

## Energy to raise the temperature, melt, or boil a substance

### Changing Temperature

#### Specific Heat Capacity, $C$

The specific heat capacity is the energy it takes to raise the temperature of a substance.

$$Q = mc\Delta T$$

$Q$  - Heat energy;  $m$  - mass;  $c$  - specific heat;  $\Delta T$  - Temperature change, °K

### Melting / Freezing

#### Heat of fusion, $H_f$

The heat of fusion is the energy it takes to melt a substance (that is, convert it from solid to liquid).

$$Q = H_f \cdot m$$

$Q$  - Heat energy;  $m$  - mass;  $H_f$  - Heat of fusion;  $\Delta T$  - Temperature change, °K

### Boiling / Condensing

#### Heat of fusion, $H_v$

The heat of vaporization is the energy it takes to boil a substance (that is, convert it from liquid to gas).

$$Q = H_v \cdot m$$

$Q$  - Heat energy;  $m$  - mass;  $H_v$  - Heat of vaporization;  $\Delta T$  - Temperature change, °K

#### Kg or g? Cal or J?

The units you use for mass and energy are dictated by the units used in your specific heat table.

For example, if the specific heat table values are labelled  $J/gK$ , then your energy must be in joules and mass in grams. (Temperature is always in degrees Kelvin.)

## Heat, Temperature, and Change of State

In the graph at right, the significant fact is that temperature does not change when a substance is changing from one state to another.

The energy being applied to the substance is going into changing the solid to a liquid or the liquid to a gas, rather than into changing the temperature.

