

Jacques Alexandre César Charles

Encyclopedia Article

Jacques Alexandre César Charles

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

Jacques Alexandre César Charles Encyclopedia Article.....	1
Contents.....	2
Jacques Alexandre César Charles.....	3



Jacques Alexandre César Charles

1746-1823

French physicist who formulated Charles law—at constant pressure, a gas's volume is inversely proportional to temperature (1787). Unaware of Guillaume Amontons' original, unpublished discovery (1699), Charles communicated his results to Joseph Gay-Lussac, whose superior experimental techniques yielded more accurate measurements. Published by Gay-Lussac (1802), the relationship is often referred to as Gay-Lussac's law. Charles contributed significantly to ballooning, developing and ascending in the first hydrogen balloon (1783) and inventing the valve line, appendix, and nacelle.