

## SACADA Database Code: 422

Topology: 4<sup>8</sup>T32

# of independent nodes (IN): 8

Transitivity: [8(19)(18)9]

Space Group: P-1

Pearson: aP16

Coordination Number (CN): 4

Year: 2017

## Data

Name	Pressure, GPa	Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Gap, eV	Relative energy, eV/atom	Bulk, GPa	Shear, GPa	Vickers, GPa	Refs
4 <sup>8</sup> T32 (SACADA #422)		3.402		1.044	380.8	419.5	78.3	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
G122								doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/cphc.201700151">10.1002/cphc.201700151</a> ✉

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

8593.8231	1338.5178	1021.6786	84.5259	-133.3813	404.1042
1338.5178	9655.1402	829.5321	-350.5258	496.3938	-59.3789
1021.6786	829.5321	9688.4941	115.2725	96.7674	-536.3631
84.5259	-350.5258	115.2725	4134.9443	-300.2943	219.3040
-133.3813	496.3938	96.7674	-300.2943	4505.8408	30.5202
404.1042	-59.3789	-536.3631	219.3040	30.5202	4158.8704

<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].