A scheme of the second type of perpetual motion machine is realized by using imbalance of cationic and anions

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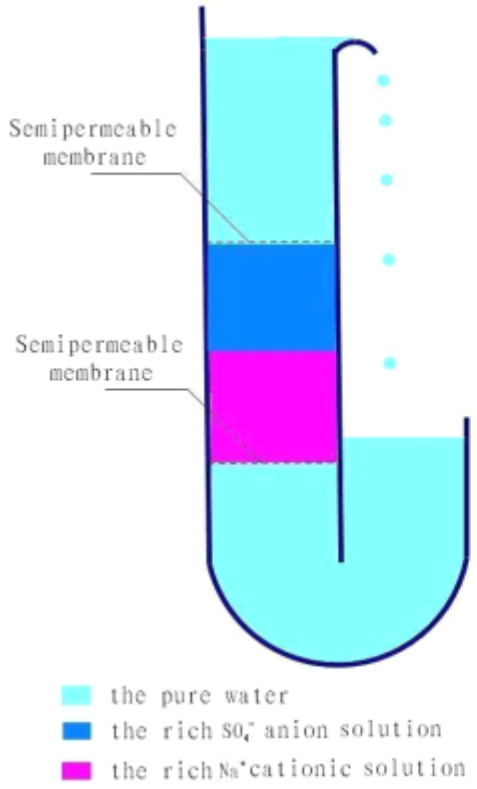

The molar ratio of sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4), Na^+ cation and SO_4^- anion is 2 : 1.Thus, when the aqueous solution of sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) between the upper and lower semipermeables in the figure is placed in a vertical downward electrostatic field, Na^+ cation and SO_4^- anion, respectively, to the bottom and above the concentration, Forming the bottom of the rich Na^+ cationic solution and the above-rich SO_4^- anion liquid, Up and down the balance of electricity but the molar concentration of ions is not balanced !

Then, according to osmotic pressure "dependency", The upper and

lower semipermeable membrane at the corresponding osmotic pressure is not balanced, Resulting in: the bottom of the permeable membrane at the pure water to the rich Na^+ cationic liquid layer penetration; In the top of the osmotic membrane at the occurrence of moisture from the SO_4^- anion liquid up through the semipermeable membrane "reverse osmosis"; In addition, the pure water overflow in the top of the drop (can impact the water wheel, driving the generator power generation). Thus, a second type of perpetual motion machine can be constructed which converts the energy of the molecule's irregular motion into macroscopic usable energy.

UPDATE1：

The osmotic pressure formula obtained from previous experimental and theoretical studies is

$$\Pi = cRT$$

In the formula,

Π-osmotic pressure

C - the molar concentration of the non-permeable particles

R - ideal gas constant

T- the absolute temperature of the liquid near semi-permeable membrane

Experiments show that the size of osmotic pressure Π is only

related to the molar concentration of non-permeable microparticles and is independent of the specific physical properties of impermeable particles. Therefore, osmotic pressure is "dependency".

It is assumed that the applied electric field can significantly affect the osmotic pressure Π, so that Π not only depends on c, or the function of the applied electrostatic field E, which is

$$\Pi = \Pi (c , E)$$

So, because we can in the upper and lower semi-permeable membrane near the set of independent electrostatic field, So that the osmotic pressure in the vicinity of the semipermeable membrane changes, This means that by setting a different electrostatic field E_{up}, E_{low}, It can be easier to form what we need, the upper and lower semipermeable membrane at a different osmotic pressure, And then to achieve the construction of the second type of perpetual motion machine this goal.