Avogadro's Law Encyclopedia Article

Avogadro's Law

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Avogadro's Law Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Avogadro's Law.....3

Avogadro's Law

Avogadro's law (sometimes called Avogadro's principle) states that equal volumes of different gases at the same temperature and **pressure** contain equal numbers of molecules.Amedeo Avogadro (1776-1856), an Italian physicist, formulated this law in 1811 as a direct consequence of Gay- Lussac's law which was artic ulated by the French chemist **Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac** (1778- 1850) in 1802.

Gay-Lussac's law states that gases combine in simple whole number ratios (all volumes measured at the same temperature and pressure). Avogadro's law explains Gay- Lussac's law without violating John Dalton's idea that atoms are indivisible. Avogadro's law also led to the concepts of **Avogadro's number** and the mole, and to the **ideal gas law**. Avogadro's ideas were largely ignored for half a century until Stanislao Cannizarro (1826-1910) began to promote them in the 1850s.