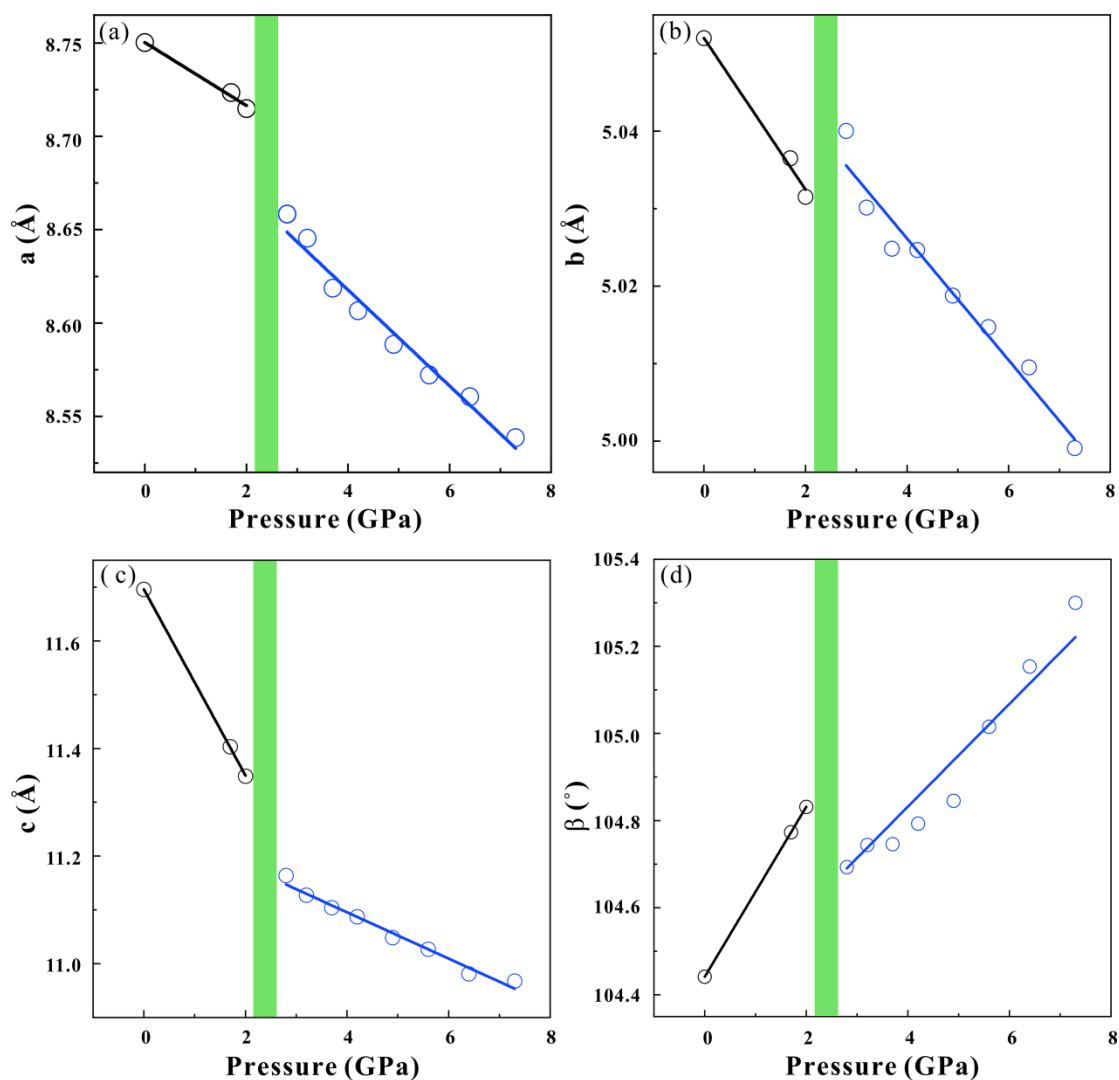
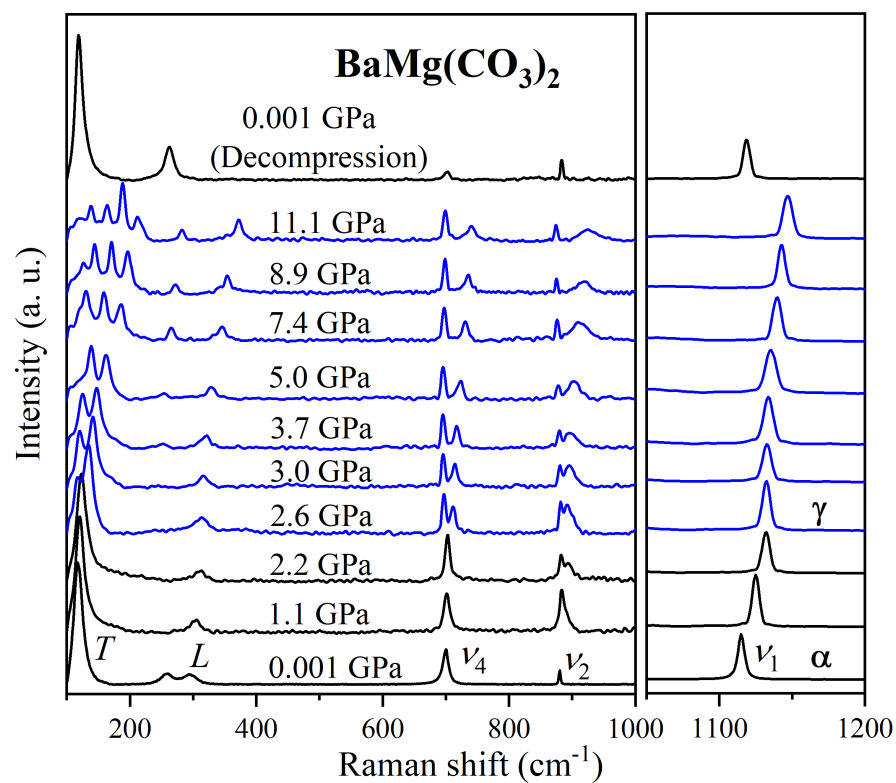


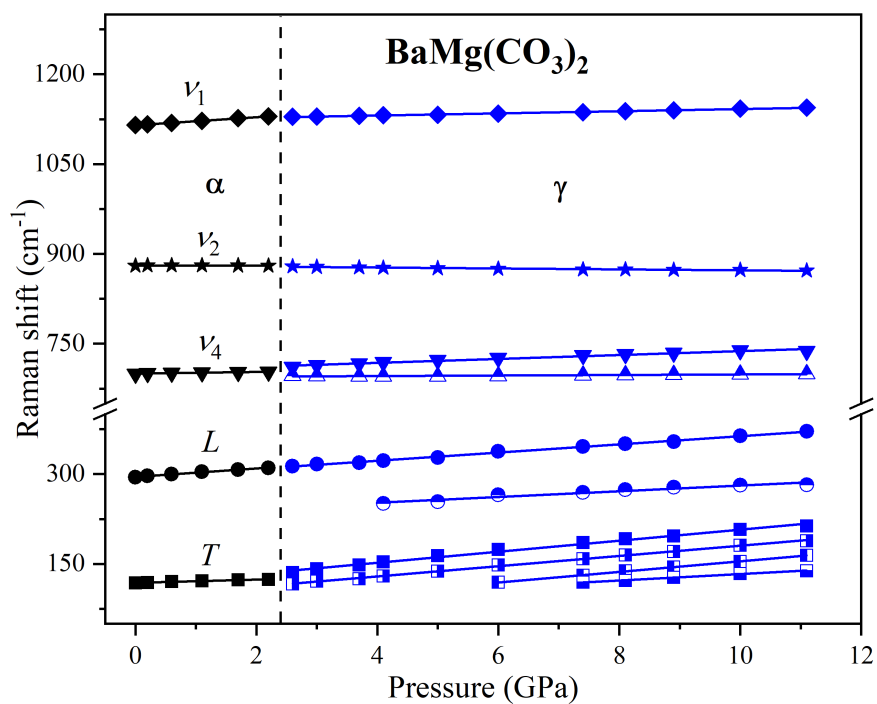
## Supporting materials



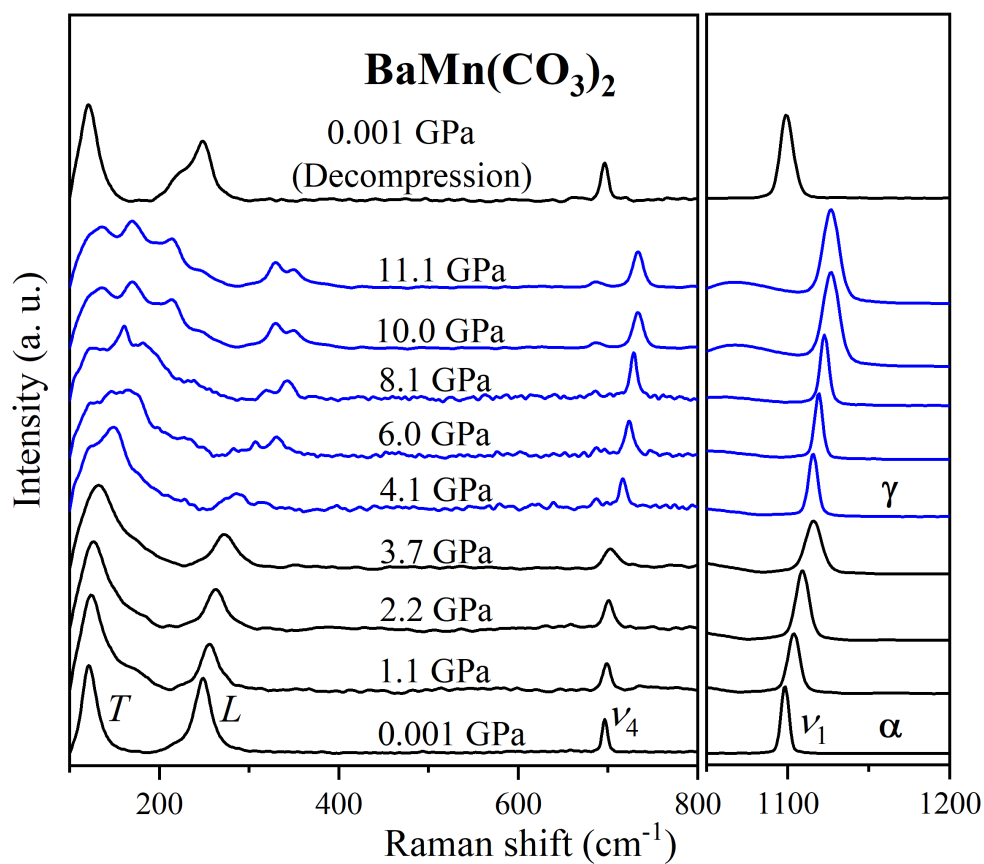
**Figure S1.** Isothermal compressibility of the  $a$ -axis (values for the  $\alpha$ -phase correspond to  $a/\sqrt{3}$ ) (a),  $b$ -axis (b),  $c$ -axis (values for the  $\alpha$ -phase correspond to  $c/3\sin\beta$ ) (c),  $\beta$  (values for the  $\alpha$ -phase are calculated for an equivalent monoclinic cell setting) (d) at room temperature up to ~7.3 GPa. The green region marks a phase transition from  $\alpha$ -phase (black) to  $\gamma$ -phase (blue) occurs around 2.8 GPa. The experimental error is claimed to be smaller than the symbol size.



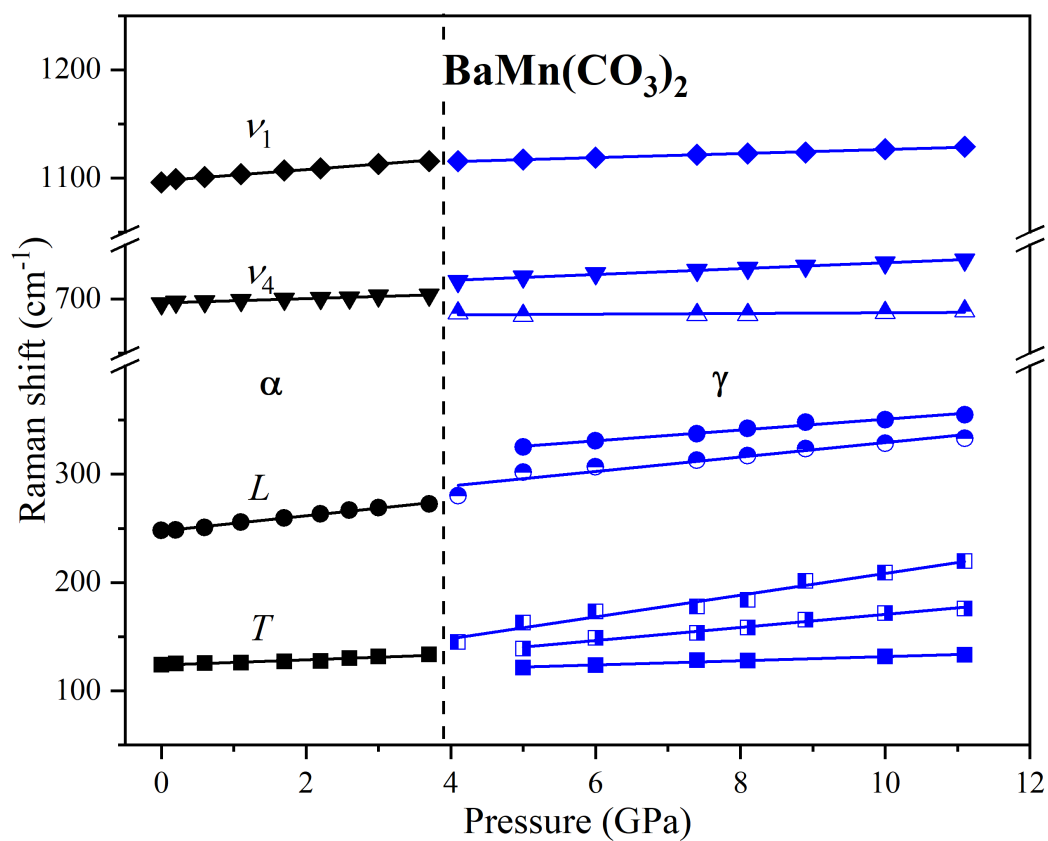
**Figure S2.** Representative Raman spectra of BaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> at high pressures and room temperature. The black and blue solid lines represent the  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -BaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> phase.



**Figure S3.** Representative Raman shifts of BaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> at high pressures and room temperature. Error bars smaller than symbols are not shown for clarity.



**Figure S4.** Representative Raman spectra of BaMn(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> at high pressures and room temperature. The black and blue solid lines represent the  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -BaMn(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> phase.



**Figure S5.** Representative Raman shifts of  $\text{BaMn}(\text{CO}_3)_2$  at high pressures and room temperature. Error bars smaller than symbols are not shown for clarity.

**Table S1.** Vibrational parameters of BaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> at high pressures and room temperature.

Raman modes	$\alpha$ -BaMg(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (0–2.6 GPa)			$\gamma$ -BaMg(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (2.6–11.1 GPa)			$\alpha$ -phase 0 GPa	$\alpha$ -phase 0 GPa	$\alpha$ -phase 0 GPa
	$\nu_{0i}$	$dv_i/dP$	$\gamma$	$\nu_{0i}$	$dv_i/dP$	$\gamma$	$\nu_{0i}$	$\nu_{0i}$	$\nu_{0i}$
<i>T</i>	118	2.75(8)	1.54	79	5.34(3)	1.88		122	120
				66	8.78(1)	3.09			
				95	8.42(2)	3.03			
				115	9.13(9)	2.82			
<i>L</i>	259	8.15(4)	1.83	233	4.92(2)	0.82	294	265	270
				295	6.91(6)	0.92			
$\nu_4$	700	1.21(2)	0.11	694	0.56(7)	0.03	701	702	700
				705	3.20(5)	0.19			
$\nu_2$	880	0.33(1)	0.02	880	-0.88(8)	-0.04	882	883	880
$\nu_1$	1115	6.60(1)	0.39	1124	1.88(4)	0.07	1118	1117	1120
References	This study						Böttcher et al. (1997)	Schmidt et al. (2013)	Pippinger et al. (2014)

**Notes:**  $\nu_{0i}$  are in cm<sup>-1</sup>,  $dv_i/dP$  are in cm<sup>-1</sup>/GPa.  $\alpha$ -phase denotes  $\alpha$ -BaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. The reference frequency at room pressure ( $\nu_{00}$ ) and pressure coefficients,  $\partial\nu_i/\partial P$ , were used to calculate the mode Grüneisen parameters ( $\gamma_i$ ) using the fitted  $K_{T0}$  values obtained from Pippinger et al. (2014):  $K_0=66.2(23)$  GPa for  $\alpha$ -BaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>,  $K_0=41.9(4)$  GPa for  $\gamma$ -BaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

**Table S2.** Vibrational parameters of BaMn(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> at high pressures and room temperature.

Raman modes	$\alpha$ -BaMn(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (0–3.7 GPa)		$\gamma$ -BaMn(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (3.7–11.1 GPa)		$\alpha$ -BaMn(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (0–3.9 GPa)		$\gamma$ -BaMn(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (3.9–10.0 GPa)		$\alpha$ -phase 0 GPa
	$\nu_{0i}$	$dv_i/dP$	$\nu_{0i}$	$dv_i/dP$	$\nu_{0i}$	$dv_i/dP$	$\nu_{0i}$	$dv_i/dP$	$\nu_{0i}$
<i>T</i>	124	2.36(4)	112	1.95(6)	123	2.60(5)	94	4.90(10)	124
				6.16(2)			123	4.90(6)	
			108	10.57(5)			116	10.19(5)	
<i>L</i>	248	7.74(3)	262	6.67(1)	248	8.40(5)	268	7.02(2)	249
			301	5.00(1)			312	3.49(21)	
$\nu_4$	696	2.13(4)	684	0.38(19)	695	2.97(2)			697
			707	2.67(1)			709	2.46(1)	
$\nu_1$	1097	5.35(3)	1107	1.81(4)	1096	6.30(2)	1109	1.58(1)	1097
References	This study						Liang et al. (2021)		Schmidt et al. (2013)

**Notes:**  $\nu_{0i}$  are in cm<sup>-1</sup>,  $dv_i/dP$  are in cm<sup>-1</sup>/GPa.  $\alpha$ -phase denotes  $\alpha$ -BaMn(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.