

Supporting Information for

Emulsion template synthesis of all conducting polymer aerogels with superb adsorption capacity and enhanced electrochemical capacitance

*Yangzi Xu, Zhuyin Sui, Bin Xu, Hui Duan and Xuotong Zhang**

School of Materials Science & Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, P. R. China
Research Institute of Chemical Defence, Beijing 100191, China

Tables

Table SI1: Conductivity of the resulting PEDOT-S/PEDOT hydrogels, aerogels and compressed dried pellets with different initial molar ratios of EDOT-S to EDOT

Initial molar ratio of EDOT-S to EDOT	Conductivity (S/m)		
	Hydrogels	Aerogels	Compressed Dried Pellets
3:1	3.8	12.3	167.3
1:3	3.5	10.5	726.8

Table SI2: Porous properties of the resulting PEDOT-S/PEDOT aerogels

Sample ID	Initial molar ratio of EDOT-S to EDOT	Drying method	BET surface area(m ² /g)	Total pore volumes(cm ³ /g)	Apparent density(g/cm ³)
1	3:1	Supercritical	216.39	0.67	0.1245
2	1:1	Supercritical	69.02	0.182	0.0965
3	1:1	Freeze drying	21.46	0.046	--
4	1:3	Supercritical	68.49	0.166	0.1079

Figures

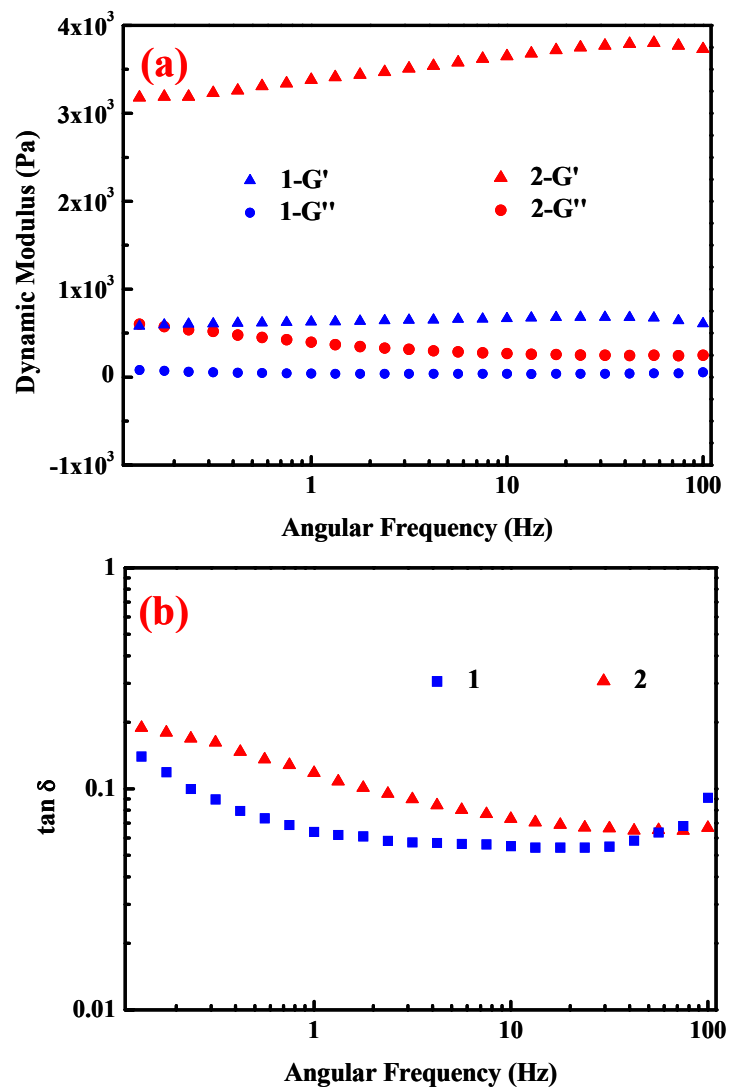


Fig.S11 Rheological determination of the storage modulus (G'), loss modulus (G'') and the loss tangent ($\tan \delta$) as the function of the angular frequency for the PEDOT-S/PEDOT hydrogels (“1” stands for hydrogel with the initial molar ratio of EDOT-S to EDOT 3:1; while “2” stands for hydrogel with the initial molar ratio of EDOT-S to EDOT 1:3

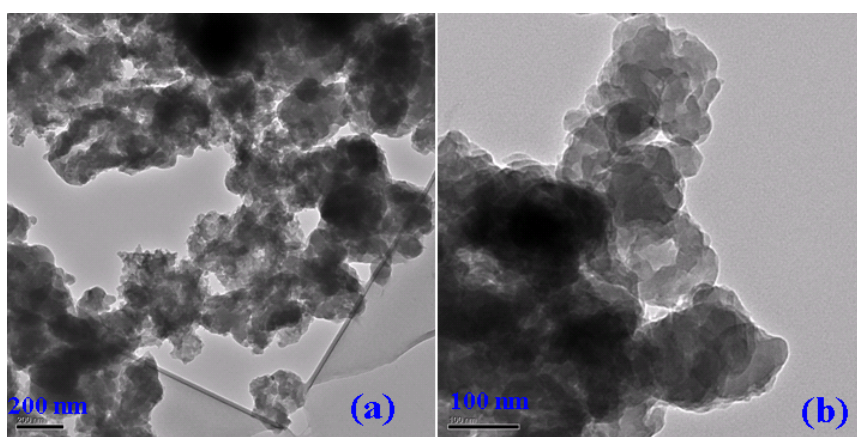


Fig.SI2 TEM images of the resulting PEDOT-S/PEDOT aerogels with different magnification