

Art and Science

Combustion via Art

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Mini Review

Combustion, burning or fire is the sequence of exothermic chemical reactions between fuel and an oxidant accompanied by the production of heat and conversion of the chemical species to new ones. Combustion supplies most of the energy required by human civilization where the visible result is fire and flames usually consisting of hot gases and light. The phenomenon of fire is mentioned already in the Bible in Genesis 15:17 as follows: "When the sun had set and darkness had fallen, a smoking firepot with a blazing torch appeared and passes between the pieces." Probably the earliest reasonably scientific attempt to explain combustion was that of Johannes Baptista van Helmont (1580-1644), a Flemish Physician and Alchemist. He observed the relationship among a burning material, smoke and flame and said that combustion involved the escape of a "wild spirit" from the burning material. In 1667, Johann Joachim Becher (1635-1682), a German alchemist and physician, proposed the phlogiston theory. According to it there exist fire-like elements called "Phlogiston" that is contained within combustible bodies and are released during combustion. The theory was an attempt to explain processes such as combustion and the rusting of metals, which are now understood as oxidation. It was the great French chemist Antoine Laurent Lavoisier (1743-1794) who rejected traditional thinking and framed a new definition of combustion that was widely accepted.

Combustion, he said, is the process by which some material combines with oxygen. In the following combustion is presented via artworks (Figure 1) demonstrates practical application of combustion to burners used in domestic and outdoors gas stoves. The regular burner and its flame are shown on the top of the figure. Due to the arrangement of the holes in the burner that are turning outside, the flame is also turning outside. In 1990 the first author developed an efficient gas burner in which the holes are turning to the center of the burner and are located at some angle with respect to the radius of the burner. In this year, the largest manufacturer of camping equipment in Israel launched the market with a new product, the Rotoflame Camping Cooker. The burner and its

flame are shown at the bottom of (Figure 1) where its flame is concentrated and rotating.



Figure 1: Combustion is presented via Artworks.

The stove based on it has the following characteristics:

- Thermal efficiency is higher by 20-25% than regular burners.
- Boiling of water is accelerated considerably.
- Due to rotation of the flame, mixing with air is better, thus reducing air pollution.

The Polish surrealist artist Jacek Yerka (b.1952) painted (Figure 2) entitled "Eruption" that demonstrates combustion inside a big hole of a mountain. The Belgium surrealist artist Rene Magritte (1898-1967) painted (Figure 3) entitled "The Discovery of Fire" and (Figure 4) (Right-hand-side) entitled "Portrait of Edward James". In order to emphasize the effect of combustion in artwork the authors changed the colour from yellow to red in (Figure 4) (Left hand side). (Figure 5) is a surrealist artwork, "The Fire", painted by Giuseppe Arcimboldo (1530-1593), Mannerism Italian painter. (Figure 6) entitled "Whaaam" demonstrates combustion due to

firing of the enemy by an aircraft. Roy Lichtenstein (1923-1997), an American pop artist, painted it. Rudolph Ackerman (1764-1834) an Anglo-German bookseller, inventor and lithographer painted (Figure 7) entitled "Fire in London". Figure 8 entitled "Funky Fire" demonstrates a surrealistic fire giving an impression of a terrible combustion. (Figure 9) demonstrates a surrealistic "Atomic Bomb Tree" artwork associated with fire. Figure 10 is another surrealistic artwork of fire entitled "Sacred Fire of Pele, Goddess of Hawaii Volcano" that is located in the Hawaiian Art Gallery by Olga Shevchenko. In (Figure 11) an interesting surrealistic folding fire is presented where our demonstrations are terminated by the impressive artwork of Magritte entitled "The Gradation of Fire". In conclusion the authors believe that the artistic demonstrations of combustion gives to this phenomenon a wider view and it becomes more attractive to the viewer (Figure 12).



Figure 4 : Portrait of Edward James.

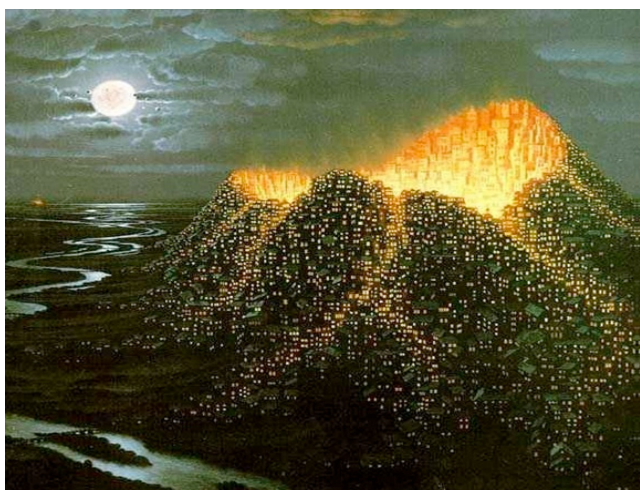


Figure 2: Eruption.



Figure 3 : The Discovery of Fire.



Figure 5 : The Fire.



Figure 6 : Whaaam.



Figure 7 : Fire in London.

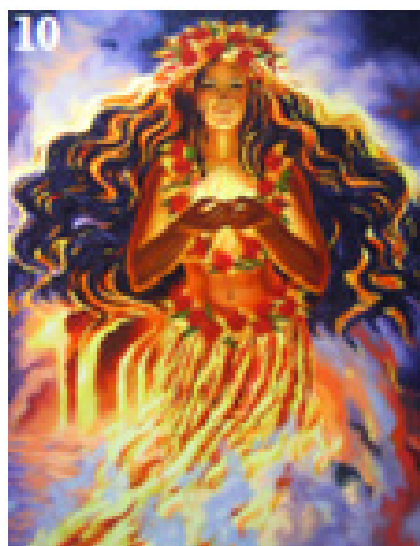


Figure 10 : Sacred Fire of Pele, Goddess of Hawaii Volcano.

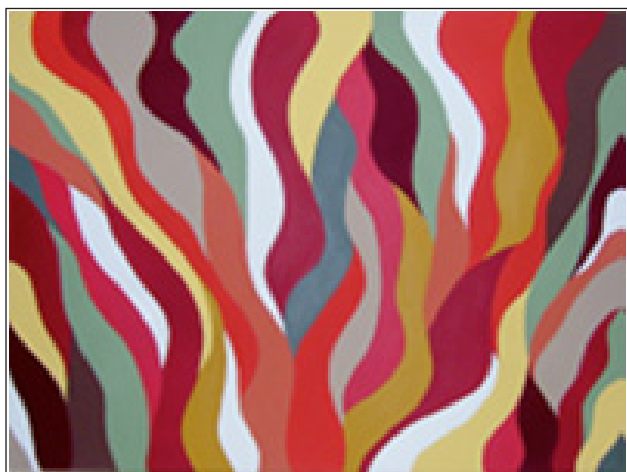


Figure 8 : Funky Fire.



Figure 11 : The Gradation of Fire.



Figure 9 : Atomic Bomb Tree.



Figure 12 : A Picture of Fire burning materials.



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