# Freestanding electrochromic paper — Supporting Information

Abdellah Malti[1], Robert Brooke[1], Xianjie Liu[2], Dan Zhao[1], Peter Andersson Ersman[3], Mats Fahlman[2], Magnus P. Jonsson[1], Magnus Berggren[1], and Xavier Crispin[1]

[1]Laboratory of Organic Electronics, ITN, Linköping University, 601 74 Norrköping, Sweden
[2]Department of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, Linköping University, 581 83 Linköping, Sweden
[3]Acreo-Swedish ICT, 601 74 Norrköping, Sweden

August 15, 2016

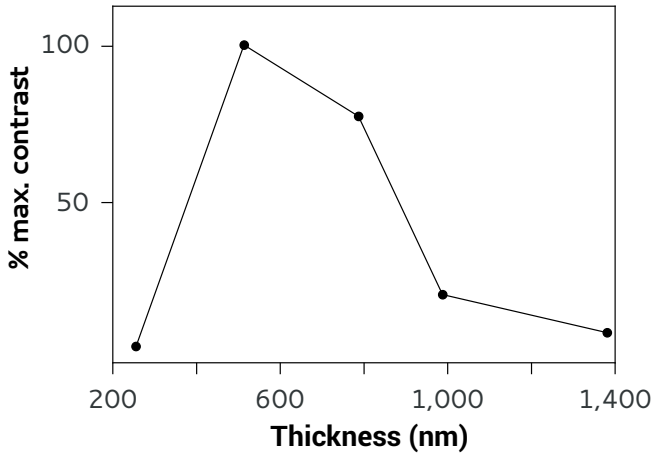


Figure 1: Contrast (as a % of the maximum) versus thickness for back-reflecting ECDs.

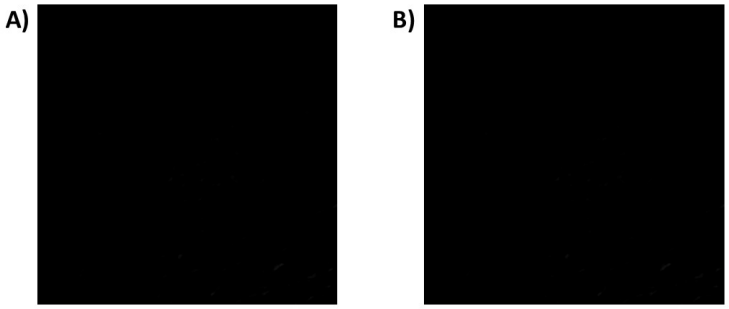


Figure 2: Unsuccessful optical switching of a free-standing CNF-PEDOT in the A) off state and B) on state.

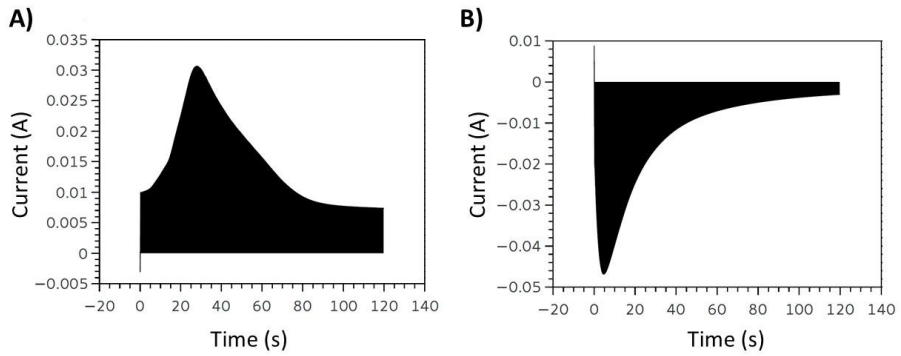


Figure 3: Current vs Time chromatograms of the TiO2-CNF-PEDOT free-standing ECD when A) oxidized and B) reduced. The shaded areas correspond to the charge consumed during each switching cycle.

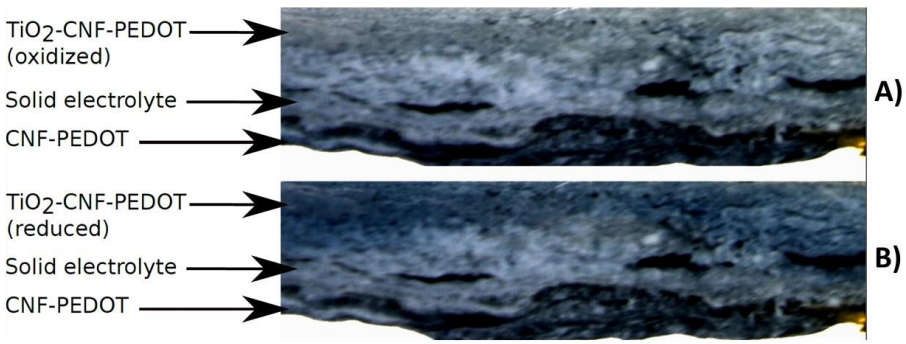


Figure 4: Cross-sectional view of the free-standing device. A) Off (oxidized) state of TiO2-CNF-PEDOT and B) On (reduced) state of TiO2-CNF-PEDOT.