# Actividad\_1\_Enrique\_Corimayo

September 18, 2024

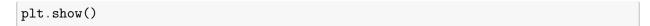
## 1 CASO DE ESTUDIO 1 - Sistema de Dos Variables de Estado

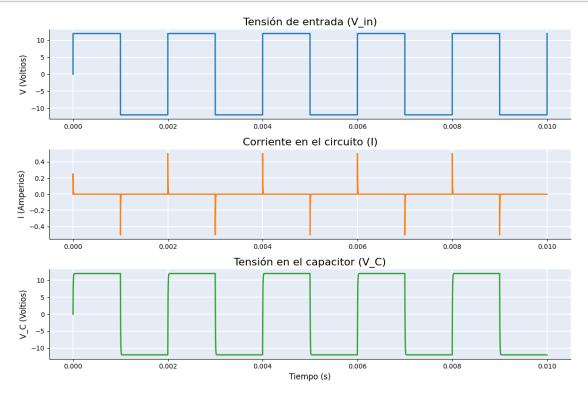
## 1.1 ITEM 1 Simulación Circuito RLC

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

```
[2]: # Definimos los valores del circuito RLC
    R = 47 # Resistencia en ohmios
    L = 1e-6 # Inductancia en henrios
    C = 100e-9 # Capacitancia en faradios
    # Definimos la función que describe la entrada de tensión escalón que cambia de L
     ⇔siqno cada 1ms
    def V in(t):
        period = 1e-3 # Periodo de 1ms
        return 12 * np.sign(np.sin(np.pi * t / period))
    # Parámetros de simulación
    t max = 0.01 # Tiempo máximo de simulación en segundos
    dt = 1e-8  # Paso de tiempo reducido (10 ns)
    n_steps = int(t_max / dt) # Número de pasos de simulación
    # Inicializamos las variables
    t = np.linspace(0, t_max, n_steps)
    q = np.zeros(n_steps) # Carga en el capacitor
    I = np.zeros(n_steps) # Corriente en el circuito
    V_C = np.zeros(n_steps) # Tensión en el capacitor
    # Condiciones iniciales
    q[0] = 0
    I[0] = 0
    # Método de integración de Euler
    for i in range(1, n_steps):
        dqdt = I[i-1]
         #Calculamos la derivada de I respecto al tiempo
```

```
dIdt = (V_{in}(t[i-1]) - R * I[i-1] - q[i-1] / C) / L
    # Actualizamos las variables
   q[i] = q[i-1] + dqdt * dt
   I[i] = I[i-1] + dIdt * dt
   V_C[i] = q[i] / C
# Gráficas de la simulación
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
# First subplot: Tensión de entrada
ax1 = plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
ax1.set_facecolor('#E5ECF6') # Light gray-blue background
plt.plot(t, V_in(t), color='#1f77b4', linewidth=2) # Blue line for input_
⇔voltage
plt.title("Tensión de entrada (V_in)", fontsize=16)
plt.ylabel("V (Voltios)", fontsize=12)
plt.grid(True, color='white', linestyle='-', linewidth=1.5) # White grid lines
ax1.spines['top'].set visible(False)
ax1.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
# Second subplot: Corriente en el circuito
ax2 = plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
ax2.set_facecolor('#E5ECF6') # Light gray-blue background
plt.plot(t, I, color='#ff7f0e', linewidth=2) # Orange line for current
plt.title("Corriente en el circuito (I)", fontsize=16)
plt.ylabel("I (Amperios)", fontsize=12)
plt.grid(True, color='white', linestyle='-', linewidth=1.5)
ax2.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
ax2.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
# Third subplot: Tensión en el capacitor
ax3 = plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
ax3.set_facecolor('#E5ECF6') # Light gray-blue background
plt.plot(t, V_C, color='#2ca02c', linewidth=2) # Green line for capacitor_
⇔voltage
plt.title("Tensión en el capacitor (V_C)", fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel("Tiempo (s)", fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("V_C (Voltios)", fontsize=12)
plt.grid(True, color='white', linestyle='-', linewidth=1.5)
ax3.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
ax3.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout()
# Show plot
```





# 1.2 ITEM 2 y 3 Obtención de Parametros Mediante Curvas de Medidas

```
[3]: import pandas as pd
[4]: rlc_data = pd.read_excel('/content/Curvas_Medidas_RLC_2024.xls')
    rlc_data.columns = ['t', 'i_t', 'VC', 'VE']
    rlc_data.head()
[4]:
            t i_t
                         VΕ
                     VC
    0 0.0001 0.0
                    0.0
                          0
    1 0.0002 0.0
                    0.0
    2 0.0003 0.0
                    0.0
                          0
    3 0.0004 0.0
                    0.0
                          0
    4 0.0005 0.0 0.0
[5]: !pip install -U control qtpy;
    Collecting control
      Downloading control-0.10.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (7.6 kB)
    Collecting qtpy
      Downloading QtPy-2.4.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (12 kB)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.23 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
    packages (from control) (1.26.4)
    Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.8 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
    packages (from control) (1.13.1)
    Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=3.6 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from control) (3.7.1)
    Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
    packages (from qtpy) (24.1)
    Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.6->control) (1.3.0)
    Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
    packages (from matplotlib>=3.6->control) (0.12.1)
    Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.6->control) (4.53.1)
    Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.6->control) (1.4.7)
    Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
    packages (from matplotlib>=3.6->control) (10.4.0)
    Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.6->control) (3.1.4)
    Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib>=3.6->control) (2.8.2)
    Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
    packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib>=3.6->control) (1.16.0)
    Downloading control-0.10.1-py3-none-any.whl (549 kB)
                             549.6/549.6 kB
    10.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00
    Downloading QtPy-2.4.1-py3-none-any.whl (93 kB)
                             93.5/93.5 kB
    3.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
    Installing collected packages: qtpy, control
    Successfully installed control-0.10.1 qtpy-2.4.1
[6]: ! pip install -U kaleido
    Collecting kaleido
      Downloading kaleido-0.2.1-py2.py3-none-manylinux1_x86_64.whl.metadata (15 kB)
    Downloading kaleido-0.2.1-py2.py3-none-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (79.9 MB)
                             79.9/79.9 MB
    7.2 MB/s eta 0:00:00
    Installing collected packages: kaleido
    Successfully installed kaleido-0.2.1
[7]: #Importamos libreria para poder simular con la función de transferencia
     import control as ctrl
     from control.matlab import *
     import plotly.graph_objects as go
```

```
import plotly.io as pio # Import the plotly.io module for static image export
```

Sabiendo que la función de Transferencia de un circuito RLC es:

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2LC + sRC + 1}$$

y partiendo de la forma generica de la función de transferencia:

$$I(s) = K_{\frac{s}{(T_1s+1)(T_2s+1)}} V_e(s)$$

Tomando 3 puntos de la curva de datos podremos desepejar  $T_1$  y  $T_2$ .

#### El siguiente ejemplo corresponde a uno de los Notebooks de la Clase:

```
[8]: t D = np.array(rlc data['t'])
               y_D=np.array(rlc_data['i_t'])
               u=np.array(rlc_data['VE'])
               # Ajustamos un retardo
               ret = 0.01
               # Seteamos arrays históricos
               Y_aux=y_D[30:500]
               t_aux=t_D[30:500]
               u aux=u[30:500]
               y1i=Y_aux.max()
               uMAX=u.max()
               lugar = np.argmin(np.abs(y1i-Y_aux))
               t1i=t_aux[lugar]
               # Elegimos el punto 1 como el máximo mas un retaro
               lugar = np.argmin(np.abs((t1i-ret)+ret-t_D))
               y1i=y_D[lugar]/uMAX
               # Elegimos los puntos 2 y 3
               lugar = np.argmin(np.abs((t1i-ret)*2+ret-t_D))
               t2i=t_D[lugar]
               y2i=y_D[lugar]/uMAX
               lugar = np.argmin(np.abs((t1i-ret)*3+ret-t_D))
               t3i=t D[lugar]
               y3i=y_D[lugar]/uMAX
               # Cálculo de alfa 1
               alfa1 = (y2i - 4*y1i*y3i*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))+3*(y2i**2)*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i*y3i-3*y2i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(1/(4*y1i**2))*np.sqrt(
                  (4*y1i*y3i-3*(y2i**2))))/(2*y1i)
               # Cálculo de alfa 2
               alfa2=y2i/y1i-alfa1
               # Cálculo T1 y T2
               T1 = (-(t1i-ret)/np.log(alfa1))
               T2 = (-(t1i-ret)/np.log(alfa2))
               # Cálculo de Beta
               beta=y1i/(alfa1-alfa2)
               beta1=y2i/(alfa1**2-alfa2**2)
               beta2=y3i/(alfa1**3-alfa2**3) #%Deben ser todos iguales
               # Cálculo de la ganancia
```

```
K=y1i*(T1-T2)/(alfa1-alfa2) # y1i ya está divido en 12V
# Función de transferencia
sys_iRLC=K*tf([1, 0], np.convolve([T1, 1],[T2, 1]))
# Convertimos la función de transferencia a espacio de estados
sys_iRLC_ss = ss(sys_iRLC)
# Simulamos
[y_1,t_1,ent]=lsim(sys_iRLC_ss, u, t_D, [0,0])
# Finalmente podemos obetener las contantes C R L despejando de la funcion de la
 \hookrightarrow transferencia
C=K
R=(T1+T2)/C
L=T1*T2/C
# Calculo del Error cuadrático medio
v_param=np.array([2.7e2,100e-3,10e-6])
est_param=np.array([R,L,C])
e_rms=np.sum((est_param-v_param)@np.transpose(est_param-v_param))
print('R=',R,', L=', L,', C=', C, '.\n', 'E_RMS=',e_rms, '.\n\n')
# Agregamos los subplots
df p= pd.DataFrame({'t': t D, 'y': y D})
df_id= pd.DataFrame({'t': t_1, 'y': y_1})
df2 = pd.DataFrame({'tp': [t1i , t2i, t3i ],'yp': [y1i*12, y2i*12,y3i*12 ]})
fig = go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df_p['t'], y=df_p['y'], mode='lines', name='Salida_
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df_id['t'], y=df_id['y'], mode='lines', name='Salida_1

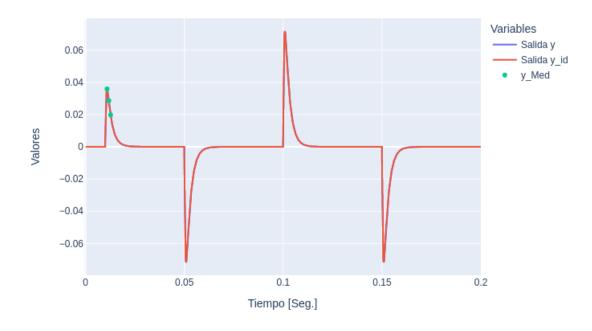
y_id'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=df2['tp'], y=df2['yp'], mode='markers',_

¬name='y_Med'))
# Plot
fig.update_layout(title='Sistema de segundo orden y un cero',
                  xaxis_title='Tiempo [Seg.]',
                  yaxis_title='Valores',
                  legend title='Variables',
                  showlegend=True)
fig.show()
pio.write_image(fig, file='rlc_mod.png', format='png',engine="kaleido") # Use_u
 ⇒pio.write_image to save the figure
from IPython.display import Image
Image('rlc_mod.png')
```

R = 268.9954553031056 , L = 0.09864722075168736 , C = 1.0000084475204429e-05 .  $E\ RMS = 1.0091118780703836$  .

#### [8]:

# Sistema de segundo orden y un cero



# 2 CASO DE ESTUDIO 2 - Sistema de Tres Variables de Estado

## 2.1 ITEM 4 Modelado MOTOR CC

```
[9]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Parametros
L_AA = 366e-6  # Henrios
J = 5e-9  # kg*m^2
R_AA = 55.6  # Ohmios
B = 0  # kg*m^2/s
K_i = 6.49e-3  # Nm/A
K_m = 6.53e-3  # V*s/rad
V = 12  # Voltios
delta_t = 1e-7  # segundos
T_L = 0  # Torque de carga (asumido inicialmente como 0)

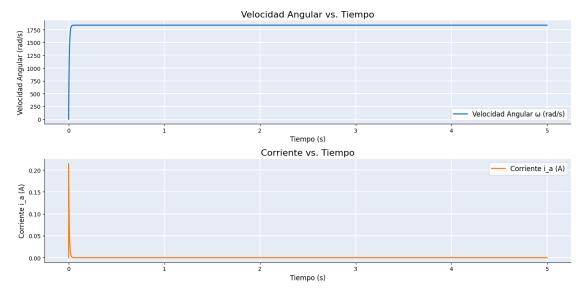
# Tiempo de simulación
t_max = 5  # segundos
n_steps = int(t_max / delta_t)  # número de pasos de simulación
```

```
# Inicialización de variables
i_a = np.zeros(n_steps)
omega = np.zeros(n_steps)
theta = np.zeros(n_steps)
time = np.linspace(0, t_max, n_steps)
# Algoritmo de integración de Euler
for step in range(1, n steps):
   di_a_t = (V - R_AA * i_a[step - 1] - K_m * omega[step - 1]) / L_AA
   d_{omega_dt} = (K_i * i_a[step - 1] - B * omega[step - 1] - T_L) / J
   i_a[step] = i_a[step - 1] + di_a_dt * delta_t
    omega[step] = omega[step - 1] + d_omega_dt * delta_t
   theta[step] = theta[step - 1] + omega[step - 1] * delta_t
# Gráficas de los resultados
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
# Plotly-like background and styling
ax1 = plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
ax1.set_facecolor('#E5ECF6') # Light gray-blue background
plt.plot(time, omega, label='Velocidad Angular (rad/s)', color='#1f77b4',
 →linewidth=2)
plt.xlabel('Tiempo (s)', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Velocidad Angular (rad/s)', fontsize=12)
plt.title('Velocidad Angular vs. Tiempo', fontsize=16)
plt.grid(True, color='white', linestyle='-', linewidth=1.5) # White grid lines
plt.legend(fontsize=12)
ax1.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
ax1.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
# Second subplot
ax2 = plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
ax2.set_facecolor('#E5ECF6') # Light gray-blue background
plt.plot(time, i_a, label='Corriente i_a (A)', color='#ff7f0e', linewidth=2)
 ⇔Orange line for current
plt.xlabel('Tiempo (s)', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Corriente i_a (A)', fontsize=12)
plt.title('Corriente vs. Tiempo', fontsize=16)
plt.grid(True, color='white', linestyle='-', linewidth=1.5) # White grid lines
plt.legend(fontsize=12)
ax2.spines['top'].set visible(False)
ax2.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
# Show plot
plt.show()

# Valores máximos
max_omega = np.max(omega)
max_ia = np.max(i_a)

print(f'Velocidad Angular máxima: {max_omega} rad/s')
print(f'Corriente máxima: {max_ia} A')
```



Velocidad Angular máxima: 1837.672281768974 rad/s Corriente máxima: 0.21455996509437447 A

```
[10]: #Torque Máximo
max_T = max_ia*K_i
print(max_T, " Nm")
```

0.0013924941734624904 Nm

#### 2.2 ITEM 5 Obtención de Parametros Mediante Curvas de Medidas

 $Utilizamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ de \ Chen: \ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895717710005613?via\%3Dihamos \ el \ Metodo \ el \ metodo$ 

```
[11]: import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd
  import scipy.signal as signal
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  from scipy import linalg
```

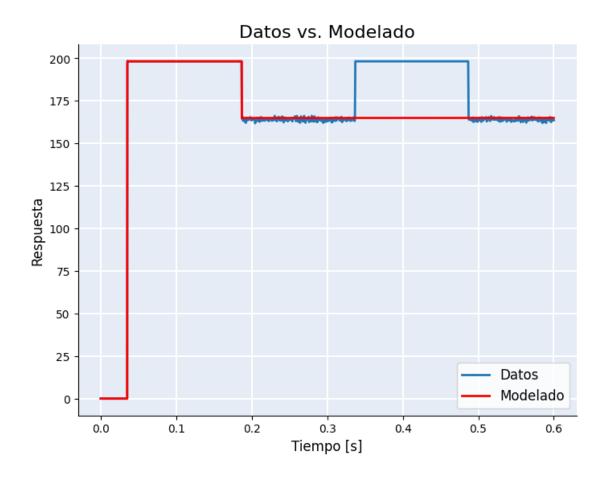
```
from scipy.io import savemat
```

```
[12]: # Cargar los datos del archivo Excel
      tabla = pd.read_excel('/content/Curvas_Medidas_Motor_2024.xls').values
      t_D = tabla[:, 0]
      y_D = tabla[:, 1]
      StepAmplitude = 12 # 12 V de entrada en Va
      # wr/va
      ret = 0.03515
      t = 0.00015
      # Buscar el valor más cercano
      lugar = np.argmin(np.abs(t + ret - t_D))
      print(lugar)
      y_t = y_D[lugar]
      t = t_D[lugar] - ret
      lugar = np.argmin(np.abs(2 * t + ret - t_D))
      print(lugar)
      y_t2 = y_D[lugar]
      t2 = t_D[lugar] - ret
      lugar = np.argmin(np.abs(3 * t + ret - t_D))
      print(lugar)
      y_t3 = y_D[lugar]
      t3 = t_D[lugar] - ret
      # Calcular la constante k
      k = 198.2488022 / StepAmplitude
      # Método de Chen
      k1 = (1 / StepAmplitude) * y_t / k - 1
      k2 = (1 / StepAmplitude) * y_t2 / k - 1
     k3 = (1 / StepAmplitude) * y_t3 / k - 1
      b = 4 * k1**3 * k3 - 3 * k1**2 * k2**2 - 4 * k2**3 + k3**2 + 6 * k1 * k2 * k3
      if b<=0.01:</pre>
       b=0
      alfa1 = (k1 * k2 + k3 - np.sqrt(b)) / (2 * (k1**2 + k2))
      alfa2 = (k1 * k2 + k3 + np.sqrt(b)) / (2 * (k1**2 + k2))
      beta = (2 * k1**3 + 3 * k1 * k2 + k3 - np.sqrt(b)) / np.sqrt(b)
      T1 = -t / np.log(alfa1)
      T2 = -t / np.log(alfa2)
      # Solo la parte real
```

```
T1 = np.real(T1)
T2 = np.real(T2)
T3 = np.real(beta * (T1 - T2) + T1)
# Sistema de transferencia
sys_va = signal.TransferFunction([k], np.convolve([T1, 1], [T2, 1]))
# Simulación
dt = 3e-5
t_s = np.arange(0, t_D[-1], dt)
u1_Va = np.zeros(int(ret / dt))
u2_Va = 12 * np.ones(int((0.6 - ret) / dt))
u_Va = np.concatenate([u1_Va, u2_Va])
# Asegurarse de que u_Va y t_s tengan la misma longitud
if len(u_Va) != len(t_s):
   min_len = min(len(u_Va), len(t_s))
    u_Va = u_Va[:min_len]
   t_s = t_s[:min_len]
# Simulación
t1, y1, _ = signal.lsim(sys_va, u_Va, t_s)
# Respuesta del sistema
t1, y1, _ = signal.lsim(sys_va, u_Va, t_s)
# Parámetros para TL
ret tl = 0.1869
t_tl = 0.00015
# Buscar el valor más cercano
lugar = np.argmin(np.abs(t_tl + ret_tl - t_D))
y_t_t = y_D[lugar]
t_tl = t_D[lugar] - ret_tl
lugar = np.argmin(np.abs(2 * t_tl + ret_tl - t_D))
y_t2_t1 = y_D[lugar]
t2_tl = t_D[lugar] - ret_tl
lugar = np.argmin(np.abs(3 * t_tl + ret_tl - t_D))
y_t3_t1 = y_D[lugar]
t3_tl = t_D[lugar] - ret_tl
TL = 0.00101075 # Amplitud del escalón de torque de entrada
k_tl = -(164.8 - 198.2) / TL
# Método de Chen para TL
yid_1 = -(y_t_t - 198.2)
yid_2 = -(y_t2_t1 - 198.2)
```

```
yid_3 = -(y_t3_t1 - 198.2)
k1_tl = (1 / TL) * yid_1 / k_tl - 1
k2_t1 = (1 / TL) * yid_2 / k_t1 - 1
k3_{tl} = (1 / TL) * yid_3 / k_{tl} - 1
b_t1 = 4 * k1_t1**3 * k3_t1 - 3 * k1_t1**2 * k2_t1**2 - 4 * k2_t1**3 + k3_t1**2_1
→+ 6 * k1_tl * k2_tl * k3_tl
alfa1_tl = (k1_tl * k2_tl + k3_tl - np.sqrt(b_tl)) / (2 * (k1_tl**2 + k2_tl))
alfa2_tl = (k1_tl * k2_tl + k3_tl + np.sqrt(b_tl)) / (2 * (k1_tl**2 + k2_tl))
beta_tl = (2 * k1_tl**3 + 3 * k1_tl * k2_tl + k3_tl - np.sqrt(b_tl)) / np.
 ⇒sqrt(b_tl)
T1_tl = -t_tl / np.log(alfa1_tl)
T2_t1 = -t_t1 / np.log(alfa2_t1)
# Solo la parte real
T1_tl = np.real(T1_tl)
T2_t1 = np.real(T2_t1)
T3_tl = beta_tl * (T1_tl - T2_tl) + T1_tl
# Sistema de transferencia para TL
sys_T = signal.TransferFunction([k_tl * T3_tl, k_tl], np.convolve([T1_tl, 1],
\hookrightarrow [T2_t1, 1]))
# Simulación para TL
u1 T = np.zeros(int(0.1869 / dt))
u2_T = TL * np.ones(int((0.6 - 0.1869) / dt))
u_T = np.concatenate([u1_T, u2_T])
print(len(u_T),len(t_s))
t2_{,y2,} = signal.lsim(sys_T, u_T, t_s)
# Graficar resultados
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
# Set Plotly-like background
ax = plt.gca()
ax.set_facecolor('#E5ECF6') # Light gray-blue background
# Plot actual data
plt.plot(t_D, y_D, label='Datos', color='#1f77b4', linewidth=2) # Blue line_
⇔for data
# Plot model
plt.plot(t_s, y1 + y2, 'r', label='Modelado', linewidth=2) # Red line for the_
 ⊶model
```

```
# Add labels
plt.xlabel('Tiempo [s]', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Respuesta', fontsize=12)
plt.title('Datos vs. Modelado', fontsize=16)
# Add legend
plt.legend(fontsize=12)
# Add Plotly-like grid
plt.grid(True, color='white', linestyle='-', linewidth=1.5)
# Remove top and right spines for a cleaner look
ax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
ax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
# Show plot
plt.show()
705
708
711
<ipython-input-12-cc6cc7ed763a>:40: RuntimeWarning:
divide by zero encountered in scalar divide
<ipython-input-12-cc6cc7ed763a>:48: RuntimeWarning:
invalid value encountered in scalar multiply
19999 19999
```



# 2.2.1 Finalmente con T1, T2 y T3 obtenidos y las funciones de transferencia podemos determinar las constantes del motor como se hizo en el ITEM 2

## 2.3 ITEM 6 Controlador PID

```
[13]: Laa = 366e-6
    J = 5e-9
    Ra = 55.6
    B = 0
    Ki = 6.49e-3
    Km = 6.53e-3

# Función para modelar el motor
    def modmotor(t_etapa, xant, accion):

        Va = accion[0]
        TL = accion[1]
        TLp = accion[2]

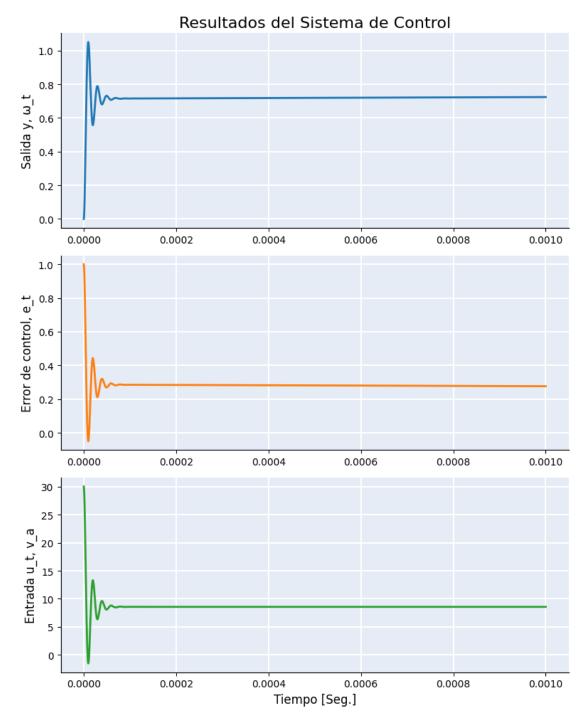
        h = 1e-7
```

```
[14]: import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import warnings
      warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
      # Inicializar variables
      X = np.array([-0, 0])
      ii = 0
      t_etapa = 1e-7
      wRef = 1
      tF = 0.001
      # Constantes PID
      KP = 30
      KI = 1000
      KD = 0.000
      color = 'b'
      # Tiempo de Muestreo
      Ts = t_etapa
      A1 = ((2 * KP * Ts) + (KI * (Ts ** 2)) + (2 * KD)) / (2 * Ts)
      B1 = (-2 * KP * Ts + KI * (Ts ** 2) - 4 * KD) / (2 * Ts)
      C1 = KD / Ts
      # Variables de Error y Control
      e = np.zeros(int(tF / t_etapa) + 2000)
      u = 0
      # Torques
      TL = 1e-3 * np.ones_like(e)
      TLp = np.append([0], np.diff(TL)) / Ts
      # Historial de estados, acciones y errores
      x1 = []
```

```
x2 = []
acc = []
error = []
# Simulación con euler
for t in np.arange(0, tF + t_etapa, t_etapa):
   ii += 1
   k = ii + 2
   X = modmotor(t_etapa, X, [u, TL[ii], TLp[ii]])
   e[k] = wRef - X[0]
   # PID
   u += A1 * e[k] + B1 * e[k - 1] + C1 * e[k - 2]
   x1.append(X[0]) # Omega
   x2.append(X[1]) # wp
   acc.append(u)
                    # Control
   error.append(e[k])
# Create time vector
t = np.arange(0, tF + t_etapa, t_etapa)
# Plotting results with 3 subplots
fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 1, figsize=(8, 10))
# Plotly-like background color
for ax in axs:
   ax.set_facecolor('#E5ECF6') # Light gray-blue background
   ax.grid(True, color='white', linestyle='-', linewidth=1.5) # White grid
   ax.spines['top'].set_visible(False) # Remove top spines
   ax.spines['right'].set_visible(False) # Remove right spines
# Plot omega (x1)
axs[0].plot(t, x1, color='#1f77b4', linewidth=2) # Blue line
axs[0].set_ylabel('Salida y, _t', fontsize=12)
axs[0].set_title('Resultados del Sistema de Control', fontsize=16) # Add a__
⇔title for the first plot
# Plot error
axs[1].plot(t, error, color='#ff7f0e', linewidth=2) # Orange line
axs[1].set_ylabel('Error de control, e_t', fontsize=12)
# Plot control input (acc)
axs[2].plot(t, acc, color='#2ca02c', linewidth=2) # Green line
axs[2].set_ylabel('Entrada u_t, v_a', fontsize=12)
```

```
axs[2].set_xlabel('Tiempo [Seg.]', fontsize=12)

# Adjust spacing between subplots
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

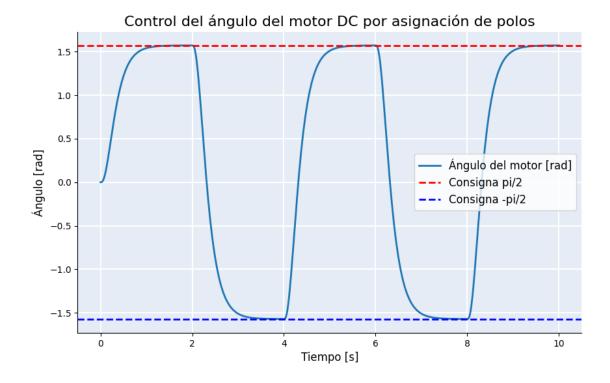


#### 2.4 ITEM 7 Controlador en Variables de Estado con Referencia

```
[15]: import numpy as np
      from scipy.signal import place_poles
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      # Parámetros del motor DC
      J = 5e-9 # Momento de inercia del rotor [kg.m^2]
      L = 366e-6 # Inductancia del circuito del motor [H]
      R = 55.6 # Resistencia del circuito del motor [ohm]
      K_t = 6.53e-3 # Constante de par [N.m/A]
      K e = 6.49e-3 # Constante de retroalimentación electromotriz [V.s/rad]
      T_L_{pos} = 1.15e-3 # Par de carga para pi/2
                  # Par de carga para -pi/2
      T_L_neg = 0
      \# Laa = 366e-6
      \# J = 5e-9
      # Ra = 55.6
      #B = 0
      # Ki = 6.49e-3
      \# Km = 6.53e-3
      # Consignas
      theta_target_pos = np.pi / 2 # Consigna de ángulo para pi/2 [rad]
      theta_target_neg = -np.pi / 2 # Consigna de ángulo para -pi/2 [rad]
      # Definir matrices de espacio de estados
      A = np.array([[0, 1, 0],
                    [0, -K_e / J, K_t / J],
                    [0, -K_t / L, -R / L]])
      B = np.array([[0],
                    [0].
                    [1 / L]])
      C = np.array([[1, 0, 0]])
      # Definir los polos deseados para el sistema (puedes ajustar estos valores)
      desired_poles = np.array([-5, -10, -15])
      # Calculamos la matriz de ganancia K mediante asignación de polos
      place_obj = place_poles(A, B, desired_poles)
      K = place_obj.gain_matrix
      print("Matriz K de retroalimentación de estados:")
      print(K)
```

```
G=-np.linalg.inv(C@np.linalg.inv(A-B*K)@B)
      print(G)
     Matriz K de retroalimentación de estados:
     [[ 2.10185118e-07  4.72140493e+02 -5.30657020e+02]]
     [[2.10185118e-07]]
[16]: # Parámetros de simulación
      dt = 0.001 # Paso de integración [s]
      sim_time = 10 # Tiempo total de simulación [s]
      num_steps = int(sim_time / dt) # Número de pasos de simulación
      change_interval = 2 # Intervalo de cambio de consigna [s]
      # Inicialización de variables
      x = np.array([[0.0], # ángulo inicial (float)])
                    [0.0], # velocidad angular inicial (float)
                    [0.0]]) # corriente inicial (float)
      theta_history = []
      time_history = []
      u_history = []
      current_history = []
      angular_history = []
      # Simulación del sistema
      for step in range(num_steps):
         t = step * dt
          # Cambiar la consigna cada 2 segundos
          if int(t // change_interval) % 2 == 0:
              theta_target = theta_target_pos
              T_L = T_L_{pos}
          else:
              theta_target = theta_target_neg
              T_L = T_L_{neg}
          # Controlador: retroalimentación de estados
          u = -K @ x + G[0,0] * theta_target
          u_history.append(u[0, 0])
          # Dinámica del sistema
          x dot = A @ x + B * u
          x[0] += x_dot[0] * dt # ángulo
          x[1] += x_{dot}[1] * dt # velocidad angular
          x[2] += x_dot[2] * dt # corriente
          # Almacenamos los datos para la gráfica
```

```
theta_history.append(x[0, 0])
    angular_history.append(x[1, 0])
    current_history.append(x[2, 0])
    time_history.append(t)
# Graficar los resultados
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
# Set Plotly-like background color
ax = plt.gca()
ax.set_facecolor('#E5ECF6') # Light gray-blue background
# Plot data
plt.plot(time_history, theta_history, label='Angulo del motor [rad]', u
 ⇔color='#1f77b4', linewidth=2) # Blue line
plt.axhline(theta_target_pos, color='red', linestyle='--', label='Consigna pi/
 →2', linewidth=2) # Red dashed line
plt.axhline(theta_target_neg, color='blue', linestyle='--', label='Consigna -pi/
 ⇔2', linewidth=2) # Blue dashed line
# Set labels and title
plt.xlabel('Tiempo [s]', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Angulo [rad]', fontsize=12)
plt.title('Control del ángulo del motor DC por asignación de polos', u
 ⇒fontsize=16)
# Add legend
plt.legend(fontsize=12)
# Add Plotly-like grid
plt.grid(True, color='white', linestyle='-', linewidth=1.5)
# Remove top and right spines to clean up the plot
ax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
ax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
# Show plot
plt.show()
```



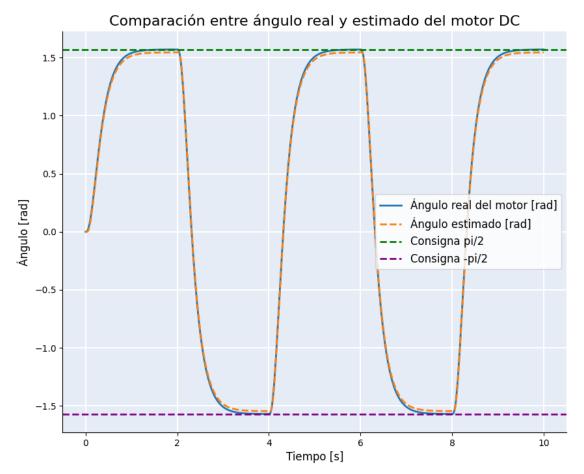
## 2.5 ITEM 8 Controlador en Variables de Estado con Observador

```
[17]: import numpy as np
      from scipy.signal import place_poles
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      # Parámetros del motor DC
      J = 0.01 # Momento de inercia del rotor [kq.m^2]
      L = 0.5 # Inductancia del circuito del motor [H]
      R = 1.0 # Resistencia del circuito del motor [ohm]
      K_t = 0.01 # Constante de par [N.m/A]
      K_e = 0.01 # Constante de retroalimentación electromotriz [V.s/rad]
      T_L_{pos} = 1.15e-3 # Par de carga para pi/2
      T_L_neg = 0
                        # Par de carga para -pi/2
      # Consignas
      theta_target_pos = np.pi / 2 # Consigna de ángulo para pi/2 [rad]
      theta_target_neg = -np.pi / 2 # Consigna de ángulo para -pi/2 [rad]
      # Definir matrices de espacio de estados
      A = np.array([[0, 1, 0],
                    [0, -K_e / J, K_t / J],
                    [0, -K_t / L, -R / L]])
```

```
B = np.array([[0],
              [0],
              [1 / L]])
C = np.array([[1, 0, 0]])
# Polos deseados para el controlador
desired_poles = np.array([-5, -10, -15])
# Calculamos la matriz de ganancia K mediante asignación de polos
place obj = place poles(A, B, desired poles)
K = place_obj.gain_matrix
# Calculo ganancia de prealimentación
G=-np.linalg.inv(C@np.linalg.inv(A-B*K)@B)
# Polos deseados para el observador (Más rapidos que los del controlador)
observer_poles = np.array([-20, -30, -40])
place_obj_obs = place_poles(A.T, C.T, observer_poles)
L = place_obj_obs.gain_matrix.T
A_o = A.T
B_o = C.T
C_o = B.T
#Calculo ganancia de prealimentación
G_o = np.linalg.inv(C_o@np.linalg.inv(A_o-B_o*K)@B_o)
# Parámetros de simulación
dt = 0.001 # Paso de integración [s]
sim time = 10 # Tiempo total de simulación [s]
num_steps = int(sim_time / dt) # Número de pasos de simulación
change_interval = 2 # Intervalo de cambio de consigna [s]
# Inicialización de variables (como floats)
x = np.array([[0.0], # ángulo inicial (float)])
              [0.0], # velocidad angular inicial (float)
              [0.0]]) # corriente inicial (float)
x_hat = np.array([[0.0], # ángulo estimado (float)
                  [0.0], # velocidad angular estimada (float)
                  [0.0]]) # corriente estimada (float)
# Arrays para guardar la historia
theta history = []
theta_hat_history = []
time history = []
u_history = []
u hat history = []
current_history = []
# Simulación del sistema
for step in range(num_steps):
```

```
t = step * dt
    # Cambiar la consigna cada 2 segundos
   if int(t // change_interval) % 2 == 0:
       theta_target = theta_target_pos
       T_L = T_L_{pos}
   else:
       theta_target = theta_target_neg
       T_L = T_L_{neg}
    # Controlador: retroalimentación de estados
   u = -K @ x + G[0, 0] * theta_target
   u_history.append(u[0, 0])
   u_o = -K @ x_hat + G_o[0, 0] * theta_target
   u_hat_history.append(u_o[0, 0])
    # Dinámica del sistema
   x_dot = A @ x + B * u
   x[0] += x_{dot}[0] * dt # ángulo
   x[1] += x_{dot}[1] * dt # velocidad angular
   x[2] += x_dot[2] * dt # corriente
   # Estimación del estado
   v = c c x
   x_hat_dot = A @ x_hat + B * u_o + L @ (y - C @ x_hat)
   x_hat += x_hat_dot * dt # ángulo estimado
   theta_hat_history.append(x_hat[0, 0])
   current_history.append(x[2, 0])
   # Almacenamos los datos para la gráfica
   theta_history.append(x[0, 0])
   time_history.append(t)
# Graficar los resultados
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
# Set Plotly-like background
fig.patch.set_facecolor('white') # Figure background
ax = plt.gca()
ax.set_facecolor('#E5ECF6') # Axis background (light gray-blue)
# Plot data
plt.plot(time_history, theta_history, label='Angulo real del motor [rad]', __
 ⇔color='#1f77b4', linewidth=2) # Blue line
plt.plot(time_history, theta_hat_history, label='Angulo estimado [rad]',__
 ⇔color='#ff7f0e', linestyle='--', linewidth=2) # Orange dashed line
```

```
plt.axhline(theta_target_pos, color='green', linestyle='--', label='Consigna pi/
 →2', linewidth=2) # Green dashed line
plt.axhline(theta_target_neg, color='purple', linestyle='--', label='Consigna__
 →-pi/2', linewidth=2) # Purple dashed line
# Labels and title
plt.xlabel('Tiempo [s]', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Angulo [rad]', fontsize=12)
plt.title('Comparación entre ángulo real y estimado del motor DC', fontsize=16)
# Legend
plt.legend(fontsize=12)
# Grid (Plotly-style white grid)
plt.grid(True, color='white', linestyle='-', linewidth=1.5)
# Remove top and right spines (to mimic Plotly's clean look)
ax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
ax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
plt.show()
```

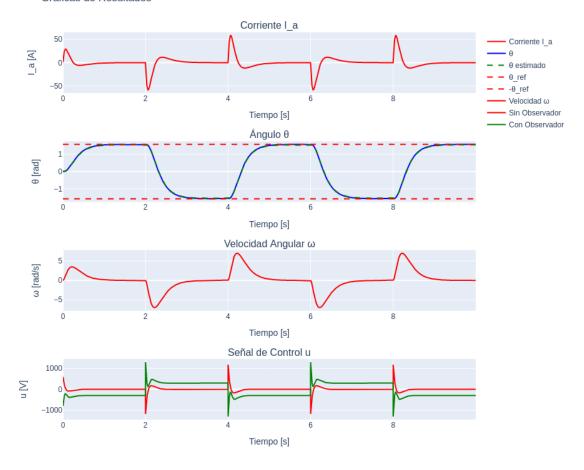


```
[18]: import plotly.graph_objects as go
      from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
      import numpy as np
[19]: # Create subplots
      fig = make_subplots(rows=4, cols=1, subplot_titles=("Corriente I_a", "Ángulou"
       ⇔ ", "Velocidad Angular ", "Señal de Control u"))
      # Subplot 1: Corriente I_a
      fig.add_trace(
          go.Scatter(x=time_history, y=current_history, mode='lines',__
       ⇔line=dict(color='red'), name='Corriente I_a'),
          row=1, col=1
      fig.update_yaxes(title_text="I_a [A]", row=1, col=1)
      fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Tiempo [s]", row=1, col=1)
      # Subplot 2: Ángulo
      fig.add_trace(
          go.Scatter(x=time_history, y=theta_history, mode='lines', u
       ⇒line=dict(color='blue'), name=''),
          row=2, col=1
      fig.add_trace(
          go.Scatter(x=time_history, y=theta_hat_history, mode='lines',_
       →line=dict(color='green',dash='dash'), name=' estimado'),
          row=2, col=1
      fig.add trace(
          go.Scatter(x=time_history, y=np.pi/2 * np.ones(len(time_history)),__
       →mode='lines', line=dict(color='red',dash='dash'), name='_ref'),
          row=2, col=1
      fig.add_trace(
          go.Scatter(x=time_history, y=-np.pi/2 * np.ones(len(time_history)),_u
       wmode='lines', line=dict(color='red',dash='dash'), name='-_ref'),
          row=2, col=1
      fig.update_yaxes(title_text=" [rad]", row=2, col=1)
      fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Tiempo [s]", row=2, col=1)
      # Subplot 3: Velocidad Angular
      fig.add_trace(
```

```
go.Scatter(x=time_history, y=angular_history, mode='lines',_
 ⇔line=dict(color='red'), name='Velocidad '),
   row=3, col=1
fig.update_yaxes(title_text=" [rad/s]", row=3, col=1)
fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Tiempo [s]", row=3, col=1)
# Subplot 4: Señal de Control u
fig.add_trace(
   go.Scatter(x=time_history, y=u_history, mode='lines',__
 →line=dict(color='red'), name='Sin Observador'),
   row=4, col=1
fig.add_trace(
   go.Scatter(x=time_history, y=u_hat_history, mode='lines',_
 ⇔line=dict(color='green'), name='Con Observador'),
   row=4, col=1
fig.update_yaxes(title_text="u [V]", row=4, col=1)
fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Tiempo [s]", row=4, col=1)
# Update layout for overall figure
fig.update_layout(height=800, width=900, title_text="Gráficas de Resultados", u
⇒showlegend=True)
fig.show()
pio.write_image(fig, file='controlador.png', format='png',engine="kaleido") #__
 →Use pio.write_image to save the figure
from IPython.display import Image
Image('controlador.png')
```

[19]:

#### Gráficas de Resultados



NOTA: Notesé que la ganancias de pre-alimentación deja el sistema a lazo abierto con respecto a la referencia, para solucionar este problema seriá conveniente incorporar un integrador

[19]: