

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED POWER SYSTEM FAULT CLASSIFICATION AND LOCATION

by

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED POWER SYSTEM FAULT CLASSIFICATION AND LOCATION**” which is being submitted by **Ms. Papia Roy** to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, for the award of **Doctor of Philosophy**, is a bonafide research work carried out by her. She has worked under my supervision and guidance and has fulfilled the requirement for the submission of this thesis. The thesis, in my opinion, has attained a standard required for a Ph.D. degree of this Institute. The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted elsewhere in part or full for the award of any degree or diploma.

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ABSTRACT

Basic goal of a power system is to provide continuous electrical energy to the users. Like any other system, faults may occur in power systems too. In such situations, it is necessary that a proper restoration process be applied as soon as possible after the fault location and type are accurately detected. When fault occurs, restoration of power supply is made possible after the maintenance crew finishes the repairs of the damages caused by the fault. This thesis focuses mainly on fault classification and location for different configuration of transmission and distribution lines.

Various fault classification and location approaches based on artificial intelligence method in combination with signal processing techniques have been investigated. In this thesis, a fast and accurate hybrid artificial intelligence based fault classification and location method in a transmission and distribution line has been proposed, which reduces the estimation error substantially and relies on a single cycle of post fault current and voltage signal. The impact of the presence of thyristors controlled series capacitor, static synchronous series compensator and distributed generators have also been taken into consideration. The proposed fault classification and location method uses properly sampled values of the faulty current and voltage signal from the relaying end of the transmission/ distribution line. Thereafter, signal decomposition has been carried out using wavelet transform, wavelet packet transform and S-transform to extract a set of statistical features that may be used to carry out fault location estimation and fault classification. To reduce the computational burden of processing large data sets, feature extraction has been used where only the relevant features are extracted from the superset of features. The selected features are then fed to neural network or support vector machine for fault classification and location. The performance of the proposed fault classification and location method has been

tested on transmission and distribution lines with different configurations. A wide variety of operating conditions like fault resistance, fault inception angle, fault type and fault location have been considered to generate train and test data set. It is concluded that the fault classification and location method based on S-transform in combination with extreme learning machine and forward feature selection technique, classifies and locates the fault with highest accuracy as compared to other fault classification and location approaches.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Certificate	i
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vii
List of Figures	xi
List of Tables	xvii
List of Symbols	xxiii
Nomenclature	xxv

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1	General Overview	1
1.2	Literature Review	3
	1.2.1 Fault Classification and Location Methods of Transmission	3
	Line	
	1.2.1.1 Impedance measurement based method	3
	1.2.1.2 Travelling wave based method	4
	1.2.1.3 AI based method	5
	1.2.1.4 Wide area measurement system (WAMS)/Phasor	7
	Measurement unit (PMU) based method	
1.2.2	Fault Classification and Location Methods of Distribution	7
	Line	
	1.2.2.1 Classical method/ Impedance based method	8
	1.2.2.2 Travelling wave based method	9
	1.2.2.3 Topological method	10

1.2.2.4 Hybrid method/AI based method	12
1.2.3 Conclusion of Literature Review	14
1.3 Objective of the Proposed Work	15
1.4 Organization of the Thesis	16

CHAPTER-II HYBRID AI BASED METHOD

2.1 Introduction	19
2.2 Hybrid AI based Method for Fault Classification and Location	19
2.2.1 Details of Signal Processing Techniques	23
2.2.2 Feature Extraction	27
2.2.3 Feature Selection	29
2.2.4 Training and Testing of Neural Network	34
2.3 Conclusion	46

CHAPTER-III FAULT CLASSIFICATION AND LOCATION IN A TRANSMISSION LINE

3.1 Introduction	49
3.2 The Proposed Hybrid AI based Method	49
3.2.1 Analysis with WT	52
3.2.1.1 Test data generation	56
3.2.1.2 Training and testing by neural network	57
3.2.2 Analysis with WPT	72
3.2.2.1 Performance evaluation of the proposed Method	75

3.2.3 Analysis with S-transform	77
3.2.3.1 Simulation results	79
3.2.4 Analysis with one cycle current data	80
3.3 Conclusion	81
 CHAPTER-IV FAULT CLASSIFICATION AND LOCATION IN A TRANSMISSION LINE WITH TCSC	
4.1 Introduction	83
4.2 Proposed Method for Transmission Line with TCSC	84
4.2.1 Performance Evaluation by DWT and WPT	85
4.2.1.1 Test data generation	95
4.2.1.2 Simulation results	95
4.2.2 Analysis with S-transform	99
4.3 Fault Location of Transmission Line with SSSC	103
4.4 Fault Location of an Interconnected Network with Multiple Generation	105
4.5 Conclusion	109
 CHAPTER-V FAULT CLASSIFICATION AND LOCATION IN A DISTRIBUTION LINE	
5.1 Introduction	111
5.2 Fault Classification and Location in a Distribution Line	112
5.2.1 Performance Evaluation of the Proposed Method in case of DWT and WPT	113
5.2.1.1 Test data generation	120
5.2.1.2 Training and testing of the neural network	120

5.2.2 Performance of the proposed fault classification and location method with S-transform	124
5.3 Fault Classification and Location in a Distribution Line with Distributed Generation	129
5.4 Fault Classification and Location of an Underground Cable	139
5.4.1 Analysis by DWT and WPT	141
5.4.1.1 Test data generation	144
5.4.2 Analysis with S-transform	149
5.5 Conclusion	152
CHAPTER-VI CONCLUSION	
6.1 Summary	155
6.2 Contribution	157
6.3 Future Scope	157
APPENDIX A	159
APPENDIX B	163
APPENDIX C	169
APPENDIX D	173
APPENDIX E	177
REFERENCES	181
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	195
BIO-DATA	196