Supplementary Information

Sliding Ferroelectricity in Two-Dimensional MoA₂N₄ (A=Si or Ge) Bilayers: High Polarizations and Moire Potentials

Tingting Zhong,^a Yangyang Ren,^b Zhuhua Zhang,^c Jinhua Gao,^b Menghao Wu*^b

^aDepartment of Physics, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310018, China.

^bSchool of Physics, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei 430074, China..

^cState Key Laboratory of Mechanics and Control of Mechanical Structures, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210016, China

	m* (m ₀)	E_i (eV)	$\begin{array}{c} C_{2\mathrm{D}} \\ (\mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{m}^{-2}) \end{array}$	$\frac{U}{(10^3 \mathrm{cm}^2 \cdot \mathrm{V}^{-1} \cdot \mathrm{s}^{-1})}$
e	0.59	-2.30	1034	7.99
h	0.64	-10.60	1034	0.32

Table S1. The carrier mobility of 2D materials could be characterized based on the deformation potential theory (J Am Chem Soc 2014, **136**, 6269):

$$\mu_{2D} = \frac{2e\hbar^3 C}{3k_{\rm B}T |m^*|^2 E_1^2}$$

where the behavior of carrier mobility are mainly determined by three parameters: elastic modulus, effective mass of carrier and deformation potential, respectively denoted as C_{2D} , m^* and E_1 . The results for T=300K are listed in Table S1.



Figure S1. Dependence of energy on interlayer displacement d along -x direction for bilayer $MoSi_2N_4$ and $MoGe_2N_4$.