## **SACADA Database Code: 647**

Topology: 4<sup>4</sup>T13-CA

# of independent nodes (IN): 4

Transitivity: [4842] Space Group: R-3 Pearson: hR48

Coordination Number (CN): 4

Year: 2023

## **Data**

Name	Pressure, GPa	Density, g/cm³	Gap, eV	Relative energy, eV/atom	Bulk, GPa	Shear, GPa	Vickers, GPa	Refs
4 <sup>4</sup> T13-CA (SACADA #647)		3.330		0.269	406.4	426.9	78.4	SACADA <sup>1</sup>
4 <sup>4</sup> T13-CA								doi: 10.1107/S205252062300255X ថា

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

10630.1530	875.6513	1078.1310	2.6763	320.1778	-151.8647
875.6513	10619.4574	1077.5738	0.7193	-319.7913	154.1874
1078.1310	1077.5738	9309.9869	15.9807	0.1432	-3.9917
2.6763	0.7193	15.9807	4877.6218	158.1380	322.1730
320.1778	-319.7913	0.1432	158.1380	3742.3005	4.9405
-151.8647	154.1874	-3.9917	322.1730	4.9405	3746.9276

<sup>&</sup>lt;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  $2\pi \times 0.025~\text{Å}^{-1}$  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 Å<sup>-1</sup> 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  $H_{\nu}$  has been estimated according to Oganov's model [9].