

## Electronic Supporting Information For

# Modulating High-Energy Visible Light Absorption to Attain Neutral-State Black Electrochromic Polymers

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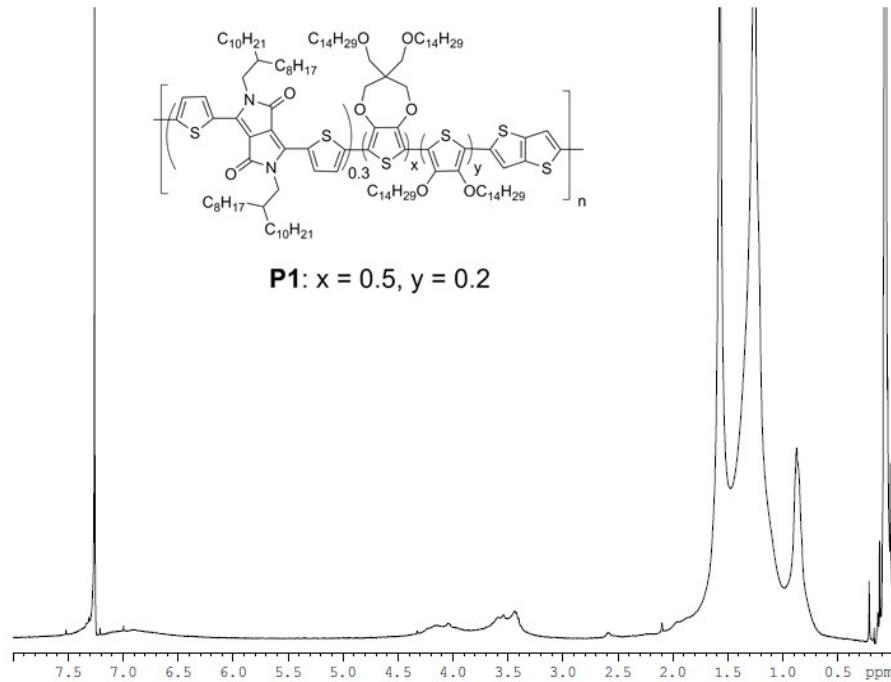
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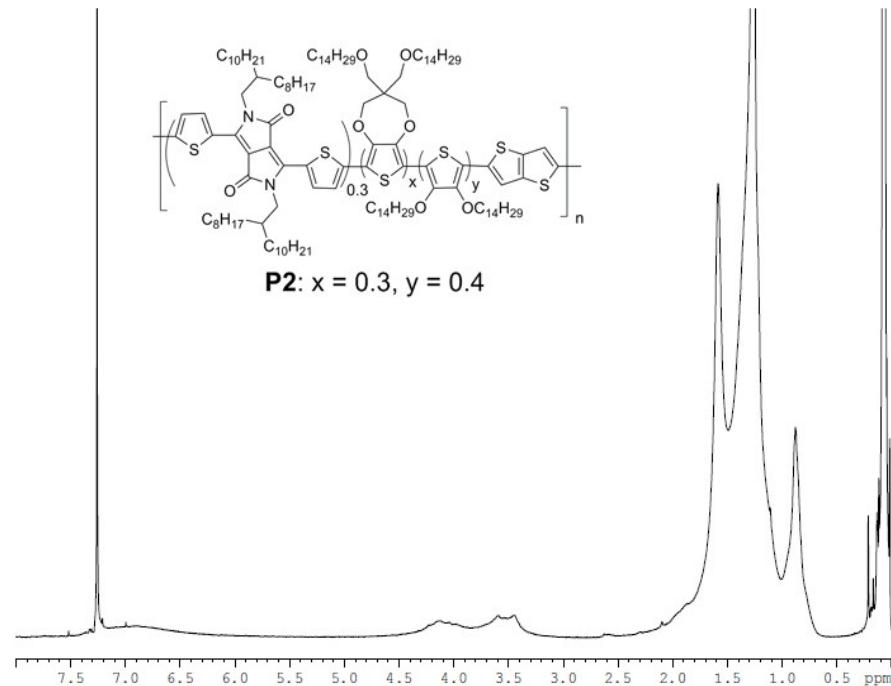
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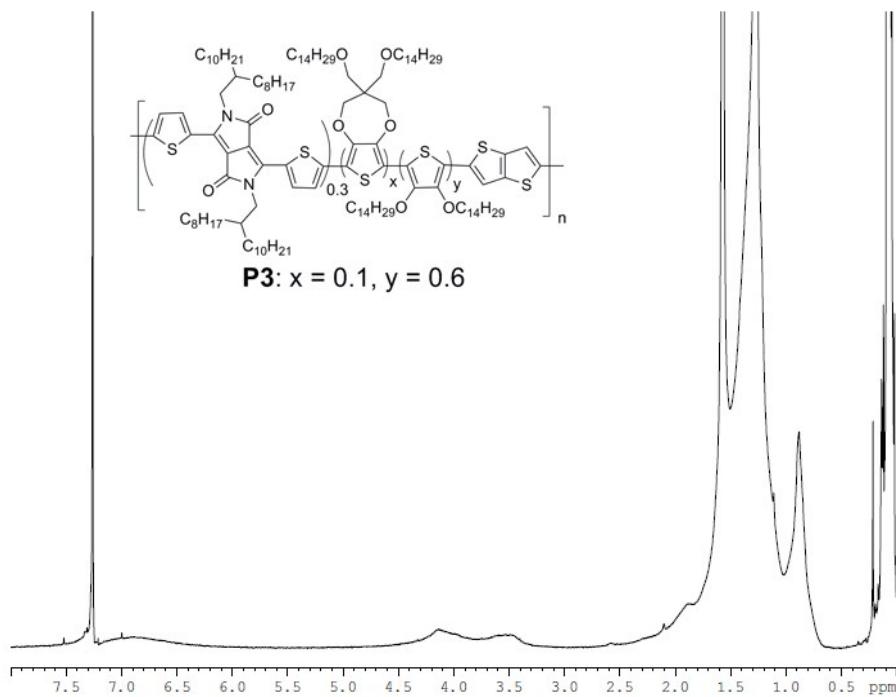
# <sup>1</sup>NMR, GPC, TGA of Polymers P1-P3



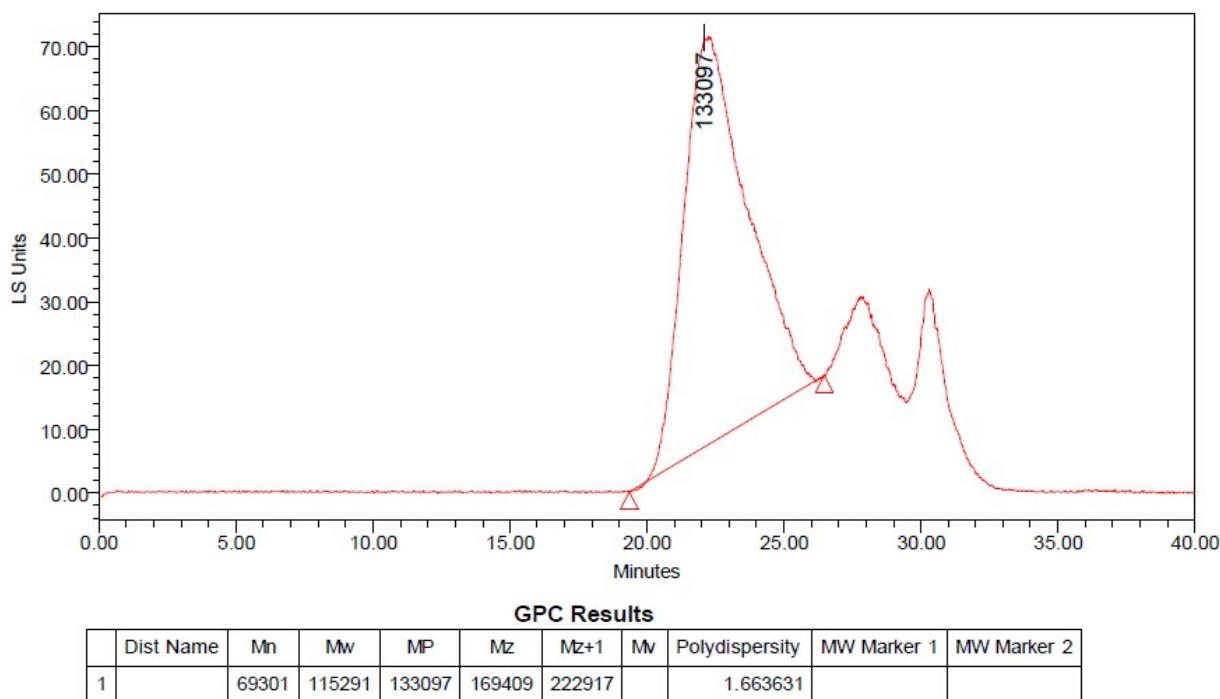
**Figure S1** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of P1.



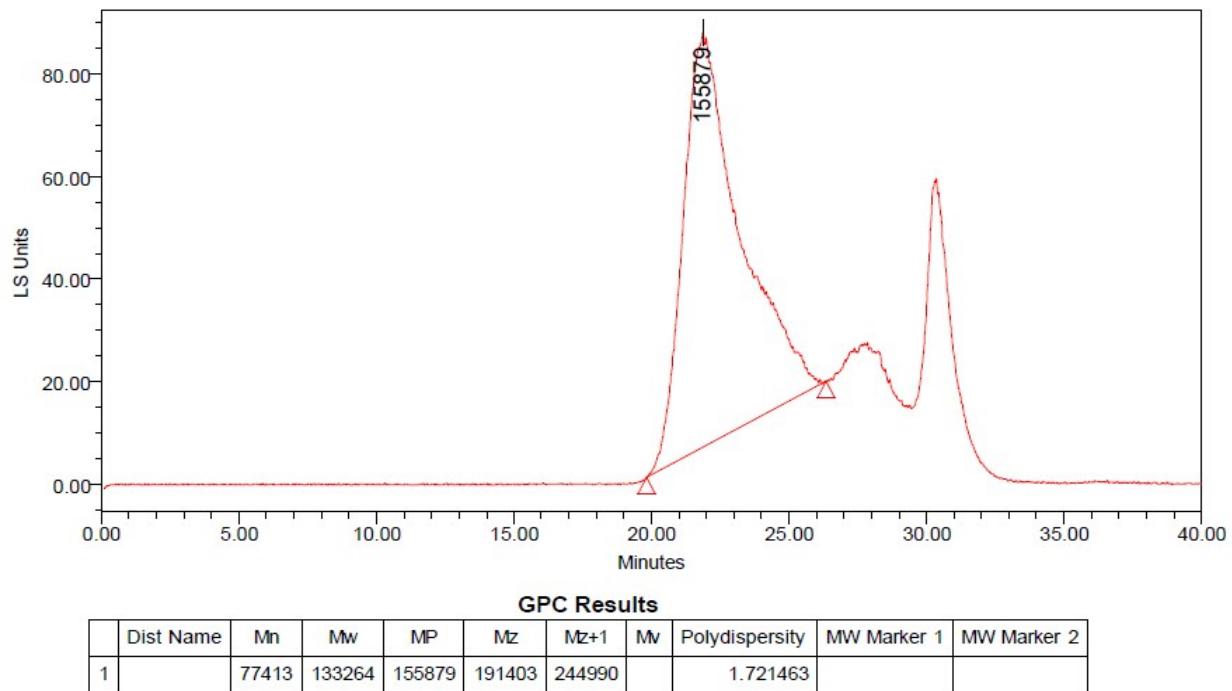
**Figure S2** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of P2.



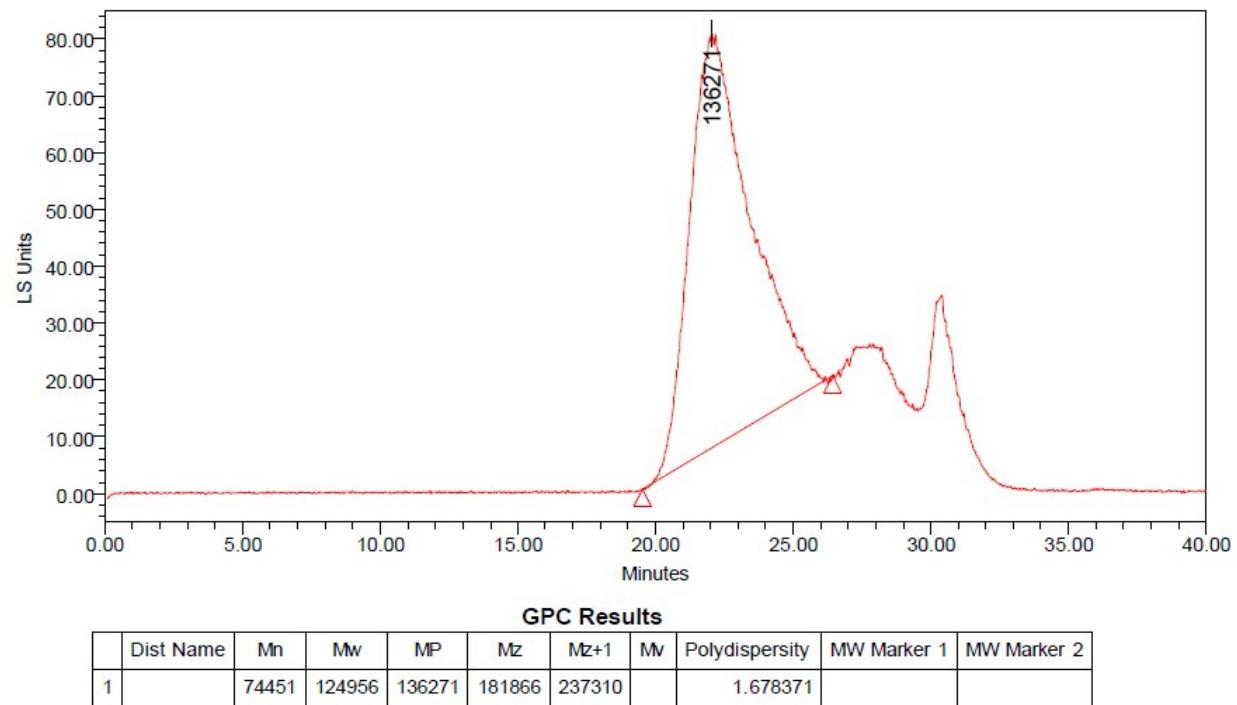
**Figure S3**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of P3.



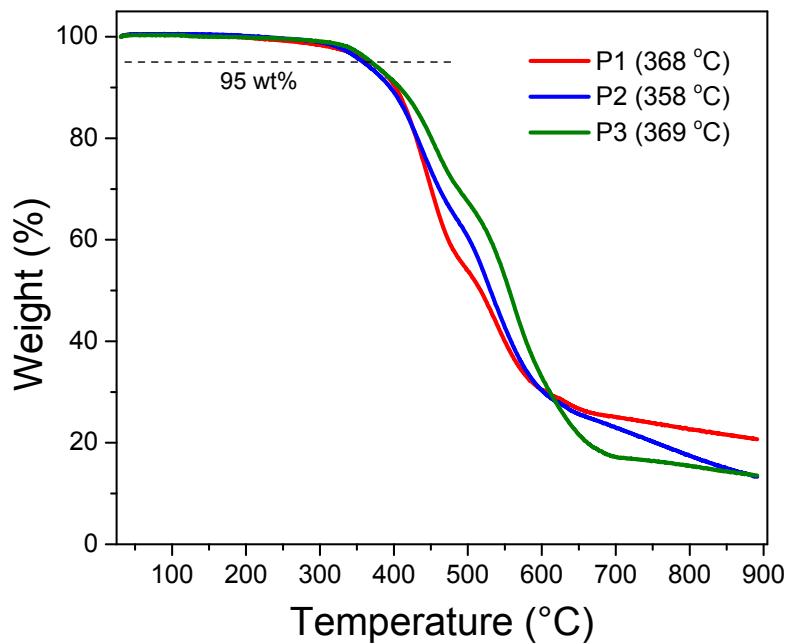
**Figure S4** GPC plot of P1.



**Figure S5** GPC plot of **P2**.

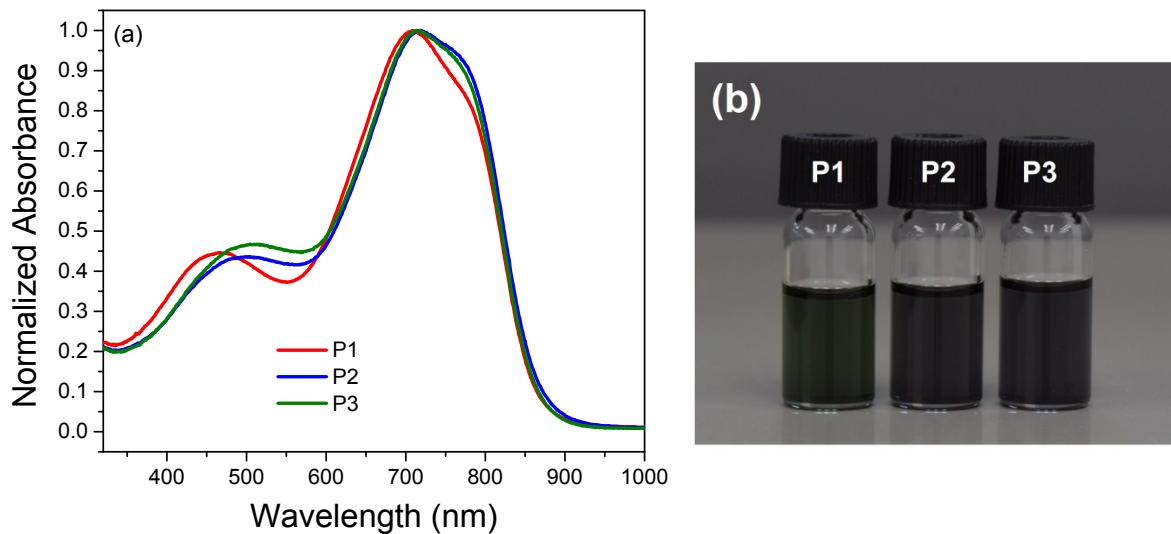


**Figure S6** GPC plot of **P3**.



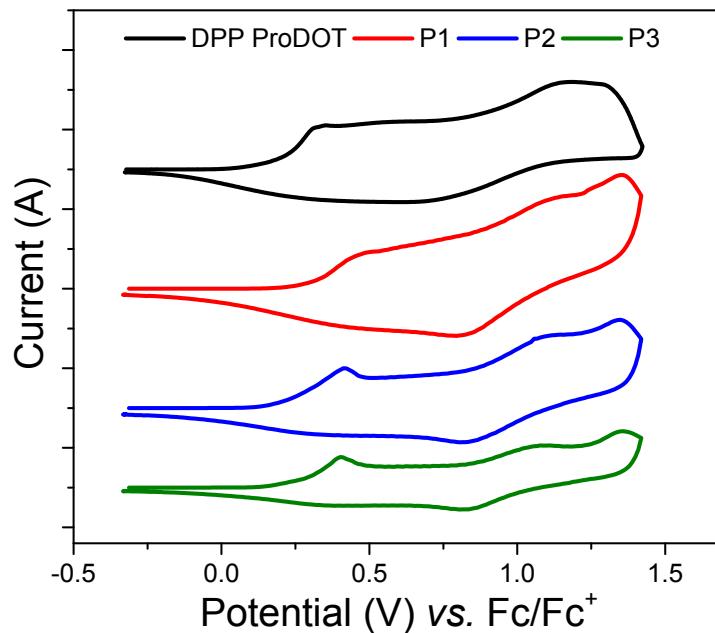
**Figure S7** TGA plots of **P1-P3**.

## 2 UV-visible Spectra of P1-P3 Solutions



**Figure S8** (a) UV-visible spectra and (b) photos of **P1-P3** dilute solutions in chloroform.

### 3 Cyclic Voltammograms of P1-P3 Thin Films



**Figure S9** Cyclic voltammograms of **P1-P3** in comparison to DPP ProDOT. Measurements recorded in 0.1M LiClO<sub>4</sub>/ACN electrolyte/solvent couple at a scan rate of 50 mV/s calibrated vs. ferrocene/ferrocenium couple.

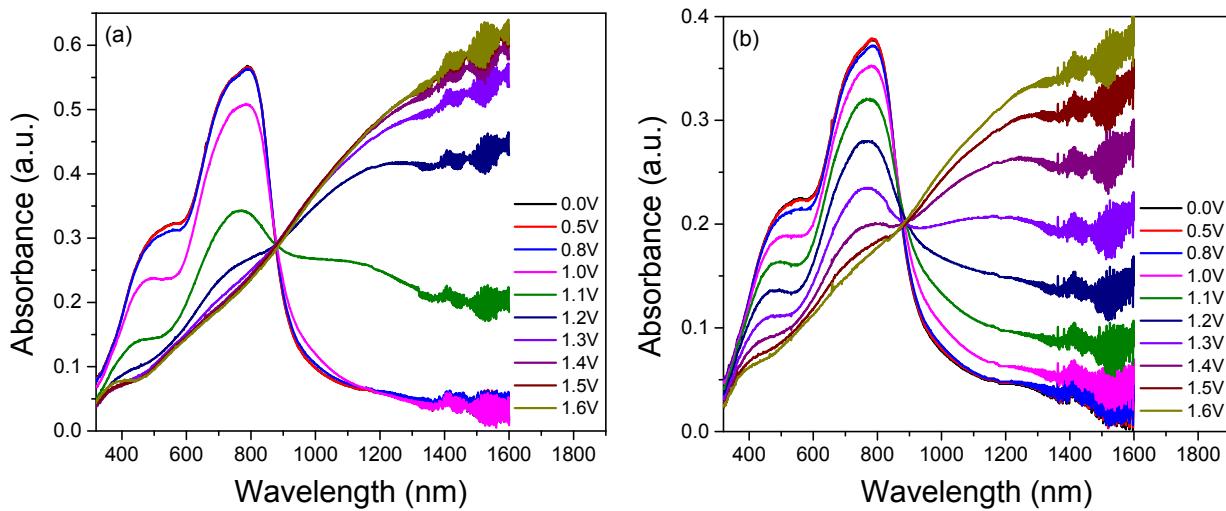
### 4 Summary of Optical and Electrochemical Properties of P1-P3

**Table S1** Optical and Electrochemical Properties of **P1-P3**.

Polymer	$\lambda_{\text{max}}$ (nm)		$\lambda_{\text{onset}}$ (nm)		$E_g^{\text{opt}}$ (eV) <sup>a</sup>	$E_{\text{ox, onset}}$ (V) <sup>b</sup>	HOMO (eV) <sup>c</sup>	LUMO (eV) <sup>d</sup>
	Solution	Film	Solution	Film				
<b>P1</b>	463, 708, 774(sh)	462, 712, 784(sh)	860	872	1.42	0.26	-5.06	-3.64
<b>P2</b>	494, 718, 770(sh)	501, 720, 777(sh)	867	883	1.40	0.18	-4.98	-3.58
<b>P3</b>	500, 714, 770(sh)	504, 720, 777(sh)	863	883	1.40	0.21	-5.01	-3.61

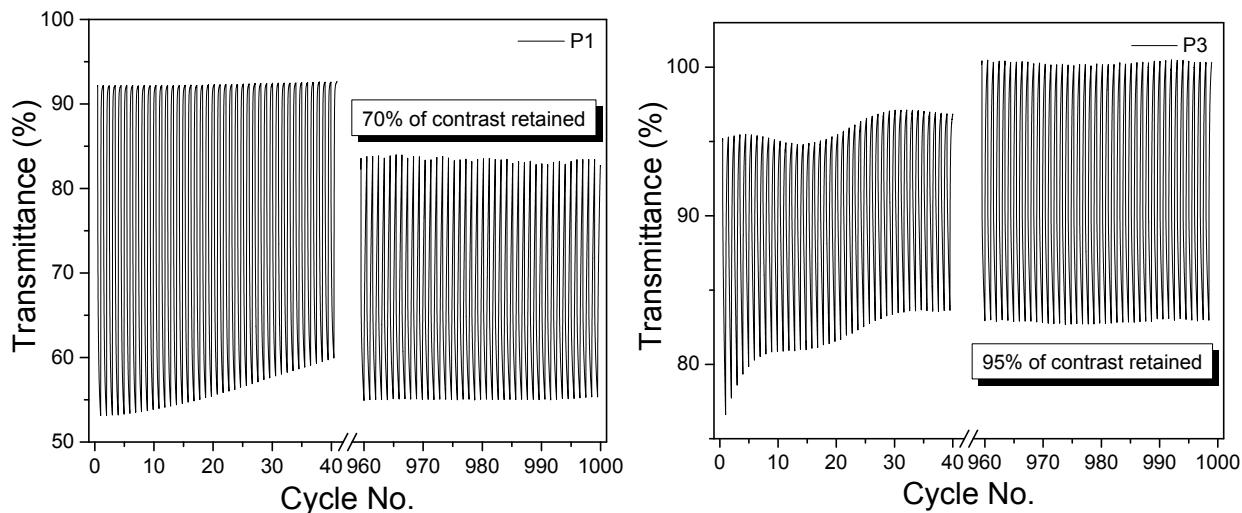
<sup>a</sup>  $E_g^{\text{opt}} = 1240/\lambda_{\text{onset,film}}$ . <sup>b</sup> Values are calculated vs ferrocene. <sup>c</sup>  $E_{\text{HOMO}} = -(E_{\text{onset,ox}} \text{ vs ferrocene}) - 4.8$ . <sup>d</sup>  $E_{\text{LUMO}} = E_{\text{HOMO}} + E_g^{\text{opt}}$ .

## 5 Spectroelectrochemical Graphs of P2 and P3 ECDs



**Figure S10** Spectroelectrochemical graphs of (a) **P2** and (b) **P3** ECDs.

## 6 Device Stability of P1 and P3 ECDs



**Figure S11** Switching cycles (1-40 and 961-1000) of (a) **P1** and (b) **P3** ECDs switched at 20 s cycles between +1.6 and -1.6 V at 1500 nm. A 'break-in' period of 20 cycles was allowed.

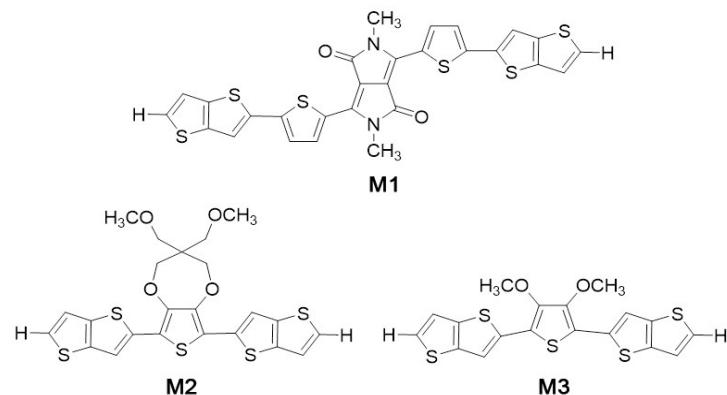
## 7 Summary of Electrochromic Performance of P1-P3 ECDs

**Table S2** Electrochromic Performance of P1-P3 ECDs.

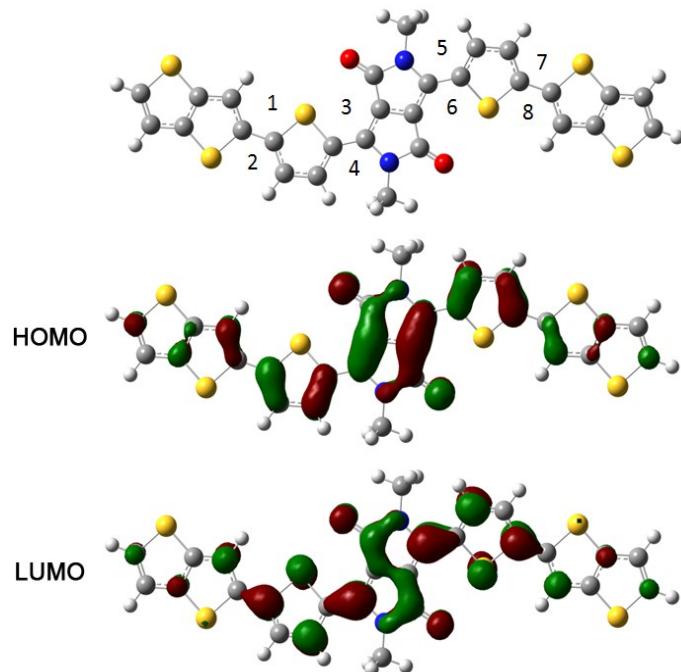
Polymer	Absorbance (a.u.)	Photopic Contrast (%) <sup>a</sup>	$\lambda_1^b$				$\lambda_2$ (1500 nm)			
			Contrast (%)	$\tau_b$ (s) <sup>c</sup>	$\tau_c$ (s) <sup>d</sup>	CE (cm <sup>2</sup> /C) <sup>e</sup>	Contrast (%)	$\tau_b$ (s) <sup>c</sup>	$\tau_c$ (s) <sup>d</sup>	CE (cm <sup>2</sup> /C) <sup>e</sup>
<b>P1</b>	0.62	17.2	26.4	61.38	2.00	200	59.7	4.45	19.89	253
<b>P1</b>	0.70	15.3	25.8	56.35	1.81	182	61.3	4.8	19.77	230
<b>P1</b>	0.82	11.2	17.9	75.95	3.40	130	57.6	11.33	24.51	149
<b>P1</b>	0.91	11.4	11.6	81.36	7.91	95	52.5	28.16	31.88	107
<b>P1</b>	1.08	10.1	11.9	80.41	8.34	98	53.0	29.71	31.52	108
<b>P2</b>	0.63	13.6	23.0	33.99	3.07	130	60.3	5.95	17.72	243
<b>P2</b>	0.73	12.0	21.0	41.42	3.41	115	54.0	9.33	20.39	152
<b>P2</b>	0.85	12.9	18.0	47.73	4.64	100	56.1	14.7	48.51	138
<b>P2</b>	0.93	11.5	18.9	39.88	3.14	93	54.8	11.03	22.57	126
<b>P2</b>	1.06	10.6	15.8	42.72	4.58	101	53.2	17.26	35.38	111
<b>P3</b>	0.61	13.3	15.1	72.91	14.57	107	46.0	29.13	69.39	193
<b>P3</b>	0.70	14.2	15.2	77.99	22.1	118	48.5	32.09	67.41	186
<b>P3</b>	0.81	13.3	15.8	76.89	14.85	134	48.4	27.23	66.35	200
<b>P3</b>	0.90	12.6	13.5	80.54	24.47	115	50.3	38.93	69.52	181
<b>P3</b>	0.98	12.3	15.7	79.08	17.28	147	58.0	28.33	65.42	201

<sup>a</sup>  $\Delta\%T$  integrated over 400 – 700 nm. <sup>b</sup> P1: 736 nm; P2: 790 nm; P3: 785 nm. <sup>c</sup> Bleaching time where bleaching refers to the process in which the percent transmittance changes from a lower value to a higher value. <sup>d</sup> Coloration time where coloration refers to the process in which the percent transmittance changes from a higher value to a lower value. <sup>e</sup> Coloration efficiency.

## 8 Computational Calculations

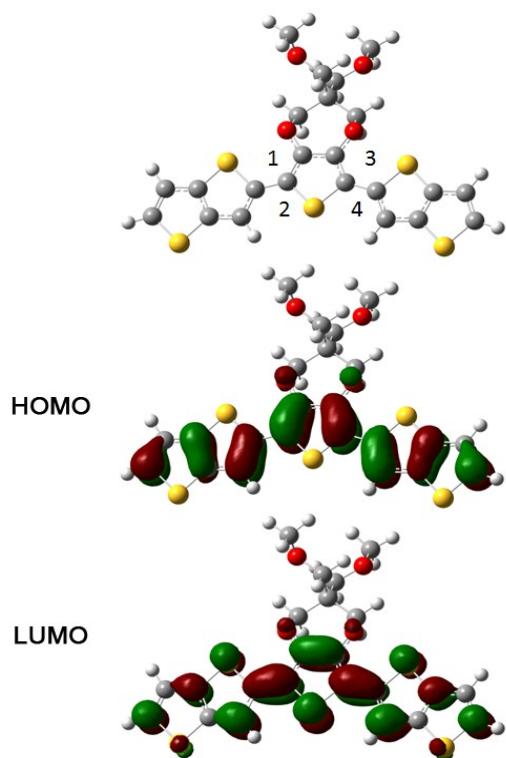


**Figure S12** Molecular structures for computational study.



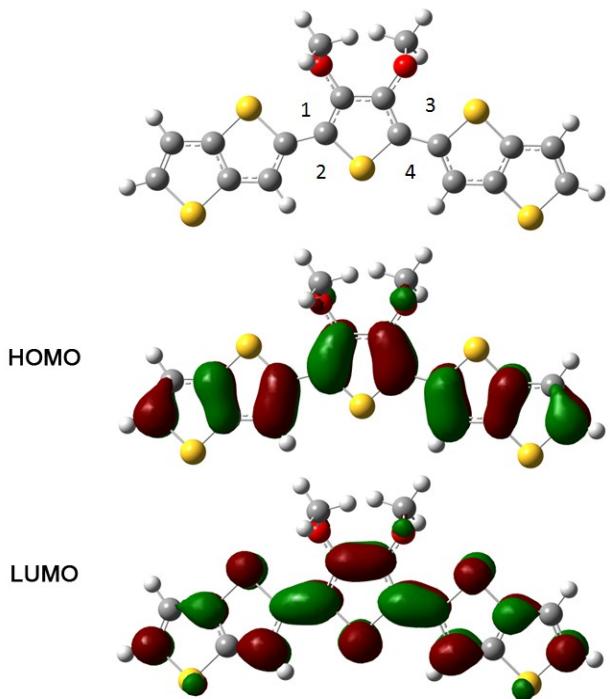
dihedral angle	(degrees)	dihedral angle	(degrees)
1	-9.6980	3	6.9758
2	-10.1765	4	7.0290
dihedral angle	(degrees)	dihedral angle	(degrees)
5	7.0206	7	-10.1565
6	6.9657	8	-9.6791

**Figure S13.** DFT optimized geometry and HOMO, LUMO (isovalue = 0.03) of **M1**.



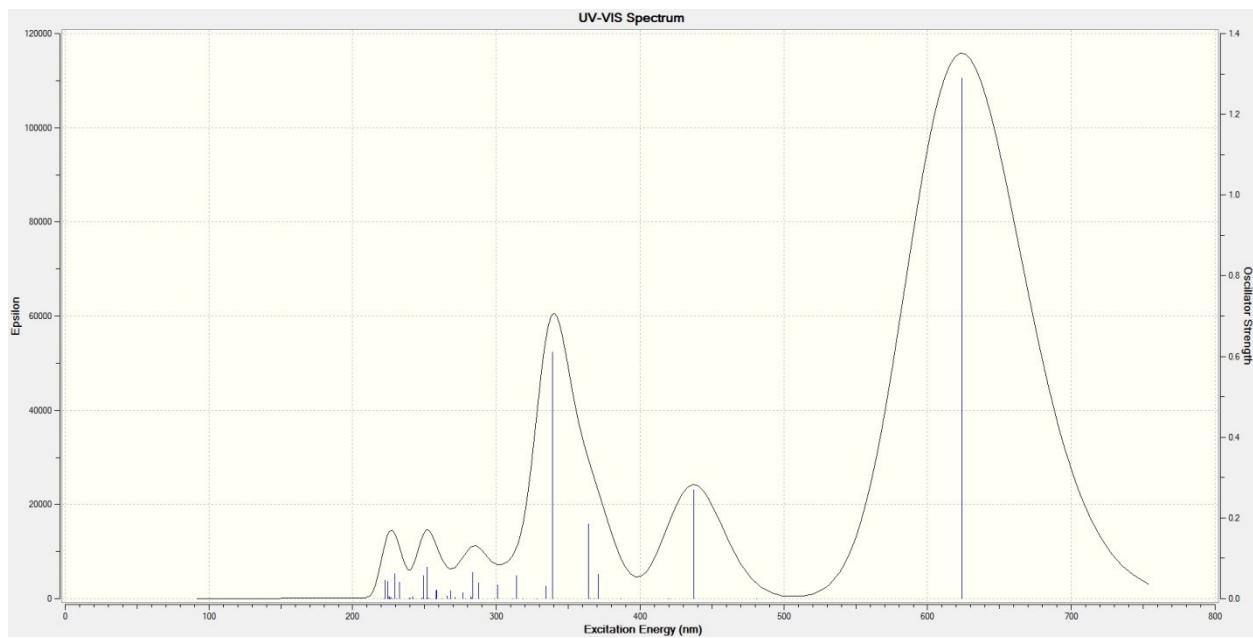
dihedral angle	(degrees)	dihedral angle	(degrees)
1	-4.0973	3	3.7340
2	-5.2885	4	4.8614

**Figure S14.** DFT optimized geometry and HOMO, LUMO (isovalue = 0.03) of **M2**.

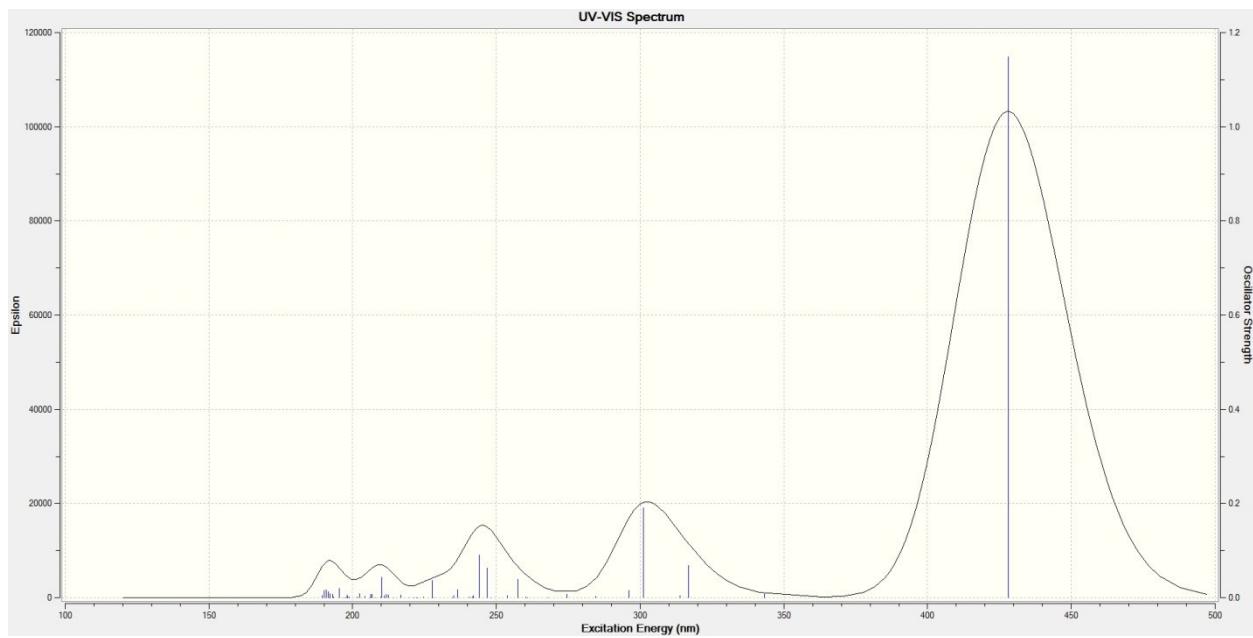


dihedral angle	(degrees)	dihedral angle	(degrees)
1	5.3673	3	5.3739
2	4.4677	4	4.4740

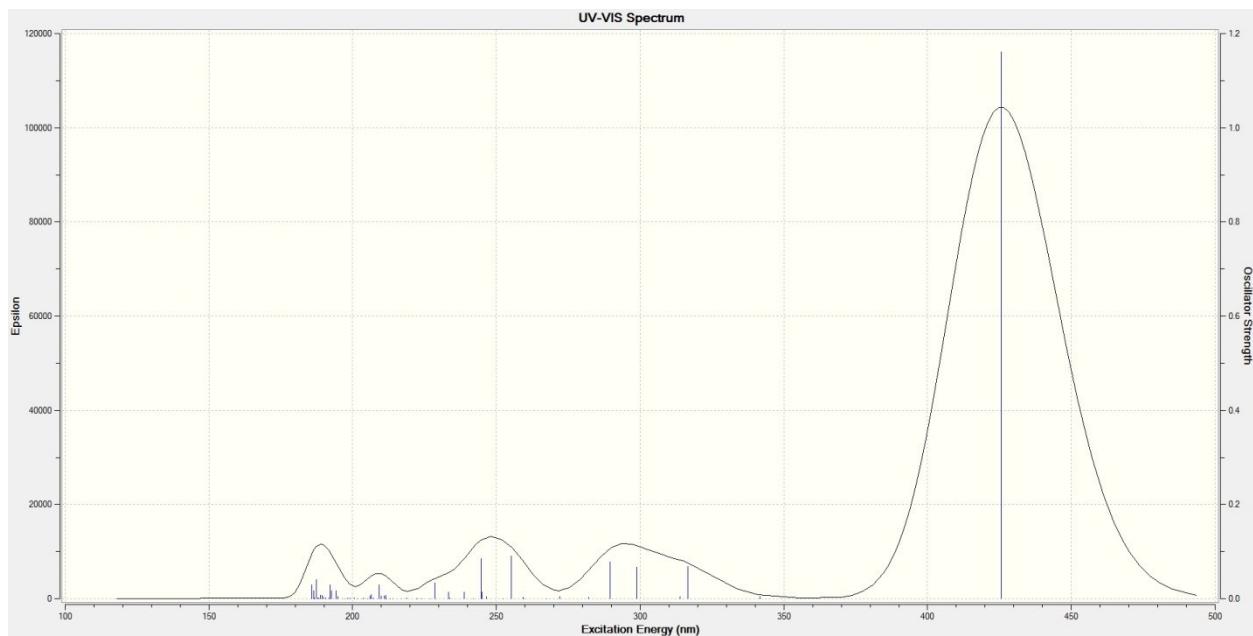
**Figure S15.** DFT optimized geometry and HOMO, LUMO (isovalue = 0.03) of **M3**.



**Figure S16.** TD-DFT calculated UV-VIS spectrum (plotted with peak half-width at half height 0.15 eV or  $1209.83\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) of **M1**.



**Figure S17.** TD-DFT calculated UV-VIS spectrum (plotted with peak half-width at half height 0.15 eV or  $1209.83\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) of **M2**.



**Figure S18.** TD-DFT calculated UV-VIS spectrum (plotted with peak half-width at half height 0.15 eV or  $1209.83\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) of **M3**.