## **SACADA Database Code: 450**

Topology: 4<sup>10</sup>T11

# of independent nodes (IN): 10 Transitivity: [(10)(20)(11)1]

Space Group: P1 Pearson: aP10

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>10</sup> T11 (SACADA #450)		3.284		0.793	386.6	406.4	74.7	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
G157								doi: 10.1002/cphc.201700151 ជ

## Elasticity tensor (kBar)1

8486.8923	1630.9266	1040.0839	-53.9078	-81.9744	-50.2309
1630.9266	8532.7294	1283.1333	-76.9259	96.3215	69.1834
1040.0839	1283.1333	9915.1964	60.6464	252.2004	-95.3643
-53.9078	-76.9259	60.6464	4318.8916	-104.8582	-4.2246
-81.9744	96.3215	252.2004	-104.8582	3872.4015	-177.4240
-50.2309	69.1834	-95.3643	-4.2246	-177.4240	4584.0502

<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].