

## Supporting Information

### Novel Near-infrared and Multi-colored Electrochromic Polybenzoxazines with Electroactive Triarylamine Moieties

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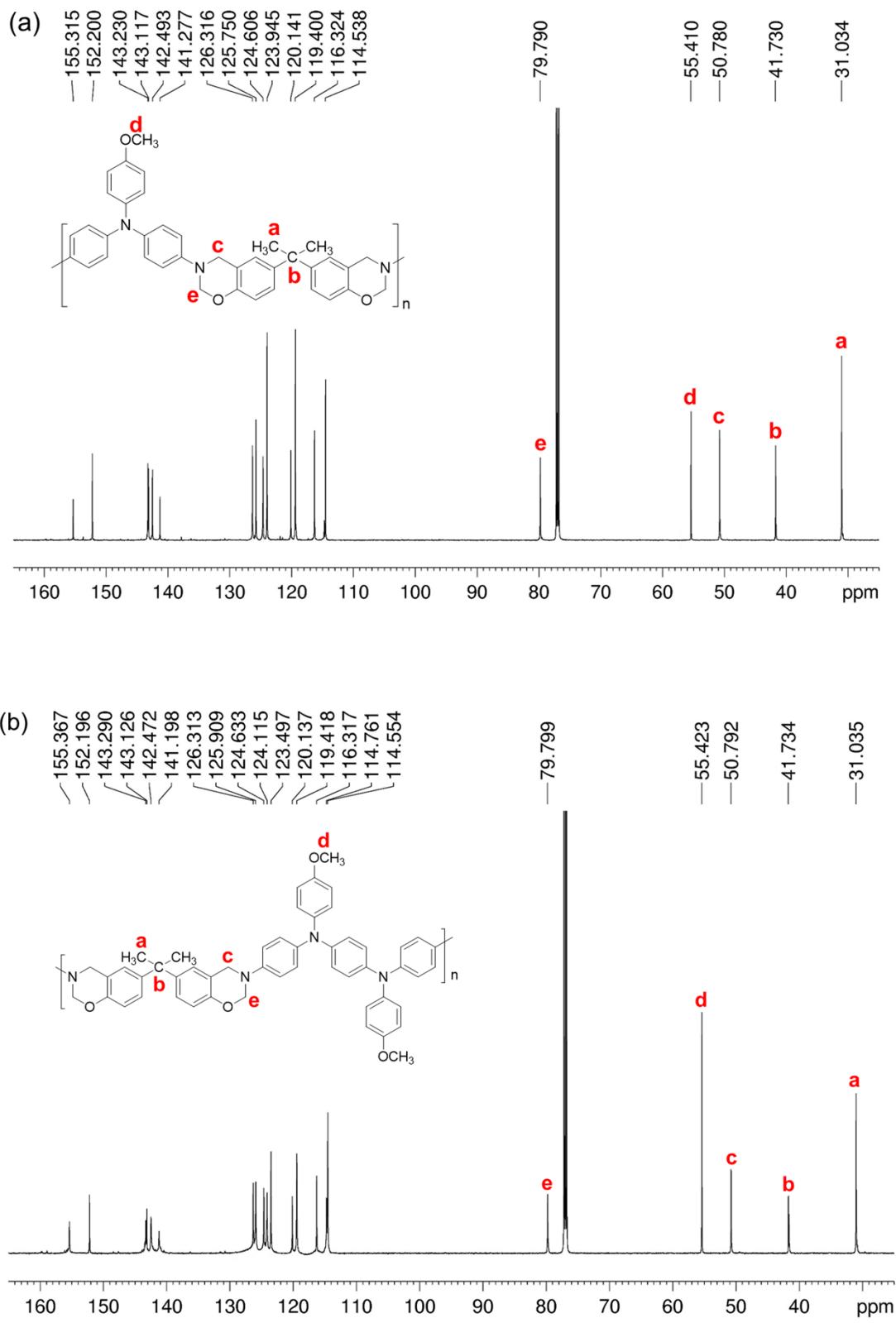
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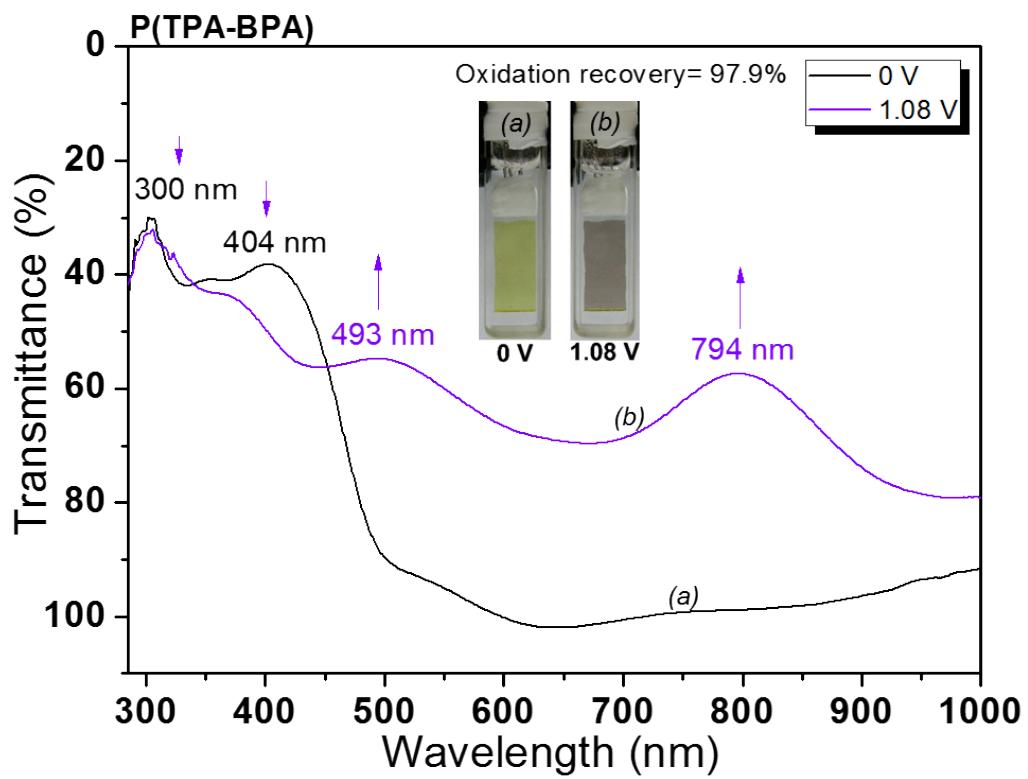
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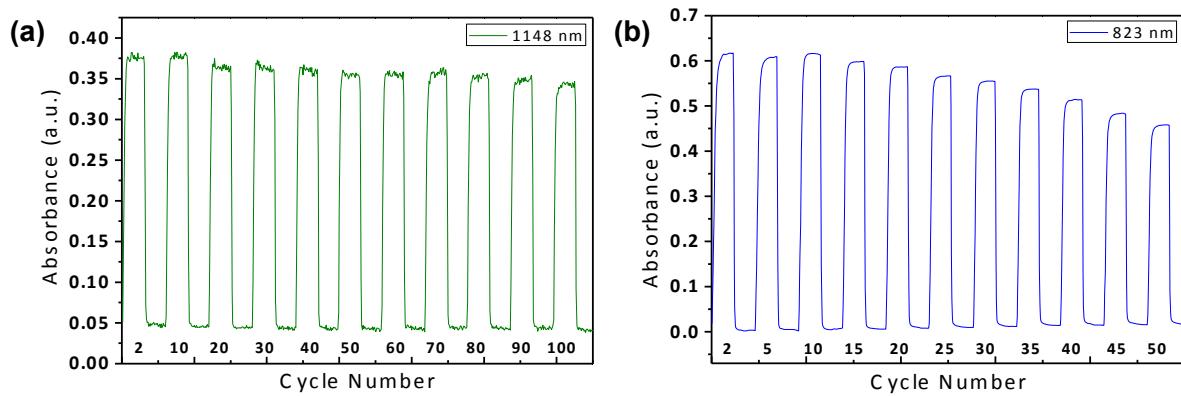
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**Fig.S1**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of (a) TPA-BPA and (b) TPPA-BPA in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



**Fig. S2** Electrochromic behavior of P(TPA-BPA) film (110 nm) (in CH<sub>3</sub>CN with 0.1M TBAP as the supporting electrolyte).



**Fig. S3** EC switching between (a) 0 and 0.86 V and (b) 0 and 1.14 V (versus Ag/AgCl) of **P(TPPA-BPA)** film(125 nm) on the ITO-coated glass substrate in 0.1 M TBAP/CH<sub>3</sub>CN with a cycle time of 30 s and 46 s at the given wavelength, respectively.

**Table S1** Inherent Viscosity<sup>a</sup> and Molecular Weight<sup>b</sup> of Polybenzoxazine Precursors

Sample	$\eta_{inh}$ (dL/g)	$M_w$	$M_n$	PDI <sup>c</sup>
<b>TPA-BPA</b>	0.27	$4.8 \times 10^4$	$1.9 \times 10^4$	2.55
<b>TPPA-BPA</b>	0.18	$1.5 \times 10^4$	$8.3 \times 10^3$	1.81

<sup>a</sup> Measured at a polymer concentration of 0.5 g/dL in NMP at 30 °C.

<sup>b</sup> Calibrated with polystyrene standards, using NMP as the eluent at a constant flow rate of 0.5 mL/min at 40 °C.

<sup>c</sup> Polydispersity Index =  $M_w/M_n$ .

**Table S2** Solubility<sup>a</sup> of polybenzoxazine precursors, **TPA-BPA** and **TPPA-BPA**.

	DMSO	THF	DCM	DMAc	NMP	dioxane	$CHCl_3$	acetone	DMF
<b>TPA-BPA</b>	-	++	++	S	+	+	++	-	-
<b>TPPA-BPA</b>	-	++	++	S	+	+	++	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Qualitative solubility was tested with 1 mg of a sample in 1 mL of stirred solvent. ++, only need a short time to become soluble at room temperature; +, need a long time to become soluble at room temperature with stir; S, need some times to become swelling at room temperature with stir; -, insoluble even with stir. DMSO: dimethylsulfoxide; THF: tetrahydrofuran; DCM: dichloromethane; DMAc: *N,N*-dimethylacetamide; NMP: *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone;  $CHCl_3$ : chloroform; DMF: dimethylformamide.