# **Supporting information**

## Theoretical study on pseudo Mott phase transition of vanadium dioxide

Jin-Yi Miao<sup>1</sup>, Wen-Xuan Wang<sup>1</sup>, Zhen-Yi Jiang<sup>1\*</sup>, Xiao-Dong Zhang<sup>1\*</sup>, Ji-Ming Zheng<sup>1</sup>, Aijun Du<sup>2\*</sup> <sup>1</sup>Shaanxi Key Laboratory for Theoretical Physics Frontiers, Institute of Modern Physics, Northwest University, Xi'an 710069

<sup>2</sup>Centre for Materials Science, School of Chemistry and Physics, Science and Engineering Faculty, Queensland University of Technology, Gardens Point Campus, Brisbane QLD 4001, Australia.

Table S-1	Comparison	of stability c	of spin-polar	ized and spin-u	inpolarized R	and M <sub>1</sub> phases.
	1	<i>.</i>	1 1	1	1	* 1

E(eV)	spin-polarization (R)	spin-polarization (M <sub>1</sub> )	spin-unpolarization (R)	spin-unpolarization (M <sub>1</sub> )
<i>U=2</i>	-151.49	-151.33	-150.72	-150.93
<i>U</i> =0	-144.52	-144.62	-142.59	-143.21

#### Potential energy surface with linear interpolation



Figure S-1 Potential energy surface of cell shear from M<sub>1</sub> to R phase.



Figure S-2 Free energies and vibrational entropies of several structures at 300 and 400 K along the path A, B and

Evolution of electronic and geometrical structure



Figure S-3 Variation of V-V distances. Red spheres represent oxygen atoms while the others represent

vanadium atoms.



Figure S-4 Schematic diagram of electron orbitals for Peierls transition and Mott transition.



### Figure S-5 Theoretical conductivity (a) and carrier concentrations (b) along the path C.

#### From hole to electron carriers