

Supporting Information

Exploring Dehydration Mechanisms and Conductivity Optimization in $\text{Li}_3\text{InCl}_6 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ via In-Situ Synchrotron Techniques

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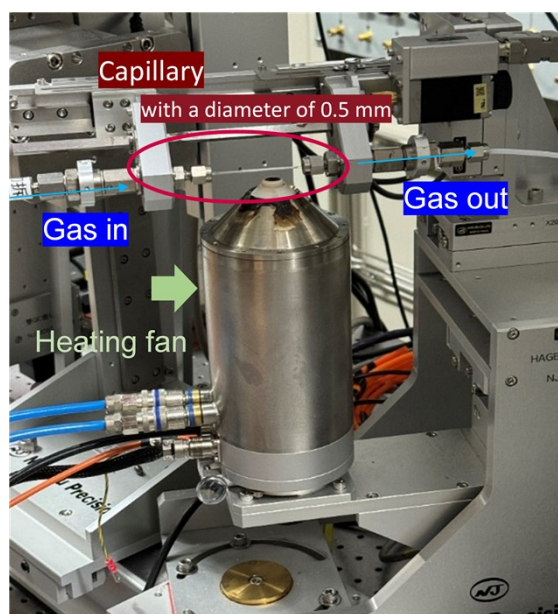


Fig. S1. The setup for *in-situ* XAS employs capillaries with a diameter of 0.5 mm in a nitrogen (N_2) environment.



Fig. S2. (a) Tantalum (Ta) foil. (b) The *in-situ* XPS holder was welded with Ta foil. (c) The four sides of the holder can be folded to accommodate and secure the Au mesh.

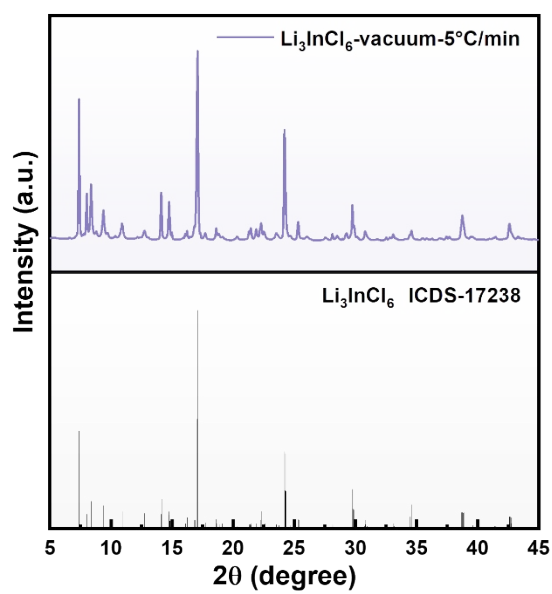


Fig. S3. XRD pattern of Li_3InCl_6 heat treatment at 200°C under vacuum for 5 h.

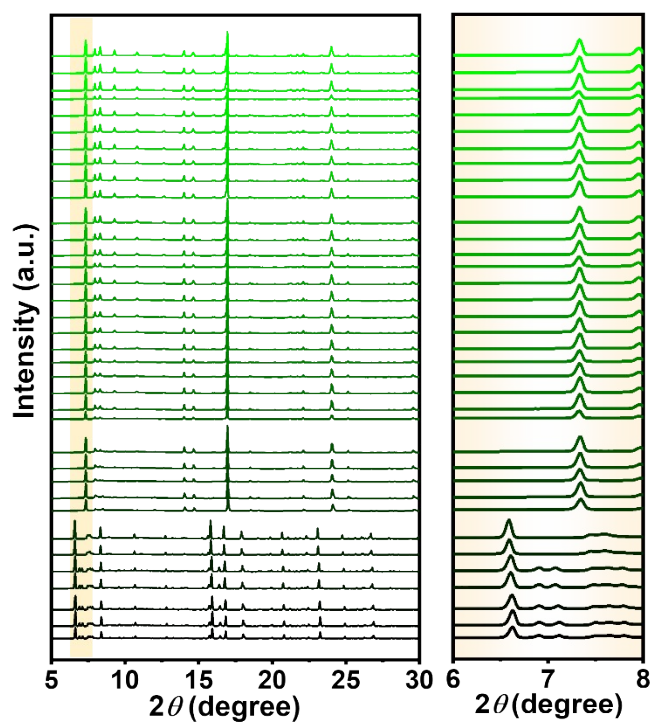


Fig. S4. *In-situ* XRD pattern of LIC-2H₂O heated at a rate of 20°C min⁻¹ under Ar (1 atm).

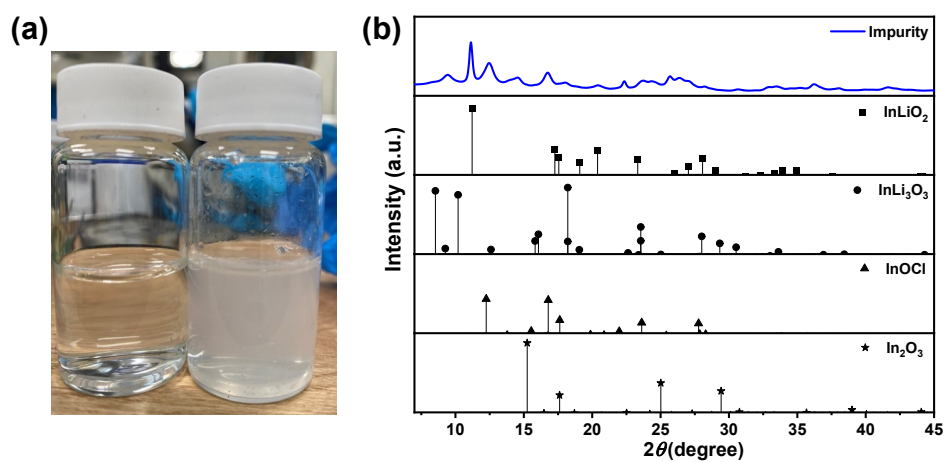


Fig. S5. (a) Photo of the precursor solution (left vial) and as-prepared LIC with optimized heat treatment dissolved into deionized water (right vial). (b) XRD pattern of white solid powder separated from the solution in the right-side vial of (a) by centrifugation.

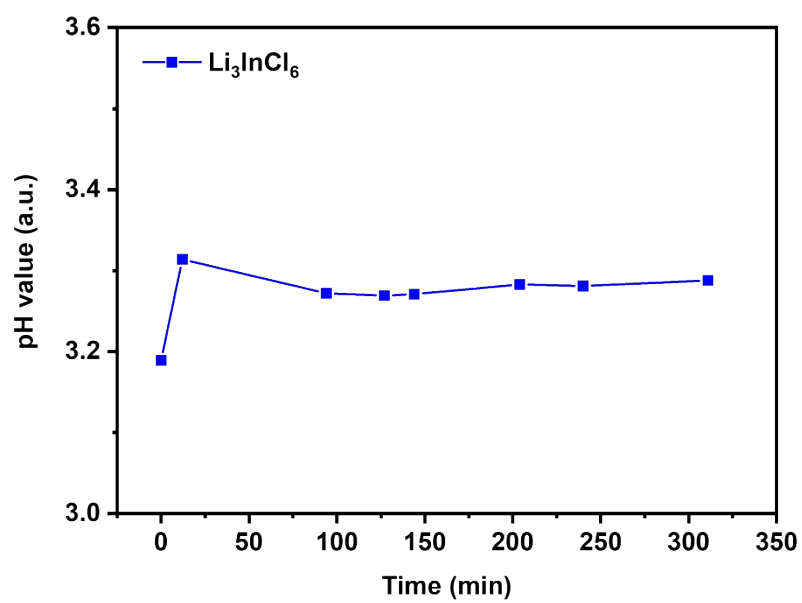


Fig. S6. The pH value of the precursor solution during different times.

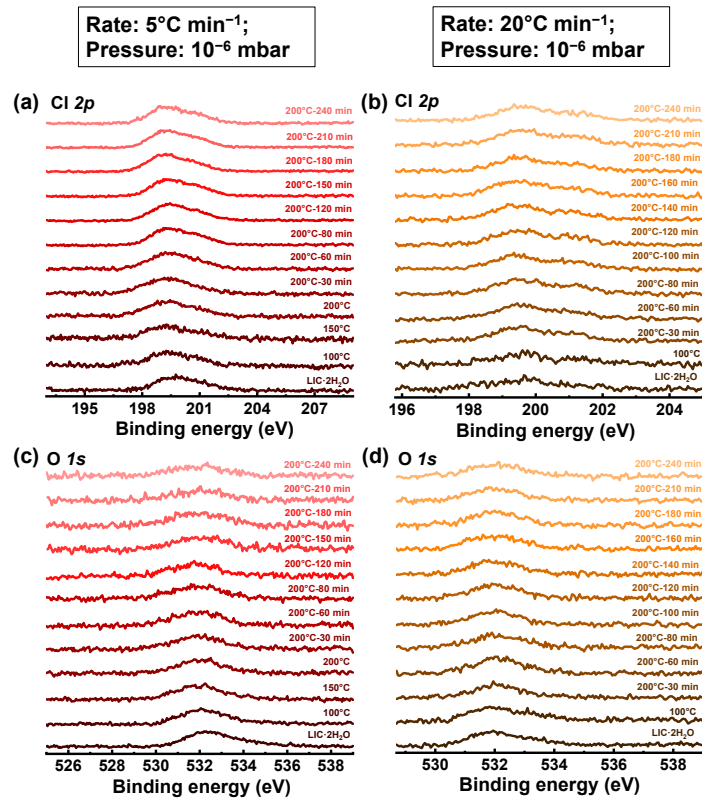


Fig. S7. Cl 2p (a,b) and O 1s (c,d) spectra of LIC-2H₂O throughout the heat treatment. The heat procedures in (a,b) and (c,d) are 5 °C min⁻¹-10⁻⁶ mbar and 20 °C min⁻¹-10⁻⁶ mbar, respectively.

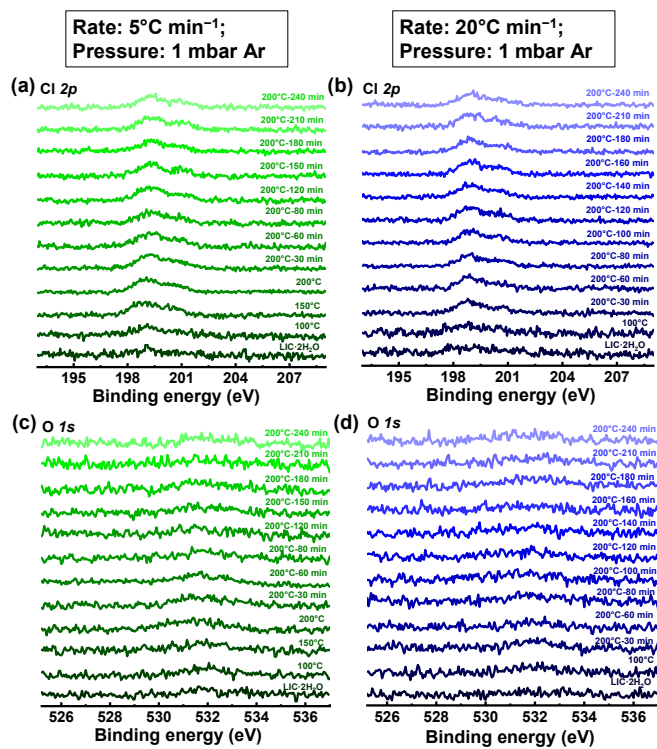


Fig. S8. Cl 2p (a,b) and O 1s (c,d) spectra of LIC-2H₂O throughout the heat treatment. The heat procedures in (a,b) and (c,d) are 5°C min⁻¹-1 mbar Ar and 20°C min⁻¹-1 mbar Ar, respectively.