

Electronic Supplementary Information for

Multiprotocol-induced plasticity in artificial synapses

Vladimir Kornijcuk,^{a,b} Omid Kavehei,^c Hyungkwang Lim,^{a,d} Jun Yeong Seok,^{a,d} Seong Keun Kim,^a
Inho Kim,^a Wook-Seong Lee,^a Byung Joon Choi,^b and Doo Seok Jeong^{*a}

^a Electronic Materials Research Centre, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, 136-791 Seoul, Republic of Korea.

^b Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University of Science and Technology, 139-743 Seoul, Republic of Korea.

^c Centre for Neural Engineering, University of Melbourne, 3053 Melbourne, Australia.

^d Department of Materials Science and Engineering and Inter-university Semiconductor Research Centre, Seoul National University, 151-744 Seoul, Republic of Korea

*dsjeong@kist.re.kr

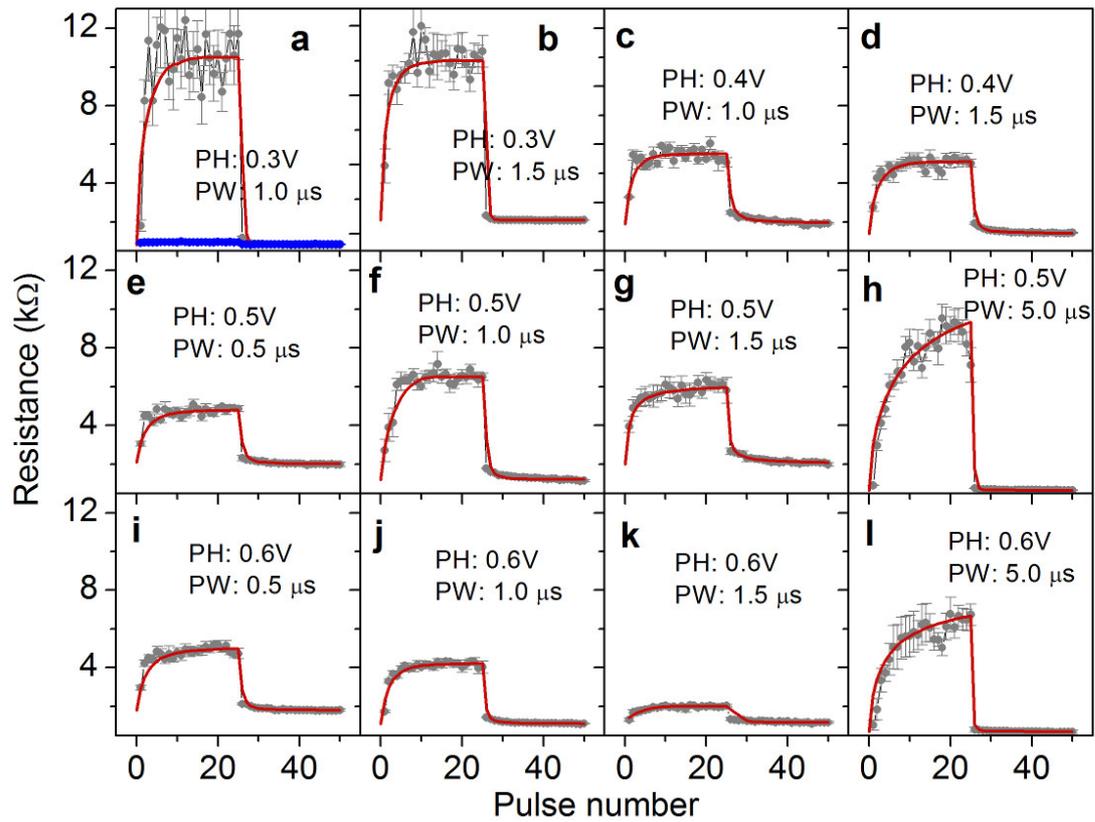


Figure S11. Responses of the BRS to voltage pulse trains of different pulse heights (0.3 – 0.6 V) and widths (0.5 – 5 μs). The blue points in (a) denote the response to voltage pulses of a height of 0.2 V, i.e. nominal threshold, and width 1 μs. The red lines are data fitting curves obtained using Eqs (1) – (3) in the manuscript. Despite the variability of the parameters, all data sets can be fitted using the equations.

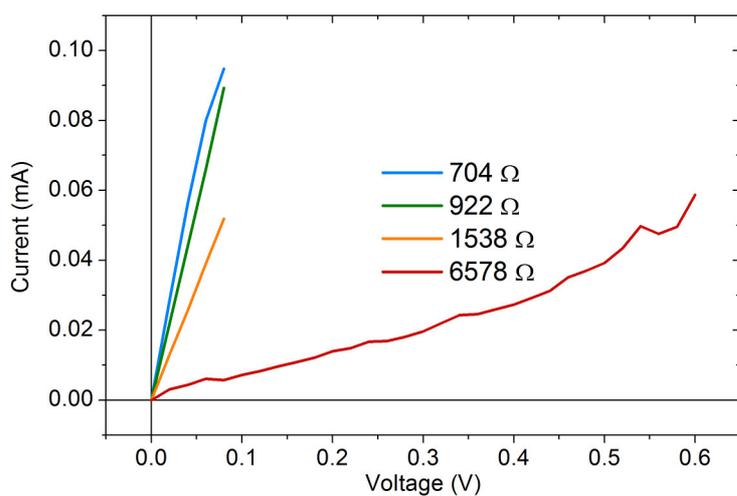


Figure SI2. Linear I - V behaviours of the BRS at four different resistance states. The highest resistance (6578 Ω) represents a quite linear behaviour. Note that this I - V curve was measured by applying a negative voltage sweep; however, it is plotted on the same quadrant as the others for comparison.

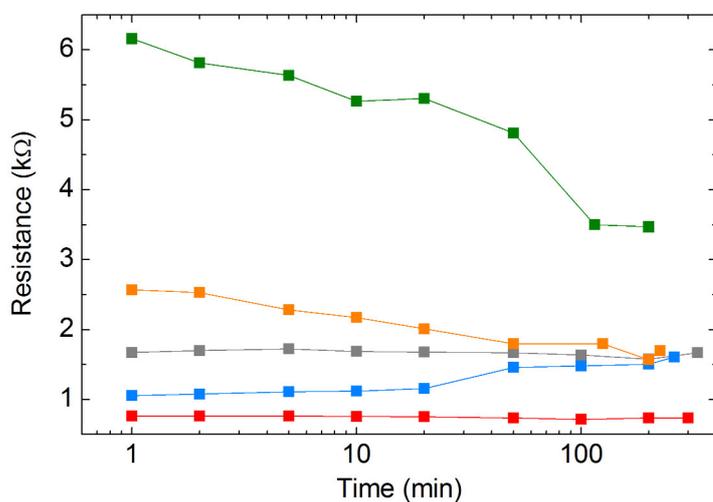


Figure SI3. Retention of several resistance states of the BRS.