

# HOW MUCH ELECTRIC POWER WILL WE NEED IN THE NEXT DAY?

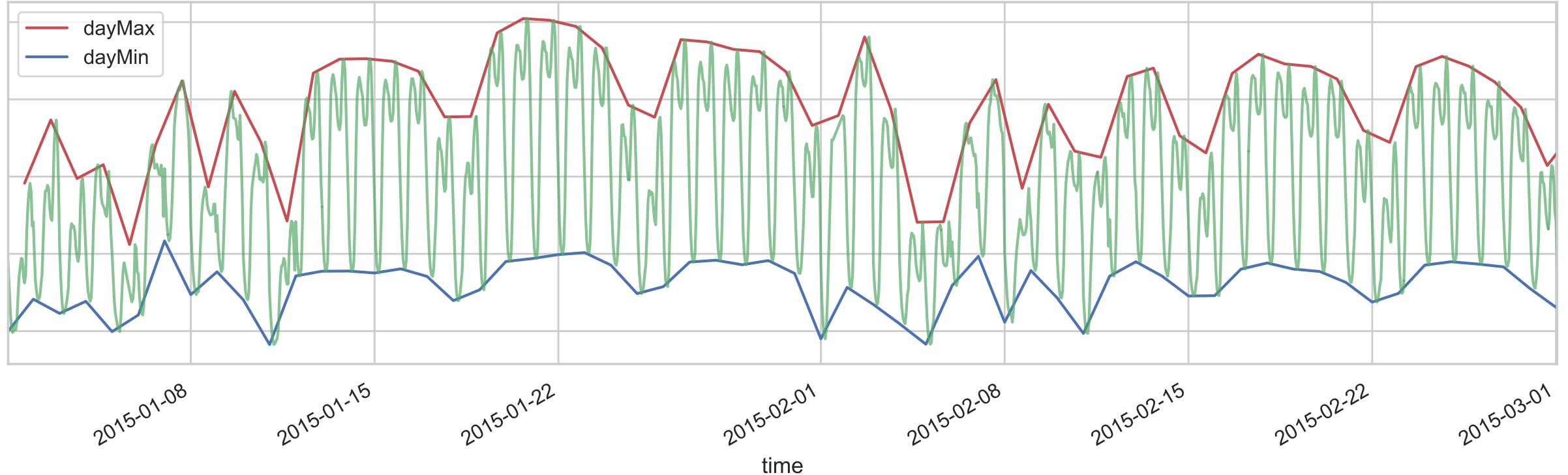
Forecasting Energy Load using Seasonal ARIMA

Mendy Hsu

# Problem Statements

- Energy suppliers/companies need to ensure the electricity supply always meets their customers' demands (reliability of supply) and prevents the supply shortage.
- **Load forecasting** helps an **electric utility** to make important decisions, such as purchasing and generating electric power, and electrical infrastructure development.

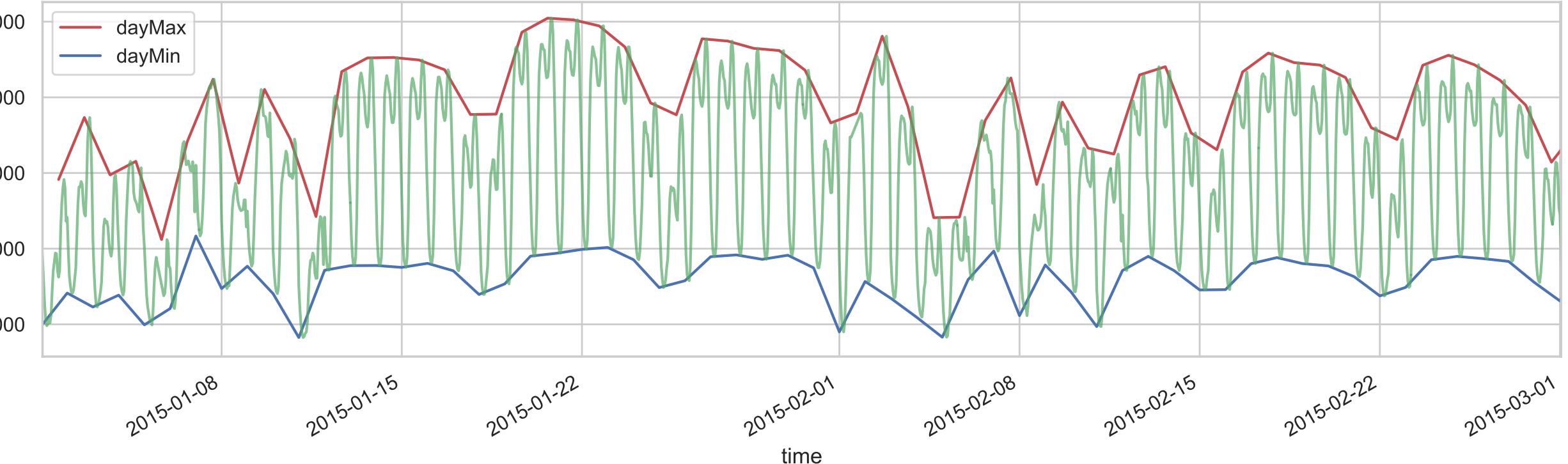
## Hourly Total Energy Load (2015-Jan-1 to Mar-1)



## Data Information

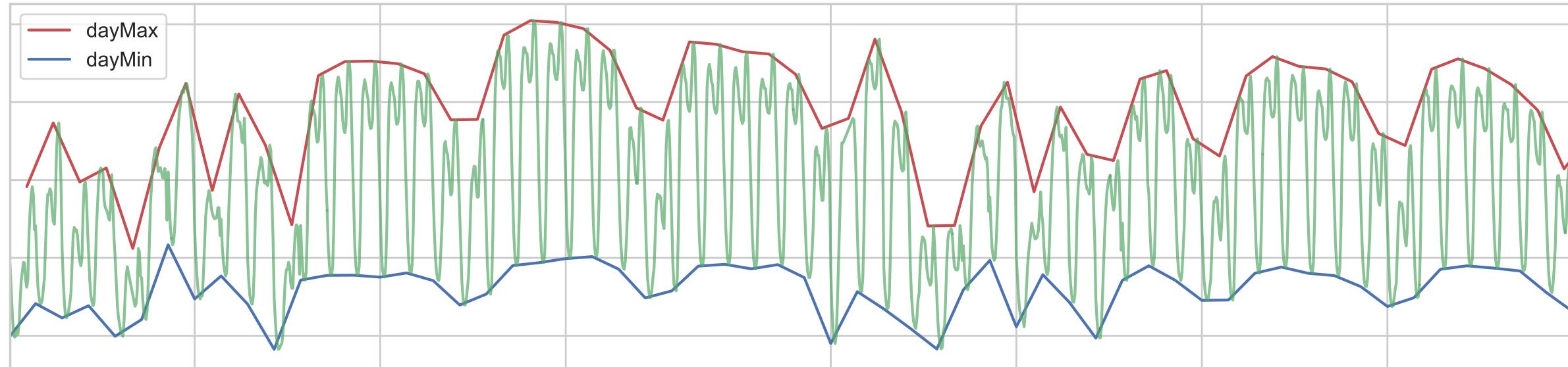
- **Period and location:** four years (2015 - 2018) recording in **Spain**.
- **Number of fields:** 29 (**electrical consumption**, generation and pricing, etc.)
- **Number of rows:** **35064** hourly records.

### Hourly Total Energy Load (2015-Jan-1 to Mar-1)

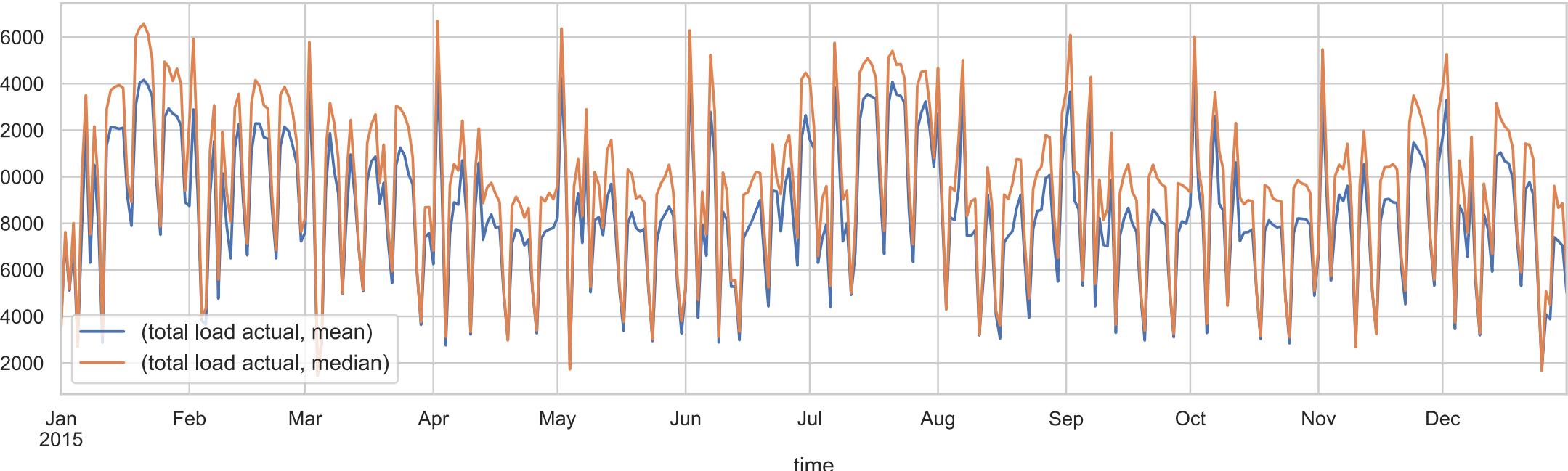


- Daily pattern (**green** line): two maximums and one minimum.
- Weekly pattern (**red** and **blue** envelope).

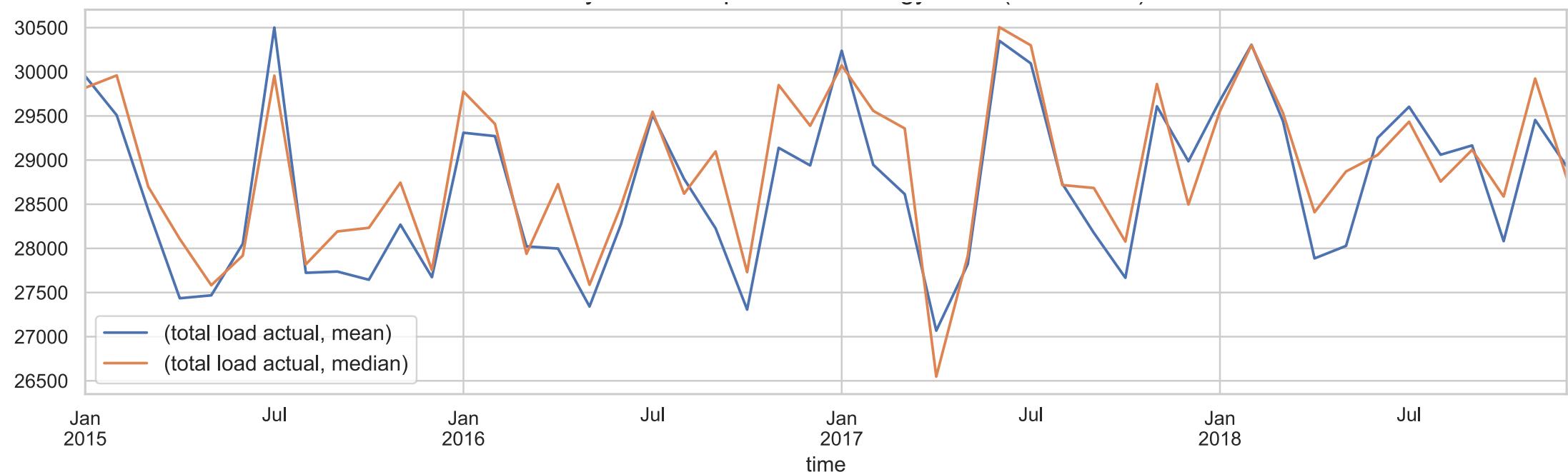
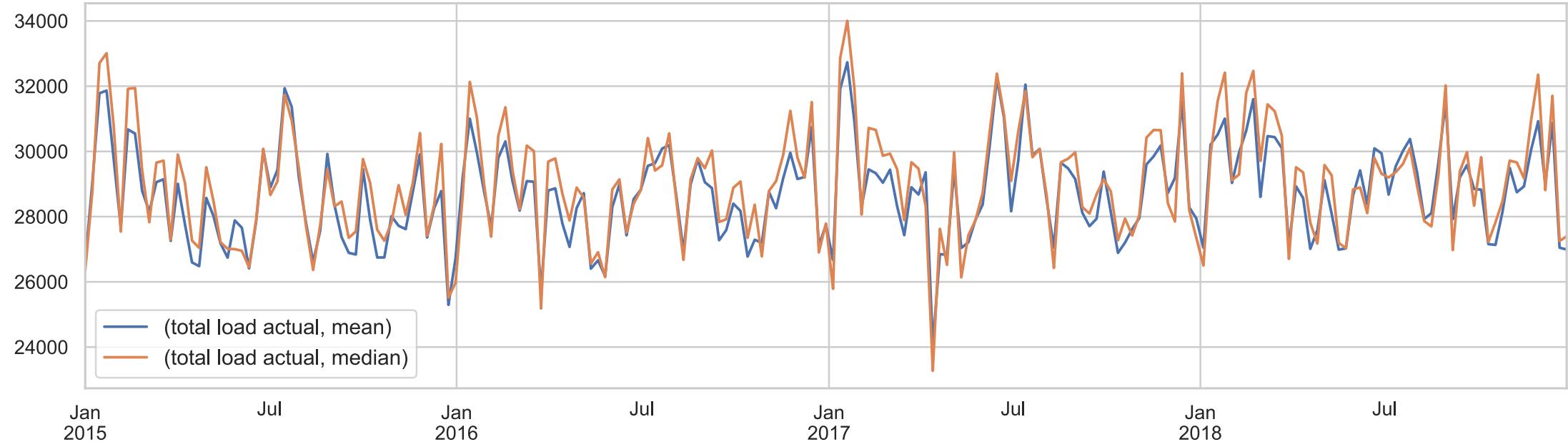
## Hourly Total Energy Load (2015-Jan-1 to Mar-1)



## Daily Downsampled Total Energy Load (2015)



## Weekly Downsampled Total Energy Load (2015-2018)



# Problem Formulation

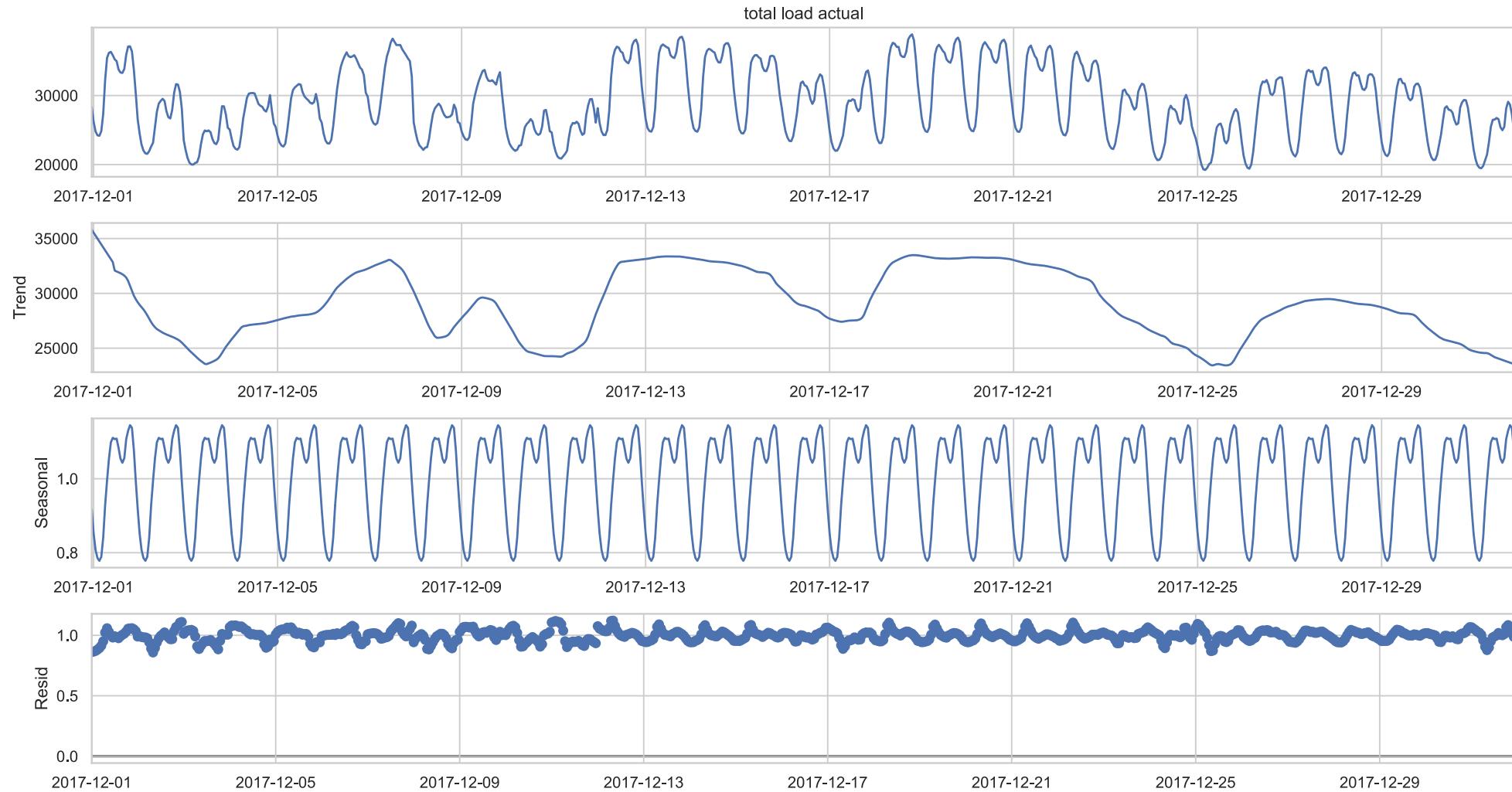
- **Goals:** Based on 2015 – 2017 records, predict the *total load hourly* in 2018.
- **Issue:** With **Seasonal ARIMA** model, it takes much longer time to train hourly points over 3 years.
  - Option 1 : train the model for sort-term period (ex: train data of 2 to 6 months; predict the next month).
  - Option 2 : train the model of daily load (downsampled the time series).  
This reduced the number of points by 1/24.

# Problem Formulation

- **Alternative Goals:**
  - Predicting daily minimum and maximum total load.  
→ **Seasonal ARIMA (this is our focus)**.
  - The typical pattern of hourly total load each day.  
→ **Time series decomposition**
- **Data splits:**
  - **Training:** 2015-1-1 to 2017-12-31
  - **Validation:** 2018-1-1 to 2018-12-31



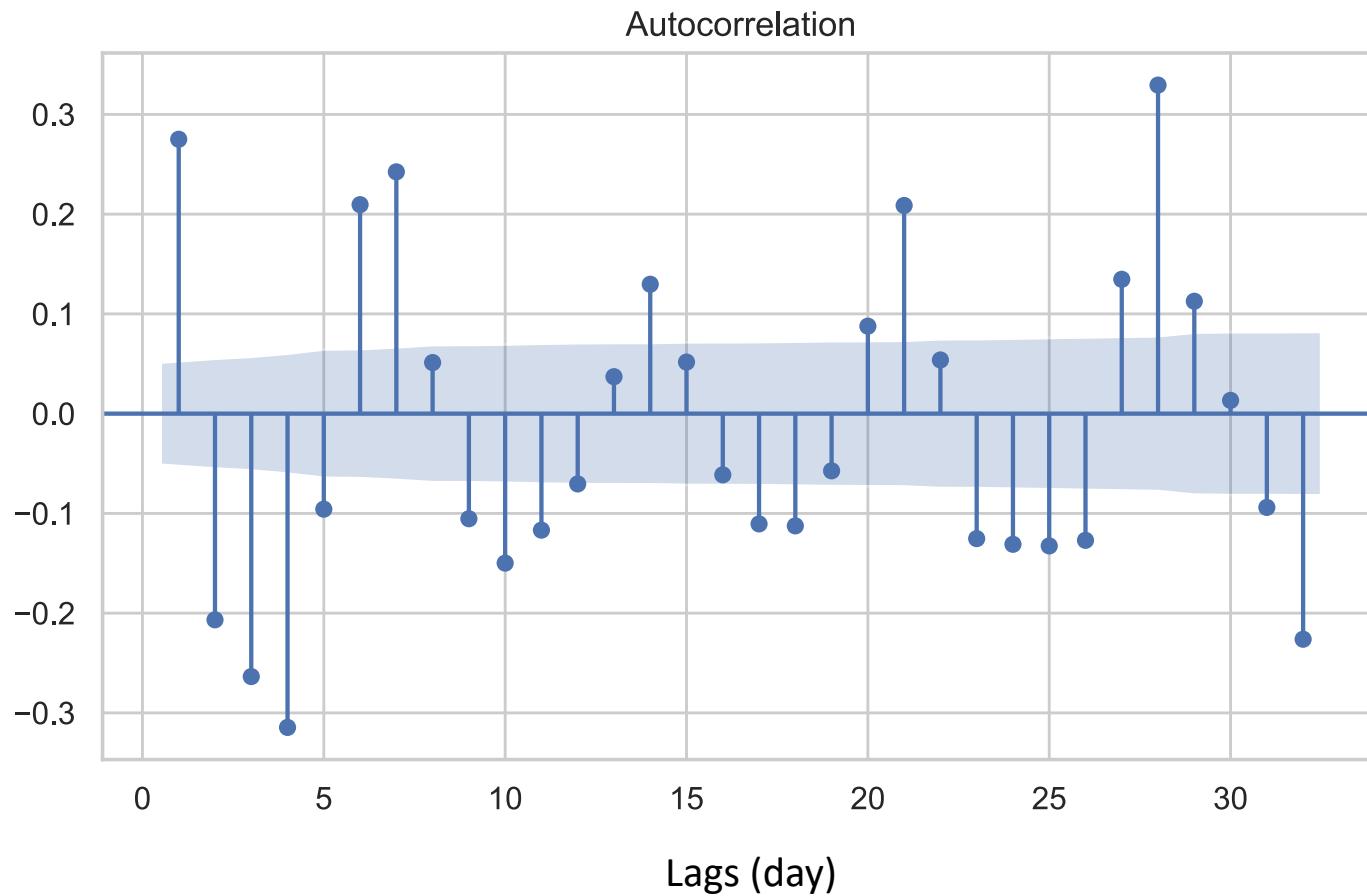
# Seasonal Decomposition ( $y_t = T_t \times S_t \times R_t$ )



# Seasonal ARIMA (SARIMAX)

- ARIMA - Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average
- X – eXogenous factors
- Hyperparameters:
  - Non-seasonal orders: (p, d, q)
  - Seasonal orders: (P, D, Q, s)
  - P, p – autoregressive
  - D, d – differencing order
  - Q, q – moving average
  - s – number of steps for a season

# Hyperparameter Tuning (Seasonal steps s = 7)



# Hyperparameter Tuning (non-seasonal p, d, q)

- Difference (d) - **Stationarity**
- AR(p)-MA(q)
  - AutoCorrelation Function (ACF)
  - Partial AutoCorrelation Function (PACF)

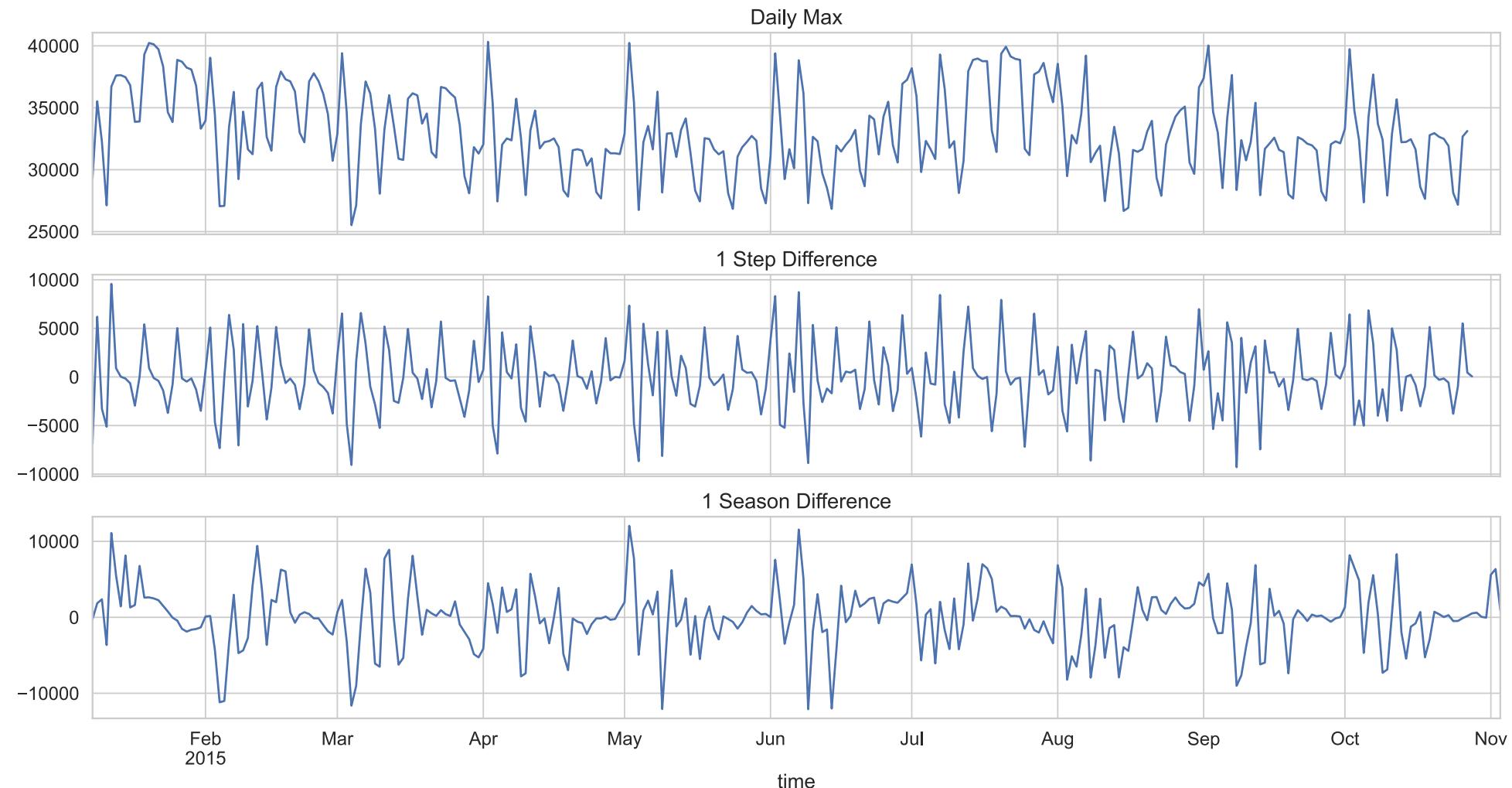
	AR (p)	MA(q)	ARMA(p, q)
ACF	Tail off	Cuts off after lag q	Tail off
PACF	Cuts off after lag p	Tail off	Tail off

# Hyperparameter Tuning (seasonal P, D, Q)

- Difference ( $D^*$ s) - **Stationarity**
- Seasonal AR(P)-MA(Q)
  - AutoCorrelation Function (ACF)
  - Partial AutoCorrelation Function (PACF)

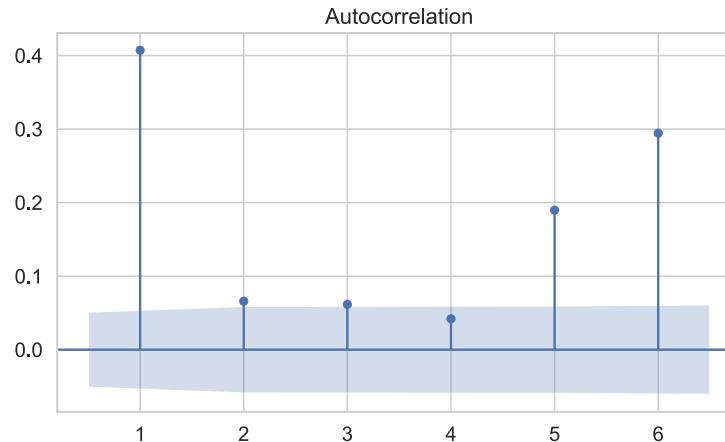
	Seasonal AR (P)	Seasonal MA(Q)	SARMA(P, Q)
ACF	Tail off	Cuts off after lag ( $Q^*$ s)	Tail off
PACF	Cuts off after lag ( $P^*$ s)	Tail off	Tail off

# Differencing

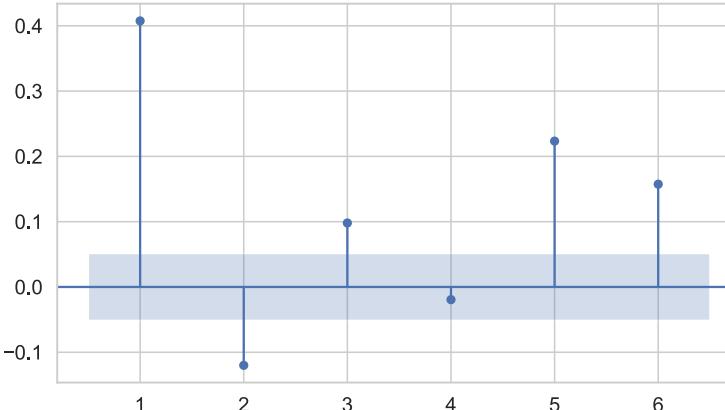


# ACF & PACF for (p, q)

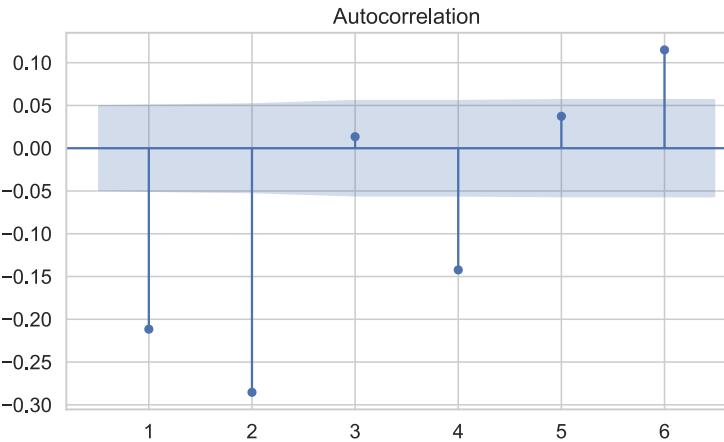
$d, D = 0$



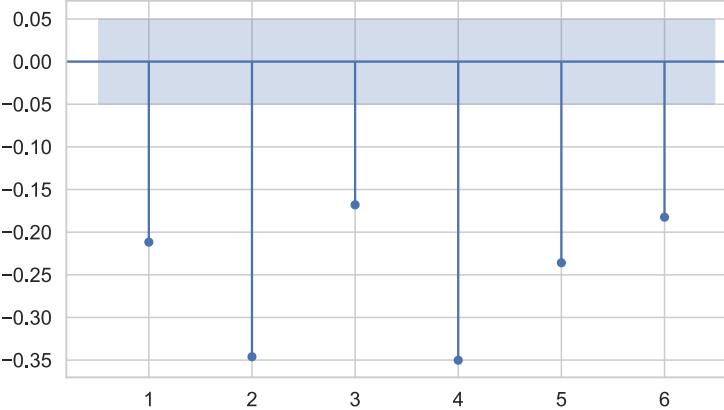
Partial Autocorrelation



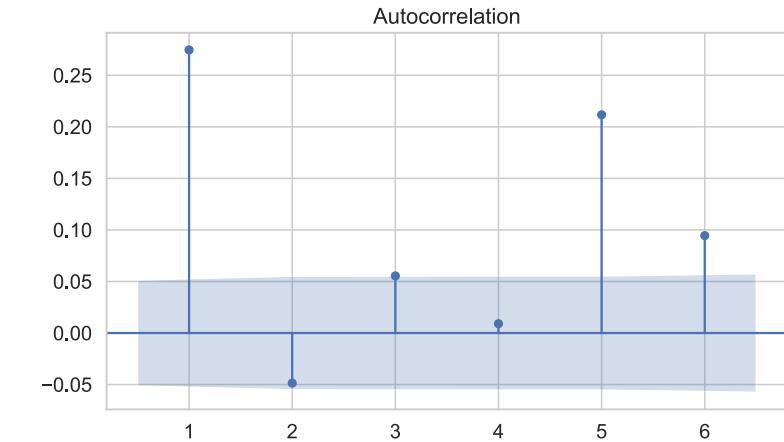
$d = 1, D = 0$



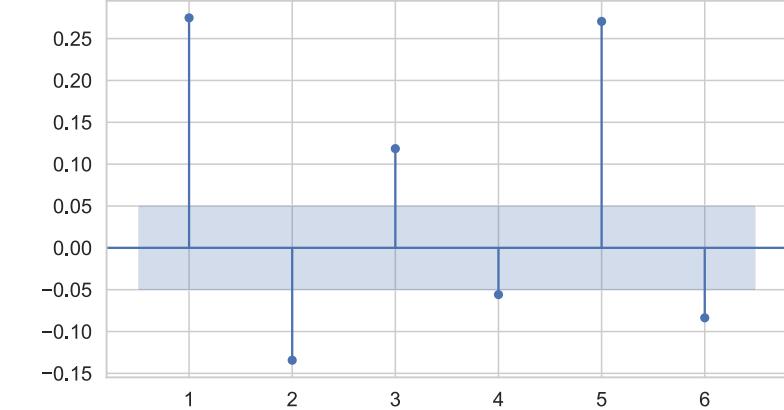
Partial Autocorrelation



$d = 0, D = 1$



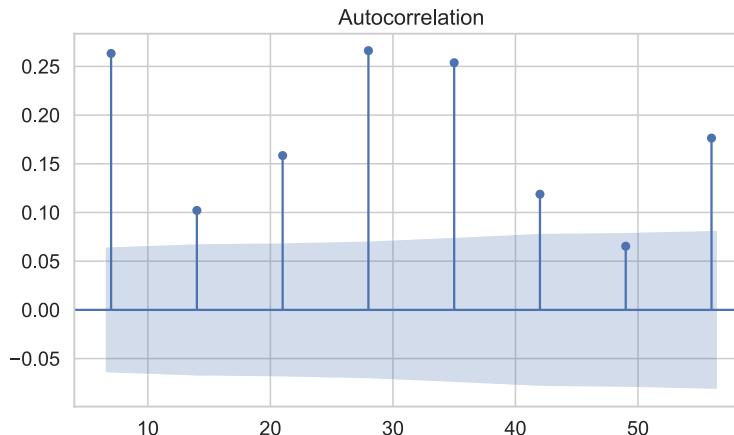
Partial Autocorrelation



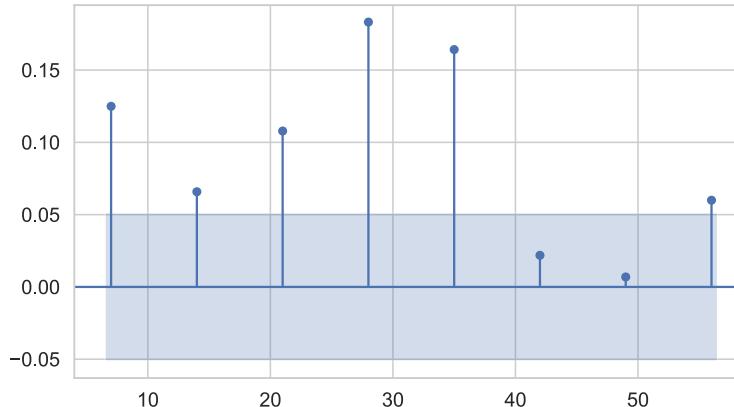
Lags (day)

# ACF & PACF for (P, Q)

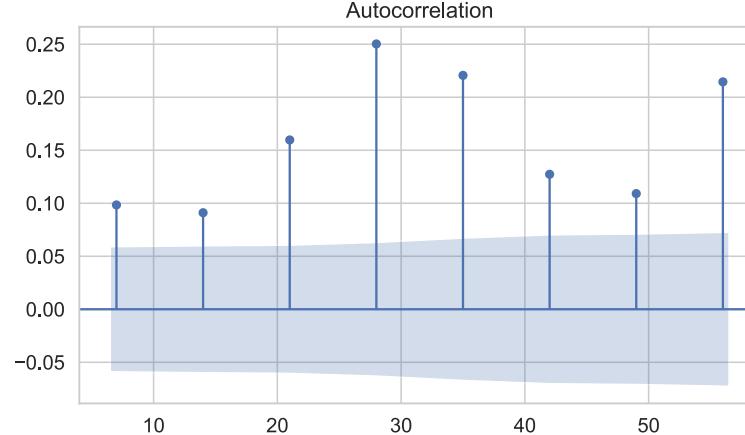
$d, D = 0$



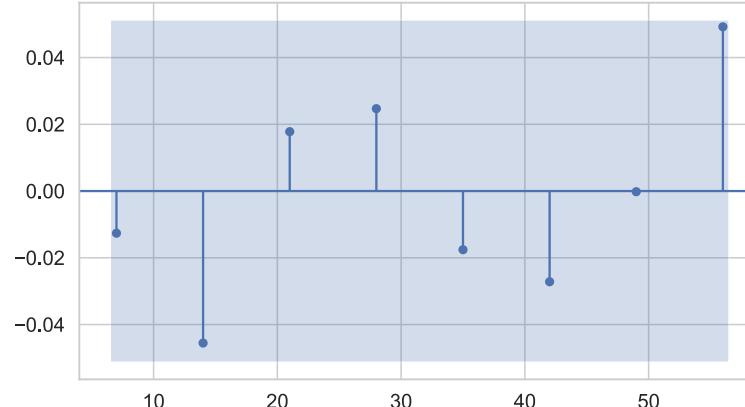
Partial Autocorrelation



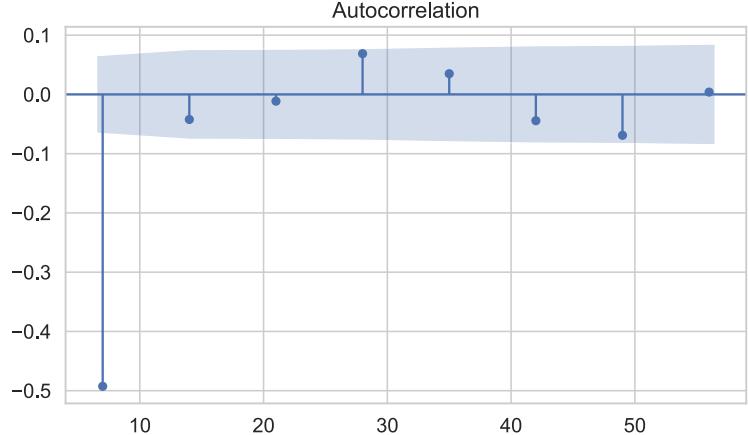
$d = 1, D = 0$



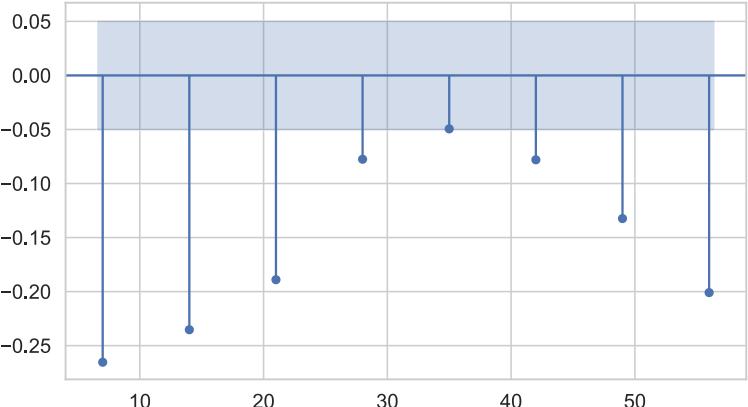
Partial Autocorrelation



$d = 0, D = 1$



Partial Autocorrelation

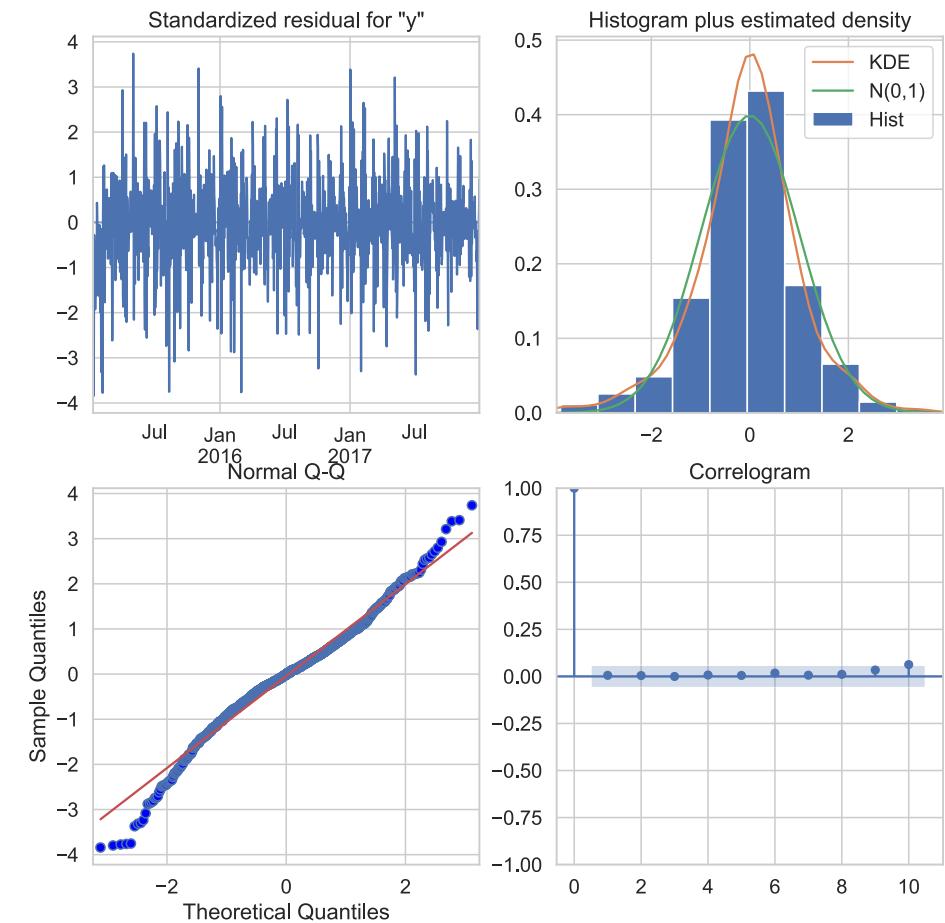


Lags (day)

# Hyperparameter Tuning with Auto-ARIMA (Day Min)

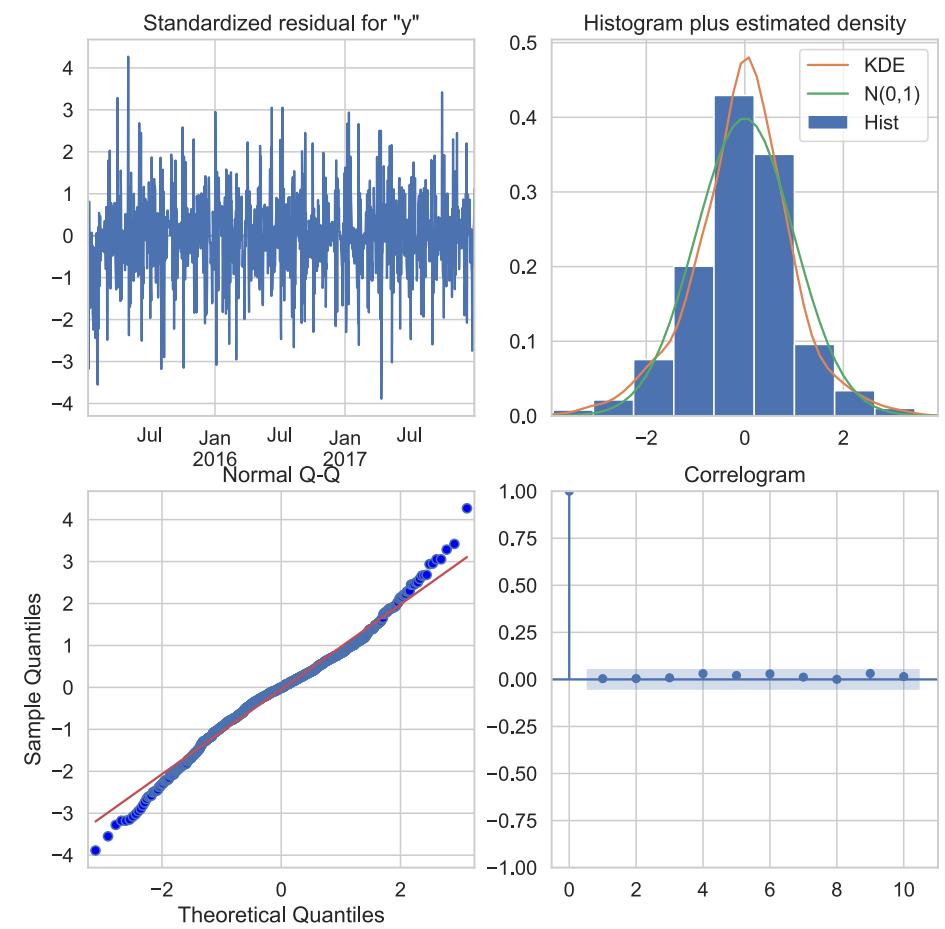
SARIMAX Results

Dep. Variable:	y	No. Observations:	1096			
Model:	SARIMAX(5, 1, 0)x(5, 1, 0, 7)	Log Likelihood	-9432.661			
Date:	Mon, 22 Nov 2021	AIC	18887.322			
Time:	16:51:43	BIC	18942.235			
Sample:	01-01-2015 - 12-31-2017	HQIC	18908.107			
Covariance Type:	opg					
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
ar.L1	-0.5150	0.022	-23.035	0.000	-0.559	-0.471
ar.L2	-0.5459	0.024	-23.123	0.000	-0.592	-0.500
ar.L3	-0.3549	0.026	-13.898	0.000	-0.405	-0.305
ar.L4	-0.3766	0.028	-13.409	0.000	-0.432	-0.322
ar.L5	-0.1603	0.029	-5.512	0.000	-0.217	-0.103
ar.S.L7	-0.8577	0.029	-29.419	0.000	-0.915	-0.801
ar.S.L14	-0.7938	0.041	-19.220	0.000	-0.875	-0.713
ar.S.L21	-0.6203	0.042	-14.847	0.000	-0.702	-0.538
ar.S.L28	-0.3728	0.040	-9.329	0.000	-0.451	-0.294
ar.S.L35	-0.1141	0.036	-3.137	0.002	-0.185	-0.043
sigma2	1.9e+06	6.52e+04	29.154	0.000	1.77e+06	2.03e+06
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.04	Jarque-Bera (JB):	102.38			
Prob(Q):	0.85	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.69	Skew:	-0.26			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	4.41			

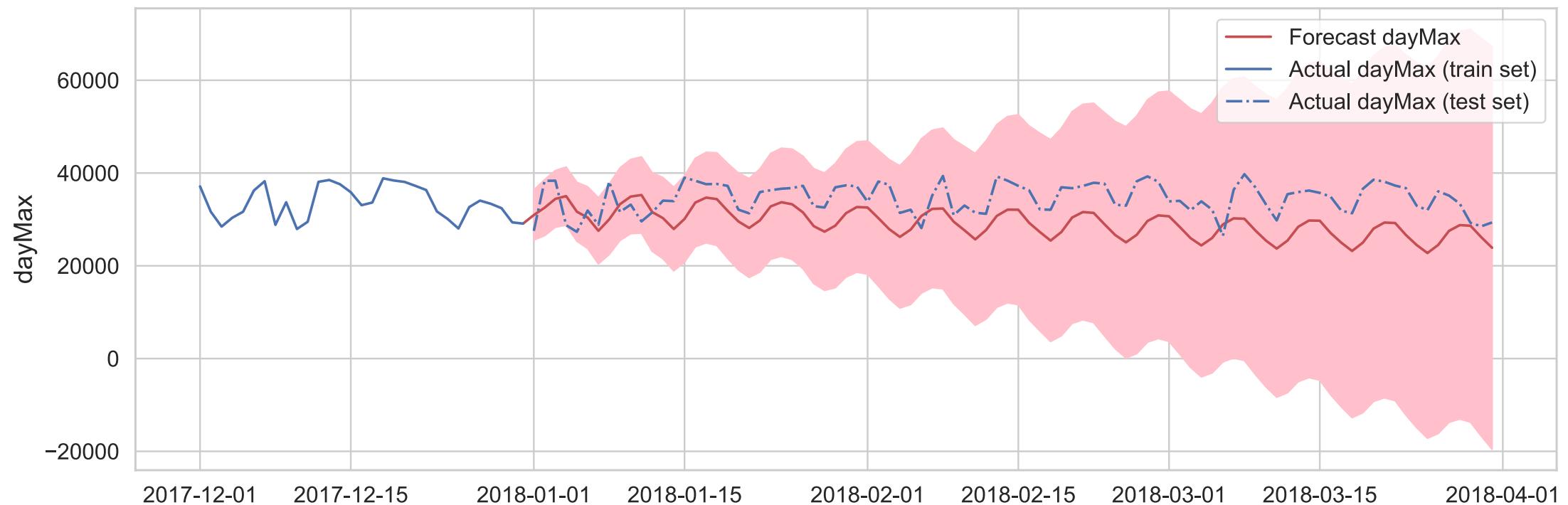


# Hyperparameter Tuning with Auto-ARIMA (Day Max)

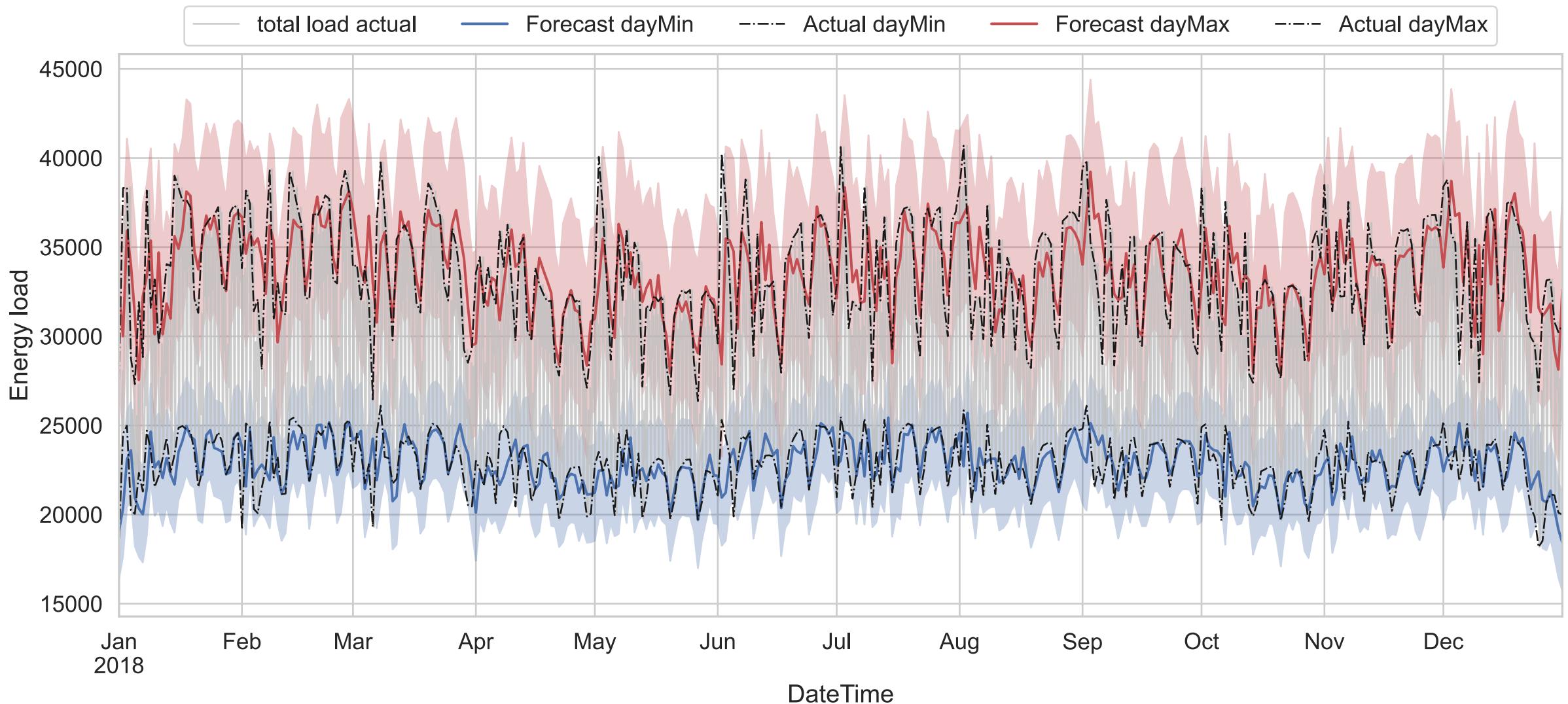
SARIMAX Results						
Dep. Variable:	y	No. Observations:	1096			
Model:	SARIMAX(5, 1, 0)x(5, 1, 0, 7)	Log Likelihood	-10176.442			
Date:	Mon, 22 Nov 2021	AIC	20374.884			
Time:	16:48:09	BIC	20429.797			
Sample:	01-01-2015 - 12-31-2017	HQIC	20395.669			
Covariance Type:	opg					
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
ar.L1	-0.5002	0.023	-21.951	0.000	-0.545	-0.456
ar.L2	-0.5636	0.025	-22.965	0.000	-0.612	-0.516
ar.L3	-0.3773	0.028	-13.716	0.000	-0.431	-0.323
ar.L4	-0.3881	0.028	-13.824	0.000	-0.443	-0.333
ar.L5	-0.1339	0.028	-4.751	0.000	-0.189	-0.079
ar.S.L7	-0.8839	0.032	-28.042	0.000	-0.946	-0.822
ar.S.L14	-0.8352	0.043	-19.420	0.000	-0.919	-0.751
ar.S.L21	-0.6653	0.045	-14.926	0.000	-0.753	-0.578
ar.S.L28	-0.3723	0.042	-8.948	0.000	-0.454	-0.291
ar.S.L35	-0.1109	0.037	-2.973	0.003	-0.184	-0.038
sigma2	7.559e+06	2.62e+05	28.819	0.000	7.04e+06	8.07e+06
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.02	Jarque-Bera (JB):	68.02			
Prob(Q):	0.90	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.83	Skew:	-0.12			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.07	Kurtosis:	4.20			



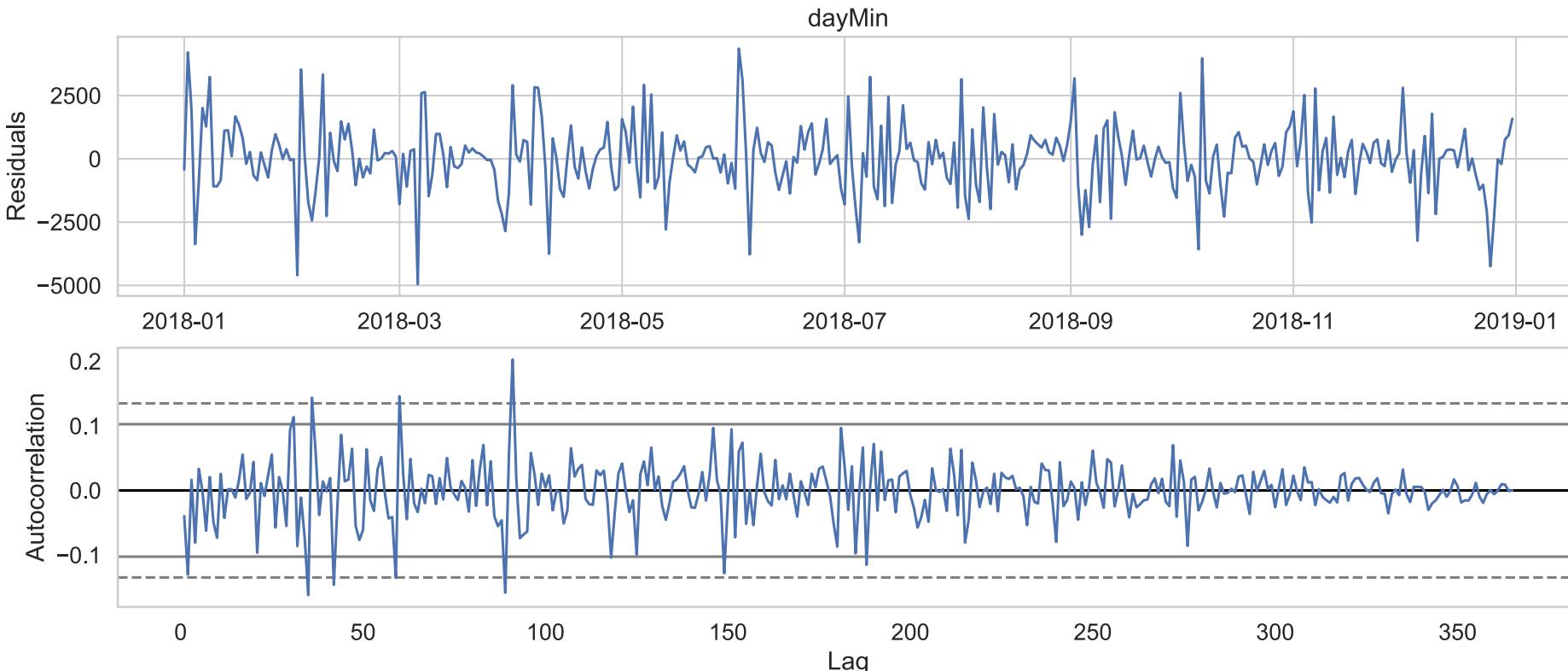
# Forecasting (without updating the new point)



# Forecasting (updating the new point daily)



# Accuracy



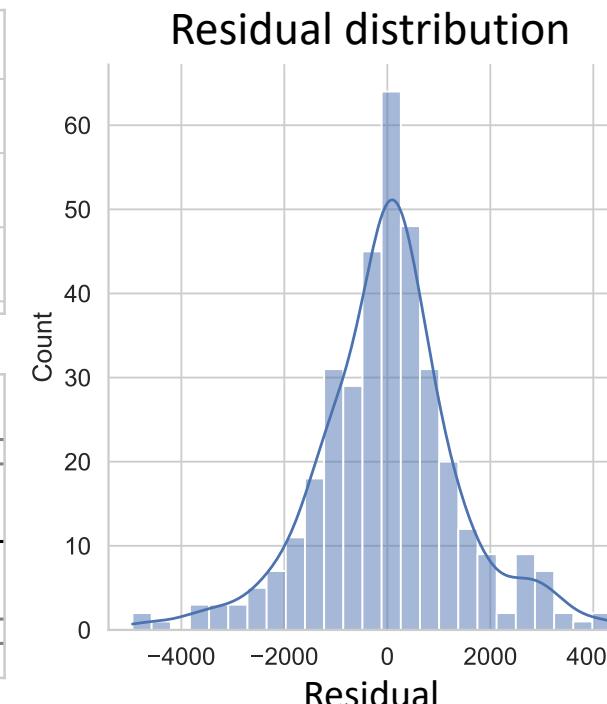
R-square (test): 0.227

MSE (test): 1884187.588

MAE (test): 985.713

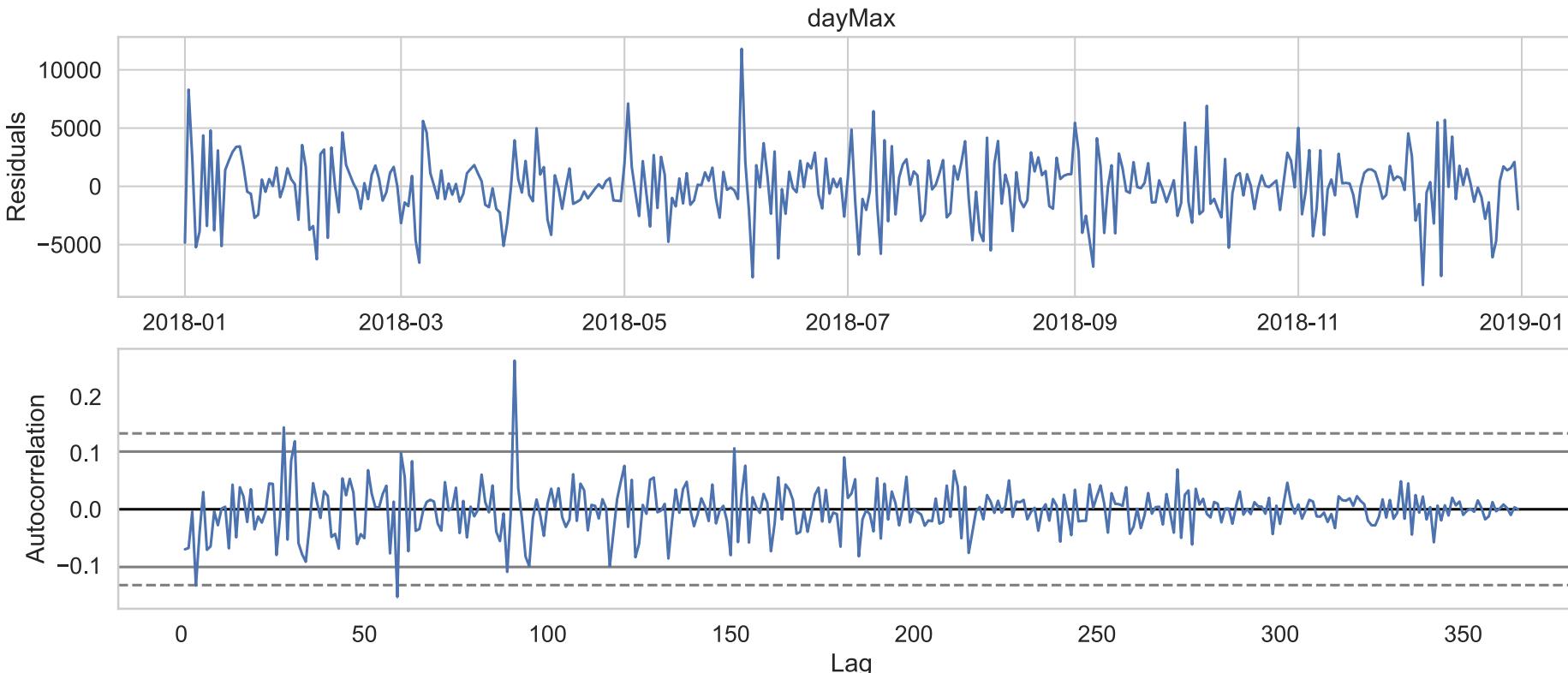
MAPE (test): 1.997

Corr(actual  $y$ , prediction) = 0.547, p-value = 0.000



$$\text{MAPE}(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{n_{\text{samples}}} \sum_{i=0}^{n_{\text{samples}}-1} \frac{|y_i - \hat{y}_i|}{\max(\epsilon, |y_i|)}$$

# Accuracy



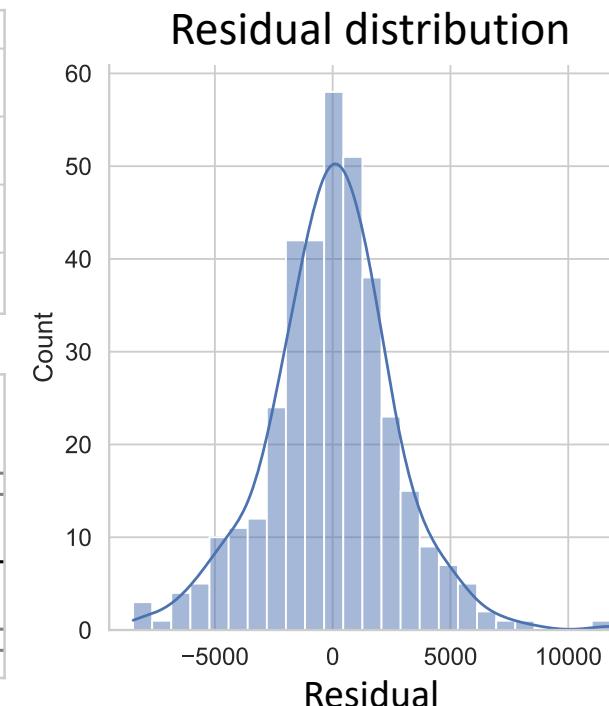
R-square (test): 0.310

MSE (test): 7084440.930

MAE (test): 1987.432

MAPE (test): 2.547

Corr (actual y, prediction) = 0.577, p-value = 0.000



## Conclusion & Future Work

- SARIMAX model on forecasting min/max energy load.
- Used Auto ARIMA for hyperparameter tuning.
- Accuracy: MAPE = 2 (dayMin) and 2.55 (dayMax).
- Future work:
  - Combining the predicted daily Min/Max and hourly load pattern of a day (decomposition).
  - Other models:  
LSTM (Long-Short Term Memory);  
NNETAR (Neural NETwork AutoRegression).