

Supplementary File

Synthesis of High-Performance Aqueous Fluorescent Nanodispersions for Textile Printing—A Study of Influence of Moles Ratio on Fastness Properties

Shruthi Manjunath Shenava ^{1,2,*}, J. V. Shanmukha Kumar ², Rajkumar Ganugula ^{1,*}, Mohammed Rafi Shaik ^{3,*}, Rosa Busquets ⁴ and Mohammad Rizwan Khan ³

¹ Aron Universal Limited, #25/1, 2nd phase, Jigani Industrial Area, Jigani, Bangalore 560105, Karnataka, India

² Department of Chemistry, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, Guntur 522502, A.P., India; shanmukh_fed@kluniversity.in

³ Department of Chemistry, College of Science, King Saud University, P.O. Box 2455, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia; mrkhan@ksu.edu.sa

⁴ School of Life Sciences, Pharmacy and Chemistry, Kingston University London, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT1 2EE, UK; r.busquets@kingston.ac.uk

* Correspondence: shruthimshenava@gmail.com (S.M.S.); raz29in@gmail.com (R.G.); mrshaik@ksu.edu.sa (M.R.S.); Tel.: +966-11-46-70439 (M.R.S.)

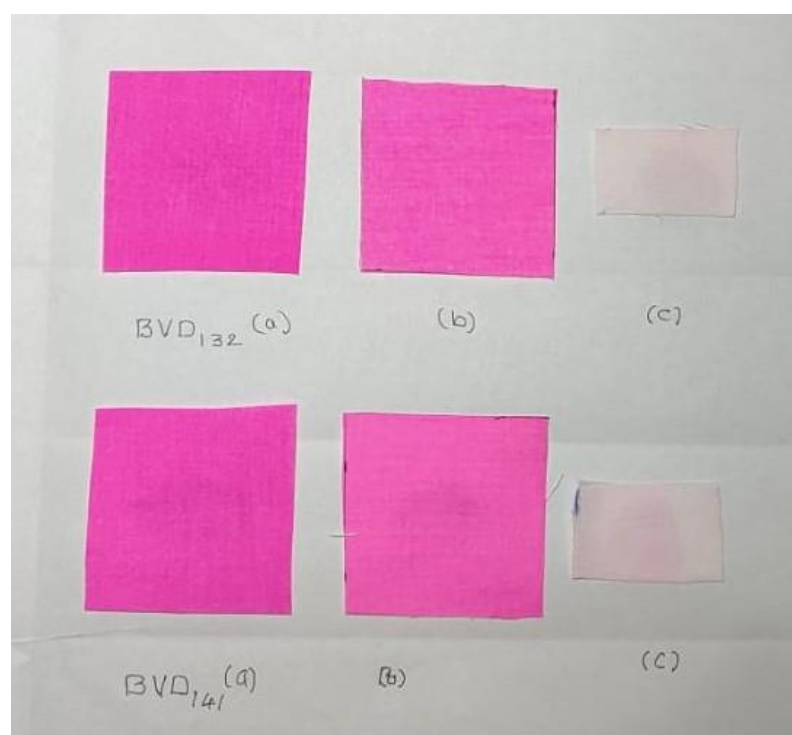


Figure S1. (a) printed fabrics of fluorescent dispersions of BV₁₃₂ and BV₁₄₁ (b) corresponding wash fastness (c) corresponding colour migration of printed fabrics to unprinted fabrics.

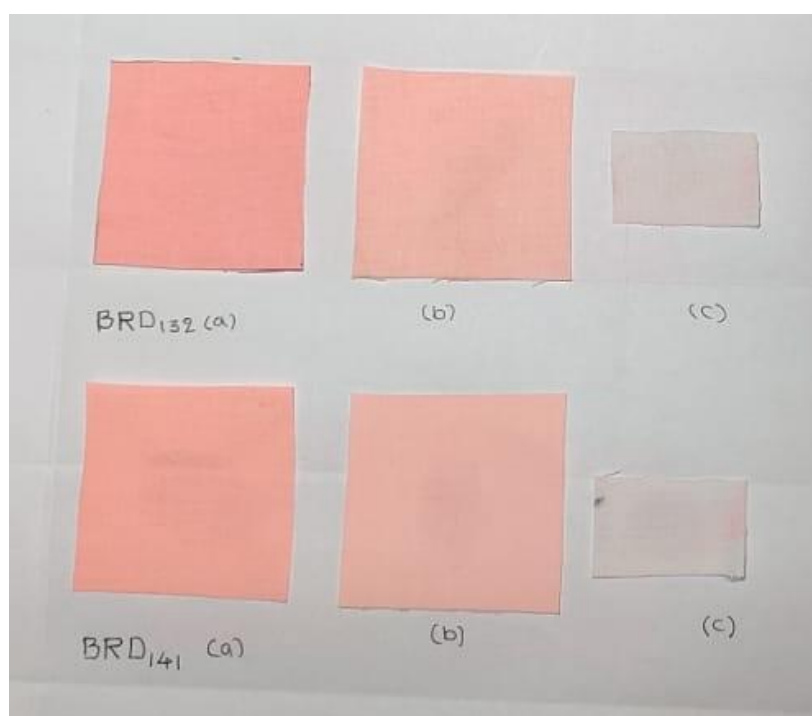


Figure S2. (a) printed fabrics of fluorescent dispersions of BRD₁₃₂ and BRD₁₄₁ (b) corresponding wash fastness (c) corresponding colour migration of printed fabrics to unprinted fabrics.

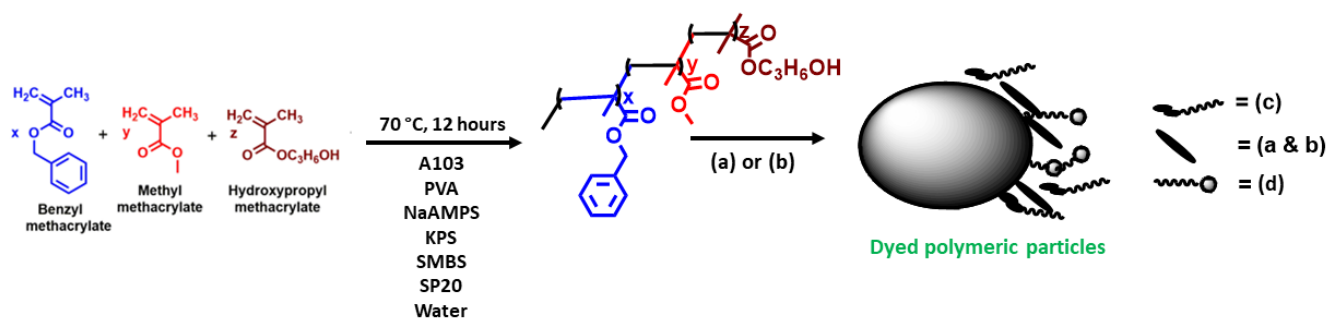


Figure S3. Schematic representation of a series of acrylic nanodispersions were synthesized by varying the moles ratio of benzyl methacrylate (BZMA), methyl methacrylate (MMA), and 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate (HPMA) monomers. (a) Basic Red 1:1, (b) Basic Violet 11:1, (c) Styrenated phenol ethoxylate, and (d) A103 surfactant.