PROJECT TITLE: 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

Proposed System

The proposed system aims to address the challenge of **detecting and classifying power system faults** to maintain grid stability and reduce downtime. It leverages data analytics and machine learning to automate fault identification. The solution consists of the following components:

♦ Data Collection:

Gather historical data on power distribution faults, including voltage, current, load, temperature, weather conditions, maintenance status, and component health.

◆ Data Preprocessing:

Clean the data to handle missing values and outliers.

Apply feature engineering to extract and encode key features that influence fault types.

♦ Machine Learning Algorithm:

Use **Snap Logistic Regression** to classify faults (e.g., Line Breakage, Overheating, Transformer Failure) based on input features.

Train and optimize the model using AutoML (Watsonx.ai) with feature selection and cross-validation.

Deployment:

Deploy the trained model on IBM Watsonx.ai for real-time or batch inference.

Enable easy integration with grid monitoring systems for proactive maintenance alerts.



SYSTEM APPROACH

- Platform: IBM Watsonx.ai Studio (AutoML)
- •Dataset: Electrical measurement & fault classification data
- •Preprocessing:
- Feature Engineering (FE)
- Hyperparameter Optimization (HPO)
- •Features Used:
- Voltage, Current, Power Load
- Temperature, Wind Speed
- •Weather Condition, Maintenance Status, Component Health



ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

♦ Algorithm Selection:

Snap Logistic Regression was chosen for its speed, simplicity, and effectiveness in multiclass classification. It is ideal for structured electrical fault data and supports fast training with good accuracy.

Data Input:

Input features include:

- •Voltage (V), Current (A), Power Load (MW)
- •Temperature (°C), Wind Speed (km/h)
- •Weather Condition, Maintenance Status, Component Health
- ♦ Training Process:

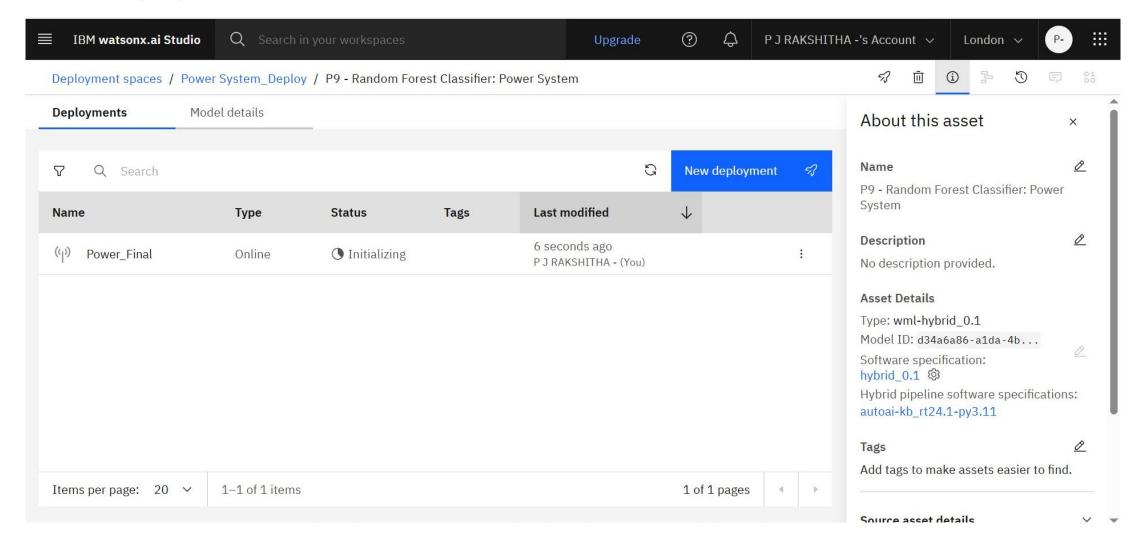
The model was trained using IBM Watsonx.ai AutoML with:

- Cross-validation
- Feature Engineering (FE)
- •Hyperparameter Optimization (HPO-1, HPO-2)
- **♦** Prediction Process:

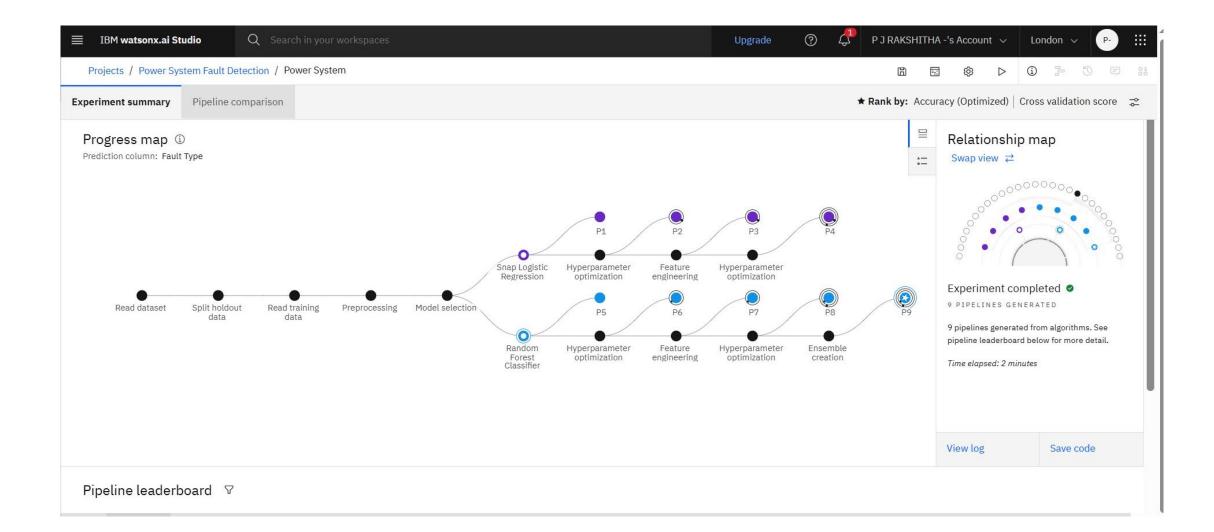
The trained model predicts the fault type (e.g., Line Breakage, Overheating) based on real-time input data, enabling quick fault classification for power system reliability



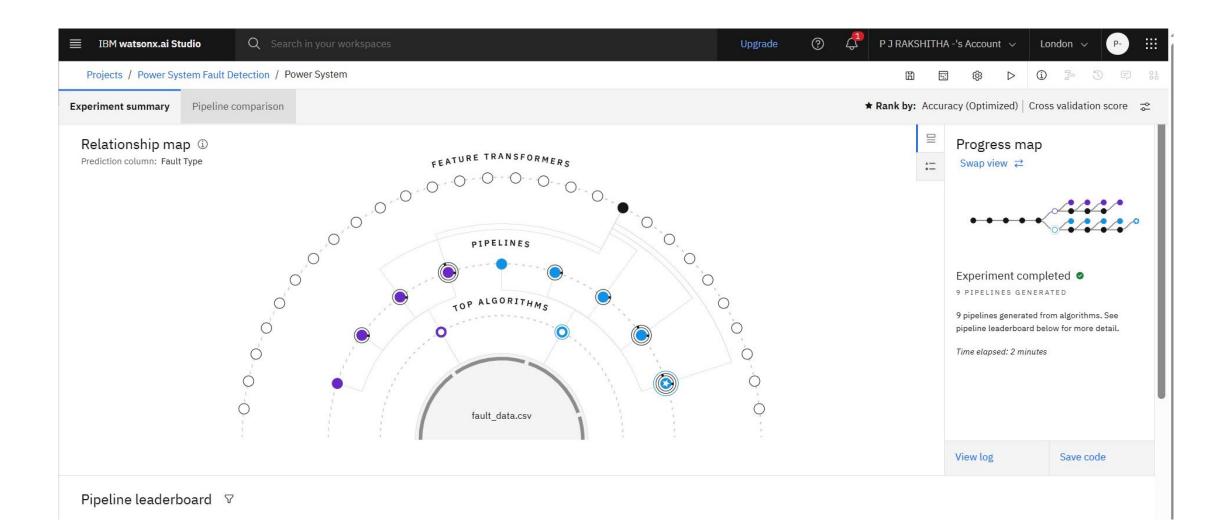
RESULT



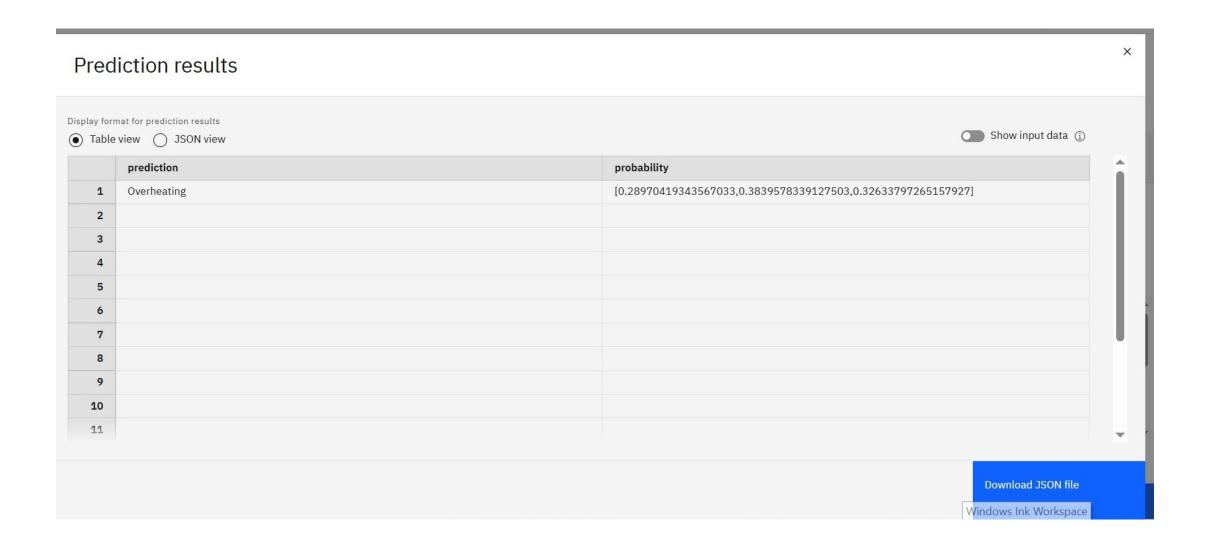




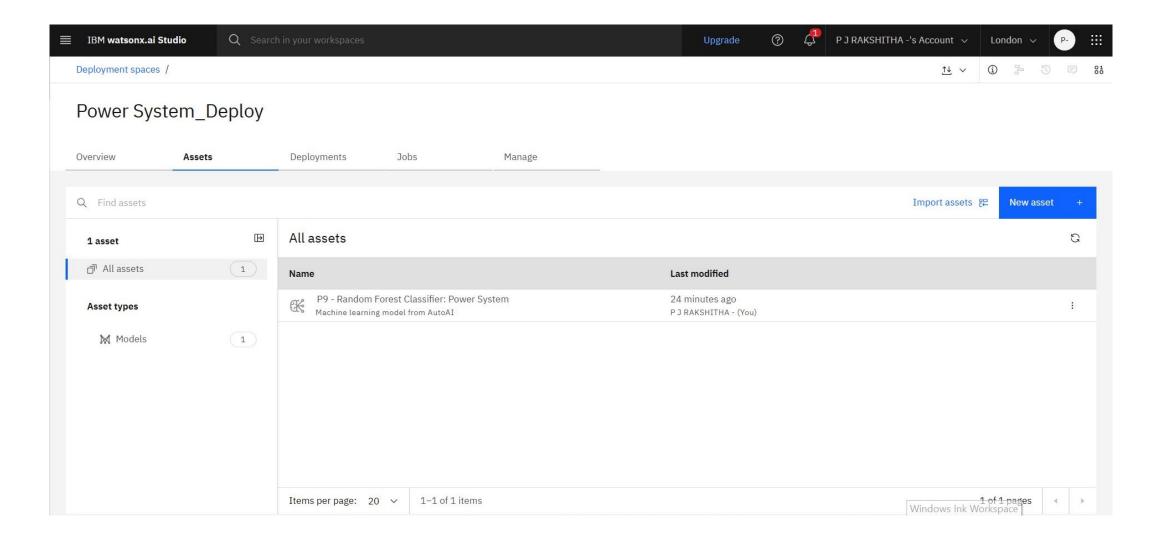




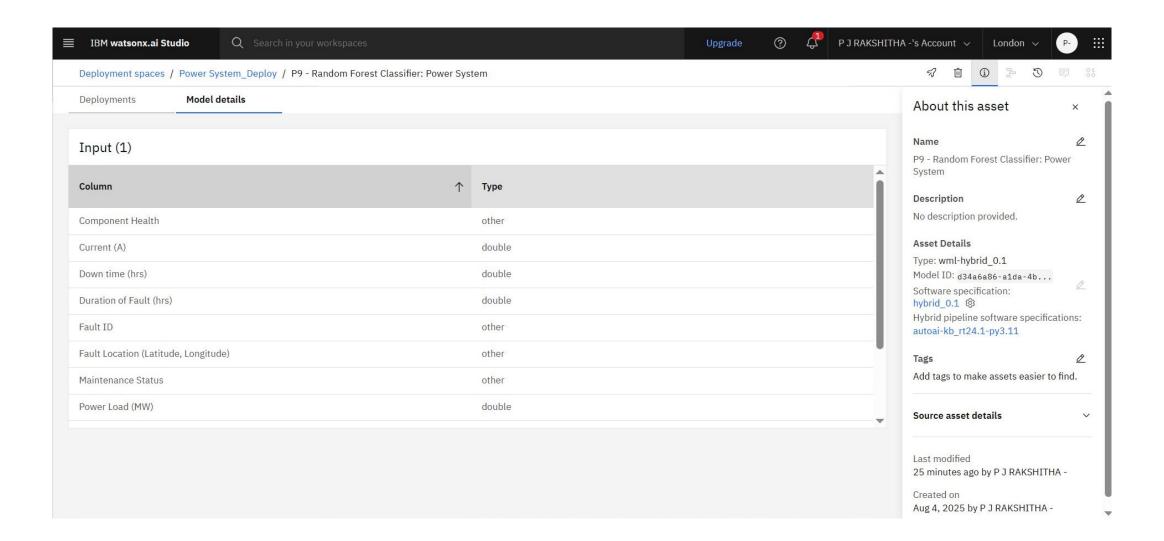














CONCLUSION

The proposed machine learning-based system effectively automates the detection and classification of power distribution faults, improving the speed and accuracy of fault diagnosis. By using Snap Logistic Regression and IBM Watsonx.ai's AutoML capabilities, the model successfully classifies different fault types based on electrical and environmental inputs. Although the initial accuracy is modest, the system demonstrates strong potential for real-time deployment, contributing to enhanced grid reliability, reduced downtime, and smarter energy management. Continuous data updates and model refinements can further improve system performance over time.



FUTURE SCOPE

- Model Enhancement:
 - Improve prediction accuracy by using advanced algorithms like Random Forest, XGBoost, or deep learning models (e.g., LSTM, CNN).
- Fault Localization:
 - Extend the system to not just classify but also pinpoint the exact location of faults in the grid.
- Integration with SCADA/IoT Systems:
 - Connect the model with real-time monitoring systems for **automated fault alerts** and proactive maintenance.
- Time-Series & Streaming Data:
 - Incorporate live data streams to enable real-time fault detection and continuous learning.
- Mobile & Web Interface:
 - Develop a dashboard or mobile app for engineers to view predictions, alerts, and analytics on the go.
- Scalability & Cloud Deployment:
 - Deploy the solution on scalable cloud platforms for wider geographic coverage and reliability.



REFERENCES

- •IBM Watsonx.ai Documentation https://www.ibm.com/products/watsonx-ai
- •Scikit-learn: Machine Learning in Python https://scikit-learn.org
- •IEEE Papers on Power System Fault Classification
- "Introduction to Machine Learning" by Andreas C. Müller & Sarah Guido
- •Project Dataset Custom fault data collected for power distribution analysis



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THANK YOU

