

## Supporting Information

### **Achieving real Ohmic contact by the dual protection of outer layer atoms and surface functionalization in 2D metal**

#### **Mxenes/MoSi<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub> heterostructures**

X. He,<sup>1</sup> W. Z. Li,<sup>1</sup> Z. Gao,<sup>1</sup> Z. H. Zhang,<sup>2</sup> Y. He<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, People's Republic of  
China.*

<sup>2</sup>*Hunan Provincial Key Laboratory of Flexible Electronic Materials Genome  
Engineering, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Changsha 410114,  
China.*

\* Corresponding author and E-mail: [yhe@ynu.edu.cn](mailto:yhe@ynu.edu.cn)

**Table S1.**  $W_M$  represents the work function of 2D metal Mxenes.  $\Delta V$  represents the potential step.  $\Delta Q$  represents the number of charges transferred by Mxenes after contact, where "-" represents the loss of charge of Mxenes.  $\omega_{TB}$  and  $\Phi_{TB}$  respectively represent the width and height of tunneling barrier,  $\Phi_{Bp}$  and  $\Phi_{Bn}$  are the SBH of hole and electron, where OC represents the ohmic contact.

	$W_M$	$\Delta V$	$\Delta Q( e )$	$\omega_{TB}$	$\Phi_{TB}$	$\Phi_{Bp}$	$\Phi_{Bn}$
Ti <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	4.067	-0.58	-0.161	0.245	0.124	1.393	OC(-0.396)
Ti <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	4.742	-0.001	-0.008	2.037	4.057	0.473	0.639
Ti <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	6.087	0.523	0.032	1.967	5.002	OC(-0.17)	1.791
Ti <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	1.893	-1.01	-0.158	0.603	0.684	1.483	OC(-0.446)
V <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	4.55	-0.672	-0.146	0.182	0.106	1.779	OC(-0.151)
V <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	5.782	-0.019	0.017	2.044	5.015	0.1	1.445
V <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	6.624	-0.95	0.035	2.023	5.573	OC(-0.085)	1.657
V <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	1.787	1.315	-0.144	0.68	0.637	1.913	OC(-0.375)
Zr <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	4.408	-0.768	-0.631	0	0	2.366	OC(-0.813)
Zr <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	3.573	0.164	-0.164	1.626	2.866	1.879	OC(-0.164)
Zr <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	5.35	-0.007	0.008	1.847	4.511	0.098	1.753
Zr <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	2.158	0.986	-0.533	0.749	0.716	2.281	OC(-0.561)
Nb <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	4.348	-1.016	-0.456	0	0	2.418	OC(-0.109)
Nb <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	4.989	0.013	-0.013	1.733	3.901	0.97	1.217
Nb <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	5.757	-0.015	0.026	1.768	4.723	0.075	2.217
Nb <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	1.818	1.15	-0.366	0.856	0.902	2.489	OC(-0.065)
Hf <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	4.526	-0.742	-0.705	0	0	2.711	OC(-0.915)
Hf <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	3.079	0.249	-0.167	1.283	2.304	1.921	OC(-0.118)
Hf <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	5.39	-0.074	0.036	1.493	3.981	0.543	1.5
Hf <sub>4</sub> C <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	2.5	1.101	-0.591	0.487	0.419	2.174	OC(-0.284)



**Fig. S1** The projected band structure, projected density of states(The red dots represent  $\text{MoSi}_2\text{N}_4$  and the grey dots represent Mxenes), 2D/3D charge density difference and effective potential of the 2D metal Mxenes/ $\text{MoSi}_2\text{N}_4$  heterostructures.