

Supplementary Materials

Molecular Dynamics Simulation on the Interfacial Behavior of Over-molded Hybrid Fiber Reinforced Thermoplastic Composites

Bingyan Jiang ^{1,2}, Muhan Zhang ¹, Liang Fu ², Mingyong Zhou ² and Zhanyu Zhai ^{1,2,*}

¹ State Key Laboratory of High Performance and Complex Manufacturing, Light Alloy Research Institute, Central South University, Lushan South Road 932, Changsha 410083, China; jby@csu.edu.cn (B.J.); 183811004@csu.edu.cn (Mu.Z.)

² College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Central South University, Lushan South Road 932, 410083 Changsha, China; fuliangcsu@csu.edu.cn (L.F); zhou1989@csu.edu.cn (Mi.Z.)

* Correspondence: zhanyuzhai@csu.edu.cn

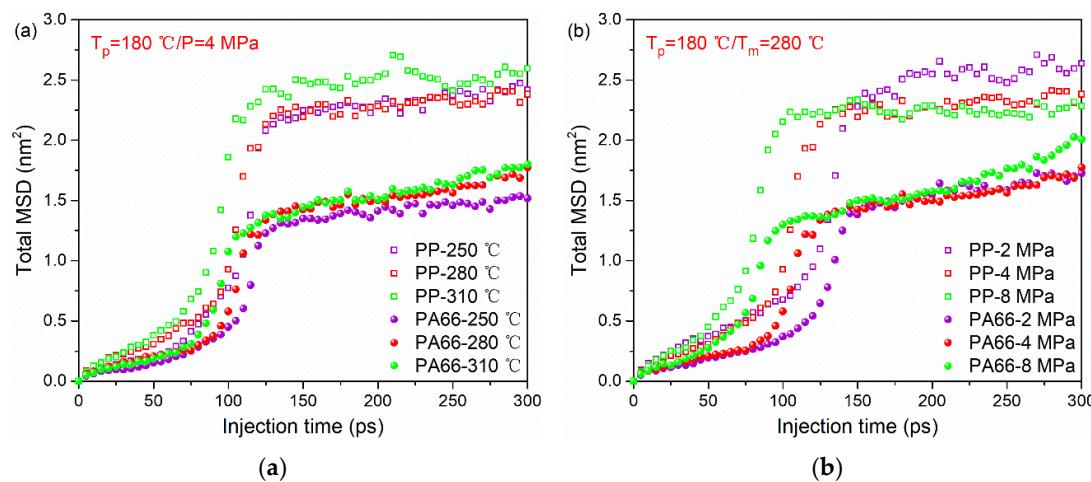


Figure S1. The MSD–time curve of PP and PA66 layer separately under various processing parameters: (a) melting temperatures and (b) injection pressure.

The MSD–time curves of PP and PA66 layers during simulations under various processing parameters are given in **Figure S1**. As seen, the fluctuation trend of the curves of the two materials is basically consistent with the general trend of the whole system (**Figure 6** in the Article). The motions of PP molecules are significantly stronger than that of PA66 molecules due to their shorter chain length and lower stiffness.

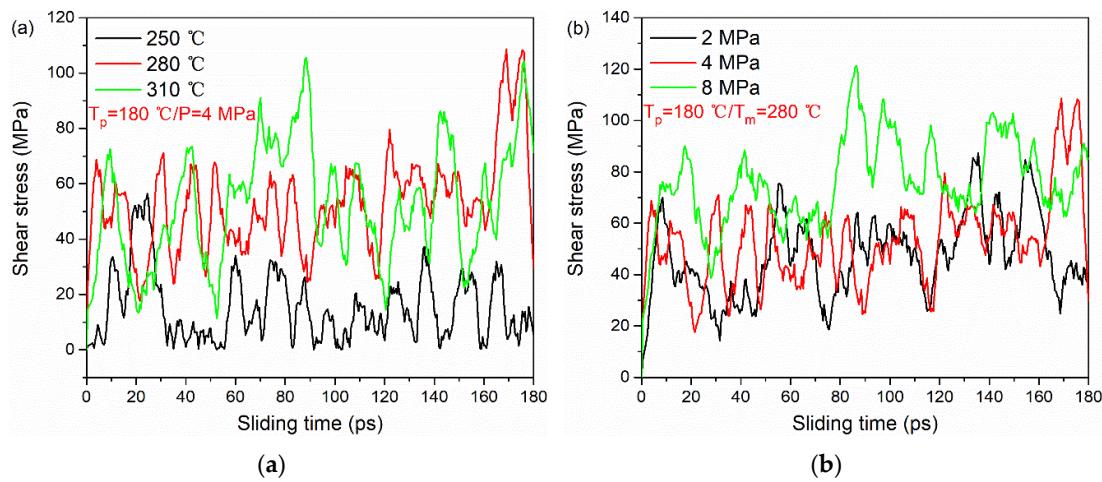


Figure S2. Shear stress versus sliding time curves for PA66–PP interface under various processing parameters: (a) melting temperatures and (b) injection pressure.

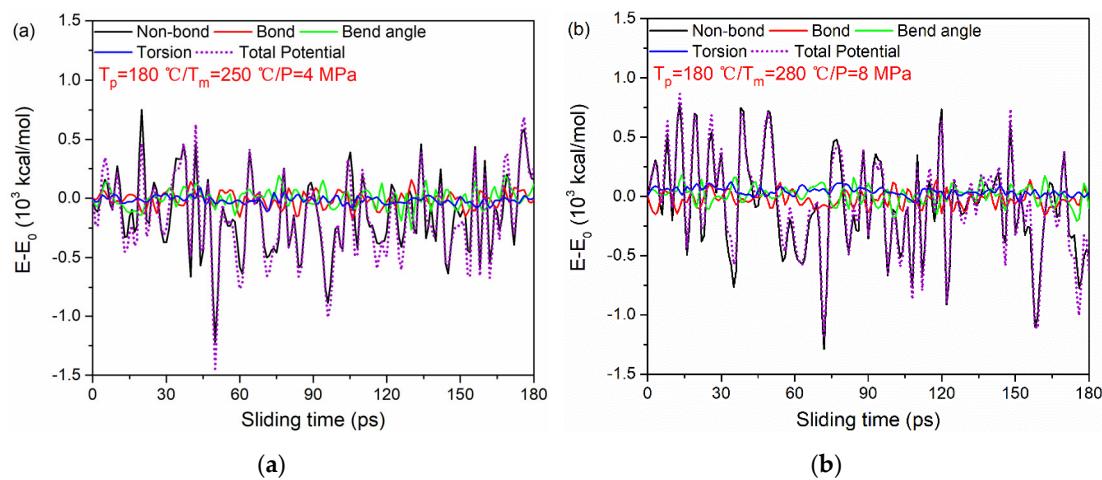


Figure S3. Potential energy decompositions of sliding deformation process for PA66–PP interface under processing parameters: (a) $T_p = 180^\circ\text{C}$, $T_m = 250^\circ\text{C}$, $P = 4 \text{ MPa}$ and (b) $T_p = 180^\circ\text{C}$, $T_m = 280^\circ\text{C}$, $P = 8 \text{ MPa}$.