
Appendix 7A: Fitting probability distributions to Service Component data

2023-27 Transmission Revenue Reset

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1 Service Component Parameters

This Appendix sets out the information used to calculate AusNet Services' proposed Service Component caps and collars, as presented in section 7.3.2 of the Revenue Proposal. This information was obtained using the @RISK product, a risk analysis and simulation add-in tool for Microsoft Excel.

For each parameter, proposed caps and collars have been set equal to the 5th and 95th percentiles, respectively, of the probability distribution that provides the best fit to the relevant historical data. This approach aligns with that adopted by the AER in AusNet Services' current determination and in recent determinations for ElectraNet, TransGrid and TasNetworks.

For two sub-parameters (loss of supply event frequency (>0.30 system minutes) and incorrect operational isolation of primary or secondary equipment), the IntUniform distribution was found to be the best fit. However, to align with the AER's approach for the current determination, the Poisson distribution has instead been used to set caps and collars for these sub-parameters.

The following table summarises the probability distributions and percentiles underpinning the proposed caps and collars.

Table 1.1: Summary of probability distributions and percentiles

Parameter	Preferred Distribution	5th percentile	95th percentile
Line outage rate (fault)	Normal	0.1160	0.2315
Line outage rate (forced)	Normal	0.0192	0.2176
Reactive plant outage rate (fault)	InvGauss	0.1548	0.3171
Reactive plant outage rate (forced)	Normal	0.2474	0.3665
Transformer outage rate (fault)	Logistic	0.0663	0.1749
Transformer outage rate (forced)	Laplace	0.0732	0.1612
Number of events >0.05 system minutes	Poisson	0	3
Number of events >0.30 system minutes	Poisson	0	2
Average outage duration	InvGauss	19	159
Failure of protection equipment	Poisson	23	42
Material failure of SCADA system	Poisson	0	2
Incorrect operational isolation of primary or secondary equipment	Poisson	2	11

The remainder of this document sets out the rationale for selecting each distribution and the underlying percentile data as calculated by @RISK.

1.1 Service parameter 1 – Average circuit outage rate

1.1.1 Lines outage rate – fault (continuous)

Findings:

- A-D fit statistic: Normal distribution best fit, standard deviation 0.0351
- K-S fit statistic: Normal distribution best fit, standard deviation 0.0351
- **A-D preferred (Normal) due to data concentrated in middle of distribution**

Figure 1-1: Lines outage rate (fault) – distribution fit using A-D

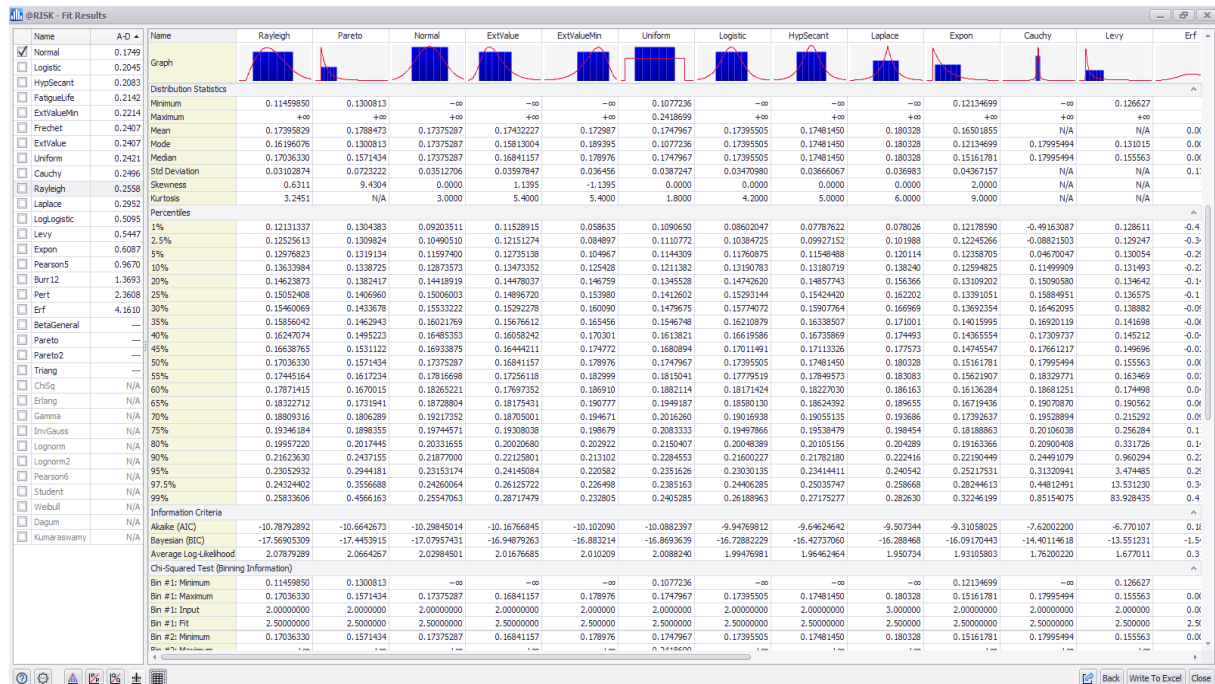
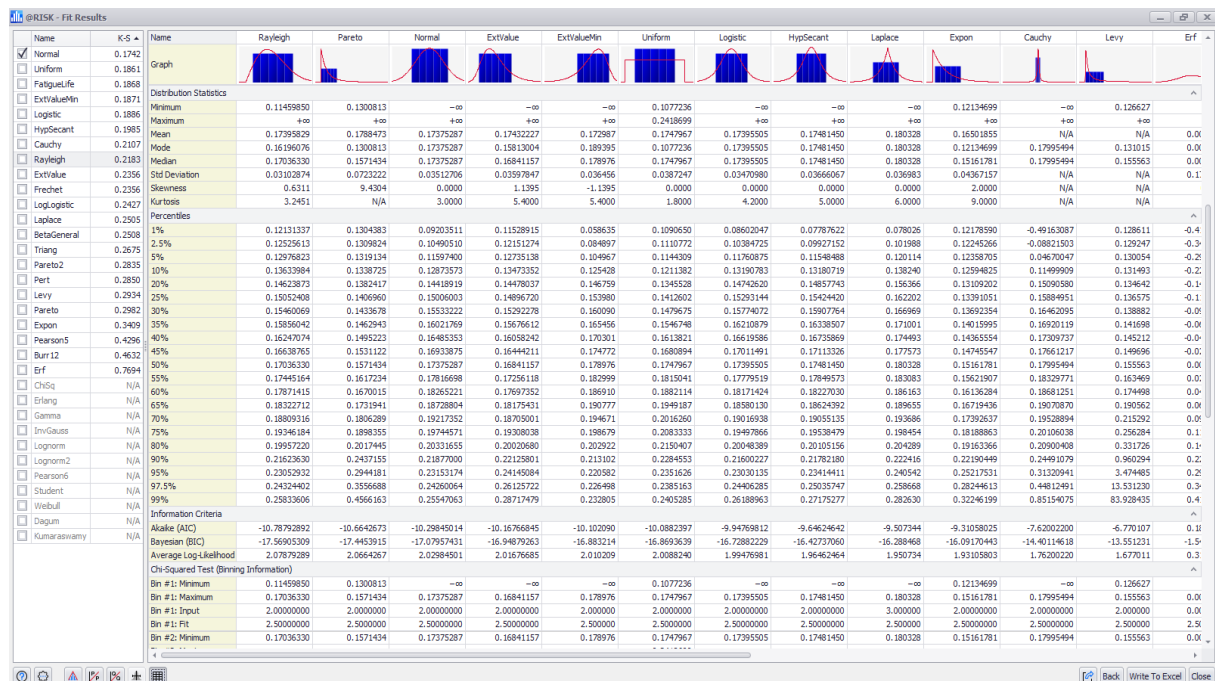


Figure 1-2: Lines outage rate (fault) – distribution fit using K-S



1.1.2 Lines outage rate – forced (continuous)

Findings:

- A-D fit statistic: Uniform distribution best fit, standard deviation 0.0540
- A-D fit statistic: Normal distribution second best fit, standard deviation 0.0603
- K-S fit statistic: HypSecant distribution best fit, standard deviation 0.0660
- **A-D preferred (Normal) due to data concentrated closer to the centre and near tails of distribution**

Figure 1-3: Lines outage rate (forced) – distribution fit using A-D

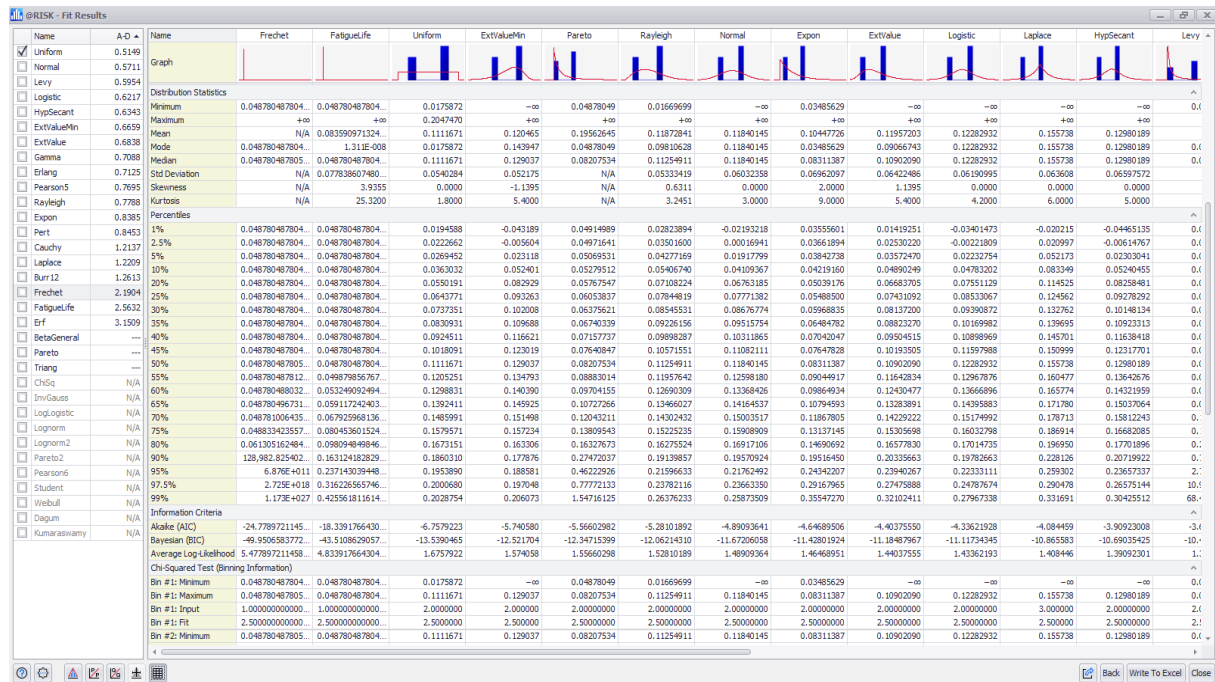
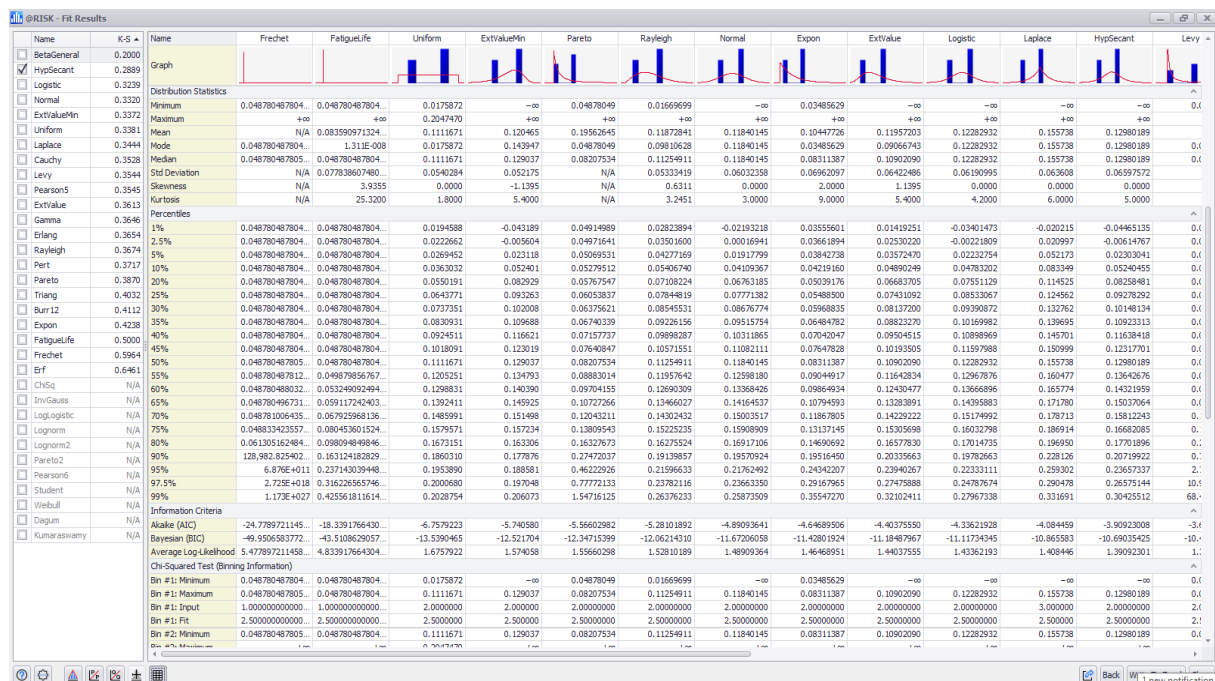


Figure 1-4: Lines outage rate (forced) – distribution fit using K-S



1.1.3 Reactive plant outage – fault (continuous)

Findings:

- A-D fit statistic: Frechet distribution best fit, however this returns an undefined standard deviation
 - The InvGauss distribution is also a close fit to the data and is close to the Frechet distribution (0.27370 v. 0.2387) and returns a standard deviation of 0.0638
- K-S fit statistic: Frechet distribution best fit, however this returns an undefined standard deviation
 - The InvGauss distribution is also a close fit to the data and is close to the Frechet distribution (0.1976 v. 0.1892) and returns a standard deviation of 0.0638
- K-S preferred (InvGauss) due to data falling near tails of distribution

Figure 1-5: Reactive plant outage (fault) – distribution fit using A-D

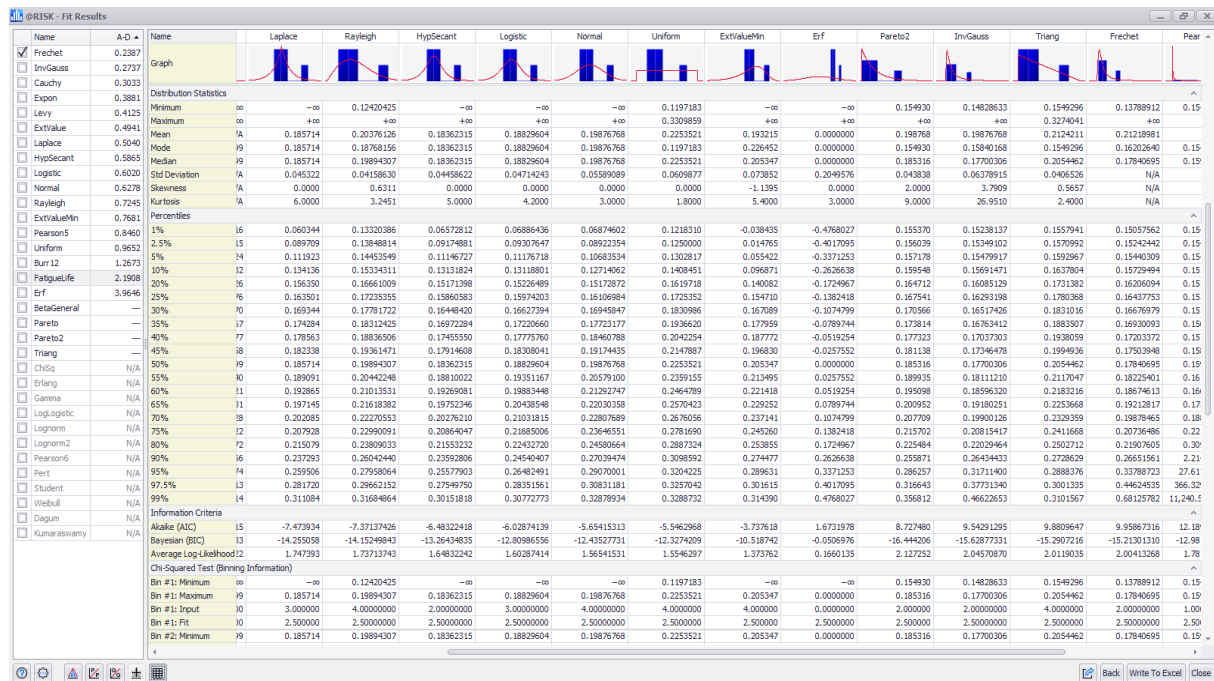
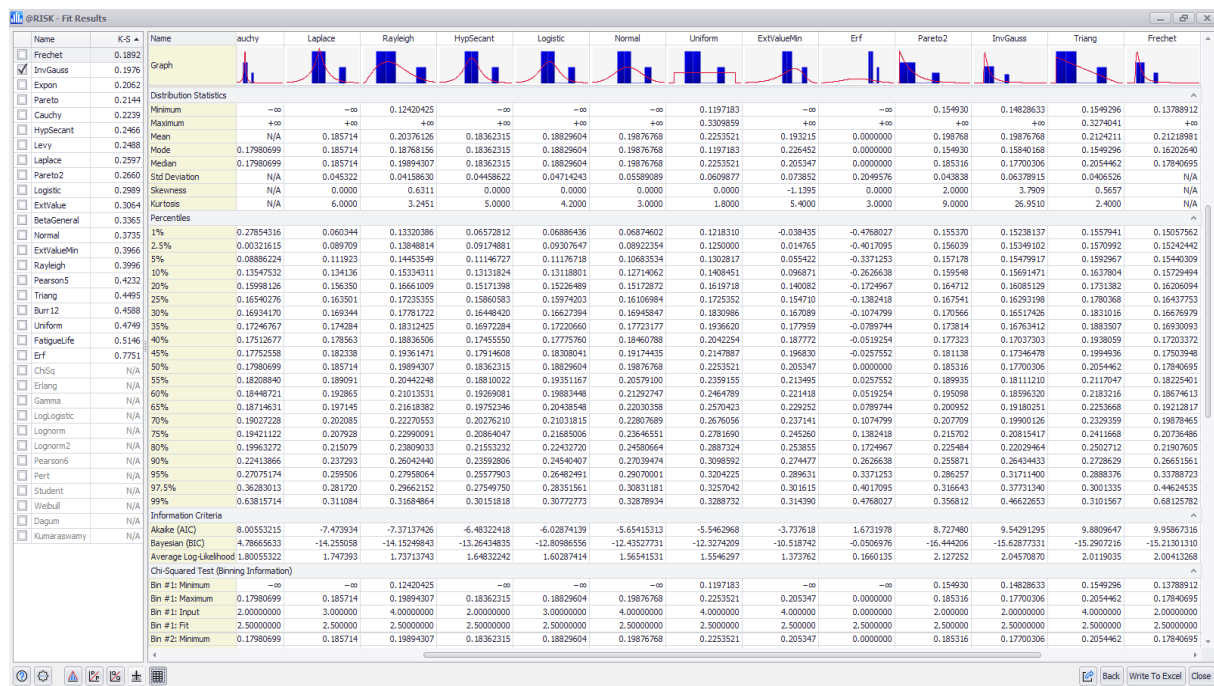


Figure 1-6: Reactive plant outage (fault) – distribution fit using K-S



1.1.4 Reactive plant outage – forced (continuous)

Findings:

- A-D fit statistic: Cauchy distribution best fit, however this returns an undefined standard deviation
 - The Normal distribution is also a close fit to the data and is close to the Cauchy distribution (0.2663 v. 0.2564) and returns a standard deviation of 0.0326
- K-S fit statistic: Cauchy distribution best fit, however this returns an undefined standard deviation
 - The Normal distribution is also a close fit to the data and is close to the Cauchy distribution (0.2050 v. 0.2015) and returns a standard deviation of 0.0326
- K-S preferred (Normal) due to data falling in the middle and near tails of distribution

Figure 1-7: Reactive plant outage (forced) – distribution fit using A-D

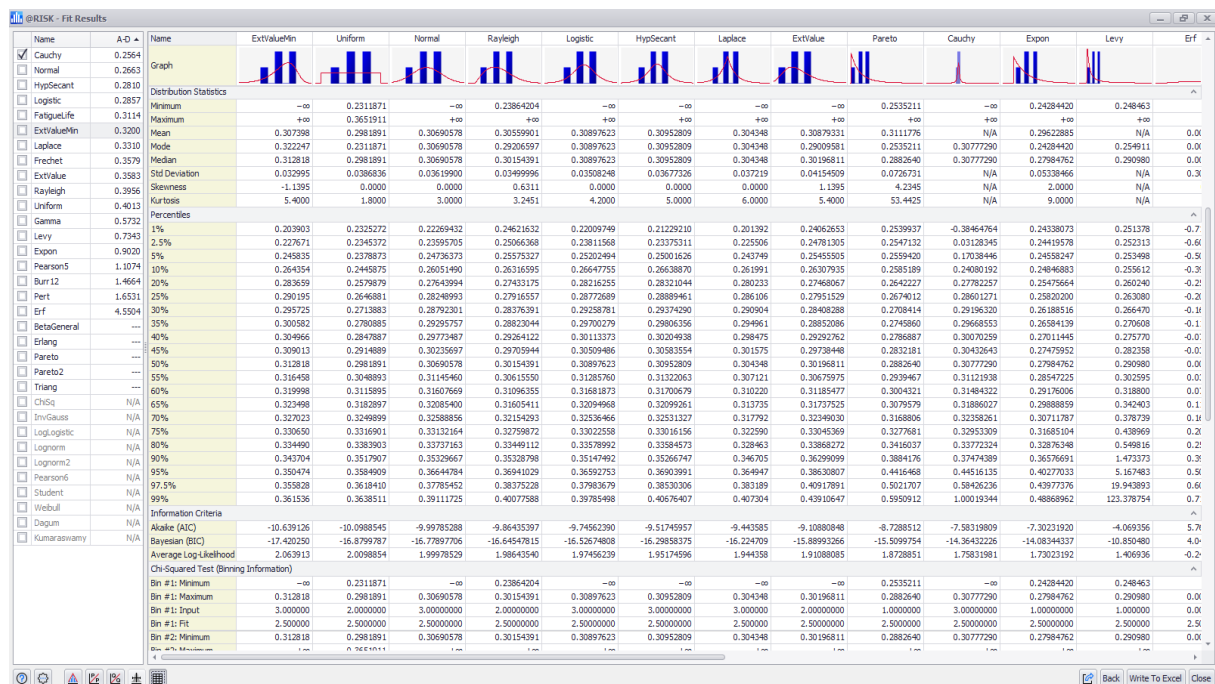
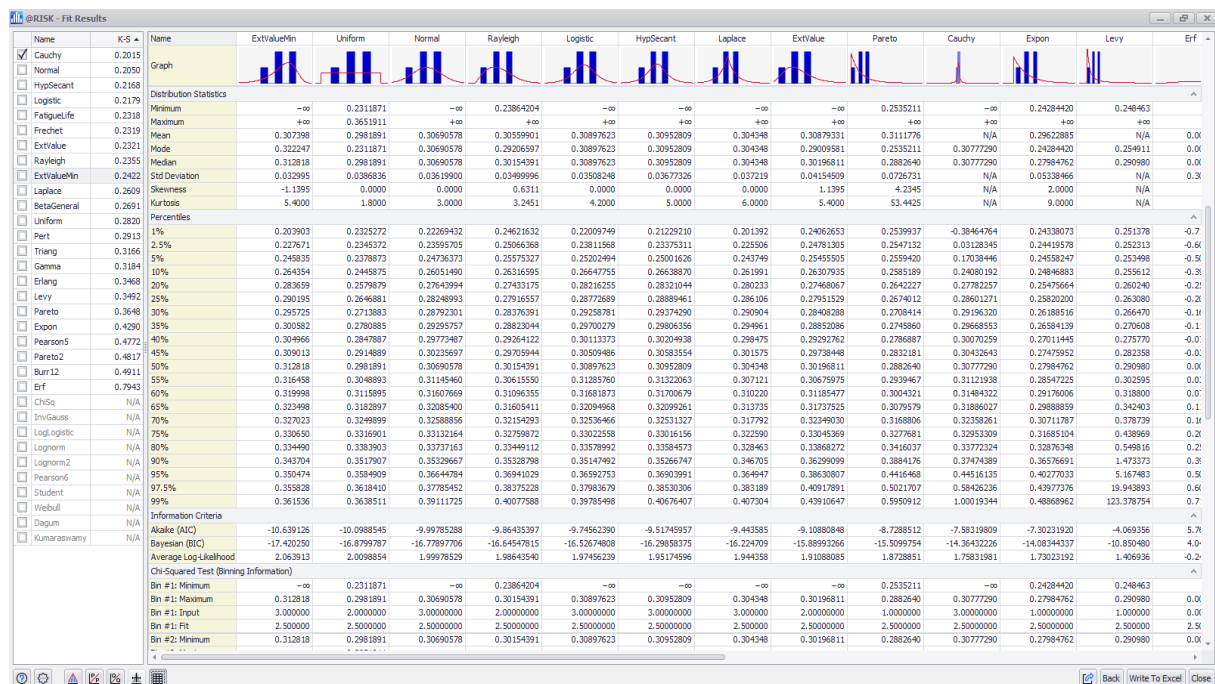


Figure 1-8: Reactive plant outage (forced) – distribution fit using K-S



1.1.5 Transformers outage – fault (continuous)

Findings:

- A-D fit statistic: ExtValueMin distribution best fit, standard deviation 0.0295
- K-S fit statistic: Logistic distribution best fit, standard deviation 0.0334
- K-S preferred (Logistic) due to data concentrated closer to the centre and near tails of distribution

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Figure 1-9: Transformers outage (fault) – distribution fit using A-D

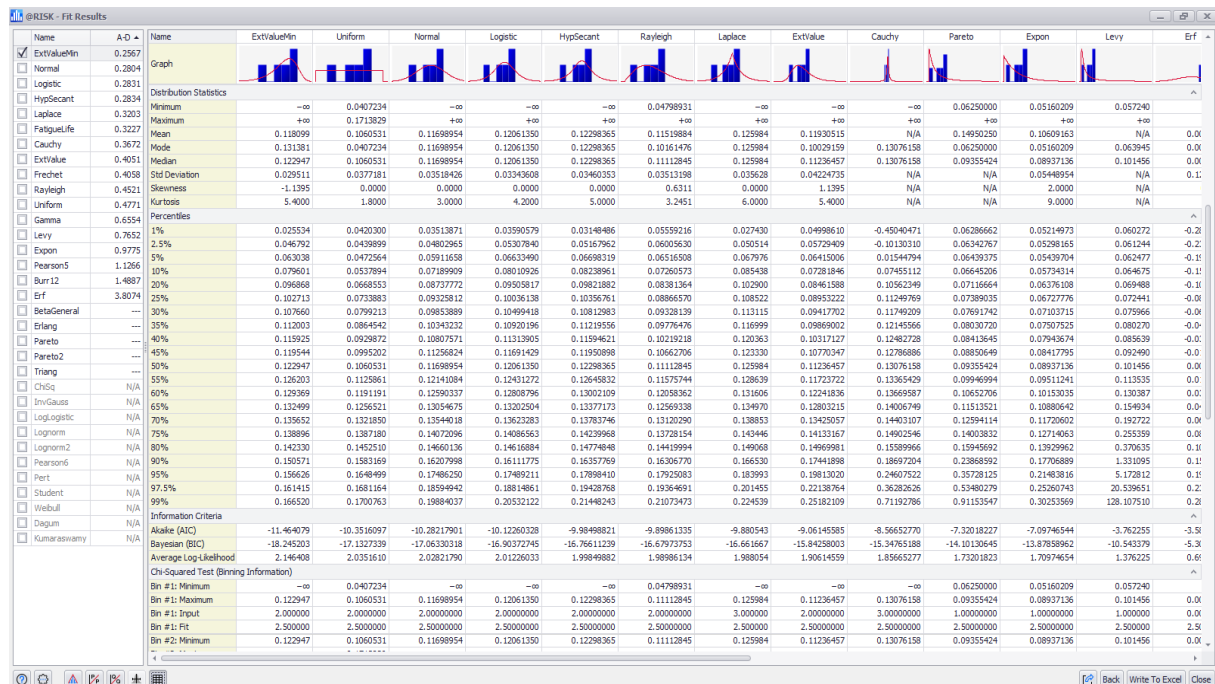
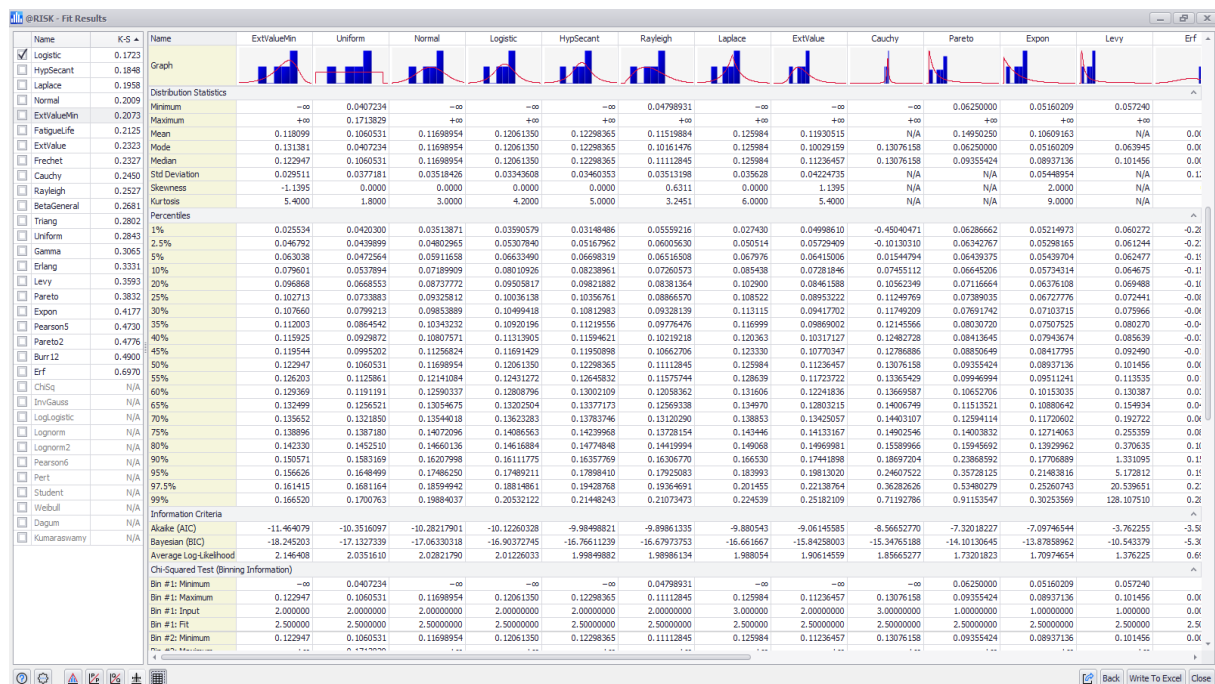


Figure 1-10: Transformers outage (fault) – distribution fit using K-S



1.1.6 Transformers outage – forced (continuous)

Findings:

- A-D fit statistic: Cauchy distribution best fit, however this returns an undefined standard deviation
 - The Laplace distribution is also a close fit to the data and is close to the Cauchy distribution (0.1875 v. 0.1409) and returns a standard deviation of 0.0271

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- K-S fit statistic: Cauchy distribution best fit, however this returns an undefined standard deviation
 - The Laplace distribution is also a close fit to the data and is close to the Cauchy distribution (0.1639 v. 0.1349) and returns a standard deviation of 0.0271
- K-S preferred (Laplace) due to data falling in the middle and near tails of distribution

Figure 1-11: Transformers outage (forced) – distribution fit using A-D

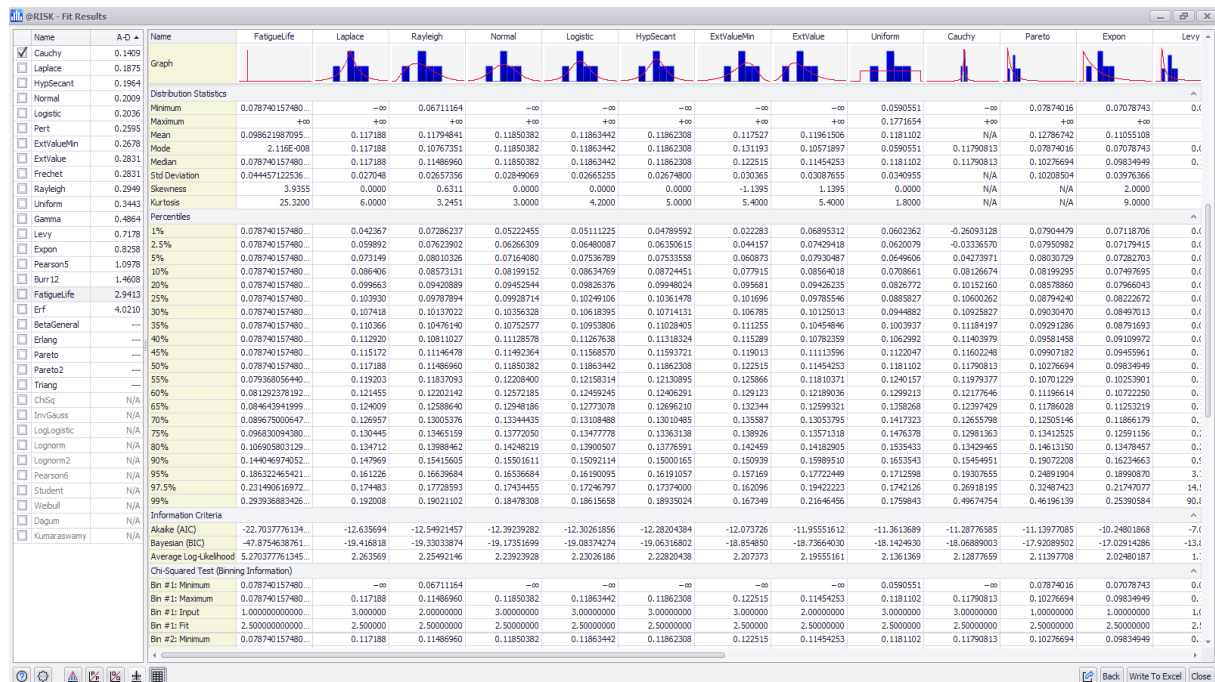
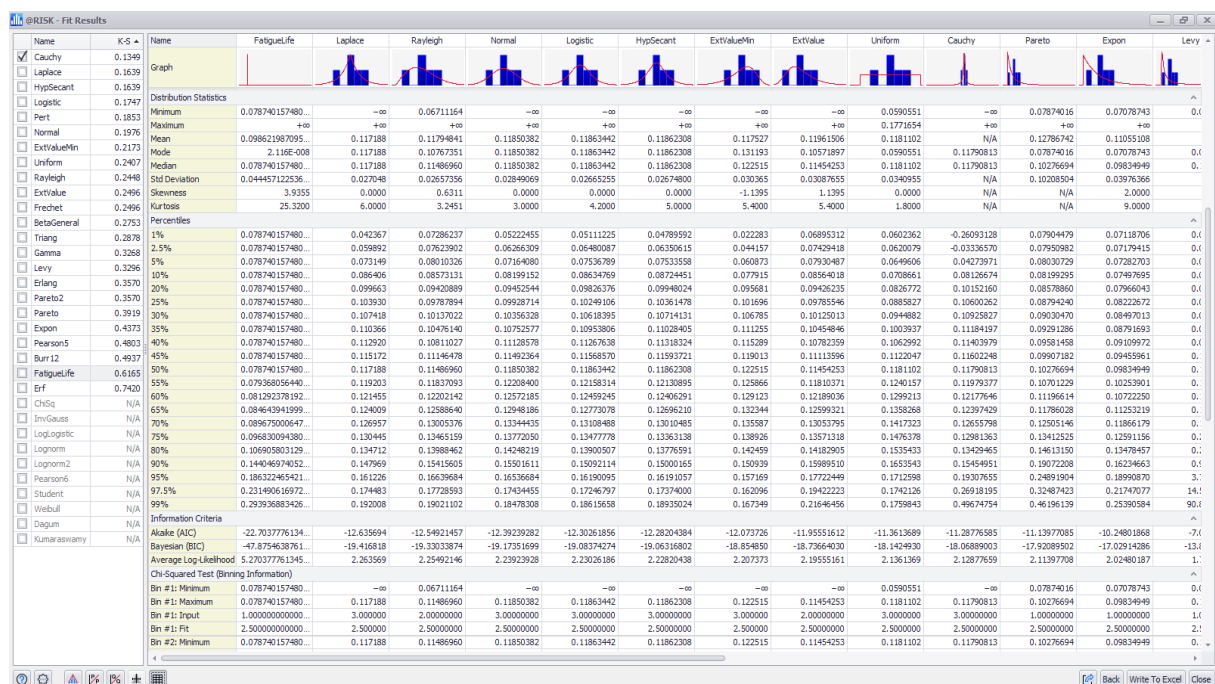


Figure 1-12: Transformers outage (forced) – distribution fit using K-S



1.2 Service parameter 2 – loss of supply event frequency

1.2.1 Number of events > 0.05 system minutes (discrete)

Findings:

- Akaike information criterion (AIC) fit statistic: Poisson distribution best fit, standard deviation 1.0954
- Bayesian information criterion (BIC) fit statistic: Poisson distribution best fit, standard deviation 1.0954
- Large variance in standard deviations of better fitting distributions
- **Best fit distribution (Poisson) preferred**

Figure 1-13: Number of events >0.05 system minutes – AIC distribution

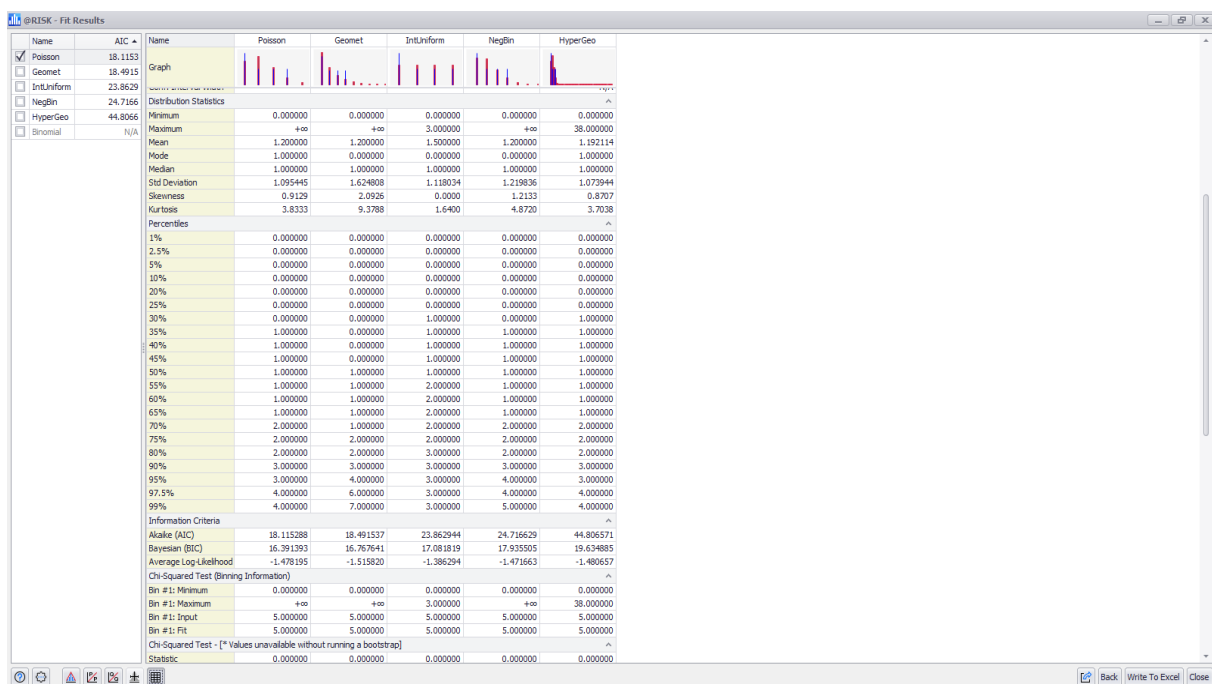


Figure 1-14: Number of events >0.05 system minutes – BIC distribution



1.2.2 Number of events > 0.30 system minutes (discrete)

Findings:

- Akaike information criterion (AIC) fit statistic: Poisson distribution best fit, standard deviation 0.7746
- Bayesian information criterion (BIC) fit statistic: Binomial distribution best fit, standard deviation 0.4899
- **Best fit distribution (Poisson) preferred**

Figure 1-15: Number of events >0.30 system minutes – AIC distribution

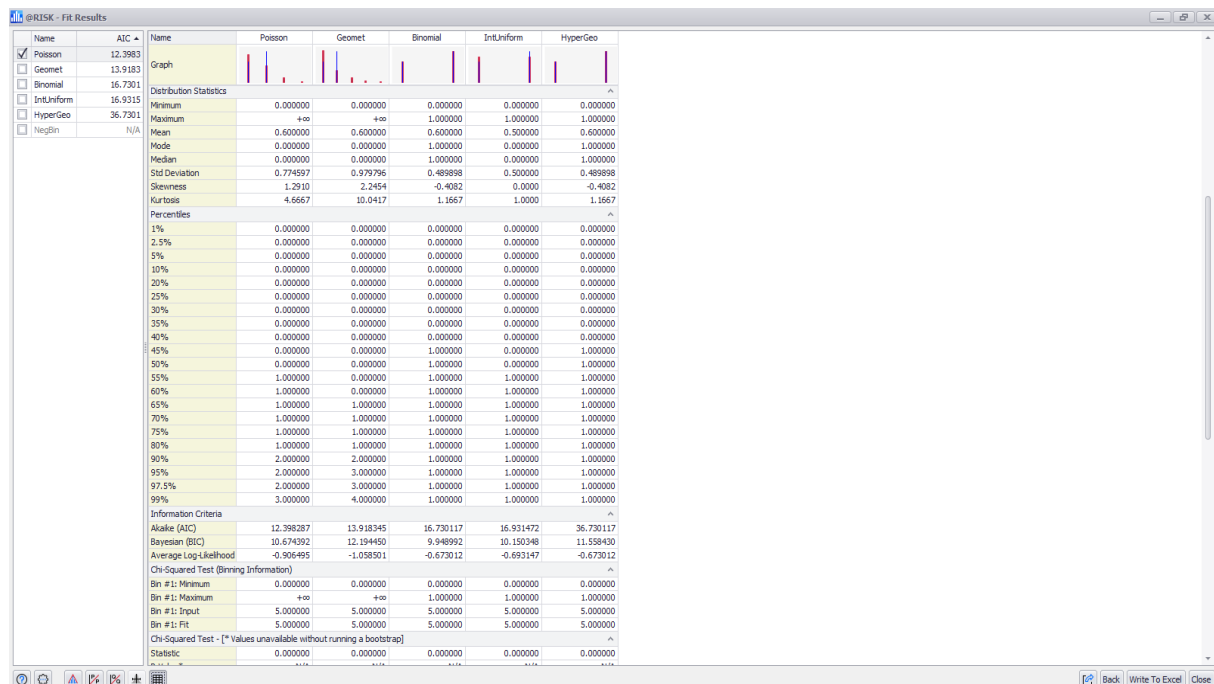
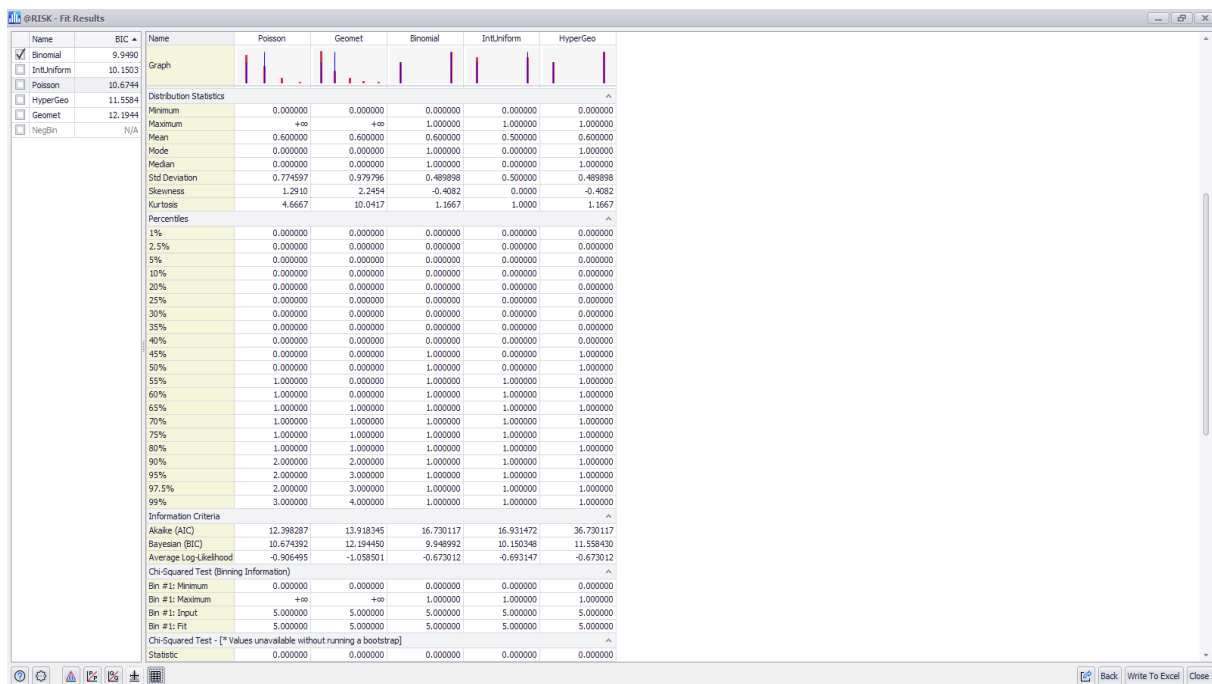


Figure 1-16: Number of events >0.30 system minutes – BIC distribution



1.3 Service parameter 3 – average outage duration

1.3.1 Average outage duration (continuous)

Findings:

- A-D fit statistic: Frechet distribution best fit, however this returns an undefined standard deviation
 - The InvGauss distribution is also a close fit to the data and is close to the Cauchy distribution (0.3861 v. 0.3367) and returns a standard deviation of 60.73
- K-S fit statistic: Frechet distribution best fit, however this returns an undefined standard deviation
 - The InvGauss distribution is also a close fit to the data and is close to the Frechet distribution (0.2624 v. 0.2000) and returns a standard deviation of 60.73
- **K-S is preferred (InvGauss) due to data concentrated in the middle and at the tail end of the curve**

Figure 1-17: Average outage duration – distribution fit using A-D

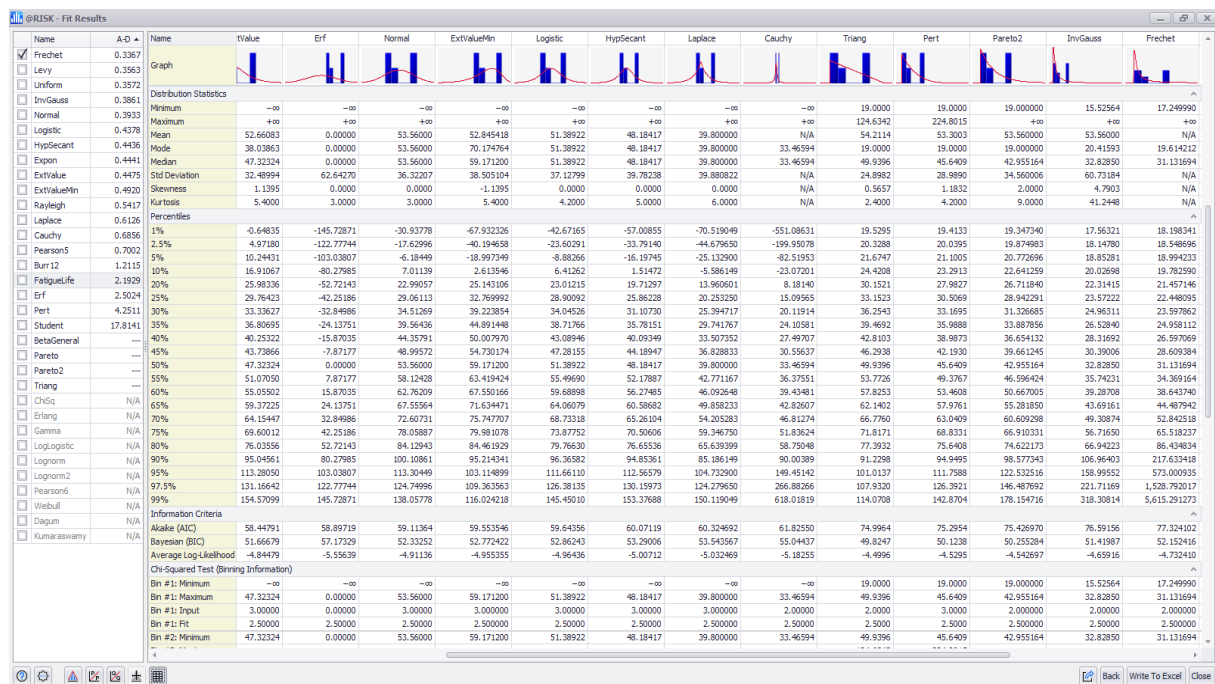
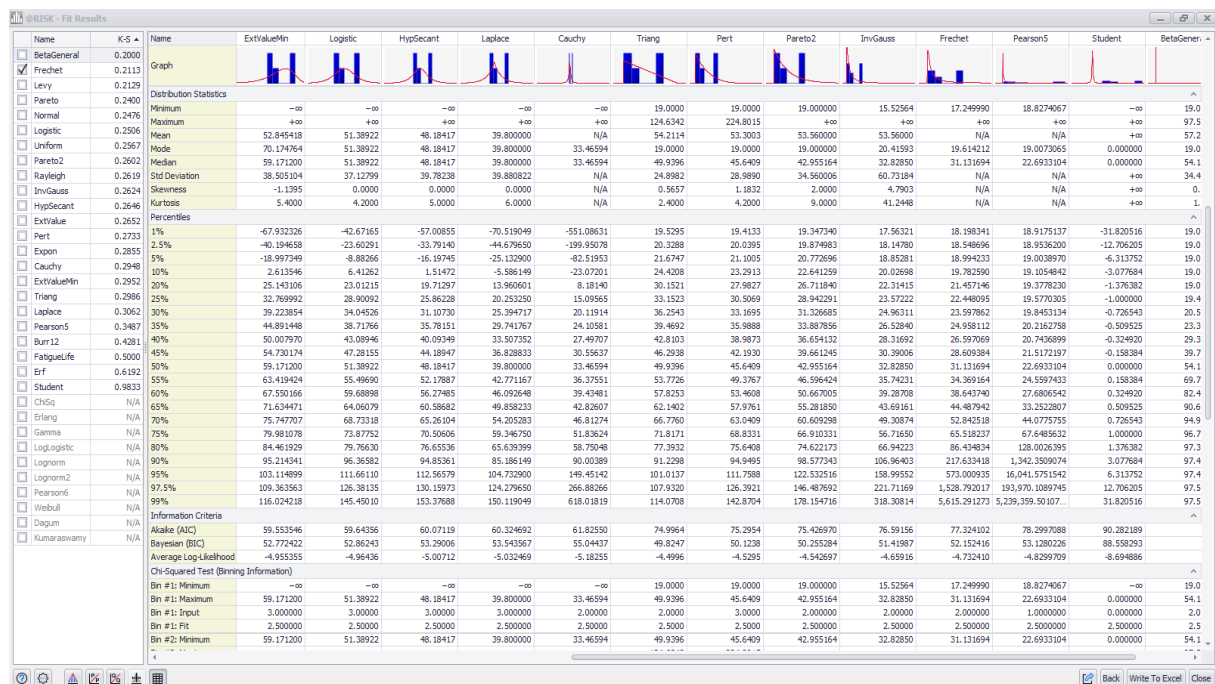


Figure 1-18: Average outage duration – distribution fit using K-S



1.4 Service parameter 4 – proper operation of equipment

1.4.1 Failure of protection system (discrete)

Findings:

- Akaike information criterion (AIC) fit statistic: Poisson distribution best fit, standard deviation 5.6570
- Bayesian information criterion (BIC) fit statistic: IntUniform distribution best fit, standard deviation 6.9220

- Best fit distribution (Poisson) preferred

Figure 1-19: Failure of protection system – AIC distribution

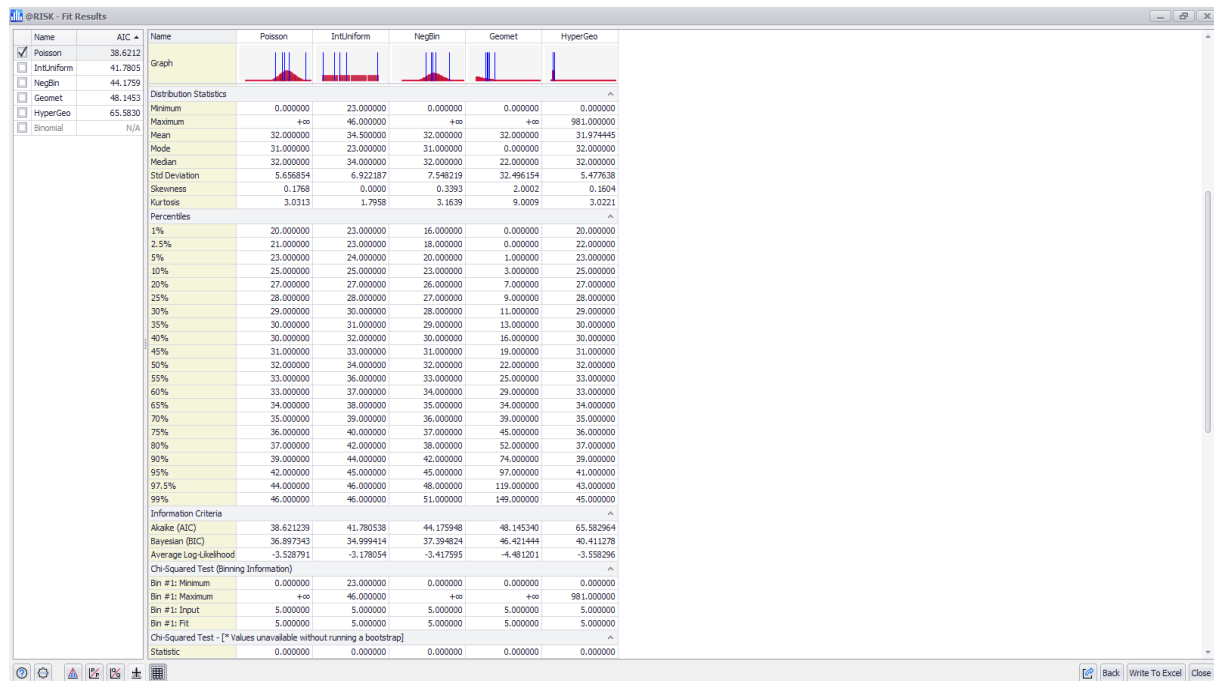
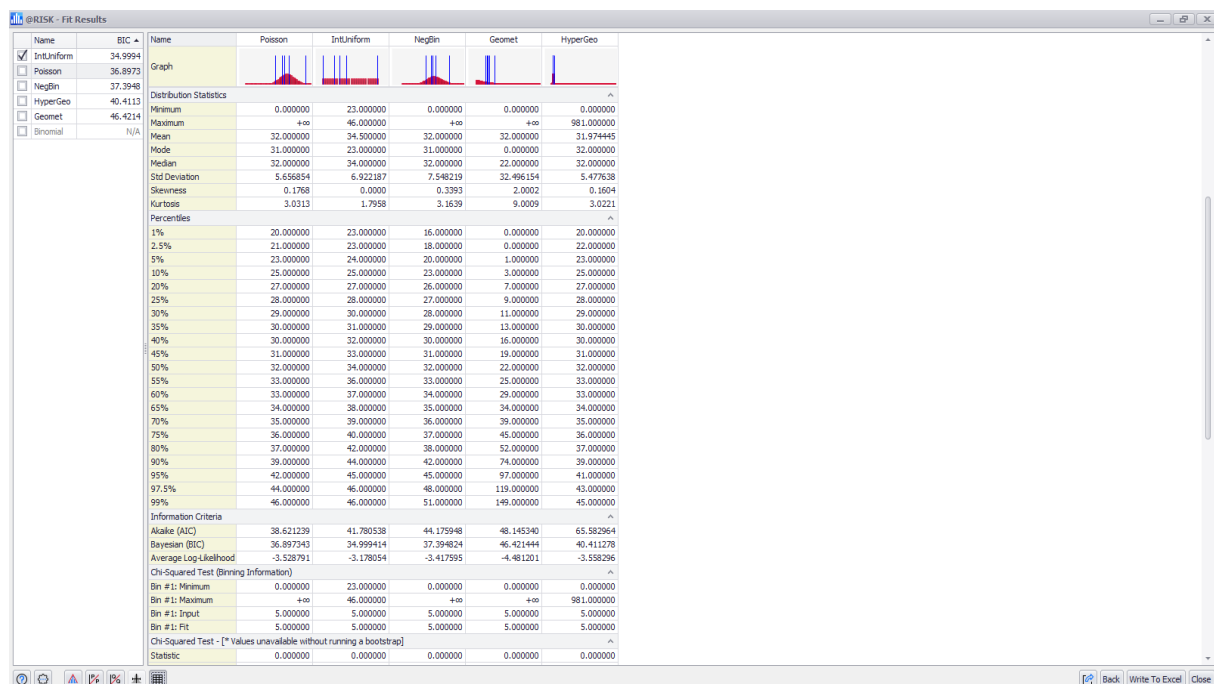


Figure 1-20: Failure of protection system – BIC distribution



1.4.2 Material failure of SCADA system (discrete)

Findings:

- Akaike information criterion (AIC) fit statistic: Geometric distribution best fit, standard deviation 1.200
- Akaike information criterion (AIC) fit statistic: Poisson distribution best fit, standard deviation 0.8944

- Bayesian information criterion (BIC) fit statistic: Geometric distribution best fit, standard deviation 1.200
- Best fit distribution (Poisson) preferred

Figure 1-21: Material failure of SCADA system – AIC distribution

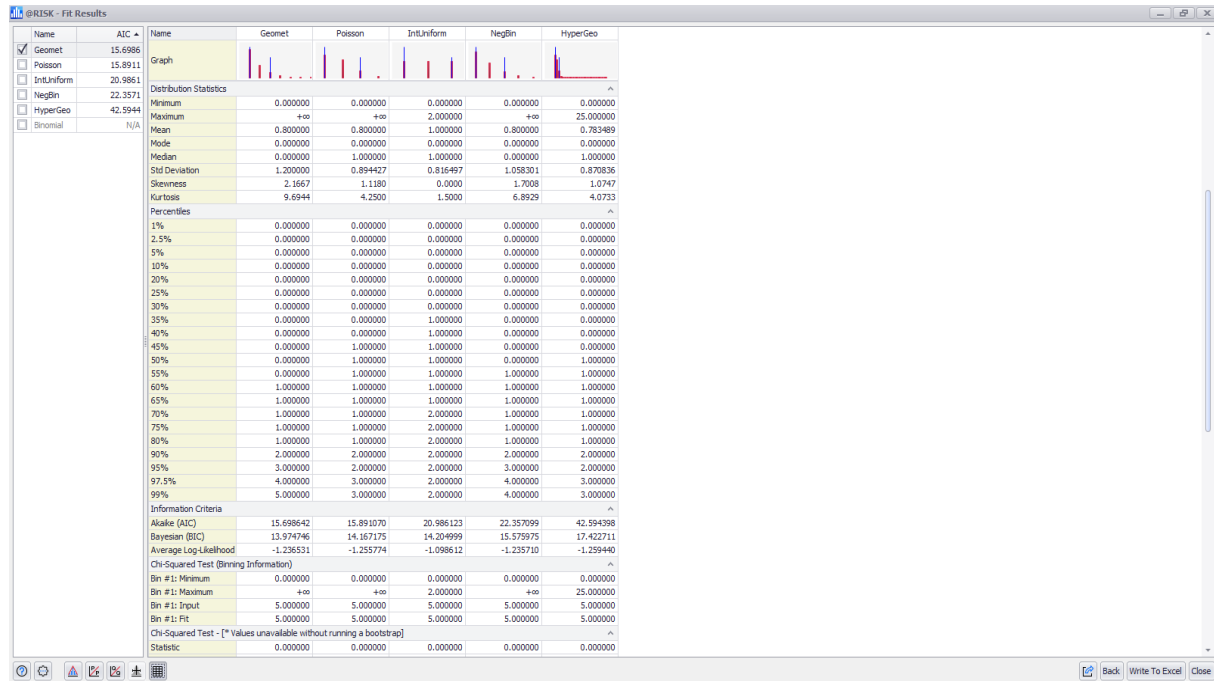
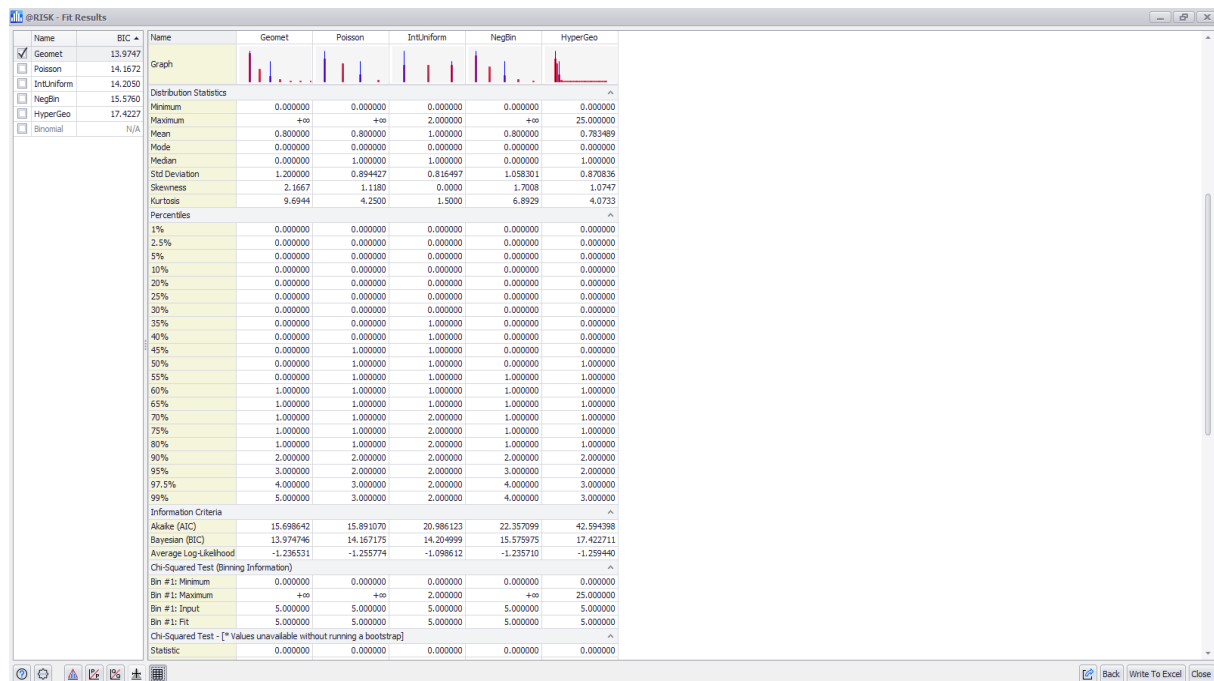


Figure 1-22: Material failure of SCADA system – BIC distribution



1.4.3 Incorrect operational isolation of primary or secondary equipment (discrete)

Findings:

- Akaike information criterion (AIC) fit statistic: Poisson distribution best fit, standard deviation 2.490

- Akaike information criterion (AIC) fit statistic: IntUniform distribution best fit, standard deviation 3.452
- Bayesian information criterion (BIC) fit statistic: Poisson distribution best fit, standard deviation 2.490
- **Best fit distribution (Poisson) preferred**

Figure 1-23: Incorrect operational isolation of equipment – AIC distribution

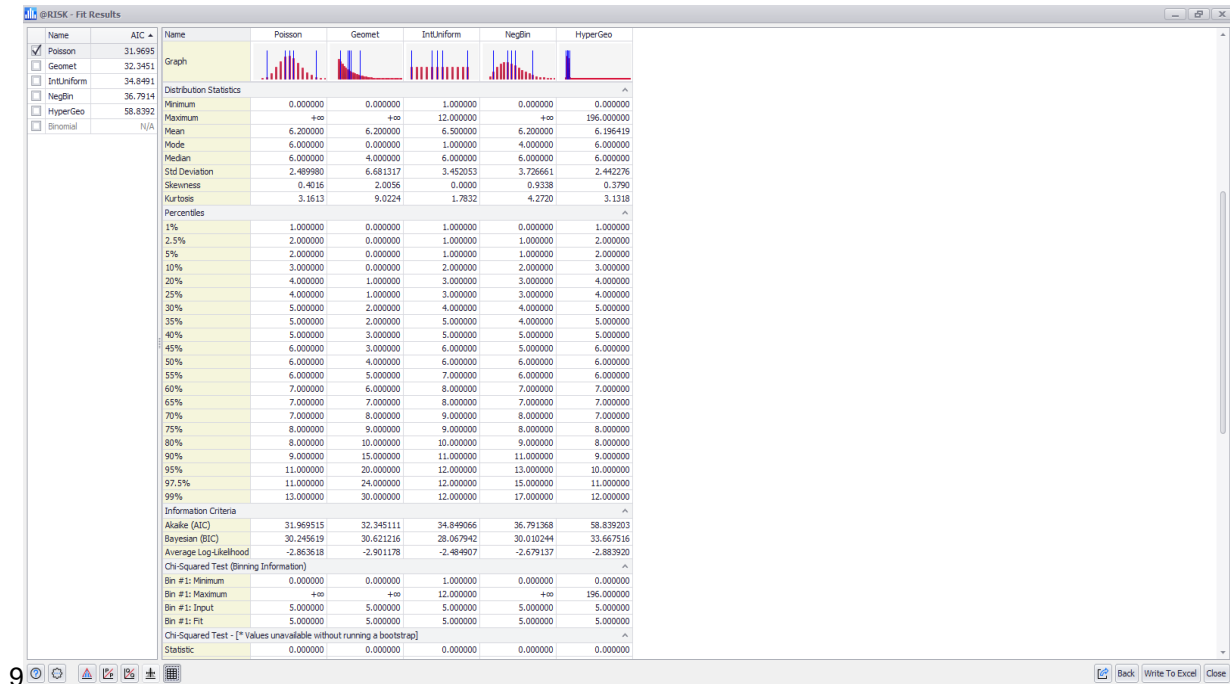


Figure 1-24: Incorrect operational isolation of equipment – BIC distribution

