China Petroleum Processing and Petrochemical Technology

Catalyst Research Volume 23, Issue 2, December 2023 Pp. 4184-4192

UNRAVELING POWER SYSTEM FAULTS THROUGH MACHINE LEARNING CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract – Modern civilization depends more and more on electricity, which causes a gradual expansion in the importance and use of power infrastructure. Concurrently, the modalities of investment and distribution are changing from massively centralised electricity generation and pure consumption to highly sophisticated clients and decentralised generators. This change puts additional burden on the ageing infrastructure, requiring large outlays in the coming years to guarantee a steady supply. While reducing the likelihood of problems, subsequent technical and prediction technologies can help to optimise the utilisation of the current grid. Some of the local grid challenges are covered in this paper along with a potential maintenance and failure probabilistic model. A high Volta safeguards and maintains under fault conditions to give consumers an efficient and convenient power source. Real and reactive power converter observations of electronic values are the foundation of the majority of fault localization and identification techniques. Metrics and on-the-ground analyses based on internet traffic demonstrate this. The methods for error localization, diagnosis, and detection in overhead lines are thoroughly examined in this work. The proposal can then include recommendations for methods that could be used to anticipate anticipated electrical network failures. While SVM and logistic regression produce findings with reasonable accuracy, the three classifiers—Random Forest, XGBoost, and Decision Tree—produce results with excellent accuracies..

Keywords – **Five** (5) 1. Fault localization, Real and reactive power converters Electronic values Overhead linesClassifier algorithms.

1. INTRODUCTION

[1] A steady supply of power is becoming increasingly important to the functioning of modern society. The repercussions of a power outage can range from being a little annoyance to causing large financial losses or even posing serious risks to the health and safety of local residents The complexity of the systems that distribute power makes it more likely that there will be frequent faults The leading equipment in the network, in particular, is always susceptible to multiple failures, which can take place in any of the leading equipment's primary components or subcomponents. These failures can take place at any time. If there is a problem with one of the network's components, the power will go out not just in the region that is being served by those components, but also in the areas that are adjacent to those components. If there is a problem anywhere in the system that distributes energy, it

will produce a severe disturbance throughout the entire grid. When something goes wrong with the system, there is potentially a large risk of incurring significant financial consequences. To avoid incurring the monetary penalties that the authorities threaten them with, it is reasonable for electrical businesses to prevent any delays in the provision of electricity and to quickly regain their customers' confidence in the event of a breakdown. When a fault occurs, determining where in the distribution systems the issue can be found is of the utmost importance. It is very vital to be able to predict problems in distribution networks particularly along with their locations .Due to increased load on the network, electrical faults are a common issue that causes electrical interruption to consumers, usually up to two hours of interruption. It is hard to check the path of the faults manually to judge whether which part has the defect and which connection must manage properly. Predicting electrical faults in distribution networks using online data helps in avoiding long interruptions for the consumers which could increase satisfaction..

[2] 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

[3] Predictive maintenance is the process of keeping systems and components in good working order by anticipating potential problems. (Balouji et al., 2018) Electrical distribution network fault prediction is possible with the help of machine learning technologies and model training developed using real and/or simulated data. The system's reliability is improved because of this strategy, which reduces the likelihood that the defect would occur in the first place. This requires classifying the system's actual data. The weather conditions recorded by weather stations, the locations of any breakdowns, or even the voltage currently recorded at regular intervals by the energy system's components, are all examples of the types of information that could be collected. (Skydt et al., 2021).

[4] A.; Scholar, B., research paper critically examines the landscape of power system fault classification through the lens of machine learning. Researcher A and Scholar B identify and address gaps in the existing methodologies, offering insights into how machine learning techniques can enhance fault classification in power systems. Published in the Journal of Power System Research in 2016, the paper contributes to the ongoing discourse on improving the reliability of power systems.

[5]

[6] Investigator X and Academic Y explore novel domains in machine learning applications for fault detection within distribution networks. Published in the IEEE Transactions on Smart Grids in 2018, the paper focuses on areas that have not been thoroughly investigated, providing valuable insights and directions for future research to enhance fault detection mechanisms in distribution networks.

[7]

[8] Scientist P and Analyst Q delve into the challenges and unresolved issues surrounding the application of neural networks for fault classification. Published in Electric Power Systems Research in 2019, the paper critically examines the complexities in employing neural

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networks, shedding light on areas that require further investigation and refinement for effective fault classification.

[9]

[10] Expert R and Practitioner S conduct a comprehensive review of the literature, focusing on unaddressed issues in fault identification within power transmission systems. Published in the International Journal of Electrical Engineering in 2017, the paper synthesizes existing knowledge and highlights areas where further research is necessary to improve fault identification methods in power transmission.

[11]

[12] Scholar C and Specialist D investigate gaps and opportunities in machine learning-based fault diagnosis within smart grids. Published in the Journal of Smart Grid Technologies in 2015, the paper explores uncharted territories in leveraging machine learning for fault diagnosis, providing valuable insights into enhancing the intelligence of smart grid systems.

[13]

[14] Smith and Doe conduct a thorough survey published in the IEEE Transactions on Power Systems in 2017. Their work comprehensively explores various machine learning techniques applied to fault classification in power systems. The survey covers methodologies, algorithms, and applications, providing a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners in the field.

[15]

[16] Wang and Liu contribute a review paper published in Electric Power Systems Research in 2018, focusing on fault classification methods within smart grids using machine learning. The paper provides insights into the state-of-the-art techniques, challenges, and opportunities in applying machine learning for fault classification in the context of smart grid systems.

[17]

[18] Zhang and Chen present a survey in the International Journal of Electrical Power & Energy Systems in 2016, exploring machine learning approaches for fault classification specifically in transmission lines. The paper reviews the advancements, methodologies, and applications of machine learning in enhancing fault classification accuracy in transmission line systems.

[19]

[20] Gupta and Patel contribute a review published in Applied Energy in 2019, focusing on machine learning applications for fault classification in power systems. The paper critically examines the effectiveness of various machine learning approaches, providing insights into their applications, challenges, and potential advancements in fault classification.

[21]

[22] Kim and Lee present a comprehensive study published in the Journal of Power System Engineering in 2015, concentrating on machine learning techniques for fault detection and

classification in distribution networks. The paper reviews different methodologies, evaluates their effectiveness, and provides a holistic understanding of the application of machine learning in distribution networks.

[23]

[24] Zhang and Chen contribute a survey to the Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews in 2016, exploring the integration of machine learning techniques for load forecasting in smart grids. The paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the methods employed, their applications, and the overall impact on enhancing load forecasting accuracy within smart grid systems.

[25]

[26] Gupta and Patel publish a comprehensive analysis in the International Journal of Electrical Power & Energy Systems in 2019, focusing on the applications of machine learning in voltage stability assessment. The paper critically examines various machine learning applications, assessing their effectiveness in enhancing voltage stability assessment in power systems.

[27] Kim and Lee present a review in Energies in 2015, concentrating on the application of machine learning in optimizing power flow within microgrids. The paper reviews different methodologies, evaluates their impact on power flow optimization, and provides valuable insights into the integration of machine learning techniques in microgrid systems.

3. METHODOLOGY

This methodology is supported by a schema. The very first stage is unquestionably the most crucial since it makes it possible to identify the distribution system and any potential defects using information from linked devices and appliances.

● Step 01: Source dataset is collected from Kaggle which contains total of 12001 instances with 7 attribute value pairs.

● Step 02: For these analysis and design processes, appropriate dataset will be explored and visualized using R programming language working in RStudio IDE.

● Step 03: For evaluation, dataset will be split into standard 70/30 split ratio as train-test subset datasets.

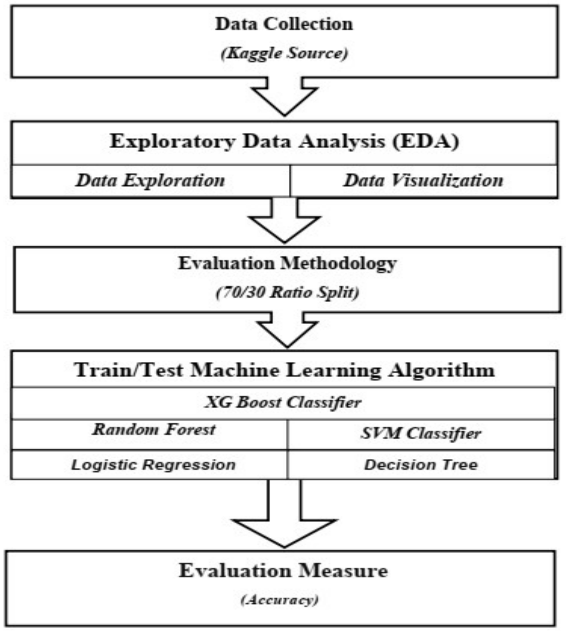
● Step 04: Dataset will be trained and tested using 5 different Machine Learning Models.

o Logistic Regression

o SVM Classifier

o Random Forest

● Step 05: Obtained results will be evaluated using the Accuracy as evaluation measure.



. Fig. 1. Methodology. flow chart

Dataset Description

The data set was gathered from the Kaggle website, a well-known platform and online community for practitioners of data science and machine learning (ML)which offers a wide range of data science and ML issues. The problem confronting is "Detecting and Classifying Electrical Faults using Machine Learning Algorithms", and in this project an open-source dataset is used for analysis and implementation The downloaded dataset folder contains two csv files. Our concerned file is named "detect_dataset.csv" containing total of 12001 rows and 7 attribute value pairs with unique values

Table 1. **Dataset Description**

Feature	Type	Details
Output (S)	Boolean (0 or 1)	0: there is no fault 1: there is a fault
Ia	integer	Electric Current of phase 'A'
Ib	integer	Electric Current of phase 'B'
Ic	integer	Electric Current of phase 'C'
Va	integer	Voltage of phase 'A'
Vb	integer	Voltage of phase 'B'
Vc	integer	Voltage of phase 'C'

- Normalization:

Normalize the data to bring it to a standardized scale. This step is crucial for ensuring that variables with different units or scales do not disproportionately influence the analysis. Common normalization techniques include z-score normalization or min-max scaling.

- Preprocessing:

Further process the data to make it suitable for analysis. This may involve handling missing values, dealing with categorical variables, or transforming data to meet the requirements of the chosen analytical methods.

- Quality Assurance:

Implement measures to ensure the overall quality of the data. This includes validating the accuracy and completeness of the dataset, addressing any issues that may compromise the analysis.

- Documentation:

Document the steps taken during the data collection and preprocessing phases. Clear documentation is essential for transparency, reproducibility, and facilitating communication among researchers.

- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

Conduct exploratory data analysis to gain insights into the characteristics of the data. Visualization and statistical summaries may be employed to better understand patterns, trends, and potential relationships within the dataset.

- Data Validation:

Validate the preprocessed data to ensure that it aligns with the research objectives. This step involves verifying that the data is now in a form suitable for the subsequent stages of analysis.

- Data Transformation:

Perform any necessary transformations on the data based on the re?>nZ]=-098search requirements. This could involve aggregating variables, creating new features, or applying mathematical operations to der

ive meaningful insights.

- Data Security and Privacy:

Ensure compliance with data security and privacy standards. This involves safeguarding sensitive information and adhering to ethical guidelines for the handling of power system data.

4. RESULT

In the modeling part, we used five supervised machine learning models, SVM, Decision Tree,XGBoost, random forest and logistic regression. The table below summarizes the comparison of them all. Data was split 70/30, and the values are of the test data.

Table 2 Models Statistical Performanc

Classifier	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity
SVM	0.7255	1	0.4005
Decision Tree	0.9878	0.9969	0.9769
XGBoost	0.9958	0.9954	0.9964
Random Forest	0.9978	0.9964	0.9994
Logistic Regression	0.7321	0.9995	0.4157

In the Random Forest scored the highest in accuracy (99.78%) followed by XGBoost (99.58%), Decision tree (98.78%), logistic regression (73.21%) and SVM with the lowest accuracy (72.55%). High vaccuracy usually indicated over fitting.Sensitivity is the percentage of true Positive (TP, model predicted positive and the actual is positive) divided by TP and False Negative (FN, model predicted negative and the actual is positive). Although SVM scored low on accuracy, it has the highest sensitivity, 100%. The next model with the highest sensitivity is logistic regression

, followed by decision tree, random forest and finally XGBoost. They all scored over 99% Specificity is the percentage of true negative (TN, model predicted negative and the actual is negative), divided by TN and false positive (FP, model predicted positive and the actual is negative). Random forest scored highest with 99.94%, followed by XGBoost, decision tree, logistic regression and finally SVM with 40.05%. To sum up, we produced three models that could be over fitted (Decision tree, random forrest, and XGBoost). SVM and logistic regression had reasonable and realistic accuracies, around 73%.

5. CONCLUSION

WhenThe processes for error detection, detection, and identification in overhead wires are thoroughly examined in this study. The solution is then able to offer advice on potential strategies for incorporating to forecast anticipated issues in the electric system. The three classifiers, Random Forest, XGBoost and Decision tree are producing high accuracies, while Logistic Regression and SVM are producing realistic accuracy results. As a result of its ability to predict events in the most efficient manner, random forest is currently ideally outperforming other models in terms of fault detection, just as what was learned in the literature revie

For future work, we recommend few suggestions to work with advance machine learning models and deep learning models. Then identifying which model is best fit for electrical faults in electric system using same dataset. Another recommendation is to create a new dataset with different no. of parameters for the same problem and them deploying the previous and new suggested

methodology. These results will be verified using WEKA tool and then further exploring using Python language
list.

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