

The Discovery of Latent Heat 250 Years ago

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Introduction

Latent heat plays a decisive role in the global energy balance of our planet. About 80% of the radiative energy gain of the Earth's surface is transported away again by the processes of evaporation at the ground and condensation aloft. Each year 4.9×10^{17} kg of water evaporate from the soils and oceans and return as rain or snow (this corresponds to 957 mm/a, Rudolf and Rubel, 2004). Annually about 1.2×10^{24} J of energy are transported vertically into the atmosphere in this way. Without this vertical energy transfer the mechanisms of tropical storms and hurricanes could not be explained.

In ancient Greece there was some understanding of the vertical water circulation driven by evaporation and condensation, with the sun as the primary force. But there was no suggestion of heat transport being connected to this process. The quantitative measurement of heat flow requires the measurement of the temperature. The main development of thermometers took place in the first half of the 18th century. In that period Anders Celsius (1701-1744), Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686-1736), and René Antoine Ferchault, Seigneur de Réaumur (1683-1757) proposed their temperature scales. Some aspects of the history of Réaumur's scale has recently been described by Emeis (2000). In these years it was known from experiments of Edmont Halley (1656-1742) and Guillaume Amontons (1663-1705) (see the entry 'Wärme' in Zedler (1732-54)) that boiling water can only take up a fixed amount heat. Here we will look at the work of two natural scientists, Jean André Deluc and Joseph Black who, shortly afterwards and independently of each other, made the discovery of latent heat (Emeis 2004).

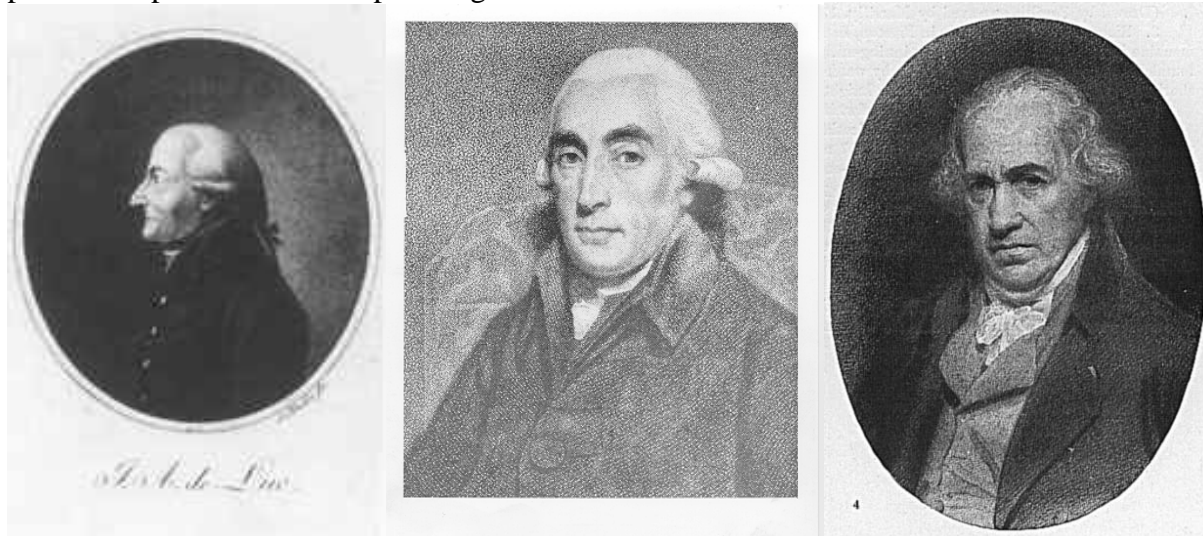
The work of Deluc

Jean André Deluc (the name is sometimes also written 'De Luc') was born in Geneva in 1727. He became a merchant there, became bankrupt, moved to England in 1773, and was then reader to the English Queen Charlotte until he died in Windsor in 1817. During his whole live he was interested in geology and meteorology and already during his time of merchandising he made scientific excursions into the Alps. Also during his time as a merchant in Geneva he made his first physical experiments. During the winter of 1754/55 Deluc investigated the melting of ice and reported on these investigations in his book on the "Modifications of the atmosphere" (Deluc 1772). In a later book entitled „New ideas on meteorology“, which appeared first in French in 1786, he summarised the experiments in § 179 (Deluc 1787):

I let freeze water in drinking glasses in which I had put thermometers whoses bulbs thereby were enclosed by the ice. Thereafter I brought this little apparatus to a fire. The thermometers rose until the very moment as the ice started to melt. All fire that intruded the ice thereafter ceased to have an effect on the thermometers, because it was used to make water,(...). (Deluc 1787, p. 124)

In 1756 Deluc also conducted experiments where he observed that some heat was concealed when water evaporates and that this heat was set free again when "the water vapours decompose" again. At that time Deluc and many other scientists who followed atomistic

theories (there had to be a special substance for every physical effect: the phlogiston theory belonged to this group of theories) believed that evaporation was produced by a composition of the water particles with the fire particles (the substance which contains the heat). Some natural philosophers even described the vapourisation as a solution of the water substance in the matter of heat. Logically, condensation took place when the water particles and the fire particles separated or decomposed again.



Jean André Deluc (1727-1817), after a drawing by Grenus (collection Maillart); Joseph Black (1728-1799) (www.chem.gla.ac.uk); James Watt (1736-1819) (www.lib.utexas.edu).

The work of Black

Joseph Black was a Scottish Chemist and Professor in Glasgow and Edinburgh, born in 1728 in Bordeaux. The great chemist Justus von Liebig (1803-1873) later rated Black's chemical investigations as fundamental for the antiphlogistic chemistry. To him the experiments of Lavoisier (1743-1794) were only an imitation of Black's experiments with limestone and fixed air, a gas now known as carbon dioxide (Liebig 1865: p. 40/41). Black died in Edinburgh in 1799. His lectures have been published from his manuscripts by John Robinson in 1803 (Magie 1935). The prevailing view on the phenomenon of melting at that time was characterised by Black in saying:

Fluidity was universally considered as produced by a small addition to the quantity of heat which a body contains, when it is once heated up to its melting point; ... that a solid body, when it is changed into a fluid, receives no greater addition to the heat within it than what is measured by the elevation of temperature ...

Black soon found reasons to object to this theory. Snow was only melting slowly in spring and ice could be kept until summer in 'ice-houses'. He argued that if snow and ice in cold countries melted as suddenly as they had to do if the above theory would be correct, then enormous floods would sweep away everything in these countries. He came to the conclusion:

It is, therefore, evident, that the melting ice receives heat very fast, but the only effect of this heat is to change it into water, which is not in the least sensibly warmer than the ice was before. ... A great quantity, therefore, of the heat or of the matter of heat, which enters into the melting ice, produces no other effect but to give it fluidity, without augmenting its sensible heat; it appears to be absorbed and concealed within the water, so as not to be discoverable

*by the application of a thermometer. (...) it is concealed, or **latent**, and I give it the name of **latent heat**.*

The debate between Watt and Deluc on the origin of the term ‘latent energy’

Joseph Black became a friend of James Watt, the famous English engineer who decisively improved the steam engine. Both were at Glasgow University. Watt had started his own experiments on steam in 1761. Soon he also discovered that mixing a quantity of steam with five times its own weight of freezing water would just convert both to liquid water at the boiling point temperature. 1762 or 1763 he mentioned his findings to Black, who then explained to Watt his doctrine of latent heat, which he had already taught some time before this period. Obviously, both Watt and Black had worked for some years on the same subject at the same university without recognising it (Carnegie 1905). About 20 years later in 1786 or 1787, Watt had read that part of Deluc's book “New Ideas on Meteorology” which had already been printed and that had been sent by Deluc to several friends for comments. He wrote a letter to Deluc on this subject expressing that he believed:

*... that Dr. Black is the first who made a certain conception of the cause of the cold during the melting of ice, and that he has proved that the heat which seems to be lost has entered into the originating water, of which it has become a part of and that this heat has now ceased to have an effect on the thermometer: therefore he called it **latent heat**. ... He has taught both laws [on melting and on vaporisation] publically as a professor for chemistry since the winter 1757 to 1758, or at the latest in the winter 1758 to 1759. I myself have learned them from him not before 1762 or 1763; nevertheless I am convinced that he had taught them at that time already for several years. (Deluc 1787: p. 447)*

You have not tried to prove this theory or to show the amount of heat which combines with the water. On the whole, the theories contained in this work [Watt addresses Deluc’s book on the modifications of the atmosphere] deviate from those of Doctor Black in some essential parts; and although your discoveries have merits, these have to be attributed to both of you [Black and Deluc], because there is no hint that one of you has borrowed the ideas from the other. (Deluc 1787: p. 449)

Deluc agreed with James Watt and commented:

that what I observed in 1755 and 1756 was discovered by Dr. Black in a more direct way in 1757 or 1758 without having any knowledge of my work ... Dr. Black is the first who determined the amount of heat concealed in the water originating from the melting ice, and concealed in the vapour from the boiling water; and he was lucky to name these amounts latent heat of the water and of the vapours of boiling water. (Deluc 1787: p. 454)

Watt lamented in his letter to Deluc that they in Scotland had learnt very little on Deluc’s work before they got that book. He ended his letter with the remark:

I ask you to insert this letter into your appendix in order to do the Doctor and me justice. (Deluc 1787: p. 451)

Deluc did as he was requested and he replied to Watt’s letter in the following paragraphs of the appendix. Although it cannot be proven, it seems that Deluc gave a correct and complete copy of Watt’s letter.

Conclusions

Scientific communication 250 years ago was not as rapid and as frequent as today. So it could easily happen that several scientists conducted the same experiments and made similar discoveries without knowing of each other (in the case of Black and Watt even at the same university). Deluc was satisfied in stating that the heat was concealed in the water resulting from the melting. That proved to him that the water particles had combined with those of the fire. This result was very important for him because in his framework of scientific thinking, strongly influenced by atomistic theories, every physical effect had to be explained by the action of some kind of matter. Black and Watt on the other hand had really investigated the amounts of heat involved in the processes of melting and vapourisation. They were interested in the actual quantity of heat, and not in the problem of whether heat is a matter or not.

Regarding the possibilities and means of scientific communication, Watt's letter in the appendix of Deluc's book can be seen as an early example of what today is published in the section 'Letters to the Editor' in many scientific journals. But there was one big difference: no editor was involved. In scientific journals like the "Annalen der Physik", the publication of which started a few years later at the end of the 18th century, the editor took over the task to present letters and replies. In contrast to today's habits, the editor of the "Annalen der Physik" commented on both letters and replies in the journal. Today much of this communication is shifted to the review process and it is no longer visible for the public. At the end of the 18th century an important task was relocated from books to the new scientific journals and remained since then a prominent feature of scientific journals, irrespective of the individual stamp of their editors, to serve as a forum for the priorities of the authors and for the scrutiny and eventual refutation or acceptance of theories.

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