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ABOUT THE ETERNAL ENGINE

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Abstract:
First of all, we need to understand that a perpetual motion machine is not just a perpetual motion machine, just like the planets and stars are in perpetual motion. The so-called perpetual motion machine is a device that not only moves indefinitely, but also produces useful work, and the energy transferred to this device is greater than the amount of energy that is extracted from it.

Keywords: eternal engine, energy conservation, experience.

Introduction

According to the law of conservation of energy, energy does not exist from nothing and does not disappear, but is always preserved, that is, in a closed system, it only changes its form and direction. In order for the motion to be continuous, the energy of the system must always remain constant and not distributed anywhere. This statement alone casts doubt on the existence of a perpetual motion machine. In order to maintain constant motion without external forces, the frictional force must be eliminated. Friction between moving parts eventually causes the engine to lose energy. Heat is always generated when two parts rub together, and since heat generation requires energy, the engine loses energy, which is unacceptable of course. The machine must operate in a vacuum to reduce energy losses due to friction. Another form of energy transfer is sound. If the machine makes any sound, it will cause energy loss. If the engine runs in a vacuum, this problem disappears because sound cannot travel in a vacuum. If we fulfill all these conditions and build such a device that moves forever, we can only get the energy used to move this device. In real life, a perpetual motion machine stores the energy initially transferred to it.

The idea of creating a mechanism capable of eternally useful work, once set in motion, has occupied the minds of people from the earliest times. Many people who are interested in the history of the perpetual motion machine know a person like Bhaskara, an Indian poet, mathematician and astronomer. In a poem written around 1150, he describes a wheel on an axle mounted on two fixed supports, to the rim of which narrow vessels half filled with mercury are obliquely attached. Due to the difference in gravitational moments created by the fluid moving in the vessels mounted on the circumference of the wheel, it was able to rotate continuously (Fig. 1). The choice of a circle as a model of constant motion is not accidental. Ancient Indian mythology considered the wheel to be a symbol of the divine principle that regularly repeats the events that form the basis of every human life.

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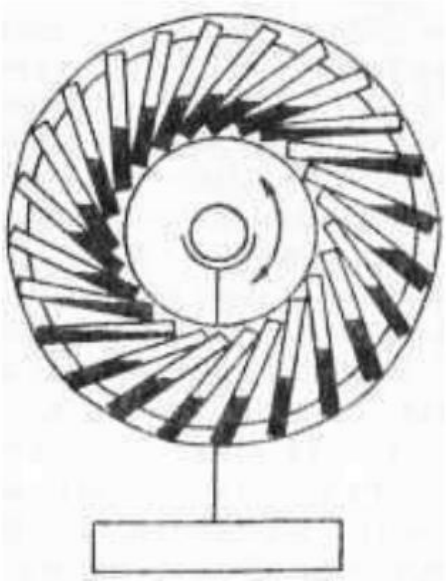

Figure 1.

The idea of the cycle and circular movement of the main natural processes has been developed since ancient times. However, the study of the conditions necessary for the maintenance of circular motions led the ancient Greeks to a conclusion that excluded the possibility of such a motion being reproduced in reality. Stopping at this stage of the search for a perpetual motion machine, the ancient Greeks still studied and revealed to the world simple mechanisms, for example: a lever, a wedge, a block, a gear wheel, which will be the most important in the future. main parts of the alleged perpetual motion machine.

Leonardo da Vinci was a famous explorer of the Renaissance. He invented and built many mechanisms of practical importance. His solutions lay in the designs of water wheels and mills belonging to the perpetual motion machine. In addition, an interesting model was a labyrinth filled with metal balls of the same size, the movements of which were supposed to cause changes in the center of gravity of the engine, which set it in motion.

Thus, all models presented in those centuries can be divided into two main groups: mechanical and hydraulic engines. Mechanical perpetual motion machines were based on the principle of gravity. The mechanisms used for this were diverse: levers, belts, counterweights and gears, which were combined in various ways. The only person who was radically different from other perpetual motion seekers was James Ferguson, who created a model to deny the existence of a perpetual motion machine.

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