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Control of spintronic and electronic properties of bimetallic and vacancy-ordered vanadium carbide MXenes *via* surface functionalization†

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MXenes are 2D transition metal carbides with high potential for overcoming limitations of conventional two-dimensional electronics. In this context, various MXenes have shown magnetic properties suitable for applications in spintronics, yet the number of MXenes reported so far is far smaller than their parental MAX phases. Therefore, we have studied the structural, electronic and magnetic properties of bimetallic and vacancy-ordered MXenes derived from a new $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2AlC$ MAX phase to assess whether MXene exfoliation would return stable magnetic materials. In particular, we have investigated the properties of pristine and surface-functionalized $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$ bimetallic and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CX_2$ (where $\square$ denotes the vacancies) vacancy-ordered MXenes (X = O, F and OH). Our density functional theory (DFT) calculations showed that modifying the MXene stoichiometry and/or MXene surface functionalization changes MXene properties. After testing all possible combinations of metallic motifs and functionalization, we identified $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$, $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ as stable structures. Among them, $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CO_2$ MXene is predicted to be an FM intrinsic half-semiconductor with a remarkably high Curie temperature (T_C) of 270 K. The $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ MXene exhibits a rather low work function (WF) (1.37 eV) and is thus a promising candidate for ultra-low work function electron emitters. Conversely, the $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ MXene has a rather high WF and hence can be used as a hole injector for Schottky-barrier-free contact applications. Overall, our proof-of-concept study shows that theoretical predictions of MXene exfoliation and properties support further experimental research towards developing spintronics devices.

1 Introduction

2D materials are currently the subject of intense experimental and theoretical research for their extremely high aspect ratio, which accounts for their remarkable electronic and magnetic properties. Since graphene[1] was first isolated, several other ultrathin 2D materials with the same honeycomb lattice have been described, such as boron nitride (h-BN),[2] silicene,[3] transition metal dichalcogenides,[4,5] monolayer black phosphorus[6] and MXenes,[7] among others.[8] MXenes are particularly appealing as candidates for spintronics, *i.e.*, the manipulation of electronic spin for logic devices.[9] However, the magnetic response required for spintronics applications is relatively rare in 2D materials.[10] While magnetism can be introduced in

various ways, *e.g.*, *via* defects or dopants engineering or with external electric fields, our ability to control operational parameters for practical devices remains limited.[11] For example, although phases with high spin-polarization can be achieved in transition metal dichalcogenides, controlling the distribution of dopants and defects is highly difficult.[12–14] Accordingly, the design of new intrinsic 2D magnetic materials (which would not require such complicated engineering) would greatly improve their potential for spintronics applications. Several such new classes of compounds have emerged in recent years,[15,16] including: half-metals,[14,17,18] spin gapless semiconductors,[19,20] bipolar magnetic semiconductors[21] and half-semiconductors.[22–24] Among them, half-semiconductors and half-metals have shown the most promising results regarding spin generation, injection, storage and detection,[25,26] thus paving the way forward towards a new type of computer components.

MXenes are 2D transition metal carbides (or nitrides) with the general formula M_2C (where M is a transition metal) derived from the corresponding MAX phase structures by exfoliation upon chemical etching in aqueous hydrofluoric acid at room temperature.[27,28] As a result of their synthesis, MXene

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surfaces are typically functionalized with groups such as O, F or OH.[7] Considering their properties, MXenes have been proposed as materials suitable for applications such as transparent conductive films, electromagnetic interference absorption and shielding devices, electrocatalysts, lithium-ion batteries cathodes and supercapacitors.[29–31] In particular, many MXenes have shown potential for spintronics since they are often half semiconductors or half metals.[14,17,18] In the first case, the conduction band minimum (CBM) and the valence band maximum (VBM) are both fully polarized and both spin channels show a band gap. Conversely, only one channel shows a band gap, while the other is metallic in half metals. Several MXenes have also been predicted to be either half-semiconductors or half-metals, albeit with limited experimental evidence.[14,17,18,32] Moreover, the electronic structures of MXenes can be fine-tuned by surface modification.[33,34] Therefore, MXenes are candidates for other applications,[35,36] such as emitter cathodes in light emitting diodes and field effect transistors.[37,38]

The development of MAX phases with bimetallic composition, in particular $(Mo_{2/3}Sc_{1/3})_2AlC$[39–41] and $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2AlC$,[42] has recently opened new MXene research avenues. These bimetallic MXenes (often denoted metal-doped) with functionalized surfaces can be exfoliated by precisely controlling the thermodynamic conditions.[39,40] In addition, a vacancy-ordered MXene $(Mo_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C$ (where $\square$ denotes the missing transition metal atom) has been reported. Using first-principles calculations, H. Lind *et al.*[43] have computationally shown how introducing different surface functional groups can be used to tune the band gap of $(Mo_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C$.

In this context, we computationally investigated the MAX phase $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2AlC$ and the properties of the corresponding bimetallic $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ MXene and related vacancy-ordered $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C$ MXene. Our aim is to determine whether suitable surface functionalization affects the electronic and magnetic properties of both $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CX_2$ (X = O, F and OH) MXenes based on first-principles calculations.

2 Methods

Density functional theory (DFT) was used to identify structures, electronic and magnetic properties of MXenes along with *ab initio* molecular dynamics (AIMD) and Monte Carlo methods for calculating the kinetic stability and Curie temperature of pristine and functionalized MXenes. DFT calculations were performed using the Vienna ab initio simulation package (VASP)[44,45] based on the PAW method. The wave-function was converged to a threshold of 10^{-5} eV with a plane-wave energy cut-off set to 500 eV and a k-point mesh of $15 \times 15 \times 1$ following the Monkhorst–Pack method for 2D structures. All the structures were optimized to converge the interatomic forces below a threshold of 0.01 eV Å^{-1} using the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) PBE[46] exchange–correlation functional; the dispersion forces have been described using the DFT-D3 method.[47] The MXenes unit cell was obtained from the corresponding MAX phase bulk structure by cutting the M_2C slab

perpendicular to the [001] direction and adding a vacuum region of 15 Å. To improve the generally underestimated band gaps by GGA methods,[18] the band structure and projected density of states (PDOS) were obtained with the hybrid HSE06[48] functional. The work function (WF) was derived from the energy difference between the Fermi level and the vacuum level.[34]

Most MXenes have the high-symmetry $P\bar{3}1m$ space group.[14,31,49] In our case, the symmetry of bimetallic and vacancy-ordered MXenes is lower than that of the V_2C MXene due to the presence of Zr atoms (or vacancy). To accurately assess the band structure and phonon dispersion of MXenes, we expanded the definition of symmetry points of the hexagonal Brillouin zone (see Fig. S1, ESI†), thus breaking the degeneracy of M and K points and naming the now inequivalent points as $M1$, $K1$, $M2$, $K2$, $M3$, $K3$, as previously reported for $(Mo_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CX_2$.[43] The energy difference at symmetry points is significant and therefore cannot be disregarded. All band structures are in the ESI† (Fig. S9 and S10).

The vibrational properties within the harmonic approximation are entirely defined within the dynamical matrix (Hessian matrix) calculated at the density functional perturbation theory (DFPT)[50] level as implemented in VASP. The post-processing and analysis has thus been performed using the software PhonoPy.[51] The convergence standards have been increased to 10^{-7} eV and to 10^{-6} eV Å^{-1} for the wave-function and interatomic forces, respectively. The other parameters have been kept consistent with the geometry optimization.

To evaluate the stability of functionalized $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$ MXenes, the formation energy (E_{form}) of the unit cell for each M–X bond is calculated as:

$$E_{form} = \frac{(3E[(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2] - 3E[(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C]) - 6E([X_g])}{6}$$

$$(1)$$

where $3E[(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C]$ and $3E[(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2]$ stand for the total energies of pristine $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ and functionalized $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$ unitcells, respectively. "6" is the number of functionalizations per unitcell. $E[X_g]$ is the gas phase energy of $\frac{1}{2}O_2$ and $\frac{1}{2}F_2$ molecules and $E[OH]$ is the difference $E[H_2O] - \frac{1}{2}E[H_2]$. The exfoliation energy is the energy (J m^{-2}) required to separate a layer from the surface of a bulk material.

For a quick assessment of structural stability, we considered a set of *ab initio* molecular dynamics (AIMD), as implemented in VASP. These simulations have been completed using the Nosé algorithm[52] in the *NVT* ensemble at room temperature (300 K) for 9 ps. We used a scalar, collinear magnetic model, and we considered the ferromagnetic (FM) configuration and the three possible antiferromagnetic (AFM) states to calculate the preferred magnetic ground state structures of $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$ system (Fig. S2, ESI†). To comprehensively assess the magnetic behavior of these MXenes, we have constructed an Ising model (see Fig. S3, ESI†) using exchange coupling parameters derived from DFT simulations. This allowed us to calculate the Curie temperature (T_C) and specific heats (C_V) (see ESI†) by Monte Carlo simulations (see Section 3.2.3) performed with the open-source software ALPS.[53]

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3 Result and discussion

3.1 Structural analysis

MXene structures derive from corresponding bulk MAX phases, as shown in Fig. 1. The pristine $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ MXene slab is formed (upon removal of the Al layer) by three hexagonal layers stacked on top of each other, and the layer of C atoms is sandwiched between layers composed of V and Zr atoms (Fig. 1b). The Zr atoms are all aligned along the short diagonal of the *ab*-plane. Functionalized MXenes are obtained by surface termination (F, OH, or O termination), while vacancy-ordered MXenes are obtained by removing Zr atoms. The structural details (*e.g.*, lattice constant, bond lengths, *etc.*) are outlined in Table S1 (ESI†).

Our calculations suggest that the bimetallic $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ MXene can be obtained from a parent $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2AlC$ MAX phase. First, the calculated exfoliation energy of $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CAl$ is very similar to that of V_2AlC[54] (2.59 J m^{-2} *versus* 2.53 J m^{-2}, respectively, as shown in Fig. S4, ESI†). Second, the absence of soft modes at the Γ-point, as shown by the dispersion of the vibrational modes, ensures the dynamical stability of the structure, which is further supported by AIMD calculations performed at 300 K for $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ (Fig. S5, ESI†). All these results indicate that bimetallic MXene is kinetically stable and can be obtained experimentally, similarly to V_2C.[55]

The stability and other properties of MXenes depend on surface functionalization, which in turn depends on the exfoliation process. Experimental investigation of related V_2C MXenes[56] has shown that different conditions (*i.e.* solvent, O_2 partial pressure, *etc.*) during the exfoliation process, lead to different surface decorations.[7,27,57] In analogy to the study by Harris *et al.*, we selected the following surface functional groups: O, F and OH. The functional groups are positioned above the hollow site formed by three neighbouring C mirroring the positions of the metals on the opposite layer. Such structures are systematically more stable than structures with functional groups sitting on top of the C atoms (Fig. S6, ESI†).

The formation energies of $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$-functionalized MXenes calculated from eqn (1) are large, -5.21, -7.55 and -4.48 eV for X = F, OH and O, respectively, thus highlighting the formation of strong chemical bonds on MXene surfaces (V or Zr atoms). This is also supported by AIMD simulation at 300 K (Fig. S7, ESI†). However, when removing Zr, the $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CO_2$ structures are subjected to large interatomic forces and heavily distorted during just a short AIMD simulation. We also found that only $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ are kinetically stable, based on both AIMD and phonon spectra calculations (Fig. S8, ESI†). Thus, the interaction between metals and surface functional groups is weaker in vacancy-ordered MXenes than in bimetallic MXenes.

3.2 Magnetic and electronic properties

3.2.1 Bimetallic MXenes. Due to the super-exchange mechanism,[58] $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ exhibits an antiferromagnetic behaviour. This can be seen in the spin-polarized charge densities and in electron localization functions (ELF) plotted in (Fig. 2a).

Electronic local function (ELF) maps show that $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ has distinct characteristics of electrons localized on V atoms, which leads to the super-exchange mechanism. The band structure of $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ shows a semiconducting character with a band gap of 0.78 eV (Fig. S9, ESI†), and PDOS shown in Fig. 2c are in line with ELF. The states near CBM and VBM have main contributions from the V 3d orbitals, while the contributions from Zr 3d orbitals and C 2p orbitals are insignificant.

The magnetic properties of $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CO_2$ are qualitatively different. The presence of surface oxygens changes the magnetic ordering, resulting in FM ground state with $\Delta E = E_{AFM} - E_{FM}$ of 33.59 meV per unit cell with respect to the most stable AFM state. The total magnetic moment of $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CO_2$ is 4 μ_B per unit cell. d-Electrons of V atoms can induce the spin-polarization of the neighbouring C atoms *via* double-exchange mechanism[59] (Fig. 2b). The presence of oxygens on the MXene surface also leads to charge transfer towards the surface (as shown by Bader charge analysis,[60] Table S1, ESI†), and this affects the position of the V 3d in the spin-down channel (see PDOS, Fig. 2d), which is shifted down in energy and no longer participates in VBM. However, surface oxygens have no effect on the spin-up channel. This is reflected on the band structure, which exhibits distinct half-semiconductor features. The two half-semiconducting gaps are 0.53 and 1.85 eV for spin-up and spin-down channels
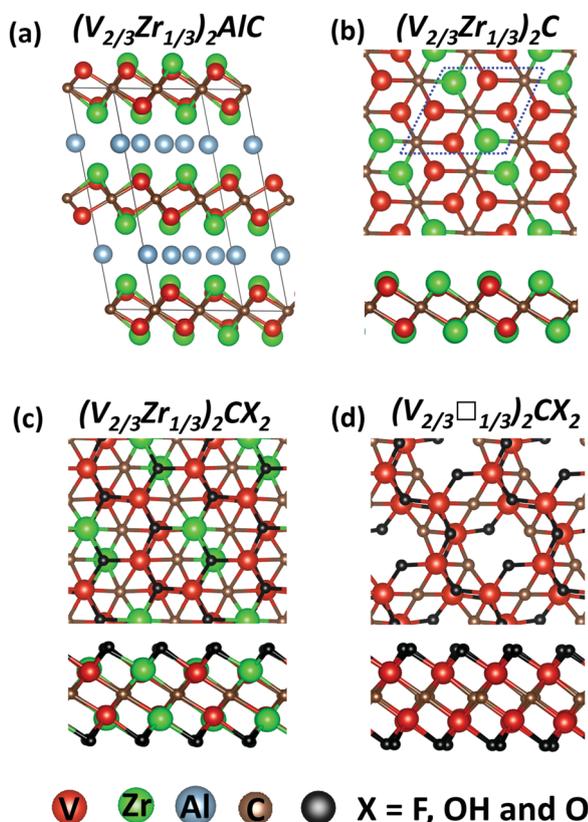

Fig. 1 Structures of parent MAX phase $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2AlC$ (a), pristine bimetallic MXene $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ (b), functionalized bimetallic MXene $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$ (c) and vacancy-ordered $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CX_2$ (X = F, OH and O) MXene (d). The unit cell of MXenes is marked by a blue dotted line.

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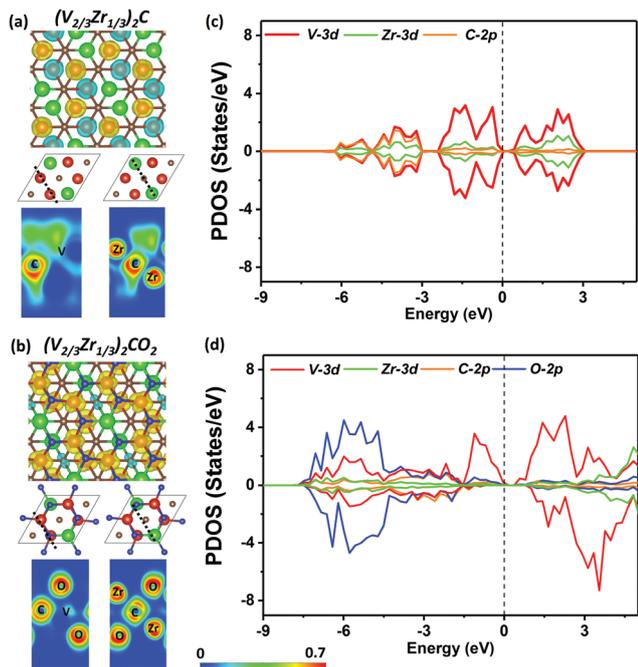This journal is © the Owner Societies 2019

Fig. 2 Spin polarized charge densities and electron localization function (ELF) maps (perpendicular to [001] direction) are shown for $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CF_2$ (a) and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2F_2$ (b), where spin up and spin down densities are shown in yellow and light blue, respectively. The units of color scale is "probability". Project density of states (PDOS) of $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CF_2$ (c) and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2F_2$ (d). Fermi level (black dotted line) is set to zero.
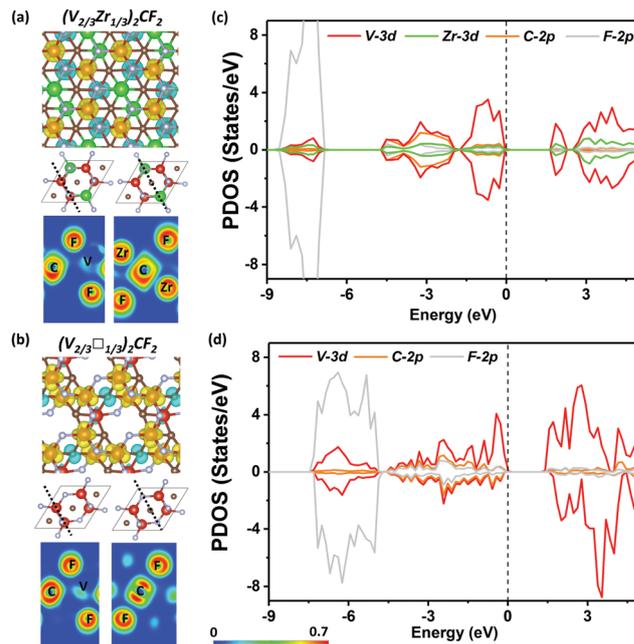

Fig. 3 (a and b) The inserted background figure shows spin-polarized charge densities on $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$, where spin up and spin down densities are shown in yellow and light blue, respectively. The sections (dot lines) of electron localization function (ELF) maps are perpendicular to (001) direction. The units of color scale is "probability". (c) and (d) The project density of states (PDOS) of $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$. Fermi level is set up to zero with the black dotted line.

(Fig. S9, ESI†), respectively. The difference of the band edge energy between the two spin channels ($\Delta E_{CBM} = E_{CBM(down)} - E_{CBM(up)}$ and $\Delta E_{VBM} = E_{VBM(down)} - E_{VBM(up)}$) shows the typical half-semiconducting character (see Table S2, ESI† for complete set of characteristics).

Both $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ MXenes exhibits similar magnetic properties, and only the results regarding the former are discussed here (see Fig. S10, ESI† for further details on the latter). The $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CF_2$ MXene exhibits an AFM magnetic character, similarly to pristine $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$. The AFM magnetic configuration is remarkably stable, showing $\Delta E = -841.08$ meV. Such analogous value has already been reported for V_2CF_2.[61] The analysis of spin-polarized densities and ELF suggests that $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ MXene shows an analogous behaviour to the pristine MXene, i.e., super-exchange mechanism. The presence of F surface atoms widens the band gap due to electron density localization around the halide centre, in analogy to the O-terminated surface. However, the FM state is not stabilized in $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CF_2$ since both V 3d spin channels are equally shifted (Fig. 3a and c).

3.2.2 Vacancy-ordered MXene. The pristine $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C$ MXene is unstable and therefore cannot be directly compared to the pristine bimetallic MXene. Only the F-functionalized MXene can be directly compared to the pristine $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C$ MXene. In contrast to $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CF_2$, the FM phase of $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ is the most stable, with a ΔE of 22.93 meV. The reduced presence of metals induces an overall magnetic moment of 2 μ_B, with the unpaired spins localized on V atoms (Fig. 3b).

The FM ordering results from the effect of V d-electrons, which induce spin-polarization of neighbouring C atoms via a double-exchange mechanism, as shown by the ELF map in Fig. 3b. The band structure shows a half-semiconducting behaviour (Fig. S9, ESI†), which originates from the spin-polarization of CBM observed in $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$. We can also observe a smaller polarization on VBM, due to the slight shift in the PDOS of the V 3d orbitals in the spin-down channel. The full set of electronic properties are outlined in Table S2 (ESI†). The polarization of the band edges can be explained by PDOS, wherein, in addition to the V 3d orbital, C and F orbitals also significantly contribute to the VBM (3d). We also considered the $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$, which behaves similarly to $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$; however, due to the lower electronegativity of OH, the effect of spin polarization is weaker and hence ΔE is smaller.

3.2.3 Curie temperatures. Curie temperatures were calculated for MXene with FM ground state – $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CO_2$, $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ – using the Monte Carlo simulations. The temperature evolution of magnetic momentum per unit cell is shown in Fig. 4. The phase transition between the FM and paramagnetic states for $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CO_2$ occurs around room temperature with an estimated T_C of 270 K. This is significantly different from $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ MXenes where the transitions occur around 26 and 10 K, respectively. This is due to a weaker magnetic interaction upon the Zr atom removal.

3.2.4 Work function. The WF of MXenes strongly depends on stoichiometry and surface functionalization (see Fig. 5), which makes it possible to obtain materials which can be used
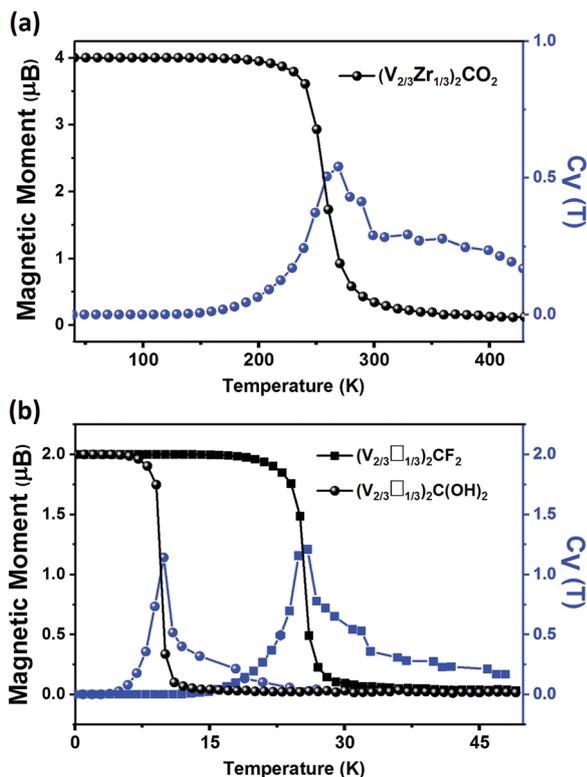
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Fig. 4 Variation of the total magnetic momentum (per unit cell) of (a) $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CO_2$ (b) $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ with respect to the temperature. Corresponding specific heats C_V are shown in blue.
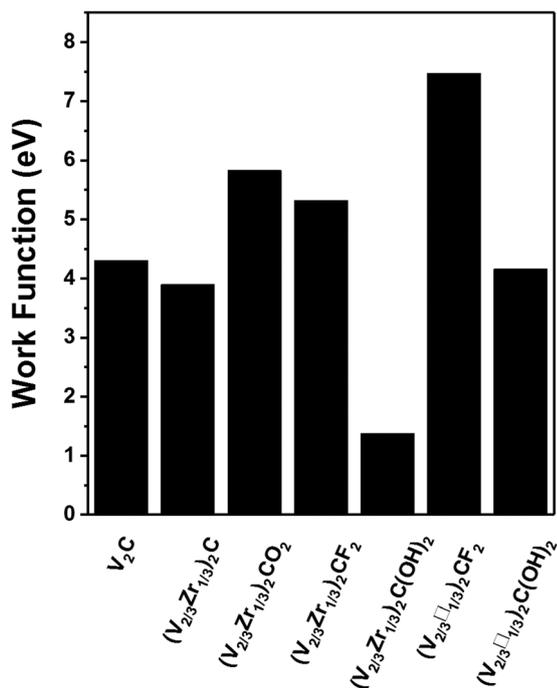

Fig. 5 Work functions of V_2C, pristine $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$, bimetallic $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$ and vacancy-ordered $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CX_2$ MXenes.

as either electron emitters with low WF or contacts without Schottky barrier and high work-function.[33,34] The presence of

electron-richer Zr in $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ MXene shifts the Fermi level and lower the WF from 4.30 eV with respect to V_2C to 3.90 eV. Surface functionalization affects the electrostatic potential near the surfaces,[34,35] thereby increasing the WF of $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ MXene to 5.83 and 5.32 eV when the surface is terminated with O or F, respectively. A different effect is observed in the OH surface termination, where the WF is decreased to 1.37 eV due to the intrinsic dipole of the OH group. This value is lower than that previously reported for $Sc_2C(OH)_2$ MXene (1.60 eV).[34] Therefore, $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ MXene is a candidate for low-WF emitting cathodes. Removing the Zr atoms increases the WF to 7.47 and 4.16 eV for $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ MXenes, respectively. Our analysis clearly shows that the WF of various $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C$ MXenes investigated herein can be tuned within a broad range of values; the $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ MXene could be used as an ultra-low work function electron emitter. It's interesting to note that the $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ MXene has a higher WF than the Pt metal (which has the highest WF among the elemental metals[33]), it could be used for hole injection in Schottky-barrier-free contact applications.

4 Conclusions

Our results show that modifying the stoichiometry and/or surface functionalization of MXenes changes their properties qualitatively. Therefore they are excellent candidates for applications in spintronics because their electric and magnetic properties can be tuned for specific purposes. In this study, we identified $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CX_2$, $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ as stable candidates. Among them, the $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CO_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ and $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ are half-semiconductor materials. The predicted Curie temperature for $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CO_2$ (270 K) is higher than that of the experimentally reported 2D CrI_3 crystals (45 K).[16] Hence, of the MXenes tested in this study, $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2CO_2$ is the best candidate for spintronic applications.

The functional groups of MXenes can radically change the composition of their frontier orbitals, thereby affecting their work function. In particular, we found that $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ MXene can be used as an ultra-low work function electron emitter and its work function (1.37 eV) is lower than that of $Sc_2C(OH)_2$ MXene (1.6 eV), as reported by Khazaei et al. Conversely, the $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ MXene has a rather high WF of 7.47 eV, which is thus higher than that of the Pt metal.[33] Thanks to these properties, $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ MXenes can be used for holes injection in applications requiring Schottky-barrier-free contacts. Therefore, $(V_{2/3}Zr_{1/3})_2C(OH)_2$ and vacancy-ordered $(V_{2/3}\square_{1/3})_2CF_2$ MXenes are also promising candidates for electronic devices.

Overall, the results presented in this study establish a new family of MXenes with intrinsic magnetism, which makes them ideal candidates for both spintronic and electronic applications in the near future.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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