## **Supplementary information**

Plasmonic nanopapers: flexible, stable and sensitive multiplex PUF tags for unclonable anti-counterfeiting applications

Hongrui Cheng,<sup>a</sup> Yongfeng Lu,<sup>a</sup> Dongyan Zhu,<sup>a</sup> Lorenzo Rosa<sup>b,c</sup>, Fei Han,<sup>a</sup>

Mingguo Ma<sup>d</sup>, Wenyue Su<sup>a</sup>, Paul S. Francis<sup>e</sup> and Yuanhui Zheng<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>College of Chemistry, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou, Fujian, 350116, China

<sup>b</sup>Department of Engineering "Enzo Ferreri", University of Modene and Reggio Emilia, via Vivarelli 10, 1-41125, Modena, Italy

<sup>c</sup>Applied Plasmonics Lab, Centre for Micro-Photonics, Mail H74, P.O. Box 218, Hawthorn, VIC 3122, Australia

<sup>d</sup>College of Materials Science and Technology, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing 100083, China

eSchool of Life and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Science, Engineering and Built Environment, Deakin University, Waurn Ponds, Victoria 3216, Australia

\* Yuanhui.Zheng@fzu.edu.cn



Fig. S1. Zeta potential of the building blocks: AgNCs (red curve) and CNFs (black curve).



Fig. S2. Three the most common shapes of cubes with different orientations.



**Fig. S3.** The plasmonic nanopaper and A4 paper with the ultrasonic-resistant experiment: (a) before and (b) after ultrasonication for 30 min with power of 400 W.



Fig. S4. Spot-to-spot SERS spectra of 1  $\mu$ M benzenethiol adsorbed on the plasmonic nanopaper.



**Fig. S5.** Photographs of the Lycurus Cup in reflected light (left) and transmitted light (right) (from.britishmuseum).