

Supporting Information

Flexible electrochromic devices prepared on ultra-thin ITO glass

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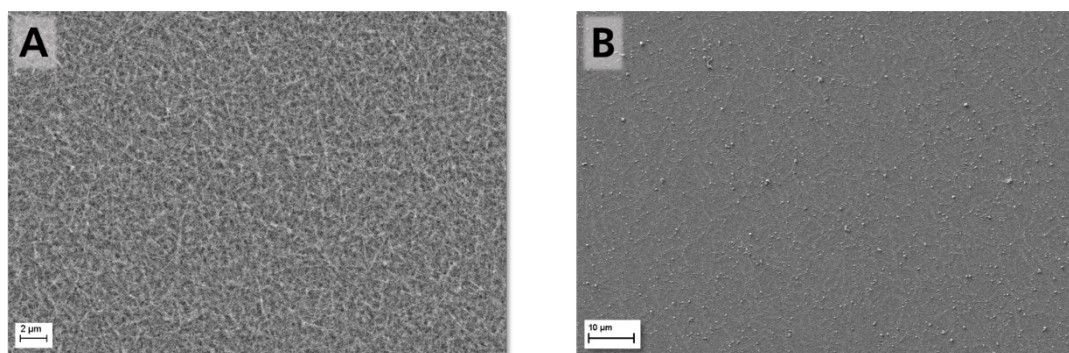


Fig. S1: SEM top-view images depicting the surface morphology of the (A) Fe-MEPE and (B) PB layer on ultra-thin ITO glass.

Tab. S1: Color ($L^*a^*b^*$) coordinates, transmittance at λ_{max} , visible light transmittance (τ_v) of the EC electrodes (Fe-MEPE and PB on ultra-thin glass).

EC electrodes	L^*	a^*	b^*	λ_{max} / nm	Transmittance at λ_{max} / %	τ_v / %
Fe-MEPE	45.5	-1.1	-32.6	593	0.6	13
PB	82.5	-11.6	-10.7	701	37	60

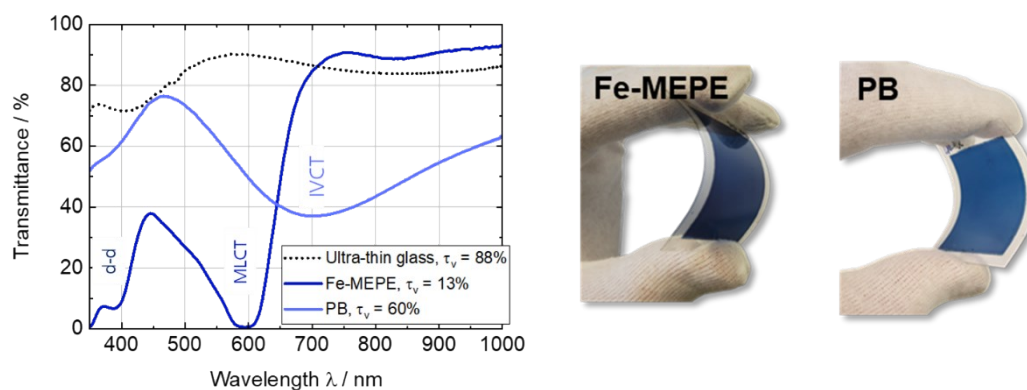


Fig. S2: Transmittance spectra and photographic images of Fe-MEPE and PB thin films on ultra-thin ITO glass (100 μm).

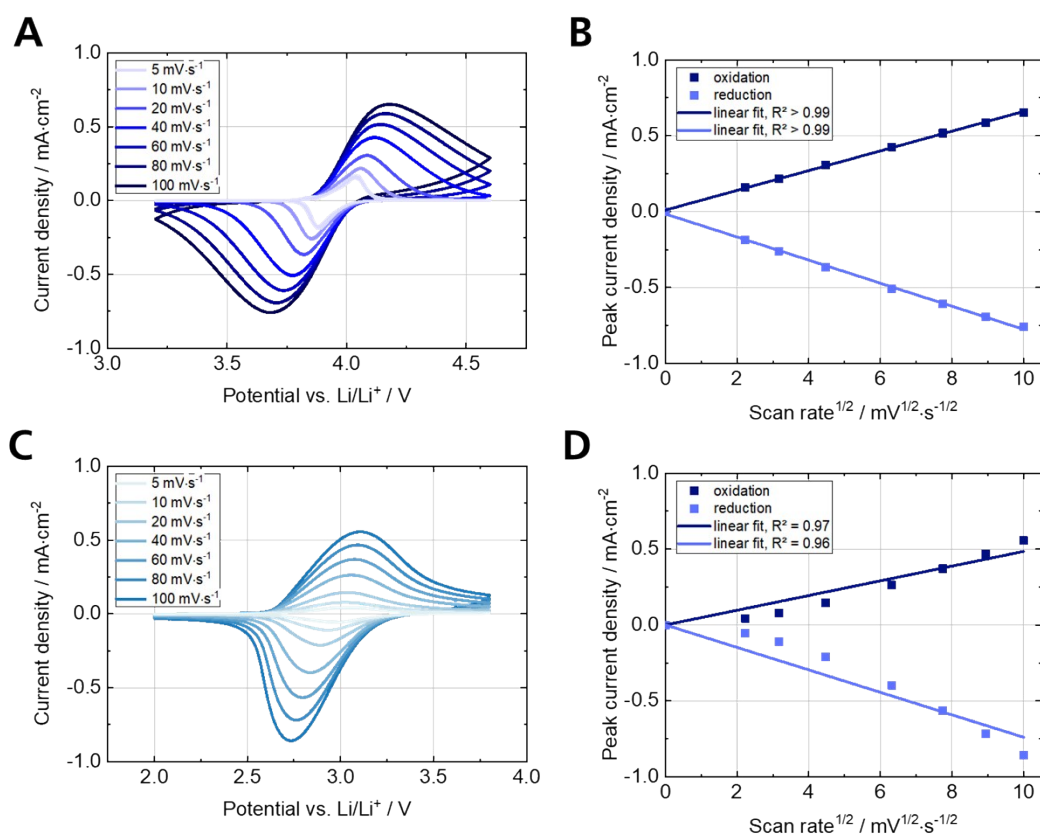


Fig. S3 Cyclic voltammograms and the corresponding current density vs. square root of the scan rate plots of (A,B) Fe-MEPE and (C,D) PB on ultra-thin glass.

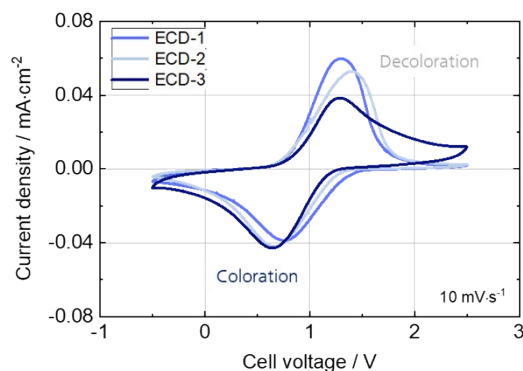


Fig. S4 Cyclic voltammograms (at 10 mV s^{-1}) of the Fe-MEPE/PB ECDs (active area: $3.5 \times 3.5 \text{ cm}^2$).

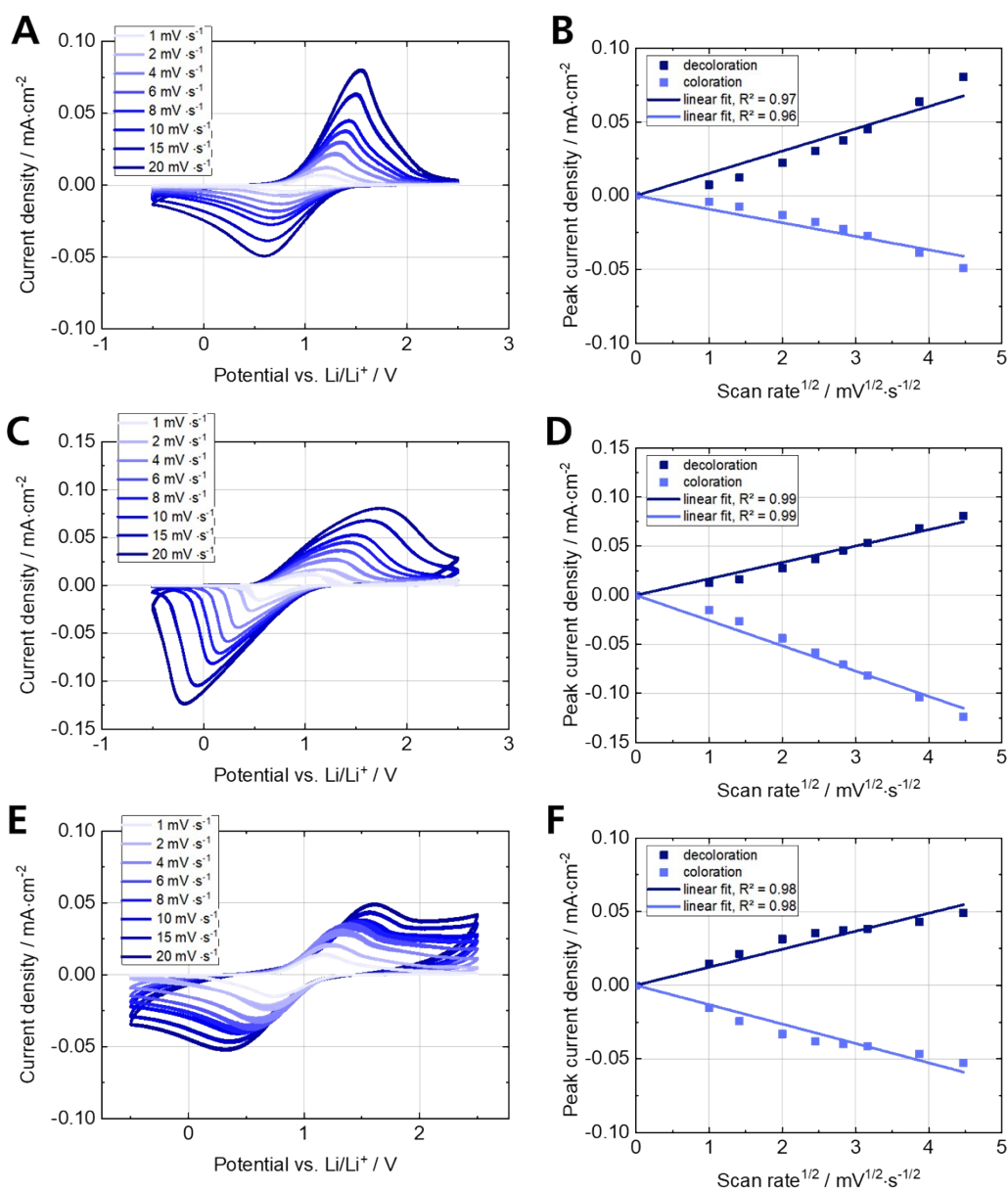


Fig. S5 Cyclic voltammograms and the corresponding peak current density vs. square root of the scan rate plots of (A,B) ECD-1, (C,D) ECD-2, and (E,F) ECD-3 (active area: $3.5 \times 3.5 \text{ cm}^2$).

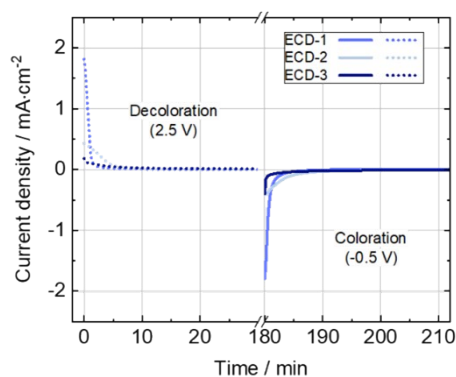


Fig. S6: Current density-time profile of the Fe-MEPE/PB ECDs (active area: $3.5 \times 3.5 \text{ cm}^2$).

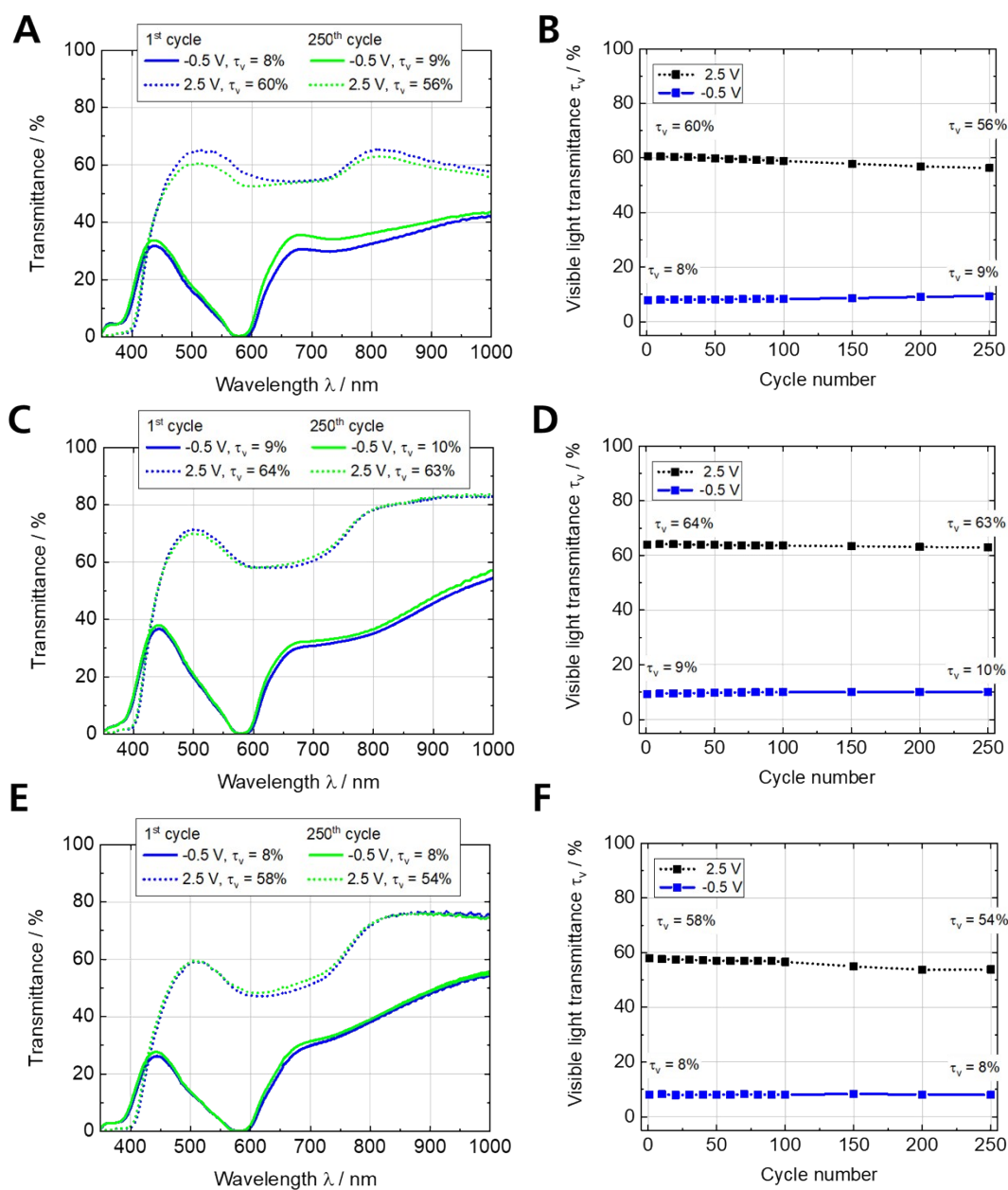


Fig. S7: Spectroelectrochemical characterization and change in visible light transmittance (τ_v) over 250 potentiostatic cycles of the Fe-MEPE/PB ECDs (active area: $3.5 \times 3.5 \text{ cm}^2$) on (A,B) FTO glass, (C,D) PET-ITO, and (E,F) ultra-thin ITO glass.