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Supporting Information

Dual-Responsive Molecular Switches Based on Dithienylethene– Ru^{II} Organometallics in Self-Assembled Monolayers Operating at Low Voltage

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Scheme S1. Mechanism of switching processes in the bimetallic compound. In particular electrochemical switching shown to be driven by the presence of two metallic centers.



Figure S1. Cyclic voltammetry in $CH_2Cl_2 + 0.2$ M NBu₄PF₆ at a platinum electrode of **60** (left), $E_{1/2} = 0.41$ V/SCE and of **6c** (right), $E_{1/2} = 0.35$ V/SCE. **6c** is obtained after irradiation of **60** at 350 nm.



Figure S2. Profile of a H_2O droplet in contact with a SAM of complex **60** (left) and **80** (right) on gold



Figure S3. Laviron's plot for single component SAM of compounds 60



Figure S4. Cyclic voltammograms in CH_2Cl_2 containing NBu₄PF₆ of single-component SAMs on a gold disk electrode (\emptyset 1.6 mm). SAMs of **80** (black line) and **8c** (red line), scan rate is 1000 V s⁻¹. SAM of **8c** is obtained after cycling of SAM of **8o** with 5 repetitive cycles between -0.2 and 0.8 V at 10 mV s⁻¹.



Figure S5. Evolution of surface concentration of SAM from **80** as a function of 5 consecutive switching processes combining oxidation/UV irradiation (350 nm) then visible irradiation (750 nm).