

CELSIUS Talk:

New approaches to understanding and evaluating the risks of DH investments

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Imperial College London

Appraising Investment in District Heating Networks: Accounting for Strategic Interdependencies and Risks

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Outline

- The challenges of 'smart cities' investment appraisal
- Limitations of existing appraisal techniques
- Alternative, real options based, appraisal techniques
- Application to Bunhill Heat and Power network in London
- Conclusions

Smart cities investment appraisal

- All investment appraisal is difficult
- But appraising 'smart cities' investments is particularly difficult:
 - Interdependent portfolios of projects, rather than individual projects
 - Many different agents involved, acting both collaboratively and competitively
 - Involves radically different forms of asset class (e.g., physical vs digital)
 - Many sources of risk (e.g., technological, political, regulatory, demand etc.)
 - Emphasis typically on development and expansion hence dynamic strategy, not one-off investment, is required

Existing appraisal methods

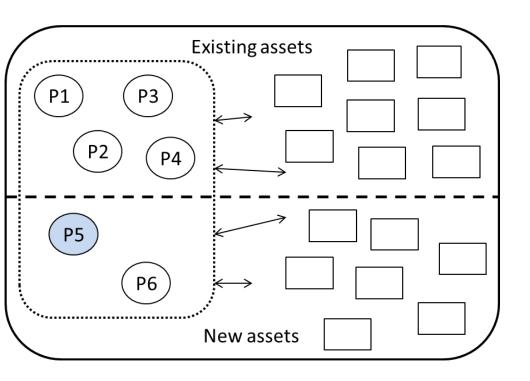
- Existing appraisal methods in both public and private sector are largely based on relatively simple techniques such as cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and the Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
- However, these techniques have major limitations:
 - Cannot consider inter-dependencies
 - Cannot accommodate strategic behaviour (one's own and that of others)
 - Assume analysts have perfect knowledge of the future
 - Ignore the (dynamic) flexibility in decision making available to management
 - Cannot accommodate learning over time

Portfolio-based appraisal methods

- In recent work, one of my PhD students, Sebastian Maier, has developed a new portfolio-based framework for the appraisal of smart cities investments
- This framework systematically links:
 - Real Options Analysis to enable the characterisation and management of multiple sources of risk
 - Multi-criteria Analysis to account for multiple objectives of different decision makers
 - Infrastructure interdependencies modelling to incorporate "system of systems" properties
 - Game Theory to model strategic behaviours of decision makers

Independence and interdependence

Independent

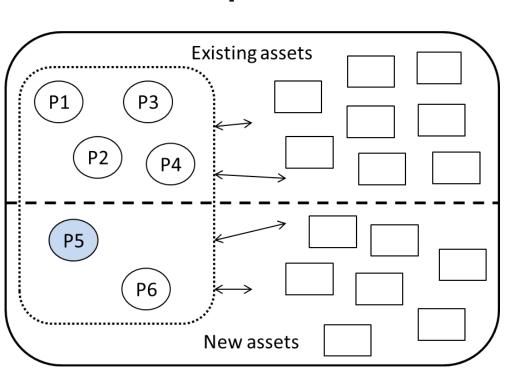


Value of portfolio

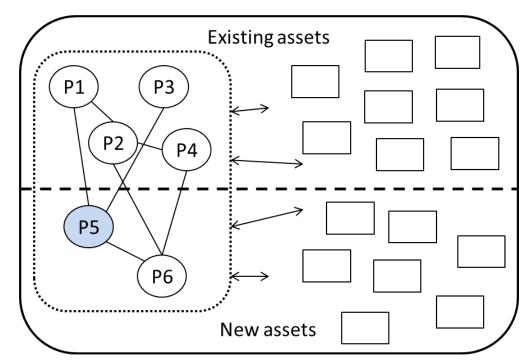
$$G_0^P(\{S_{i,0}\}_{i\in\mathcal{I}}) = \sum_{i\in\mathcal{I}} G_{i,0}(S_{i,0}).$$

Independence and interdependence

Independent



Interdependent



Value of portfolio

$$G_0^P(\{S_{i,0}\}_{i\in\mathcal{I}}) = \sum_{i\in\mathcal{I}} G_{i,0}(S_{i,0}).$$

Value of portfolio

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Example of interdependence: DH & CHP (1)

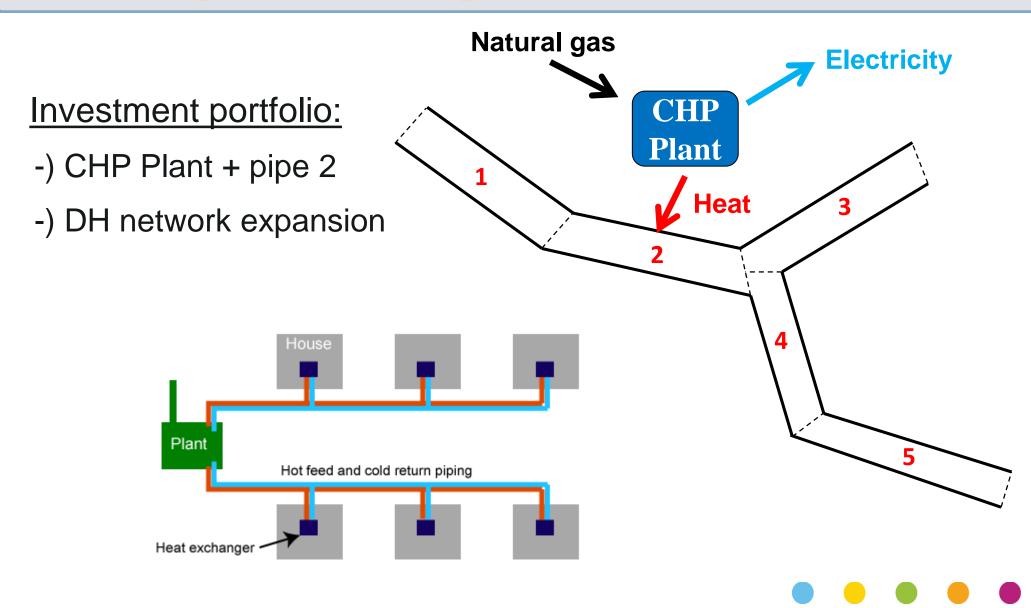


District Heating (DH) network

Combined Heat & Power (CHP) plant

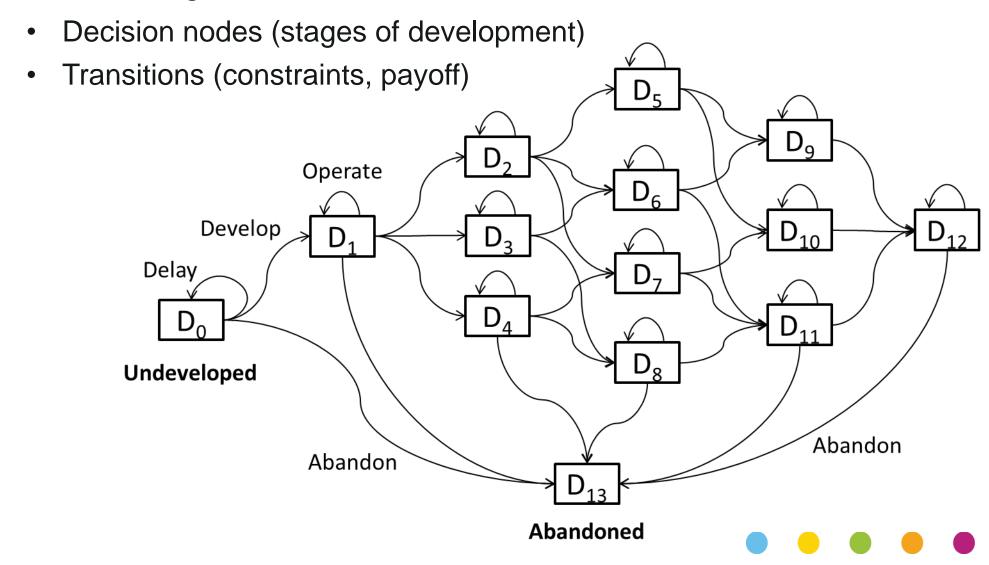


Example of interdependence: DH & CHP (2)



Example of interdependence: DH & CHP (3)

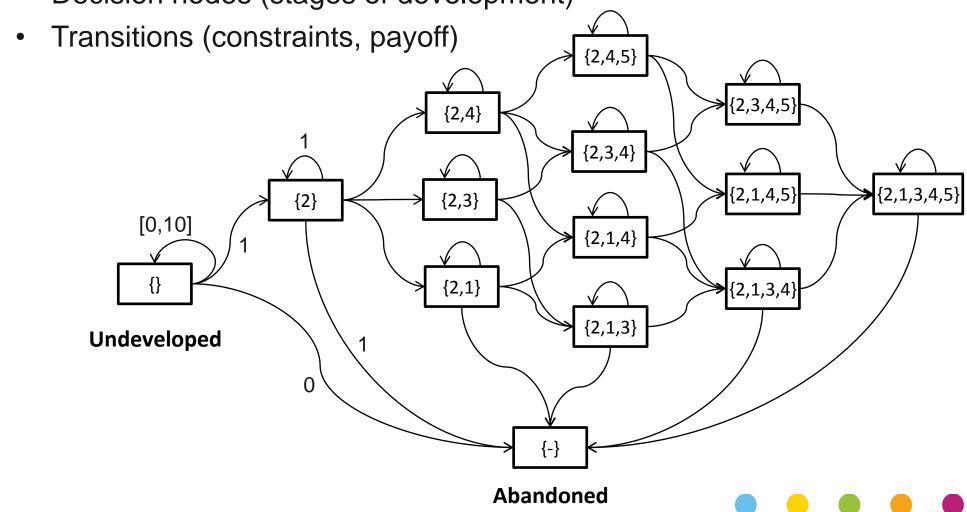
Influence diagram:



Example of interdependence: DH & CHP (4)

Influence diagram:

Decision nodes (stages of development)



Example of interdependence: DH & CHP (5)

Input parameters:

- Risk free rate: 4.5%
- Economic life: 35 years
- Capital costs and annual (year 0) costs & revenues
- GBM to model stochastic behaviour of annual costs and revenues
 - •cost: drift: 2%, volatility: 3%
 - •revenue: drift: -0.5%, volatility: 1.5%
- LSM approach: powers of the underlying, 9 terms, 100,000 paths

Numerical results:

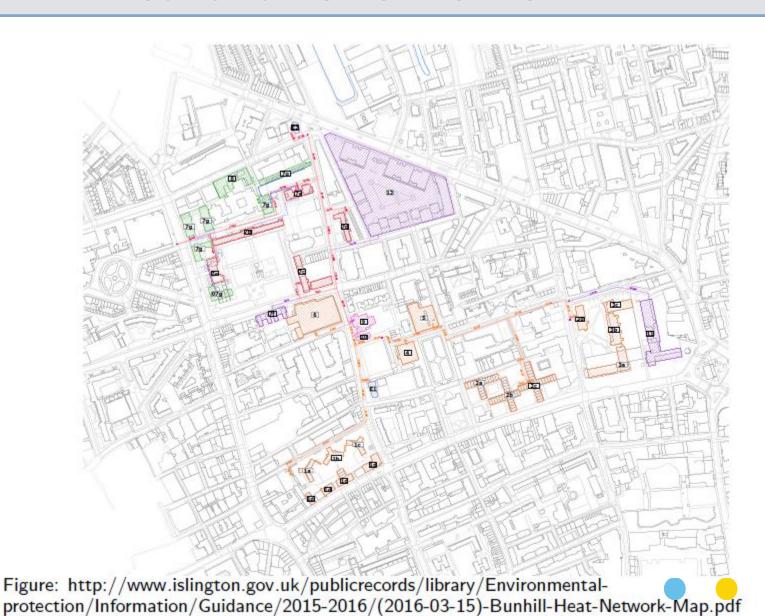
- Our portfolio approach:
 - → Portfolio value: £89,000
- NPV (without flexibilities):

$$\{\},\{2\},\{2,1\},\{2,1,3\},\{2,1,3,4\},\{2,1,3,4,5\}$$

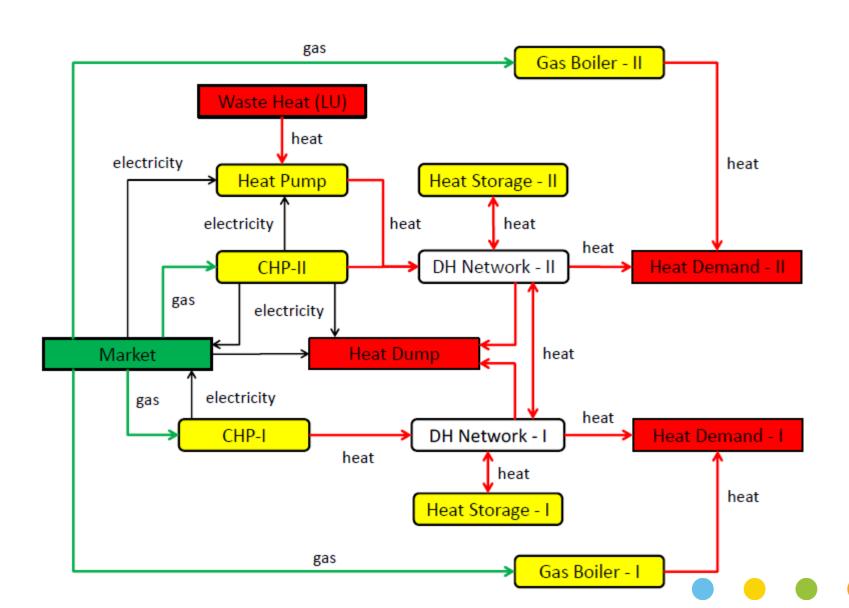
$$\rightarrow$$
 NPV = -£13,000

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	Time	Node	Decision(s)
	0	{}	Delay until year 2
	2	{}	Develop CHP plant + pipe 2
	3	{2}	Operate for 3 yrs
	6	{2}	Operate for 1 yr + develop pipe 1
	7	{2,1}	Operate for 1 yr + develop pipe 4
	8	{2,1,4}	Operate for 2 yrs
	10	{2,1,4}	Operate for 1 yr + develop pipe 5
	11	{2,1,4,5}	Operate for 4 yrs
	15	{2,1,4,5}	Operate for 1 yr + develop pipe 3
	16	{2,1,3,4,5}	Operate for 21 yrs
	37	{2,1,3,4,5}	Abandon O

Bunhill Heat and Power network (1)

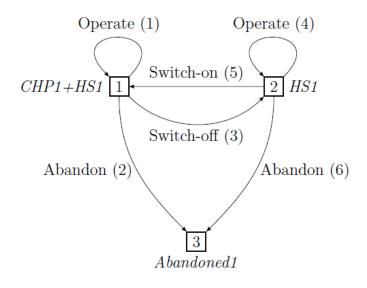


Bunhill Heat and Power network (2)

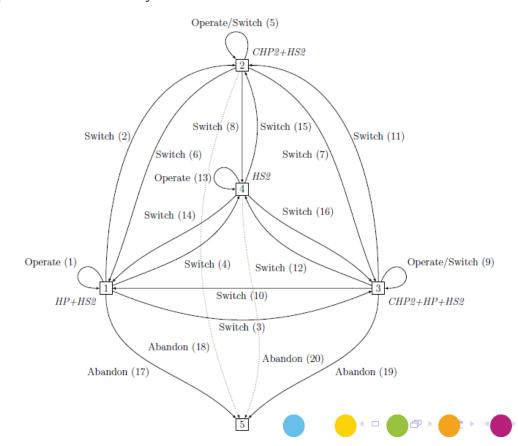


Bunhill Heat and Power network (3)

• Operational flexibility available in Bunhill 1:



• Operational flexibility available in Bunhill 2:



Conclusions

- The challenges of appraising DH investments illustrate many of the wider issues affecting 'smart cities' investment appraisal
- Existing appraisal techniques such as CBA and IRR are inadequate
- Our new real options based approach enables the representation of interdependencies, risks, flexibilities and strategic behaviour
- The approach is more complex but still practically applicable
- Further applications to DH and other smart cities investments are underway

Publications

- Lambert R.S.C., Maier S., Polak J.W., and Shah. N., (2016)
 "Optimal phasing of district heating network investments using multi-stage stochastic programming". *International Journal of Sustainable Energy Planning and Management*, 9, 57-74.
- Maier S., Polak J.W., and Gann D.M., (2016) "Valuing strategic interactions in systemic urban infrastructure investments using option games: A portfolio-based approximate dynamic programming approach." In: Proceedings of the 20th Annual International Real Options Conference, Oslo and Trondheim, Norway.
- Maier S., Polak J.W., and Gann D.M., (2015) "Appraising a portfolio of interdependent physical and digital urban infrastructure investments: A Real Options approach." In: *Proceedings of the* 19th Annual International Real Options Conference, Athens and Monemvasia, Greece.