

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### A first principles study of the effect of (111)-strain on octahedral rotations and structural phases of LaAlO<sub>3</sub>

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#### ORBITAL SPLITTING

As stated in the main manuscript the bottom of the conduction band consists of  $e_g$  orbitals of the La 5d states. In FIG S1, we show that these orbitals are lower in energy as compared to the  $t_{2g}$  orbitals due to the dodecahedral coordination of the 5d states where the  $t_{2g}$  orbitals have their lobes pointing towards the oxygen anions, while the lobes of the  $e_g$  orbitals are in between the oxygen. For compressive (001)-strain we see that the  $e_g$  orbitals are split with the  $d_{x^2-y^2}$  orbital reduced in energy as the top and bottom oxygens are pushed towards the nodes, while the  $d_{z^2-r}$  orbital is increased in energy as the oxygens are pushed towards the lobes of the  $d_{z^2-r}$  orbital. For tensile (001)-strain the situation is reversed and the  $d_{x^2-y^2}$  state is increased in energy and the  $d_{z^2-r}$  is reduced in energy. However, for the trigonal distortion from (111)-strain none of the oxygens are being pushed explicitly towards the nodes or the lobes of the different  $e_g$  orbitals, thus the  $e_g$  states are degenerate under (111)-strain.<sup>1</sup> (111)-strain does however affect the crystal field splitting of the  $t_{2g}$  orbitals, as they can be decomposed into the trigonal  $a_{1g}$  and  $e'_g$  orbitals,<sup>1</sup> however these orbitals are not at the bottom of the conduction band for LaAlO<sub>3</sub>, and thus does not affect the band gap.

#### DENSITY OF STATES FROM THE HYBRID FUNCTIONAL CALCULATIONS

Figure S2 shows the density of states for representative values of strain as calculated with the HSE-sol hybrid functional.<sup>2</sup> As shown, the band gap of the unstrained system increases from 3.4 eV calculated with PBE-sol to 5.0 eV, significantly closer to the experimental bulk value of 5.6 eV.<sup>3</sup> Still, we observe here that the bottom of the conduction band consist of La 5d states, with the La 4f states is centered at the same energy window as the 5d  $t_{2g}$  orbitals, and thus do not affect the band gap. The Al s and p states are even higher in energy, which is not suprising given that the band gaps of the binary oxides La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (corundum) are in the order of 6 and 8.8 eV, respectively.<sup>4</sup> We further confirm the main findings from the PBE-sol calculations, the changes in band gap observed for (001)-strain is dominated by different splitting of the  $e_g$  states. While as the  $e_g$  states are degenerate for (111)-strain, the changes in the band gap here are dominated by the weaker effect of changes in the interatomic distances.

#### REFERENCES

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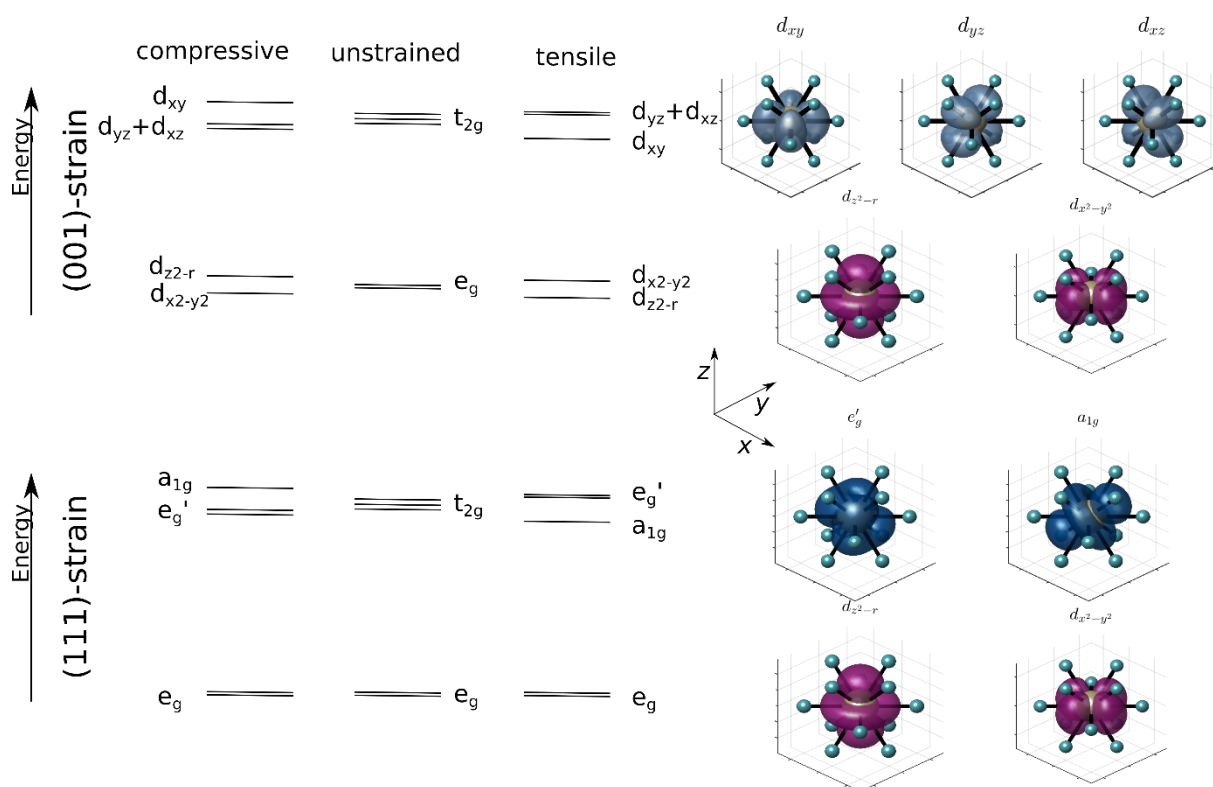


Figure S1, visualization of the different dodecahedrally coordinated  $\text{La}_{3d}$  orbitals and how they are affected by the crystal field splitting. The orbitals plotted is the  $3d$  orbitals, while it is the  $5d$  orbitals which are at the bottom of the conduction band, however going from  $3d$  to  $5d$  only adds additional radial nodes, and thus do not affect the character of the orbital splitting.

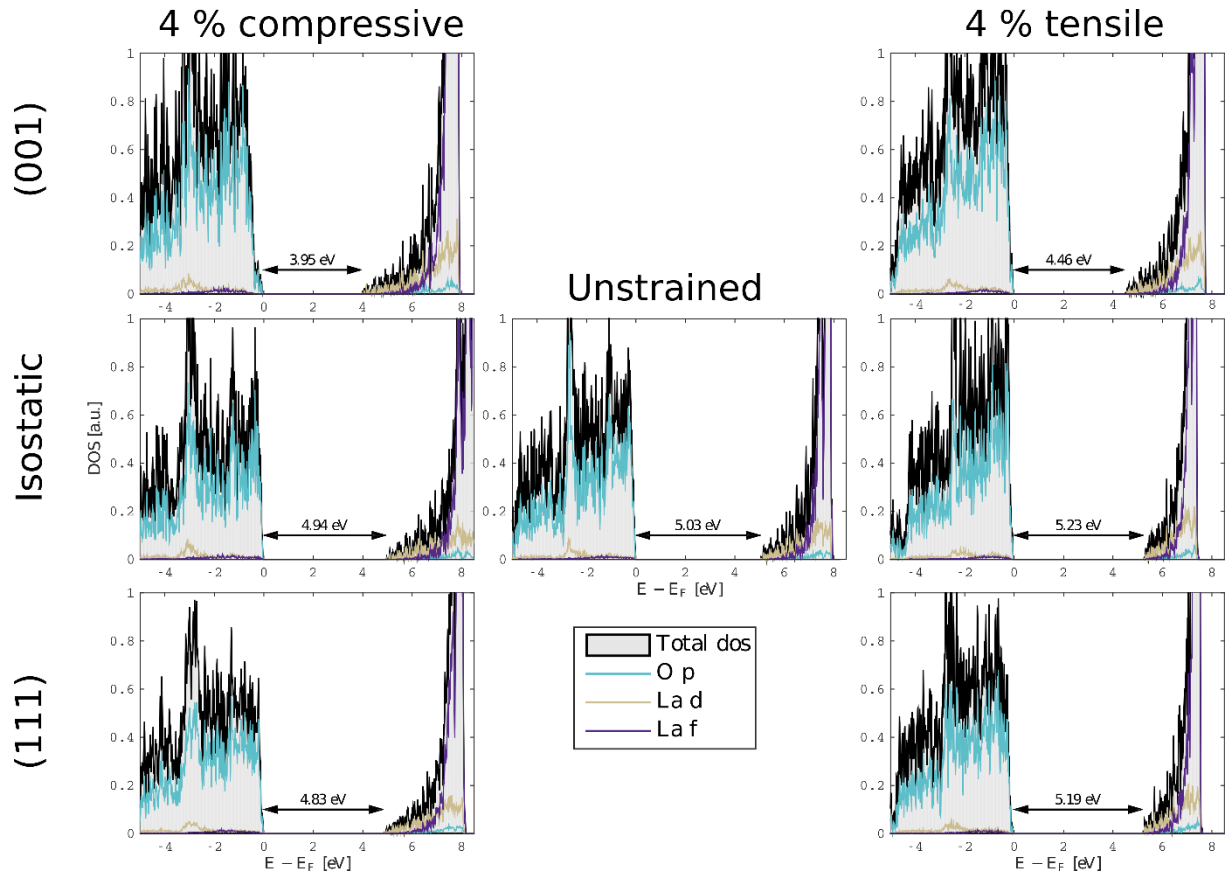


FIG S2, the density of states (DOS) calculated with the HSE-sol hybrid functional for different strain cases. For 4 % compressive (111)-strain the three degenerate phases have similar DOS and band gap, thus only the results for the  $C2/c$  phase is shown.