

## Supporting Information

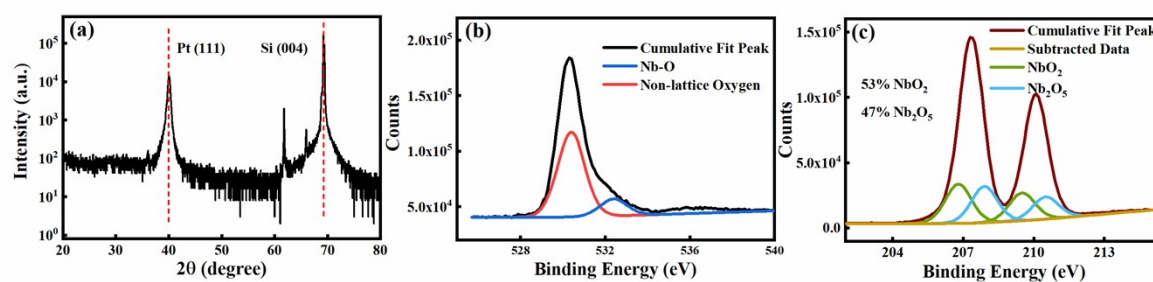
### A bidirectional thermal sensory leaky integrate-and-fire (LIF) neuron model based on bipolar NbO<sub>x</sub> volatile threshold devices with ultra-low operating current

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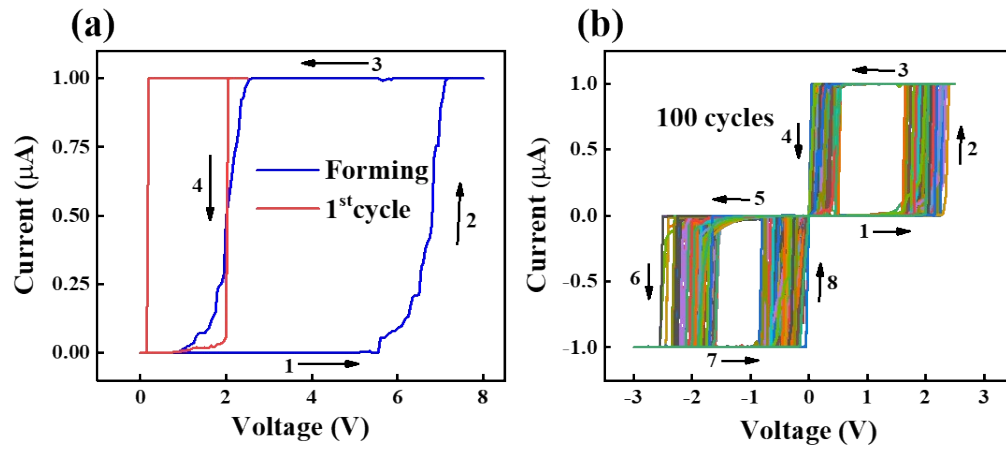
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**Fig. S1** (a) The X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of the prepared amorphous NbO<sub>x</sub>/Pt/Ti/SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si structure. (b)  
XPS peaks of O 1s. (c) XPS peaks of Nb 3d.



**Fig. S2** (a) Electroforming and threshold I-V characteristics of the TiN/NbO<sub>x</sub>/Pt device. (b) 100 cycles of I-V at 1  $\mu\text{A}$  compliance current.

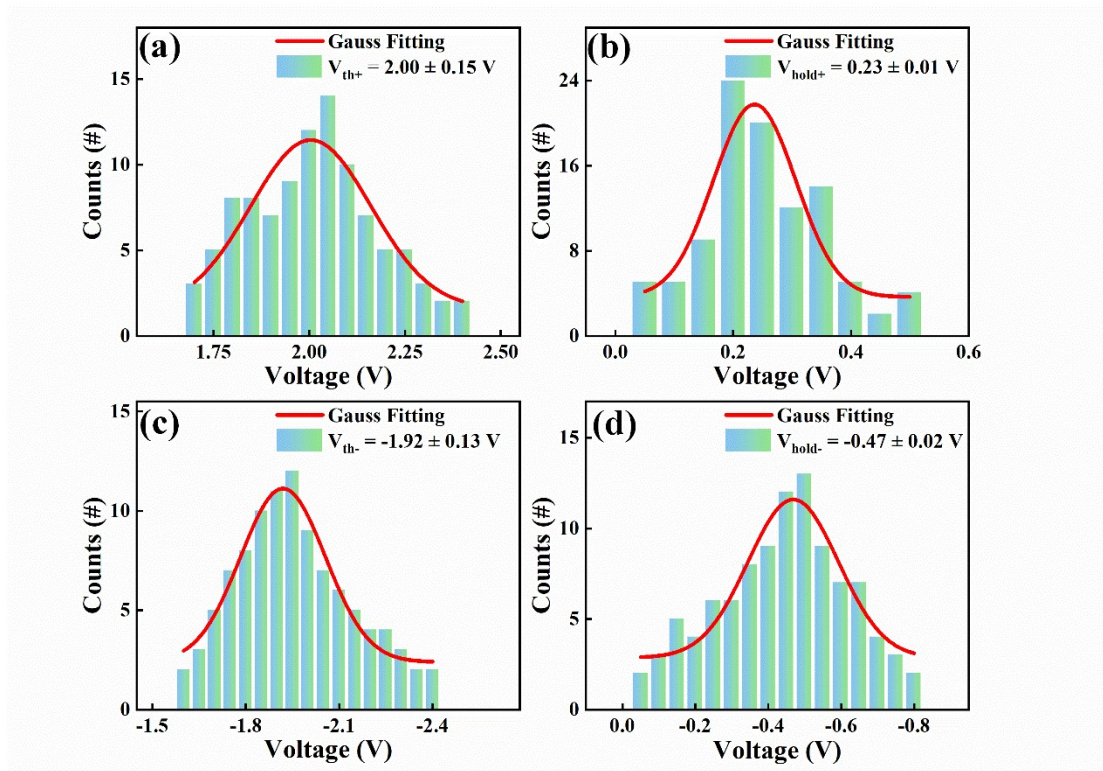
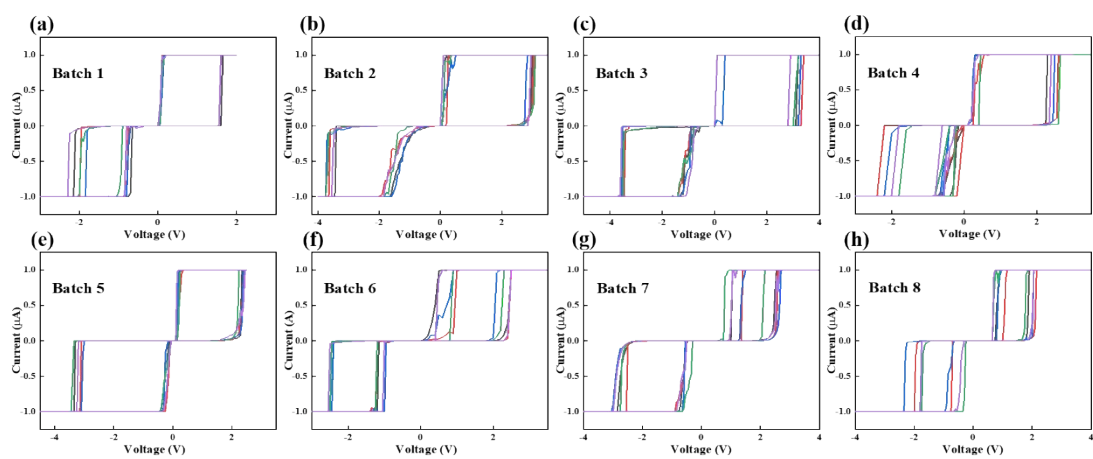


Fig. S3 Statistical chart and Gauss fitting results of (a)  $V_{th+}$ , (b)  $V_{hold+}$ , (c)  $V_{th-}$ , and (d)  $V_{hold-}$ .

**Table S1.** Comparison of off-state current,  $I_{cc}$  and  $I_{ON}/I_{OFF}$  ratio with other Mott devices.

<b>Material system</b>	<b>Off-state current (A, @1/2 <math>V_{th}</math>)</b>	<b><math>I_{CC}</math>(A)</b>	<b><math>I_{on}/I_{off}</math> ratio (<math>I_{CC}/I_{1/2V_{th}}</math>)</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Pt/Ti/NbO <sub>x</sub> /Pt	$\sim 10^{-5}$	$10^{-4} \sim 10^{-3}$	10 ~ 100	[1]
TiN/NbO <sub>x</sub> /Si	$\sim 10^{-7}$	$10^{-4}$	$\sim 1000$	[2]
Pd/NbO <sub>x</sub> /Pd	$\sim 10^{-5}$	$\sim 8 \times 10^{-4}$	$\sim 80$	[3]
W/NbO <sub>x</sub> /W	$\sim 2 \times 10^{-6}$	$10^{-2}$	$\sim 5000$	[4]
Ti/Au/VO <sub>2</sub> /Ti/Au	$\sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$	$\sim 2 \times 10^{-2}$	$\sim 100$	[5]
Au/VO <sub>2</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	$\sim 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$\sim 7$	[6]
Pt/VO <sub>2</sub> /Pt	$\sim 8 \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 4 \times 10^{-3}$	$\sim 50$	[7]
Pt/V <sub>3</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /Pt	$\sim 7 \times 10^{-3}$	$\sim 7 \times 10^{-2}$	$\sim 10$	[8]
<b>TiN/NbO<sub>x</sub>/Pt</b>	<b><math>\sim 10^{-10}</math></b>	<b><math>10^{-6}</math></b>	<b><math>\sim 10^4</math></b>	<b>This work</b>



**Fig. S4** (a-h) I-V curves for 8 different batches.

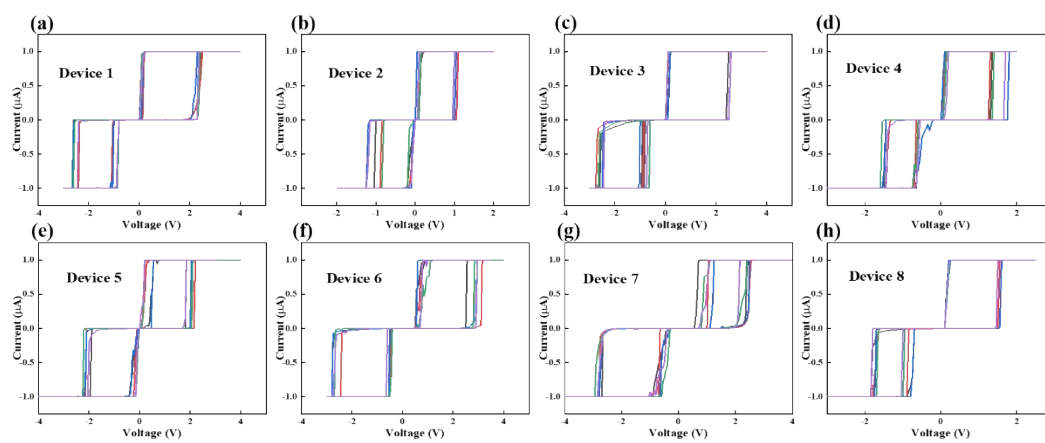


Fig. S5 (a-h) I-V curves for 8 different devices.

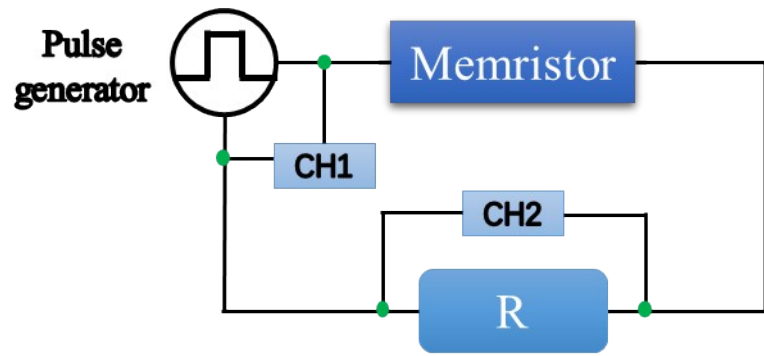


Fig. S6 The test circuit for AC mode.

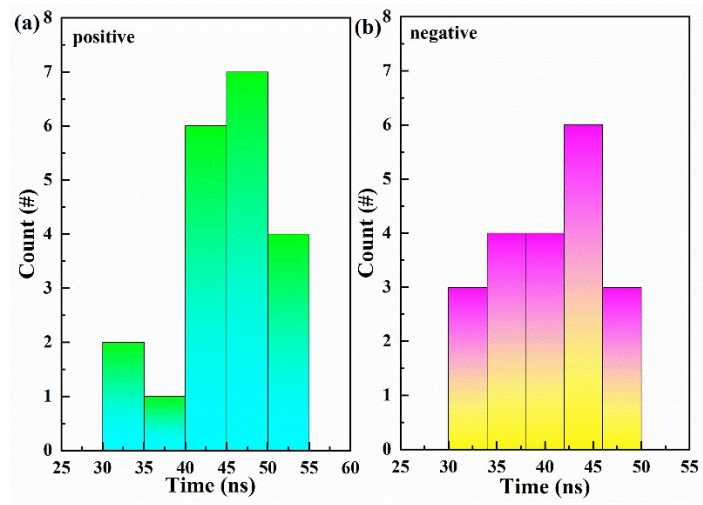
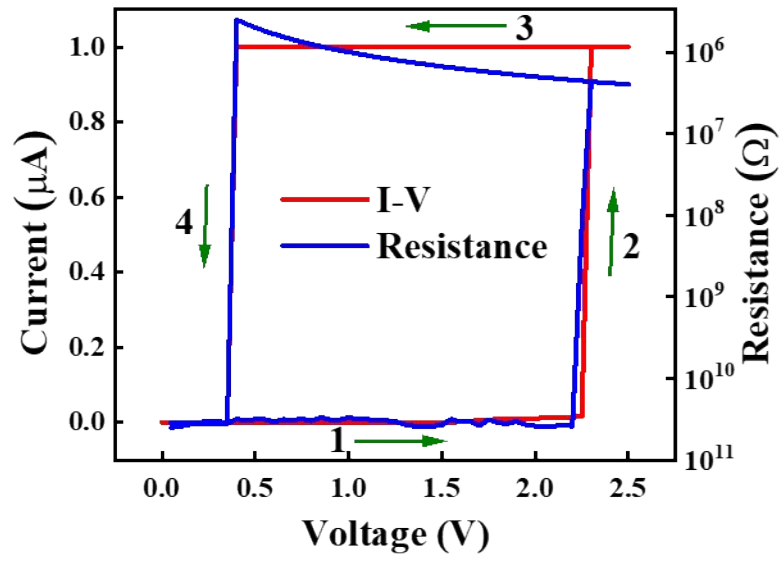


Fig. S7 Statistical distribution of 20 turn-on time at (a) positive voltage, (b) negative voltage.

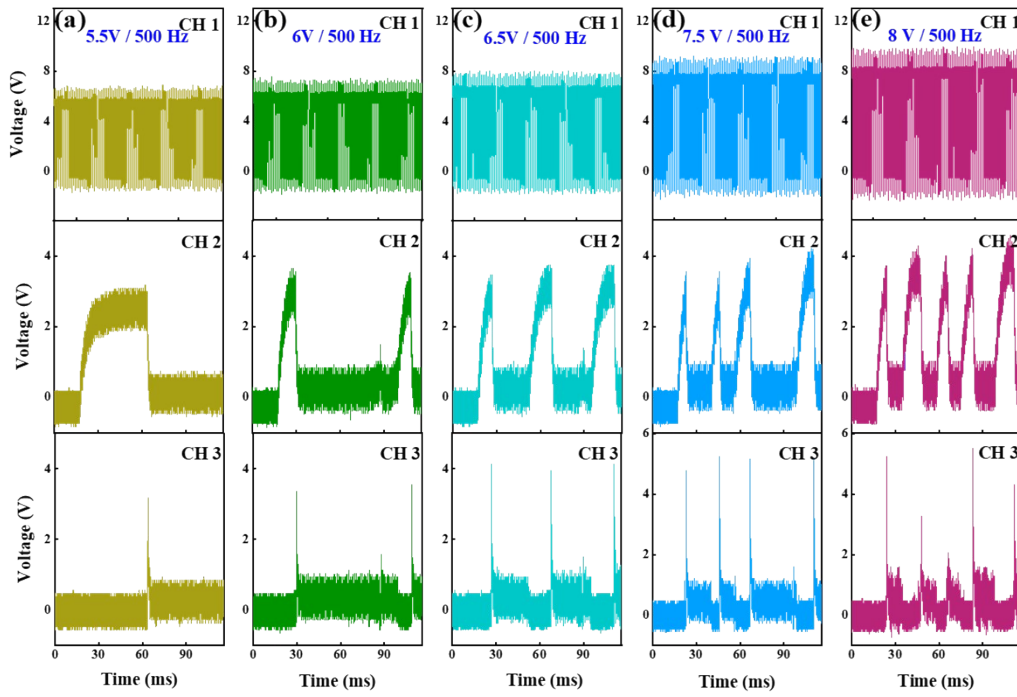


**Table S2.** Comparison of switching speeds with other threshold memristors (TSM).

<b>Material system</b>	<b>Turn-on time</b>	<b>Bidirectional or not</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Pt/HfO <sub>2</sub> : Ag NDs/Pt	~ 75 ns	×	[9]
Ag/TaO <sub>x</sub> /TaO <sub>y</sub> /TaO <sub>x</sub> /Ag	~ 75 ns	×	[10]
Pd/Ag/HfO <sub>x</sub> /Ag/Pd	< 75 ns	×	[11]
Pt/Ti/NbO <sub>x</sub> /Pt/Ti	~ 50 ns	×	[12]
Ag/ Li <sub>4</sub> Ti <sub>5</sub> O <sub>12</sub> /Ag	~ 150 ns	×	[13]
Pt/Ag/SiO <sub>2</sub> :Ag/Pt	~ 130 ns	×	[14]
Pt/HfO <sub>2</sub> /TiN	~ 80 μs	×	[15]
Ag/WSe <sub>2</sub> /Ag	~ 700 ns	×	[16]
<b>TiN/NbO<sub>x</sub>/Pt</b>	<b>Positive: ~44 ns Negative: ~40 ns</b>	<b>⚙</b>	<b>This work</b>



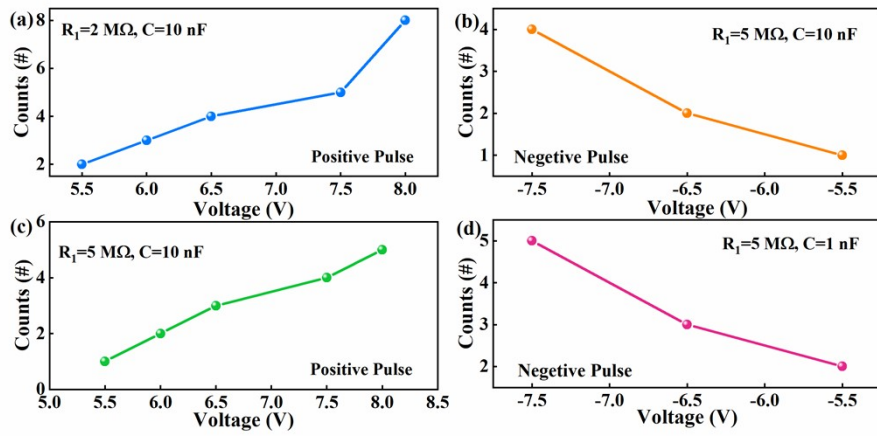
**Fig. S8** The I-V characteristics of the device and the corresponding switching of the resistance.



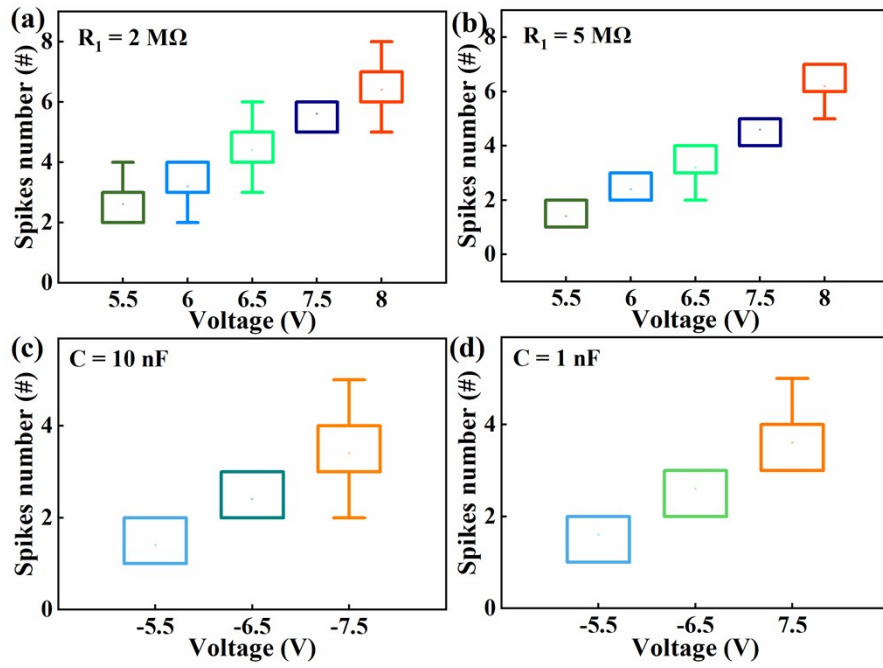
**Fig. S9** When  $R = 5 \text{ M}\Omega$ , the response of CH1, CH2, CH3. (a) 5.5 V, (b) 6 V, (c) 6.5 V, (d) 7.5 V, (e) 8 V.

**Table S3.** Comparison with other neuron models.

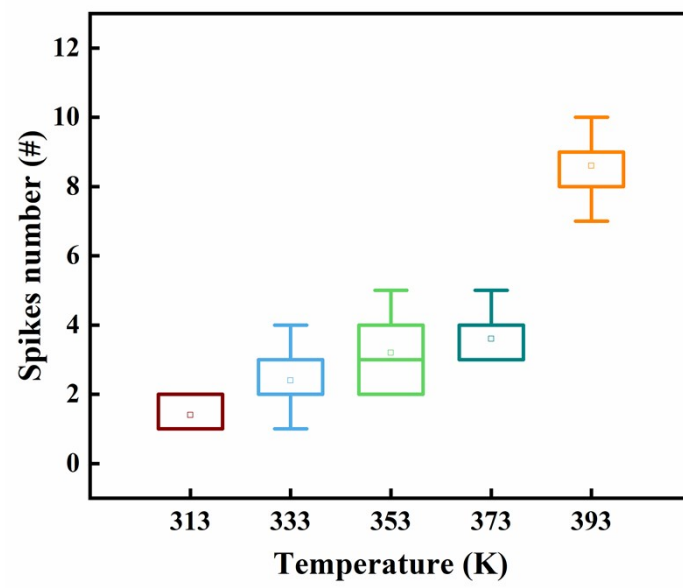
<b>Material System</b>	<b>Neuron Model</b>	<b>Bidirectional or not</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Ti/Pt/VO <sub>2</sub> /Ti/Pt	HH	×	[17]
Pt/NbO <sub>x</sub> /Pt	LIF	×	[18]
Pt/Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /Pt	HH	×	[19]
InP/ZnS QDs	LIF	×	[20]
Pt/SiO <sub>x</sub> N <sub>y</sub> :Ag/Pt	LIF	×	[21]
Pt/TiO <sub>x</sub> /Ti	LIF	×	[22]
W/WO <sub>3</sub> /PEDOT:PSS/Pt	Quasi-HH	×	[23]
Pt/Ti/NbO <sub>x</sub> /Pt/Ti	LIF	×	[12]
<b>TiN/NbO<sub>x</sub>/Pt</b>	<b>LIF</b>	<b>⚙</b>	<b>This work</b>



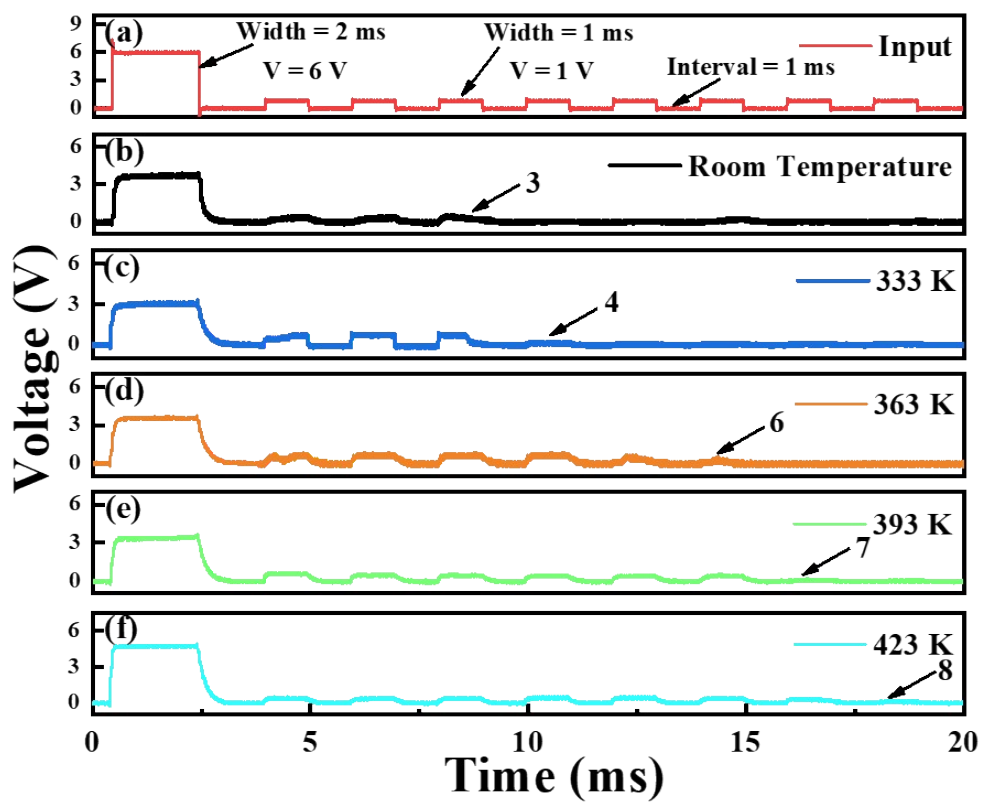
**Fig. S10** The number of output spikes at different voltages. (a)  $R_1 = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ , (b)  $R_1 = 5 \text{ M}\Omega$ , (c)  $C = 10 \text{ nF}$ , (d)  $C = 1 \text{ nF}$ .



**Fig. S11** Statistical box plots of the number of output spikes at different voltages. (a)  $R_1 = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ , (b)  $R_1 = 5 \text{ M}\Omega$ , (c)  $C = 10 \text{ nF}$ , (d)  $C = 1 \text{ nF}$ .

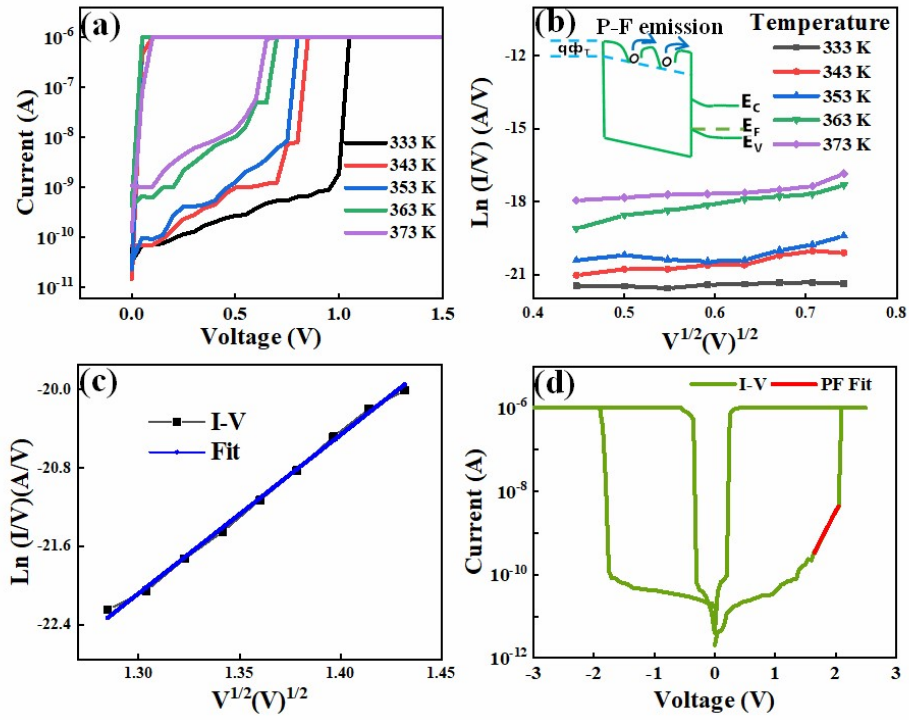


**Fig. S12** Boxplot statistics of the spike response of artificial neurons at different temperatures.

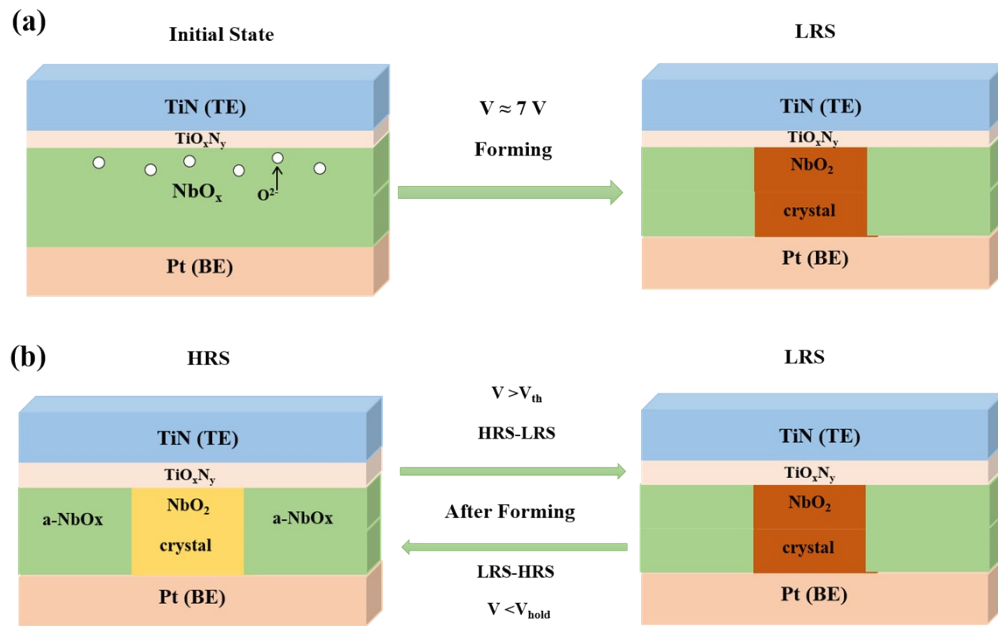


**Fig. S13** Turn-off response of the device at different temperatures. (a) Input. (b-f) Room temperature ( $\sim 293$  K), 333 K, 363 K, 393 K and 423 K.





**Fig. S14** (a) Logarithmic form of device I-V curve at ambient temperature of 333 K, 343 K, 353 K, 363 K and 373 K. (b)  $\ln(I/V)$  vs  $V^{1/2}$  plot [Poole-Frenkel (P-F) emission] at different working temperature. (c-d) Fitting curves of P-F emission in the high resistance state of the device.



**Fig. S15** The schematic of the switching mechanisms. (a) The forming process of the device. (b) The high and low resistance transition of the device after forming.

## References

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