Supporting Information

Phenalenyl Based Neutral Radical as a Novel Electrochromic Material Modulating Visible to Short-Wave Infrared Light

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Experimental Section

Materials: Propylene Carbonate and hydroquinone were used as received (Sigma Aldrich).

Synthesis of \([\text{PLY(O,NBu)}_2]_2\text{B}\): \([\text{PLY(O,NBu)}_2]_2\text{B}\) was synthesized as the cationic salt \([\text{PLY(O,NBu)}_2\text{B}^+\text{BPh}_4^-]\) according to the literature.\(^1\)

Preparation of Electrochromic solution: 8 mg of \([\text{PLY(O,NBu)}_2\text{B}^+\text{BPh}_4^-]\) (9.0 x 10^-6 mol) along with 2 mg hydroquinone (1.8 x 10^-5 mol) was dissolved in 1 mL of propylene carbonate.

ITO Sandwich Device preparation: The electrochromic solution is sandwiched between two ITO coated glass slides (20 Ohm/sq, Thin Film Devices, Inc, Anaheim, CA) and sealed utilizing double sided tape with 3.5 mm x 13 mm rectangle cut aperture as shown in Figure 2a.

MT-SWNT Sandwich Device preparation: Similar to our previous report,\(^2\) the thin MT-SWNT films (30 nm thick) were made utilizing vacuum filtration of the dispersion of large diameter (1.2-1.7 nm) 99% separated (IsoNantube-M) metallic SWNTs purchased from Nanointegris Inc. The films were transferred onto glass substrates bridging a 2 mm gap between predeposited Ti(15nm)/Pt(150 nm) electrodes. On one substrate, an adhesive seal frame (0.25 mm thick) (Frame-SealTM, Bio-Rad Laboratories) is placed. The cell is filled with electrochromic solution and another matching MT-SWNT on glass substrate is placed overtop (see picture in Figure S4).

Spectroscopy/Electrochromic Measurements: Transmittance spectra were recorded on a Carry 5000 UV-Vis Spectrophotometer (Agilent Technology). The potential was applied using a model DS345 synthesized function generator (Stanford Research Systems).
Fig. S1: (a) Transmittance and (c) absorbance spectra of device, glass and ITO on glass in the range of interest (400-1000 nm). (b) Transmittance and (d) absorbance spectra of glass and ITO on glass showing a high absorption of ITO above 1200 nm.
Fig. S2: (a) Transmittance and (b) absorbance spectra of [PLY(O,NBu)]$_2$B based device components using MT-SWNTs as electrodes. The MT-SWNTs absorb very little SWIR light while propylene carbonate absorbs a significant amount.
**Fig. S3:** Pictures of the MT-SWNT electrode devices in their (left) transmissive and (right) black states.
References:

1. X. Chi, M. E. Itkis, K. Kirschbaum, A. A. Pinkerton, R. T. Oakley, A. W. Cordes and R. C. Haddon, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 4041-4048.
2. D. Stekovic, B. Arkook, G. Li, W. Li, E. Bekyarova and M. E. Itkis, *Adv. Mater. Interfaces*, 2018, 1800861.