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Moiré superlattice systems such as transition metal dichalcogenide heterobilayers have garnered significant recent interest due to their promising utility as tunable solid-state simulators. Recent experiments on a WSe_2/WS_2 heterobilayer detected charge ordered states at commensurate fillings (electron counts).

Members of PARADIM's in-house research team have used Monte Carlo simulations to study intermediate phases occurring at fractional electron counts between the charge-ordered states in the strong coupling limit. The team found two distinct stripe solid states to be each preceded by distinct types of nematic states and describes a microscopic mechanism that stabilizes each of the nematic states.

The results provide a testable experimental electronic phase diagram of Moiré materials, including predictions of where both types of nematic order occur and elucidate the microscopic mechanism driving their formation.

M. Matty and E.-A. Kim, [Nature Communications 13, 7098 \(2022\)](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-26000-0).

Monte Carlo Data: [10.5281/zenodo.7120826](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7120826).

Software Codes: [10.5281/zenodo.7120887](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7120887).

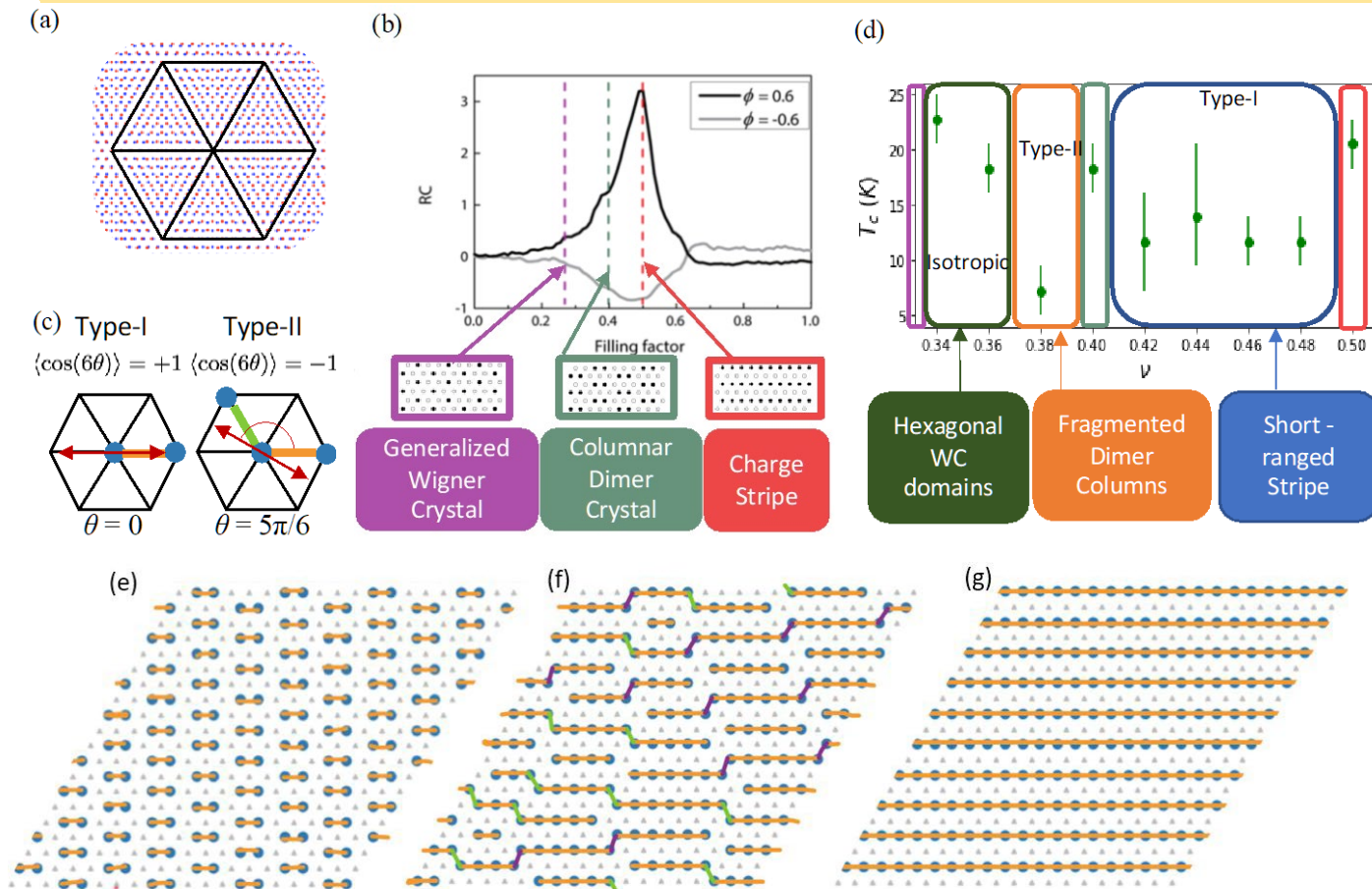


Figure: a-d) TMD Moiré system, crystalline (b), two types of nematic (c) and the intermediate phases (d). e-g) Electronic liquid crystalline phase (f) in between two electronic crystal phases (e and g).