## **SACADA Database Code: 385**

Topology: 48T23

# of independent nodes (IN): 8

Transitivity: [8(15)(11)5]

Space Group: C2 Pearson: mS28

Coordination Number (CN): 4

Year: 2017

## **Data**

Name	Pressure, GPa	Density, g/cm³	Gap, eV	Relative energy, eV/atom	Bulk, GPa	Shear, GPa	Vickers, GPa	Refs
4 <sup>8</sup> T23 (SACADA #385)		3.407		0.881	397.9	450.1	84.5	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
G69								doi: 10.1002/cphc.201700151 ជ

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

9726.5046	1244.3727	1020.3263	-0.0000	-0.0000	264.8347
1244.3727	9355.3369	1224.0865	-0.0000	-0.0000	-103.7522
1020.3263	1224.0865	9753.7347	-0.0000	-0.0000	672.2014
-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	4807.0446	8.5764	-0.0000
-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	8.5764	4670.6326	-0.0000
264.8347	-103.7522	672.2014	-0.0000	-0.0000	4617.8079

<sup>&</sup>lt;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  $2\pi \times 0.025~\text{Å}^{-1}$  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  $\text{Å}^{-1}$  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  $H_{\nu}$  has been estimated according to Oganov's model [9].