

Table I  
Equation of State Parameters for Liquids

| Liquid           | $v_0$<br>cc/g | b<br>g/cc | $C_v$<br>Mbcc/g          | Mbars    |          |         |          |         |         |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
|                  |               |           |                          | $a_1$    | $a_2$    | $a_3$   | $b_1$    | $b_2$   | $b_3$   |
| Acetone          | 1.266         | .7717     | .2210 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> | .011430  | .066642  | .06529  | .0065389 | .072453 | .039347 |
| Ethyl Alcohol    | 1.266         | .500      | .2390 "                  | .010664  | .012718  | .18343  | .0084472 | .022402 | .15276  |
| Hg               | .07390        | 37.14     | .0140 "                  | .28484   | .33709   | 5.2384  |          |         |         |
| Glycerine        | .7950         | .9770     | .2360 "                  | .045598  | .18572   | .39734  | .04035   | .20832  | .29888  |
| Benzene          | 1.139         | 1.105     | .1700 "                  | .015154  | .076136  | .13401  | .0082263 | .089867 | .075642 |
| Ethyl Ether      | 1.405         | .5270     | .2260 "                  | .0072028 | .036930  | .082756 | .0046190 | .042386 | .063185 |
| Methanol         | 1.264         | .4750     | .2510 "                  | .0099446 | .044929  | .11398  | .0078472 | .050666 | .092903 |
| CCl <sub>4</sub> | .6260         | 2.114     | .08400 "                 | .014417  | .0787315 | .159736 | .0075315 | .095623 | .088747 |
| Water            | 1.002         | .1070     | .4180 "                  | .021950  | .017078  | .07004  | .021810  | .017614 | .067912 |

### 2.3 Elastic Solids (G. R. Fowles)

The shock compression of quartz is of particular interest because of its importance to geophysics, its wide-spread use in shock wave studies as a pressure transducer, and because it represents a different class of materials from the more thoroughly studied metals. In this paper we describe measurements similar to those reported by Wackerle (15). The data are in substantial agreement; however, the recording techniques were somewhat different so that the present results\* provide independent corroboration, in most respects, of Wackerle's data.

In addition to describing the experiments and the results, we examine the agreement between the uniaxial stress-strain data derived from shock experiments and predictions based on finite strain theory and the second and third-order elastic constants measured by McSkimin, et al. (39), and Thurston, et al. (40). From this comparison it is clear that shock-wave measurements and low pressure acoustic measurements are complementary methods for evaluating higher order elastic coefficients.

In Section 2.31 we describe the experimental technique and the experimental results; Section 2.32 gives a brief outline of finite strain theory and its application to the shock experiments. Conclusions are discussed in Section 2.33.

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\*These data were reported originally in the author's Ph.D. thesis (48).