Electronic Supplementary Information for

Synthesis of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube-Incorporated Polymer Hydrogels via Click Chemistry

Eunji Lee \dagger , Jiyoung Park \dagger , Sung Gap Im * , \ddagger , and Changsik Song * , \dagger

†Department of Chemistry, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Gyeonggi 440-746 Korea. ‡Department of Chemical Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Daejeon, 305-701 Korea.

Click Test of a-PVA with benzyl azide (Scheme S1)	2
¹ H-NMR spectra (Figure S1)	4
FT-IR spectrum (Figure S2)	
Ultraviolet-visible spectrum of SWNT/a-PVA (Figure S3)	
Raman spectrum of SWNT/a-PVA (Figure S4)	5

Scheme S1. Click test of a-PVA with benzyl azide.

Click Test of a-PVA. The existence of alkyne group was verified by click test with benzyl azide from 1 H-NMR. A solution of a-PVA was prepared from a-PVA powder (100 mg) in 1 mL of dimethyl sulfoxide. Benzyl azide (2.6 mg, 0.02 mmol), CuSO₄•5H₂O (2 mg, 0.01 mmol), and sodium ascorbate (4 mg, 0.02 mmol) were added to the a-PVA solution. The mixture was stirred for 1 hr at room temperature, and the product was precipitated in acetone, collected, and dried in air. 1 H-NMR was recorded from the solid without any further purification. 1 H-NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ : 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.40-7.00 (m, 5H), 5.57-5.27 (s, 2H), 5.23-4.77 (m, 12.5H) 4.04-3.20 (m, 25.1H), 2.50 (m, 6H), 2.00-1.85 (m, 7.2H), 1.90 -0.75 (m, 40H)

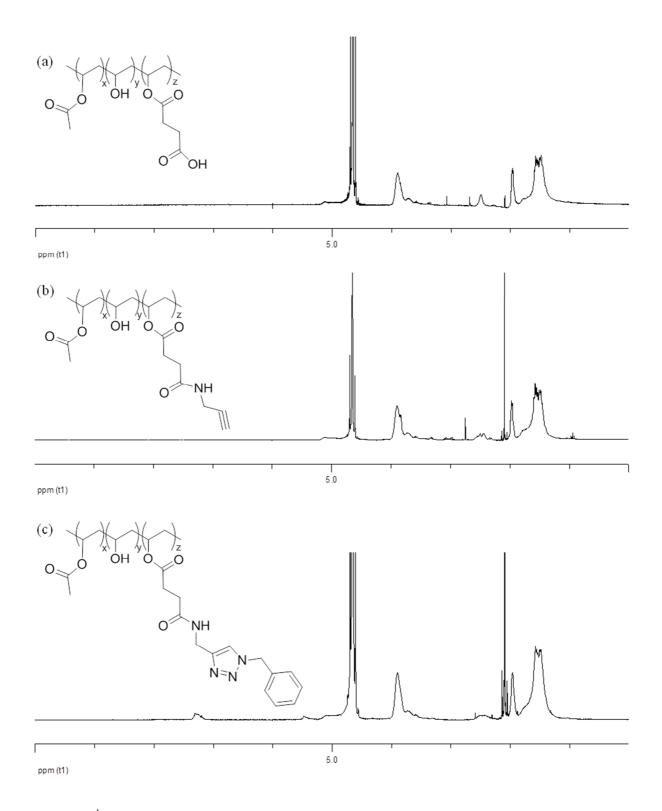


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectra of c-PVA (a), a-PVA (b), and the polymer after the click test of a-PVA with benzyl azide (c).

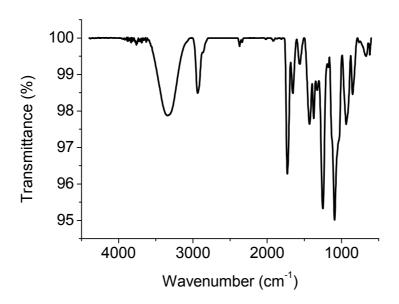


Figure S2. FT-IR spectrum of a-PVA.

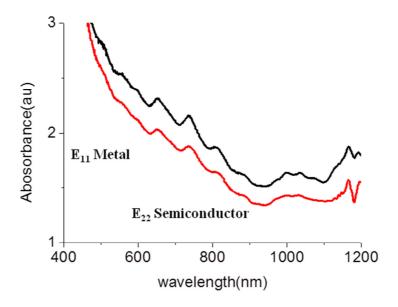


Figure S3. UV-vis-NIR spectra of SWNT/a-PVA in DMSO as a solution (black) and after the click gel formation (red).

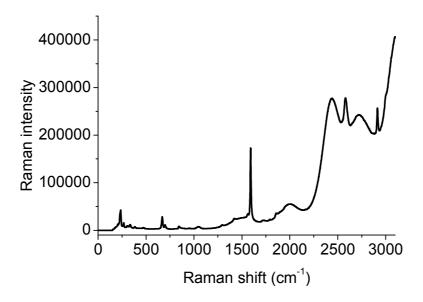


Figure S4. Raman spectrum of SWNT/a-PVA in DMSO. The peaks after 1700 cm⁻¹ are from the fluorescence of semiconducting carbon nanotubes.