

# Supplementary materials

## Indentation and detachment in adhesive contacts between soft elastomer and rigid indenter at simultaneous motion in normal and tangential direction: experiments and simulations

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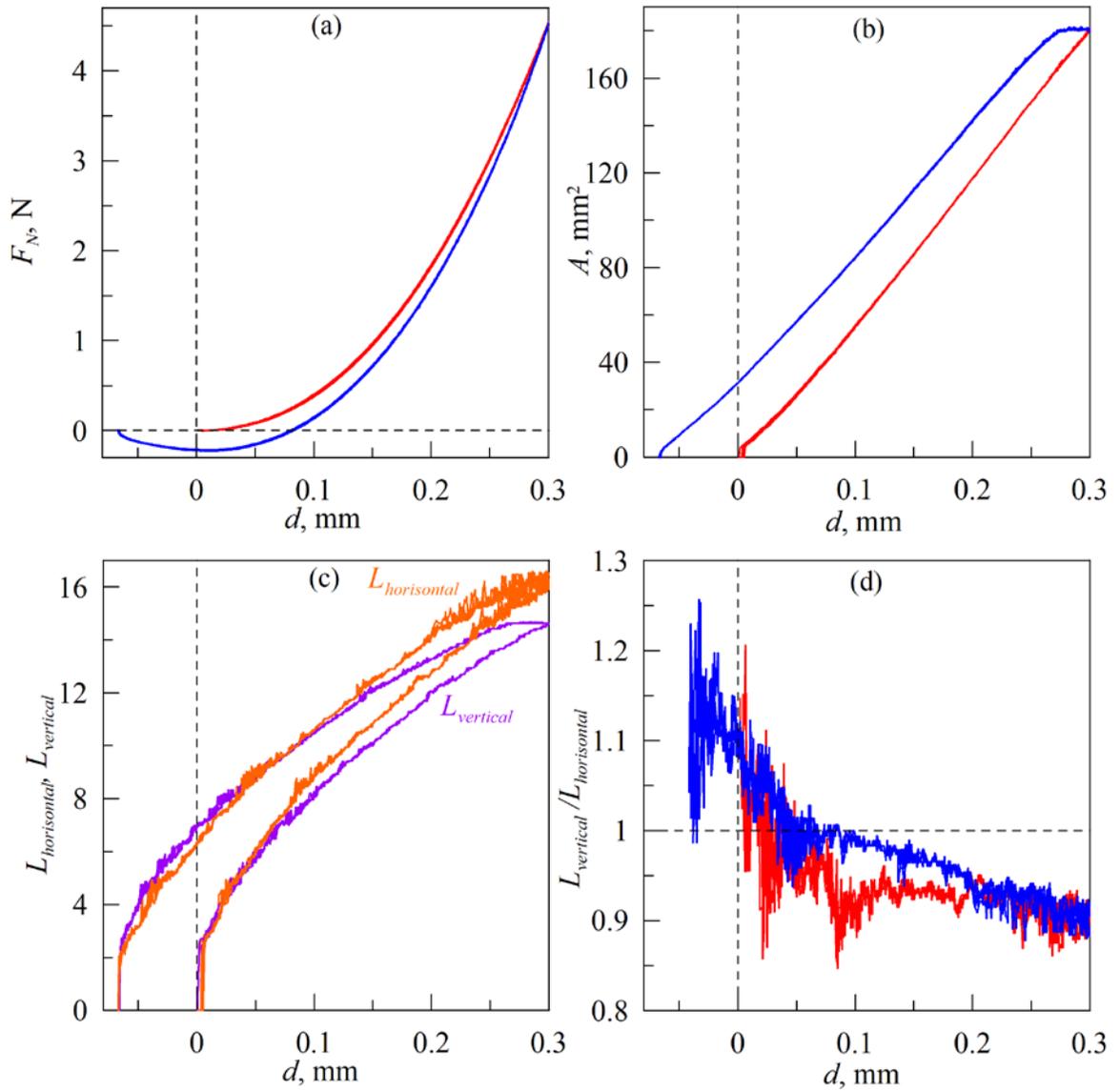
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**Figure S1** Dependencies similar to Figure 3 in the article but obtained for an indenter with a radius  $R = 100$  mm (normal contact).

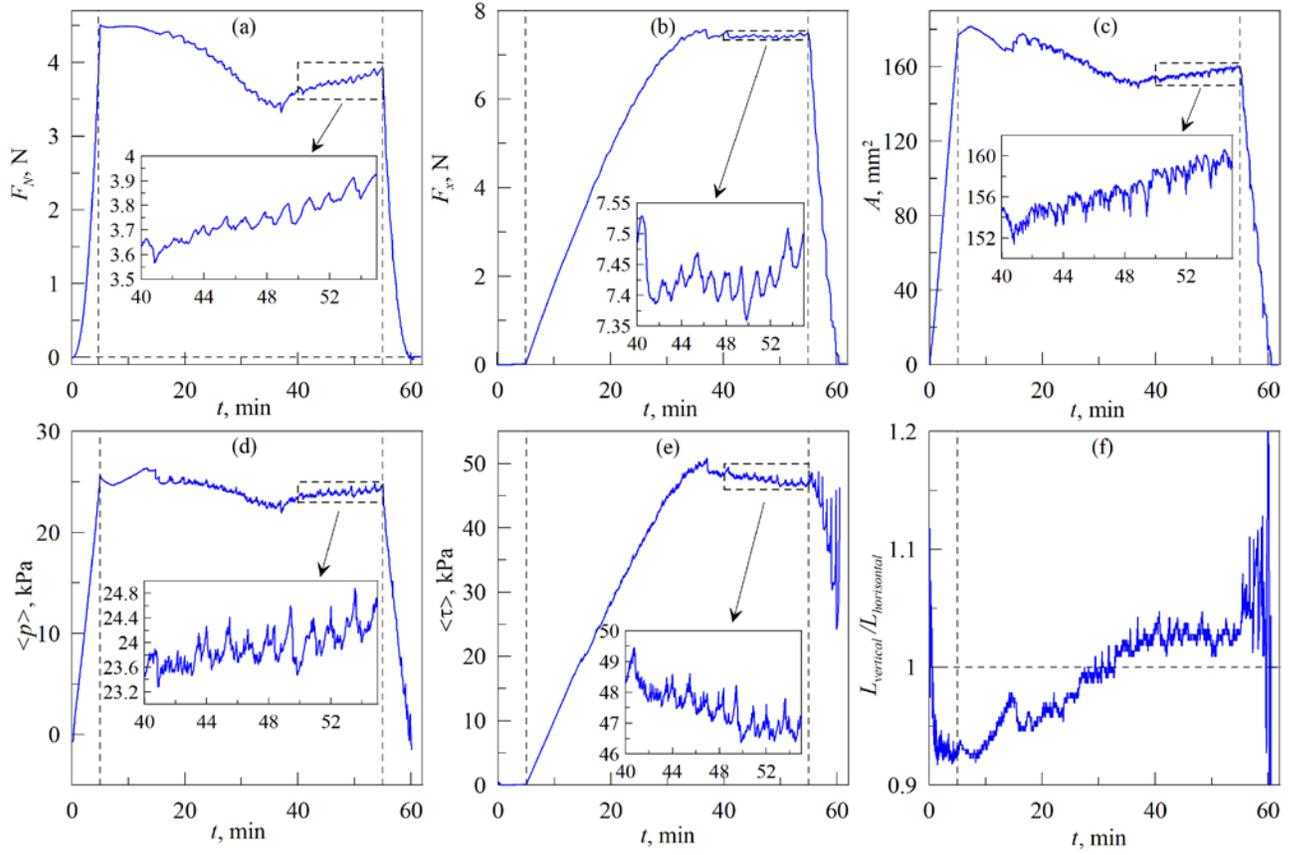
**Figure S2** Dependencies similar to Figure 4 in the article but obtained for an indenter with a radius  $R = 100$  mm (tangential contact).

**Figure S3** Dependencies similar to Figure 5 in the article but obtained for an indenter with a radius  $R = 100$  mm (indentation according to scenario (A), schematics of the experiment is shown in Figure 2 in the main article).

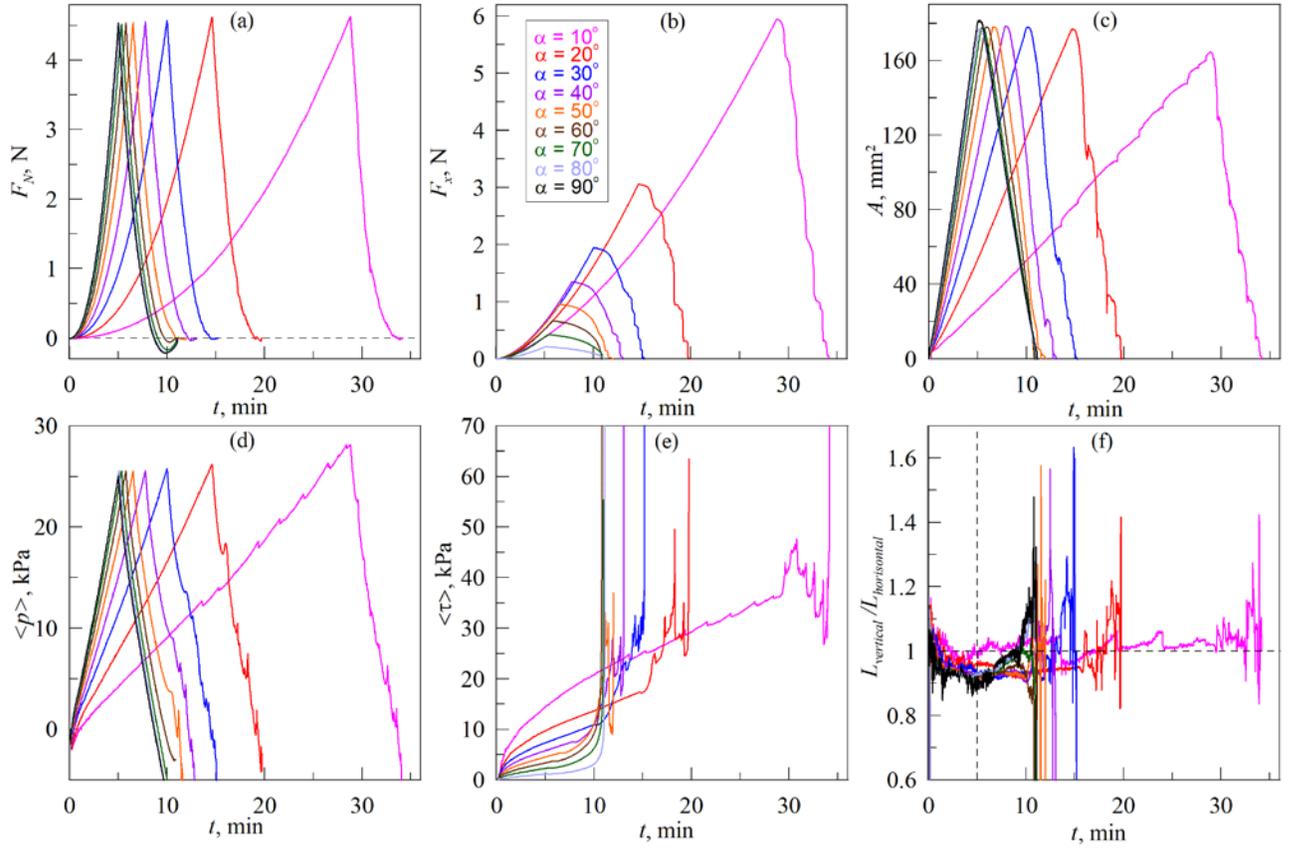
**Figure S4** Dependencies similar to Figure 6 in the article but obtained for an indenter with a radius  $R = 100$  mm (indentation according to scenario (B), schematics of the experiment is shown in Figure 2 in the main article).



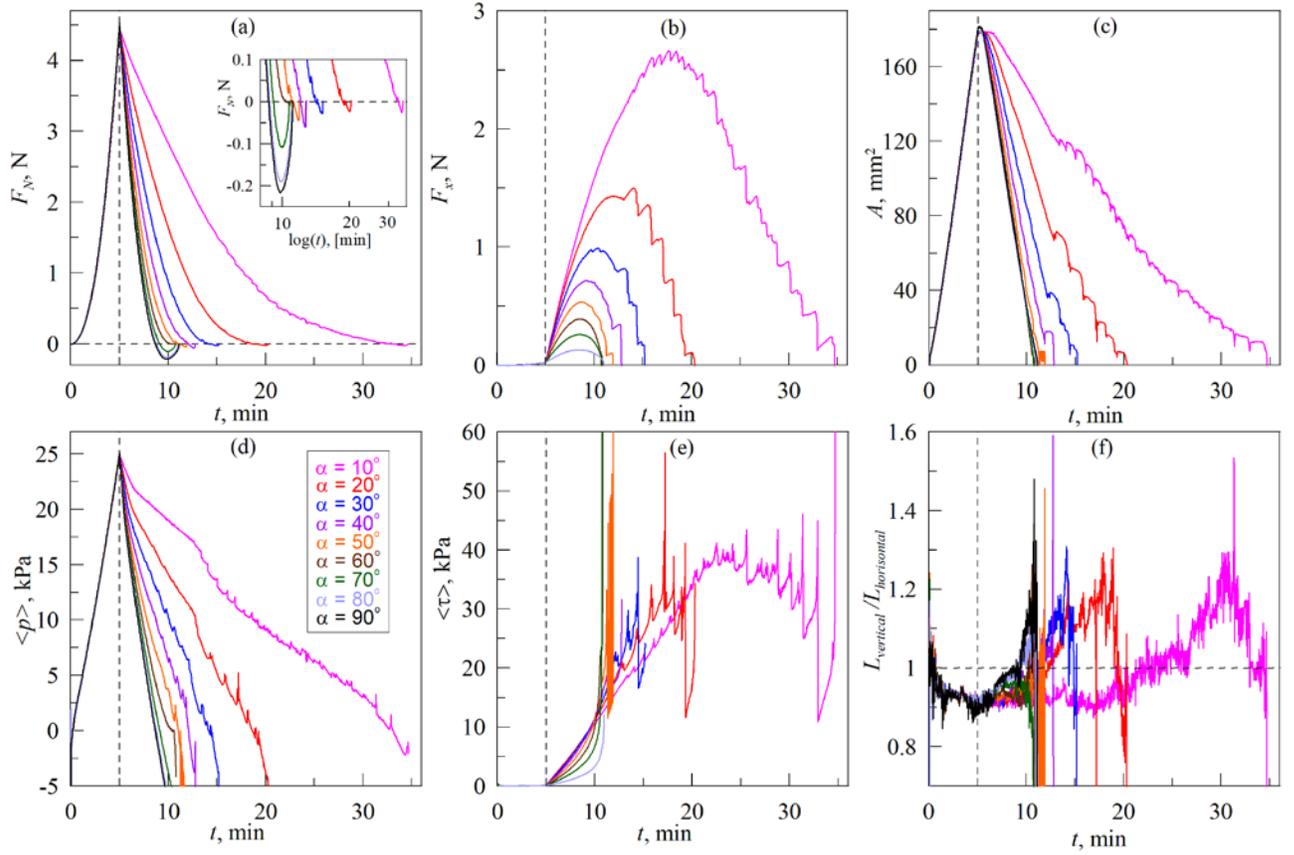
**Figure S1.** Dependencies of a normal force  $F_N$  (a), contact area  $A$  (b), size of the contact in vertical  $L_{vertical}$  and horizontal  $L_{horizontal}$  directions (c) and ratio  $L_{vertical}/L_{horizontal}$  (d) on indentation depth  $d$ . Radius of a steel indenter  $R = 100$  mm, elastomer thickness (TARNAC CRG N3005)  $h = 5$  mm. Supplementary Video S5 is also available (presented data is similar to dependencies obtained with indenter  $R = 30$  mm that are shown in Figure 3 in main article).



**Figure S2.** Time dependencies of the normal  $F_N$  (a) and tangential  $F_x$  (b) forces, contact area  $A$  (c), average contact pressure  $\langle p \rangle$  (d), averaged tangential stresses  $\langle \tau \rangle$  (e) and ratio  $L_{vertical}/L_{horizontal}$  (f). Radius of the indenter  $R = 100$  mm, elastomer thickness (TARNAC CRG N3005)  $h = 5$  mm, indentation depth during tangential shift  $d_{max} = 0.3$  mm, velocity of the indenter motion  $v = 1 \mu\text{m/s}$ . Supplementary Video S6 is also available (presented data is similar to dependencies obtained with indenter  $R = 30$  mm that are shown in Figure 4 in main article).



**Figure S3.** Time dependencies of the normal  $F_N$  (a) and tangential  $F_x$  (b) forces, contact areas  $A$  (c), average contact pressures  $\langle p \rangle$  (d), tangential stresses  $\langle \tau \rangle$  (e) and ratios  $L_{vertical}/L_{horizontal}$  (f). Radius of the indenter  $R = 100$  mm, elastomer thickness (TARNAC CRG N3005)  $h = 5$  mm, maximal indentation depth  $d_{max} = 0.3$  mm, in the experiment according to scenario (A). Supplementary Video S7 is also available (presented data is similar to dependencies obtained with indenter  $R = 30$  mm that are shown in Figure 5 in main article).



**Figure S4.** Time dependencies of the normal  $F_N$  (a) and tangential  $F_x$  (b) forces, contact areas  $A$  (c), average contact pressures  $\langle p \rangle$  (d), tangential stresses  $\tau$  (e) and ratios  $L_{vertical}/L_{horizontal}$  (f). Radius of the indenter  $R = 100$  mm, elastomer thickness (TARNAC CRG N3005)  $h = 5$  mm, maximal indentation depth  $d_{max} = 0.3$  mm, in the experiment according to scenario (B). Supplementary Video S8 is also available (presented data is similar to dependencies obtained with indenter  $R = 30$  mm that are shown in Figure 6 in main article).