

Supporting Information

Lawson Derivatives as Efficient Photopolymerizable Initiators for Free-radical, Cationic Photopolymerizations and Thiol-ene Reactions

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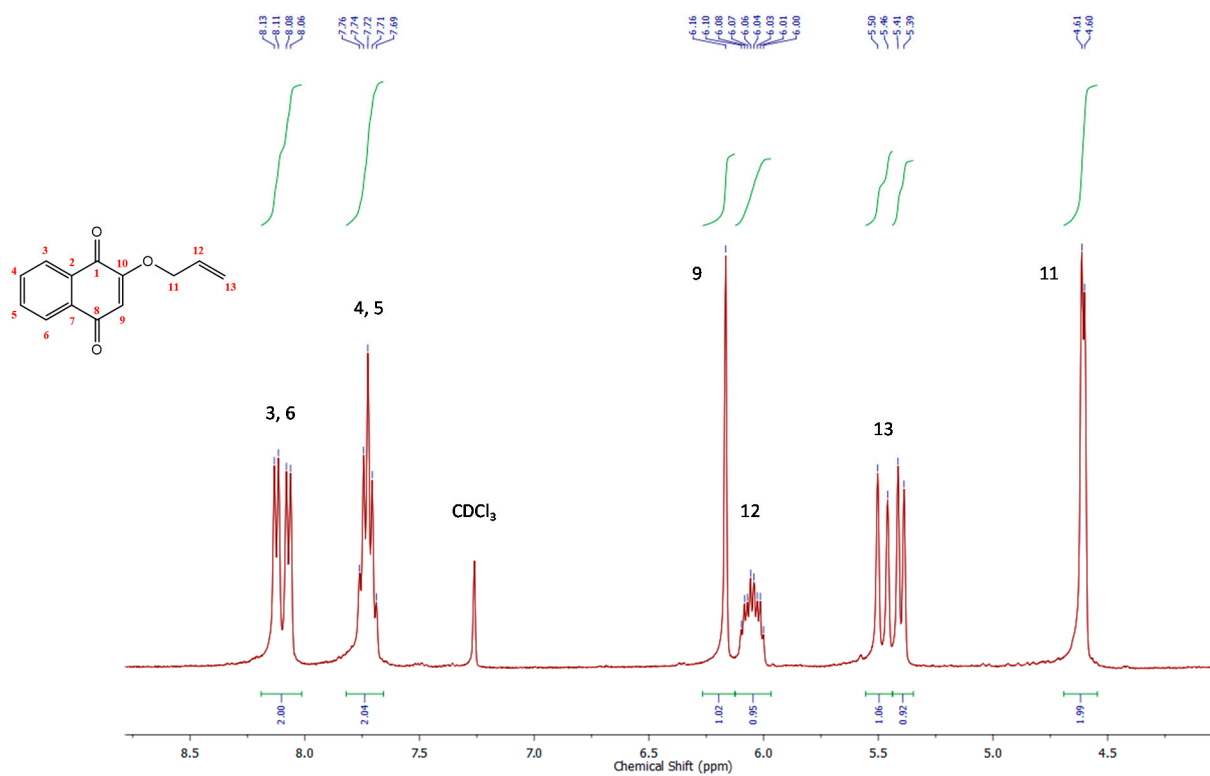


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of HNQA.

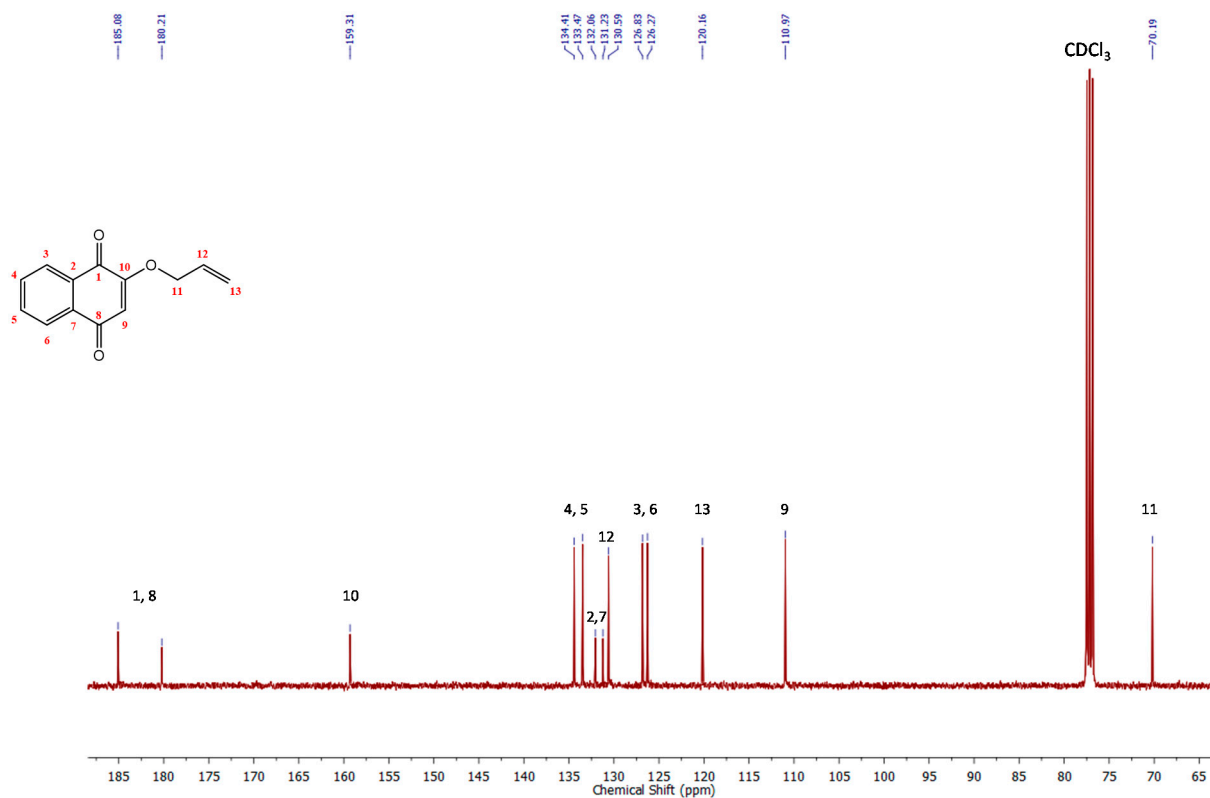


Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of HNQA.

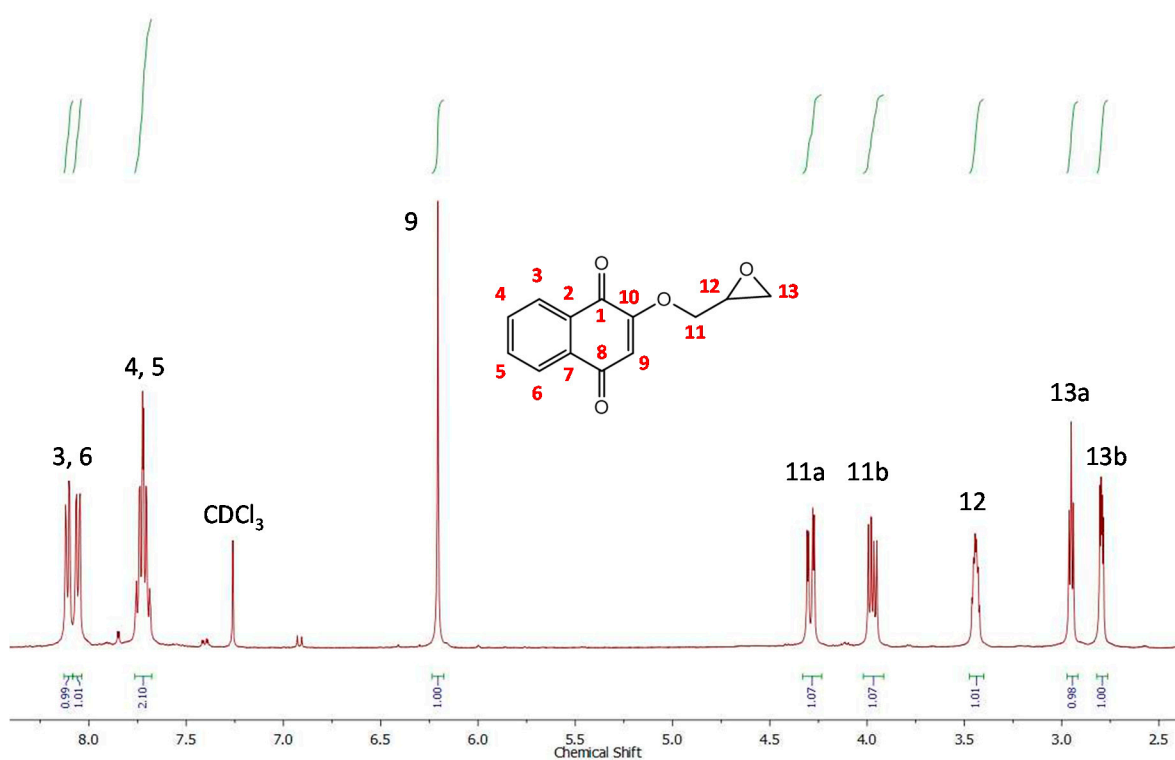


Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of HNQE.

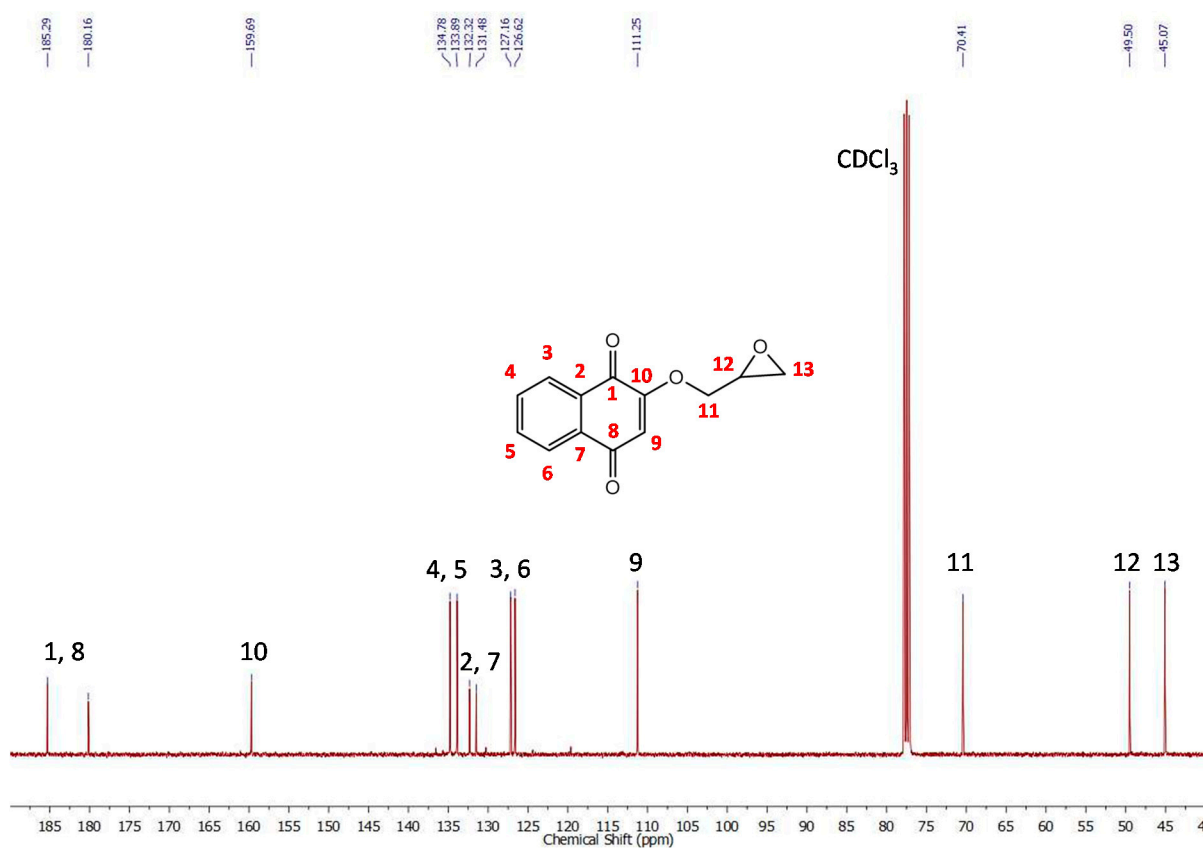


Figure S4. ¹³C NMR spectrum of HNQE.

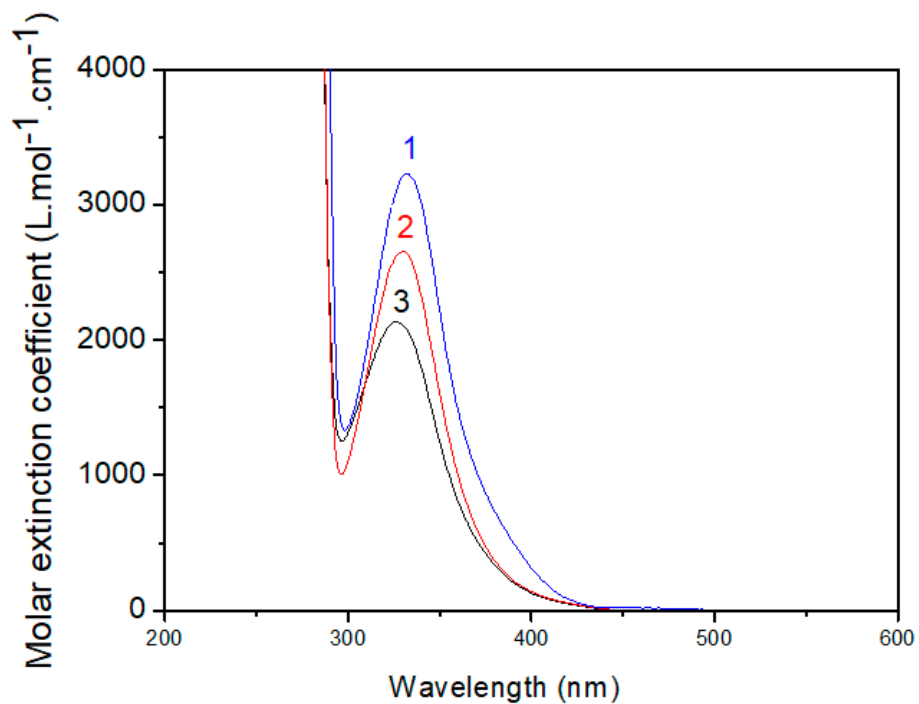


Figure S5. Molar extinction coefficient of 1) HNQ, 2) HNQE and 3) HNQA in ACN.

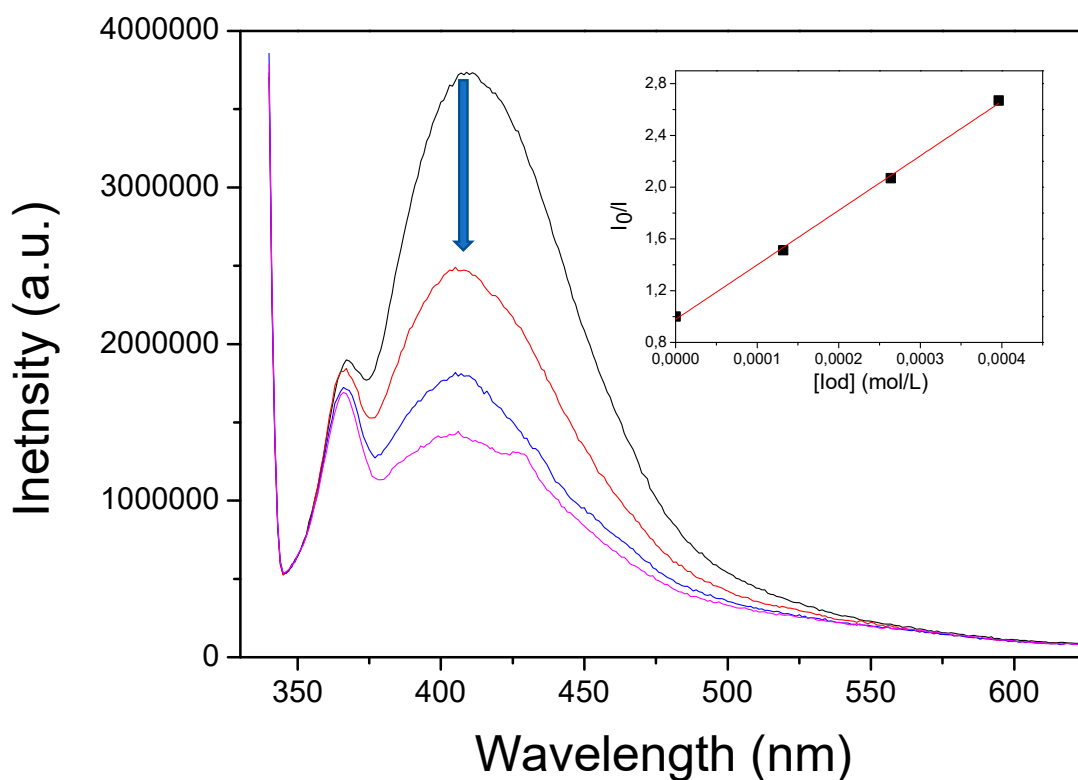


Figure S6. Fluorescence quenching of HNQA upon gradual addition of Iod in ACN. **Insert:** Stern-Volmer plot I_0/I as a function of the concentration of Iod for the calculation of the fluorescence quenching constants K_{sv} .

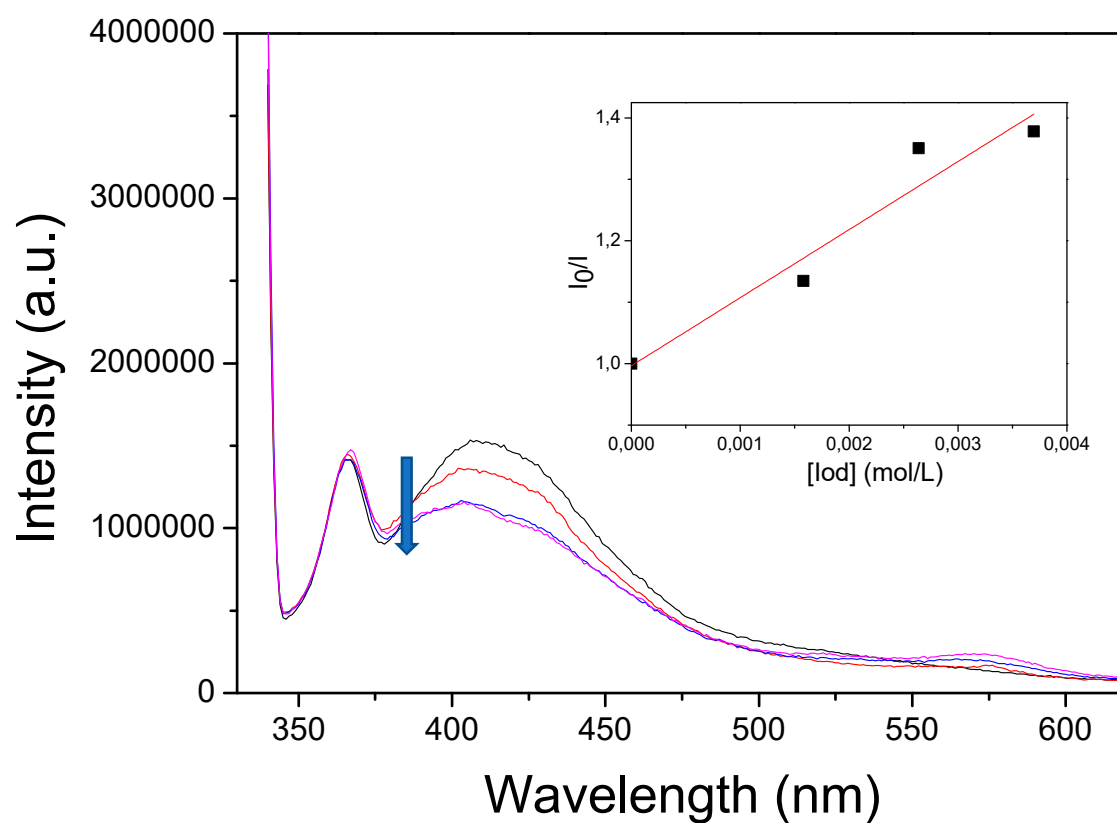


Figure S7. Fluorescence quenching of **HNQE** upon gradual addition of Iod in ACN. **Insert:** Stern-Volmer plot I_0/I as a function of the concentration of Iod for the calculation of the fluorescence quenching constants K_{SV} .

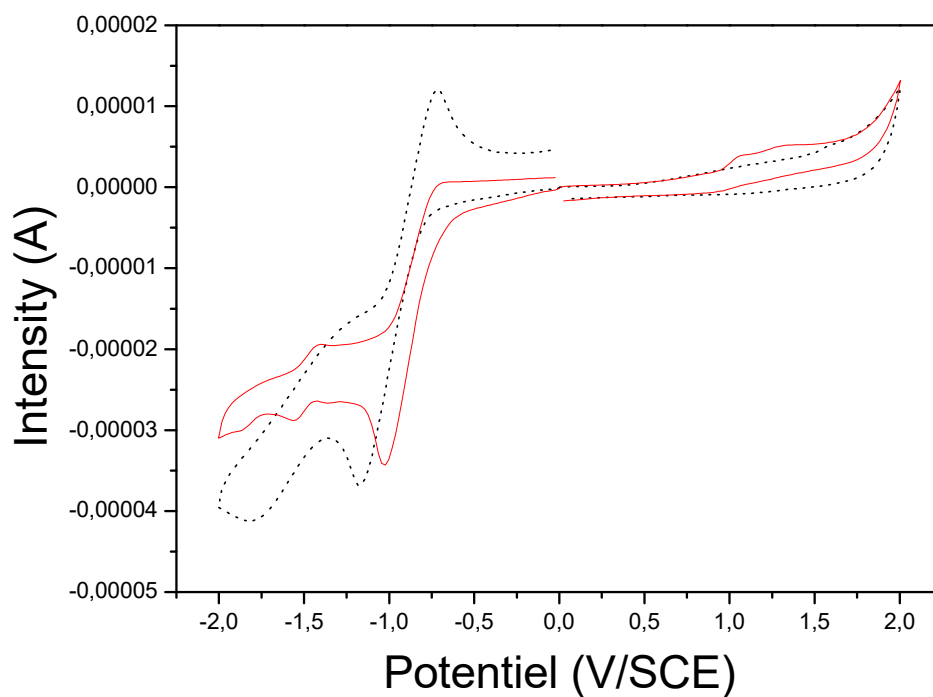


Figure S8. Cyclic voltammogram of **HNQA** in ACN + 10^{-3} M tetraethylammonium tetrafluoroborate measured at a scan rate of 100 mV/s. $[\text{HNQA}] = 10^{-3}$ M.

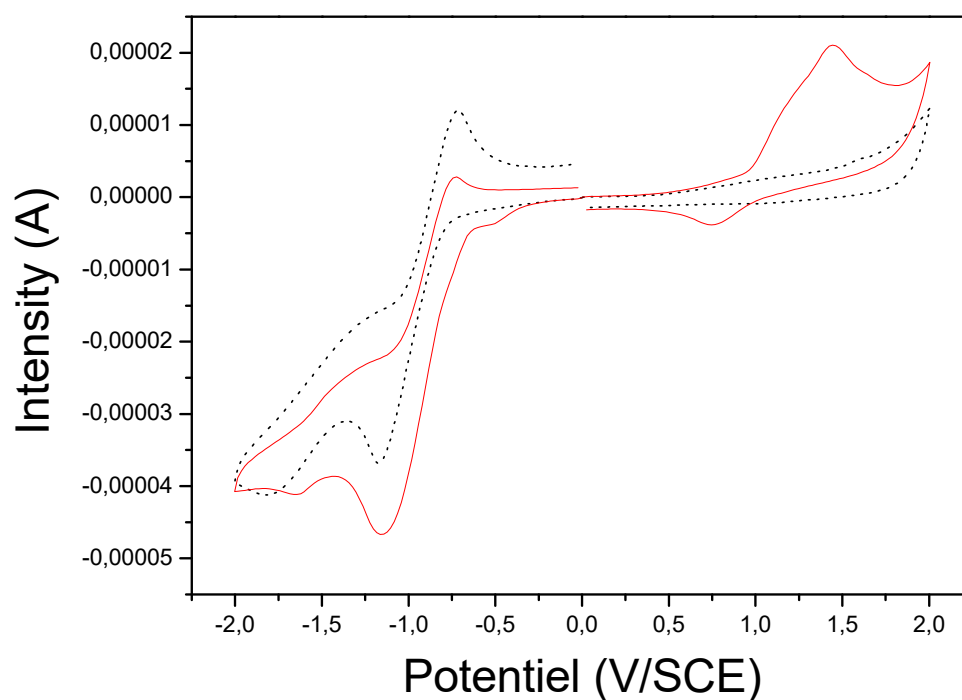


Figure S9. Cyclic voltammogram of **HNQE** in ACN + 10^{-3} M tetraethylammonium tetrafluoroborate measured at a scan rate of 100 mV/s. $[\text{HNQE}] = 10^{-3}$ M.

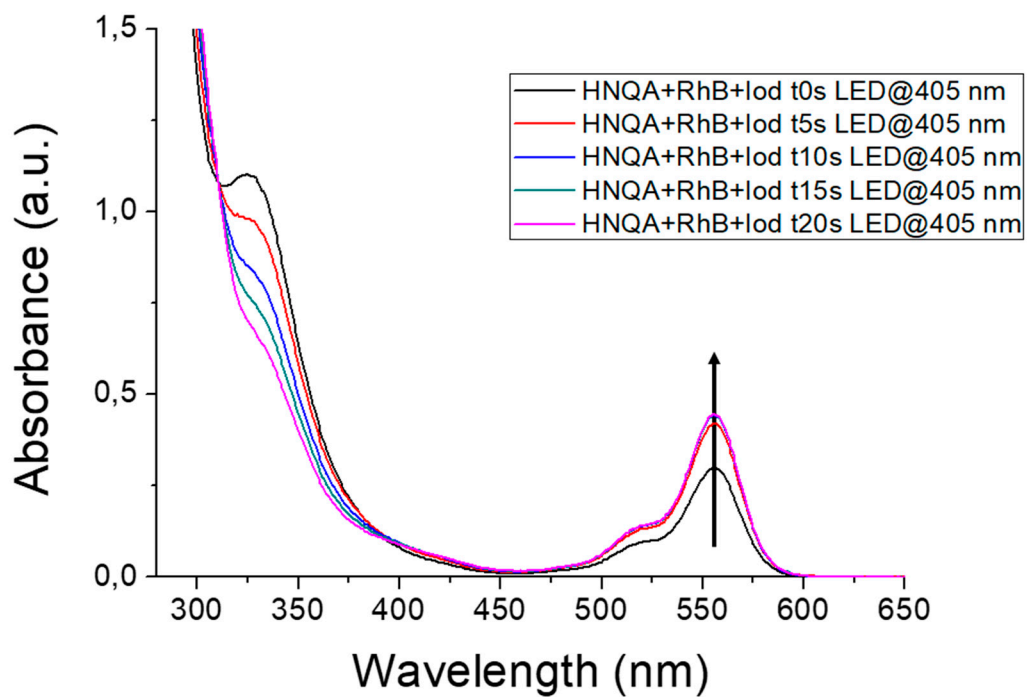


Figure S10. Steady-state photolysis of **HNQA**/Iod/rhodamine B in ACN after irradiation by LED@405 nm (60 mW/cm²) under air conditions. [**HNQA**] = 5×10^{-4} M, [Iod] = 1.7×10^{-3} M and [RhB] = 3.10^{-6} M.