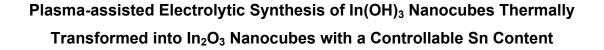
Supporting Information



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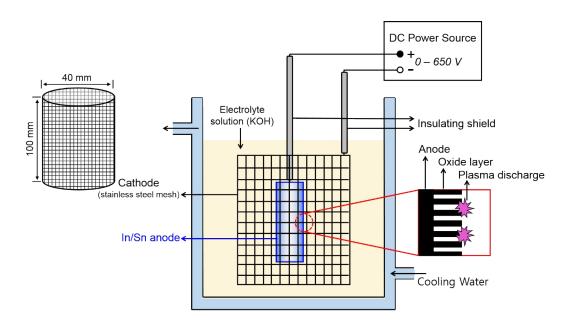


Figure S1. A schematic illustration of plasma-assisted electrolysis synthetic system

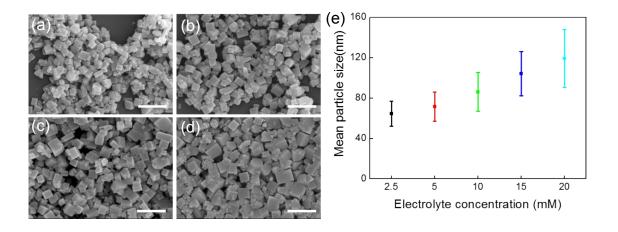


Figure S2. The SEM observations of In(OH)₃ nanocubes synthesized from the In/Sn alloy with the 15 wt.% content of Sn in the variable electrolyte concentration of (a) 2.5 mM, (b) 5 mM, (c) 15 mM and (d) 25 mM, respectively. (e) The size-dependence of In(OH)₃ nanocubes on the electrolyte concentration.

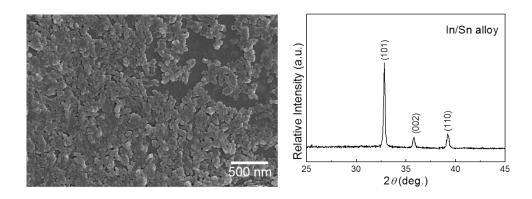


Figure S3. (a) The SEM image of nanoparticles precipitated by reducing the electrolyte solution prepared through the plasma-assisted electrolytic process of In/Sn alloy anode with the Sn content of 5 wt.% in the acidic solution of 10 mM H₂SO₄. (b) The XRD pattern of precipitated nanoparticles indexed to the body-centered tetragonal In (JCPDS card. No 85-1409).

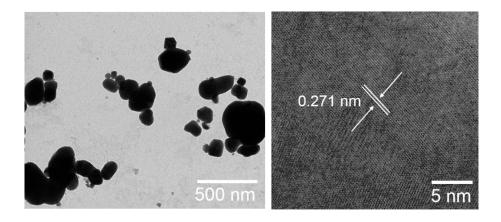


Figure S4. The TEM image represents the polyhedron morphology of In/Sn alloy nanoparticles prepared through the plasma-assisted electrolytic process of In/Sn alloy anode with the Sn content of 5 wt.% in the acidic solution of 10 mM H_2SO_4 . (b) The microstructure observed using HRTEM shows the well-aligned lattice fringes with the interlayer spacing of 0.271 nm corresponding to the (101) plane of body-centered tetragonal In.

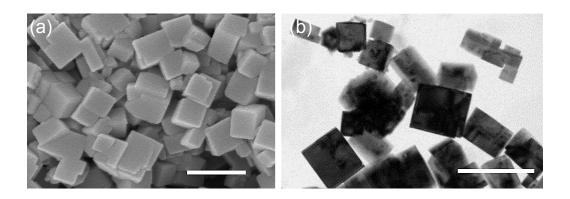


Figure S5. Magnified SEM and TEM images of In(OH)₃ nanocubes prepared with the electrolyte concentration of 10 mM. The small nanorods/cubes attached on the surface of asgrown large-sized nanocubes indicates the oriented attachment mechanism for the growth of cube-shaped morphology of In(OH)₃ nanocubes in our plasma-assisted electrolytic synthesis. The scale bar is 200 nm.