P 16-11 → See accompanying Excel file

a) Plot (t)
$$\sqrt{s}$$
 t

Obtain $E(t)$ by \Rightarrow

$$E(t) = \frac{C(t)}{\int_{0}^{co} c(t)dt} ... \text{ From graph } \int_{0}^{co} c(t)dt = 0.1$$

$$E(t) = \frac{C(t)}{0.1}$$

b) Obtain
$$F(t)$$
 as
$$F(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} E(t) dt.$$

- divide E(t) curve in 3 parts.
- > Fit polynomial
- > Integrate polynomial to obtain value.

 (I used wolfram Alpha to get integral values)

→ plot tE(t)dt → calculate area under curve tm = 9.88 min = 10 min

Variance

$$\sigma^{2} = \int (t - t_{m})^{2} E(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow plot (t - t_{m})^{2} E(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow calculate area under curve$$

$$\delta^{2} = 73.81 \text{ min}^{2} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} 74 \text{ min}^{2}$$

- d) Fraction of material that spends between

 2 and 4 min

 = ∫ E(t) dt = 0.16

 2

 → Use fitted polynomial / graph
- e) Fraction of material that spends longer than 6
 min

 =

 E(t) dt = 0.581
- f) Fraction of material that spends less than 3 min = SE(t) dt = 0.192
- Normalized distributions

 Normalized RTD $\theta = \frac{t}{c}$ $E(\theta) = TE(t) \implies \text{plot } EE(t)$ Normalized cumulative RTD $F(\theta) = \int E(\theta) d\theta = \int E(t) dt$ Large graph as F(t) but x axis goes

 from 0 to θ
- h) Reactor volume $F = 10 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$ $V = F C = 100 \text{ dm}^3$

- i) Internal age distribution $I(t) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} [1 F(t)]$
- i) mean internal age

 of I(t) dt

 From graph

 om = 1 min.