Improving Day Ahead Electricity Load Forecasts with Google Trends

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Abstract

Modern short term load forecasting has grown in analytically complexity and sophistication. Day ahead forecasts now commonly use neural nets, Monte Carlo simulations and a wealth of historical data. What they have not done is fully captured the sentiment and intentions of the people using the electricity. This paper introduces Google Trend data, a summary of Google searches, as a way of capturing this sentiment and refining forecasts. We show with drop all forward cross validation that this amendment decreases forecast uncertainty by approximately 5% when compared to a statistically adjusted forecast and by over 50% when compared to raw forecasts.

1 Introduction

- 1. Intro to short term load forecasting.
- 2. Why crowd sourced, non technical, information could be useful.
- 3. Google trends is the summation of Google searches.
- 4. Outline of paper

2 Data Sources

2.1 PJM Load Forecasts and Actuals

```
> HourModelForecastCheck<-function(hour){
+ Hour<-formatC(hour, width=2, flag="0")
+ as.formula(paste("HE",Hour,"~F",Hour,sep=''))}
> SAResults<-lapply(1:24, FUN = function(x) lm(HourModelForecastCheck(x), data=WTrends))
>
```

- 1. Data sources.
- 2. Documentation of forecasting.
- 3. Forecast bias
- 4. Statistically adjusted forecasts.
- 5. Note that almost all hours are biased and that co-movements are good for peak hours

2.2 Google Trends

- 1. Where to get the data
- 2. Limitations
- 3. Forming a population weighted index.
- 4. Other common searches that will be used as counter examples.

3 Post Forecast Addition of Google Trends Data

- 1. Simple hourly models with Trends.
- 2. Gross comparison with actual forecast and statistically adjusted forecasts.
- 3. Why this is insufficient.

3.1 Drop Forward Cross-validation

- 1. Cross validation concepts.
- 2. Why drop forward cross validation is the right concept.
- 3. Comparison of drop forward statistically adjusted and Trends adjusted with gross comparisons.
- 4. Reiteration that comparison with raw forecasts is a slam dunk.

3.2 Counter-factual Test with Other Common Google Searches

- 1. Comparison with: news, recipe, traffic, gas.
- 2. Note that some of them kinda work.

4 Summary and Conclusions