Supporting Information

Self-Driven Multicolor Electrochromic Energy Storage Windows Powered by a “Perpetual” Rechargeable Battery

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Figure S1. The absorbance spectra of PB under different potentials from -0.4 to 0.4 V.

Figure S2. Voltage level of discharging battery with Fe as anode and PB as cathode.
**Figure S3.** HRTEM image of zinc-blende CdSe nanocrystals with average diameter of 4.8 nm.

**Figure S4.** The i-t curve obtained during PB formation.

The Prussian blue film was electrodeposited on a single-sided conductive ITO glass (0.80× 5.50 cm²). The ITO was immersed in the electrochemical deposited solution containing FeCl₃ and K₃[Fe(CN)₆]. When employed 0.4 V potential, the ITO was changed from transparent to blue.
Figure S5. SEM image of PB film with 500 s electrodeposition.

Figure S6. TEM image of PB\textsubscript{NPs}. 

**Figure S7.** The CV curve of PB NPs in 1 M KCl and 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 6) at scan rate of 10 mV/s.

**Figure S8.** (A) Spooled fluorescence spectra of ITO/PB/(CdSe_{556}/CdSe_{583}/CdSe_{618})/PBNP during the applied potential from -0.4 to 0.4 V, and (B) the variations of three characteristic peaks as a function of the applied potentials.