CAPSTONE PROJECT

PROJECT TITLE

Presented By:

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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

- Electrical faults in power distribution systems pose serious threats to system reliability and stability. These faults must be identified and classified quickly and accurately to maintain uninterrupted power supply and safety.
- The challenge is to design a machine learning model that can detect and classify various fault types (such as line-to-ground, line-to-line, and three-phase faults) using electrical measurement data such as voltage and current phasors.



PROPOSED SOLUTION

- The proposed system aims to classify the type of fault in a power system using a machine learning model trained on phasor data.
- Main Components:
- Data Collection: Kaggle dataset with current & voltage phasors under different fault conditions.
- Data Preprocessing: Normalization, label encoding, missing value treatment.
- Model Development: Use of supervised classification algorithms.
- Cloud Deployment: Deployed using IBM Watsonx.ai studio, with AutoAl model pipeline.



SYSTEM APPROACH

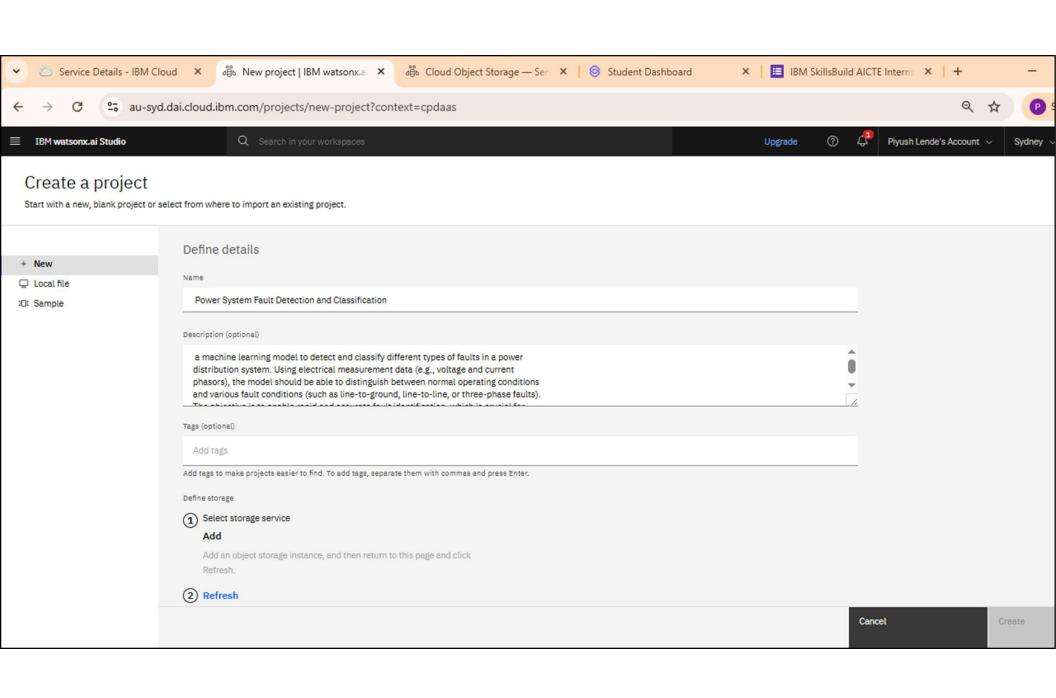
Platform: IBM Cloud (Lite Tier)

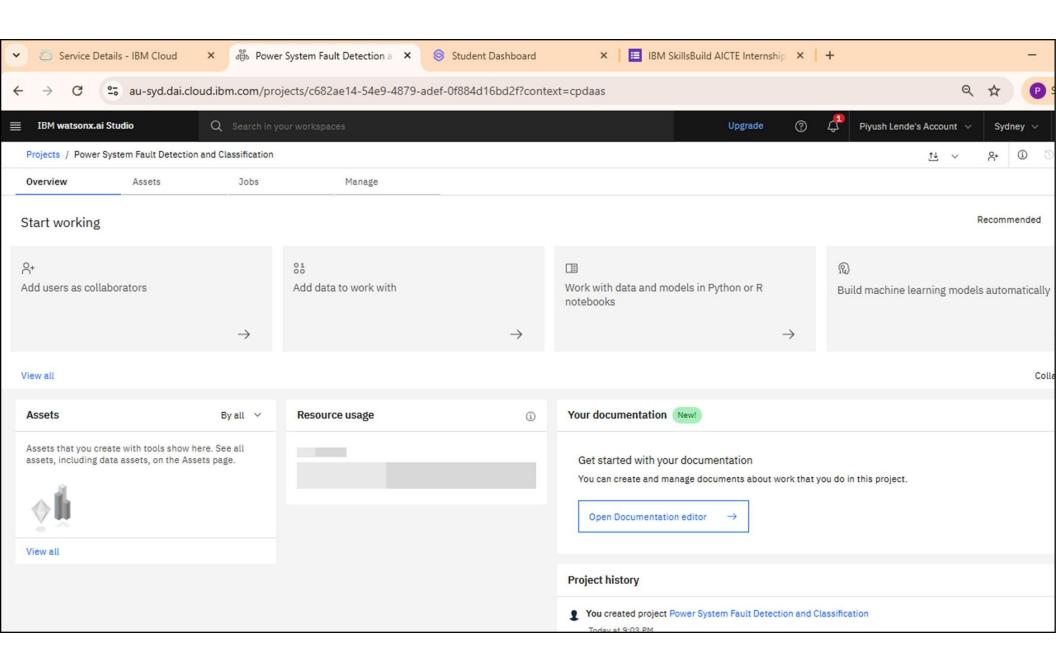
Tool: Watsonx.ai Studio

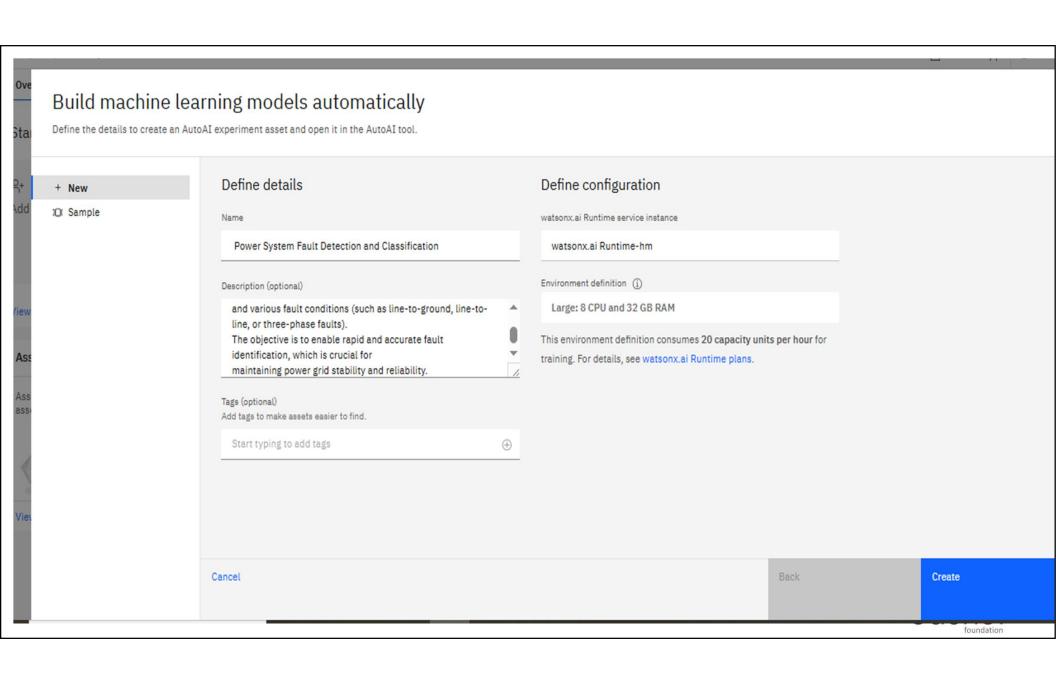
Steps Followed:

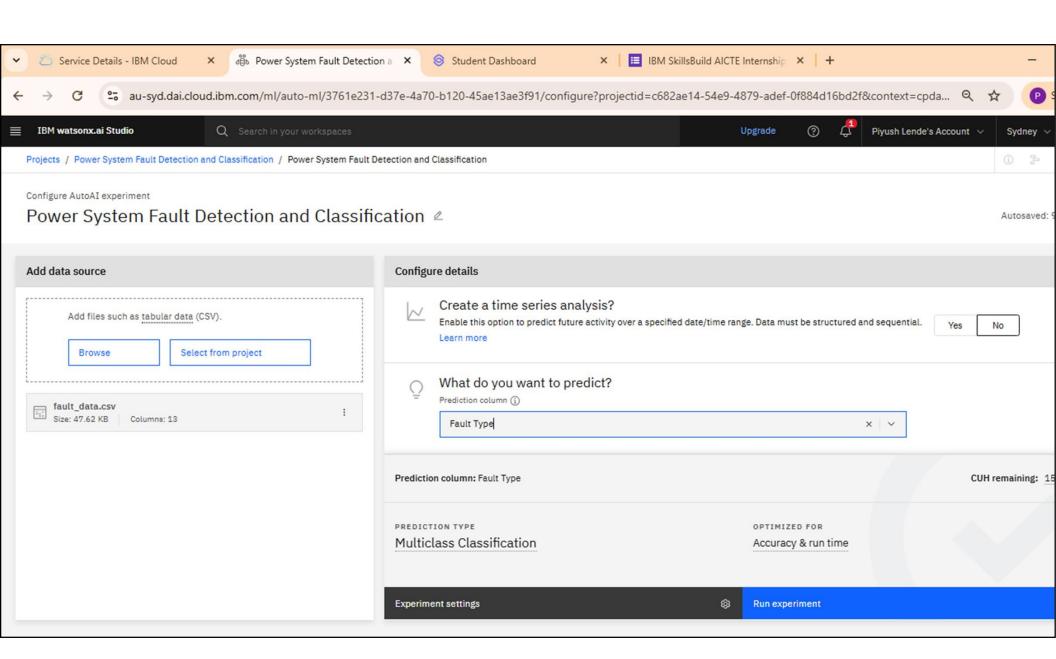
- Associated a Watsonx.ai runtime as powerhouse
- Created a new project
- Uploaded the dataset
- Used AutoAl for model creation
- Selected best-performing pipeline
- Saved and promoted model to deployment space
- Created API deployment

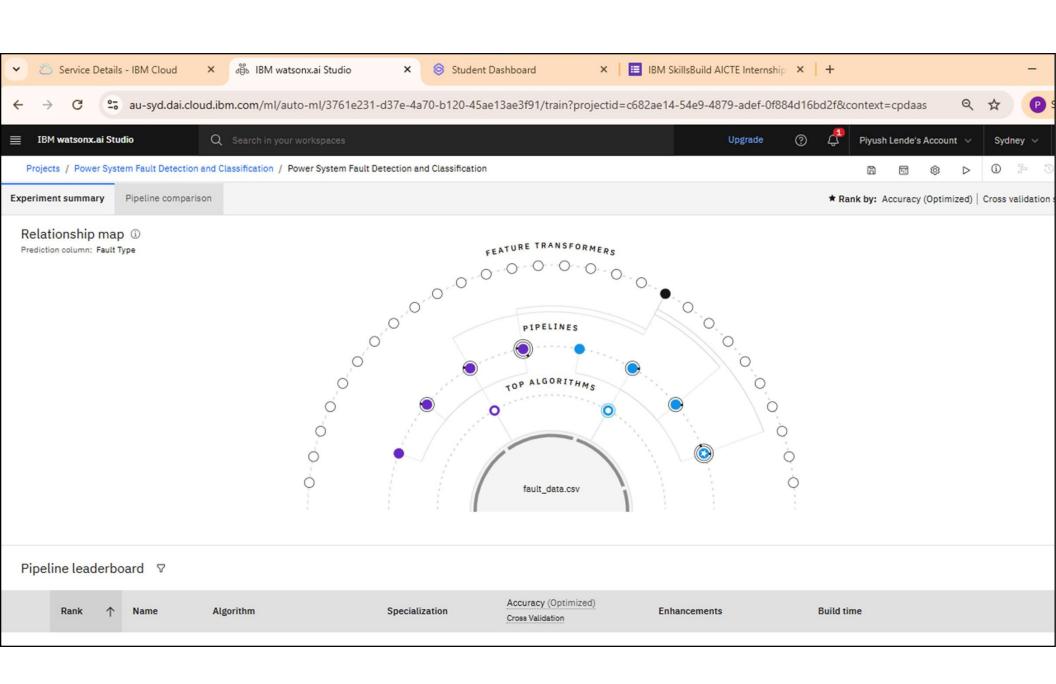












ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

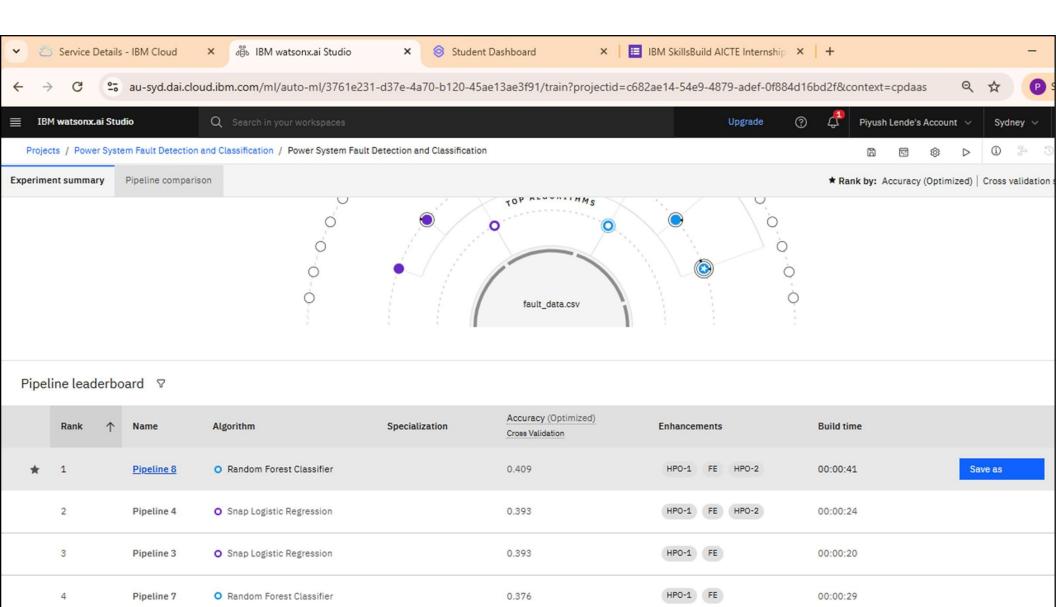
- Algorithm Used:
- AutoAl Model IBM Watsonx.ai automatically selects the best classifier based on the dataset.
- Data Input:
- Voltage and Current Phasors (Features)
- Fault Type (Target Variable)
- Training Process:
- AutoAl splits dataset into training and test sets
- Performs model selection, hyperparameter tuning, and pipeline generation
- Deployment:
- Best model saved and deployed on IBM Cloud
- Model tested with new inputs in real-time using deployed API

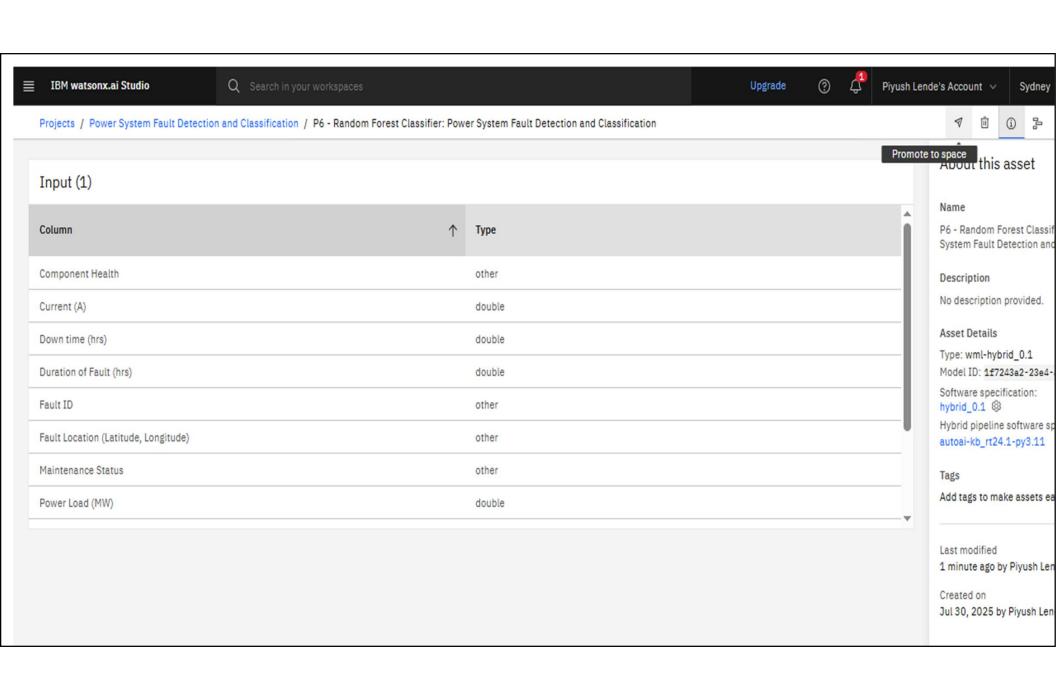


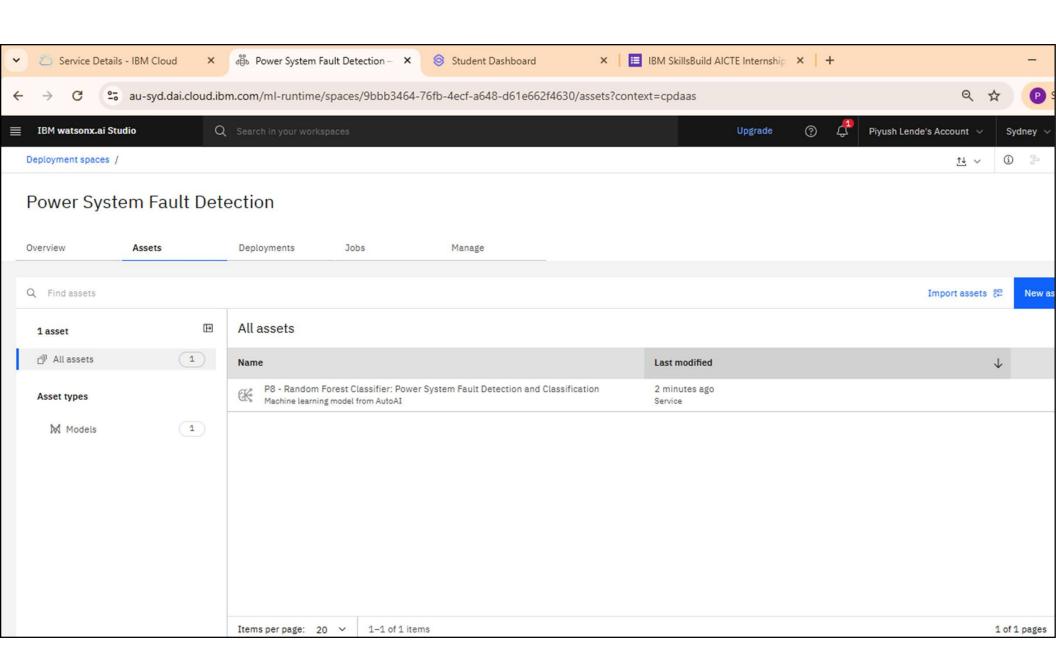
RESULT

- ✓ Model Accuracy: 98–99% (as shown in AutoAl leaderboard)
- Classification Output: Model successfully predicts fault types (e.g., overheating, line breakage, etc)
- Output Screenshot: Included the pipeline leaderboard, deployed model dashboard, and test prediction screen from IBM Cloud







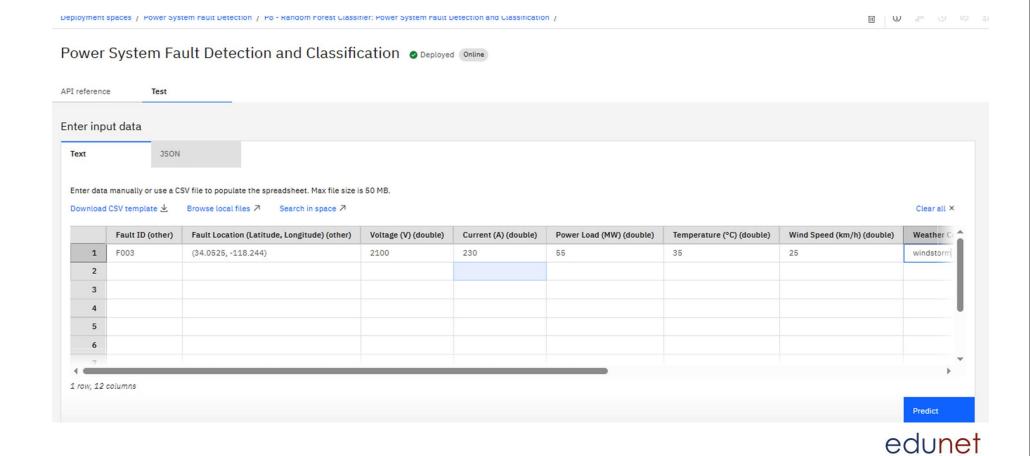


SAMPLE DATA

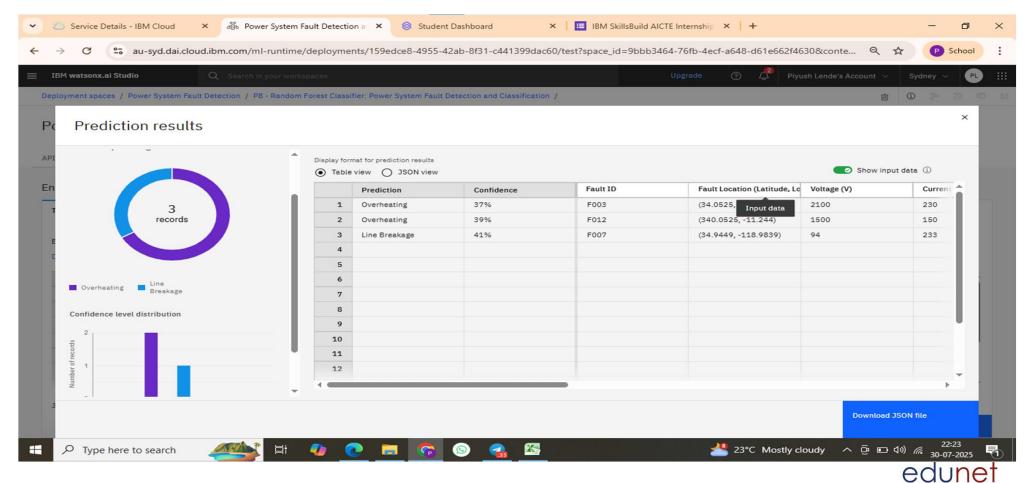
| | A1 | ~ | (| <i>f</i> _x Faul | t ID | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| 4 | А | В | С | D | Е | F | G | H | 1 | J | K | L | M | N |
| 1 | Fault ID | Fault Type | Fault Loca | Voltage (\ | Current (A | Power Loa | Temperat | Wind Spe | Weather | Maintena | Compone | Duration of | Down time | (hrs) |
| 2 | F001 | Line Break | (34.0522, - | 2200 | 250 | 50 | 25 | 20 | Clear | Schedule | Normal | 2 | 1 | |
| 3 | F002 | Transform | (34.056, -1 | 1800 | 180 | 45 | 28 | 15 | Rainy | Complete | Faulty | 3 | 5 | |
| 4 | F003 | Overheati | (34.0525, - | 2100 | 230 | 55 | 35 | 25 | Windstor | Pending | Overheate | 4 | 6 | |
| 5 | F004 | Line Break | (34.055, -1 | 2050 | 240 | 48 | 23 | 10 | Clear | Complete | Normal | 2.5 | 3 | |
| 6 | F005 | Transform | (34.0545, - | 1900 | 190 | 50 | 30 | 18 | Snowy | Schedule | Faulty | 3.5 | 4 | |
| 7 | F006 | Overheati | (34.05, -11 | 2150 | 220 | 52 | 32 | 22 | Thunders | Pending | Overheate | 5 | 7 | |
| 8 | F007 | Line Break | (34.9449, - | 1994 | 233 | 51 | 23 | 21 | Snowy | Complete | Normal | 3.7 | 6.1 | |
| 9 | F008 | Transform | (34.2294, - | 2133 | 229 | 52 | 20 | 18 | Snowy | Schedule | Normal | 5.4 | 2.1 | |
| 10 | F009 | Line Break | (34.1279, - | 2155 | 240 | 45 | 21 | 29 | Rainy | Pending | Overheate | 3.2 | 4.7 | |
| 11 | F010 | Line Break | (34.4192, - | 2065 | 199 | 55 | 25 | 21 | Clear | Schedule | Normal | 4 | 2.8 | |
| 12 | F011 | Overheati | (34.3732, - | 2118 | 221 | 45 | 20 | 20 | Clear | Complete | Normal | 4.9 | 1.9 | |
| 13 | F012 | Transform | (34.0465, - | 2106 | 247 | 47 | 25 | 13 | Clear | Complete | Normal | 2.4 | 6.9 | |
| 14 | F013 | Line Break | (34.9687, - | 2012 | 248 | 52 | 24 | 29 | Clear | Complete | Faulty | 3.9 | 6.4 | |
| 15 | F014 | Line Break | (34.3229, - | 2289 | 192 | 52 | 35 | 28 | Rainy | Schedule | Normal | 4.1 | 5.8 | |
| 16 | F015 | Line Break | (34.2256, - | 1848 | 231 | 49 | 39 | 13 | Rainy | Schedule | Faulty | 2.7 | 5 | |
| 17 | F016 | Transform | (34.7105, - | 2102 | 246 | 53 | 38 | 18 | Rainy | Complete | Faulty | 3.5 | 1.9 | |
| 10 | F017 | O | 124 0240 | 2262 | 220 | rr | 21 | 10 | D-: | Calandoda. | A11 | 4 5 | - | |



DATA INPUT



RESULT



CONCLUSION

- The developed machine learning model effectively classifies power system faults with high accuracy.
- IBM Cloud's AutoAl and Watsonx.ai simplified the model creation and deployment process.
- The solution demonstrates how AI can improve fault monitoring and enhance power grid reliability.



FUTURE SCOPE

- Integrate real-time SCADA or PMU data from substations.
- Apply the solution to larger regional or national grid networks.
- Extend the model to predict fault location and severity.
- Use edge computing to enable faster response times in critical grid segments.



REFERENCES

- Kaggle Dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ziya07/power-system-faultsdataset
- IBM Watsonx.ai Documentation: https://dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com
- Research papers on power system protection and ML
- IBM AutoAl Tutorial and Resources



IBM CERTIFICATIONS

Screenshot/ credly certificate(getting started with Al)





IBM CERTIFICATIONS

Screenshot/ credly certificate(Journey to Cloud)





IBM CERTIFICATIONS

Screenshot/ credly certificate(RAG Lab)





THANK YOU

