

## SACADA Database Code: 476

Topology: 4<sup>3</sup>T181

# of independent nodes (IN): 3

Transitivity: [3763]

Space Group: C2/c

Pearson: mS24

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>3</sup> T181 (SACADA #476)		3.323		0.994	369.5	396.6	73.4	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
G184								doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/cphc.201700151">10.1002/cphc.201700151</a> †

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

9781.0185	1113.5317	700.4480	-0.0000	-0.0000	-525.1872
1113.5317	9272.7492	512.3681	-0.0000	-0.0000	531.9750
700.4480	512.3681	9566.1665	-0.0000	-0.0000	-101.6177
-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	4263.8821	-55.1226	0.0000
-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-55.1226	2866.3989	-0.0000
-525.1872	531.9750	-101.6177	0.0000	-0.0000	4210.3667

<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].