

## Supplementary material

Pedro Henrique da Rosa Braun<sup>1†</sup>, Prithvi Shukla <sup>2†</sup>, Kurosch Rezwan<sup>1, 3</sup>, Michael Dreyer <sup>2</sup>,  
Michaela Wilhelm<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of Bremen, Advanced Ceramics, Am Biologischen Garten 2, IW3, Germany

<sup>2</sup> University of Bremen, Faculty of Production Engineering - Mechanical and Process Engineering, Department of Fluid mechanics, ZARM, Am Fallturm 2, Bremen, Germany

<sup>3</sup> MAPEX—Center for Materials and Processes, University of Bremen, Am Fallturm 1, Bremen, Germany

† Equal authorship \* Corresponding author. Tel.: +49 421 218 64944; E-mail address:

[mwilhelm@unibremen.de](mailto:mwilhelm@unibremen.de).

## List of Abbreviation

APTES	(3-aminopropyl) triethoxysilane
CH	Cyclohexane
CS	Ceramic screen
LAD	Liquid acquisition device
PMD	Propellant management device
SC-LAD	Screen channel liquid acquisition device

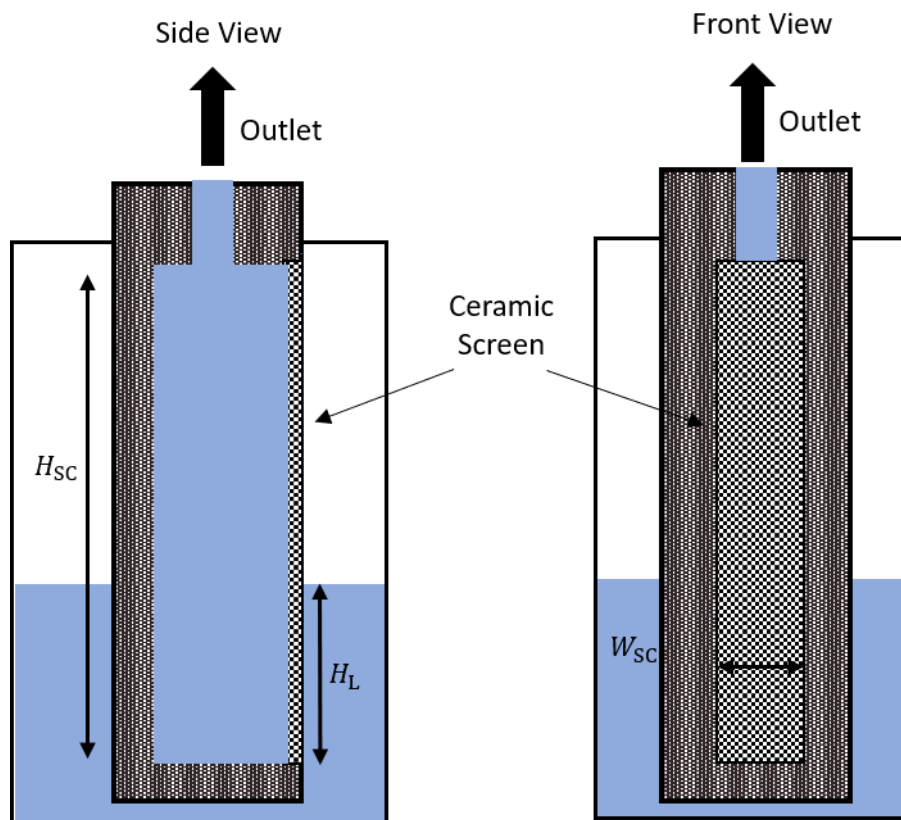


Figure S1 Vertically oriented SC-LAD schematic with partial filled supply tank in  $g_E$

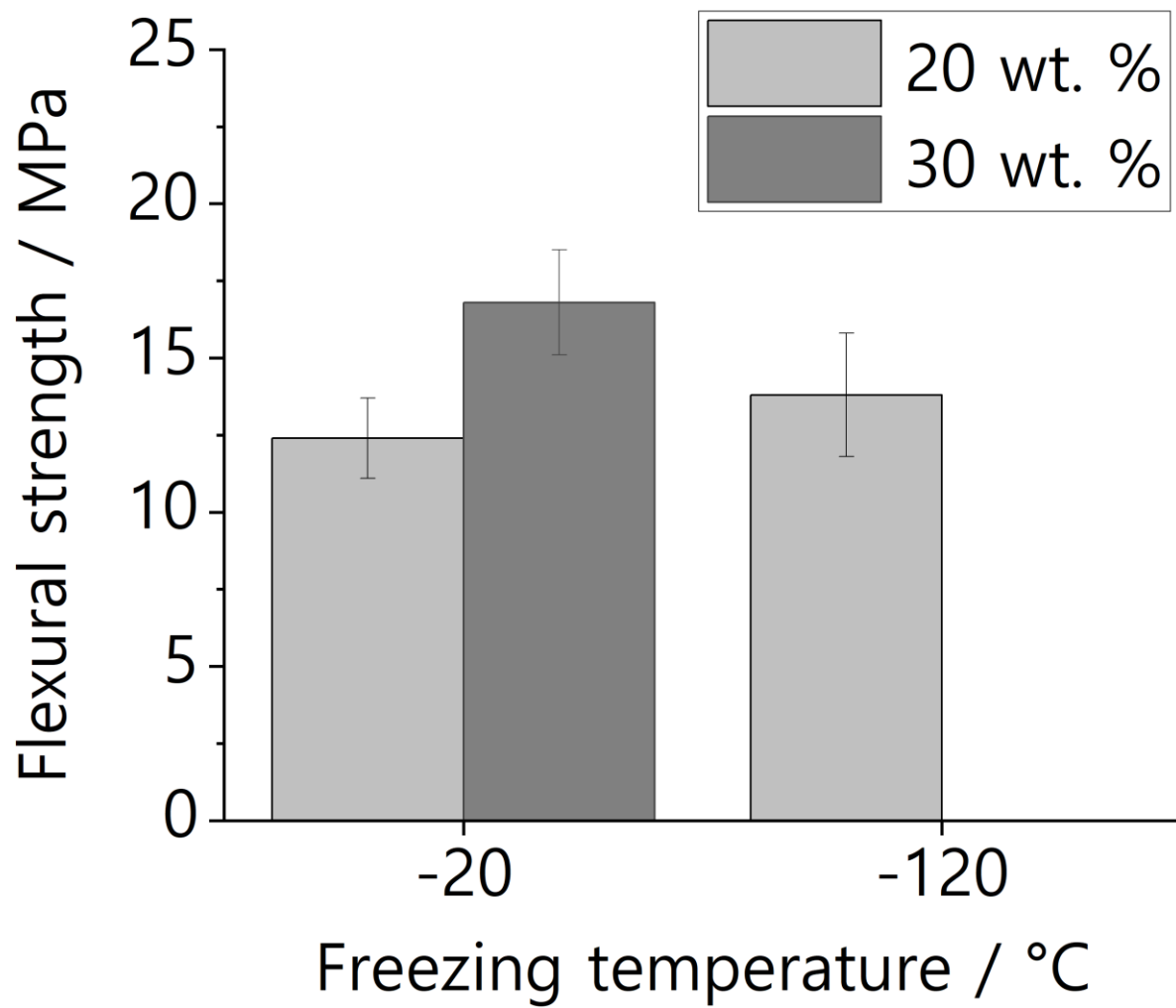


Figure S2 Values of flexural strength from 3-point bending tests following DIN EN 843- 1 for samples with 20 wt% (light blue bars) and 30 wt% (dark blue).

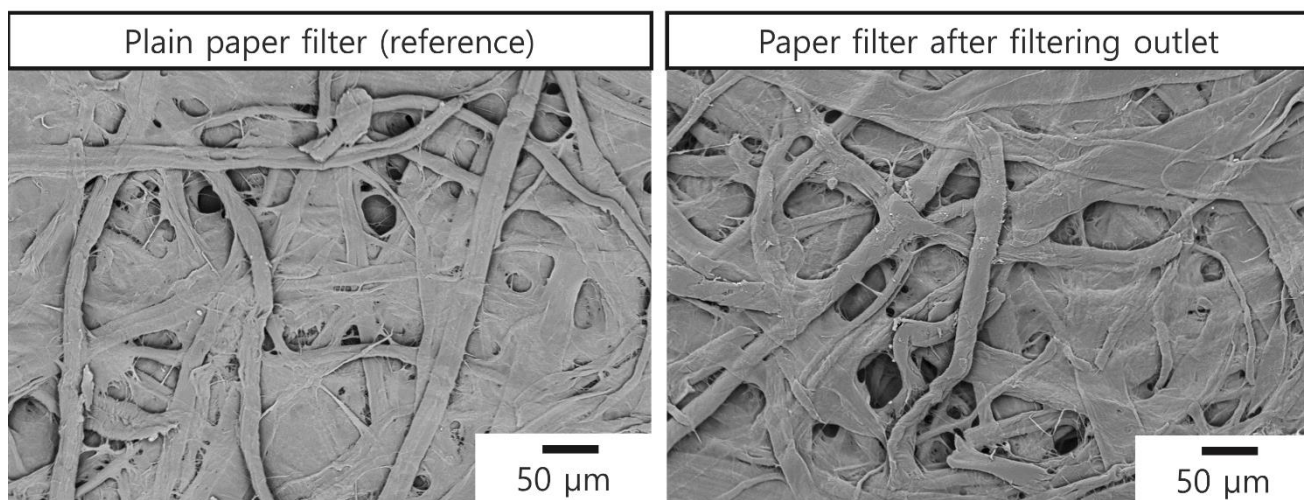


Figure S3 SEM images of paper filter before and after filtering the liquid in the outlet of the gas-liquid phase separation.

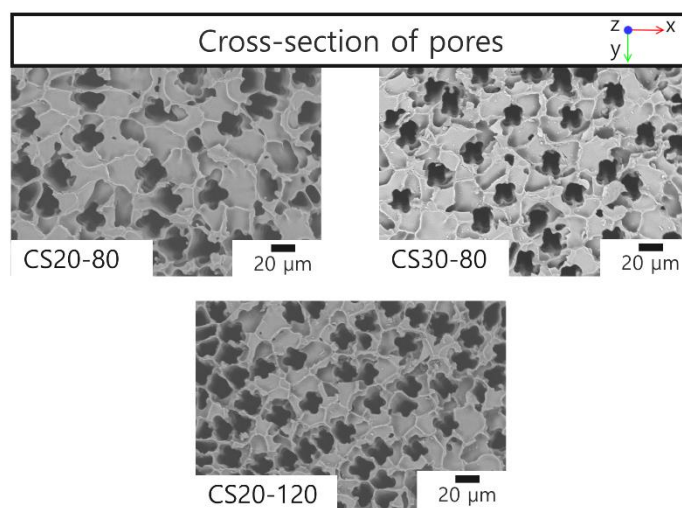


Figure S4 SEM pictures with higher resolution of pore structures with relatively smaller pore window sizes (CS20-80; CS20-120 and CS30-80). The pore morphology is shown from the center position of the samples. Images of cross-section and lateral view with pores perpendicular and parallel to the freezing direction, respectively.