

## Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

# Low-dimensional HfS<sub>2</sub> as SO<sub>2</sub> adsorbent and gas sensor: Effect of water and sulfur vacancies

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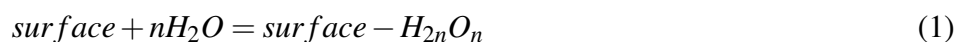
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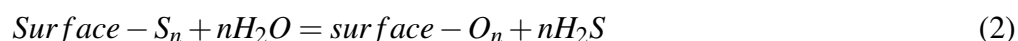
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## Analysis of water influence on 1T-HfS<sub>2</sub> monolayer

To simulate the effect of water, we consider that H<sub>2</sub>O can deposit oxygen atoms on the unsaturated hafnium atoms and modify the surface state according to the following equation<sup>1,2</sup>:



Sulfur/oxygen exchanges can take place on the stable reference surface



Taking water as the oxygen source, successive exchanges were studied. Gibbs free energy of Reaction (1), for example, was computed according to:

$$\Delta_r G = \mu(\text{Surface} - \text{O}_n) - \mu(\text{Surface} - \text{S}_n) + n\mu(\text{H}_2\text{S}) - n\mu(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \quad (3)$$

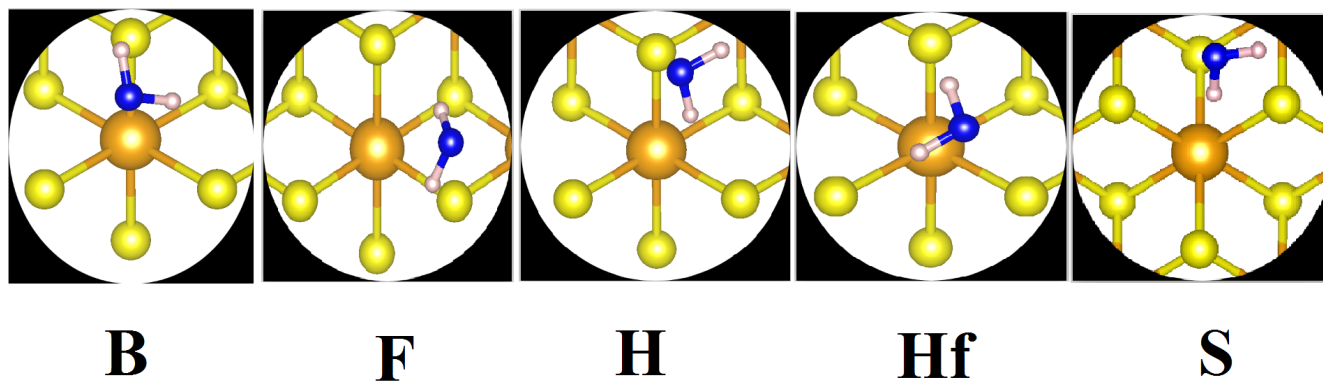
Assuming that the difference between the chemical potential of solid phases can be approximated by the difference in their electronic energy<sup>1,2</sup>:

$$\Delta_r G = \Delta_r G^0 + nRT \ln 10 \log \frac{P(\text{H}_2\text{S})}{P(\text{H}_2\text{O})} \quad (4)$$

Here  $\Delta_r G^0$  being equal to  $\Delta E_n + \Delta\mu^0(T)$ <sup>3,4</sup>. ( $\Delta\mu^0(T)$ ) includes the effect of temperature by accounting for the vibrational contribution of the system in the following equation :

$$\Delta\mu^0(T) = \Delta ZPE + \Delta H_{\text{vib}} + \Delta H_{\text{rot}} + \Delta H_{\text{tr}} - T(\Delta S_{\text{vib}} + \Delta S_{\text{rot}} + \Delta S_{\text{tr}})$$

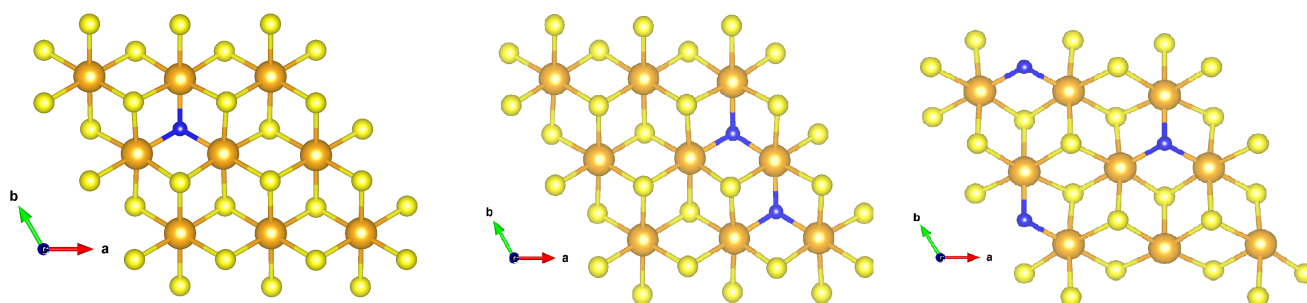
and  $\Delta E_n$  being the electronic energy contribution to the S/O exchange reaction defined as  $\Delta E_n = E(\text{Surface} - \text{O}_n) - E(\text{Surface} - \text{S}_n) + nE(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + nH_2\text{S}$



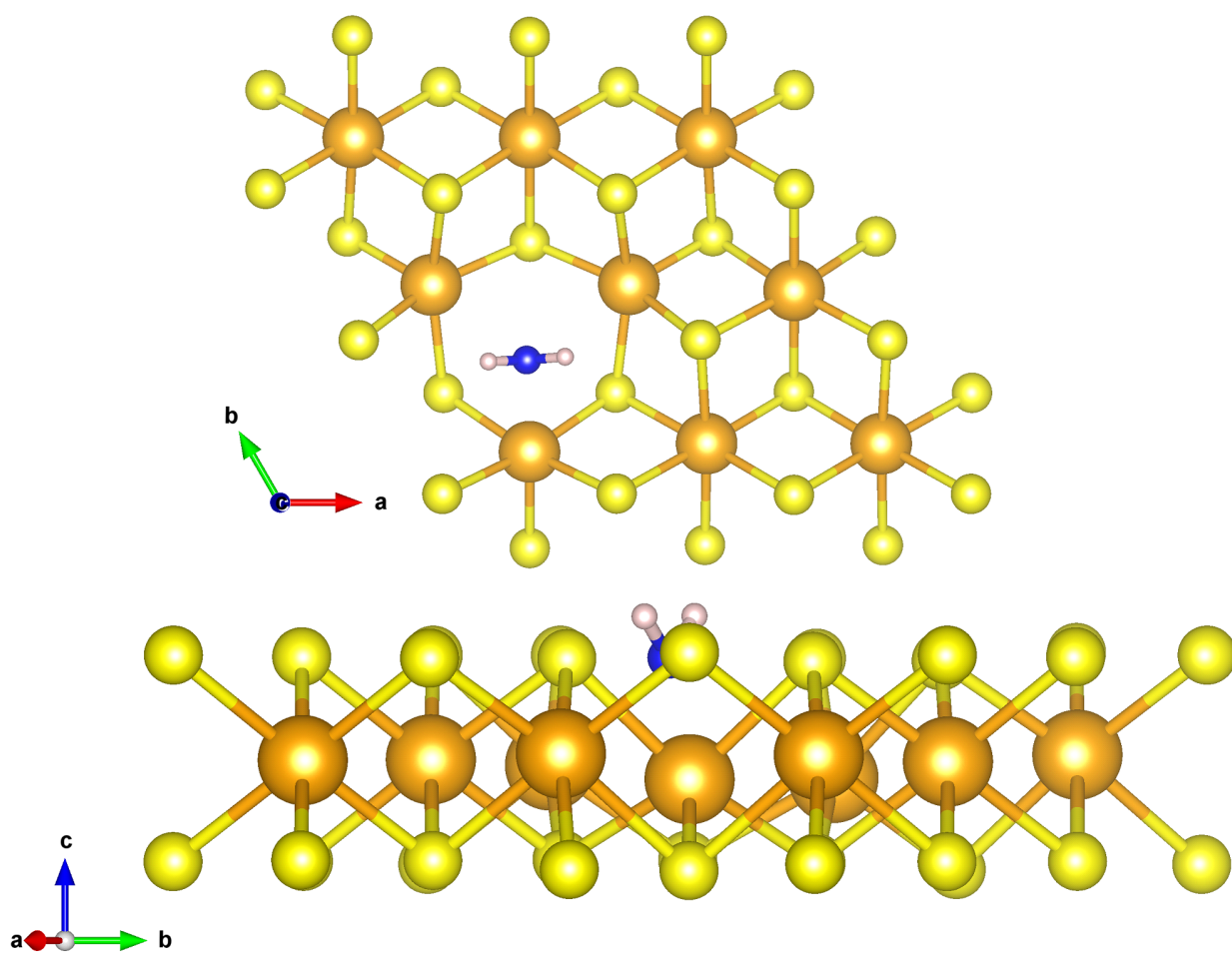
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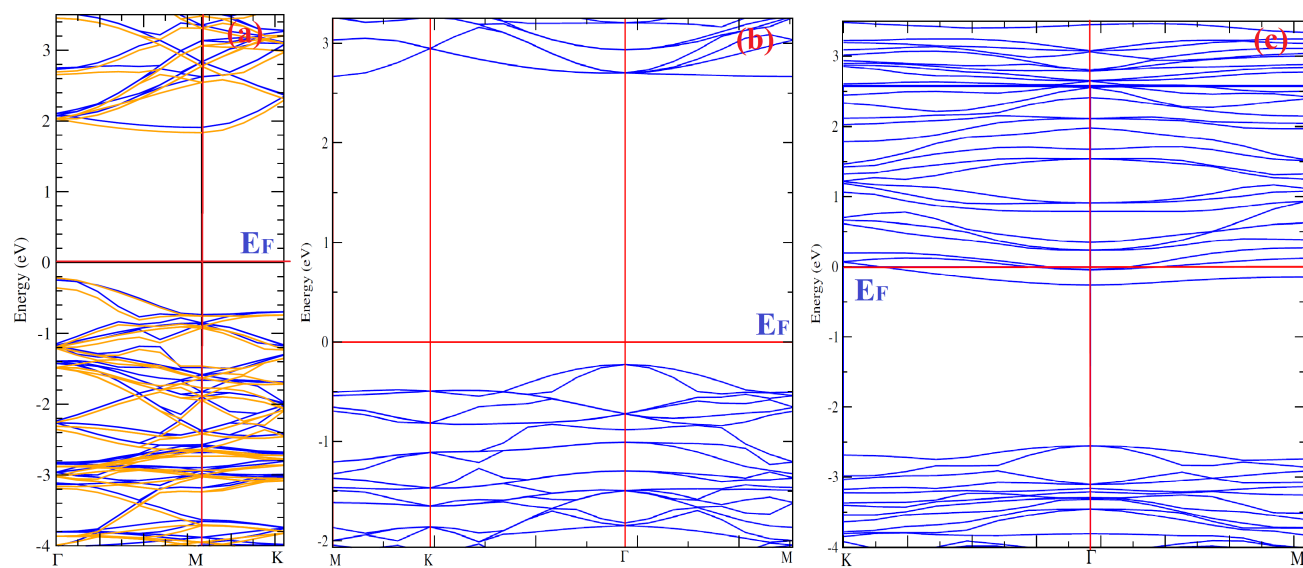
S site	H site	B site	Hf site	F site
-12.6	-16.4	-17.4	-20.3	-16.4



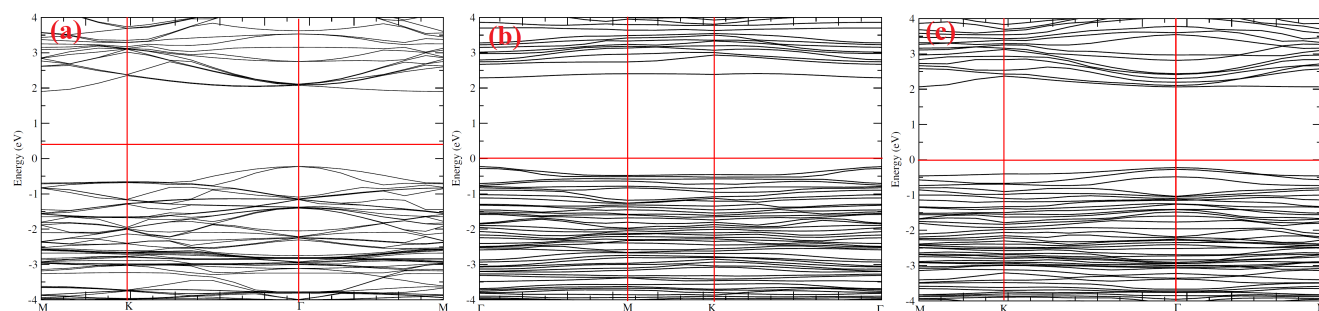
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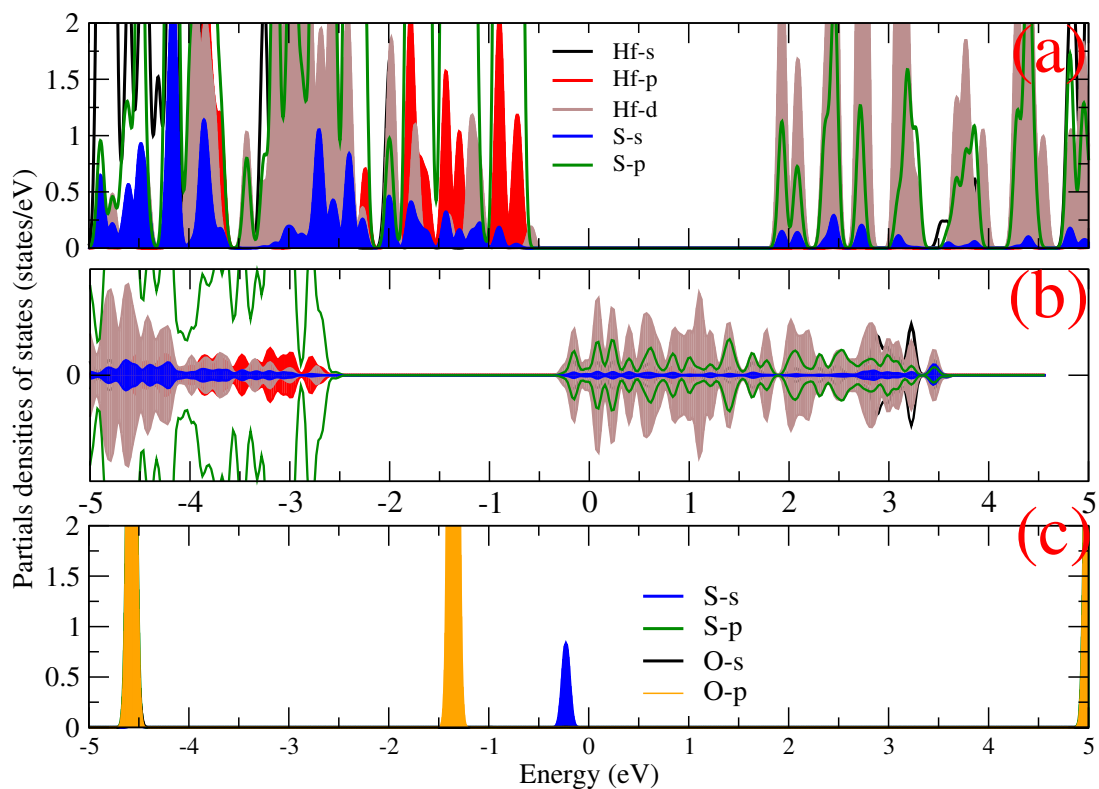
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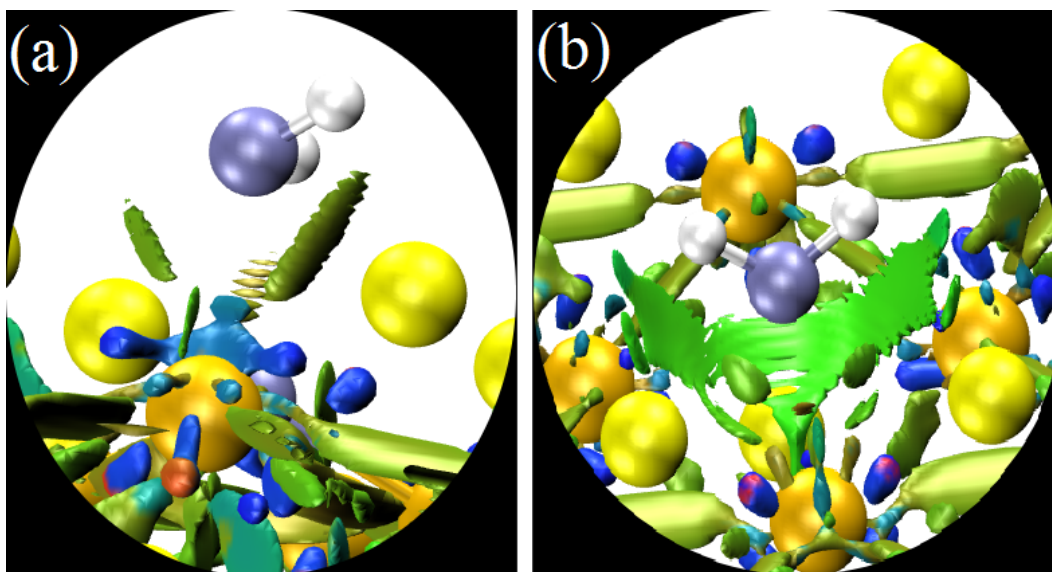
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