

Metal-insulator transitions in double quantum wells of SrVO₃

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We report on the in-plane conductivity control of SrVO₃ double quantum wells by a magnetic field or an electric field. First, we describe metal-insulator transitions in SrVO₃ single quantum wells confined with a band-insulator of SrTiO₃. Thick films of SVO are a Pauli paramagnetic metal with a quite low residual resistivity. Confinement turns SrVO₃ from correlated metal to Mott insulator and electron doping as Sr_{1-x}La_xVO₃ recovers metallicity at around $x=0.17$ [1, 2]. We attempted to control this phase transition by external fields with employing double quantum wells. By employing a magnetic insulator barrier EuTiO₃ between SrVO₃ quantum wells, hybridization of wave functions could be controlled by a magnetic field. Application of magnetic field lowers effective barrier height due to exchange splitting of Ti 3d conduction bands induced by the ferromagnetic alignment of Eu²⁺ ions. Back gating could control the relative position of quantized levels in two quantum wells separated by SrTiO₃, leading to switching of hybridizations. In addition to conventional accumulation/depletion actions in field effect transistors, stepwise drops of conductivity with hysteresis are observed in both positive and negative bias voltages. This switching is ascribed to on-off of resonant tunnelling between two quantum wells. These examples are metal-insulator transitions controlled not by filling but by effective bandwidth through the resonant tunnelling.

References:

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