

STN P	Nedeštruktívne skúšanie Skúšobná metóda na stanovenie zvyškových napätí röntgenovou difrakciou použitím synchrotrónu	STN P CEN/TS 18094 01 5045
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Non-destructive testing - Test method for determining residual stresses by synchrotron x-ray diffraction

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.

This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 03/25

Táto predbežná slovenská technická norma je určená na overenie. Prípadné pripomienky pošlite do decembra 2026 Úradu pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky.

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English Version

Non-destructive testing - Test method for determining residual stresses by synchrotron x-ray diffraction

Essais non-destructifs - Méthode d'essai pour l'analyse des contraintes résiduelles par diffraction des rayons X au synchrotron

Zerstörungsfreie Prüfung - Prüfverfahren zur Bestimmung von Eigenspannungen mittels Synchrotron-Röntgendiffraktometrie

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 20 October 2024 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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CEN/TS 18094:2024 (E)**Contents**

Page

European foreword	4
Introduction	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references.....	6
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms.....	11
4.1 Symbols and units.....	11
4.2 Subscripts	12
4.3 Abbreviations.....	12
5 Summary of the synchrotron XRD measurement method	12
5.1 General.....	12
5.2 Diffraction techniques.....	14
5.2.1 General information	14
5.2.2 Effects due to the material structure	15
5.3 Synchrotron high energy X-ray diffraction.....	16
5.3.1 General.....	16
5.3.2 Monochromatic beam for angle-dispersive X-ray diffraction (ADXRD)	16
5.3.3 Polychromatic beam for energy-dispersive X-ray diffraction (EDXRD)	17
5.4 Residual stress calculation.....	17
5.4.1 Strain	17
5.4.2 Stress	19
5.5 Sources of error and uncertainty	21
5.5.1 Errors and misapplications.....	21
5.5.2 Uncertainties	22
6 Preparation of measurement and calibration.....	23
6.1 Sample preparation	23
6.1.1 General.....	23
6.1.2 Geometry.....	23
6.1.3 Composition	23
6.1.4 Thermal/mechanical history.....	24
6.1.5 Phases and crystals	24
6.1.6 Homogeneity, microstructure and texture.....	24
6.1.7 Grain size	24
6.2 Instrumentation preparation.....	24
6.2.1 Instrumentation calibration	24
6.2.2 Verification of the instrumentation	24
6.3 Experimental setup	25
6.3.1 Choosing the measurement method and beam type.....	25
6.3.2 Reflection geometry.....	25
6.3.3 Transmission geometry.....	25
6.3.4 Energy-dispersive (EDXRD) mode.....	25
6.3.5 Angle dispersive (ADXRD) mode.....	25
6.3.6 Determination of the gauge volume (GV).....	26
6.3.7 Peak selection	26

6.3.8	Temperature	27
6.4	Measurement procedure: EDXRD – transmission.....	27
6.4.1	General considerations	27
6.4.2	Calibration of the detector	27
6.4.3	Instrument alignment.....	27
6.4.4	Calibration of scattering angle.....	27
6.5	Measurement procedure: EDXRD – reflection	28
6.5.1	General considerations	28
6.5.2	Calibration of detector.....	28
6.5.3	Instrument alignment.....	28
6.5.4	Calibration of scattering angle.....	28
6.5.5	Determination of gauge volume (GV).....	28
6.5.6	Sample positioning.....	29
6.5.7	Slit positioning.....	29
6.6	Measurement procedure: ADXRD – transmission and reflection	29
6.6.1	General considerations	29
6.6.2	Calibration of detector.....	29
6.6.3	Instrument alignment.....	30
6.6.4	Calibration of scattering angle.....	30
6.6.5	Detector distance.....	30
6.6.6	Defining beam parameters.....	30
6.6.7	Performing the measurement.....	31
6.7	Measurement procedure: ADXRD – CSC	31
6.7.1	General considerations	31
6.7.2	Calibration of detector.....	31
6.7.3	Instrument alignment.....	31
7	Measurement and recording requirements	31
7.1	General	31
7.2	Measurements	31
7.3	Recording requirements.....	32
7.4	Reduction of measurement data and data fitting	32
8	Data analysis and stress calculation	33
8.1	Specific equations for synchrotron radiation-based diffraction techniques.....	33
8.1.1	General	33
8.1.2	Data input.....	33
8.1.3	Stress-free reference input	34
8.1.4	Strain calculation.....	34
8.1.5	Elastic constant input.....	34
8.1.6	Stress calculation.....	34
8.2	Evaluation of uncertainty in the measurement.....	35
8.2.1	Random and systematic uncertainties	35
8.2.2	Interlaboratory comparison.....	36
8.3	Description of the final residual stress data output format.....	36
9	Reporting.....	37
Annex A (informative)	Reference samples.....	38
Annex B (informative)	Harmonization of data structures.....	41
Bibliography		47

CEN/TS 18094:2024 (E)**European foreword**

This document (CEN/TS 18094:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 138 “Non-destructive testing”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This document has been developed with support from the EASI-STRESS project which has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 953219.

Much of the content of this document has been supplied by the partners from EASI-STRESS either by converting information from EASI-STRESS deliverables or through direct engagement with individuals to draft and review different parts of this document.

The engagement of experts in CEN/TC 138/WG 10 not affiliated with EASI-STRESS who also made essential contributions to this document has been equally important. A heartfelt gratitude is extended to these individuals whose exceptional dedication and voluntary contributions have significantly enriched the work.

The EASI-STRESS project (active from January 2021 until June 2024) aimed to increase industrial trust in synchrotron X-ray and neutron diffraction-based residual stress characterization techniques by validation and benchmarking, developing standard operating procedures and creating this document. The industrial aim was to revolutionize industrial residual stress management in metals, potentially enabling up to 15 % material savings from reducing over-dimensioning of components due to lack of knowledge of residual stress levels.

In order to improve industrial accessibility, the project also focused on professionalising the measurement service by harmonizing data formats and developing software tools for data analysis and establishing an industrial service function for residual stress measurement.

EASI-STRESS has also been used as practical case study on adopting advanced characterization principles according to the CHADA (CHAracterization Data).

Another source of inspiration comes from the VAMAS initiative (Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards), which ultimately led to the establishment of the standard for neutron residual stress measurement, EN ISO 21432:2020.

The following EASI-STRESS deliverables are available online at the European Commission CORDIS website for EASI-STRESS¹ and have been used for the drafting of this document:

- D2.1 Benchmark samples and relevant information for their manufacture
- D2.2 Development of best practice in correlation of modelled and measured stress data. This includes details to consider during modelling and experiments and reporting formats.
- D2.3 Round-robin results from laboratory techniques and synchrotron and neutron facilities.
- D3.1 Report on technical specifications as identified in collaboration with the industrial users and at the interface with WP2, WP4 and WP5.
- D3.2 Report on SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for instruments dedicated to bulk analysis and to near-surface analysis.
- D4.2 Technical report with mathematical formalisms (equations), dedicated technical drawings and diagrams that describes coordinate systems, variables, workflows for data processing, and that includes the description of the experimental parameters to be included in FE-modelling software.

¹: <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/953219/results>

CEN/TS 18094:2024 (E)**1 Scope**

This document describes the test method for determining residual stresses in polycrystalline materials by the synchrotron X-ray diffraction method. The method can be applied to both homogeneous and inhomogeneous materials including those containing distinct phases.

Information on how to carry out residual stress measurements by the synchrotron X-ray diffraction technique is provided as:

- the selection of appropriate diffracting lattice planes on which measurements should be made for different categories of materials,
- the specimen directions in which the measurements should be performed,
- the volume of material examined in relation to the material grain size and the envisaged stress state,
- the selection of the stress-free reference (sample) facilitating the residual strain calculation, and
- the methods available for deriving residual stresses from the measured strain data.

Procedures are presented for calibrating synchrotron X-ray diffraction instruments, enabling:

- accurately positioning and aligning test pieces;
- precisely defining the volume of material sampled for the individual measurements;

and also for:

- making measurements;
- carrying out procedures for analysing the results;
- determining their uncertainties.

The principles of the synchrotron X-ray diffraction technique are described and put into perspective with EN 15305:2008 and EN ISO 21432:2020, which are used to measure stresses in the bulk of a specimen.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

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