Supplementary

Asynchronous cracking with dissimilar paths
in multilayer graphene

Bongkyun Jang,*ab Byungwoon Kim,a Jae-Hyun Kim,b Hak-Joo Lee,bc Takashi Sumigawa,a
Takayuki Kitamuraa

a Department of Mechanical Engineering and Science, Kyoto University, Nishikyo-ku, Kyoto 615-8540, Japan

b Department of Nano Mechanics, Korea Institute of Machinery and Materials, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34103, Republic of Korea

c Center for Advanced Meta-Materials (CAMM), Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34103, Republic of Korea

*Corresponding author: jangbk@kimm.re.kr
S1 Characterization of graphene specimens for fracture tests

**Figure S1** Raman spectrum of the specimens tested in this study. (a) 2D band and (b) D band. Shape of 2D band implies that the layers of the multilayer graphene specimens are stacked in Bernal configuration. Also, small D band explain that the specimens have few atomic disorders or defects.

**Figure S2** Diffraction patterns (a)–(d) of graphene tensile specimen (SP#1–SP#4) obtained by transmission electron microscope. This shows that the pristine graphene specimens are single crystal.
Figure S3 Optical microscope image (a)-(d) of the tested graphene specimen (SP#1-SP#4) exfoliated from highly oriented pyrolytic graphite. Red dotted circles indicate the specimen with strip shape. In the images, the number of the layers can be identified with the contrasts. However, they show uniform contrast in the entire region of the specimen. This means that the entire regions of the specimens are the same thickness.

S3 Crack propagation direction in multilayer structure

Figure S4. Crack divider orientation in multilayer structure (yellow dotted arrow). (a) Multi-laminated composites, (b) Multilayer graphene.
S3 In-situ movie clips of fracture testing

Supplementary Movie 1 Movie clips taken by SEM during the in-situ fracture testing for SP#2.

References