

# Electricity Spot Prices Forecasting Using Stochastic Volatility Models

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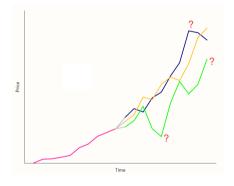
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# Electricity prices forecasting is important

- Electricity is essential commodity, no doubt
- Electricity demand depends on individual and business activities, climate, weather and other factors
- Electricity is non-storable subject to sudden and large price change (shocks)



**Research goal** – generate probabilistic forecasts of day-ahead electricity prices in a spot marker for European and Siberian price zones for Peak and Off-peak hours, employing stochastic volatility models

# Various approaches

- Multi-agent
- Fundamental
- Reduced-form
- Statistical
- Computational intelligence
- Hybrid solutions

# Statistical approaches

- Similar-day and exponential smoothing
- Regression (AR, ARMA, etc.)
- Heteroscedastic (non-constant volatility)
  - 1. (Generalized) Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity ((G)ARCH)
  - 2. Stochastic Volatility (SV)

...stochastic volatility models almost always outperform their GARCH counterparts, suggesting that stochastic volatility models might provide a better alternative to the more conventional GARCH models. [1]

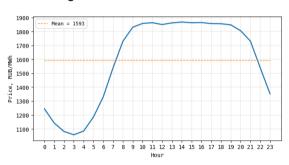


# SV Baseline Model

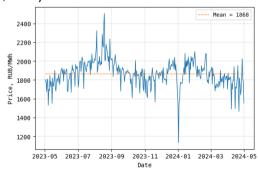
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# Consumer prices

Modeling time frame: 01.05.2023 - 30.04.2024, one year back



Mean hourly profile for European price zone



Trace plot for peak hour #14

Data: Daily Indices and Volumes of The Day-ahead Market [2]

# Consumer price at time t

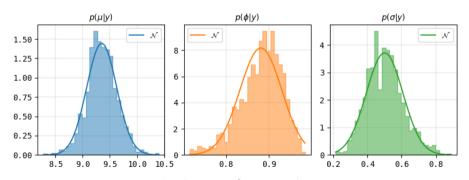
$$y_t \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\bar{y}, e^{h_t/2}\right).$$
 (1)

- $\bar{y}$ , mean price
- $h_t$ , latent log volatility at time t;  $h_t = \mu + \phi(h_{t-1} \mu) + \delta_t \sigma$ ;  $h_1 \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{1-\phi^2}}\right)$ ;  $\delta_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$
- $\mu$ , mean log volatility
- $\phi$ , persistence of volatility
- $\sigma$ , white noise shock scale



#### Parameters estimation results

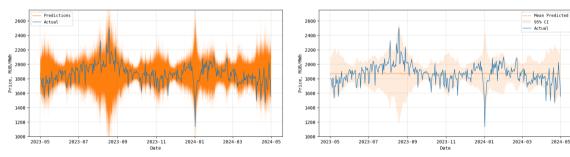
• Stan – proprietary probabilistic language with Bayesian inference and prediction



Posterior distributions of estimated parameters



## In-sample predictions



Actual price and 1,000 predictions

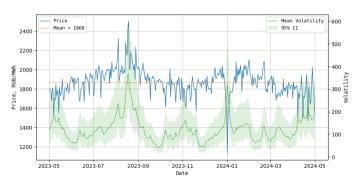
95% CI for 1,000 predictions



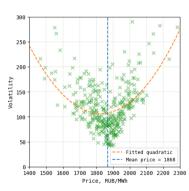
# SV Baseline Model

Electricity Spot Prices Forecasting Using Stochastic Volatility Models

# Volatility



Consumer prices and learned volatility



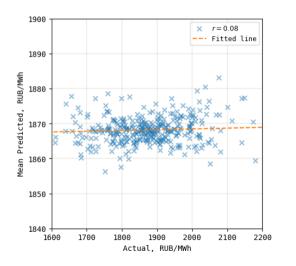
Volatility vs Price



# SV Baseline Model

Electricity Spot Prices Forecasting Using Stochastic Volatility Models

## Goodness-of-fit



MAE and RMSE metrics for predicted price

$$MAE(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i - \hat{y}_i|.$$
 (2)

RMSE
$$(y, \hat{y}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}.$$
 (3)

Metric	SV Baseline	
MAE	99.18	
RMSE	137.04	

### What about other factors?

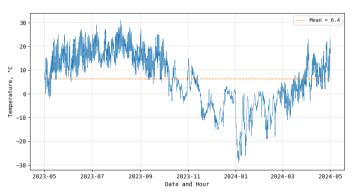
## Hypotheses:

- High and low air temperatures drive demand and thus price
- Hourly demand profiles differ during the week
- Autoregression use today's information for tomorrow

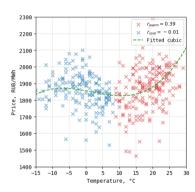
One of the latest subject-matter researches confirms the influence of external factors on the price across price zones [3]. Let's examine and include these exogenous regressors in our enhanced model.



# Air temperature



Air temperature in Moscow

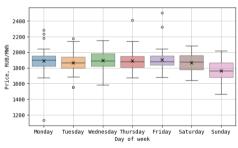


Price vs Temperature

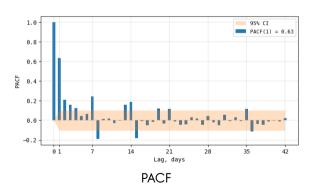
Data: Reliable Prognosis [4]



# Day of the week & Autoregression



Price vs Day of the week



## Consumer price at time t

$$y_t \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\bar{y} + \alpha y_{t-1} + \beta_3 X_{t-1}^5 + \beta_2 X_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 X_{t-1} + \gamma D_t + \xi, e^{h_t/2}\right).$$
 (4)

 $X_{t-1}$  – hourly air temperature at time t-1, to prevent target leakage, lagged one day behind (t-1);  $D_t$  – day of the week at time t.

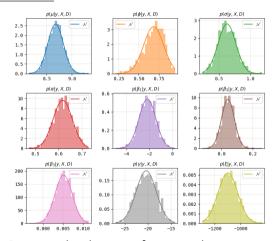
6 new model parameters for 3 introduced exogenous regressors:

- $\alpha$ , autoregressive component
- $\beta_{i=1...3}$ , air temperature regressor
- $\gamma$ , day of the week regressor
- $\xi$ , constant term (intercept) for all exogenous regressors



#### Electricity Spot Prices Forecasting Using Stochastic Volatility Models

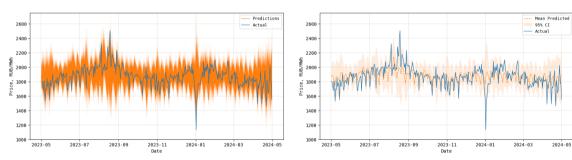
#### Parameters estimation results



Posterior distributions of estimated parameters



## In-sample predictions

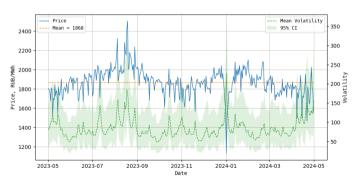


Actual price and 1,000 predictions

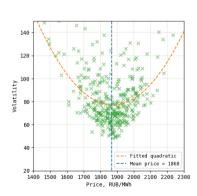
95% CI for 1,000 predictions



# Volatility



Consumer prices and learned volatility



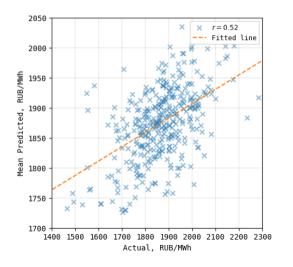
Volatility vs Price



# SV X Model

Electricity Spot Prices Forecasting Using Stochastic Volatility Models

## Goodness-of-fit



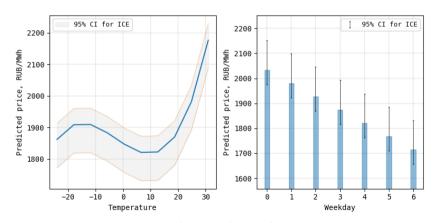
# MAE and RMSE metrics for predicted price

Metric	SV Baseline	SV X
MAE	99.18	<b>85.23</b> (-14.06%)
RMSE	137.04	<b>117.91</b> (-13.96%)

SV X model is a better fit



## Model Interpretation



Partial Dependence Plots



## Model combinations

Combination #	Model family	Hour	Price zone
1	SV Baseline	Peak	1 (European)
2		Peak	2 (Siberian)
3		Off-peak	1
4		Off-peak	2
5	SV X	Peak	1
6		Peak	2
7		Off-peak Off-peak	1
8		Off-peak	2

- Time frame: 23.06.2014 30.04.2024 (3600 days), approx. ten years back
- Number of date sliding windows  $N_{\rm w} = \frac{3600 30 \times 12}{30 \times 3} = 36$



Electricity Spot Prices Forecasting Using Stochastic Volatility Models

# Summary of metrics for out-of-sample predictions

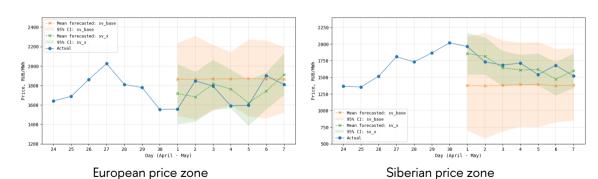
Metric	Hour	Price zone	SV Baseline	SV X
	Peak	1	105.39	99.45
MAE	Peak	2	119.14	115.56
MAE	Off-peak	1	104.42	93.92
	Off-peak	2	134.86	118.18
Average			115.95	<b>106.78</b> (-7.91%)
	Peak	1	130.53	123.59
RMSE	Peak	2	146.45	142.10
KINISE	Off-peak	1	137.50	129.59
	Off-peak	2	168.31	150.73
	Average			<b>136.50</b> (-6.31%)

# Setup

- 8 model combinations, same as for cross-validation
- First train time frame: 01.05.2023 30.04.2024, same as for modeling
- Forecast time frame: 01.05.2024 07.05.2024, 1 week ahead

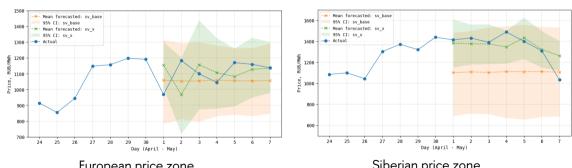


## Result plots: Peak hour





# Result plots: Off-peak hour



European price zone

Siberian price zone



# Summary of metrics for out-of-sample forecasts

Metric	Hour	Price zone	SV Baseline	SV X
	Peak	1	148.06	114.95
MAE	Peak	2	309.28	99.56
MAE	Off-peak	1	82.84	91.94
	Off-peak	2	265.35	73.97
Average			201.38	<b>95.11</b> (-52.77%)
	Peak	1	191.49	130.60
RMSE	Peak	2	338.86	110.59
KIVISE	Off-peak	1	91.02	117.76
	Off-peak	2	281.16	105.44
	Average			<b>116.10</b> (-48.54%)

#### Main results

• Built and tested 8 model combinations

## Cross-validation best performer

	European	Siberian
Peak	SV X	SV X
Off-peak	SV X	SV X

## Forecasting best performer

	European	Siberian
Peak	SV X	SV X
Off-peak	SV Baseline	SV X

• Results confirm the applicability and robustness of the enhanced SV X model

#### Future work

- Build models tailored to each hour for both price zones 48/96 models
- Introduce other climate and weather factors driving the electricity demand and thus price: humidity, wind speed, etc.
- Develop custom library to overcome current limitations of Stan and to increase computation speed thus allowing to build more complex models and validate them more rigorously and promptly in production-like scenarios [5]

"Prediction is difficult – particularly when it involves the future." – Mark Twain

Thank you!



# References

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