

Streaming Data Management and Time Series Analysis

2017 energy consumption: analysis and forecasting

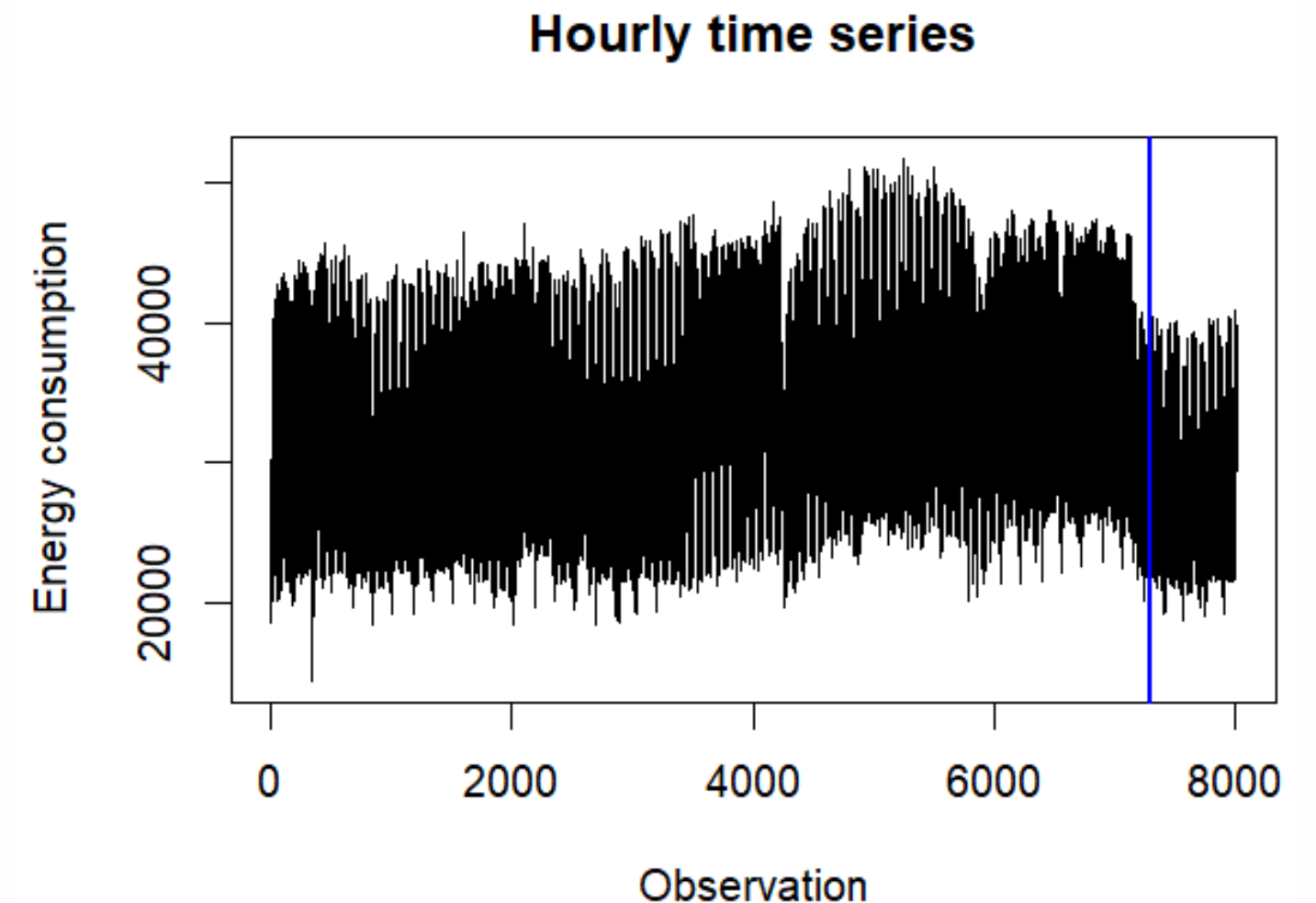


Introduction

- **High frequency** time series: one observation every **10 minutes**, from 01/01/2017 00:00:00 to 30/11/2017 23:50:00.
 - Total number of observations: **48096**.
 - Test-set: from 01/12/2017 00:00:00 to 30/12/2017 23:50:00 (4320 observations).
- Goal: **MAE** (Mean Absolute Error) minimization.
- 3 different approaches:
 - **ARIMA, UCM, Machine Learning**.
 - Choosing the best model for each approach.

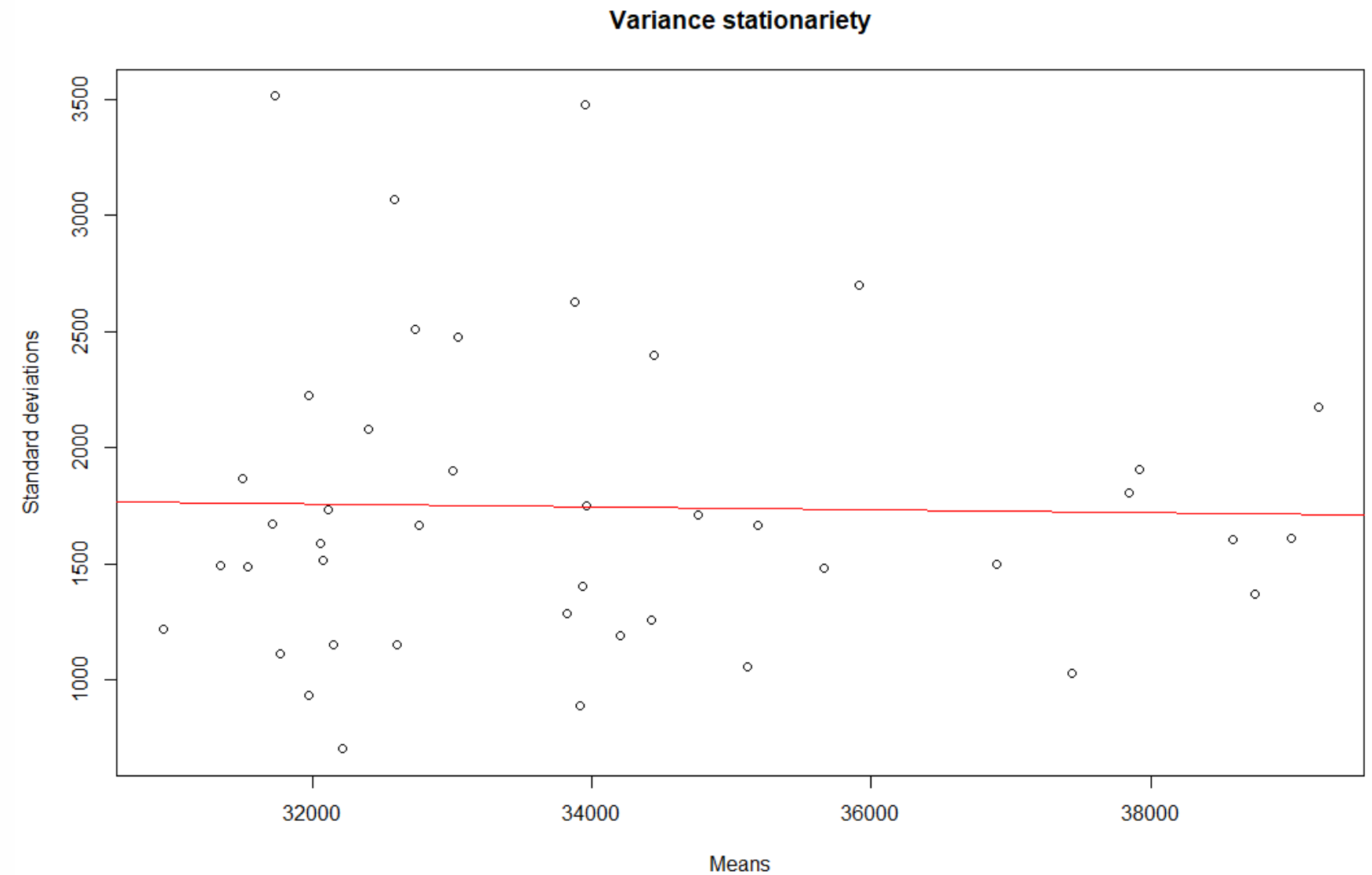
Methodology

- Dividing into **training** and **validation**:
 - November 2017 as validation-set.
 - Change from daylight saving time to solar time: drastic trend drop (blue line).
 - **Cautious** assessments on validation-set.
 - Trying to keep **generalization** as high as possible.
- Each model re-estimated on training+validation.
- Expecting better performance on the test-set than on the validation-set.



ARIMA

- Grouping: **24 daily time series**, one for each hour of the day.
 - Losing hour correlation.
 - Improved efficiency.
- **Variance stationarity:**
 - No linear increasing trend.
 - H17, but applies to all other hours.
- **No mean stationarity:**
 - We need two differences.
 - Seasonal diff. ($s = 7$).
 - Simple diff. ($s = 1$).



ARIMA

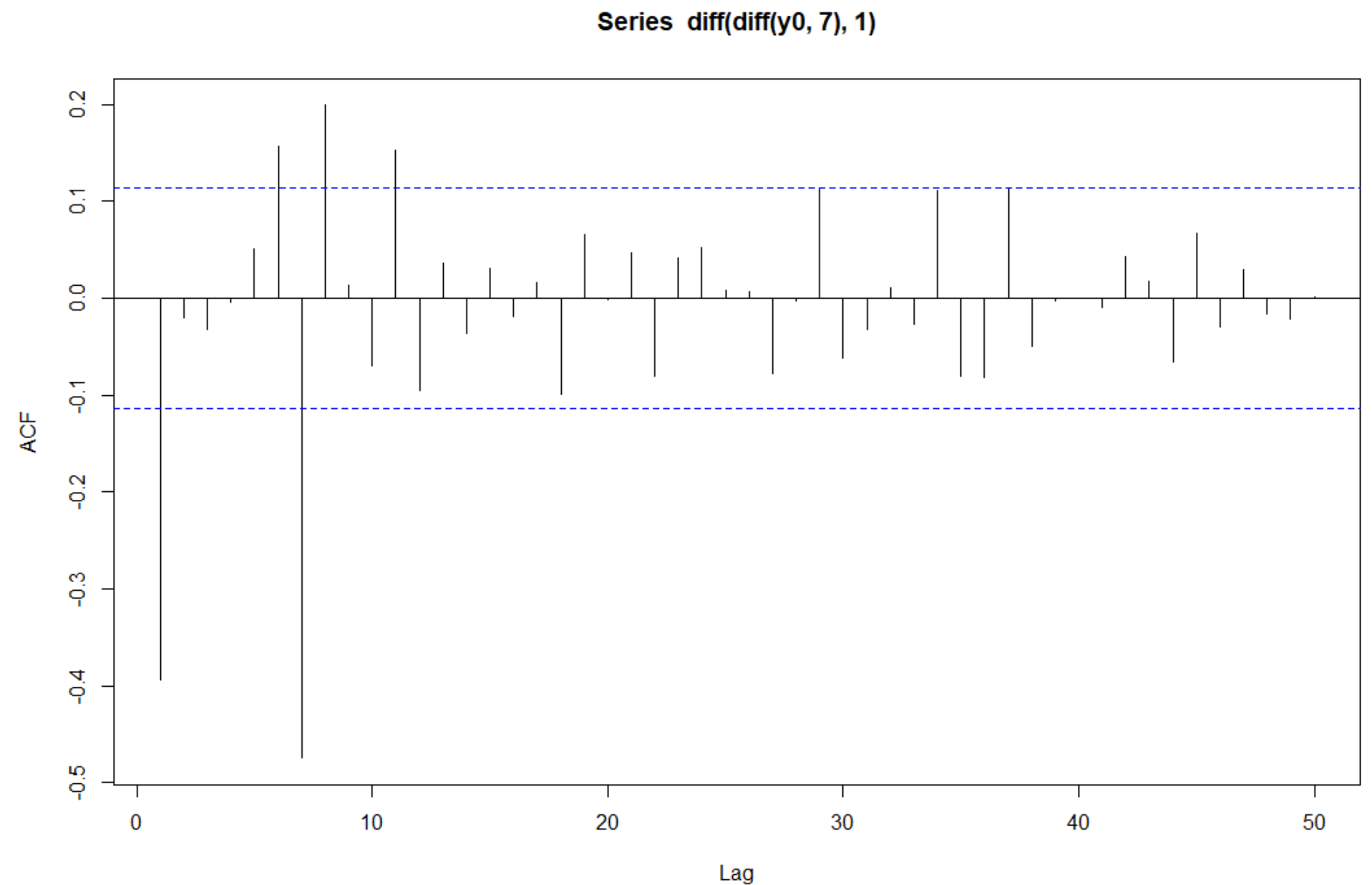
- Starting point for modeling: $\text{ARIMA}(0,1,0)(0,1,0)[7]$.

- **MA(1)** and **SMA(1)[7]**.
 - **ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,1,1)[7]**.
 - Airline model.
 - MAE: 1466.737.

- Different consumption **day/night**.

- Residual analysis: many outliers.
 - Most on **holidays**.

- **Time change**: 29 October.

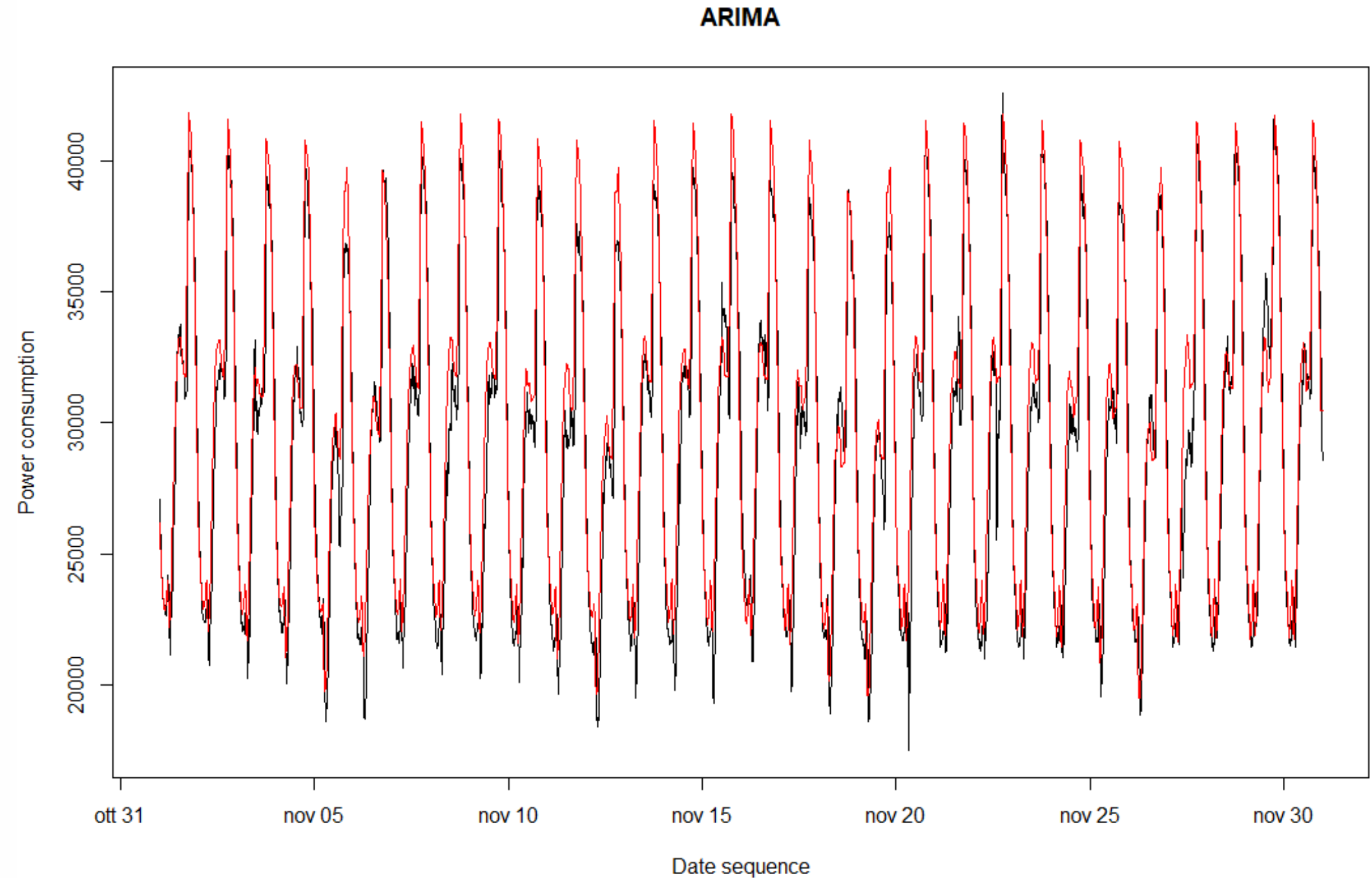


ARIMA

- 2 different ARIMA models:
 - Night (H21-H3): **ARIMA(0,1,1)**.
 - Day (H4-H20): **ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,1,1)[7]**.
- Dummy for **holidays**.
- Regression variable for **time change** (only for validation-set).
- Insertion of **AR(2)** for daytime: Cleaner ACF+PACF and significativity.
- Re-estimation on training+validation.

ARIMA

- Final model:
 - Night (H21-H3):
ARIMA(0,1,1) + holidays.
 - Day (H4-H20):
ARIMA(2,1,1)(0,1,1)[7] + holidays.
- **MAE:** 1287.33.

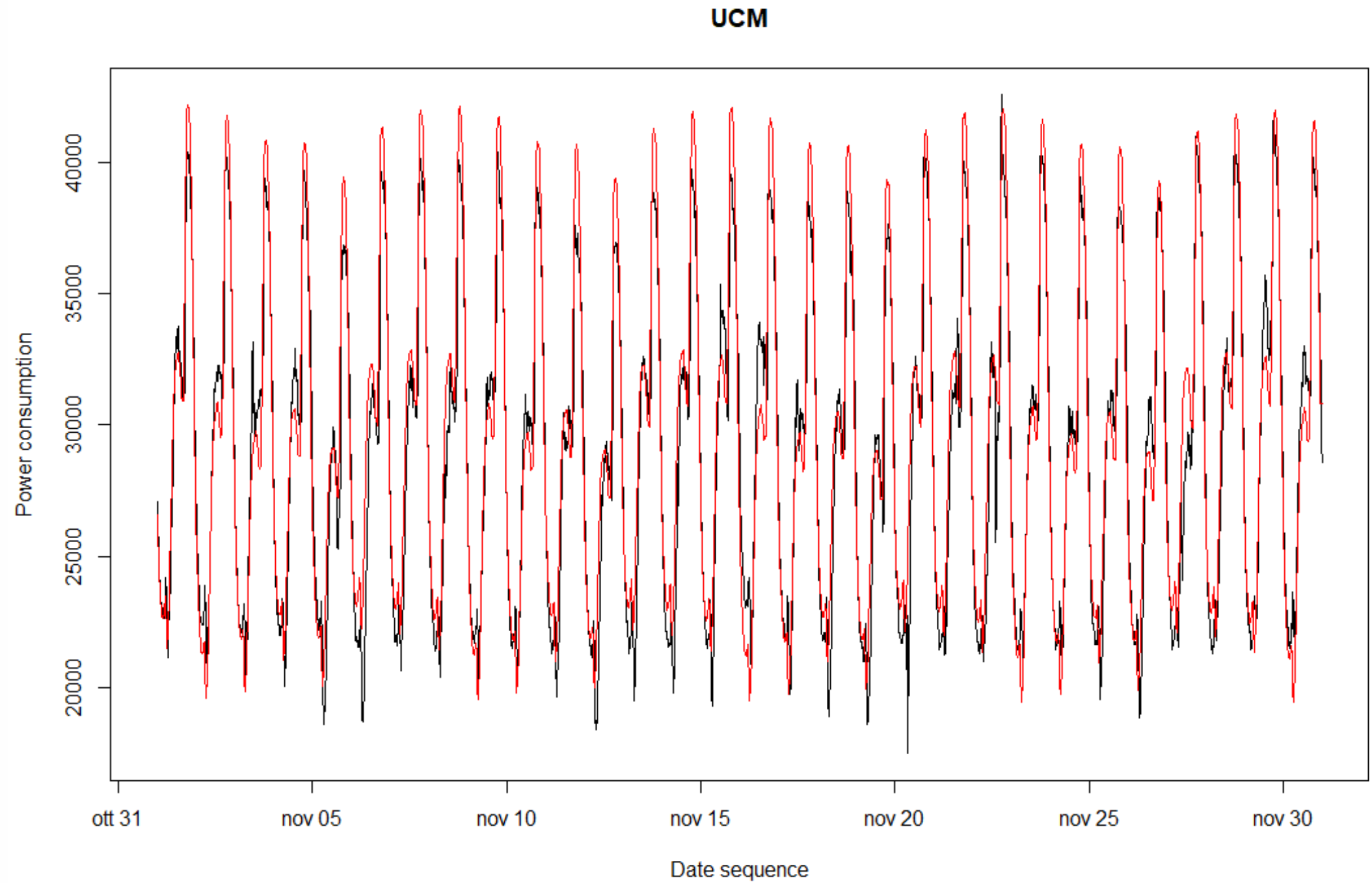


UCM

- Grouping data by **hours**.
- Different models and combinations tested:
 - **Local Linear Trend + 24 stochastic dummies.**
 - Very growing trend.
 - Local Linear Trend + 24 stochastic dummies + **stochastic cycle (168 hours).**
 - Better estimation (MAE = 1873.31), but different period.
 - **Local Linear Trend + 24 stochastic dummies + stochastic sinusoids (period = 168).**
 - Grid Search on the number of sinusoids.
 - Best $n = 6$.
 - Holidays dummies brought no improvement.

UCM

- Final model:
 - **Local Linear Trend.**
 - **24 stochastic dummies.**
 - **6 stochastic sinusoids**
(period = 168).
- **MAE** = 1299.51.



Machine Learning

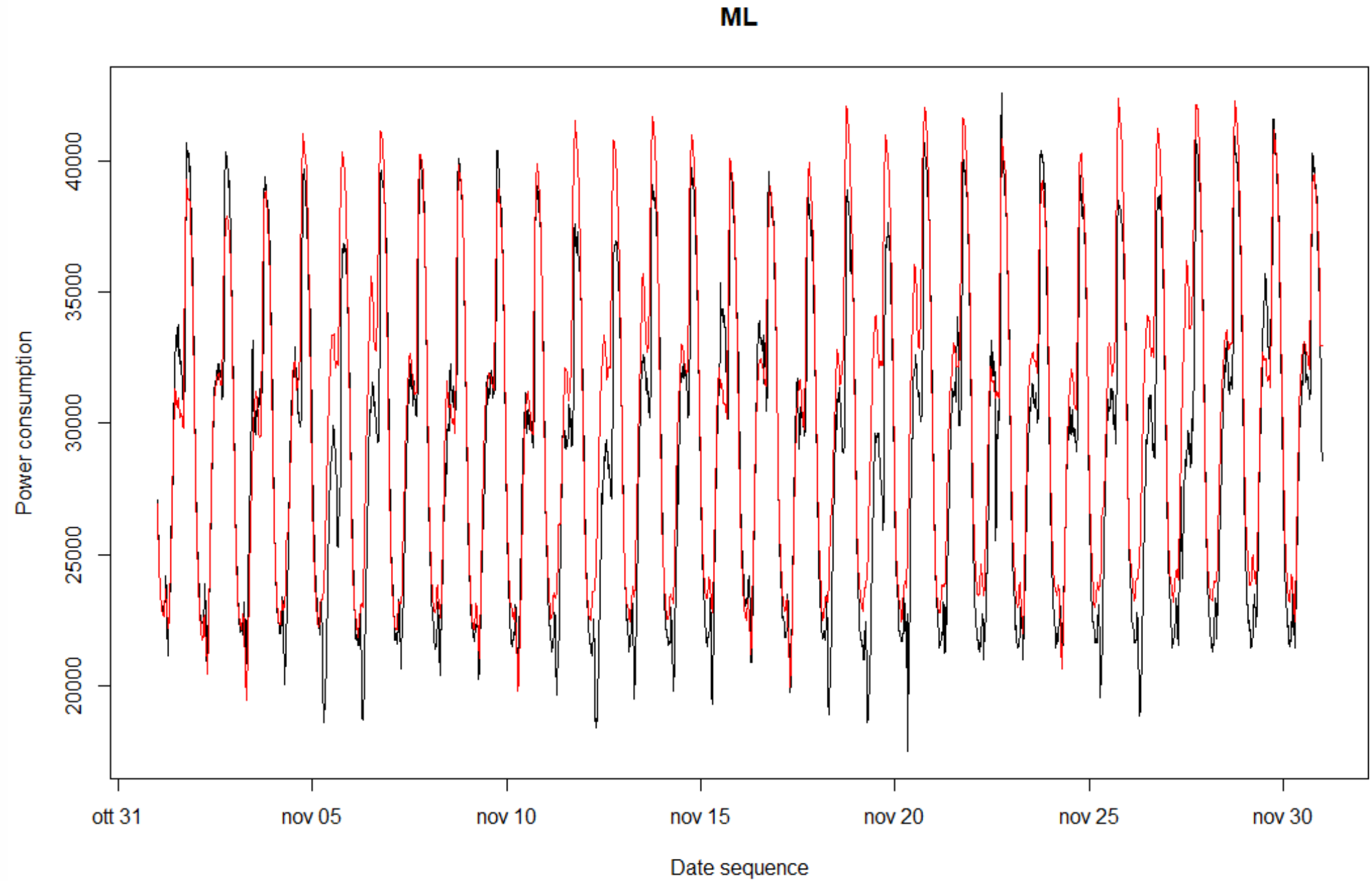
- 2 different grouping approaches:
 - **Hourly** series (as for UCM).
 - 24 **daily** series (as for ARIMA).
- 3 different algorithms tested:
 - **Random Forest.**
 - **XGBoost.**
 - **Support Vector Machines.**
- **Recursive** method.
- Different **lags** tested as regressors: 2, 8, 16, 24 (1 day), 48, 168 (1 week).

Machine Learning

- Each model has its own best combination between grouping and lags.
- Generally, the best grouping is the first one (**hourly**).
- Best results:
 - **SVM** (linear kernel, 24 lags).
 - **XGBoost** (nrounds = 1000, 168 lags).
- Holidays dummies brought no improvement.

Machine Learning

- Final model:
 - **XGBoost** (nrounds = 1000, lags = 168).
- **MAE** = 1716.4.



Final results

- Better **generalization** on **test-set** than on validation-set.
 - Time change: 29 October.
 - Re-estimation on training+validation.
 - Focus on generalization capabilities during the selection process.

Model	Val	Test	Δ_{V-T}
ARIMA	1287.33	1020.2	267.13
UCM	1299.51	1121.72	177.79
ML	1716.4	1526.51	189.89