SACADA Database Code: 113

Topology: xci

# of independent nodes (IN): 2
Transitivity: [2333]
Space Group: P6/mmm
Pearson: hP10
Coordination Number (CN): 3, 4 (3:2)

Year: 2005

Data

Name	Pressure, GPa	Density, g/cm³	Gap, eV	Relative energy, eV/atom	Bulk, GPa	Shear, GPa	Vickers, GPa	Refs
xci (SACADA #113)		2.385		0.448				SACADA[1]
Hexagonite								doi: 10.1007/s10910-005-4528-3
6,0 hexagonal structure								doi: 10.1103/PhysRevB.72.214109
Zigzag carbon(1,1)					285.1	176.95		doi: 10.1103/PhysRevB.74.214104
Hexagonite		2.449			445			doi: 10.1021/ct060003n
Hexagonite								doi: 10.1016/j.diamond.2009.11.004
3D-(6,0)		2.448			274.1	243.1	54.9	doi: 10.1021/nn202053t

[1] We apply the density functional theory (DFT) approach by using the Vienna Ab Initio Simulation Package (VASP) to calculate the total energy and properties of carbon allotropes.

DFT calculations

We apply the density functional theory (DFT) approach by using the Vienna Ab Initio Simulation Package (VASP) package [6] to calculate the total energy of carbon allotropes. The Generalized Gradient Approximation [7] (GGA) for exchange-correlational functional is used everywhere. The energy cutoff set to 600 eV. Fully automatic Γ-centered k-points mesh with a reciprocal-space resolution of $2\pi \times 0.025$ Å^{-1} is applied. We used tetrahedron method with Blöchl corrections to perform the k-point integration. The convergence thresholds are set at 10^{-6} eV for energy and 10^{-5} eV Å^{-1} for ionic forces. Polycrystalline elastic moduli — the bulk modulus, the shear modulus, Young's modulus, and the Poisson's ratio ν — have been calculated within the Voigt–Reuss–Hill [8] approximation. The Vicker's hardness H_v has been estimated according to Oganov's model [9].