## Physical-Constant Based p-V-T Equations-of-State

Leslie Woodcock<sup>c, s</sup> Physics, University of Algarve, Faro, Algarve, Portugal Ivwoodcock@ualg.pt

Since van der Waals renowned two-term equation for Andrews experimental CO2 p-V isotherms, incorporating his "continuity of gas and liquid" hypothesis, cubic equations for thermodynamic fluid property data banks require everincreasing numbers of terms and fitted parameters as the experimental measurements have increased in intensity and accuracy [1]. Functional forms that accommodate the hypothesis of "continuity of gas and liquid" along critical and supercritical isotherms may become inadequate in the vicinity of the critical temperature ( $T_c$ ) and pressure ( $p_c$ ), and the supercritical density mid-range between gas- and liquid-like states. A mesophase, within percolation loci that bound gas and liquid states by discontinuities in 3<sup>rd</sup> derivatives of Gibbs energy, has been identified [2]. State functionals of the mesophase density are linear combinations. Both gas- and liquid-state pressures can be represented by 3- or 4-term virial expansions. Gas states require only known virial coefficients, and physical constants belonging to the fluid, i.e. Boyle temperature (T<sub>B</sub>), T<sub>c</sub>, p<sub>c</sub> and coexisting densities of gas (pcG) and liquid (pcL) at  $T_c$ . A notable finding is that for isotherms below  $T_B$ , the contribution of 4th-virial term is near-zero within experimental uncertainty. Use can be made of a symmetry between gas and liquid in the state-function rigidity (dp/dp)T [2] to specify lower-order liquid-state coefficients. Selected isotherms were previously reported for exemplary fluids, CO2, argon, water and SF6, with focus on the critical region [3]. Here, we report equations-of-state for argon, over the whole equilibrium fluid range, and compare with the Tegeler-Span-Wagner equation for experimental data via the NIST fluid thermophysical property database [4].

## References:

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