Supporting Information for

### Mechanically Robust 3D Nanostructure Chitosan-Based Hydrogels with Autonomic Self-Healing Properties

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1. The synthesis procedure for zinc phthalocyanine tetra-aldehyde (ZnPcTa)

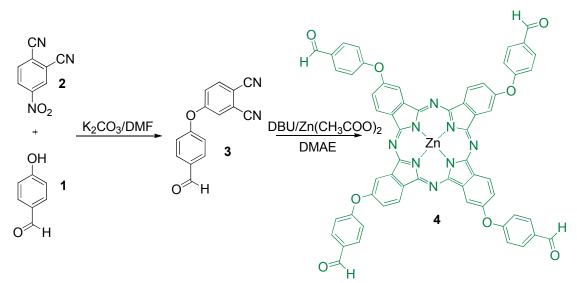
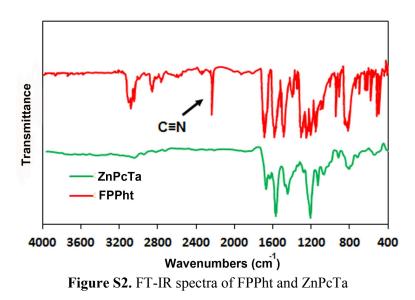


Figure S1. Synthesis of zinc phthalocyanine tetra-aldehyde (ZnPcTa)

#### 2. Additional analyses of cross-linker

The IR spectrum of FPPht clearly indicate the presence of CN band. Figure S2 shows after cyclotetramerization of FPPht, the IR spectrum of phthalocyanine lacked the CN band, completely.



#### 3. Pore-size of hydrogels with different wt% ZnPcTa.

As shown in **Figure S3**, the ZnPcTa concentrations show very strong regulation on the pore size distribution of the hydrogels.

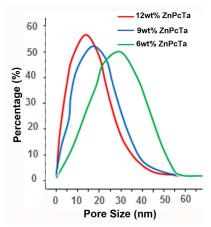


Figure S3. Pore-size distributions of the hydrogels with different wt% ZnPcTa

#### 4. Morphology of the non-functional MWCNT hydrogel nanocomposite.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis of the non-functional MWCNT exhibited aggregates of carbon nanotubes associated with hydrogel network.

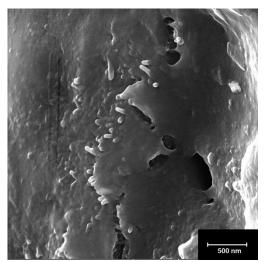
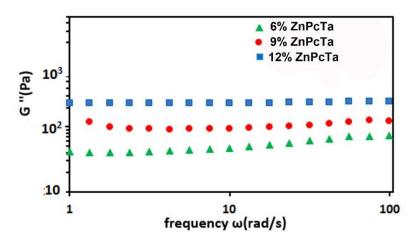


Figure S4. SEM image of hydrogel nanocomposite with 2 wt% non-functionalized MWCNTs

#### 5. Rheological analyses of hydrogels and hydrogel nanocomposites.

The data of loss modulus (G") versus frequency ( $\omega$ ) of hydrogels with different concetrain of ZnPcTa and hydrogel nanocomposites with the same concetrain of ZnPcTa and different MWCNT contents are shown in **Figure S5-S6.** 



**Figure S5.** The loss modulus G" of the hydrogels with different wt% ZnPcTa at a fixed strain,  $\gamma = 5.0\%$ .

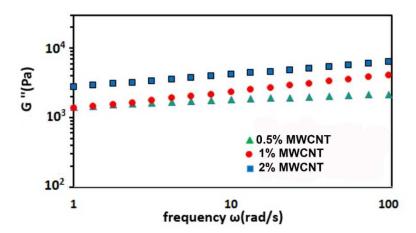


Figure S6. The loss modulus G" of the hydrogel nanocomposites with 12 wt% ZnPcTa and different wt% MWCNTs at a fixed strain,  $\gamma = 5.0\%$ .

# 5. The effect of various wt% MWCNTs on the healing rate of self-healing hydrogel nanocomposites.

As shown in **Figure S7**, the hydrogel nanocomposites prepared with 12 wt% ZnPcTa and 0, 0.5, 1, and 2 wt% MWCNT, respectively, show healing time of 15 min (m), 18 m, 20 m and 30 m, respectively. These observations are consistent with the previous report that the hydrogel nanocomposites with high wt% MWCNT resulted in a slight decrease in recovery time.

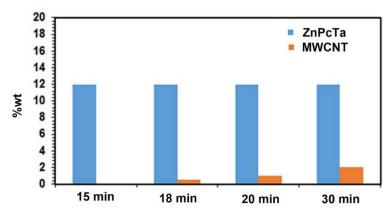


Figure S7. The effect of MWCNTs content on the healing rate of the hydrogel nanocomposites.

## 6. Self-healing recovery and mechanical properties of some self-healing hydrogels based on dynamic covalent Schiff-base linkage.

We investigate self-healing hydrogels with a focus on methods to test for the efficiencies of self-healing and recovery. This is followed by an explanation of the development of hydrogels that possess both selfhealing and robust mechanical properties.

Polymer/materials	Self-healing	Healing	Self-	Mechanical	Ref
i orymer, materials	mechanisms	test	recovery[%]	properties	itei
	meenamsms	test	recovery[70]	properties	
Telechelic	Schiff base	2 h, RT <sup>a)</sup>	100%, <100 s, (2	$\approx 1150 \text{ Pa}^{\text{c}}$	1
difunctional	(imine	2 11, 101	cycles of $\gamma = 20\%$	115010	1
poly(ethylene	linkage)		and 200%, $f = 1$		
glycol)	mikage)		$Hz)^{b)}$		
(PEG), and chitosan			112)		
Telechelic	Schiff base	12 h, RT <sup>a)</sup>	100%, < 10 s, (3	~0.8 kPa at	2
difunctional	(imine	12 II, KI	cycles of $\gamma = 1\%$	25 °C and	
poly(ethylene	linkage)		and $300\%, f = 1$	$\sim 1.5$ kPa at	
glycol)	mikage)		$\frac{\text{Hz}}{\text{Hz}}^{\text{b}}$	$37 ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}^{\circ}\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$	
(PEG), and glycol			112)	37 C *	
chitosan					
Chondroitin sulfate	Schiff base	2 h, RT <sup>a)</sup>		$\approx 103 \text{ Pa}^{\text{c}}$	3
multiple aldehyde	(imine	2 II, KI		~103 F a	3
· ·			-		
and	linkage)				
N-succinyl-chitosan					
zinc phthalocyanine	Schiff base	15 min,	100%, <100 s, (3	≈2500 Pa at	-
tetra-aldehyde	(imine	RT <sup>a)</sup>	cycles of	25 °C °)	
$(ZnPcTa)^{d}$ , and	linkage)		γ=1%, 80%,		
chitosan			300%,800%		
			$f = 1 \text{ Hz})^{\text{b}}$		

Table S1. Self-healing recovery and mechanical properties of some self-healing chemical hydrogels.

<sup>a)</sup> Pieces of cut hydrogel rejoined, <sup>b)</sup> alternative step strain deformation, <sup>c)</sup> storage modulus G'[Pa], <sup>d)</sup> hydrogel with 12 wt% ZnPcTa.

# 7. The electrical conductance of self-repaired nanocomposites with 12 wt% ZnPcTa and different MWCNT-COOH contents.

I	No.	MWCNT-	Conductivity	Conductivity	Conductivity
		COOH (wt%)	(S/cm) <sup>b</sup>	(S/cm) <sup>c</sup>	$(S/cm)^d$
	1 <sup>a</sup>	-	4.10×10 <sup>-6</sup>	4.06×10 <sup>-6</sup>	3.96×10 <sup>-6</sup>
	2 <sup>a</sup>	0.5	2.95×10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.90×10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.87×10 <sup>-5</sup>
	3 <sup>a</sup>	1	3.19×10 <sup>-4</sup>	3.16×10 <sup>-4</sup>	3.10×10 <sup>-4</sup>
	4 <sup>a</sup>	2	2.92×10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.87×10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.85×10 <sup>-3</sup>

**Table S2.** Electrical healing for 3 cuts at the same severed location of nanocomposites with different

 MWCNT-COOH contents.

<sup>a</sup> 12 wt% ZnPcTa; <sup>b</sup> 1st cutting–healing process; <sup>c</sup>2st cutting–healing process; <sup>d</sup> 3st cutting–healing process.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Y. Zhang, L. Tao, S. Li, Y. Wei, Synthesis of Multiresponsive and Dynamic Chitosan-Based Hydrogels for Controlled Release of Bioactive Molecules. *Biomacromolecules* **2011**, 12, 2894.
- 2. T.-C. Tseng, L. Tao, F.-Y. Hsieh, Y. Wei, I.-M. Chiu, S. Hsu. An Injectable, Self-Healing Hydrogel to Repair the Central Nervous System. *Adv. Mater.* **2015**, 27, 3518
- 3. S. Lü, C. Gao, X. Xu, X. Bai, H. Duan, N. Gao, C. Feng, Y. Xiong, M. Liu. Injectable and Self-Healing Carbohydrate-Based Hydrogel for Cell Encapsulation. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **2015**, *7*, 13029.