

Free Energy Generator

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Abstract: *This project explores the concept of a free energy generator using a flywheel and spring mechanism to harness mechanical energy and convert it into usable electrical power. The primary objective is to design a system where the flywheel stores kinetic energy, while the spring provides a mechanism for maintaining motion over extended periods. The system operates by using the spring to impart energy to the flywheel, which then rotates and generates mechanical power. This energy is harvested and converted into electrical power using a dynamo or similar device.*

The project investigates the principles of energy conservation, focusing on how mechanical energy can be efficiently stored and released in an oscillating system. The flywheel's inertia is used to smooth out fluctuations in the system's energy output, while the spring ensures a continuous cycle of energy transfer. The design aims to reduce external energy input and demonstrate a simple, renewable approach to energy generation that could be applied to small-scale devices, such as low-power electronics or sensors.

Key challenges addressed include minimizing frictional losses, optimizing the spring's tension, and ensuring that the flywheel's rotational speed remains consistent to produce a steady power output. The results of this study offer insights into the feasibility of low-cost, sustainable energy systems and suggest that, with further refinement, such a system could provide a viable alternative to traditional power sources for specific applications.

This paper presents the design and concept of a free energy generator utilizing a combination of a flywheel and spring mechanism to harness and store mechanical energy. The proposed system aims to convert rotational motion into usable energy while minimizing external energy input. The flywheel, acting as an energy storage device, is coupled with a spring to create a self-sustaining mechanism where potential energy stored in the spring is used to drive the flywheel, maintaining continuous motion. This interaction between the spring and flywheel enables efficient energy recovery and can theoretically generate a steady output of power for low-energy applications. The study investigates the theoretical feasibility of this system, emphasizing the principles of energy conservation, the mechanics of oscillating systems, and the potential for reducing energy waste. By leveraging these principles, the design offers a promising approach to renewable energy generation that could be used for small-scale applications, such as charging low-power devices or powering remote sensors, with minimal reliance on conventional energy sources. Electricity exists in infinite quantity anywhere and can power the world's machinery without the need of carbon, coal, or oil. The word "free electricity".

Keywords: free energy generator

