

## Electric-Field-Driven Phase Transition in Vanadium Dioxide

A. Zimmers<sup>a</sup>, B. Wu<sup>a,b</sup>, H. Aubin<sup>a</sup>, R. Gosh<sup>c</sup>, Y. Liu<sup>c</sup>, and R. Lopez<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Laboratoire de Physique et d'Etude des Matériaux (LPEM), UMR 8213, ESPCI-ParisTech-CNRS-UPMC, 10 rue Vauquelin, 75231 Paris, FRANCE

<sup>b</sup>National Laboratory for Superconductivity, Beijing National Laboratory for Condensed Matter Physics and Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, People's Republic of China

<sup>c</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA

We report on local probe measurements of current-voltage and electrostatic force-voltage characteristics of electric field induced insulator to metal transition in  $VO_2$  thin film. In conducting AFM mode, switching from the insulating to metallic state occurs for electric field threshold  $\mathcal{E} \sim 6.5 \cdot 10^7 \text{Vm}^{-1}$  at 300 K. Upon lifting the tip above the sample surface, we find that the transition can also be observed through a change in electrostatic force and in tunneling current. In this non-contact regime, the transition is characterized by random telegraphic noise. These results show that electric field alone is sufficient to induce the transition, however, the electronic current provides a positive feedback effect that amplifies the phenomena.

Contact emails: Alexandre.Zimmers@espci.fr; Herve.Aubin@espci.fr