



FREE ENERGY GENERATION

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Project Guide

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Abstract: The production and use of energy are vital to the economies of all countries and it is needed for many activities such as lighting and phone charging and driving the bike and lot of other stuff, Energy is usually produced by non-renewable sources such as petrol, kerosene and nuclear which unfortunately create pollution, this is the main reason the idea of producing energy using a bike or Cycle tier.

This paper deals with the fabrication of free energy generator which runs on almost no input and gives a valuable amount of electrical energy which can be used to for many purposes. This research paper revolves around the construction, working and applications of free energy generator & its future enhancements. Here, Disc shaped neodymium magnets were placed in such a way that all the north poles or south poles are facing one direction. This magnet also produces a magnetic field, so both the magnetic fields repel each other, which causes the fins to move. By using the magnetic force of magnets continuous motion is generated which leads to generate an electric power. But at the same time there is misconception of free energy generator. By this research work, I certainly say that this free energy generator which leads a drastic change in today's modern world and this experimental design proves to be a pioneer in the field of research of free energy.

Since there are cycling competitions that are conducted throughout the year we could Generates sufficient energy to charge small and large devices. But the problem is lots of other existing energy generation mechanism or generators generate energy by taking some physical contact with tire but we are developing this idea that could generates electricity without any friction with flywheel.

Index Terms - Chain Drive, Coils, Contactless energy generation, Freewheel, Flywheel.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Background Concept:

The aim of our project is to generate free energy using flywheel. A mains motor of two horsepower capacity is used to drive a series of belt and pulley drive which form a gear-train and produces over twice rpm at the shaft of an alternator. The intriguing thing about this system is that greater electrical output power can be obtained from the output of the alternator than appears to be drawn from the input motor. This is done with the help of Flywheel. The gravity wheel or flywheel is coupled with the gear-train in order to produce more excess energy or free energy. Detail study is done with various parameters of flywheel to obtain the maximum free energy out of the system.

1.1. Research Methodology:

Nikola Tesla once said that, all people should have energy sources for free to fulfill their daily needs. There is electricity everywhere present in limitless quantities and can drive the world's equipment without the need of non-renewable sources such as gas, coal or oil. Free energy means the zero cost energy. Mechanical energy which drives windmill by using the blowing force of wind, or Solar energy in solar cell which is converts into DC current and store in batteries . Other energies obtained are from wind power, water power & telluric power. Free energy generator is used to generate these types of energy.

This is a mechanical device which uses the flywheel to store energy in the form of inertia. Let us explain all the system. In this system we apply extra energy source to start the main motor like electricity or by applying the mechanical energy. In this system a main motor is used to drive a series of pulley and belt arrangement which forms a gear train arrangement which produce a twice/ thrice speed at the shaft of generator. The intriguing thing about this system is that grater electrical can be drawn from the

output generator than appears to be drawn from the input drive to the motor. The inertia of flywheel can be increase by increasing the radius of flywheel, weight of flywheel.

Firstly, the requirement for an effective system needs to be a suitable flywheel with as large a diameter as is practical, and vast majority of the weight needs to be close to rim. The construction needs to be robust and secure as ideally, the rate of rotation will be high as possible, and of course, the wheel increases if the flywheel weight is concentrated as far out toward the rim of the flywheel as is possible. Needs to be exactly at right angles to the axle on which it rotates and exactly centered on the axle. The main motor is low speed and low voltage input motor and the generator is high speed and high voltage output generator. So, when we apply an extra energy to the main motor it starts running, which causes to rotate the flywheel. When the motor is reaches the highest speed (Constant speed) we switch the power by applying the electrical energy generated by the generator. We add the extra thing in the system like transformers, inverter, any extra needed circuits etc. to run the system and take the efficiency output.

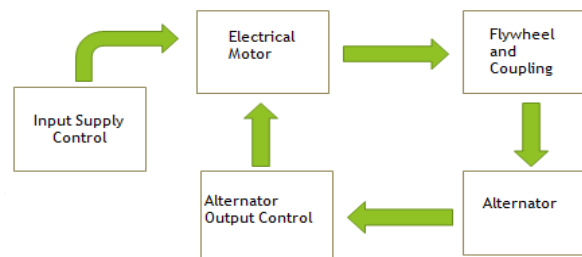
II. Brief Methodology

2. Block Diagram Description.

Input supply control requires for some time for achieving motor speed after motor reach its potential it's disconnected through system. In this article we'll see how a flywheel can be used for executing an over unity result, and derive over 300% more output than the applied input.

In the diagram below we can see a simple flywheel with a motor set up:

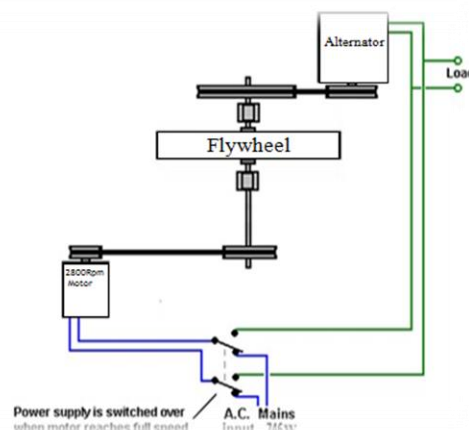
BLOCK DIAGRAM:



This can be seen as a manual electricity generator using a flywheel wherein the flywheel needs to be pushed occasionally for sustaining a consistent rotation over the attached motor. The motor wires can be appropriately terminated with a battery for acquiring the proposed free electricity from the set up. The advantage of this set up is that once the flywheel is rotated with the specified maximum torque, the rotational can be sustained by pushing the flywheel with significantly less amount of energy. Although efficient, the above set up may not look too impressive due to the requirement of an individual all the time near the system.

2.1. Schematic diagram and working:

An AC motor is starts with the help of AC supply. The shaft speed varies with help of pulleys with different diameters. After getting maximum speed at generator shaft, the initial AC input supply is replaced by the output supply of generator. In free energy generation process the motor with 4 inch pulley runs the shaft on which the two pulleys are fitted with the help of belt. Motors pulley is connected with 5 inch pulley which is fitted on one end of shaft with the help of belt. The motor and the shaft1 rotates at same speed. The other end of the shaft1 on which 14 inch pulley is fitted drives the another shaft that is shaft2 on which different dimensions of pulleys and one flywheel is fitted. This 14 inch pulley is connected with the 5 inch pulley which is fitted on the one end of shaft2 with the help of belt. which twice the speed of shaft2. Due to this the flywheel which is fitted on the shaft rotates with high speed and stores the energy. The other end of the shaft2 on which 8 inch pulley is fitted drives the alternator with the help of pulley and belt. The energy stored in the flywheel is supplied to run the alternator to produce maximum amount of current required. When the maximum amount of current is generated in the alternator this current is supplied to the motor with the help of electrical connection to run the motor . The electric supply which we have first used to run the motor is disconnected and the current produced in the alternator is used to run the motor. Now with the help of shaft, pulleys, and belts the alternator runs the motor and vice versa. Due to this the free energy is produced.



III. Components of Project.

3. Pulley:

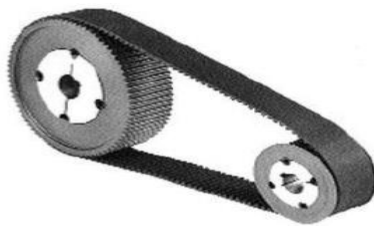
A pulley is a wheel on an axle or shaft that is designed to support movement and change of direction of a taut cable. The supporting shells are called blocks. A pulley may also be called a sheave or drum and may have a groove or grooves between two flanges around its circumference.



The drive element of a pulley system can be a rope, cable, belt or chain that runs over the pulley inside the groove or grooves. Figure 3 shows the simple of three grooves pulley but two grooves pulley is used in this designed system.

3.1. Belt Drive:

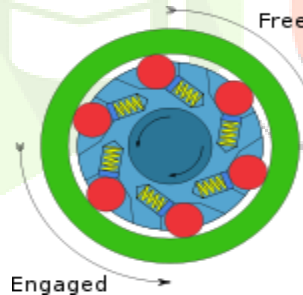
A belt drive is analogous to that of a chain drive, however a belt sheave may be smooth so that the mechanical advantage is approximately given by the ratio of the pitch diameter of the sheaves only, not fixed exactly by the ratio of the teeth as with gears and sprockets. In the case of a drum-style pulley, without a groove or flanges the pulley often is slightly convex to keep the flat belt centered.



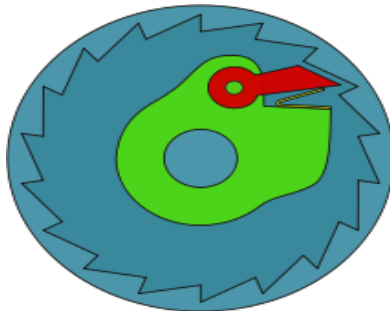
It is sometimes referred to a crowned pulley. Though once widely used on factory line shafts, this type of pulley is still found driving the rotating brush in upright vacuum cleaners, in belt sanders and band saws. Agricultural tractors build up to the early 1950s generally had a belt pulley for a flat belt. It has been replaced by other mechanisms with more flexibility in methods of use, such as power take-off and hydraulics.

Just as the diameter of determine a gear ratio and thus the speed increases or reductions and the mechanical advantage that they can deliver, the diameters of pulleys are a way to provide multiple drive ratios in a belt and pulley system that can be shifted as needed, just as a transmission provides this function with a gear train that can be shifted. V belt step pulleys are the most common way hat drill presses deliver a range of spindle speeds. Belt drive is shown.

3.2. Flywheel:



In mechanical or automotive engineering, a flywheel or overrunning clutch is a device in a transmission that disengages the driveshaft from the driven shaft when the driven shaft rotates faster than the driveshaft. An overdrive is sometimes mistakenly called a flywheel, but is otherwise unrelated.

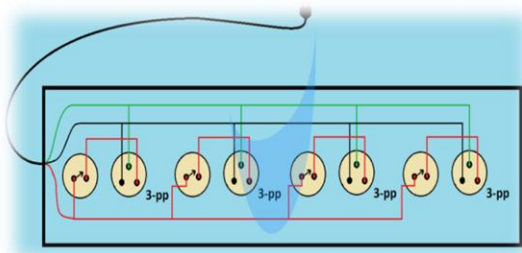


The condition of a driven shaft spinning faster than its driveshaft exists in most bicycles when the rider holds his or her feet still, no longer pushing the pedals. In a fixed-gear bicycle, without a flywheel the rear wheel would drive the pedals around. An analogous condition exists in an automobile with a manual transmission going downhill, or any situation where the driver takes his or her foot off the gas pedal, closing the throttle; the wheels want to drive the engine, possibly at a higher RPM. In a two-stroke engine this can be a catastrophic situation as many two stroke engines depend on a fuel/oil mixture for lubrication, a

shortage of fuel to the engine would result in a shortage of oil in the cylinders, and the pistons would seize after a very short time causing extensive engine damage.

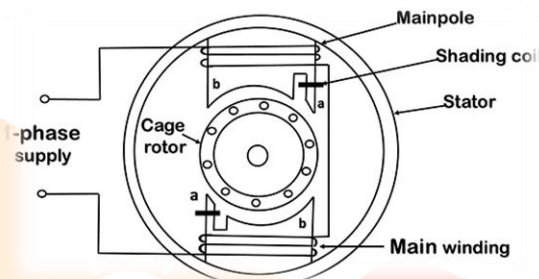
3.3. Extension board:

Extension boards are multiple electrical sockets connected in parallel to each other and encased in a shockproof box. Fig shows wiring diagram of extension board.



3.4. Motor:

An electric motor is a device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. An electric motor works on the principle of magnetic effect of electric current. In an electric motor, a rectangular coil ABCD is placed between two magnets in poles N and S. Now, current is passed through it continuously.



A single phase induction motor consists of a single phase winding on the stator and a cage winding on the rotor. When a 1 phase supply is connected to the stator winding, a pulsating magnetic field is produced.

In the pulsating field, the rotor does not rotate due to inertia. Therefore a single phase induction motor is not self-starting and requires some particular starting means. Two theories have been suggested to find the performance of a single phase induction motor.

3.5. Alternator

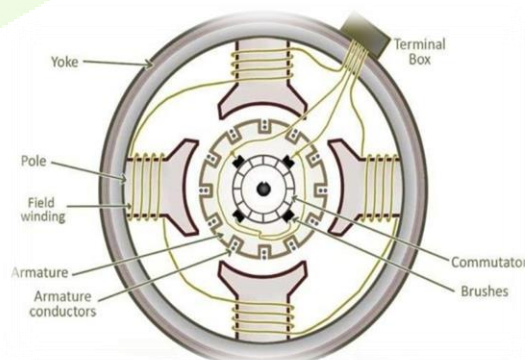
3.5.1. Working Principle of Alternator

An alternator operates on the same fundamental principle of electromagnetic induction as a DC generator. The working of an alternator is based on the principle that when the flux linking a conductor changes, an emf is induced in the conductor.

Like a DC generator, an alternator also has an armature winding and a field winding. But there is one important difference between the two.

In a DC generator, the armature winding is placed on the rotor in order to provide a way of converting alternating voltage generated in the winding to a direct voltage at the terminals through the use of a rotating Commutator.

The field poles are placed on the stationary part of the machine. Since no Commutator is required in an alternator, it is usually more convenient and advantageous to place the field winding on the rotating part (i.e., rotor) and armature winding on the stationary part (i.e., stator).



An alternator has 3-phase winding on the stator and a DC field winding on the rotor. This DC source (called exciter) is generally a small DC shunt or compound generator mounted on the shaft of the alternator.

3.6. Structural frame:

Structural frame is used to transmit the loads and vibrations of rotating members to ground. C-Chanel frame of 2 inch thickness, 6 ft length and 3 ft width is used to carry all the components. Figure 8 shows the fabricated model of C frame structure.

3.7. Bearings:

A bearing is a machine element that constrains relative motion to only the desired motion, and reduces friction between moving parts. Four journals bearing of diameter 2 inches are used to support shaft 1 and 2.



3.8. Shaft:

A shaft is a rotating machine element, which is used to transmit power from one part to another part using transmission element such as pulleys and gears. Two shaft of length 2ft and 2 inch diameter is used to transmit the motion for AC motor to flywheel.

IV. Advantages:

- The main advantage of this type is that it does not require an input or energy for long time.
- The initial cost is less
- Less maintenance.

V. Future Scope:

We are primarily developing the project for charging electric vehicles battery while travelling in remote place and it can be expanded by increasing the magnets and coils in quantity and reducing the space in between the disks on which magnets and coils are placed, by this maximum line of force is cut by the coil and flux fill generate more and induced voltage will be maximum. Using this project on motor cycle we can charge battery which takes 1 to 1:30 hour to get full charge. By using this project we are going to remove the disadvantage of conventional power generator which make use of dynamo as a power generator which produces friction and decrease the speed of vehicle. In this project we have overcome this friction and produce clean energy.

VI. Conclusion

Energy stored in the flywheel through 1 HP motor has been utilized to run the generator to produce electricity for running of 1HP motor and remaining energy to utilize for other electric equipments. Hence through these methods free energy has been utilized for domestic purpose.

The other main advantage of Conventional Free energy using flywheel is that it can generate energy without extra equipment and this free energy generation is nonhazardous and environmental friendly. Can be use in various applications like electric fuel cars, and increase the efficiency of traditional electrical Equipment's

We can conclude that, the system arrangement generates electricity without any friction with flywheel and it can be utilized in the maximum amount. We have successfully designed the project and implemented on frame, the generated power is utilized to charge the battery of electrical vehicle; we also understand the concept of electromagnetism and how to generate power by just placing the magnet and coil of equal quantity on different disks without making any contact. The voltage output taken from the assembly is totally dependent on the rpm of the wheels so voltage is fluctuating so a battery is used to provide a constant power supply. A battery connected to the generator assembly is continuously charged when shaft moves at 80- 90 rpm which is normal speed of vehicle. By this assembly battery is continuously charging.

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