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the method we developed for the fracture toughness measurements is based on the mechanical controllability of the load on the graphene sheet provided by the use of the afm to create the crack propagation. the graphene sheets were locally deformed by an afm tip, and the local critical stresses of the graphene sheets were recorded. the atomic structure of the graphene sheets before and after crack propagation were examined to confirm whether the carbon bonds are broken during the cracking. the repeated tests on the same samples validated the reproducibility of the experiments. the graphene sheets were highly monocrystalline, with the d-spacing of the graphitic planes consistent with that of conventional monolayer graphene. here we provide a very simple and rapid protocol for a simple and rapid protocol for a reliable, safe, inexpensive, and reproducible preparation of monolayer graphene films with cracks in highly orientational fidelity. the growth and microstructural properties of the graphene film with the crack are studied by using in situ afm, ex situ afm, in situ hrtem, in situ tem, and raman spectroscopy. the crack-free graphene1 in this study is prepared by exfoliation of graphite with scotch tape (in situ afm images are shown in figure 1a,b) followed by a 4-h annealing (in situ tem images are shown in figure 1c,d). the graphene layer with extremely high quality is thin enough (in situ tem image is shown in figure 1e). the microstructural size of the crack in the graphene is uniformly in the range of 50-100 nm (in situ afm images are shown in figure 1f,g). the crack-free graphene grows by a cvd method2. a large number of edges are formed by the growth of graphene. the edges exhibit a small reaction field and contain a few defects. figure 1h shows the raman spectrum of the graphene with the crack using a 50-w 532-nm laser. the raman g and 2d bands are obviously detected. the raman g band is assigned to the in-plane a1g vibration of the sp2 carbon atoms, and the 2d band is ascribed to the out-of-plane sp3 mode. this is characteristic of highly oriented graphene with a few defects27. figure 1i shows the results of the ex situ hrtem image of the crack region in the graphene. the typical hexagonal graphene lattice with lattice spacing of 0.241 nm is observed. the edge of the crack in the graphene can be unambiguously identified as graphene honeycomb lattice because of its specific structure, which indicates that the crack in the graphene is caused by the edge-on growth of graphene.

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the cracks in the tamarisk bark are the weakest parts of the tamarisk bark. most of the cracks are distributed on the windward side of the bark. cracks appear on the windward side of the bark as a result of windsand erosion. the cracks deteriorate the tamarisk bark and weaken its durability. the appearance of cracks is the passive protection mechanism of the tamarisk bark. the cracks act as active protection mechanism, which increases the surface growth stress of the tamarisk and promotes growth rates. the combination of passive and active protection mechanisms is an important characteristic of the tamarisk. on the windward side, the tamarisk bark has a rougher surface than the leeward side. the tamarisk grows in harsh regions such as the loess plateau, where serious windsand erosion have existed for centuries. the tamarisk forest has been protected for a long time, and erosion by windsand over a long time period has not caused soil deformation. its windward side is protected and strong. the rings of tamarisk form, and cracks are visible on the windward side. the protective capacity of the tamarisk bark deteriorates gradually. the cracks destroy the active protection mechanism of the tamarisk bark, which leads to fractures and weakens the tamarisk bark. since the tamarisk is a weak plant in harsh regions, it is more prone to be damaged by erosion. we cannot directly determine the part of the cracks, such as epidermis cells and lignified fiber cells. but, the thickness, elasticity modulus and growth stress of the epidermis are different from those of lignified fibers. the epidermis and lignified fibers are in the inner and middle layers of the bark, respectively. this research provides a new understanding of the relationship between the bark and the whole plant. the stress direction, growth rate and number of the lignified fibers are strongly related to the growth resistance of the tamarisk bark. 5ec8ef588b

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