CAPSTONE PROJECT

POWER SYSTEM FAULT DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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OUTLINE

- Problem Statement (Should not include solution)
- Proposed System/Solution
- System Development Approach (Technology Used)
- Algorithm & Deployment
- Result (Output Image)
- Conclusion
- Future Scope
- References



PROBLEM STATEMENT

Modern power grids face various types of faults that threaten their stability and reliability. These faults can be due to line-to-ground, line-to-line, or three-phase short circuits. Detecting and classifying these faults quickly and accurately is crucial for uninterrupted power supply.

This project focuses on using machine learning techniques to identify and classify different power system faults based on electrical measurement data like voltage and current phasors.



PROPOSED SOLUTION

Develop a machine learning model that classifies power system faults using the dataset provided. The model will process electrical measurements to identify the type of fault rapidly and accurately. This classification will help automate fault detection and assist in quicker recovery actions, ensuring system reliability.

Data Collection:

Use Kaggle dataset containing electrical signals under various fault conditions.

Data Preprocessing:

Clean and normalize the dataset.

Model Training:

Train a classification model (e.g., Decision Tree, Random Forest, or SVM).

Evaluation:

Validate the model using accuracy, precision. Recall, and F1-score.



SYSTEM APPROACH

The "System Approach" section outlines the overall strategy and methodology for developing and implementing the power system fault detection and classification. Here's a suggested structure for this section:

System requirements :

IBM Cloud Lite for model deployment and testing.

IBM Watson Studio.

IBM Cloud Object Storage.



ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

Algorithm Selection:

Random Forest Classifier (or SVM based on performance).

Data Input:

Voltage, Current, and Phasor measurements from the dataset.

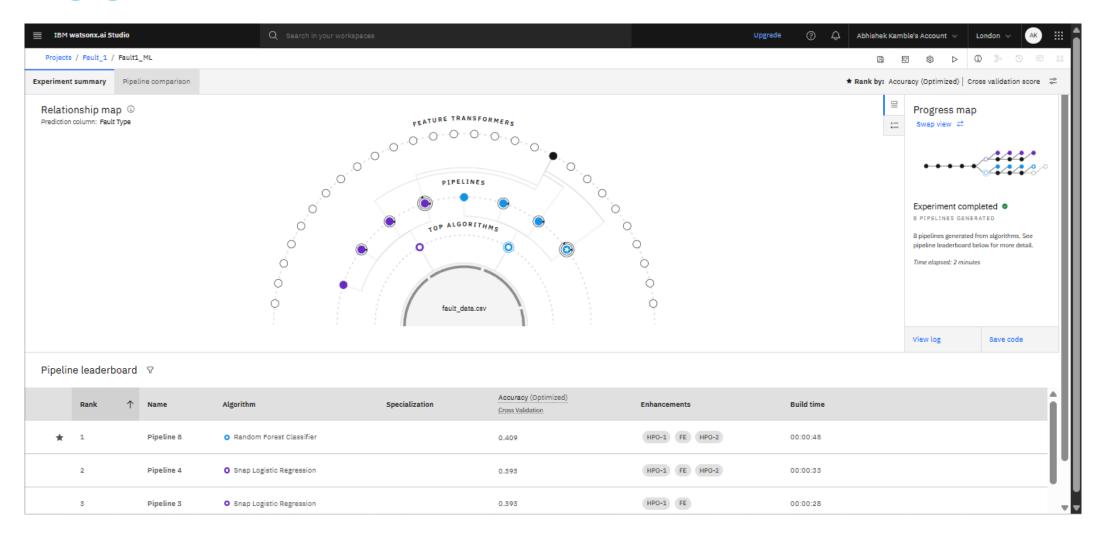
Training Process:

Supervised learning using labelled fault types.

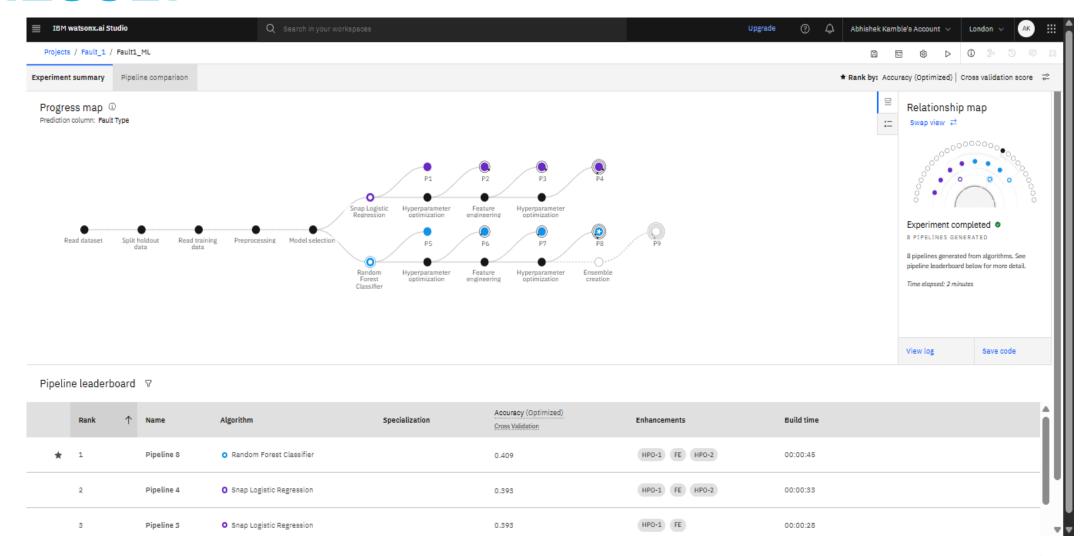
Prediction Process:

Model deployed on IBM Watson Studio with API endpoint for real-time prediction.

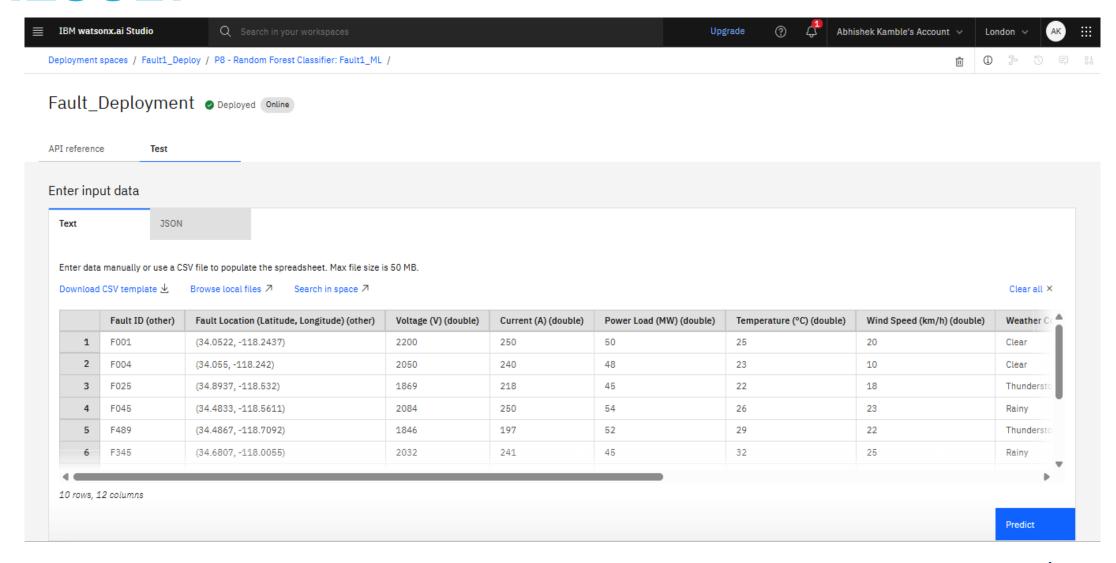




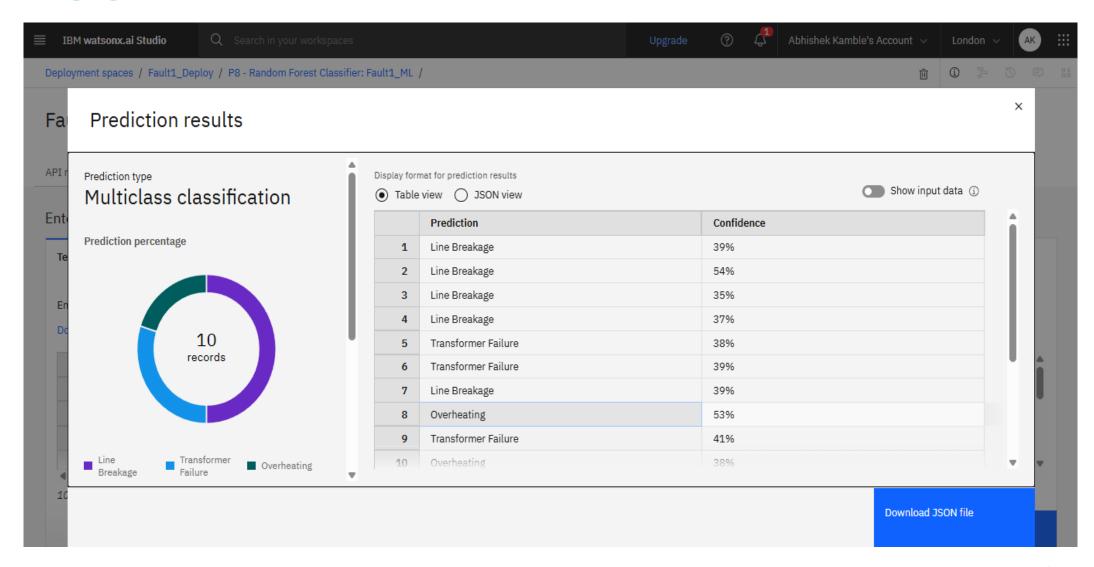














CONCLUSION

- The machine learning model demonstrates high accuracy in classifying faults in a power distribution system.
 - Benefits include:
- Faster fault detection
- Enhanced grid stability
- Reduced downtime
 This solution highlights the potential of AI in modern electrical grid management.



FUTURE SCOPE

- Integrate real-time IoT sensors for live fault detection.
- Explore deep learning models like LSTM for sequence data.
- Expand to large-scale power grids with more diverse datasets.
- Include severity analysis and automatic control response systems.



REFERENCES

- Kaggle Dataset link: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ziya07/power-system-faults-dataset
- IBM Cloud Documentation.



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According to the Adobe Learning Manager system of record

Completion date: 24 Jul 2025 (GMT)

Learning hours: 20 mins



THANK YOU

