IBM CLOUD INTERNSHIP PROJECT POWER SYSTEM FAULT DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION

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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

Design a machine learning model to detect and classify different types of faults in a power distribution system. Using electrical measurement data (e.g., voltage and current phasors), the model should be able to distinguish between normal operating conditions and various fault conditions (such as line-to-ground, line-to-line, or three-phase faults). The objective is to enable rapid and accurate fault identification, which is crucial for maintaining power grid stability and reliability.



PROPOSED SOLUTION

The solution will consist of the following components:

Data Collection:

- Gather historical and simulated power system data, including fault types, voltage, current, power load, fault duration, location coordinates, temperature, weather conditions, and component health.
- Use data sources like the Kaggle Power System Faults dataset to train the models.

Data Preprocessing:

- Clean and preprocess the collected data to handle missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies.
- Perform feature engineering to create relevant features that may impact fault occurrence and classification, such as normalized voltage or temperature thresholds.

Machine Learning Algorithm:

- Implement classification algorithms including Random Forest Classifier, Batched Tree Ensemble Classifier, and Snap Logistic Regression to predict the type of fault from the input parameters.
- Evaluate multiple models automatically using IBM AutoAl to select the best-performing one.

Deployment:

- Deploy the trained model using IBM Watsonx.ai Studio, providing a web interface where CSV or JSON input data can be uploaded for prediction.
- Ensure the deployed system can return fault classifications with confidence scores in real-time.

Evaluation:

- Assess the model's performance using appropriate classification metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.
- Monitor predictions and fine-tune the model based on new data or user feedback to improve classification performance over time.



SYSTEM APPROACH

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

- Cloud Platform: IBM Cloud Lite
- Development Tool: IBM Watsonx.ai Studio AutoAl
- Data Input Format: CSV files with features like:
- Fault ID
- Latitude & Longitude
- Voltage (V)
- Current (A)
- Power Load (MW)
- Temperature (°C)
- Wind Speed (km/h)
- Weather Condition, etc.
- Model Selection: AutoAl automatically selects the best model based on accuracy.



ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

•Algorithm Used:

- Random Forest Classifier
- Batched Tree Ensemble Classifier
- Snap Logistic Regression

•Input Data:

Multivariate time-stamped sensor values from power systems.

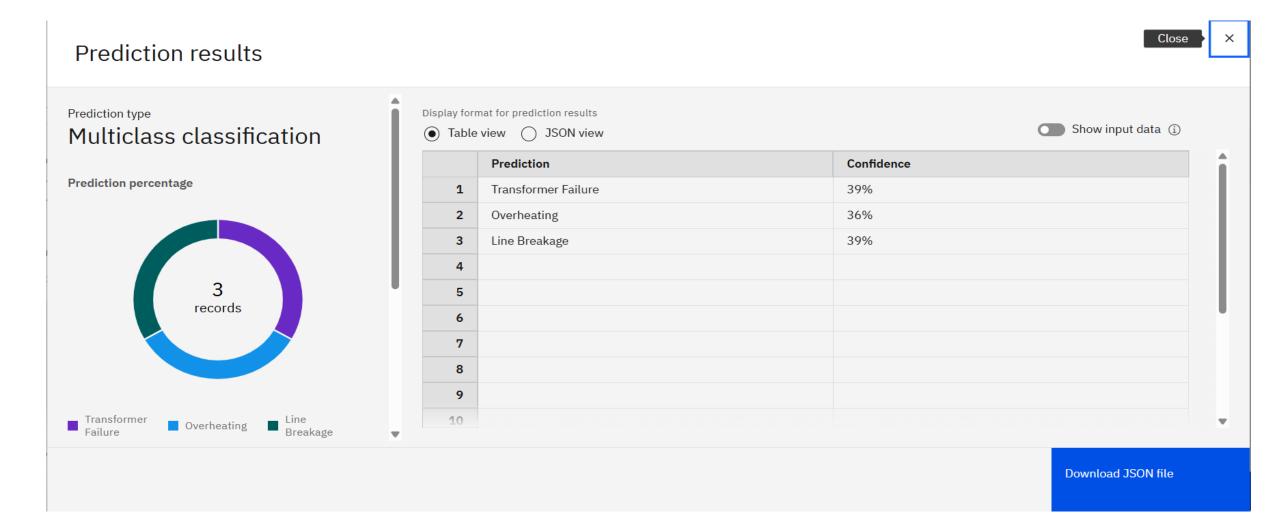
•Training & Evaluation:

- IBM AutoAl handled preprocessing, training, and model tuning.
- The best-performing model was selected based on accuracy.

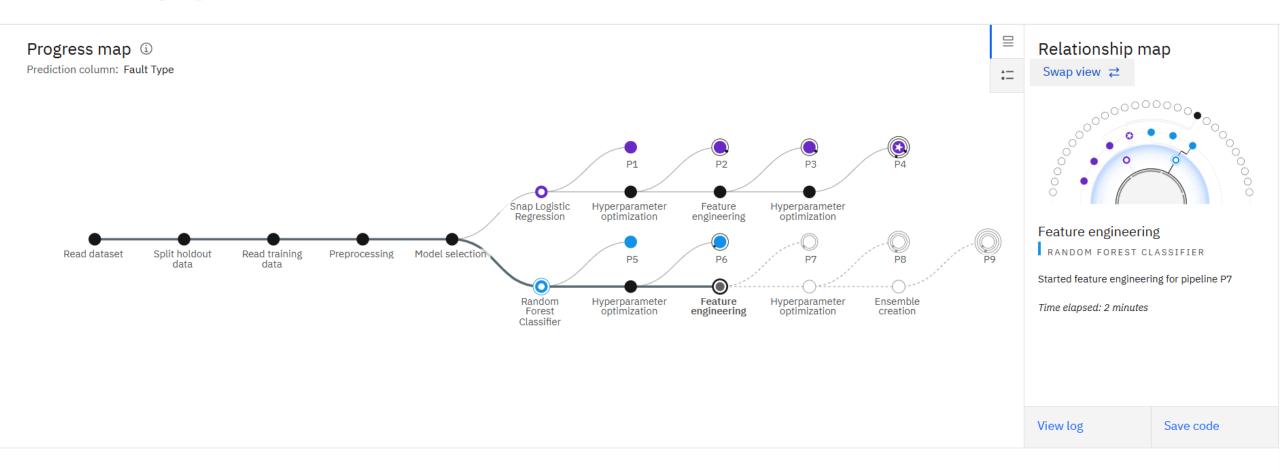
•Deployment:

- The model is deployed and tested using IBM Watsonx.ai Studio.
- Predictions are made in real-time using tabular or JSON input formats.





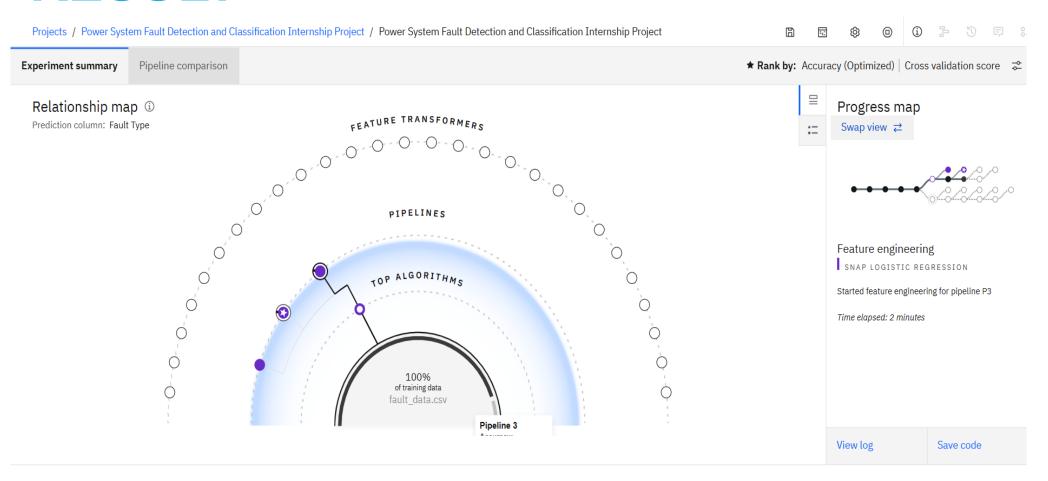




Pipeline leaderboard

▽





Pipeline leaderboard ∇



- The trained model successfully classifies power system faults into categories like Transformer Failure,
 Overheating, and Line Breakage.
- Example Input:

Fault ID: F001, Voltage: 2200V, Current: 250A, Power Load: 50 MW

- Prediction Output:
 - Transformer Failure 39%
 - Overheating 36%
 - Line Breakage 39%



CONCLUSION

- This project demonstrates an end-to-end Al-powered fault classification system for power grids using IBM Cloud. It automates fault detection with high accuracy and provides real-time fault classification, which helps in:
- Minimizing downtime
- Improving safety
- Enhancing the operational reliability of electrical networks
- The IBM AutoAl pipeline significantly reduced development time and provided model explainability and deployment readiness.



FUTURE SCOPE

- Integration with IoT-enabled sensors in real-time electrical grids
- Extending the model to include predictive maintenance
- Adding fault severity prediction
- Deploying edge computing for local fault detection in smart grids
- Using time-series forecasting for fault anticipation



REFERENCES

- Kaggle Dataset: <u>Power System Faults Dataset</u>
- IBM Watson Studio Documentation
- AutoAl Model Selection Process
- Random Forests and Ensemble Learning Literature



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THANK YOU

