

## Supplementary Information:

### Design and Selection of Paddle Materials for High-level Rowing Competition Applications Using Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis

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#### Appendix 1. Formula derivation

The goal of the material selection of the handle is to reduce weight:

$$m = (A) Z \rho \quad (1)$$

$$A = \frac{m}{Z\rho} \quad (2)$$

Assume the requirements of the design requirements (Z) and geometric solid square (b):

$$m = (b^2) Z \rho \quad (3)$$

Material performance indications are determined based on the primary function and selected critical constraints. These functions and constraints can be expressed as two stiffness formula and one strength formula:

Stiffness, (S)

$$S = \frac{F}{\delta} = \frac{CEI}{L^3} \quad (4)$$

$$S(L^3) = CEI \quad (5)$$

Where,

$$A = b^2 \quad (6)$$

$$I = \frac{b^4}{12} = \frac{A^2}{12} \quad (7)$$

The first Materials Performance Index, Equations (2) and (7) are substituted for Equation (5):

$$S(L^3) = CE \left( \frac{A^2}{12} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$S(L^3) = \frac{1}{12} (CE) \left( \frac{m}{Z\rho} \right)^2 \quad (9)$$

$$m^2 = \frac{12 SL^3 Z^2 \rho^2}{CE} \quad (10)$$

$$[m^2]^{1/2} = \left[ \frac{12 SL^3 Z^2 \rho^2}{CE} \right]^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

$$m = \left[ \frac{12 SL^3}{C} \right]^{1/2} (Z) \left( \frac{\rho}{E^{1/2}} \right) \quad (12)$$



$$M_1 = \frac{E^{1/2}}{\rho} \quad (13)$$

Assume the design requirements (Z) and geometric of the beam (b, h):

$$m = (b)(h) Z \rho \quad (14)$$

Where,

$$A = (b)(h) \quad (15)$$

$$I = \frac{b(h)^3}{12} = \frac{A^3}{12} \quad (16)$$

The second Material Index can be defined as:

$$S(L^3) = CE \left( \frac{A^3}{12} \right) \quad (17)$$

$$S(L^3) = \frac{1}{12} (CE) \left( \frac{m}{Z\rho} \right)^3 \quad (18)$$

$$m^3 = \frac{12SL^3 Z^3 \rho^3}{CE} \quad (19)$$

$$[m^3]^{1/3} = \left[ \frac{12SL^3 Z^3 \rho^3}{CE} \right]^{1/3} \quad (20)$$

$$m = \left[ \frac{12 SL^3}{C} \right]^{1/3} (Z) \left( \frac{\rho}{E^{1/3}} \right) \quad (21)$$



$$M_2 = \frac{E^{1/3}}{\rho} \quad (22)$$

Design requirements assume requirements and cylinder Rod (r, L):

$$m = (\pi r^2 L) \rho \quad (23)$$

Where,

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (24)$$

$$I = \frac{\pi r^4}{4} = \frac{A^2}{4\pi} \quad (25)$$

The Third Material Index can be defined as:

Flexure strength ( $\sigma_f$ ), Flexure moment (M).

$$\sigma_f = \frac{(M)(C)}{I} \quad (26)$$

$$c = r \quad (27)$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{(M)(r)}{\frac{\pi r^4}{4}} \quad (28)$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{4M}{\pi r^3} \quad (29)$$

$$(\sigma_f)(\pi r^3) = 4(M) \quad (30)$$

$$r^3 = \frac{4M}{\pi (\sigma_f)} \quad (31)$$

$$[r^3]^{1/3} = \left[ \frac{4M}{\pi (\sigma_f)} \right]^{1/3} \quad (32)$$

$$r = \left[ \frac{4M}{\pi (\sigma_f)} \right]^{1/3} \quad (33)$$

Substitution of Equation (33) to Equation (23):

$$m = \pi L \rho \left( \left[ \frac{4M}{\pi (\sigma_f)} \right]^{1/3} \right)^2 \quad (34)$$

$$m = \pi L \rho \left[ \frac{4M}{\pi (\sigma_f)} \right]^{2/3} \quad (35)$$

$$m = \underbrace{[4 (M) (\pi)^{1/3}]}_{\text{Structural Index}} \underbrace{(L) \left[ \frac{\rho}{\sigma_f^{2/3}} \right]}_{\text{Material Index}} \quad (36)$$

$$M_3 = \frac{\sigma_f^{2/3}}{\rho} \quad (37)$$