Supporting Information for

Improving the control of the electroforming process in oxide-based memristive devices by X-ray nanopatterning

Lorenzo Mino^a*, Valentina Bonino^b, Andrea Alessio^c, Federico Picollo^c, Andrei Kuncser^d, Ionel Mercioniu^d, Aurel-Mihai Vlaicu^d, Petre Badica^d, Rosaria Brescia^e, Matteo Fretto^f, Kalle Goss^g, Regina Dittmann^g, and Marco Truccato^c

^a Department of Chemistry, Interdepartmental Centre NIS, University of Torino, via P. Giuria 7, Torino, Italy, 10125, Italy

^b European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF), 71 Avenue des Martyrs, BP 220, 38043 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

^c Department of Physics, University of Torino, Interdepartmental Centre NIS, via P. Giuria 1, Torino, Italy, 10125, Italy

^d National Institute of Materials Physics, Street Atomistilor 405A, Magurele, Ilfov, 077125, Romania ^e Electron Microscopy Facility, Italian Institute of Technology (IIT), Via Morego 30, Genova, 16163, Italy

^f Istituto Nazionale di Ricerca Metrologica (INRiM), Strada delle Cacce 91, 10135 Torino, Italy.

^g Peter Gruenberg Institute, Forschungszentrum Juelich GmbH and JARA-FIT, Juelich, 52425, Germany.

*Corresponding author e-mail: lorenzo.mino@unito.it

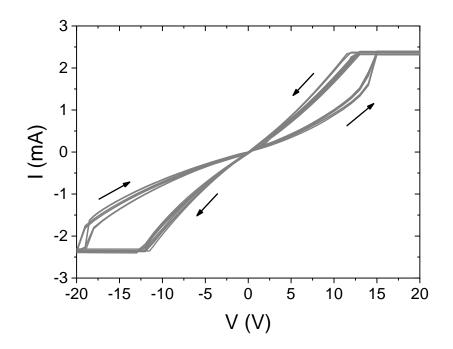


Figure S1. I-V curves for multiple ON-OFF cycles showing the reproducibility of the high resistance state and of the low resistance state.

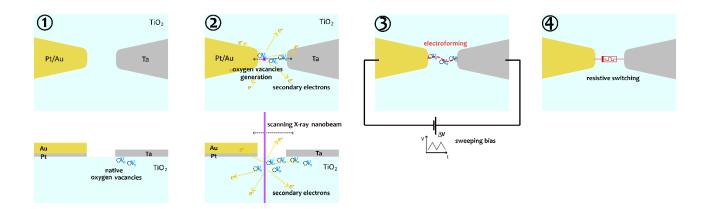


Figure S2. Schematic diagram of the different steps of the X-ray nanopatterning process: (1) initial sample state, characterized by the presence of some oxygen vacancies induced by thermal annealing; (2) generation of additional oxygen vacancies by X-ray nanobeam irradiation; (3) application of a suitable bias to achieve electroforming in the line between the electrodes previously irradiated by the X-ray nanobeam; (4) final sample state, which can be switched from a high resistance to a low resistance state and *viceversa*.