1 Layered Tungsten-Based Composites and Their Pseudocapacitive and Electrocatalytic Performance

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## 14 Supporting Information:

- 15 Table S1: Summary of atomic percentage of all samples based on the intensities of W 4f, S 2p, N 1s, C
- 16 1s and O 1s determined by XPS analysis.

Samples	Surface composition (Atomic %)					Atomic ratio			
	W 4f	S 2p	N 1s	O 1s	<b>C</b> 1s	N 1S/	N (C=N-C)/	W 4f/	WO <sub>3</sub>
						C 1s	N-(C)₃	S 2p	1
									WS <sub>2</sub>
WS_400	0.85	0.43	17	9.74	71.98	0.24	1.99	1.98	4.62
WS_600	1.18	1.01	11.78	11.35	74.68	0.16	1.78	1.17	1.35
WS_800	0.55	0.21	4.11	31.91	63.22	0.08	0.73	2.61	1.19

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18 Table S2: Performance comparison of different tungsten-based supercapacitors.

Electrode materials	Specific capacitance (F g <sup>-1</sup> )	Performance retention (%)	Reference
W <sub>2</sub> C/WS <sub>2</sub>	1018	94% @ 5000 cycles	[26]
WS <sub>2</sub> @NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	770	86% @ 5000 cycles	[27]
WS <sub>2</sub> QDs	457	81% @ 8000 cycles	[29]
WS <sub>2</sub> /PEDOT	71	90.7% @ 5000 cycles	[28]
WS <sub>2</sub> /ACF	238	90.5% @ 1000 cycles	[30]
WC@GNF	1010	106% @ 2000 cycles	[32]
WNFs-3	588	95.5% @ 5000 cycles	[31]
WS_600	1156	82% @ 10,000 cycles	This work

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21 Table S3: Comparison of the HER performance for different tungsten-based electrodes.

Electrode	Electrolyte	Potential at -10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	Tafel slope	Referenc
materials	concentration	(V vs. RHE)	(mV dec⁻¹)	е
	(mol L <sup>-1</sup> )			
W <sub>2</sub> C/WS <sub>2</sub>	0.5M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.130	70	[26]
20WZ-800	0.5M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.250	64	[34]
WS <sub>2</sub>	0.5M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.125	60	[35]
W-CoP	0.5M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.048	56	[36]
Pt/def-WO₃@CFC	0.5M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.042	60	[37]
WO <sub>x</sub> S <sub>y</sub>	0.5M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.103	54	[38]
20% WSx@OMC	0.5M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.213	74	[1]
WS_600	0.5M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.170	59	This work



25 Figure S1: Low magnification SEM images of WS\_400 (a, c), and WS\_600 (b, d).



28 Figure S2. (a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isothermal curves of of  $WS_2$ -g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> composites and (b)

29 pore size distribution of WS\_600.





33 Figure S3. (a) XPS survey spectrum of the WS\_600 and (b) C 1s spectra of WS<sub>2</sub> -  $g-C_3N_4$  composites.





35 Figure S4. Ratio of different nitrogen types determined from XPS analysis





Figure S5. Electrochemical characterization (a) CV curves at various scan rates of WS\_800 from 10 to 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>, (b) Galvanostatic charge discharge curves of WS\_800 at different current densities, c) CV curves at various scan rates of WS\_400 from 10 to 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and (d) Galvanostatic charge discharge curves of WS\_400 at different current densities.



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43 Figure S6. Nyquist plots of WS\_600 before and after 5000 cycles with the corresponding equivalent 44 circuit inset ( $R_{ct}$  - charge transfer resistance,  $C_{DL}$  - electrical double-layer capacitance,  $R_s$  - solution

- 45 resistance, W Warburg impedance and C<sub>F</sub> Faradaic capacitance).
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