

# Benzoyl Phenyltelluride as Highly Reactive Visible Light TERP-Reagent for Controlled Radical Polymerization

*Stephan Benedikt<sup>I</sup>, Norbert Moszner<sup>II</sup> and Robert Liska<sup>I</sup>*

<sup>I</sup>Institute of Applied Synthetic Chemistry, Division of Macromolecular Chemistry, Vienna  
University of Technology, Getreidemarkt 9/163/MC, 1060 Vienna, Austria, and <sup>II</sup>IVOCLAR  
VIVADENT AG, Bendererstrasse 2, FL-9494 Schaan, Liechtenstein, both part of the CD-  
Laboratory for digital and restorative dentistry

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: Robert Liska

e-mail: Robert.Liska@tuwien.ac.at, Tel : +43-1-58801-163614, Fax : +43-1-58801-16299

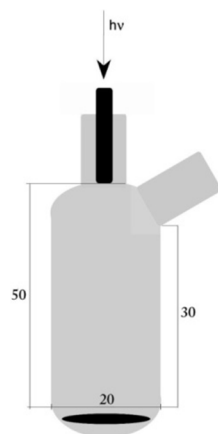
## **Supporting Information:**

### **List of contents:**

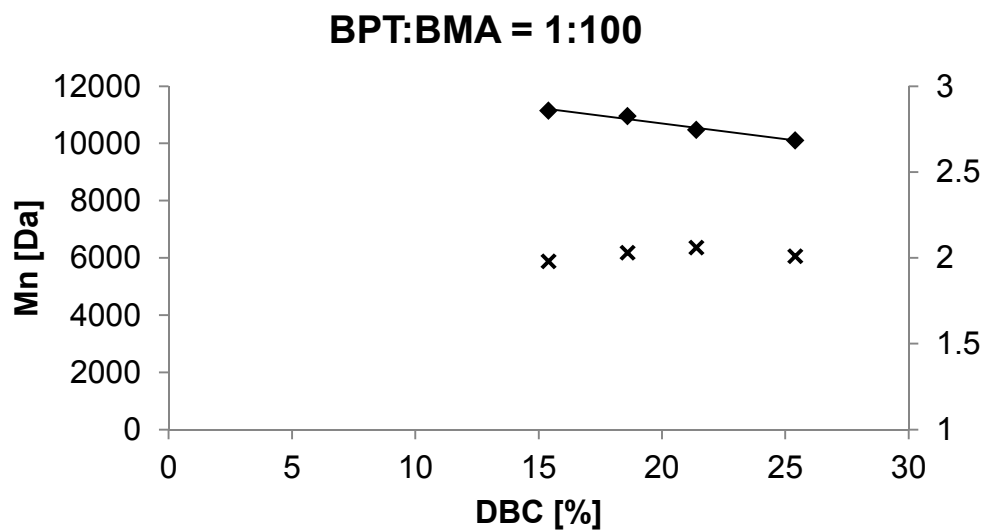
**Figure S1.** Photoreactor.

**Figure S2 & S3.** Polymerization kinetics of BMA with **BPT** and **BDC**.

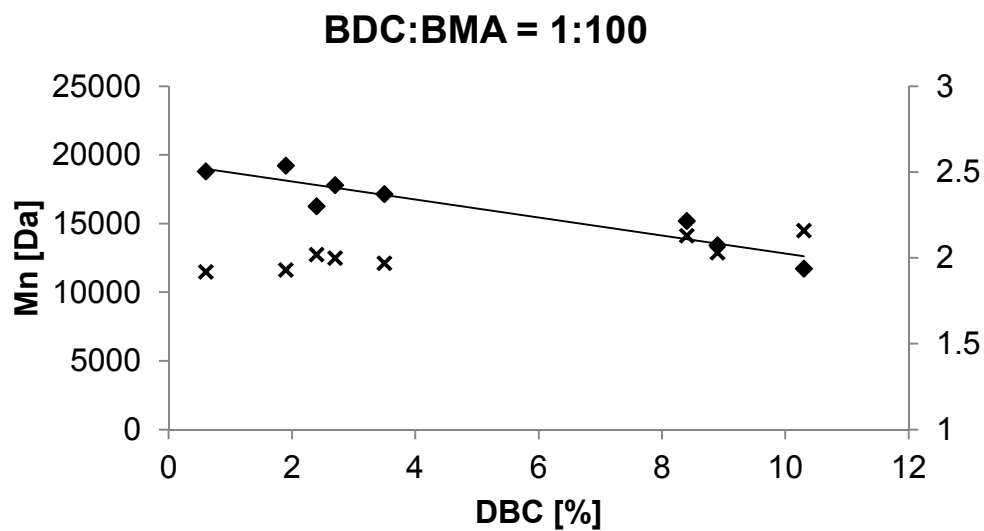
**Figure S4.** Photo-DSC measurements of NAM with **BPT** in different concentrations and with different light intensities.



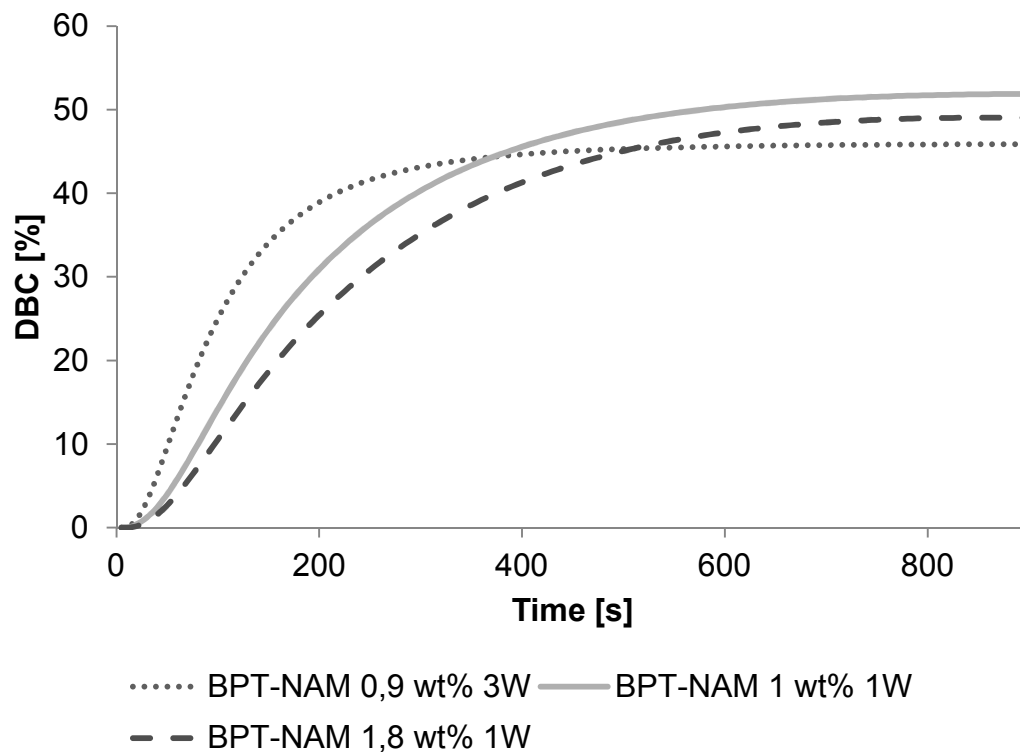
**Figure S1.** Scheme of the photoreactor used for kinetic measurements with dimension in [mm].



**Figure S2.** Number-average molecular weight  $M_n$  (diamonds) and PDI (crosses) vs. double bond conversion (DBC) plot for **BPT** with BMA in bulk determined with photoreactor experiments.



**Figure S3.** Number-average molecular weight  $M_n$  (diamonds) and PDI (crosses) vs. double bond conversion (DBC) plot for **BDC** with BMA in bulk determined with photoreactor experiments.



**Figure S4.** Double bond conversion DBC [%] vs. time [s] for **BPT** in NAM determined with photo-DSC experiments. Graph is showing different concentrations and irradiation intensities.