Electronic Supplementary Information:

## Multiple states and roles of hydrogen in *p*-type SnS semiconductor

Zewen Xiao<sup>\*a</sup>, Fan-Yong Ran<sup>a</sup>, Min Liao<sup>a</sup>, Hidenori Hiramatsu<sup>a,b</sup>, Keisuke Ide<sup>a,b</sup>, Hideo Hosono<sup>a,b</sup>, and Toshio Kamiya<sup>\*ab</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Materials Research Center for Element Strategy, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan

Email: zwxiao@mces.titech.ac.jp; kamiya.t.aa@m.titech.ac.jp

<sup>b</sup>Laboratory for Materials and Structures, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan



**Fig. S1** 400-atoms supercell ( $5 \times 5 \times 2$  unit cells) used for modeling defects and impurities in SnS.



Fig. S2 TDS spectra for (a) m/z = 2 (corresponding to H<sub>2</sub>) and (b) m/z = 34 (corresponding to H<sub>2</sub>S) for as-deposited and H plasma exposed SnS films.



**Fig. S3** XRD patterns of as-deposited and H plasma treated SnS films. The diffraction peak from Sn metal is indicated by the red vertical line.



Fig. S4 Optical absorption spectra of as-deposited and H plasma treated SnS films.

Table S1. Calculated formation enthalpies ( $\Delta H$  in eV) of neutral intrinsic defects and H-related impurities.

	$V_{\mathrm{Sn}}$	$V_{\rm S}$	Sn <sub>i</sub>	$\mathbf{S}_i$	Sn <sub>S</sub>	$\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{Sn}}$	$H_i$	$\mathrm{H}_{Sn}$	[2H] <sub>Sn</sub>	[3H] <sub>Sn</sub>	$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{S}}$	[2H] <sub>S</sub>	[3H] <sub>S</sub>
Sn-poor	1.33	1.76	3.27	1.40	2.88	2.27	1.29	0.73	0.30	1.22	2.37	2.02	2.89
Sn-rich	2.01	1.08	2.59	2.09	1.51	3.64	1.29	1.41	0.98	1.90	1.68	1.33	2.20