Supporting Information

Negative Gaussian Curvature Induces Significant Suppression of Thermal Conduction in Carbon Crystals

Zhongwei Zhang\textsuperscript{1,2,3}, Jie Chen\textsuperscript{1,2,3*}, and Baowen Li\textsuperscript{4*}

\textsuperscript{1}Center for Phononics and Thermal Energy Science, School of Physics Science and Engineering, and Institute for Advanced Study, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, People's Republic of China

\textsuperscript{2}China–EU Joint Lab for Nanophononics, School of Physics Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, People’s Republic of China

\textsuperscript{3}Shanghai Key Laboratory of Special Artificial Microstructure Materials and Technology, School of Physics Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, People’s Republic of China

\textsuperscript{4}Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

*Corresponding author:

Email: jie@tongji.edu.cn (J.C.)

Email: Baowen.Li@colorado.edu (B.L.)
**The definition and calculation of Gaussian curvature**

The Gaussian curvature $K$ at a given surface point is given by the dot product of two principal curvatures ($k_1$ and $k_2$) as\(^1\)\(^2\)

$$K = k_1 \cdot k_2,$$

(S1)

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{r_1}, k_2 = \frac{1}{r_2}$$

(S2)

where $r_1$ and $r_2$ are the curvature radius with vectors along different principal curvatures, respectively (see Fig. S1). By measuring the curvature radius, the Gaussian curvature value for each carbon allotrope can be calculated based on Eq. S1 and S2.

In order to have a positive Gaussian curvature value, both $r_1$ and $r_2$ (i.e., $k_1$ and $k_2$) should have the same sign (i.e., both positive or both negative), such as the case of the fullerene $C_{60}$. For $K$ to be zero, either $r_1 = \infty$ or $r_2 = \infty$, such as the case of CNT ($k_1 \neq 0, k_2 = 0$), or both $r_1 r_2 = \infty$, such as the case of graphene ($k_1 = k_2 = 0$). Therefore, both CNT and graphene belong to the zero Gaussian curvature structures. For $K$ to be a negative number, such as NCCCs in this work, the $r_1$ and $r_2$ must have opposite signs, i.e., curving in the opposite directions (See Fig. S1).
Figure S1| The schematic figure for the calculation of Gaussian curvature in NCCCs.

Figure S2| The side view of type-II (a) and type-III (b) unit cell of NCCCs. Here, the variable $a$ denotes the lattice constant for each structure.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>SPGR</th>
<th>Lattice constant (Å)</th>
<th>N atom</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
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<td>PM̅3M (211)</td>
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<td>III-Type</td>
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TABLE SI | Type-II or type-III NCCCs, space group, lattice constant, number of atoms in the cubic cell and fractional coordinates are given.
Figure S3| Time convergence in Green-Kubo simulations of thermal conductivity.

Figure S4| Size convergence in Green-Kubo simulations of thermal conductivity.
Figure S5. Schematic figure of surface curving with angle $\theta$ away from x direction.

Figure S6. Vibration displacement of TA mode in graphene at $\Gamma$ point (a) and half of the $k$-point along [100] direction (b), respectively.

References