Supporting information for:

# Improved conductivity of $\mathrm{NdFeO}_{3}$ through partial substitution of Nd 

 by Ca: a theoretical studyYou Wang, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Yun Wang, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Wei Ren, ${ }^{\text {c Porun Liu, }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ Huijun Zhao, ${ }^{\text {b } b}$ Jun Chen, ${ }^{a}$ Jinxia Deng ${ }^{d}$ and Xianran Xing *a<br>a.Department of Physical Chemistry, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, China,<br>b.Centre for clean Environment and Energy and Griffith School of Environment, Griffith University, Gold Coast Campus, QLD

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Fig. S1 The G-type antiferromagnetic structure of $\mathrm{NdFeO}_{3}$.


Fig. S2 Three types of $\mathrm{Nd} / \mathrm{Ca}$ arrangements and their total density of states of $\mathrm{Nd}_{0.5} \mathrm{Ca}_{0.5} \mathrm{FeO}_{3}$. For clarity, we only show the arrangements of Nd and Ca from the supercell structures.


Fig. S3 The axial Fe-O bond length ( $\AA$ ) for $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{3}$ (red) and $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-}$ ${ }_{x} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{2.75}$ (green) ( $\mathrm{x}=0.00,0.25,0.50,0.75,1.00$ ). See Fig. S 7 for the numbering of Fe and O ions.



Fig. S4 The equatorial $\mathrm{Fe}-\mathrm{O}$ bond length $(\AA)$ for $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{3}$ (red) and $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-}$ ${ }_{x} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{2.75}$ (green) ( $\mathrm{x}=0.00,0.25,0.50,0.75,1.00$ ).


Fig. S5 The axial O-Fe-O bond angle ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) for $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{3}$ (red) and $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-}$ ${ }_{x} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{2.75}$ (green) ( $\mathrm{x}=0.00,0.25,0.50,0.75,1.00$ ).


Fig. S6 The equatorial O-Fe-O bond angle $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$ for $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{3}$ (red) and $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-}$ ${ }_{x} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{2.75}$ (green) ( $\mathrm{x}=0.00,0.25,0.50,0.75,1.00$ ).


Fig. S7 Partial density of states (PDOS) of $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{3}(\mathrm{x}=0.00,0.25,0.50,0.75$ or $1.00, \delta=0.00$ or 0.25 ).


Fig. S8 The PDOS images of $\mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{Fe} \mathrm{t}_{2 \mathrm{~g}}$ and $\mathrm{Fe} \mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{g}}$ are shown for the structures of $\mathrm{Nd}_{1-\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{FeO}_{3}(\mathrm{x}=0.00,0.25,0.50,0.75$ and 1.00).
$\bigcirc \mathrm{Nd}$

- Fe
- O




Fig. S9 Top views and side views of $\mathrm{NdFeO}_{2.75}$. Oxygen vacancies formed along axial Fe-O-Fe bond (lower) and equatorial (upper). Structures are visualized with VESTA.

