Second Euro-mediterranean

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Technology issues for the development of Mediterranean interconnections: present status and perspectives

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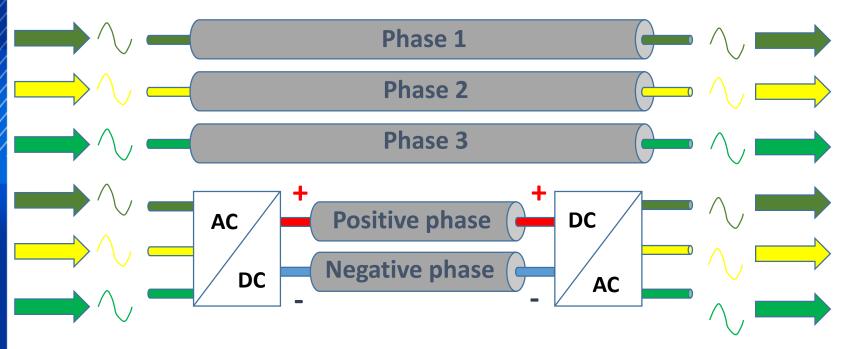
TECHNOLOGICAL AND INNOVATION CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTING A MEDITERRANEAN GRID

- → Constructing electrical interconnections through the Mediterranean requires specific technologies:
 - Submarine power cables
 - High voltage direct current (HVDC) rather than high voltage alternative current (HVAC)
 - Deep water cable systems rather than shallow water cable systems
- → This presentation will address the following issues:
 - Why HVDC?
 - State of the art of this technology
 - Submarine cables
 - State of the art of cable technologies
 - Challenges to implement cable system at depths up to 2500 meters?



WHY HIGH VOLTAGE DIRECT CURRENT (HVDC)?

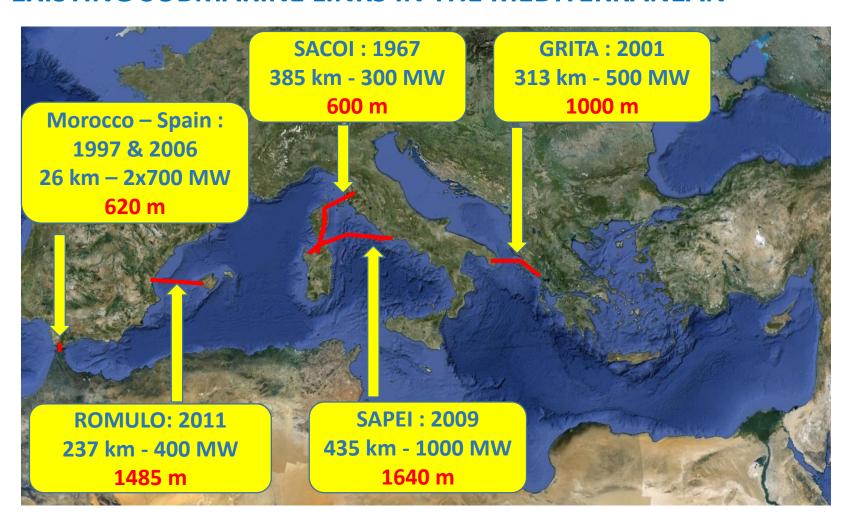
→ For economic reasons : 2 DC cables carry nearly the same power as 3 AC cables of the same design >>> lower cost...



- → ... but AC/DC & DC/AC conversion is required at both ends >>> additional cost.
- → HVDC is more appropriate than HVAC for long distance transmission.



EXISTING SUBMARINE LINKS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN





AVAILABLE SUBMARINE CABLES FOR HVDC TRANSN

→ Oil filled cables

 Voltage: ±400 kV short distance: 60 km depth: up to 2000 m

→ Impregnated paper cables (MI)

Voltage: ±550 kV

long distance depth : up to 1650m

weight: 50 kg/m for 1000 MW

→ Extruded cables (XLPE)

 Voltage: ±320 kV long distance

depth: up to 400m

weight: 17 to 34 kg/m for 1000 MW

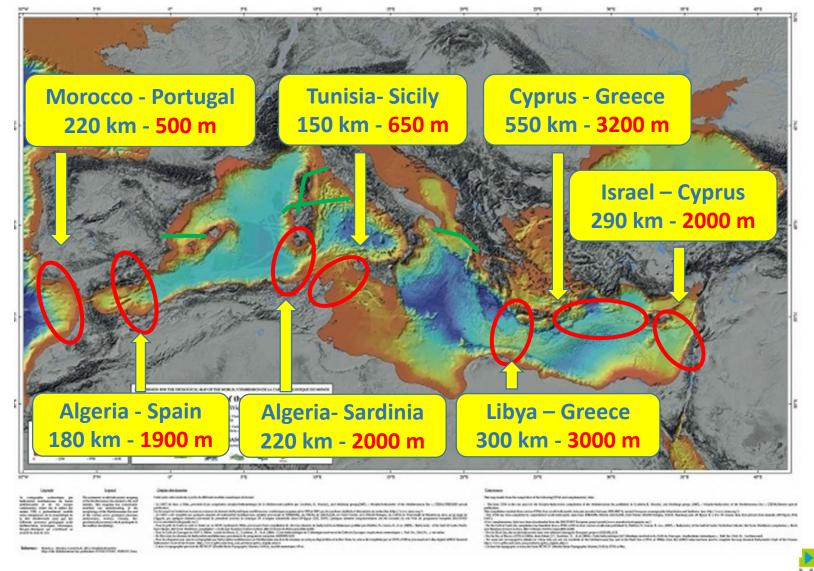








LENGTH AND DEPTH PROFILES OF POTENTIAL INTERCONNECTORS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



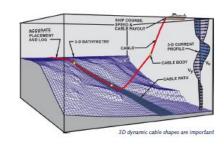
CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENT DEEP WATER CABLES

→ Technologies for cables and joints for 2500 meters depth



→ Laying and installation of power cables at 2500 meters

→ Operation and maintenance



→ How to manage the risks at the different steps of such projects?

