

Macro-Linked Energy ETF

Checkpoint B – Research Progress Report

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Repository: github.com/vrishanishah20/macro-linked-energy-etf

1. Project Overview

This project develops a **macro-linked Energy ETF** that dynamically adjusts exposure to major U.S. energy equities - **XOM**, **CVX**, and **XLE** based on macroeconomic and commodity-market indicators.

Checkpoint A established the conceptual foundation; Checkpoint B demonstrates progress in **data acquisition, exploratory analysis, and initial model prototyping**.

Research Question:

Can macroeconomic and commodity-linked signals improve the risk-adjusted performance of an energy-sector ETF relative to a passive benchmark such as XLE or the S&P 500?

2. Progress Since Checkpoint A

- Implemented initial data-pull scripts using `yfinance` and `pandas_datareader` for daily prices (XOM, CVX, XLE, WTI `CL=F`).
- Retrieved macroeconomic series—Fed Funds Rate, CPI, Industrial Production from FRED API; merged on date index.
- Imported weekly crude-inventory data from EIA API and forward-filled to daily frequency.
- Generated daily log-return series and aligned trading days.
- Ran ADF tests → prices non-stationary ($p > 0.1$); returns stationary ($p < 0.01$).
- Produced rolling 60-day correlation plots between WTI and XLE returns.
- Added event dummies for OPEC announcements, COVID-19 shock, and Russia-Ukraine conflict.

3. Exploratory Data Analysis

3.1 Summary Statistics (2015 – 2024)

Series	Mean (%)	Std Dev (%)	ADF p-value	Comment
WTI returns	0.03	2.15	0.00	Stationary
XLE returns	0.04	1.58	0.00	Stationary
XOM returns	0.05	1.42	0.00	Stationary
CVX returns	0.04	1.37	0.00	Stationary

3.2 Pairwise Correlations

Relationship	ρ	Economic Interpretation
WTI \leftrightarrow XLE returns	0.61	Energy sector tracks oil prices
WTI \leftrightarrow XOM returns	0.59	Direct commodity exposure
Fed Funds Rate \leftrightarrow XLE	-0.24	Tight policy reduces sector returns
Inventory $\Delta \leftrightarrow$ WTI	-0.31	Inventory builds lower prices

3.3 Visual Insights

- **Figure 1.** Rolling 60-day correlation between WTI and XLE returns (peaks ≈ 0.8 in 2022 oil surge).
- **Figure 2.** ACF/PACF of XLE returns \rightarrow low autocorrelation beyond lag 1 \rightarrow ARIMA(1,0,1) baseline.
- **Figure 3.** Event markers show oil-volatility spikes around OPEC and geopolitical news.

4. Model Preparation and Early Results

4.1 Baseline Specification

$$[r_{t+1}^{XLE} = \alpha + \beta_1 r_t^{WTI} + \beta_2 \Delta \text{FFR}_t + \beta_3 \Delta \text{Inv}_t + \varepsilon_{t+1}]$$

4.2 Preliminary ARIMAX Prototype

Variable	Coefficient	t-stat	p-value
Intercept	0.02	1.9	0.06
WTI Return	0.43	5.1	0.00 ***
Δ FFR	-0.12	-2.3	0.02 **
Δ Inventory	-0.07	-1.8	0.08 *

Model $R^2 \approx 0.18$; residuals uncorrelated (Q-test $p > 0.2$).

Interpretation: Energy returns rise with oil shocks and fall with monetary tightening and inventory builds.

4.3 Planned Extension

- Upgrade to VAR(2) with endogenous series (XOM, CVX, WTI).
- Compute Impulse-Response Functions for shock propagation.
- Derive macro-signal-based ETF re-weighting rule.

5. ETF Signal Rule Design

$$[C_t = w_1 \cdot z(r_t^{WTI}) + w_2 \cdot z(\Delta \text{Inv}_t) - w_3 \cdot z(\Delta \text{FFR}_t)]$$

Allocation Policy:

- If $C_t > 0.75 \rightarrow$ Overweight Energy (+20 %)
 - If $C_t < -0.75 \rightarrow$ Underweight Energy (-20 %)
 - Else \rightarrow Neutral
- Backtesting scheduled for Checkpoint C.

6. Next Steps (Toward Checkpoint C & Final)

1. Finalize data pipeline in Python (/src).
2. Fit VAR/ARIMAX models with rolling out-of-sample windows.
3. Backtest ETF signal and benchmark vs XLE.
4. Report CAGR, Sharpe, and Max Drawdown.
5. Integrate results into final PDF research report.

7. References

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