

引用格式: 罗军, 李楠, 王曦, 等. 同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术在残余应力分析中的应用[J]. 材料工程, 2024, 52(7): 120-129.  
LUO Jun, LI Nan, WANG Xi, et al. Application of synchrotron radiation X-ray diffraction technology in residual stress analysis[J]. Journal of Materials Engineering, 2024, 52(7): 120-129.

# 同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术在残余应力分析中的应用

Application of synchrotron radiation X-ray diffraction technology in residual stress analysis

罗 军<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 李 楠<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 王 曦<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 刘昌奎<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

(1 中国航发北京航空材料研究院, 北京 100095; 2 航空材料检测与评价北京市重点实验室, 北京 100095; 3 中国航空发动机集团材料检测与评价重点实验室, 北京 100095)

LUO Jun<sup>1,2,3</sup>, LI Nan<sup>1,2,3</sup>, WANG Xi<sup>1,2,3</sup>, LIU Changkui<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

(1 AECC Beijing Institute of Aeronautical Materials, Beijing 100095, China; 2 Beijing Key Laboratory of Aeronautical Materials Testing and Evaluation, Beijing 100095, China; 3 Key Laboratory of Aeronautical Materials Testing and Evaluation, Aero Engine Corporation of China, Beijing 100095, China)

**摘要:** 残余应力贯穿于材料及构件的设计、生产、加工、制造、服役和失效的全生命周期, 是影响材料及构件加工精度、尺寸稳定性及疲劳强度的关键因素, 如何准确无损表征残余应力具有重要意义。与传统实验室 X 射线衍射方法相比, 同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术在亮度、准直、时间分辨率、空间分辨率、穿透深度等方面具有显著优势, 是一种无损原位精确表征工程材料和关键构件残余应力有效的方法之一。本文围绕同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术在材料残余应力中的研究进展, 重点阐述增材制造过程中高温合金的残余应力分析、激光喷丸技术对钛合金残余应力的影响、焊接铝合金残余应力评价、热处理参数对结构钢残余应力的影响以及陶瓷涂层的残余应力研究。最后, 分析同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术在工业应用方面的不足, 并展望未来的研究及发展方向, 包括发展原位测试环境及装置、同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术与其他无损检测方法相结合等。

**关键词:** 同步辐射 X 射线衍射; 残余应力; 工程材料; 关键构件

**doi:** 10.11868/j.issn.1001-4381.2023.000752

**中图分类号:** TG115.23 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1001-4381(2024)07-0120-10

**Abstract:** Residual stress runs through the whole life cycle of materials and components, including design, production, processing, manufacturing, service and failure, and is a key factor affecting the processing accuracy, dimensional stability and fatigue strength of materials and components. It is important to know how to accurately and non-destructively characterize residual stresses. Compared with the traditional laboratory X-ray diffraction method, synchrotron X-ray diffraction has significant advantages in brightness, collimation, time resolution, spatial resolution, penetration depth, etc. It is one of the most effective methods for non-destructive *in-situ* accurate characterization of residual stresses in engineering materials and key components. This paper focused on the research progress of synchrotron radiation X-ray diffraction technology in material residual stress, highlighting the analysis of residual stress in high temperature alloys during the additive manufacturing process, the effect of laser shot peening-technology on residual stress in titanium alloys, the evaluation of residual stress in welded aluminum alloys, the influence of heat treatment parameters on residual stress in structural steels, and the study of residual stress in ceramic coatings.

Finally, the shortcomings of synchrotron X-ray diffraction technology in industrial applications are analyzed, and the future research and development directions are prospected, including the development of *in-situ* test environment and devices, and the combination of synchrotron radiation X-ray diffraction technology and other non-destructive testing methods.

**Key words:** synchrotron radiation X-ray diffraction; residual stress; engineering material; key component

随着国内高端装备制造业如航空、航天、船舶、核电、兵器、高铁等的快速发展,对材料的服役性能和工程构件的服役安全性提出了更高的要求。残余应力贯穿材料及构件的设计、生产、加工、热处理、服役和失效的全生命周期,不良残余应力会严重影响材料及构件的加工精度、尺寸稳定性及疲劳强度,甚至引起腐蚀开裂,易导致材料或构件突发性破坏,造成灾难性事故,不仅危害公共安全,而且会造成巨大的经济损失<sup>[1-3]</sup>。因此,在材料及构件全生命周期的各个阶段准确测量残余应力的大小以及有效调控残余应力的分布状态,对优化加工制造参数、提高生产效率、缩短企业制造成本、延长服役寿命及保障服役稳定性具有重要意义<sup>[4-6]</sup>。

与其他无损检测方法相比,同步辐射 X 射线具有超高亮度、大穿透深度、波长范围宽等诸多优点<sup>[7]</sup>,广泛用于材料及构件残余应力分析<sup>[8]</sup>。本文主要讨论了近年来同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术在工程材料(如高温合金、钛合金、铝合金、结构钢及陶瓷涂层等)的加工制造、表面处理、焊接工艺、热处理参数及涂层制备等方面的残余应力研究进展,并对未来研究方向进行展望。

## 1 残余应力测量原理

残余应力按照影响区域可以分为三类,第一类宏观残余应力,其在材料/构件全部或部分范围内保持平衡;第二类微观应力(晶粒之间),其在多个晶粒范围内保持平衡(0.01~1 mm);第三类超微观应力(晶内),其在单个晶粒内保持平衡。利用 X 射线衍射法分析残余应力时,不同类型的残余应力衍射峰的位置及衍射峰宽度大不相同。一般情况下,第一类残余应力的衍射峰表现为同时向衍射角的一个方向(增加或缩小)偏移,表明该测试区域的晶粒都受到压或拉的作用;第二类微观应力的衍射峰表现为偏移程度不同或偏移方向相反,表明该测试区域的晶粒受到压或拉的程度不一致;第三类晶内超微观应力的衍射峰表现为峰形宽化,表明晶粒内部的部分区域受到不同的应力状态造成晶面间距分布变宽。在实际的测试过程中,由于材料的应力状态不同,衍射峰的位置和宽度有可

能会同时发生变化。

同步辐射 X 射线衍射法测量残余应力的基本原理与 X 射线衍射法相同,都遵循 Bragg 定律: $2d_{hkl}\sin\theta_{hkl}=n\lambda$ ,其中: $d_{hkl}$ 为某一晶面( $hkl$ )的晶面间距; $\theta_{hkl}$ 为入射光与晶面的夹角; $n$ 为衍射级数; $\lambda$ 为对应波长。当 $d_{hkl}$ 满足 Bragg 定律时会发生衍射而形成衍射峰,残余应力的存在会导致晶面间距发生变化,通过测量晶面间距的变化可计算出晶格应变 $\epsilon_{hkl}$ (式(1)),并通过相关公式计算可以获得残余应力<sup>[9-11]</sup>:

$$\epsilon_{hkl} = \frac{d - d_0}{d_0} \quad (1)$$

式中: $d$ 为被测试样晶面( $hkl$ )的晶面间距; $d_0$ 为无应力参考试样的晶面间距。

## 2 同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术的优势

残余应力的检测方法可分为无损检测和微损/有损检测两类<sup>[4-5]</sup>,残余应力的无损检测技术是通过物理光学、声学或核物理技术来分析材料或构件内部的物理参数(如晶格常数)在应力场中的变化,间接计算出残余应力的方法,主要包括:拉曼光谱法<sup>[12-13]</sup>、磁性法<sup>[14]</sup>、超声波法<sup>[15-16]</sup>、涡流法<sup>[17]</sup>、曲率法<sup>[18]</sup>、云纹干涉法<sup>[19]</sup>、X 射线衍射法<sup>[20-21]</sup>、同步辐射法<sup>[22]</sup>及中子衍射法<sup>[23]</sup>;残余应力的微损/有损检测方法又称为机械释放法,是指将被测材料或构件的一部分被破坏或者去除,局部残余应力得到释放后产生相应的应变和位移,根据相关的力学原理及公式计算出残余应力,主要有纳米压痕法<sup>[24]</sup>、压痕应变法<sup>[25]</sup>、盲孔法<sup>[26]</sup>、轮廓法<sup>[27]</sup>、切槽法<sup>[28]</sup>、环芯法<sup>[29]</sup>、剥层法<sup>[30-31]</sup>。实验室 X 射线衍射法、同步辐射 X 射线衍射法及中子衍射法是目前应用最为广泛的无损检测技术。实验室 X 射线衍射法的优势在于操作简单、检测精度较高、可测表层宏观和微观应力、受外界环境干扰较小,但是由于能量限制,其穿透深度有限,很难无损获得内部残余应力信息;中子衍射法主要用于工程材料或构件内部三维应力状态分析,穿透深度较大,但是在空间分辨率上无法达到同步辐射技术的水平,并且测试时间较长,对于材料表层残余应力的测量也具有一定难度。相比而言,同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术优势主要有以下几方面:(1)高亮度。第三代同步辐射的亮度是常规光

源(传统实验室X射线)的上亿倍;(2)高准直。由于同步辐射发射光张角很小,几乎是平行光束,与激光不相上下;(3)高纯净。同步辐射光是在超高真空或高真空条件下产生,几乎不存在杂质污染,能够精确计算角分布、光子通量和能谱等;(4)高时间分辨率。同步辐射光是脉冲光,脉冲时间间隔可达到纳秒级别,配合各种环境(如温度、载荷、化学介质等)可以原位获得高速动态过程中的应力演化过程;(5)高空间分辨率。与实验室X射线束斑(毫米级)相比,同步辐射X射线的束斑能够达到微米级(6.5~100  $\mu\text{m}$ ),能够实现微观残余应力的表征和分析;(6)穿透深度大。实验室X射线的穿透深度为十几个微米,通过调整同步辐射X射线的能量,其穿透深度能达到 $5\sim 5\times 10^3 \mu\text{m}$ 。

### 3 同步辐射X射线衍射在残余应力中的应用

#### 3.1 加工制造过程中高温合金残余应力分析

增材制造又称3D打印,是一种备受学术界和工业界关注的先进制造技术<sup>[32-34]</sup>,其中金属和合金材料的3D打印发展较快,这不仅是因为它能够制造出其他常规工艺难以成形的几何复杂零件,而且还可以最大限度地减少原材料浪费<sup>[35-37]</sup>。镍基高温合金是增材制造领域中研究最广泛的高温合金,已成为制造高温工业应用部件的首选材料如涡轮盘和叶片等,其工作温度通常超过800  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,镍基高温合金具有优异的高温力学性能、良好的抗氧化/腐蚀性能和稳定性,能够满足当前和未来航空航天和能源领域的需求<sup>[38-39]</sup>。但制造过程中产生的高残余应力可能对这些材料或增材制造工艺本身产生诸多不利影响,如打印失效、尺寸稳定性差、变形、开裂、循环载荷下的早期裂纹扩展、服役期间的抗蠕变性能差或过早失效等<sup>[40-43]</sup>。因此需要采用合适的检测方法精确测量材料及构件的残余应力场,以确保其在可接受的范围内<sup>[11,44]</sup>。

增材制造过程中残余应力是引起构件变形的主要因素,了解增材制造过程中工艺参数如何影响残余应力的分布对于改善其工艺参数及组件设计,以及调控残余应力对构件的负面影响至关重要。Malmelöv等<sup>[45]</sup>采用同步辐射X射线衍射技术测量了激光粉末床熔融成形的IN625高温合金残余应力分布规律,本研究发现成形过程中激光功率和扫描速度的变化对残余应力的趋势和大小影响较小,得到的残余应力测试结果也进一步验证了热-机械有限元模型的准确性,为提高有限元模型计算残余应力的精度奠定了数据基础。IN718高温合金是航空航天工业中最常用的镍基合金,因其在高温下具有优越的力学性能而被广泛

应用于航空发动机的涡轮叶片。Aminforoughi等<sup>[46]</sup>和Song等<sup>[47]</sup>使用同步辐射高能X射线衍射技术研究了增材制造IN718高温合金的残余应力,基于同步辐射的数据分析,提出了一种线性回归的残余应力计算方法,并结合原位拉伸实验和有限元模拟共同验证了该方法的可靠性,得到了高温合金残余应力的分布规律,在试样芯部主要是残余压应力,而在试样表面为残余拉应力,从试样表面到内部,残余应力由拉应力逐渐向压应力转变,研究结果为后续增材制造过程中残余应力分析提供了可靠的技术支持。

Jensen等<sup>[48]</sup>通过同步辐射衍射和有限元模拟研究了IN718高温合金涡轮盘电子束焊接后的残余应变及应力场,实验结果表明涡轮盘的应力分布受到其几何形状的影响,分析结果为后续复杂结构部件残余应力的表征提供参考。Zhang等<sup>[49]</sup>利用同步辐射高能X射线衍射研究了燃烧室外壳残余应力的分布,研究过程中特别关注了燃烧室外壳在几何特征和负载条件共同作用下容易发生疲劳裂纹的位置,精确分析了焊接中心及两侧的环向和轴向残余应力的分布规律,研究结果为残余应力如何影响发动机热端构件在服役过程中变形行为、裂纹产生和扩展提供了重要的参考价值。

#### 3.2 表面处理技术对钛合金残余应力的影响

钛合金由于其较高的比强度和优异的耐腐蚀性能,广泛应用于航空、航天以及新兴领域,如航空发动机叶片、燃气轮机构件、体育用品等<sup>[22, 50-51]</sup>。钛合金构件在使用或服役过程中会因为表面萌生的缺陷或裂纹而失效。残余拉应力的存在会诱发材料表面和次表面产生裂纹,从而导致构件在使用过程中开裂甚至断裂。通过表面改性技术(如机械喷丸<sup>[52-53]</sup>、超声喷丸<sup>[54-55]</sup>、激光喷丸<sup>[56-57]</sup>和无保护层激光喷丸<sup>[50, 58]</sup>等)在材料或构件表面和次表面引入残余压应力来抵消残余拉应力,可以延缓或阻碍表面裂纹的萌生和扩展<sup>[23, 59]</sup>。因此,通过不同的表面改性技术引入合适的残余压应力是改善构件疲劳寿命的关键因素。

喷丸处理是一种常用的表面强化工艺,通过在零部件表面引入残余压应力,提高其机械强度、耐磨性和耐腐蚀性等。与传统的表面强化技术相比,无保护层激光喷丸技术是引入较大加工硬化深度和残余压应力的最有效技术之一<sup>[60-68]</sup>,可以更好地提高钛合金构件的疲劳寿命。Maawad等<sup>[50]</sup>通过该技术制备了 $\alpha$ 、 $\alpha+\beta$ 、 $\beta$ 三种钛合金试样,并采用同步辐射X射线衍射技术与盲孔法相结合研究了三种钛合金中残余压应力的分布特征,验证了该技术可以有效地引入残余压应力层,并且该压应力层的热稳定性较好,能大幅度

提高钛合金的疲劳寿命。Umapathi 等<sup>[69]</sup>采用相同的表面处理技术对 TC6 钛合金进行加工,采用同步辐射 X 射线衍射分析了不同深度下残余应力的分布规律,获得了近表面区域残余应力不同的分布特征,其中最大残余压应力在 100  $\mu\text{m}$  处,分析结果为完善表面处理工艺参数提供了新的思路。在另一个相关的研究中<sup>[58]</sup>,该团队分别使用激光波长为 532 nm 和 1064 nm 的无保护层激光喷丸技术对 Ti-6Al-4V 合金进行 1, 3, 5 次冲击,并采用不同束流能量的同步辐射 X 射线衍射分析其残余应力的分布规律,当束流能量为

20 keV 时,残余压应力随激光冲击次数的增加而降低(图 1(a));然而在相同的喷丸条件下,当束流能量为 30 keV 时,残余压应力随激光冲击次数的增加而呈下降趋势(图 1(b))。该研究表明对于具有应力分布梯度的材料,可通过调整同步辐射的束流能量来获取材料不同深度的残余应力分布信息。该研究深入系统地分析了无保护层激光喷丸参数对钛合金残余应力的影响,进一步细化了不同参数下残余应力的变化规律,为优化表面处理工艺参数及工业应用提供理论支撑。

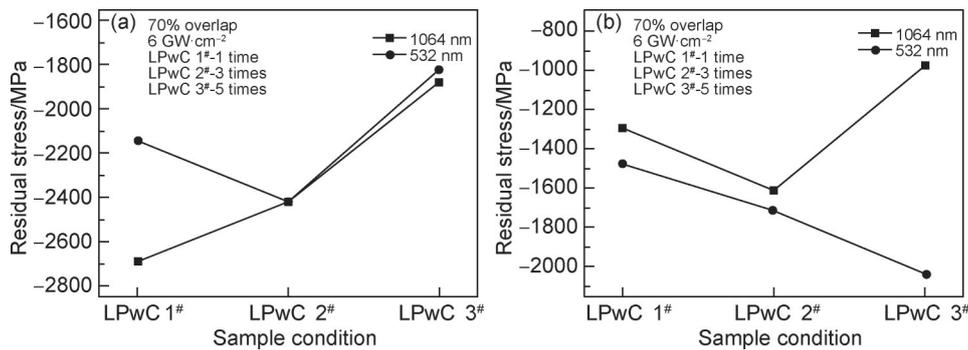


图 1 激光波长为 532 nm 和 1064 nm 对 Ti-6Al-4V 合金进行 1, 3, 5 次冲击后,不同同步辐射束流能量下测量其残余应力分布<sup>[58]</sup>  
(a) 20 keV; (b) 30 keV

Fig. 1 Residual stress distributions in Ti-6Al-4V alloy treated with multiple impacts of 1, 3 and 5 times at laser wavelength of 532 nm and 1064 nm and examined at different synchrotron radiation beam energies<sup>[58]</sup>  
(a) 20 keV; (b) 30 keV

### 3.3 焊接铝合金残余应力研究进展

铝合金由于其密度小、强度高、加工性能好、抗腐蚀性能优良等优点,在航空航天、船舶航海、交通运输等工业领域得到了广泛的应用<sup>[70-71]</sup>。随着工业化的快速发展,各领域对铝合金的性能提出了更高的要求。其中,通过铝合金焊接成形的零部件具有耐腐蚀性好、生产成本低、生产效率高等诸多优点,广泛应用于当前的工业生产中,但由于焊接过程中产生的残余应力会严重影响焊接件的疲劳寿命。因此,掌握铝合金焊接工艺及参数对残余应力的影响规律,对于获得良好的铝合金构件和扩大铝合金应用范围具有十分重要的意义<sup>[72-75]</sup>。

Ganguly 等<sup>[76]</sup>采用中子衍射和同步辐射 X 射线衍射相结合的方法分析了焊接 2024 铝合金试样横截面上三维残余应力的分布状态,研究了焊接前后残余应力的分布规律,焊接后横向、法向及纵向最大拉应力分别为 100, 70 MPa 和 300 MPa,并以此为基础,对比分析了不同焊接工艺对残余应力的影响,为完善铝合金焊接工艺提供了数据支撑。2024 铝合金经过热处理后,淬火过程中会产生较大的残余应力梯度,在横

向、法向及纵向的残余应力分布会严重影响材料的力学性能<sup>[77]</sup>。通过同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术可以实现不同退火处理后铝合金构件三维残余应力分布状态分析,在同一温度退火后,在焊接中心位置,三个方向上的残余应力都较小,远离焊接中心位置,残余压应力逐渐增大,研究结果为分析构件焊接过程中应力变化过程提供了实验基础。

Jun 等<sup>[78]</sup>利用同步辐射高能 X 射线衍射法研究了 AA5083 和 AA6082 铝合金搅拌摩擦焊后的残余应力分布,研究结果表明:不管是同种材料焊接还是异种材料焊接,残余拉应力都出现在强度较低的材料中;相反,强度较高的材料会出现残余压应力,测试结果明确了焊接材料的强度和残余应力的联系,研究结果为航空航天合金之间焊接接头的强度设计与焊接材料的选择提供了一定的参考价值,为航空发动机热端部件的焊接工艺的设计、优化及寿命评估提供技术支撑。采用中子衍射和同步辐射衍射技术相结合的方法可实现 T6 处理后的 2014 铝合金、6061 铝合金及其复合材料的残余应力随压缩和拉伸塑性变形的演变规律研究<sup>[79]</sup>,压缩塑性变形使所有材料的残余应力在

2%~5%的塑性应变处达到最小值;在较高的应变下,高强度2014铝合金及其复合材料中的残余应力显著增加,但在6061铝合金及其复合材料中的残余应力增加较少,研究表明不同应变状态会影响残余应力分布,残余应力数值会受到材料内部组织影响,研究结果为热处理工艺及预加工方式如何调控残余应力分布提供了较好的思路。

缺陷(如划痕等)引起的疲劳裂纹扩展在航空航天结构完整性评估中至关重要。一些机身结构区域在加工、制造或服役过程中产生的划痕,有可能是主要的应力集中区域,为后续服役安全带来隐患。Khan等<sup>[80]</sup>利用同步辐射X射线衍射和纳米压痕技术相结合分析了AA5091铝合金划痕周围残余应力场的分布,当假设为平面应力时,纳米压痕技术测试值为163 MPa,同步辐射X射线衍射测试值为180 MPa,两种方法得到的平均残余应力相差不大,相关结果为后续缺陷附近残余应力分析提供了理论依据和实验基础。

### 3.4 热处理工艺对结构钢残余应力的影响

在服役过程中典型结构钢构件承受着较高的机械载荷和热载荷,这些构件的失效主要是由表层开始,如疲劳开裂、氧化等。因此,通过优化热处理工艺参数来提高构件近表面硬度,并形成良好的残余压应力可以改善高应力零部件的表层质量,从而提高疲劳、磨损和耐腐蚀性能<sup>[81]</sup>。Kiefer等<sup>[82]</sup>使用原位同步辐射X射线衍射研究了不同温度的激光表面淬火过程中AISI 4140合金钢近表面的局部应力演化规律,纵向( $\sigma_x$ )及横向( $\sigma_y$ )初始应力约为 $(-60 \pm 20)$  MPa,随着激光淬火时间的增加,纵向上近表面的压应力增加,第一次压应力最大值 $(-500)$  MPa出现在3.28 s左右;而在激光淬火初始阶段,横向上受到轻微的应变,压应力向拉应力转变并达到一个峰值(3.08 s)。随着激光淬火时间的增加和温度的升高,材料的屈服强度降低,塑性变形引起的压应力减小,逐渐向拉应力转变,两个方向上在奥氏体( $\gamma$ )区域主要表现为拉应力;随着时间的增加,拉应力达到峰值,又逐渐向压应力转变。该研究揭示了不同温度的激光表面淬火过程中近表面残余应力的变化规律,并且分析了相变过程中应力的变化过程,研究结果为表面处理工艺的优化及残余应力的有效调控奠定了理论基础。在另一个相似的研究中<sup>[83]</sup>,采用同步辐射技术研究了经过局部淬火处理和局部淬火-回火处理后的50CrMo4圆柱体中残余应力分布,局部淬火处理后表面主要为残余压应力,在马氏体相变的路径方向拉应力向压应力转变,在偏析区域大部分都是压应力;而经过回火处

理后,圆柱体内部的应力被有效消除,研究结果揭示了相变应力的变化过程,为后续热处理制度的完善提供技术支撑。采用有限元模拟与同步辐射X射线衍射相结合可以确定AISI 316LN奥氏体不锈钢板三道次坡口焊缝附近的残余应力场分布<sup>[84]</sup>,在横向和纵向上,越靠近焊缝中心区域残余拉应力越大,与横向拉应力区域相比,纵向拉应力区域较为集中;远离焊缝中心区域主要为残余压应力,该研究有效分析了焊缝附近残余应力在不同方向上的分布规律,为焊接参数优化提供了有效的数据支撑。

### 3.5 陶瓷涂层的残余应力评价

陶瓷涂层与金属基体结合形成的涂层零部件,不仅拥有了陶瓷材料的诸多优点,如耐化学腐蚀、耐高温、耐磨损等,而且还具有金属材料的一些特性,如高强度、良好的导电导热性等,能够最大限度地发挥出良好的综合性能,满足相关零部件对环境性能和结构性能的需要<sup>[85-89]</sup>。近年来,随着航空航天工程、电子军工等尖端技术的高速发展,陶瓷涂层也得到了持续快速发展,但是由于涂层材料和基体材料之间的热膨胀系数及热导率差别较大,生产、制造及使用过程中不同的应力状态会严重影响其使用寿命<sup>[90-91]</sup>。因此,研究涂层材料在生产、加工及使用过程中残余应力的影响因素成为发展高性能涂层材料的关键<sup>[92-95]</sup>。

Matsue等<sup>[96]</sup>利用同步辐射X射线衍射技术分析了退火引起的不锈钢基体上电弧离子镀沉积TiN薄膜的残余应力变化。当TiN薄膜厚度为600 nm时,存在 $\{111\}$ 、 $\{110\}$ 两种取向,初始残余应力分别为 $-10$  GPa和 $-8$  GPa;而厚度为200 nm时,只存在 $\{110\}$ 一种取向,初始残余应力为 $-8$  GPa,说明不同厚度的薄膜取向有差异,在相同取向时不同厚度的初始残余应力数值相差不大;在退火过程中,两种薄膜的残余应力都松弛到热应力水平。在另一个相似的研究中发现<sup>[97]</sup>有无基体材料会影响涂层材料中残余应力的分布状态,随着TiB<sub>2</sub>涂层厚度的增加,尺寸逐渐减小,残余压应力不断增加,研究结果进一步揭示了TiB<sub>2</sub>涂层中残余应力的影响因素,为确定涂层材料制备过程中涂层厚度与残余应力之间的联系提供了数据支撑。采用原位和非原位同步辐射X射线衍射可分析不同基体及不同制备工艺对Cr-Al-C涂层残余应力的影响<sup>[98]</sup>,由于热膨胀系数和电导率的差异,不同基体材料形成的残余应力有差异,形成的残余压应力会降低涂层冷却过程中的拉应力,从而实现了涂层性能的提高,研究结果为后续涂层基体材料选择提供良好的思路。

热障涂层是一层陶瓷涂层,沉积在耐高温金属或

超合金的表面,对基底材料起到隔热作用,降低基底温度和提高工作温度,从而提高循环效率。热障涂层被广泛用于保护燃气涡轮发动机中的金属构件,极大地改善了燃气轮机系统的性能。在涂层制备过程中,由于涂层材料和基体材料热膨胀系数的差异会产生失配应变,导致涂层不同层之间产生诱导力和力矩,从而产生残余应力,残余应力的存在会影响零部件的服役寿命<sup>[99]</sup>。因此,研究热障涂层在制备过程中的残余应力变化有利于提高零部件的服役性能。基于原位同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术可以实现稀土掺杂氧化钇稳定氧化锆热障涂层在不同温度下残余应力的演变过程<sup>[100]</sup>,揭示了涂层厚度及涂层界面形状对残余应力的影响规律,由于热效应作用,涂层中残余应力的实测值会在一定范围内波动,但与模拟值相差不大,研究结果为有效监控涂层的安全服役提供了实验依据。

#### 4 结束语

同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术在亮度、通量、准直、时间分辨率和空间分辨率等方面具有显著优势,对金属材料具有较深的穿透深度,结合实验环境及装置可以原位、无损地精确表征工程材料在加工、制造、热处理等过程中残余应力的演化过程。国际上已经大量采用该技术对工程材料的残余应力开展了详细研究,并在高端装备工业如航空、航天等领域得到了广泛应用,而国内在工业应用方面处于起步阶段,存在应用范围有限、测试经验不足、相关计算方法不完善等问题。因此需要进一步开发和发展同步辐射衍射技术在金属材料及构件中的残余应力表征与应用研究,使其高通量、高准直、高分辨率的优势得到充分利用,并在高端装备工业的基础研究和工业应用上发挥出更好的作用。随着国内同步辐射光源的快速发展,尤其是在北京怀柔科学城建设的第四代同步辐射光源将于 2025 年完成交付并投入使用,在未来研究方向及发展包括以下几个方面:

(1)在工程材料的加工、制造、热处理等过程中,应力的演化过程极其复杂,针对不同的加工及处理方式,大力发展和建立与同步辐射 X 射线衍射相结合的原位测试装置和环境,揭示材料在热学-力学等条件下残余应力的实时演变特征,从而为优化相关加工工艺和完善热处理制度以及缩短工程材料的研制和生产周期提供理论支撑和数据支持。

(2)工程构件尤其是航空发动机关键构件的服役环境较为复杂,大多数构件都处于高温、高压、高应力等复杂环境,通过建立与服役环境相近的模拟实验环

境,结合同步辐射的优势,可以实现关键构件在近服役环境下残余应力的变化过程,为提高构件服役可靠性和延长服役寿命提供有利参考。

(3)大多数工程构件需要无损检测残余应力,因此结合同步辐射 X 射线衍射技术与其他无损检测方法如 X 射线衍射法及中子衍射技术,并结合相关计算模拟方法,将实验结果和模拟结果有效结合,进一步优化残余应力计算模型,从不同尺度和维度上分析残余应力的分布规律,为提高产品合格率和降本增效提供可靠的依据。

#### 参考文献

- [1] WITHERS P J. Residual stress and its role in failure[J]. Reports on Progress in Physics, 2007, 70(12): 2211-2264.
- [2] 王沿东, 李润光, 聂志华, 等. 中子/同步辐射衍射表征技术及其在工程材料研究中的应用[J]. 工程科学学报, 2022, 44(4): 676-689. WANG Y D, LI R G, NIE Z H, et al. A review on the application of neutron and high-energy X-ray diffraction characterization methods in engineering materials [J]. Chinese Journal of Engineering, 2022, 44(4): 676-689.
- [3] 王沿东, 张哲维, 李时磊, 等. 同步辐射高能 X 射线衍射在材料研究中的应用进展[J]. 中国材料进展, 2017, 36(3): 168-174. WANG Y D, ZHANG Z W, LI S L, et al. Application of synchrotron-based high-energy X-ray diffraction in materials research [J]. Materials China, 2017, 36(3): 168-174.
- [4] WITHERS P J, BHADSHIA H K D H. Residual stress. Part I-measurement techniques[J]. Materials Science and Technology, 2001, 17(4): 355-365.
- [5] WITHERS P J, BHADSHIA H K D H. Residual stress. Part II-nature and origins[J]. Materials Science and Technology, 2001, 17(4): 366-375.
- [6] 刘昌奎, 李楠, 赵文侠, 等. 航空材料组织与残余应力评价对中子散射与同步辐射技术的需求[J]. 失效分析与预防, 2019, 14(2): 133-140. LIU C K, LI N, ZHAO W X, et al. Requirements of microstructure and residual stress evaluation of aeronautical materials for neutron scattering and synchrotron radiation techniques [J]. Failure Analysis and Prevention, 2019, 14(2): 133-140.
- [7] CORNELIUS TW, THOMAS O. Progress of *in-situ* synchrotron X-ray diffraction studies on the mechanical behavior of materials at small scales[J]. Progress in Materials Science, 2018, 94: 384-434.
- [8] 尚勇, 冯阳, 刘巧沐, 等. 大型科学装置在航空发动机高温结构材料和涂层上的研究与应用综述[J]. 航空学报, 2022, 43(10): 544-568. SHANG Y, FENG Y, LIU Q M, et al. Research and application of large scientific productivity on high-temperature structural materials and coatings of aero-engineering [J]. Acta Aeronautica et Astronautica Sinica, 2022, 43(10): 544-568.
- [9] YONG C K, KEATING E M, HUGHES D J, et al. Assessment of residual strain in laser shock peened additive manufactured Inconel 718 using synchrotron X-ray diffraction [J]. Materialia,

- 2023,30: 101843.
- [10] WANG H, TONG R, LIU G, et al. *In-situ* synchrotron HEXRD study on the micro-stress evolution behavior of a superalloy during room-temperature compression[J]. *Materials*, 2023, 16(10): 3761.
- [11] SERRANO-MUNOZ I, FRITSCH T, MISHUROVA T, et al. On the interplay of microstructure and residual stress in LPBF IN718[J]. *Journal of Materials Science*, 2021, 56(9): 5845-5867.
- [12] NANCE J, SUBHASH G, SANKAR B, et al. Measurement of residual stress in silicon carbide fibers of tubular composites using Raman spectroscopy[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2021, 217: 117164.
- [13] MAROLA S, BOSIA S, VELTRO A, et al. Residual stresses in additively manufactured AlSi10Mg: Raman spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction analysis[J]. *Materials & Design*, 2021, 202: 109550.
- [14] RABUNG M, ALTPETER I, BOLLER C, et al. Non-destructive evaluation of the micro residual stresses of 3rd order by using micro magnetic methods [J]. *Nondestructive Testing and Evaluation International*, 2014, 63: 7-10.
- [15] JAVADI Y, NAJAFABADI M A. Comparison between contact and immersion ultrasonic method to evaluate welding residual stresses of dissimilar joints[J]. *Materials & Design*, 2013, 47: 473-482.
- [16] JAVADI Y, AKHLAGHI M, NAJAFABADI M A. Using finite element and ultrasonic method to evaluate welding longitudinal residual stress through the thickness in austenitic stainless steel plates[J]. *Materials & Design*, 2013, 45: 628-642.
- [17] ZU R, YANG Y, HUANG X, et al. A stress detection method for metal components based on eddy current thermography [J]. *Nondestructive Testing and Evaluation International*, 2023, 133: 102762.
- [18] DUTTA S, PANDEY A, SINGH M, et al. Estimation of boron diffusion induced residual stress in silicon by wafer curvature technique[J]. *Materials Letters*, 2016,164: 316-319.
- [19] JIANG Y, XU B S, WANG H D, et al. Determination of residual stresses within plasma spray coating using Moiré interferometry method [J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2011, 257(6): 2332-2336.
- [20] YU X F, WEI Y H, ZHENG D Y, et al. Effect of nano-bainite microstructure and residual stress on friction properties of M50 bearing steel[J]. *Tribology International*, 2022,165: 107285.
- [21] 张鹏举, 陈静青, 杨霄. 16MnR钢激光冲击工艺及对焊接结构应力腐蚀性能的影响[J]. *材料工程*, 2022, 50(11): 145-154.
- ZHANG P J, CHEN J Q, YANG X. Laser peening process of 16MnR steel and effect on stress corrosion property of welded structure[J]. *Journal of Materials Engineering*, 2022, 50(11): 145-154.
- [22] XIONG Y, KARAMCHED P S, NGUYEN C T, et al. An *in-situ* synchrotron diffraction study of stress relaxation in titanium: effect of temperature and oxygen on cold dwell fatigue[J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2021,213: 116937.
- [23] XUE N P, WU Q, ZHANG Y, et al. Review on research progress and comparison of different residual stress strengthening methods for titanium alloys [J]. *Engineering Failure Analysis*, 2023,144: 106937.
- [24] WANG K, MA Q, XU J, et al. Determining the elastic-plastic properties of materials with residual stress included using nanoindentation experiments and dimensionless functions[J]. *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, 2023,282: 109175.
- [25] PENG W, JIANG W, YANG B, et al. An indentation method for measuring welding residual stress: estimation of stress-free indentation curve using BP neural network prediction model[J]. *International Journal of Pressure Vessels and Piping*, 2023, 206: 105070.
- [26] LINB, HE K H, SHAN D W, et al. Research on measurement of residual stresses of hemispherical lithium hydride by blind-hole method[J]. *Fusion Engineering and Design*, 2014, 89(4): 365-369.
- [27] KOLLAR D, VOLGYI I, JOO A L. Assessment of residual stresses in welded T-joints using contour method [J]. *Thin-Walled Structures*, 2023,190: 110966.
- [28] WINIARSKI B, BENEDETTI M, FONTANARI V, et al. Comparative analysis of shot-peened residual stresses using micro-hole drilling, micro-slot cutting, X-ray diffraction methods and finite-element modelling [C] //Proceedings of the Residual Stress, Thermomechanics & Infrared Imaging, Hybrid Techniques and Inverse Problems, Annual Conference and Exposition of the Society for Experimental Mechanics on Experimental and Applied Mechanics. Switzerland: Cham, Springer International Publishing, 2016: 215-223.
- [29] MASLAKOVA K, TREBUNA F, FRANKOVSKY P, et al. Applications of the strain gauge for determination of residual stresses using ring-core method[J]. *Procedia Engineering*, 2012, 48: 396-401.
- [30] DLHY P, PODUSKA J, POKORNY P, et al. Residual stress determination by the layer removal and X-ray diffraction measurement-correction method [J]. *MethodsX*, 2022, 9: 101768.
- [31] AURREKOETXEA M, BILKHU R, LLANOS I, et al. Residual stress characterization for ribbed geometries using on-machine layer removal method [J]. *Procedia CIRP*, 2021, 101: 42-45.
- [32] LIU G, ZHANG X, CHEN X, et al. Additive manufacturing of structural materials [J]. *Materials Science and Engineering*, 2021,145: 100596.
- [33] FAN J, ZHANG L, WEI S, et al. A review of additive manufacturing of metamaterials and developing trends [J]. *Materials Today*, 2021,50: 303-328.
- [34] 陈勇, 陈辉, 姜亦帅, 等. 高性能金属材料激光增材制造应力变形调控研究现状[J]. *材料工程*, 2019,47(11): 1-10.
- CHEN Y, CHEN H, JIANG Y S, et al. Research progress in stress and deformation control in laser additive manufacturing for high performance metals[J]. *Journal of Materials Engineering*, 2019, 47(11): 1-10.
- [35] ZERBST U, BRUNO G, BUFFIERE J Y, et al. Damage toler-

- ant design of additively manufactured metallic components subjected to cyclic loading: state of the art and challenges[J]. *Progress in Materials Science*, 2021,121: 100786.
- [36] 张楠, 王森辉, 张书彦, 等. 基于同步辐射和中子衍射分析的金属增材制造关键共性问题研究进展[J]. *稀有金属材料与工程*, 2022,51(7): 2698-2708.
- ZHANG N, WANG M H, ZHANG S Y, et al. Review on key common technologies of metal additive manufacturing based on synchrotron radiation and neutron diffraction analysis [J]. *Rare Metal Materials and Engineering*, 2022, 51(7): 2698-2708.
- [37] 於之杰, 徐碧涵, 王向盈, 等. 航空增材制造技术中的跨尺度力学研究进展[J]. *航空材料学报*, 2023,43(5): 1-9.
- YU Z J, XU B H, WANG X Y, et al. Progress of cross-scale mechanics in additive manufacturing technology for aeronautical application[J]. *Journal of Aeronautical Materials*, 2023, 43(5): 1-9.
- [38] VALENTINE M D A, DHOKIA V, FLYNN J, et al. Characterisation of residual stresses and oxides in titanium, nickel, and aluminium alloy additive manufacturing powders via synchrotron X-ray diffraction [J]. *Materials Today Communications*, 2023, 35: 105900.
- [39] 邓鸿文, 张仪, 权澳冬, 等. 同步辐射及中子衍射技术在增材制造领域的应用[J]. *中国激光*, 2022,49(19): 92-108.
- DENG H W, ZHANG Y, QUAN A D, et al. Application of synchrotron radiation and neutron diffraction technologies in additive manufacturing [J]. *Chinese Journal of Lasers*, 2022, 49(19): 92-108.
- [40] GUO C, XU Z, ZHOU Y, et al. Single-track investigation of IN738LC superalloy fabricated by laser powder bed fusion: track morphology, bead characteristics and part quality[J]. *Journal of Materials Processing Technology*, 2021,290: 117000.
- [41] GUO C, LI S, SHI S, et al. Effect of processing parameters on surface roughness, porosity and cracking of as-built IN738LC parts fabricated by laser powder bed fusion[J]. *Journal of Materials Processing Technology*, 2020,285: 116788.
- [42] XU Z, CAO L, ZHU Q, et al. Creep property of Inconel 718 superalloy produced by selective laser melting compared to forging [J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2020,794: 139947.
- [43] PRASAD K, OBANA M, ITO A, et al. Synchrotron diffraction characterization of dislocation density in additively manufactured IN718 superalloy [J]. *Materials Characterization*, 2021, 179: 111379.
- [44] GUO C, LI G, LI S, et al. Additive manufacturing of Ni-based superalloys: residual stress, mechanisms of crack formation and strategies for crack inhibition[J]. *Nano Materials Science*, 2023, 5(1): 53-77.
- [45] MALMELÖV A, HASSILA C J, FISK M, et al. Numerical modeling and synchrotron diffraction measurements of residual stresses in laser powder bed fusion manufactured alloy 625 [J]. *Materials & Design*, 2022,216: 110548.
- [46] AMINFOROUGH B, DEGENER S, RICHTER J, et al. A novel approach to robustly determine residual stress in additively manufactured microstructures using synchrotron radiation[J]. *Advanced Engineering Materials*, 2021,23(11): 2100184.
- [47] SONG X, XIE M, HOFMANN F, et al. Residual stresses and microstructure in powder bed direct laser deposition (PB DLD) samples [J]. *International Journal of Material Forming*, 2015, 8(2): 245-254.
- [48] JENSEN M, DYE D, JAMES K, et al. Residual stresses in a welded superalloy disc: characterization using synchrotron diffraction and numerical process modeling [J]. *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A*, 2002,33(9): 2921-2931.
- [49] ZHANG S Y, VORSTER W, JUN T S, et al. High energy white beam X-ray diffraction studies of residual strains in engineering components [C] // *Proceedings of the AIP Conference Proceedings, World Congress on Engineering 2007*. London: American Institute of Physics, 2007:41.
- [50] MAAWAD E, SANO Y, WAGNER L, et al. Investigation of laser shock peening effects on residual stress state and fatigue performance of titanium alloys [J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2012,536: 82-91.
- [51] BERNIER J V, PARK J S, PILCHAK A L, et al. Measuring stress distributions in Ti-6Al-4V using synchrotron X-ray diffraction [J]. *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A*, 2008, 39(13): 3120-3133.
- [52] WEN Y, LIU P, XIE L, et al. Evaluation of mechanical behavior and surface morphology of shot-peened Ti-6Al-4V alloy [J]. *Journal of Materials Engineering and Performance*, 2020,29(1): 182-190.
- [53] SHI H, LIU D, PAN Y, et al. Effect of shot peening and vibration finishing on the fatigue behavior of TC17 titanium alloy at room and high temperature [J]. *International Journal of Fatigue*, 2021,151: 106391.
- [54] ZHANG Q, XU S, WANG J, et al. Microstructure change and corrosion resistance of selective laser melted Ti-6Al-4V alloy subjected to pneumatic shot peening and ultrasonic shot peening [J]. *Surface Topography*, 2022,10(1): 015010.
- [55] ZHANG Q, DUAN B, ZHANG Z, et al. Effect of ultrasonic shot peening on microstructure evolution and corrosion resistance of selective laser melted Ti-6Al-4V alloy [J]. *Journal of Materials Research and Technology*, 2021,11: 1090-1099.
- [56] KUMAR G R, RAJYALAKSHMI G. FE simulation for stress distribution and surface deformation in Ti-6Al-4V induced by interaction of multi scale laser shock peening parameters [J]. *Optik*, 2020,206: 164280.
- [57] LI X, HE W, LUO S, et al. Simulation and experimental study on residual stress distribution in titanium alloy treated by laser shock peening with flat-top and gaussian laser beams [J]. *Materials*, 2019,12(8): 1343.
- [58] UMAPATHI A, SWAROOP S. Measurement of residual stresses in titanium alloys using synchrotron radiation [J]. *Measurement*, 2019,140: 518-525.
- [59] KORSUNSKY A M, LIU J, GOLSHAN M, et al. Measurement of residual elastic strains in a titanium alloy using high energy synchrotron X-ray diffraction [J]. *Experimental Mechanics*, 2006,46(4): 519-529.

- [60] MAAWAD E, BROKMEIER HG, WAGNER L, et al. Investigation on the surface and near-surface characteristics of Ti-2.5Cu after various mechanical surface treatments [J]. *Surface and Coatings Technology*, 2011,205(12): 3644-3650.
- [61] KALAINATHAN S, SATHYAJITH S, SWAROOP S. Effect of laser shot peening without coating on the surface properties and corrosion behavior of 316L steel[J]. *Optics and Lasers in Engineering*, 2012,50(12): 1740-1745.
- [62] SATHYAJITH S, KALAINATHAN S, SWAROOP S. Laser peening without coating on aluminum alloy Al-6061-T6 using low energy Nd:YAG laser [J]. *Optics & Laser Technology*, 2013,45: 389-394.
- [63] KARTHIK D, KALAINATHAN S, SWAROOP S. Surface modification of 17-4 PH stainless steel by laser peening without protective coating process[J]. *Surface and Coatings Technology*, 2015,278: 138-145.
- [64] KARTHIK D, SWAROOP S. Influence of laser peening on phase transformation and corrosion resistance of AISI 321 steel [J]. *Journal of Materials Engineering and Performance*, 2016,25(7): 2642-2650.
- [65] KARTHIK D, SWAROOP S. Laser peening without coating—an advanced surface treatment: a review[J]. *Materials and Manufacturing Processes*, 2017,32(14): 1565-1572.
- [66] KARTHIK D, SWAROOP S. Laser shock peening enhanced corrosion properties in a nickel based Inconel 600 superalloy[J]. *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 2017,694: 1309-1319.
- [67] UMAPATHI A, SWAROOP S. Residual stress distribution in a laser peened Ti-2.5Cu alloy[J]. *Surface and Coatings Technology*, 2016,307: 38-46.
- [68] UMAPATHI A, SWAROOP S. Wavelength dependent deformation in a laser peened Ti-2.5Cu alloy [J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2017,684: 344-352.
- [69] UMAPATHI A, SWAROOP S. Phase gradient in a laser peened TC6 titanium alloy analyzed using synchrotron radiation [J]. *Materials Characterization*, 2017,131: 431-439.
- [70] LI K, HE X, LI L, et al. Residual stress distribution of aluminium-lithium alloy in hybrid process of friction stir welding and laser peening [J]. *Optics & Laser Technology*, 2022,152: 108149.
- [71] 王浩, 肖纳敏, 李惠曲, 等. 7050铝合金结构件热处理与冷成形过程残余应力演化规律的数值模拟[J]. *材料工程*, 2021,49(8): 72-80.
- WANG H, XIAO N M, LI H Q, et al. Modeling of residual stress evolution of 7050 aluminium alloy component during heat treatment and cold forming[J]. *Journal of Materials Engineering*, 2021, 49(8): 72-80.
- [72] YANG X, MENG T, SU Y, et al. Study on relieving residual stress of friction stir welded joint of 2219 aluminum alloy using cold spraying[J]. *Materials Characterization*, 2023,206: 113417.
- [73] XU S, CHEN J, SHEN W, et al. Fatigue strength evaluation of 5059 aluminum alloy welded joints considering welding deformation and residual stress [J]. *International Journal of Fatigue*, 2022,162: 106988.
- [74] WANG Q, WAN Z, ZHAO T, et al. Tensile properties of TIG welded 2219-T8 aluminum alloy joints in consideration of residual stress releasing and specimen size [J]. *Journal of Materials Research and Technology*, 2022,18: 1502-1520.
- [75] SALIH OS, OU H, SUN W. Heat generation, plastic deformation and residual stresses in friction stir welding of aluminium alloy [J]. *International Journal of Mechanical Sciences*, 2023, 238: 107827.
- [76] GANGULY S, STELMUKH V, EDWARDS L, et al. Analysis of residual stress in metal-inert-gas-welded Al-2024 using neutron and synchrotron X-ray diffraction [J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2008,491(1): 248-257.
- [77] FERREIRA-BARRAGANS S, FERNANDEZ R, FERNANDEZ-CASTRILLO P, et al. Kinetics of tri-axial and spatial residual stress relaxation: study by synchrotron radiation diffraction in a 2014Al alloy [J]. *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 2012, 523: 94-101.
- [78] JUN T S, ZHANG S Y, GOLSHAN M, et al. Synchrotron energy-dispersive X-ray diffraction analysis of residual strains around friction welds between dissimilar aluminium and nickel alloys [C]//*Proceedings of the Materials Science Forum, Mecasens 4th International Conference on Stress Evaluation using Neutrons and Synchrotron Radiation*. Switzerland: Trans Tech Publications Ltd, 2007: 407.
- [79] FERNANDEZ-CASTRILLO P, BRUNO G, GONZALEZ-DONCEL G. Neutron and synchrotron radiation diffraction study of the matrix residual stress evolution with plastic deformation in aluminum alloys and composites [J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2008,487(1): 26-32.
- [80] KHAN M K, FITZPATRICK M E, HAINSWORTH S V, et al. Application of synchrotron X-ray diffraction and nanoindentation for the determination of residual stress fields around scratches [J]. *Acta Materialia*, 2011,59(20): 7508-7520.
- [81] HOLMBERG J, STEUWER A, STORMVINTER A, et al. Residual stress state in an induction hardened steel bar determined by synchrotron-and neutron diffraction compared to results from lab-XRD [J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2016,667: 199-207.
- [82] KIEFER D, SIMON N, BECKMANN F, et al. Real-time stress evolution during laser surface line hardening at varying maximum surface temperatures using synchrotron X-ray diffraction [J]. *Optics & Laser Technology*, 2021,140: 106964.
- [83] JASZFI V, PREVEDEL P, RANINGER P, et al. Residual stress distribution of a locally and inductively quenched and tempered 50CrMo4 steel analysed by synchrotron transmission techniques [J]. *Materials & Design*, 2022,221: 110936.
- [84] MURANSKY O, SMITH M C, BENDEICH P J, et al. Comprehensive numerical analysis of a three-pass bead-in-slot weld and its critical validation using neutron and synchrotron diffraction residual stress measurements [J]. *International Journal of Solids and Structures*, 2012,49(9): 1045-1062.
- [85] BOLELLI G, LUSVARGHI L, VARIS T, et al. Residual stresses in HVOF-sprayed ceramic coatings [J]. *Surface and*

- Coatings Technology, 2008, 202(19): 4810-4819.
- [86] MATEJICEK J, SAMPATH S, DUBSKY J. X-ray residual stress measurement in metallic and ceramic plasma sprayed coatings [J]. Journal of Thermal Spray Technology, 1998, 7(4): 489-496.
- [87] KADOLKAR P B, WATKINS T R, De HOSSON J T M, et al. State of residual stress in laser-deposited ceramic composite coatings on aluminum alloys [J]. Acta Materialia, 2007, 55(4): 1203-1214.
- [88] DAI W, ZHANG C, YUE H, et al. A review on the fatigue performance of micro-arc oxidation coated Al alloys with micro-defects and residual stress [J]. Journal of Materials Research and Technology, 2023, 25: 4554-4581.
- [89] SCHODERBOCK P. On the relationship between texture characteristics and residual stress levels: an X-ray diffraction study on  $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> hard coatings [J]. Thin Solid Films, 2023, 777: 139893.
- [90] De OLIVEIRA U, OCELIK V, De HOSSON J T M. Residual stress analysis in Co-based laser clad layers by laboratory X-rays and synchrotron diffraction techniques [J]. Surface and Coatings Technology, 2006, 201(3/4): 533-542.
- [91] SINGH D, DENG X, CHAWLA N, et al. Residual stress characterization of Al/SiC nanoscale multilayers using X-ray synchrotron radiation [J]. Thin Solid Films, 2010, 519(2): 759-765.
- [92] YAN M, HU C, LI J, et al. Construction of a ceramic coating with low residual stress on C/CA composites for thermal protection at ultra-high temperatures [J]. Composites Part B, 2023, 266: 110970.
- [93] BUYAKOV A, SMOLIN I, ZIMINA V, et al. Formation of thick immersion coatings and residual stress evaluation in the system ZrB<sub>2</sub>-ZrO<sub>2</sub>: experimental and numerical investigation [J]. Materials, 2023, 16(2): 781.
- [94] DU J, YU G, JIA Y, et al. Numerical study of residual stresses in environmental barrier coatings with random rough geometry interfaces [J]. Ceramics International, 2023, 49(4): 5748-5759.
- [95] HANABUSA T, KUSAKA K, MATSUE T, et al. Evaluation of internal stresses in TiN thin films by synchrotron radiation [J]. Vacuum, 2004, 74(3/4): 571-575.
- [96] MATSUE T, HANABUSA T, KUSAKA K, et al. Effect of heating on the residual stresses in TiN films investigated using synchrotron radiation [J]. Vacuum, 2008, 83(3): 585-588.
- [97] SCHALK N, KECKES J, CZETTL C, et al. Investigation of the origin of compressive residual stress in CVD TiB<sub>2</sub> hard coatings using synchrotron X-ray nanodiffraction [J]. Surface and Coatings Technology, 2014, 258: 121-126.
- [98] HEINZE S, KRULLE T, EWENZ L, et al. Influence of the deposition process and substrate on microstructure, phase composition, and residual stress state on as-deposited Cr-Al-C coatings [J]. Materials & Design, 2023, 225: 111535.
- [99] LI C, ZHANG X, CHEN Y, et al. Understanding the residual stress distribution through the thickness of atmosphere plasma sprayed (APS) thermal barrier coatings (TBCs) by high energy synchrotron XRD; digital image correlation (DIC) and image based modelling [J]. Acta Materialia, 2017, 132: 1-12.
- [100] FOULIARD Q, EBRAHIMI H, HERNANDEZ J, et al. Stresses within rare-earth doped yttria-stabilized zirconia thermal barrier coatings from *in-situ* synchrotron X-ray diffraction at high temperatures [J]. Surface and Coatings Technology, 2022, 444: 128647.

基金项目:国家重点研发计划(2021YFA1600600)

收稿日期:2023-11-14;修订日期:2024-05-06

通讯作者:刘昌奎(1976—),男,研究员,博士,主要从事材料与结构的失效分析与预防、材料服役条件下的损伤行为、材料组织结构与性能和工艺的关系、材料微观物理表征与评价等方面的研究工作,以及装备重大质量问题及等级事故的调查与失效分析,联系地址:北京市81信箱4分箱(100095),E-mail:changkuiliu621@163.com

(本文责编:高磊)