

## 1ST TASK : SIMULATE TSR - PSR PROTOCOL :

We followed the following paper as reference :

3622

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS, VOL. 12, NO. 7, JULY 2013

### Relaying Protocols for Wireless Energy Harvesting and Information Processing

Ali A. Nasir, *Student Member, IEEE*, Xiangyun Zhou, *Member, IEEE*, Salman Durrani, *Senior Member, IEEE*,  
and Rodney A. Kennedy, *Fellow, IEEE*

Here are two pdf explaining the codes we used :

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gAjl8gvnqEeimB6pi9GVwZ8Hx0OkVVOz/view?usp=sharing>

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gEtzIFHyBQ3\\_VYJlg-Py9zy59Q-Eu41k/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gEtzIFHyBQ3_VYJlg-Py9zy59Q-Eu41k/view?usp=sharing)

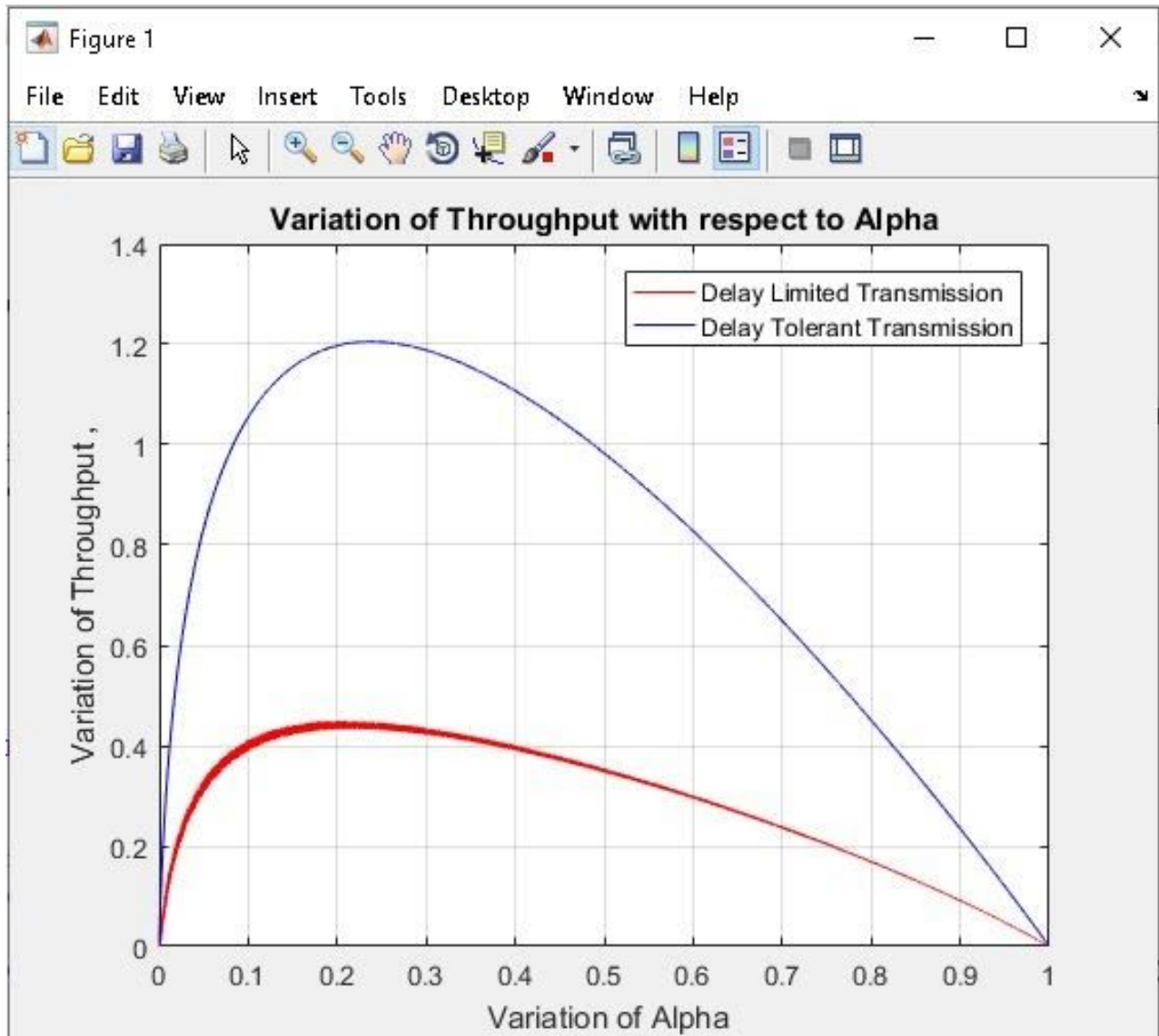
(Note some lines of code by mistake has been replaced by `besselj` instead of `besselk`)

Monte-carlo simulation and various techniques are applied for the simulations .

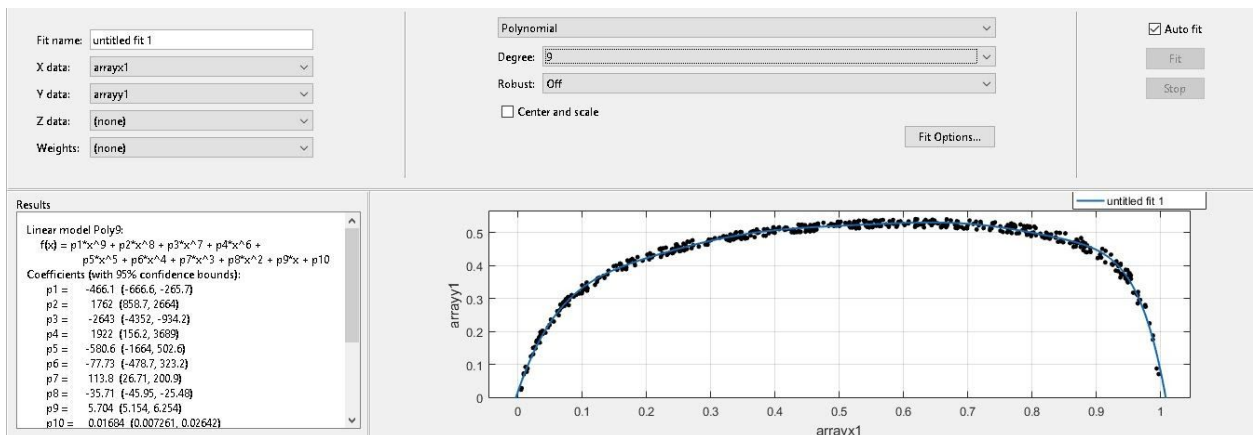
Here

is the colab link consisting of the MATLAB CODE for TSR protocol :

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1SD4uHDGa08gpfbfuPkLYJij7vBiNpc7F?usp=sharing>



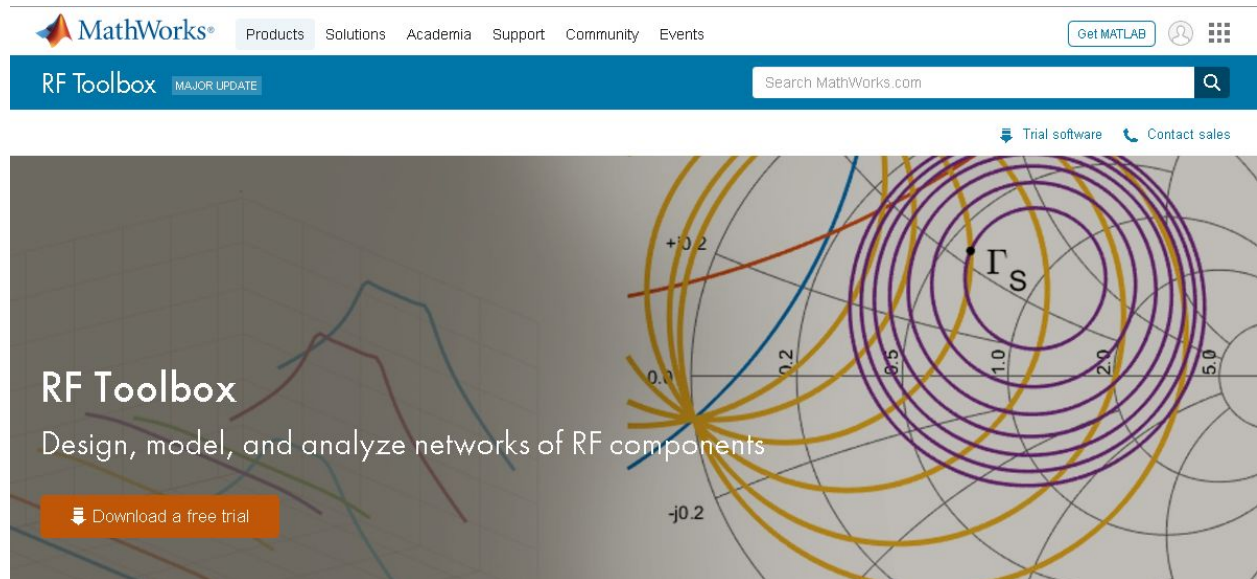
## TSR PROTOCOL



## PSR PROTOCOL

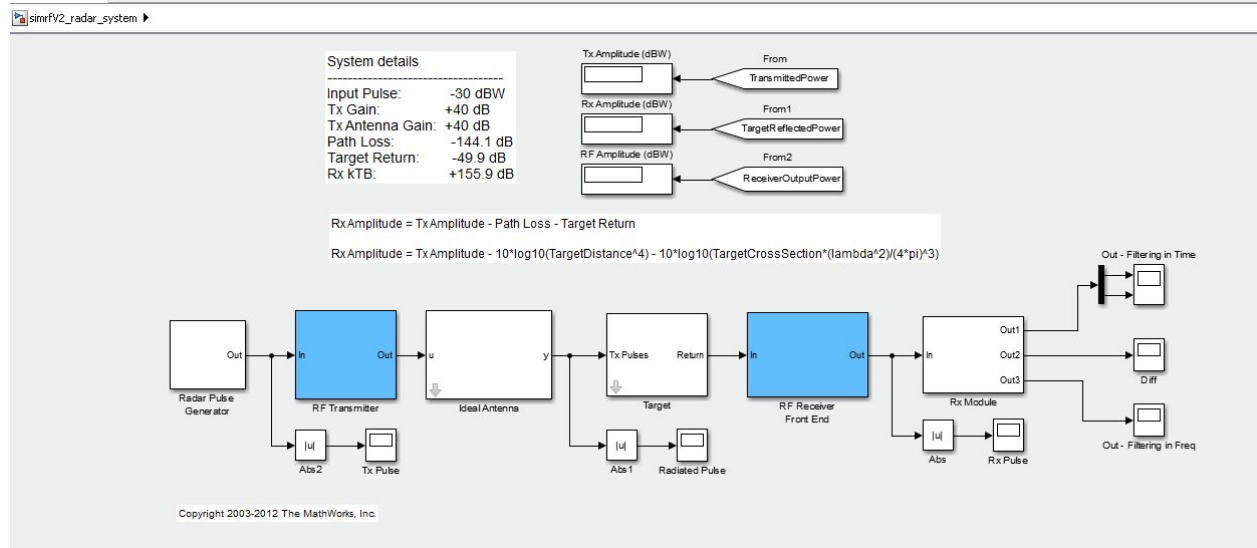
In a similar fashion all the graphs in the given paper have been successfully simulated

For **simulating TSR PSR Protocol in SIMULINK** , We have used the RF toolbox package of MATLAB :



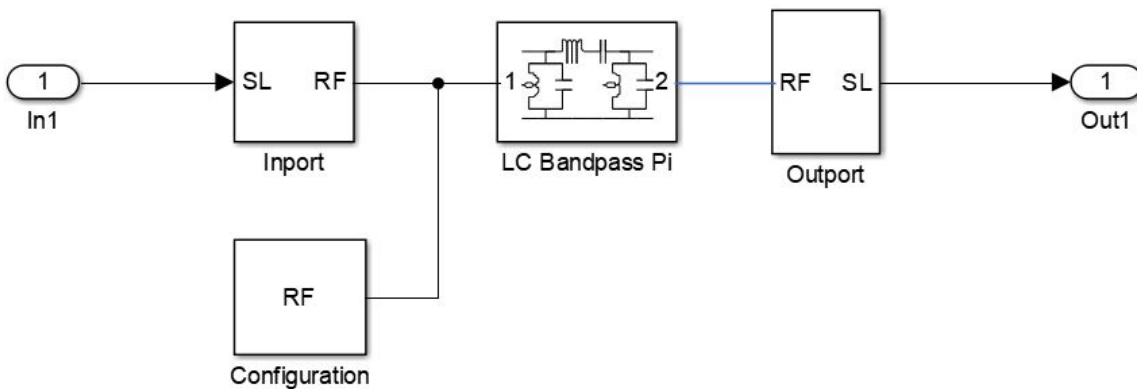
The main difficulty in simulation was the portrayal of RF noise during demodulation of the signal at the relay.

We use certain components of a pre-loaded example model for this purpose :



## Simrf\_Radar-system-package

The RF noise generator circuit is as follows :



Here is the simulink file for the entire TSR protocol :

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mIPznLGb6xytAs7mGr\\_zfvhscX1qbwWY/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mIPznLGb6xytAs7mGr_zfvhscX1qbwWY/view?usp=sharing)

## Task 2 : Hybrid RF Hybrid Energy Harvesting for UAV :

We are following this paper as a reference :



*Advances in Science, Technology and Engineering Systems Journal*  
Vol. 5, No. 1, 34-39 (2020)  
www.astesj.com

ASTES Journal  
ISSN: 2415-6698

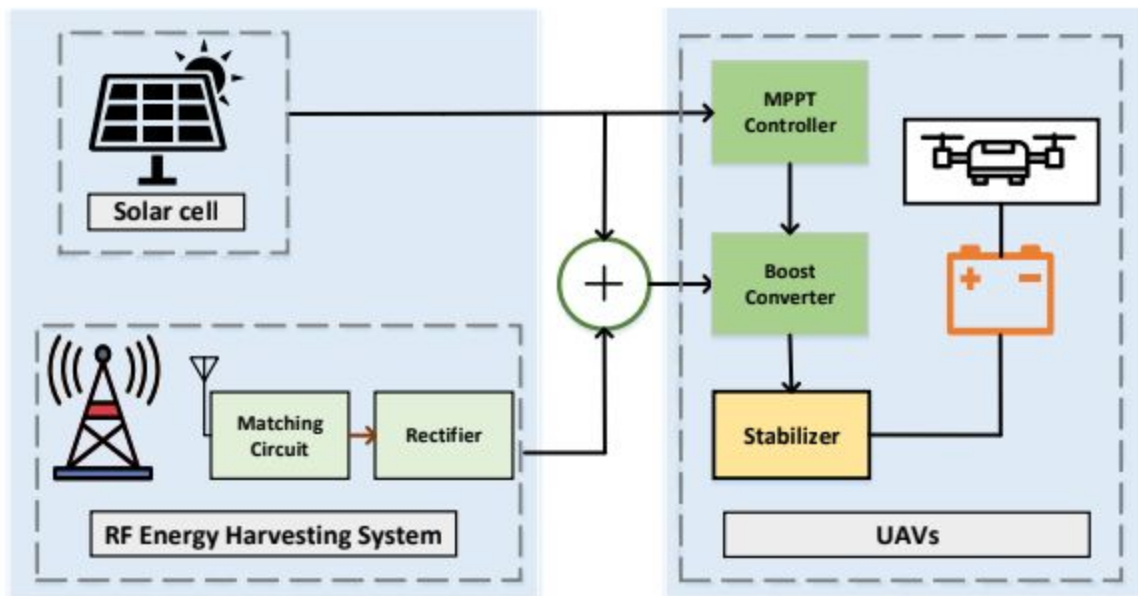
### Advanced Hybrid Energy Harvesting Systems for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

Cuong Van Nguyen<sup>1</sup>, Toan Van Quyen<sup>2</sup>, Anh My Le<sup>2</sup>, Linh Hoang Truong<sup>2</sup>, Minh Tuan Nguyen<sup>\*2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Thai Nguyen University of Information and Communication Technology, Vietnam

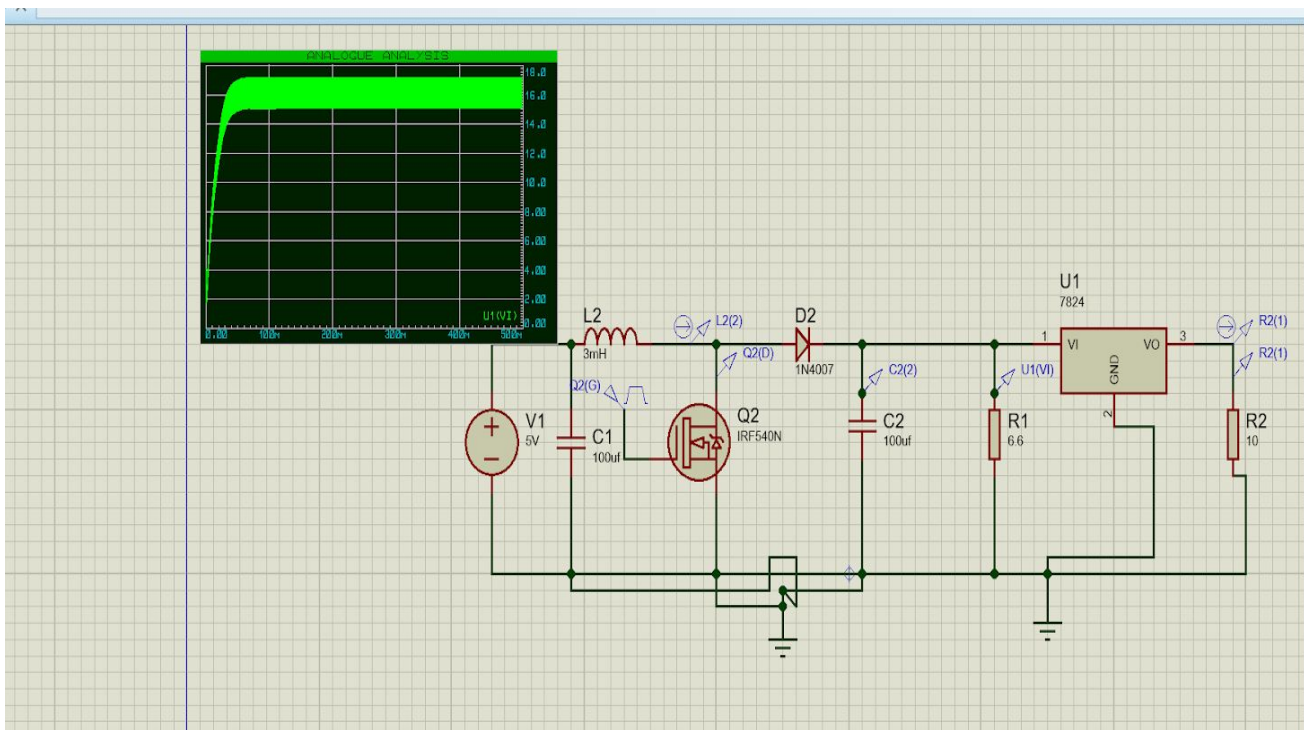
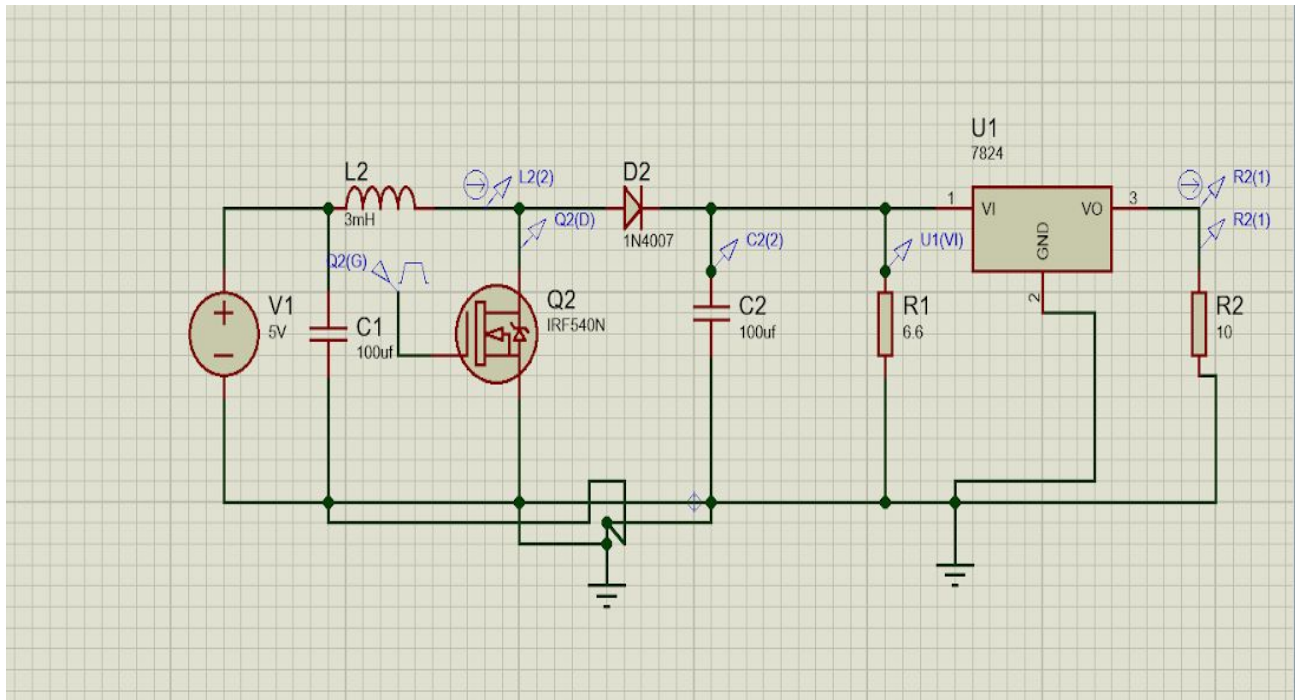
<sup>2</sup>Thai Nguyen University of Technology, Vietnam

We **first** focus on designing the booster circuit and the MPPT controller for this task :



## MPPT CONTROLLER ( DC to DC boost convertor ) :

The proteus circuit is as follows :





For the Simulink circuit I was heavily inspired by the following paper :

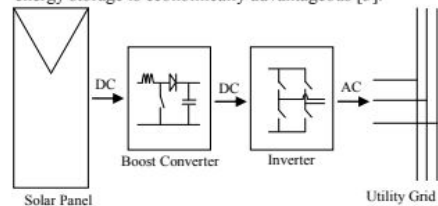
## DC-DC Boost Converter with Constant Output Voltage for Grid Connected Photovoltaic Application System

Pui-Weng Chan, Syafrudin Masri  
Universiti Sains Malaysia  
E-mail: edmond\_chan85@hotmail.com, syaf@eng.usm.my

### Abstract

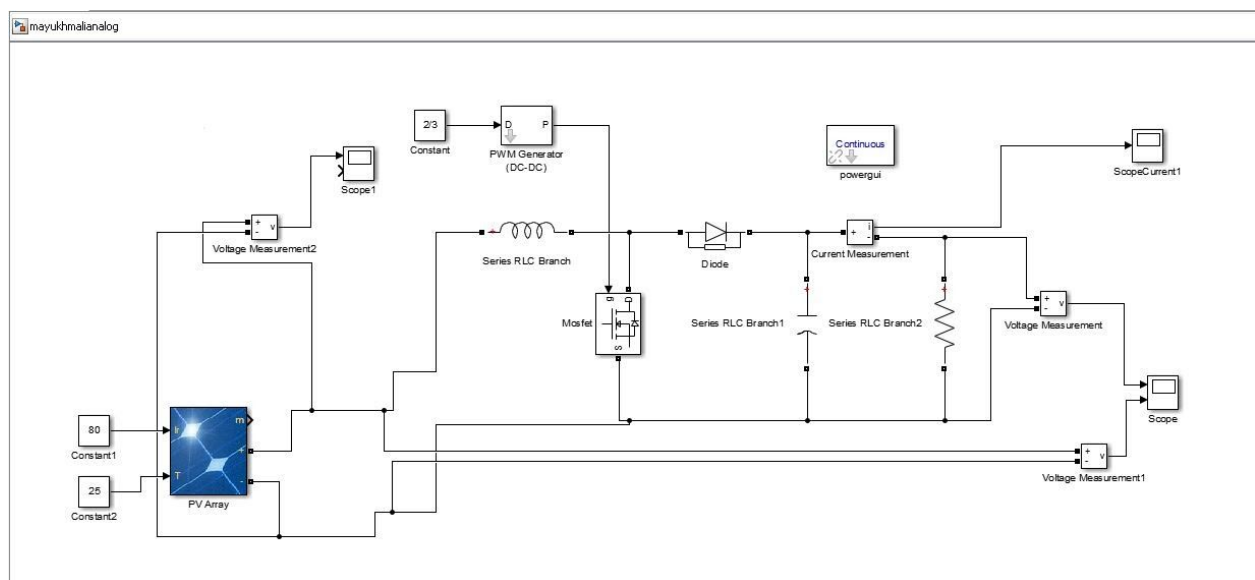
*The main purpose of this paper is to introduce an approach to design a DC-DC boost converter with constant output voltage for grid connected photovoltaic application system. The boost converter is designed to step up a fluctuating solar panel voltage to a higher constant DC voltage. It uses voltage feedback to keep the output voltage constant. To do so, a microcontroller is used as the heart of the control system which it tracks and provides pulse-width-modulation signal to control power electronic device in boost converter. The boost converter will be able to direct couple with grid-tied inverter for grid connected photovoltaic system. Simulations were performed to describe the proposed design. Experimental works were carried out with the designed boost converter which has a power rating of 100 W and 24 V output voltage operated in continuous conduction mode at 20 kHz switching frequency. The*

*the system because battery banks need high maintenance which had to be handled carefully in order to have a long lifetime and safe environment. Besides, batteries are the second major cost contributor for the system [2]. Therefore, the exclusion of batteries as the energy storage is economically advantageous [3].*



**Figure 1.** Block diagram of a grid connected PV application system.

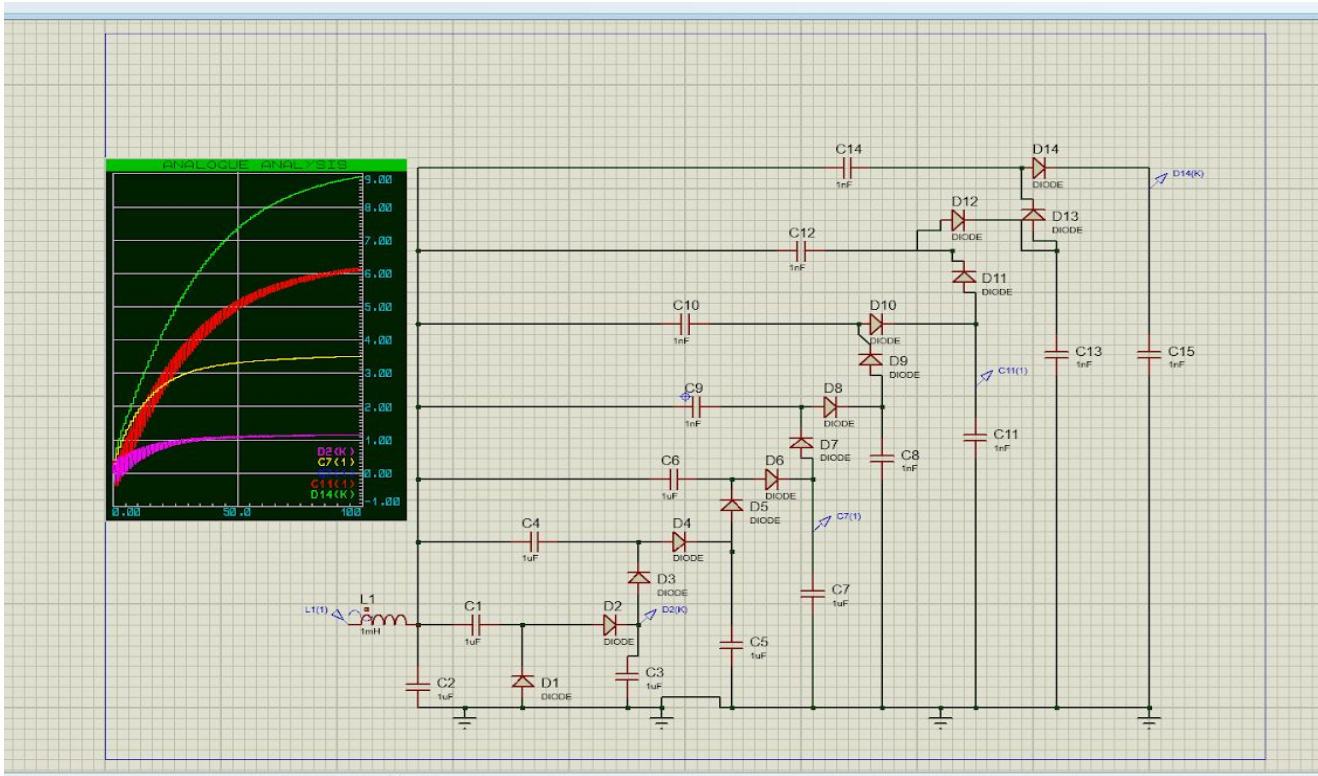
The circuit is as follows :



The simulink file is as follows :

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ImLNTfC9QQ9DrPZAHkyG6kOadJuop9I6/view?usp=sharing>

## Booster Circuit ( 7 stage voltage multiplier circuit ) :



The proteus codes are follows :

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UcSta\\_pOOGVLFyLYgAA9IW-y4t5ZyuUF/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UcSta_pOOGVLFyLYgAA9IW-y4t5ZyuUF/view?usp=sharing)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1av6ofOqCq-CXY0ezd9Ejj5RChk7kTROj/view?usp=sharing>

More work is being done which will be updated here as soon as possible .  
Thank you !