

## SACADA Database Code: 468

Topology: 4<sup>8</sup>T43

# of independent nodes (IN): 8

Transitivity: [8(16)(10)2]


Space Group: An

Pearson: mS32

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> T43 (SACADA #468)		3.393		0.882	394.5	435.5	81.3	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
G176								doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/cphc.201700151">10.1002/cphc.201700151</a> 

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

10262.8356	621.7254	1268.3299	-0.0366	-1.7059	-381.0623
621.7254	9372.2501	944.2991	2.5572	1.4534	513.1356
1268.3299	944.2991	10272.9935	8.0375	2.3770	336.4661
-0.0366	2.5572	8.0375	3645.7409	467.4685	0.1355
-1.7059	1.4534	2.3770	467.4685	4402.2194	3.3977
-381.0623	513.1356	336.4661	0.1355	3.3977	4811.7268

<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].