

Supporting Information for

Effect of complementary small molecules in the properties of bicomponent hydrogel of riboflavin

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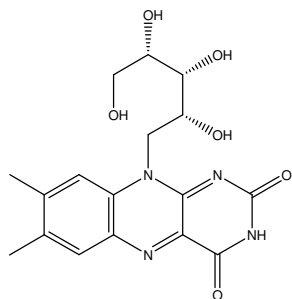
Polymer Science Unit, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science,

Jadavpur,

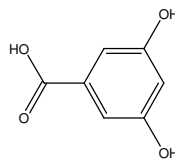
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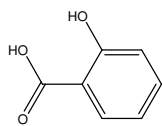
Supporting Scheme SS1: Chemical structures of riboflavin, acetoguanamine, salicylic acid and 3,5- dihydroxy benzoic acid.



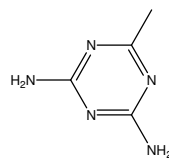
Riboflavin (**R**)



3,5-dihydroxy
benzoic acid (**B**)



Salicylic acid (**S**)

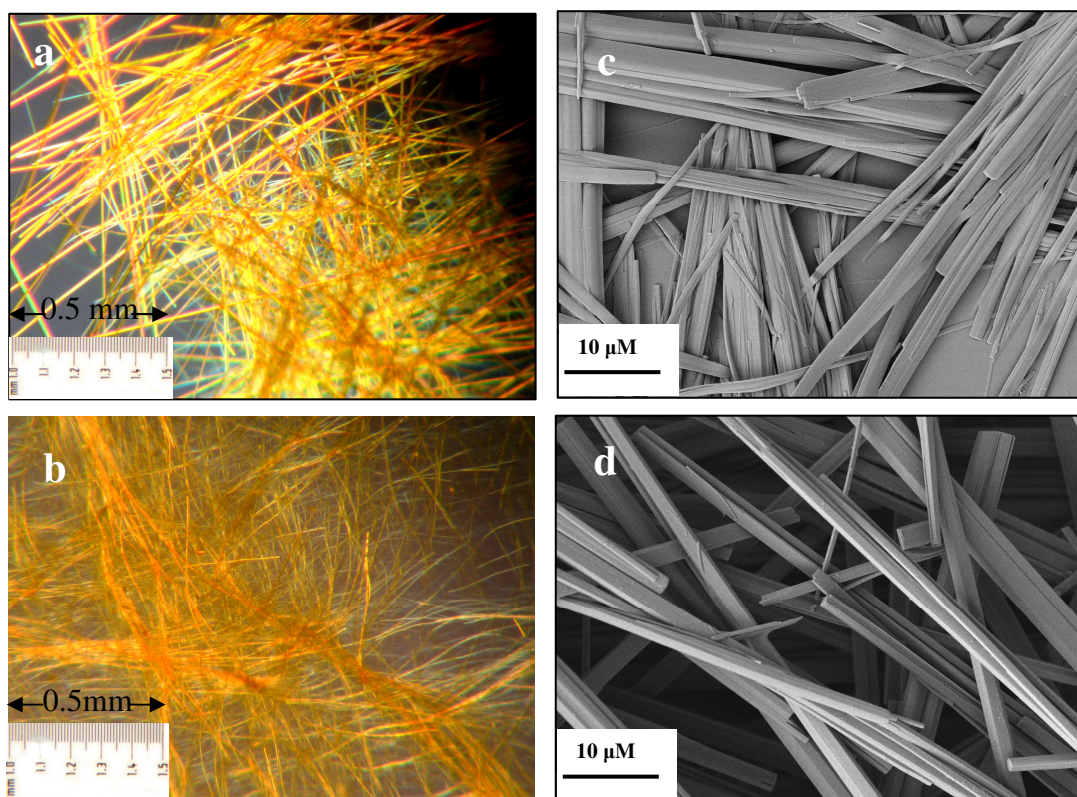


Acetoguanamine [2,4-
diamino-6-methyl-s-
triazine (**D**)]

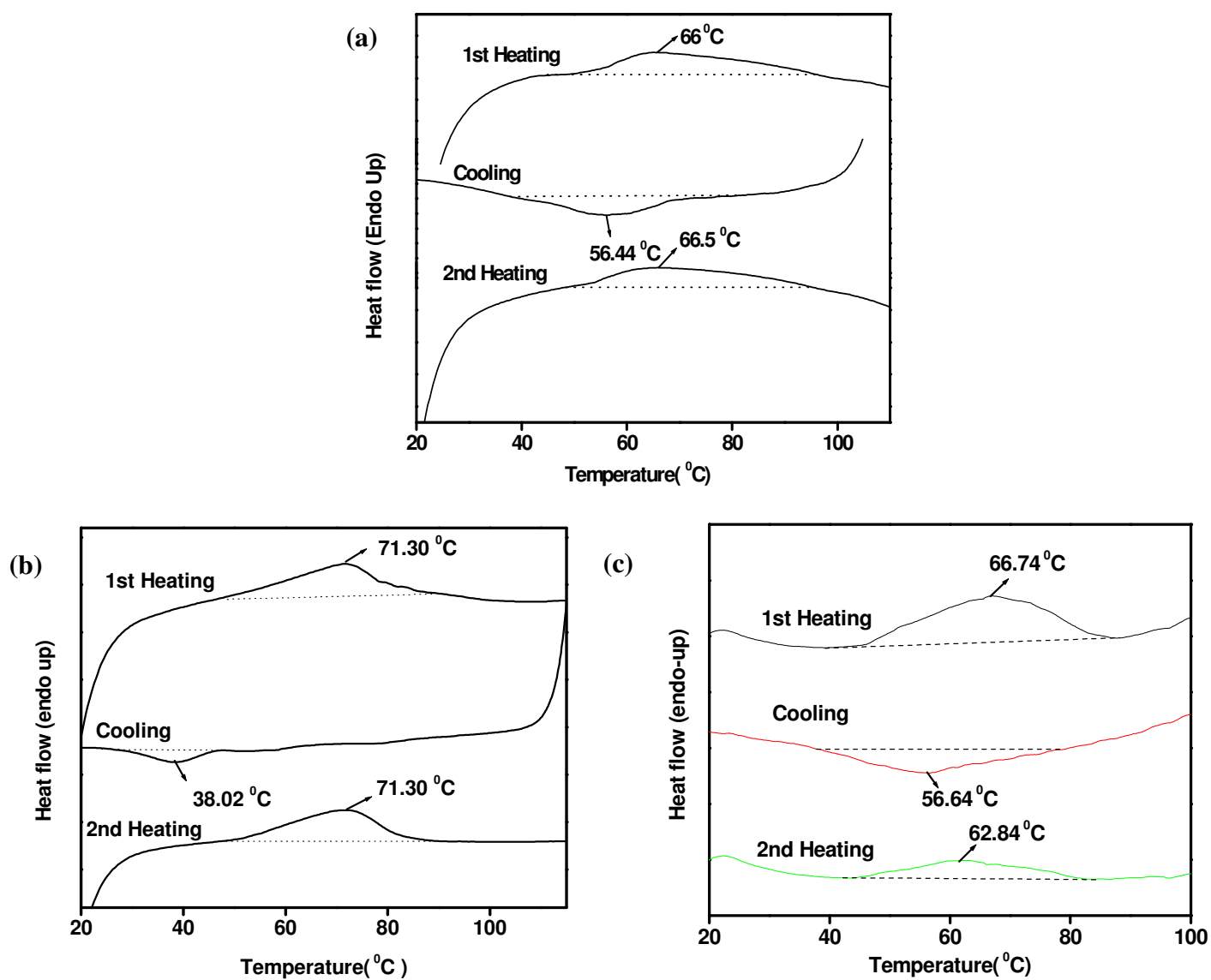
Supporting Table ST1: Life time and relative amplitude values of pure R solution and RS11, RD11 gels at same concentration of R at 30⁰ C.

Systems	τ_1 (ns)	Relative amplitudes (a ₁)	τ_2 (ns)	Relative amplitudes (a ₂)	τ_3 (ns)	Relative amplitudes (a ₃)	Av. Life time (ns)
Pure R	2.30	0.10	4.80	0.87	0.82	0.03	4.43
RS11	2.24	0.19	3.326	0.81	-	-	3.12
RD11	1.367	0.13	4.70	0.78	0.28	0.09	3.87

Supporting Figure S1: Polarised optical micrograph of hydrogel of (a) RS11 (1 % w/v) & (b) RB11 (1% w/v); FESEM micrographs of xerogels of above (c) RS11 and (d) RB11 hydrogels.

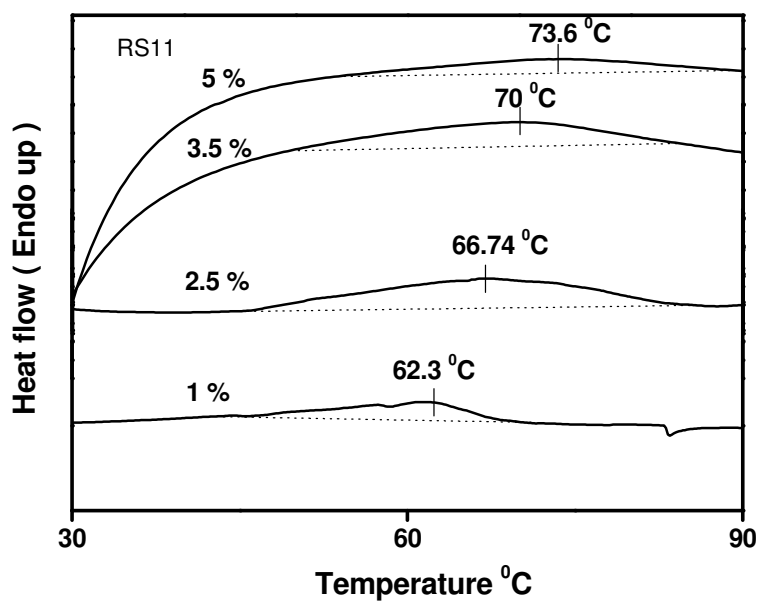


Supporting Figure S2: DSC thermograms of (a) RB11 (b) RD11 and (c) RS11 2.5 % hydrogels (10 °C/min heating and 5 °C/min cooling rates).

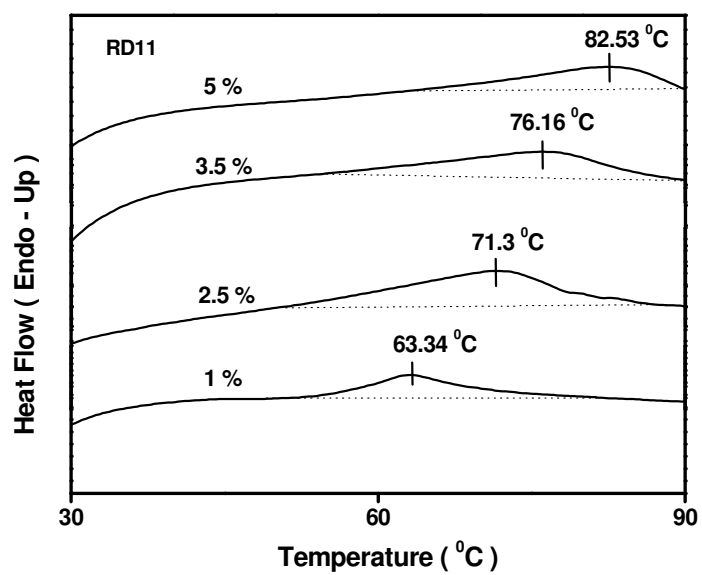


Supporting Figure S3: DSC thermograms of gels at indicated compositions (% W/V) prepared after homogenization at 90°C and then keeping at 30°C for 1 day (heating rate of 10⁰/min): (a) RS11 gels, (b) RD11 gels and (c) RB11 gels.

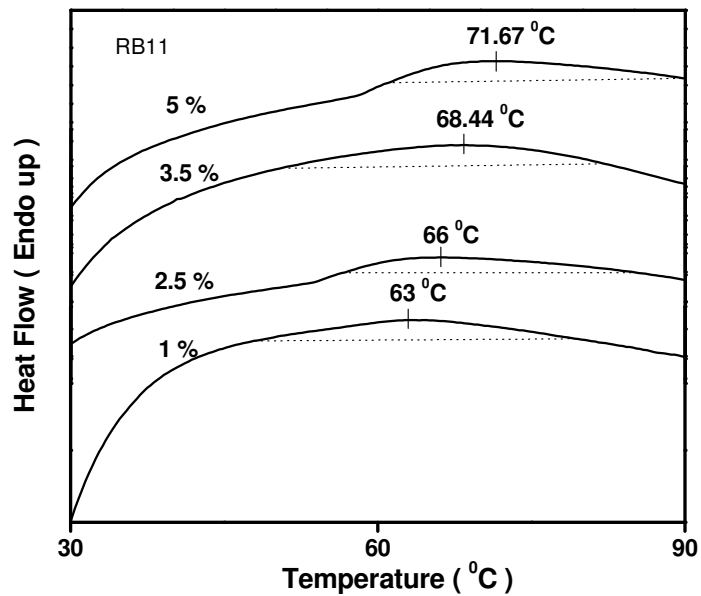
(a)



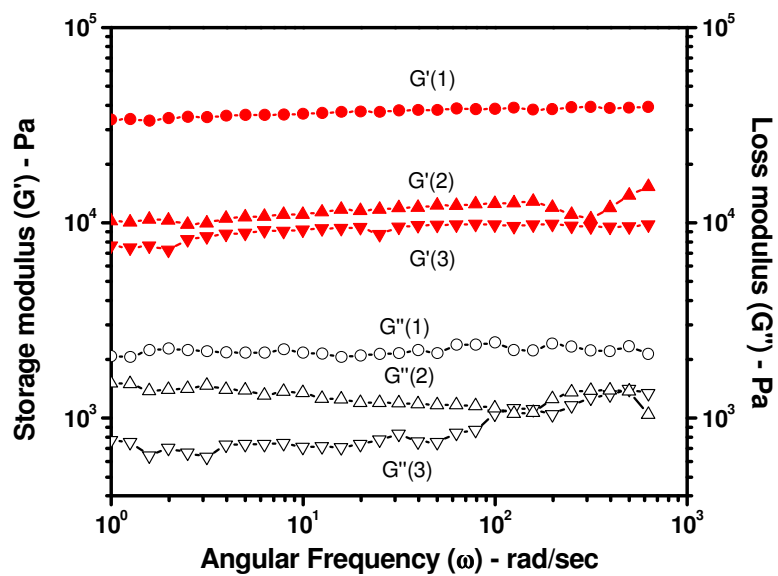
(b)



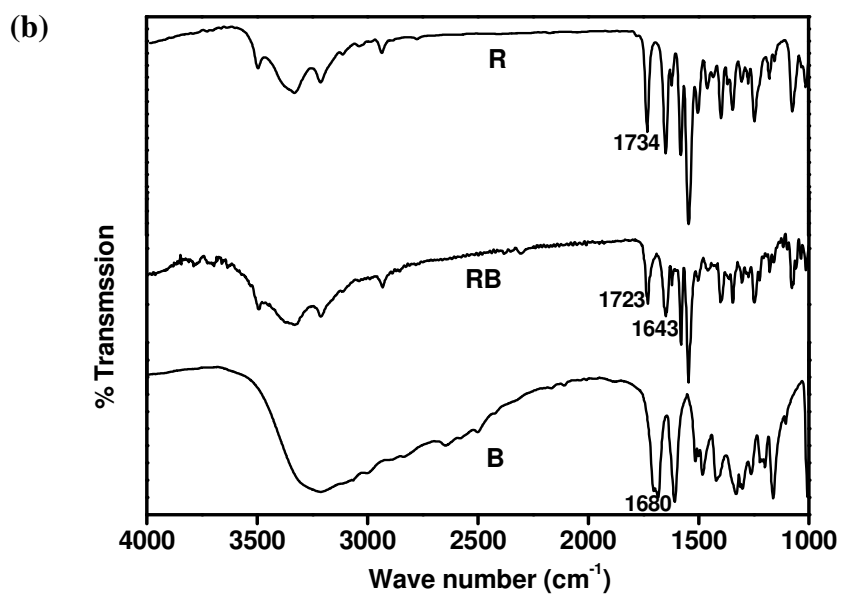
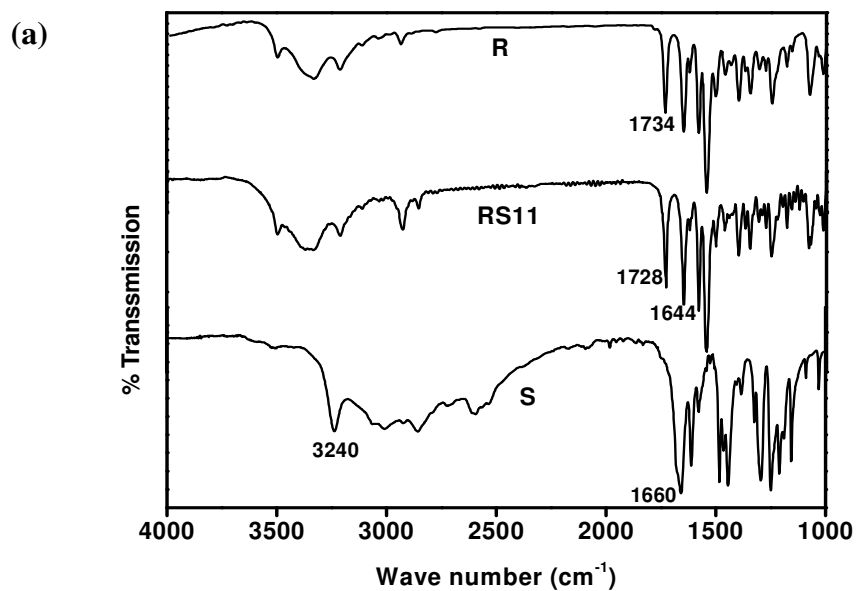
(c)

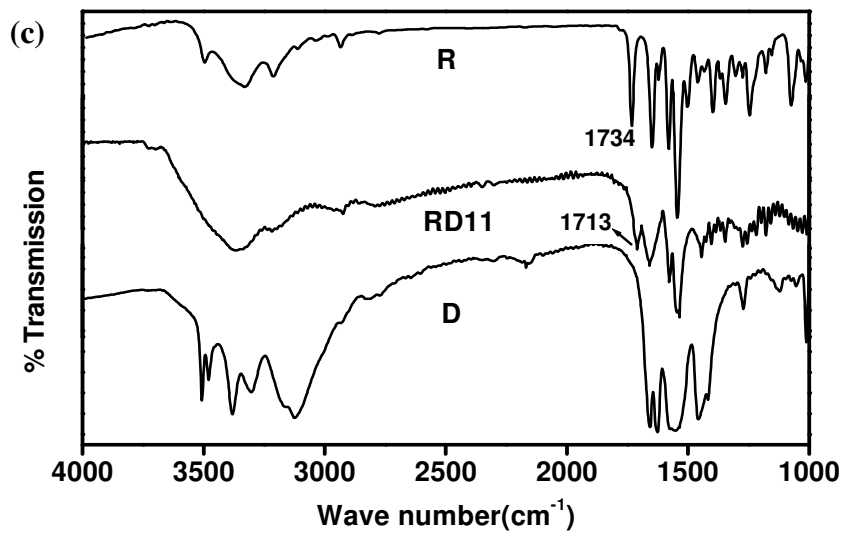


Supporting Figure S4. (a) Storage (G') and loss (G'') modulus vs. frequency plot and
(b) Storage modulus (G') vs % strain plot of RD11

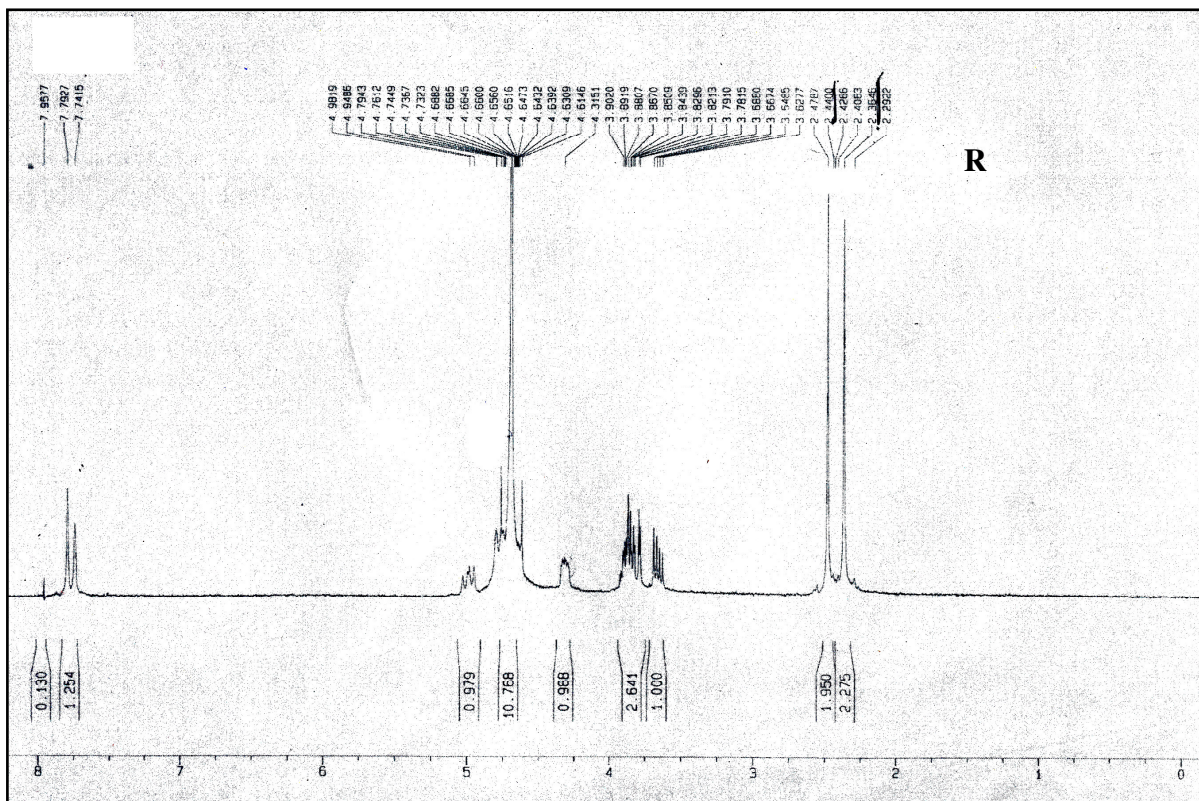


Supporting Figure S5: FTIR spectra of xerogels of (a) RS11 (b) RB11 and (c) RD11 along with the pure components R, B, D and S.

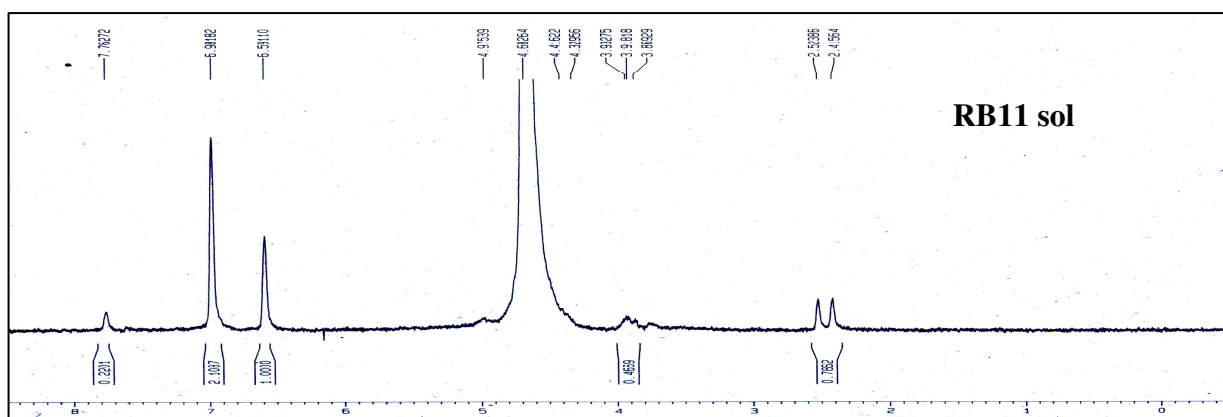
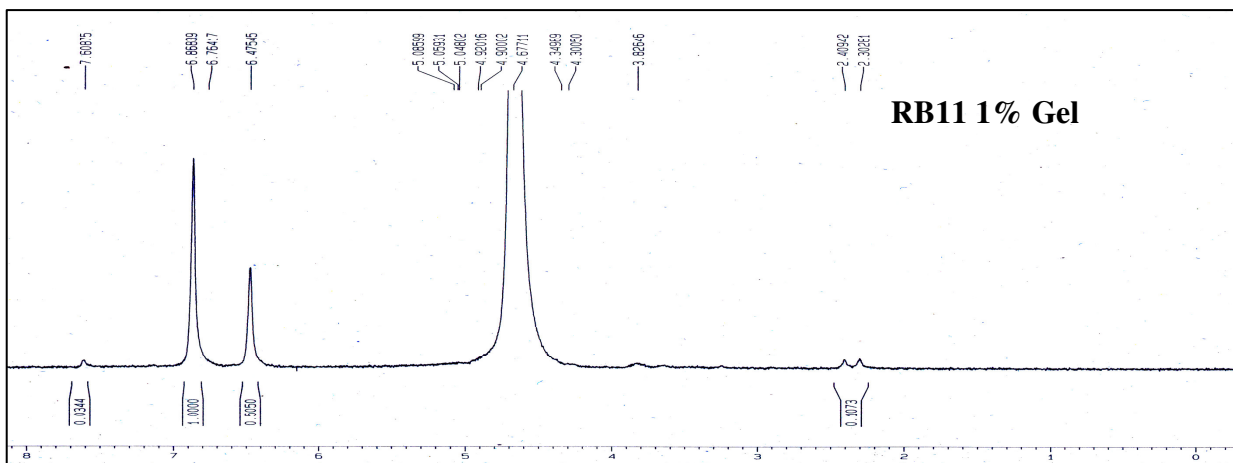
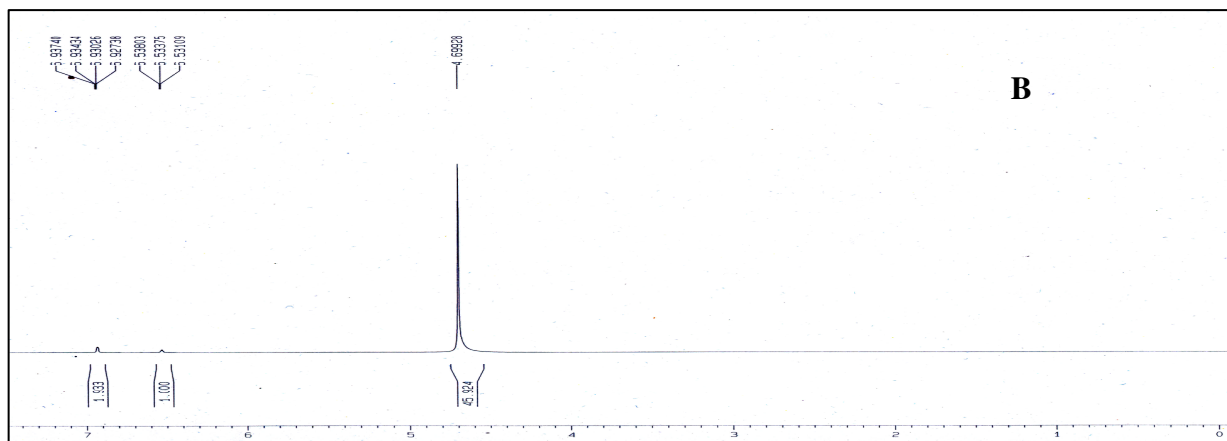




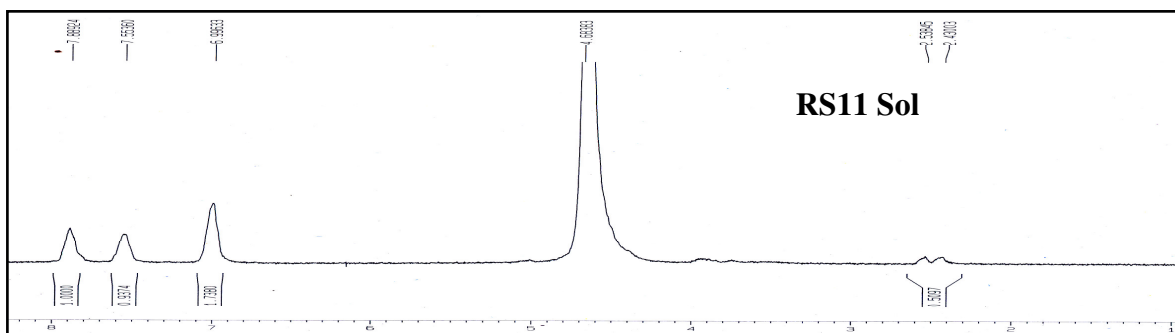
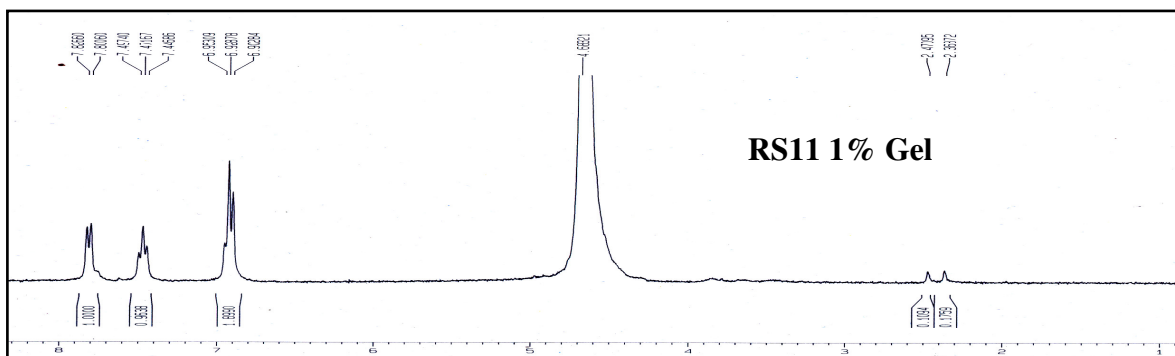
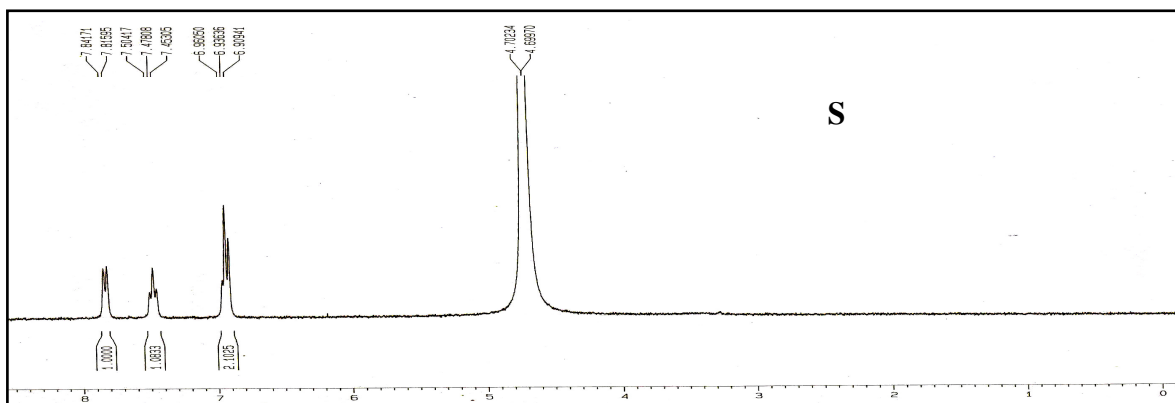
Supporting Figure S6: ^1H NMR spectrum of R in D_2O .



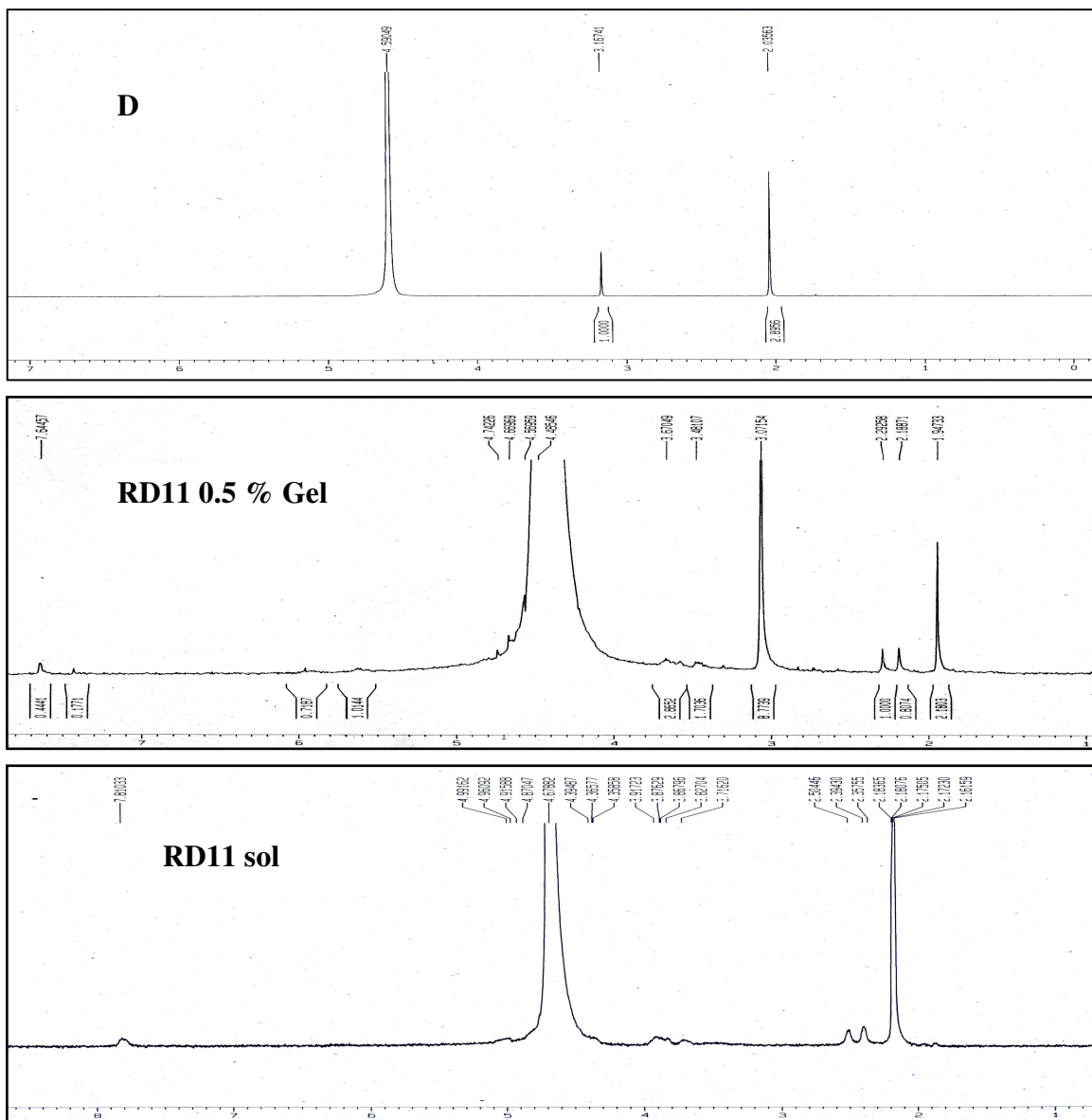
Supporting Figure S7: ^1H NMR spectrum of B, RB11 gel and RB11 sol in D_2O .



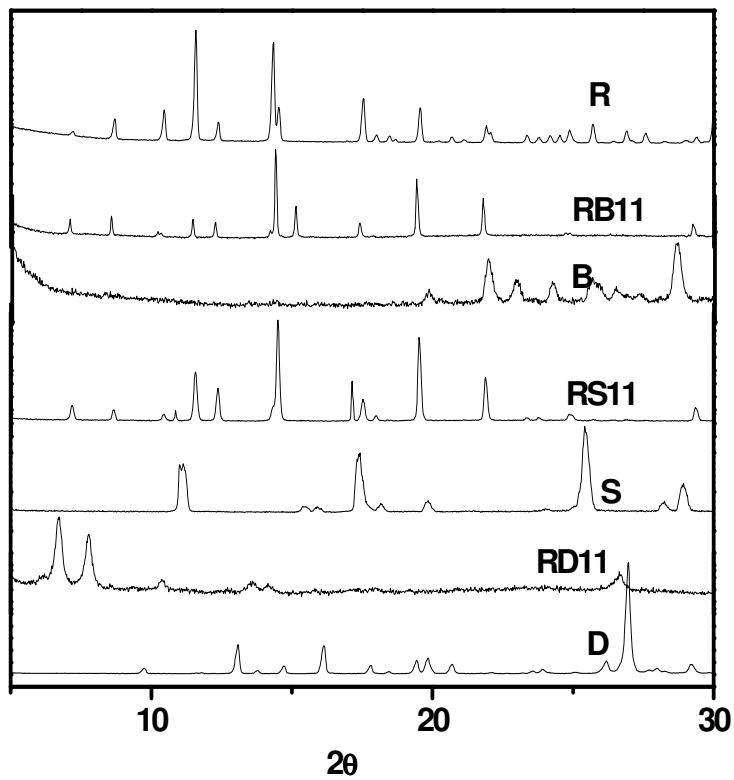
Supporting Figure S8: ^1H NMR spectrum of S, RS11 gel and RS11 sol in D_2O .



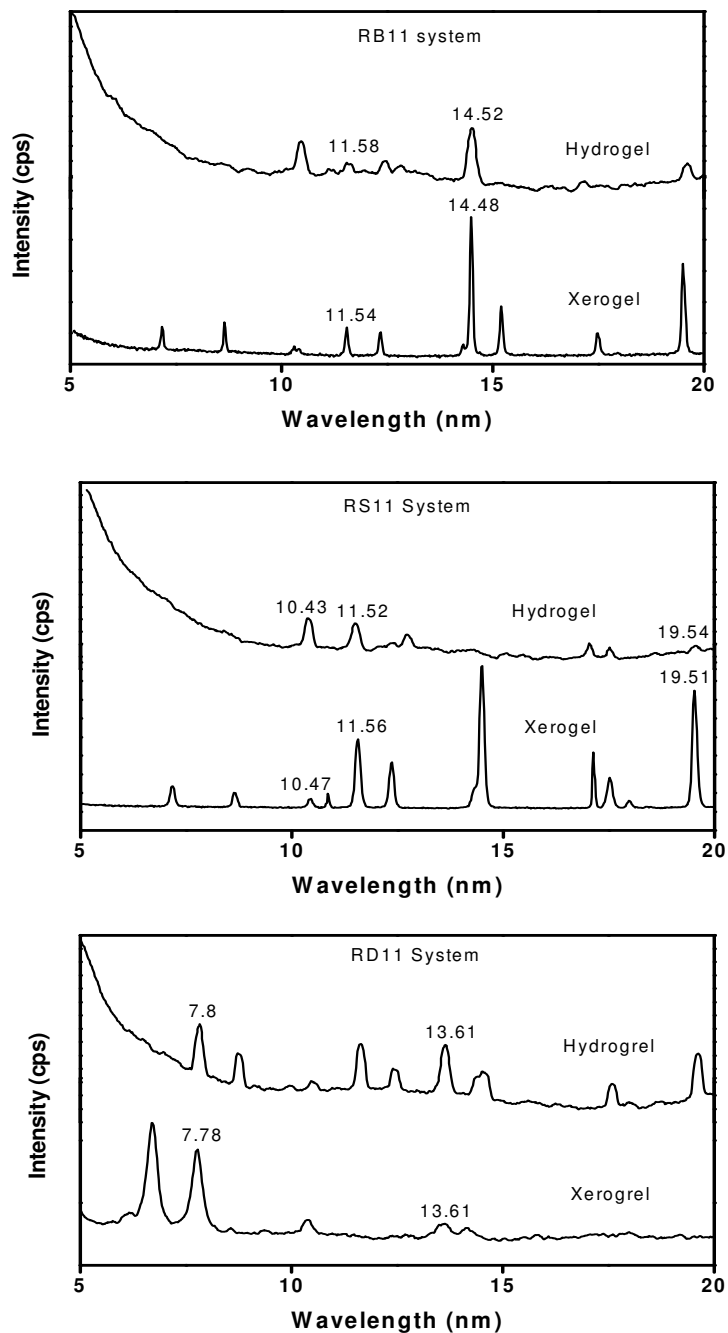
Supporting Figure S9: ^1H NMR spectrum of D, RD11 gel and RD11 sol in D_2O .



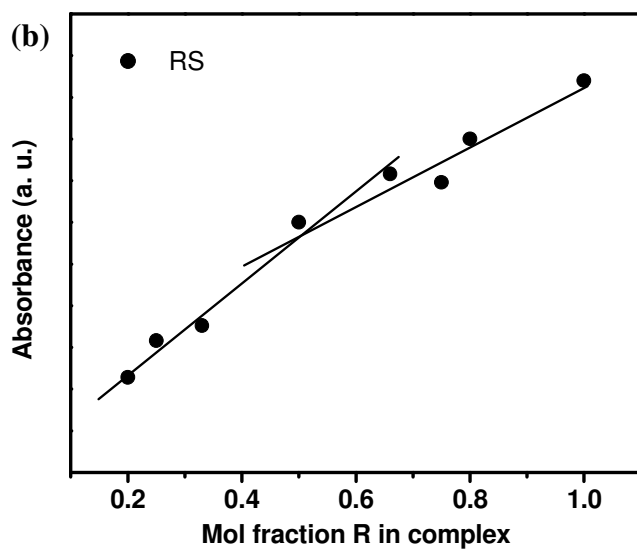
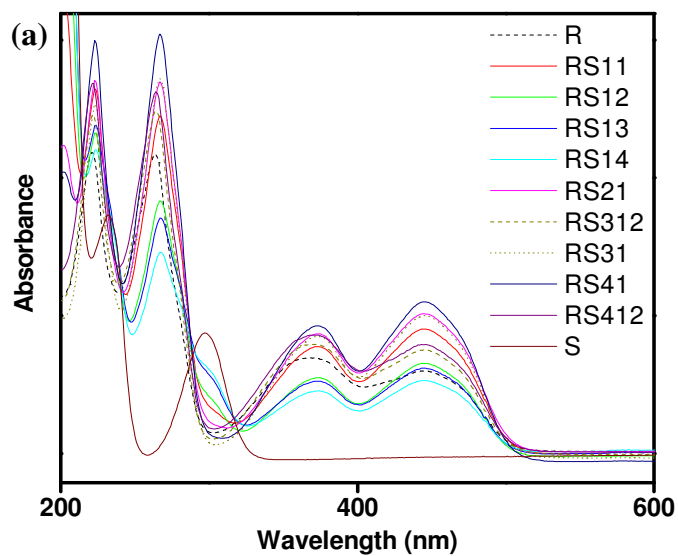
Supporting Figure S10. WAXS patterns of xerogels of RB11, RS11 and RD11 with pure R, B, S and D.



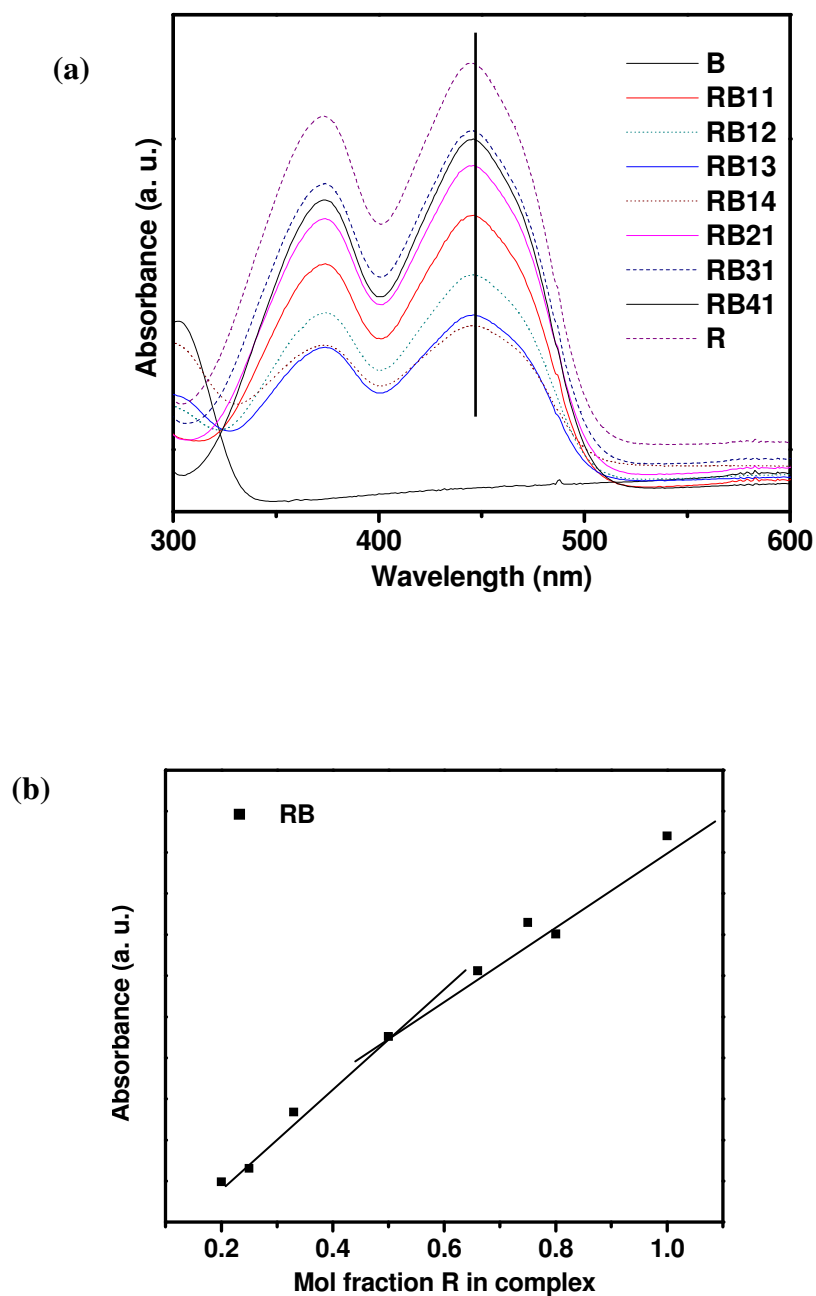
Supporting Figure S11: Comparison XRD spectra of xerogels and hydrogels of RB11, RS11 and RD11 systems at 30⁰C.



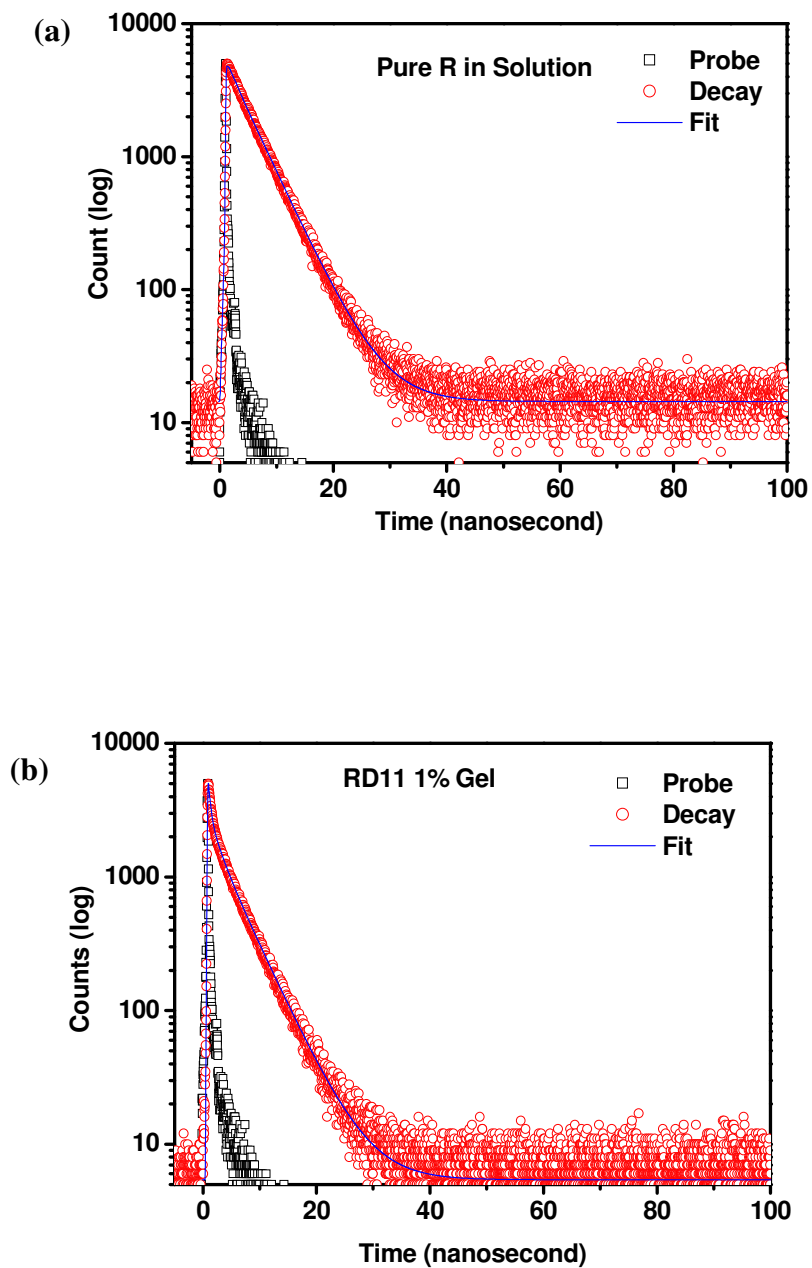
Supporting Figure S12: (a) UV-vis spectra of RS complex sols, pure R and pure S in solution (at 0.01 % w/v concentration) and (b) plot of absorbance at 445 nm vs. mol fraction of R in different RS complexes.

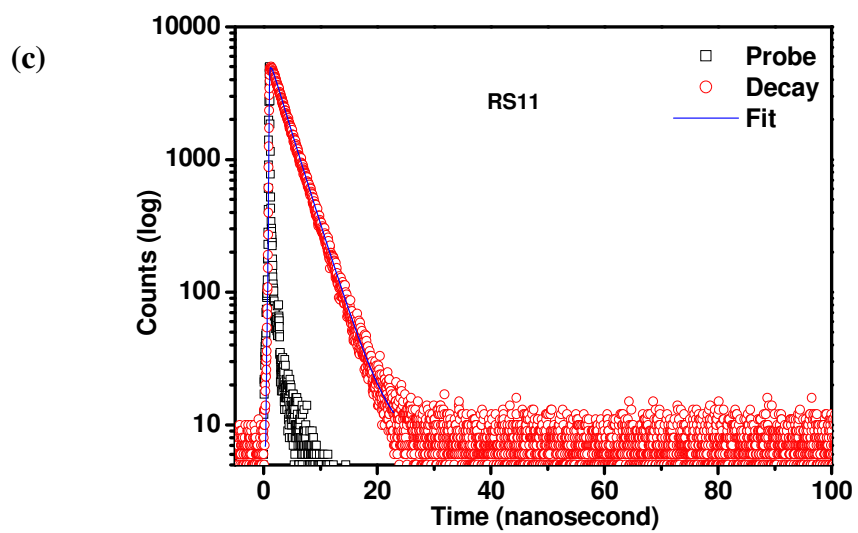


Supporting Figure S13: (a) UV-vis spectra of RB complex sols, pure R and pure B in solution (at 0.01 % w/v concentration) and (b) plot of absorbance at 445 nm vs. mol fraction of R in different RB complexes.



Supporting Figure S14: Time-resolved fluorescence decay of (a) R (b) RD11 gel and (c) RS11 hydrogel at 25⁰C ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=375$ nm). The sharp profile on the left is the lamp profile.





Supporting Figure S15: Fluorescence spectra of RS11 1% (a and b) and RB11 1% (c and d) gel at different pH (4, 5, 6.7, 8 and 9.2) and Temperature (25° – 75° C).

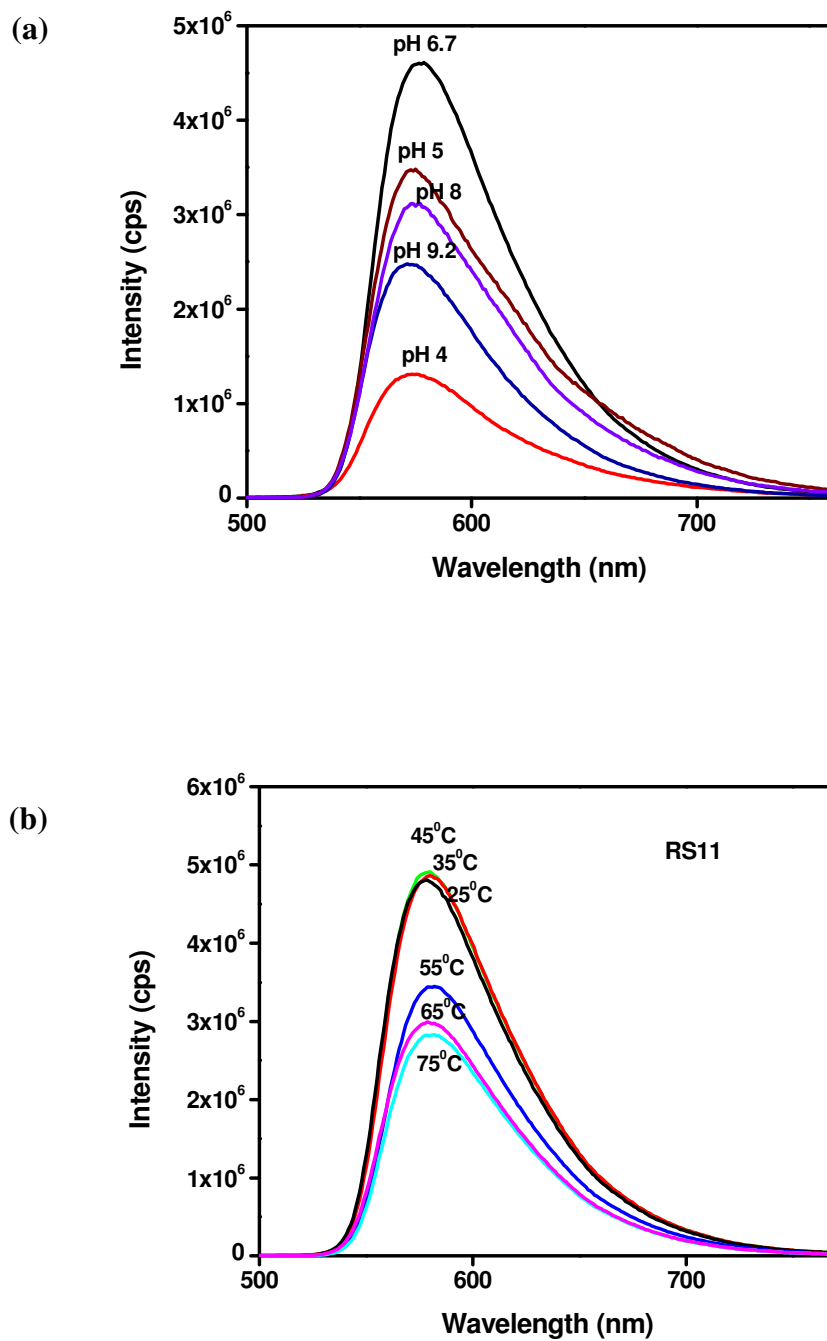
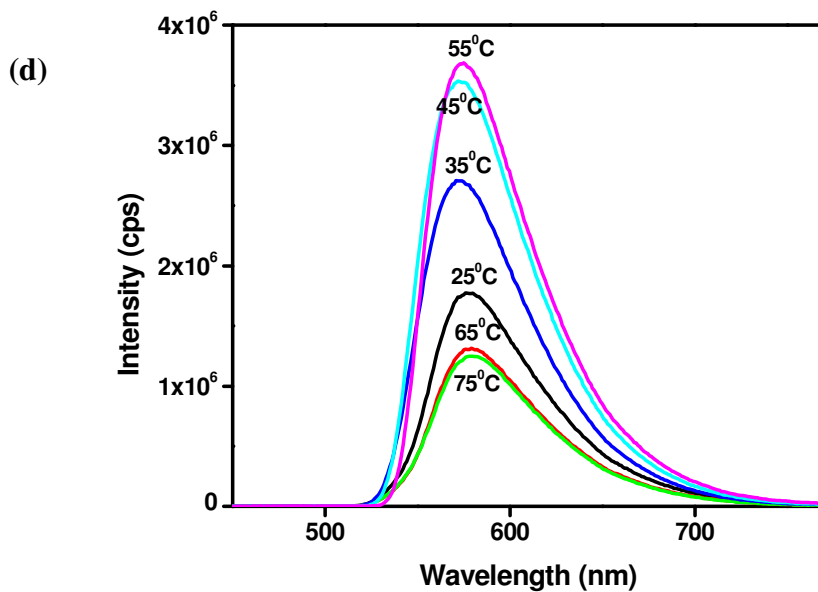
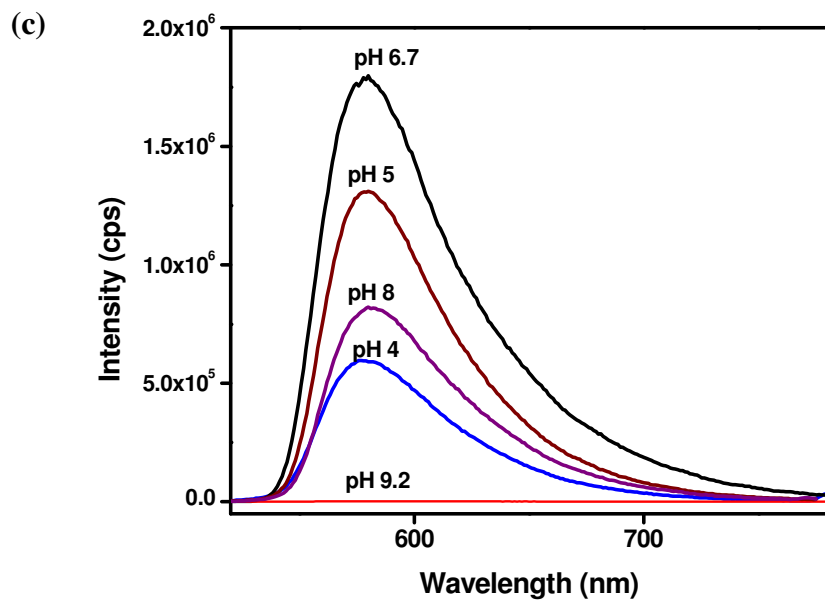


Figure 11



Supporting Figure S16: Comparison of PL- spectra of dried gels of RD11, RB11 and RS11 systems (Inset PL spectra of pure R) at 30⁰ C.

