

## Highlights

Activity F - [Electronic and thermal transport from the nanoscale to the macroscale](#) - 2021

### Strain-induced topological phase transition at (111) SrTiO<sub>3</sub>-based heterostructure

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The quasi-two-dimensional electronic gas at the (111) SrTiO<sub>3</sub>-based heterostructure interfaces is described by a multiband tight-binding model providing electronic bands in agreement at low energies with photoemission experiments. We analyze both the roles of the spin-orbit coupling and of the trigonal crystal-field effects. We point out the presence of a regime with sizable strain where the band structure exhibits a Dirac cone whose features are consistent with ab initio approaches. The combined effect of spin-orbit coupling and trigonal strain gives rise to nontrivial spin and orbital angular momenta patterns in the Brillouin zone and to quantum spin Hall effect by opening a gap at the Dirac cone. The system can switch from a conducting to a topological insulating state via modification of trigonal strain within a parameter range which is estimated to be experimentally achievable.

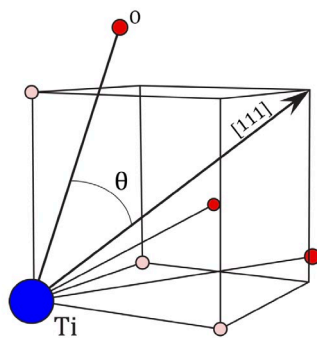


Fig. 1: Cubic structure under a trigonal distortion. The blue sphere is the Ti atom, while the red ones are the O atoms. The pink spheres are the positions of the O atoms in the undistorted structure. The black arrow is the (111) direction.  $\theta$  represents the distortion angle. When  $\theta = \arccos(1/\sqrt{3})$  the structure is unstrained; smaller (larger) values of  $\theta$  lead to dilatation (contraction) along (111) direction.

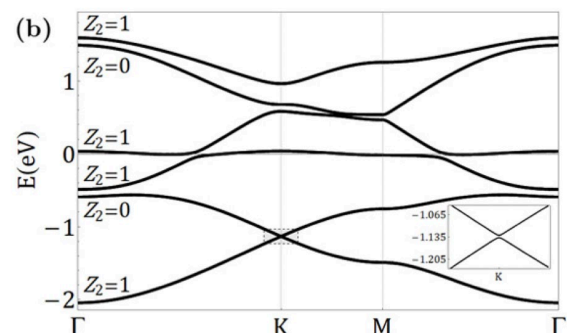


Fig. 2: Electronic band structure of strained (111) LaAlO<sub>3</sub>/SrTiO<sub>3</sub>, exhibiting a Dirac cone at the K point of the Brillouin zone. The inset shows the detail of the Dirac cone. The  $Z_2$  invariant for each band is highlighted: a topological phase is present when the chemical potential is within the band gap at K.