SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Capacitors Based on Polypyrrole Nanowire Electrodeposits

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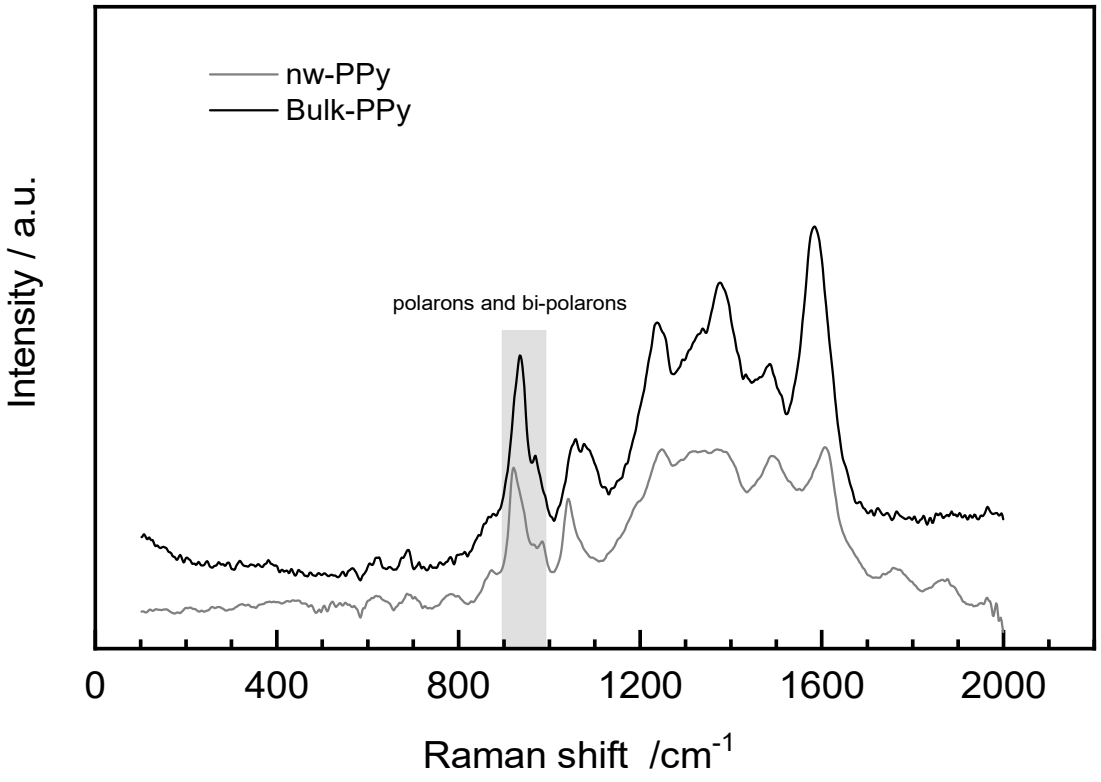

Figure S1. Raman spectra of bulk and nanowire PPy ITO modified electrodes.

Table S1. Raman spectrum assignments of bulk and nanowire PPy.

ITO|PPy		ITO|PPy,PPy-nw
wavelenght (cm^{-1})	**assignment**	**wavelenght (cm^{-1})**
1075	C–H characteristic	1042
1246	C_α–N stretching	1244
1337	C_α–C_α (inter rings between chains) stretching	1314
1379	C_β–C_β ring stretching	1380
1486	symmetrical C_α=C_β stretching	1490
1583	asymmetric C_α=C_β stretching	1600

Table S2: Areas calculated from Raman spectroscopy signals.

	935 cm^{-1}	972cm^{-1}	ratio 972/935	1600 cm^{-1}	ratio 1600/(935 +972)
PPy-Bulk	12.5303	9.8064	0.783	28.0493	1.256
PPy-Nw	6.2162	5.5577	0.895	15.067	1.280

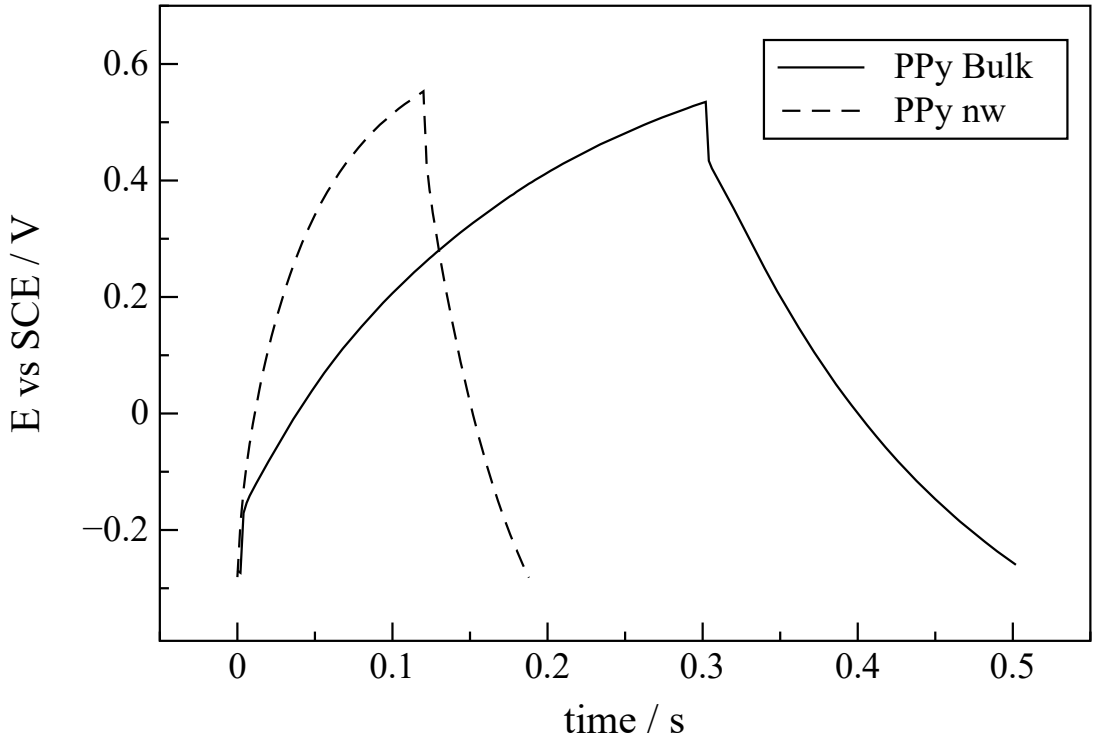

Figure S2. Galvanostatic measurements of charge and discharge of bulk and nanowired PPy deposits in 0.100 mol L^{-1} LiCl at 0.15 mA.

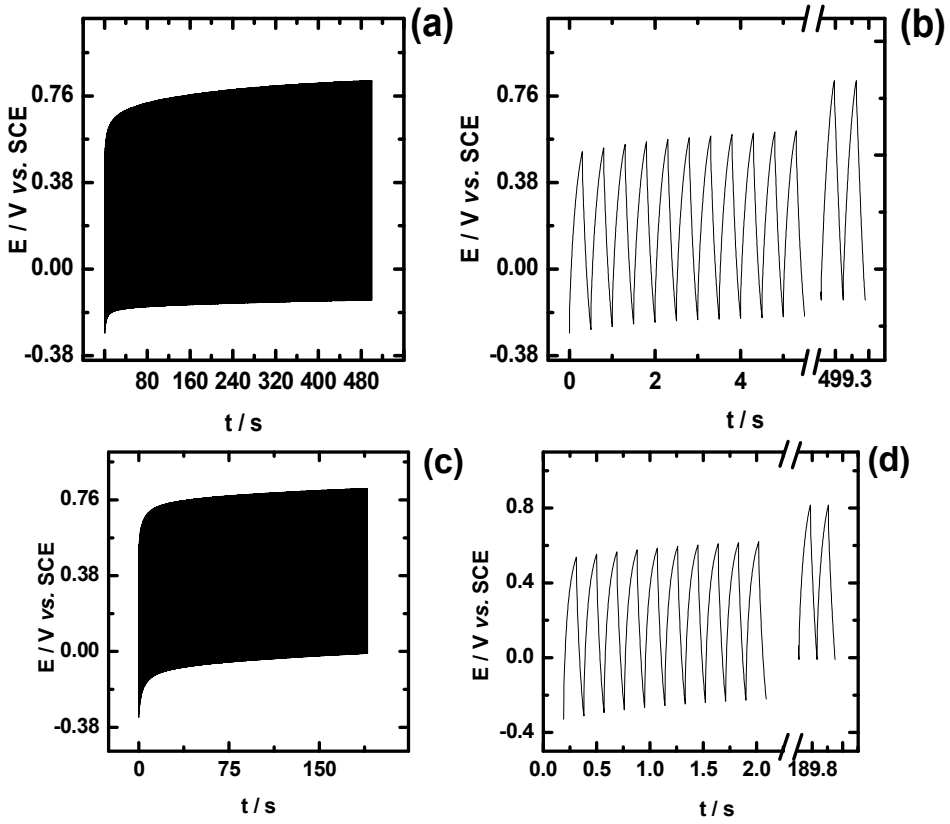

Figure S3. Galvanostatic measurements of charge and discharge in 0.100 mol L^{-1} LiCl: (a,b) PPy bulk, and (c,d) PPy-nw for i = 0.15 mA.

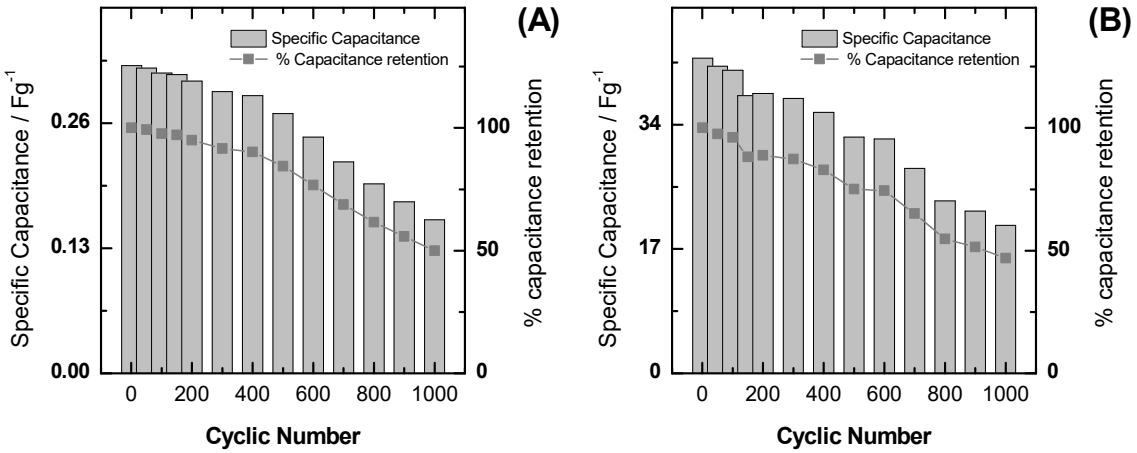

Figure S4. Graphic representation of specific capacitance and % of capacitance retention *vs*. number of charge/discharge cycles obtained by cyclic voltammetry in 0.1 mol L^{-1} aqueous LiCl solution for 1000 successive cycles: (a) ITO|PPy, and (b) ITO|PPy,PPy-nw.