CAPSTONE PROJECT

POWER SYSTEM FAULT DETECTION & CLASSIFICATION VIA MACHINE LEARNING

Presented By:

1. Sanat-National Institute of Technology, Srina gar-Electrical Engineering



OUTLINE

- Problem Statement
- Proposed System/Solution
- System Development Approach
- Algorithm & Deployment
- Result
- 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

- Data Collection:
 - Gather voltage and current phasor data during normal and fault conditions.
 - Label data with fault types (e.g., line-to-ground, line-to-line, three-phase).
- Data Preprocessing:
 - Clean and normalize data using watsonx.ai Studio tools.
 - Extract features (e.g., RMS, frequency data, symmetrical components).
- Model Training:
 - Use watsonx.ai Studio "AutoAl for feature selection and model training (Random Forest, LSTM, CNN).
 - Set up a multi-class classifier to identify fault types and normal states.
- Deployment:
 - Deploy the model as a REST API using watsonx.ai for real-time fault detection.
 - Integrate with dashboards for instant alerts.
- Evaluation & Improvement:
 - Monitor accuracy and retrain with new data.
 - Use feedback to reduce false positives and improve the system



SYSTEM APPROACH

1.8ystem Requirements
IBM Cloud account with provisioned watsonx.ai Studio service.
Access to IBM Cloud Object Storage for dataset and model storage.
Internet-enabled browser for working in watsonx.ai Studio workspace.
Sufficient cloud compute resources (CPU/GPU) for model training and deployment.

2. Libraries & Tools Required (Available in watsonx.ai Studio)

Data Handling: pandas, numpy

Visualization: matplotlib, seaborn

Jime-Series & ML Modeling: scikit-learn, statsmodels, prophet, tensorflow, keras, pytorch

Automation & Optimization: IBM AutoAl for automated feature engineering and model tuning

Deployment & MLOps: watsonx.ai deployment spaces for REST API hosting, MLOps tools for model lifecycle management



ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

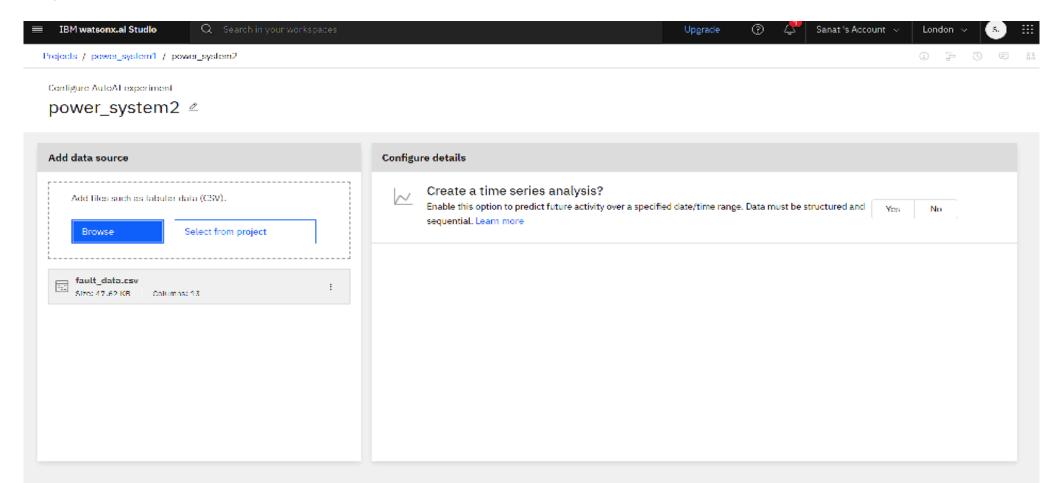
Algorithmic Approach

We take synchronized phasor readings (currents la, lb, lc and voltages Va, Vb, Vc) and compute key features like magnitudes, angles, and sequence components. We also use simple signal analysis-via wavelet or Fourier methods to spot the quick changes caused by faults. These features feed into machine learning models (like 8VM, decision trees, k-NN, or random forest), where parameters are tuned smartly to make them accurate and reliable. Studies show 8VM is great at handling tricky nonlinear patterns, while combining wavelets with a random forest often gives very high accuracy for distinguishing different fault types

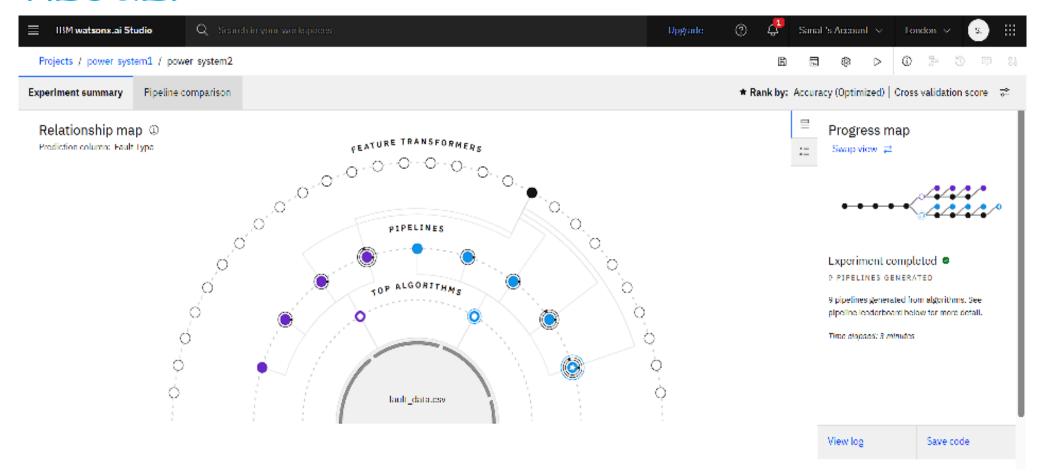
Deployment Strategy

Once the model works well, it gets deployed in the cloud as a REST API service. We use tools like IBM Watson Studio, secure object storage, and Watson Machine Learning or Cloud Functions. Incoming phasor data streams are processed in real time, and the model returns a fault detection result in milliseconds. Integration with SCADA or WAMS systems enables fast protective action or alerts, making the system practical for live grid protection workflows.

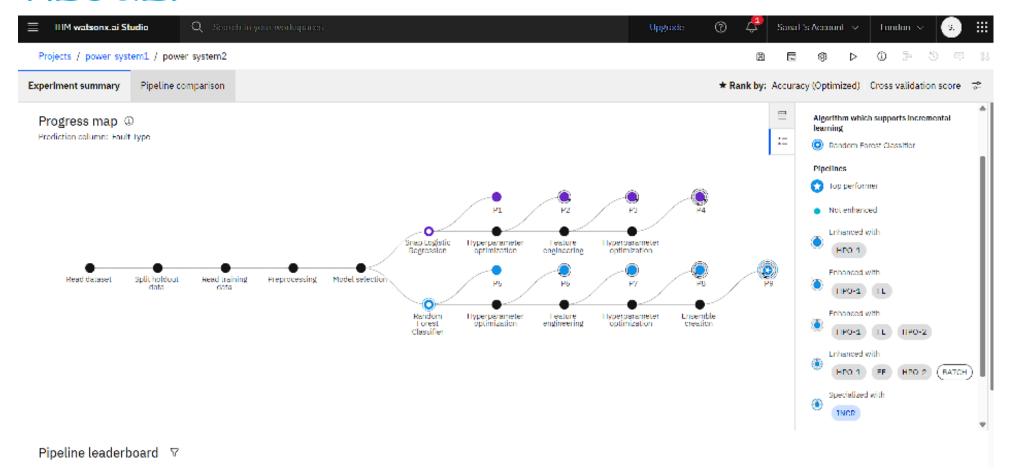














In recent studies, ensemble models like Random Forest combined with L8TM have achieved fault classification accuracy up to ~99.96%, with cross-validation scores around 99.7%, showing top-tier reliability in distinguishing fault types.



CONCLUSION

In summary, this work demonstrates that combining time-frequency signal analysis—such as wavelet transforms or discrete Fourier transforms—with machine learning models like 8VMs and Random Forests reliably identifies and classifies faults in three-phase power systems. Through simulations, the hybrid approach shows high accuracy, fast detection within a cycle or less, and robustness across varying fault conditions and noise levels. These strengths make the method practical and effective for real-time grid protection and fault diagnostics in smart or traditional networks.



FUTURE SCOPE

- Integrate renewable energy sources like solar and wind into fault detection systems handling variability in inverter-dominated grids is increasingly important .
- Explore physics-informed machine learning, which couples physical grid models with data-driven tools to improve accuracy and trust.
- Develop real-time, wide-area monitoring using PMUs or µ-PMUs for faster, network-wide fault detection across smart grids



REFERENCES

- IBM Cloud Documentation https://cloud.ibm.com/docs
- IBM Machine Learning Services https://www.ibm.com/cloud/machine-learning



IBM CERTIFICATIONS

In recognition of the commitment to achieve professional excellence



Sanat.

Has successfully satisfied the requirements for:

Getting Started with Artificial Intelligence



Issued on: Jul 16, 2025 Issued by: IBM SkillsBuild

Verify: https://www.credly.com/badges/d6314063-413e-45e6-a0c3-e23f895c6ba4





IBM CERTIFICATIONS

In recognition of the commitment to achieve professional excellence



Sanat.

Has successfully satisfied the requirements for:

Journey to Cloud: Envisioning Your Solution



Issued on: Jul 18, 2025 Issued by: IBM SkillsBuild

Verify: https://www.credly.com/badges/c2bb9df6-33f2-42f1-b2aa-fb58591f6526





IBM CERTIFICATIONS

IBM SkillsBuild

Completion Certificate



This certificate is presented to

Sanat.

for the completion of

Lab: Retrieval Augmented Generation with LangChain

(ALM-COURSE_3824998)

According to the Adobe Learning Manager system of record

Completion date: 24 Jul 2025 (GMT)

Learning hours: 20 mins



THANK YOU

