

Heat of fusion

Heat of vaporization

Latent heat

The heat required to change 1.0 kg of a substance from the solid to the liquid state is called the **heat of fusion**; it is denoted by $L_{\rm F}$. The heat of fusion of water is 79.7 kcal/kg or, in proper SI units, 333 kJ/kg (= 3.33×10^5 J/kg). The heat required to change a substance from the liquid to the vapor phase is called the **heat of vaporization**, $L_{\rm V}$. For water it is 539 kcal/kg or 2260 kJ/kg. Other substances follow graphs similar to Fig. 14–5, although the melting-point and boiling-point temperatures are different, as are the specific heats and heats of fusion and vaporization. Values for the heats of fusion and vaporization, which are also called the **latent heats**, are given in Table 14–3 for a number of substances.

The heats of vaporization and fusion also refer to the amount of heat released by a substance when it changes from a gas to a liquid, or from a liquid to a solid. Thus, steam releases 2260 kJ/kg when it changes to water, and water releases 333 kJ/kg when it becomes ice.

The heat involved in a change of phase depends not only on the latent heat but also on the total mass of the substance. That is,

Change of phase

$$Q = mL, (14-3)$$

where L is the latent heat of the particular process and substance, m is the mass of the substance, and Q is the heat added or released during the phase change. For example, when 5.00 kg of water freezes at 0° C, $(5.00 \text{ kg})(3.33 \times 10^{5} \text{ J/kg}) = 1.67 \times 10^{6} \text{ J}$ of energy is released.

Substance	Melting Point (°C)	Heat of Fusion		Boiling Point	Heat of Vaporization	
		kcal/kg [†]	kJ/kg	(°C)	kcal/kg [†]	kJ/kg
Oxygen	-218.8	3.3	14	-183	51	210
Nitrogen	-210.0	6.1	26	-195.8	48	200
Ethyl alcohol	-114	25	104	78	204	850
Ammonia	-77.8	8.0	33	-33.4	33	137
Water	0	79.7	333	100	539	2260
Lead	327	5.9	25	1750	208	870
Silver	961	21	88	2193	558	2300
Iron	1808	69.1	289	3023	1520	6340
Tungsten	3410	44	184	5900	1150	4800