Supporting Information for

Electronic, optical and magnetic consequences of delocalization in multifunctional donor-acceptor organic polymers

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Figure S1. TGA of 1 and 2 over the temperature range 25 to 700 °C.



Figure S2. Infrared spectra of 1 and 2 over the range 4000-500 cm⁻¹.



Figure S3. ¹³C CP non-quaternary suppression (NQS) spectra of 1 and 2 at 75 MHz with 8 kHz MAS.



Figure S4. N_2 isotherm at 77 K for 1 and 2.



Figure S5. Pore size distribution of 1.



Figure S6. Solid state cyclic voltammograms of **1** with scan rates of 50, 100 and 150 mV s⁻¹ in [(n-C₄H₉)₄N]PF₆/MeCN. Notable is that, at 100 mV s⁻¹, the oxidation process splits into two peaks. The arrow indicates the direction of the forward scan.



Figure S7. Tauc plot derived from the solid state UV-vis-NIR spectrum of **1** showing the estimation of the optical band gap (the intersection of the dashed line with the *x*-axis).



Figure S8. Tauc plot derived from the solid state UV-vis-NIR spectrum of **2** showing the estimation of the optical band gap(the intersection of the dashed line with the *x*-axis).



Figure S9. Solid state spectroelectrochemistry conducted on 1 in 0.1 M $[(n-C_4H_9)_4N]PF_6/MeCN$, during reduction (0 to -2.0 V). Arrows show the direction of spectral progression.



Figure S10. Solid state spectroelectrochemistry conducted on **2** in 0.1 M [(*n*-C₄H₉)₄N]PF₆/MeCN, during reduction (0 to -2.0 V). Arrows show the direction of spectral progression.



Figure S11. Formula unit of 1 (shown in cyan), used for stoichiometric redox agent additions and magnetic calculations. The polymer is extended to show the predicted connectivity.



Figure S12. Formula unit of 2 (shown in cyan), used for stoichiometric redox agent additions and magnetic calculations. The polymer is extended to show the predicted connectivity.