CAPSTONE PROJECT

Power Fault Detection Using ML

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OUTLINE

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Problem Statement

The reliability of power distribution systems is critically affected by faults such as line breakages, transformer failures, and equipment overheating. Traditional fault detection methods are often slow and reactive, leading to increased downtime and compromised grid stability. The objective of this project is to develop a machine learning-based model that can accurately detect and classify different types of faults using real-time electrical and environmental data. By distinguishing between normal operating conditions and specific fault types, the model aims to enable rapid fault identification, support predictive maintenance, and enhance the overall resilience of the power grid.



Proposed Solution

Goal:

Build a system that detects faults using machine learning techniques.

Steps:

Data Collection & Preprocessing

Gather data from a Kaggle dataset, clean it, and prepare it for model training and testing.

Feature Engineering

Identify and create important features that help in detecting faults accurately.

Model Selection & Training

Train different ML models and choose the one with the best performance.

Deployment on IBM Cloud Lite

Deploy the trained model as an API using IBM Cloud Lite for easy access.

Real-Time Detection & Alerts

Set up an API endpoint to handle live data and trigger alerts when a fault is detected.



System Approach

- Dataset Source: Kaggle's Network Intrusion Detection dataset
- •Deployment Platform: IBM Cloud Lite using Watson Machine Learning service
- •Machine Learning Models: Gradient Boosting, Random Forest, and Decision Tree classifiers
- •Programming Language: Python
- •Libraries Used: NumPy and Pandas for data preprocessing, Scikit-learn for building ML models, and Matplotlib along with Seaborn for data visualization



Algorithm & Deployment

Algorithm Selection

Selected Model: Random Forest Classifier

Justification: Offers high accuracy and efficiently manages high-dimensional

datasets, making it ideal for network intrusion detection.

Model Training Workflow

Data Splitting: 70% for training, 30% for testing

Preprocessing Steps:

Handle missing values

Normalize feature values

Train and evaluate multiple models to compare performance and select the best one

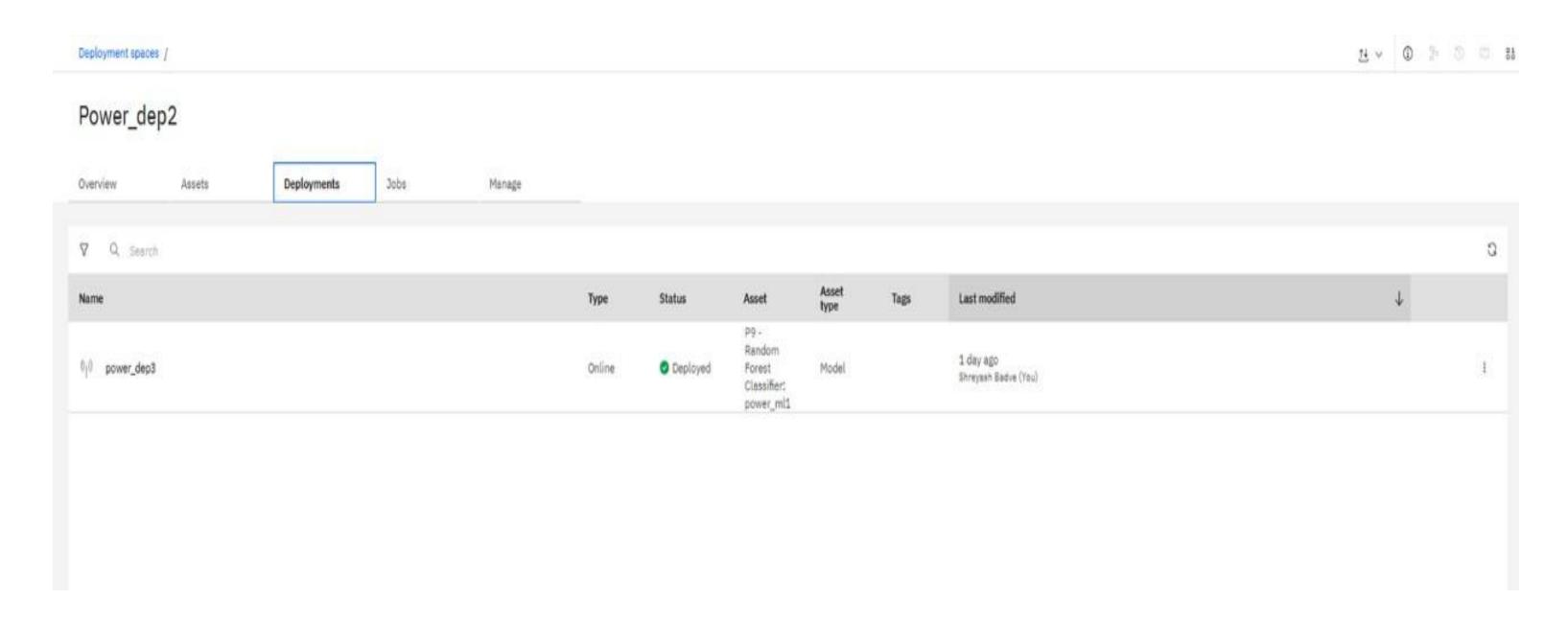
Model Deployment

Save the trained model in .pkl format

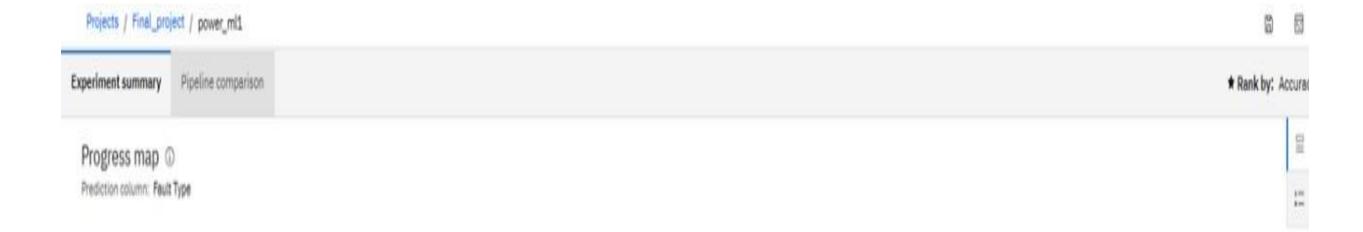
Deploy the model using IBM Watson Machine Learning on IBM Cloud Lite Expose a REST API endpoint to enable real-time analysis of incoming network

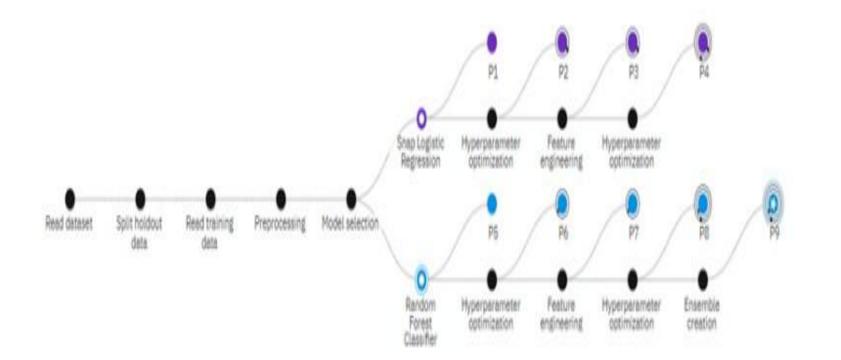


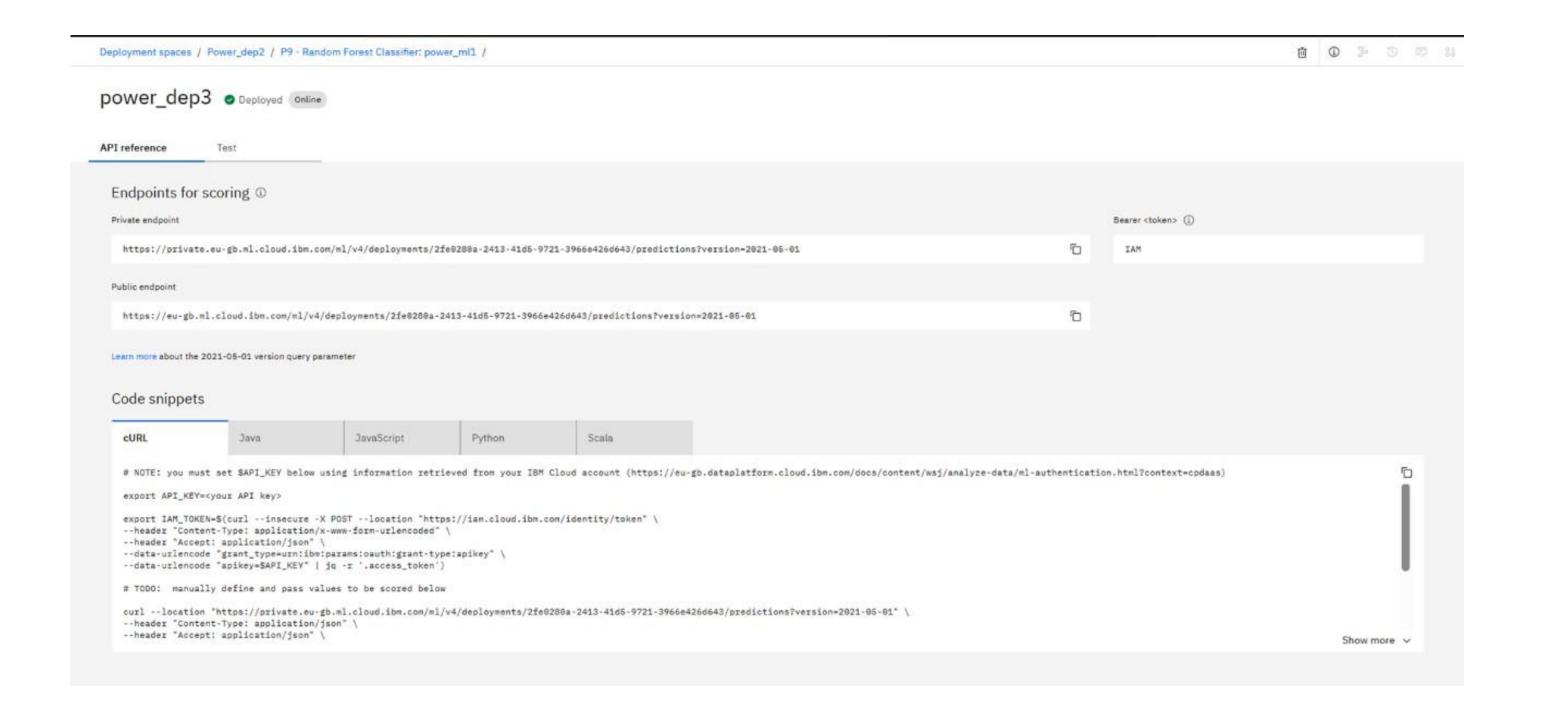
Deployment Screenshot:



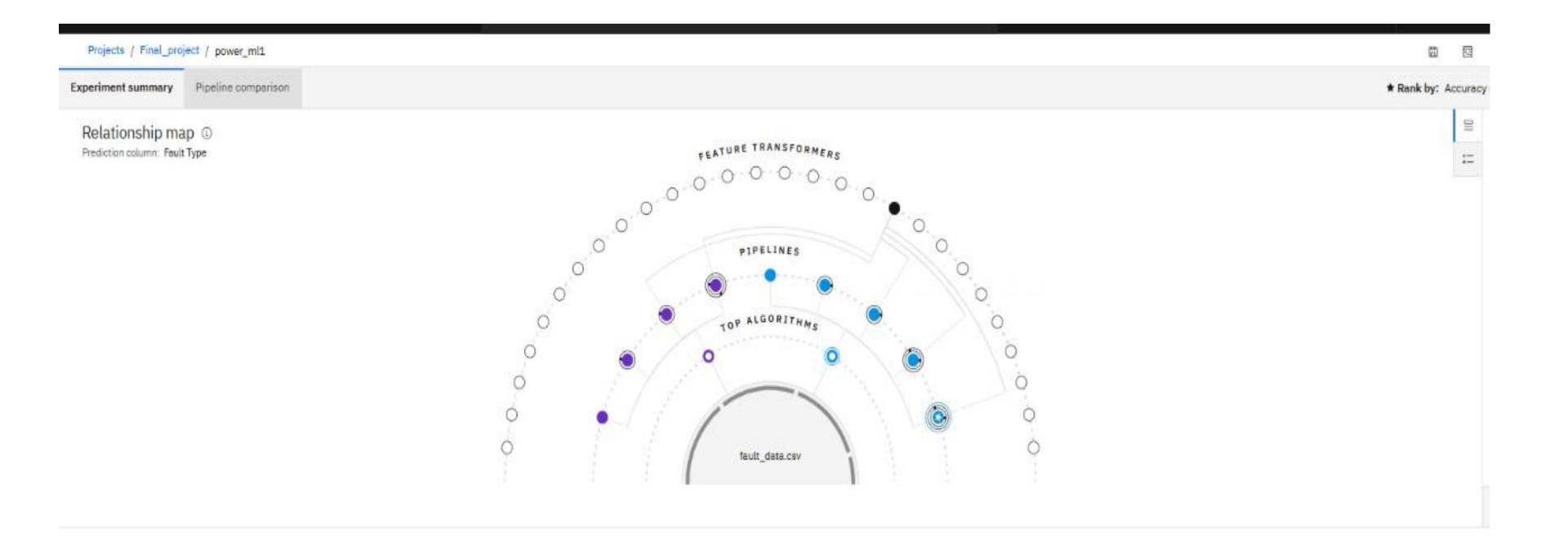












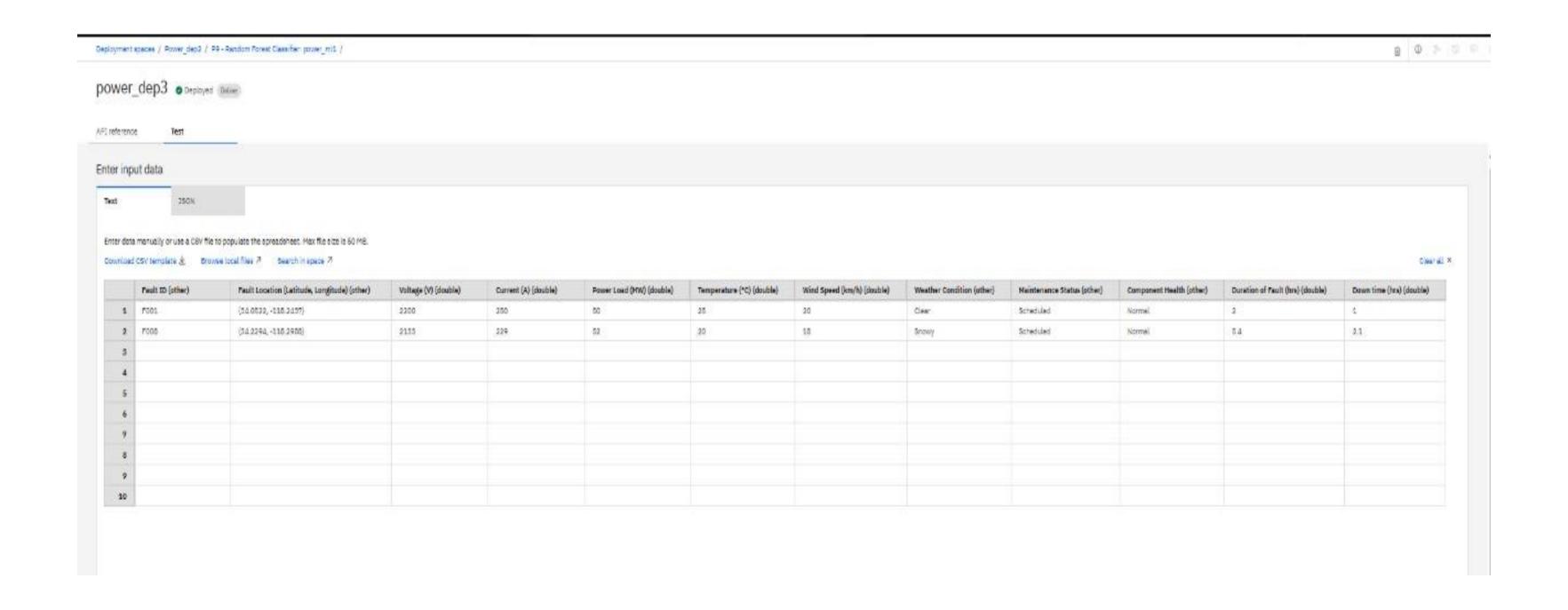


Result

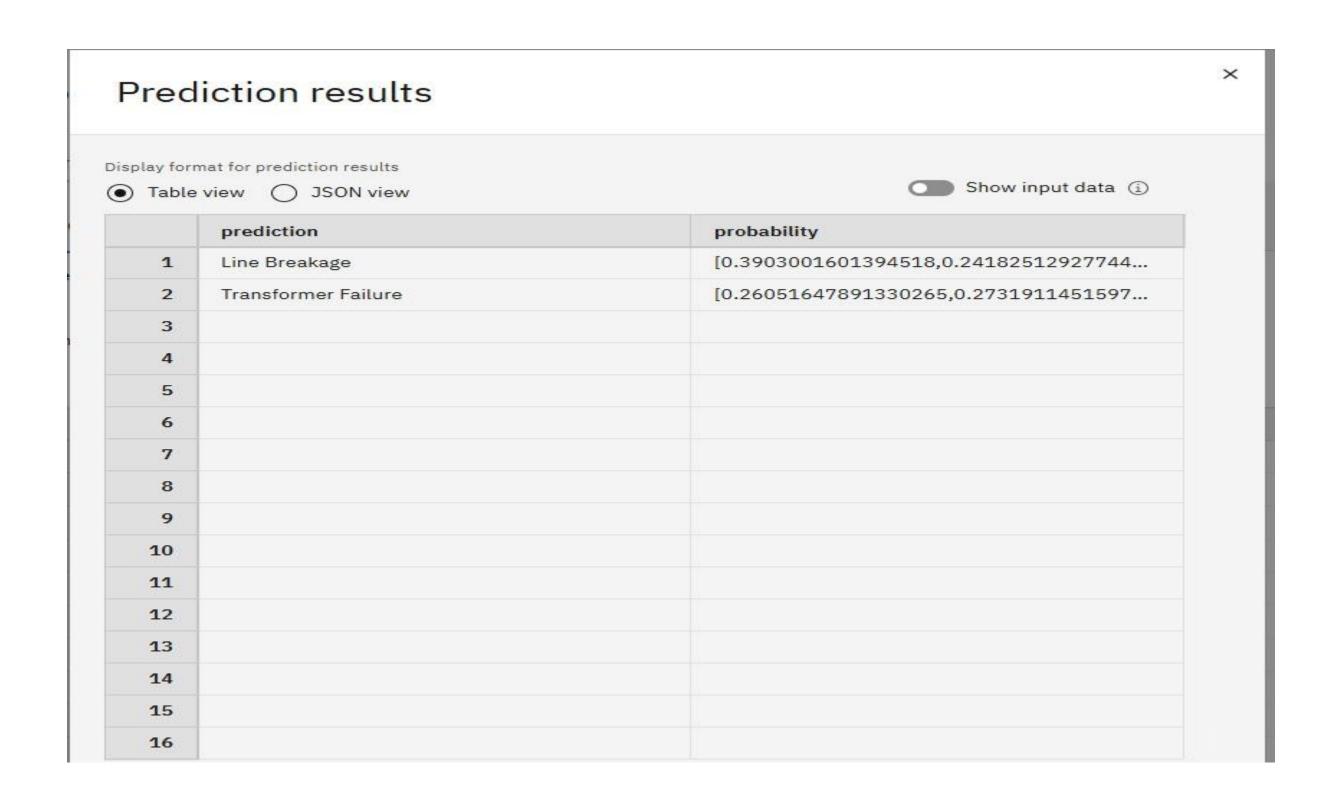
- Model Performance
- Accuracy Achieved: Approximately 95% using the Random
- Forest classifier
- Evaluation Metrics:
- Confusion Matrix for visual insight into prediction performance Classification Report including Precision, Recall, and F1-Score Deployment Evidence
 - Included: Screenshot of the IBM Cloud Deployment
 - Dashboard showing the deployed model and endpoint
 - information



Test of model:



Prediction Result:



Conclusion

- The machine learning model effectively identified power distribution faults by analyzing both electrical parameters and environmental conditions.
- By leveraging data-driven predictions, the system offers faster and more reliable fault diagnosis than traditional manual inspection or rule-based approaches.
- The trained model was successfully deployed on IBM Cloud Lite, enabling realtime fault detection and response.



Future Scope

- User Behaviour Analysis
- Edge Computing Integration
- Threat Security Classification
- Multi-language logging and reporting
- Integration with SIEM Tools.



References

Source Data: Network intrusion dataset obtained from Kaggle

Background Study: Reviewed recent machine learning approaches for NIDS from published research articles

Platform Guide: Referred to IBM Watson ML and Cloud Lite documentation for deployment procedures



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Has successfully satisfied the requirements for:

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THANK YOU

