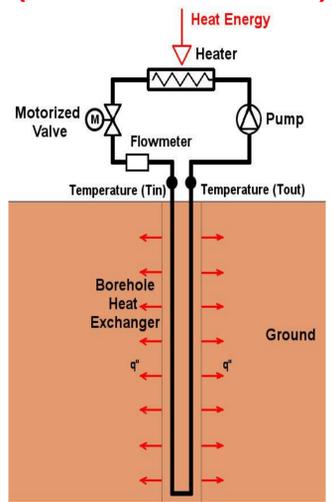


## Highlights

- Probe TRT method is applied for determining thermal conductivity.
- Constant temperature is used to avoid convective movements of water.
- Thermal conductivities of layers are predicted from the slope of inverse of heat power in log time axis.

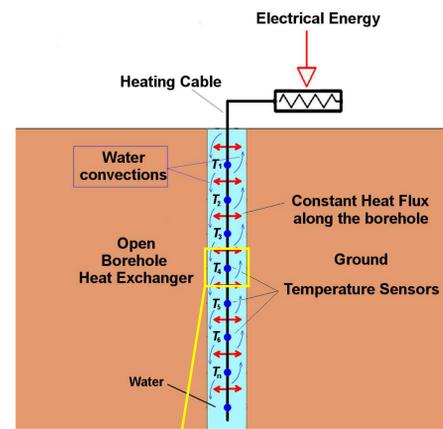
## Methodology

### Conventional TRT (Constant Heat Flux)



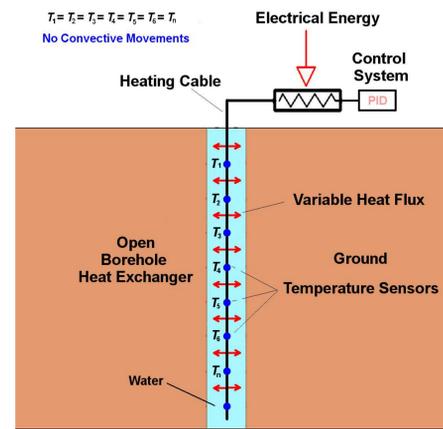
Constant ( $q'$ ) + Variable ( $T$ )  $\rightarrow k$

### Constant Heat Flux in Probe Method

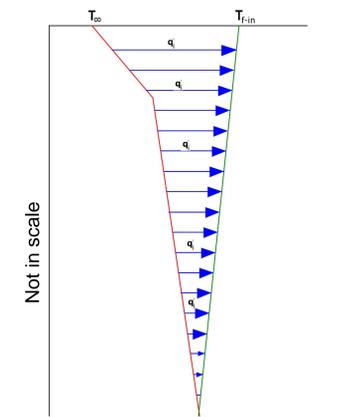


Constant ( $q'$ ) + Variable ( $T$ )  $\rightarrow$  layered  $k$

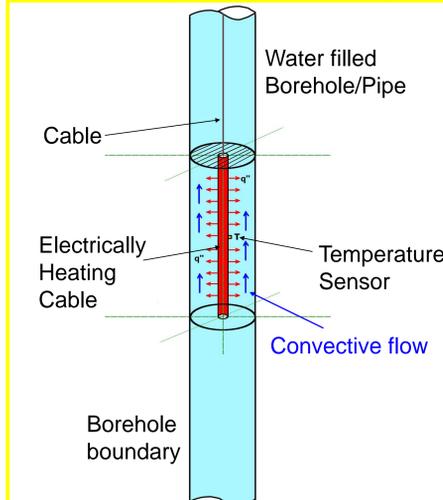
### Constant Temperature in Probe Method



Constant ( $T$ ) + Variable ( $q'$ )  $\rightarrow$  layered  $k$



In conventional TRT heat fluxes along the borehole are not same.



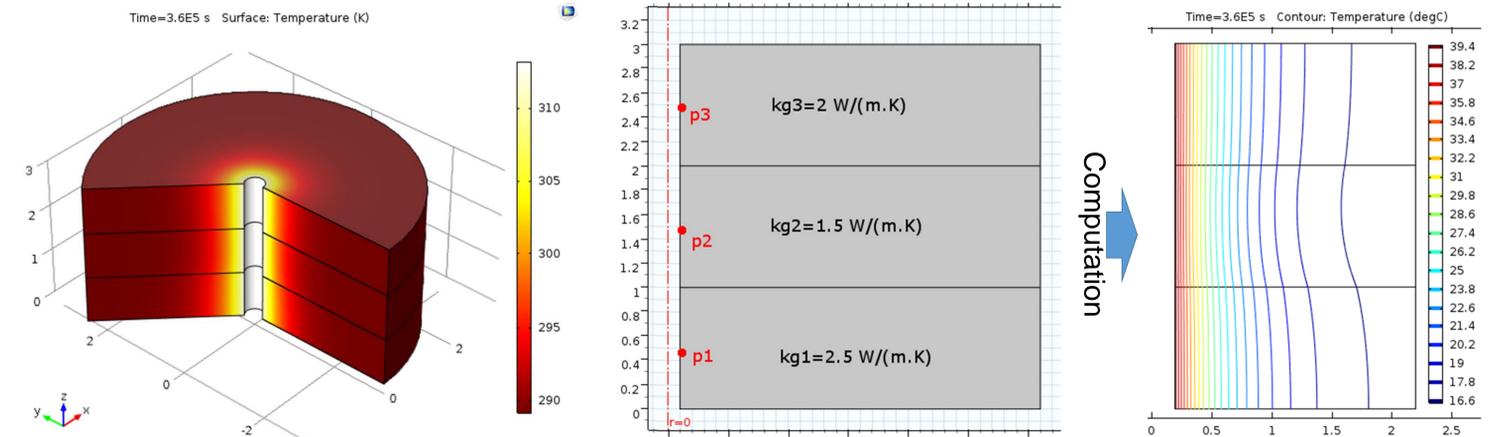
$$k = \frac{2.303}{4.m.\pi.(T_w - T_0)}$$

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$k$  – Thermal Conductivity [W/(m K)]  
 $m$  – Slope of changings inverse of heat flux during the test ( $1/q$ )  
 $T_w$  – Water Temperature  
 $T_0$  – Undisturbed Ground Temp.

## Modeling & Results

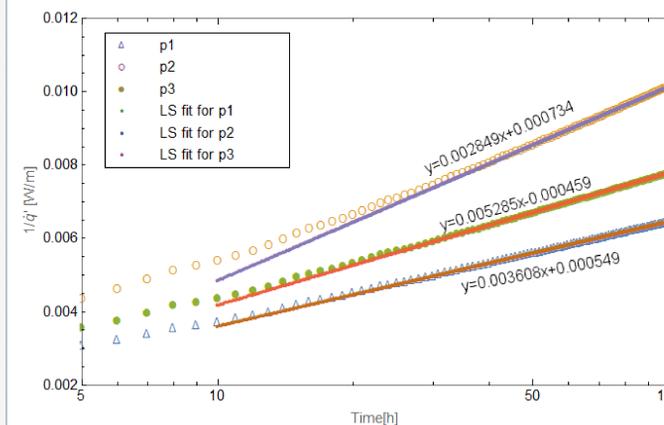
A numerical model is built for validation of the method.



In COMSOL Multiphysics 2D-Axial Heat Transfer modul is used.

In the model different  $k$  (therm. cond) values entered for different layers.

Temperature distribution.



The model is run for 100 hours simulation. After solution is completed, heat flux magnitudes ( $\dot{q}_n$ ) are calculated from observation points of p1, p2 and p3. Inverse of  $\dot{q}_n$  values in logarithmic time axis show linear trend. From the slopes,  $k$  values are calculated as shown in table:

	$T_w$	$T_0$	$m$	$k$	% Dev
p1	40 °C	16 °C	0.002849	<b>2.68</b>	7.2
p2	40 °C	16 °C	0.005285	<b>1.44</b>	4.0
p3	40 °C	16 °C	0.003608	<b>2.12</b>	6.0

## Conclusions

- Constant temperature probe method is developed for determining layered thermal conductivities of ground.
- Method is validated with numerical modeling.
- This method can be used for determining thermal conductivity for water filled open boreholes and middle deep boreholes.