

电阻缝焊滚压对 AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 共晶高熵合金微观组织及力学性能的影响机制

尚智坚¹, 王文琴¹, 朱训¹, 王德², 陈云霞^{3*},
裴星淇¹, 黄伟¹, 陈吉根¹, 徐永东¹

(1.南昌大学 先进制造学院, 南昌 330031; 2.南昌航空大学 航空制造工程学院, 南昌 330063;
3.上海第二工业大学 智能制造与控制工程学院, 上海 201209)

摘要: **目的** 探究电阻缝焊滚压后处理工艺对铸态 AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 共晶高熵合金 (Eutectic high entropy alloy, EHEA) 微观组织和力学性能的影响。**方法** 使用电阻缝焊设备对铸态试样进行表面滚压处理, 通过 X 射线衍射仪、扫描电镜表征电阻缝焊滚压前后物相的变化、组织转变、元素分布趋势。使用维氏硬度计、原位拉压试验机、往复摩擦磨损试验机分析合金表面硬度、强塑性、耐磨性能的变化。**结果** 经滚压处理后, 合金维持 FCC 和 BCC 的双相结构, 但存在共晶片层结构被 FCC 相取代的现象, FCC 相的含量增加, 共晶相片层间距缩小了 25.8%。合金的力学性能显著增强, 屈服强度、抗拉强度和伸长率分别从 741.83 MPa、1 011.63 MPa、17.86%提高至 966.87 MPa、1 343.24 MPa、28.81%, 断裂模式由脆性混合型转变为韧性断裂。经滚压后, 合金的平均硬度由 264.3HV 提升至 331.4HV, 平均摩擦因数 (Friction coefficient, COF) 从 0.549 4 降至 0.514 8, 磨损机制为磨粒磨损和分散化的氧化磨损。**结论** 在滚压过程中, 压力和电脉冲两大效应 (热效应和非热效应) 的耦合作用促进了异质变形诱导 (Heterogeneous deformation induced, HDI) 硬化, 增大了长程背应力和正向应力。由电阻缝焊滚压引起的加工硬化, 由电脉冲的非热效应造成的表面氧化磨损分散化都促进了合金耐磨性能的提升。

关键词: 电阻缝焊滚压; HDI 硬化; 磨损率; 力学性能

中图分类号: TG438.2 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1001-3660(2025)11-0195-08

DOI: 10.16490/j.cnki.issn.1001-3660.2025.11.016

Effects of Resistance Seam Welding and Rolling on Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} Eutectic High-entropy Alloy

SHANG Zhijian¹, WANG Wenqin¹, ZHU Xun¹, WANG De², CHEN Yunxia^{3*},
PEI Xingqi¹, HUANG Wei¹, CHEN Jigen¹, XU Yongdong¹

(1. School of Advanced Manufacturing, Nanchang University, Nanchang 330031, China;

2. School of Aeronautical Manufacturing Engineering, Nanchang Hangkong University, Nanchang 330063, China;

3. School of Intelligent Manufacturing and Control Engineering, Shanghai Polytechnic University, Shanghai 201209, China)

收稿日期: 2024-11-05; 修订日期: 2025-04-07

Received: 2024-11-05; Revised: 2025-04-07

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (52461021, 52205375)

Fund: National Natural Science Foundation of China (52461021, 52205375)

引文格式: 尚智坚, 王文琴, 朱训, 等. 电阻缝焊滚压对 AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 共晶高熵合金微观组织及力学性能的影响机制[J]. 表面技术, 2025, 54(11): 195-202.

SHANG Zhijian, WANG Wenqin, ZHU Xun, et al. Effects of Resistance Seam Welding and Rolling on Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} Eutectic High-entropy Alloy[J]. Surface Technology, 2025, 54(11): 195-202.

*通信作者 (Corresponding author)

ABSTRACT: This study explores the effects of resistance seam welding and rolling on the microstructure and mechanical properties of AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} eutectic high-entropy alloy (HEA), aiming to enhance its comprehensive mechanical properties. Optimal rolling parameters are identified via orthogonal experiments at a welding current of 3000 A, a welding speed of 1 mm/s for 10 rolling passes. Specimens in both as-cast and rolled conditions are prepared for detailed analysis. The phase composition and surface microstructure of the alloy before and after rolling are comparatively analyzed by means of an X-ray diffractometer (XRD), a field emission scanning electron microscope (SEM) and an energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS). The results show that after the rolling treatment, the alloy still maintains a dual-phase structure of body-centered cubic (BCC) and face-centered cubic (FCC). However, the non-thermal effect of the electrical pulse during the rolling process promotes the diffusion of elements, leading to a decrease in the content of Al, which is a stabilizer of the BCC phase, and thus promoting the transformation of the BCC phase into the FCC phase. Meanwhile, the thermal effect of the electrical pulse causes the alloy to soften, and in combination with the rolling pressure, it refines the grains and reduces the lamellar spacing of the eutectic phase by 25.8%. The hardness test results show that the surface hardness of the as-cast specimen is 264.3HV, and it increases by 25.4% after the rolling treatment. The friction and wear performance test indicates that after the rolling treatment, the average coefficient of friction (COF) of the specimen decreases from 0.549 4 to 0.514 8, and the average wear rate also decreases from 2.74×10^{-6} mm³/(N·m) to 2.32×10^{-6} mm³/(N·m). The rolled specimen exhibits superior wear resistance. The wear analysis shows that the wear mechanisms of the as-cast specimen under the action of the ZrO₂ grinding ball are mainly abrasive wear and oxidative wear. The non-thermal effect of the pulse current during the rolling process homogenizes the element diffusion, forming a dispersed oxide film, which reduces the direct contact between the grinding ball and the specimen. Together with the work hardening caused by rolling, it improves the wear resistance, which is consistent with the decrease in the friction coefficient and average wear rate. The tensile test results show that the yield strength, tensile strength and elongation of the as-cast alloy are 741.83 MPa, 1 011.63 MPa and 17.86% respectively. After the rolling treatment, the yield strength increases to 966.87 MPa, the tensile strength increases to 1 343.24 MPa, and the elongation increases to 28.81%, which are 30.34%, 32.78% and 61.31% higher than those of the as-cast alloy respectively. The fracture mode also changes from a mixed ductile-brittle fracture of the as-cast specimen to a single ductile fracture. The synergistic improvement of strength and toughness mainly stems from the coupling effect of the pressure and the electrical pulse (thermal and non-thermal effects) during the rolling process, which promotes the Heterogeneous Deformation Induced (HDI) hardening and increases the long-range back stress and positive stress. In conclusion, the resistance seam welding and rolling treatment can improve the strength and wear resistance of the AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} alloy without reducing its plasticity. It provides important reference value for the optimization of the microstructure and the improvement of the performance of high-entropy alloys.

KEY WORDS: resistance seam welding and rolling; HDI hardening; wear rate; mechanical property

共晶高熵合金作为新型合金,具有共晶合金和高熵合金的优点,具备出色的铸造性能和力学性能,它由 Lu 等^[1-2]首次提出。通过精确的合金设计和微观结构的调控,可实现共晶高熵合金高强度与高塑性的平衡^[3-4]。由于在实际设计过程中通常以微观结构为导向,对力学性能的考量有所不足,因此采用热处理、冷加工、热加工等后处理工艺优化共晶高熵合金的微观结构,提升其力学性能显得至关重要^[1,5]。Wani 等^[6]通过冷轧和退火处理,破坏层状共晶结构,在降低其延展性的基础上,将合金的强度提升至 1 200 MPa。Peng 等^[7]对铸态 AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 采用不同温度的热处理,通过沉淀相的析出和溶解来调节强度与延展性的平衡。

上述后处理技术都在不同程度上改善了共晶高熵合金的力学性能,但在提高合金的强度时难以保证其良好的塑性,且这些工艺较复杂,限制了它们在工业规模应用中的潜力。采用电阻缝焊时,在焊接过程

中会对材料施加脉冲电流和压力^[8],脉冲电流在材料表面会形成热效应和非热效应,两者的耦合作用会产生电致塑性效应,从而降低金属表面的变形抗力,提高其塑性^[9-10],达到类似超声波滚压和表面滚压强化的效果^[11-13],且电阻缝焊的加工过程易于控制,不会对铸态 AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 的宏观形貌产生较大影响。由此,本研究将电阻缝焊滚压后处理工艺应用于铸态 AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 共晶高熵合金,对其进行表面滚压处理,在不降低合金强度的前提下提高其塑性,并研究滚压前后该合金的组织结构和力学性能的变化情况。

1 实验

1.1 试样制备及方法

选用铸态 AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 高熵合金为原料,采用

真空电弧重熔炉进行 7 次熔炼, 确保合金成分的均匀性。通过线切割从铸锭中切取尺寸为 20 mm×10 mm×2 mm 的样品。将铸态和滚压样品经砂纸研磨、机械抛光等处理后, 在体积分数 95% 的无水乙醇中超声清洗, 以去除其表面杂质。通过前期正交试验, 确定了滚压试样的最佳工艺参数, 如表 1 所示。将滚压试样放置在电极板上, 采用最佳工艺参数对试样进行多次滚压处理, 电阻缝焊滚压示意图如图 1 所示。

表 1 电阻缝焊滚压参数

Tab.1 Parameters of resistance seam welding and rolling

Process parameter	Welding current/A	Welding rate/(mm·s ⁻¹)	Number of rolls
Rolling	3 000	1	10

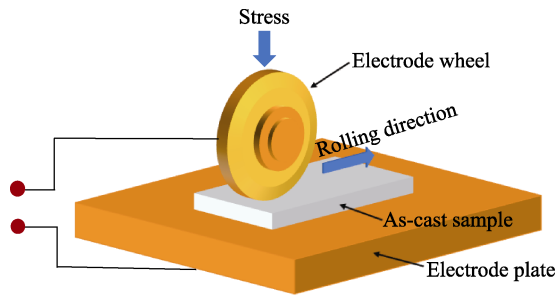


图 1 电阻缝焊滚压示意图

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of resistance seam welding and rolling

1.2 性能测试及组织观察

采用 X 射线衍射仪 (XRD, JDX3500) 对滚压处理和铸态 AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 的 2 组样品进行物相分析, 将扫描速度设定为 0.1 (°)/s。采用场发射扫描电子显微镜 (SEM, JSM-7100)、能谱仪 (EDS) 对滚压前后合金的表面微观结构进行表征, 扫描电镜取电极轮滚压路径的中部区域, 试样的尺寸为 5 mm×5 mm。通过 Image J 软件测定 SEM 图像中合金相的体积分数和片层间距, 定量分析滚压处理对共晶组织的影响。通过线切割切取拉伸试样 (图 2), 并在 IBTC-2000 型原位双向拉压实验机上进行拉伸性能测试, 将应变速率控制在 10⁻³ s⁻¹。使用维氏硬度计 (TMHV-1000Z)

对合金的表面硬度进行测试, 载荷为 5 N, 保压时间为 15 s。通过 TriboLab 多功能试验设备 (UMT) 研究摩擦磨损性能的变化, 在试验前, 采用 800 目 SiC 砂纸对样品表面进行抛光处理, 对磨材料选择氧化锆 (ZrO₂)。摩擦试验参数的设定: 磨球直径为 6 mm, 转速为 250 r/min, 载荷为 8 N, 时间为 30 min, 旋转半径为 3 mm。通过传感器实时监测摩擦因数, 采用 SEM 观察磨损形貌, 判断其磨损机制, 采用 ContourLS-Koptical profiler (BRUKER USA) 三维轮廓仪测量磨损截面轮廓曲线, 并计算磨损率。磨损率 k 的计算公式: $k = \frac{SL}{FI}$, 式中 L 为摩擦圆周长, S 为磨损截面面积, F 为摩擦压力, I 为摩擦距离。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 显微组织分析

经铸态与滚压后, AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 合金的 XRD 图如图 3 所示。滚压处理并未改变合金的 FCC、BCC 相组成, 但新增了 FCC 相(110)、(222)晶面, 以及 BCC 相(220)晶面。由图 3b 可知, 在滚压后 FCC 相(111)晶面衍射峰向较低角度偏移, FCC 相(220)晶面衍射峰则向较高角度偏移。这是由于在滚压过程中脉冲电流会引发电致塑性效应, 导致变形过程中的晶格畸变增加, 而 FCC 相衍射峰强度的增加表明滚压后其相的体积分数增加。

在滚压前后, 试样显微组织的 SEM 图如图 4 所示。由图 4b 可知, 滚压后的组织是由不规则层状共晶、规则层状共晶及 FCC 相共同组成的异质结构。与铸态组织 (图 4a) 相比, 滚压后的组织分布更加不均匀, 异质结构分布更加杂乱, FCC 相的含量增加。结合 EDS 元素分布可知, Al 元素富集的深色区域为 B2 相, Co、Cr、Fe 元素富集的灰色区域为 FCC 相。进一步对比可以发现, 在滚压处理后元素分布更加均匀, 导致作为 BCC 相稳定剂的 Al 的含量减少, 从而促进了 BCC 向 FCC 的相转变^[14-15]。

定量分析滚压对试样显微组织的影响, 对滚压前后试样显微组织的相体积分数和片层间距进行统计

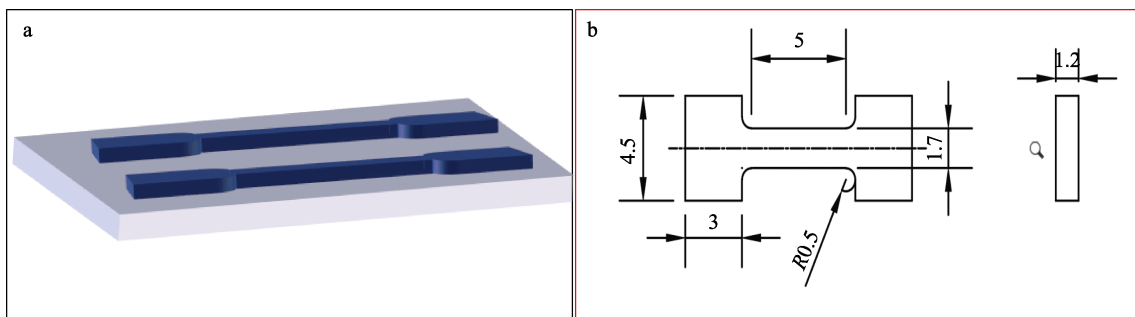


图 2 试样切取位置 (a) 及拉伸试样尺寸 (b)

Fig.2 Sample cutting position (a) and tensile sample size (b)

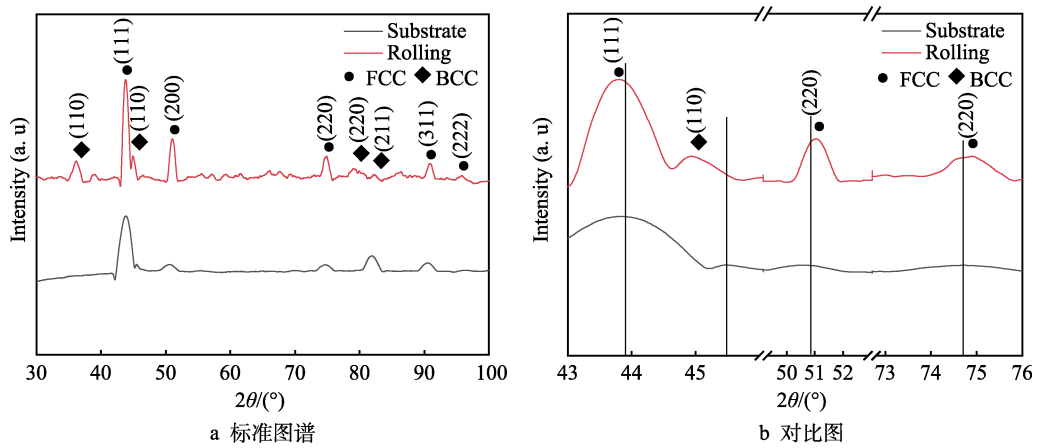


图3 铸态和滚压试样的 XRD 图

Fig.3 XRD patterns of as-cast and rolled specimens: a) standard pattern; b) comparison pattern

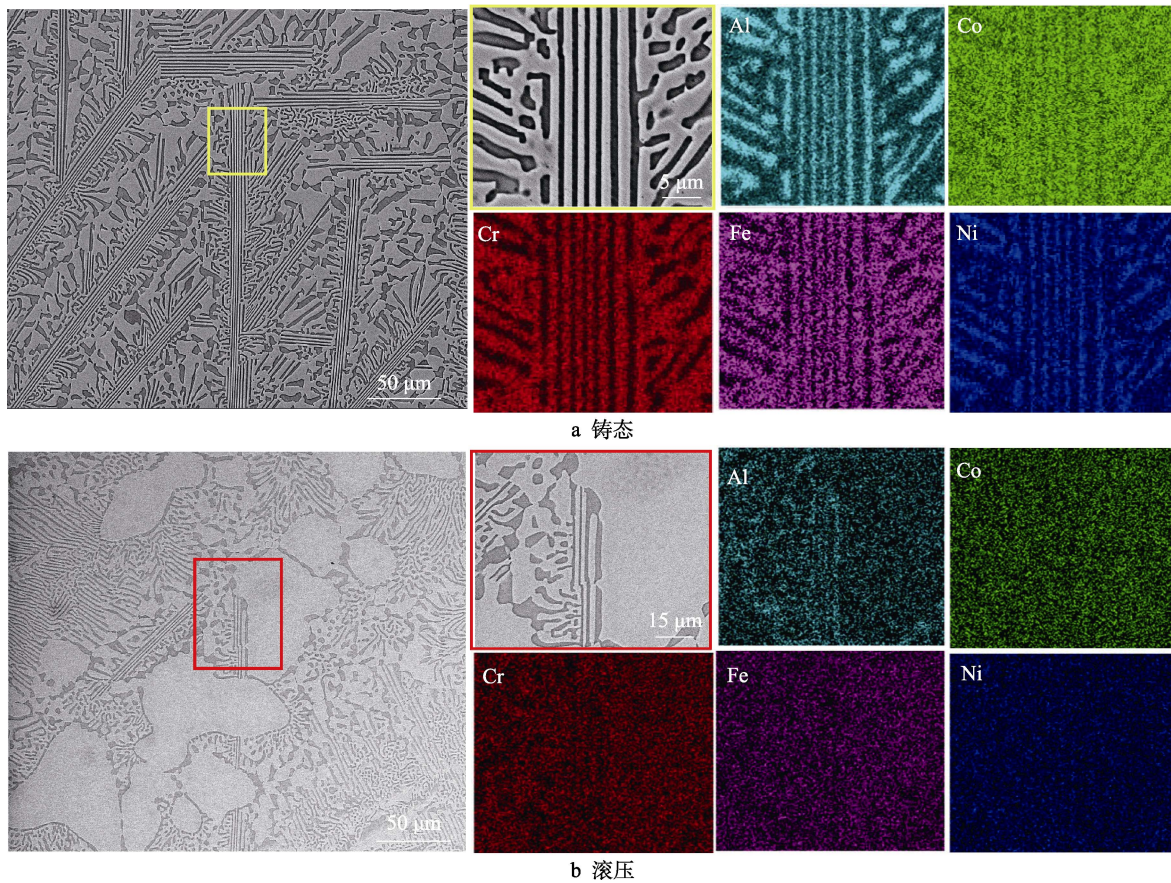


图4 铸态与滚压试样显微组织及局部放大区元素分布

Fig.4 Microstructure and element distribution of as-cast and rolled specimens: a) rolled; b) as-cast

分析, 如表 2 所示。铸态合金的 FCC 相、BCC 相的体积分数分别为 61%、39%, 片层间距为 1.24 μm。经滚压处理后, FCC 相的体积分数增至 77%, BCC 相的体积分数降至 23%, 片层间距减至 0.92 μm, 相较于铸态减少了 25.8%。由电脉冲处理造成的非热效应对元素扩散的促进作用导致 FCC 相含量增加, 其扩散作用包括电子风力作用和成分梯度作用, 数学描述见式 (1)~(3)^[16]。脉冲电流热效应会造成温度升高, 引起合金软化, 在滚压力的作用下形成了更大的

塑性变形, 导致晶粒细化, 共晶组织片层间距减小^[9], 温升的计算见式 (4)。

$$J = (J_E + J_C) \times n_p \quad (1)$$

$$J_E = \frac{ND_f}{kT} Z^* e p_f j_0 \quad (2)$$

$$J_C = ND_f \frac{\partial \ln N}{\partial x} \quad (3)$$

式中: J 为总原子通量; J_E 为受电势作用的原子

通量绝对值; J_C 为浓度梯度驱动的原子通量; n_p 为多脉冲总原子通量; N 为原子密度; D_f 为扩散系数; k 为玻尔兹曼常数; T 为热力学温度; Z^* 为有效价; e 为电子的电荷; ρ_r 为电阻率; j_0 为电流密度; $\frac{\partial \ln N}{\partial x}$ 为原子浓度。

$$\Delta T = \rho J^2 t / (c_p d) \quad (4)$$

式中: ΔT 为温升; ρ 为材料电阻; J 为电流密度; t 为脉冲持续时间; c_p 为定压热容; d 为材料密度。

表 2 滚压前后相体积分数和片层间距
Tab.2 Phase volume fraction and lamellar spacing before and after rolling

Sample category	FCC phase volume fraction/%	BCC phase volume fraction/%	Lamellar spacing/ μm
As-cast	61	39	1.24
Rolling	77	23	0.92

2.2 显微硬度与摩擦磨损性能测试

试样的表面硬度和截面硬度分布如图 5a、b 所示, 铸态试样的表面硬度为 264.3HV, 经滚压处理后

其表面硬度提高了 25.4%, 增至 331.4HV; 铸态试样的截面硬度为 264HV, 滚压试样的截面硬度为 326.1HV, 且随着距表面距离的增加呈明显的下降趋势, 这一现象与 Cui 等^[13]采用超声表面滚压处理 CrMnFeCoNi 高熵合金得出的研究结果相似, 滚压处理对晶粒的细化及加工硬化效果均随着深度的增加而逐渐减弱。通过计算得到, 铸态和滚压试样的平均磨损率分别为 2.74×10^{-6} 、 $2.32 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^3/(\text{N} \cdot \text{m})$, 经滚压后合金的耐磨性显著提高。铸态和滚压后合金的摩擦因数如图 5c 所示, 所有试样的摩擦行为均由初始磨合阶段过渡到稳定摩擦阶段, 在稳定阶段铸态和滚压试样的平均摩擦因数分别为 0.549 4、0.514 8, 摩擦因数的降低表明其摩擦性能得到提高, 摩擦因数曲线的波动可能与合金的 FCC-BCC 两相层状结构相关。FCC 相的硬度较低, 延展性较好, 通常表现出强烈的塑性变形倾向和高磨损率^[17-18], BCC 相通常具有更高的硬度和耐磨性^[19]。

ZrO₂ 磨球下试样的磨损形貌及 EDS 元素分布如图 6 所示, 滚压试样的磨宽明显小于铸态试样, 由 1 163.5 μm 降至 959.2 μm 。铸态试样的磨损表面存在挤压变形, 发生了明显的塑性变形。由 EDS 分析结

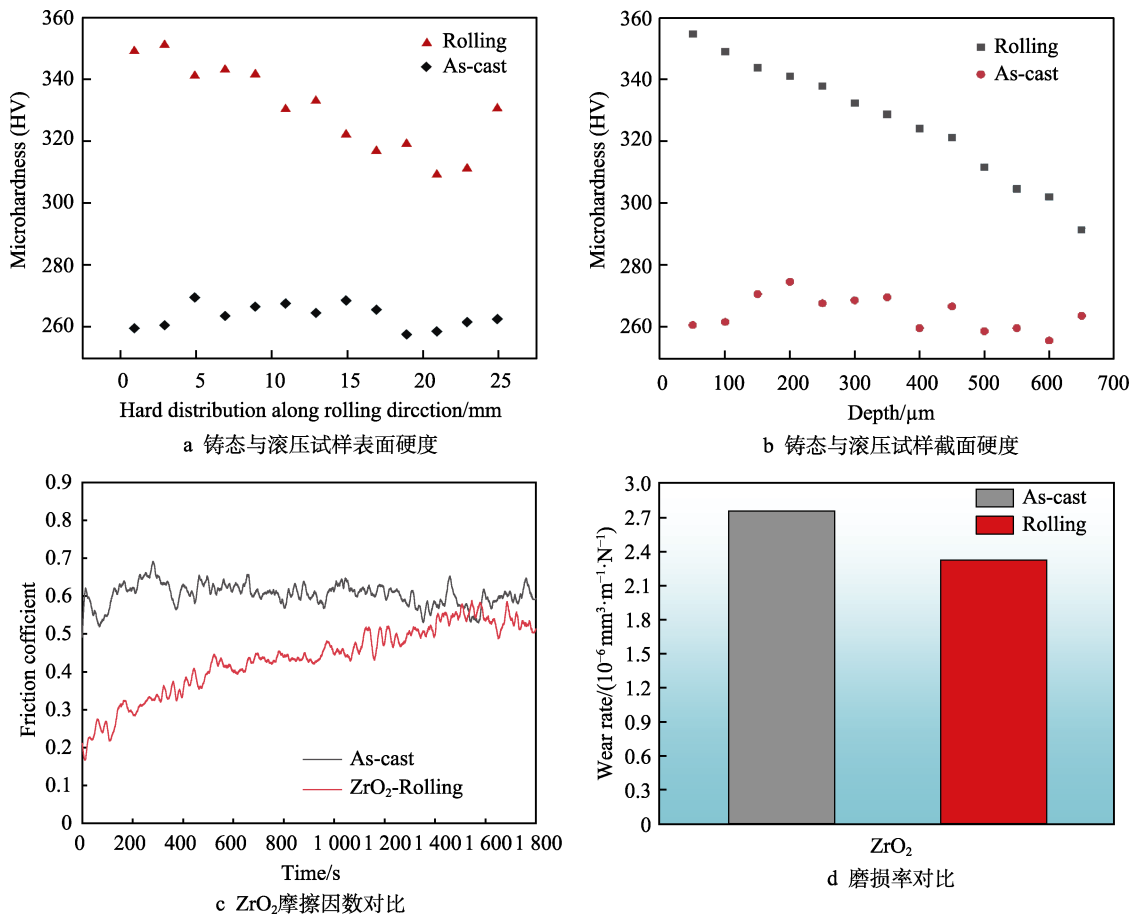


图 5 铸态和滚压试样硬度分布与摩擦磨损性能

Fig.5 Hardness distribution and friction and wear performance of as-cast and rolled specimens: a) surface hardness of as-cast and rolled specimens; b) cross-sectional hardness of as-cast and rolled specimens; c) ZrO₂ friction coefficient comparison; d) wear rate comparison

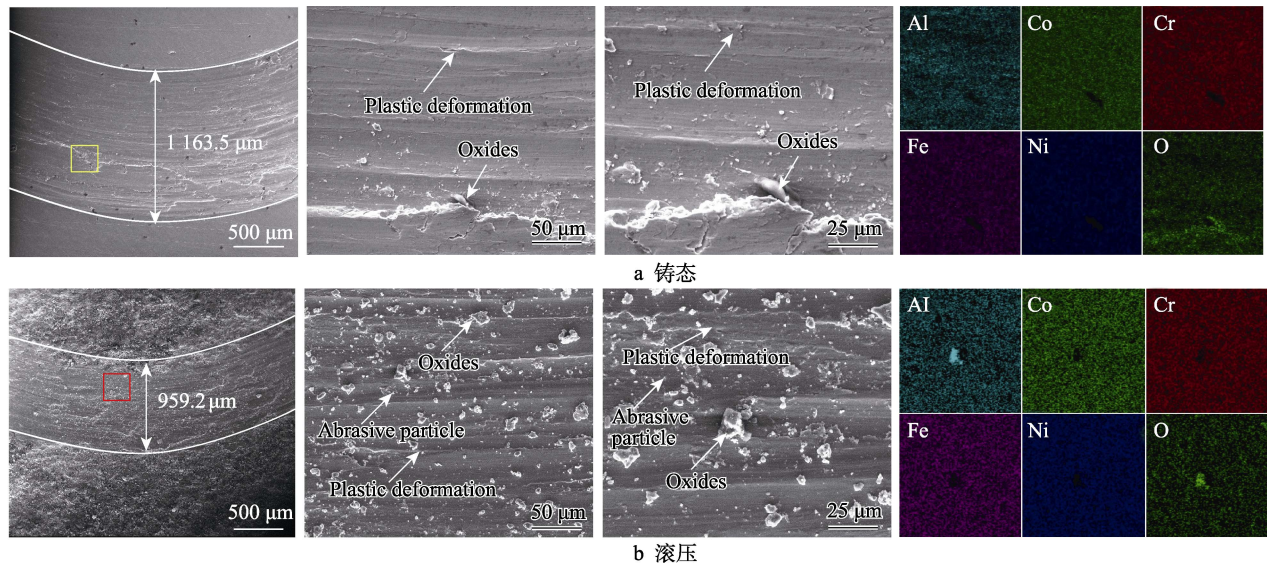


图6 ZrO₂磨球下试样的磨损形貌
Fig.6 Wear morphology of samples under ZrO₂ grinding ball: a) as-cast; b) rolled

果可知，磨损表面出现了少量的氧化膜，存在氧化磨损，且氧化膜的主要成分为 Al₂O₃，因此铸态试样的磨损机制主要为磨粒磨损、氧化磨损。在滚压试样的磨损表面同样发现了 Al₂O₃ 氧化膜、磨粒及塑性变形痕迹，在滚压过程中脉冲电流的非热效应造成了元素的扩散均匀化，形成了分散的氧化膜，分散的氧化膜减少了磨球与试样的直接接触，从而提高了耐磨性，延长了滚压试样的磨合阶段^[20]。由此可见，滚压试样在 ZrO₂ 磨球下的磨损机制为磨粒磨损和分散化的氧化磨损。

2.3 拉伸性能测试

铸态和滚压试样的拉伸应力-应变曲线如图 7 所示。铸态合金的屈服强度为 741.83 MPa，抗拉强度为 1 011.63 MPa，伸长率为 17.86%。经滚压处理后，其屈服强度增至 966.87 MPa，抗拉强度增至 1 343.24 MPa，伸长率升至 28.81%，相较于铸态，分别提高了 30.34%、32.78%、61.31%。由此可见，采用电阻缝焊滚压处理有效增强了 FCC 相、BCC 相异质结构的强韧性。

铸态试样的断口形貌如图 8 所示，细长的解理台阶及微小孔洞聚集形成的韧窝表明，铸态合金的断裂

模式为韧脆混合型。在铸态合金的拉伸行为中，不同相之间强韧性的差异会导致不同的变形倾向，FCC 相的韧性高，在变形过程中倾向于发生韧性断裂，BCC 相的强度高，倾向于发生脆性断裂，从而形成了断口形貌中的沟壑状和韧窝结构。滚压试样的断口形貌如图 9 所示，仅观察到韧窝，表明其断裂模式转变为单

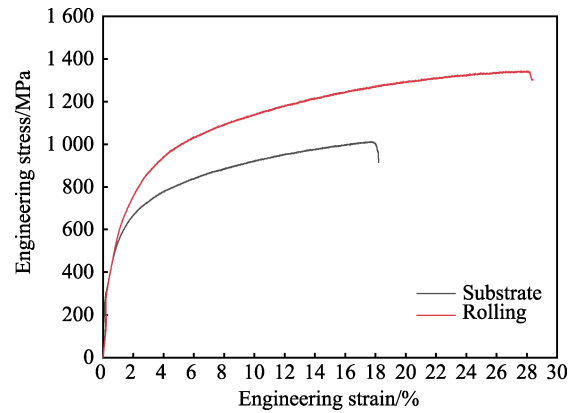


图7 铸态和滚压后的拉伸应力-应变对比曲线
Fig.7 Tensile stress-strain correlation curves of as-cast and rolled

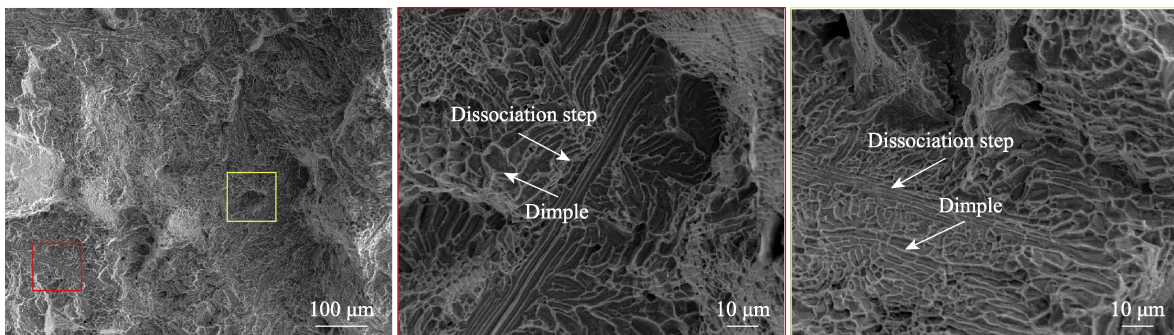


图8 铸态样品的断裂表面形态
Fig.8 Fracture surface morphology of sample after casting

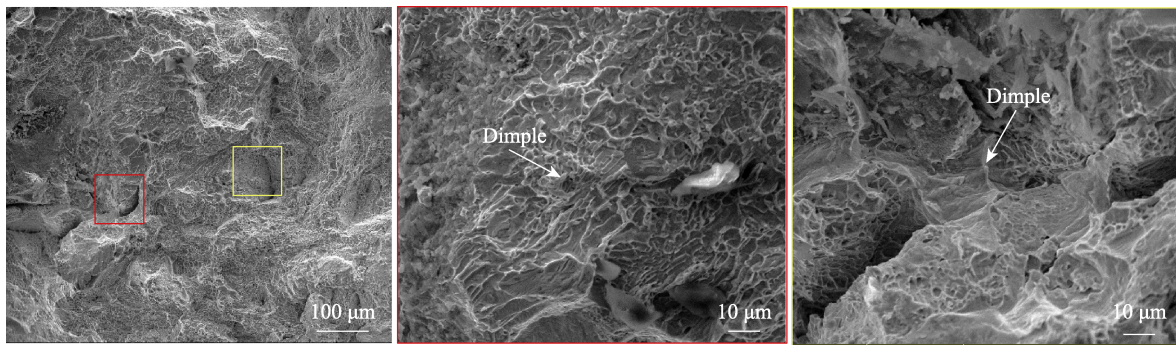


图 9 滚压后样品的断裂表面形态
Fig.9 Fracture surface morphology of sample after rolling

一的韧性断裂。结合前文滚压显微组织的变化分析结果可知, 滚压力会与电流脉冲的电致塑性效应耦合, 从而促进 BCC 向 FCC 的相转变, 减小了共晶组织片层间距^[21]。

相的转变和片层间距的减小增大了异质结构的非均匀性^[22], 导致硬度和晶粒取向差异增大, 在变形过程中 FCC 相、规则片层组织、不规则片层组织等 3 类异质结构依次发生塑性变形。为了维持变形的连续性, 几何必要位错 (Geometrically Necessary Dislocations, GND) 在各阶段产生, 以适应不均匀塑性变形^[23]。晶粒取向的差异导致应变和应力存在不相容性, 使得界面附近的 GND 密度较高。FCC 相与 BCC 相之间的硬度差异在界面处诱导了 GND, 这些 GND 阻碍了位错运动, 产生了长程背应力和正向应力, 从而增强了 FCC 区域的强度, 同时促进了 BCC 区域的变形, 形成了有效的 HDI 硬化, 延缓了应变局部化, 提高了材料的延展性^[24-25]。

3 结论

采用电阻缝焊滚压技术对 AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} 高熵合金进行表面处理, 系统研究了其微观结构、力学性能和磨损行为的变化, 得出如下结论。

1) 经滚压后, 合金保持 FCC、BCC 双相结构, 电脉冲非热效应对元素的扩散起到了促进作用, 造成 FCC 相的含量增大, 片层间距减小了 25.8%。

2) 滚压力与电流脉冲的电致塑性效应的耦合作用, 激活了异质变形诱导 (HDI) 硬化, 提高了整体的拉伸性能, 断裂模式转变为韧性断裂, 屈服强度、抗拉强度和伸长率分别达到 966.87 MPa、1 343.24 MPa、28.81%。

3) 经滚压后, 合金在 ZrO₂ 磨球下的磨损率和摩擦因数降低, 形成了分散化的氧化磨损。晶粒细化和加工硬化导致硬度增加, 从而提高了合金的耐磨性能。

参考文献:

- [1] LU Y P, DONG Y, JIANG H, et al. Promising Properties and Future Trend of Eutectic High Entropy Alloys[J]. Scripta Materialia, 2020, 187: 202-209.
- [2] LU Y P, DONG Y, GUO S, et al. A Promising New Class of High-Temperature Alloys: Eutectic High-Entropy Alloys[J]. Scientific Reports, 2014, 4: 6200.
- [3] 焦文娜, 卢一平, 曹志强, 等. 共晶高熵合金的研究进展及展望[J]. 特种铸造及有色合金, 2022, 42(3): 265-274. JIAO W N, LU Y P, CAO Z Q, et al. Progress and Prospect of Eutectic High Entropy Alloys[J]. Special Casting & Nonferrous Alloys, 2022, 42(3): 265-274.
- [4] LIU J H, LI Z H, LIN D Y, et al. Eutectic High-Entropy Alloys and Their Applications in Materials Processing Engineering: A Review[J]. Journal of Materials Science & Technology, 2024, 189: 211-246.
- [5] LI W D, XIE D, LI D Y, et al. Mechanical Behavior of High-Entropy Alloys[J]. Progress in Materials Science, 2021, 118: 100777.
- [6] WANI I S, BHATTACHARJEE T, SHEIKH S, et al. Effect of Severe Cold-Rolling and Annealing on Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} Eutectic High Entropy Alloy[J]. IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 2017, 194: 012018.
- [7] PENG P, FENG X N, LI S Y, et al. Effect of Heat Treatment on Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of As-Cast AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} Eutectic High Entropy Alloy[J]. Journal of Alloys and Compounds, 2023, 939: 168843.
- [8] WANG W Q, LAI H, WANG F F, et al. The Feasibility of Resistance Seam Welding as an Additive Manufacturing Technology for Al₁₀₆₀[J]. Journal of Materials Research and Technology, 2024, 30: 6609-6618.
- [9] 孙富建, 万上, 肖罡, 等. 电脉冲处理及其辅助金属加工技术研究现状[J]. 机械工程材料, 2021, 45(12): 1-6. SUN F J, WAN S, XIAO G, et al. Research Status of

- Pulse Current Treatment and Assisted Metal Manufacturing Technology[J]. *Materials for Mechanical Engineering*, 2021, 45(12): 1-6.
- [10] ZHANG Z C, WANG F, YIN F, et al. Microstructure Evolution and Deformation Behaviors of Pulse Electro-Assisted Deformation in M50 Bearing Steel[J]. *Journal of Materials Research and Technology*, 2023, 23: 4909-4921.
- [11] JOHN M, RALLS A M, DOOLEY S C, et al. Ultrasonic Surface Rolling Process: Properties, Characterization, and Applications[J]. *Applied Sciences*, 2021, 11(22): 10986.
- [12] LUO X, REN X P, JIN Q, et al. Microstructural Evolution and Surface Integrity of Ultrasonic Surface Rolling in Ti₆Al₄V Alloy[J]. *Journal of Materials Research and Technology*, 2021, 13: 1586-1598.
- [13] CUI Z Q, MI Y J, QIU D, et al. Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of Additively Manufactured CrMnFeCoNi High-Entropy Alloys after Ultrasonic Surface Rolling Process[J]. *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 2021, 887: 161393.
- [14] JIANG H, NI Z L, WANG J M, et al. Effect of Electric Current Pulse on Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} Eutectic High Entropy Alloy[J]. *Materials Characterization*, 2023, 201: 112952.
- [15] WANG L Q, ZHANG F Y, MA H L, et al. Microstructure Evolution and Mechanical Properties of Plasma Sprayed AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} Eutectic High-Entropy Alloy Coatings[J]. *Surface and Coatings Technology*, 2023, 471: 129924.
- [16] GU S J, LIU C, KIMURA Y, et al. Realizing Strength-Ductility Synergy in a Lean Duplex Stainless Steel through Enhanced TRIP Effect via Pulsed Electric Current Treatment[J]. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 2023, 883: 145534.
- [17] DING Z Y, HE Q F, WANG Q, et al. Superb Strength and High Plasticity in Laves Phase Rich Eutectic Medium-Entropy-Alloy Nanocomposites[J]. *International Journal of Plasticity*, 2018, 106: 57-72.
- [18] MUSKERI S, HASANNAEIMI V, SALLOOM R, et al. Small-Scale Mechanical Behavior of a Eutectic High Entropy Alloy[J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2020, 10(1): 2669.
- [19] BHARDWAJ V, ZHOU Q, ZHANG F, et al. Effect of Al Addition on the Microstructure, Mechanical and Wear Properties of TiZrNbHf Refractory High Entropy Alloys [J]. *Tribology International*, 2021, 160: 107031.
- [20] JOSEPH J, HAGHDADI N, SHAMLAYE K, et al. The Sliding Wear Behaviour of CoCrFeMnNi and Al_xCoCrFeNi High Entropy Alloys at Elevated Temperatures[J]. *Wear*, 2019, 428: 32-44.
- [21] LI C C, ZHANG H W, LAN L W, et al. A Study of Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of (CoCrNi)₈₂Al₉Ti₉ High Entropy Alloy by Electrical-Thermal-Mechanical Coupled Rapid Post-Treatment[J]. *Materials Today Communications*, 2024, 38: 108427.
- [22] LONG X, LI Z, YAN J L, et al. Enhanced Strength-Ductility Synergy of an AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} Eutectic High Entropy Alloy by Ultrasonic Vibration[J]. *Journal of Materials Research and Technology*, 2023, 27: 4633-4643.
- [23] ASHBY M F. The Deformation of Plastically Non-Homogeneous Materials[J]. *The Philosophical Magazine: A Journal of Theoretical Experimental and Applied Physics*, 1970, 21(170): 399-424.
- [24] WANG J S, KE Y J, CHEN Y F, et al. Microstructural Mechanisms Imparting High Strength-Ductility Synergy in Heterogeneous Structured As-Cast AlCoCrFeNi_{2.1} Eutectic High-Entropy Alloy[J]. *Journal of Materials Research and Technology*, 2023, 27: 8119-8131.
- [25] ZHOU S C, DAI C D, HOU H X, et al. A Remarkable Toughening High-Entropy-Alloy Wire with a Bionic Bamboo Fiber Heterogeneous Structure[J]. *Scripta Materialia*, 2023, 226: 115234.