Supporting Information

Achieving Multimodal Emission in Zn₄B₆O₁₃:Tb³⁺,Yb³⁺ for Information Encryption and Anti-counterfeiting

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Figure S1. (a) XRD patterns of the $Zn_{3.990}B_6O_{13}$: 0.010Tb³⁺ particles sintered for different time, indicating the formation of pure phase $Zn_4B_6O_{13}$ with high crystallinity. (b) PersL decay curves of the $Zn_{3.990}B_6O_{13}$: 0.010Tb³⁺ sintered for different time, showing the optimized time of 8h.



Figure S2. (a) PersL decay curves of the $Zn_{4-x}B_6O_{13}$: xTb^{3+} particles (10min irradiation of 254nm light). The inset shows the dependence of afterglow intensity on the concentration of the Tb³⁺ dopants, showing the optimal concentration of x=0.007. (b) Emission spectra of $Zn_{4-x}B_6O_{13}$: xTb^{3+} ($\lambda_{ex}=262nm$), showing an increased emission of Tb³⁺ as increasing Tb³⁺ concentration.



Figure S3. XRD patterns of $Zn_{4-x}B_6O_{13}$: xTb^{3+} with different doping contents 0.001, 0.004, 0.007, 0.010 and 0.013.



Figure S4. XRD patterns of the Zn_{3.993-y}B₆O₁₃:0.007Tb³⁺,yYb³⁺ (y=0, 0.001, 0.002, 0.003).



Figure S5. A typical example of anti-counterfeiting design on the banknote in the bright field.

Atom	Coordination	Type of bond	Bond length (pm)
Zn ₁	4	$Zn_1-O_1(\times 1)$	1.9586
		$Zn_1-O_2(\times 3)$	1.9447
\mathbf{B}_1	4	$B_1-O_2(\times 4)$	1.4799

Table S1 The detailed parameters of bond length in the $Zn_4B_6O_{13}$