Supporting Information

Preparation and RGB Upconversion Optic Properties of Transparent Anti-Counterfeiting Films

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Proportion				Viscosity test				
Sample	UCMPs (wt%)	PAA (wt%)	Ethanol (wt%)	t (s)	<i>k</i> (mm ² /s ²)	<i>v</i> (mm²/s)	ρ (g/cm ³)	η (mPa·s)
S 1	5	25	70	136	0.08987	12.222	0.897	10.963
S2	5	30	65	266	0.08987	23.905	0.932	22.280
S3	5	35	60	606	0.08987	54.461	0.962	52.392
S4	5	40	55	1196	0.08987	107.485	0.990	106.410
85	5	45	50	2923	0.08987	262.690	1.021	268.206
S6	5	43	52	2076	0.08987	186.570	1.005	187.503

 Table S1 Different mass ratio of UCMPs-B inks and corresponding experimental

 parameters of viscosity test.



Figure S1 Energy level diagrams of the Tm³⁺, Er³⁺and Yb³⁺ illustrating the upconversion mechanisms under 980 nm irradiation.



Figure S2 Water contact angle of UCMPs-B/PAA F1-F5 films.



Figure S3 Photographs of UCMPs inks at the optimal parameter (5:43:52) settled in the lab environment for 15 days.



Figure S4 Upconversion fluorescence intensity of UCMPs-B/PAA film (F6) before and after 180 days, respectively.



Figure S5 schematic illustration of screen printing anti-counterfeiting patterns.



Figure S6 The photograph of screen printing plates (scale bar is 5 cm).



Figure S7 Upconversion fluorescence intensity of UCMPs-G/PAA patterns before and after bending 100 times, respectively.



Figure S8 The photograph of stamp (scale bar is 6 mm).