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Molecular Theory Of Water And

In chemistry, the history of molecular theory traces the origins of the concept or idea of the existence of strong

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chemical bonds between two or more atoms. The modern concept of molecules can be traced back towards pre-scientific and Greek philosophers such as Leucippus and Democritus who argued that all the universe is composed of atoms and voids.

History of molecular theory - Wikipedia

The Molecular Orbital Theory (often abbreviated to MOT) is a theory on chemical bonding developed at the beginning of the twentieth century by F. Hund and R. S. Mulliken to describe the structure and properties of different molecules. Learn about MOT here.

Molecular Orbital Theory - Detailed Explanation with ...

The kinetic molecular theory of gases describes this state of matter as composed of tiny particles in constant motion with a lot of distance between the particles. Because most of the volume occupied by a gas is empty

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space, a gas has a low density and can expand or contract under the appropriate influence.

Kinetic Molecular Theory of Gases - Introductory Chemistry ...

Molecular gastronomy, scientific discipline concerned with the physical and chemical transformations that occur during cooking. The name is sometimes mistakenly given to the application of scientific knowledge to the creation of new dishes and culinary techniques.

molecular gastronomy | History, Theory, Techniques ...

Evolution, theory in biology postulating that the various types of plants, animals, and other living things on Earth have their origin in other preexisting types and that the distinguishable differences are due to modifications in successive generations. The theory of evolution is one of the fundamental keystones of modern biological theory.. The diversity of the living world is staggering.

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Boiling point of pure water increases with increase in pressure. The quantity of heat required to completely vaporise a unit mass of a liquid gas at its boiling point is called latent heat of vaporisation of the liquid. It is represented by the symbol L . In the case of water the Latent heat of vaporisation is $22.57 \times 10^5 \text{ J/kg}$ at 100°C .

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