

# Amedeo Avogadro

## Physicists

Chemist and Physicist

[Italian](#) [Famous Italian Men](#)

Roman Catholic

09 August 1776 AD [Famous 9th August Birthdays](#)

Leo [Leo Men](#)

Turin, Italy

09 July 1856 AD

Turin, Italy

Filippo Avogadro

Anna Maria Vercellone

Felicita Mazzé

## ALSO LISTED IN

FAMOUS AS

NATIONALITY

RELIGION

BORN ON

ZODIAC SIGN

BORN IN

DIED ON

PLACE OF DEATH

FATHER

MOTHER

SPOUSE:



Lorenzo Romano Amedeo Carlo Avogadro de Quaregna e di Cerreto, more popularly known as Amedeo Avogadro was born on August 9, 1776, in Turin, Italy. He was a gifted physicist and chemist who proposed the molecular theory, which is more popularly known as 'Avogadro's Law'. Although he earned a doctorate in ecclesiastical law, he developed a passion for studying mathematics and physics. He then gave up his career in law and pursued a career teaching natural physics at the Royal College of Vercelli. Years later, he was offered the chair of mathematical physics at the University of Turin. Avogadro conducted experiments in both physics and chemistry using mathematics as a basis for his findings. His hypothesis, known as the 'Avogadro's Law' is recognized all over the world. He also published many works during his

lifetime. The number  $6.02214199 \times 10^{23}$  is named as Avogadro's number to honor him for his contribution in molecular theory. Read on to know more about this great physicist and chemist. Read more at <http://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/amadeo-avogadro-532.php#09s5IE6QjEOdfSro.99>

### **Career**

After studying philosophy in 1789, Amedeo Avogadro graduated in jurisprudence in 1792 and earned his doctorate in ecclesiastical law in 1796. Soon after, he began his practicing law. For means of recreation, he decided to study mathematics and physics privately and he even conducted various researches on electricity. Soon, he gave up his ecclesiastical legal practice and became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Turin in 1804. Later, in 1806, he was appointed as the academy's demonstrator as well. In 1809, he became a professor of natural philosophy at the Royal College of Vercelli. It was not until 1820, when he was conferred the chair of mathematical physics at the University of Turin. As a result of civil conflicts in Piedmont, he had to discontinue his post at the University in 1822, only to be reappointed in 1834. He worked at the University until his retirement in 1850.

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### **Publications**

Avogadro published many works during his lifetime. Some of the early research works that were published were based on his physical memoirs on electricity, specific heats, dilatation of liquids by heat and so on. Many of his published works includes 'Fisica dei corpi ponderabili, ossia Trattato della costituzione materiale de corpi', which was published in 4 volumes. 'Essai d'une manière de déterminer les masses relatives des molécules élémentaires des corps, et les proportions selon lesquelles elles entrent dans les combinaisons' was another one of his published works.

### **Major Works**

Avogadro gained recognition for his hypothesis, which was also known as 'Avogadro's Law'. He stated and published his theory in 1811. This law elucidates that at a fixed temperature and pressure, equal volumes of gases contain the same number of molecules regardless of their chemical nature and physical properties.

### **Recognition**

Avogadro's work was first recognized by a well-known scientist called Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac. The number  $6.02214199 \times 10^{23}$ , which is the number of molecules in one 'mole' is called 'Avogadro's number'. This number was named after him as a tribute to his significant contributions to physics and chemistry and also, for developing the 'molecular theory'.

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