

Supporting information

Modulation of Double-Network Hydrogels via Seeding Calcium Carbonate Microparticles for the Engineering of Ultrasensitive Wearable Sensors

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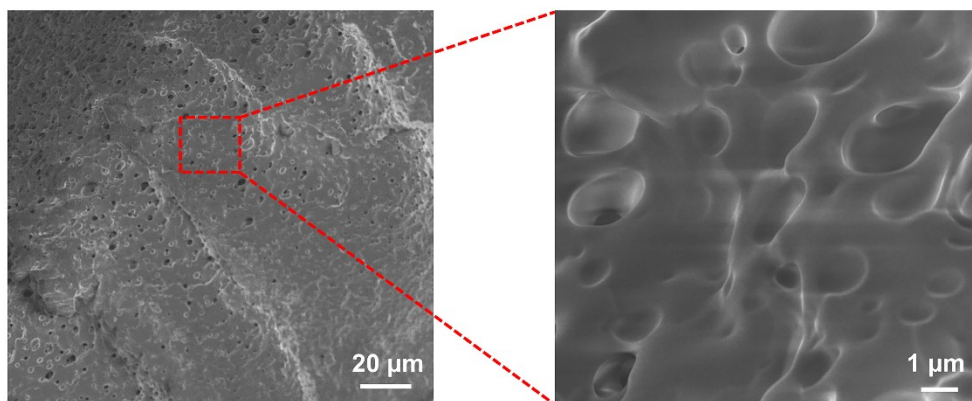


Fig. S1 SEM images of PAM hydrogels.

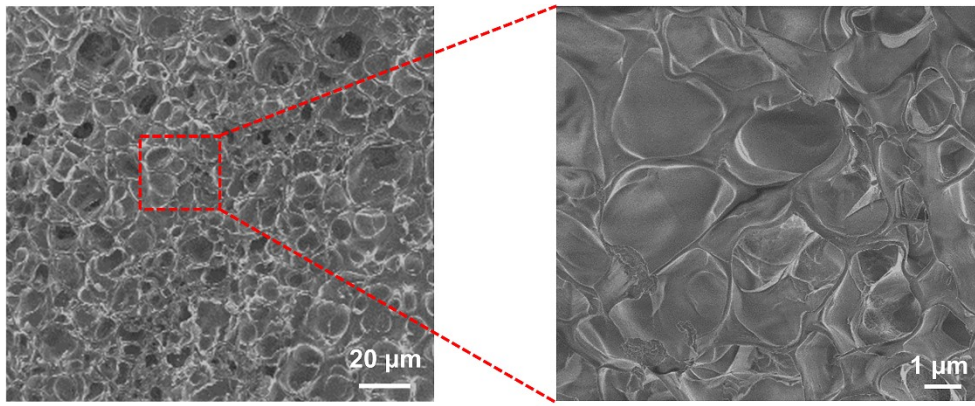


Fig. S2 SEM images of SA/PAM hydrogels.

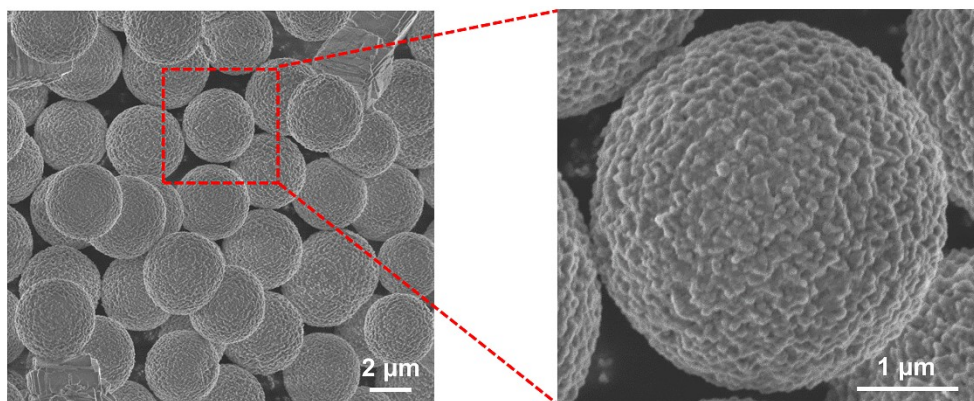


Fig. S3 SEM images of CaCO₃ microparticles.

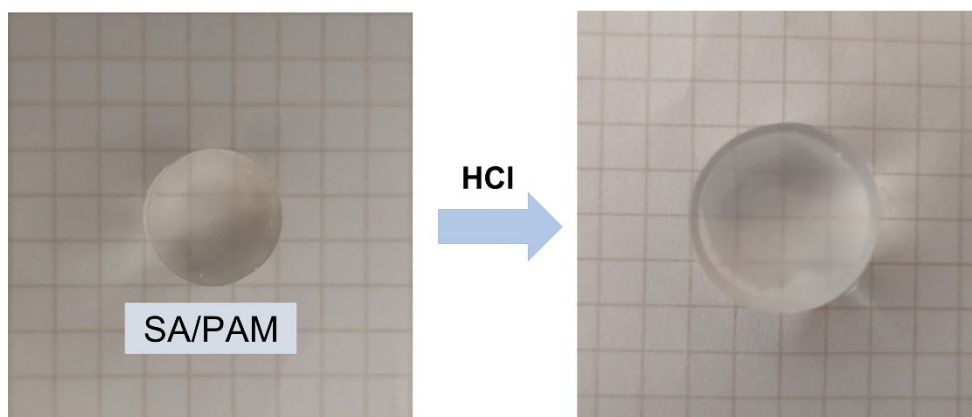


Fig. S4 Photographs of the SA/PAM hydrogel before and after the trigger with HCl.

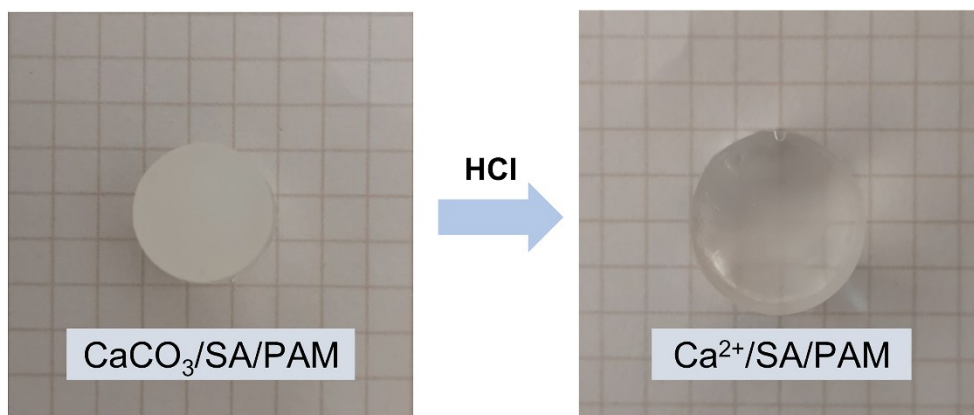


Fig. S5 Photographs of the CaCO₃/SA/PAM and Ca²⁺/SA/PAM hydrogels after the trigger with HCl.

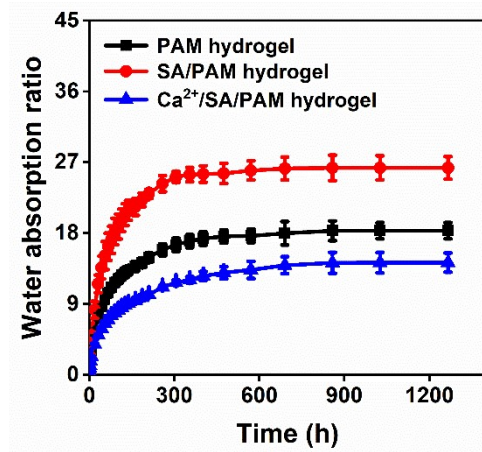


Fig. S6 Water absorption ratio of PAM hydrogels, SA/PAM hydrogels, and Ca²⁺/SA/PAM DN hydrogels in water.

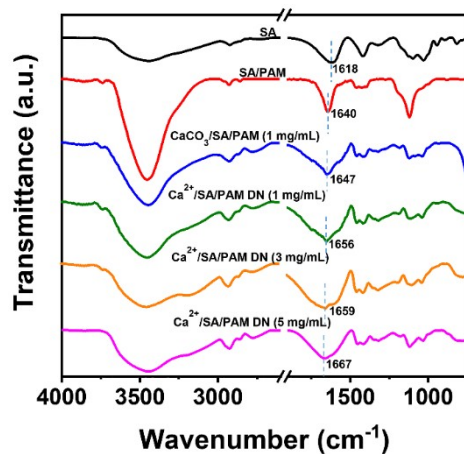


Fig. S7 FTIR spectra of SA powder, SA/PAM, CaCO₃/SA/PAM and Ca²⁺/SA/PAM DN (at various concentrations of CaCO₃ microparticles, 1–5 mg mL⁻¹) hydrogels.

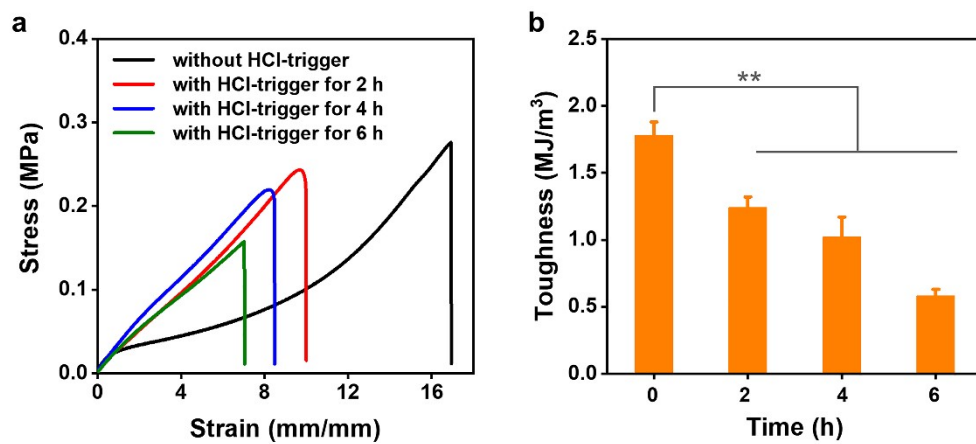


Fig. S8 (a) Tensile stress–strain curves and (b) corresponding toughness of SA/PAM hydrogels after trigger with HCl for different time.

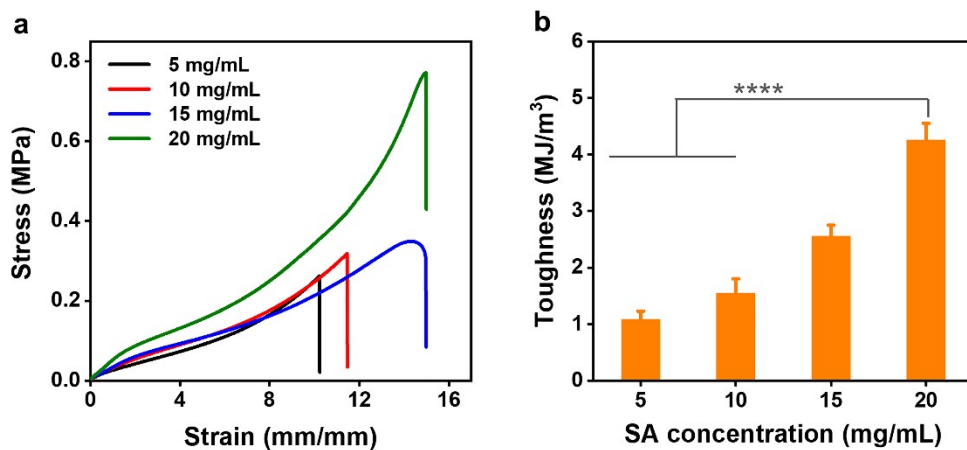


Fig. S9 (a) Tensile stress-strain curves and (b) corresponding toughness of Ca^{2+} /SA/PAM DN hydrogels at various concentrations of SA (the concentration of AM and MBAA were 320 and 0.2 mg mL⁻¹, respectively).

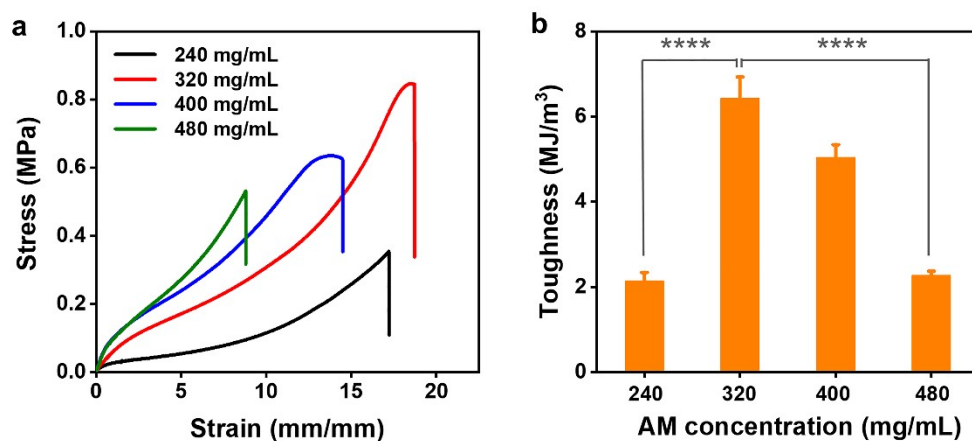


Fig. S10 (a) Tensile stress-strain curves and (b) corresponding toughness of Ca²⁺/SA/PAM DN hydrogels at various concentrations of AM (the concentration of SA and MBAA were 20 and 0.2 mg mL⁻¹, respectively).

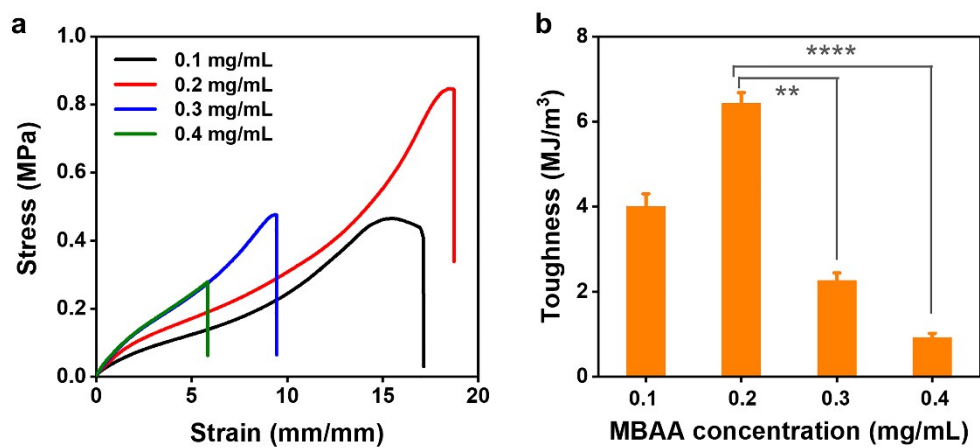


Fig. S11 (a) Tensile stress-strain curves and (b) corresponding toughness of Ca²⁺/SA/PAM DN hydrogels at various concentrations of MBAA (the concentration of SA and AM were 20 and 320 mg mL⁻¹, respectively).

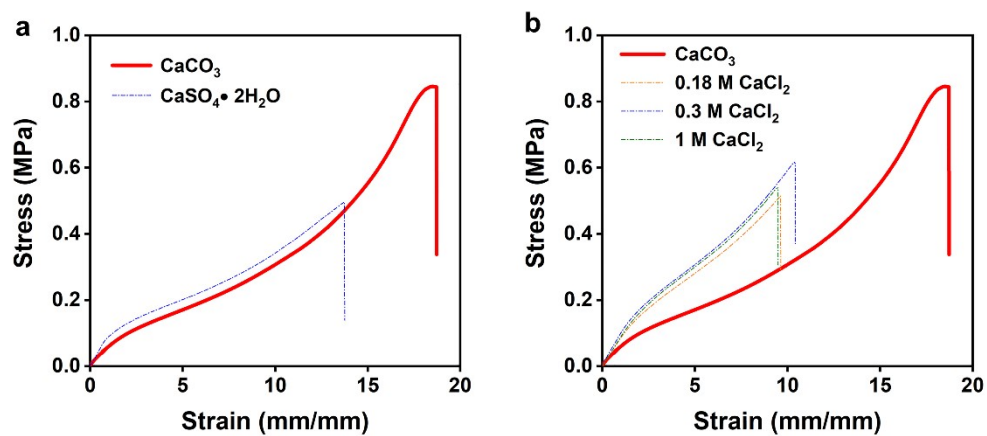


Fig. S12 (a) Comparison of Ca^{2+} /SA/PAM DN and CaSO_4 /SA/PAM hydrogels with the same quantity of Ca^{2+} . (b) Comparison of Ca^{2+} /SA/PAM DN and CaCl_2 /SA/PAM hydrogels at different concentrations of CaCl_2 .

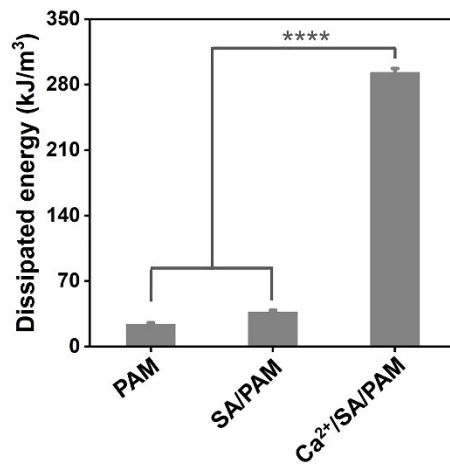


Fig. S13 The corresponding dissipated energy of PAM, SA/PAM, and Ca²⁺/SA/PAM DN hydrogels under 500% strain by loading-unloading tests.

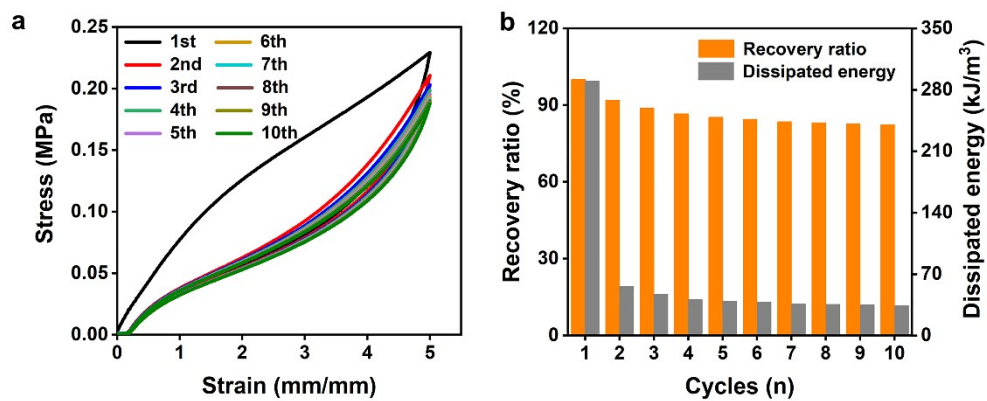


Fig. S14 (a) Stress-strain curves and (b) calculated recovery ratio and dissipated energy of Ca²⁺/SA/PAM DN hydrogels with successive loading-unloading tests under 500% strain for 10 cycles.

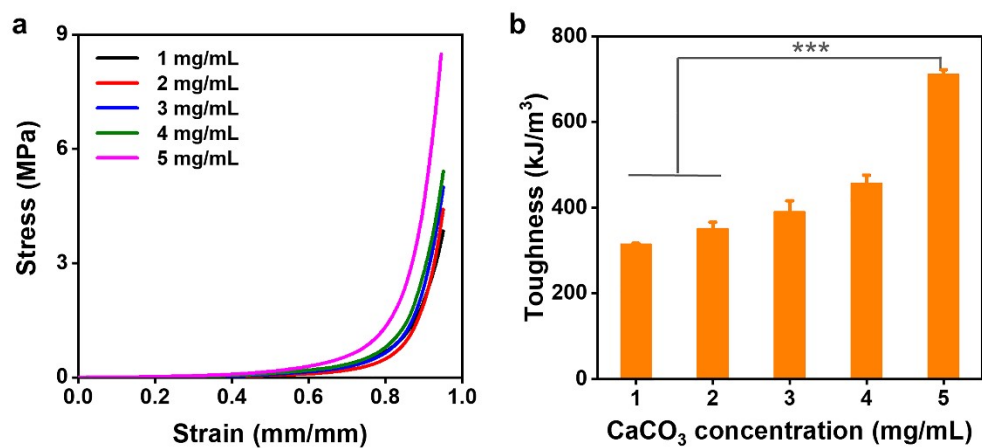


Fig. S15 (a) Stress-strain curves from compression tests and (b) toughness of Ca²⁺/SA/PAM DN hydrogels at various concentrations of CaCO₃ microparticles.

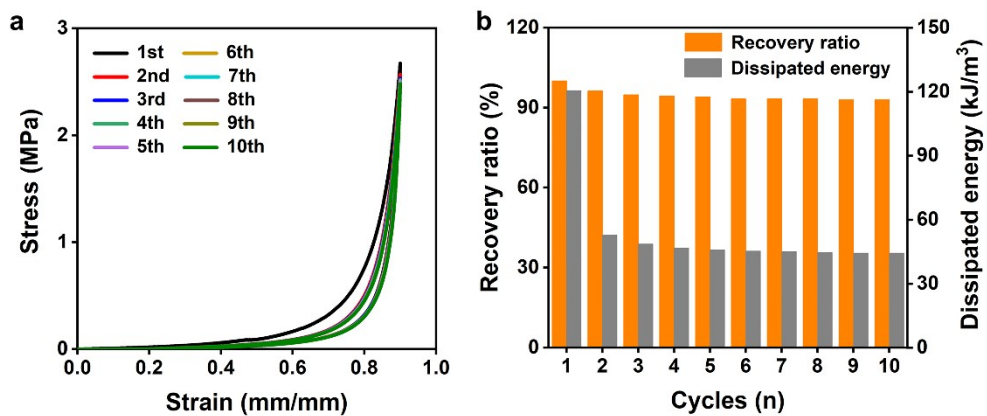


Fig. S16 (a) Loading-unloading tests and (b) calculated recovery ratio and dissipated energy of Ca²⁺/SA/PAM DN hydrogels under 90% strain for 10 cycles without resting intervals.

Table S1. Summary of recent hydrogel-based flexible sensors.

Materials	Tensile property		Conductivity (S/m)	Gauge factor	Detection range ϵ (%)	Response time (ms)	References
	σ (MPa)	ϵ (%)					
CNF/CS/PAM	0.29	691	0.68	3.13	50-200	520	1
CNF/CS/P(AM-co-AA)	11	480	2.2	/	/	/	2
ZnSO ₄ /SA/PAM	0.15	700	3.24	/	/	/	3
NaCl/SA/PAM	0.65	2000	0.06	2.66	0.3-1800	/	4
F127-CHO/ MWCNT/P(AM-co-AEMA)/LiCl	0.15	1205	3.96	2.32	930	/	5
LMs/GelMA	0.15	150	/	48	150	50	6
Starch/PAM	0.06	135	0.13	0.98	/	/	7
PAA-r-BVIT/PEO	0.039	321	0.036	1.1	50-200	80	8
AP/P(AA-co-AM)/KCl	0.2	1089	0.17	8.82	/	100	9
LMA/PAM/PNIPAM/LiCl	0.96	1866	/	7.57	0.25-1500	197	10
HPMC-g-AN/AM-ZnCl ₂	0.16	1730	1.54	0.94	/	/	11
PVA/P(SBMA-co-HEMA)	0.376	337	4.58	3.36	1-300	130	12
PAM/[EMIM]Cl	0.023	1160	3.87	6.78	50-800	/	13
CMC/PAM/LiCl	0.023	1363	/	3.15	100-500	360	14

CA/PAM/Li ₂ SO ₄	0.225	2800	/	9.6	/	/	15
P(AM-APBA)/NaCl	0.21	1600	4.8	8	2.5-200	380	16
PAA/PANI NFs	0.036	991	/	18.28	5-268.9	/	17
PAA/ACC/Mxene	0.18	450	/	10.79	0.3-90	20	18
EDTANa ₂ Ca/SA/P(SBMA-co-HEMA)	0.294	975	0.39	3.26	/	/	19
MEA/AA/Graphene	0.175	1080	0.012	3.40	0.2-500	/	20
HLPs/P(AAm-co-LMA)/LiCl	1.37	2058	1.79	5.44	0.25-2000	151	21
PAM/CS-PA	0.150	1350	10.5	10.87	0.1-1000	291	22
Ca²⁺/SA/PAM DN	0.85	1850	0.85	8.91	0.03-1800	20	This work

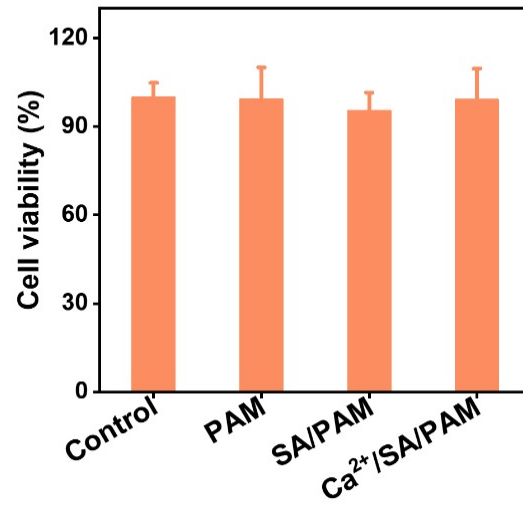


Fig. S17 Viability of NIH-3T3 cells after incubation with PAM, SA/PAM, or Ca²⁺/SA/PAM hydrogel extracts for 24 h.

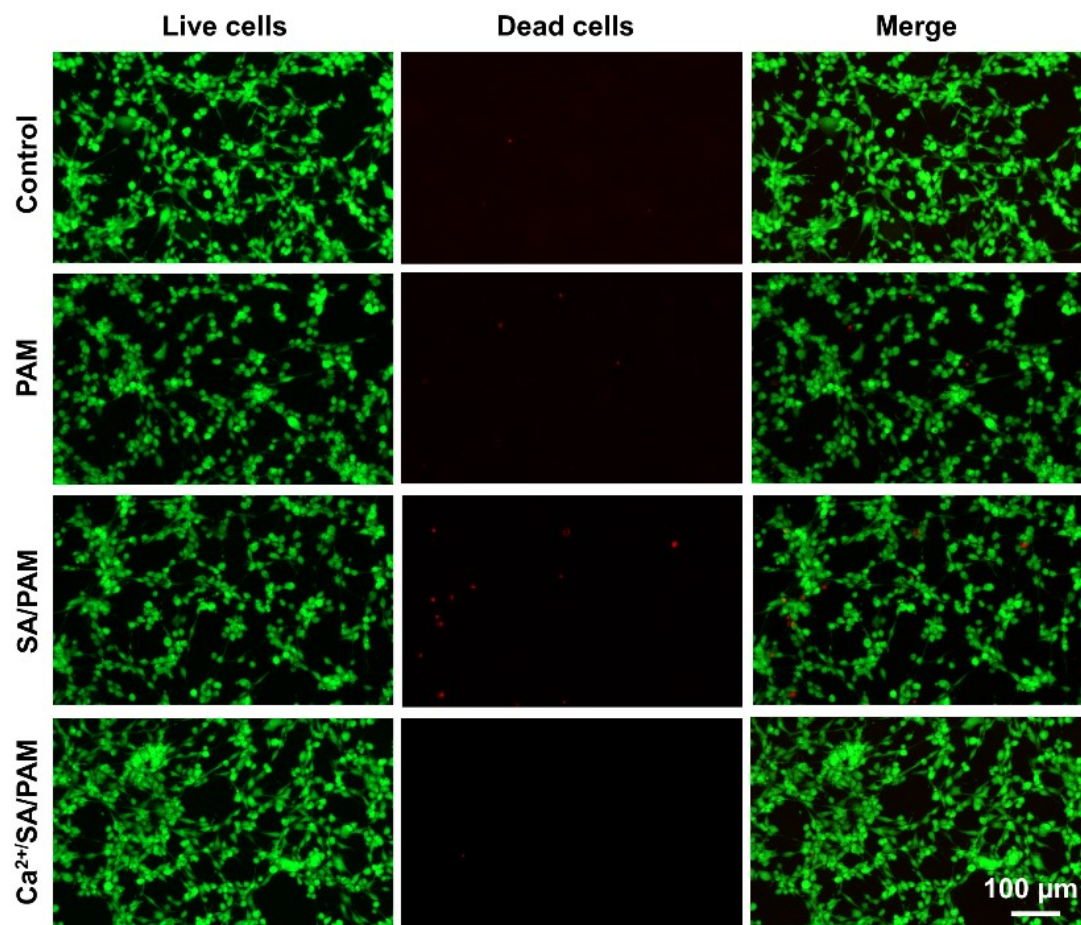


Fig. S18 Fluorescence microscopy images of live/dead NIH-3T3 cells after incubation with PAM, SA/PAM, or Ca²⁺/SA/PAM hydrogel extracts for 24 h.

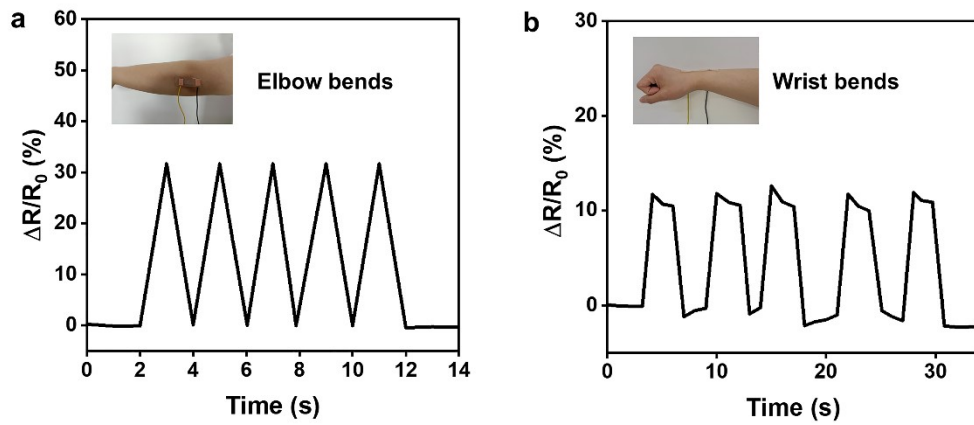


Fig. S19 Electrical resistance from the flexion and extension of (a) elbow and (b) wrist.

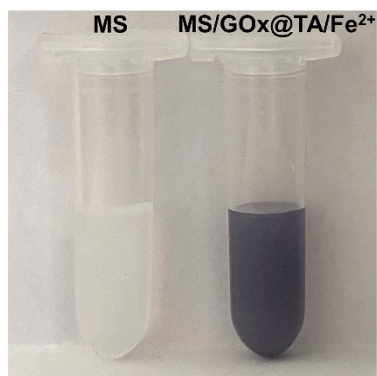


Fig. S20 Photographs of MS and MS/GOx@TA/Fe²⁺ NPs suspension.

Incubation of MS NPs with glucose oxidase (GOx), followed by coating with tannic acid (TA) and ferrous glycinat (Fe[Gly]₂), resulted in color changes of the MS suspensions, which indicated the successful preparation of the MS/GOx@TA/Fe²⁺ NPs.

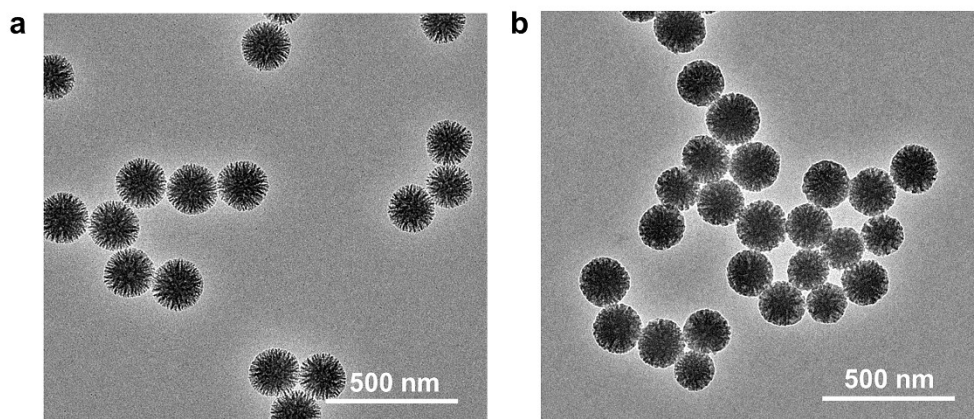


Fig. S21 TEM images of (a) MS NPs and (b) MS/GOx@TA/Fe²⁺ NPs with an average size of 175 nm.

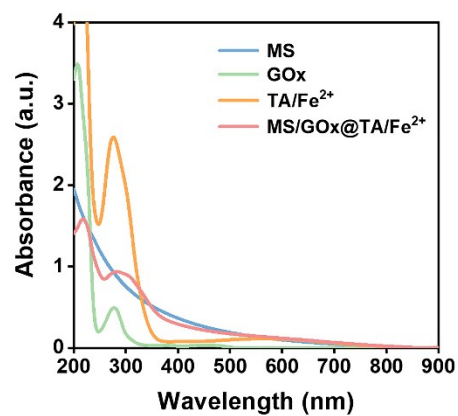


Fig. S22 UV-vis absorption spectra of MS NPs, GOx, TA/Fe²⁺ and MS/GOx@TA/Fe²⁺ NPs, respectively.

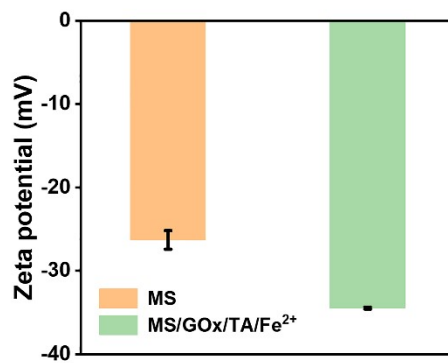


Fig. S23 Zeta potential of MS and MS/GOx@TA/Fe²⁺ NPs.

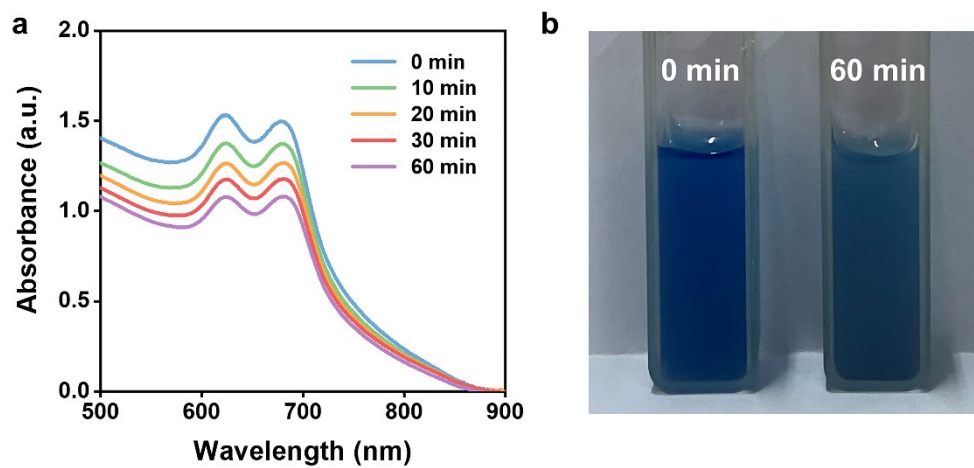


Fig. S24 UV-vis absorption spectra (a) and optical photograph (b) of solutions containing MB, glucose, and MS/GOx@TA/Fe²⁺ NPs at different time points.

References

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