

Supplementary Information

Quantification Approaches of Fatigue Crack Resistance of Thermoplastic Tape Layered Composites with Multiple Delaminations

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Calculations of the transverse and shear moduli

The transverse and shear moduli were estimated according to Reuss model using Equation S1 and Equation S2.

$$E_2 = \frac{E_{2f}E_m}{E_m f_v + E_{2f}(1 - f_v)} \quad (S1)$$

$$G_{12} = \frac{G_{12f}G_m}{G_m f_v + G_{12f}(1 - f_v)} \quad (S2)$$

$$G_m = \frac{E_m}{2(1 + \nu_m)}$$

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The following values of Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio of PPS, transverse, and shear moduli of the carbon fiber were used: $E_m = 3.45$ GPa [1], $\nu_m = 0.38$ [2], $E_{2f} = 13$ GPa [3], $G_{12f} = 11.3$ GPa [3].

Table 1. The transverse and shear moduli calculated for the laminates.

Laminate	E_2 , GPa	G_{12} , GPa
c-5-330	6.01	2.58
c-10-350	5.69	2.39
f-5-330	5.56	2.31
f-10-350	6.20	2.70

The fiber volume fraction f_v was found according to Equation S3 [4].

$$f_v = \frac{\frac{w_f/\rho_f}{\rho_f + \frac{1-w_f}{\rho_m}}}{\rho_f + \frac{1-w_f}{\rho_m}} \quad (S3)$$

where ρ_f , ρ_m are the densities of the fiber and matrix, respectively, and w_f is the fiber weight fraction determined using thermogravimetric analysis (TGA).

TGA was performed using the thermogravimetric analyzer TGA/DSC1 Star System (Mettler Toledo, USA). The CF-PPS samples were cut out of the laminates at three equally spaced positions (start, middle, and end of lamination) and had a mass of about 20 mg. Firstly, the specimens were heated from 30 °C to 600 °C at 5 K/min under nitrogen atmosphere in order to perform pyrolysis of the PPS matrix. After that, the samples were cooled down to 200 °C at -20 K/min under the nitrogen atmosphere, and then heated up to 800 °C at 5 K/min under oxygen atmosphere to fully combust the carbon fibers.

The results of w_f values are summarized in Table S2. The corresponding fiber volume fractions f_v were calculated using Equation 11 with fiber density ρ_f of 1.8 g/cm³ and PPS density ρ_m of 1.35 g/cm³ [5].

Table 2. Fiber weight and volume fractions of the laminates obtained using thermogravimetric analysis (TGA).

Laminate	<i>m</i> , mg	<i>w_f</i> , %	<i>f_v</i> , %
c-5-330	20.8±0.1	64.7±2.0	57.9±0.2
c-10-350	20.0±0.6	60.6±1.7	53.6±1.7
f-5-330	20.3±0.6	58.7±0.9	51.6±1.0
f-10-350	20.0±0.4	67.1±0.8	60.4±0.9

Table 3. Δ calculated at the first and last 2.5 mm of the crack length (Δ_{start} and Δ_{end}) and at the entire range of the crack length a_{calc} ($\Delta_{all\ points}$) for clamping- and flipping-specimens tested under fatigue mode I DCB loading.

Clamping							
5-330				10-350			
Specimen	Δ_{start} , mm	Δ_{end} , mm	$\Delta_{all\ points}$, mm	Specime n	Δ_{start} , mm	Δ_{end} , mm	$\Delta_{all\ points}$, mm
01	2.95 **	3.47 **	3.19 **	01	-9.95	-11.17	-10.66
02 *	-26.48	-30.24	-28.41	02*	-14.16	-16.39	-15.26
03	-18.47	-22.22	-20.32	03	0.34 **	0.87 **	0.57 **
Flipping							
5-330				10-350			
Specimen	Δ_{start} , mm	Δ_{end} , mm	$\Delta_{all\ points}$, mm	Specime n	Δ_{start} , mm	Δ_{end} , mm	$\Delta_{all\ points}$, mm
01	-7.26	-8.00	-7.62	01 *	-6.02	-7.05	-6.55
02 *	-11.47	-13.74	-12.56	02	6.27 **	7.27 **	6.72 **
03	-14.01	-16.67	-15.28	03	5.37 **	6.25 **	5.82 **

* A single mid-plane delamination was observed visually on the specimen surface during testing of these specimens.

** Positive Δ , further $\Delta=0$ was used for the calculations of E_1 .

Table 4. χ^2 calculated using Δ_{start} , Δ_{end} , and $\Delta_{all\ points}$ for clamping- and flipping-specimens tested under fatigue mode I DCB loading.

Clamping							
5-330				10-350			
Specimen	χ^2_{start}	χ^2_{end}	$\chi^2_{all\ points}$	Specimen	χ^2_{start}	χ^2_{end}	$\chi^2_{all\ points}$
01	0 **	0 **	0 **	01	39.5	49.8	45.4
02 *	244.1	318.291	280.9	02 *	83.2	111.5	96.6
03	118.4	171.344	143.3	03	0 **	0 **	0 **
Flipping							
5-330				10-350			
Specimen	χ^2_{start}	χ^2_{end}	$\chi^2_{all\ points}$	Specimen	χ^2_{start}	χ^2_{end}	$\chi^2_{all\ points}$
01	26.0	31.5	28.6	01 *	13.3	18.3	15.8
02 *	59.7	85.6	71.5	02	0 **	0 **	0 **
03	87.2	123.5	103.8	03	0 **	0 **	0 **

* A single mid-plane delamination was observed visually on the specimen surface during testing of these specimens.

** Since a zero value was used instead of positive Δ , χ^2 that is $(\Delta/h)^2$ was equivalent to zero.

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