Policy for new Projects



Context

- → Needs of grid development for:
 - Connecting new generations
 - Increasing national consumption
- → Societal evolutions and environmental constraints
 - Difficulties for new installations
 - Long delay



Grid development Needs: production

- → Productions increase about
 - 15000 MW in 2015
 - In a short delay
 - Often in urban or « full » areas
- → Nature of productions
 - GCC, wind-farms, coals and nuclear power plants
- → Geographic situation:
 - North, Southwest, West coast...



Grid development Needs: consumption

- → Consumptions increase about
 - 500 TWh in 2010
 - Often in urban or «full » areas
- → Geographic situations:
 - Big cities area

→ A need to re-enforce and to develop the present grid



Better use of underground cable

- UGC: an alternative solution
 - To make it easier to install power lines especially in rural areas
 - To reduce time delay

• Integrating risk analysis

- > Environmental constraints, societal problems, long delay
- Laying technical problems

The costs are still higher than OHL ones, especially for EHV

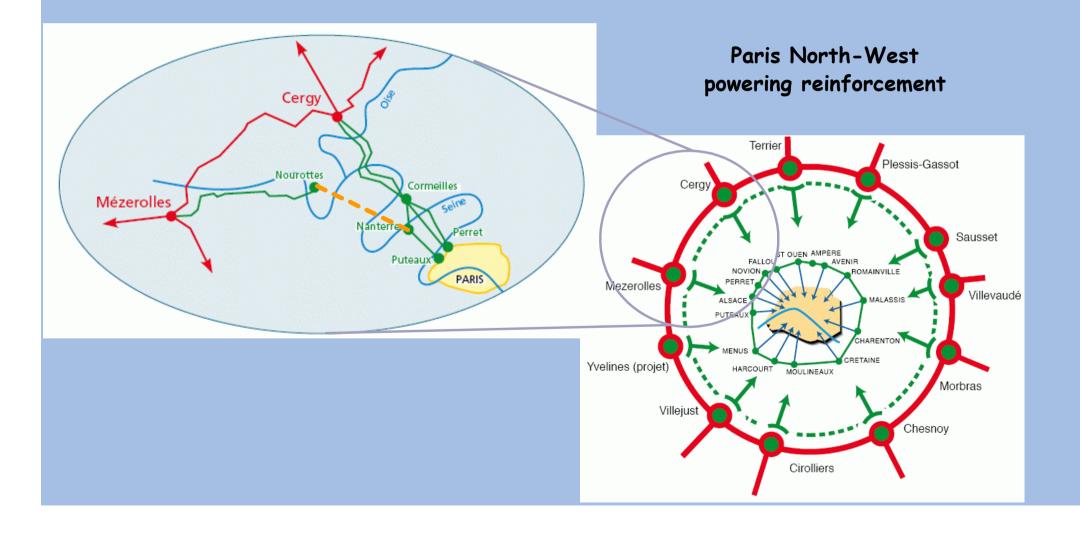


The example of Paris area grid

- Within 3-5 years, some new UGC installations projects
 - 40 km for clients connections
 - 35 km for consumption increase



Nanterre-Nourotte 225 kV installation project





Description of the line

Length: 21 km

Cable: 225 kV XLPE cable, 1600 mm² Copper, Aluminium

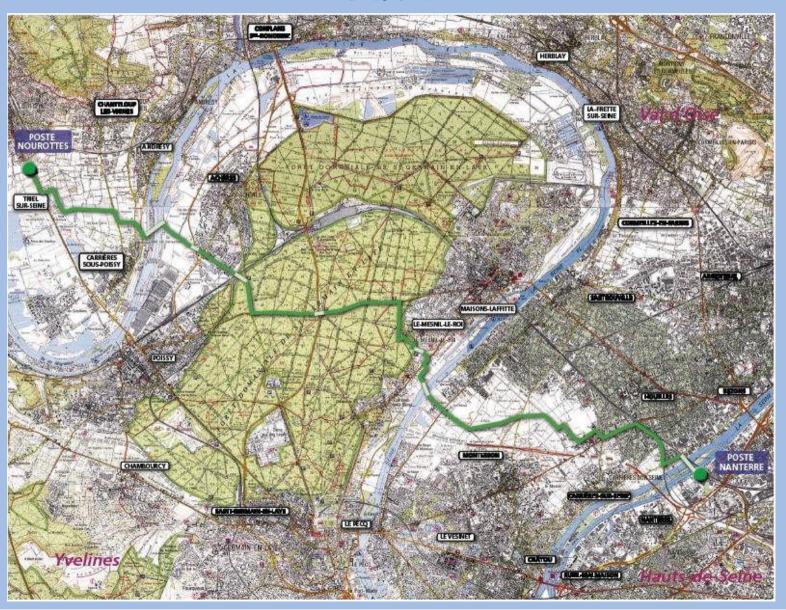
sheath

Ampacity: 470MW

Estimated cost for the project : 25 M€



Route





Difficulties of Nanterre-Nourotte

- → Drilling installation
 - River Seine: lengths 450, 480 and 570 m, depth 20 to 30 m
 - Railways: length 300 m, depth 20 m
 - → Phases buried with a mutual distance of 4 m, in order to meet the required ampacity.
- → Environmental constraints
 - Pass through a protected forest: the line must follow the existing roads
 - Pass through a stone pit: micro-tunnel digging