

Figure A1: The temperatures during the first test

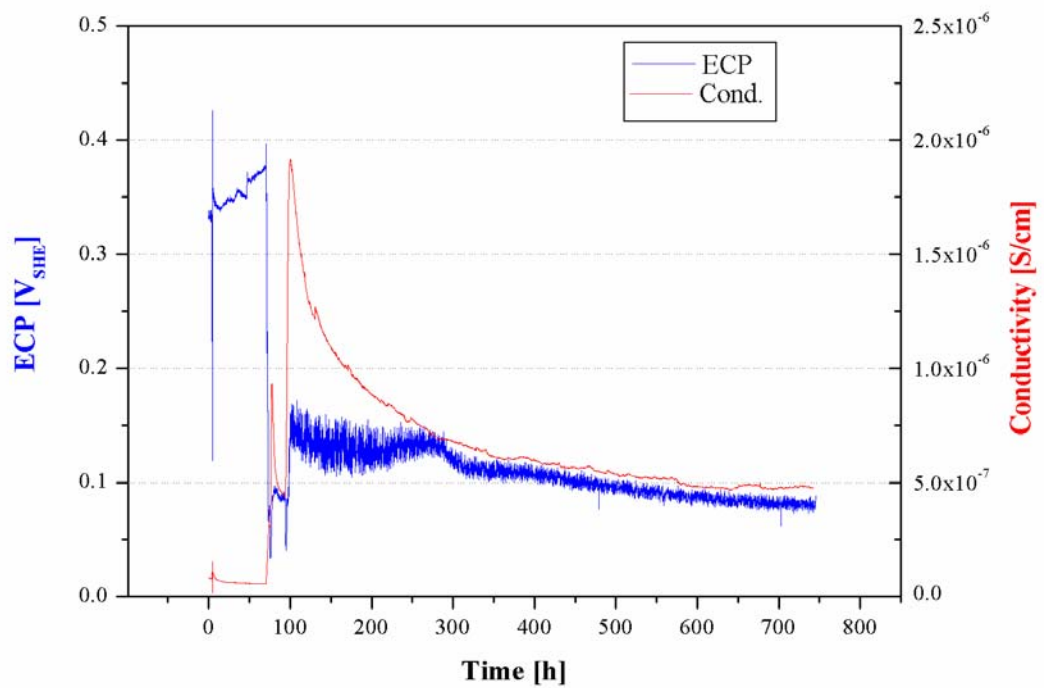


Figure A2: The ECP and outlet conductivity during the first test.

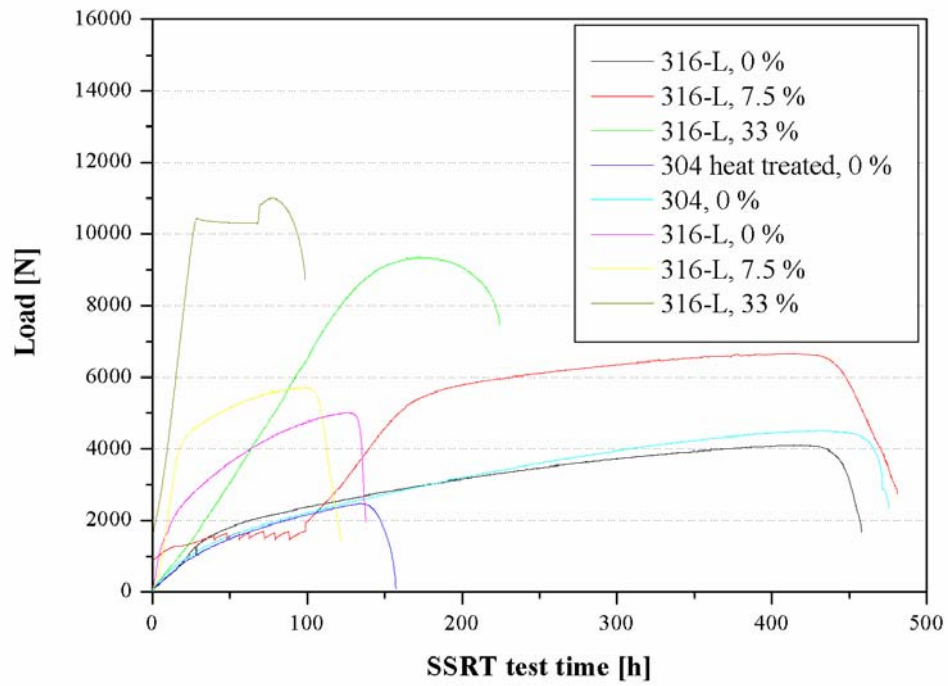


Figure A3: The measured load as a function of time, first test.

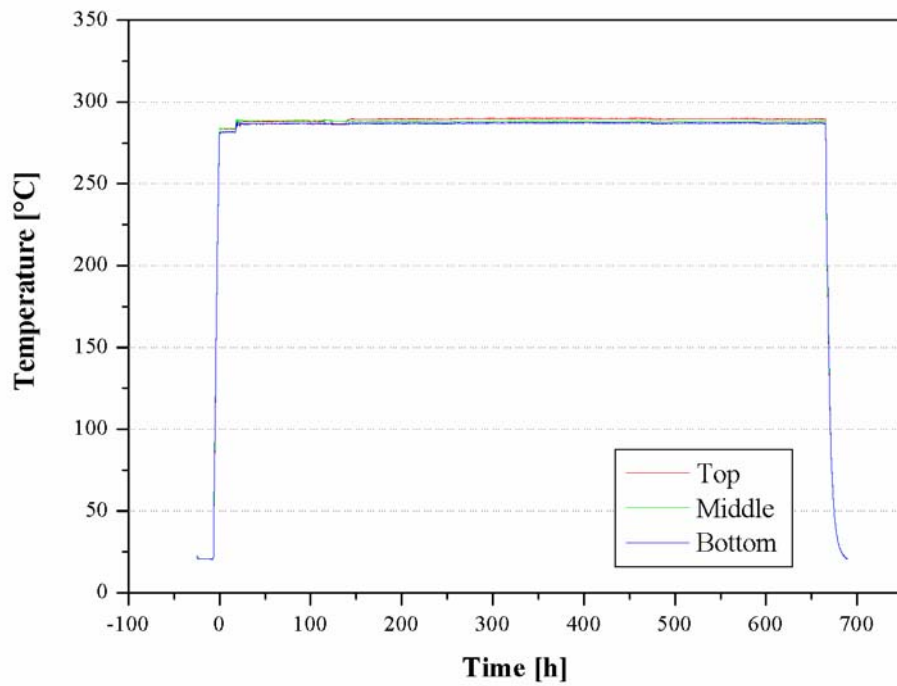


Figure A4: The temperatures during the second test

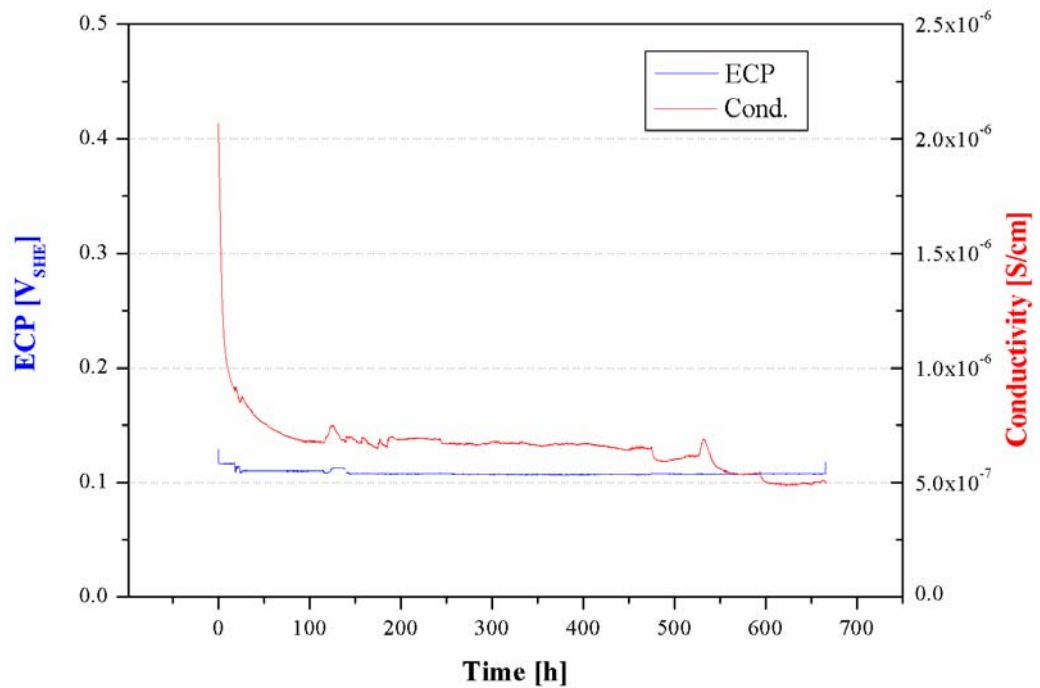


Figure A5: The ECP and outlet conductivity during the second test.

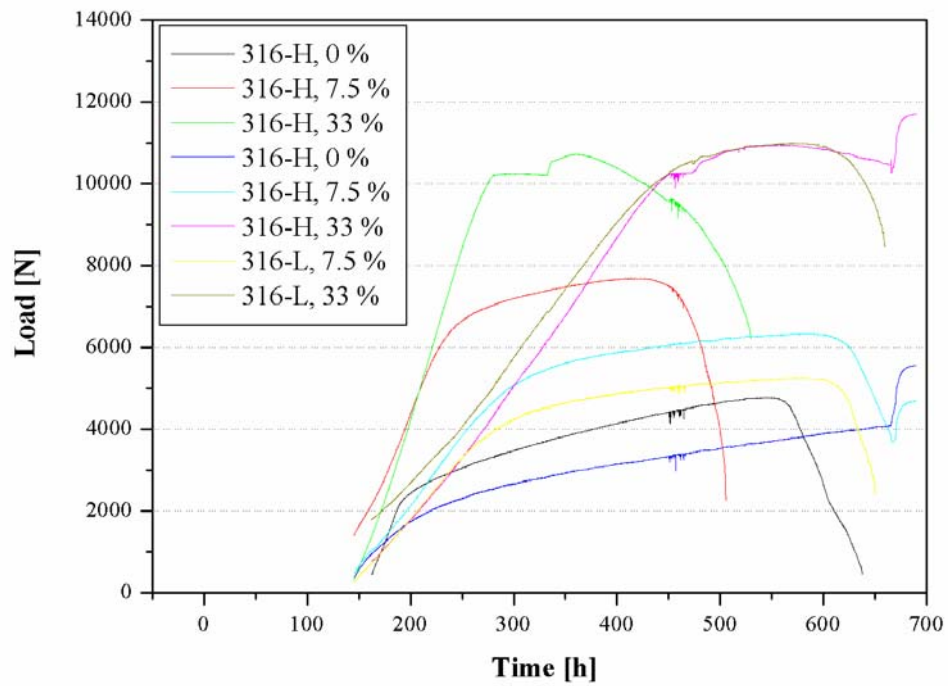


Figure A6: The measured load as a function time, second test

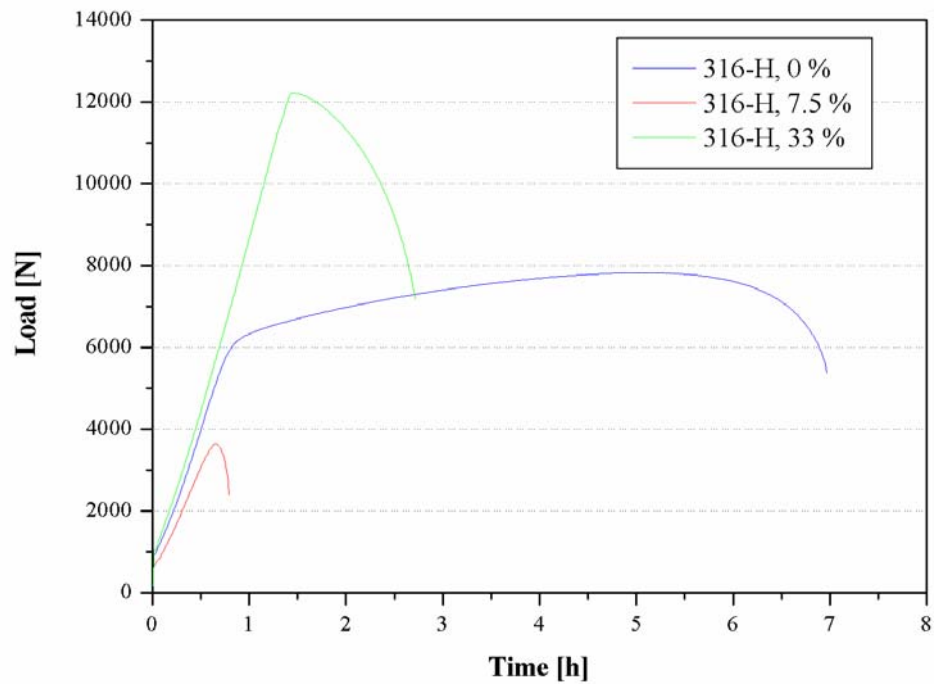


Figure A7: The measured load as a function time, post-test straining

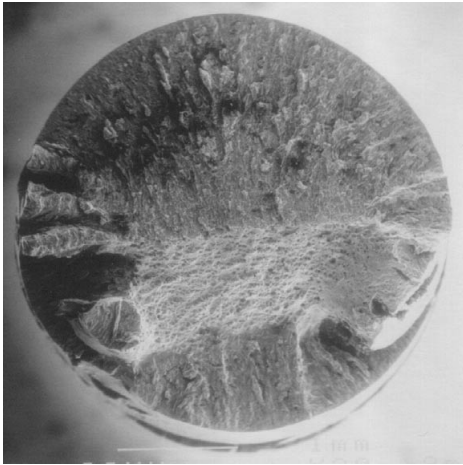


Figure B1: Fracture surface of specimen SA1, Type 316NG-L2, cold work ratio = 0 %, strain rate = $1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

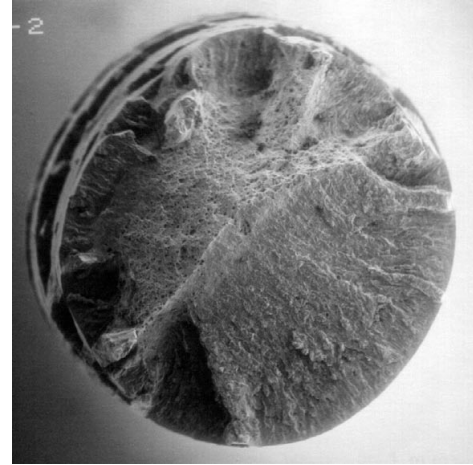


Figure B2: Fracture surface of specimen SA2, Type 316NG-L2, cold work ratio = 7.5 %, strain rate = $1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

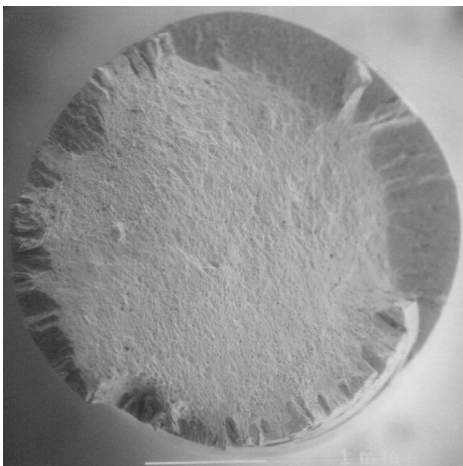


Figure B3: Fracture surface of specimen SA3, Type 316NG-L2, cold work ratio = 33 %, strain rate = $1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

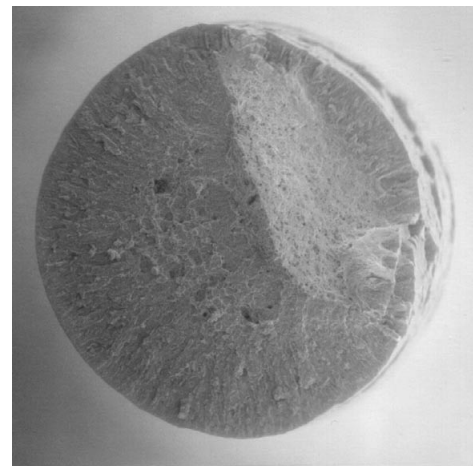


Figure B4: Fracture surface of specimen SA4, Type 316NG-L2, cold work ratio = 0 %, strain rate = $5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.



Figure B5: Fracture surface of specimen SA5, Type 316NG-L2, cold work ratio = 7.5 %, strain rate = $5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

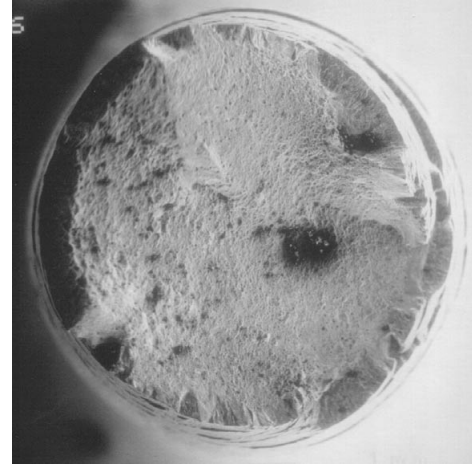


Figure B6: Fracture surface of specimen SA6, Type 316NG-L2, cold work ratio = 33 %, strain rate = $5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

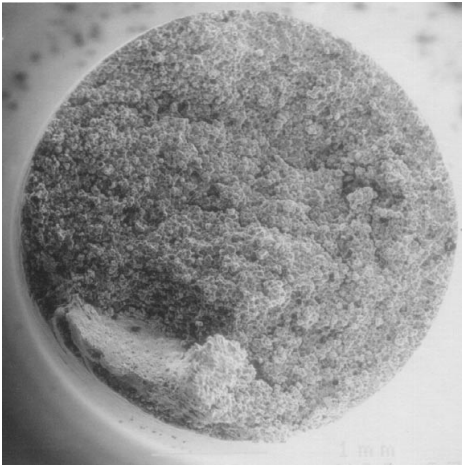


Figure B7: Fracture surface of specimen SC1, Type 304, heat treatment $620 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \times 24 \text{ h}$, cold work ratio = 0 %, strain rate = $1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

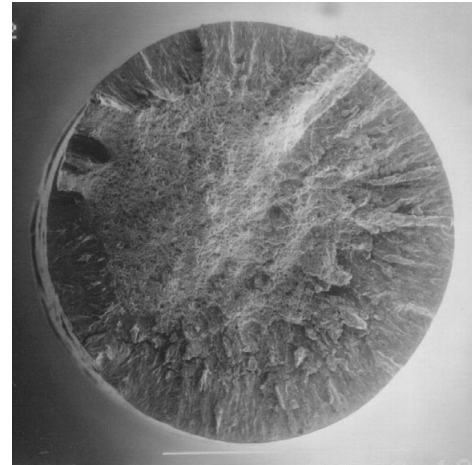


Figure B8: Fracture surface of specimen SC2 Type 304, cold work ratio = 0 %, strain rate = $1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

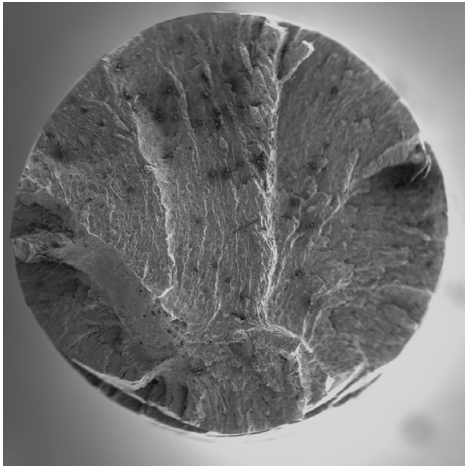


Figure B9: Fracture surface of specimen SB1, Type 316NG-H, cold work ratio = 0 %, strain rate = $1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

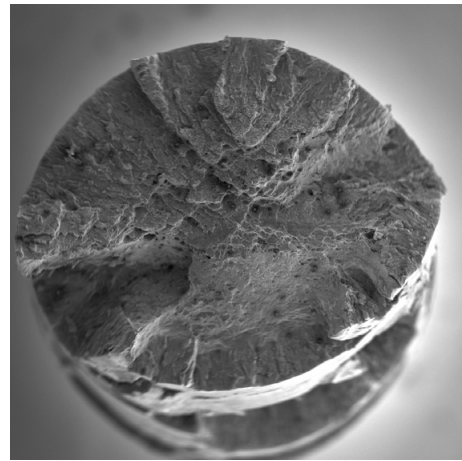


Figure B10: Fracture surface of specimen SB2, Type 316NG-H, cold work ratio = 7.5 %, strain rate = $1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.



Figure B11: Fracture surface of specimen SB3, Type 316NG-H, cold work ratio = 33 %, strain rate = $1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

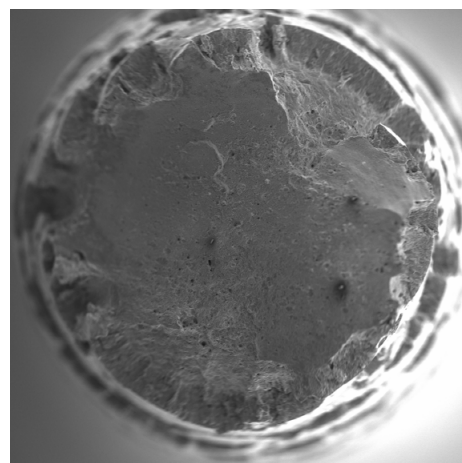


Figure B12: Fracture surface of specimen SB4, Type 316NG-H, cold work ratio = 0 %, strain rate = $5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

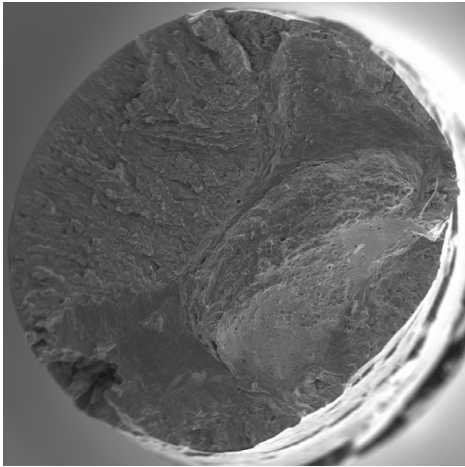


Figure B13: Fracture surface of specimen SB5, Type 316NG-H, cold work ratio = 7.5 %, strain rate = $5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

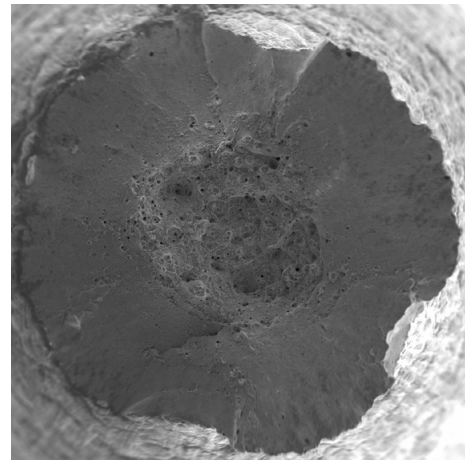


Figure B14: Fracture surface of specimen SB6, Type 316NG-H, cold work ratio = 33 %, strain rate = $5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

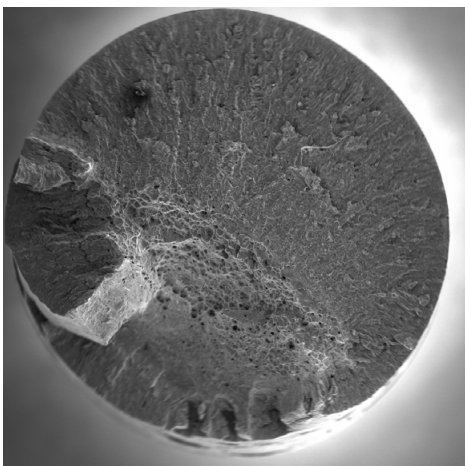


Figure B15: Fracture surface of specimen SD1, Type 316NG-L2, cold work ratio = 7.5 %, strain rate = $5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

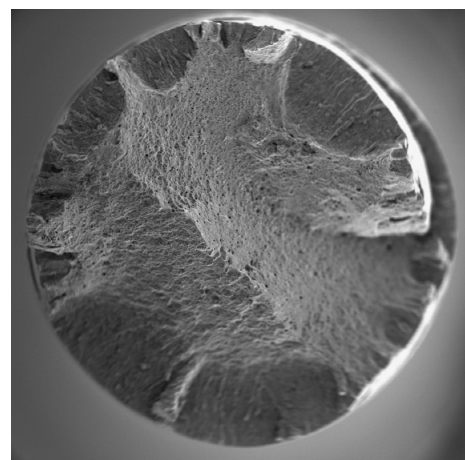


Figure B16: Fracture surface of specimen SD2, Type 316NG-L2, cold work ratio = 33 %, strain rate = $5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$.