**SACADA Database Code: 570**

Topology: $4^3$T142

# of independent nodes (IN): 3
Transitivity: [3973]
Space Group: C2/m
Pearson: mS24
Coordination Number (CN): 4

Year: 2021

## Data

| Name | Pressure, GPa | Density, g/cm³ | Gap, eV | Relative energy, eV/atom | Bulk, GPa | Shear, GPa | Vickers, GPa | Refs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4^3$T142 (SACADA #570) | | 3.358 | | 0.217 | 415.1 | 427.3 | 77.8 | SACADA[1] |
| $4^3$T142 | | | | | | | | doi: 10.1038/s41524-021-00491-y |

## Elasticity tensor (kBar)[1]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9763.9231 | 1541.3235 | 1099.2358 | -0.0000 | 0.0000 | -111.1434 |
| 1541.3235 | 9481.6235 | 834.0869 | -0.0000 | -0.0000 | 170.5688 |
| 1099.2358 | 834.0869 | 11211.0620 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | -275.2915 |
| -0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 3390.9274 | -203.4091 | 0.0000 |
| 0.0000 | -0.0000 | 0.0000 | -203.4091 | 4304.5785 | 0.0000 |
| -111.1434 | 170.5688 | -275.2915 | 0.0000 | -0.0000 | 4886.3752 |

[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].