Figure A : Emulsion foams for B-D adapted samples below and above PIT (≈ 24°C)

T = 18°C	T = 26.7°C

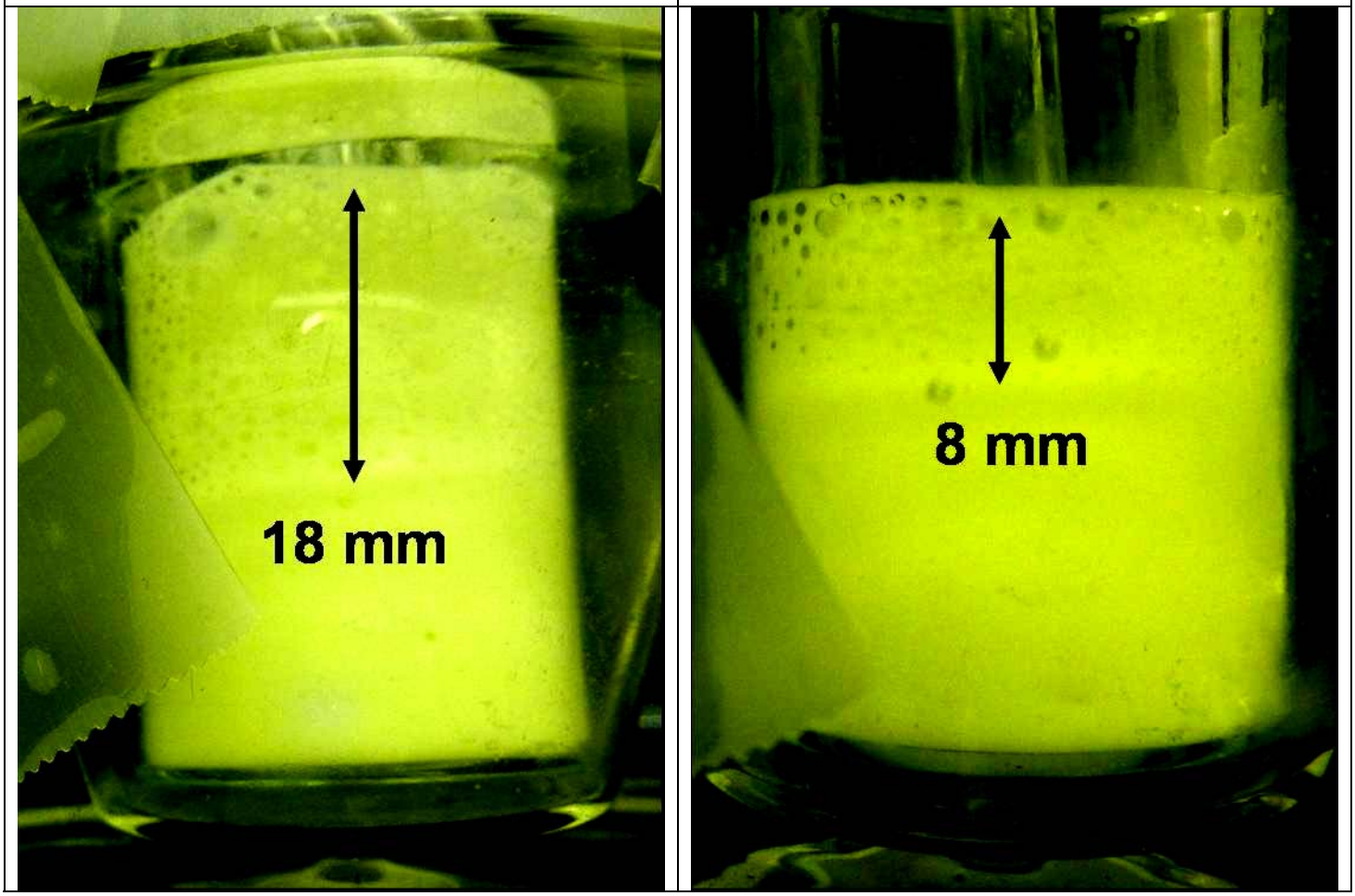

Figure A: Thermo-responsive emulsion foams: Pictures of direct emulsion foams under B-D adapted conditions. The pictures are representative of the foaming behaviour of emulsions at temperatures below (T=18°C) and above (T=26.7°C) PIT for a nitrogen injection rate of 300mL/min. The heights of foams quoted in the Figure are values obtained by averaging measurements of the foam heights after a nitrogen bubbling duration of 5 minutes at different temperatures (between 15°C and 21°C for measurements below PIT and 24.8°C to 29.2°C above PIT) as detailed in the Methods section. In the above Figure, emulsion is contained in a (simple) vial and nitrogen is injected through a porous glass tip, which plunges into the emulsion. With this set-up, the ratio [$h_{above\ PIT}/h_{below\ PIT}$] is about 2.25±0.6. As shown in the Figure 1 (see manuscript), a ratio of 2.46±0.5 was determined using a porous glass filter topped by the cylinder-shape glass tube. The various geometries give complementary information to estimate the foaming quality of emulsions. Overall, the ratio [$h_{above\ PIT}/h_{below\ PIT}$] is thus of order of 2.4 irrespective of the used porous glass geometry, therefore showing that emulsion foam stability is efficiently triggered by temperature.

Figure B : Emulsion foams for inverse emulsions

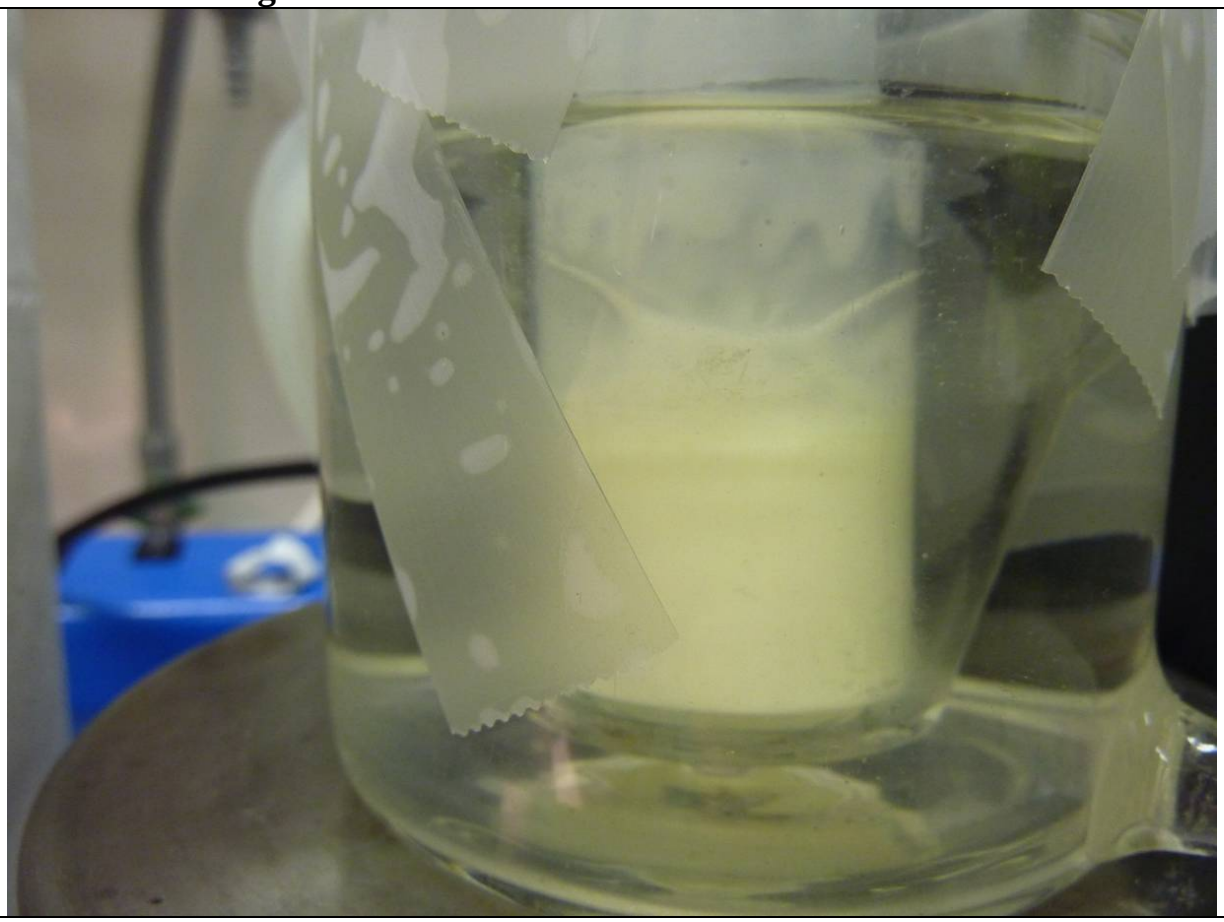

Figure B: Picture shows the poor foamability of an inverse emulsion prepared above PIT (T=26°C) under UV irradiation for a nitrogen injection rate of 300mL/min. The foamability is thus similar to that observed for direct emulsions above PIT after UV irradiation of about 10 minutes, as shown in the Figure 2c (see manuscript).