

Abstract Submitted  
for the MAR17 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**Phase transition in MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayers through alloying<sup>1</sup>**

PRIYANKA MANCHANDA, Vanderbilt Univ, SHIZE YANG, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Y.Y. ZHANG, Vanderbilt Univ, YONGJI GONG, P.M. AJAYAN, Rice University, Houston, M. CHISHOLM, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, S.T. PANTELIDES, Vanderbilt Univ., WU ZHOU, University of Chinese aca. of sci., Beijing — Alloying of 2D monolayers can produce materials with different properties than either component. MoS<sub>2</sub> is known to have a stable hexagonal 1H structure, but the alternative tetragonal DT structure has been stabilized in multilayer form by Li intercalation. It is also known that the stable structure of monolayer ReS<sub>2</sub> is DT. In this work, we use electron microscopy and density functional theory calculations to demonstrate that an H-to-T phase transition can be achieved in MoS<sub>2</sub> by Re doping. Both the microscopy images and the calculations find that the phase transition occurs at a Re concentration of just below 50%. In contrast to the phase transition by lithium intercalation which is induced by the electron doping effect, the calculations find that electron doping alone, compensated by a uniform positive background, shift the critical concentration to 75%, which indicates that changes in chemical bonding facilitate the transition. At 50% alloying, the energy gap of the DT material is only 0.2 eV, compared with 1.8 eV in 1H MoS<sub>2</sub>.

<sup>1</sup>Support by the DoE grant DE-FG02-09ER46554

Priyanka Manchanda  
Vanderbilt Univ

Date submitted: 11 Nov 2016

Electronic form version 1.4