

Appendix: Strategy to Estimate Low to High Cycle Fatigue Transition of Nitinol for Fatigue to Fracture Test Planning

Tool Reference

RST Reference Number: RST24OP01.01

Date of Publication: 02/07/2024

Recommended Citation: U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2024). *Strategy to Estimate Low to High Cycle Fatigue Transition of Nitinol for Fatigue to Fracture Test Planning* (RST24OP01.01).
<https://cdrh-rst.fda.gov/strategy-estimate-low-high-cycle-fatigue-transition-nitinol-fatigue-fracture-test-planning>

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Strategy to Estimate Low to High Cycle Fatigue Transition of Nitinol for Fatigue to Fracture Test Planning

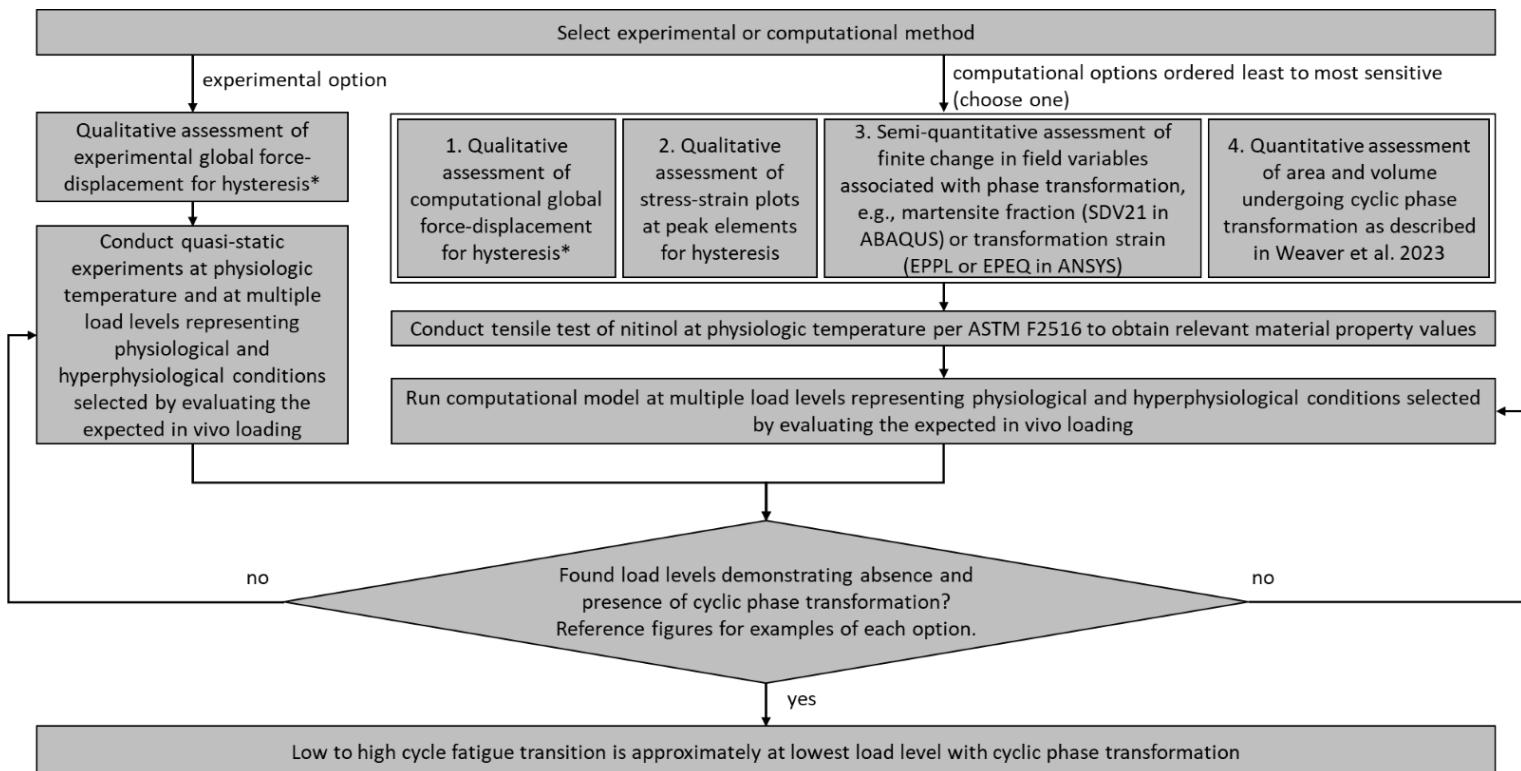


Figure 1: Flowchart to estimate low to high cycle fatigue transition.

*Note: When the volume of material undergoing phase transformation is small relative to the full device, the influence of local phase transformation on the global force-displacement observations will be similarly small. Accordingly, when using 'global' methods, the presence or absence of hysteresis in the force-displacement results should be interrogated carefully.

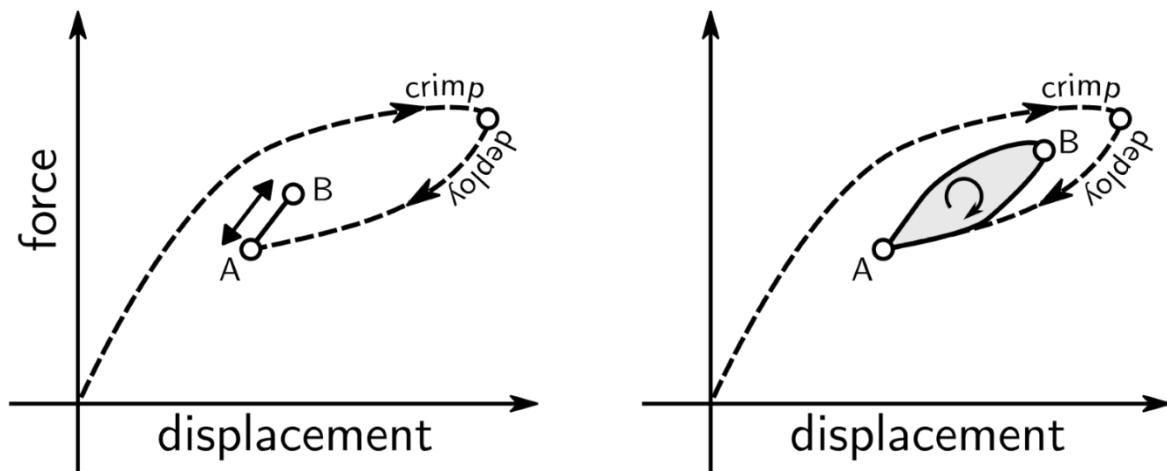


Figure 2: Experimental Option and Computational Option 1: Examples illustrating absence (left) or presence (right) of hysteresis when cycling between two loading points A and B.

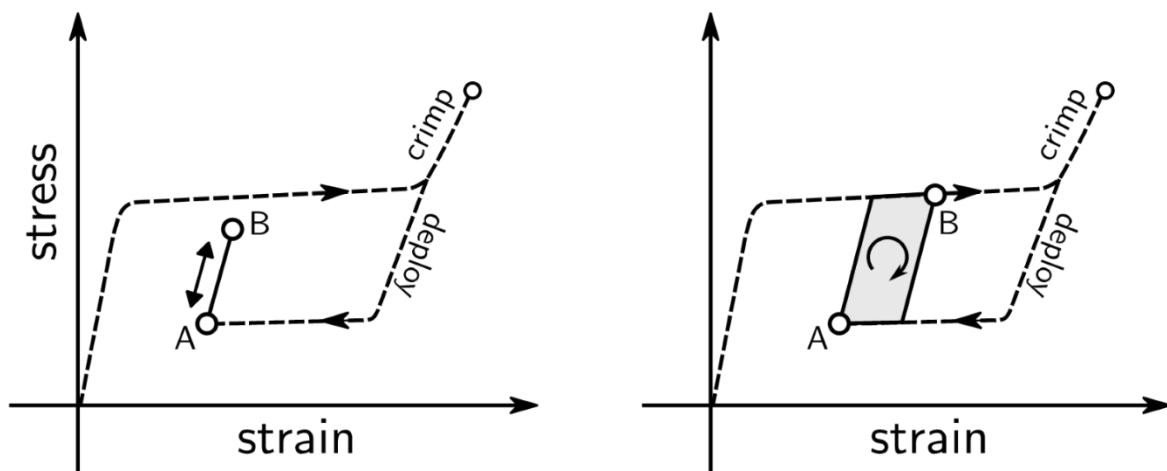


Figure 3: Computational Option 2: Examples illustrating absence (left) or presence (right) of hysteresis when cycling between two loading points A and B.

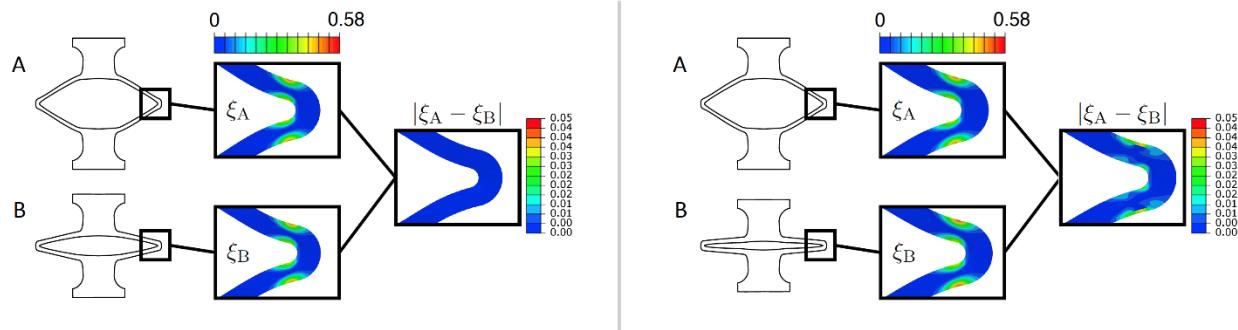


Figure 4: Computational Option 3: Examples illustrating semi-quantitative assessment of finite change in field variables associated with cyclic phase transformation between two loading points A and B. The left shows an absence of cyclic phase transformation whereas the right shows the presence of cyclic phase transformation.

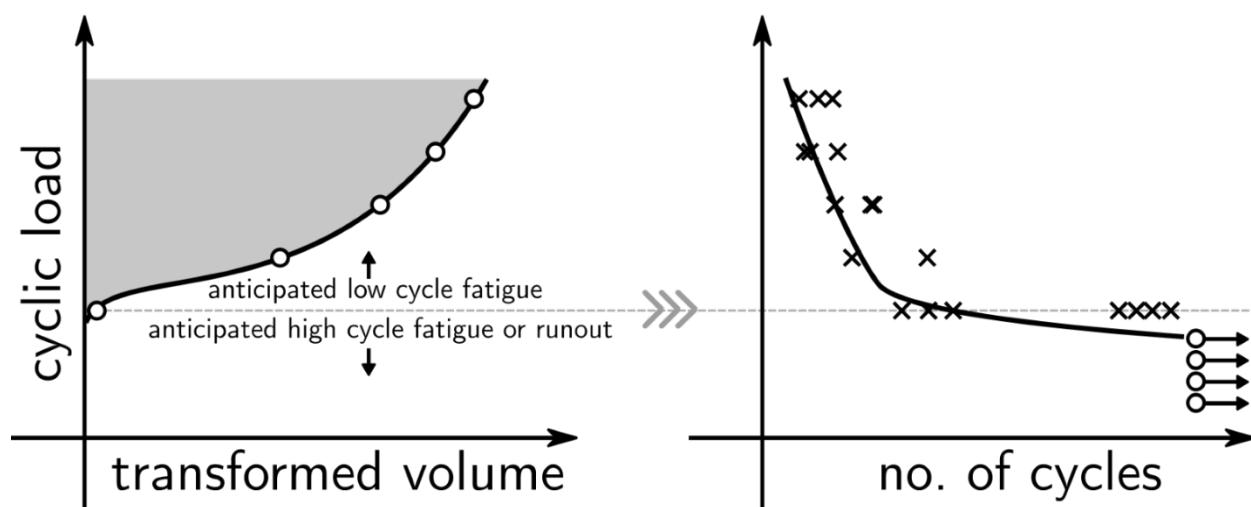


Figure 5: Computational Option 4: As described in Weaver et al. 2023, quantitative assessment of area and volume undergoing cyclic phase transformation may be calculated. A non-zero cyclic phase transformation (area or volume) suggests that low cycle fatigue may be anticipated. Refer to the publication for further detail.