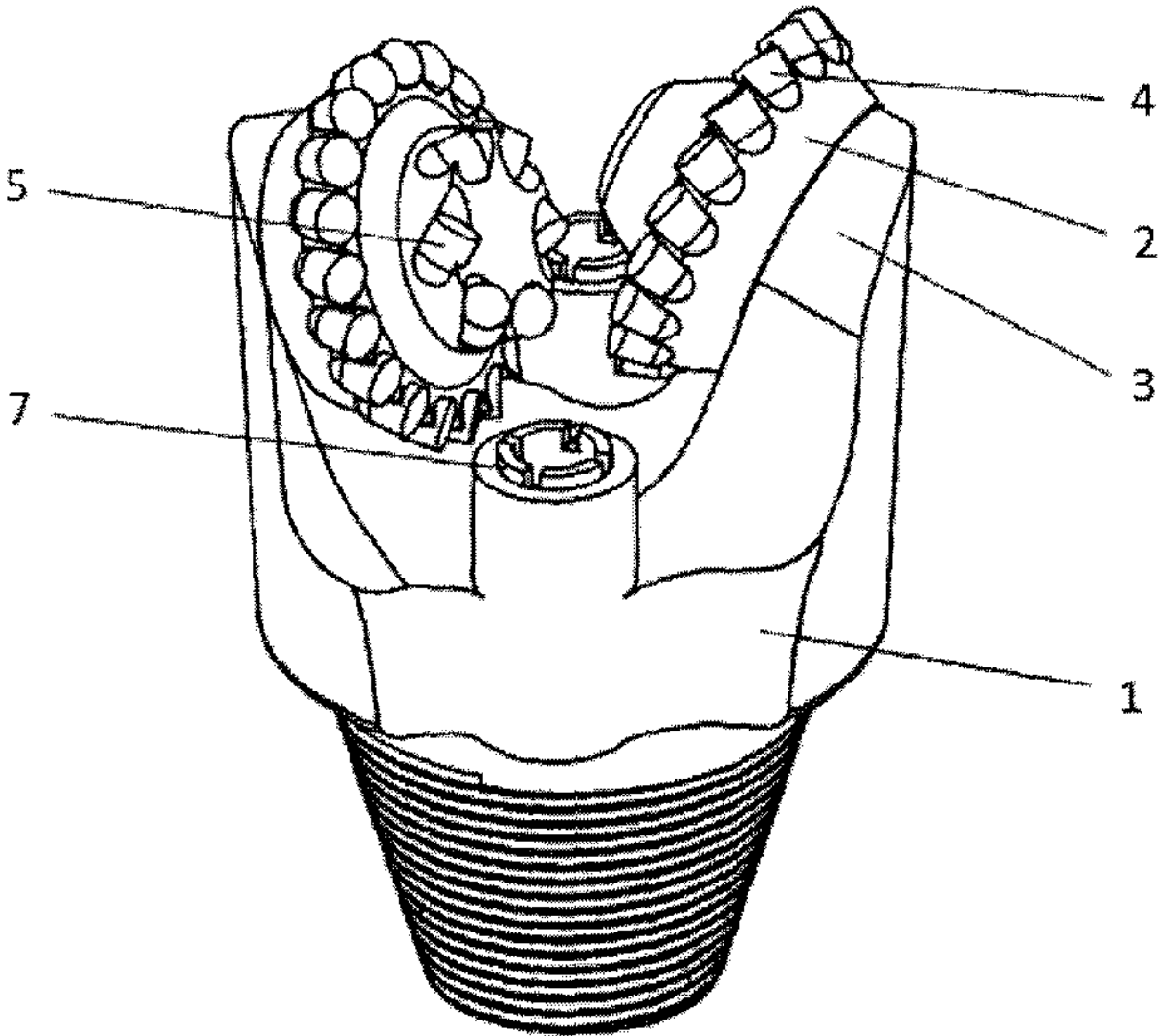




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(54) Titre : TREPAN A MOLETTES  
(54) Title: SCRAPING-WHEEL DRILL BIT



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**  
A scraping-wheel drill bit comprising a drill bit body (1), a scraping-wheel (2), the drill bit body (1) further comprise's a bit leg (3). The scraping-wheel (2) is mounted for rotation on the corresponding journal (6) of the bit leg (3), an outer-ring (4) is deployed on the scraping-wheel (2), wherein: the angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel (2) is in the range of  $20^{\circ} \leq \alpha \leq 90^{\circ}$ . Cutters on the scraping-wheel break rocks by means of successive scraping, thus achieving high rock-breaking efficiency, even wear, high cooling performance, and a longer service life for the cutters, bearings and the drill bit.

### Abstract

A scraping-wheel drill bit comprising a drill bit body (1), a scraping-wheel (2), the drill bit body (1) further comprises a bit leg (3). The scraping-wheel (2) is mounted for rotation on the corresponding journal (6) of the bit leg (3), an outer-ring (4) is deployed on the scraping-wheel (2), wherein: the angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel (2) is in the range of  $20^\circ \leq |\alpha| \leq 90^\circ$ . Cutters on the scraping-wheel break rocks by means of successive scraping, thus achieving high rock-breaking efficiency, even wear, high cooling performance, and a longer service life for the cutters, bearings and the drill bit.

## SCRAPING-WHEEL DRILL BIT

### Technical Field

[1] The present disclosure is related to drilling equipment technologies in petroleum and natural gas, mining engineering, infrastructure construction, geological and hydrological projects. More particularly, it is related to a scraping-wheel drill bit.

### Description of the Related Art

[2] Drill bit is a rock-breaking tool in drilling engineering used to break rock and to form wellbores. Currently, drill bits used in drilling engineering are mainly cone bits (typically tri-cone bits and single cone bits) and PDC (polycrystalline diamond compact) bits.

[3] As for the tri-cone bits, they break rock mainly by means of crushing, the cone/bit rotational speed ratio (the rotating speed ratio between the cone and the bit body in the drilling process) of tri-cone bits is larger than 1, so that the cone rotates fast with the teeth on it getting a short time contacting the formation, thus teeth exert impact crushing to break the bottomhole rock. Apparently, the compressive strength of rock is much higher than the shear strength and tensile strength, so both energy efficiency and rock-breaking efficiency of the tri-cone bits are relatively low when tri-cone bits break rock by impact crushing. Especially when drilling in the deep formation, cuttings hold-down effect caused by high density drilling fluid in the bottomhole is very prominent, making it very difficult for the teeth to penetrate further into the formation to exert effective crushing. One of the main factors limiting the service life of tri-cone bit is the short service life of bearings on it. Since tri-cone bits break rock by means of impact crushing with a high rotating speed, the bearings suffer large impact and high load amplitude, thus resulting in a short service life for the bearings and accordingly a short life for the bit. Currently, the angular deflection of cone bits is mostly no greater than  $5^{\circ}$ , which brings about a large cone/bit rotational speed ratio when the drill bits are rotating to drill, which means the rotating speed of the cone is high, accordingly, the contacting time between the teeth and bottomhole rock, as well as the slippage distance of the teeth, is very short. As illustrated in Figure 24, the

dimensions of pits (9) that generated by the teeth on tri-cone bits are short in both radial and circumferential directions.

[4] And as for the single cone bits, the bearing size is relatively large and the rotating speed of the cone is low, thus its service life is longer than tri-cone bits. There is, however, one unavoidable weakness for single cone bits, that is, the teeth wear resistance is low, and once the teeth are worn, the rate of penetration (ROP) decreases dramatically.

[5] Nowadays, PDC (polycrystalline diamond compact) drill bits, with high wear resistance, long service life and without moving parts, are more and more widely used in drilling engineering with ever larger ratios. Existing PDC bits are nearly all fixed-cutter drill bits with polycrystalline diamond compacts (i.e. PDC cutters, also referred to as "cutters") distributed and affixed on the bit body according to certain patterns as cutting elements for rock breaking. For the purpose of timely bringing cutting debris to the surface, and meanwhile cleaning the drill bits and cooling the cutters, hydraulic structures are needed for PDC bits. The hydraulic structure typically comprises internal flow channel, external flow channel and jet orifice. Jet orifices, also known as nozzles, can be a fixed nozzle directly attached to the drill bit body or a replaceable nozzle mounted on the drill bit. In order to achieve better hydraulic performance, cutters on a PDC bit are typically divided into several groups with cutters in the same group affixed on one blade body, thus forming a cutting unit called *fixed-blade cutting unit* or simply *fixed-blade* or *wing-blade*, the groove between two adjacent wing-blades functions as the external flow channel.

[6] Under ideal working conditions (i.e., central axis of drill bit and that of wellbore align with each other), the cutting track of a certain cutter on a PDC bit is a concentric circle. There are mainly three disadvantages for such fixed-cutter PDC bits:

[7] First, when the PDC cutters continuously cut rock, temperature of the cutters tends to increase to a very high level due to the heat generated by intense friction. When the temperature exceeds a certain level, the wear rate of PDC cutters will increase significantly, causing thermo-wear effect (i.e., when the working temperature of a PDC cutter exceeds a certain level, wear resistance of the cutter decreases significantly) to happen.

[8] Second, the failure of individual cutter (dropping-off, breaking or excessive wearing, etc.) will significantly increase the cutting load of those cutters located adjacent to it, thus accelerating the wear of the cutters, and consequently causing premature failure of the drill bit.

[9] Third, the wear rate of bit cutters located in different radial areas is uneven, typically, much higher in the outer area (especially in the outer 1/3 radial area) than in the central area.

### **Summary of the Invention**

[10]The present disclosure provides a drill bit, which comprises at least one scraping-wheel mounted for rotation on the corresponding bit leg with a large angular deflection, forming a scraping-wheel cutting unit (also referred to as "cutting unit"). In the drilling process, the scraping-wheel revolves along with the bit body and meanwhile rotates on its own axis, so that cutters on it scrap the formation successively, forming spiral-like tracks on the bottomhole. The rock-breaking mode of successively cutting or scraping can effectively eliminate the disadvantages of existing PDC bits discussed above, thus increasing the service life as well as the rock-breaking efficiency of the drill bit.

[11]One embodiment of the present invention is as the following:

[12]A scraping-wheel drill bit, which comprises a bit body with at least one bit leg, and at least one scraping-wheel set with a row (or rows) of cutters. The scraping-wheel is mounted for rotation on the corresponding bit leg with a large angular deflection  $\alpha$  which is in the range of  $20^\circ \leq |\alpha| \leq 90^\circ$ .

[13]In the structure disclosed above, the angular deflection  $\alpha = \arctan(\frac{s}{c})$ , wherein,  $s$  is the offset distance of the scraping-wheel, while  $c$  is the reference distance of the scraping-wheel. As illustrated in Figures 3, 4 and 5, AB is the central axis of the bit body, CD is the central axis of the scraping-wheel;  $A_1$  is the axial plane of the scraping-wheel which contains scraping-wheel axis CD and is parallel with drill bit axis AB,  $A_2$  is a plane which contains drill bit axis AB and is perpendicular to plane  $A_1$ , and  $A_3$  is a plane which contains drill bit axis AB and is parallel to plane  $A_1$ . The points on the scraping-wheel which represent the location of cutters are defined as the set points of corresponding cutters. The set point of a cylindrical PDC cutter is the central

point of the diamond working surface of the cutter (i.e., the intersection point of the cylinder axis and the diamond working surface), while the set point of a non-cylindrical PDC cutter can be defined as a point with specific geometric characteristic on the cutter.

[14] Generally, cutters are deployed on the scraping-wheel in a row or rows. The row of cutters being deployed in the inner radial area of the scraping-wheel is defined as the inner-cutters-row which is also referred to as inner-row, while that in the outer radial area of the scraping-wheel is defined as the outer-cutters-row which is also referred to as outer-row.

[15] The plane  $A_4$ , which contains all set points of cutters in the outer-row, is the datum plane of the scraping-wheel. Point E, the intersection point of plane  $A_4$  and the scraping-wheel axis CD, is the datum point of the scraping-wheel. Draw a perpendicular line through point E and toward drill bit axis AB, then F is the foot point. The reference distance of the scraping-wheel,  $c$ , is the distance between the datum point E and plane  $A_2$  of the scraping-wheel; and the offset of the scraping-wheel,  $s$ , is the distance between drill bit axis AB and the axial plane  $A_1$ .

[16] The angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel is defined as the angle between line EF and plane  $A_3$ , that is, angular deflection  $\alpha = \arctan(\frac{s}{c})$ . The angle  $\alpha$  can be positive or negative according to the direction of its deflection. It is further provided that viewing in the opposite direction of bit drilling and letting point E of scraping-wheel under the plane  $A_3$ , if point E is at the left side of the plane  $A_2$ , then  $\alpha$  will be positive (as shown in Fig. 5); if at the right side, then  $\alpha$  will be negative (as shown in Fig. 6); if point E is on the plane  $A_2$ , then  $\alpha$  equals either to  $90^\circ$  or  $-90^\circ$ , both the two values referring to the same geometrical status of the scraping-wheel.

[17] The journal angle  $\beta$  of the scraping-wheel is defined as the angle between scraping-wheel axis CD and the plane which is perpendicular to the drill bit axis AB.

[18] When the drill bit is driven to rotate to drill in rock, in addition to the rotary motion, axial feed motion, and other motions along with the bit body, the scraping-wheel is further engaged in rotary motion relative to the bit body (i.e., revolves about its own axis or the axis of the corresponding journal). If the angular deflection of the scraping-wheel is zero, i.e., the scraping-wheel axis intersects drill bit axis, scraping-wheel will engage in pure rolling motion, or nearly in pure rolling motion, on bottomhole rock, and its average speed is equal to, or almost

equal to, the pure rolling speed which is determined by the drill bit rotary speed and the radius of the track circle of the scraping-wheel. In this condition, the contacting point between the cutters of the scraping-wheel and the bottomhole rock is the instant rotating center of the scraping-wheel, around which the scraping-wheel rotates without relative slippage on the bottomhole. If the angular deflection of the scraping-wheel is not zero, then the axis of the scraping-wheel does not intersect with the axis of the drill bit, instead they stagger in the space, thus the pure rolling motion condition is no longer satisfied. In this condition, the scraping-wheel still rolls on the rocks, yet the rolling speed no longer equals to but is lower than the pure rolling speed, accordingly, the cutters on the scraping-wheel engage in slippage motion relative to bottomhole rock while rolling on the bottomhole, thus enabling scraping or cutting of the cutters against the rock.

[19] When the angular deflection is not zero, the slippage of a cutter is a combination of radial slippage and circumferential slippage. During a whole cutting process of a cutter, from entering cutting to quitting, the radial position on bottomhole of the cutter is continuously changing. The radial displacement between the entering point and the exiting point represents radial slippage distance of the cutter. The larger the angular deflection is, the longer the radial slippage distance will be. Similarly, the circumferential position of the cutter is also changing continuously during its cutting process. Under a certain bit rotating speed, the cutting time of a cutter is mainly determined by wheel/bit rotational speed ratio which relies heavily on the value of angular deflection  $\alpha$ . The larger  $\alpha$  is, the smaller the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio will be, and thus the circumferential slippage will be larger. The scraping velocity of a cutter on bottomhole rock is a resultant vector of radial scraping velocity and circumferential scraping velocity. Based on the kinematic characteristic of the scraping-wheel, the scraping tracks of the cutters are a group of spiral-like curves. If the angular deflection is positive, the track curves stretch from the perimeter toward the center of the borehole. If the angular deflection is negative, the track curves stretch from the center toward the perimeter.

[20] The increase of  $s$  and the decrease of  $c$  both result in the increase of the angular deflection  $\alpha$ , and accordingly increase the radial slippage and circumferential slippage of the cutters on the bottomhole, i.e., increasing the total slippage of the cutters. According to experiments conducted

and relevant analysis, when  $\alpha$  is in the range of  $20^\circ \leq |\alpha| \leq 90^\circ$ , the rock-breaking effect of scraping will perform evidently.

[21] Since cutters on the scraping-wheel break rock by means of scraping, WOB (weight-on-bit) needed by the scraping-wheel is relatively lower and more stable than tri-cone bit, additionally, wheel/bit rotational speed ratio of the scraping-wheel drill bit is lower than that of tri-cone bit, therefore, a longer service life of bearing system can be expected for the scraping-wheel drill bit.

[22] The current disclosure also generally provides the following.

[23] Maintaining the scraping-wheel angular deflection  $\alpha$  in the range of  $20^\circ \leq |\alpha| \leq 90^\circ$ , and increasing it through increasing offset  $s$  and/or decreasing the reference distance  $c$ , thus lowering the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio, increasing the scraping time as well as the total slippage (through increasing radial and circumferential slippage) on bottomhole rock. Thus, propelled by the drill bit body, cutters on the scraping-wheel will slowly penetrate into bottomhole rocks by turns and then successively exit from the bottomhole rock with multiple of long spiral-like tracks been scraped out.

[24] Compared with existing technologies, embodiments according to the current disclosure enjoy the following advantages:

[25] (1) The angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel in the present invention is large, so that the wheel/bit rotation speed ratio is relatively low during drilling, thus the scraping tracks on the bottomhole is long enough to guarantee the rock-breaking by scraping, which will increase the rock-breaking efficiency.

[26] (2) The cutters on the scraping-wheel work by turns, thus premature failure of the bit caused by a few failed cutters, which usually occurs on a fixed-cutter bit, can be avoided, thus prolonging the service life of drill bit.

[27] (3) The cutters on the scraping-wheel work by turns, thus achieving even wear for the cutters, and accordingly making full use of each cutter.

[28] (4) The cutters on the scraping-wheel work by turns, thus achieving high cooling performance, and accordingly avoiding thermo-wear largely.

[29](5) The scraping-wheel drill bit may utilize PDC and other diamond compound elements as cutters, making the service life and cutting efficiency of the cutters both superior to single cone drill bit.

[30](6) The scraping-wheel drill bit needs a relatively light WOB, bringing a light load and small load amplitude for the bearings; moreover, with a low wheel/bit rotational speed ratio of the drill bit, the relative rotation of bearing to the corresponding journal is slow and therefore less heat is generated. Accordingly, service life of scraping-wheel drill bit bearing is longer than equivalent tri-cone drill bit.

[31]According to further embodiments of this disclosure, the drill bit comprises at least one cutting unit made up of a scraping-wheel and a corresponding bit leg.

[32]At least one inner-row is deployed on the scraping-wheel.

[33]The cutters in the outer-row are polycrystalline diamond compacts, thermal-stable PDC cutters, natural diamond cutters, diamond-impregnated cutters, carbide cutters, cubic boron nitride cutters, ceramic cutters, or cutters containing diamond or cubic boron nitride.

[34]The cutters in the outer-row are polycrystalline diamond compacts.

[35]The cutters in the inner-row are polycrystalline diamond compacts, thermal-stable PDC cutters, natural diamond cutters, diamond-impregnated cutters, carbide cutters, cubic boron nitride cutters, ceramic cutters, or cutters containing diamond or cubic boron nitride.

[36]The cutters in the inner-row are polycrystalline diamond compacts.

[37]In some other embodiments, two cutting units are deployed. At least one of the two cutting units comprises one or more inner-rows.

[38]In still some embodiments, three cutting units are deployed. At least one of the three cutting units comprises one or more inner-rows.

[39]The angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel is in the range of  $30^\circ \leq |\alpha| < 90^\circ$ .

[40]The angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel is in the range of  $40^\circ \leq |\alpha| < 90^\circ$ .

[41]The angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel is in the range of  $45^\circ \leq |\alpha| < 90^\circ$ .

[42] When drilling, cutters on the scraping-wheel may engage in the effect called “tracking-cutting” which is defined as the following: when the bit rotates in the drilling process, the cutters falls into the cutting tracks (or scraping tracks) left during the previous rock-breaking process. When “tracking-cutting” happens, the cutters on the scraping-wheel penetrate into the existing cutting tracks on the bottomhole, increasing the difficulty for cutters to engage the rocks, and meanwhile reducing the formation material they remove. Accordingly, “tracking-cutting” effect reduces the rock-breaking efficiency of drill bit.

[43] To avoid the “tracking-cutting” effect, the present disclosure provides embodiments of a drill bit with the following features :

[44] There are at least two scraping-wheel cutting units; the angular deflection of at least one scraping-wheel is different from that of the other ones.

[45] There are at least two scraping-wheel cutting units; the external diameter of at least one scraping-wheel is different from that of the other ones.

[46] There are at least two scraping-wheel cutting units; the journal angle of at least one scraping-wheel is different from that of the other ones.

[47] There are at least two scraping-wheel cutting units; the spacing between adjacent cutters (hereinafter refer to as cutter-spacing) in the same row of at least one scraping-wheel is different from that of the other ones.

[48] The cutters on the same scraping-wheel, in which, the cutter-spacing is not uniform.

[49] The cutters on the same scraping-wheel, in which, cutter-spacing of the outer-row is different from that of the inner one.

[49a] According to a further embodiment of this disclosure, there is provided a scraping-wheel drill bit, comprising: a bit body having at least one bit leg; and at least one scraping-wheel rotatably mounted on the bit leg, wherein the scraping-wheel comprises one or more polycrystalline diamond cutters disposed thereon, wherein an angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel is in a range of  $20^{\circ} \leq \alpha \leq 90^{\circ}$ .

[50] The advantages of the above embodiments include:

[51] (7) The non-uniformity of scraping-wheel angular deflection, the non-uniformity of the external diameter of scraping-wheel, the non-uniformity of the journal angle of scraping-wheel, the non-uniformity of cutter-spacing on the same scraping-wheel, the non-uniformity of cutter-spacing between each row of cutters, or (and), the non-uniformity of cutter-spacing between the scraping-wheel and the other scraping-wheels can avoid or eliminate the effect of

“tracking-cutting”, making the cutters scrap along the “rock ridge” (the raised rock area between two breaking tracks) on the bottomhole rock, thus keeping the body of scraping-wheel from being abraded by the raised “rock ridge”, and making it easier for the cutters to penetrate into the rocks, accordingly, increasing the rock-breaking efficiency of the bit.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

[52]Some embodiments of the present disclosure are illustrated in the following figures, wherein:

[53]Figure 1 illustrates the structure of an embodiment of the present disclosure, wherein, two cutting units are deployed, and the inner-rows are deployed on one of the two cutting units. In the figure: 1 - drill bit body; 2 - scraping-wheel; 3 - bit leg; 4 - outer-row; 5 - inner-row; 7 - nozzle;

[54]Figure 2 is a top view along the axis (viewing opposite to the drilling direction) of the drill bit in an embodiment;

[55]Figure 3 is a schematic illustration of the geometric parameters in an embodiment, wherein,  $s$  is the offset distance,  $c$  is the reference distance,  $\alpha$  is the angular deflection and  $\beta$  is the journal angle;

[56]Figure 4 is a cutaway view along the axial plane of the scraping-wheel in an embodiment, wherein, the numeral 6 is the journal on the bit leg;

[57]Figure 5 is a schematic illustration of the geometric positional parameters  $s$ ,  $c$ ,  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel relative to the drill bit in the top view along drill bit axis, wherein the angular deflection  $\alpha$  is positive.

[58]Figure 6 is a schematic illustration of the geometric positional parameters  $s$ ,  $c$ ,  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel relative to the drill bit in the top view along drill bit axis, wherein the angular deflection  $\alpha$  is negative.

[59]Figure 7 is a schematic illustration of two cutting units in an embodiment, wherein the inner-rows are deployed on both the two cutting units.

[60]Figure 8 is a top view of the structure in Figure 7 along the drill bit axis.

[61]Figure 9 illustrates the structure of an embodiment comprising three cutting units.

[62]Figure 10 is a top view of the structure in Figure 9 along the drill bit axis.

[63]Figure 11 is a schematic illustration of the scraping-wheel wherein the reference distance  $c$  is very small and the angular deflection  $\alpha$  is close to  $90^\circ$ .

[64]Figure 12 is a top view of the structure in Figure 11 along drill bit axis.

[65]Figure 13 illustrates an embodiment comprising one cutting unit.

[66]Figure 14 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rock created by the cutters when  $\alpha = 20^\circ$ . In the figure the numeral 8 is the scraping patterns.

[67]Figure 15 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rocks created by the cutters when  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ .

[68]Figure 16 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rocks created by the cutters when  $\alpha = 40^\circ$ .

[69]Figure 17 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rocks created by the cutters when  $\alpha = 50^\circ$ .

[70]Figure 18 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rocks created by the cutters when  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ .

[71]Figure 19 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rocks created by the cutters when  $\alpha = 70^\circ$ .

[72]Figure 20 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rocks created by the cutters when  $\alpha = 80^\circ$ .

[73]Figure 21 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rocks created by the cutters when  $\alpha = 85^\circ$  or  $\alpha$  is close to  $90^\circ$ .

[74]Figure 22 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rocks created by the cutters when  $\alpha = -60^\circ$ .

[75]Figure 23 is a schematic illustration of the scraping patterns on the bottomhole rocks created by the cutters of the scraping-wheel with the inner-row and outer-row both deployed.

[76]Figure 24 is a schematic illustration of the tooth craters created by the ordinary tri-cone drill bit on the bottomhole rocks. In the figure the numeral 9 is tooth pit.

[77]Figure 25 is a schematic illustration when the angular deflections of the scraping-wheels are different; in the figure,  $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$ .

[78]Figure 26 is a schematic illustration when the external diameters of the scraping-wheels are different; in the figure,  $r_1 \neq r_2$ .

[79]Figure 27 is a schematic illustration when the journal angles of the scraping-wheels are different; in the figure,  $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2$ .

[80]Figure 28 is a schematic illustration when the cutter-spacing of the scraping-wheel is not uniform.

[81]Figure 29 is a schematic illustration when two inner-rows are deployed on scraping-wheel.

## Embodiments

[82]The present disclosure is further illustrated in details in reference to the figures. It is to be noted, however, that the figures illustrate only some embodiments in this disclosure and therefore are not to be considered limiting of its scope as the invention may admit to other equivalent embodiments.

[83]As illustrated in Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13: A scraping-wheel drill bit, which comprises a bit body (1) with at least one bit leg (3), and at least one scraping-wheel (2) set with a cutter-row (4). The scraping-wheel (2) is mounted for rotation on the corresponding bit leg (3) with a large angular deflection  $\alpha$  which in the range of  $20^\circ \leq |\alpha| \leq 90^\circ$ .

[84]Embodiment1:

[85]When the scraping-wheel (2) angular deflection  $\alpha = \pm 20^\circ$ , take as example a drill bit with the external diameter (take the farthest point from the drill bit axis on the scraping-wheel as the

gage point)  $D = 8.5$  inch (215.9mm). Take the scraping-wheel (2) outer-row (4) radius  $r = 65$ mm, scraping-wheel journal angle  $\beta = 0^\circ$ , since:

$$[86] s = c \cdot \tan|\alpha| \quad (1)$$

$$[87] \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 = (r + s)^2 + c^2 \quad (2)$$

[88] From equations (1) and (2), it can be obtained that the reference distance  $c = 62.75$ mm, scraping-wheel (2) offset distance  $s = 22.84$ mm.

[89] With the above parameters, the radial slippage distance of the cutters on the outer-row (4), from entering to exiting from the bottomhole rocks, will be 41.17mm. According to both theoretical calculation and experiments conducted, the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio under such condition is below 0.96, i.e., the self-rotation speed of the scraping-wheel (2) is low when drilling, thus cutters on the scraping-wheel (2) penetrate into the rocks with a slow speed, scraping a relatively long distance on the bottomhole, and then slowly exit from rocks. Figure 14, with the angular deflection of the drill bit  $\alpha = 20^\circ$ , shows the scraping patterns 8 on the bottomhole rock created by the cutter. As illustrated in the figure, the long scraping tracks has evidently shown the successive scraping character of the cutters on the scraping-wheel.

[90] When the above  $D$  and  $r$  are kept constant, and maintaining  $\alpha \geq 20^\circ$ , if the journal angle  $\beta$  increases, then reference distance  $c$  decreases while offset distance  $s$  increases. As such, in spite of decreasing the cutters radial slippage on the bottomhole, the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio can be significantly reduced, thus increasing the circumferential slippage. And, the increase in cutters circumferential slippage is larger than the decrease in radial slippage, that is, when other parameters are constant, the increase in journal angle  $\beta$  will further increase the total slippage on the bottomhole. Accordingly, with the above parameters, taking  $\beta = 0^\circ$  will achieve the minimal slippage on the bottomhole.

[91] In the following embodiments, always take  $\beta = 0^\circ$ .

[92] Embodiment 2:

[93] When the scraping-wheel (2) angular deflection  $\alpha = \pm 30^\circ$ , still take a drill bit with external diameter  $D = 215.9$  mm as example. Take the scraping-wheel outer-row (4) radius  $r = 65$ mm.

[94] According to equations (1) and (2), reference distance  $c = 51.62\text{mm}$ , scraping-wheel (2) offset  $s = 29.81\text{mm}$ .

[95] With the above parameters, the cutters radial slippage will be  $48.34\text{mm}$ . According to both theoretical calculation and experiments conducted, the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio under such condition is below  $0.79$ , that is, it can be achieved for the cutters to take turns to scrap the bottomhole rocks with a slow motion. Figure 15, with the angular deflection of the drill bit  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ , shows the scraping pattern 8 created by cutters. As illustrated in the Figure, the slippage of the scraping-wheel is much longer than when  $\alpha = \pm 20^\circ$ , showing the successive scraping character of the cutters on scraping-wheel.

[96] Embodiment 3:

[97] When the angular deflection  $\alpha = \pm 40^\circ$ ,  $D$  and  $r$  take the same values as above, according to equations (1) and (2),  $c = 41.37\text{mm}$ ,  $s = 34.71\text{mm}$ .

[98] With the above parameters, the cutters radial slippage will be  $53.95\text{mm}$ , and wheel/bit rotational speed ratio is below  $0.64$ . Figure 16, with the angular deflection of the drill bit  $\alpha = 40^\circ$ , shows the scraping pattern 8 created by the cutters. Apparently in the Figure, the slippage of the cutters on the scraping-wheel is longer than when  $\alpha = \pm 30^\circ$ .

[99] Embodiment 4:

[100] When the angular deflection  $\alpha = \pm 50^\circ$ ,  $D$  and  $r$  take the same values as above, which yields  $c = 31.97\text{mm}$ ,  $s = 38.11\text{mm}$ .

[101] Now, the cutters radial slippage is  $58.21\text{mm}$ , the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio is below  $0.49$ . Figure 17, with the angular deflection of the drill bit  $\alpha = 50^\circ$ , shows the scraping pattern 8 created by the cutters. Apparently in the Figure, the slippage of the cutters is longer than when  $\alpha = \pm 40^\circ$ .

[102] Embodiment 5:

[103] When the angular deflection  $\alpha = \pm 60^\circ$ ,  $D$  and  $r$  take the same values as above, which yields  $c = 23.32\text{mm}$ ,  $s = 40.40\text{mm}$ .

[104] Now, the cutters radial slippage is 61.30mm, the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio is below 0.36. Figure 18 and Figure 22, with the angular deflection  $\alpha$  equals to  $60^\circ$  and  $\alpha = -60^\circ$  respectively, shows the scrap patterns 8 created by the cutters. Apparently in the Figures, the slippage of the cutters on the scraping-wheel is longer than when  $\alpha = \pm 50^\circ$ .

[105] Embodiment 6:

[106] When the angular deflection  $\alpha = \pm 70^\circ$ ,  $\mathbf{D}$  and  $\mathbf{r}$  take the same values as above, which yields  $\mathbf{c} = 15.24\text{mm}$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = 41.87\text{mm}$ .

[107] Now, the cutters radial slippage is 63.39mm, the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio is below 0.23. Figure 19, with the angular deflection of the drill bit  $\alpha = 70^\circ$ , shows the scraping pattern 8 created by the cutters. Apparently in the Figure, the slippage of the cutters on the scraping-wheel is longer than when  $\alpha = \pm 60^\circ$ .

[108] Embodiment 7:

[109] When the angular deflection  $\alpha = \pm 80^\circ$ ,  $\mathbf{D}$  and  $\mathbf{r}$  take the same values as above, which yields  $\mathbf{c} = 7.53\text{mm}$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = 42.69\text{mm}$ .

[110] Now, the cutters radial slippage is 64.60mm, the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio is about 0.12. Figure 20, with the angular deflection of the drill bit  $\alpha = 80^\circ$ , shows the scraping pattern 8 created by the cutters. Apparently in the Figure, the slippage of the cutters on the scraping-wheel is longer than when  $\alpha = \pm 70^\circ$ .

[111] Embodiment 8:

[112] When the angular deflection  $|\alpha|$  equals to or nearly  $90^\circ$ , in this embodiment, As illustrated in the Figure 8, the reference distance  $\mathbf{c}$  is very small, while the offset  $\mathbf{s}$  is comparatively far larger than  $\mathbf{c}$ . Accordingly, the wheel/bit rotational speed ratio is even smaller and the self-rotating speed of the scraping-wheel is even lower, which will result in an even longer slippage on the bottomhole, thus the scraping character of the cutters becomes even more evident. Figure 21, with the angular deflection of the drill bit  $\alpha$  equals to or nearly  $90^\circ$ , shows the scraping pattern 8 created by the cutters.

[113] With comparisons and analysis, it can be observed that, when the absolute value of the angular deflection  $\alpha$  increases, wheel/bit rotational speed ratio decreases, while the cutters slippage increases. The larger the value of  $|\alpha|$ , the more obvious the cutters scraping effect. When the scraping-wheel (2) angular deflection  $\alpha$  is in the range of  $20^\circ \leq |\alpha| \leq 90^\circ$ , cutters on the scraping-wheel (2) are enabled to slowly scrap rocks in succession.

[114] The drill bit body (1) comprises at least one cutting unit made up of a scraping-wheel (2) and a bit leg (3).

[115] There is at least one inner-row (5) on the scraping-wheel (2). Figure 29 is a schematic illustration of the scraping-wheel with two inner-rows.

[116] Two cutting units are deployed, at least one of the two cutting units is deployed with an inner-row (5).

[117] Three cutting units are deployed, at least one of the three cutting units is deployed with an inner-row (5).

[118] The outer-row (4) and the inner-row (5), of which the cutters are polycrystalline diamond compact (PDC), thermally stable polycrystalline diamond cutters, natural diamond cutters, diamond-impregnated cutters, carbide cutters, cubic boron nitride cutters, ceramic cutters, or cutters containing diamond or cubic boron nitride.

[119] The outer-row (4) and inner-row (5), of which the cutters are PDC cutters.

[120] The scraping-wheel angular deflection  $\alpha$  is in the range of  $30^\circ \leq |\alpha| < 90^\circ$ .

[121] The scraping-wheel angular deflection  $\alpha$  is in the range of  $40^\circ \leq |\alpha| < 90^\circ$ .

[122] The scraping-wheel angular deflection  $\alpha$  is in the range of  $45^\circ \leq |\alpha| < 90^\circ$ .

[123] To avoid the effect of “tracking-cutting” of the cutters, the present invention implement the following solutions:

[124] There are at least two cutting units comprising the scraping-wheel (2) and the bit leg (3), the angular deflection of at least one of which is different from that of the other ones. As illustrated in Figure 25, the angular deflections of two scraping-wheels are different, i.e.  $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$ . For the condition with three scraping-wheels, the angular deflection of one of which is  $\alpha_1$ , while

the other two are both  $\alpha_2$ , with  $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$ ; or further, one of the other two is  $\alpha_2$ , then the rest one is  $\alpha_3$ , with  $\alpha_2 \neq \alpha_3$ .

[125] There are at least two scraping-wheel cutting units, the external diameter of at least one of which is different from that of the other ones. As illustrated in Figure 26, the external diameters of two scraping-wheels are different, i.e.  $r_1 \neq r_2$ . For the condition with three scraping-wheels, the external diameter of one of which is  $r_1$ , while the other two are both  $r_2$ , with  $r_1 \neq r_2$ ; or further, one of the other two is  $r_2$ , then the rest one is  $r_3$ , with  $r_2 \neq r_3$ .

[126] There are at least two scraping-wheel cutting units, the journal angle of at least one of which is different from that of the other ones. As illustrated in Figure 27, the journal angle of two scraping-wheels are different, i.e.  $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2$ . For the condition with three scraping-wheels, the journal angle of one of which is  $\beta_1$ , while the other two are both  $\beta_2$ , with  $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2$ ; or further, one of the other two is  $\beta_2$ , then the rest one is  $\beta_3$ , with  $\beta_2 \neq \beta_3$ .

[127] There are at least two scraping-wheel cutting units, the cutter-spacing of at least one of which is different from that of the other ones.

[128] The cutter-spacing of the same scraping-wheel is non-uniform. As illustrated in Figure 28, the cutter-spacing of the scraping-wheel is not uniform.

[129] The cutter-spacing of the inner-row is different from that of the outer-row.

[130] The invention has been shown or described in only some of its forms, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that it is not so limited, but is susceptible to various changes without departing from the scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed, and legal equivalents thereof.

## Claims

1. A scraping-wheel drill bit, comprising a bit body with at least one bit leg, and at least one scraping-wheel set with an outer-cutter-row, the cutters in the outer-row being polycrystalline diamond compact deployed in the outer radial area of the scraping wheel, the scraping-wheel being mounted for rotation on the corresponding bit leg with a large angular deflection  $\alpha$ ; the angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel being in the range of  $20^\circ \leq |\alpha| \leq 90^\circ$ , the scraping-wheel angular deflection being  $\alpha = \arctan(\frac{s}{c})$ , wherein  $s$  is the offset distance of the scraping-wheel and  $c$  is the reference distance of the scraping-wheel,

the offset distance  $s$  of the scraping-wheel being the distance between drill bit axis AB and the axial plane  $A_1$ ,  $A_1$  being the axial plane of the scraping-wheel which contains scraping-wheel axis CD and is parallel with drill bit axis AB;

the reference distance  $c$  of the scraping-wheel being the distance between the datum point E and plane  $A_2$  of the scraping-wheel, the datum point E being the intersection point of plane  $A_4$  and the scraping-wheel axis CD, plane  $A_4$  being the plane containing all set points of cutters in the outer-row, plane  $A_2$  being the plane containing drill bit axis AB and being perpendicular to plane  $A_1$ .

2. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 1, wherein the drill bit body comprises at least one cutting unit comprising the scraping-wheel and the bit leg.

3. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 2, wherein the scraping-wheel comprises at least one inner-row.

4. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 3, wherein the cutters in the inner-row are polycrystalline diamond compact, thermally stable polycrystalline diamond cutters, natural diamond cutters, diamond-impregnated cutters, carbide cutters, cubic boron nitride cutters, ceramic cutters, or cutters containing diamond or cubic boron nitride.

5. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 4, wherein the cutters in the inner-row are polycrystalline diamond compact.
6. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 3, wherein at least two scraping-wheel cutting units are mounted on the bit body, the scraping-wheel of at least one unit has an inner-row deployed thereon.
7. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 3, wherein at least three scraping-wheel cutting units are mounted on the bit body, the scraping-wheel of at least one unit has an inner-row deployed thereon.
8. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 1, wherein the angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel is in the range of  $30^\circ \leq |\alpha| < 90^\circ$ .
9. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 8, wherein the angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel is in the range of  $40^\circ \leq |\alpha| < 90^\circ$ .
10. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 9, wherein the angular deflection  $\alpha$  of the scraping-wheel is in the range of  $45^\circ \leq |\alpha| < 90^\circ$ .
11. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 2, wherein at least two scraping-wheel cutting units are mounted on the bit body, the angular deflection of at least one scraping-wheel is different from that of the other ones.
12. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 2, wherein at least two scraping-wheel cutting units are mounted, the outer diameter of at least one scraping-wheel is different from that of the other ones.
13. The scraping-wheel drill bit of claim 2, wherein at least two scraping-wheel cutting units are mounted, a journal angle of a scraping-wheel of at least one scraping-wheel is different from that of the other ones.

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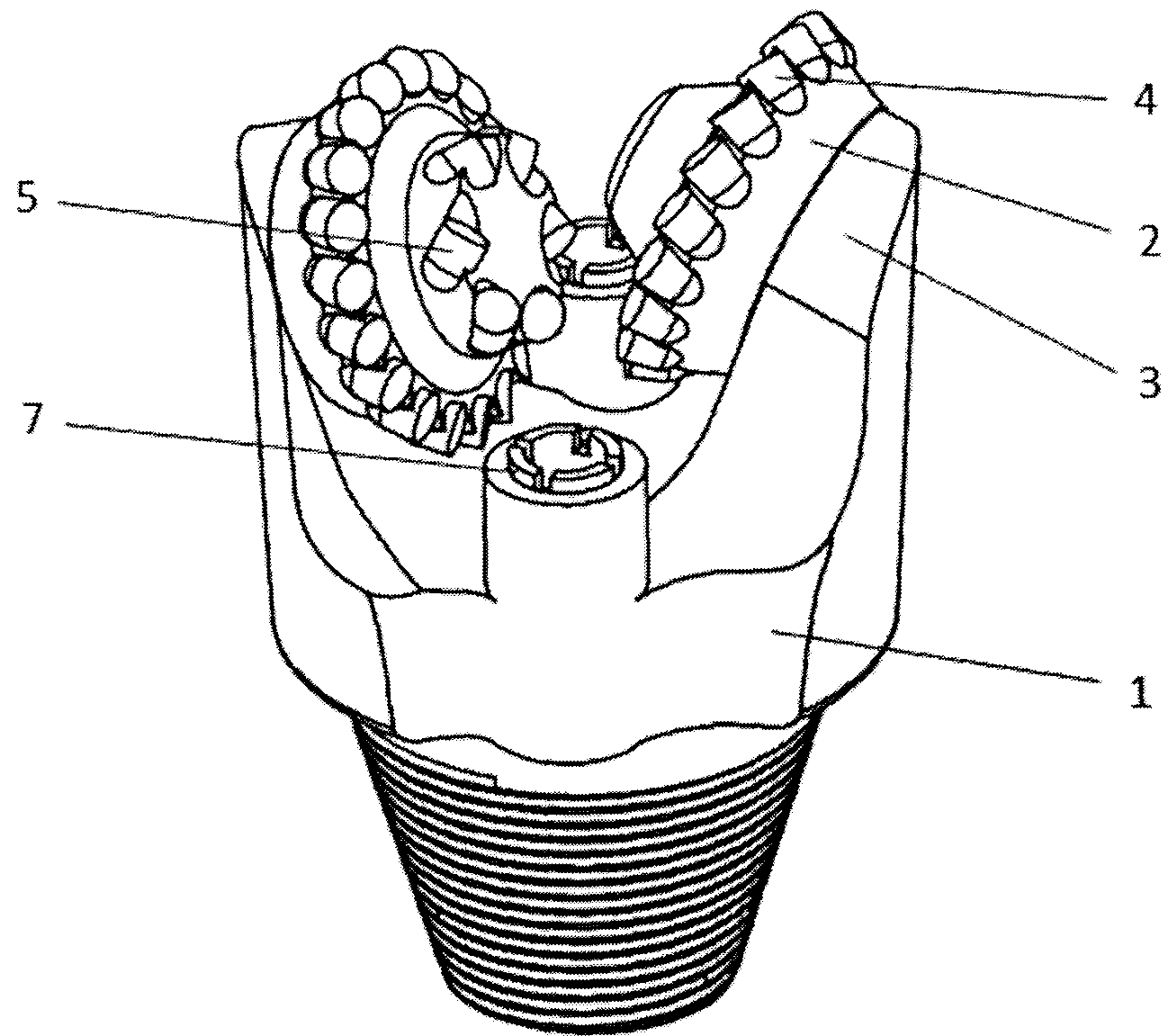


Fig. 1

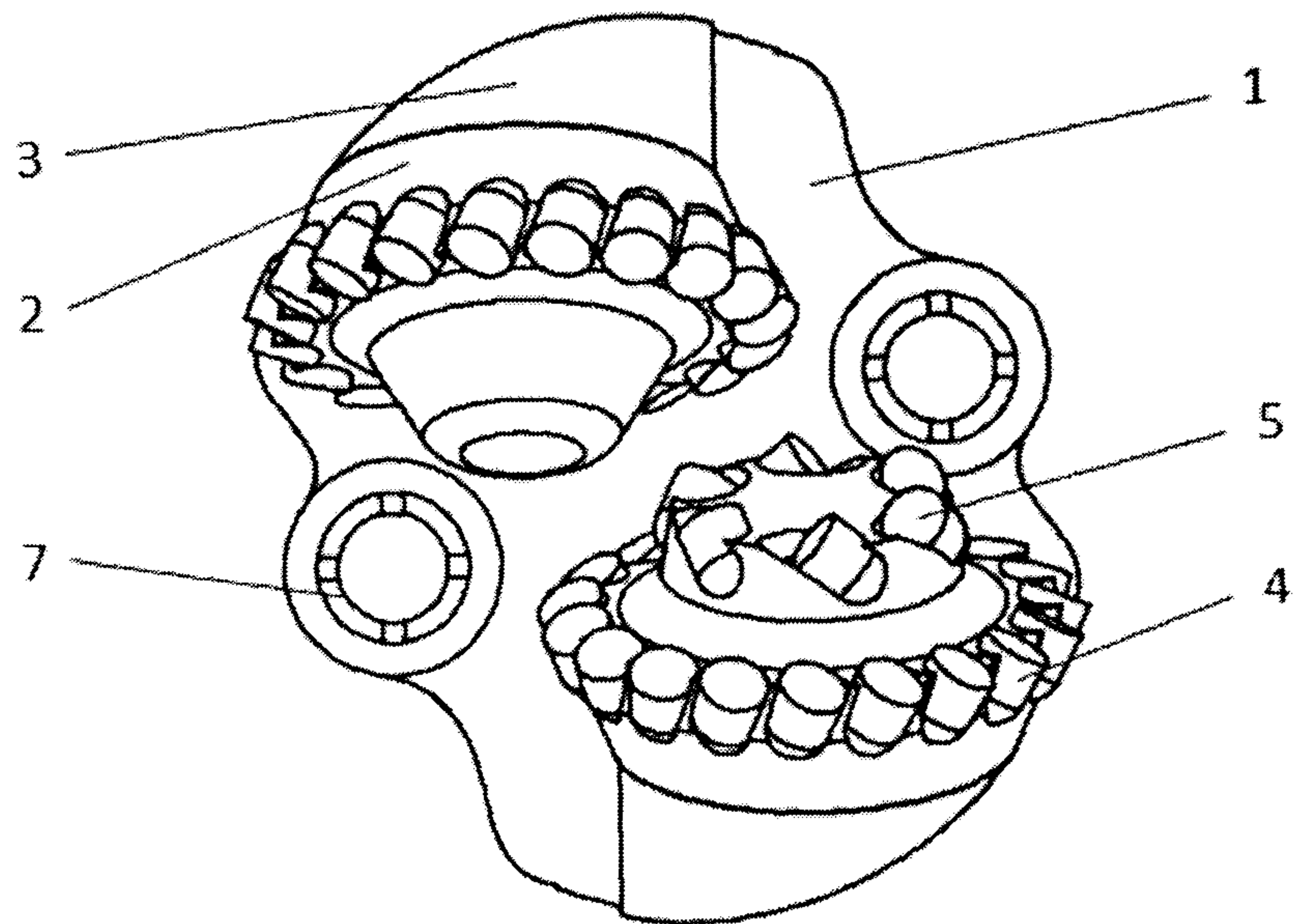


Fig. 2

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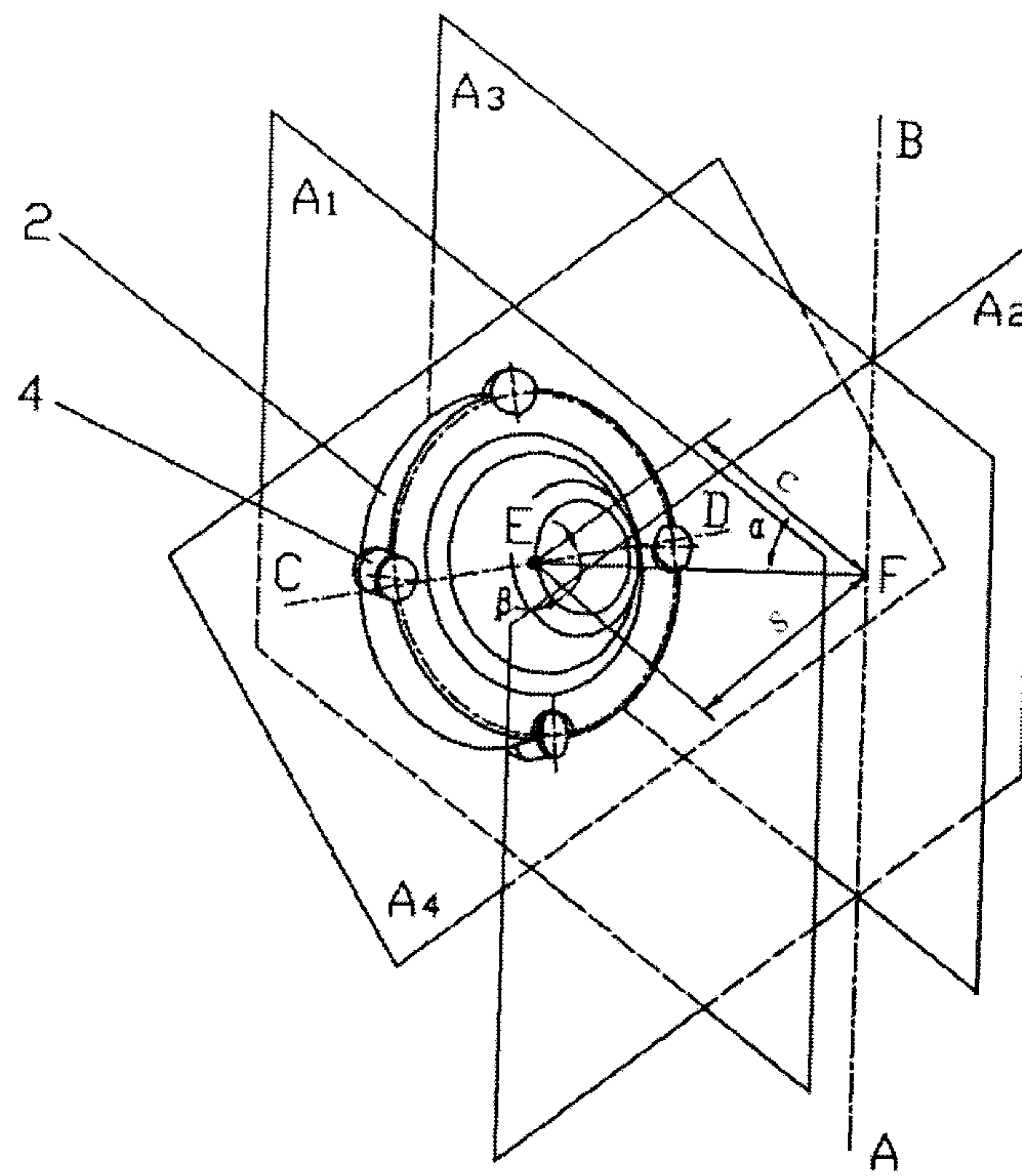


Fig. 3

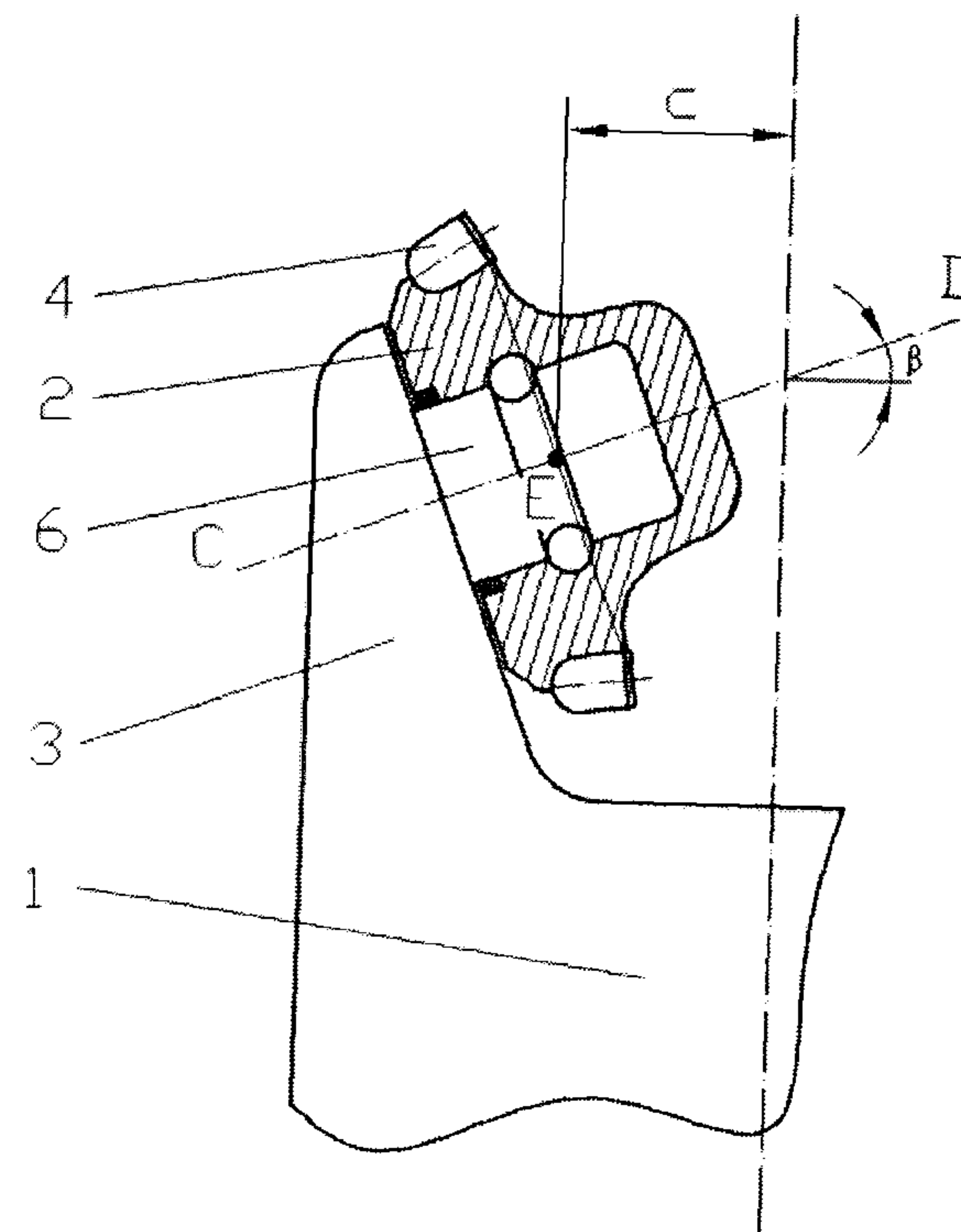


Fig. 4

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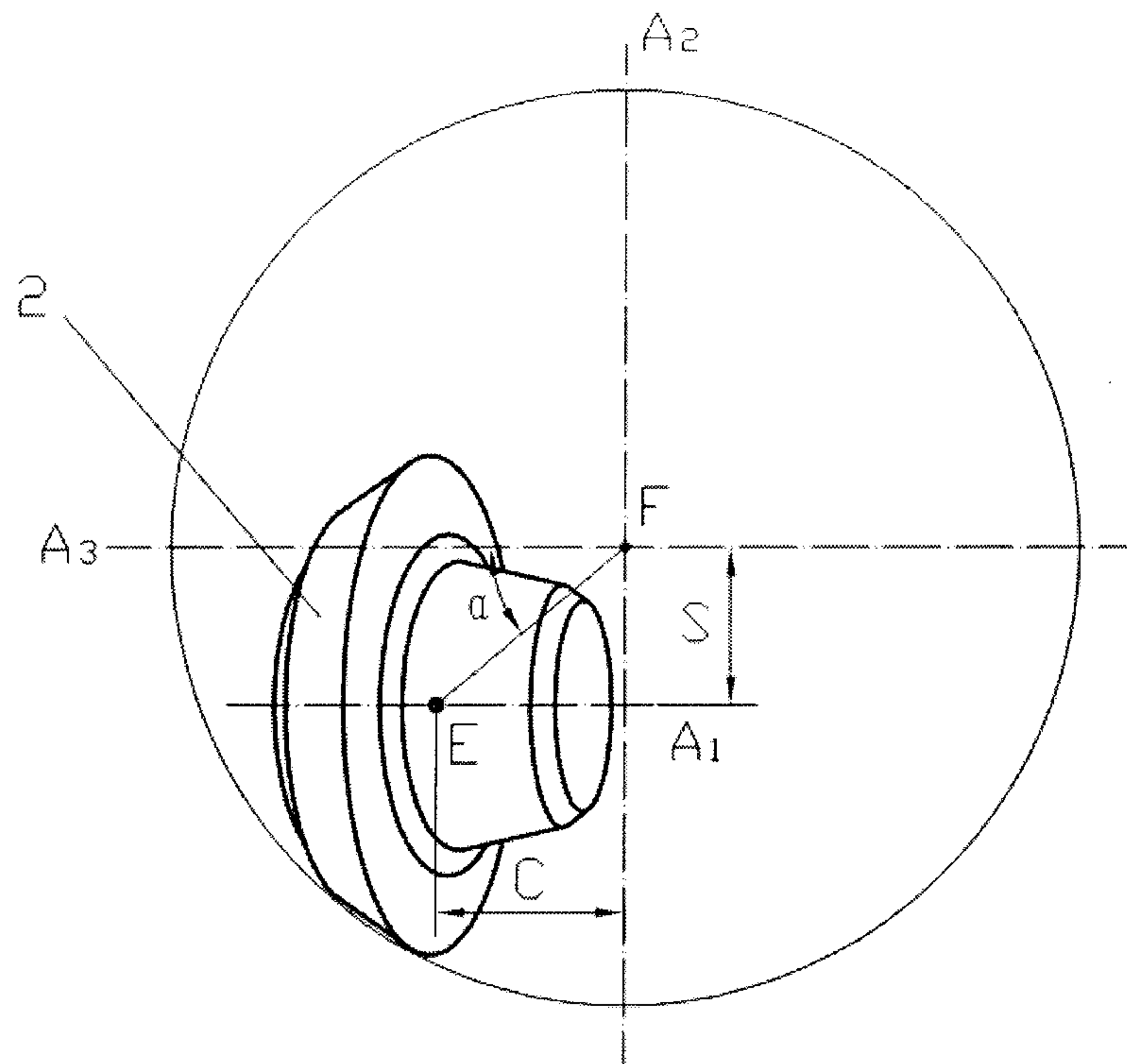


Fig. 5

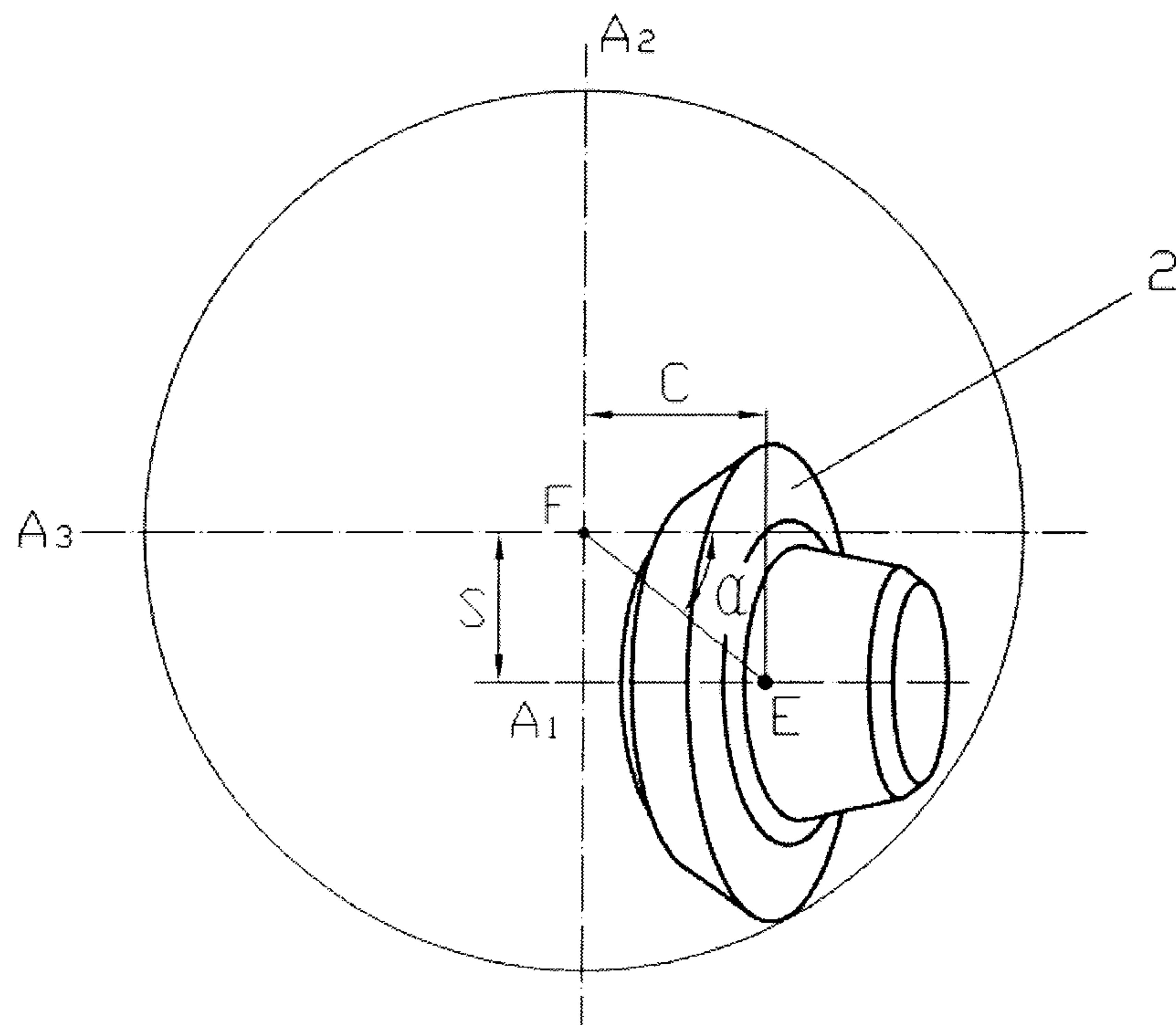


Fig. 6

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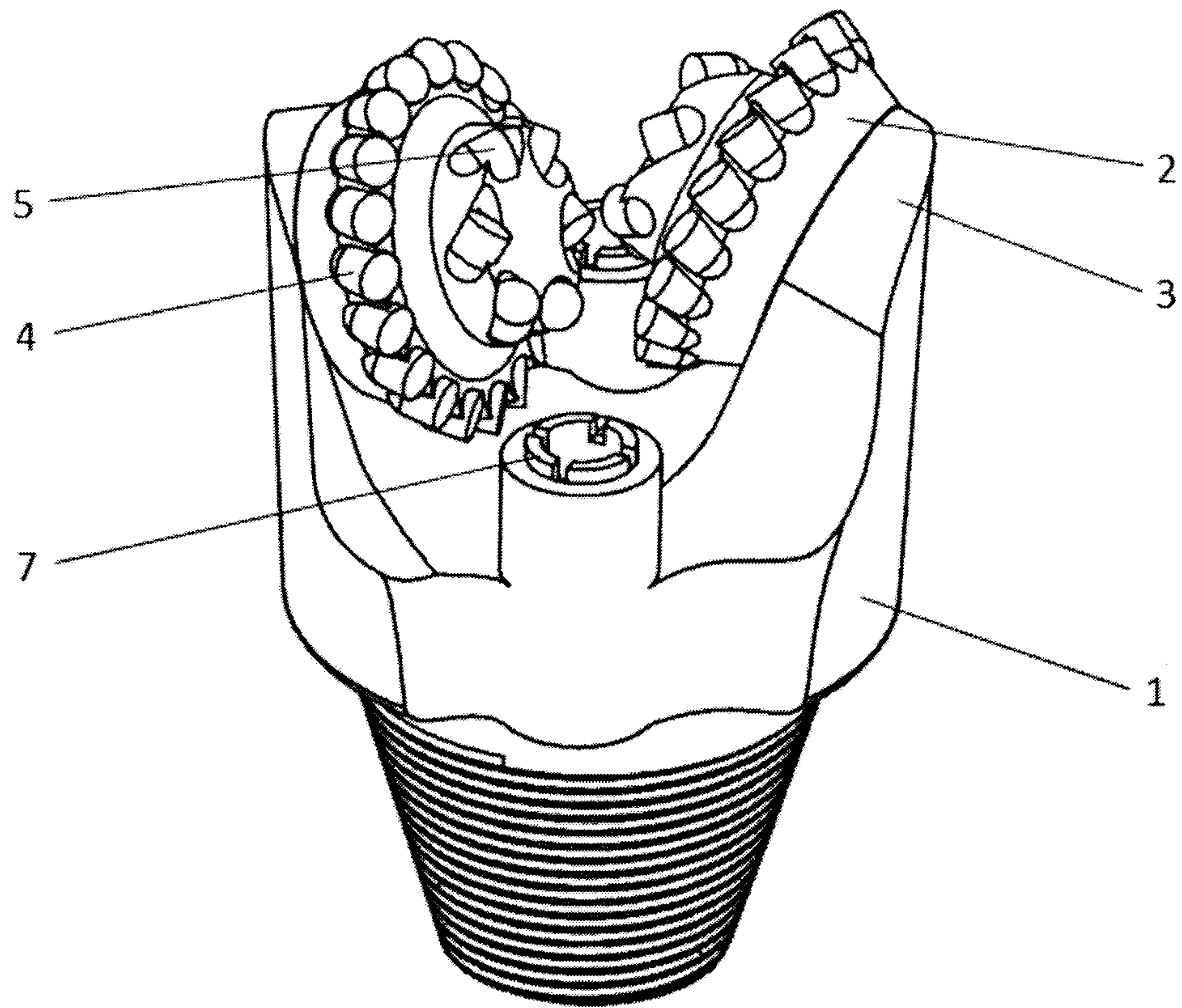


Fig. 7

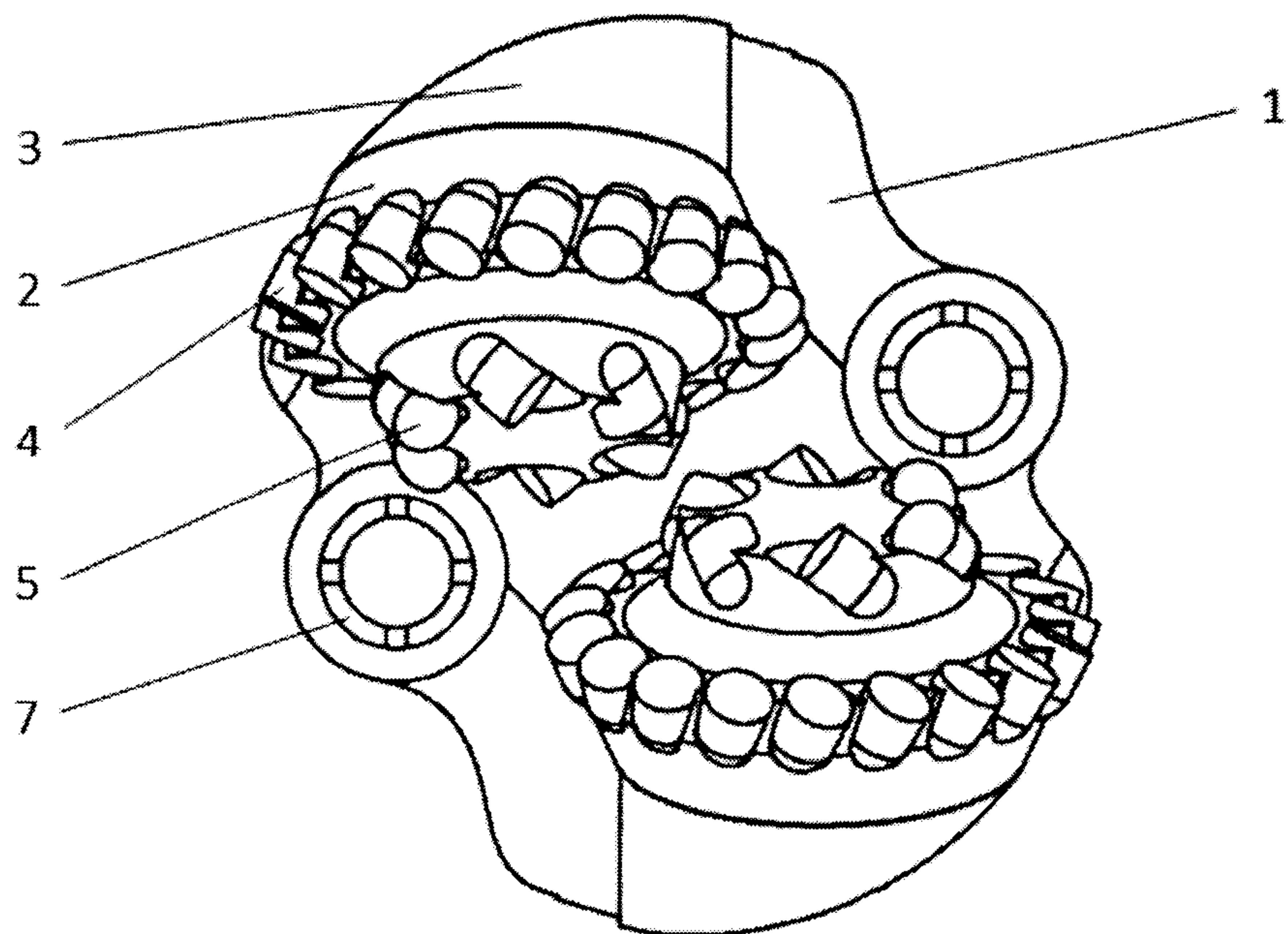


Fig. 8

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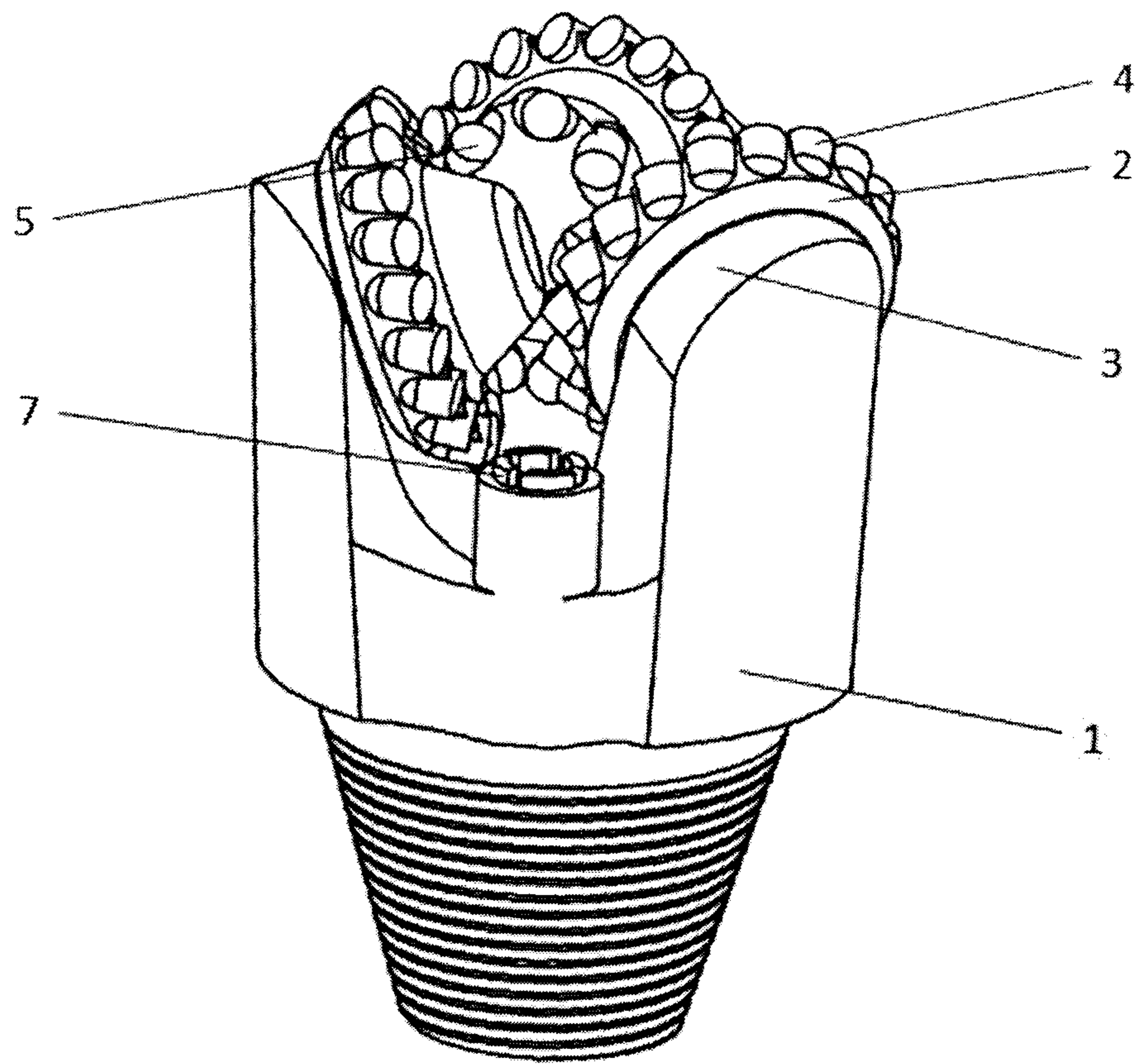


Fig. 9

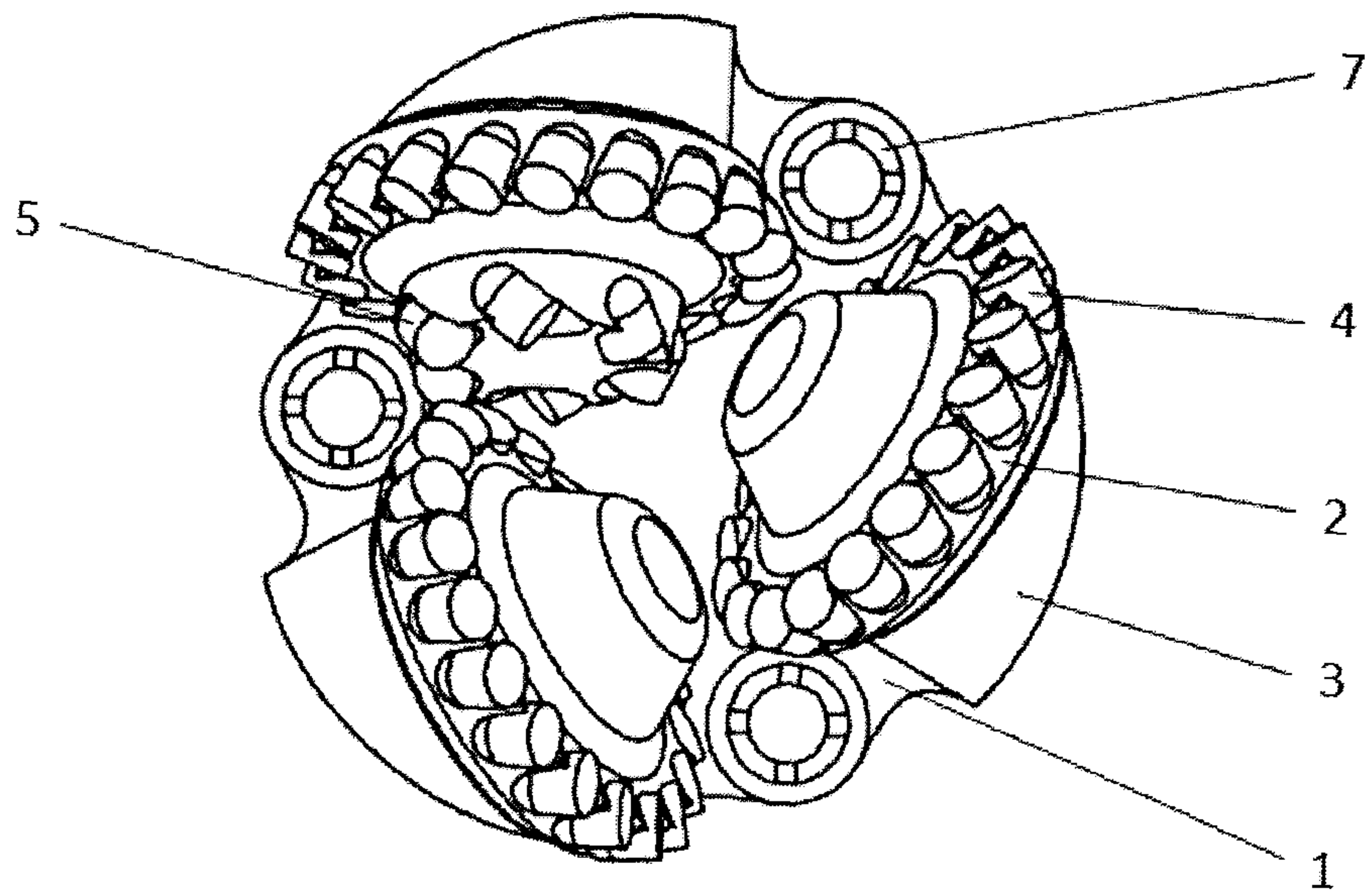


Fig. 10

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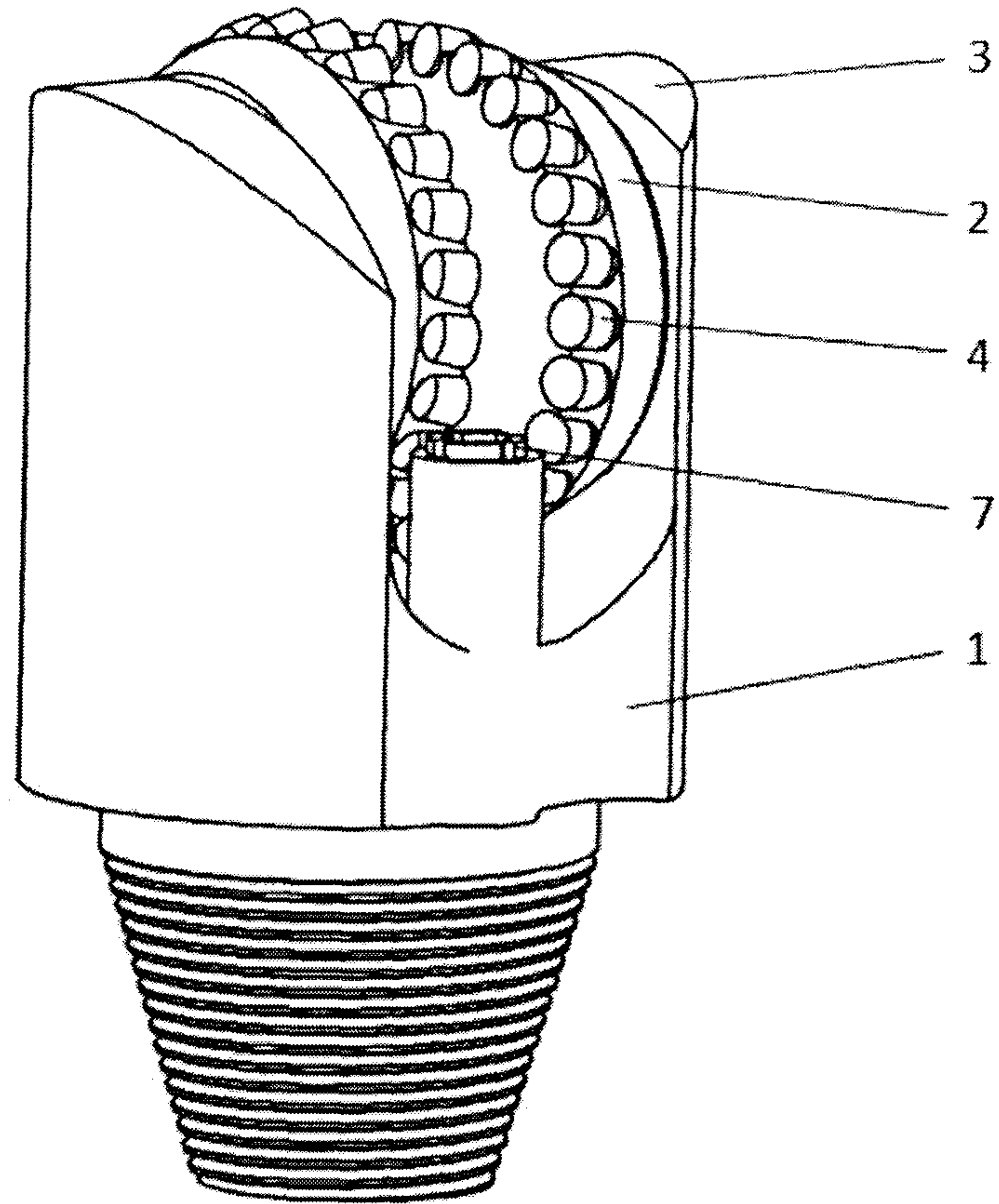


Fig. 11

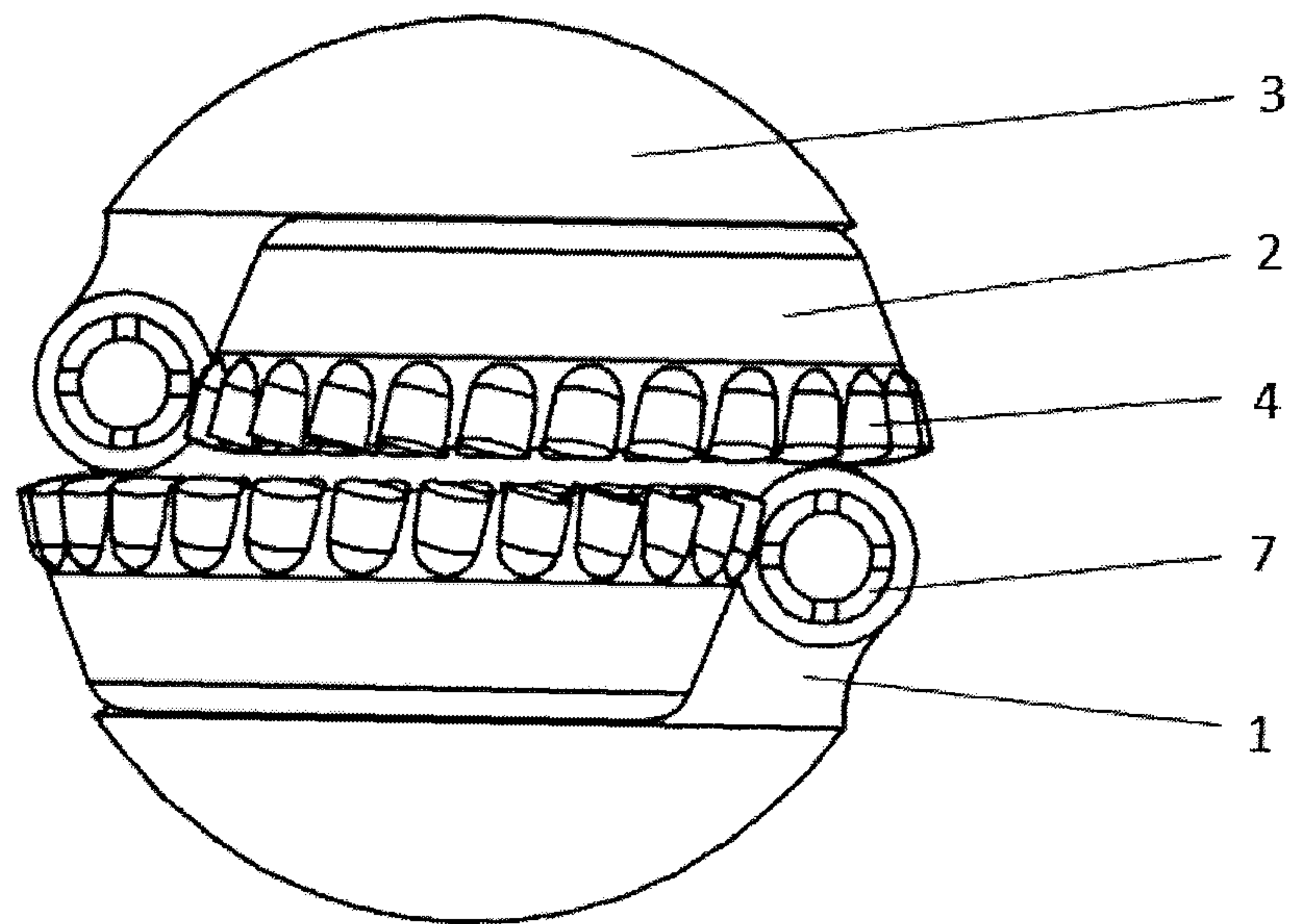


Fig. 12

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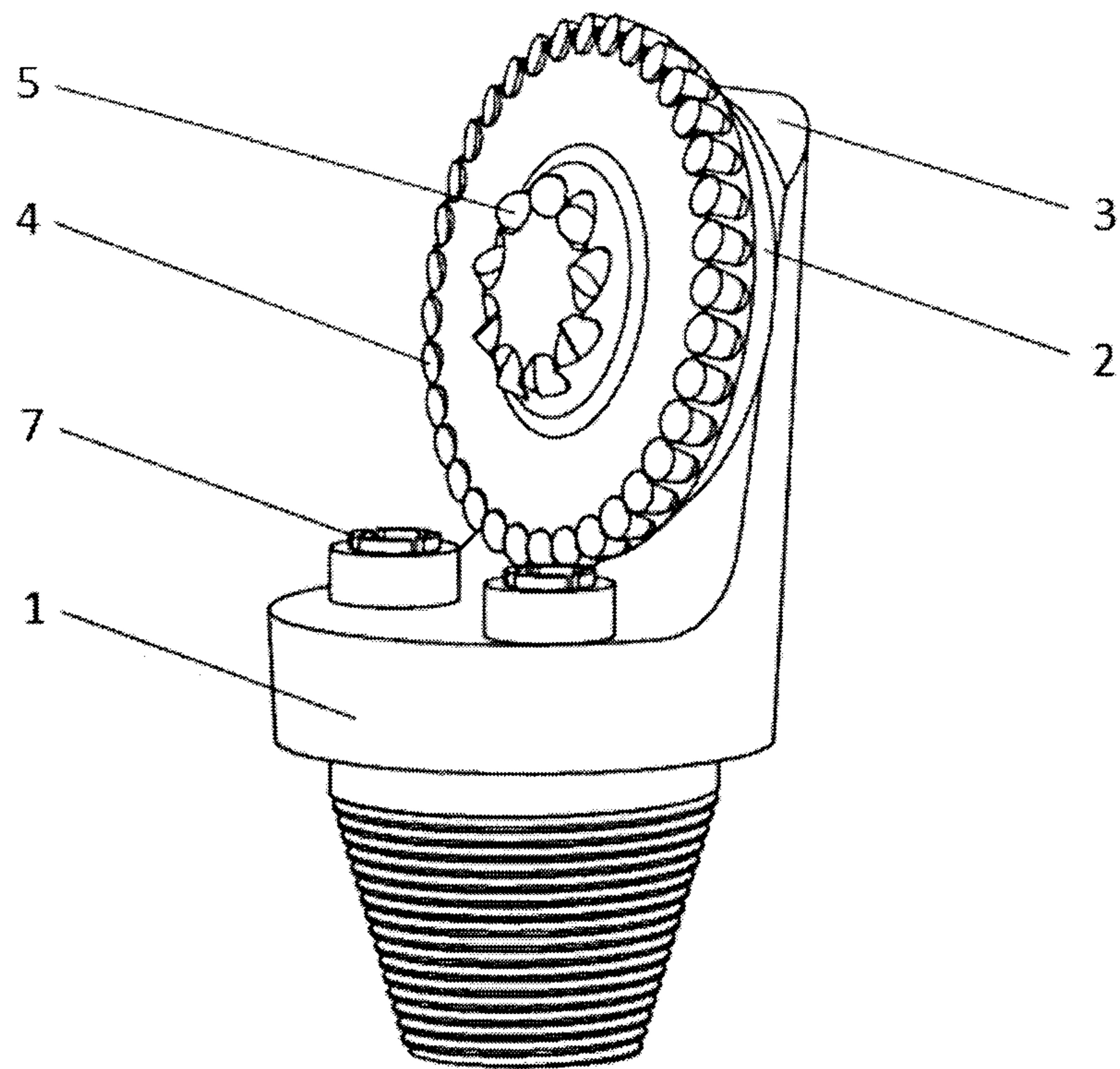


Fig. 13

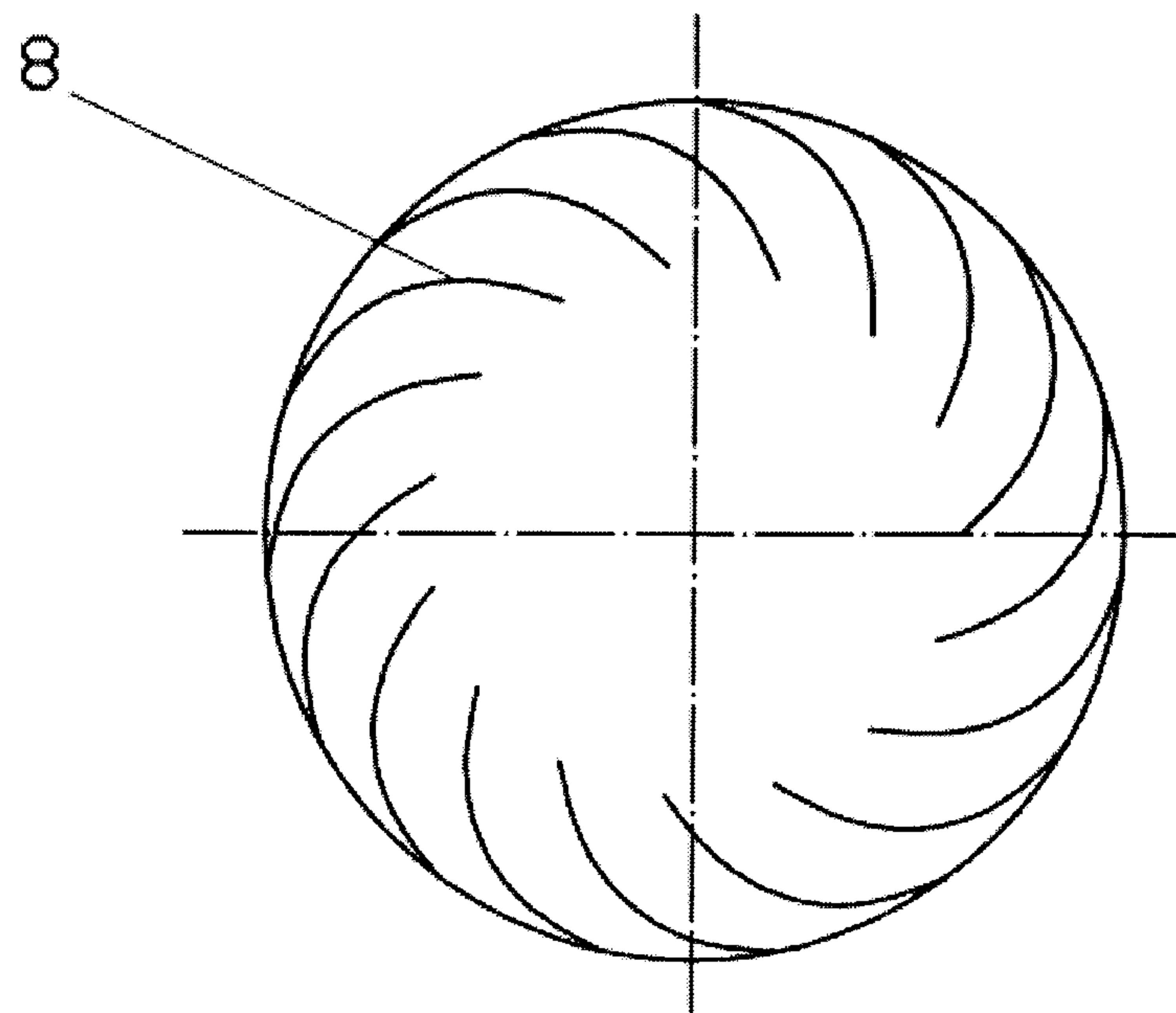


Fig. 14

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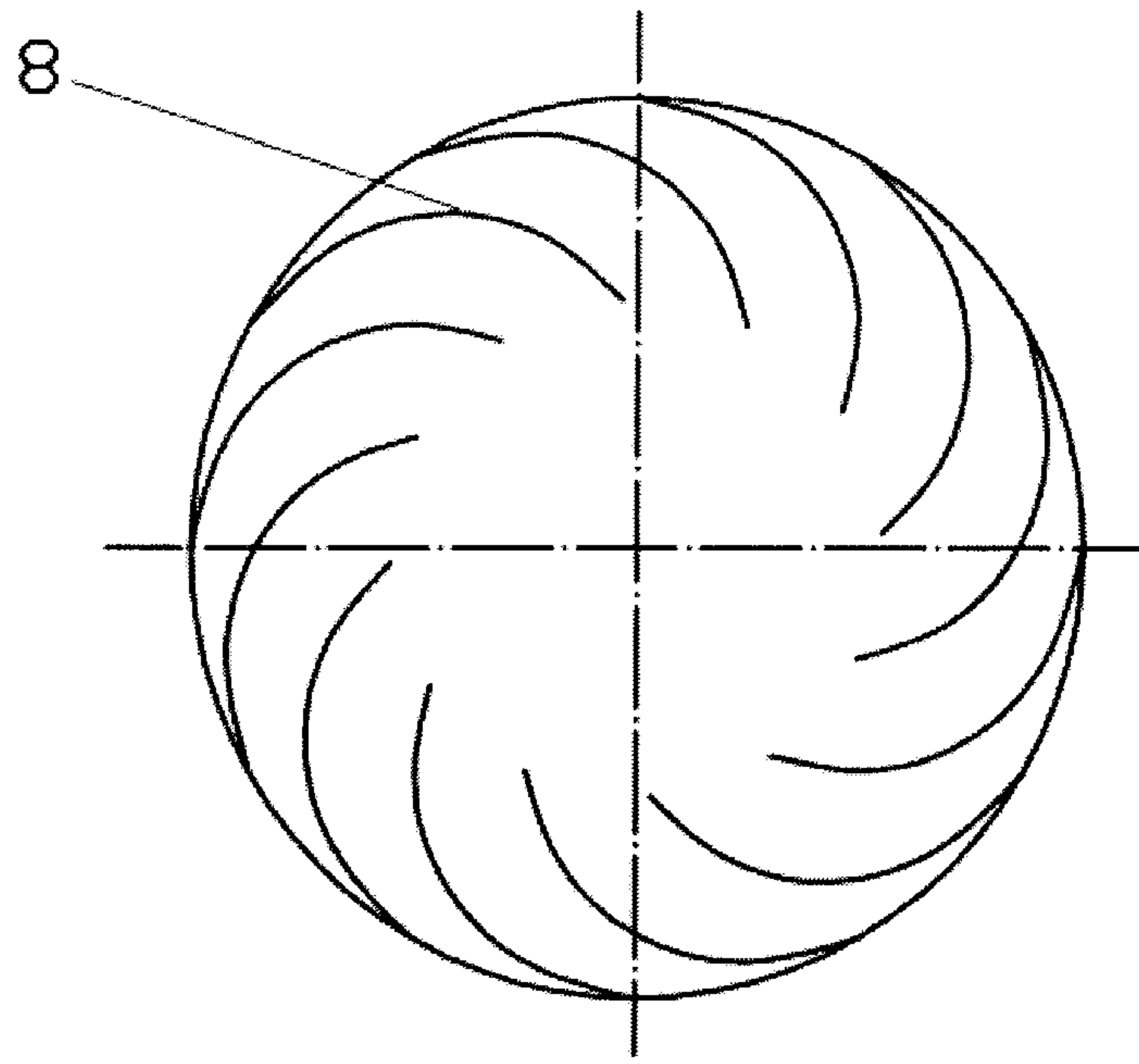


Fig. 15

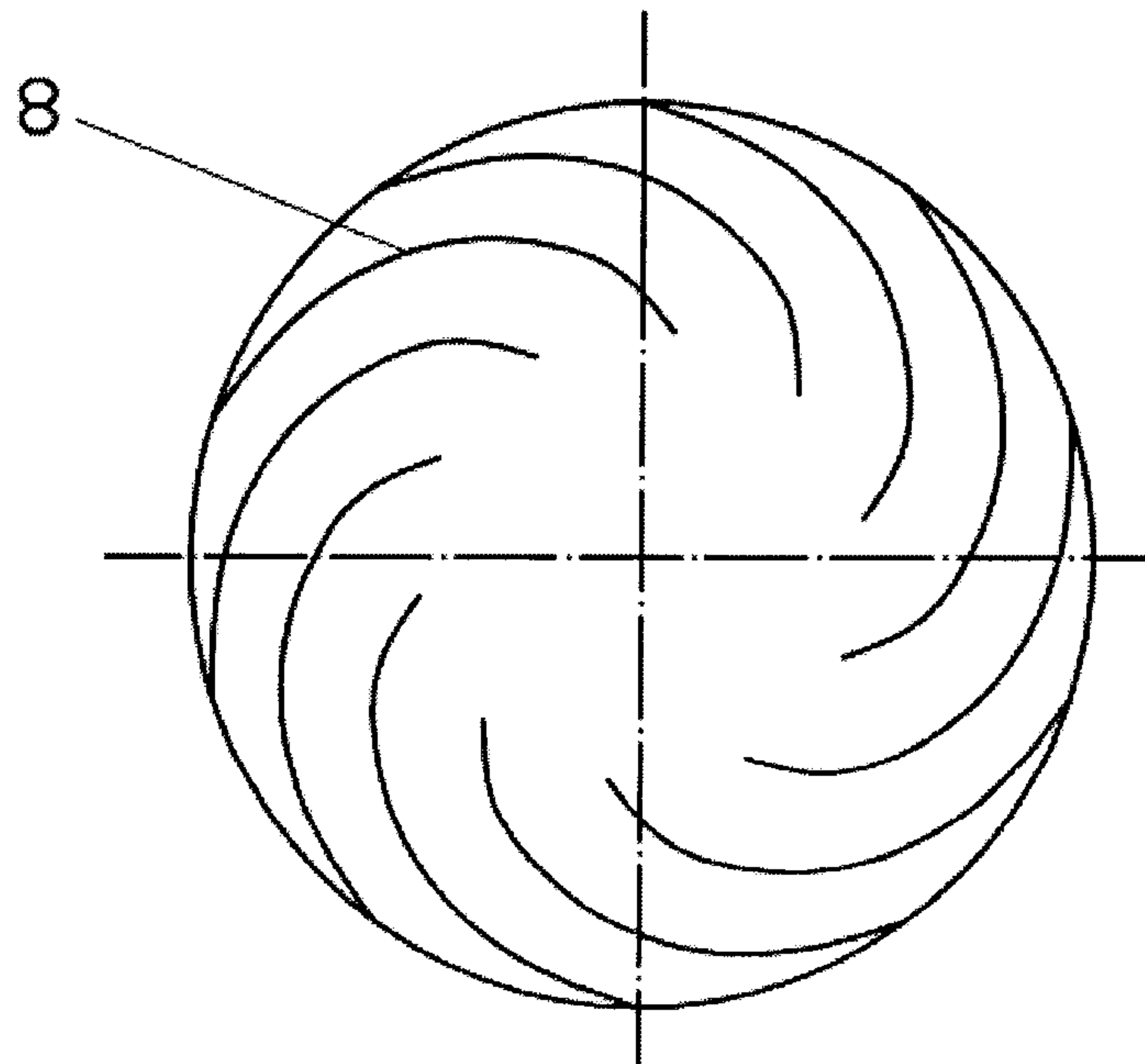


Fig. 16

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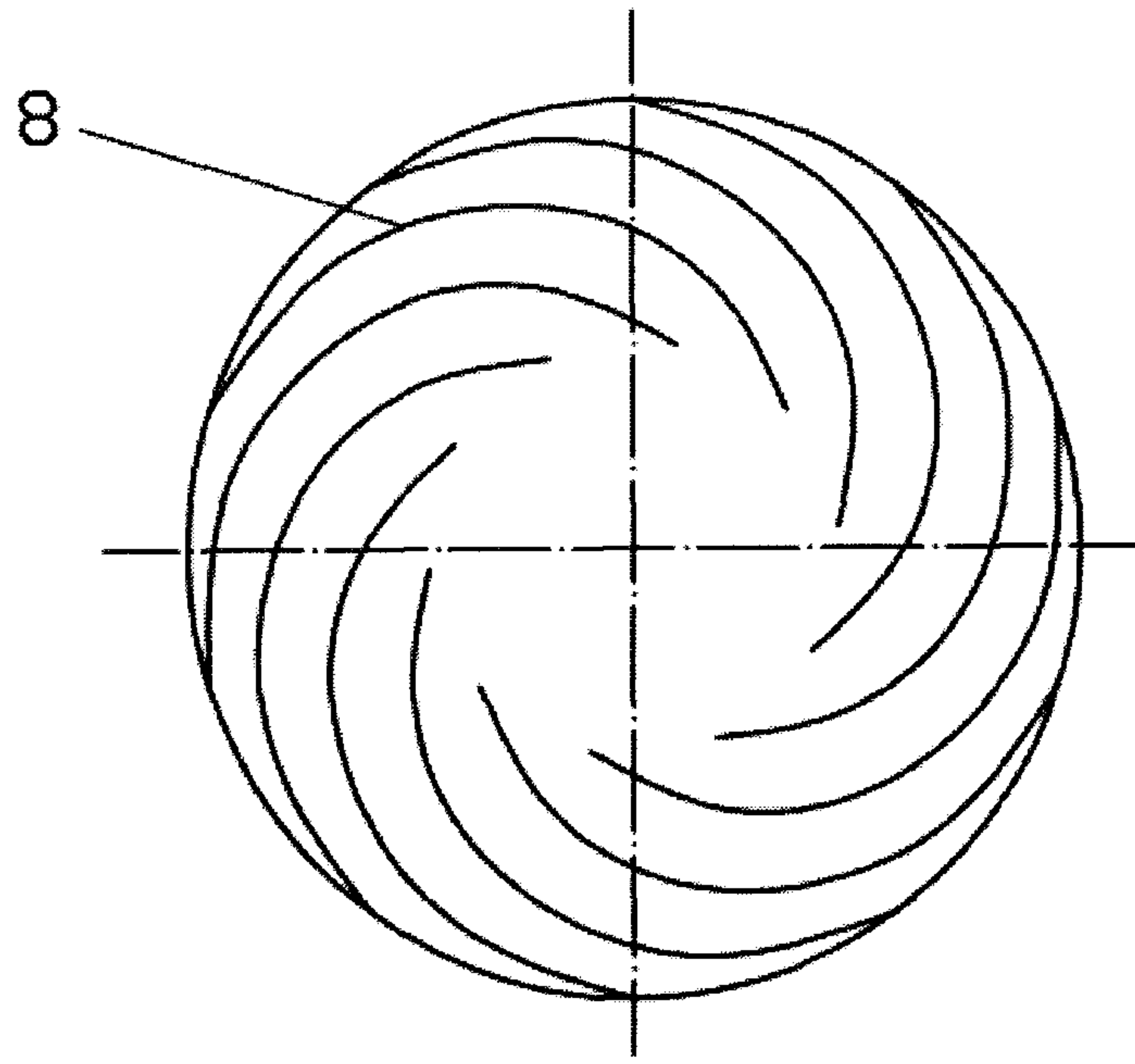


Fig. 17

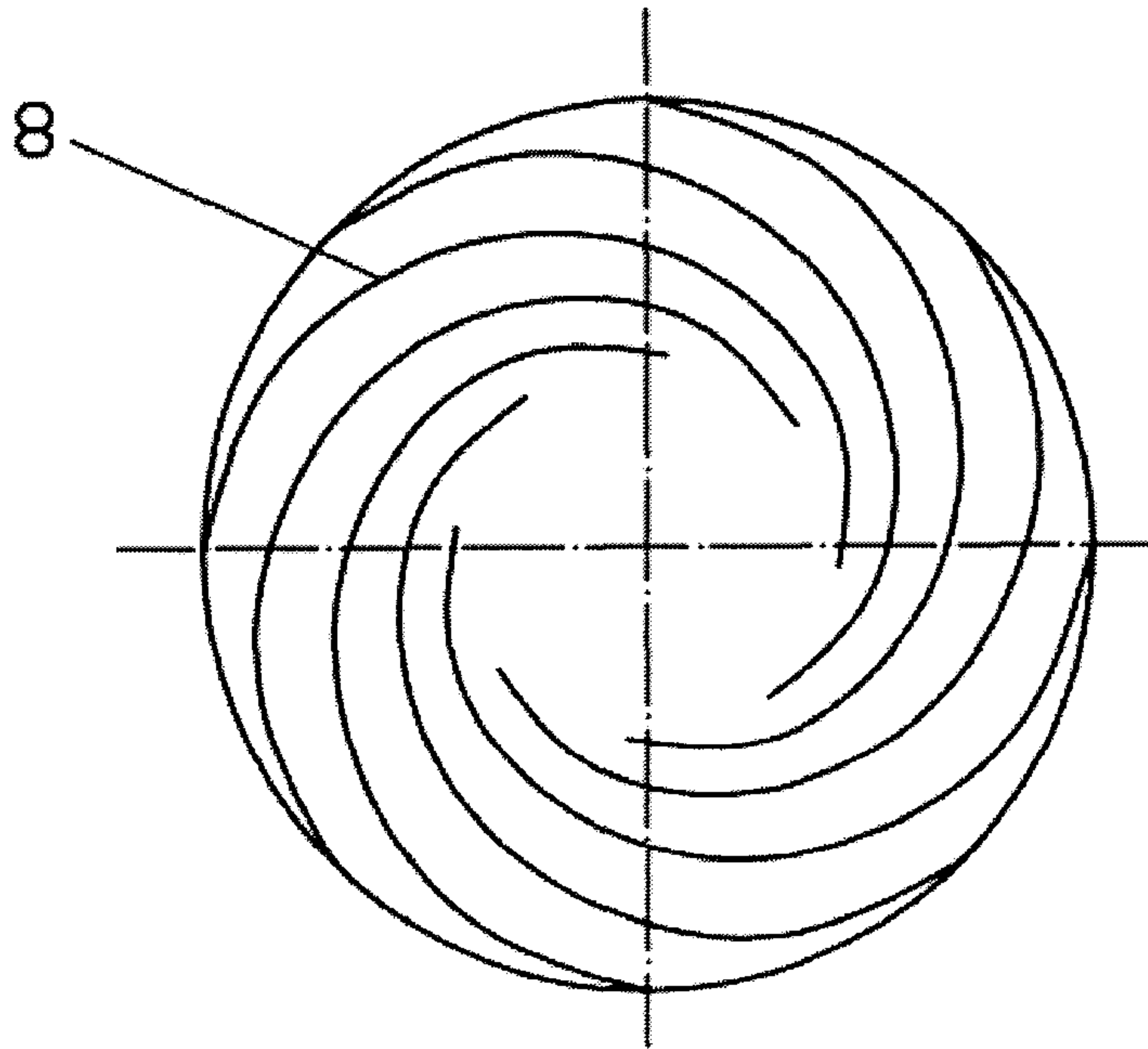


Fig. 18

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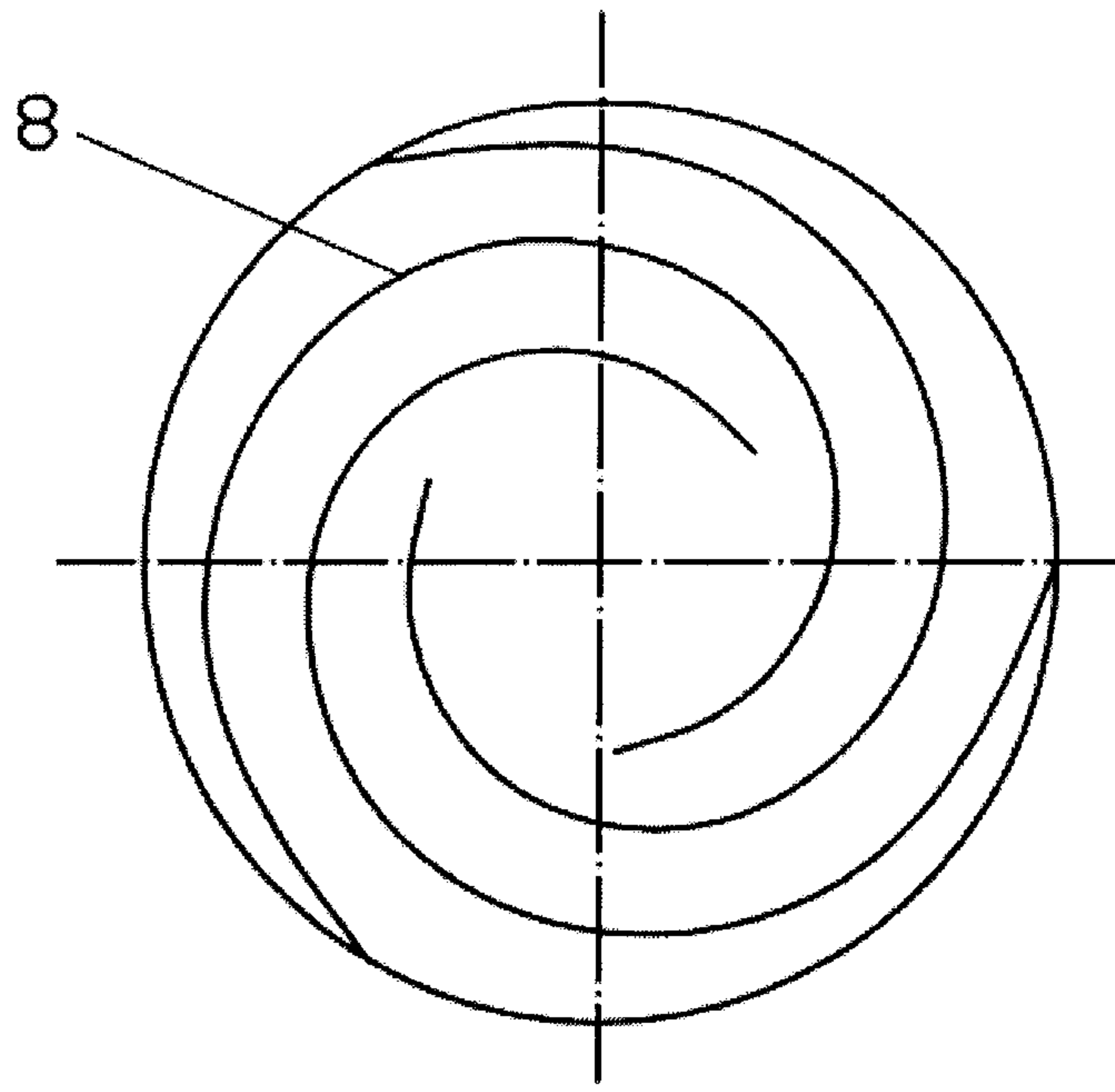


Fig. 19

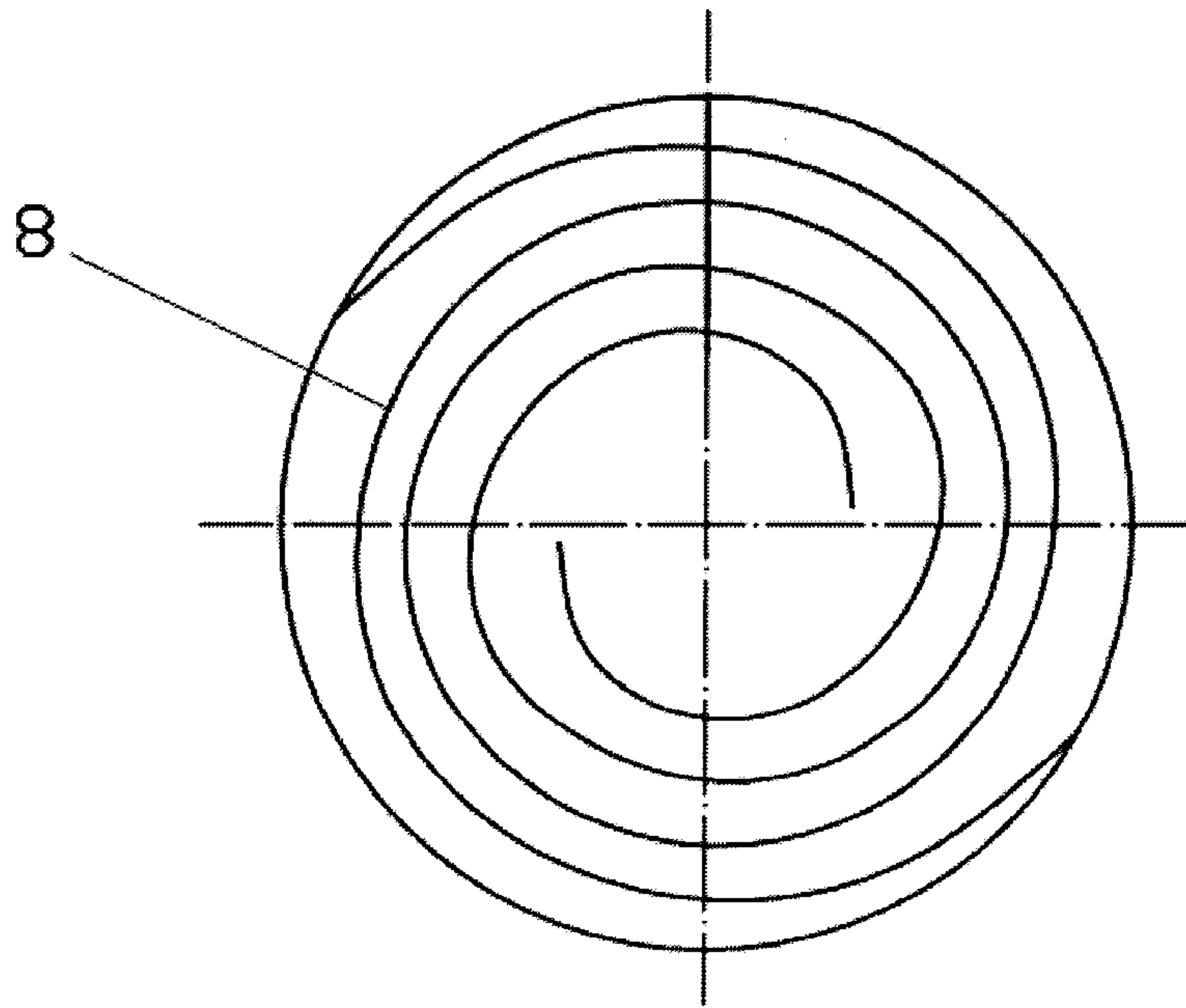


Fig. 20

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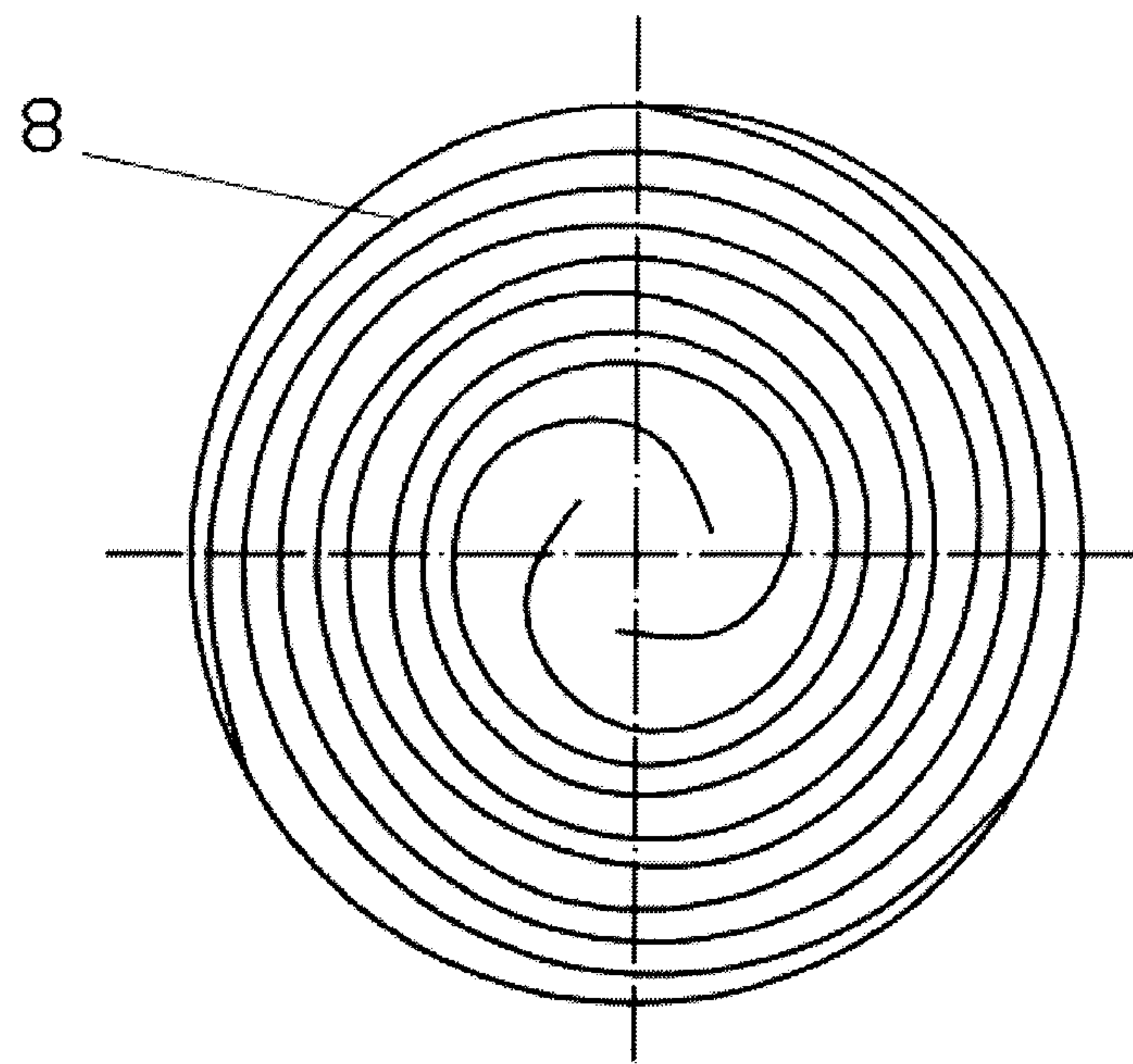


Fig. 21

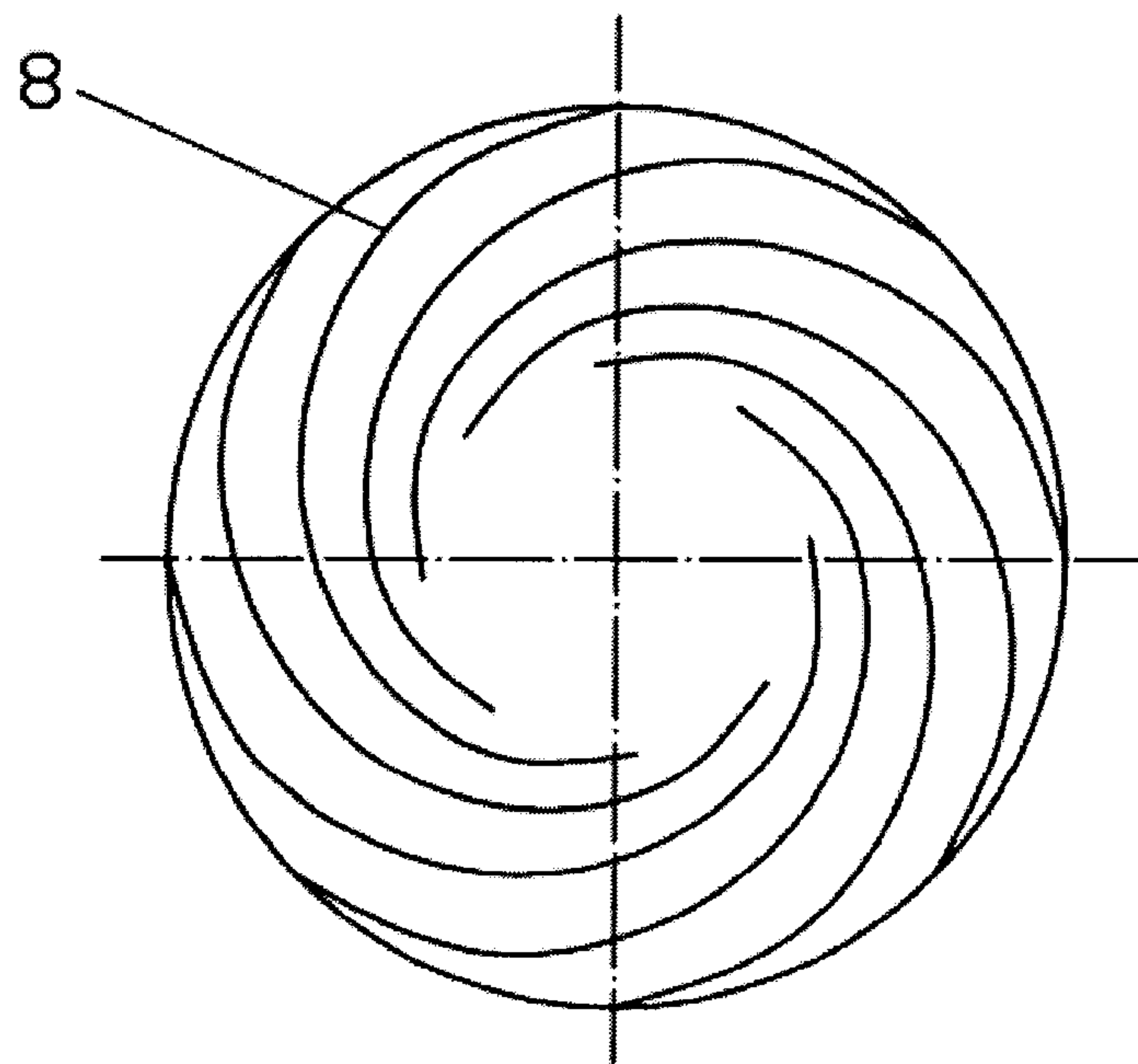


Fig. 22

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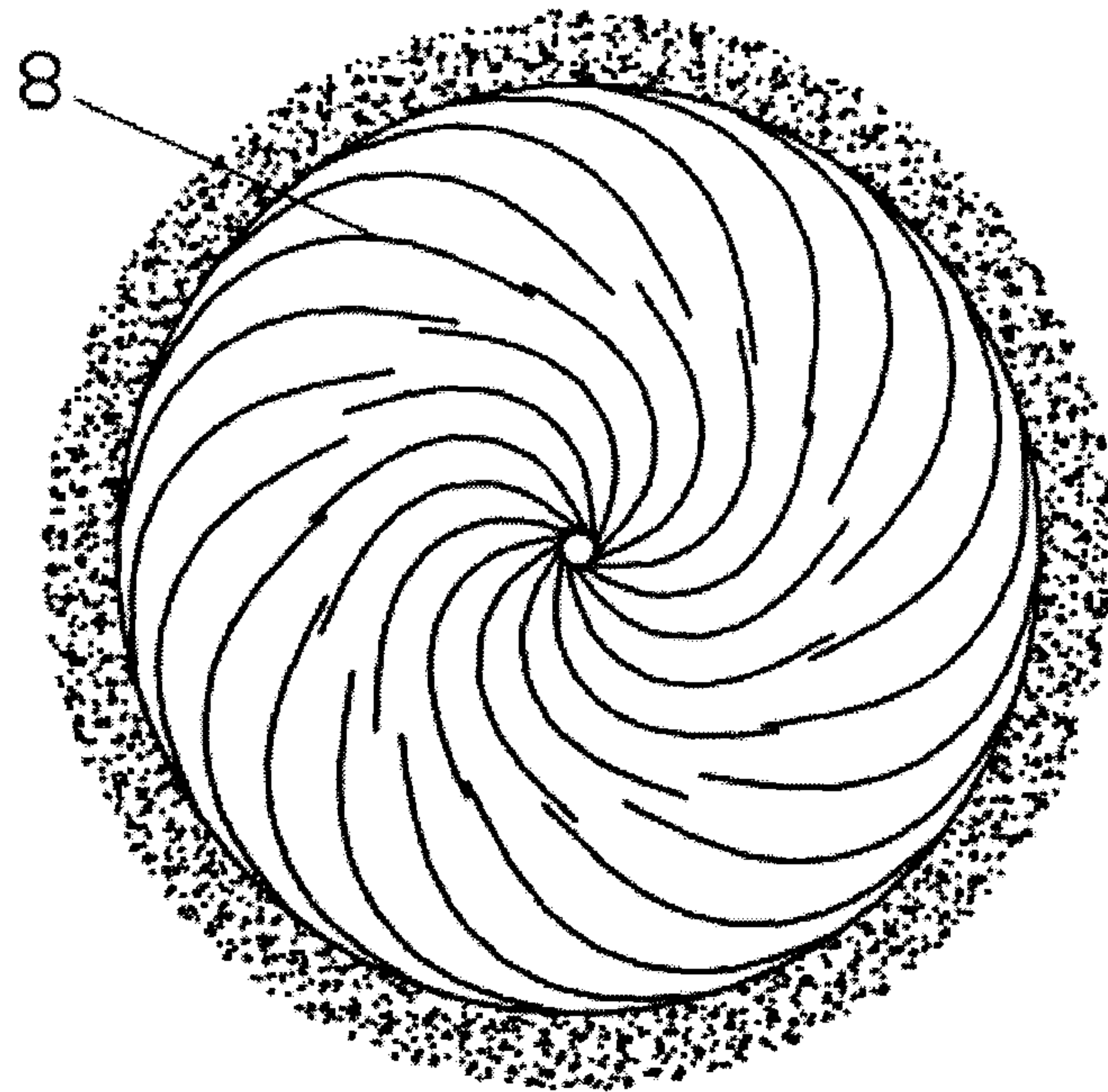


Fig. 23

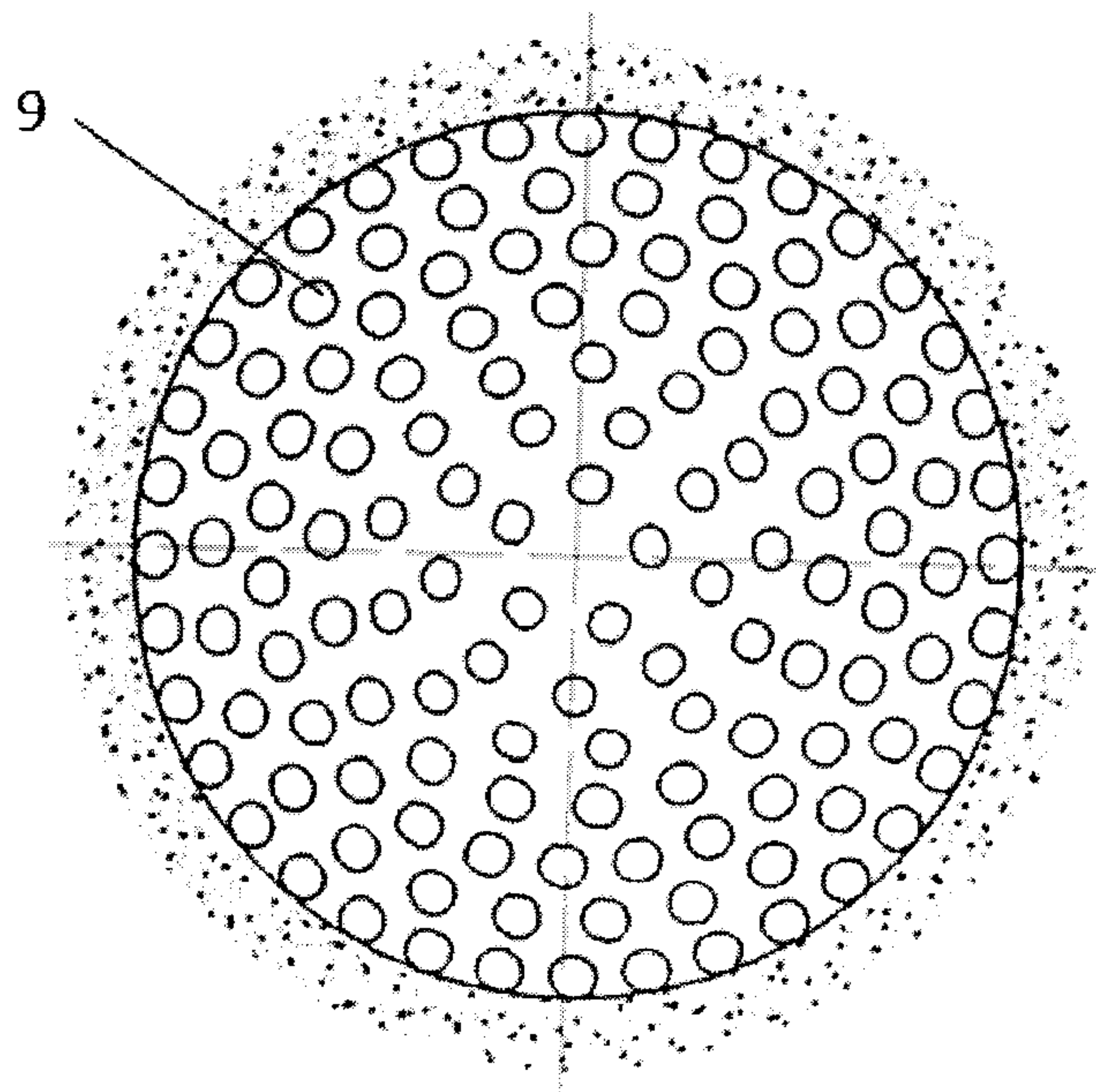


Fig. 24

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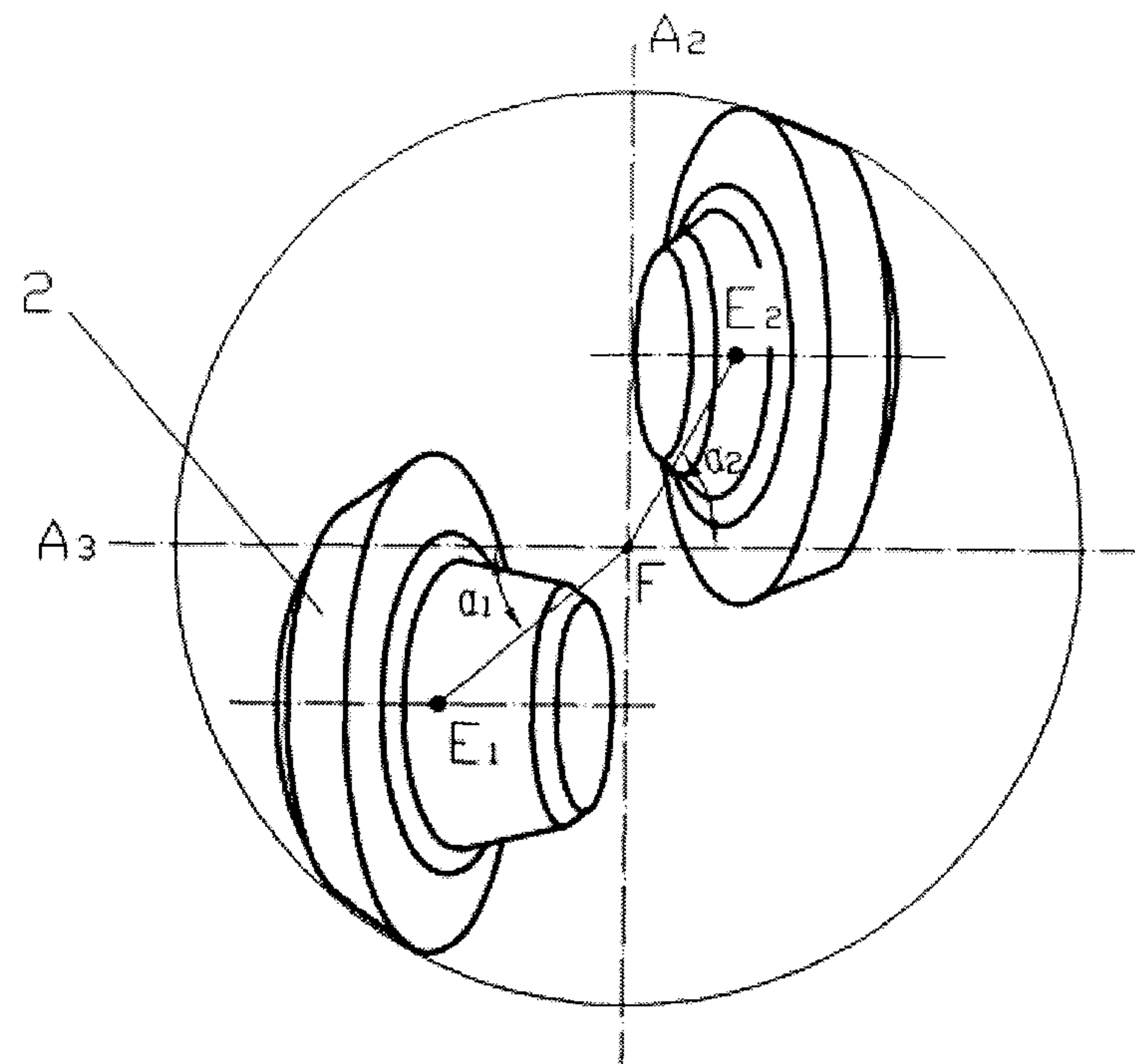


Fig. 25

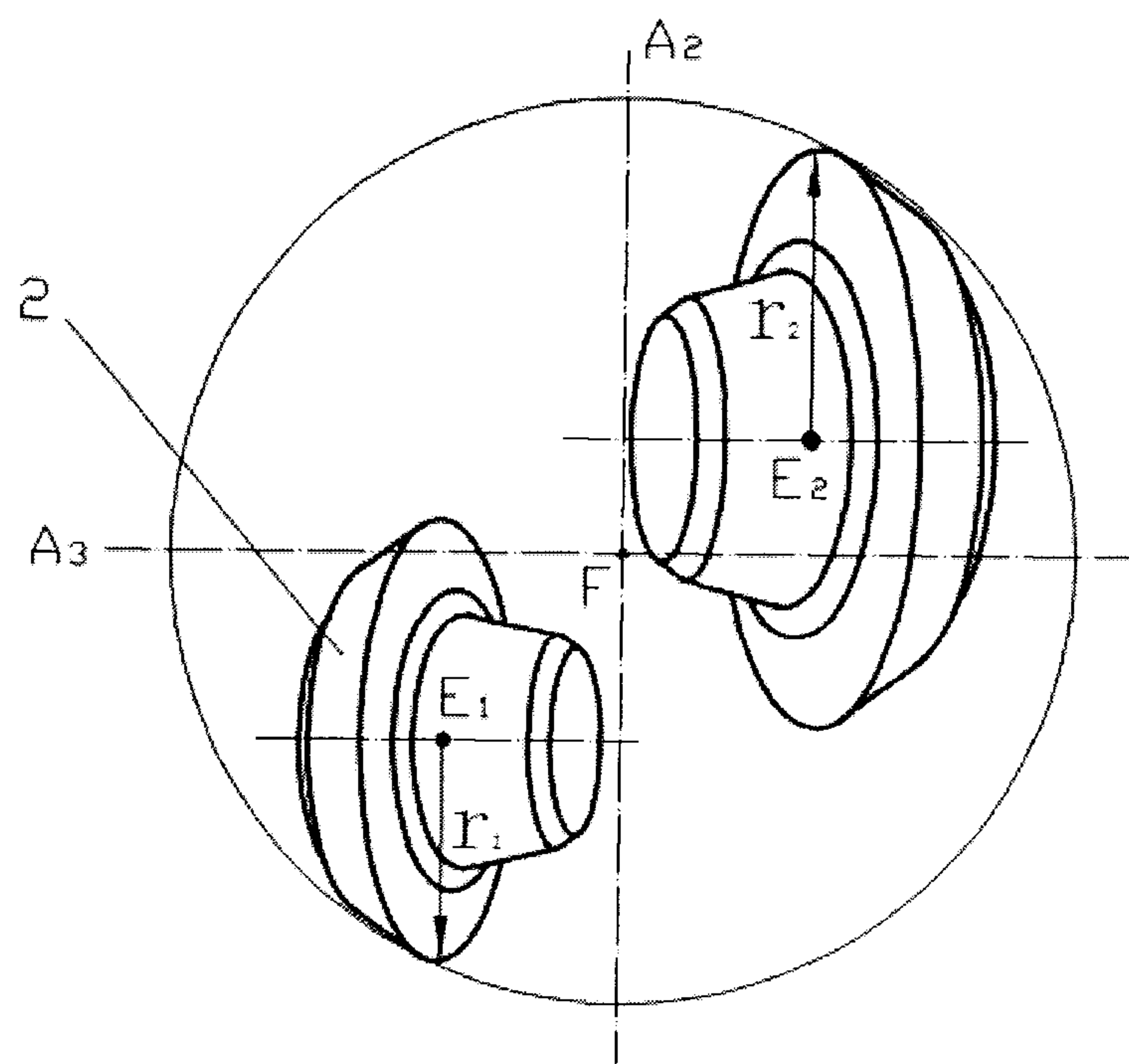


Fig. 26

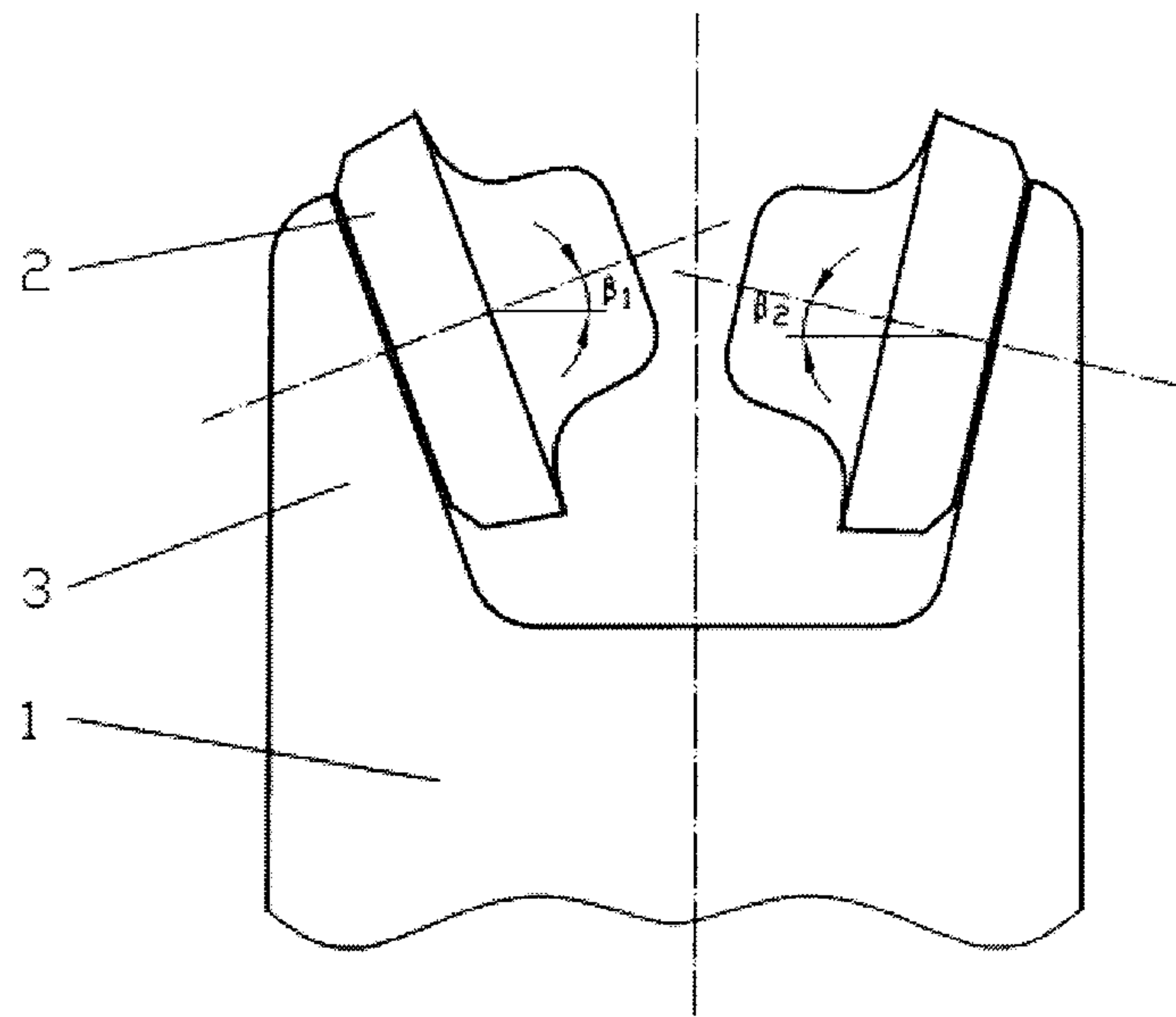


Fig. 27

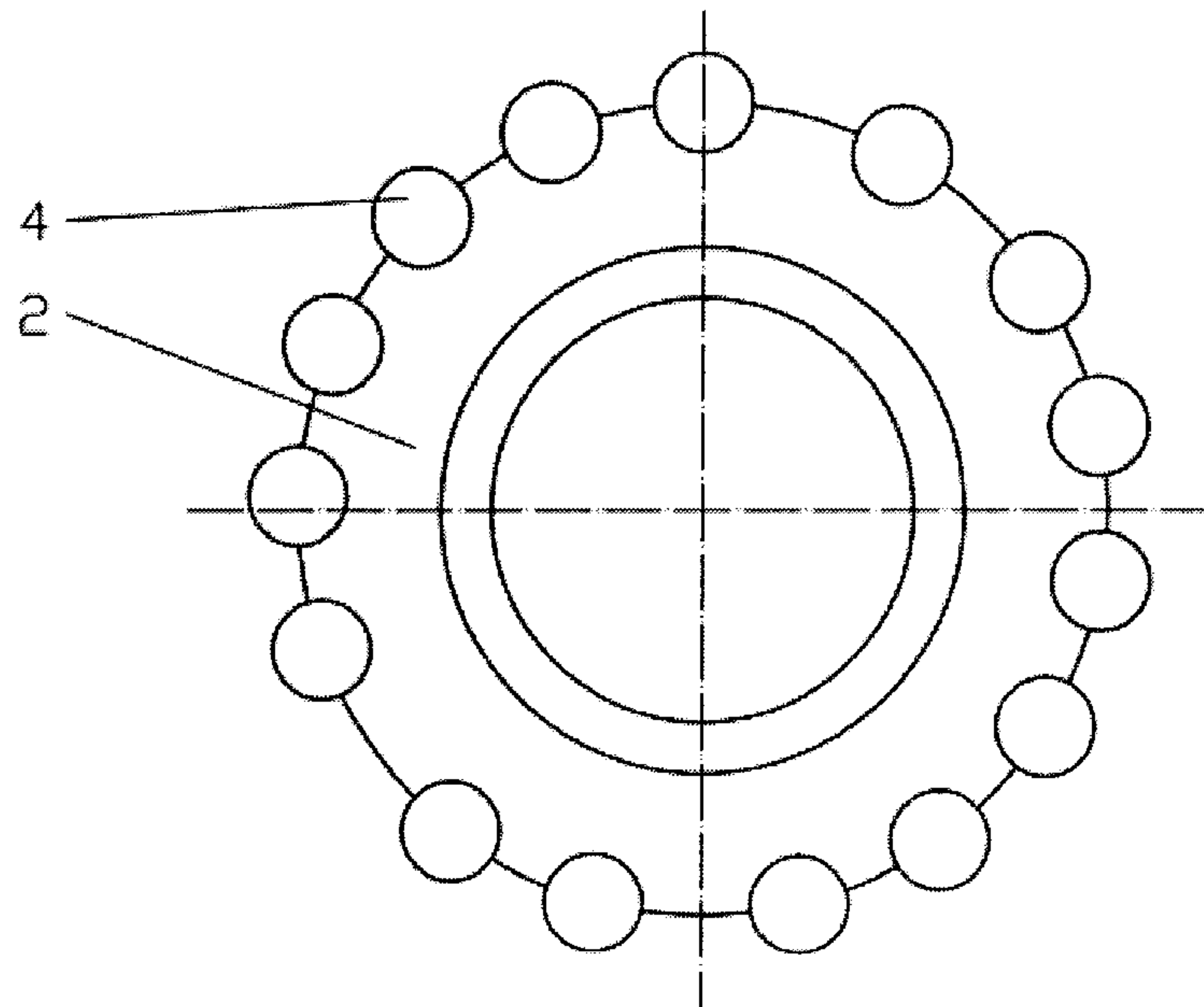


Fig. 28

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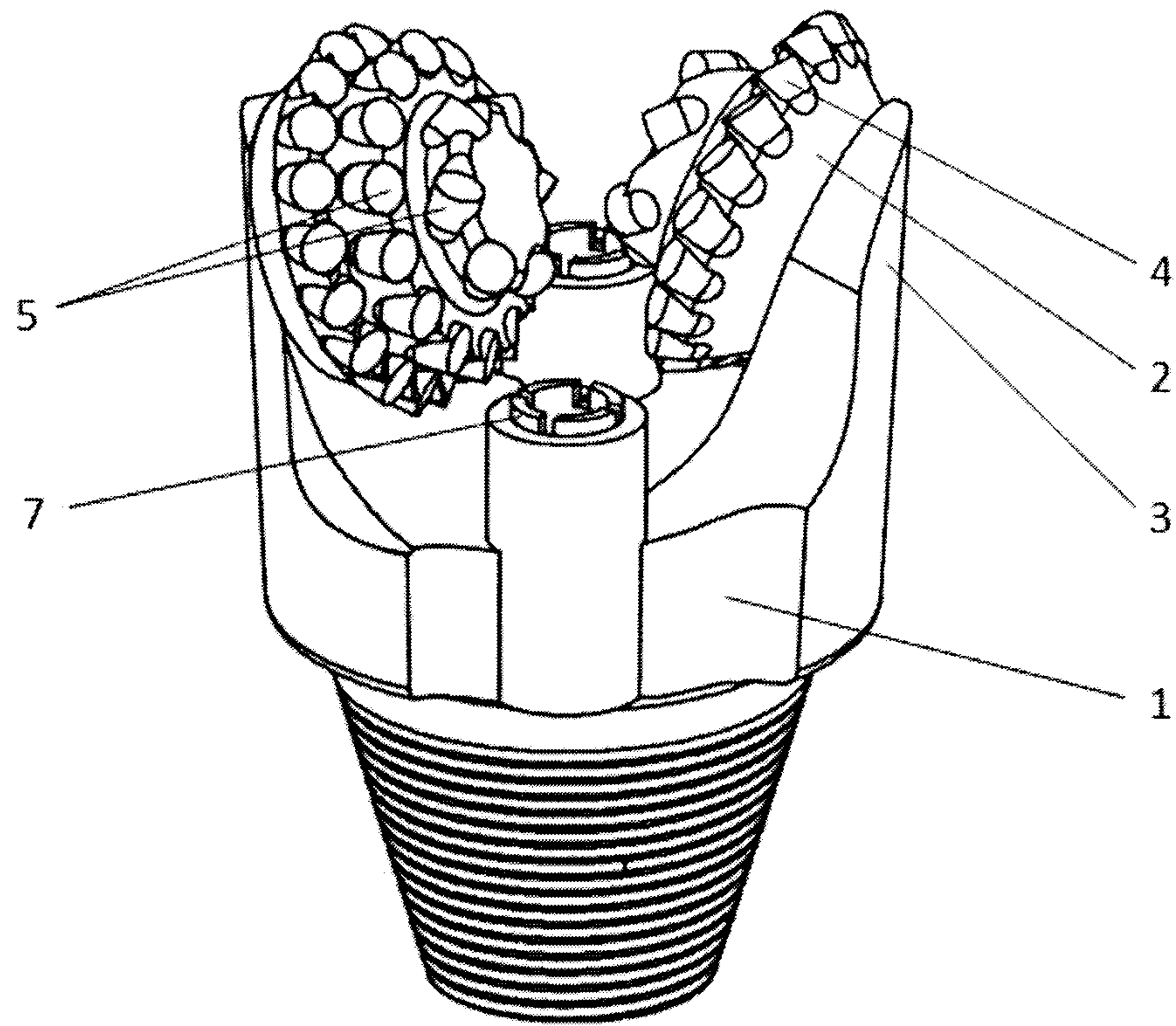


Fig. 29

