

## Supporting Information

### **Bipolar resistive switching with negative differential resistance effect in Cu/BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/Ag device**

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## S1. $I$ - $V$ curves fitting for calculation of nonlinearity factor and Schottky barrier height in the Cu/BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/Ag device

Since the  $I$ - $V$  curves both for LRS and HRS show nonlinear characteristics, the nonlinearity factor can be calculated by fitting the  $I$ - $V$  curves.<sup>1-3</sup> The data of Fig. 2(a) is used to fit the  $I$ - $V$  nonlinear characteristics. Fig. S1(a) shows the experimental and fitted  $I$ - $V$  curve of LRS in semi-log scale with the applied voltage varied from 0.1 V to 4.0 V. Almost linear fitting can be obtained and the slope of the fitted straight line (blue) is about 1.1. The inset shows the symmetrical  $I$ - $V$  curves and the arrows indicate the voltage sweeping directions. Similar fitted results can be also obtained with negatively biased voltages (-4.0 V ~ -0.1 V). Therefore, Ohmic conduction mechanism is mainly responsible for LRS. Fig. S1(b) shows the experimental and fitted  $I$ - $V$  curve of HRS with the applied voltage varied from 0.3 V to 3.0 V. It is found that the  $I$ - $V$  curve can be well fitted by the Schottky equation<sup>4-6</sup>

$$I = SA^* T^2 \exp \left[ \frac{\Phi - (e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0 d\epsilon_r)^{1/2} V^{1/2}}{kT} \right],$$

(1)

where  $S$  is the diode area,  $A^*$  is the Richardson constant,  $T$  is the temperature (which is set at 300 K),  $\Phi$  is the barrier potential arising from the different work functions between the metal electrodes and oxide insulator,  $e$  is the electronic charge,  $\epsilon_0$  is the permittivity of free space,  $d$  is the film thickness,  $\epsilon_r$  is the optical dielectric constant,  $V$  is the applied voltage, and  $k$  is the Boltzmann constant. It is noted that the fitting calculation needs to be

performed under the assumption of  $A^* = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Am}^{-2}\text{K}^{-2}$  and  $T = 300 \text{ K}$ . Therefore, the Schottky barrier conduction mechanism is mainly responsible for HRS. In addition, the Schottky barrier height arising from the Cu-BaTiO<sub>3</sub> interface is calculated to be 0.582 eV. Similar fitting procedure can be applied to other  $I$ - $V$  curves.

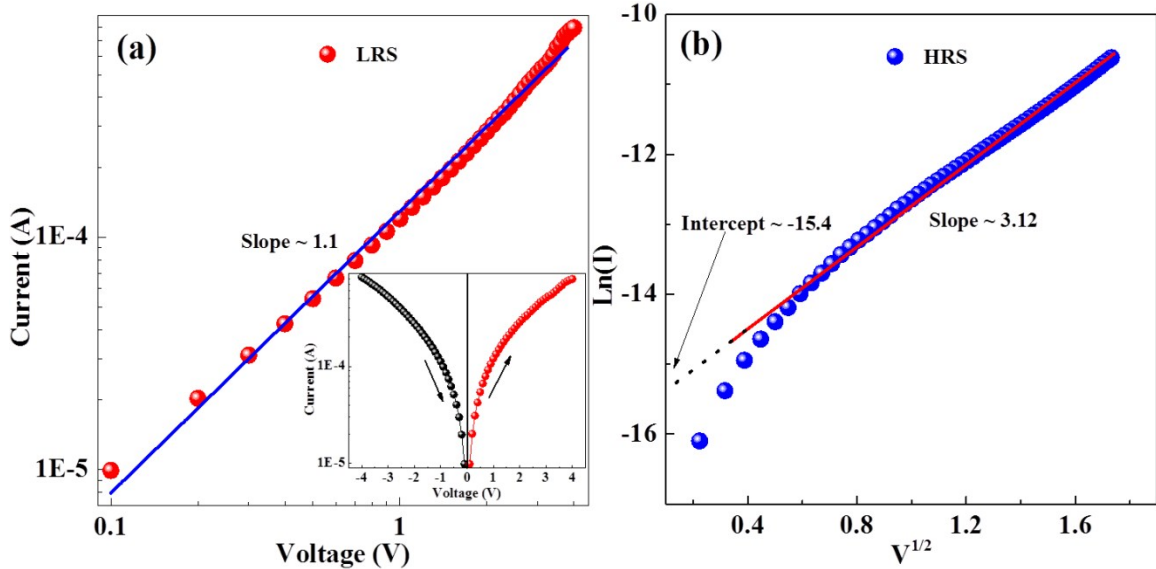


Fig. S1. The experimental (dotted) and fitted (lined)  $I$ - $V$  curves for LRS (a) and HRS (b). The inset of (a) shows the symmetrical  $I$ - $V$  curves for LRS and the arrows therein indicate the sweeping directions of the applied voltage.

## References

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