

## Supplementary Information

### **High-performance electrochromo-supercapacitors based on the synergetic effect between aqueous Al<sup>3+</sup> and ordered hexagonal tungsten oxide nanorod arrays**

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Table S1 A summary of the electrochromic or capacitive performance based on different tungsten oxide materials and electrolytes (“/” indicates that this project has not been studied).

Tungsten oxide materials based on different morphology and structure	Electrolytes	EC performance			Capacitive performance	Stability (retention of capacity/ $\Delta T$ )	References
		$\Delta T$ (%)	Coloring/bleaching time (s)	CE ( $\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$ )	Specific capacitance		
Ti-doped $\text{WO}_3$ film <sup>1</sup>	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	49.1	1.7/1.6	68	/	/	
Mo-doped $\text{WO}_3$ nanowire array <sup>2</sup>	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	56.7	3.2/2.6	123.5	$\sim 182.9 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (1 $\text{A} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , -0.7~0.4 V)	38.2% (4 $\text{A} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , 5500 cycles)	
$\text{TiO}_2@/\text{WO}_3$ core/shell nanorod arrays <sup>3</sup>	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	57.2	2.4/1.6	67.5	/	65.1% (CA test, 10000 cycles)	Tu's group <sup>1-4</sup>
$\text{WO}_3$ /polyaniline core/shell nanowire array <sup>4</sup>	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	59	2.2/3.4	86.3	/	/	
porous $\text{WO}_3$ film <sup>5</sup>	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	97.7	6/2.7	118.3	/	/	Lee's group <sup>5-6</sup>
$\text{WO}_3$ nanorods <sup>6</sup>	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	33.9	25.2/18	37.6	/	/	
amorphous $\text{WO}_3$ film	$\text{LiClO}_4/\text{PC}$	72	55/30	132	/	The color switching speed drops seriously after 1000 laps	Deepa <i>et.al</i> <sup>7</sup>
crystalline/amorphous tungsten oxide core/shell heterostructures	$\text{LiClO}_4/\text{PC}$	44	41/6	82	/	6% decay in $\Delta T$ after 1000 cycles	Her <i>et.al</i> <sup>8</sup>
amorphous $\text{WO}_3$ film	$\text{Al}(\text{ClO}_4)_3/\text{LiClO}_4/\text{PC}$	91.3	13.5/35.6	11~16	/	> 90% (CA test, 1000 cycles)	Diao's group <sup>9</sup>
$\text{WO}_3$ thin films	$\text{Al}(\text{ClO}_4)_3/\text{PC}$	87	12/12	67.59	/	almost unchanged (30 cycles)	Qiu <i>et.al</i> <sup>10</sup>
$\text{W}_{18}\text{O}_{49}$ nanowires/carbon nanotubes complex material	$\text{AlCl}_3$ aqueous solution	/	/	/	$216 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (about 0.4 $\text{A} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , -0.7~0.6 V)	94.8% (5 $\text{mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , 5000 cycles)	Li <i>et.al</i> <sup>11</sup>
mesoporous $\text{WO}_{3-x}$ /carbon compound	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	/	/	/	$103 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (1 $\text{mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , -0.2~0.8 V vs. $\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}$ )	/	Jo <i>et.al</i> <sup>12</sup>
mesoporous $\text{WO}_{3-x}$	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	/	/	/	$199 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (about 0.03 $\text{A} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , -0.1~0.8 V vs. SCE)	/	Yoon <i>et.al</i> <sup>13</sup>
crystalline $\text{WO}_3$ - $\text{WO}_3 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ mixtures	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	/	/	/	$290 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (25 $\text{mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , -0.6~0.2 V vs. $\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}$ )	/	Chang <i>et.al</i> <sup>14</sup>
h-WNRAs	$\text{AlCl}_3$ aqueous solution	81.5	9/14	149.9	$235.4 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 1 $\text{A} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (-0.7~0 V vs. $\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}$ )	1.8% decay in $\Delta T$ after 10000 s-color-switching process//86.2% retention of capacity after 4000 cycles (stable after first 300-400 cycles)	this work

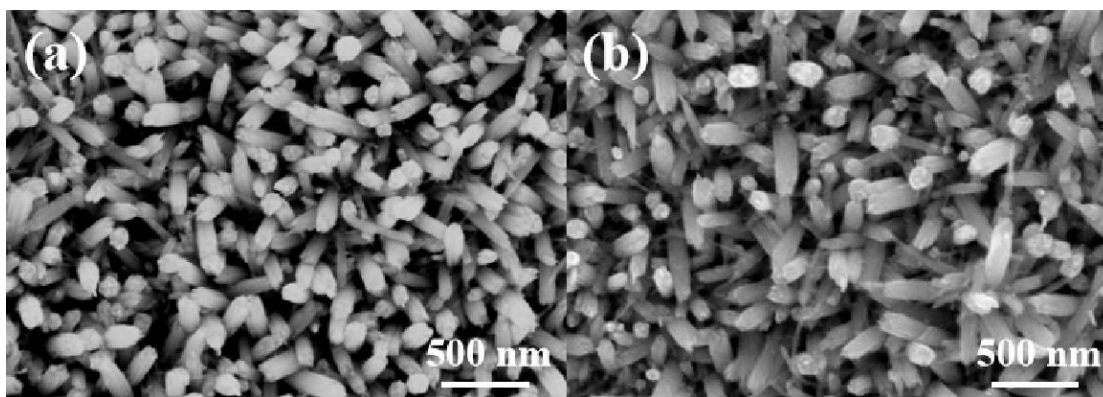


Fig. S1 SEM images of the h-WNRAs material before (a) and after (b) 4000 cycles of galvanostatic test at 5 A·g<sup>-1</sup>.

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