Proyecto Final: Síndrome de Insuficiencia Respiratoria Aguda "SIRA"

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1 Función de transferencia

Para nuestra función de transferencia, asignamos distintas variables para simplificar nuestra ecuación:

$$a = LC_1C_2R_2$$

$$b = C_1C_2R_1R_2 + LC_1 + LC_2$$

$$c = C_1R_1 + C_2R_1 + C_2R_2$$

$$d = 1$$

$$\frac{P_{p}(s)}{P_{ao}(s)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{C_{2}s}\right)I_{2}(s)}{\left(\frac{as^{3}+bs^{2}+cs+d}{sC_{2}}\right)I_{2}(s)}$$

$$\frac{P_{p}(s)}{P_{ao}(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{C_{2}s}}{\frac{as^{3}+bs^{2}+cs+d}{sC_{2}}}$$

$$\frac{P_{p}(s)}{P_{ao}(s)} = \frac{(1)(sC_{2})}{(as^{3}+bs^{2}+cs+d)(C_{2}s)}$$

$$\frac{P_{p}(s)}{P_{ao}(s)} = \frac{1}{as^{3}+bs^{2}+cs+d}$$

1.1 Ecuaciones principales

Dentro de este apartado, encontramos 3 ecuaciones, las cuales son: Ecuación de voltaje de entrada, igualdad de voltaje y voltaje de saida.

$$P_{ao}(t) = L\frac{di_{1}(t)}{dt} + R_{1}i_{1}(t) + \frac{1}{C_{1}}\int [i_{1}(t) - i_{2}(t)] dt$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{1}}\int [i_{1}(t) - i_{2}(t)] dt = R_{2}i_{2}(t) + \frac{1}{C_{2}}\int i_{2}(t) dt$$

$$P_{p}(t) = \frac{1}{C_{2}}\int i_{2}(t) dt$$

1.2 Ecuaciones integrodiferenciales

Despejamos i_1

$$P_{ao}(t) = L\frac{di_{1}(t)}{dt} + R_{1}i_{1}(t) + \frac{1}{C_{1}}\int [i_{1}(t) - i_{2}(t)] dt$$

$$R_{1}i_{1}(t) = V_{e}(t) - L\frac{di_{1}(t)}{dt} - \frac{1}{C_{1}}\int [i_{1}(t) - i_{2}(t)] dt$$

$$i_{1}(t) = \left[P_{ao}(t) - L\frac{di_{1}(t)}{dt} - \frac{1}{C_{1}}\int [i_{1}(t) - i_{2}(t)] dt\right] \frac{1}{R_{1}}$$

Despejamos i_2

$$\frac{1}{C_1} \int [i_1(t) - i_2(t)] dt = R_2 i_2(t) + \frac{1}{C_2} \int i_2(t) dt$$

$$R_2 i_2(t) = \frac{1}{C_1} \int [i_1(t) - i_2(t)] dt - \frac{1}{C_2} \int i_2(t) dt$$

$$i_2(t) = \left[\frac{1}{C_1} \int [i_1(t) - i_2(t)] dt - \frac{1}{C_2} \int i_2(t) dt \right] \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$P_p(t) = \frac{1}{C_2} \int i_2(t) dt$$

1.3 Transformada de Laplace

$$P_{ao}(s) = LsI_{1}(s) + R_{1}I_{1}(s) + \frac{I_{1}(s) - I_{2}(s)}{C_{1}s}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{1}s}[I_{1}(s) - I_{2}(s)] = \left(R_{2} + \frac{1}{C_{2}s}\right)I_{2}(s)$$

$$P_{p}(s) = \frac{I_{2}(s)}{C_{2}s}$$

1.4 Procedimiento algebraico

$$\frac{1}{C_{1}s} [I_{1}(s) - I_{2}(s)] = \left(R_{2} + \frac{1}{C_{2}s}\right) I_{2}(s)$$

$$\frac{I_{1}(s)}{C_{1}s} - \frac{I_{2}(s)}{C_{1}s} = \left(R_{2} + \frac{1}{C_{2}s}\right) I_{2}(s)$$

$$\frac{I_{1}(s)}{C_{1}s} = \left(R_{2} + \frac{1}{C_{2}s}\right) I_{2}(s) + \frac{I_{2}(s)}{C_{1}s}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{1}s} I_{1}(s) = \left(R_{2} + \frac{1}{C_{2}s} + \frac{1}{C_{1}s}\right) I_{2}(s)$$

$$I_{1}(s) = \frac{\left(R_{2} + \frac{1}{C_{2}s} + \frac{1}{C_{1}s}\right) I_{2}(s)}{\frac{1}{C_{1}s}}$$

$$I_{1}(s) = \left(\frac{R_{2} + \frac{1}{C_{2}s} + \frac{1}{C_{1}s}}{\frac{1}{C_{1}s}}\right) I_{2}(s)$$

$$I_{1}(s) = \left[\frac{\frac{1}{sC_{1}C_{2}} (C_{1} + C_{2} + R_{2}sC_{1}C_{2})}{\frac{1}{C_{1}s}}\right] I_{2}(s)$$

$$I_{1}(s) = \frac{C_{1} + C_{2} + R_{2}sC_{1}C_{2}}{C_{2}} I_{2}(s)$$

$$P_{p}(s) = \frac{I_{2}(s)}{C_{2}s}$$

Sustituir $I_1(s)$ en $P_{ao}(s)$:

$$P_{ao}(s) = LsI_{1}(s) + R_{1}I_{1}(s) + \frac{I_{1}(s) - I_{2}(s)}{C_{1}s}$$

$$P_{ao}(s) = LsI_{1}(s) + R_{1}I_{1}(s) + \frac{I_{1}(s)}{C_{1}s} - \frac{I_{2}(s)}{C_{1}s}$$

$$P_{ao}(s) = \left(Ls + R_{1} + \frac{1}{C_{1}s}\right)I_{1}(s) - \frac{I_{2}(s)}{C_{1}s}$$

$$P_{ao}(s) = \left(Ls + R_{1} + \frac{1}{C_{1}s}\right)\left(\frac{C_{1} + C_{2} + R_{2}sC_{1}C_{2}}{C_{2}}I_{2}(s)\right) - \frac{I_{2}(s)}{C_{1}s}$$

$$P_{ao}(s) = \left[\left(Ls + R_{1} + \frac{1}{C_{1}s}\right)\left(\frac{C_{1} + C_{2} + R_{2}sC_{1}C_{2}}{C_{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{C_{1}s}\right]I_{2}(s)$$

$$P_{ao}(s) = \left[\frac{s^{3}LC_{1}C_{2}R_{2} + (C_{1}C_{2}R_{1}R_{2} + LC_{1} + LC_{2})s^{2} + (C_{1}R_{1} + C_{2}R_{1} + C_{2}R_{2})s + 1}{sC_{2}}\right]I_{2}(s)$$

$$a = LC_{1}C_{2}R_{2}$$

$$b = C_{1}C_{2}R_{1}R_{2} + LC_{1} + LC_{2}$$

$$c = C_{1}R_{1} + C_{2}R_{1} + C_{2}R_{2}$$

$$d = 1$$

$$P_{ao}\left(s\right) = \left(\frac{as^3 + bs^2 + cs + d}{sC_2}\right)I_2\left(s\right)$$

1.4.1 Estabilidad del sistema en lazo abierto

$$as^3 + as^2 + as + 1 = 0$$

Estabilidad para el control (paciente saludable)

$$(LC_1C_2R_2)s^3 + (C_1C_2R_1R_2 + LC_1 + LC_2)s^2 + (C_1R_1 + C_2R_1 + C_2R_2)s + 1 = 0$$

$$L = 1E - 6$$

$$R_1 = 0.3$$

$$R_2 = 0.3$$

$$C_1 = 1$$

$$C_2 = 1.2$$

$$\lambda_1 = -299996.67$$

$$\lambda_2 = -8.3334$$

$$\lambda_3 = -1.11$$

Se observa que las tres raices son reales y negativas, por lo tanto, se concluye que el sistema del control es estable.

Estabilidad para el caso (paciente SIRA):

$$L = 2E - 6$$

$$R1 = 0.6$$

$$R2 = 0.5$$

$$C1 = 0.3$$

$$C2 = 0.4$$

$$\lambda_1 = -299994.44$$

$$\lambda_2 = -15.4211$$

$$\lambda_3 = -1.8013$$

Se observa que las tres raices son reales y negativas, por lo tanto, se concluye que el sistema del control es estable.

2 Error en estado estacionario-

$$e(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{s}\right) \left(1 - \frac{P_p(s)}{P_{ao}(s)}\right)$$

$$e(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{s}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{as^3 + bs^2 + cs + d}\right) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

3 Cálculo de componentes para el controlador PID

Con base en las ganancias sincronizadas con Simulink, las cuales estan dadas por lo siguiente:

$$k_P = 7504.31283990786$$

 $k_I = 40028.7836532803$

 $k_D = 312.586659285931$

Entonces, para realizar el cálculo de los valores de los componentes, se propone un valor de capacitancia para C_r , con el cual se cálcula un valor para la resistencia R_e , ahora, siguiendo el mismo procedimiento se calcula el valor de la resistencia R_r .

:

$$C_r = 1 \times 10^{-6}$$
 $R_e = \frac{1}{k_I C_r} = \frac{1}{(40028.7836532803)(1 \times 10^{-6})} = 24.982\Omega$
 $R_r = k_P R_e = (7504.31283990786)(24.982) = 1.8747 \times 10^5 \Omega$
 $C_e = \frac{k_D}{R_r} = \frac{312.586659285931}{1.8747 \times 10^5} = 1.6674 \times 10^{-3} F$