

Supporting Information

Bipolar resistive switching property of $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_{4-x}$ thin film depending on N-deficiency

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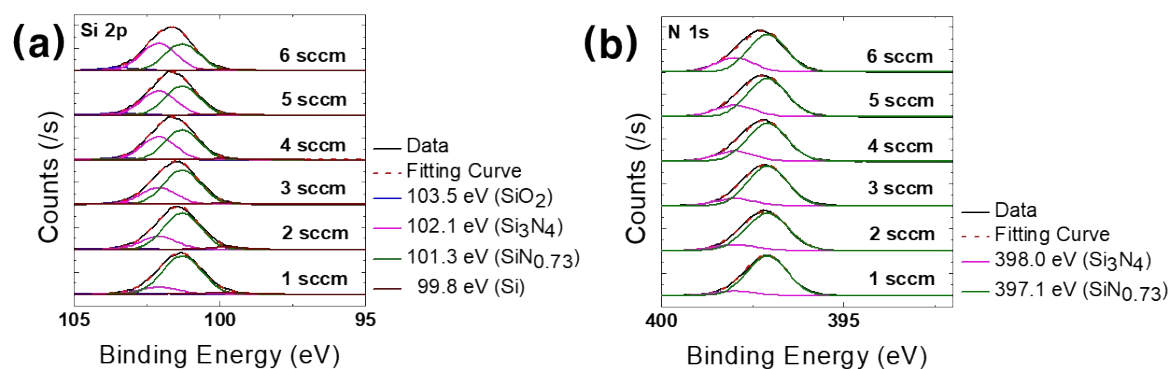


Fig. S1. Typical peak convolution of (a) Si and (b) N for 1~5 sccm NH_3 flow rate devices.

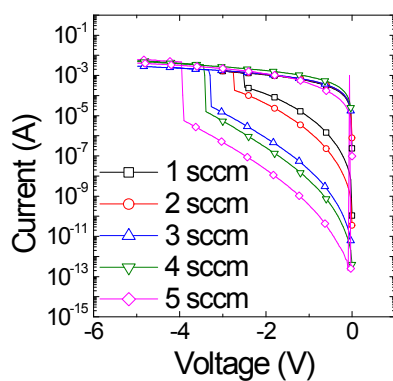


Fig. S2. Negative forming and LRS current curve for 1~5 sccm NH_3 flow rate devices.

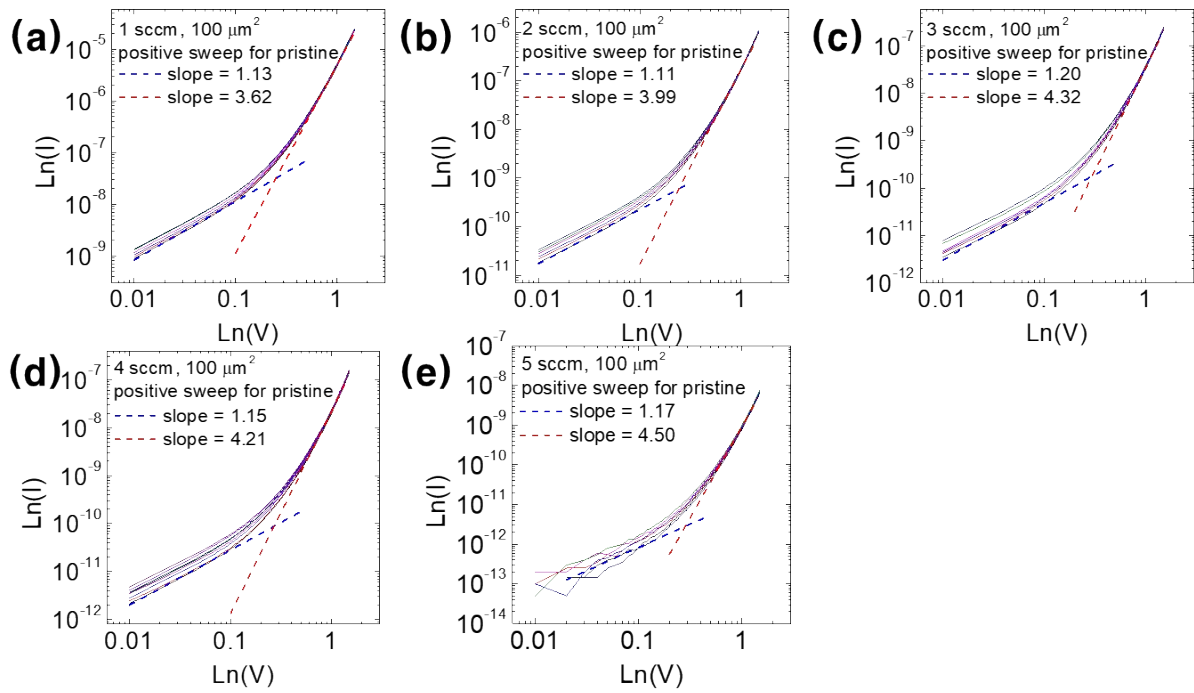


Fig. S3. $\text{Ln}(I)$ vs. $\text{Ln}(V)$ are drawn for pristine (a) 1 sccm, (b) 2 sccm, (c) 3 sccm, (d) 4 sccm and (e) 5 sccm, respectively.

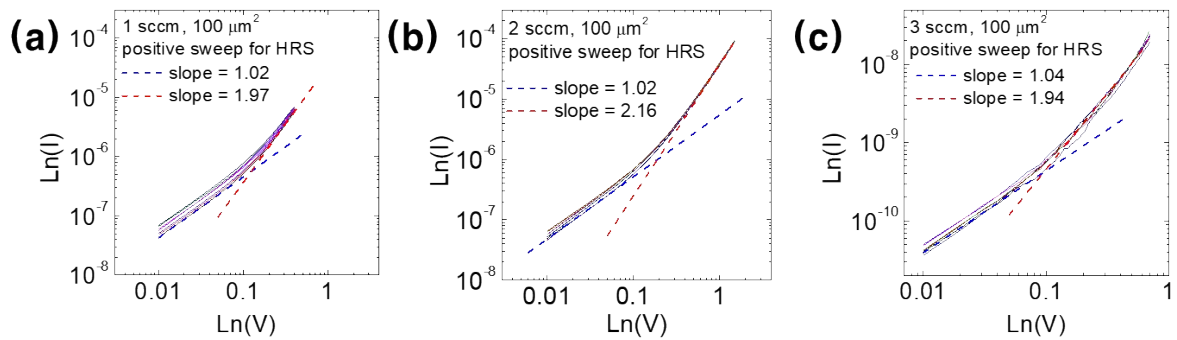


Fig. S4. $\text{Ln}(I)$ vs. $\text{Ln}(V)$ are drawn for HRS (a) 1 sccm, (b) 2 sccm, (c) 3 sccm, respectively.

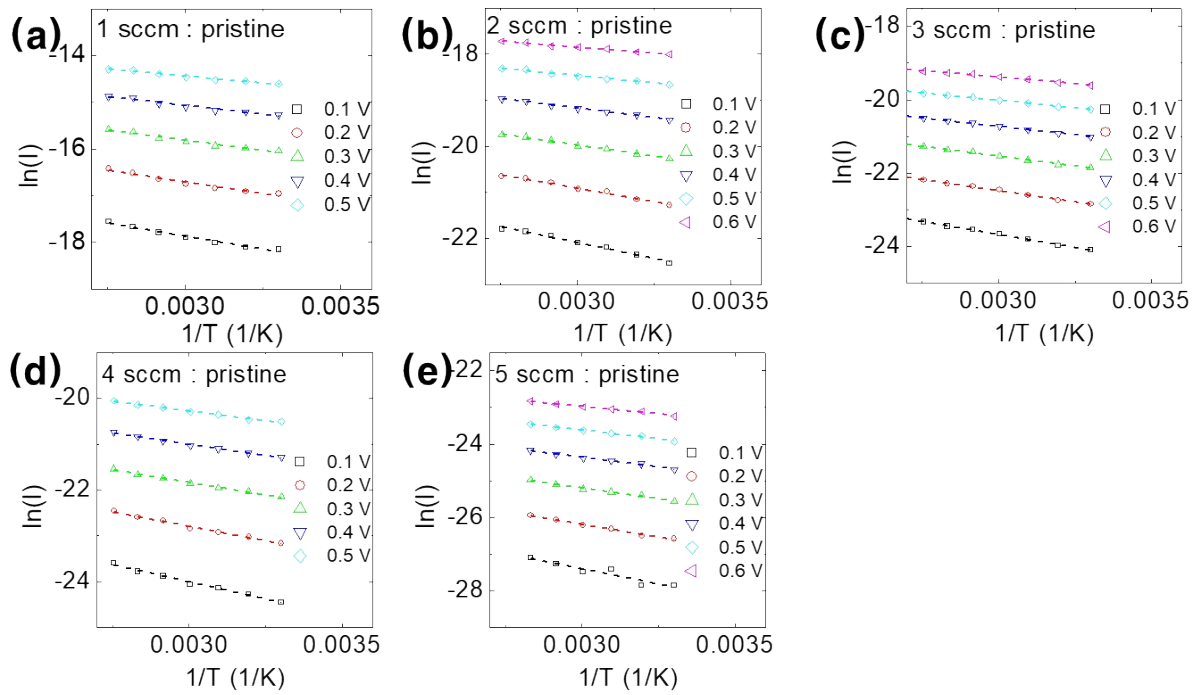


Fig. S5. $\ln(I)$ vs. $1/T$ are drawn for pristine (a) 1 sccm, (b) 2 sccm, (c) 3 sccm, (d) 4 sccm and (e) 5 sccm, respectively.

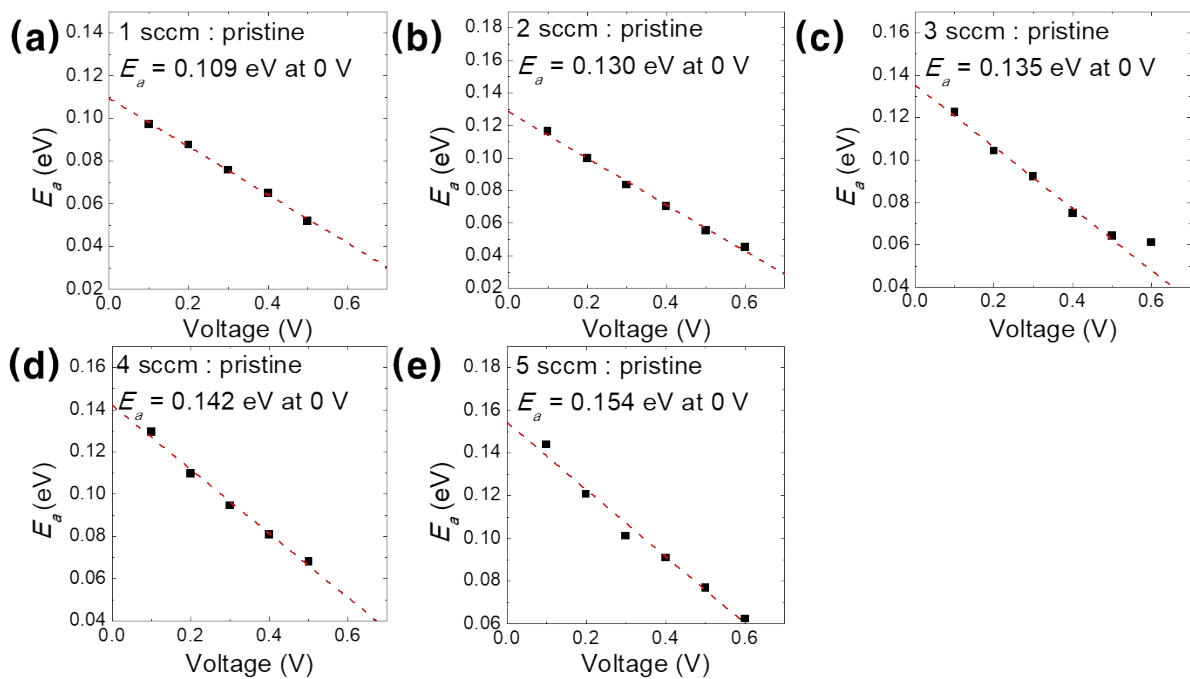


Fig. S6. E_a vs. Voltage are drawn for pristine (a) 1 sccm, (b) 2 sccm, (c) 3 sccm, (d) 4 sccm and (e) 5 sccm, respectively.

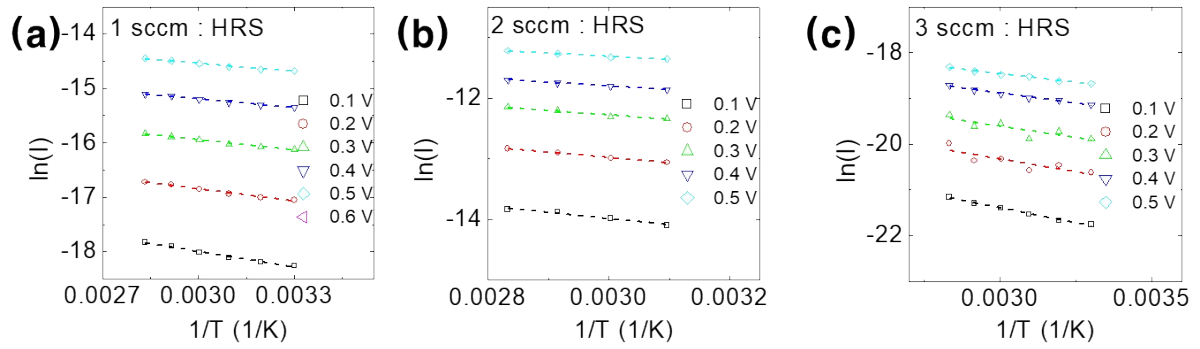


Fig. S7. $\ln(I)$ vs. $1/T$ are drawn for HRS (a) 1 sccm, (b) 2 sccm and (c) 3 sccm, respectively.

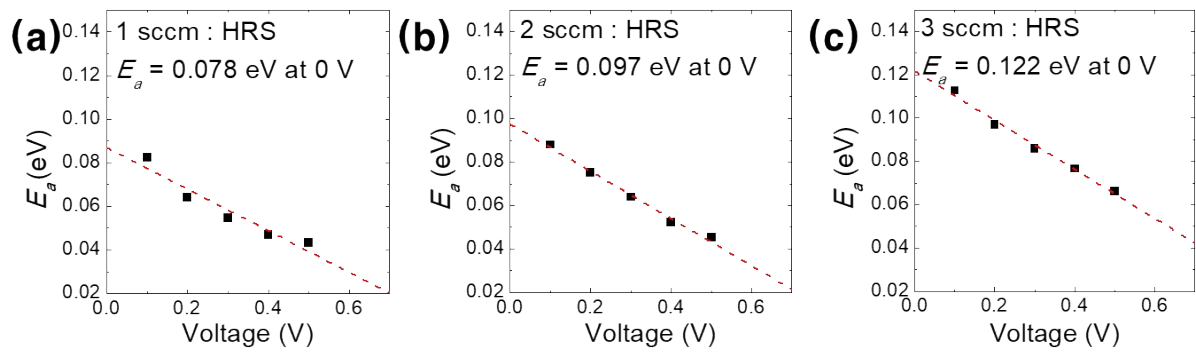


Fig. S8. E_a vs. Voltage are drawn for HRS (a) 1 sccm, (b) 2 sccm and (c) 3 sccm, respectively.