Energy Production By The Help Of Gravity

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Abstract: There are lots of research going on rural technology mainly based on "Energy" and "water. India is world's 2nd largest population and only have 2.4 % of the earth's land.55 % people still depend upon agriculture (which is source of livelihood). In energy sector there is no sufficient energy production to provide whole population of India for 24 *7, throughout the year. there are lot of research is going on energy which should be sustainable and eco-friendly .In this papers I design a system which can be give surplus energy using gravity field there is no need of any battery supply like in 2 field theory.

**Index Terms – eco-friendly, sustainable energy**

Introduction

I used a pulley and 2 masses with different mass and a wedge of 30 degree inclination. In This system is Always moves up and down because of gravity but when heavier mass reached to Inclined plane the heavier mass will get half mass which further try to move downward Because other mass (lighter one) was higher, after some time when heavier mass reached top of the inclined its mass again go down.

Shown in Fig (1)
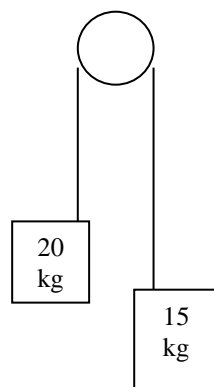
Pulley is mass less and length of strings 20 meters (10 m for each), and 15 kg mass goes below 5 meters.

Now, consider in fig (1), heavy mass 20 kg will go down and rotate the pulley and 15 kg mass comes up but after reaching ground (20 kg) there is no scope for energy generation, so What I did in this system fig (2) I add a wedge (30 degree) below 10 meters then 20 kg mass effectiveness was reduces to half (10 kg) or 100 N in

fig(2).

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15 kg

20 kg

10 m

$V^2 = 28 \ (m/s)^2$ at 10 m

5 m

10 m

20 kg

Mg (sin 30)=100N

5 m
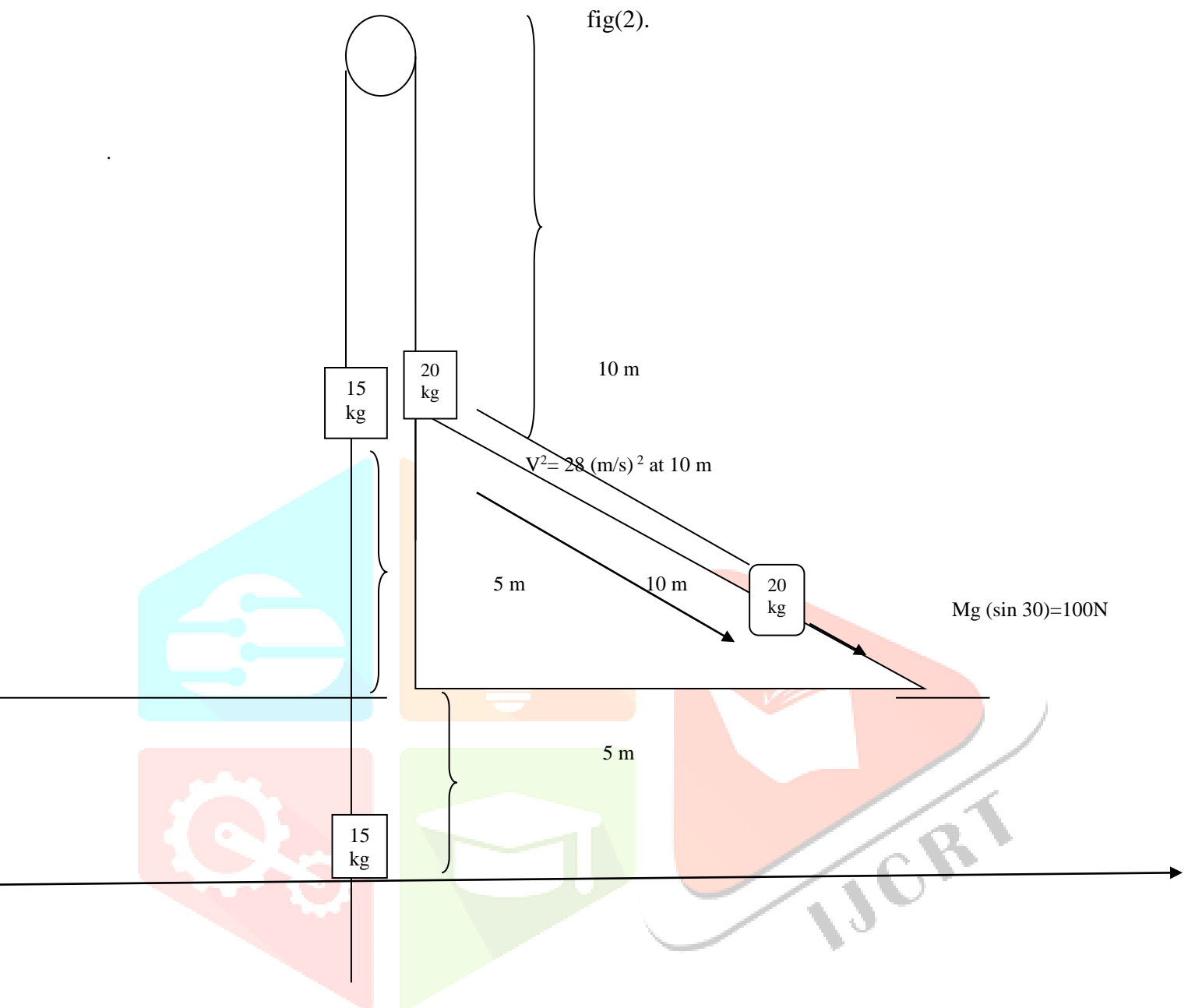
15 kg

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Calculation
20 kg at top ,

Net acceleration = $(200-150)/35 = 1.4$ m/s^2

There after travelling 10 m velocity will be $V^2 = 2as = 2*10/7*10 = 28$ (m/s)^2 , and for 15 kg will be

Same V2=28 (m/s)

After strike to wedge net acceleration will be

A= (150 N-100N)/35=1.4 m/s^2

Deceleration of 20 kg because of wedge which reduces the force, $V^2 = 2$ as $= 2 *10/7 *S$

$S = V^2/2a = 28*7/2*10 = 9.8$ m approx=10 m and same for 15 kg upward

Then 15 kg becomes dominate at this time it will go down upto 10 m so $V^2 = 28$(m/s)^2,

Now 20 kg move perpendicular (now it will heavier) then it will try to reduces the 15 kg mass

Finally it will stop at bottom (15 kg) and 20 kg at the top

This cycle will continue until strong load will not be applied.

Conclusion :   We can connect the pulley to generator or other machines which require mechanical force so in pulley there is torque generated by unbalanced masses and wedges ,

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REFERENCES

[1] H.C Verma – part 1(laws' of motion)