

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

† Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: (1) Description and picture of home-made apparatus; (2) Pictures showing water resistance and no significant dimensional changes before and after two years water immersion; (3) Plotting showing water sorption by freeze-cast foamed latex and nanocomposite monoliths. See DOI: 10.1039/b000000x/

1) Description of home-made apparatus.

The home-made freeze-dryer (Fig. S1a) was attached to a glass chamber coated with a thermal blanket (Fig. S1b) and connected

to a vacuum pump in order to improve the thermal insulation. That chamber contains therein a reservoir of liquid nitrogen to keep the round bottom glass flasks chilled during lyophilization. The pressure (90 mmHg) and temperature were measured using a vacuum gauge and a thermocouple of contact, respectively. Fig. S1c shows a crust of snow formed on the outside of a round bottom flask. After flasks reached room temperature, the samples were kept in the freeze-dryer for a further hour to ensure that were dry. Ice melting was not observed during freeze-drying.

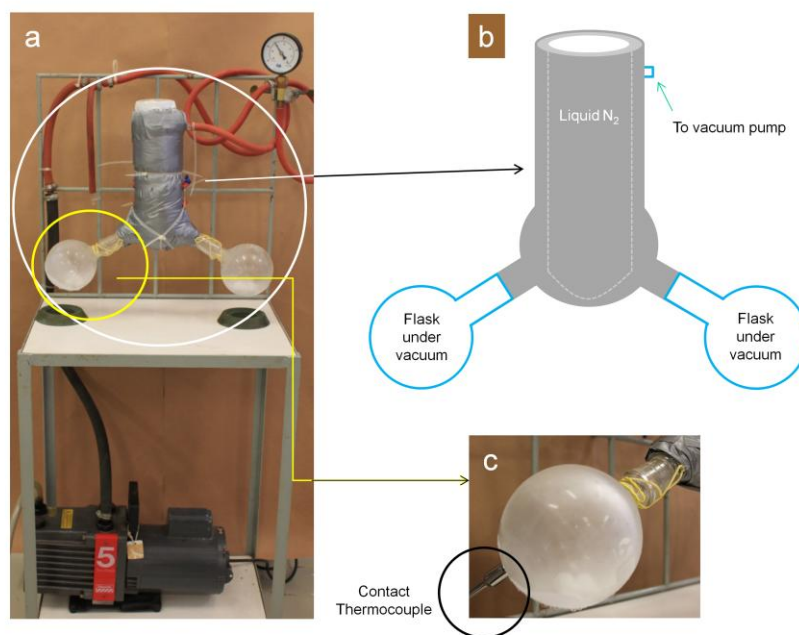


Fig. S1: Picture of home-made apparatus used in freeze-drying (a), schematic drawing showing the vacuum chamber and its interior (b) and detail of a round bottom glass flask under vacuum and a contact thermocouple (c).

2) Resistance to water tests

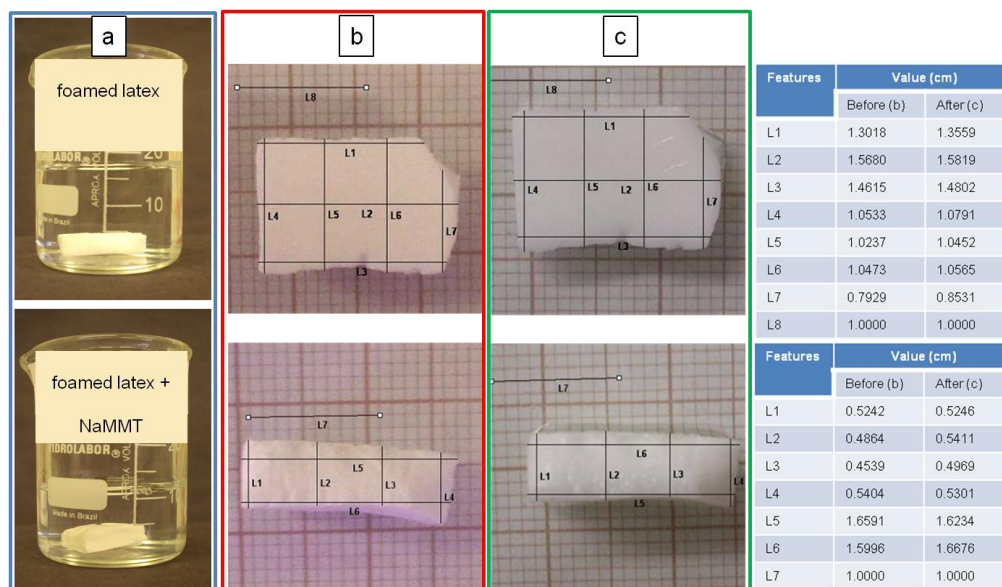


Fig. S2: Pictures of freeze-cast foamed poly(styrene butyl acrylate acrylic acid) latex and nanocomposite monoliths immersed in deionized water for two years (a) and pictures of freeze-cast foamed latex monolith showing no significant dimensional changes before (b) and after two years (c) water immersion. The other freeze-cast samples showed similar behavior.

3) Water sorption

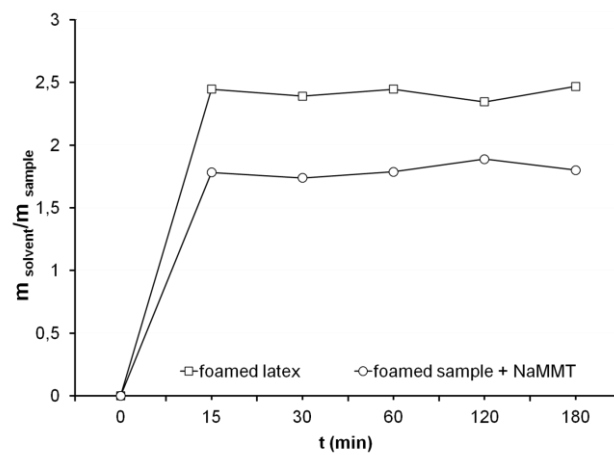


Fig. S3. Water sorption by freeze-cast foamed poly(styrene butyl acrylate acrylic acid) latex and nanocomposite monoliths.