



Supporting Information

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Light-Fueled Hydrogel Actuators with Controlled Deformation and Photocatalytic Activity

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Supporting Information

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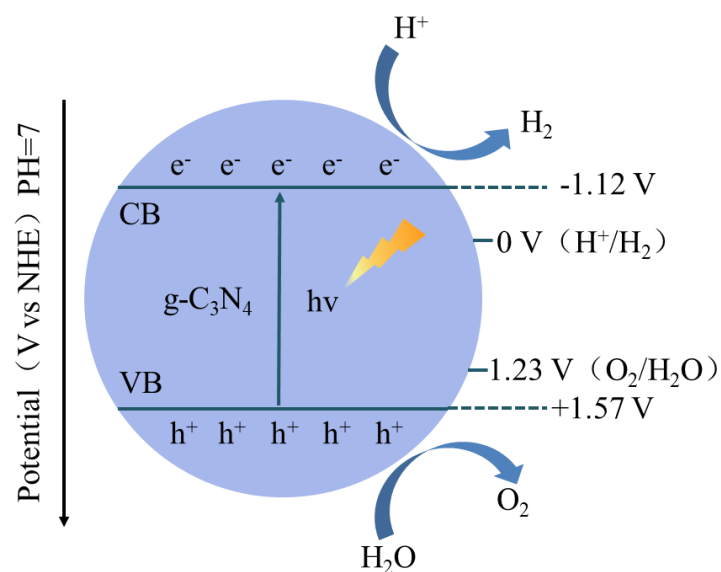


Figure S1. Schematic diagram of g-C₃N₄ photocatalytic hydrogen generation and energy band.

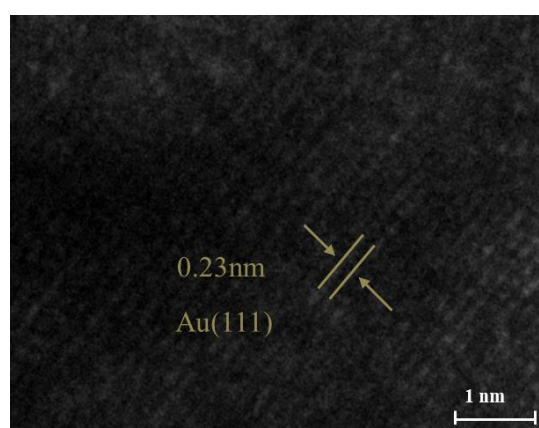


Figure S2. Magnified TEM image of the Au NPs.

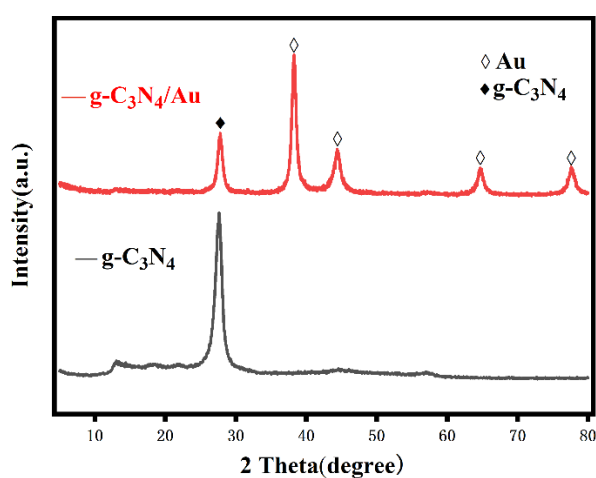


Figure S3. XRD patterns of Au/g-C₃N₄ and pure g-C₃N₄.

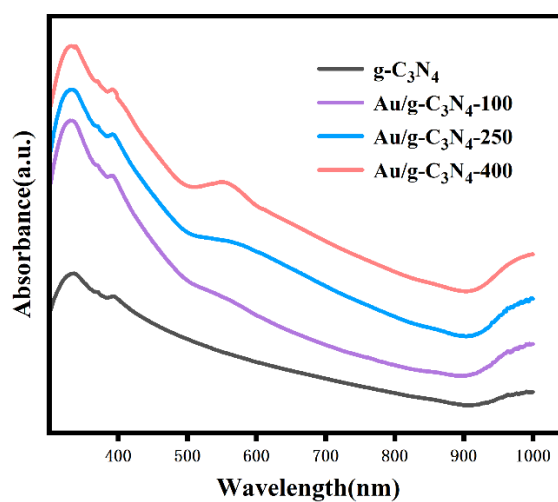


Figure S4. UV-vis spectra of pure g-C₃N₄ and Au/g-C₃N₄ synthesized with different contents of chloroauric acid (100, 250, 400 μ L) in precursor solutions dispersions in deionized water.

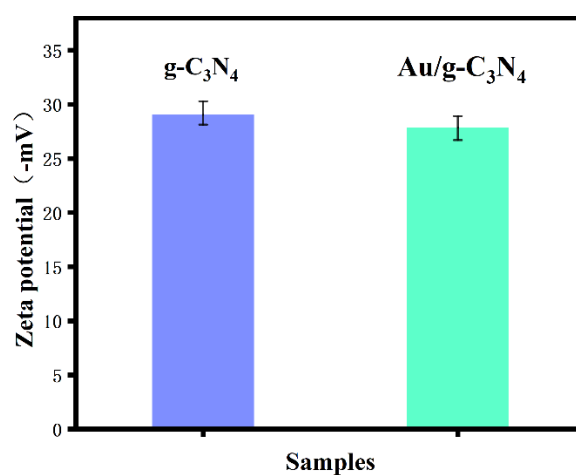


Figure S5. The Zeta potentials of g-C₃N₄ and Au/g-C₃N₄ dispersions in deionized water.

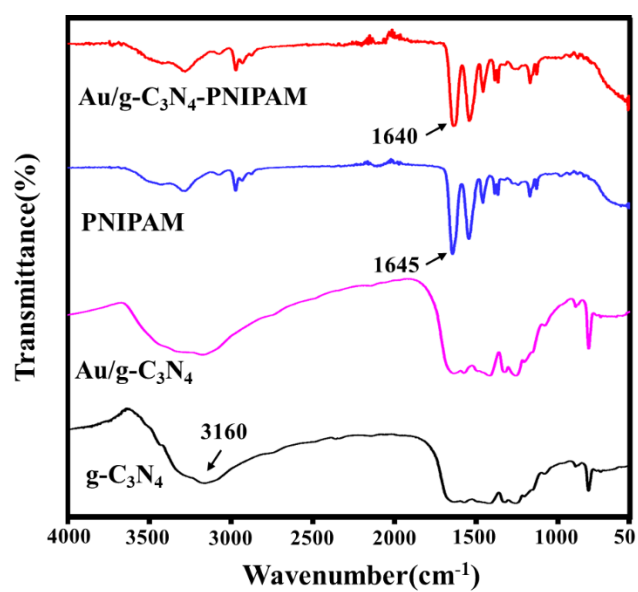


Figure S6. The FT-IR spectra of g-C₃N₄, Au/g-C₃N₄, PNIPAM, and the Au/g-C₃N₄-PNIPAM hydrogel.

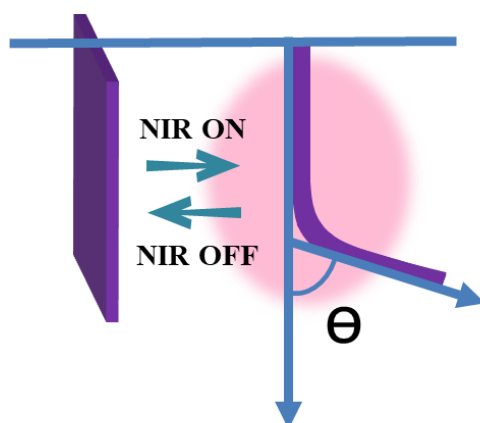


Figure S7. Schematic illustration of the gradient hydrogels bending angle (θ) under NIR light irradiation.

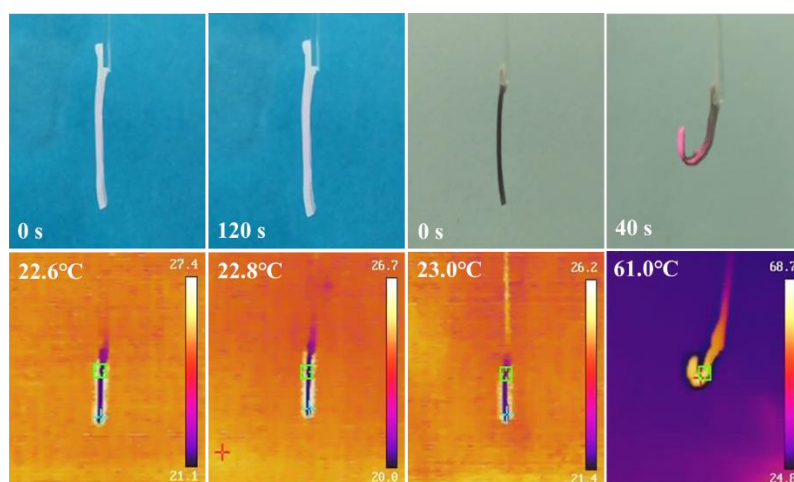


Figure S8. Real and infrared images of the $E_{2.5}C_{10}$ hydrogel actuator and the control sample undoped with Au NPs upon exposure to 808 nm NIR light (0.5 W cm^{-1}).

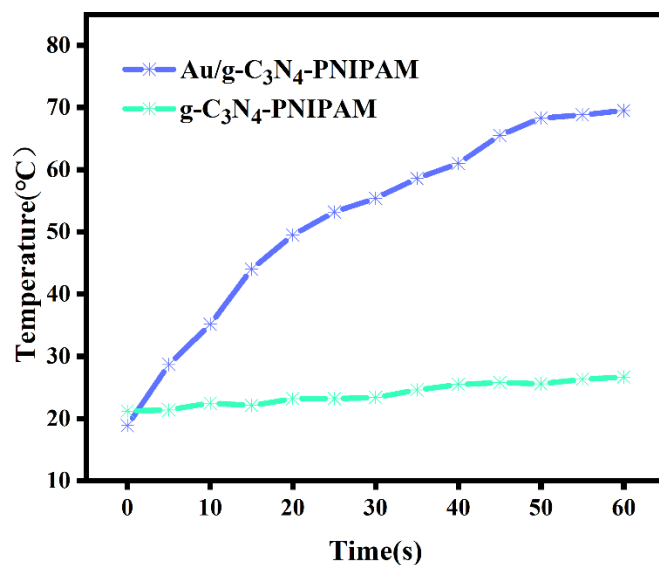


Figure S9. Temperature variation with an exposure time of the $E_{2.5}C_{10}$ hydrogel and g-C₃N₄-PNIPAM hydrogel under 808 nm NIR irradiation with 0.5 W cm^{-2} .

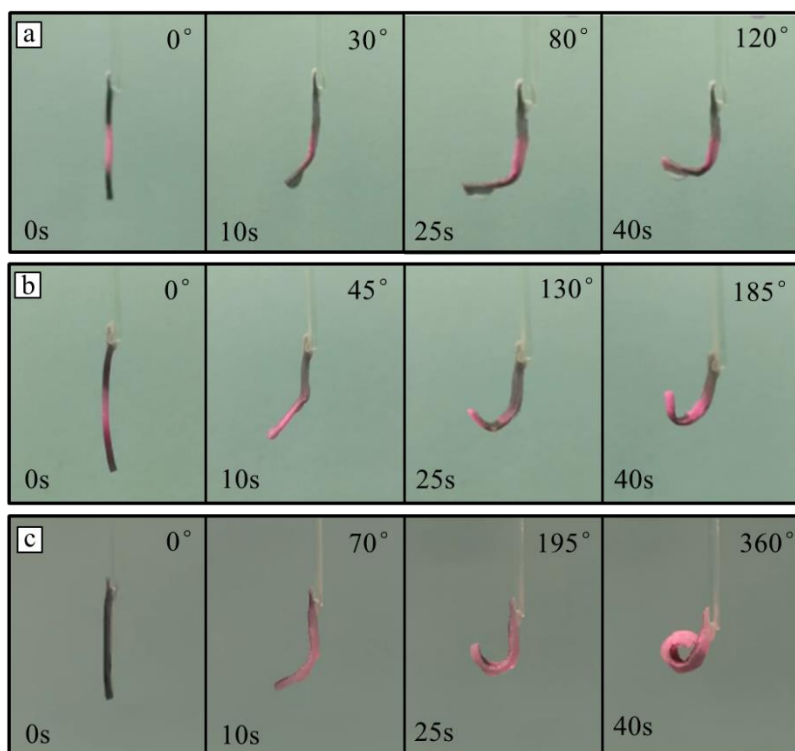


Figure S10. Actuation of gradient hydrogel actuators prepared at different voltages: (a) the E_2C_{10} , (b) the $E_{2.5}C_{10}$, and (c) the E_3C_{10} upon exposure to the 808 nm NIR light with 0.5 W cm^{-2} .

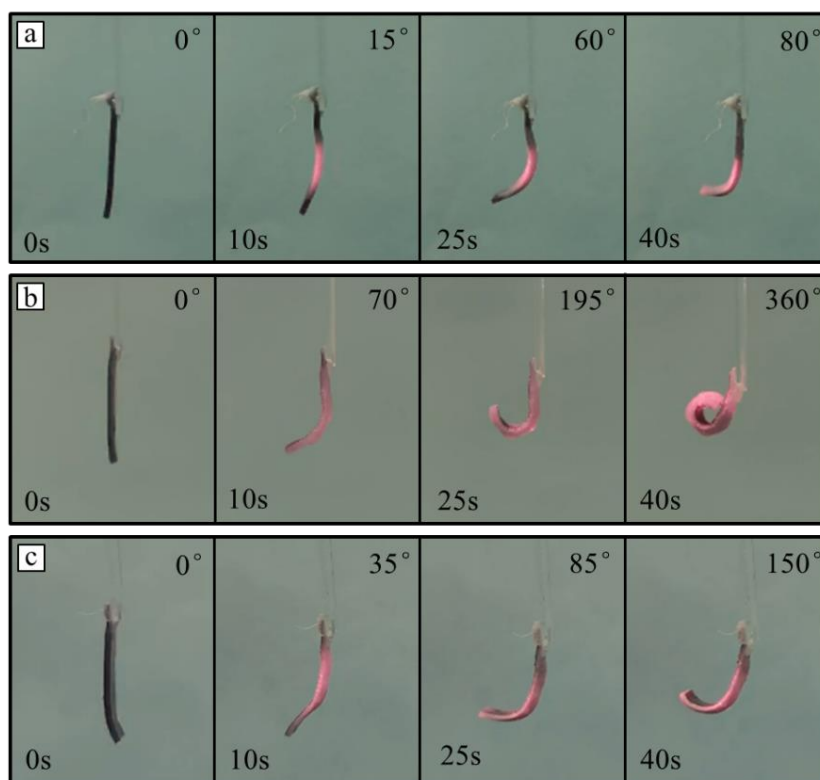


Figure S11. Actuation of gradient hydrogel actuators prepared with different Au/g-C₃N₄ concentrations: (a) the E₃C₅ (b) the E₃C₁₀, and (c) the E₃C₁₅ upon exposure to the 808 nm NIR light with 0.5 W cm⁻².

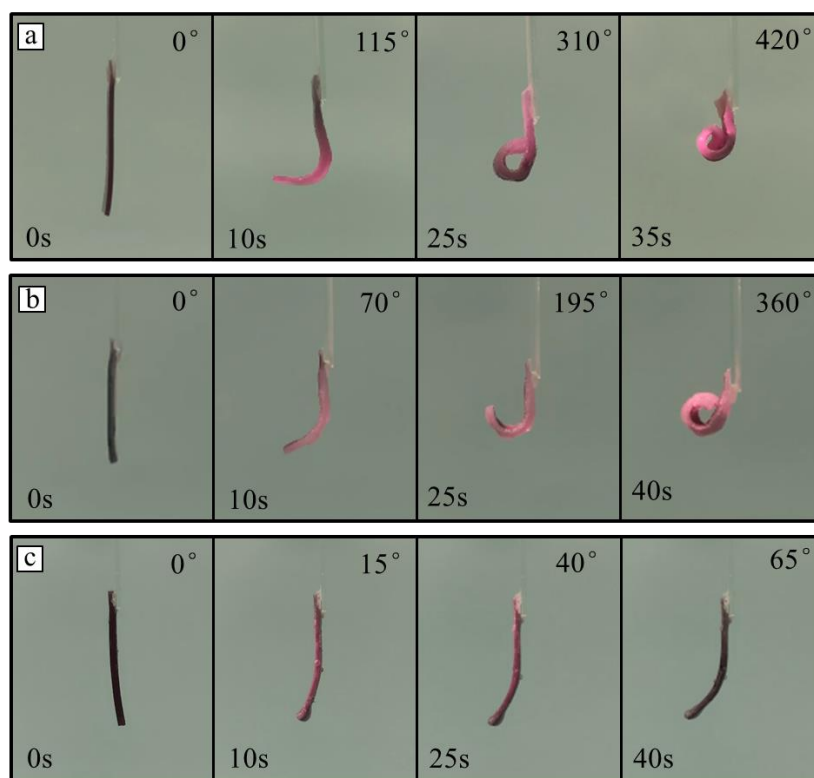


Figure S12. Actuation of gradient hydrogel actuators prepared with different

thicknesses: (a) 0.7, (b) 1.0, and (c) 1.4 mm upon exposure to the 808 nm NIR light with 0.5 W cm^{-2} .

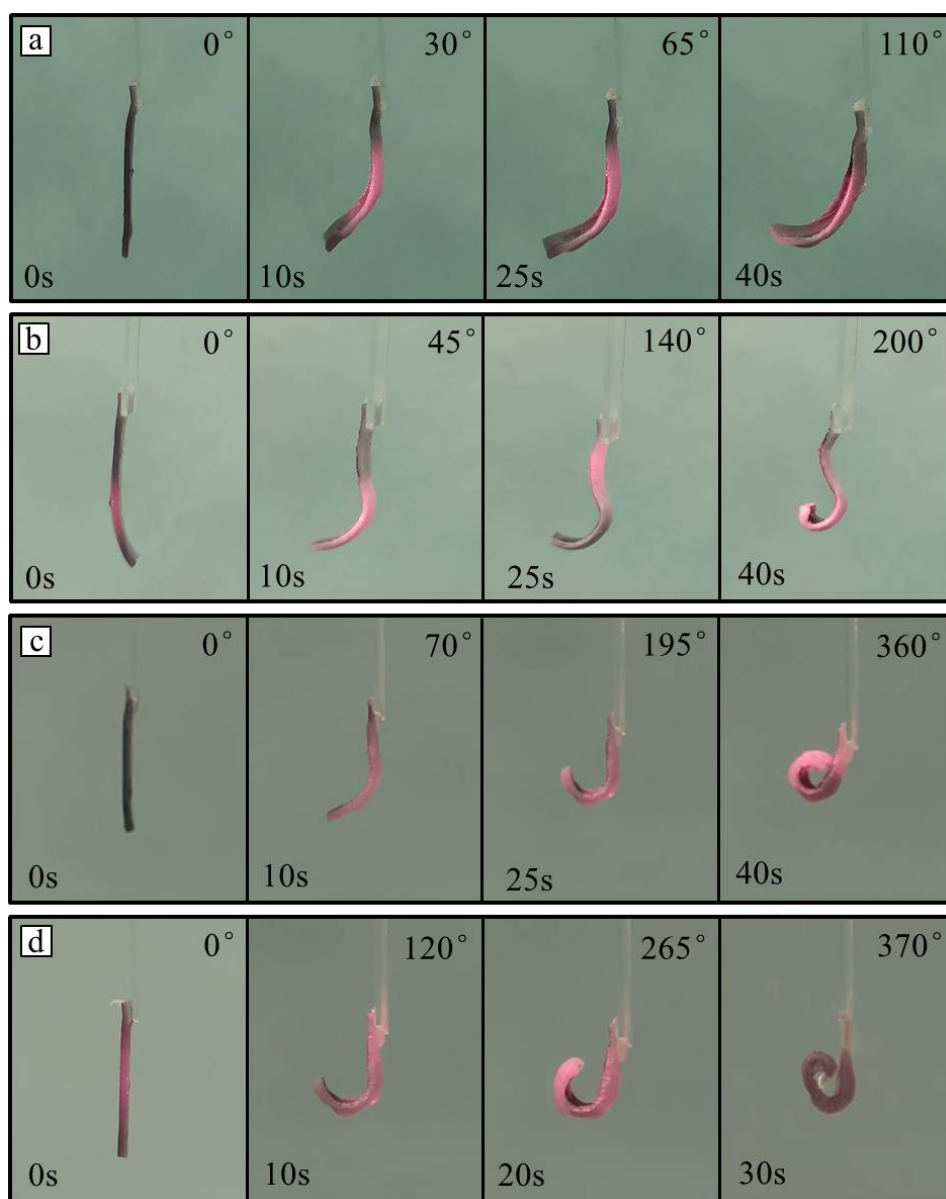


Figure S13. Actuation of the E_3C_{10} hydrogel actuators exposed to different power density: (a) 0.1, (b) 0.2, (c) 0.5 and (d) 0.8 W cm^{-2} .

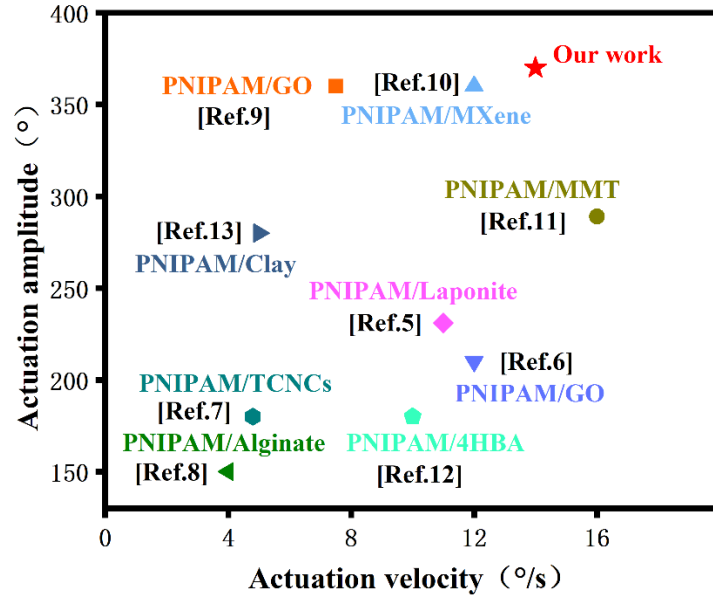


Figure S14. Comparison of actuation velocity and actuation amplitude of different hydrogel actuators. The detailed information is shown in Table S2.

Table S1. Comparison of g-C₃N₄-based 3D structures photocatalytic AQY performance

Sample	AQY(%)	Wavelength(nm)	Lamp power(W)	Ref(SI)
PNIPAM/g-C ₃ N ₄	1.88	420	300W	1
3D porous C ₃ N ₄	5.1	420	300W	2
PDMA/g-C ₃ N ₄	1.0	405	50W	3
Porous fiber-like g-C ₃ N ₄	2.42	420	500W	4
This work	5.39	420	150W	

Table S2. Comparison of actuation performance of different hydrogel actuators

Hydrogel	Actuation amplitude (°)	Actuation velocity (°/s)	Ref
PNIPAM-Laponite	231	11	5
PNIPAM-GO	210	12	6
PNIPAM-TCNCs	180	4.8	7
PNIPAM-Aliginate	150	4	8

PNIPAM-GO	360	7.5	9
PNIPAM-MXene	360	12	10
PNIPAM-MMT	289	16	11
PNIPAM-4HBA	180	10	12
PNIPAM-Clay	280	5	13
PNIPAM-Au/g-C ₃ N ₄	370	13	This work

Supporting Movies:

Movie S1: Light-fueled flower-shaped hydrogel actuator in water under 808 nm NIR with 0.8 W cm⁻² intensity.

Movie S2: Light-fueled soft end effector that grips and lifts a cargo in water when exposed to 808 nm NIR with 0.8 W cm⁻² intensity.

Movie S3: Light-fueled hydrogel paddles enable the motion of a boat-like structure on the water under 808 nm NIR irradiation with 0.8 W cm⁻² intensity.

Movie S4: Light-driven hydrogel walker on ratchet surface in water under 808 nm NIR irradiation with 0.8 W cm⁻².

Movie S5: The flower-shaped construct bends when exposed to the light source to maximize energy harvesting underwater.

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