

## SACADA Database Code: 345

Topology: ajk6

# of independent nodes (IN): 19

Transitivity: [(19)(29)(20)7]

Space Group: P63/mmc

Pearson: hP204

Coordination Number (CN): 4

Year: 2013

## Data

Name	Pressure, GPa	Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Gap, eV	Relative energy, eV/atom	Bulk, GPa	Shear, GPa	Vickers, GPa	Refs
ajk6 (SACADA #345)		3.063		0.670	371.1	415.0	77.7	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
Clathrate II-6H								doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/cphc.201300133">10.1002/cphc.201300133</a>

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

9242.3317	955.3439	926.4090	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000		
955.3439	9242.3317	926.4090	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000		
926.4090	926.4090	9298.8784	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4143.4939	0.0000	0.0000		
-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	4141.5846	-0.0000		
-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	4141.5846		

<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].