Supporting Information

Supercapacitive Properties of PEDOT and Carbon Colloidal Microspheres

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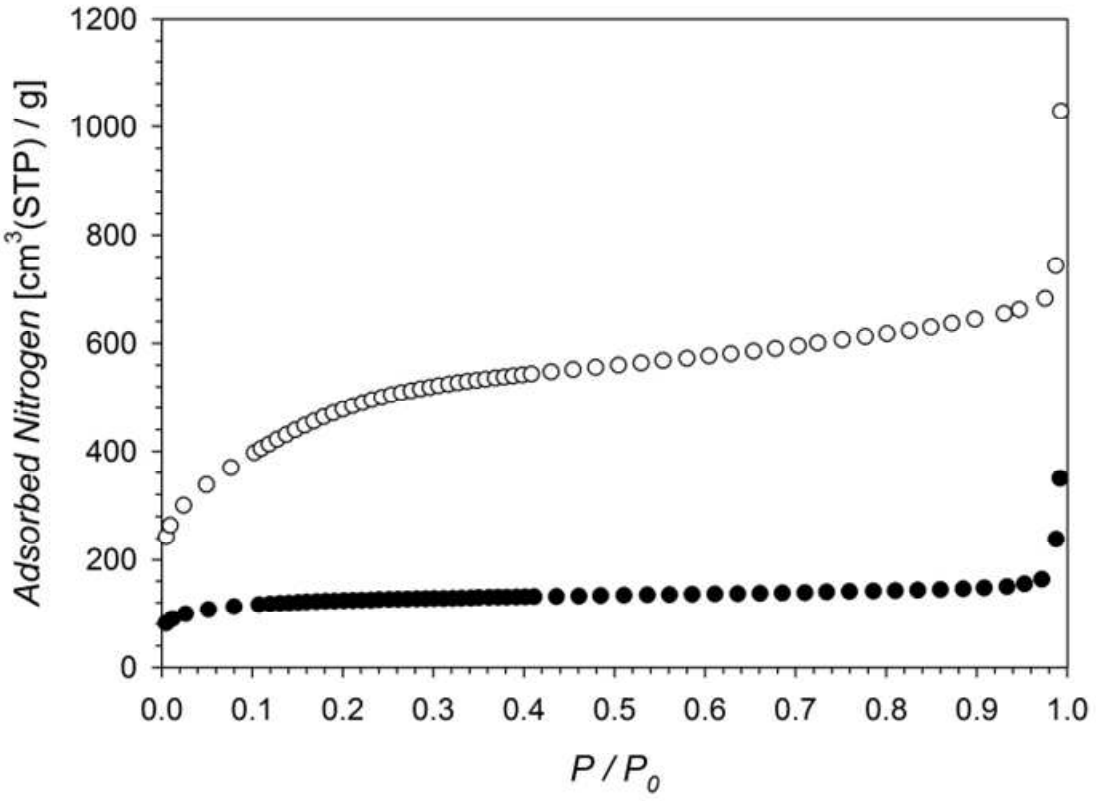

Figure S1. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms for the microporous carbon spheres (hollow circles) and the PEDOT@carbon composite (solid circles).

Table S1. EDX data for the microporous carbon and PEDOT@carbon microspheres.

Sample	**%C [w/w]**	**%O [w/w]**	**%S [w/w]**
Microporous Carbon Spheres	91	9	N/A
PEDOT@carbon	68	20	12

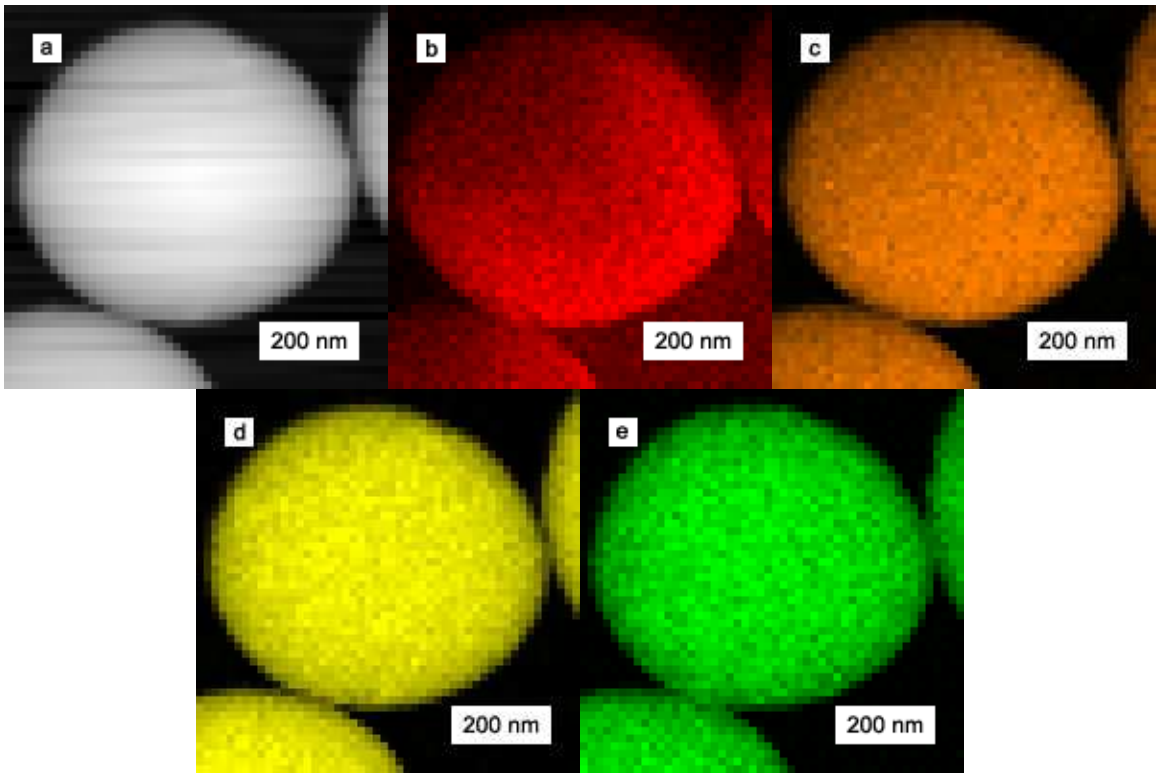

Figure S2. STEM-EDX analysis of a single PEDOT@silica microsphere: (a) HAADF detector image; (b) carbon K-line image; (c) oxygen K-line image; (d) silicon K-line image; (e) sulfur K-line image. The sulfur distribution within the microparticle (and thus, PEDOT distribution) appears to be homogeneous and correlate well with the intensities of both the overall secondary electron signal (HAADF detector) as well as the other elements.

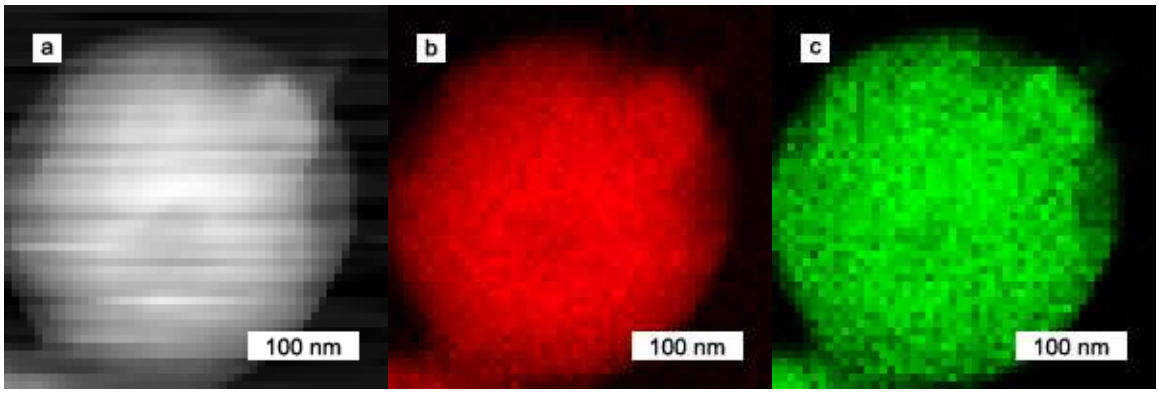

Figure S3. STEM-EDX analysis of a single PEDOT@carbon microsphere: (a) HAADF detector image; (b) carbon K-line image; (c) sulfur K-line image. The sulfur distribution within the microparticle (and thus, PEDOT distribution) appears to be homogeneous and correlate well with the intensities of both the overall secondary electron signal (HAADF detector) and the carbon K-line signal. The oxygen K-line signal was too weak to be mapped in this sample.