







A runback scheme reduces the flow of electricity in a given network element in a controlled way, in response to a specific event.

- Australian Energy Market Operator

### RUNBACK SCHEME FUNCTIONALITY



Detect high power flows through a given network element(s)

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DISPATCH MINUTES/HOURS







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**MBECA** NETWORK ELEMENTS TO PROTECT

### OVERLOADING = HEATING HEATING =



- 4 Aging of plant
- 2 Failure of plant
- 3 Sagging of lines
- 4 Less efficient operation

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**MBECA** GENERATION TYPES FOR RUNBACK



# WHAT DID WE DO BEFORE?

- The grid has relied on being rated to operate with N-1 capacity.
- Any new generation connected in would be limited to N-1 capacity or require upgrades to network.

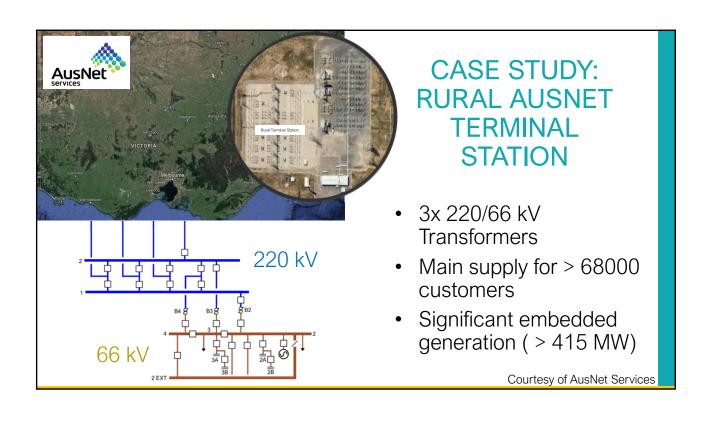


## WHY RUNBACK SCHEMES NOW?

- New generation that is being installed is intermittent, and easily controllable.
- Fast, reliable communications mean that signals can be acted upon quickly.



## CASE STUDY



### PROJECTS AT/NEAR STATION:

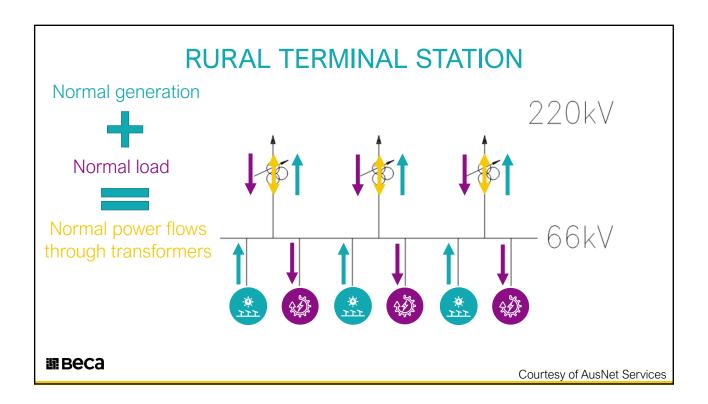
- Terminal station redevelopment
  - 2 x transformer replacement
  - Various primary plant replacement
  - Demolition and redevelopment of switchroom
- Distribution network connection of 2 x solar farms nearby

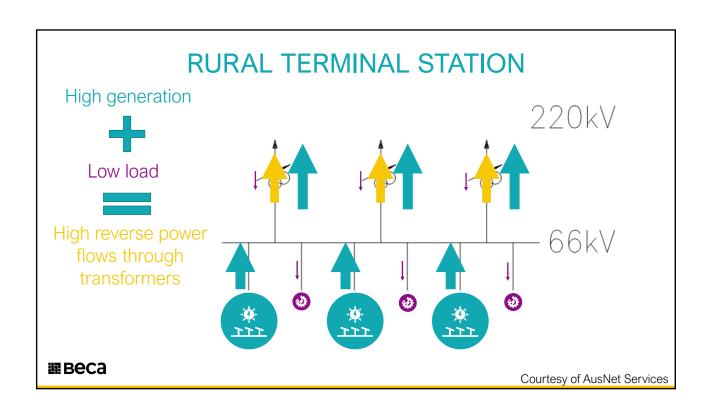
### **ROLE OF BECA:**

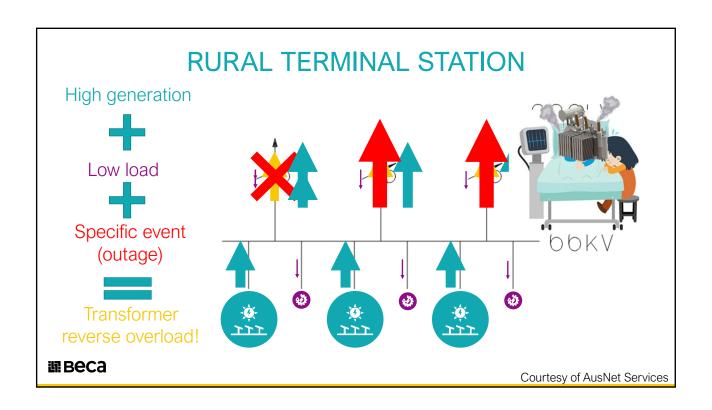
- Design services for:
  - Terminal station redevelopment
  - AusNet side of solar farm connections including a runback scheme

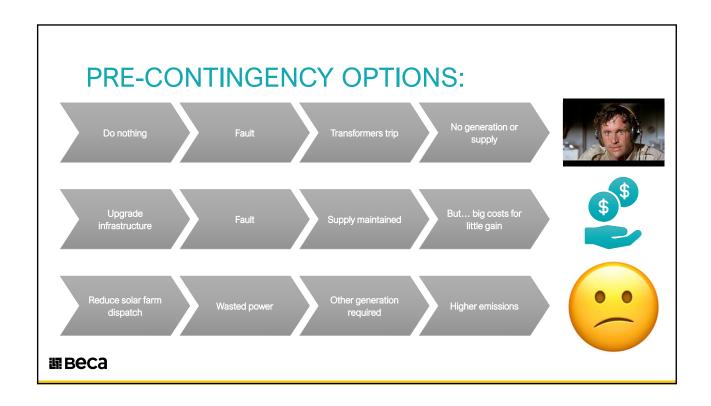
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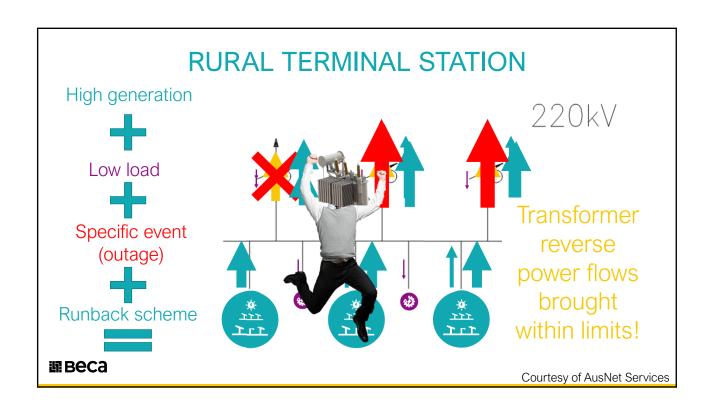
Courtesy of AusNet Services

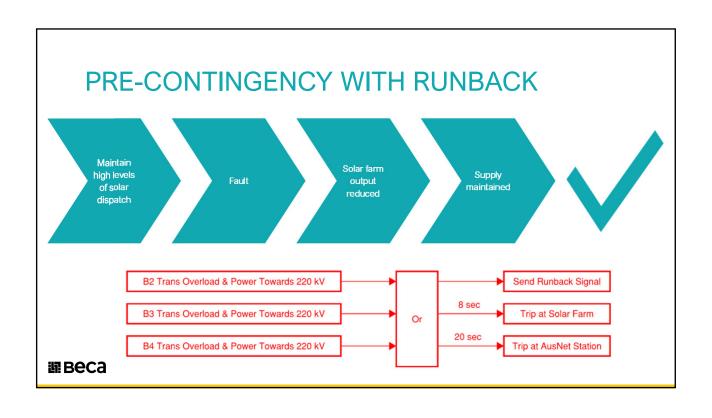










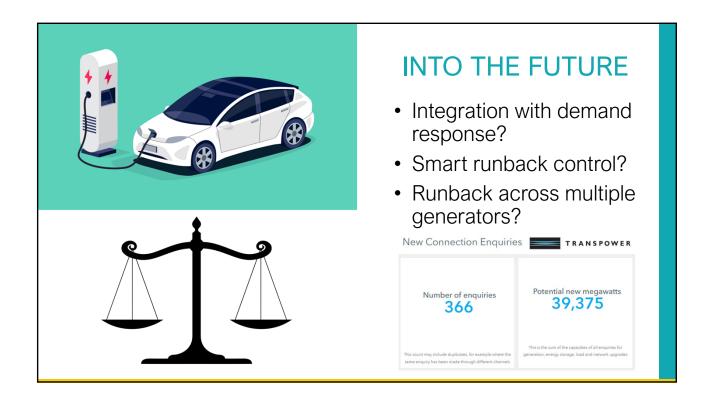


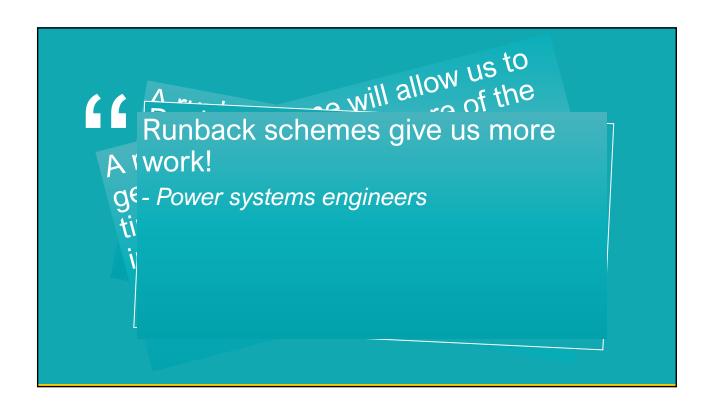


#### **CHALLENGES**

- Wasting power -> BESS?
- Increased operational complexity
  - Potential for misoperation
- Runback schemes vs equipment upgrades

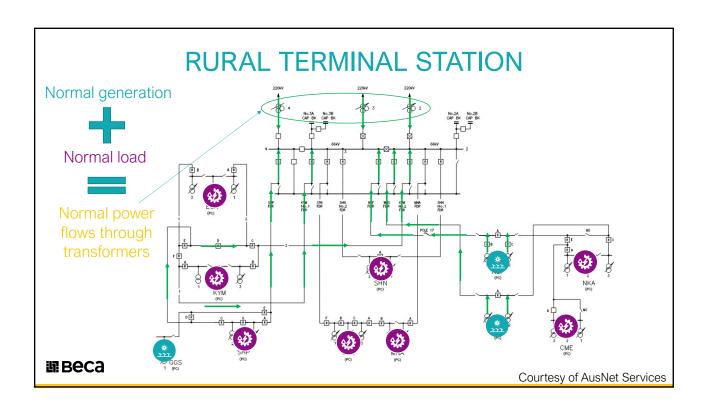












### **RUNBACK IN NEW ZEALAND?**

- Numerous Transpower special protection schemes
- Several runback schemes
- Some involving distributed generation
- Can look on Transpower's website

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