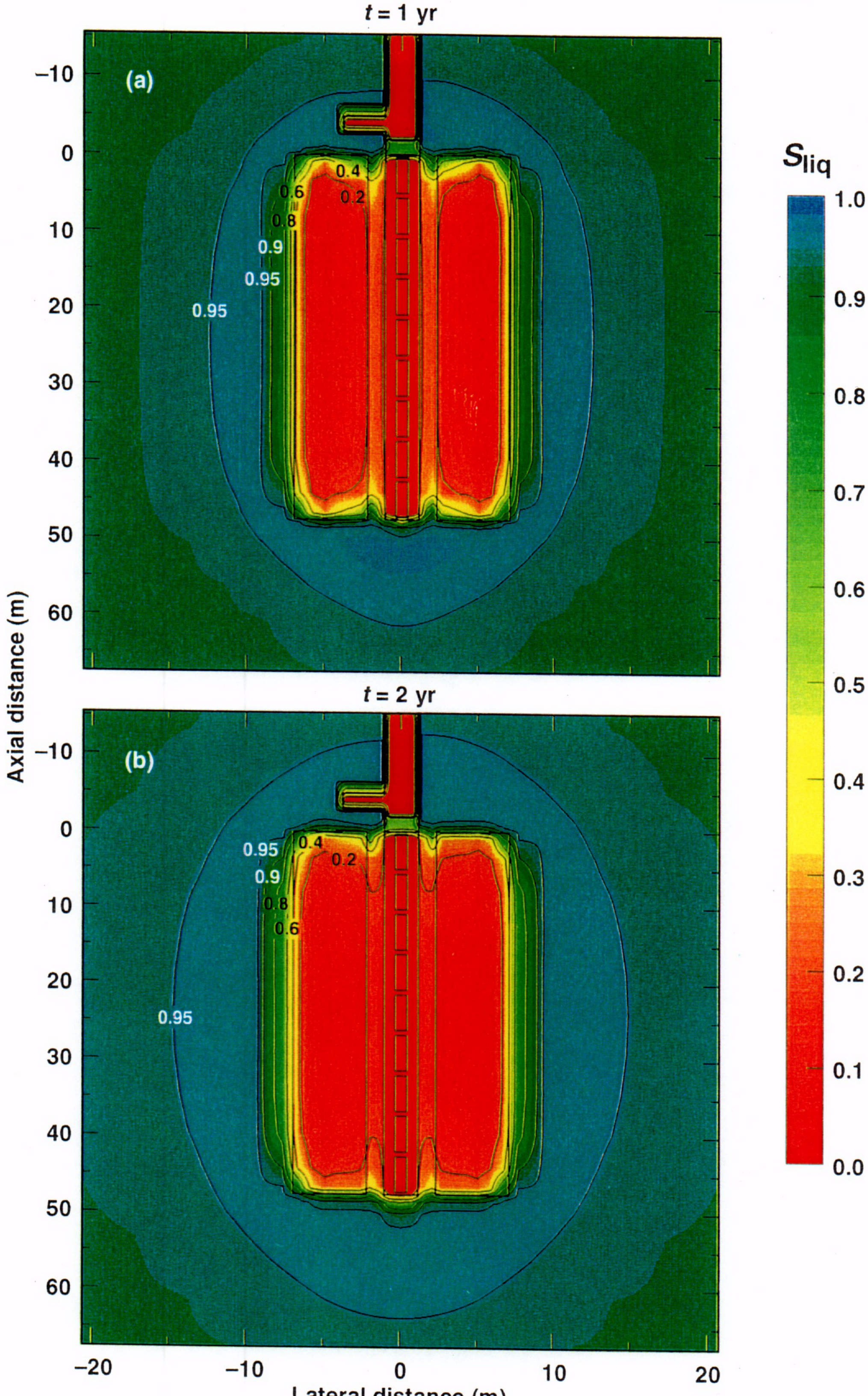

Figure 6.14. Liquid-phase saturation S_{liq} distribution at (a) 1 and (b) 2 yr in a horizontal plane through the wing-heater horizon for 3.6-mm/yr percolation flux. For 0–1 yr, the power is drift/wing-heater power is held constant at 80/100% of full capacity. For 1–4 yr, the power is linearly ramped from 64/80 to 32/40% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%.

TB-6/5/97-S36attt_yx.1-2y

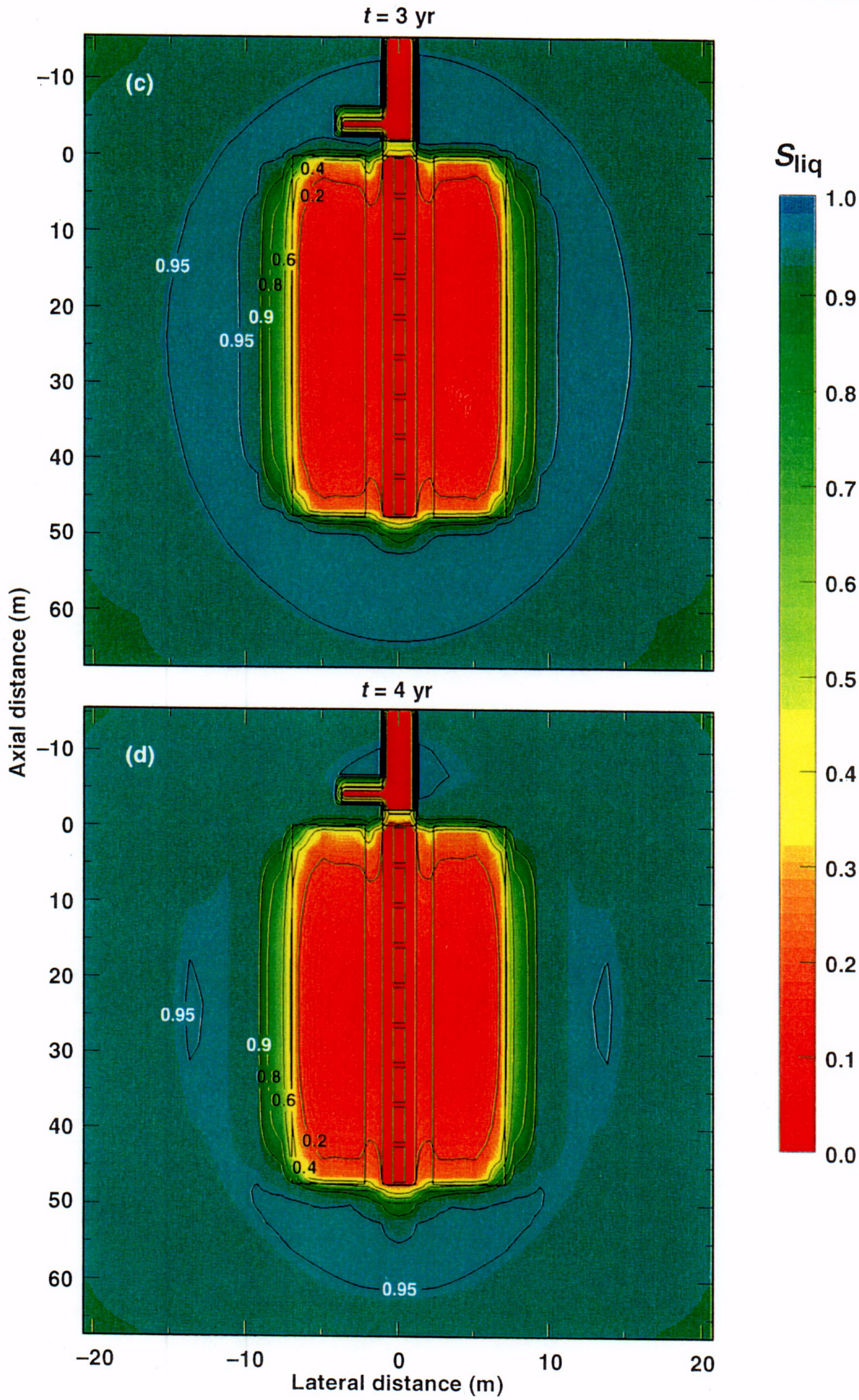

Figure 6.14. Liquid-phase saturation S_{liq} distribution at (b) 3 and (c) 4 yr in a horizontal plane through the wing-heater horizon for 3.6-mm/yr percolation flux. For 0–1 yr, the power is drift/wing-heater power is held constant at 80/100% of full capacity. For 1–4 yr, the power is linearly ramped from 64/80 to 32/40% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%. TB-6/5/97-S36attt_yx.3-4y

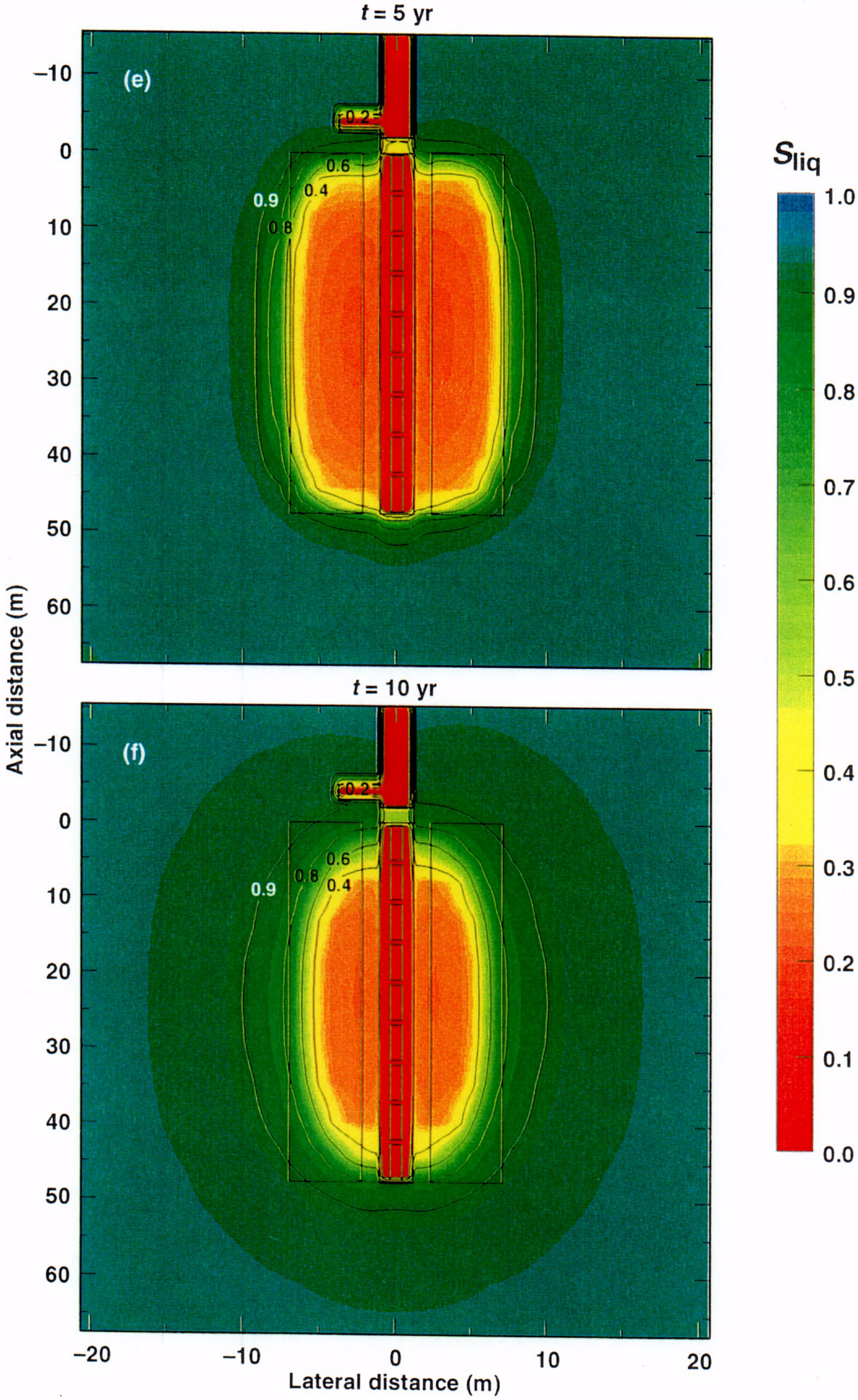

Figure 6.14. Liquid-phase saturation S_{liq} distribution at (e) 5 and (f) 10 yr in a horizontal plane through the wing-heater horizon for 3.6-mm/yr percolation flux. For 0–1 yr, the power is drift/wing-heater power is held constant at 80/100% of full capacity. For 1–4 yr, the power is linearly ramped from 64/80 to 32/40% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%. TB-6/5/97-S36attt_yx.5-10y

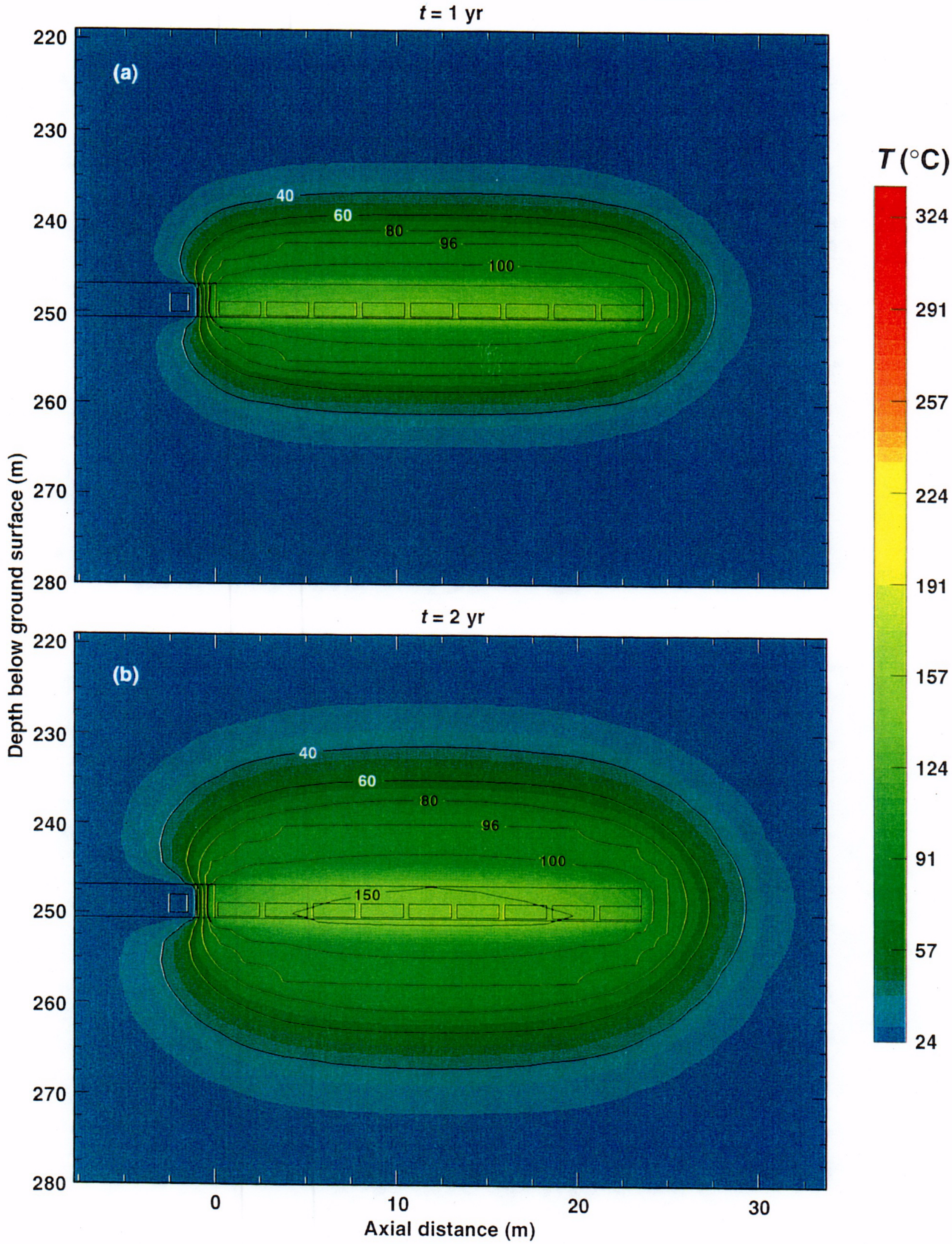

Figure 6.15. Temperature *T* distribution at (a) 1 and (b) 2 yr in the vertical axial midplane of the heater drift for 3.6-mm/yr percolation flux. For 0–1 yr, the power is drift/wing-heater power is held constant at 80/100% of full capacity. For 1–4 yr, the power is linearly ramped from 64/80 to 32/40% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%.

TB-6/5/97-T36attt_zy.1-2y

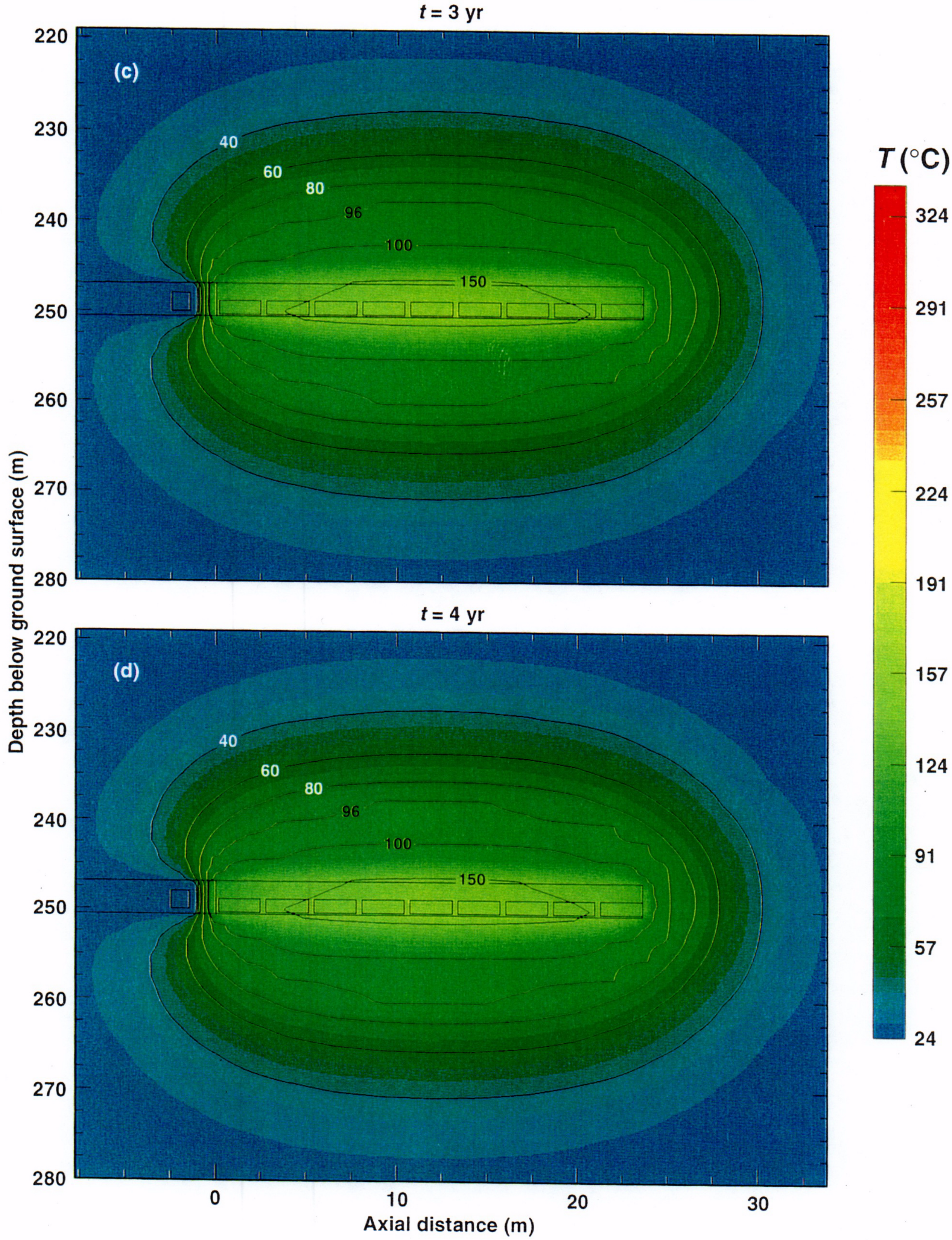

Figure 6.15. Temperature T distribution at (c) 3 and (d) 4 yr in the vertical axial midplane of the heater drift for 3.6-mm/yr percolation flux. For 0–1 yr, the power is drift/wing-heater power is held constant at 80/100% of full capacity. For 1–4 yr, the power is linearly ramped from 64/80 to 32/40% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%. TB-6/5/97-T36attt_zy.3-4y

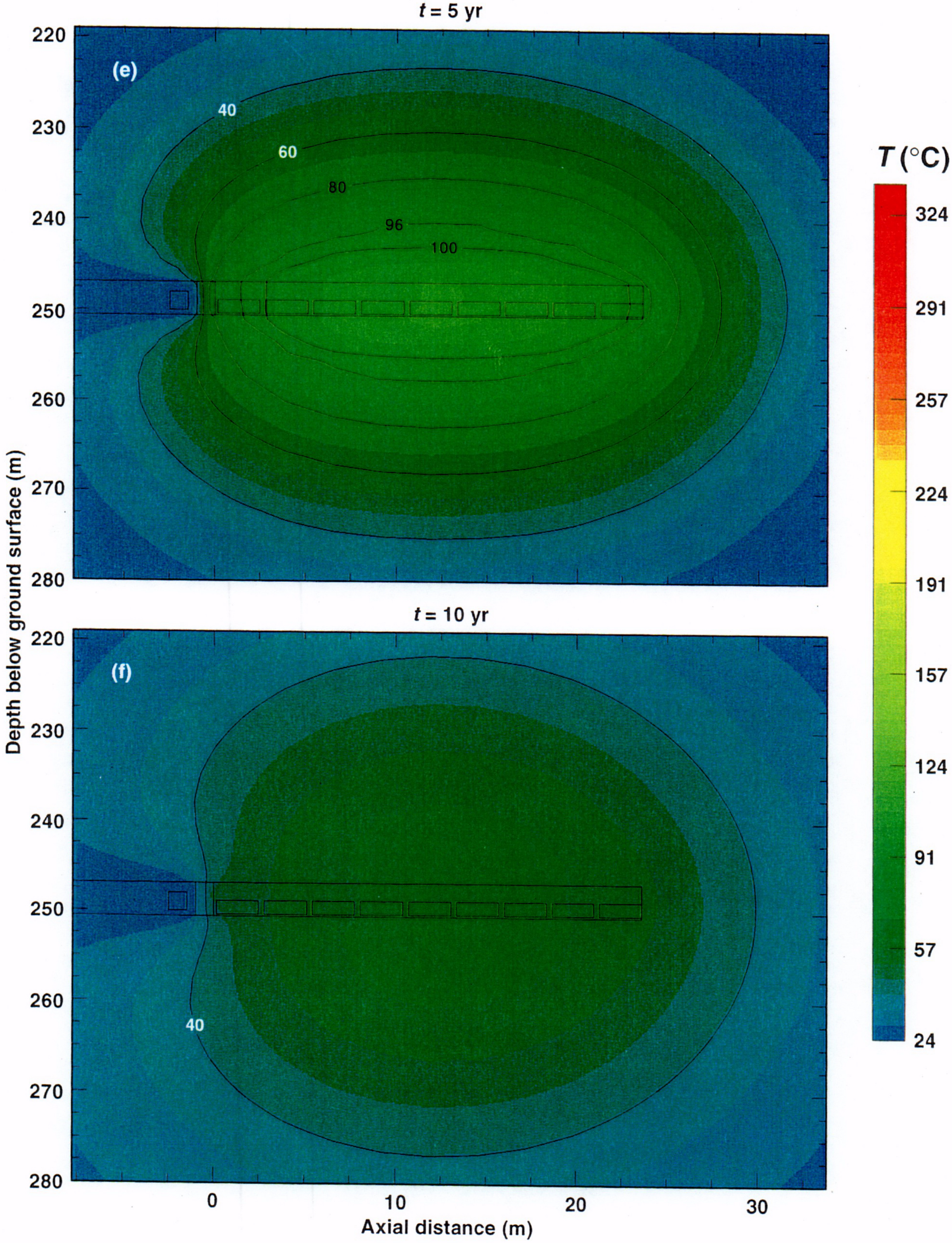

Figure 6.15. Temperature *T* distribution at (e) 5 and (f) 10 yr in the vertical axial midplane of the heater drift for 3.6-mm/yr percolation flux. For 0–1 yr, the power is drift/wing-heater power is held constant at 80/100% of full capacity. For 1–4 yr, the power is linearly ramped from 64/80 to 32/40% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%. TB-6/5/97-T36attt_zy.5-10y

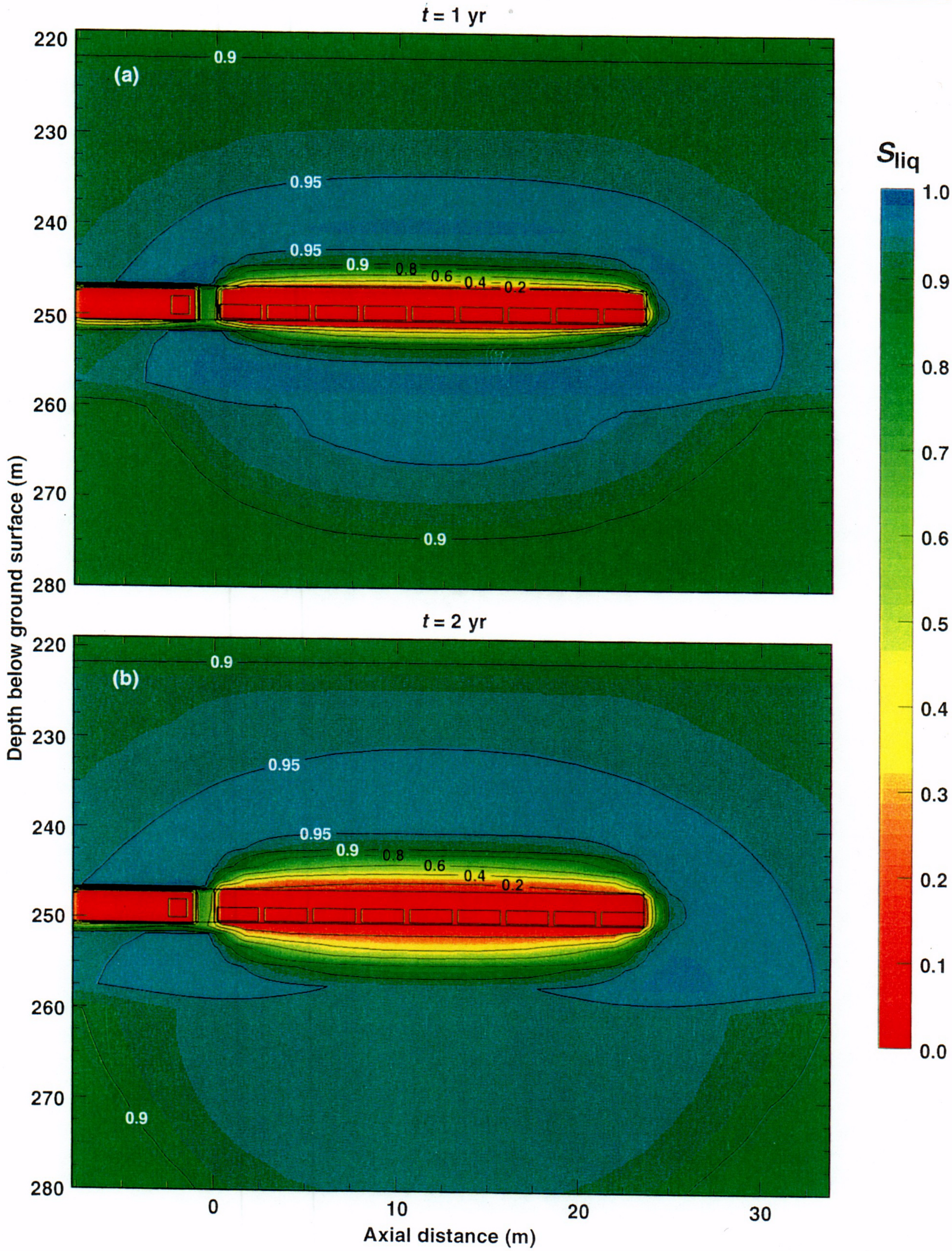

Figure 6.16. Liquid-phase saturation S_{liq} distribution at (a) 1 and (b) 2 yr in the vertical axial midplane of the heater drift for 3.6-mm/yr percolation flux. For 0–1 yr, the power is drift/wing-heater power is held constant at 80/100% of full capacity. For 1–4 yr, the power is linearly ramped from 64/80 to 32/40% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%. TB-6/5/97-S36attt_zy.1-2y

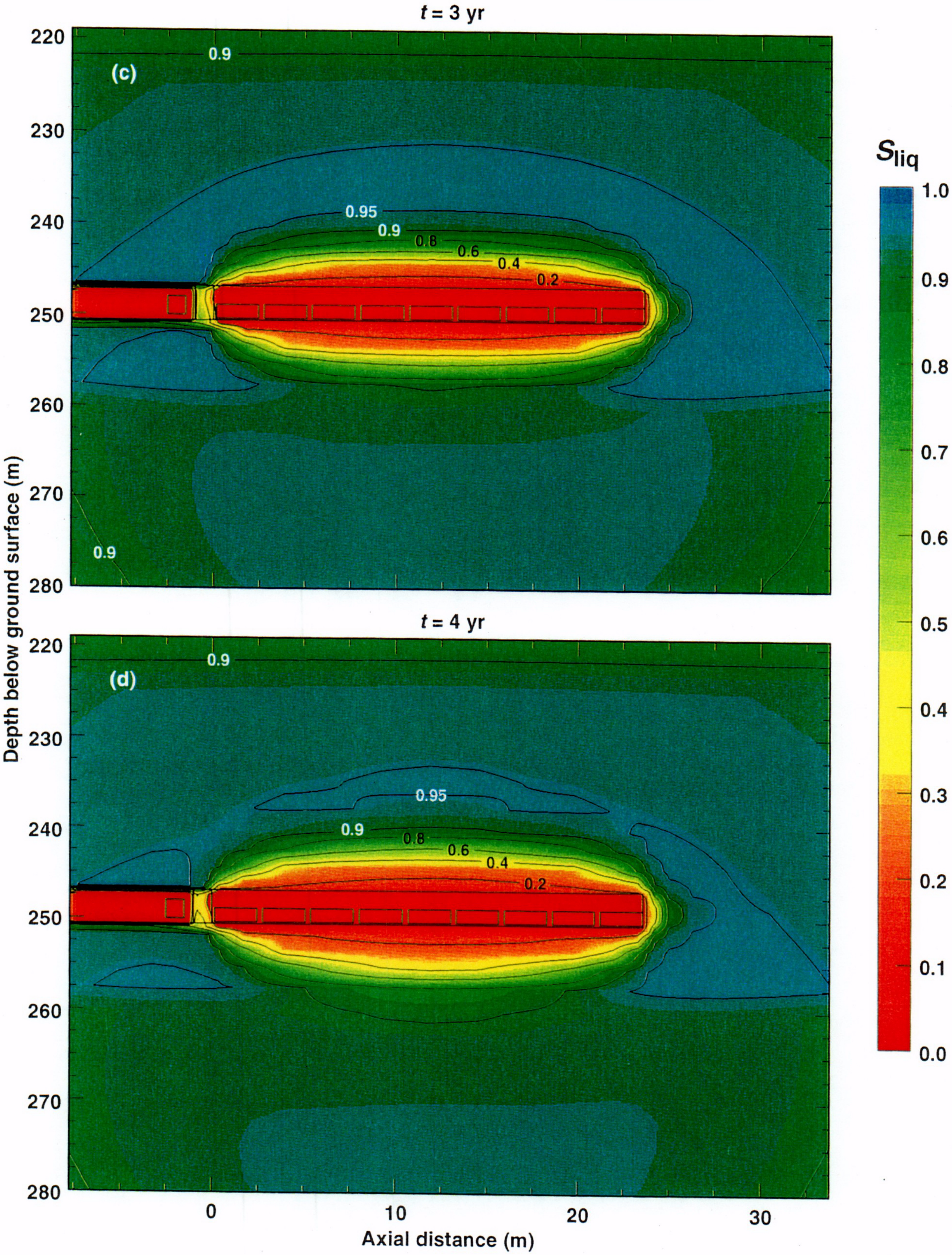

Figure 6.16. Liquid-phase saturation S_{liq} distribution at (c) 3 and (d) 4 yr in the vertical axial midplane of the heater drift for 3.6-mm/yr percolation flux. For 0–1 yr, the power is drift/wing-heater power is held constant at 80/100% of full capacity. For 1–4 yr, the power is linearly ramped from 64/80 to 32/40% of full capacity. For 4–5 yr, the power is linearly ramped down to 0/0%. TB-6/5/97-S36attt_zy.3-4y