

## SACADA Database Code: 594

Topology: 4<sup>3</sup>T170-CA

# of independent nodes (IN): 3

Transitivity: [3(10)94]

Space Group: P42/nmc

Pearson: tP48

Coordination Number (CN): 4

Year: 2021

## 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> T170-CA (SACADA #594)		2.715		0.933	251.1	173.8	20.2	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
4 <sup>3</sup> T170-CA								doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41524-021-00491-y">10.1038/s41524-021-00491-y</a> †

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

3655.9623	1179.5814	1767.4312	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1179.5814	3655.9623	1767.4312	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
1767.4312	1767.4312	7314.2891	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000
-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1610.0439	-0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2020.5042	-0.0000
0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	2020.5042

<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].