

## Supporting Information

### Structural and electronic properties of 3,3'-Azothiophene photo-switching systems.

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#### PDB file for *anti(trans)*-*trans* conformer of 3,3'-azothiophene

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#### PDB file for *anti(trans)*-*cis* conformer of 3,3'-azothiophene

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#### PDB file for *syn(cis)*-*cis* conformer of 3,3'-azothiophene

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### PDB file for *syn(cis)-trans* conformer of 3,3'-azothiophene

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### PDB file for *anti(trans)-trans* conformer of 3,3'-azothiophene-methoxycarbonyl

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### PDB file for *anti(trans)-cis* conformer of 3,3'-azothiophene-methoxycarbonyl

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HEADER
HETATM 1 C 2 2 2.373 -0.542 1.096
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### PDB file for *syn(cis)*-*cis* conformer of 3,3'-azothiophene-methoxycarbonyl

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### PDB file for *syn(cis)*-*trans* conformer of 3,3'-azothiophene-methoxycarbonyl

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HETATM 12 C 2 2 1.669 2.379 -1.415
HETATM 13 C 2 2 6.147 2.611 -1.366
HETATM 14 C 2 2 -0.150 2.965 1.847
HETATM 15 H 2 2 3.877 6.895 -0.537
HETATM 16 H 2 2 2.693 5.009 0.859
HETATM 17 H 2 2 2.553 2.096 -1.969
HETATM 18 H 2 2 0.232 2.697 -3.049
HETATM 19 O 2 2 0.827 2.923 2.763
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HETATM 25 O 2 2 5.766 1.380 -1.001
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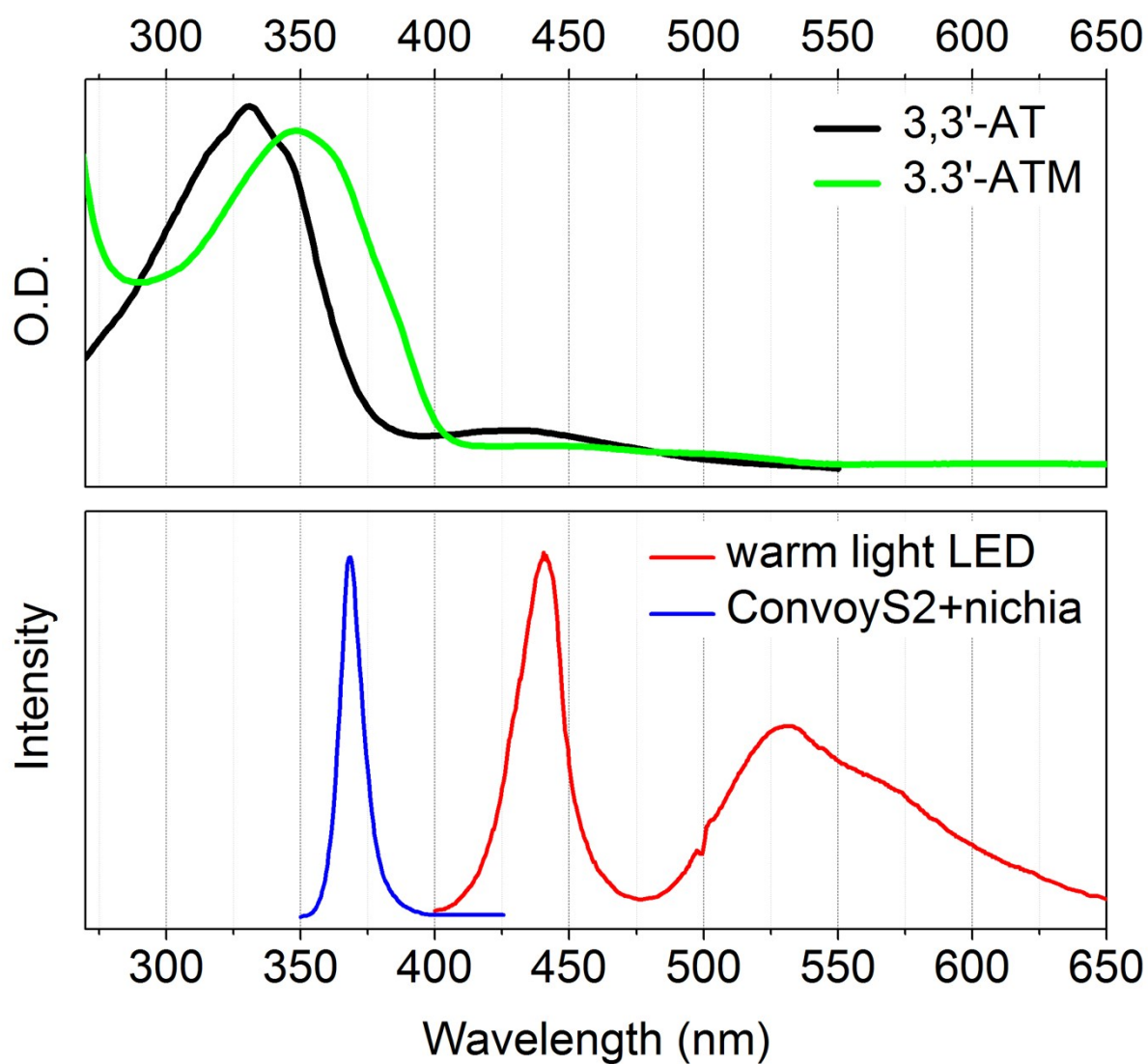


Figure S1. Upper panel: UV-VIS spectra of 3,3'-AT (black line) and 3,3'-ATM (green line) at room temperature under thermal equilibrium. Lower panel: output spectra of warm light LED and Convoy S2+ nichia LED used for photo-switching of azothiophene molecular systems.

**Table S1. Contributions of Canonical Molecular Orbitals (CMO) into the most intense UV-VIS optical transitions for *anti(trans)*-cis conformer of 3,3' Azothiophene.**

| N  | $\lambda$ (nm) | Strength | CMO involved   |
|----|----------------|----------|----------------|
| 1  | 448.4          | 0        | H-1->L (99%)   |
| 2  | 360.8          | 0.7039   | H->L (98%)     |
| 3  | 320            | 0.115    | H-2->L (95%)   |
| 4  | 315.2          | 0.0606   | H-3->L (97%)   |
| 7  | 243.2          | 0.1299   | H->L+1 (83%)   |
| 8  | 232.7          | 0.0869   | H->L+2 (90%)   |
| 13 | 213.3          | 0.1268   | H-2->L+1 (97%) |
| 14 | 210.3          | 0.1562   | H-3->L+1 (85%) |

**Table S2. Contributions of CMO into the most intense UV-VIS optical transitions for *anti(trans)*-trans conformer of 3,3' Azothiophene.**

| N  | $\lambda$ (nm) | Strength | CMO involved   |
|----|----------------|----------|----------------|
| 1  | 469.9          | 0        | H-1->L (99%)   |
| 2  | 380.3          | 0.5852   | H->L (99%)     |
| 3  | 334.9          | 0        | H-2->L (98%)   |
| 4  | 322.9          | 0.239    | H-3->L (98%)   |
| 5  | 266.6          | 0        | H-4->L (93%)   |
| 6  | 245            | 0        | H-1->L+1 (99%) |
| 8  | 228.6          | 0.1497   | H->L+2 (93%)   |
| 13 | 212.1          | 0.348    | H-2->L+1 (92%) |

**Table S3. Contributions of CMO into the most intense UV-VIS optical transitions for *syn(cis)*-trans conformer of 3,3' Azothiophene.**

| N  | $\lambda$ (nm) | Strength | CMO involved                                   |
|----|----------------|----------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 471.4          | 0.0854   | H->L (88%), H-3->L (11%)                       |
| 2  | 326.2          | 0.0032   | H-1->L (98%)                                   |
| 3  | 315.4          | 0.0036   | H-2->L (95%)                                   |
| 4  | 308.2          | 0.3579   | H-3->L (87%), H->L (10%)                       |
| 5  | 280.1          | 0.0457   | H-4->L (96%)                                   |
| 6  | 276            | 0.0805   | H->L+1 (95%)                                   |
| 11 | 222.9          | 0.1608   | H-1->L+1 (61%), H-2->L+1 (17%), H->L+4 (10%)   |
| 12 | 222.9          | 0.0621   | H-2->L+1 (64%), H-1->L+1 (17%), H-1->L+2 (11%) |
| 13 | 219.4          | 0.0248   | H-3->L+1 (90%)                                 |

**Table S4. Contributions of CMO into the most intense UV-VIS optical transitions for *syn(cis)*-cis conformer of 3,3' Azothiophene.**

| N  | $\lambda$ (nm) | Strength | CMO involved                 |
|----|----------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1  | 472.7          | 0.0694   | H->L (89%)                   |
| 2  | 336.7          | 0.0221   | H-1->L (88%)                 |
| 3  | 315.2          | 0.0855   | H-2->L (79%)                 |
| 4  | 298.8          | 0.131    | H-3->L (81%), H-2->L (11%)   |
| 5  | 289.4          | 0.0338   | H-4->L (80%), H->L+1 (15%)   |
| 6  | 272.4          | 0.1385   | H-4->L (14%), H->L+1 (75%)   |
| 7  | 252.3          | 0.0375   | H->L+2 (92%)                 |
| 9  | 230.8          | 0.1384   | H-1->L+1 (77%), H->L+3 (11%) |
| 12 | 223.2          | 0.0567   | H-2->L+1 (71%)               |

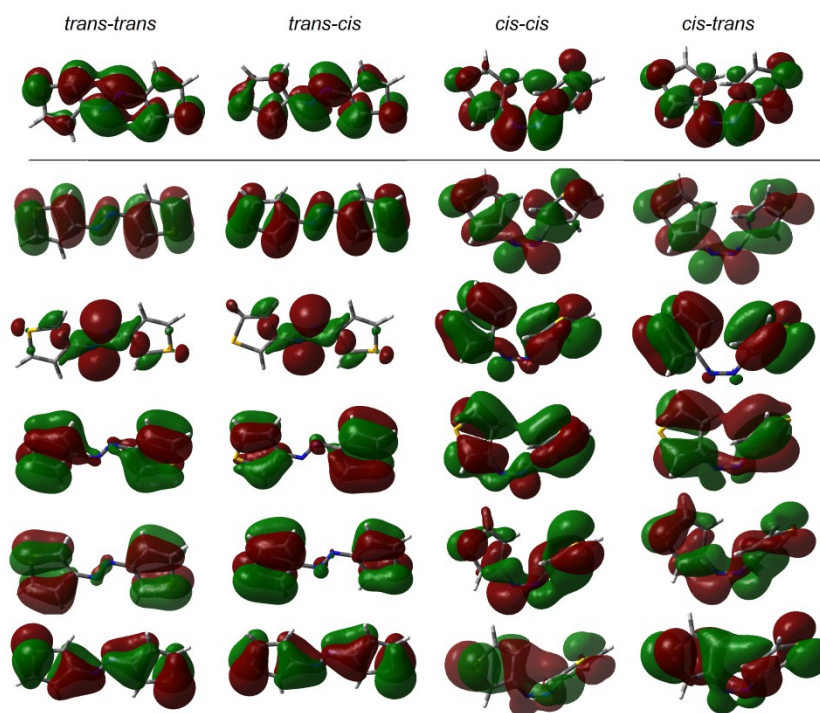


Figure S2. CMO for the conformers of 3,3' Azothiophene: HOMO at the top, LUMO and the lower states are presented below in descending order

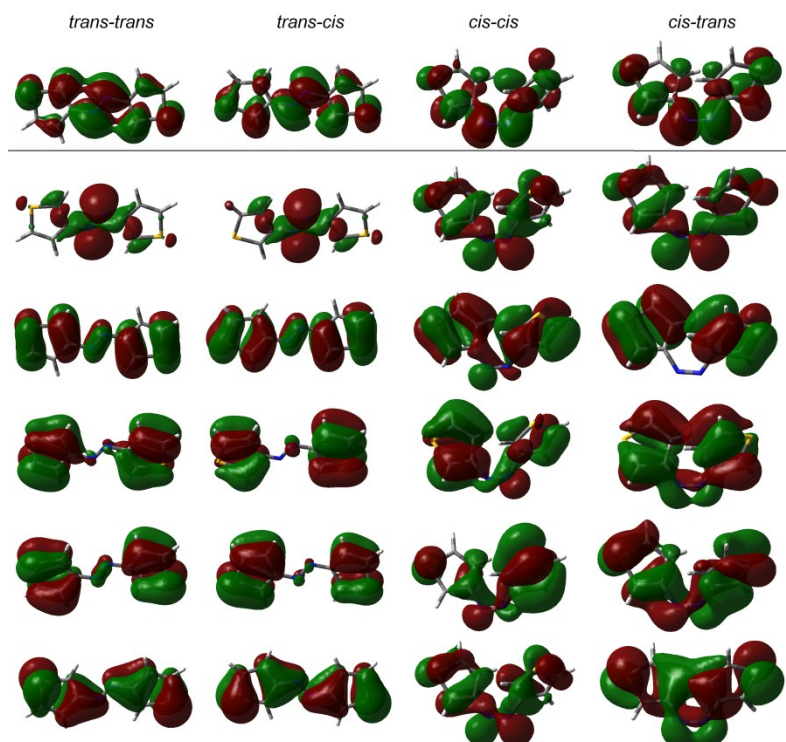


Figure S3. Natural Transition Orbitals (NTO) for the conformers of 3,3' Azothiophene: ELECTRON (receiving) states are shown at the top, HOLE states are presented below in descending order according to the energy gap of the corresponding electron-hole pairs.

Table S5. Contributions of CMO into the most intense UV-VIS optical transitions for *anti(trans)*-cis conformer of 3,3'-Azothiophene-Methoxycarbonyl.

| N  | $\lambda$ (nm) | Strength | MO involved                                  |
|----|----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 510.3          | 0.0517   | H->L (73%), H-1->L (17%)                     |
| 2  | 371.9          | 0.2586   | H-1->L (79%), H->L (18%)                     |
| 3  | 343.9          | 0.2447   | H-2->L (87%)                                 |
| 4  | 341.1          | 0.1421   | H-3->L (94%)                                 |
| 10 | 259.7          | 0.2072   | H-1->L+1 (68%), H->L+1 (15%)                 |
| 11 | 248.9          | 0.0606   | H-2->L+1 (56%), H-7->L (15%), H-3->L+1 (12%) |
| 15 | 238.5          | 0.1555   | H-1->L+2 (70%), H->L+2 (11%)                 |
| 19 | 221.2          | 0.0885   | H-3->L+2 (64%), H-2->L+2 (16%)               |

Table S6. Contributions of CMO into the most intense UV-VIS optical transitions for *anti(trans)*-trans conformer of 3,3'-Azothiophene-Methoxycarbonyl.

| N  | $\lambda$ (nm) | Strength | CMO involved   |
|----|----------------|----------|----------------|
| 1  | 468.2          | 0        | H->L (93%)     |
| 2  | 372.1          | 0.3311   | H-1->L (98%)   |
| 3  | 342            | 0        | H-2->L (97%)   |
| 4  | 330.1          | 0.1904   | H-3->L (98%)   |
| 5  | 297.8          | 0.0793   | H->L+1 (93%)   |
| 11 | 253.7          | 0.1479   | H-2->L+1 (87%) |
| 13 | 241.8          | 0.3153   | H-1->L+2 (85%) |

**Table S7. Contributions of CMO into the most intense UV-VIS optical transitions for *syn(cis)*-trans conformer of 3,3'-Azothiophene-Methoxycarbonyl.**

| N  | $\lambda$ (nm) | Strength | MO involved                    |
|----|----------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1  | 477.9          | 0.0905   | H->L (90%)                     |
| 2  | 350.1          | 0.0038   | H-1->L (93%)                   |
| 3  | 336.9          | 0.0389   | H-2->L (97%)                   |
| 4  | 314.8          | 0.3128   | H-4->L (85%)                   |
| 6  | 295.5          | 0.054    | H->L+2 (89%)                   |
| 10 | 253.3          | 0.245    | H-1->L+1 (95%)                 |
| 12 | 245.1          | 0.1168   | H-1->L+2 (78%), H-2->L+1 (12%) |
| 13 | 241.2          | 0.0507   | H-2->L+2 (93%)                 |
| 18 | 227.3          | 0.0936   | H-4->L+2 (85%)                 |

**Table S8. Contributions of CMO into the most intense UV-VIS optical transitions for *syn(cis)*-cis conformer of 3,3'-Azothiophene-Methoxycarbonyl.**

| N  | $\lambda$ (nm) | Strength | CMO involved                                           |
|----|----------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 483.9          | 0.0489   | H->L (91%)                                             |
| 2  | 349.1          | 0.0148   | H-1->L (85%)                                           |
| 3  | 333            | 0.0162   | H-2->L (95%)                                           |
| 4  | 317.7          | 0.0663   | H->L+1 (63%), H-3->L (17%), H-4->L (10%)               |
| 5  | 311.2          | 0.0793   | H-4->L (53%), H-3->L (36%)                             |
| 6  | 299.2          | 0.1631   | H->L+2 (37%), H->L+1 (11%), H-3->L (17%), H-4->L (11%) |
| 11 | 259.7          | 0.1859   | H-2->L+1 (80%), H-1->L+1 (10%)                         |
| 13 | 244.8          | 0.0712   | H-1->L+2 (46%), H-4->L+1 (40%)                         |
| 14 | 240.9          | 0.1182   | H-4->L+1 (39%), H-1->L+2 (21%), H-7->L (19%)           |



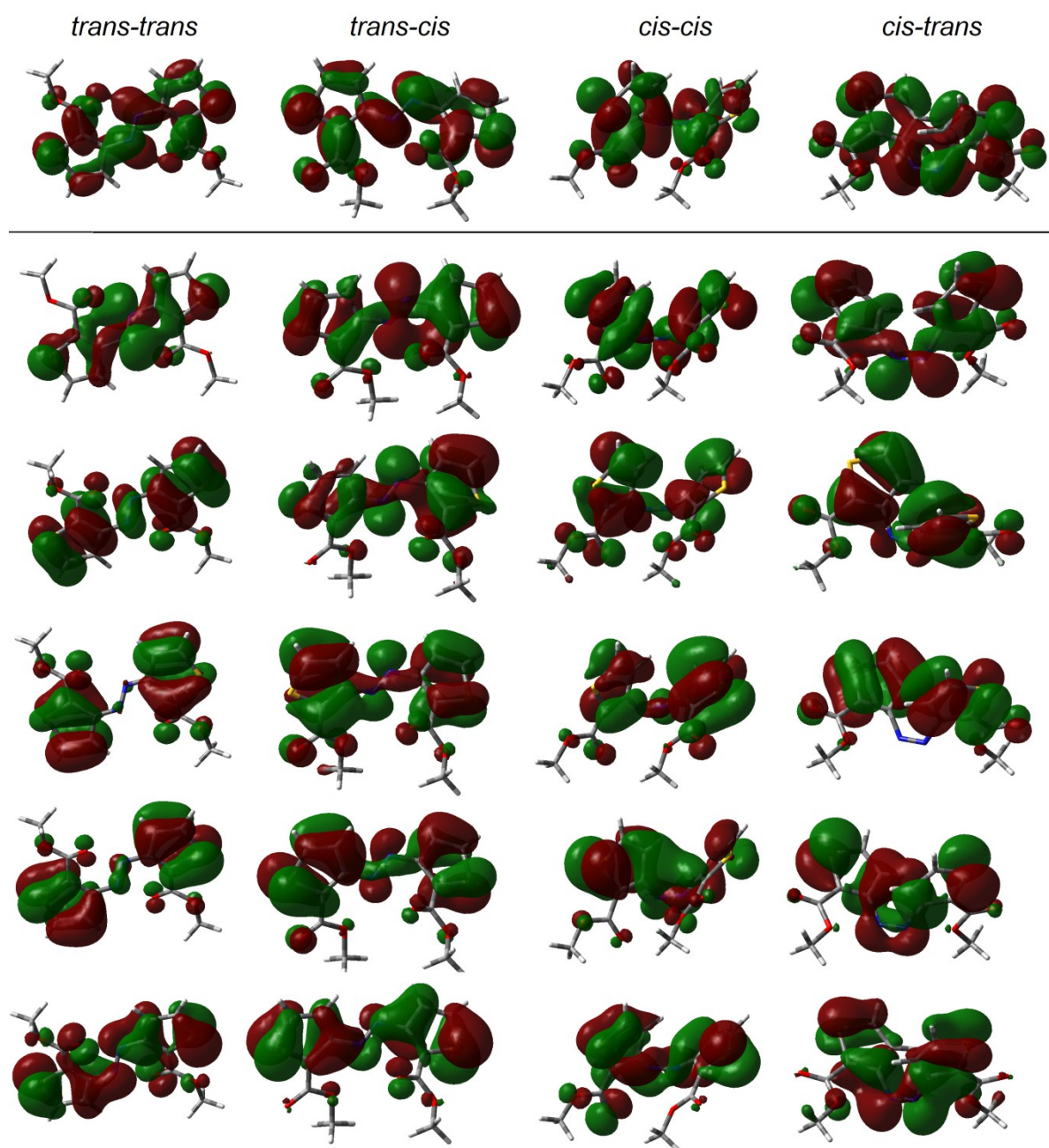


Figure S4. CMO for the conformers of 3,3'-Azothiophene-Methoxycarbonyl: HOMO at the top, LUMO and lower states are presented below in descending order

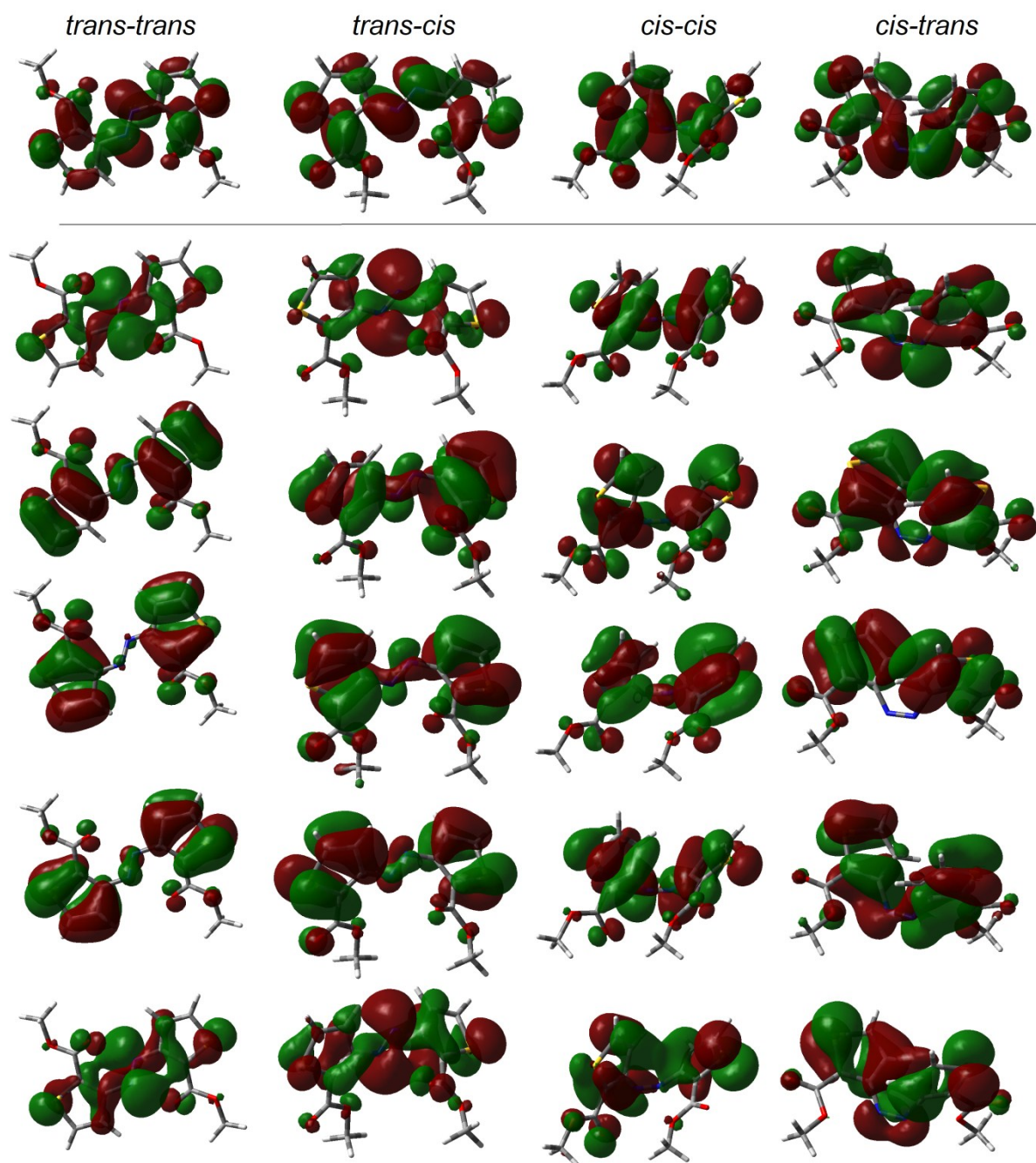


Figure S5. NTO for the conformers of 3,3'-Azothiophene-Methoxycarbonyl: ELECTRON (receiving) states are shown at the top, HOLE states are presented below in descending order according to the energy gap of the corresponding electron-hole pairs.

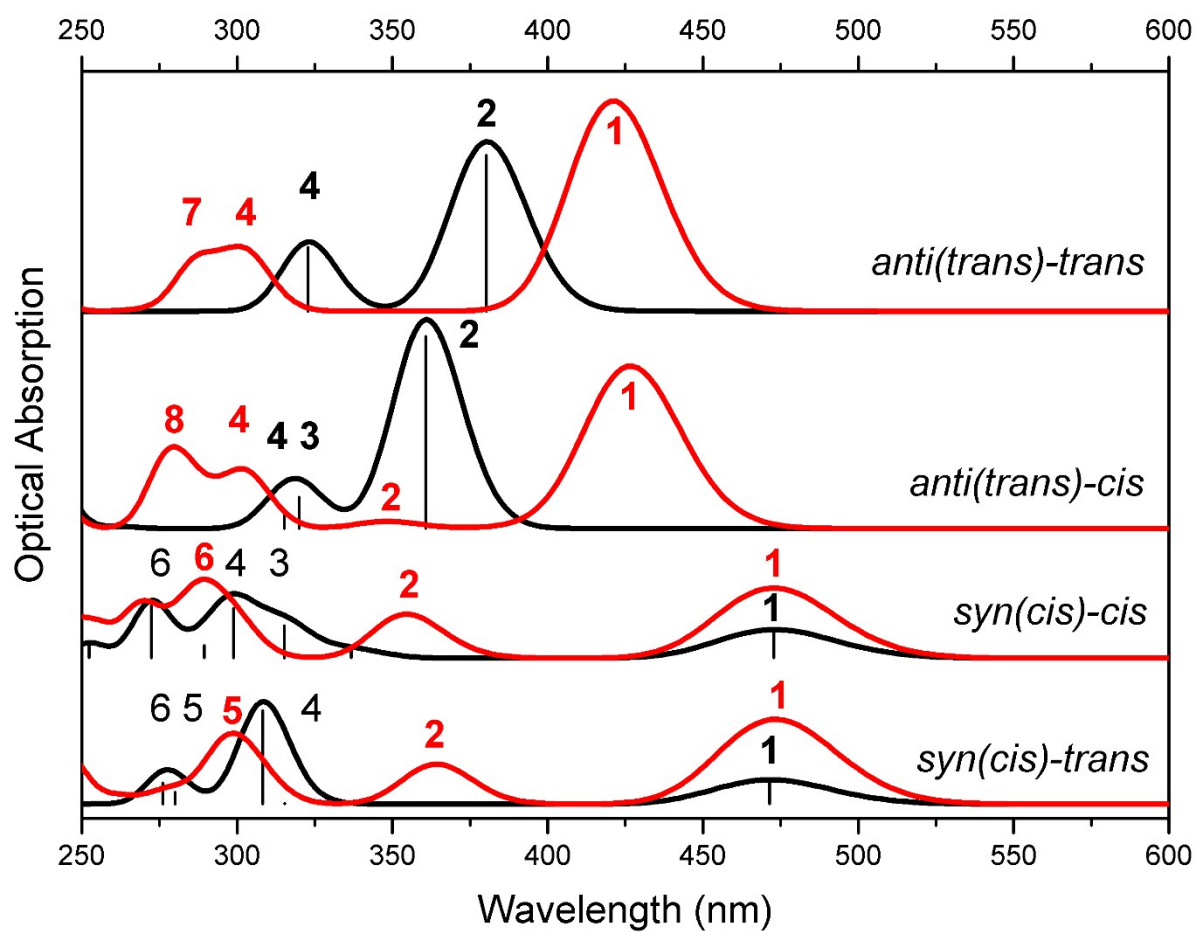


Figure S6. Calculated UV-VIS spectra for the four lowest energy conformers of 3,3'-AT (black lines) and 3,3'-AT-NH<sub>2</sub> (red lines).

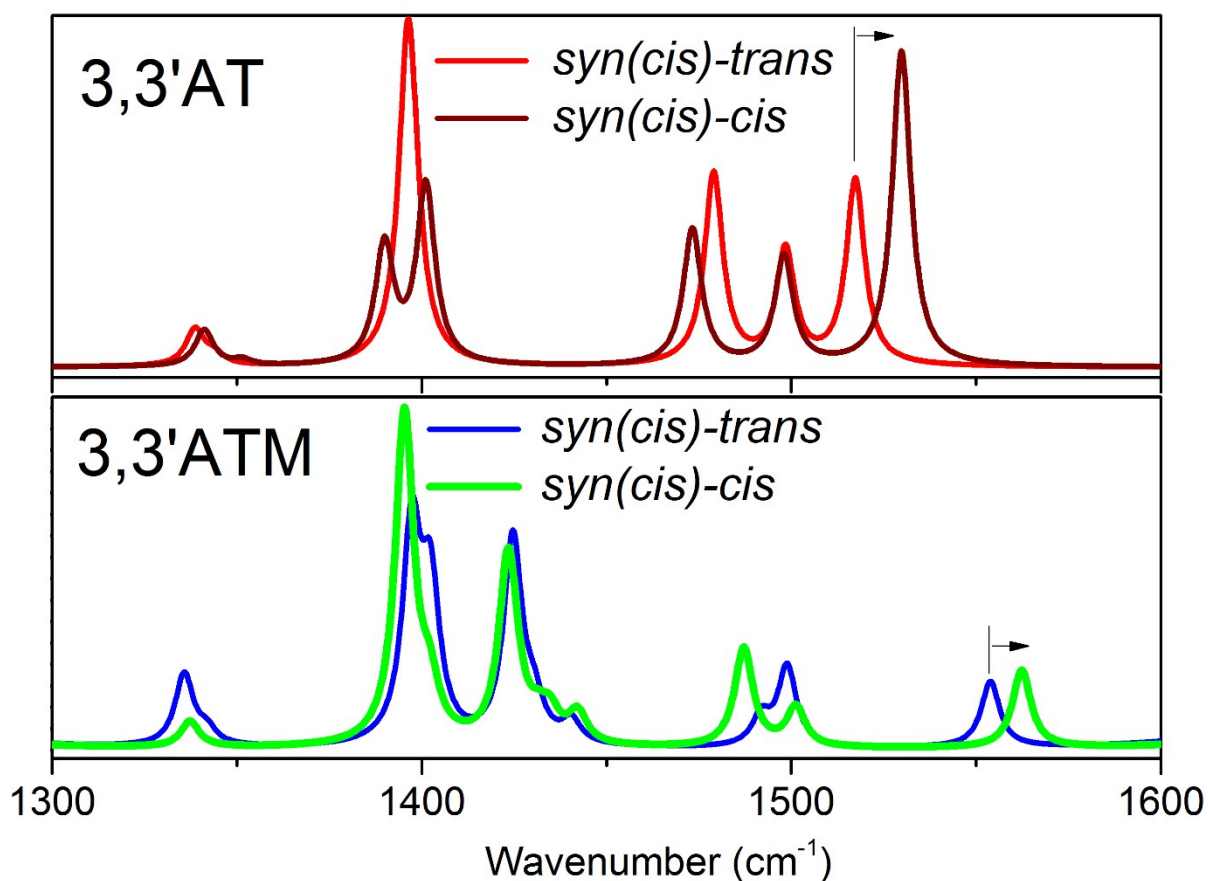


Figure S7. Comparison of DFT calculated infrared spectra of *syn(cis)-trans* and of *syn(cis)-cis* for 3,3'-AT and 3,3'-ATM as indicated. Frequency and intensity of mode 42 of *syn(cis)-cis* 3,3'-AT are higher and stronger comparing to the frequency and intensity of the same mode 42 of *syn(cis)-trans* 3,3'-AT. At the same time, in Figure 3b in the main text the photo-induced difference FTIR spectrum indicated no strong positive spectral signature at and about 1529  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . This lends additional support, beside the probabilities (see values in brackets in Figure 1 of the main text) according to the energies of *syn(cis)-trans* and of *syn(cis)-cis* conformers, that the *syn(cis)-trans* conformer of 3,3'-AT is a dominant conformer of the photoproduct state for 3,3'-AT.



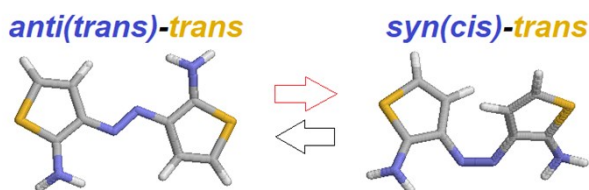


Figure S8.  $\text{NH}_2$  substituted 3,3'-azothiophene (3,3'-AT- $\text{NH}_2$ ), as the  $\text{NH}_2$  side groups are of electron donating character.

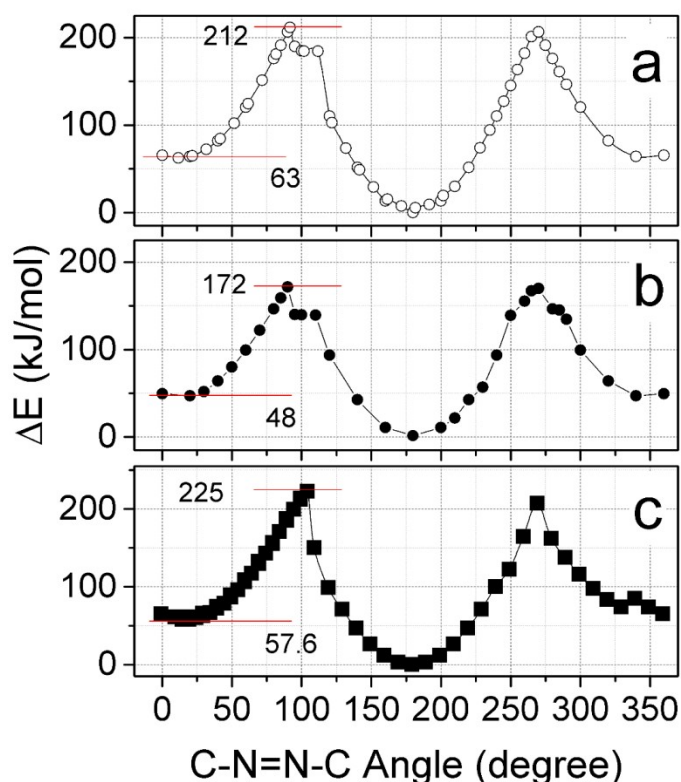


Figure S9. Thermodynamic properties. a-c: Potential energies for optimized conformers of 3,3'-AT, 3,3'-ATM and 3,3'-AT- $\text{NH}_2$ , respectively, sampled for a series of fixed  $\text{C}_3\text{NN}'\text{C}_3$  dihedral angles along the path from *syn* to *anti* geometry of the -N=N- moiety.

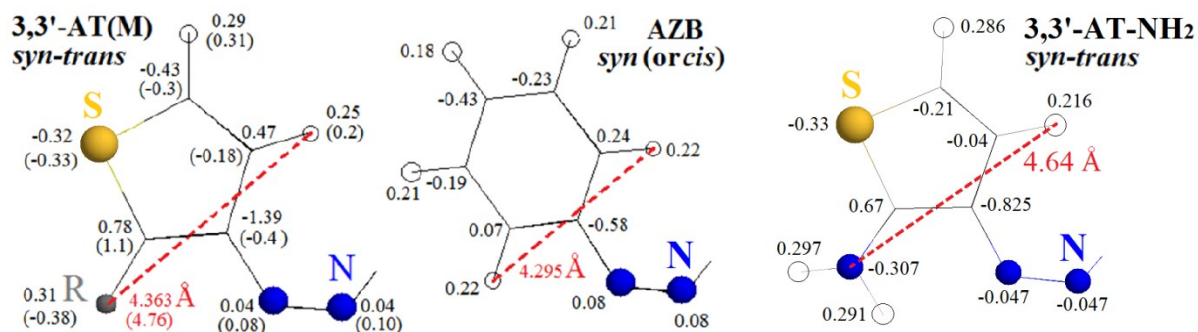


Figure S10. Mulliken atomic partial charges and geometric properties for the structural moieties of *syn(cis)-trans* 3,3'-AT, 3,3'-ATM, *cis(syn)* azobenzene and *syn(cis)-trans* 3,3'-AT- $\text{NH}_2$ . R is either hydrogen or the side group of 3,3'-AT, 3,3'-ATM, respectively. Properties of 3,3'-ATM are provided in brackets.