
CAPSTONE PROJECT

POWER SYSTEM FAULT DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION

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OUTLINE

- **Problem Statement**
- **Proposed System/Solution**
- **System Development Approach**
- **Algorithm & Deployment**
- **Result (Output Image)**
- **Conclusion**
- **Future Scope**
- **References**

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Example: 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

- Develop a machine learning model for **Power System Fault Detection and Classification** using the dataset provided. The model will analyze electrical measurements to swiftly and accurately identify different types of faults within a power distribution system. This classification mechanism will automate fault detection and support faster recovery actions, ultimately enhancing grid reliability.
- **Key components:**
- **Data Collection:** Use Kaggle containing fault scenarios and corresponding electrical phasor data.
- **Preprocessing:** Clean, normalize, and structure the data to ensure high-quality inputs for the model.
- **Model Training:** Train a classification model such as Decision Tree, Random Forest, or SVM tailored for fault category recognition.
- **Evaluation:** Assess the model using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to validate its performance.

SYSTEM APPROACH

The "System Approach" section outlines the overall strategy and methodology for developing and implementing the rental bike prediction system. Here's a suggested structure for this section:

- System requirements

- IBM CLOUD

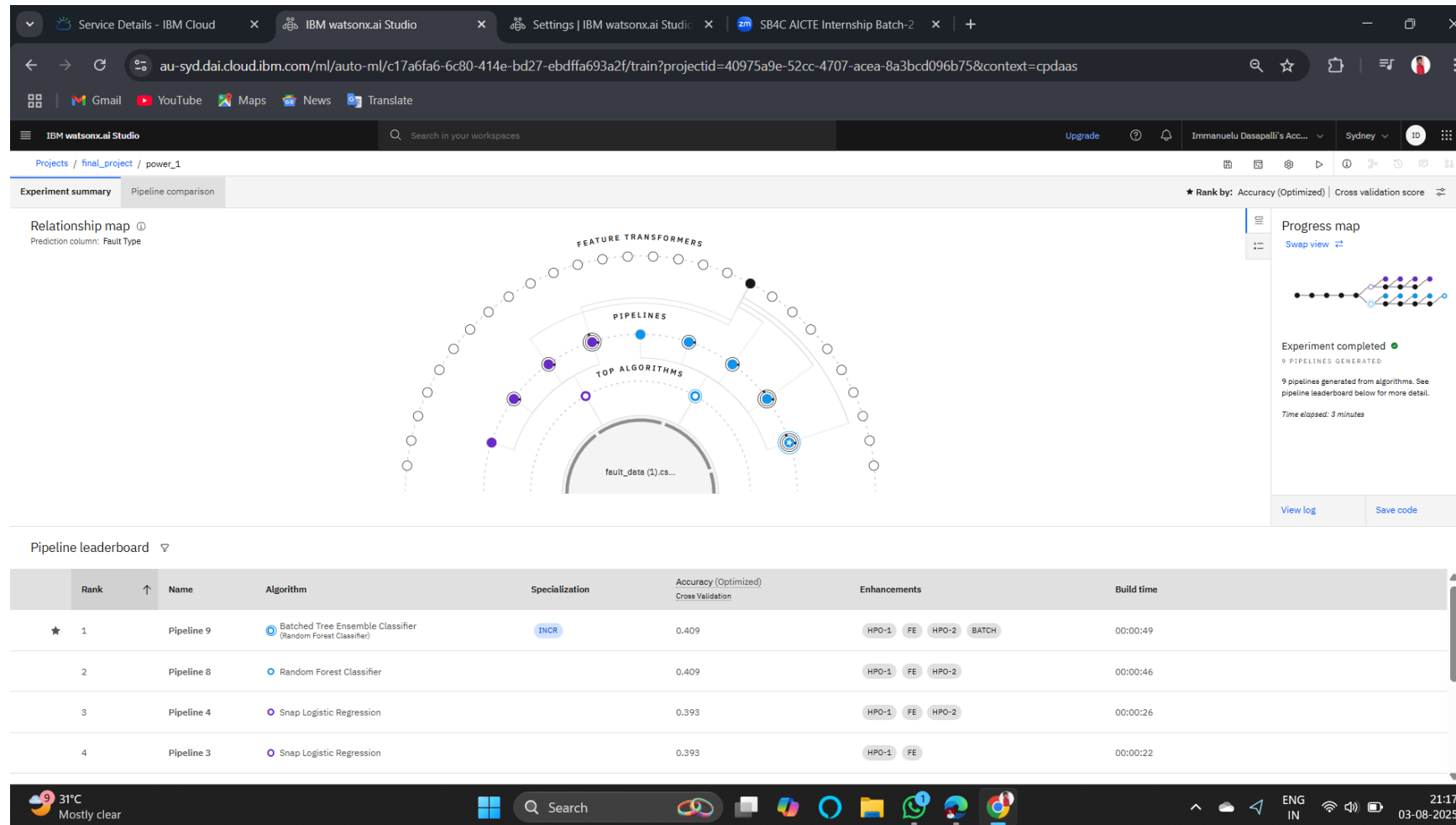
- IBM Watsonx.ai studio for model development and deployment

- IBM Cloud object storage for dataset handling

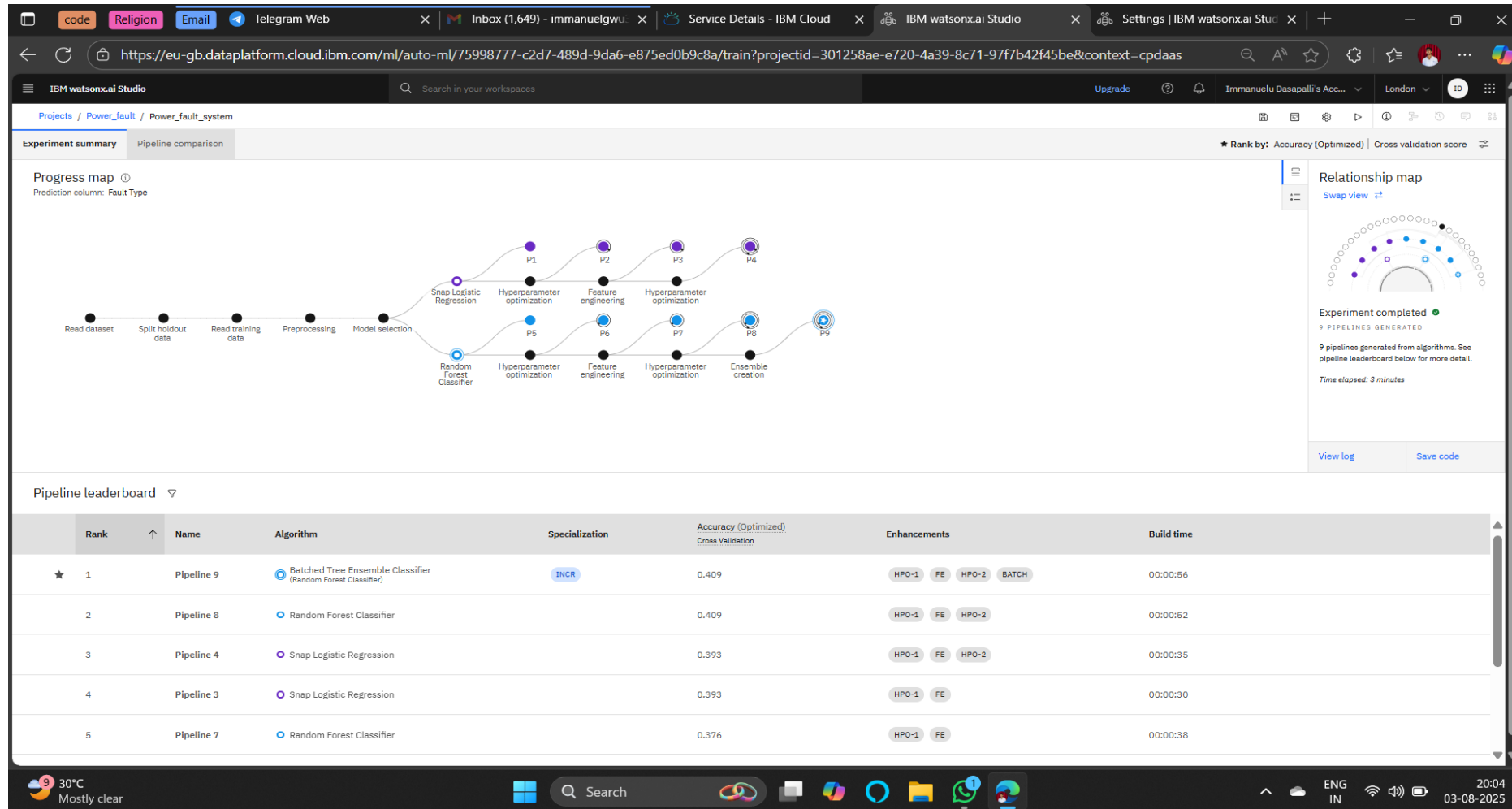
ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

- In the Algorithm section, describe the machine learning algorithm chosen for predicting bike counts. Here's an example structure for this section:
- Algorithm Selection:
We use a Random Forest Classifier (or optionally SVM) due to its high performance and robustness in fault type classification from electrical signal patterns.
- Data Input:
Voltage, current, and phasor measurements from the system are used as input features.
- Training Process:
Supervised learning is applied using labeled fault data, enabling the model to learn decision boundaries between fault types.
- Prediction Process:
The trained model is deployed on IBM Watson Studio with an API endpoint that supports real-time fault detection and classification.
- Let me know if you'd like help drafting the deployment architecture or visualizing the data flow!

RESULT



RESULT



RESULT

The screenshot displays the IBM Watson AI Studio interface in a web browser. The browser tabs include 'Service Details - IBM Cloud', 'Settings | IBM watsonx.ai Studio', 'SB4C AICTE Internship Batch-2', and 'power_dep2 - power_dep1 | IB'. The address bar shows the URL: `au-syd.dai.cloud.ibm.com/ml-runtime/deployments/c2384536-347f-41ef-9792-075d5ef89b0e/test?space_id=18047ce3-8163-4f8f-86b3-eedcb966679e&context=cpdaas&flush=true`. The page title is 'power_dep2' with status 'Deployed' and 'Online'. Below the title, there are tabs for 'API reference' and 'Test'. The 'Test' tab is active, showing an 'Enter input data' section. This section has two tabs: 'Text' and 'JSON'. The 'Text' tab is selected, and it contains a message: 'Enter data manually or use a CSV file to populate the spreadsheet. Max file size is 50 MB.' Below this message are links: 'Download CSV template', 'Browse local files', and 'Search in space'. A 'Clear all' link is also present. A table is displayed with 10 columns: '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)', 'Weather Condition (other)', and 'Maintenance'. The table has 10 rows, with the first 4 rows containing data. The status bar at the bottom shows '4 rows, 12 columns' and a 'Predict' button. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date '03-08-2025' and time '22:13'.

power_dep2 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.

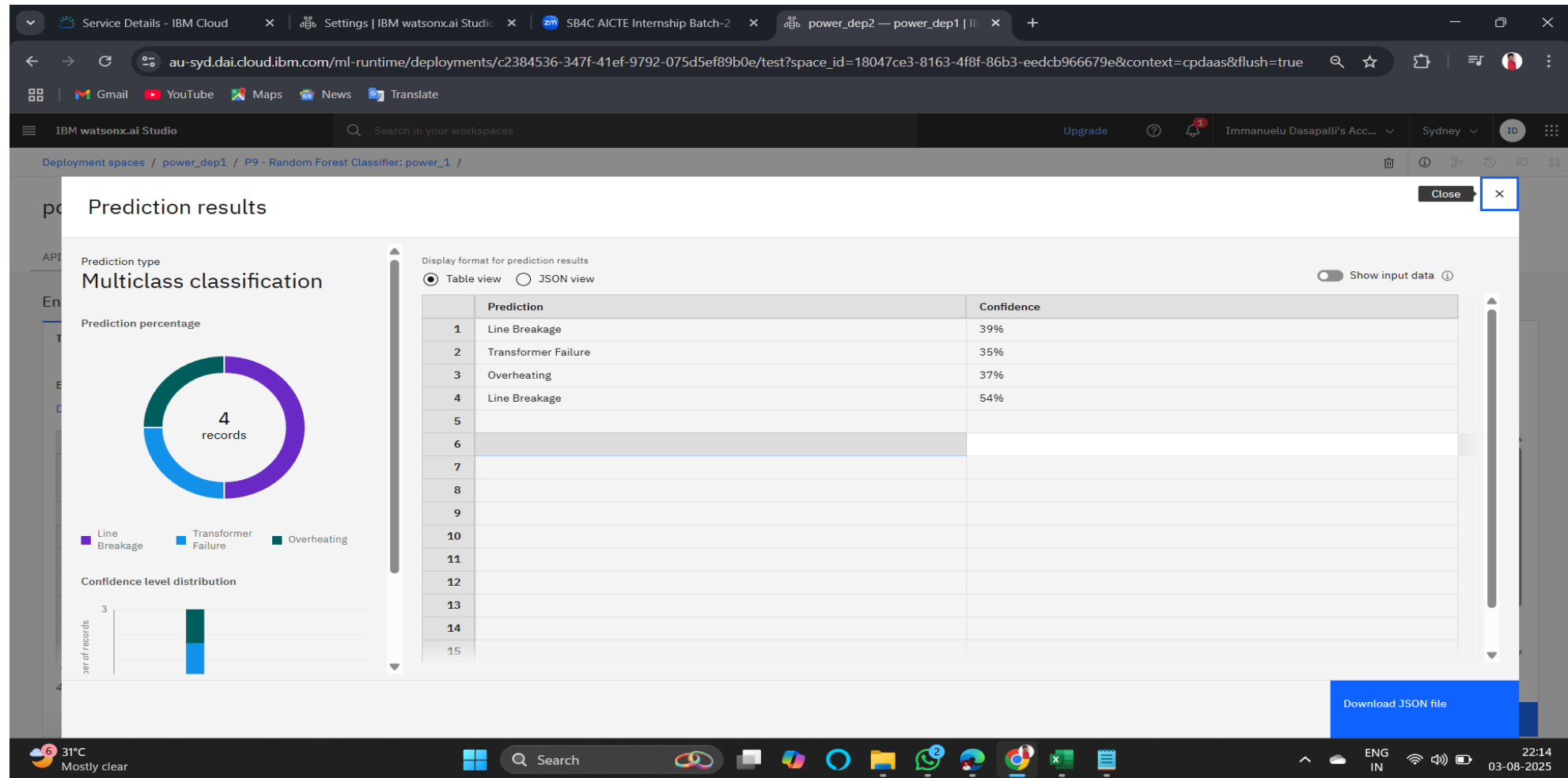
[Download CSV template](#) [Browse local files](#) [Search in space](#) [Clear all](#)

	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)	Weather Condition (other)	Maintenance
1	F001	(34.0522, -118.2437)	2200	250	50	25	20	Clear	Scheduled
2	F002	(34.056, -118.245)	1800	180	45	28	15	Rainy	Completed
3	F003	(34.0525, -118.244)	2100	230	55	35	25	Windstorm	Pending
4	F004	(34.055, -118.242)	2050	240	48	23	10	Clear	Completed
5									
6									
7									
8									

4 rows, 12 columns

Predict

RESULT



CONCLUSION

- In conclusion, the integration of machine learning algorithms like **Random Forests**, **SVM**, or **ANNs** with real-time signal data significantly enhances fault detection and classification accuracy in power systems. By leveraging voltage/current measurements and advanced feature extraction techniques (e.g., Wavelet Transform), modern systems can swiftly identify fault types, minimize outages, and support automated recovery—making power grids smarter, safer, and more reliable.

FUTURE SCOPE

- The future of fault detection lies in **AI-powered smart grids** that use deep learning models like **CNNs and LSTMs** for real-time fault prediction, adaptive response, and self-healing capabilities. Integration with **IoT sensors**, **PMUs**, and **cloud-based analytics** will enable scalable, automated, and ultra-fast fault management across modern power networks

REFERENCES

- Fault detection and classification are critical for maintaining the stability and reliability of electrical power systems. When faults like line-to-ground (LG), line-to-line (LL), double line-to-ground (LLG), or three-phase faults (LLL) occur, rapid identification and isolation are essential to prevent cascading failures.

IBM CERTIFICATIONS



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In recognition of the commitment to achieve
professional excellence



Immanuelu Dasapalli

Has successfully satisfied the requirements for:

Journey to Cloud: Envisioning Your Solution



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Completion Certificate



This certificate is presented to
Immanuelu Dasapalli

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(ALM-COURSE_3824998)

According to the Adobe Learning Manager system of record

Completion date: 23 Jul 2025 (GMT)

Learning hours: 20 mins



THANK YOU