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Nanostructured Prussian Blue–polypyrrole composite coatings with electrochromic properties

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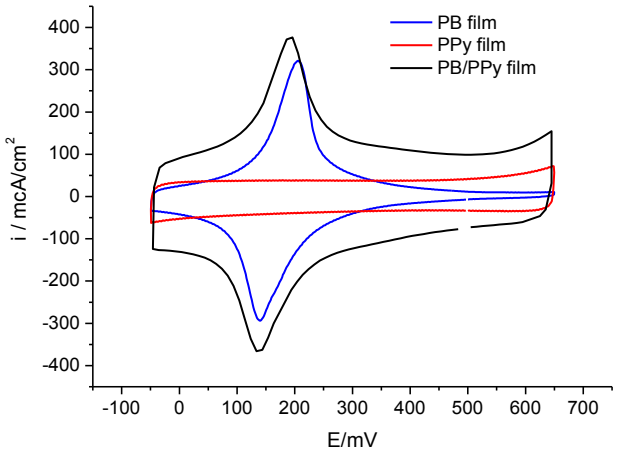


Figure S1 Redox response of pure PB (blue), PPy (red) and PB/PPy (black) films synthesized on ITO-glass electrode surface from solution with **1:1:10** component ratio in the case of composite film and from solutions of individual components in the same concentrations in the case of pure PB or PPy.

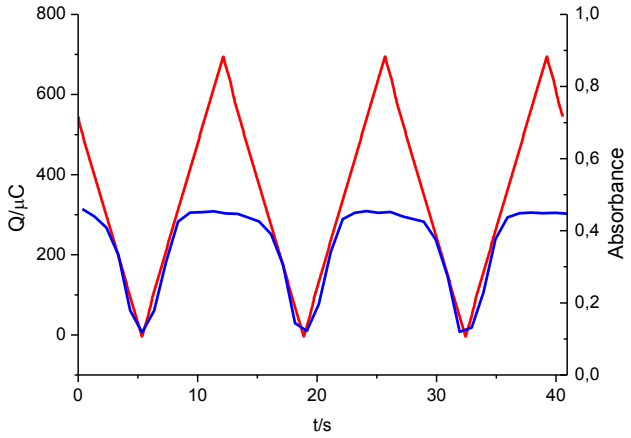


Figure S2 Changes of redox charge (red line) and absorbance (blue line) of PB/PPy composite film during spectroelectrochemical measurements.

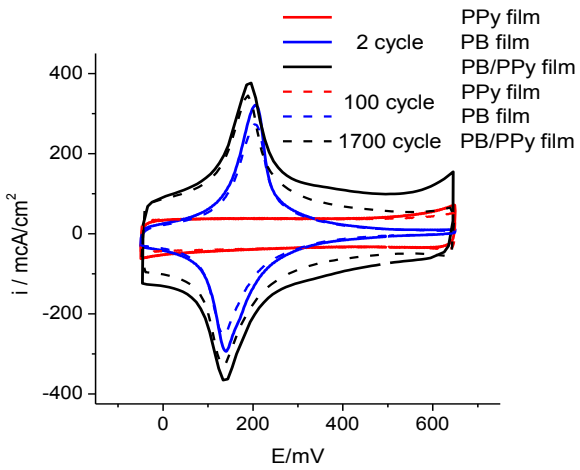


Figure S3 CV-curves obtained during spectroelectrochemical measurements for pure PB (blue lines), pure PPy (red lines) and PB/PPy composite (black lines) films. Solid lines - initial state (Fig.1), dashed lines - after several CV-cycles of films (see legend)

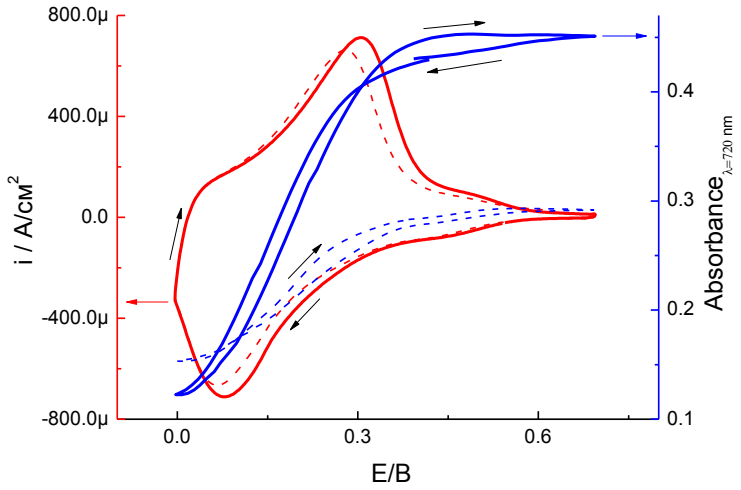


Figure S4 CV-polarization curves (red lines) and synchronic absorbance changes (blue lines) for PB/PPy composite film (synthetic ratio 1:1:10) during spectroelectrochemical colour/redox transformation stability tests. Solid lines - initial state; dashed lines - after 25% degradation.

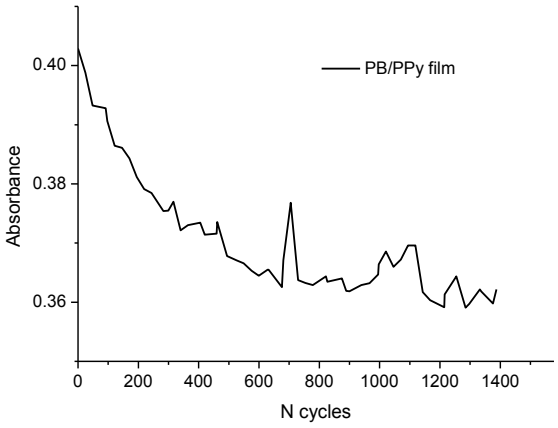
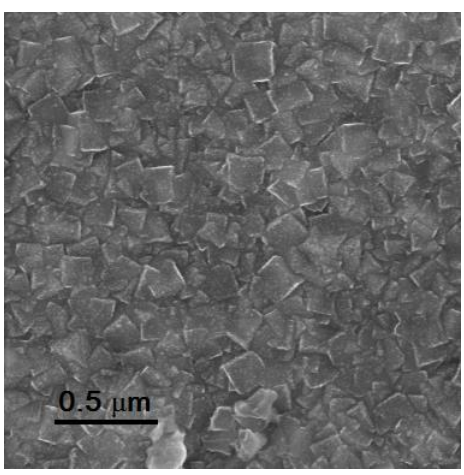
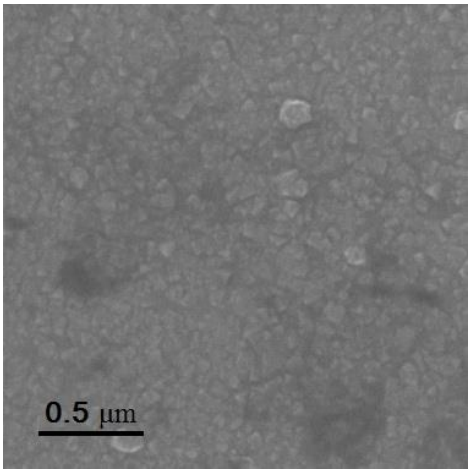


Figure S5 Absorbance changes (at 720 nm) for PB/PPy film by potential +0.500 V during colour/redox transformation stability tests.



a)


b)

Figure S6 SEM images of PB/PPy composite films formed in 1:1:10 synthetic solution (a) and in 1:1:2 (b).