

## SACADA Database Code: 424

Topology: 4<sup>8</sup>T33

# of independent nodes (IN): 8

Transitivity: [8(19)(12)3]

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> T33 (SACADA #424)		3.411		0.963	384.8	440.5	82.9	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
G124								doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/cphc.201700151">10.1002/cphc.201700151</a> ✉

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

9147.8381	1258.5202	1049.7790	-419.1390	-115.4534	-488.7982
1258.5202	9709.9718	602.7033	-584.6571	-183.3269	-4.1902
1049.7790	602.7033	9953.3618	173.0811	531.8542	-282.8831
-419.1390	-584.6571	173.0811	4516.3334	-191.9367	41.1391
-115.4534	-183.3269	531.8542	-191.9367	4164.3975	79.2383
-488.7982	-4.1902	-282.8831	41.1391	79.2383	4796.5585

<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].