
CAPSTONE PROJECT

POWER SYSTEM FAULT DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION USING MACHINE LEARNING

Presented By:
JAIVARDHAN – RSD College – Computer Applications

OUTLINE

- Problem Statement
- Proposed Solution
- System Development Approach
- Algorithm & Deployment
- Result (Output Image)
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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 proposed system aims to address the challenge of accurately detecting and classifying faults in a power distribution system using machine learning. The objective is to enable rapid identification of fault types to support grid stability and minimize downtime. The solution was implemented using IBM Cloud's Watson Studio and leverages automated machine learning features.
- **Data Collection:**
 - Gather historical and simulated electrical measurement data, including voltage and current phasors under both normal and faulty operating conditions.
- **Data Preprocessing:**
 - Clean and preprocess the collected data to handle missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies.
 - Normalize and standardize features such as voltage magnitude, current phasors and power angle. Label the data.
- **Machine Learning Model Development**
 - Use IBM Watson Studio's AutoAI capability to automatically select and train optimal classification algorithms.
 - Evaluate multiple models based on performance metrics.
- **Deployment:**
 - Develop the trained model as a REST API endpoint on IBM Cloud.
 - Integrate the endpoint with applications for real-time or batch fault detection.
- **Evaluation:**
 - Assess model accuracy, precision, recall and F1-score using confusion matrix and cross validation.
 - Select the best performing model for deployment.

SYSTEM APPROACH

The goal of this project is to detect and classify different types of electrical faults in a power distribution system using machine learning. The strategy involves automating model development using IBM Watson Studio's Auto AI feature, ensuring high accuracy with minimal manual intervention.

- **System requirements :**

1. IBM Cloud account with access to Watson Studio.
2. Dataset containing voltage and current phasor measurements under normal and faulty conditions.

- **Library required to build the model**

1. AutoAI (IBM Watson Studio) – for automated model building and optimization.
2. Watson Machine Learning Service – for deployment and API generation.

ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

- **Algorithm Selection**

Random Forest Classifier (or SVM based on performance)

- **Data Input:**

Voltage, current and phasor measurements from dataset.

- **Training Process:**

Supervised learning using labelled fault types.

- **Prediction Process:**

Model deployed on IBM Watson Studio with API endpoints for real time predictions.

RESULT

The screenshot displays the IBM watsonx.ai Studio interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the logo, a search bar, and user account information. Below this, a 'Navigation Menu' is visible. The main content area is titled 'Power_Dep1' and has tabs for 'Overview', 'Assets', 'Deployments', 'Jobs', and 'Manage'. The 'Overview' tab is active, showing a 'Jump back in' section with a recent deployment 'P9 - Random Forest Classifier: Fault_Detection' from 46 minutes ago. To the right, there are two summary cards: 'Deployments' showing 1 Deployed and 0 Failed, and 'Job runs' showing 0 Active and 0 Failed last 24 hours. A 'Space history' section on the right indicates 'No notifications'. The URL at the bottom is <https://dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/ml-runtime/spaces/b9a7bdef-3ccd-440e-976a-05fe5e4bf3c9/overview?context=cpdaas#>.

IBM watsonx.ai Studio

Search in your workspaces

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Navigation Menu

Power_Dep1

Overview Assets Deployments Jobs Manage

Jump back in

P9 - Random Forest Classifier: Fault_Detection
46 minutes ago

[View all \(1\)](#)

Deployments All

Deployed 1 Failed 0

[View deployments](#)

Job runs

Active 0 Failed last 24 hours 0

[View jobs](#)

Space history

No notifications
You will see your most recent notifications here.

<https://dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/ml-runtime/spaces/b9a7bdef-3ccd-440e-976a-05fe5e4bf3c9/overview?context=cpdaas#>

RESULT

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Deployment spaces / Power_Dep1 / P9 - Random Forest Classifier: Fault_Detection

Deployments

Model details

Input (1)

Column	Type
Component Health	other
Current (A)	double
Down time (hrs)	double
Duration of Fault (hrs)	double
Fault ID	other
Fault Location (Latitude, Longitude)	other
Maintenance Status	other
Power Load (MW)	double

About this asset

Name

P9 - Random Forest Classifier: Fault_Detection

Description

No description provided.

Asset Details

Type: wml-hybrid_0.1

Model ID: 7857c7c4-85c4-46...

Software specification: hybrid_0.1

Hybrid pipeline software specifications: autoai-kb_rt24.1-py3.11

Tags

Add tags to make assets easier to find.

Source asset details

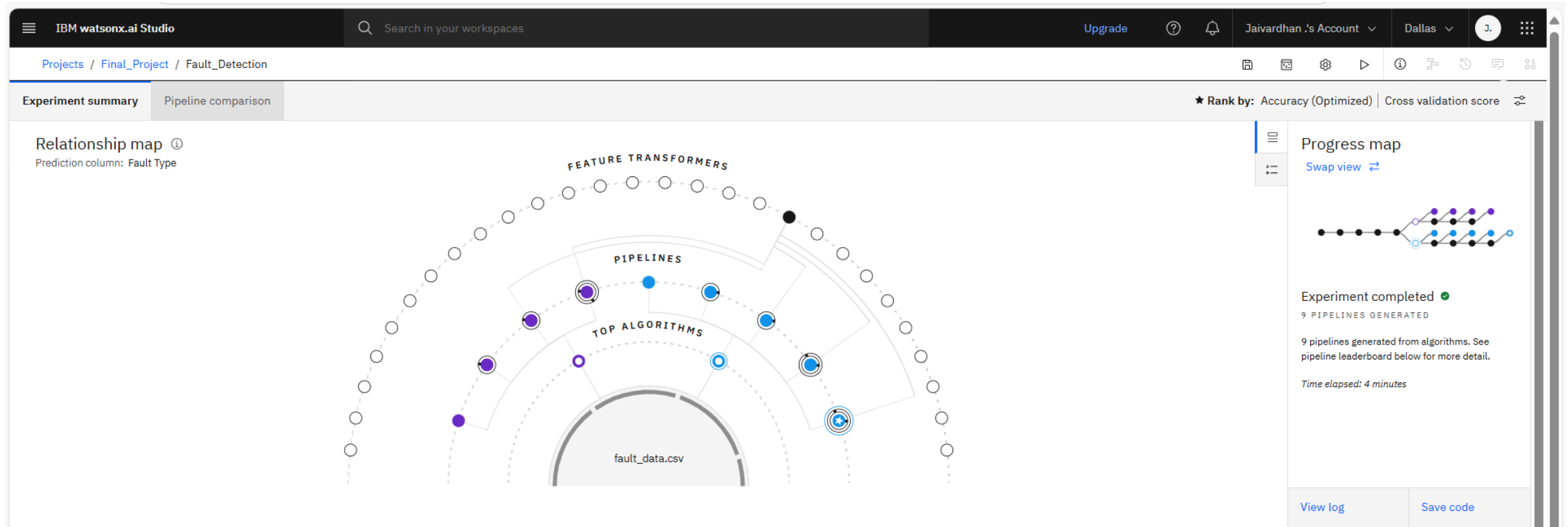
Last modified

45 minutes ago by Service

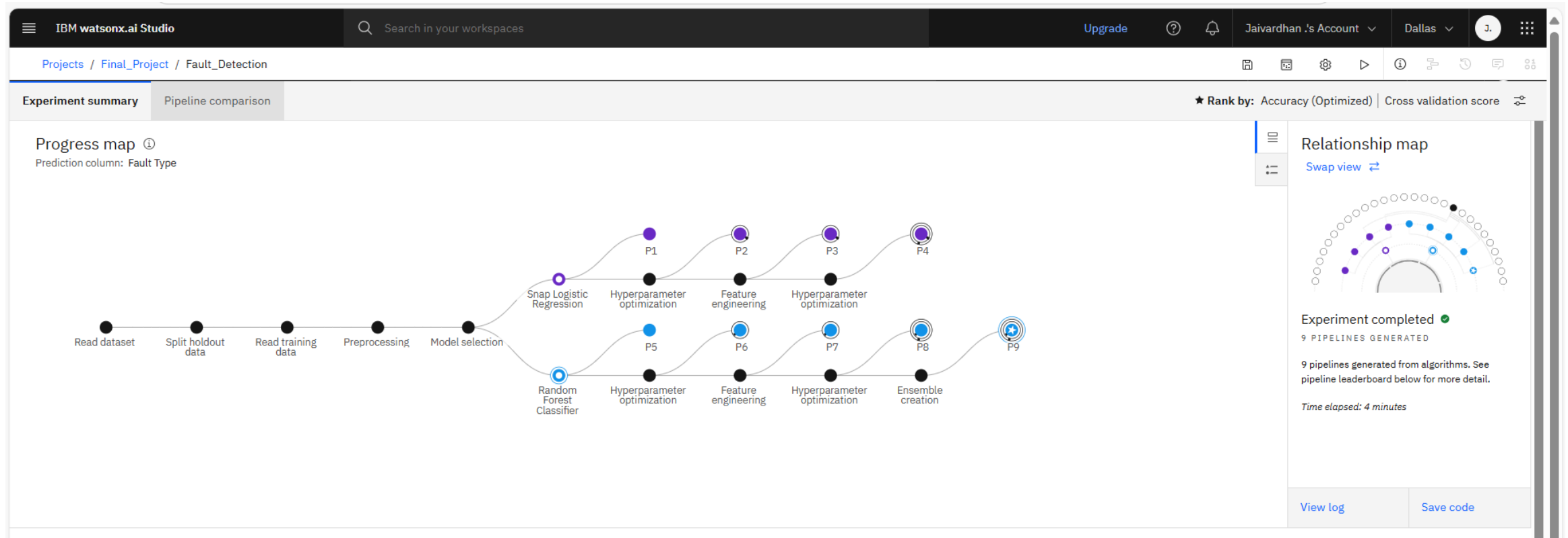
Created on

Aug 2, 2025 by Jaivardhan .

RESULT







RESULT



RESULT

Pipeline leaderboard ▾

	Rank	↑	Name	Algorithm	Specialization	Accuracy (Optimized) Cross Validation	Enhancements	Build time
★	1		Pipeline 9	 Batched Tree Ensemble Classifier (Random Forest Classifier)	INCR	0.409	HPO-1 FE HPO-2 BATCH	00:00:54
	2		Pipeline 8	 Random Forest Classifier		0.409	HPO-1 FE HPO-2	00:00:50
	3		Pipeline 4	 Snap Logistic Regression		0.393	HPO-1 FE HPO-2	00:00:30
	4		Pipeline 3	 Snap Logistic Regression		0.393	HPO-1 FE	00:00:25

RESULT

IBM watsonx.ai Studio

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Deployment spaces / Power_Dep1 / P9 - Random Forest Classifier: Fault_Detection /

Power_Dep2 ✓ Deployed Online

API reference **Test**

Enter input data

Text

JSON

Enter data manually or use a CSV file to populate the spreadsheet. Max file size is 50 MB.

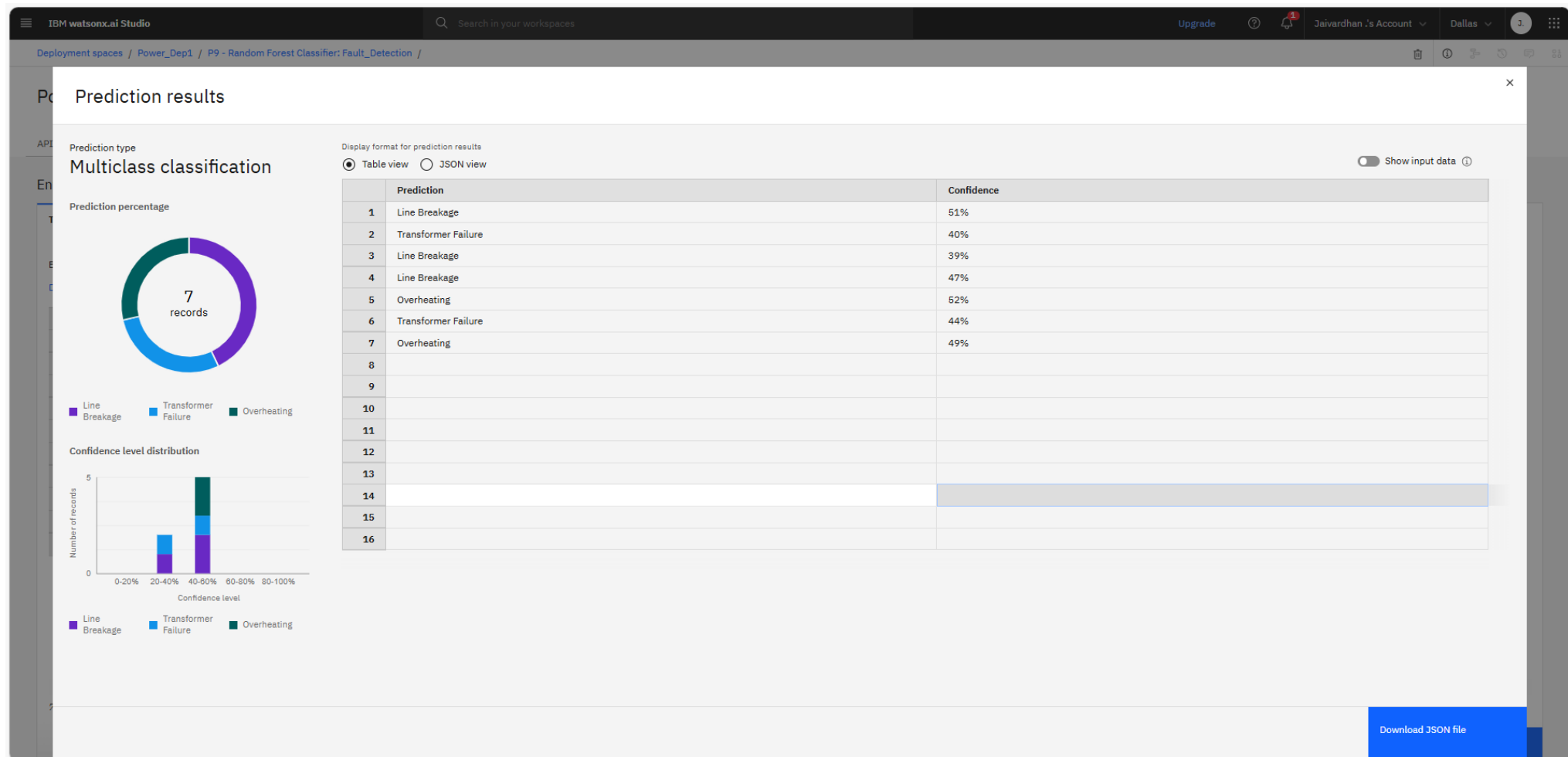
[Download CSV template](#) [Browse local files](#) [Search in space](#) [Clear all](#) ×

	Fault ID (other)	Fault Location (Latitude, Longitude) (other)	Voltage (V) (double)	Current (A) (double)	Power Load (MW) (double)	Temperature (°C) (double)	Wind Speed (km/h) (double)	Weather Condition (other)	Maintenance Status (other)
1	F045	(34.0522, -118.2437)	22046	100	58	12	34	Snowy	Scheduled
2	F06	(34.056, -118.245)	2087	200	42	24	25	Clear	Pending
3	F045	(34.0525, -118.244)	1972	150	61	39	14	Windstorm	Completed
4	F026	(34.055, -118.242)	1864	250	38	42	07	Thunderstorm	Pending
5	F068	(34.0545, -118.243)	2105	287	79	22	40	Rainy	Completed
6	F072	(34.05, -118.24)	2387	195	55	31	25	Clear	Scheduled
7	F045	(34.05, -118.24)	2565	555	96	26	31	Snowy	Pending
8									
9									
10									

7 rows, 12 columns

Predict

RESULT



CONCLUSION

This project successfully demonstrates the use of machine learning for accurate fault detection and classification in power distribution systems. Leveraging IBM Watson Studio's Auto AI, the model efficiently identified normal and faulty conditions—including line-to-ground, line-to-line, and three-phase faults—using electrical measurement data. The automated approach proved effective in reducing development time while achieving high accuracy. Deploying the model on IBM Cloud enabled real-time fault detection, contributing to faster response and improved grid reliability. Some challenges were encountered during data preprocessing, feature selection, and managing cloud-based resources. However, Watson Studio's tools helped address these issues efficiently. Overall, the model plays a vital role in enhancing the stability and safety of the power grid, demonstrating the value of AI in modern energy infrastructure.

FUTURE SCOPE

- **Additional Data Sources**

Incorporate real-time sensor data, smart meters, and weather information to enhance prediction accuracy.

- **Algorithm Optimization**

Use advanced ML techniques like deep learning or ensemble methods for better fault classification.

- **Geographical Expansion**

Scale the system to cover multiple cities or regions with varied grid conditions.

- **Edge Computing Integration**

Deploy models on edge devices for faster, on-site fault detection with minimal latency.

- **Advanced ML Integration**

Explore transfer learning or federated learning to improve adaptability and data privacy.

REFERENCES

- IBM Cloud Docs – Auto AI Overview and Usage Guide
- IBM Watson Studio – Getting Started with Watson Studio
- Scikit-learn – Machine Learning in Python
- IBM Developer – Building and Deploying ML Models on IBM Cloud

IBM CERTIFICATIONS



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In recognition of the commitment to achieve
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Jaivardhan .

Has successfully satisfied the requirements for:

Journey to Cloud: Envisioning Your Solution



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