Supporting information

- 2 High-level information encryption based on optical nanomaterials with multi-mode luminescence
- 3 and dual-mode reading
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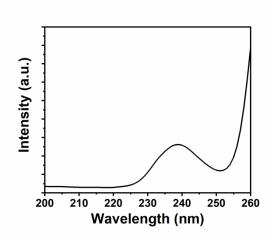
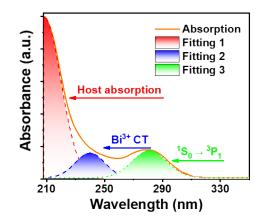




Figure S1. PL excitation spectrum of MLGB monitoring 311 nm emission.



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Figure S2. UV-visible absorption spectrum of MLGB with deconvoluted peaks.

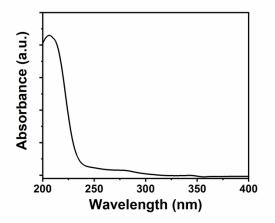
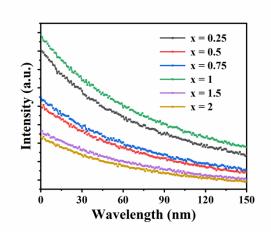


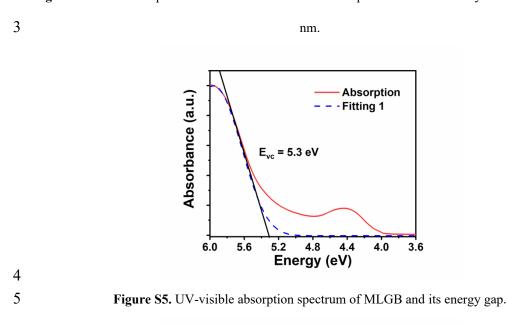


Figure S3. UV-visible absorption spectrum of the host MLG.





2 Figure S4. Relationship between the concentration of the dopant Bi^{3+} and the decay of the PersL at 306



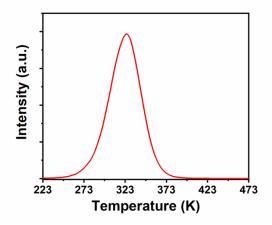


Figure S6. TL spectrum of MLGB.

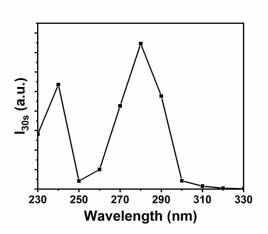


Figure S7. PersL excitation spectrum of MLGB.

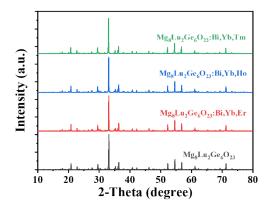


Figure S8. XRD patterns of MLG host and MLGB-Yb/Ln (Ln = Tm, Ho, Er).

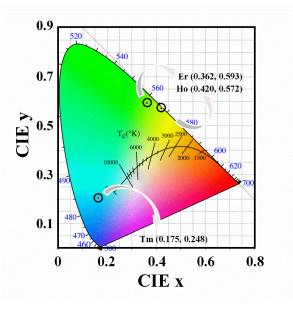
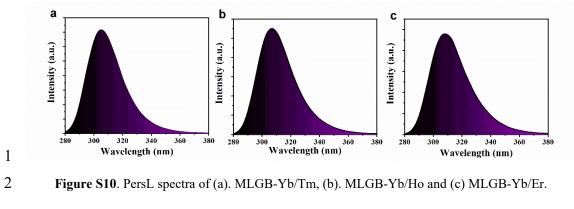


Figure S9. Chromaticity coordinates of MLGB-YB/Ln.



4 Table S1. The content of the ions that are really doped into MLG.

Materials/dopants	Bi	Yb	Ln
MLGB	0.590%	-	-
MLGB-Yb/Tm	0.641%	1.362%	0.664%
MLGB-Yb/Ho	0.546%	1.134%	0.640%
MLGB-Yb/Er	0.571%	1.242%	0.574%