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The UConn OPM Architecture - Adapted

- The UConn OPM architecture is adapted from a grid cell resolution to a circuit resolution, to incorporate resilience data
- Statistics and machine learning are used to evaluate the effectiveness of vegetation management on reducing outages



Adapted from: Cerrai et al., 2019



Eversource Energy Center



Vegetation Management Analysis



- **1. Machine Learning Model -** mechanistic model that allows for the incorporation of numerous weather and climate conditions, as well as information on the infrastructure and vegetation management
 - Demonstrates the importance of tree-trimming on system resilience
 - Visualizes how increased tree trimming has resulted in increased reduction in power outages
- Statistical Model allows for analysis of the lower-frequency moreextreme events
 - Demonstrates how the interaction between tree trimming and outages varies with storm severity

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Vegetation Management Analysis

- Model was run twice:
 - Event being predicted having its actual ETT values
 - Event being predicted had ETT set to 0
 - Right-hand plot is the percent difference between the two models
- Over the years, as ETT has been performed, we see divergence in model
 - Model with ETT set to 0 tends to overpredict worse
 - The difference in model overpredictions is attributable to the ETT performed







Vegetation Management Analysis

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Normalized the average TS per mile of OH line by dividing by a kinetic energy proxy (Avg of (Max 10m Wind Spd.)²)

% Reduction of Weather Normalized Actual Sum of Yearly Trouble Spots **Trouble Spots** Comparing Circuits with Changing ETT % Over Time 20 Low Severity High Severity % Decrease in TS per mi. OH Line 60 50 6 30 Reduction in Trouble Spots 20 9 0 ro 25-50% o 50-75% o 75-100% To 25-50% ro 50-75% o 75-100%

Using statistical analysis and applying future ETT Plan retroactively, we see a strong reduction in trouble spots annually, and by storm





EVERS=URCE

Thank you!