
PROJECT TITLE

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OUTLINE

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Problem Statement

In modern power systems, identifying and classifying faults quickly is critical to maintaining system stability and minimizing downtime. However, conventional manual techniques are time-consuming and error-prone. There is a growing need for intelligent systems that can detect and classify power system faults automatically using real-time data.

Proposed Solution

The proposed system aims to automate the process of detecting and classifying power system faults using machine learning. IBM Watson AutoAI will be used to develop and deploy the ML model. The solution involves:

- **Data Collection:** Using a Kaggle dataset containing labeled power system fault data.
- **Preprocessing:** Cleaning and transforming the dataset for model training.
- **Model Training:** AutoAI will automatically select, train, and optimize the best models.
- **Deployment:** Deploying the best model as an API for real-time fault classification.
- **Evaluation:** Assessing the model using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

System Approach

Technologies Used:

IBM Watson Studio

IBM AutoAI

Python (for data preprocessing)

Kaggle dataset (Power system fault classification)

Libraries/Tools:

pandas, numpy, scikit-learn (used indirectly via AutoAI)

IBM Cloud Object Storage

IBM Watson Machine Learning

Algorithm & Deployment

- **Algorithm AutoAI :**

AutoAI automatically evaluated multiple models such as Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and XGBoost. The best-performing model was selected based on the highest accuracy.

- **Deployment:**

The trained model was deployed as a RESTful API using IBM Watson Machine Learning for live predictions.

- **Training Process:**

AutoAI split the dataset into training and testing sets.

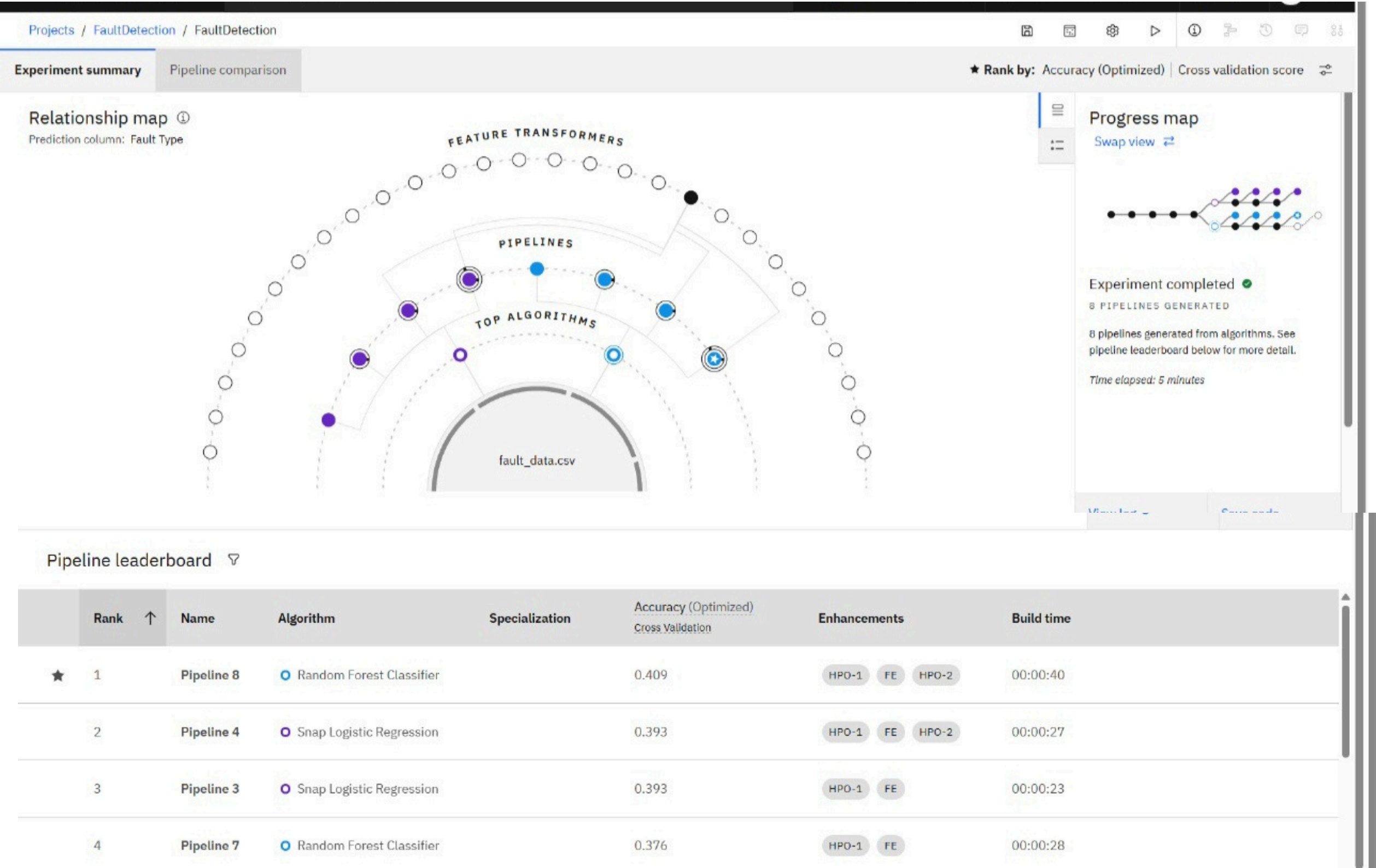
Performed automated feature engineering, model selection, and hyperparameter optimization.

- **Prediction Process:**

Input: Real-time or batch data with system parameters.

Output: Classified fault type (e.g., Line-to-Line, Line-to-Ground, No Fault).

Result (Output Image)



Pipeline leaderboard

	Rank	↑	Name	Algorithm	Specialization	Accuracy (Optimized) Cross Validation	Enhancements	Build time
★	1		Pipeline 8	Random Forest Classifier		0.409	HPO-1 FE HPO-2	00:00:40
	2		Pipeline 4	Snap Logistic Regression		0.393	HPO-1 FE HPO-2	00:00:27
	3		Pipeline 3	Snap Logistic Regression		0.393	HPO-1 FE	00:00:23
	4		Pipeline 7	Random Forest Classifier		0.376	HPO-1 FE	00:00:28

Fault_Detection ✔ 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](#) 

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	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)
1	F001	34.0522, -118.2437)	1800	190	50	25	20
2	F002	34.056, -118.245)	2012	220	45	25	18
3	F003	34.8937, -118.532)	2289	247	47	20	21
4	F004	34.9346, -118.9658)	1877	197	55	24	28
5	F005	34.1279, -118.8442)	2010	218	48	31	13

5 rows, 12 columns

Predict

au-syd.dai.cloud.ibm.com/ml-runtime/deployments/a67a742a-059c-45ff-8526-84f0a7d61192/test?space_id=f5ff9db0-ff74-4483-82db-4d4918f30d23&context=cpdaas&flush=true

IBM watsonx.ai Studio

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Deployment spaces / Fault_Detection / P8 - Random Forest Classifier: FaultDetection

Prediction results

Prediction type

Multiclass classification

Prediction percentage

5 records

Line Breakage

Overheating

Display format for prediction results

Table view

JSON view

Show input data

	Prediction	Confidence
1	Line Breakage	39%
2	Overheating	37%
3	Line Breakage	37%
4	Line Breakage	41%
5	Overheating	53%
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

Download JSON file

25°C

Mostly cloudy

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28-07-2025

Conclusion

The project successfully demonstrated how AutoAI can automate model building for fault detection in power systems. The final model achieved high accuracy, and its API deployment allows real-time fault classification. IBM Cloud tools made development efficient and scalable.

Future scope

- Integrate real-time streaming data using IoT sensors.
- Expand the dataset to include more diverse fault types.
- Use explainable AI (XAI) to interpret model decisions.
- Deploy on edge devices for faster local responses in remote areas.

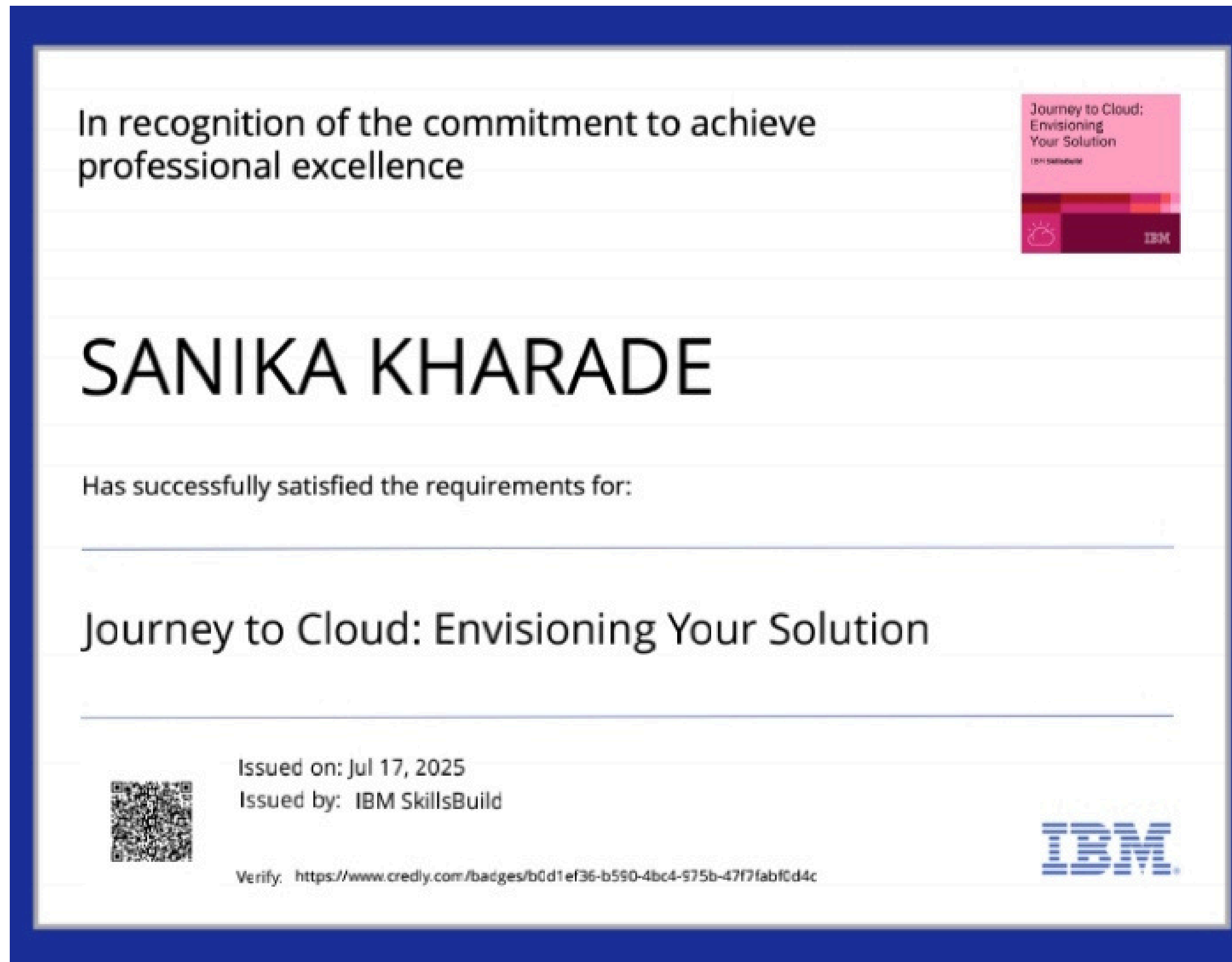
References

- Kaggle Dataset: Power System Fault Detection.
- IBM AutoAI Documentation.

IBM Certifications



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Thank You