UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED TECHNIQUE FOR CLASSIFICATION OF INCIPIENT FAULTS IN POWER TRANSFORMER BASED ON DISSOLVED GAS ANALYSIS (DGA) METHOD

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Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Science**

Faculty of Electrical Engineering

June 2014

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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Faculty : Faculty of Electrical Engineering

Tittle : Artificial Intelligence Based Technique for

Classification of Incipient Faults in Power

Transformer Based on Dissolved Gas Analysis

(DGA) Method

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ABSTRACT

Power transformer has been identified as crucial and vital equipment in power system. Any disturbance such as faults will result in immense impact to the whole power system. This thesis presents the development of an Evolutionary Programming (EP) – Taguchi Method (TM) - Artificial Neural Network (ANN) based technique for the classification of incipient faults in power transformer using Dissolved Gas Analysis (DGA) method based on historical industrial data. It involved with the development of ANN model and embedding TM and EP as the optimization technique in order to enhance the system accuracy and efficiency. ANN is a powerful computational technique that mimics how human brain process information. It has great ability to learn from experiences and examples, hence greatly suitable for classification, pattern recognition and forecasting purposes. In designing the ANN model, there are parameters which need to be chosen wisely. However, there is no systematic ways and guidelines to select the optimal ANN parameters. It is greatly dependent on the design knowledge and experiences of the experts. The process of finding suitable parameters is become difficult, tedious and time consuming, thus optimization technique is needed to overcome the shortcoming. In this study, TM and EP are employed as the optimization techniques to improve the ANN-based model. The findings obtained from the proposed technique have proven that the effectiveness of both TM and EP in optimizing the ANN model. As a result, a reliable EP-TM-ANN based system has been successfully developed that can classify incipient faults in power transformer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah, the Most Compassionate and the Most Merciful.

Praise to Allah and His Messenger Muhammad PBUH.

Praise to Allah S.W.T., The All Mighty for the blessing and mercy given onto me to complete this project.

My utmost gratitude to my supervisor Ms Dalina Johari for her patience, continuous guidance, advices, supports, motivation and kindness given towards the accomplishment of this research work. Also, my appreciation goes to Associate Professor Dr. Ismail Bin Musirin as my co-supervisor, for his worthy suggestion and invaluable knowledge shared during the journey in this research work. I am also indebted to the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia for allowing me to fully utilize the necessary facilities during my studies. I would also like to express my gratitude to the TNB Research (TNBR) for the supply of data, information and assistance throughout the research.

Special appreciation, love and gratitude to my parents Zakaria Jusoh and brothers and sisters, my beloved husband Muhammad Asyraf Che Amat and my wonderful daughter Iffah Alisha for their prayers, patience and supports and being my source of inspiration. Thank you.

Fathiah June 2014

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