

Van der Waals layered MoSi_2N_4 family

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Identifying 2D layered materials in the monolayer limit has led to discoveries of numerous new phenomena and unusual properties. We proposed a general concept to create new 2D layered materials without known 3D parents by passivating the dangling bonds of 2D nonlayered crystals with proper elements [1]. To this end, we first developed a novel CVD method with bilayer metal substrate to grow high-quality nonlayered 2D transition metal carbides/nitrides with diverse structures [2]. Interestingly, we found that introducing elemental silicon during CVD growth of 2D molybdenum nitride can passivate its surface dangling bonds, which enabled the growth of centimeter-scale monolayer films of a new van der Waals layered material, MoSi_2N_4 [2]. This monolayer material can be viewed as a MoN_2 sandwiched between two Si-N bilayers and exhibits semiconducting behavior (bandgap, ~ 1.94 eV) with a potentially high carrier mobility up to $1200 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$, high strength (~ 66 GPa), good thermal conductivity ($\sim 173 \text{ W/mK}$), and excellent ambient stability [1,3]. When multilayer MoN was sandwiched between the two Si-N bilayers, a 2D superconducting $\text{MoSi}_2\text{N}_4(\text{MoN})_{4n}$ homologous compound was formed [4]. Density functional theory calculations further predicted a large family of MoSi_2N_4 -structured 2D layered materials with a general formula MA_2Z_4 [1,5], including semiconductors, metals, magnetic half-metals, superconductors, and topological insulators, which are expected to have promising applications in electronics, spintronics, valleytronics, optoelectronics, energy conversion and storage, and thermal management.

References

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