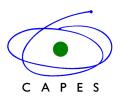


Thermal Generation Investment Analysis Using Decision Tools











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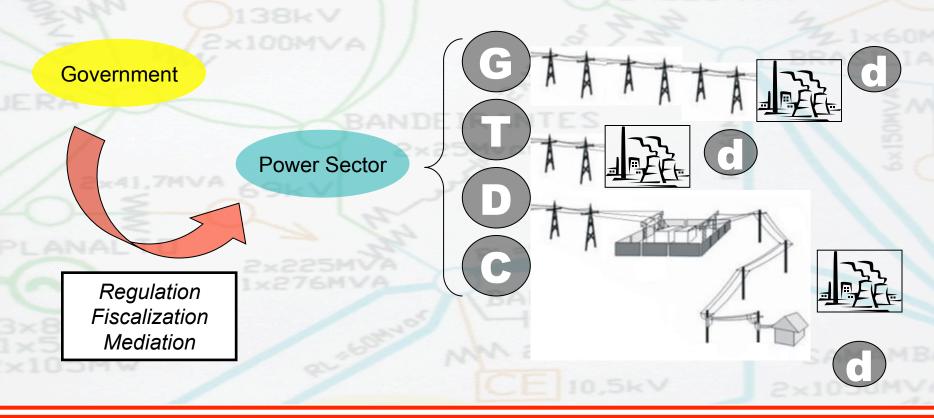


Introduction

- In a deregulated power market the participants can produce their own energy for consumption or/and also can sell it on the market
- Consumers have the opportunity to select its energy provider
- We analyze an investment problem where a decision maker has to decide on the best among four possible alternatives of power supply
- We consider uncertainties that have strong influence on the net present values and use decision analysis tools to help the decision maker

Deregulated Power Sector

Among the possible options we evaluate an investment analysis of a 300 [MW] thermal generator in the Brazilian South East region



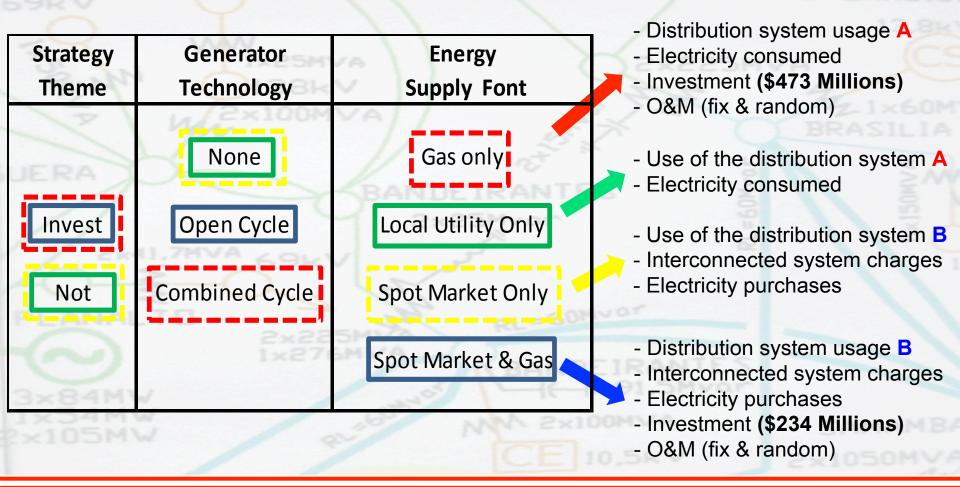
Questions that Arise

- Should the company buy electricity from its local utility?
- □ Is it interesting to gamble on the spot market?
- □ Is it best to produce its own electricity?
- □ In this way:

The electricity prices and the electricity transmission tariffs become essential for the decision process

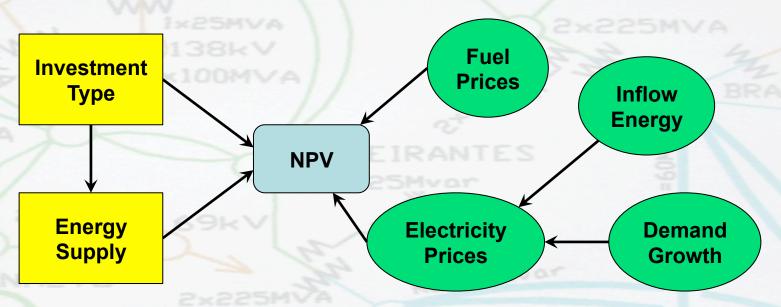
Strategic Table

□ The first step of DA is to list all the viable options



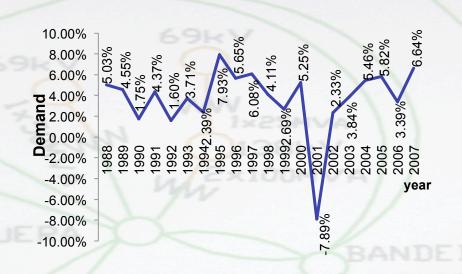
Influence Diagram

Way to describe the existent dependencies among uncertainties and decisions



Used to visualize the probabilistic dependencies in a decision analysis and to specify the states of information for which independencies can be assumed to exist

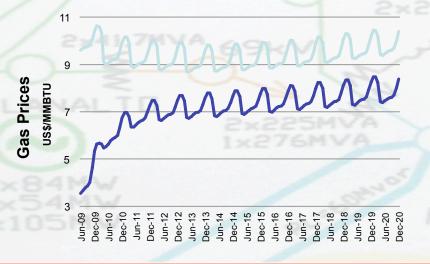
Uncertainties





Initial System Electricity Demand

51,000 [MW]



Gas				
Prices	Gas Price	Gas Prices [US\$/MMBTU]		
High		High	Medium	
0.5	Henry Hub	9.57	7.15	
0.5	Company	10.59	7.91	
Medium				

Modeling Uncertainty Relevance

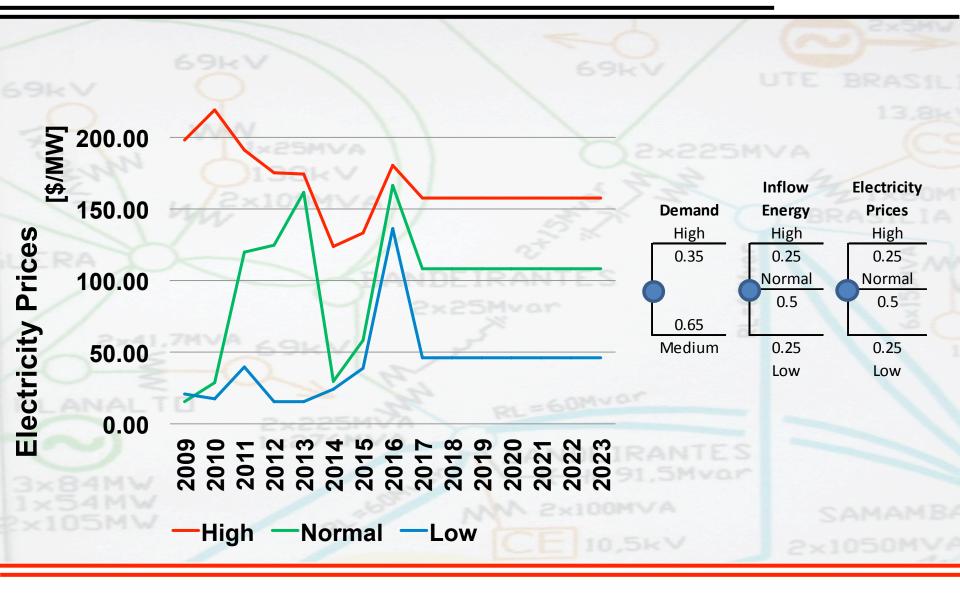
- Demand growth and natural inflow energy at the reservoirs are mutually irrelevant but the electricity prices depend on both
- Monthly prices, energy inflow and demand growth data from 05/2003 to 01/2009 were used to compute the conditional probabilities

Electricity Prices

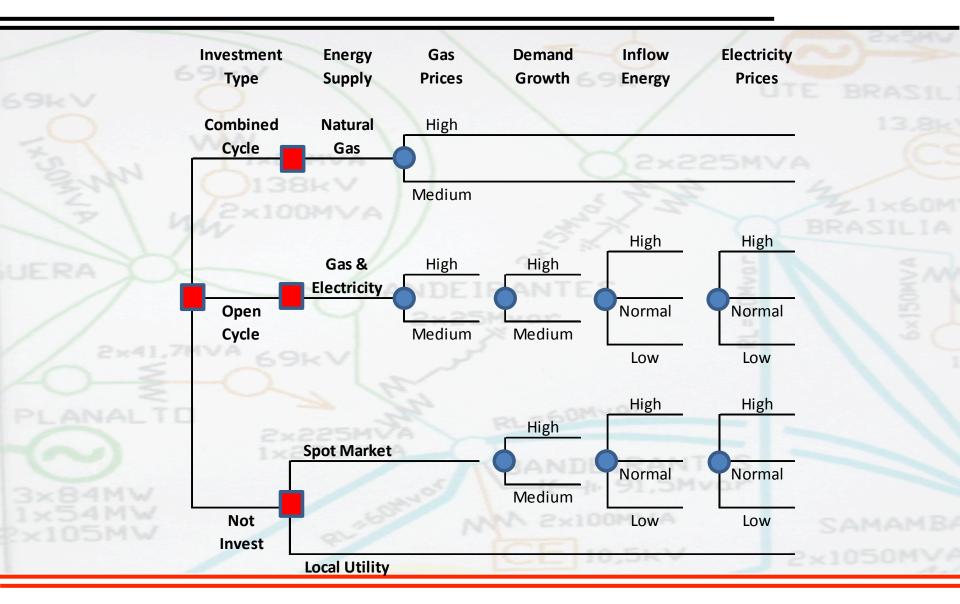
${E \downarrow H \mid D \downarrow H \mid I \downarrow H \&} = \# months(E \downarrow H \mid D \downarrow H \mid a$	end
$I \downarrow H$)/#months(D $\downarrow H$ and $I \downarrow H$)	

Demand	Inflow	High	Med	Low
High	Wet	0,10	0,35	0,55
	Normal	0,15	0,55	0,30
	Dry	0,60	0,35	0,05
Med	Wet	0,05	0,30	0,65
	Normal	0,12	0,50	0,38
	Dry	0,40	0,40	0,20

Simulated Electricity Prices



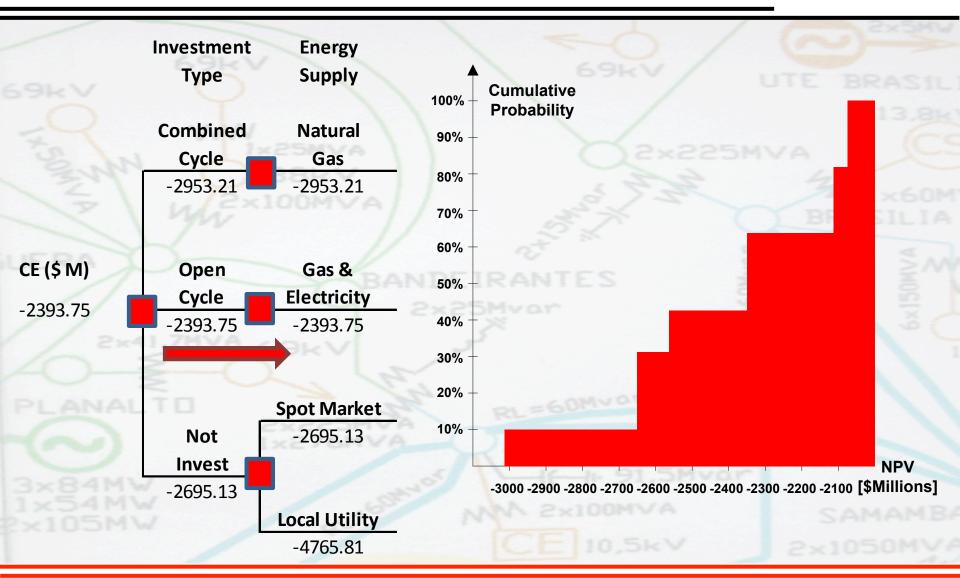
Decision Tree for the Problem



Results Obtained

99K/	Gas	Electricity	Tariffs	NPV [\$ Millions
Local Utility			Average	-4,765.81
Spot Market	38kV	High		-4,118.32
		Normal		-2,758.56
		Low	2 ×	-1,845.17
Cycle –	High			-3,122.80
	Medium	1000		-2,783.62
Open Cycle		High	PL=60M	-3,015.72
	High	Normal		-2,638.61
		Low		-2,096.88
		High	10-	-2,542.12
	Medium	Normal		-2,329.91
		Low		-2,057.03

Results Obtained (cont)



Summary & Conclusions

- Real investment decisions are complex processes due to the large amount of information together with the high level of risk involved
- We presented some of the consequences of the use of logical and consistent techniques of DA to help the decision maker to choose among possible alternatives of electricity supply
- More uncertainties can be modeled: distribution tariffs, reliability of the generators, other fuel costs
- Add other alternatives to the problem which implies on changes in the decision tree



Thank you!