Supporting Information

Wearable Colorimetric Sweat pH Sensor-based Smart Textile for Health State Diagnosis

Ji-Hwan Ha, a,b Yongrok Jeong, a,b Junseong Ahn, a,b Soonhyong Hwang, b Sohee Jeon, b Dahong Kim, c Jiwoo Ko, a,b Byeongmin Kang, a,b Young Jung, a Jungrak Choi, a Hyeonseok Han, a Jimin Gu, a Seokjoo Cho, a Hyunjin Kim, a Moonjeong Bok, b Su A Park, d Jun-Ho Jeong b,* and Inkyu Park, a,*

Figure S1. Water contact angle (WCA) of C-TPU according to the time laps. The WCA of O₂ plasma treated C-TPU (20 min) are maintained 0° after 7 days. (Control: Non-O₂ plasma treated C-TPU)
Figure S2. (a) DSC analysis results of TPU and C-TPU. The glass transition temperatures of TPU and C-TPU are measured to be 58.6 °C and 55.4 °C, respectively. (b) The TGA results of TPU and C-TPU. TPU and C-TPU exhibit thermal degradation starting at 280 °C and 306 °C, respectively.
Figure S3. SEM images of C-TPU fiber morphologies according to O$_2$ plasma treatment period (1 min ~ 20 min). The morphological damages of these fibers are not caused by plasma treatment for up to 20 min.
Figure S4. Flexibility and stretchability of C-TPU with various fabrics such as silk, polyester span, and paper (plasma treatment time: 20 min). The strain and twist motions are conducted.
Figure S5. Mechanical properties of fabric (cotton 100%), C-TPU and C-TPU/F. Here, the fabric and C-TPU samples were not treated by O2 plasma. In case of C-TPU/F sample, both C-TPU and fabric were treated by O2 plasma and attached using thermal pressing machine. The maximum stresses of fabric, C-TPU, and C-TPU/F are 32.5 MPa, 22.5 MPa, and 41.4 MPa, respectively. The Young’s modulus of fabric and C-TPU are 0.22 MPa and 0.02 MPa, respectively. During the tensile test of C-TPU/F sample, the fabric was broken first at a maximum strain of 30 %, followed by the failure of C-TPU fiber at much higher strain (640%).
Figure S6. Chemical structure of curcumin according to pH conditions. The chemical structure changes of curcumin cause the changes in the light reflection and absorption.
**Figure S7.** Morphological analysis of C-TPU fibers according to pH conditions. Over pH 11 conditions, the defect points of C-TPU fibers are observed due to the solubility change of curcumin.
Figure S8. Various shapes (star, heart, clover, sun, and flower) of C-TPU applied to various fabric-based objects such as baby swaddling clothing and handkerchief. The shapes of C-TPU are made simply by cutting with scissors.
Figure S9. The color change of C-TPU/F based garments over the number of washes is shown in the 1931 color space. The nominal color (under pH 7) of C-TPU shows little change after a total of 10 washes. To assess the stability of colorimetric sensing of C-TPU after washing cycles, a pH 9 buffer solution was employed for samples after 0, 5, and 10 washing cycles. Consequently, the colorimetric sensing of C-TPU is found to be stable after repeated cycles of laundries with neutral detergent.
Figure S10. C-TPU absorbance test was conducted using pH 8 buffer solution for 3 min. The wetted surface height of C-TPU is only 1.5 cm. The O₂ plasma treatment time of C-TPU is 0 min, 1 min, 3 min, 5 min, 10 min, and 20 min each.