

Bewustzijn heeft aandacht nodig

Gistperceptie onder dualtaskcondities

Raoul Grouls¹, Libby van den Besselaar², Eva Bakels³, Kees G. Piekartz⁴
Universiteit Utrecht, Kunstmatige Intelligentie, Nederland

1: `r.h.grouls@students.uu.nl`

2: `l.l.m.vandenbesselaar@students.uu.nl`

3: `e.e.bakels@students.uu.nl`

4: `k.g.piekartz@students.uu.nl`

bla die bla **Samenvatting**

Figuur 2: (A) Temp. vs

odig

ikels³, Kiki Piekartz⁴
erland



Universiteit Utrecht

. depth for different regions.



Introductie

Algeria is situated in (Block, 2011) northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Morocco and Tunisia. Algeria has the 9th-largest reserves of natural gas in the world. It ranks 16th in proved oil reserves.

- Geothermal exploration program started in 1967 by National Oil Company SONATRACH.
- From 1983 onwards the geothermal research has been continued by the Renewable Energies Center of Algeria.

Hypothese

The geology of Algeria (Figure 1) is divided

Resultaten

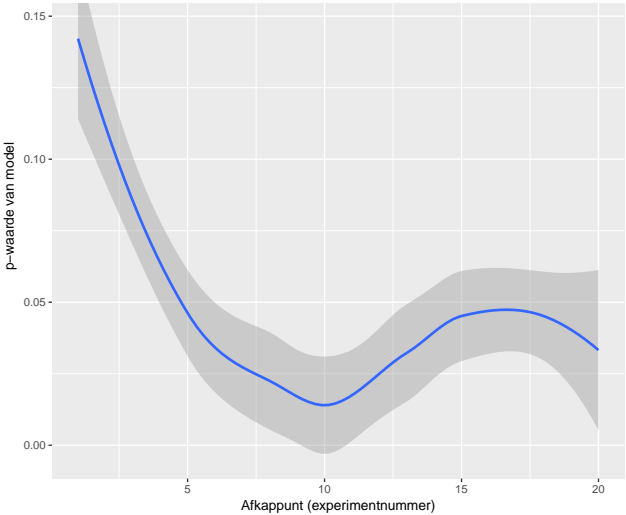
1. The Tlemcenian Algeria: thermal v Plio-Quaternary v nate water type.
2. Carbonate formati area is 15,000 km² L/s); highest temp °C).

Hot Springs



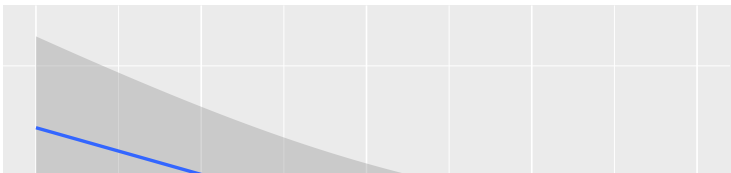
dolomites in the NW-
waters are related to the
olcanic rocks; bicarbo-

ons in the NE-Algeria:
; high flow rates (>100
perature in Algeria (98

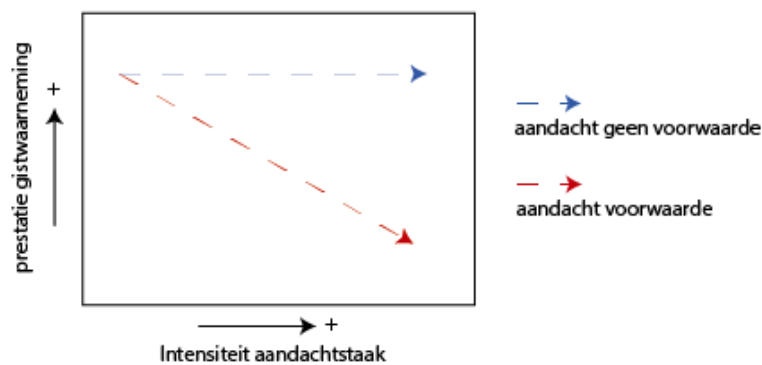


Figuur 5: Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) of the main hot
springs of the northern part of Algeria

lineaire regressie van prestatie gist ~ conditie
Relatie tussen intensiteit van aandachtstaak en gistwaarneming

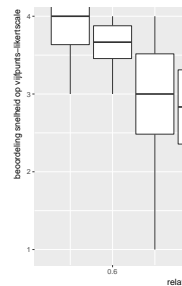


into two main structural units: the folded Tethyan Domain in the North, and the Saharian Platform in the South.

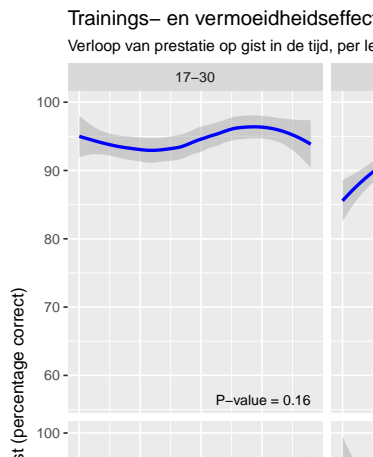


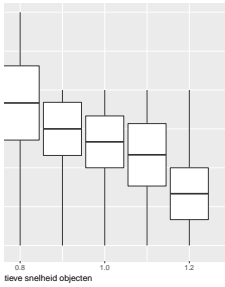
Figuur 1: Major geotectonics units of West Africa modified from Fabre. 1: Tertiary and Quaternary; 2: Alpine molasses; 3: Tertiary thrust sheet; 4: Secondary tabular; 5: Secondary plicative; 6: Primary plicative; 7: Primary tabular; 8: Precambrian and Precorcor Cambrian of Sahara; 9: Cenozoic magma; 10: Megafault.

Methode

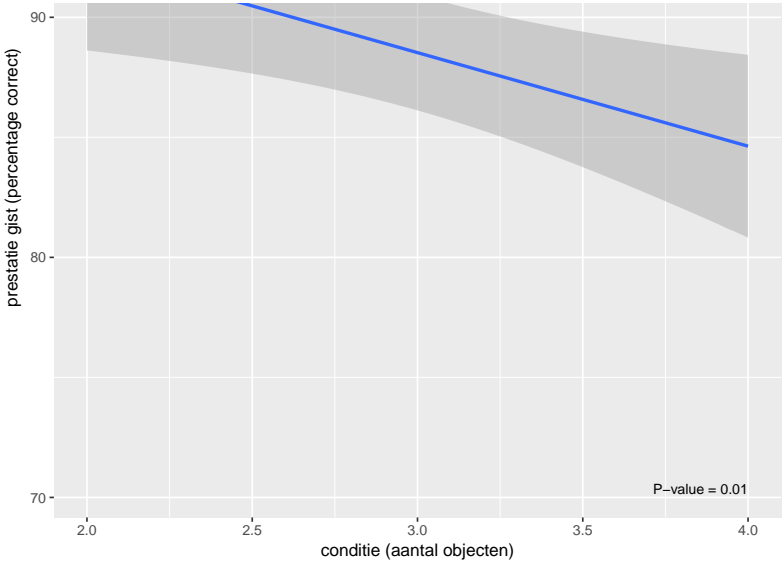
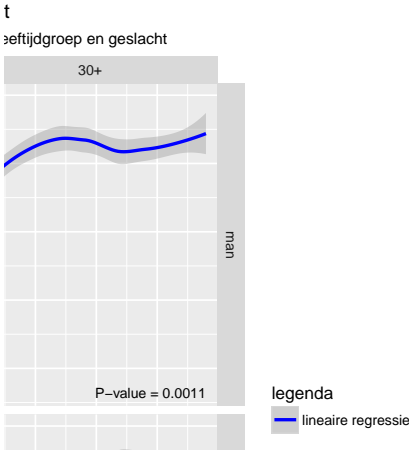


Figuur 3: Temperatures of the northern part of Algeria





of the main hot springs of the

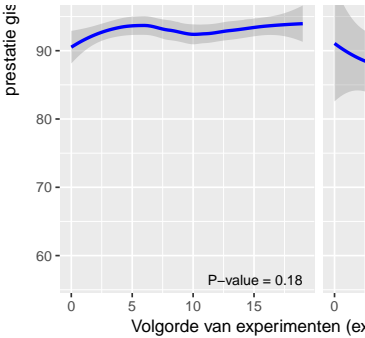
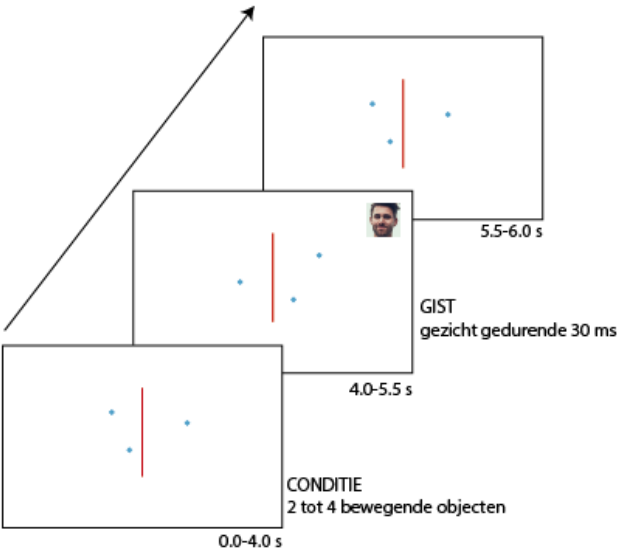


Figuur 6: (A) Mixing model to illustrate the relative contribution of magmatic, meteoric and crustal sources of gases in NE Algerian geothermal discharges. (B) Photo of the concretions of Hammam Meskhoutine (NE Algeria). The height of the concretions on successive conduits reaches 30 m.

METHOD

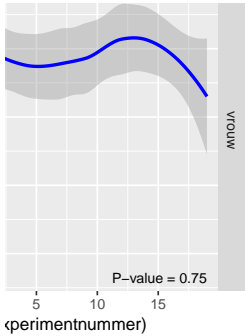
Demografie

med. leeftijd	SD leeftijd	min. leeftijd	max. leeftijd	n
22	15	17	60	



Figuur 4: Temperatures of the northern part of Algeria

p	c2	afkap
0.07	-0.03	5
0.03	-0.03	8
0.01	-0.04	9
0.01	-0.03	10
0.04	-0.02	15
0.03	-0.02	17
0.02	-0.03	20



of the main hot springs of the

Discussie

- Utilizations of the hot water in Algeria are balneology, space and greenhouse heating.
- Heat-pump in a primary school (NW Algeria) for heating and cooling purposes.
- Tilapia fish farming in south of Algeria (Ghardaia and Ouargla).
- Greenhouses for melon and tomato cultivation in South of Algeria (Ouargla and Tougourt).
- Future projects: binary-cycle geothermal power plant in Guelma (NE-Algeria); heat-pump in Khenchla (NE Algeria).

The total energy use for geothermal is about 1,778.65 TJ/yr.