Supporting information (SI) for

Rewritable Optical Patterns in Light Responsive Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene

Sarah S.D. Lafleur^a, John R. Severn^b, Rob C.P. Verpaalen^a, Albert P.H.J. Schenning^a and Cees W.M. Bastiaansen^{a,c*}

- ^a Laboratory of Stimuli-responsive Functional Materials and Devices, Eindhoven University of Technology, P.O. Box 513, 5600 MB, The Netherlands
- ^b DSM Material Science Center, Urmonderbaan 22, 6167RD Geleen, The Netherlands
- ^c School of Engineering and Materials Science, Queen Mary, University of London, London E1 4NS, UK.
- *To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: c.w.m.bastiaansen@tue.nl

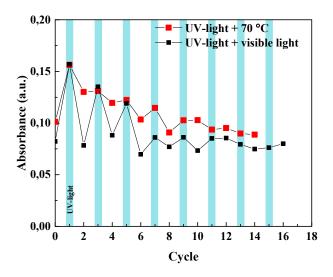


Figure S1. Cyclic photo-isomerization of the UH_DR60 tapes is investigated at $\lambda_{max} \sim 550$ nm. The blue boxes indicate exposure to UV-light for 5 minutes. Data points in red correspond to the absorbance after cyclic exposure to UV-light and heat (3 min.). The data set in black corresponds to UV-light and green light cyclic exposure (5 min.).

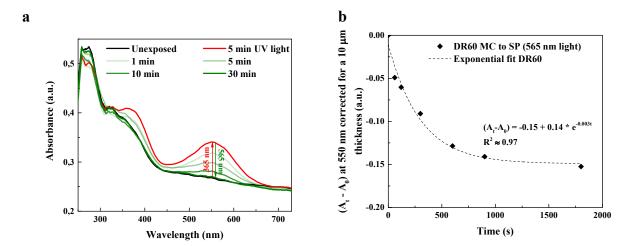


Figure S2. (a) UV-vis spectra of the films showing the isomerization from MC to SP upon exposure to green (565 nm) light for UH_DR60. (b) The photochromic decoloration process was fitted with a first order exponential function in a (A_t-A_o) versus time plot at $\lambda_{max} = 550$ nm.

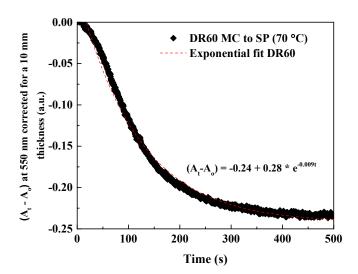


Figure S3. The thermal decoloration process (at 70 °C) was fitted with a first order exponential function in a (A_t-A_o) versus time plot at $\lambda_{max} = 550$ nm.



Figure S4. The UH_DR60 tape after UV exposure and soaking in xylene for 2 days, reveals that the photochromic response can still be observed.