

Electricity Generation from Multipurpose Play Slide Ladder

Paras Gangaram Mestry¹, Namita Subhash Morajkar², Vedant Gurunath Shirodkar³, Sahil Kishor Bowlekar⁴, Laxman Anant Keluskar⁵, P.M.Londhe[Lecturer]⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5}Students, Yashwantrao Bhonsale Institute of Technology, Sawantwadi

⁶faculty, Yashwantrao Bhonsale Institute of Technology, Sawantwadi

parasmestry0550@gmail.com²namitamorajkar26@gmail.com³bowlekarsahil23@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The idea of using a multipurpose playground slide ladder to generate power offers a creative way to capture kinetic energy in outdoor areas. Mechanical energy produced by human activity (climbing, sliding, or jumping) can be transformed into electrical energy by incorporating piezoelectric devices or tiny turbines into the ladder and slide's structure. An environmentally responsible and sustainable energy solution can be created by using this electricity to run lights, sensors, or tiny gadgets in the playground. By fusing entertainment with energy generation, the project hopes to raise public awareness of environmental issues and encourage the use of renewable energy sources.

Keywords: Piezoelectric sensor, Solar panel, Dynamo motor, Voltage regulator, LED lights.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the most essential necessities of modern living is electricity. Every industry, from transportation and industry to homes and schools, depends on a steady supply of electricity. Conventionally, fossil fuels like coal, diesel, and natural gas are used to generate power. However, the use of these finite resources causes major environmental issues including air pollution and global warming. As a result, engineers and researchers are concentrating on clean, sustainable, and renewable energy producing techniques.

Human mechanical energy is among the most intriguing renewable energy sources. People engage in a variety of physical activities on a daily basis, including playing, walking, cycling, climbing, and running. The environment wastes the majority of this energy. Even a tiny amount of this energy can be captured and transformed into electrical power for low-power uses including battery charging, lighting, and small electronic device operation.

Due to the constant usage of play equipment by both adults and children, playgrounds are perfect locations for such systems. Specifically, the multipurpose play side ladder requires repetitive sliding and ascending motions that result in mechanical movement. The goal of this project is to use that motion to power a generator. By connecting gears, chains, or rollers to the ladder mechanism, the action can rotate a dynamo, which converts mechanical energy into electrical power via electromagnetic induction.

The produced electricity is then sent through a voltage regulator and rectifier to ensure a consistent output. After conditioning, the energy is subsequently stored

in a rechargeable battery. The stored energy can be used to power the park's mobile charging stations, walkways, and LED lights. In this way, the system not only conserves energy but also raises public and student understanding of renewable technologies. The project's instructional value is another crucial component. It offers a hands-on illustration of electrical storage, mechanical transmission, and energy conversion concepts. The conversion of motion into useful power is simple for students to comprehend. Schools, gardens, train stations, and other public spaces may all have the system installed because it is safe, economical, and environmentally friendly.

Therefore, using a multipurpose play side ladder to generate power is a clever way to use human energy that would otherwise be wasted. It promotes the idea of green energy and challenges society to consider creative and sustainable ways to meet its power demands in the future.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. In recent years, there has been interest in the production of electricity from kinetic energy at playgrounds, especially using play-side ladders. Piezoelectric materials are one of the main ways to extract energy from mechanical motion. B. A. Dhirani's 2010 work on piezoelectric energy harvesting for playgrounds investigated how children's actions could produce power using piezoelectric materials implanted in surfaces like playground tiles. Since this device could produce power when kids climb or play on

multipurpose play-side ladders, it has potential uses (Dhirani, 2010).

2. The study concentrated on how play's mechanical stress might cause piezoelectric devices to charge, which can subsequently be stored to power tiny sensors or lighting fixtures. K. T. Mathews and associates developed this concept further in 2014 by looking at the viability of using piezoelectric tiles in playgrounds.

3. They highlighted how this energy may be used for lowenergy applications and proposed that such devices could be used to gather energy from activities like climbing and swinging (Mathews et al., 2014).

4. The combination of piezoelectric and electromagnetic technologies in hybrid energy harvesting systems has also been the subject of a substantial amount of research. In a 2017 study, J. R. Carter and E. W. Hughes suggested using both energy harvesting techniques into playground constructions. Swings and climbing ladders are only two examples of the mechanical energy that the hybrid system would harvest and transform into useful electricity. In their work, they explored how sensors or interactive elements, such as security and lighting systems, may be powered by tiny batteries that store this energy. For a more sustainable environment, this strategy emphasizes the potential to power intelligent, energyefficient playgrounds that use renewable energy systems (Carter & Hughes, 2017).

5. Lastly, a lot of research has been done on how energy harvesting might help create more ecologically friendly play places as part of the larger concept of sustainable playground design. E. D. Collins and F. D. Palmer investigated the effects of installing different energy harvesting devices in playgrounds on the environment in 2021. They maintained that by harnessing the kinetic energy of kids' play, metropolitan places may reduce their energy use and support sustainable urban growth. Especially in parks or public areas, these systems could assist in powering playground lighting, security cameras, or environmental monitoring sensors (Collins & Palmer, 2021).

III. OBJECTIVES

- To design a system that converts human movement into electrical energy.

- To utilize playground equipment for power generation.
- To store generated energy in batteries.
- To run low-power devices such as LEDs.
- To create awareness about renewable and green energy.
- To build a low-cost and easy-to-maintain setup.
- Utilize the play ladder to harness the energy of kids' physical activities.
- Create a mechanism that transforms motion into electrical energy that can be used.
- In the playground, power small electronic devices with renewable energy.
- Improve playground performance by adding energy-producing elements.
- Create environmentally friendly play equipment that produces electricity to promote sustainability.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This project's technique describes the methodical process that turns playground mechanical energy from human action into electrical energy. While guaranteeing that the system can function constantly with a variety of users, the design places a strong emphasis on safety, simplicity, efficiency, and affordability.

✦ **Planning for System Design:** In order to determine where mechanical motion is present, the play side ladder's structure is first examined. Linear or rotational movement is produced by the ascending or sliding action. To install mechanical transmission parts such sprockets, chains, gears, or rollers without interfering with regular operation, appropriate locations are chosen.

✦ **The Gathering of Mechanical Energy:** The ladder's steps or moving components experience force when someone climbs or slides. Motion is

produced by this force. The motion is recorded using:

steps with revolving shafts connected, or rollers that turn in response to motion or weight.

The generator uses this rotation as its main input.

† Mechanism of Power Transmission:

Mechanical components are used to convey the recorded motion to the generator: gear configurations to boost velocity, Belt drives or chain and sprocket systems. Speed multiplication is frequently required because generators require higher RPM. To minimize mechanical losses, proper alignment and lubrication are guaranteed.

† **Electricity Generation:** A DC generator or dynamo is powered by the transmitted rotation. Electrical voltage is produced by the mechanical spinning of the armature inside a magnetic field, which is based on the electromagnetic induction concept. Depending on load and speed, the output may change.

† **Voltage regulation:** A voltage regulator keeps the output steady and safe.

† System for Energy Storage:

A rechargeable battery holds the controlled power. Even when no one is playing, electricity can be used because to energy storage. Making Use of Power Small electrical loads like digital meters or displays, mobile charging connections, and LED lights for playground illumination are powered by stored energy.

† Assessment of Performance and Testing:

The system is tested under various user scenarios after installation. Measurements are made of charging time, voltage, and current. Reducing friction or changing gear ratios are two ways to increase efficiency.

V. COMPONENTS

1. Dynamo Motor



Fig.no.2 Dynamo Motor

A dynamo is a type of electrical generator that uses electromagnetic induction to transform mechanical energy into direct current (DC) electricity. Using a commutator, a rotary switch, it transforms the alternating current (AC) generated in its rotating coils (armature) into a constant, unidirectional flow. It was created as the first useful industrial generator. They are still used for low-power, portable, or off-grid applications like bicycle lights, hand-cranked lanterns, and small-scale renewable energy systems, even though more efficient alternators have largely supplanted them in contemporary uses.

2. Piezoelectric Sensor

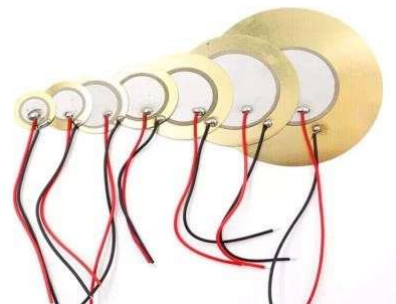


Fig.no.3 Piezoelectric Sensor

Piezoelectric sensors are versatile, self-generating devices that convert mechanical stress (pressure, force, acceleration, or vibration) into an electrical charge using materials like quartz or ceramics. They are compact, rigid, and highly responsive to dynamic, fastcharging events, making them ideal for automotive, aerospace, and industrial monitoring.

3. Solar Panel



Fig.no.4 Solar Panels

Solar panels are sustainable energy devices that convert sunlight into electricity using photovoltaic (PV) cells, primarily made of silicon. They function by absorbing photons from sunlight to generate a direct current (DC) of electricity. These panels are highly reliable, durable, and reduce carbon emissions and electricity bills. Primarily, they are used to power residential, commercial, and, with battery storage, even nighttime systems.

4. 12V Battery

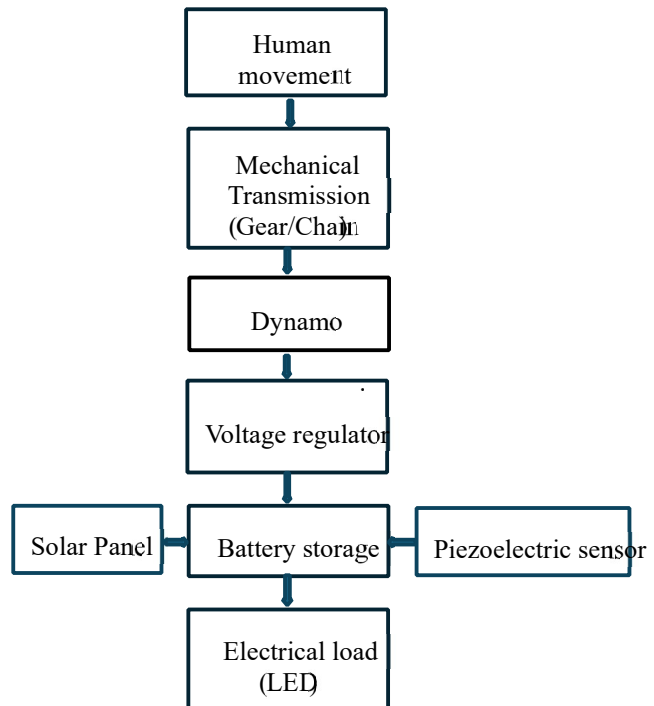


Fig.no.5 12v Battery

During charging or discharging, the oppositely charged ions move inside the battery through the electrolyte to balance the charge of the electrons moving through the external circuit and produce a sustainable, rechargeable system.

Fig. no. 6 Flow chart of multipurpose play slide ladder

VI. CONCLUSION

The Electricity Generation from Multipurpose Play Slide Ladder project effectively illustrates a useful and environmentally responsible way to harness human movement to generate electrical energy. Through the use of a dynamo motor, the device transforms mechanical motion produced during climbing or sliding into electrical power. After being controlled, this energy is then stored in a battery and used for lowpower tasks like charging tiny electronics or LED lighting. The apparatus demonstrates how, with the right mechanical and electrical configurations, even minor and everyday human movements can contribute to the production of electricity.

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