An optical system to study temperature influenced chemical and mechanical changes to the PCD structure

**Bathusile Masina and Andrew Forbes** 

SAIP 2010: Applied and Industrial Physics 1 October 2010



### It is acknowledged that temperature induces damage in the diamond bits due to friction during the drilling process





### It is acknowledged that temperature induces damage in the diamond bits due to friction during the drilling process



### We can raise the temperature of the diamond sample by laser heating it





#### Laser heating of diamond by optical absorption



#### We can engineer two boundary conditions in our experiment



# In insulator case, we expect the peak temperature on the sample to increase as the laser power increases





#### We expect a rapid rise in temperature until steady state

#### Model prediction





www.csir.co.za

#### We expect a rapid rise in temperature until steady state





# At steady state we predict a uniform temperature profile across the sample

#### Model prediction





# At steady state we predict a uniform temperature profile across the sample

Experimental data

600 1.00 550 0.98 500 Normalized Temperature Temperature (Kelvin) 0.96 11 Watts 450 8 Watts 0.94 5 Watts 400 1 Watts 0.92 0.90 350 0.88 300 0.86 30 -0.010 -0.008 -0.006 -0.004 -0.002 0.000 0.002 0.004 0.006 0.008 0.010 0 10 20 40 50 60 r (m) **Pixels** 



Model prediction

# In water-cooled case, we expect the temperature on the sample to increase as the laser power increases







#### We expect a rapid rise in temperature until steady state









# At steady state we predict a gradient temperature profile across the sample





# At steady state we predict a gradient temperature profile across the sample





#### Conclude remarks on the industrial diamond samples







#### **Conclude remarks on the temperature measurements**





#### Uniform temperature profile Gradient temperature profile



### **Thank You**

