

## Bilayered MoS<sub>2</sub>/graphene structures with a Re-atom in a supercell: theoretical studies of stable geometries and electronic properties

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Last time quasi-two-dimensional transition metal dichalcogenides Mo(W)S<sub>2</sub>(Se<sub>2</sub>) are taking attention by their semiconducting properties in contrast to semimetallic graphene ones, that they have advantage of their using in semiconductor electronics [1]. At the same time multi-layer structures [2] including bilayers of Mo(W)S<sub>2</sub> and graphene (G) are of interest by possibilities of controlling of the electronic and electro-optic properties.

We propose new energetically stable MoS<sub>2</sub>/G90° form of bi-layers with 90° rotated graphene (G) regarding MoS<sub>2</sub> layer, and consider by DFT simulations Mo(Re)S<sub>2</sub>/G structures with rhenium atom as a doping one in MoS<sub>2</sub> supercell, or as an embedded atom between these two layers – MoS<sub>2</sub>/(Re)/G structures. Insertion of Re atoms into the MoS<sub>2</sub>-graphene structures determines their metallic properties, especially in MoS<sub>2</sub>/(Re)/G90° structure (Fig.) with high electronic density of states near Fermi level unlike semi-metallic graphene and Mo(Re)S<sub>2</sub>/G bilayer [3]. These structures may be important for the application as good metal nanoelements in electronics.

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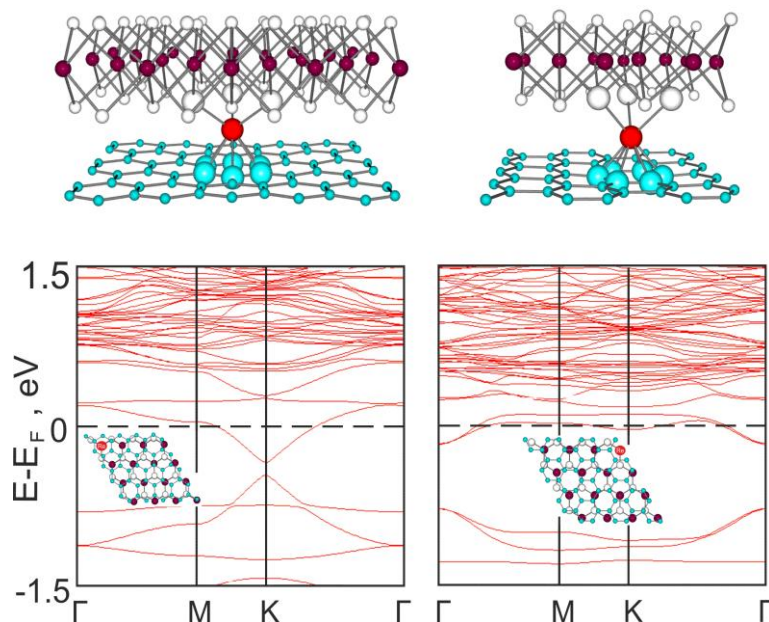


Fig. Structures with the rhenium atom between MoS<sub>2</sub> and G layers: a common view of MoS<sub>2</sub>/(Re)/G modification(a) and below the band energy structure with unit cell in inset ( $E_F = -3.52$  eV), the similar schemes of the MoS<sub>2</sub>/(Re)/G90° bilayer - (b), ( $E_F = -3.38$  eV).