

Figure 5.11. Temperature T distribution at (c) 3 and (d) 4 yr in a horizontal plane through the wing-heater horizon for 0.36-mm/yr percolation flux. The initial drift/wing-heater power is 80/100% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%.

TB-6/5/97-T26yx.3-4y

5. Influence of Ambient Percolation Flux

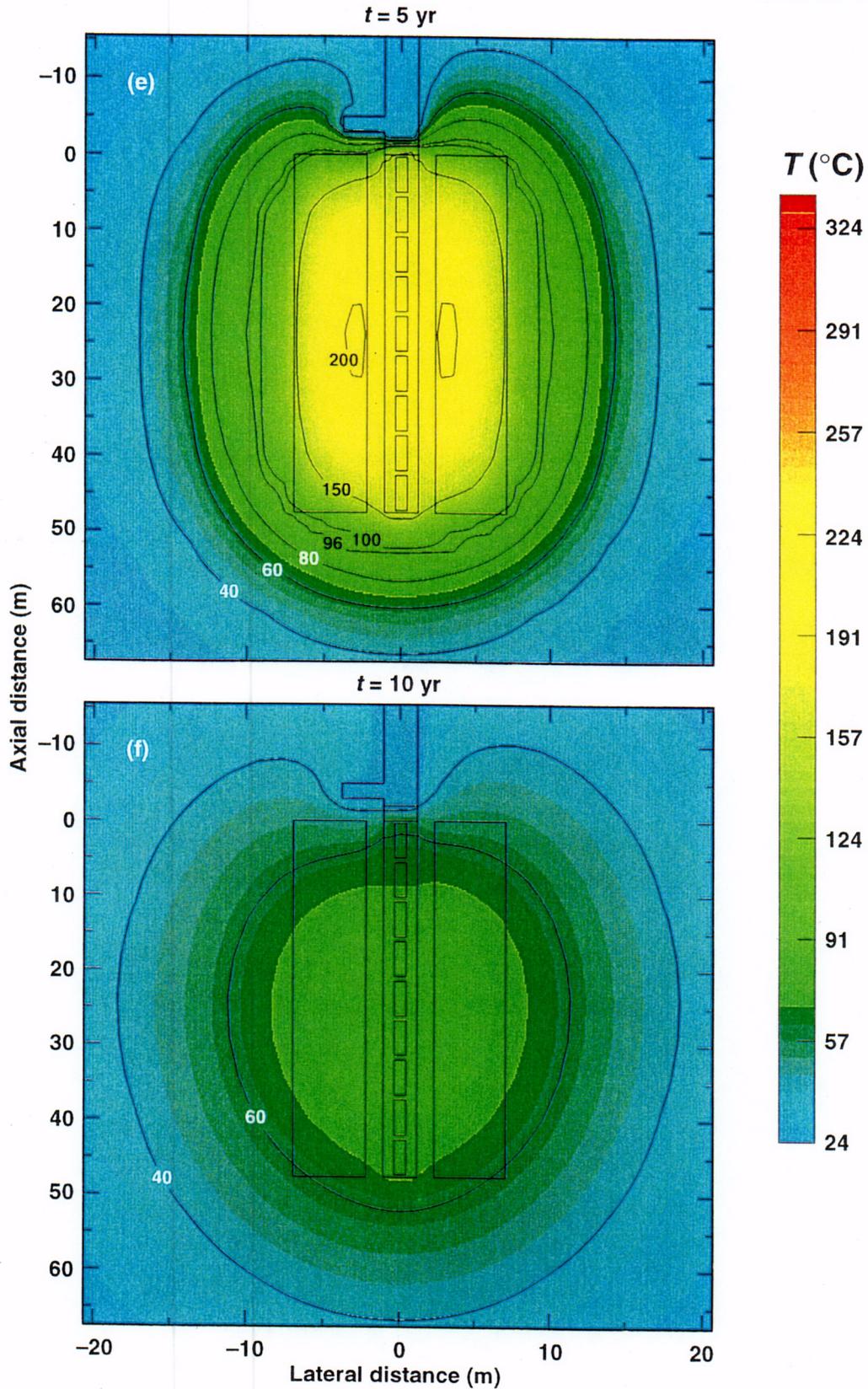


Figure 5.11. Temperature T distribution at (e) 5 and (f) 10 yr in a horizontal plane through the wing-heater horizon for 0.36-mm/yr percolation flux. The initial drift/wing-heater power is 80/100% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%.

TB-6/5/97-T26yx.5-10y

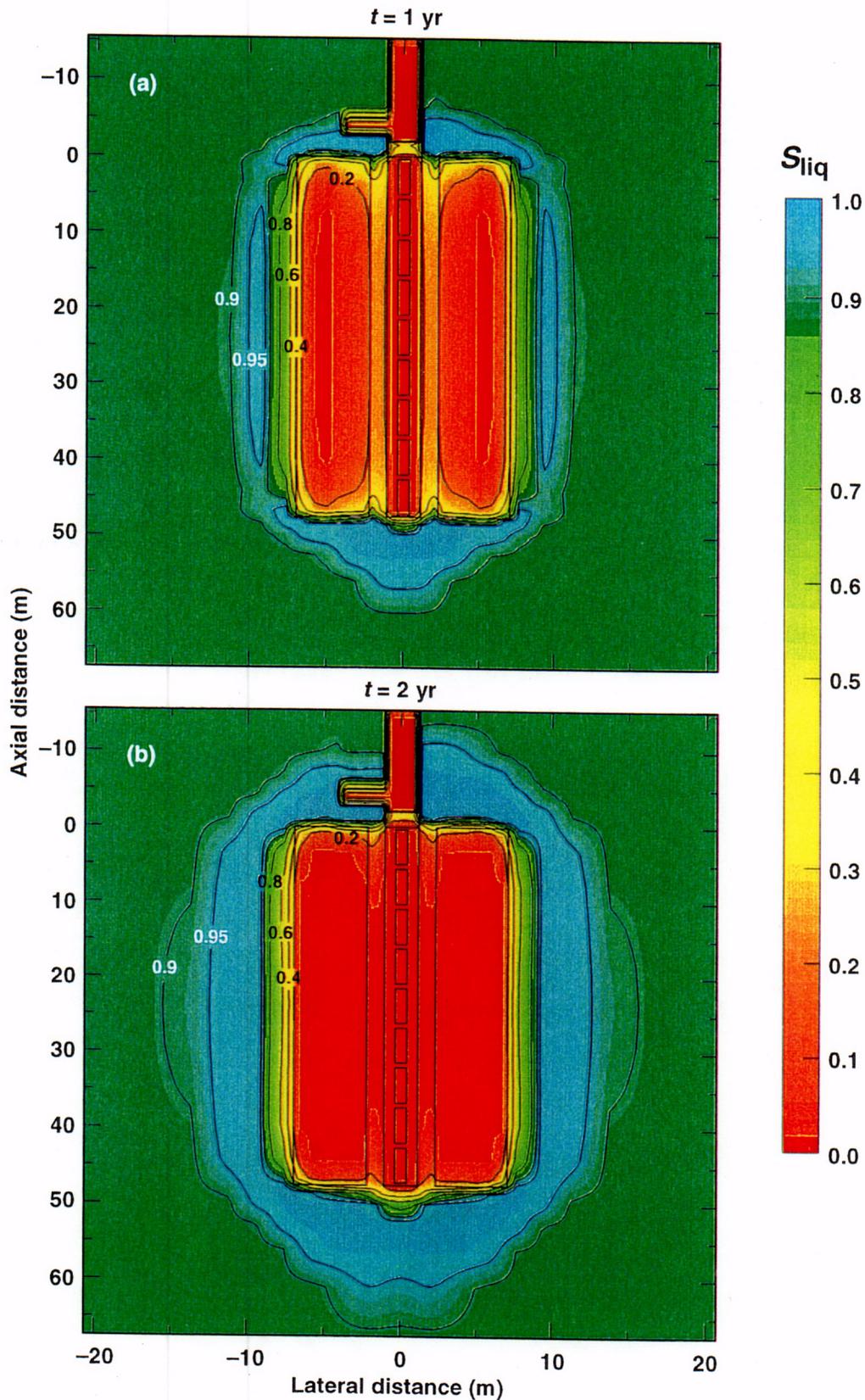


Figure 5.12. Liquid-phase saturation S_{liq} distribution at (a) 1 and (b) 2 yr in a horizontal plane through the wing-heater horizon for 0.36-mm/yr percolation flux. The initial drift/wing-heater power is 80/100% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%.

TB-6/5/97-S26yx.1-2y

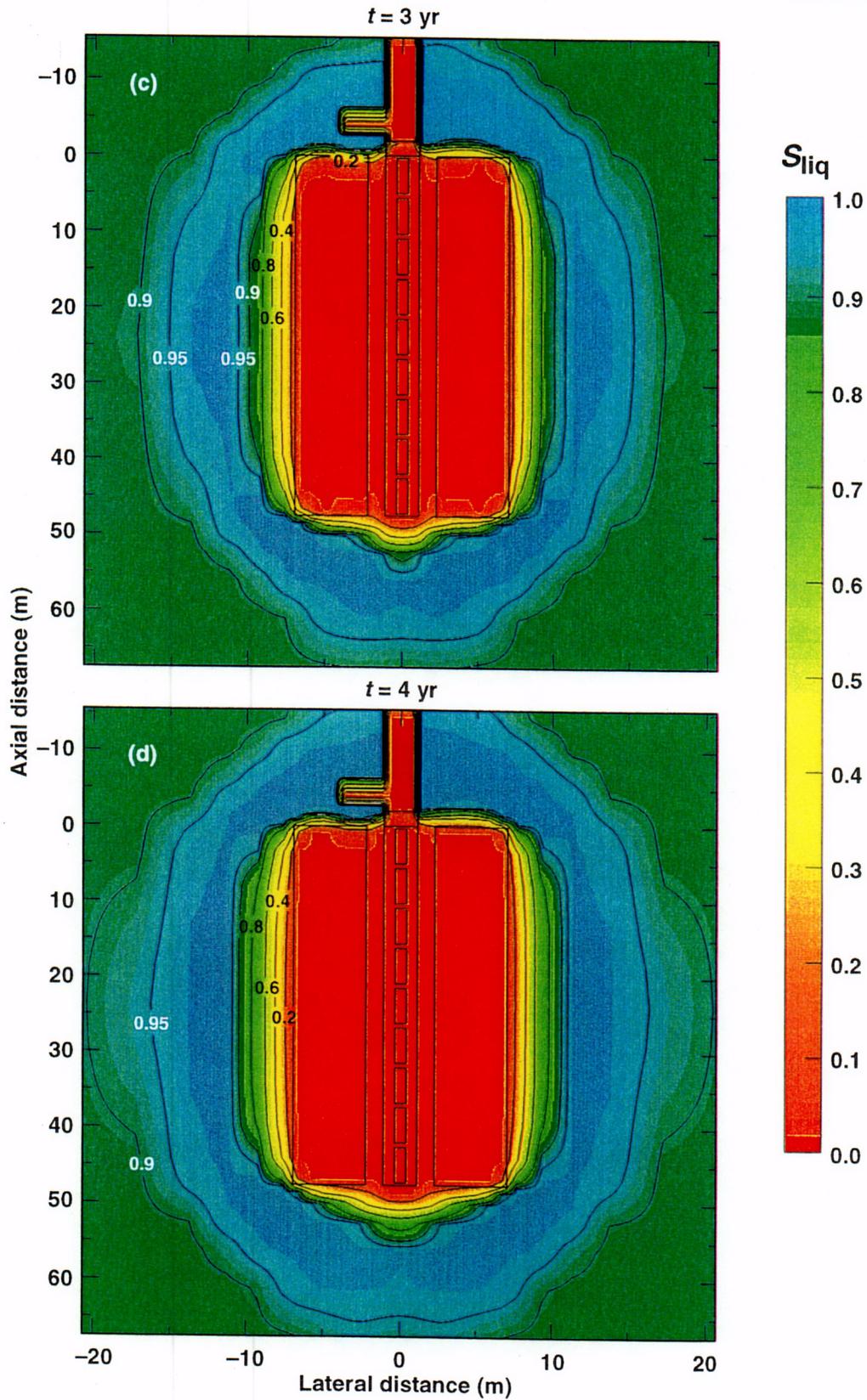


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TB-6/5/97-S26yx.3-4y

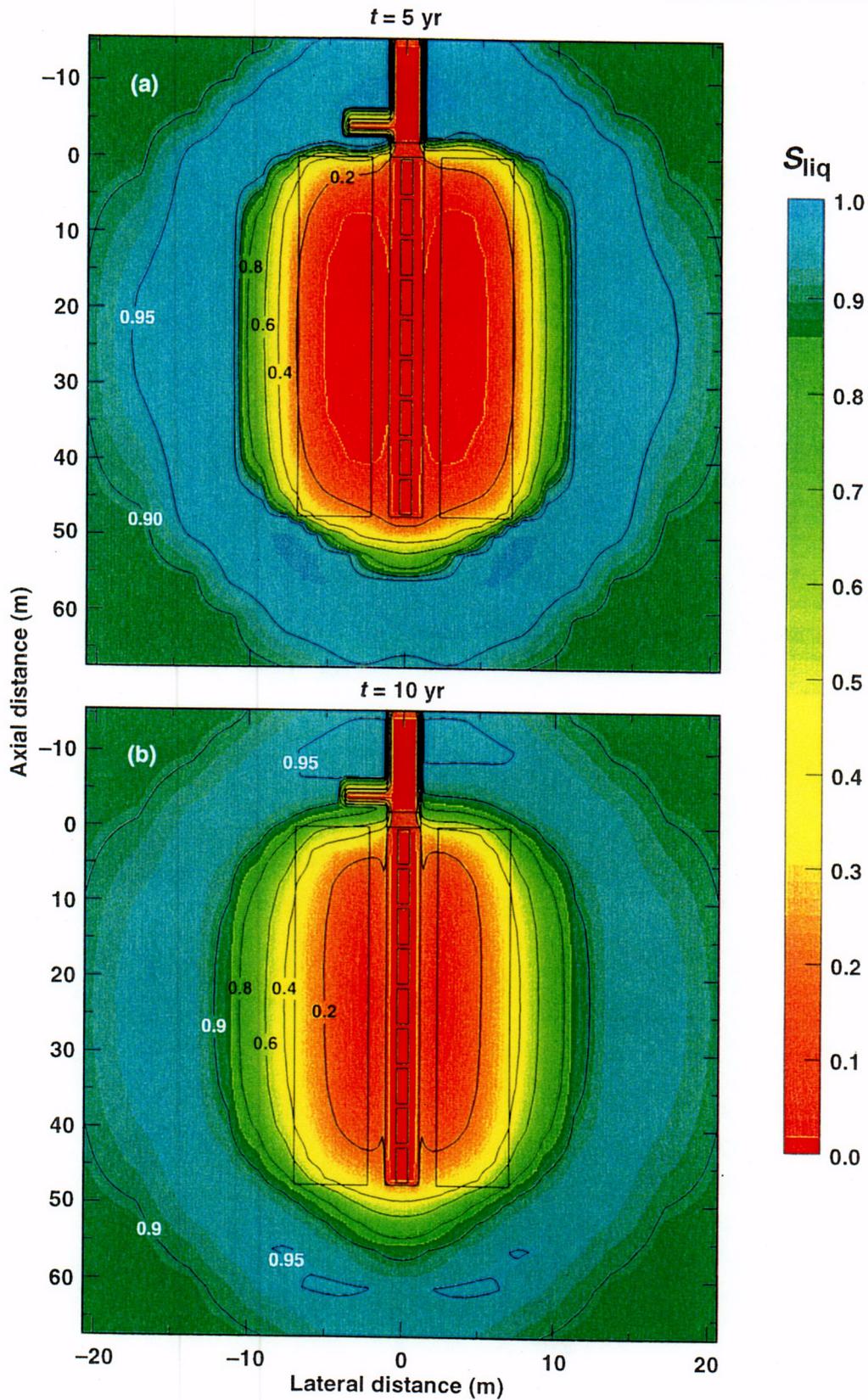


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TB-6/5/97-S26yx.5&10

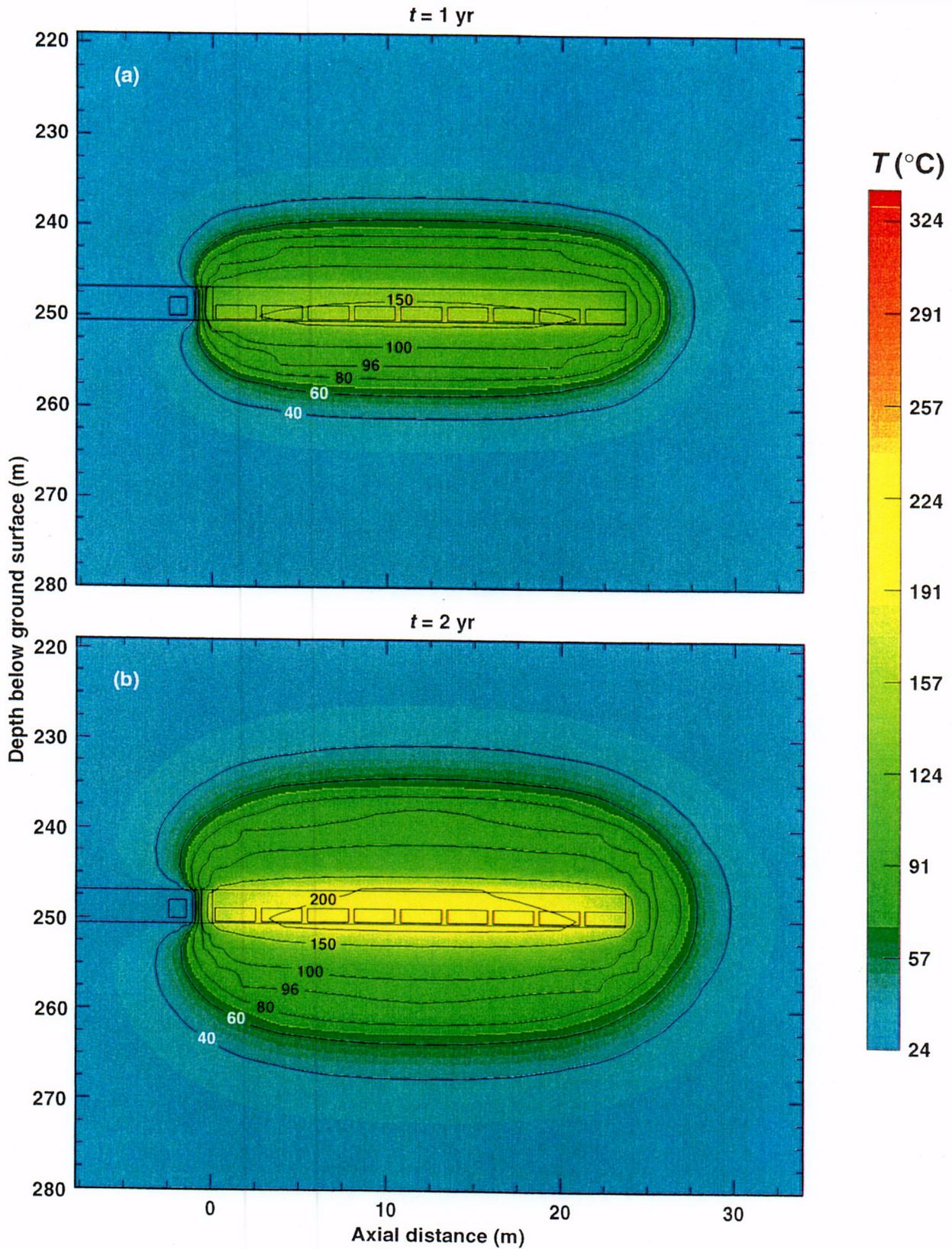


Figure 5.13. Temperature T distribution at (a) 1 and (b) 2 yr in the vertical axial midplane of the heater drift for 0.36-mm/yr percolation flux. The initial drift/wing-heater power is 80/100% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%.

TB-6/5/97-T26zy.1-2y

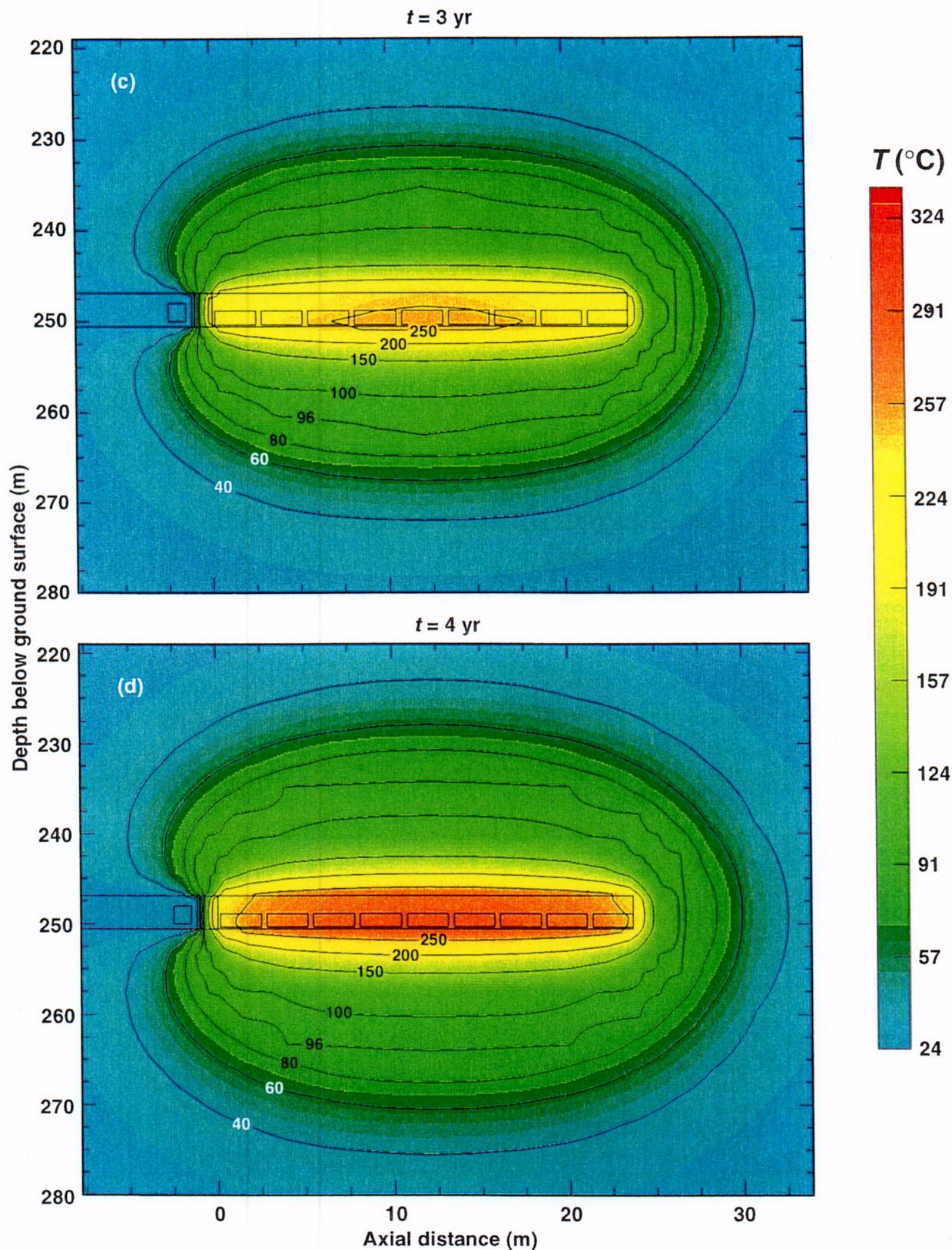


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TB-6/5/97-T26zy.3-4y

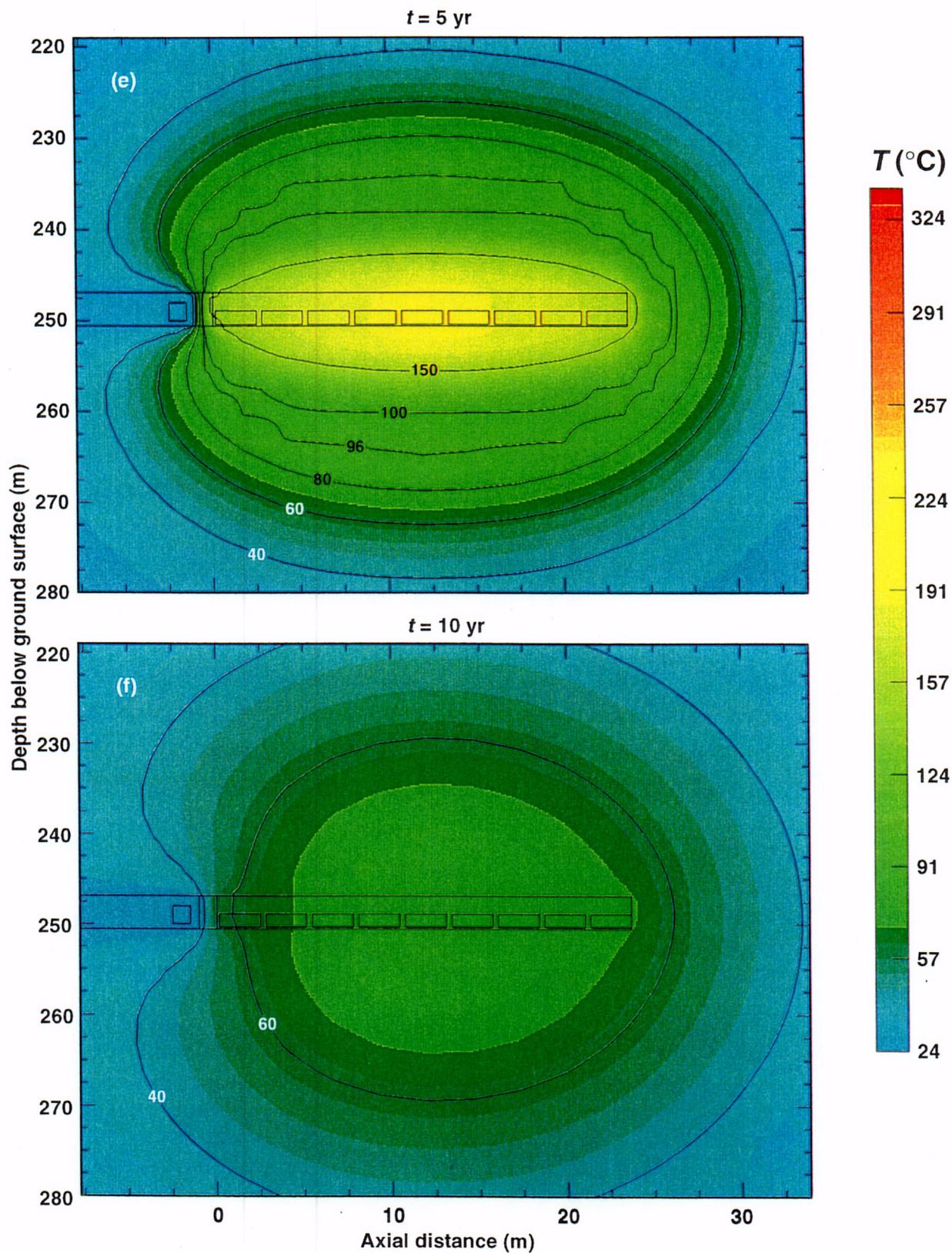


Figure 5.13. Temperature T distribution at (e) 5 and (f) 10 yr in the vertical axial midplane of the heater drift for 0.36-mm/yr percolation flux. The initial drift/wing-heater power is 80/100% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%.

TB-6/5/97-T26zy.5-10y