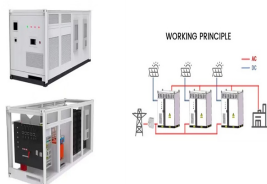
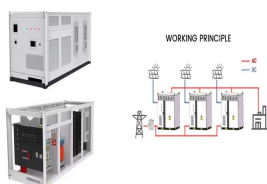


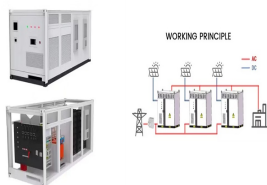
# ELECTROCHROMIC ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE



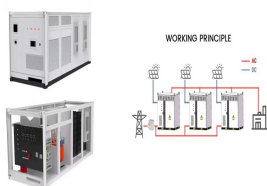
What is a three-electrode electrochromic energy storage device? Electrochromic energy storage (EES) devices with high capacity, long-term stability and multicolor display are highly desired for practical applications. Here, we propose a new three-electrode design of an EES device. Two kinds of electrochromic materials ( $\text{WO}_3$  and  $\text{Ti-V}_2\text{O}_5$  respectively) deposited on ITO glass



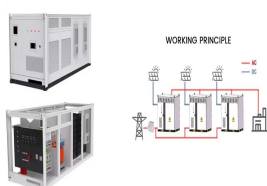
What are electrochromic energy storage devices? Electrochromic energy storage devices change their color while they store energy, which can be used in buildings and automobiles. Electrochromic devices and energy storage devices have many aspects in common, such as materials, chemical and structure requirements, physical and chemical operating mechanism.



What is an electrochromic device? In other words, an electrochromic device is a rechargeable battery with transparent electrodes. Although many analogies exist in regard to the mechanism of the energy supplying processes in batteries and electrochromic device, they also exhibit some differences.

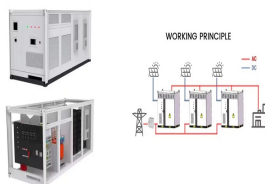


What are the applications of electrochromic materials? The attention on applications of electrochromic materials has shifted from small scale display devices to large scale transmissive and reflective devices in recent years.



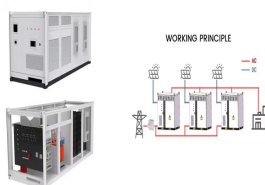
Why is electrochromic technology important for smart windows? The use of electrochromic (EC) devices in the production of smart windows is imperative as a primary technology because they can facilitate energy savings by actively adjusting the sunlight flux that enters a building.

# ELECTROCHROMIC ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE



Which WO<sub>3</sub> films are suitable for electrochromic energy-storage applications? Adv. Mater. 31,1807065 (2019). Xie,S. et al.

Electrodeposited Mo-doped WO<sub>3</sub> films with large optical modulation and high areal capacitance toward electrochromic energy-storage applications.



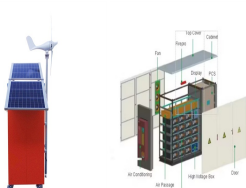
In light of these challenges, electrochromic energy storage devices (ECESDs) have garnered increasing attention as a possible game-changer in the arena of storage and conservation [7], [8]. These devices exhibit unique capabilities, combining the rapid charge-discharge characteristics of supercapacitors with the tunable optical properties of electrochromic a?]



Zn-ion electrochromic energy storage devices (ZEESDs) incorporate electrochromism and energy storage into one platform that can visually indicate the working status through a real-time color change, attracting considerable attention in energy-saving buildings and intelligent electronics. However, typical ZEESDs generally consist of Zn metal



Electrochromic (EC) materials, which can change their optical absorption reversibly due to the electrochemical redoxation with inserted ions under an applied potential 1,2,3, have shown great



Electrochromic energy storage (EES) devices with high capacity, long-term stability and multicolor display are highly desired for practical applications. Here, we propose a new three-electrode a?]

# ELECTROCHROMIC ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE



The electrochromic energy storage devices with diversified functions that can realize the intelligent visualization of the energy status by the naked eye are highly desirable for intelligent



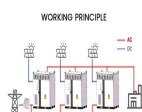
Flexible electrochromic devices have attracted considerable attention in recent years due to their great potential in smart multifunction electrochromic energy storage devices and wearable intelligent electronics. Herein, we present an inorganic flexible Li-based electrochromic energy storage device (EESD) by combining a Prussian white@MnO<sub>2</sub>-composited electrode a?]



Electrochromic energy storage devices (EESDs) including electrochromic supercapacitors (ESC) and electrochromic batteries (ECB) have received significant recent attention in wearables, smart windows, and colour-changing sunglasses due to their multi-functionality, including colour variation under various charge densities.

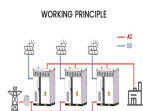


The conductive polymer polyaniline (PANI) has attracted much attention in the field of electrochromic energy storage device (EESD) due to its rich color changes and good pseudocapacitive properties, however, the operating voltage window and cycling stability of PANI material, as an essential part in the full electrochromic devices, has failed to be fully explored a?]



Two alkynyl-containing viologen derivatives are synthesized as electrochromic materials, the devices with very high stability (up to 70000 cycles) serves as the energy storage and smart window

# ELECTROCHROMIC ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE



In summary, we have created high-performance Zn-based electrochromic energy storage devices (Zn-EESDs) using photo-annealed electrospun TiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers as the ion-storage layer (ISL), a viologen-based ion gel as the electrochromic layer, and Zn stripes as the anode. This method addresses significant limitations of traditional EESDs, such as



This review covers electrochromic (EC) cells that use different ion electrolytes. In addition to EC phenomena in inorganic materials, these devices can be used as energy storage systems. Lithium-ion (Li<sup>+</sup>) electrolytes are widely recognized as the predominant type utilized in EC and energy storage devices. These electrolytes can exist in a variety of forms, including a?)



In addition, many smart electronic devices facing the future also require newer, lighter, thinner and even transparent multi-functional power supplies. The unique properties of electrochromic energy storage devices (ECESDs) have attracted widespread attention. In the field of energy applications, they have high potential value and competitiveness.



4.3 Electrochromic Energy Storage Devices. In the field of energy applications, various energy technologies need to be produced, and energy should be used more intelligently and efficiently. The intelligent electronic devices of the future are also moving towards lightweight, transparent development.



1. Introduction. With the continuous consumption of energy and resources, people's demand for a single device with multiple functions is increasing day by day [[1], [2], [3]] combining electrochromic and capacitive properties, a single device can not only exhibit stable and reversible changes in optical properties, but also show rapid energy storage a?)

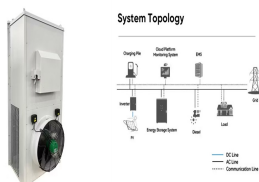
# ELECTROCHROMIC ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE



Self-charging electrochromic energy storage devices have the characteristics of energy storage, energy visualization and energy self-recovery and have attracted extensive attention in recent years. However, due to the low self-charging rate and poor environmental compatibility, it is a great challenge to rea Journal of Materials Chemistry A HOT Papers



Electrochromic Review energy storage devices Peihua Yang, Peng Sun and Wenjie Mai\* Siyuan laboratory, Guangzhou Key Laboratory of Vacuum Coating Technologies and New Energy Materials, Department of Physics, Jinan University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510632, China Energy storage devices with the smart function of changing color can be obtained by



Multifunctional ECDs, such as electrochromic energy storage devices, multi-color displays, deformable ECDs, smart windows, etc. have been showcased the ability to expand potential applications. In this review, the available device configurations, performance indexes and advanced characterization techniques for multifunctional ECDs are



REM battery device was demonstrated to be a power source to drive a light-emitting diode (LED), timer, and sensor, culminating in a new-generation energy storage device. To understand the a?|



The rational design and scalable assembly of nanoarchitectures are important to deliver highly uniform, functional films with high performance. However, fabrication of large-area and high-performance films is quite difficult because of the challenges in controlling homogeneous microstructures, interface properties, and the high cost of the conventional vacuum deposition a?|

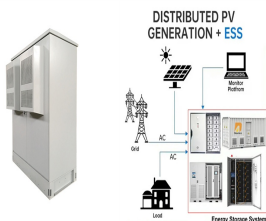
# ELECTROCHROMIC ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE



Electrochromic devices (ECDs) show promising applications in various fields including energy-saving smart windows, energy-recycling batteries/supercapacitors, displays, thermal management, etc. Compared to monovalent cations ( $H^+$ ,  $Li^+$ ,  $Na^+$ , and  $K^+$ ), multivalent-ion carriers ( $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $Zn^{2+}$ , and  $Al^{3+}$ ) can enable the ECDs with high optical contrast, high  $a?$ ]



Electrochromic batteries (ECBs) represent a novel integration of energy storage and optical modulation technologies, offering versatile applications from smart windows to portable electronics. This work explores the potential of zinc-ion ( $Zn^{2+}$ ) electrochromic batteries utilizing tungsten trioxide ( $WO_3$ ) as an active material. To address



Multifunctional devices integrated with electrochromism and energy storage or energy production functions are attractive because these devices can be used as an effective approach to address the energy crisis and environmental pollution in society today. In this review, we explain the operation principles of electrochromic energy storage devices including  $a?$ ]



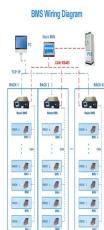
For such dual function devices, they usually need to possess good electrochromic properties including high optical modulation, fast color switching response, high coloration efficiency (CE) and long-term coloring/bleaching cycle stability, as well as good capacitive properties including high energy storage level, good rate performance and long



It is well accepted that ECDs are thin-film batteries consisting of a pair of complementary intercalation layers [9]. Therefore, the integration of electrochromic and energy storage functionalities into a single platform is attainable and has attracted immense attention due to the pursuit of multifunctional devices [10], [11], [12] ch integrated electrochromic energy  $a?$ ]



# ELECTROCHROMIC ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE



We have assessed new anodic coloring materials that can be used as ion storage layers in complementary energy storage electrochromic devices (ESECDs) to enhance their electrochromic storage performance. In our study, we fabricated counter electrodes (ion storage layers) using an IrO<sub>2</sub>-doping NiO (Ir:NiO) film through cathodic arc plasma (CAP) with a?



Furthermore, as a demonstration, a complementary electrochromic device was assembled based on the WO<sub>3</sub>·0.33H<sub>2</sub>O film, which offers a high coloration efficiency (92.6 cm<sup>2</sup> C a<sup>-1</sup>), optical modulation in the visible range (up to 70% at 633 nm), and large energy storage of 27.4 mA h m<sup>-2</sup> at 0.07 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. We believe that this efficient and



The research progress of NiO based pseudocapacitors, electrochromic devices, and electrochromic-energy storage devices are reviewed in detail, and the main challenges and improvement methods are presented. Finally, the efforts toward addressing the critical topics are highlighted, with expectation of achieving bifunctional materials and



The realm of conductive polymer-based electrochromic energy storage devices (EESDs) stands as a vibrant area marked by ongoing research and development. Despite a plethora of individual research articles exploring various facets within this domain, there exists a conspicuous dearth of comprehensive reviews systematically scrutinizing the



A high-performance electrochromic-energy storage device (EESD) is developed, which successfully realizes the multifunctional combination of electrochromism and energy storage by constructing tungsten trioxide monohydrate (WO<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O) nanosheets and Prussian white (PW) film as asymmetric electrodes. The EESD presents excellent electrochromic a?