

Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0167-7322(17)35286-8
DOI: [doi:10.1016/j.molliq.2018.07.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molliq.2018.07.015)
Reference: MOLLIQ 9336
To appear in: *Journal of Molecular Liquids*
Received date: 4 November 2017
Revised date: 2 June 2018
Accepted date: 3 July 2018

Please cite this article as: Mahdi Sohrabi-Mahboub, Hossein Farrokhpour , The dependence of the size of confined water fluid molecules on the radius of carbon nanotube. Molliq (2018), doi:[10.1016/j.molliq.2018.07.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molliq.2018.07.015)

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The dependence of the size of confined water fluid molecules on the radius of carbon nanotube

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Abstract

A recently-derived perturbation-theory-based equation of state (EoS) has been used for describing the p - v - T behavior of water confined inside a carbon nanotube (CNT). The one-center united atom model (OCUA) was employed for modeling of water molecules inside the CNT with temperature-dependent effective diameter, σ_{eff} . The interaction between two nearest-neighbor molecules was taken into account as an effective pair potential (EPP) which is an average effective extended Lennard-Jones (12, 6, 3) (AEELJ) pair interactions in the framework of thermodynamic perturbation theory (TPT). A new concept as effective molecular diameter tensor (EMDT) was introduced to consider the anisotropic character of compression factor in the EoS. The values of $\sigma_{\text{eff},zz}$, and $\sigma_{\text{eff},xy}$ of the EMDT for the axial and radial directions, respectively, in both filled and unfilled states of the CNT, were estimated by using the simulated p - v - T data in the EoS. The results mirror the fact that the $\sigma_{\text{eff},zz}$, and $\sigma_{\text{eff},xy}$ values of water molecule increase with the radius of CNT (R). Moreover, the values of $\sigma_{\text{eff},zz}$ for the different radii of CNT are nearly close to those of

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