

# Thermal damage study on diamond tools at varying laser heating time and temperature by Raman spectroscopy and SEM

BN Masina<sup>1</sup>, BW Mwakikunga<sup>2</sup>, M Elayaperumal<sup>2</sup>, A Forbes<sup>1</sup>, and R Bodkin<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CSIR National Laser Centre, PO BOX 395, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

<sup>2</sup>CSIR National Centre for Nano-Structured Materials, PO BOX 395, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

<sup>3</sup>Element Six (Production) (Pty) Ltd, 1 Debid Rd, Nuffield Springs 1159, South Africa

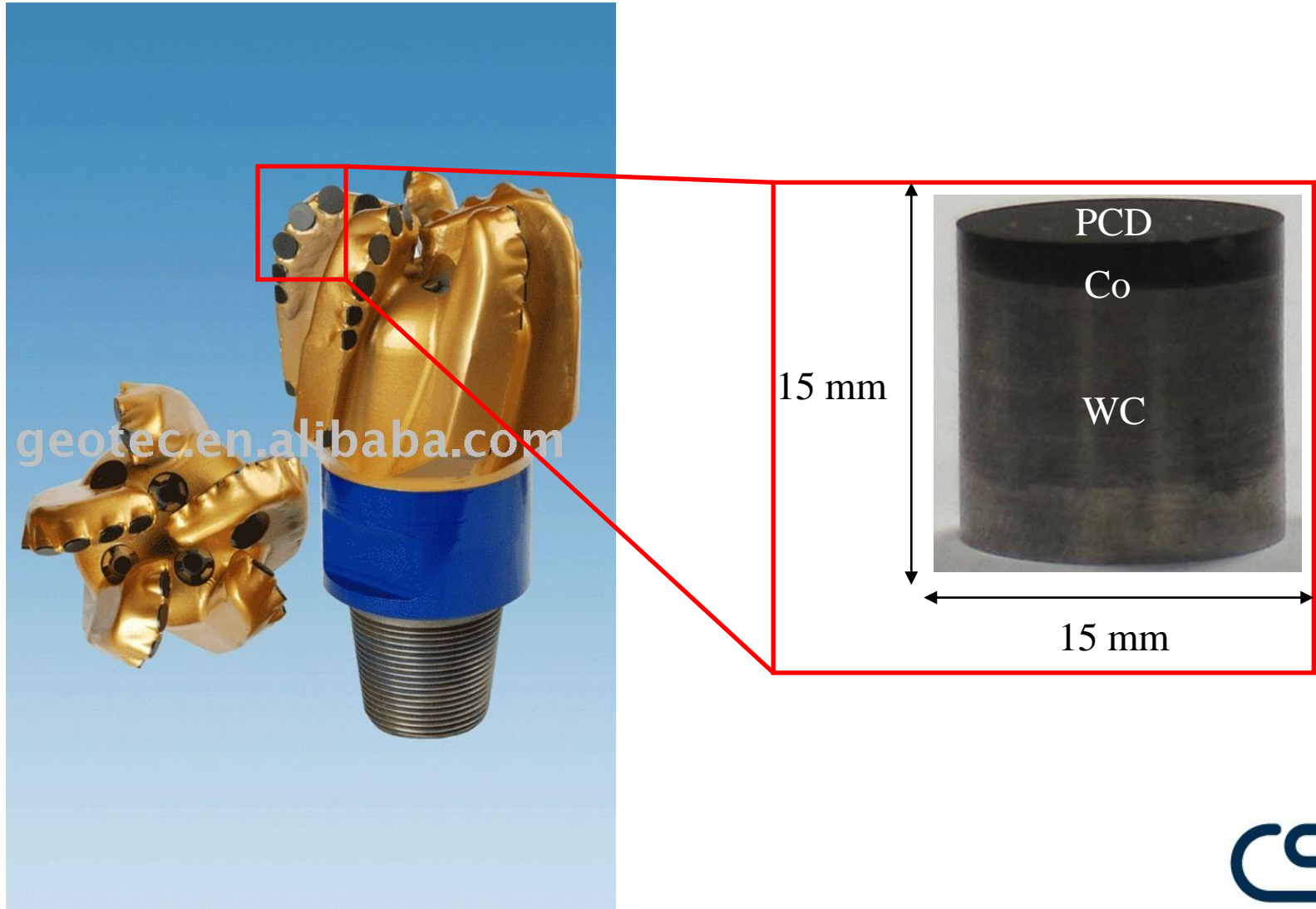
SAIP 2011 Conference

12 – 15 July 2011

# Diamond tools for oil and gas drilling



# Typical drilling tool

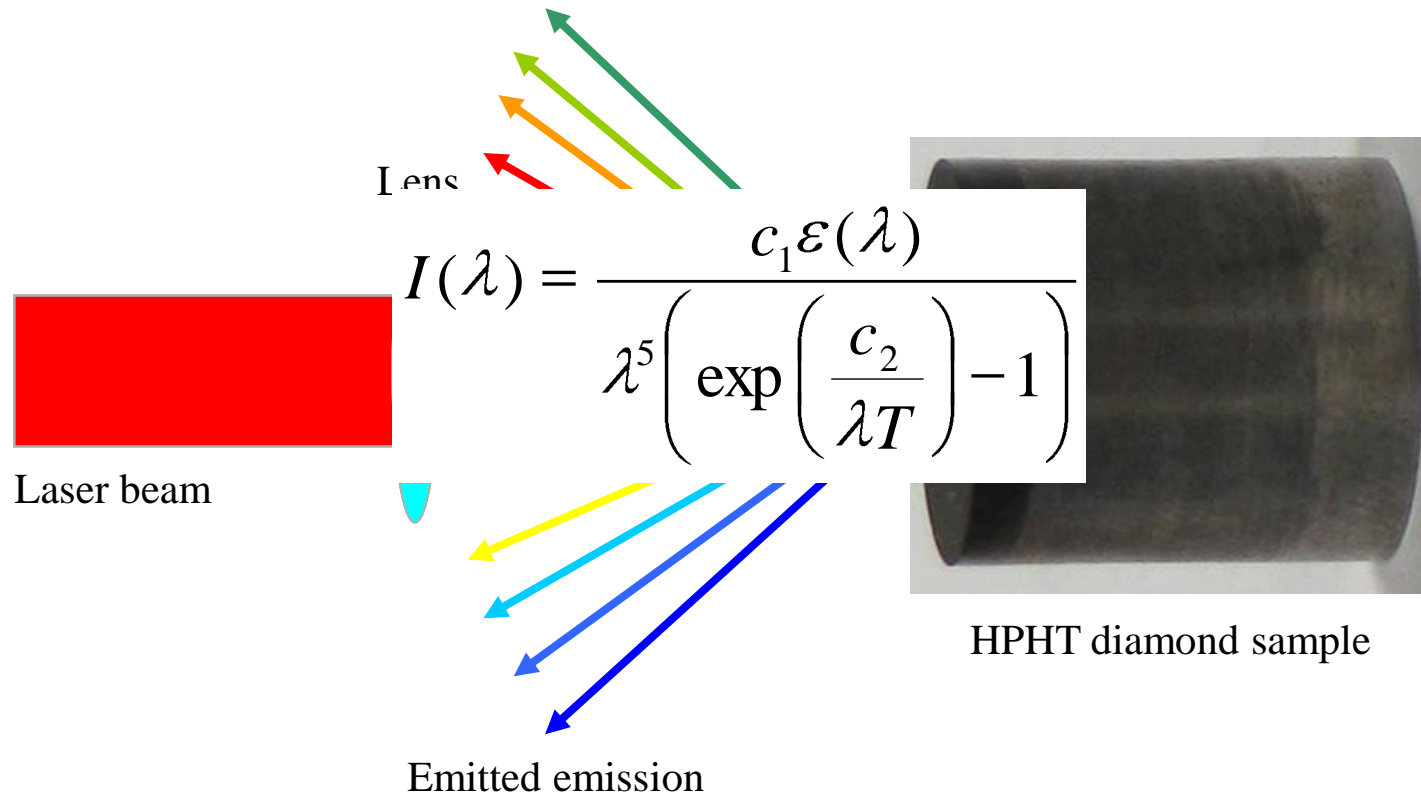


At present it is known that diamond tool degrades with time as it is normally used at high temperatures

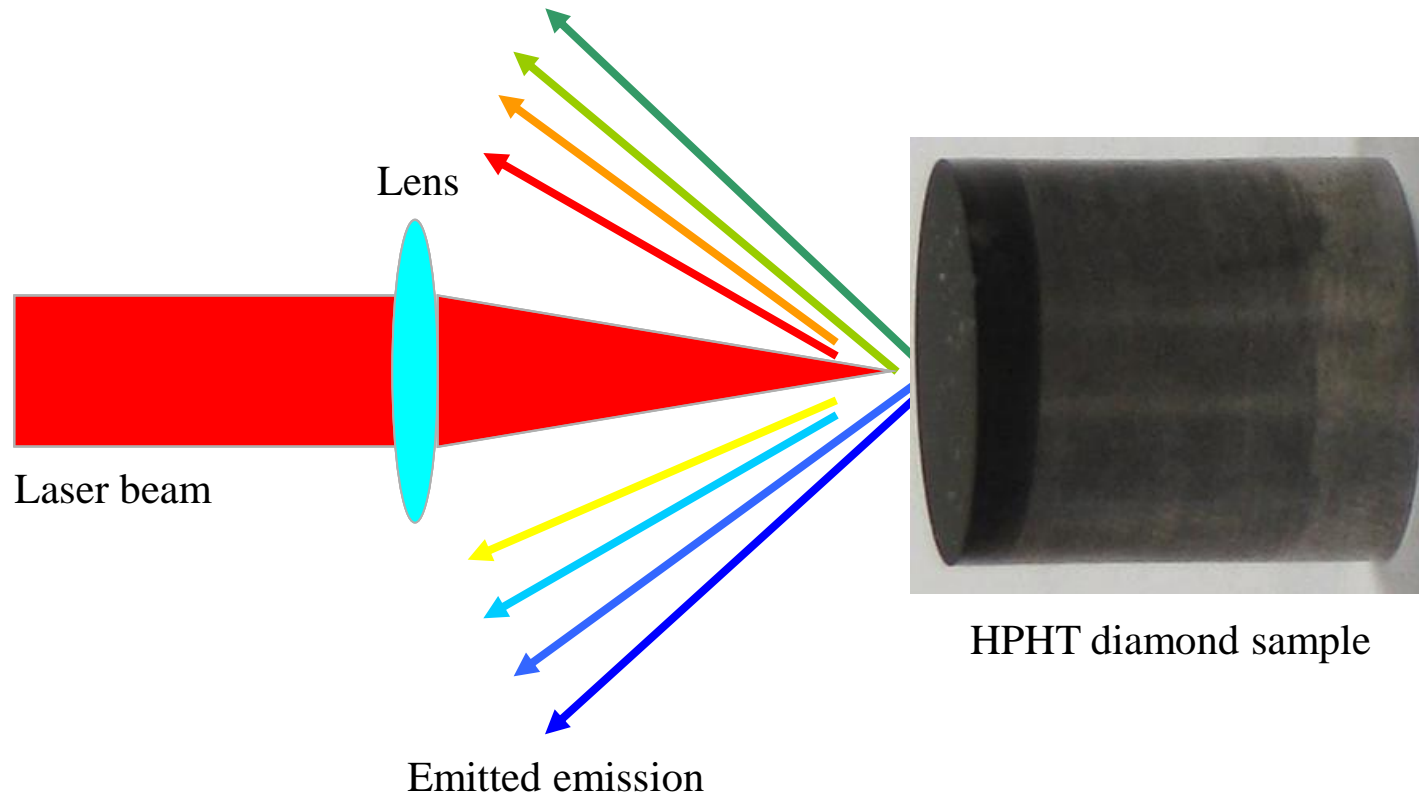


One of the question we like to answer in this study **is whether thermally induced problems in diamond tool arise as a result of the temperature value itself?**

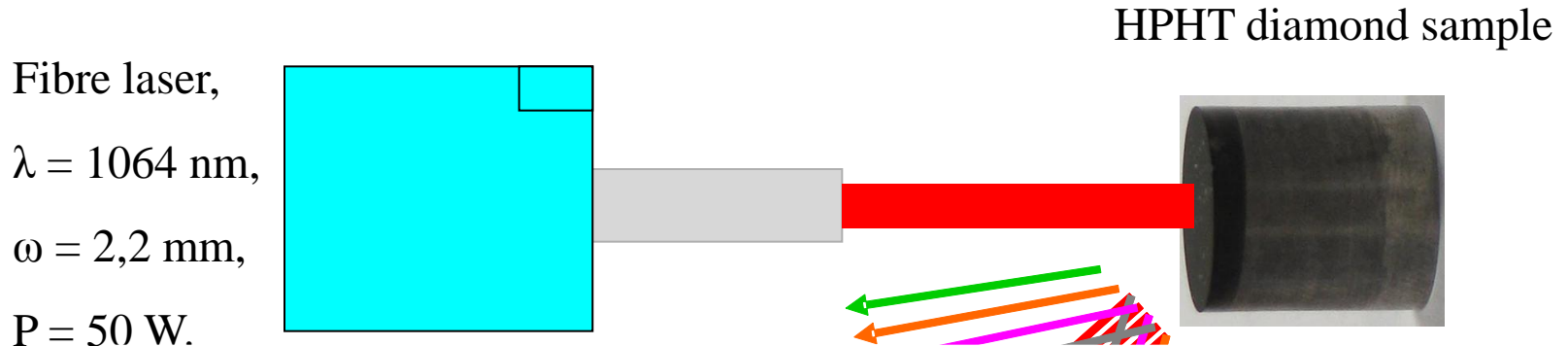
We raised the temperature of the diamond tool sample by laser heating it



We raised the temperature of the diamond tool sample by laser heating it



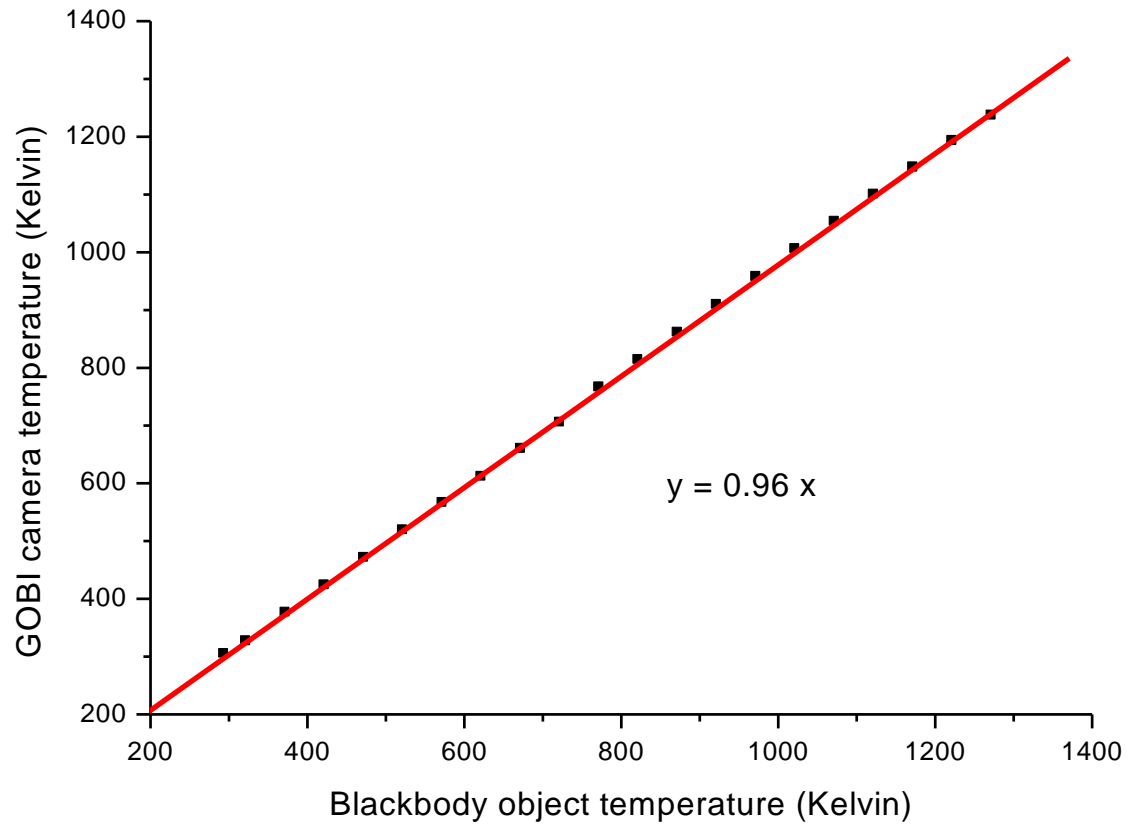
# Experimental setup



| Types camera      | GOBI - camera                        |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Arrays type       | Uncooled microbolometer (a-Si)       |
| Spectral band     | 8 $\mu\text{m}$ – 14 $\mu\text{m}$   |
| Numbers of pixels | 384 - 288                            |
| Pixels pitch      | 25 $\mu\text{m}$                     |
| Temp. range       | Room temp. – 1000 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |



# Characterisation curve



# Physical changes on the diamond tool samples due to the laser heating

Initial



5 min – 895 K



15 min – 968 K

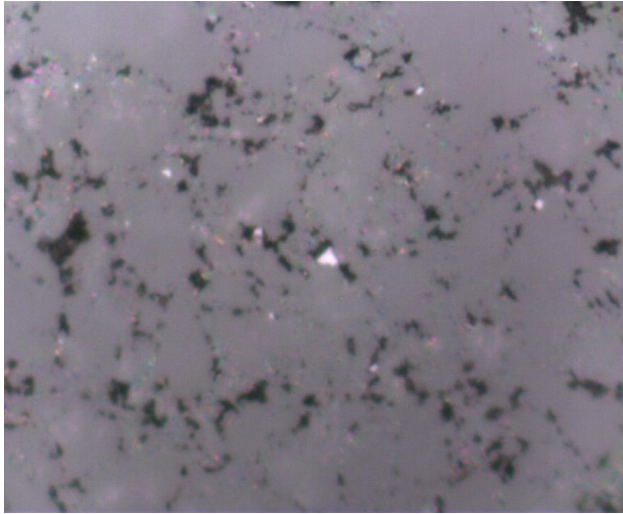


25 min – 979 K

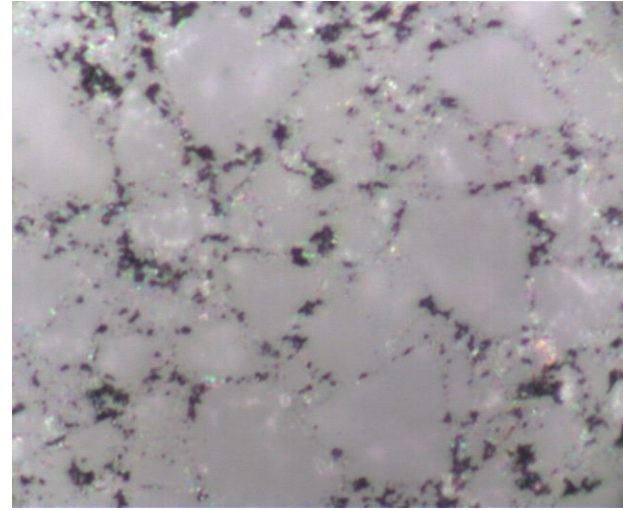


# Optical images at the surface of the PCD layer

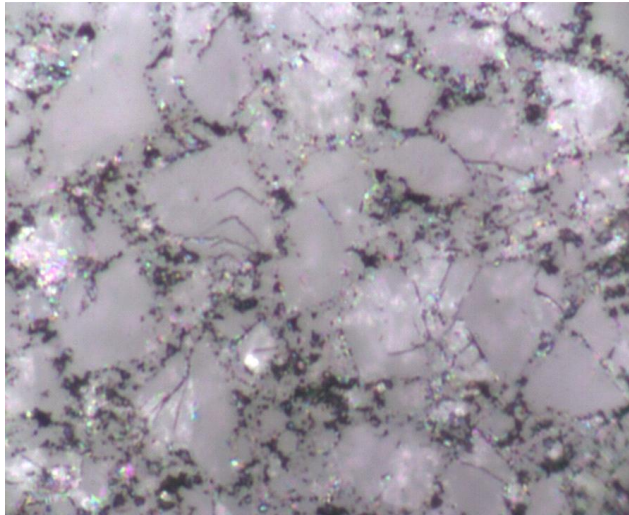
Initial



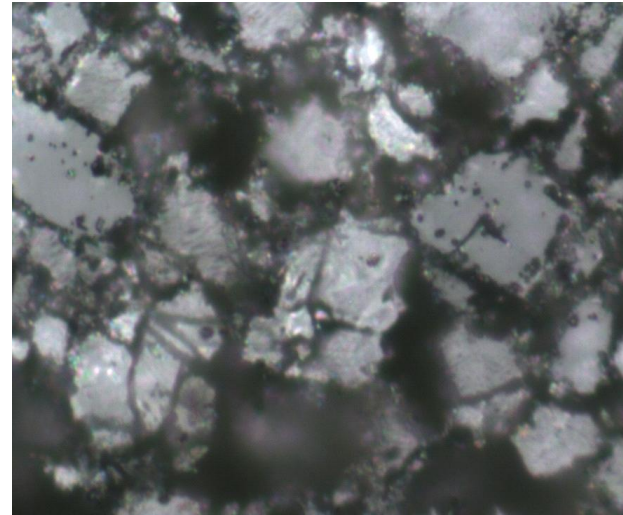
5 min  
895 K



15 min  
968 K

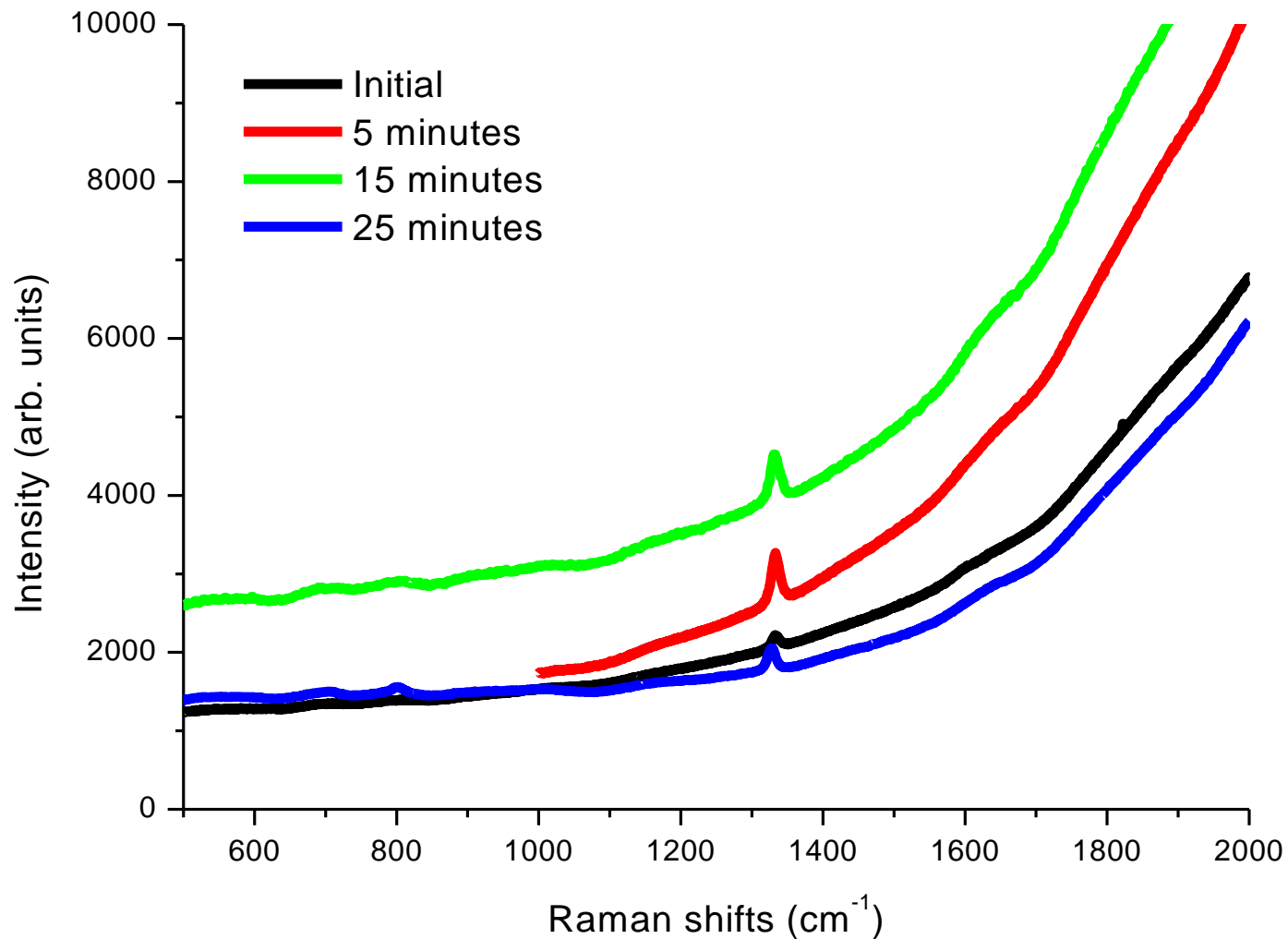


25 min  
979 K



**Dark phase is cobalt or tungsten**  
**Grey phase is diamond**

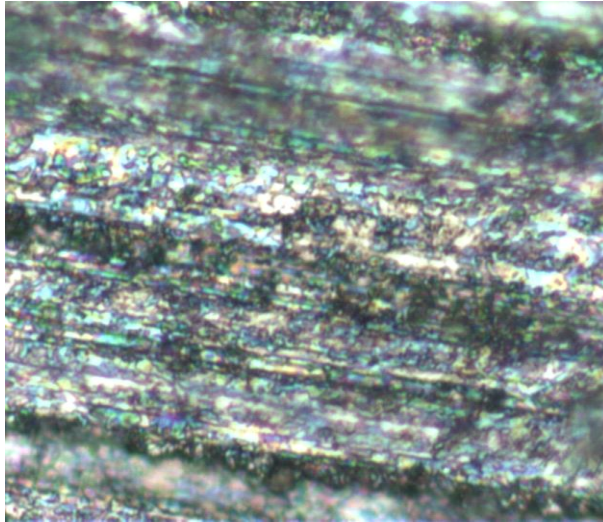
# Raman shift at the surface of the PCD layer



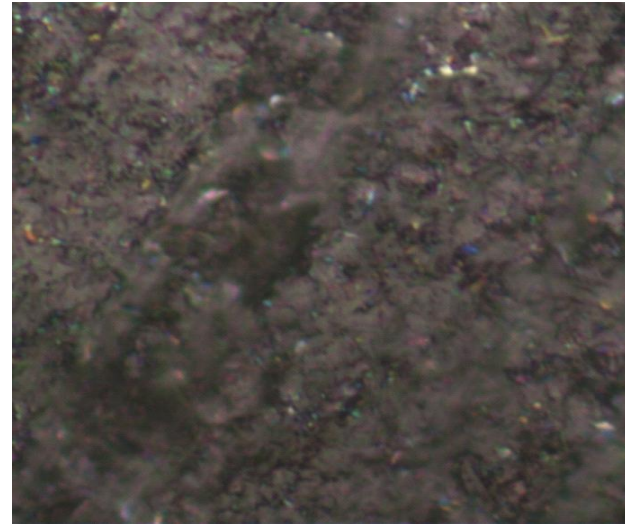


# Optical images at the surface of the WC-Co layer

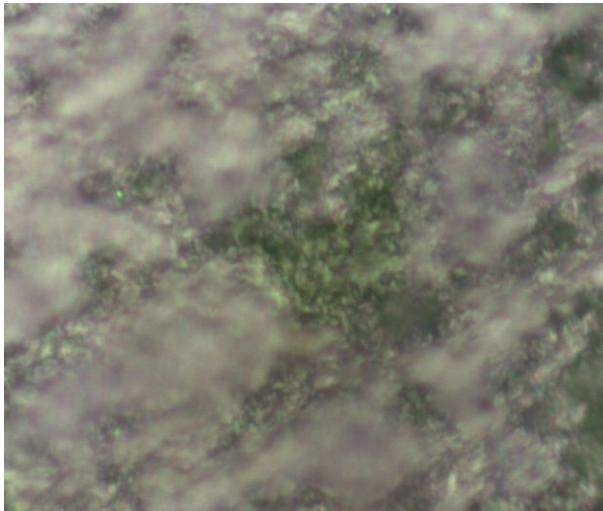
Initial



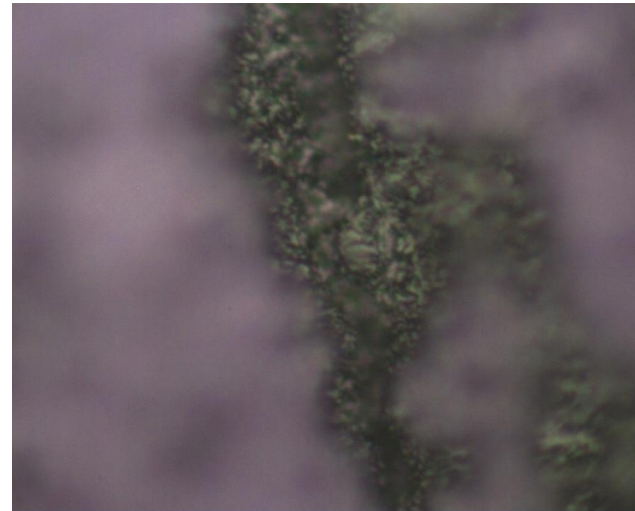
5 min  
895 K



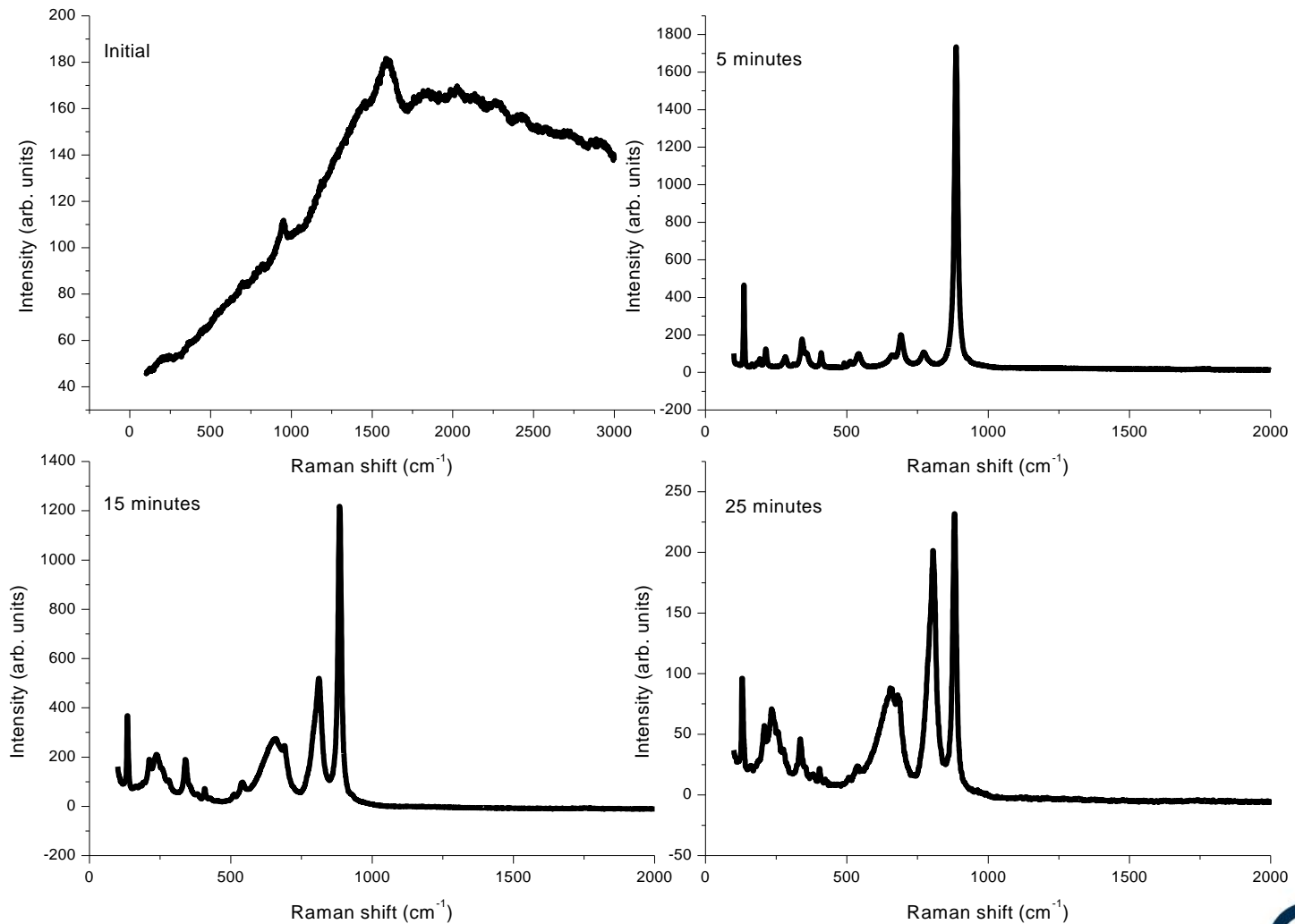
15 min  
968 K



25 min  
979 K

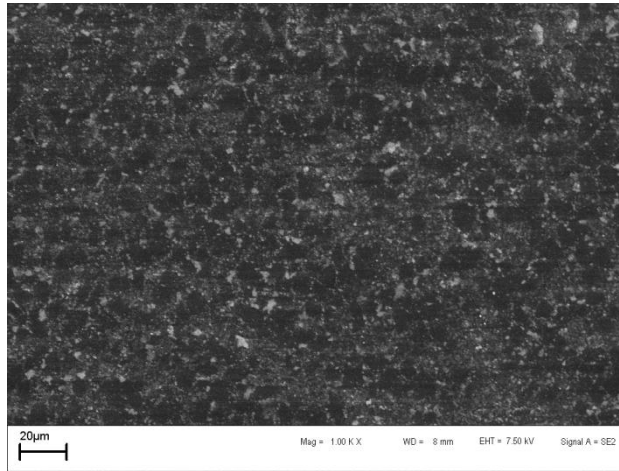


# Raman shift at the surface of the WC-Co layer

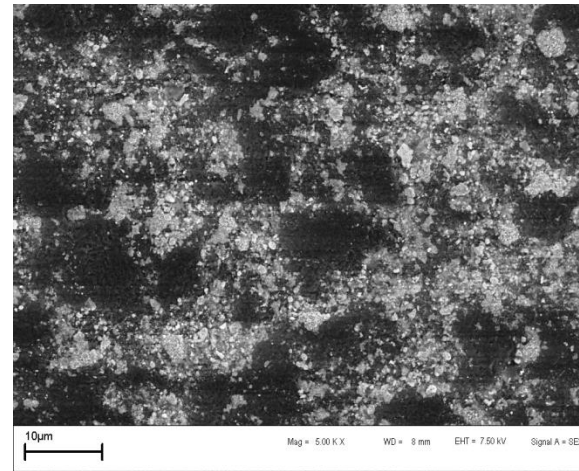


# SEM Micrographs at the surface of the PCD layer

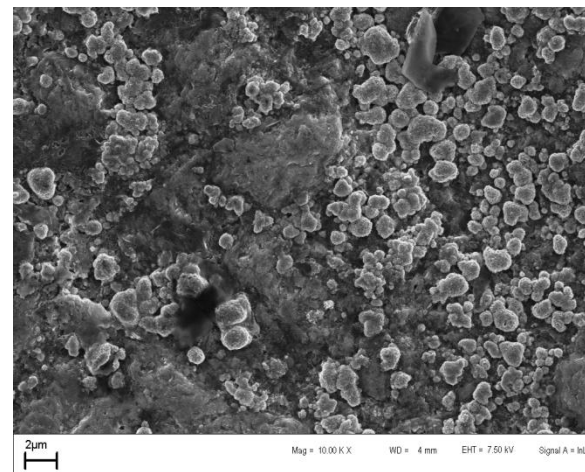
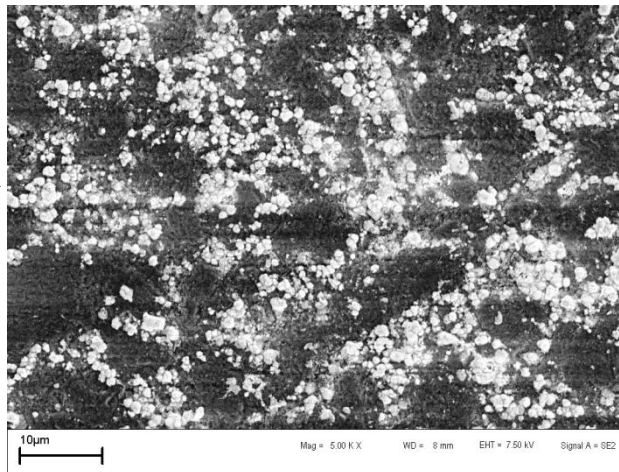
Initial



15 min  
658 K  
26 W  
0.7 mm



45 min  
681 K  
26 W  
0.7 mm

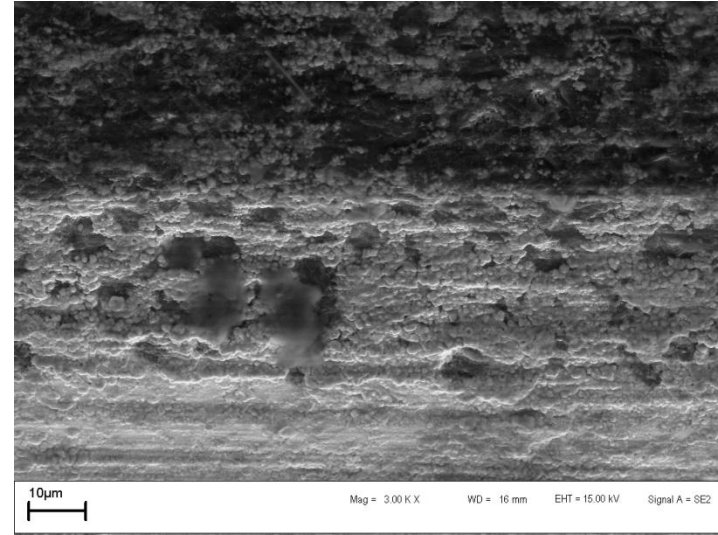
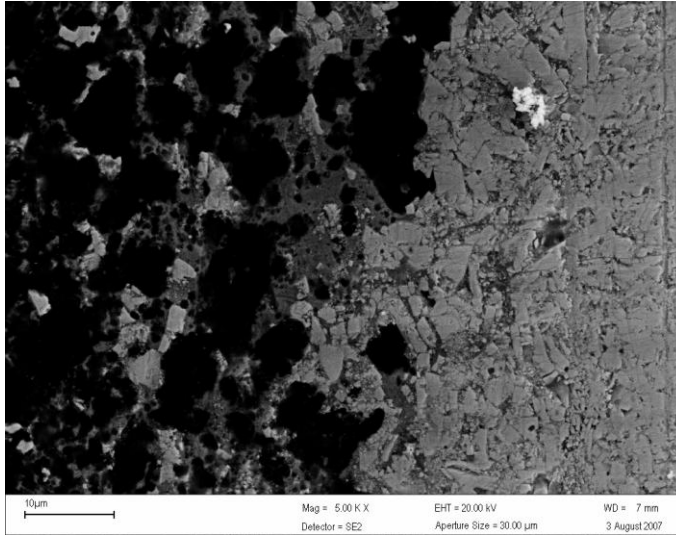


**Dark phase is diamond**  
**Grey phase is cobalt or tungsten**

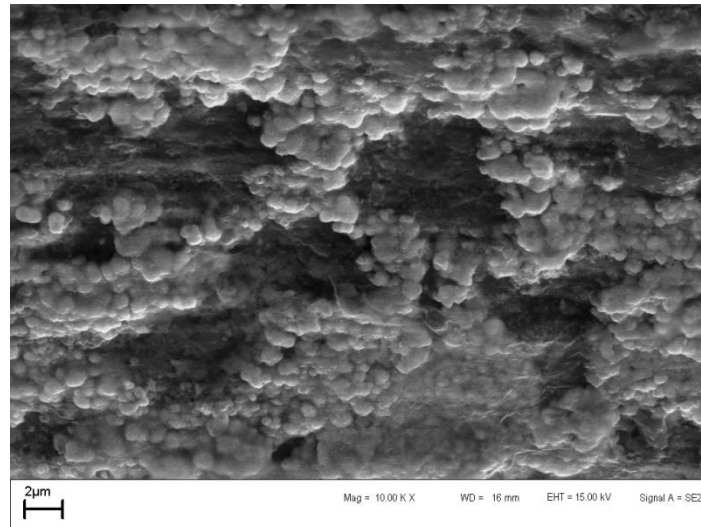


# SEM Micrographs at the surface of the WC-Co layer

Initial



45 min  
681 K  
26 W  
0.7 mm



45 min  
681 K  
26 W  
0.7 mm

**Dark phase is diamond**  
**Grey phase is cobalt or tungsten**



# Conclude remarks

We have successfully raised the temperature of the diamond tool sample and measure it.

We successfully observed the increment of Co and W content on the PCD layer.

We successfully observed the formation of microstructure oxides on the PCD layer.

We show that the temperature in the diamond tool is sufficient to radically alter its physical and chemical properties, resulting in critical fracture.

# Thank you

