

Evaluation of the Color Stability and Surface Roughness of a Novel Single-Shade Composite Resin: A Smart Chromatic Technology

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Abstract

BACKGROUND/AIMS: This study aimed to assess the color stability and surface roughness of a newly developed single-shade resin-based composite (RBC) utilizing smart chromatic technology in comparison to nanohybrid and nanoceramic RBCs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A total of 120 specimens of RBC discs were prepared on a round metal mold (diameter 6 mm, thickness 2 mm). Distilled water was used as a control. Three different RBCs; harmonize (n=40), omnichroma (OM) (n=40), and zenit (n=40), were immersed into three staining beverages, namely orange juice, cola, and coffee, respectively, as the test groups. Prior to the immersion, the initial roughness and color values were recorded using a profilometer and CIE L* a* b*, respectively. The color changes and surface roughness values were determined again after one week. The normality test of numerical variables were analysed by means of Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests ($p \leq 0.05$).

RESULTS: There was no significant difference between the initial surface roughness values (Ra) among the groups. However, a significant increase was observed in the roughness values of harmonize immersed in coffee ($p=0.024$) and OM immersed in cola ($p=0.021$). The color stability of RBC was significantly affected by the immersion period, and coffee caused the highest discoloration ($p < 0.001$).

CONCLUSION: The new generation monochrome smart composite resin with spherical filler (OM) is clinically recommended as it shows acceptable values in terms of color stability and roughness. Therefore, OM may be preferred as an alternative to multi-shade composites as it simplifies color selection.

Keywords: Discoloration, single-shade composite resin, smart chromatic technology, spherical filler, surface roughness

INTRODUCTION

Color stability and surface texture are the most important characteristics of esthetic restorative materials aiming to provide a personalized smile.¹ The maintenance of color throughout the functional lifetime of restorations plays a significant role in the durability of the treatment. However, this characteristic is not constant among dental materials.^{2,3} Various inorganic particles with different components, such as silica, alumina, zirconia, silicate glass, quartz, and ceramics, have been

employed in the resin matrix of dental resin-based composites (RBC) as reinforcing filler phases. In addition to the composition of fillers, other properties, such as the filler particle content, size, size distribution, shape, morphology, porosity, and surface characteristics, play a critical role in the development of dental RBCs for specific applications and purposes.⁴

Since composite restorations have different shades and technical sensitivities, success is highly dependent on the skill of the dentist and the choice of shade. This complex process causes the physician to

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employ a trial-and-error method and increases the time spent in the dental chair. Therefore, the researchers aimed to simplify and reduce the number of shadows based on color interactions. The chameleon or blending effect is the ability of dental materials to adapt to the color of the surrounding dental hard tissue so that color mismatches are compensated to some extent.⁵ These materials, which have the properties of imitating natural tooth structures such as enamel and dentine, support the remaining tooth structure. They employ “smart chromatic technology”. However, they can be changed by factors such as temperature, humidity, pH, and stress.⁶ RBCs have undergone many changes over the years in order to provide positive properties. For this purpose, many composite resin types are available on the market with changes in both their monomers forming the organic polymer matrix phase and their inorganic filler particles.⁴

Recently, a newly developed monochrome RBC [omnichroma; (OM), Tokuyama Dental, Tokyo, Japan] was introduced to shorten treatment time and reduce the clinician’s difficulty in matching colors. The manufacturer claims that the structural color in the OM can mimic the color of the surrounding tooth, regardless of its shade.⁷ Homogenized spherical filler particles with a size of 260 nm were used via the “sol-gel method” to obtain uniform filler particles with reflectivity. OM fillers change the light transmitted through the red-yellow area of the color spectrum, allowing it to match the color of the patient’s neighboring teeth. OM’s wide color matching ability minimizes the waste of unused composite hues by reducing the time spent on color selection and the time spent in the chair by the patient.^{7,8} However, to date, there has not been enough research on the physical properties and color adjustment of these composite resins produced with this technology.

This study aimed to evaluate the surface roughness and color stability of OM, a newly developed single-shade composite resin containing spherical particles, by comparing it with nanohybrid and nanoceramic RBCs. The null hypothesis of the present study was that the surface roughness and color change of smart chromatic composite resins immersed in different beverages (distilled water, coffee, cola, and orange juice) were not significantly different from certain multi-shade RBCs with various contents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of Sample

A total of 120 samples were obtained in this study, with 40 samples for each RBC. A cylindrical metal mold of diameter 6 mm, thickness 2 mm was used for composite samples. Mylar strip (Kerr Corp. Orange CA, USA) and cement glass were placed on it in order to obtain a smooth surface. Based on the manufacturer’s instructions, the light emitting diode light device Monitex Bluex, GT1200, (Monitex Industrial Co., Taiwan) was applied for 20 seconds in full power mode, M1 mode, at 1,200 mW/cm², with a glass coverslip and light device in contact. Following the polymerization process, the samples were kept in distilled water at 37 °C for 24 hours. They were then polished under a water spray (new discs were used for every five samples) by applying a unidirectional rotation motion with light pressure from coarse to fine grain with 4-stage OptiDisc (Kerr Corp. Orange CA, USA) containing aluminum oxide abrasive. The composite resin materials used in this study are listed in Table 1.

Roughness Evaluation

In this study, the initial roughness measurements were made with the Perthometer M2 (Mahr, Gottingen, Germany) profilometer device. Afterwards, the samples were kept in four different beverages (distilled water, coffee, cola, and orange juice) in an oven at 37 °C for one week, and the beverages were renewed every other day. At the end of this staining process, the final roughness measurements were evaluated. Three measurements were made in the center of the samples with the same device, and Ra values were recorded by calculating the average of these values.^{9,10} A calibration process was performed after every five measurements.

Evaluation of Color Changes

The Minolta Chromascop colorimeter device (Chroma Me-ter CR 321, Minolta, Osaka, Japan) was used to evaluate color changes. It detects the reflected colors of surfaces using compact tristimulus color analysis. The measurement area was 3 mm and had 45° environmental illumination, and the viewing angle was 0°. Measurements are given as L* a* b*. During the measurements of the samples, the calibration of the instrument was checked before each color measurement step by using a standard white background. Measurements were repeated three times for each sample, and the average of the values was determined.

Table 1. Compositions of the resin-based composites in the present study				
Material	Classification	Organic content	Inorganic content	Lot
Omnichroma Tokuyama dental, Tokyo, Japan	Supra-nano spherical resin-based composite	UDMA, TEGDMA, mequinol, Dibutyl hydroxyl toluene, UV absorber	Spherical silica-zirconia, average particle size: 0.3 µm Weight: 79% Volume: 68%	018EY9
Zenit President dental, Germany	Nanoceramic Resin-based composite	UDMA, BDDMA, BisGMA	Glass filler (0.7 µm) Pyrogenic silica (12 µm) Agglomerated nano-particles (0.6 micron) Weight: 83% Volume: 70%	2019012264
Harmonize Kerr Corp., Orange CA, USA	Nanohybride Resin-based composite	BisGMA, BisEMA, TEGDMA	Spherical silica (30 nm)-zirconia (5 nm) filler particles, barium glass particles (5-400 µ) Weight: 81% Volume: 64%	7253850
BDDMA: Butanediol dimethacrylate, BisGMA: Bisphenol-A-glycidyl methacrylate, BisEMA: Bisphenol-A-polyethylene glycol diether methacrylate, TEGDMA: Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, UDMA: Urethane Di Methacrylate.				

The amount of color change is expressed as ΔE and calculated as follows;

$$\Delta E = [(\Delta L^*)^2 + (\Delta a^*)^2 + (\Delta b^*)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Delta L = L2^* - L1^*$$

$$\Delta a = a2^* - a1^*$$

$$\Delta b = b2^* - b1^*$$

After the initial color measurements were taken and recorded, the samples ($n=10$) were kept in four different types of beverages (distilled water, coffee, cola, and orange juice) at 37 °C for one week. The beverages were renewed daily, the samples were kept in the beverages throughout the day, and final measurements were taken and recorded at the end of one week. For standardization, the same immersion period was applied in all beverages.

Statistical Analysis

The data obtained from this study were summarized, and descriptive statistics were tabulated as mean $\pm$ standard deviation and median and minimum-maximum for continuous variables depending on their distribution. Categorical variables were summarized as numbers and percentages. The normality test of numerical variables was verified by means of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests. The paired t-test was used to examine whether the roughness value changed before and after the procedure. In comparisons of more than two independent groups, the Kruskal-Wallis H test was used when numerical variables did not show normal distribution. Differences among the groups in non-parametric tests were evaluated by the Dwass-Steel-Critchlow-Fligner test. Statistical analyses were performed using the IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows (version 20.0) program, and the significance level was defined as 0.05 (p-value).

RESULTS

Roughness

In regard to the staining beverages, when the roughness of each composite filling material was evaluated before staining, there was

no significant difference among the harmonize, OM, and zenit groups ($p=0.738$, $p=0.969$, and $p=0.940$, respectively) (Figure 1-3). Similarly, no statistically significant difference was observed among the post-treatment roughness of each composite resin ($p=0.843$, $p=0.229$, and $p=0.745$, respectively). A significant increase in roughness was observed in harmonize immersed in the coffee solution ($p=0.024$) and OM immersed in the cola solution and water ($p=0.021$, $p=0.038$, respectively) (Table 2).

Color Changes

The overall color change (ΔE^*) mean values of the RBCs for all staining beverages are shown in Table 3. When the RBCs were compared with each other in regard to the color change in distilled water, coffee, and cola solutions, there was no significant difference between the ΔE^* values. The color change of harmonize and OM composite resins after immersion in distilled water, orange juice, and cola was found to be significantly lower than the ΔE^* value obtained after immersion in coffee ($p<0.001$).

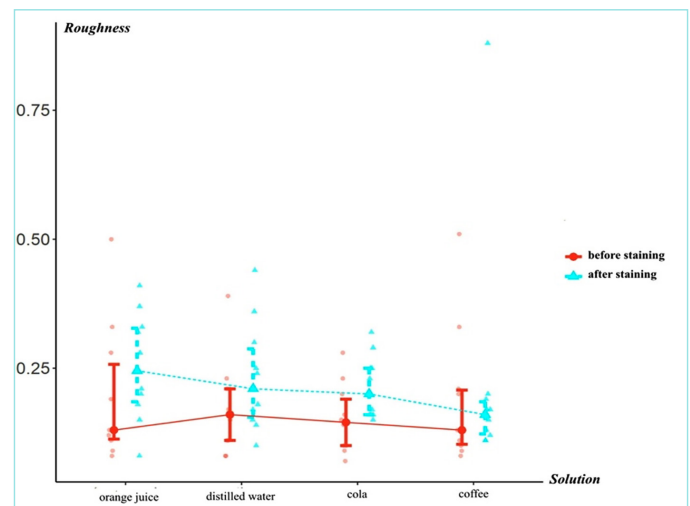


Figure 2. Roughness-solution graph of omnichroma resin-based composite.

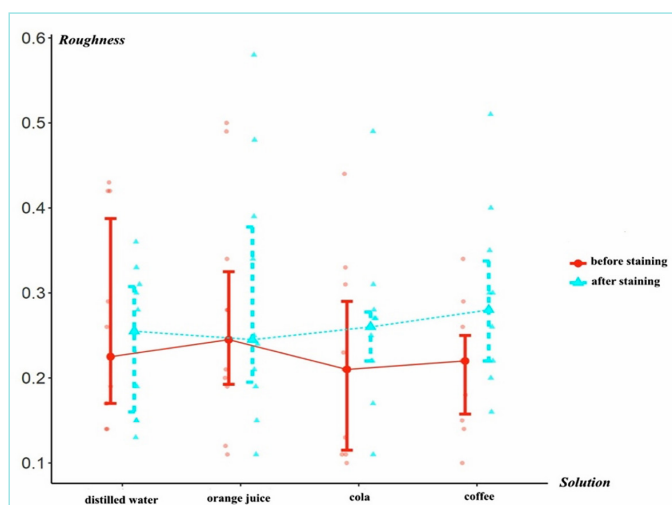


Figure 1. Roughness-solution graph of harmonize resin-based composite.

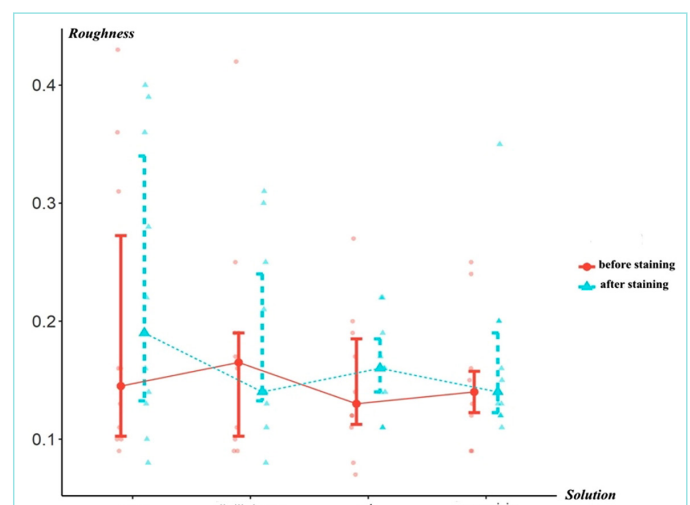


Figure 3. Roughness-solution graph of zenit resin-based composite.

Table 2. The values of the surface roughness (R_a) of the resin-based composites

	Beverages	Mean $\pm$ SD (before staining)	Mean $\pm$ SD (after staining)	p*
Harmonize	Distilled water	0.26 $\pm$ 0.12	0.24 $\pm$ 0.08	0.798
	Coffee	0.21 $\pm$ 0.07	0.29 $\pm$ 0.11	0.024
	Cola	0.22 $\pm$ 0.11	0.26 $\pm$ 0.1	0.414
	Orange juice	0.27 $\pm$ 0.14	0.29 $\pm$ 0.15	0.683
	p**	0.738	0.843	
Omnichroma	Distilled water	0.17 $\pm$ 0.09	0.23 $\pm$ 0.11	0.038
	Coffee	0.19 $\pm$ 0.14	0.22 $\pm$ 0.23	0.878
	Cola	0.15 $\pm$ 0.07	0.21 $\pm$ 0.06	0.021
	Orange juice	0.20 $\pm$ 0.14	0.25 $\pm$ 0.11	0.236
	p**	0.969	0.229	
Zenit	Distilled water	0.18 $\pm$ 0.1	0.18 $\pm$ 0.08	0.906
	Coffee	0.20 $\pm$ 0.12	0.23 $\pm$ 0.12	0.167
	Cola	0.15 $\pm$ 0.06	0.16 $\pm$ 0.04	0.540
	Orange juice	0.15 $\pm$ 0.05	0.17 $\pm$ 0.07	0.341
	p**	0.940	0.745	

SD: Standard deviation, *Wilcoxon test, **Kruskal-Wallis test.

When the color stability of the RBCs was compared after immersion in the orange juice beverage, zenit showed the highest ΔE^* value (6.47 ± 1.65), and this color change was considered significant when compared to harmonize and OM (Table 3). Among all RBCs, the ΔE^* value of the distilled water was the lowest (1.26), while the ΔE^* value of the coffee was the highest (7.04), and this difference was determined to be statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) (Table 4). The differences among the ΔL , Δa , and Δb color change medians of the composite materials according to the staining beverages used were statistically significant ($p = 0.034$, $p < 0.001$, and $p = 0.001$, respectively), and these differences were examined through multiple comparisons (Table 5, 6). When we examined the color change values (ΔE) according to the staining beverages used, the lowest value was found in the distilled water

($\Delta E = 1.26$) and the highest degree of color change was found in the coffee group ($\Delta E = 7.04$) (Table 4, Figure 4).

Table 4. Comparison of color changes of resin-based composites according to staining beverages

	Distilled water (n=30)	Coffee, (n=30)	Cola, (n=30)	Orange juice, (n=30)	
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Mean $\pm$ SD	Mean $\pm$ SD	Mean $\pm$ SD	p
ΔL	0.46 $\pm$ 0.77	-4.54 $\pm$ 2.01	-0.14 $\pm$ 1.81	-0.25 $\pm$ 1.13	<0.001
Δa	0.08 $\pm$ 0.41	0.46 $\pm$ 0.85	0.63 $\pm$ 1.6	-1.32 $\pm$ 1.21	<0.001
Δb	0.19 $\pm$ 0.89	4.89 $\pm$ 1.69	1.13 $\pm$ 1.43	3.58 $\pm$ 2.15	<0.001
ΔE	1.26 $\pm$ 0.42	7.04 $\pm$ 1.62	2.43 $\pm$ 1.89	4.11 $\pm$ 2.24	<0.001

Kruskal-Wallis test ($p \leq 0.05$).**Table 3. Comparison of the mean values of color change (ΔE^*) of resin-based composites after exposure to staining beverages**

Resin-based composites	Beverages		Mean $\pm$ SD	p
Harmonize	Distilled water	ΔE	1.41 $\pm$ 0.39	<0.001
	Coffee	ΔE	7.77 $\pm$ 2.03	
	Cola	ΔE	2.09 $\pm$ 2.31	
	Orange juice	ΔE	2.87 $\pm$ 1.89	
Omnichroma	Distilled water	ΔE	1.42 $\pm$ 0.3	<0.001
	Coffee	ΔE	6.37 $\pm$ 0.85	
	Cola	ΔE	2.55 $\pm$ 2.09	
	Orange juice	ΔE	2.99 $\pm$ 0.76	
Zenit	Distilled water	ΔE	0.94 $\pm$ 0.41	<0.001
	Coffee	ΔE	6.97 $\pm$ 1.59	
	Cola	ΔE	2.64 $\pm$ 1.26	
	Orange juice	ΔE	6.47 $\pm$ 1.65	

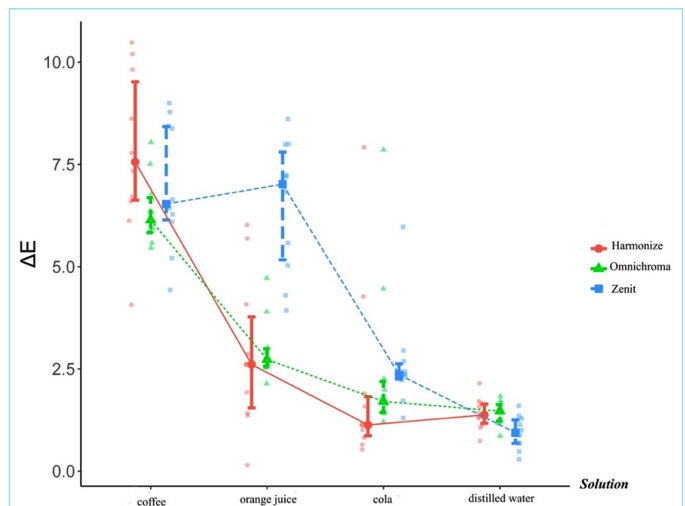
Kruskal-Wallis test ($p \leq 0.05$), SD: Standard deviation.**Figure 4. ΔE - solution graph of the resin-based composites.**

Table 5. Comparison of the mean values of color changes (ΔL , Δa , Δb , ΔE) of resin-based composites

	Harmonize	Omnichroma	Zenit	
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Mean $\pm$ SD	Mean $\pm$ SD	p
ΔL	-1.58 $\pm$ 2.8 ^{a,b}	-0.29 $\pm$ 2.11 ^b	-1.49 $\pm$ 2.39 ^a	0.034
Δa	0.39 $\pm$ 1.48 ^b	0.13 $\pm$ 0.75 ^b	-0.64 $\pm$ 1.45 ^a	<0.001
Δb	1.4 $\pm$ 2.75 ^a	2.71 $\pm$ 1.88 ^b	3.23 $\pm$ 2.37 ^b	0.001
ΔE	3.54 $\pm$ 3.08	3.33 $\pm$ 2.2	4.25 $\pm$ 2.87	0.35
Kruskal-Wallis test (p<0.05).				

Table 6. Multiple comparisons of color changes of resin-based composites according to the staining beverages

Distilled water			ΔL	Δa	Δb	ΔE
Harmonize	-	Omnichroma	0.087	0.002	<0.001	0.981
Harmonize	-	Zenit	0.753	0.007	<0.001	0.060
Omnichroma	-	Zenit	0.041	0.924	0.022	0.041
Coffee						
Harmonize	-	Omnichroma	<0.001	0.121	0.636	0.121
Harmonize	-	Zenit	0.234	0.141	0.636	0.540
Omnichroma	-	Zenit	<0.001	0.022	0.142	0.540
Cola						
Harmonize	-	Omnichroma	0.857	0.050	<0.001	0.220
Harmonize	-	Zenit	0.285	0.022	<0.001	0.087
Omnichroma	-	Zenit	0.073	0.103	0.191	0.285
Orange juice						
Harmonize	-	Omnichroma	0.857	0.540	0.448	0.797
Harmonize	-	Zenit	0.962	0.003	0.006	0.006
Omnichroma	-	Zenit	0.730	0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Dwass-Steel-Critchlow-Fligner test (p<0.05).						

DISCUSSION

Various factors, such as plaque accumulation, the effect of coloring foods and beverages on the composite resin structure, insufficient polymerization of materials, degree of absorption, smoking, frequency of interaction with chemical agents, and the surface roughness of the restoration can cause color changes.¹¹ The roughness and color stability of the composite resin are among the most important factors for a successful esthetic restoration.¹² Choosing the right shade is an important esthetic factor in the direct restoration of teeth using RBCs. For the restoration of teeth with different shades, dental material manufacturers have produced a variety of RBCs with different shades and/or translucency. One of the most important problems faced by dentists is the incompatibility of the color between the RBCs used and the natural tooth. In order to eliminate this issue, many factors, such as symmetry, color, translucency, and the surface features need to be considered.¹³

However, the choice of color increases the time spent in the dental unit and makes the color selection process subjective. The use of smart technologies in the production of RBCs has recently been applied in order to eliminate all these disadvantages. Manufacturers have developed a resin-based OM composite, which has been formulated based on the concept of "Wide Color Matching." OM creates shades which can cover a large number of natural tooth shades in order to reduce the time

required for shade selection and also the number of composite shades needed in stock. It has been claimed that this new dental composite produced with Smart Chromatic Technology can match the tooth color thanks to its optical structure whereby the particles reflect the color of the surrounding tooth structure.^{14,15} Therefore, in the current study, a novel single shade composite resin with spherical fillers was compared with the nanohybrid composite harmonize, which imparts a chameleon effect, and the zenit composite containing fine radiopaque porcelain fillers.

In many studies¹⁶⁻¹⁸, the average critical value was specified as being 0.2 μ m for surface roughness. However, there is no accepted threshold value for the assessment of surface roughness to date. In a clinical study conducted by Jones et al.¹⁹, patients were able to realize when the mean surface roughness was 0.3 μ m. In the present study, a significant increase in the mean roughness values of all composite resins was shown after staining (Figure 1-3). We think that this may be related to the acidity of the beverages used and the surface irregularities which occur during the finishing process. With regard to the staining beverages used, when the roughness of each composite filling material was evaluated before the treatment, no statistically significant difference was found among the harmonize, OM, and zenit groups (p=0.738, p=0.969, and p=0.940, respectively) (Table 2). An increase in roughness was observed after staining the harmonize composite in coffee and the OM composite in cola. This change might cause corrosion on the composite resin surface due to the phosphoric acid and sugars in the structure of the solution.^{20,21} de Gouvea et al.²¹ and Isabel et al.²² determined that different long-chain organic acids in coffee can dissolve and etch restorative materials, thereby causing surface roughness in composite resins. Therefore, the surface roughness of the harmonize composite in the present study supports these results. Also, these differences can be explained by the differences in the polymer matrices, the types of fillers, and the connections between the filler and the polymer matrix.^{23,24} It was observed that the roughness values of the OM composite material were significantly different (p=0.021) after immersion in cola, but there was no significant difference with harmonize and zenit (p=0.414 and p=0.540, respectively) (Table 2). This difference might be related to the supra nano spherical fillers of the OM composite resin. At the same time, since OM composite resin is a new product, the lack of studies on both its mechanical and esthetic performance limits the interpretation of the success of this material.

In the present study, differences in ΔE values were detected in all samples after they were immersed in the beverages (Table 3). The composite resins tested in the present study showed a significant color change after immersion in coffee and orange juice but not in distilled water or cola (Figure 4). The highest ΔE value was obtained with coffee ($\Delta E=7.04$), followed by orange juice ($\Delta E=4.11$), cola ($\Delta E=1.84$), and distilled water ($\Delta E=1.26$) (Table 4). Ardu et al.²⁵ reported that the amount of discoloration of RBCs varies according to the brand and content of the composite resin; red wine causes the greatest color change among the materials used as staining beverages, followed by coffee, tea, orange juice, and cola.

Studies reporting that coffee causes more discoloration than other beverages support this result.²⁶⁻²⁸ Bagheri et al.²⁹ argued that although cola harms the surface integrity of composite materials due to its low pH value, it does not cause discoloration as much as coffee and tea due to the absence of yellow dye material. Sirin Karaarslan et al.³⁰ reported

that there was a decrease in L-values in all of the samples after the aging process, and a decrease in L-value indicates that the samples darkened. In the present study, the ΔL^* values decreased significantly as expected in all composite groups exposed to coffee, cola, and orange juice beverages (Table 4). ΔL^* results are consistent with many studies examining color changes in composite resins exposed to different beverages. In these studies, the effect of discoloration has been observed to result in negative ΔL^* values for composite materials.³¹⁻³³ In the CIE Lab system, it is stated that the b^* coordinate is associated with yellow and blue color. A positive b^* value indicates the amount of yellow, and a negative b^* value indicates the amount of blue. Tekçe et al.³¹ found that in all composite resins, there was a shift towards the blue direction ($-\Delta b^*$) with distilled water exposure, and towards the yellow direction ($+\Delta b^*$) with black tea exposure. Poggio et al.³² also found a significant increase in the Δb values of composite resins exposed to coffee, and their findings support our study. In another study, it was reported that yellow discolorants in coffee cause discoloration by showing low polarity, thus adhering to the surface and penetrating deeply.³⁴ In the present study, the positive Δb value in all samples immersed in the coffee and orange beverages was thought to be related to this situation (Table 5), with the highest Δb value belonging to the zenit composite ($\Delta b=5.81$). Although all staining beverages resulted in an increase in the Δb value, we noted that zenit exhibited the highest level of Δb value among the groups, indicating that the effects of the orange solution on zenit were greater compared to the other RBCs.

In general, RBCs with low filler contents are known to exhibit more color change.^{35,36} In this study, when the weight ratios of the particles in their content were examined, zenit (83%) had the highest value, followed by harmonize (81%) and OM (79%) (Table 1). However, in regard to the average ΔE values ($p=0.35$), the particle weight was not in line with the results of this study, and the results were not statistically significant (Table 5, 6). We examined the monomer structures of the RBCs as we believed that the close similarity in the weight percentages of the RBCs used in this study contributed to this result.

One of the most important factors affecting the degree of discoloration of RBC is the type of monomer.³⁷ RBCs with high triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TEGDMA) content are more susceptible to discoloration than RBCs containing urethane dimethacrylate (UDMA) because UDMA is a more color-resistant monomer. This is due to the low water absorption of UDMA monomer and the sufficient degree of visible light polymerization.^{28,38,39} When the average values in the present study were taken into account, the OM resin material containing UDMA and TEGDMA had the lowest ΔE value (3.33), however, no statistically significant difference was observed between the ΔE values of the RBC materials (Table 5). The highest ΔE value was obtained in the orange juice solution in zenit ($\Delta E=7.02$) (Table 3). In parallel with this result, a study by Gregor et al.⁴⁰ found that the nanoceramic-based Ceram.X Duo was highly affected by acidic fruit juice, and this might be due to a possible acidic attack by the polysiloxane components of the fruit juice. This explains why the nanoceramic-based zenit composite containing butanediol dimethoxylated and glass particles had the highest value.

When the RBC materials were evaluated with one another, the differences between the ΔE color changes were not found to be statistically significant ($p=0.350$) (Table 5). However, a statistically significant difference was found in the evaluation of color changes of OM composite materials according to the different beverages ($p<0.001$)

(Table 6). These results are in line with those of Ebaya et al.⁵ who concluded that universal shade composites have a satisfactory color and accept surface roughness. In contrast, de Abreu et al.⁴¹ and Iyer et al.⁴² reported that the color adjustment of the monochrome composite was lower than that of the multi-shade composite, and this may cause esthetic problems. Based on all these findings, the null hypothesis of the present study was partially rejected.

Study Limitations

In vitro studies can't fully mimic oral conditions. Clinical factors like nutritional habits, temperature, humidity, microorganisms, oral structure, saliva quantity, and tongue-cheek function are challenging to assess. Discoloration from oral beverages may be diluted by saliva. Changes in temperature and pH levels can impact dental material color and composite restoration properties. Insufficient literature exists comparing smart monochromatic resins, limiting discussions on color changes and roughness values. Additional *in vitro* and clinical studies are needed to support.

CONCLUSION

All RBCs are prone to acceptable surface roughness after staining, and the most stable roughness values belonged to the zenit composite. Coffee had the highest adverse effect on restoration color and caused unacceptable discoloration in all three RBCs ($\Delta E>3.3$). The universal shade RBC OM showed acceptable values in terms of color stability and roughness and may be clinically recommended with a single-color option.

MAIN POINTS

- “Monochrome composite” is used to denote composite material produced with smart chromatic technology, thus providing a color match for each tooth color.
- “Omnichroma” is a monochrome composite with 260 nm spherical filler, produced with smart chromatic technology, and the ability to adapt to the color of the applied tooth.
- Good color matching eliminates the need for color selection and minimizes in-seat time and wastage of unused composite hues.
- Since color stability is an important factor in the success of treatment in aesthetic composite restorations, the stability of this novel smart monochromatic RBC material against discoloration is a matter of interest.

ETHICS

Ethics Committee Approval: Ethics committee approval was not required as there was no experimental research on humans and no human teeth were used.

Informed Consent: It wasn't obtained.

Authorship Contributions

Surgical and Medical Practices: A.C., B.B.C.Ö., Concept: A.C., B.B.C.Ö., Design: A.C., B.B.C.Ö., Data Collection and/or Processing: A.C., B.B.C.Ö., Analysis and/or Interpretation: A.C., B.B.C.Ö., Literature Search: A.C., B.B.C.Ö., Writing: A.C., B.B.C.Ö.

DISCLOSURES

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