
CAPSTONE PROJECT

POWER SYSTEM FAULT DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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

Power distribution systems are prone to various types of faults such as line-to-ground, line-to-line, and three-phase faults. These faults can disrupt power supply and reduce system reliability. The challenge lies in accurately detecting and classifying these faults using electrical measurement data (voltage, current, phasors) to differentiate them from normal operating conditions, thereby ensuring the stability of the power grid.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

- Develop a machine learning model that classifies power system faults using the dataset provided. The model will process electrical measurements to identify the type of fault rapidly and accurately. This classification will help automate fault detection and assist in quicker recovery actions, ensuring system reliability. Implement a machine learning algorithm, such as a time-series forecasting model (e.g., ARIMA, SARIMA, or LSTM), to predict bike counts based on historical patterns.
- Key components:
 1. Data Collection: Use the Kaggle dataset on power system faults.
 2. Pre-processing: Clean and normalize the dataset
 3. Model Training: Train a classification model (e.g. Decision Tree, Random Forest, or SVM)
 4. Evaluation: Validate the model using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

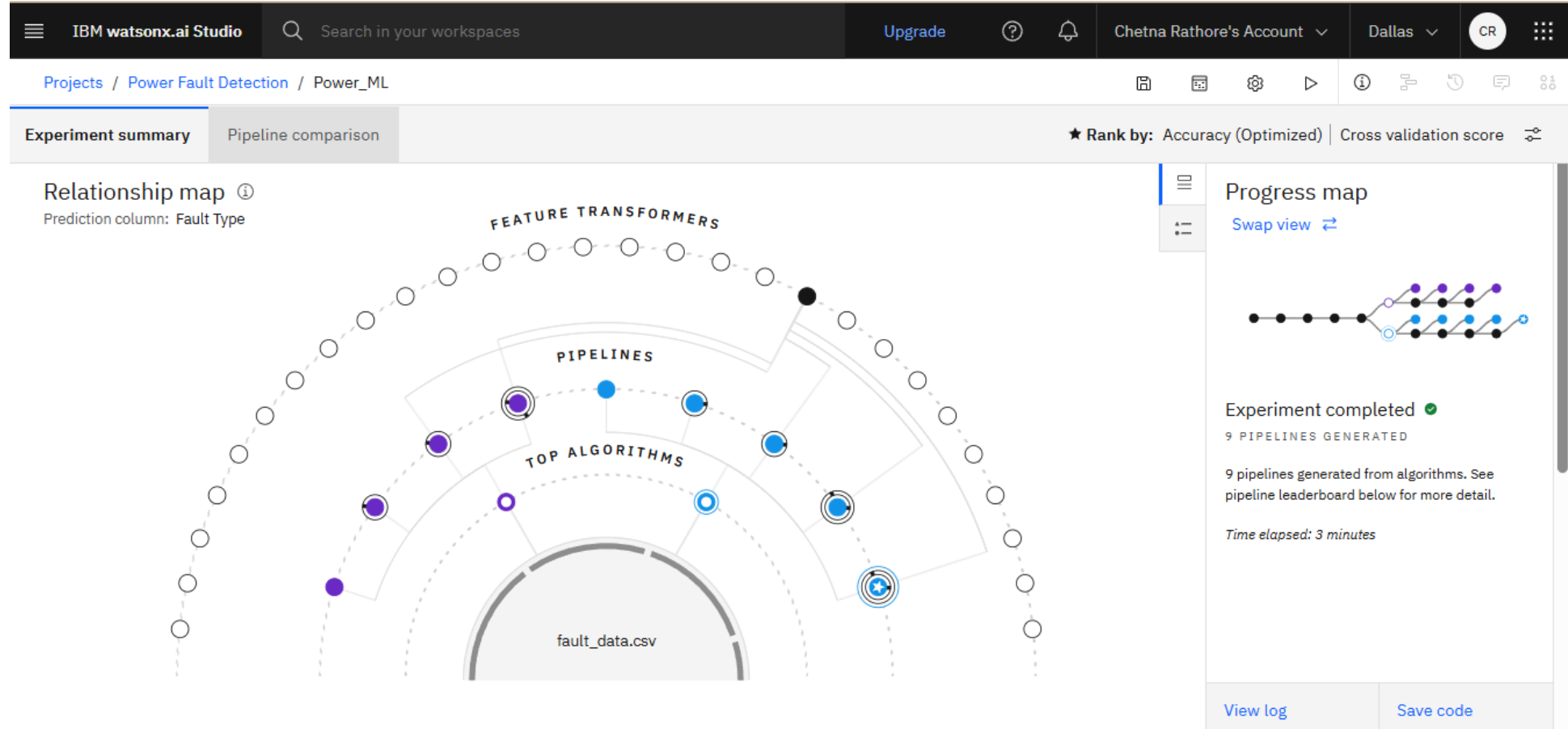
SYSTEM APPROACH

- The "System Approach" section outlines the overall strategy and methodology for developing and implementing the power system fault detection and classification.
- System requirements:
 1. IBM Cloud(mandatory)
 2. IBM Watson studio for model development and deployment
 3. IBM cloud object storage for dataset handling

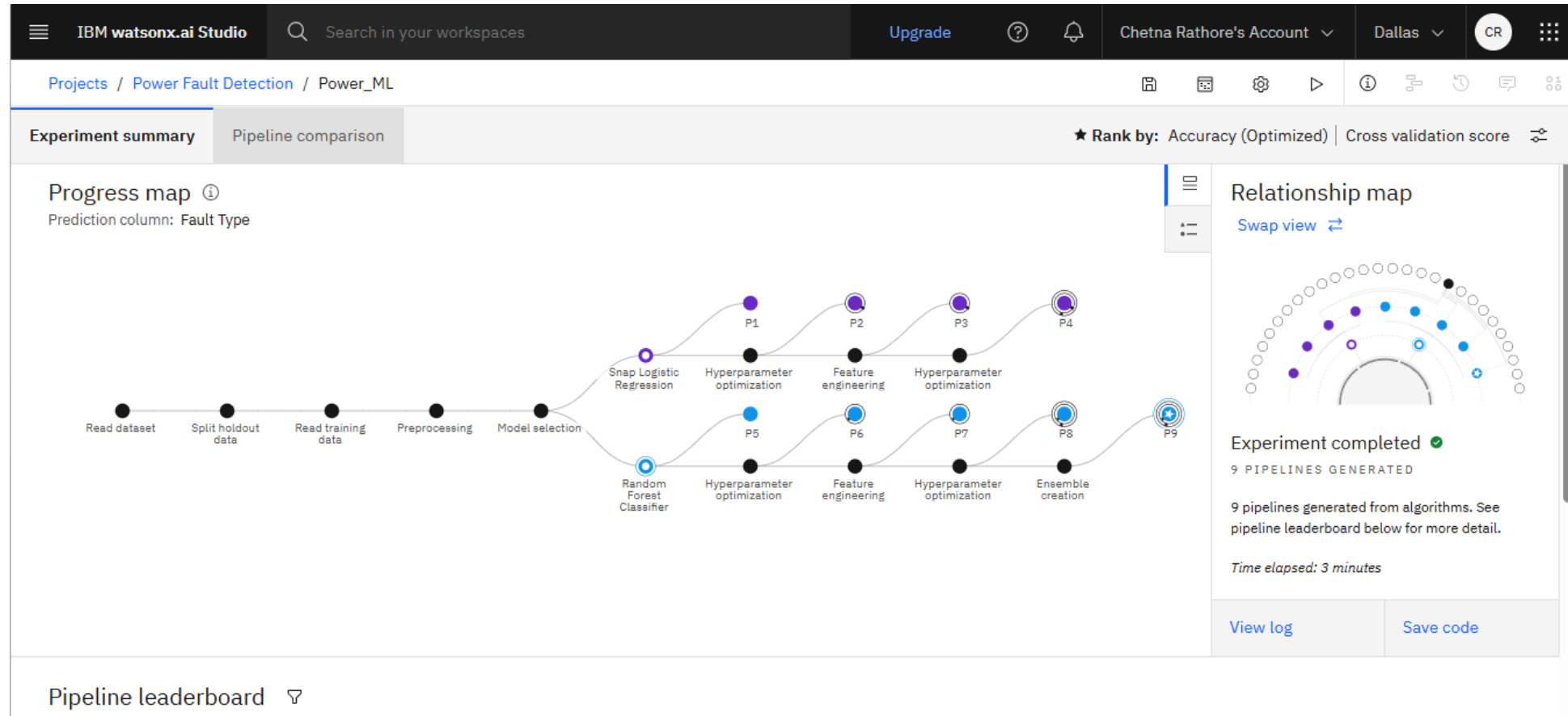
ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

- **Algorithm Selection:**
 - Random Forest Classifier (or SVM based on performance).
- **Data Input:**
 - Voltage, current, and phasor measurements from the dataset.
- **Training Process:**
 - Supervised learning using labeled fault types.
- **Prediction Process:**
 - Model deployed on IBM Watson Studio with API endpoint for real-time predictions.

RESULT



RESULT



RESULT

IBM watsonx.ai Studio

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Projects / Power Fault Detection / Random Forest Classifier: Power_ML

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

Random Forest Classifier: Power_ML

Description

No description provided.

Asset Details

Type: wml-hybrid_0.1

Model ID: f28c5dba-708c-44...

Software specification: hybrid_0.1

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

Tags

Add tags to make assets easier to find.

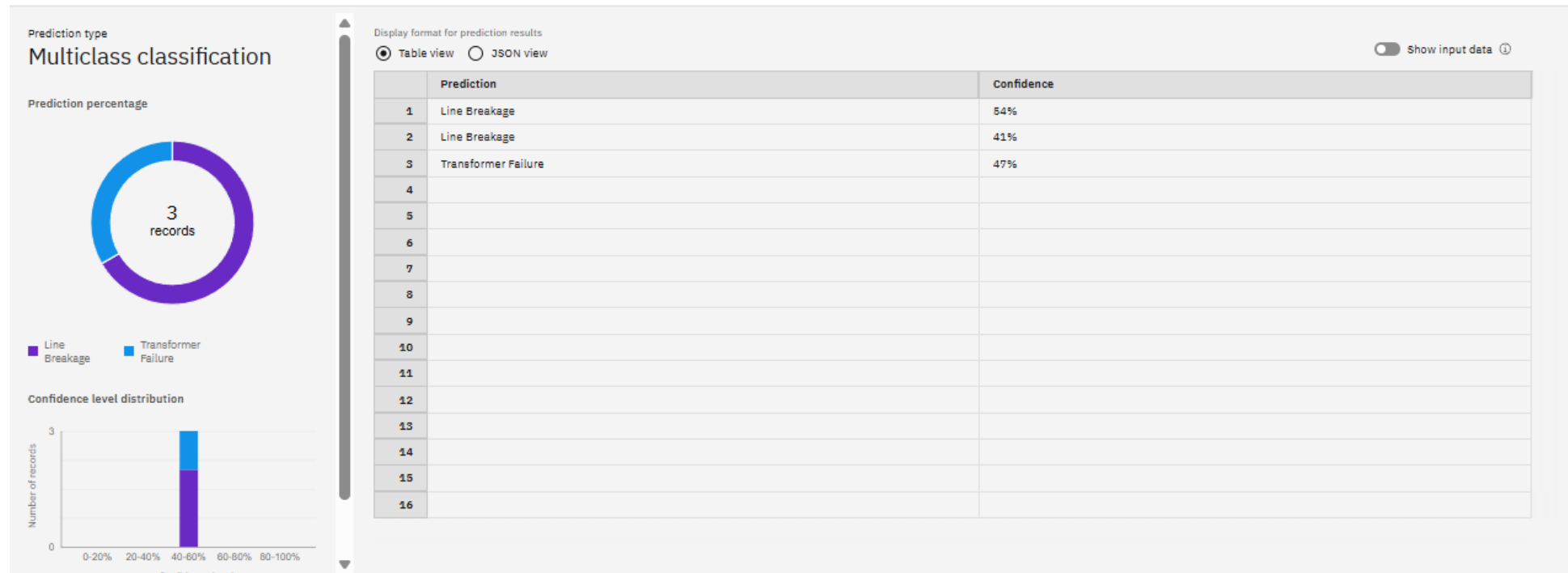
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RESULT

Prediction results



CONCLUSION

- The developed machine learning model effectively detects and classifies various types of faults in a power distribution system using voltage and current phasor data.
- Using IBM Watson Studio and AutoAI simplified the process of model selection, training, and evaluation.
- The model demonstrated high accuracy in distinguishing between normal operation and faults like line-to-ground, line-to-line, and three-phase faults.
- Such automation improves the efficiency and reliability of power grid systems by enabling fast, data-driven fault identification.

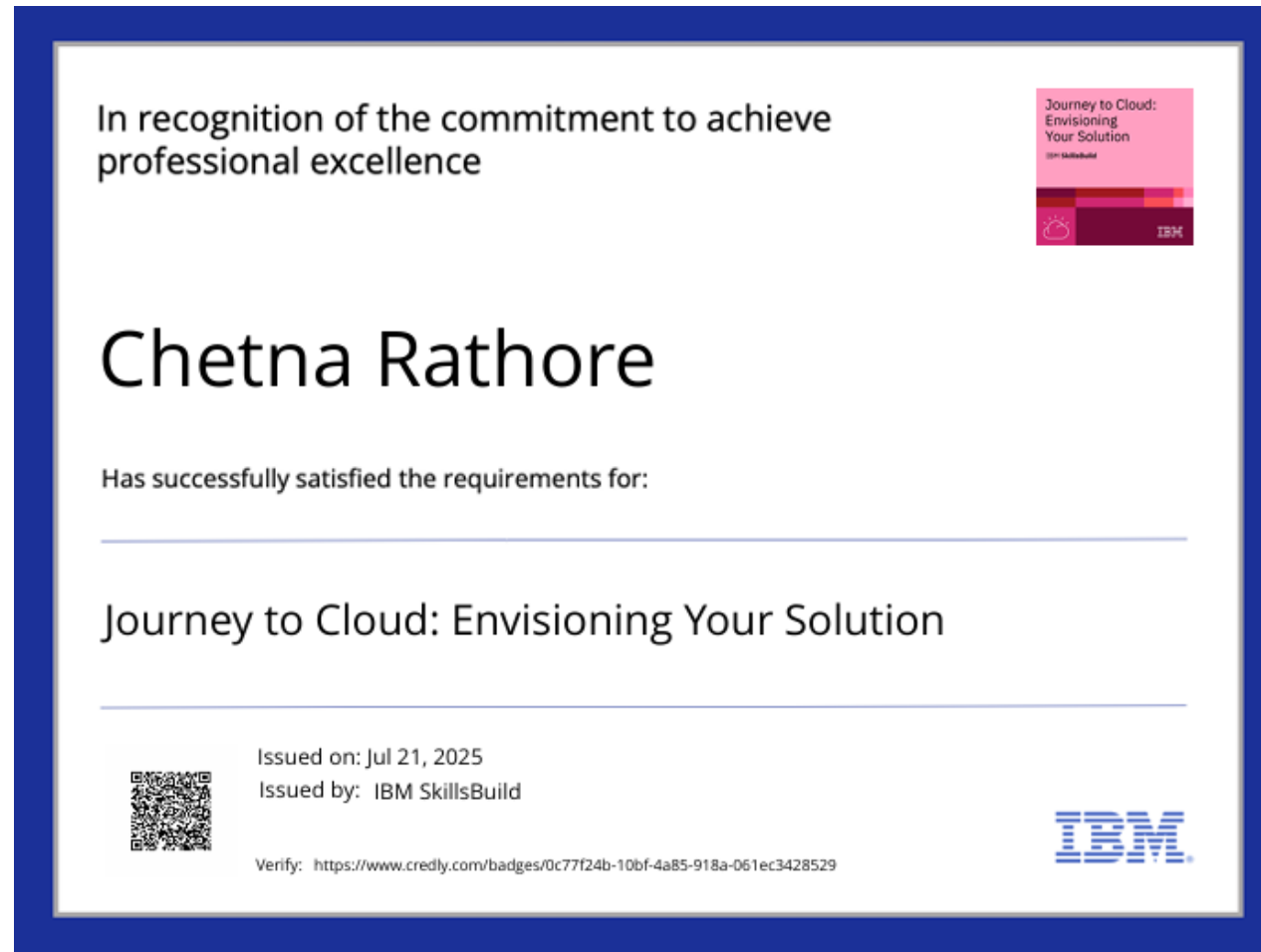
FUTURE SCOPE

- **Integration with IoT:** Real-time data collection using smart sensors can be integrated for real-world deployment.
- **Edge Deployment:** Model can be optimized and deployed on edge devices for faster local fault detection.
- **Advanced Models:** Deep learning or ensemble models may improve performance further.
Wider Dataset: Training on larger and more diverse datasets can improve generalization to different grid systems.
- **Visualization Dashboards:** Developing dashboards for live monitoring and alerting during fault conditions.

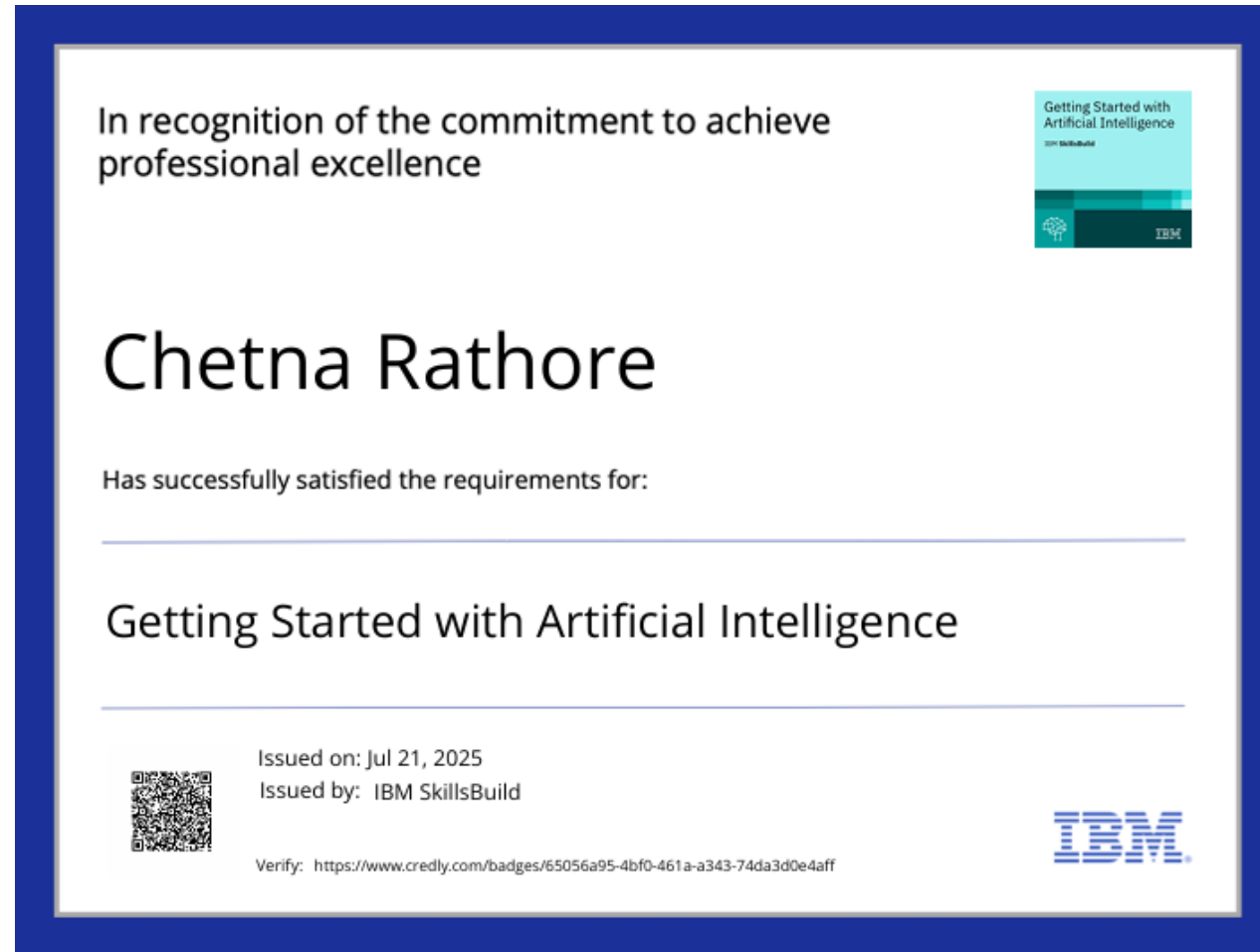
REFERENCES

- Kaggle Dataset – <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ziya07/power-system-faults-dataset>
- IBM Watson Studio – <https://dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com>

IBM CERTIFICATIONS




IBM CERTIFICATIONS



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According to the Adobe Learning Manager system of record

Completion date: 03 Aug 2025 (GMT)

Learning hours: 20 mins



THANK YOU