

**SACADA Database Code: 147**

Topology: 4<sup>2</sup>T112

# of independent nodes (IN): 2  
Transitivity: -  
Space Group: A2/n  
Pearson: mS12  
Coordination Number (CN): 4

Year: 2011

**Data**

| Name                              | Pressure, GPa | Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup> | Gap, eV | Relative energy, eV/atom | Bulk, GPa | Shear, GPa | Vickers, GPa | Refs                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 <sup>2</sup> T112 (SACADA #147) |               | 3.475                      |         | 0.900                    | 428.9     | 481.5      | 90.3         | SACADA <sup>1</sup>                                                                                                                                                          |
| mC12                              |               |                            | 2.82    |                          | 399.5     |            | 84.4         | doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.84.161411">10.1103/PhysRevB.84.161411</a>  |
| mC12                              |               |                            |         |                          |           |            |              | doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/srep00471">10.1038/srep00471</a>                   |

**Elasticity tensor (kBar)<sup>1</sup>**

|            |           |            |           |           |           |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 10190.3106 | 1919.1333 | 1082.7688  | 0.0000    | -0.0000   | -571.8328 |
| 1919.1333  | 8898.9747 | 561.4576   | -0.0000   | 0.0000    | -85.9771  |
| 1082.7688  | 561.4576  | 12608.1996 | -0.0000   | 0.0000    | -68.2119  |
| 0.0000     | -0.0000   | -0.0000    | 4822.0972 | -308.3955 | -0.0000   |
| -0.0000    | -0.0000   | 0.0000     | -308.3955 | 4490.0949 | 0.0000    |
| -571.8328  | -85.9771  | -68.2119   | -0.0000   | 0.0000    | 5669.7140 |

<sup>1</sup> 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  $\Gamma$ -centered k-points mesh with a reciprocal-space resolution of  $2\pi \times 0.025 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  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  $\text{\AA}^{-1}$  for ionic forces. Polycrystalline elastic moduli — the bulk modulus, the shear modulus, Young’s modulus, and the Poisson’s ratio  $\nu$  — 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].

