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Marvelous Significance Performance Analysis of PQ Events Prediction and Classification

B. Devi Vighneshwari[1], Jayakumar N[2], Sandhya Rai[3], Nisha C Rani[4], Nagaraja Rao[5]

[1, 2, 3, 4] Associate Professor, Department of EEE, The Oxford College of Engineering, Bangalore, India
devieeetoce[at]gmail.com, jayakumar.kns[at]gmail.com, sandhyarai1205[at]gmail.com, nishashamin[at]gmail.com

[5]Associate Professor, Department of ECE, Shri Madhwa Vadiraja Institute of Technology & Management, Udupi, India
nagaraj.bl[at]gmail.com

Abstract: ***This paper compares various significant research techniques concerning the Power Quality (PQ) events prediction and classification system presented by the authors previously and examines its viability scale as far as the research gap. This paper examines some of the frequently exercised PQ classification techniques named as Feedforward Neural Network (FNN), Sequential Ant Lion Optimizer and Recurrent Neural Network (SALRNN), dual-layer Feedforward network and Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT)) from the most significant literature in order to have more insights of the techniques. The research work has presented a simple framework that retains a balance between higher accuracy in the detection of disturbances as well as also maintains an effective computational performance for a large number of the power signals. The principle aim of the paper is research and comparative analysis of above-mentioned algorithms for searching the best impressive technique in detecting and classifying the PQ events. The simulation results of this research can be reasoned that the SALRNN technique detects and classifies accurately the PQ disturbances when compared with the other two techniques such as FNN and STFT.***

Keywords: Power Quality (PQ) events, PQ classification, Feedforward Neural Network (FNN), Sequential Ant Lion Optimizer, Recurrent Neural Network, Dual-layer Feedforward network, Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT)

1. Introduction

These days, the uses of delicate electronic parts, computers, programmable logic controllers, assurance and transferring types of gear have been expanded in a business domain. Because of this developing interest of the electronic supplies, the power utilizations likewise expanded [1]. So as to fulfill the power utilization, the normal power supply is constantly conveyed the high caliber to the shoppers with the assistance of the electrical power systems [2]. These voltage or current irregularities are treated as PQ issues that outcome in disappointment or failing of electrical/electronic types of gear [3]. The dangers of power outages are expanded because of the developing of PQ disturbances; particularly as results of the disappointment of inter dependencies between sub-networks and related dynamical spreads [4]. These issues are all around exorbitant [5-7].

In the distribution systems, the uses of nonlinear electronically switched devices along with the assistance of current control types of gear which misrepresent issues related to deviations in phase as well as frequency [8-10]. In most recent two decades, the nature of provided power is improved by a global academic network utilizing a few solid-state electronic/control electronic gadgets [11]. This causes expanded operational and arranging intricacy of power supply networks which requires expanded consideration for nature of power supply [12].

Because of the abrupt changes in the working conditions, the low frequencies signals are seen in electrical networks are utilized to balance the harmonics and power sinusoids [13-16]. These occasions can be fined for customers, so as to help the expense of auxiliary administrations, lessening costs, for example, response proficiency, repayment cost and power over load decrease costs. Hence, the standard of supply and financial working conditions are kept up by checked and relieved the PQ occasions [17]. For observing programs, the examination is troublesome because of the enormous measure of estimated PQ events information amid activities in intricate and vast power systems [18]. Subsequently, for clear and shrewd comprehension of uses, this data is recognized and ordered by the operational conditions which require a keen apparatus and strategy [19]. In such a manner, the feature extraction and the order forms are considered as the most essential apparatus to perceive the PQ events and distinguishing the feature of the disturbances. The viable investigation is fabricated subject to the better features ought to be accessible to report the disturbance signal effectively [20].

In this paper comparison of various techniques such as FNN, STFT, and SALRNN for searching best impressive technique to identify and classify the PQ disturbances. The FNN technique utilized by the research employed orthogonal transforms for feature extraction and uses feed forward algorithm for optimizing the search towards the elite result of convergence. In the STFT research work, the dual-layer Feedforward network was utilized by the author for trained and modeled the disturbances of the power system. In this classification of power quality disturbance, the system utilized the STFT technique. In the SALRNN research technique, the healthy or unhealthy conditions of the system signal are recognized by the RNN. In that research, the ALO algorithm was presented to enhance the RNN learning procedure subject to the minimum error objective function. It has been well tested on various events like transients, sag, swell, harmonics and their combinations in real-time. The detailed description of each technique is delineated in the following section 3-5.

2. Literature Review

A review of few related works are considered for PQ disturbances analysis, a classification strategy was displayed by S. Jamali et al. [21], in their methodology, they utilize productive feature classification by forward selection, genetic and maximum relevance minimum redundancy algorithms which gives least unpredictability The selected features are sent as input to various classifiers and their outputs are contrasted with locating the best classifier in the study. For classification of PQDs, a fractional Fourier transforms (FRFT) based feature extraction strategy was utilized by U. Singh and S. Singh [22]. For classification under any condition, the authors have used the most vigorous multi-domain feature extraction strategy. 15 PQDs are re-enacted and a database of unadulterated and noisy signals was readied subject to the IEEE-1159 standards. The decision trees (DTs) and bagging predictors (BPs) was used to test the features extracted from FRFT prepared signals.
For the PQ prediction and classification process, an ant colony optimization display was introduced by U. Singh and S. Singh [23]. The result of feature set size and classification blunder was limited by a multiobjective feature selection conspire. For location and feature extraction, the authors have utilized S-transform and time– time transform. To check the sweeping statement of the framework, the authors additionally have used three classifiers, to be specific decision tree, K-Nearest Neighbour, and support vector machine. For starting testing, the unsettling influences re-enacted according to IEEE-1159 standard. The circumstance attention to PQ disturbance was accomplished by a Multi-Hidden Markov Model (MHMM) which was exhibited by F. Xiao and Q. Computer-based intelligence [24]. To find PQ disturbance sources from a vast volume of PQ records, the authors have structured an adjusted adaptive-sorted neighborhood strategy. The computational times was diminished by a Hadoop-based PQ investigation system which was thinking about the volume of PQ data in a sensible power grid is substantial.

For the classification of PQ disturbances, a computerized acknowledgment approach was proposed by K. Thirumala et al. [25] utilizing the adaptive filtering and a multiclass support vector machine (SVM). For nonstationary signals and furthermore for the feature selection, the authors have utilized an empirical wavelet transform-based adaptive filtering method. In the underlying stage, the Fast Fourier transform was utilized to evaluate the real frequencies exhibited in the signal. In the second stage, the mono-frequency components of a distorted signal were removed by a lot of adaptive filters. At that point, six effective features mirroring the qualities of disturbances were separated from these segments just as the signal. For classification of the most successive PQ disturbances, a multiclass SVM classifier was presented which accepts the highlights as information.

3. Generation of Power Quality Events

The essential PQ issues named as voltage sag and harmonic distortion are happened because of the abrupt switching on of an extensive load and the AC voltage control use. The detailed portrayals of these two disturbances are unmistakably depicted in the accompanying section.

3.1. Abrupt Switching-on of a Large Load

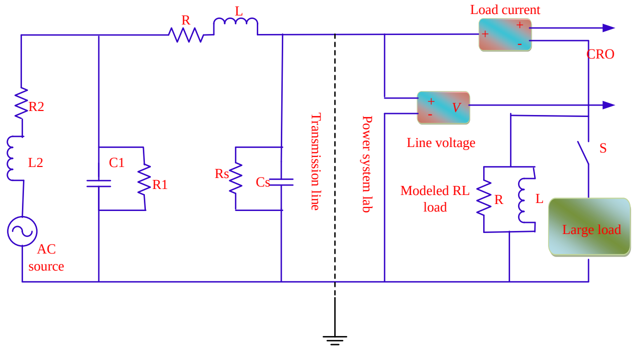

Figure 1: Abrupt Switching-on of a Large Load

In this area, when the unexpected switching-on of an extensive load has occurred around then the voltage sags are caused. Because of the impedance of the line, the expansive load infers of the device experiences an extensive voltage drop, which demonstrates the net decrease in the favored low voltage. Figure 1 delineates the PQ event of voltage sag happened at the season of the abrupt switching-on of an expansive load. In this figure, S is spoken to like the unexpected switching activity of the switch. Here, the voltage swell is occurred because of the growth in the voltage waveform at the recipient's end. During the loss of utility power, the voltage swell has been produced by the load exchanged between the utility source and the standby generator source. In the event of an emergency, most offices should offer power to the fundamental loads of emergency generators. Because of the abrupt changes of loads to the generator causes the voltage swell, just as because of the unexpected use of the loads to the generator causes the basic voltage sags.

3.2. AC Voltage Controller Usage

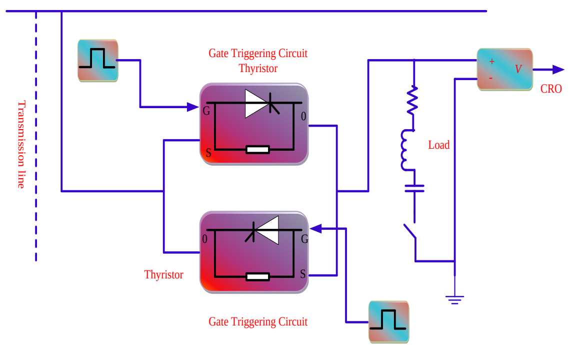

Figure 2: Usage of AC Voltage Controller Circuit

In this area, the harmonic distortion is caused because of the current and voltages are mutilated and veer off from sinusoidal waveforms. Besides, when the non-linear loads related to the distribution system, the current harmonics are caused. Since the appropriate control circuits are utilized to control the switching on and off condition, the thyristors go about as the controlled switches. For the switching control, the gate triggering circuits are used by these thyristors. Air conditioning voltage controllers are thyristor drives, which are changed over to settle AC voltage to variable AC voltage without modification in frequency. On warm gadgets, motors use lightning control and speed control, semiconductor devices are utilized and they are all the more for all time constrained by fan regulators. The circuit of harmonic distortion because of the utilization of an AC voltage controller is outlined in figure 2. In this figure, the motor input terminal used to control the firing angles of thyristors to get the ideal RMS voltage. Because of the imaging impacts of the iridescent lighting, the harmonic distortion happens, which has significantly non-linear V– I characteristics, for the most part, develops on account of the magnetic core inductors that are accessible in its stabilizer circuit. In this way, when the utilization of sinusoidal voltage passes, the third, fifth and seventh methodologies go over a savage current with the unequivocal item.

4. Basic Process involved in Prediction and Classification

The process is represented in Figure 3. At first, the preprocessing unit catches the disturbance signal which has two squares named as segmentation and feature extraction. The features removed from the feature extraction process are classified by the classification system. At long last, the post-processing unit is considered to settle on an ultimate conclusion subject to the classified PQ events dispatched from the classifier. The different squares of programmed classification system are depicted beneath.

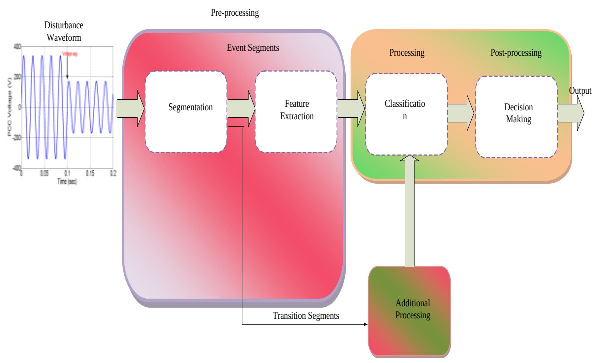

Figure 3: Basic Process of PQ Events Prediction and Classification

4.1. Segmentation

The segmentation is incorporated inside the preprocessing system which partitions the data as indicated by the extensive and abrupt change in signal, and occasion segments from the data succession into stationary and non-stationary parts. Since the signal is steady in these portions, the features are extricated from the segments of occasions, and by and large, have unmistakable information to separate between various kinds of disturbances. To get begin and end time moment of PQ event, a triggering technique is required to catch the disturbance waveform period. Subject to the point-to-point comparison of the adjacent cycle, the PQ disturbances are identified by the present techniques. By fitting the caught waveform into the picked model, the parametric strategies abuse the unmistakable residuals got and nonparametric techniques by discovering particular focuses from multi-state decay of PQ signal. The transition points and the disturbances are identified, examined and portrayed by the residual signal from a model. The essential thought in Kalman filter and Auto regressive residuals based identification and activating strategy is to fit the Power Quality information into a picked Kalman filter and Auto regressive display.

4.2. Feature Extraction used

For classifying the different Power Quality issues, the appropriate feature determination is considered as incredibly imperative parts in any classification strategy. The features removed utilizing this procedure is going about as the input of the classification procedure. This procedure extricates the appropriate data about the signal and changes over it into another structure. Here, the weight over the classifier is diminished by a fittingly picked feature set. The features are separated subject to the RMS value; FT, WT, and S-transform, sinusoid KF and AR models. In these systems, the frequency substance of the recorded signal is removed by the FT. A portion of the PQ issues can be recognized by the frequency substance of the signal. In any case, FT isn't appropriate for non-stationary signals. The data about the presence of a specific frequency segment is given by the FT. The correct goals of both the time and the frequency are accomplished via naturally alter the windows arranged by the Wavelet Transform approach. The power system transients brought about by different PQ disturbances are broke down by this WT approaches. For the PQ examination and the feature extraction process, Dash et al, 2003 have presented an S-transform tool. In this instrument, the S-transform absolute matrix is evaluated to remove the features of seven mimicked signals. Noteworthy measures of computational assets are required by the S-transform like the STFT.

4.3. PQ Classifier

For the prediction and classification of various PQ issues, automatic classifiers are which is comprehensively ordered into deterministic and statistical classifiers which are obviously depicted as pursues. Deterministic Classifierscan be designed with adequate information structure with constrained learning of ability. This classification method incorporates the rule-based and fuzzy expert system. Statistical Classifiers, at the point when a lot of information from preparing of the classifiers is accessible, in this place the statistical methods are suitable. This classification method includes the ANN and SVM classifiers.

4.4. Decision-Making

This decision-making stage is converged with the classification organize in the majority of the classifiers. The kind of PQ event is distinguished by this stage. The accuracy of the classification is expanded by an appropriate decision tool. Regularly, the expert system, fuzzy logic is used as decision-making algorithmic tools.

5. Various Classification Approaches for PQ Events Prediction and Classification

All the more dominant and proficient classification strategies and procedures are required to identify and break down the PQ unsettling influences which are accounted for in the literature. The majority of the exploration used conventional and artificial intelligence (AI) based classification techniques to investigating the disturbances. The AI-based strategies are for the most part used to conquer the impediments of the conventional classification methods. The present work analyzes the three classification methods named as FNN, STFT, and SALRNN for seeking the best amazing procedure to distinguish and group the PQ occasions. The point by point depictions of the three classification methods is talked about in the accompanying segment to carry out the classification of PQ disturbances in power gadgets.

5.1. Feedforward Neural Network (FNN)

FNN is a new generation of the information processing system. It assumes a noteworthy job in the assignments of example coordinating and classification, work guess, and optimization and data clustering. In 2017, B. Devi Vighneshwari and R. Neela [26] have introduced an FNN procedure in their exploration to distinguish the PQ disturbances. The principle objective of the work is to in a split and recognizes the PQ disturbances so as to improve the computational execution of the power signals by structuring the summed up framework. In this methodology, to extricate the features as trained data, the authors have executed the analytical research procedure. The schematic diagram is delineated in Figure 4.

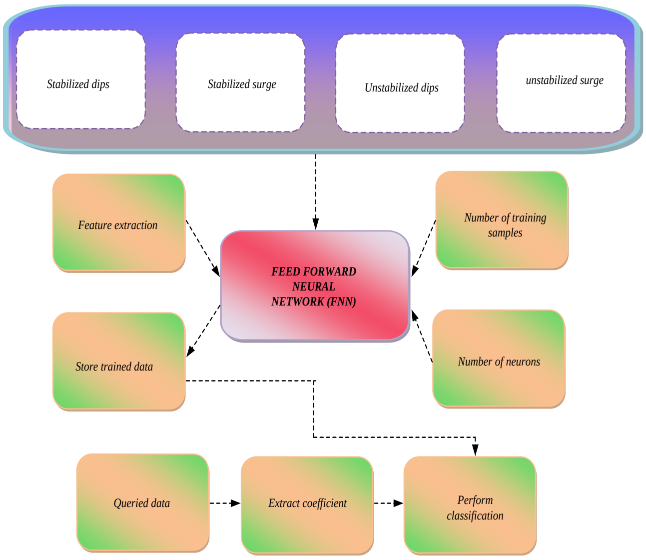

Figure 4: Schematic diagram of the PQ prediction using FNN

In this system, different PQ disturbances occasions, for example, balanced out dips, stabilized surge, unstabilized dips, and unstabilized surge are evaluated by performing classification of stabilized supply of power considering a case study of intensity framework. The previously mentioned disturbances are showed up in any type of power system every now and again. In the underlying stage, the lower and higher values of coefficients are separated by the orthogonal wavelet-based transformation plot. For the better classification, this exploration examined the FNN procedure, which has lesser Processing or training time just as higher accuracy of recognition. A typical feature extraction and classification stages are incorporated into this stage. In the voltage varieties, the real fluctuation is comprehended by a broad domain of investigation. At last, the viability of the system is investigated by contrasting the results and the most pertinent existing framework.

In this exploration, the FNN strategy is considered to foresee the distinctive kinds of PQ events amid the PQ forms. The FNN algorithm fundamentally plays out the stator current on the model, and afterward enables the framework to process the system when running on a steady load. For offering better extraction of coefficients, the transform-based function is used by this exploration. Here, for the better feature extraction, both the high and low dimension coefficients are extricated and the particular disturbances are distinguished from the removed features. The following stage frequency coefficient is gone before by the FNN which is a type of decent variety. The intricacy of the PQ issues can essentially defeat by the learning procedure. Other than helpful source the executives, the procedure gives a quicker form and gives huge stability while distinguishing quality models classification.

5.2 Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT)

B. Devi Vighneshwari and R. Neela [27] have presented an STFT novel framework to anticipate the different aggravations in the power system. For the classification process, the system capacity is upgraded by the basic and novel feature extraction process. Here, the PQ disturbances are modeled and trained by adopting the IEEE 1159 standard using dual-layer feedforward network. The principle objective of the work is to right away recognize the PQ disturbances happened in the power system just as upgrades the computational execution of the power signals by designing the generalized framework. The schematic diagram is illustrated in Figure 5.

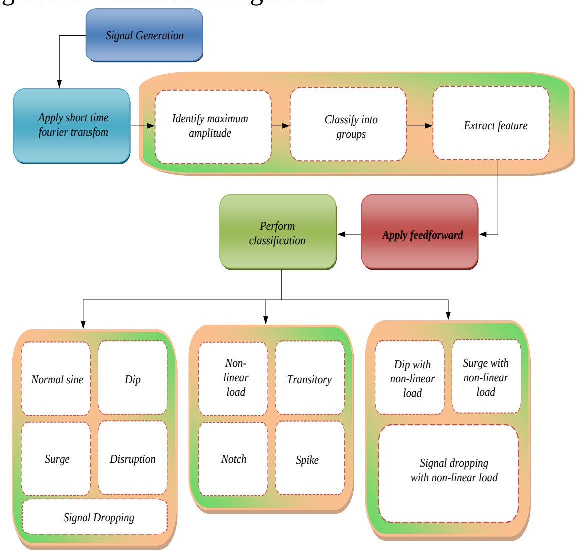

Figure 5: Schematic diagram of the PQ prediction using STFT

In this methodology, increasingly exact and better-organized classification is performed by the distinct types of gatherings which incorporate various types of PQ unsettling influences. In the initial stage, diverse types of non-static signs are forms by the novel algorithm and PQ events are classified by the dual-layer feedforward algorithm. After that, a feedforward-based training process is used to assemble a dataset to precisely distinguish the PQ disturbances. For assisting the extraction process of the feature, the authors have employed the STFT algorithm. Besides STFT, WT procedures can be used to analysis. STFT technique separates static signs which are not a term-recurrence area through undertakings with fixed signs related to the area of the window. Hence, the STFT offers less mind-boggling framework than other customary procedures.

5.3. Sequential Ant Lion Optimizer and Recurrent Neural Network (SALRNN)

Detection and classification of single and multiple PQ events, B. Devi Vighneshwari and R. Neela [28] have proposed a Sequential Ant Lion Optimizer and Recurrent Neural Network (SALRNN) procedure in 2018. Here, for distinguishing and classifying the waveform of the PQ events, the RNN is performed in two phases. In the first phase, to perceive the solid or undesirable state of the system signal, the RNN strategy is utilized under different circumstances. In the main phase, the Cross-Correlation Function (XCF) has been used in that work. Here, the input layer contains a modulated signal at an inspecting rate of 256 samples/sec, prior to the estimation of the voltage and current, the event is determined in the ordinary mode and RNN produces the output subject to this signal. For obtaining the ideal control pulses, yield Object control signal can be utilized. The RNN presents expansive frequency segments in examined signals and the readied database is allowed to RNN's second stage, which describes the PQ event in the modulated signal. From that point forward, PQ events in the classification phase are classified by the RNN subject to the identified power signal in the second phase. Here, the ALO algorithm is utilized to improve the RNN learning procedure subject to the minimum error objective function. These methods have been all around tried on transient, sag, swell, harmonics and their blends continuously. The discovery and the classification structure are outlined in Figure 6.

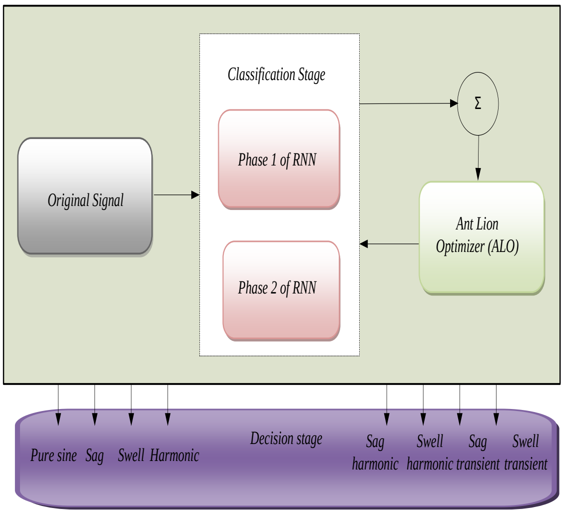

Figure 6: Schematic diagram of the PQ prediction using SALRNN

6. Result and Discussions

In this section, this examination thinks about different strategies named as FNN, STFT and SALRNN systems to distinguish which method performs to identify and classify the PQ events. This examination demonstrates the location results for single PQ event and multiple PQ events. The modulated signal which has just a single PQ event is referred to as the single PQ event just as the modulated signal which has the more than one disturbance is known as multiple PQ events [29, 30]. The performance of our research is tested using the common single and multiple PQ disturbances. Here, the noises presented in the signals are supplanted through the preprocessing stage. For the accurate segmentation, the removal of small unwanted regions is necessary. The test experiments are actualized in the MATLAB/Simulink working platform.

6.1. Detection Results of Single and Multiple PQ Events

Figure 7 consist of various subplots of the single event named as, harmonics, flickers, interruption, notch, sag, spike, swell and transient. All the events are generated between the time intervals of 0-0.4 sec. Here, the amplitude waveform of the harmonics, flicker, interruption, and sag is ranged from -1 to 1. The amplitude waveform of the notch is ranged from 0 to 0.5; the amplitude waveform of the spike is ranged from -0.2 to 0.5; the amplitude waveform of the swell and transient are ranged from -1.5 to 1. The multiple PQ event detection results are shown in figure 8 which involves the events such as flickers with harmonics, interruption with harmonics, sag with harmonics and swell with harmonics. These four events are generated between the time intervals 0-0.4 sec. The amplitude waveform of the flickers with harmonics event is ranged from -0.8 to 0.8. The amplitude waveform of the interruption with harmonics and sag with harmonics events are ranged from -1to 1. The amplitude waveform of the swell with the harmonic event is ranged from -1.5 to 1.5. In this section, the features of all the signals are extracted and the feature sets are trained and tested by the FNN, STFT and SALRNN technique for detecting and classifying the above mentioned single and multiple PQ events.

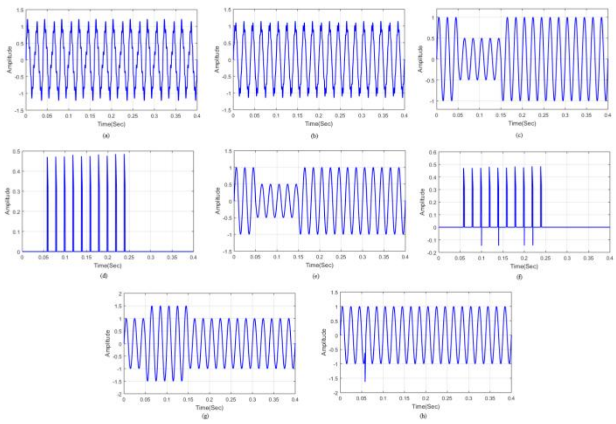

Figure 7: Detection results for single PQ event (a) Harmonics (b) Flicker (c) Interruption (d) Notch (e) Sag (f) Spike (g) Swell (h) Transient

In [26], the authors have utilized FNN for detecting the PQ events such as stable dip, stable surge, unstable dip, and

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unstable surge. In their approach, the FNN performs very well and gets more accuracy.

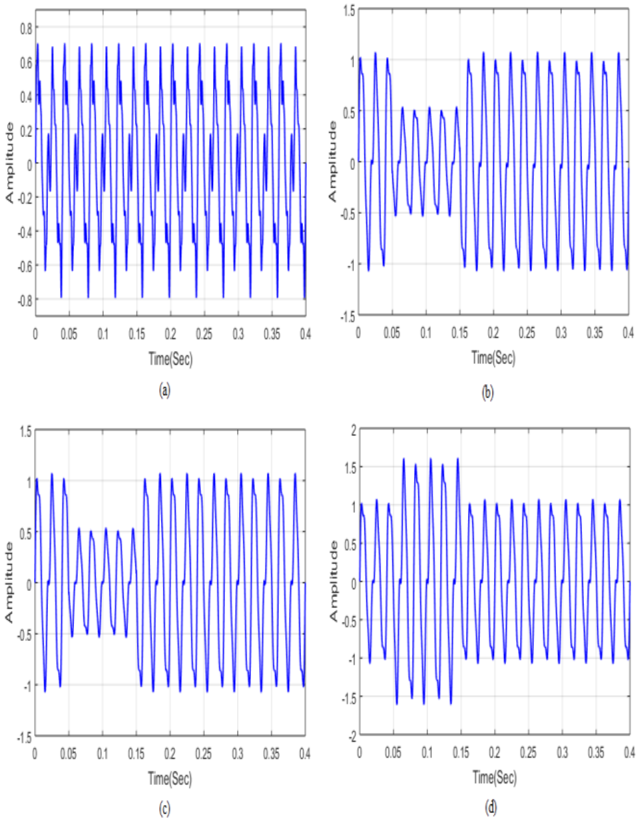

Figure 8: Detection results for multiple PQ events (a) Flicker with harmonics (b) Interruption with harmonics (c) Sag with harmonics (d) Swell with harmonics

The main advantage of using multilayer is they can be used for difficult to complex problems. However, they need a long training time sometimes. On the other side, having a dense feedforward network for a simple function will lead to high variance. High variance slows a network convergence to a solution. So there is no advantage in using denser feedforward network other than the fact that you want to further increase the accuracy with the same training dataset. In [27], the authors have utilized STFT for detecting the PQ events such as dip, surge, disruption, signal dropping, non-linear loads, transitory, notch, spike, dip with non-linear load, surge with non-linear load and signal dropping with a non-linear load. The STFT gives uniform resolution in the frequency domain, but this may not be ideal for many applications. In this approach, the PQ disturbances are modeled and trained by the dual layer feed forward network. When compared with the traditional network, this computationally very expensive. In [28], the SALRNN approach is utilized for the single and multiple PQ events prediction and classification process. This approach performed very well when compared with the other two techniques such as FNN and STFT. Because this SALRNN technique is the combined execution of both the sequential ant lion optimizer and recurrent neural network. In this approach, the training process of the RNN is modified by the ALO algorithm. Due to this reason, this SALRNN technique, predicts the PQ events very accurately. The ALO has the advantages of fast calculating speed, high efficiency, and good convergence. These are the significant research gap towards the PQ disturbances detection and classification. Hence, the above-mentioned issues can be addressed in the future.

6.2. Performance Analysis

The PQ issues detection and classification method contains the true detection and the false detection. The true detection includes the true positive (TP) or true negative (TN); it represents the original signal which effectively anticipated as disturbance signal or non-disturbance signal. False prediction includes false positive (FP) or false negative (FN), it eludes the original signal which are incorrect as disturbances or non-disturbance signal. The disturbance signal is correctly classified by the four classes. The present execution of PQ events detection and classification is assessed by utilizing the following parameters.

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} \tag{1}$$

$$recall\ (or)\ specificity = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \tag{2}$$

$$Sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \tag{3}$$

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN} \tag{4}$$

$$F-score = \frac{2*Precision*Recall}{Precision+Recall} \tag{5}$$

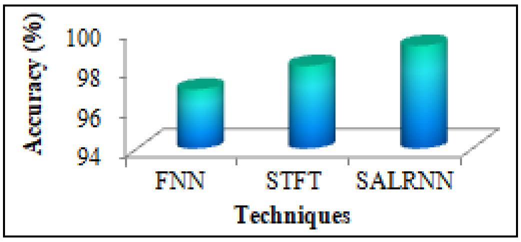

Figure 9: Test class Accuracy of the FNN, STFT and SALRNN Techniques

The test class accuracy of the three methods named as FNN, STFT, and SALRNN are shown in the Figure 9. In this performance analysis, there are 12 PQ disturbances are considered. For the detection and classifictaion performance, FNN and STFT utilized the single classifier with generates the limited accuracy, but the SALRNN utilized the hybrid method such as SAL optimization and RNN, so the accuracy is very high in the SALRNN approach.

6.3. Statistical Analysis

In this section, three statistical measures are computed to evaluate the performance of the FNN, STFT and SALRNN to identify the impressive technique to classify the PQ issues. They are; Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) and Mean Bias Error (MBE) and also consists sensitivity and specificity.

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{z}\sum_{m=1}^{z}(I_m - I_{pm})} \tag{6}$$

$$MAPE = \frac{1}{z}\sum_{m=1}^{z}\left|\frac{I_m - I_{pm}}{I_m}\right| a \tag{7}$$

$$MBE = \frac{1}{z}\sum_{m=1}^{z} I_{pm} - I_m \tag{8}$$

Where I_m is represents the target value, I_{pm} represents the detected value, a is represents a number of samples.

Table 1: Statistical values and time consumption of PQ detection and classification techniques

Model	RMSE (%)	MAPE (%)	MBE (%)
SALRNN	17.458	8.526	3.548
FNN	27.454	18.518	7.898
STFT	24.694	14.001	5.279

Table 1 & 2, shows the Statistical values and time consumption of PQ detection and classification techniques. Compared with the FNN and STFT method, the SALRNN method has 17.458% RMSE, 8.526 % MBE, 3.548 % MAPE and the consumption time is 6.541 sec.

Table 2: Statistical values and time consumption of PQ detection and classification techniques

Model	Sensitivity	Specificity	Consumption time (s)
SALRNN	0.844638±0.028	0.83805±0.031	6.541
FNN	0.858225±0.027	0.849154±0.033	7.801
STFT	0.848349±0.036	0.863981±0.028	7.991

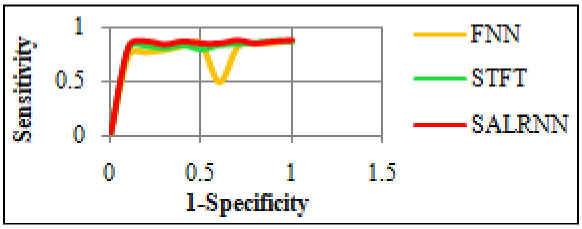

Figure 10: ROC of the PQ Detection and Classification Techniques

The ROC curve of the PQ detection and classification process is given in the Figure 10 which consolidates the sensitivity and 1-specificity of the SALRNN, FNN and STFT techniques. The ROC curve is plotted between the sensitivity and the 1- specificiry rate. In the SALRNN method, the sensitivity is very low, because the SALRNN is the combination of the hybrid SAL-RNN algorithm. Due to this dual performance, the large dimensionality vectors are reduced, so the classiifcation performance is incresed.

7. Conclusion and Future Scope of the work

This paper compares the detection and classification techniques named as FNN, STFT, and SALRNN for the PQ events detection and classification and for searching best impressive technique to detect and classify the PQ events. The impact of noise on PQ event classification is also outlined. This research can be reasoned that the SALRNN technique performed very well to detect and classify the PQ disturbances when compared with the other two techniques such as FNN and STFT. The comparative study of these techniques will help in selecting the specific method for explicit application. The real favorable circumstances and impediments just as the viability of the specific strategies are sketched out.

Current Practice in PQ research is real-time analysis; so, many changes in real-time detection and reduction have made by many researchers. In any case, PQ investigation innovation is as yet an approach to develop progressively PQ events. Along these lines, for classification and alleviation, there is a need to deal with constant PQ events to grow new methods. For identification and classification of single and numerous PQ occasions, there is additionally a need to build up a summed up methodology. On this premise, it is conceivable to improve the investigation of power outage conditions.

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