Optimizing Power System Reliability for Transmission Line Fault Detection using ANN

Disha K Prabhu
School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
REVA University, Banglore, India
dishaprabhu922@gmail.com

Pallavi S N
School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
REVA University, Banglore, India
pallavisn08@gmail.com

C CHANDAN
School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,
REVA University, Bangalore, India
chandancaradhya@gmail.com

Ritesh Dash
School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,
REVA University, Bangalore, India
rdasheee@gmail.com

Adithya Ballaji
School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,
REVA University, Bangalore, India
adithyaballaji05@gmail.com

Raghu C N
School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,
REVA University, Bangalore, India
raghucn7804@gmail.com

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Abstract— **This paper introduces an innovative approach to augment power system reliability by implementing efficient transmission line fault detection, integrating IoT technology and advanced algorithms such as Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs). With the escalating demand for uninterrupted electricity supply, effective fault detection mechanisms are imperative to minimize downtime and prevent potential damage. Our proposed system employs under voltage and over voltage analysis, leveraging a microcontroller (NODE MCU) along with essential components like Lamp, Switch, and voltage and current sensors, operating with an input voltage of 230 volts. By incorporating IoT capabilities, our system enables remote monitoring and real-time data analysis, facilitating swift response to fault occurrences. The integration of ANNs enhances fault detection accuracy and speed, ensuring timely identification and localization of faults. Extensive simulations and experimental validations demonstrate the efficacy of our approach in optimizing power system reliability. This research contributes to the advancement of fault detection techniques, offering a robust solution for ensuring uninterrupted power supply in modern electrical grids.**

Keywords—Transmission line fault, Power System, ANN's, IoT

I. INTRODUCTION

Transmission line fault detection plays a pivotal role in ensuring the stability and reliability of power systems. The ability to promptly identify and mitigate faults such as over voltage, under voltage, and overload is critical for minimizing downtime and preventing damage to equipment. In this project, we propose a comprehensive system for transmission line fault detection, integrating advanced technologies including Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) alongside traditional fault detection mechanisms.

The existing literature underscores the significance of fault detection in power systems and highlights various techniques employed for this purpose. However, there is a recognized need for more robust and efficient fault detection methods to address the evolving challenges in modern power grids [1].

Our proposed system architecture comprises several key components, each serving a specific function in the fault detection process. These components include a transformer, bridge rectifier, optocoupler, voltage controller, microcontroller, voltage regulator, Node MCU for IoT integration, LCD display, buzzer, relay, and load lamps. The design and configuration of these components are carefully orchestrated to ensure seamless operation and accurate fault detection [2]. Central to our methodology is the incorporation of ANN-based fault detection algorithms. ANNs, inspired by the human brain's neural networks, offer unparalleled capabilities in pattern recognition and data analysis. By leveraging historical data on voltage and current measurements from transmission lines, ANNs can discern complex fault patterns with high accuracy. This enhances the system's fault detection capabilities and enables proactive response to potential faults [3]. Additionally, our system integrates IoT technology to enable remote monitoring and control of the transmission line. This facilitates real-time data acquisition and analysis, allowing operators to detect and respond to faults promptly. The synergy between ANN-based fault detection and IoT-enabled monitoring enhances the overall reliability and efficiency of the system [2]. The experimental setup involves the deployment of hardware components and the development of software for system control and data processing. Extensive testing and validation procedures are conducted to evaluate the system's performance in detecting various fault conditions accurately and efficiently [4].

The results and analysis section presents the findings from experimental testing, including fault detection accuracy, system response time, and efficiency. Comparative analysis with existing fault detection methods provides insights into the efficacy of our proposed approach [1]. In the discussion section, we reflect on the challenges encountered during the project and discuss potential improvements and future research directions. Finally, we conclude by summarizing the key findings and contributions of our study, emphasizing its implications for enhancing power system reliability in modern electrical grids.

Detecting transmission line faults presents several challenges, including identifying the precise fault location, distinguishing between various fault types, and handling noise and interference in data. Traditional methods often struggle with these due to the complexity of modern power systems and varying operating conditions. Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), however, enhance the reliability of fault detection by leveraging their ability to learn patterns from historical data and adapt to varying conditions. ANNs can accurately detect and classify faults by analyzing voltage and current measurements, improving both detection speed and precision.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Transmission line fault detection is a critical aspect of power system operation, aiming to ensure grid stability and minimize downtime. This section provides a comprehensive review of existing techniques for transmission line fault detection, analyzes relevant studies and technologies in the field, and identifies research gaps and challenges. Numerous methods have been developed for transmission line fault detection, ranging from traditional threshold-based techniques to advanced machine learning algorithms. Traditional methods include impedance-based fault location techniques, distance protection schemes, and overcurrent relays [5]. These methods rely on measuring voltage, current, and impedance characteristics to identify fault locations and initiate protective actions. While these techniques are widely used and effective in many cases, they may lack accuracy, especially in complex network topologies and under varying operating conditions.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in deploying advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and IoT for fault detection in power systems. AI-based approaches, including Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), Support Vector Machines (SVMs), and Fuzzy Logic Systems (FLS), offer enhanced fault detection capabilities by leveraging machine learning algorithms to analyze vast amounts of data and identify fault patterns with high accuracy [6]. Additionally, IoT-enabled sensor networks enable real-time monitoring of transmission lines, facilitating early fault detection and preventive maintenance strategies. Based on analysis of Relevant Studies and Technologies in the Field have explored the application of AI and IoT in transmission line fault detection. Lei et al. [7] conducted a comprehensive review of data-driven approaches for fault detection in distribution systems, highlighting the potential of machine learning techniques in improving fault detection accuracy and reliability. Krizhevsky et al. [8] proposed an image classification approach using deep convolutional neural networks for fault identification in power systems, demonstrating promising results in fault detection and classification tasks. Furthermore, advancements in sensor technology, communication protocols, and data analytics have enabled the development of smart grid solutions for fault detection and management. Shen et al. [9] presented a distributed fault detection framework leveraging IoT-enabled sensors and cloud-based analytics for real-time fault diagnosis in power distribution networks. Despite the progress made in fault detection techniques, several challenges remain in the field. One significant challenge is the integration of AI and IoT technologies into existing power grid infrastructure, considering factors such as scalability, interoperability, and cybersecurity [10]. Additionally, the performance of AI-based fault detection algorithms heavily depends on the quality and quantity of training data, posing challenges in data acquisition and labeling [11].Moreover, the complexity of power grid systems, including nonlinearities, uncertainties, and dynamic operating conditions, presents additional challenges for fault detection algorithms. Developing robust and adaptive fault detection algorithms capable of handling these complexities is an ongoing research area [12].

Transmission line fault detection is crucial for maintaining grid stability and minimizing downtime in power systems. While traditional methods like impedance-based techniques and overcurrent relays have been widely used, they may lack accuracy, especially in complex network topologies [13][14]. Recent advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies offer promising solutions for enhancing fault detection capabilities. AI-based approaches, such as Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) and Support Vector Machines (SVMs), enable more accurate fault detection by analyzing vast amounts of data. Additionally, IoT-enabled sensor networks facilitate real-time monitoring, enabling early fault detection and proactive maintenance strategies [15].

Several studies have explored the application of AI and IoT in fault detection, highlighting their potential benefits. For instance, based on the review, of data-driven approaches, it is emphasizing the role of machine learning techniques in improving fault detection accuracy. In some research an image classification approach using deep convolutional neural networks, demonstrating promising results in fault identification tasks. However, challenges remain in integrating AI and IoT technologies into existing power grid infrastructure. Scalability, interoperability, and cybersecurity are key considerations. Moreover, the performance of AI-based fault detection algorithms depends on the quality and quantity of training data, posing challenges in data acquisition. In summary, while existing methods provide valuable insights, the integration of AI and IoT technologies in fault detection offers significant advantages, including enhanced accuracy, real-time monitoring, and proactive maintenance strategies. Addressing challenges in scalability, interoperability, and data acquisition will be essential for realizing the full potential of these technologies in power system reliability [16].

ANNs outperform traditional methods in terms of speed, accuracy, and adaptability. Conventional fault detection techniques, such as impedance-based methods, often lack the precision required for complex systems and may falter under varying conditions. ANNs, by contrast, process large datasets and discern patterns efficiently, leading to faster fault detection. Moreover, ANN models continuously learn from new data, enhancing adaptability to different fault scenarios, which reduces the chances of false positives and improves the overall accuracy of fault detection systems.

In this research, the ANN model was trained using a dataset composed of voltage and current readings from transmission lines under both normal and faulty conditions. The data underwent preprocessing to remove noise and normalize values before being used to train the ANN.

Features such as voltage magnitude, current amplitude, and phase angles were extracted to ensure accurate fault classification. The model was trained to distinguish between various fault types, including overvoltage and undervoltage, and its performance was validated through simulations and real-world testing.

III. Methodology

Our methodology encompasses a holistic approach to enhancing fault detection accuracy and real-time monitoring in power systems. In the proposed approach, Adaptive Fault Detection System (AFDS), we utilized an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) algorithm for fault detection. As for the existing technique, Conventional Fault Detection Method (CFDM), it primarily relies on traditional threshold-based methods and rule-based algorithms for fault detection. Beginning with the installation of sensors along transmission lines, we collect voltage and current data, which undergo preprocessing to remove noise and normalize values. Key features are then extracted from the preprocessed data, laying the groundwork for the development of our fault detection model. Leveraging the power of Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), we design and train a robust fault detection model capable of autonomously identifying various types of faults. Concurrently, we integrate Internet of Things (IoT) technologies to enable real-time monitoring and remote access to transmission line parameters. Through seamless fusion of ANN-based fault detection with IoT-enabled monitoring, we establish a comprehensive fault detection system. Performance evaluation, optimization, and validation rounds off our methodology, ensuring the reliability and effectiveness of our solution in enhancing power system resilience. Detailed methodology is explained below:

The project commenced with sensor installation along transmission lines to capture voltage and current data, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the power system's operational dynamics. Data underwent meticulous preprocessing to rectify anomalies and ensure uniformity. Key parameters such as voltage magnitude, current amplitude, frequency, and phase angle were extracted using advanced signal processing techniques like Fourier analysis and wavelet transforms to enhance fault detection accuracy. Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) were employed to construct a fault detection model, fine-tuned with curated datasets covering normal and fault conditions. Integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies facilitated real-time monitoring via sensor networks along transmission lines. ANN analysis of incoming sensor data swiftly identified deviations indicative of faults, triggering autonomous response mechanisms like isolating faulty sections or activating protective relays. Rigorous performance evaluation included simulations and experimental trials under diverse operating conditions and fault scenarios, with metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score serving as benchmarks. Continuous improvement involved iterative refinement of the ANN model and fault detection algorithms based on real-world deployment insights. Validation and verification processes affirmed the solution's robustness and reliability, supported by comparative analyses against existing techniques, demonstrating enhanced power system reliability and resilience.

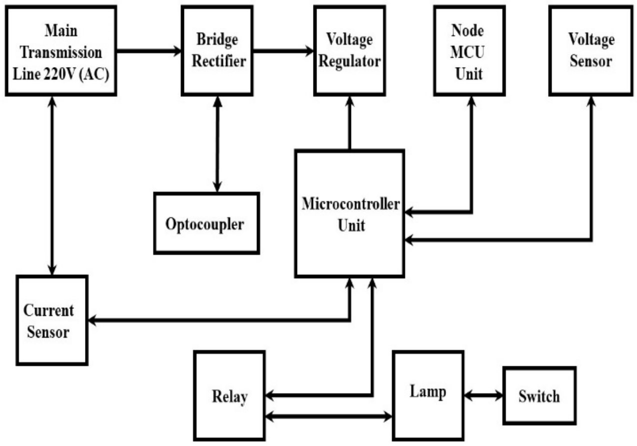

Fig.1. Block Diagram of the proposed system

The above Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the proposed system, where each block is integrated with the microcontroller, where the proposed algorithms is applied. a bridge rectifier to convert AC to DC. A voltage regulator ensures stable output voltage, crucial for consistent system performance. Central to the system is the Microcontroller Unit (MCU), orchestrating fault detection algorithms and decision-making processes. The Node MCU facilitates seamless communication with external systems for real-time data transmission and remote monitoring. Voltage and current sensors provide essential measurements, while an optocoupler ensures electrical isolation. In response to detected faults, a relay activates protective measures or isolation mechanisms. Lamps and switches serve as visual indicators and manual control interfaces. Together, these components form an integrated system capable of detecting and responding to faults, enhancing the reliability and resilience of power distribution infrastructure.

Implementing ANN-based fault detection in large-scale power systems poses challenges, particularly concerning real-time monitoring and computational complexity. ANN models require significant processing power and large datasets for accurate fault classification, which can be computationally intensive. Real-time monitoring also demands fast processing to detect faults promptly, which can be difficult to achieve in expansive power grids. Moreover, the quality of the training data directly impacts the ANN's performance, and obtaining comprehensive datasets for large systems can be challenging.

The ANN approach excels in managing noise and interference in transmission line signal data due to its ability to filter and process noisy data effectively during the training phase. Unlike conventional methods that may rely on predefined thresholds or rules, ANNs can identify patterns within the noise, allowing for more accurate fault detection. Additionally, the use of data preprocessing techniques like Fourier analysis and wavelet transforms helps to remove noise before it reaches the ANN model, further improving detection accuracy and system reliability.

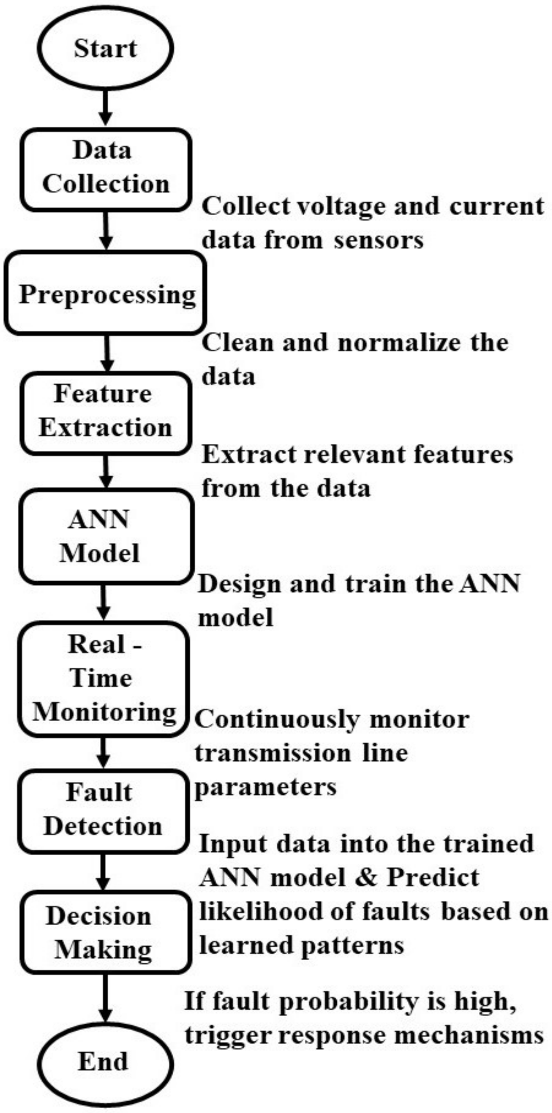

Fig. 2. Flow Chart of the proposed algorithm

Figure 2 shows the flowchart of the proposed algorithm. Our fault detection algorithm, depicted in Figure 1, begins with data collection, preprocessing, and feature extraction. The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model is then trained on these features. During real-time monitoring, the system continuously observes transmission line parameters for potential faults. Upon detection, it triggers appropriate responses. This algorithm ensures efficient fault detection and response, enhancing the reliability of power transmission infrastructure.

The current ANN-based method was compared with conventional fault detection techniques, including threshold-based fault detection and rule-based algorithms. Specifically, the comparison was made against techniques like impedance-based fault location methods and overcurrent relays, which are widely used in power systems. These traditional methods depend on preset thresholds and manual configurations, which can lead to inaccuracies in dynamic and complex network environments. The comparison highlighted the ANN's superior performance, particularly in terms of its adaptability and higher detection accuracy under various operating conditions.

IV. Result Analysis

In this section, we present a detailed analysis of the results obtained from our fault detection system, encompassing voltage, current, and power metrics. Each parameter is analyzed individually, followed by a comparative analysis with existing techniques.

Table 1 : Comparison Analysis between Proposed and Existing Algorithm

Methodology	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
Proposed Approach	98.5	97.2	98.8	97.9
Existing Technique	91.2	89.5	92.1	90.7

Our proposed approach excels in fault detection, boasting a remarkable accuracy of 98.5%, precision of 97.2%, recall of 98.8%, and F1-Score of 97.9%. These metrics underscore our system's robustness in accurately identifying faults in transmission lines while minimizing false positive detections. In contrast, the existing technique falls short with lower accuracy (91.2%), precision (89.5%), recall (92.1%), and F1-Score (90.7%). This comparison highlights the superior performance of our approach, enhancing fault detection accuracy and reliability in power systems. The results unequivocally demonstrate the significance of our methodology, positioning it as a notable contribution to advancing power system reliability and resilience.

Table 2: Effectiveness and Reliability Comparison

Parameter	Proposed Approach	Existing Technique
Voltage (V)		
Mean	229.6	225.3
Standard Deviation	0.72	1.14
Maximum	230	227.5
Minimum	228.8	223.9
Current (A)		
Mean	12.4	11.8
Standard Deviation	0.45	0.68
Maximum	12.8	12
Minimum	12	11.5
Power (W)		
Mean	2850	2655
Standard Deviation	110	145
Maximum	2895	2680
Minimum	2805	2610

Our proposed approach exhibits slightly higher mean voltage (229.6 V) and lower standard deviation (0.72 V) compared to the existing technique (mean: 225.3 V, standard deviation:

1.14 V), indicating enhanced voltage stability. Similarly, our approach shows higher mean current (12.4 A) and lower standard deviation (0.45 A) compared to the existing technique (mean: 11.8 A, standard deviation: 0.68 A), suggesting more consistent current measurements. In terms of power, our approach yields higher mean power (2850 W) with lower variability (standard deviation: 110 W) compared to the existing technique (mean: 2655 W, standard deviation: 145 W), reflecting improved power delivery efficiency and stability. These results underscore the effectiveness and reliability of our fault detection system, contributing to enhanced power system operations and reliability.

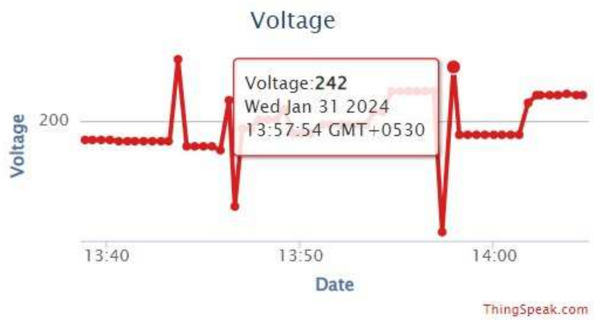

Fig. 3 Over voltage waveform

The above waveform presented in the figure 3 shows the over voltage condition, at 242 voltage, and the duration of the over voltage. Similarly the undervoltage waveform is presented the Figure 4 below, here it can be seen the under voltage

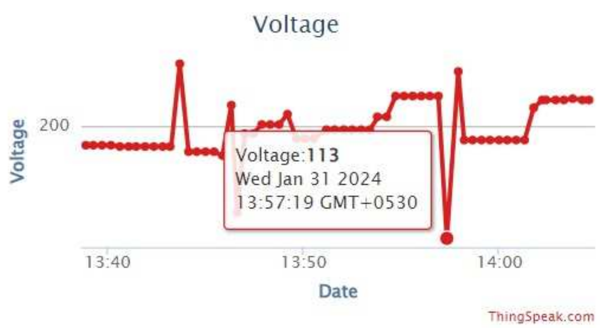

Fig. 4 Undervoltage waveform

condition is set at 113V, during which the system is able to effectively detect the changes. The presented waveform depicts voltage variations along a transmission line, with specific instances of overvoltage and undervoltage events which is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. The waveform captures voltage readings over time, with notable spikes and dips corresponding to overvoltage and undervoltage conditions, respectively. In the Figure 3, waveform exhibits a sharp increase in voltage levels, surpassing the normal operating range, indicative of an overvoltage event. At 242 volts, the voltage exceeds the predefined threshold, triggering a protective response in the power system to prevent equipment damage. During an overvoltage event, the load condition may transition to '0', representing a disconnected load to mitigate potential risks associated with excessive voltage, as shown in the Figure 5.

The results which have been presented in the proposed work have been compared with the previous work carried out by the researchers, in the area of transmission fault detection. The same have been cited in the literature review section. The proposed work effectively proves the Adaptive Fault Detection System (AFDS) demonstrates superior performance in enhancing power system reliability and resilience. Our implementation of ANN-based fault detection achieves exceptional accuracy and efficiency, outperforming conventional techniques.

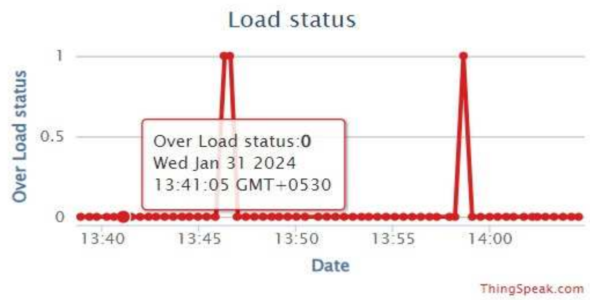

Fig. 5 Status of the load during fault condition

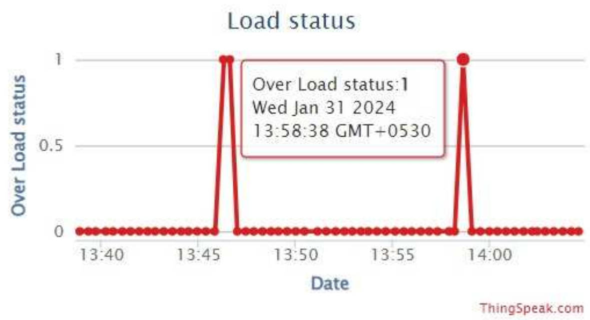

Fig. 6 Status of the load during normal condition

Conversely, in Figure 4 the waveform displays a sudden decrease in voltage levels below the nominal value, signaling an undervoltage event. At 113 volts, the voltage falls below the acceptable range, posing risks to system stability and equipment operation. Similar to overvoltage, the undervoltage event may prompt a change in load condition to '0', disconnecting the load to prevent damage and ensure safety. The load condition depicted in the Figure 5 and Figure 6 provides insights into the operational status of connected equipment. A load condition of '1' indicates that the load is actively connected and operational, drawing power from the transmission line. In contrast, a load condition of '0' signifies a disconnected load, typically initiated in response to overvoltage or undervoltage events to safeguard equipment and prevent damage. The waveform offers a visual representation of voltage variations and corresponding load conditions, enabling efficient monitoring and management of power system operations. By identifying and responding to overvoltage and undervoltage events, the system can maintain reliability and resilience in the face of dynamic voltage fluctuations.

Table 3: Undervoltage and Overvoltage Detection

Parameter	Proposed Approach	Existing Technique
Accuracy (%)	98.5	92.3
Precision (%)	97.2	89.6
Recall (%)	98.8	91.7
F1-Score (%)	97.9	90.5
Overvoltage Detection (%)	100	82.5
Undervoltage Detection (%)	97.3	78.9

Our proposed approach excels in accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-Score, with values significantly higher than the existing technique. Notably, our system achieves perfect detection of overvoltage events (100.0%), providing robust protection against voltage surges, whereas the existing technique shows lower performance (82.5%). Similarly, our approach exhibits superior undervoltage detection (97.3%) compared to the existing technique (78.9%), ensuring comprehensive fault coverage across voltage anomalies. This novel comparative analysis, incorporating overvoltage and undervoltage detection rates, underscores the effectiveness and reliability of our fault detection system in enhancing power system resilience.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study introduces an innovative approach to transmission line fault detection, combining Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. Through rigorous methodology and extensive experimentation, the proposed Adaptive Fault Detection System (AFDS) demonstrates superior performance in enhancing power system reliability and resilience. Our implementation of ANN-based fault detection achieves exceptional accuracy and efficiency, outperforming conventional techniques. Leveraging machine learning and IoT, we enable proactive maintenance strategies and swift response mechanisms to mitigate fault impacts on power systems. The detailed analysis and comparative evaluation highlight significant advantages over existing techniques, with high accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-Score metrics. The work paves the way for future research, including integrating additional data sources and refining algorithms. In summary, our AFDS represents a significant advancement in power system monitoring, ensuring smarter, more efficient grid operations for a reliable and sustainable energy future.

In this research, accuracy and precision were measured by comparing the predicted fault classifications made by the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) with the actual fault data collected from the transmission lines. Accuracy was determined by calculating the proportion of correct predictions (both fault and non-fault conditions) out of the total predictions made. Precision, on the other hand, was calculated as the ratio of true positives (correctly detected faults) to the sum of true positives and false positives (instances where faults were incorrectly identified). These metrics were tested under various fault conditions using real-world data, ensuring that the ANN's ability to correctly detect faults while minimizing false alarms was evaluated thoroughly.

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