

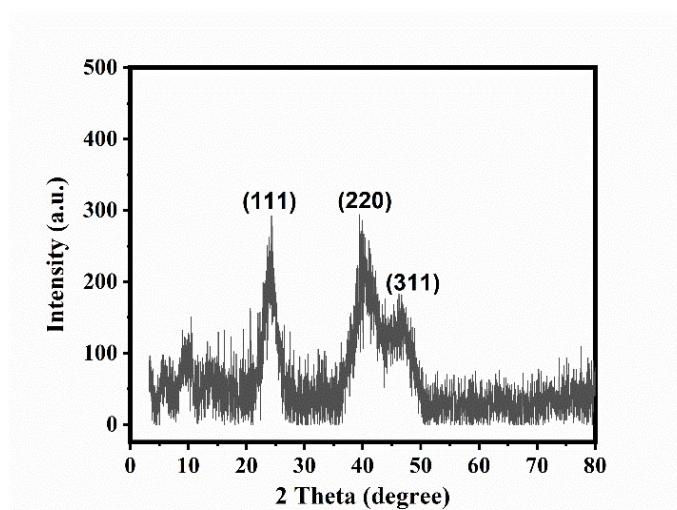
**Electronic Supplementary Information**

**Hybrid hydrogel system composed of CdTe quantum dots  
and photonic crystals for optical anti-counterfeiting and  
information encoding-decoding**

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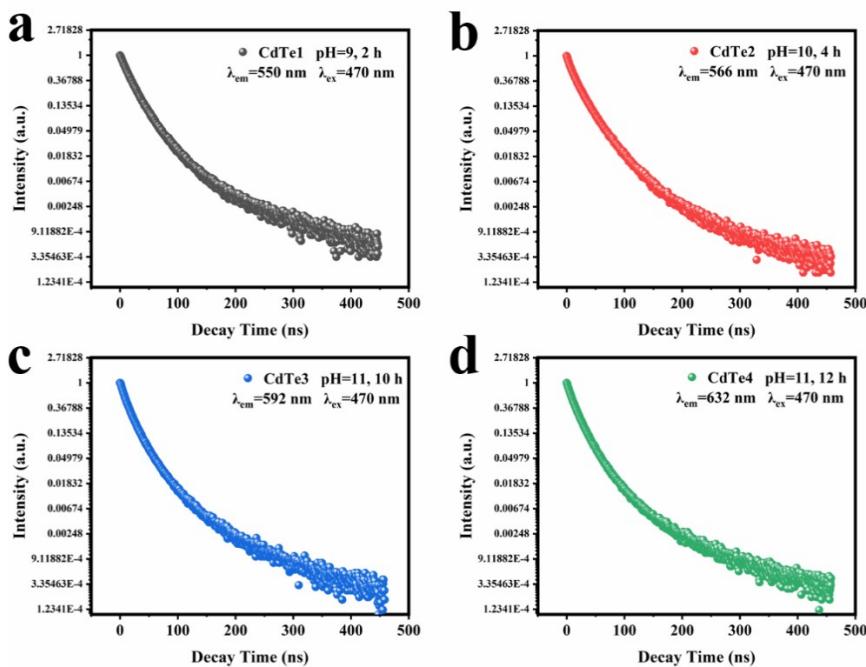
**Fig. S1** XRD pattern of CdTe QDs.

**Table S1** The particle size,  $\lambda_{\text{abs}}$  and PL of CdTe QDs.

Samples	Size (nm)	$\lambda_{\text{abs}}(\text{nm})$	PL(nm)
CdTe1	2.29	498	554
CdTe2	2.93	527	578
CdTe3	3.32	558	604
CdTe4	3.55	587	624

**Table S2** The IQE,  $I_{\text{abs}}$ , and EQE of CdTe QDs.

Samples	IQE(%)	$I_{\text{abs}}(\%)$	EQE(%)
CdTe1	20.39	93.10	19.67
CdTe2	22.71	92.40	21.74
CdTe3	21.90	93.10	21.08
CdTe4	20.70	93.80	20.04

**Fig. S2** Fluorescence decay curves corresponding to four different CdTe QDs at normal temperatures.

The fluorescence decay curve of CdTe QDs was fitted and analyzed by using the second-order exponential formula:

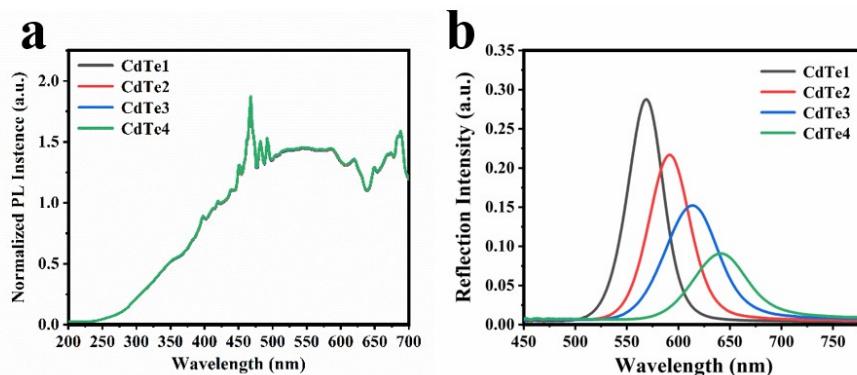
$$(t) = A_1 \exp(-\tau_1) + A_2 \exp(-t\tau_2) + Y_0$$

Where  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$  are short life and long life, respectively,  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are pre-exponential factors and average life,  $\tau_A$  is:

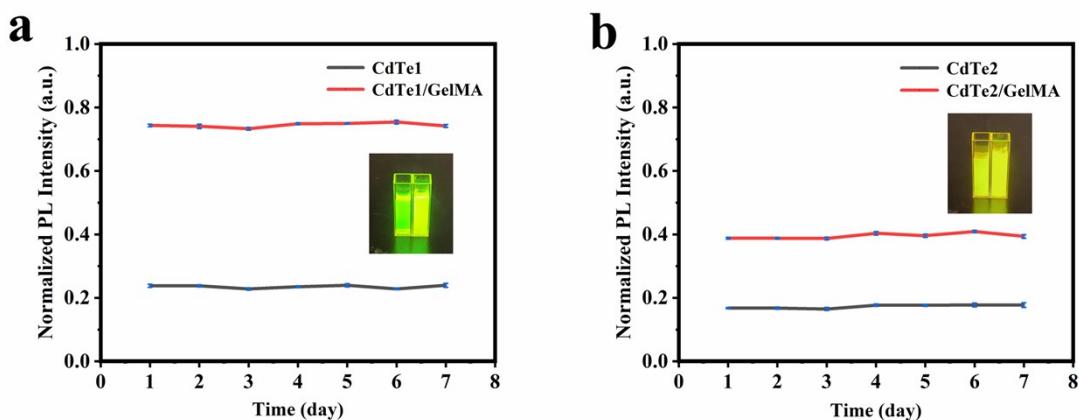
$$\tau_A = (A_1 \cdot \tau_1^2 + A_2 \cdot \tau_2^2) / (A_1 \cdot \tau_1 + A_2 \cdot \tau_2)$$

**Table S3** The fluorescence lifetime data of CdTe.

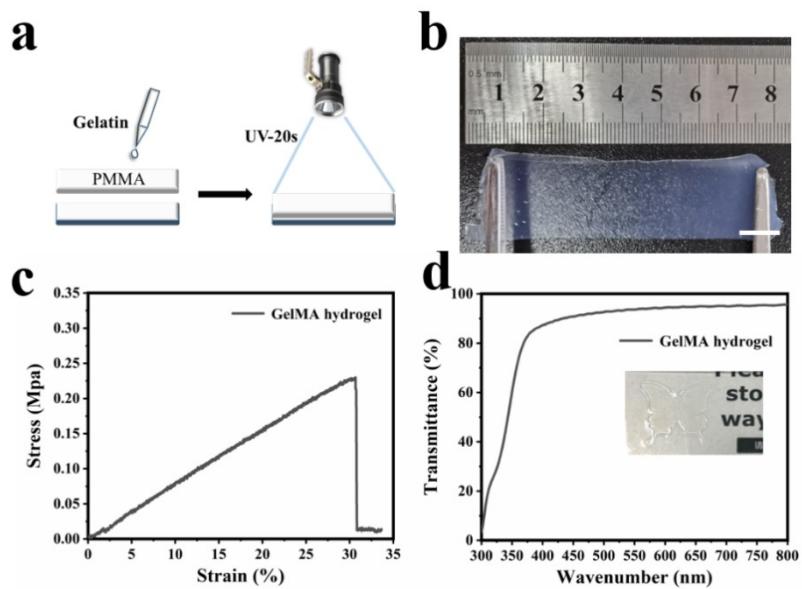
Samples	A1	A2	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$\tau_2$ (ns)	$\tau_A$ (ns)
CdTe1	0.6847	0.3141	14.8469	36.7627	26.5034
CdTe2	0.4464	0.5419	8.8358	28.6260	24.6140
CdTe3	0.6382	0.1382	10.2218	28.9705	22.0257
CdTe4	0.6022	0.3957	10.5097	28.6359	22.1401



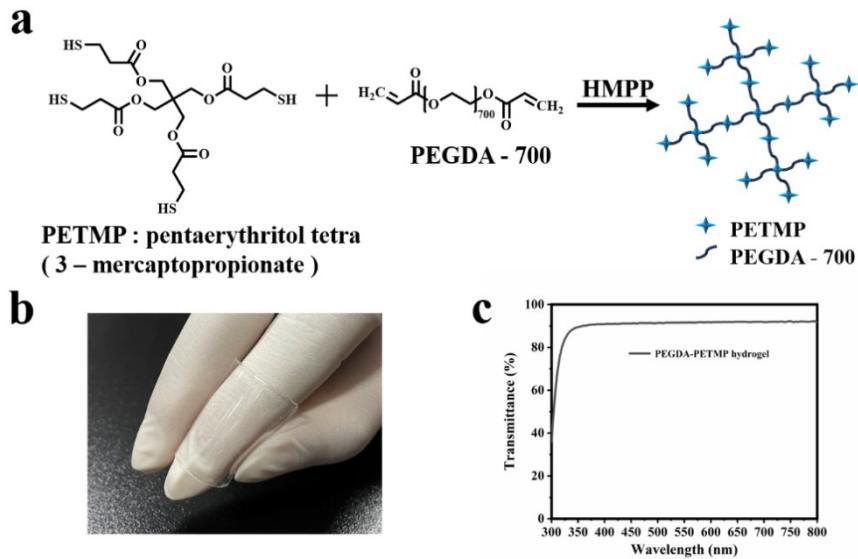
**Fig. S3** Fluorescence excitation spectra (a) and reflective peaks (b) of CdTe QDs.



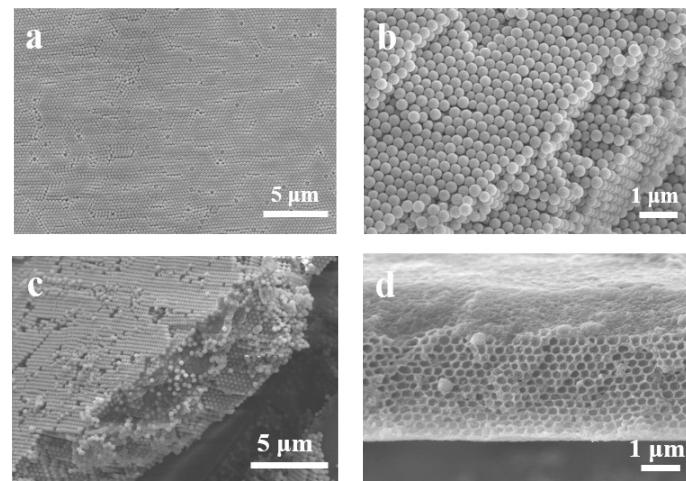
**Fig. S4** (a) Fluorescence stability curves of CdTe1 and CdTe1/GelMA; (b) fluorescence stability curves of CdTe2 and CdTe2/GelMA.



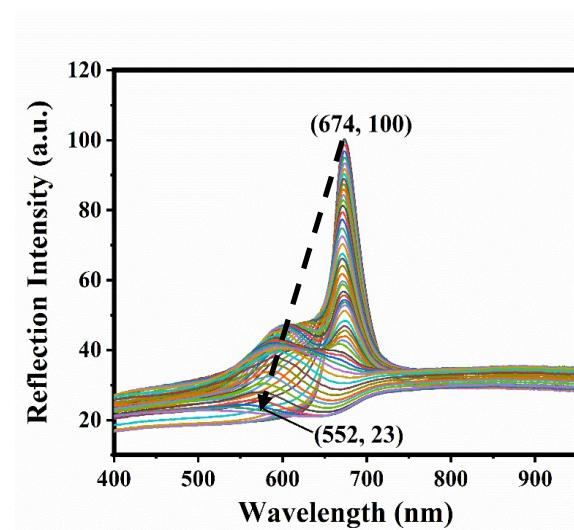
**Fig. S5** The properties of GelMA hydrogel. (a) The forming strategy of GelMA hydrogel; (b) photograph of stretching GelMA hydrogel; (c) tensile test of hydrogel block ( $2\text{ cm} \times 6\text{ cm}$ ). (d) UV-Vis light transmission spectrum of GelMA hydrogel (“butterfly” image).



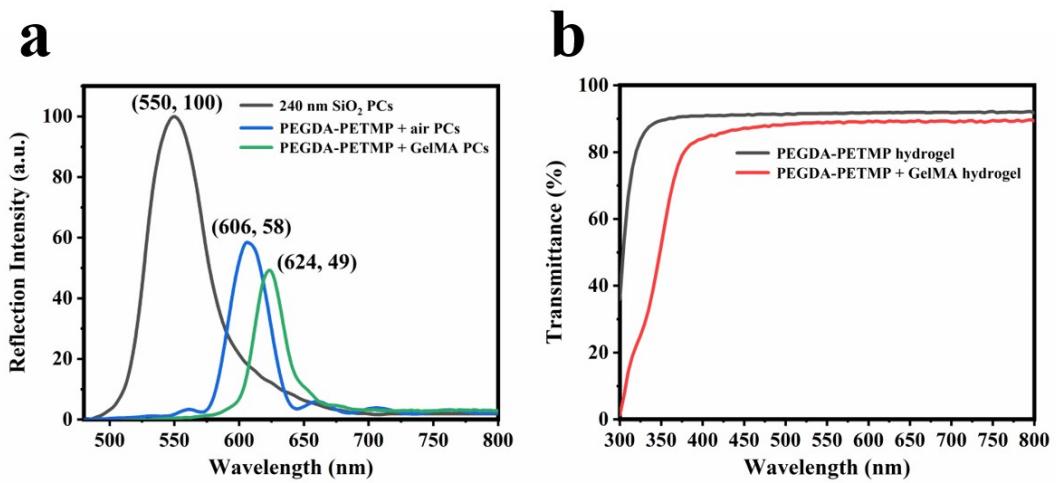
**Fig. S6** The formation and performance of PEGDA-PETMP hydrogel. (a) The synthetic route of PEGDA-PETMP hydrogel; (b) photograph of PEGDA-PETMP hydrogel; (c) UV-Vis transmittance spectrum of PEGDA-PETMP hydrogel.



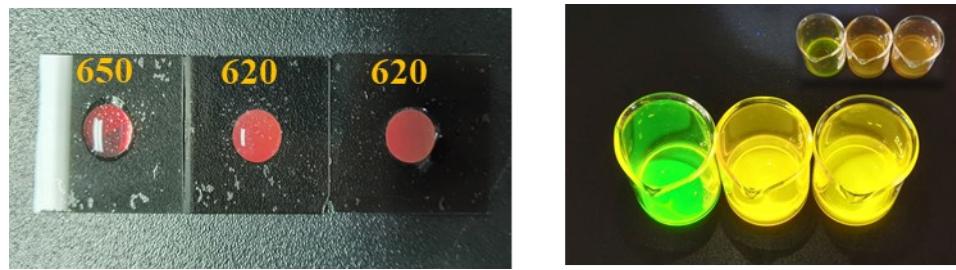
**Fig. S7** (a, b) Surface and cross section of SiO<sub>2</sub> PCs; (c) cross section of PEGDA-PETMP + SiO<sub>2</sub> PCs; (d) cross section of PEGDA-PETMP + air PCs.



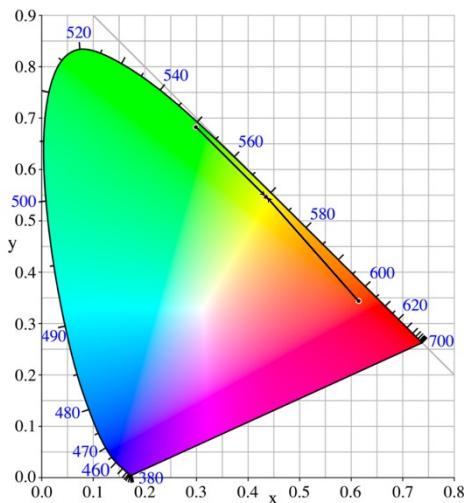
**Fig. S8** Reflection spectra of PEGDA-PETMP + air PCs under water loss process.



**Fig. S9** (a) Reflection spectra of SiO<sub>2</sub> PCs, PEGDA-PETMP + air PCs, PEGDA-PETMP + GelMA PCs, respectively; (b) UV-Vis transmittance spectra of PEGDA-PETMP hydrogel and PEGDA-PETMP + GelMA.



**Fig. S10** (a) 650 nm (left) and two 620 nm (middle and right) PEGDA-PETMP + air PCs; (b) CdTe1/GelMA hydrogel, CdTe2/GelMA hydrogel and CdTe1:CdTe4/GelMA hydrogel respectively.



**Fig. S11** CIE image of mixed CdTe1 and CdTe4 (concentration ratio was 1:1).