Electronic Supplementary Information

Waterborne Polyurethanes Prepared from Benzophenone Derivative with

Delayed Fluorescence and Room-Temperature Phosphorescence

Tao Wang, Cao Zhou, Xingyuan Zhang*, Dong Xu

CAS Key Laboratory of Soft Matter Chemistry, Department of Polymer Science and

Engineering, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui, 230026,

P. R. China

Corresponding E-mail: zxym@ustc.ecu.cn

Sample ^a	PTMG/g	IPDI/g	DMPA/	BDO/g	DNBP/g	wt ^b /%	Mn ^c	PDI ^d
			g					
DNBP-WPU0	8.00	5.35	1.15	0.85	0	0	25200	2.78
DNBP-WPU1	8.00	5.45	1.15	0.80	0.16	1	26600	3.15
DNBP-WPU2	8.00	5.45	1.15	0.75	0.31	2	23700	2.69
DNBP-WPU5	8.00	5.45	1.15	0.58	0.79	5	24500	3.50
DNBP-WPU10	8.00	5.45	1.15	0.35	1.65	10	25500	3.35
DNBP-WPU20	8.00	5.45	0.98	0	3.58	20	27400	4.20

 Table S1 Detailed information of each component in WPUs and molecular weight measured by
 GPC

^aall samples were prepared at PTMG : IPDI = 1 : 6; ^bWeight percentage of DNBP in WPU; ^cNumberaverage molecular weight measured in THF; ^dPolydispersity index (PDI = Mw/Mn)



Fig. S1 Particle-size distribution for the aqueous dispersion of DNBP-WPU1 (28.6nm), DNBP-WPU2 (28.2nm), DNBP-WPU5 (20.0nm), DNBP-WPU10 (27.8nm), DNBP-WPU20 (45.9nm)



Fig. S2 Graphic illustration of the decreased energy of excited-state molecules due to the formation of excimers.



Fig. S3 ¹H NMR of DNBP in d_6 -DMSO.



Fig. S4 ¹³C NMR of DNBP in d₆-DMSO.



Fig. S5 ¹H NMR of DNBP-WPUs in CDCl₃.