

## SACADA Database Code: 2

Topology: dia (Allotrope with "sp" atoms)

# of independent nodes (IN): 1

Transitivity: [1111]



Space Group: R-3m

Pearson: hR12

Coordination Number (CN): 2, 4 (1:1)

Year: 1984

## Data

Name	Pressure, GPa	Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Gap, eV	Relative energy, eV/atom	Bulk, GPa	Shear, GPa	Vickers, GPa	Refs
dia (SACADA #2)		2.718		1.627	255.4	134.8	16.9	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
poly-ynodiamond								doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1070/RC1984v053n07ABEH003084">10.1070/RC1984v053n07ABEH003084</a> 
polyyne diamond								doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/bf00749588">10.1007/bf00749588</a> 

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

4388.8554	706.8012	334.9290	-0.0000	37.6104	0.0000
706.8012	4388.8554	334.9290	-0.0000	-37.6104	0.0000
334.9290	334.9290	14243.9600	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000
-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	1841.0271	-0.0000	37.6104
37.6104	-37.6104	-0.0000	-0.0000	366.8643	0.0000
-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	37.6104	0.0000	366.8642

<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].

