

Electricity Price Forecasting based on Order Books: a differentiable optimization approach

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Marc Plantevit, Céline Robardet



December 11, 2023

What is differentiable optimization?

What is differentiable optimization?

Suppose you have 1M€



$c = 400k\text{€}$



$c = 500k\text{€}$



$c = 150k\text{€}$



$c = 250k\text{€}$



$c = 350k\text{€}$

What is differentiable optimization?

Suppose you have 1M€



$c = 400k\text{€}$

$\hat{\mathbf{r}} = ?$



$c = 500k\text{€}$



$c = 150k\text{€}$



$c = 250k\text{€}$



$c = 350k\text{€}$

$$\hat{B} = \max_{B_i \in \{0,1\}} \sum B_i \hat{r}_i$$

$$\sum B_i c_i \leq 1\text{M€}$$

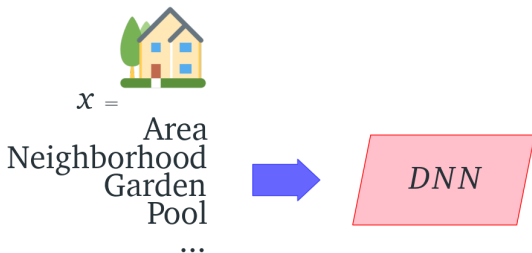
What is differentiable optimization?

Predict \hat{r}

$x =$ 
Area
Neighborhood
Garden
Pool
...

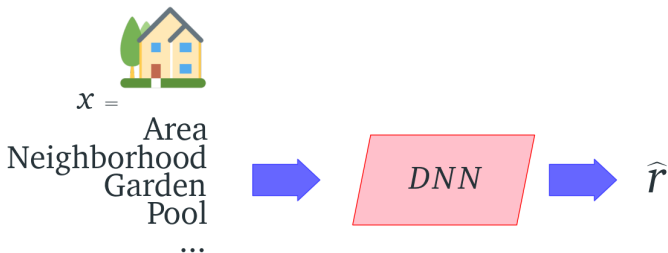
What is differentiable optimization?

Predict \hat{r}



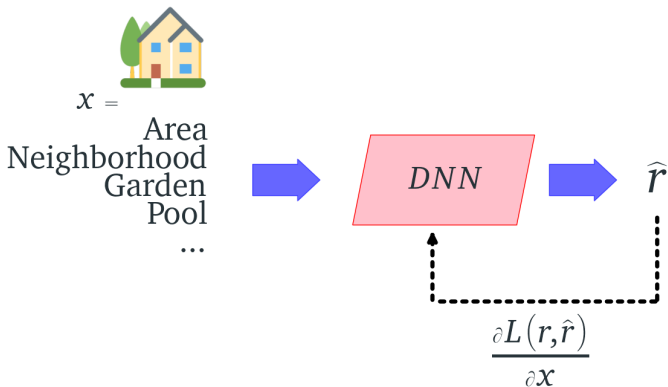
What is differentiable optimization?

Predict \hat{r}



What is differentiable optimization?

Predict \hat{r}



Minimizing $L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = |\mathbf{r} - \hat{\mathbf{r}}|$

What is differentiable optimization?

Suppose you have 1M€



$c = 400\text{k€}$
 $\hat{\mathbf{r}} = 425\text{k€}$



$c = 500\text{k€}$
 $\hat{\mathbf{r}} = 575\text{k€}$

$$\hat{B} = \max_{B_i \in \{0,1\}} \sum B_i \hat{r}_i$$
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$c = 150\text{k€}$
 $\hat{\mathbf{r}} = 225\text{k€}$



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 $\hat{\mathbf{r}} = 400\text{k€}$

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$c = 400\text{k€}$
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$$\begin{aligned}\hat{B} &= \max_{B_i \in \{0,1\}} \sum B_i \hat{r}_i \\ \sum B_i c_i &\leq 1\text{M€} \\ \sum \hat{B}_i \hat{r}_i &= 1.2\text{M€}\end{aligned}$$

What is differentiable optimization?

Suppose you have 1M€



$c = 400\text{k€}$
 $\hat{r} = 425\text{k€}$
 $r = 475\text{k€}$



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 $\hat{r} = 575\text{k€}$
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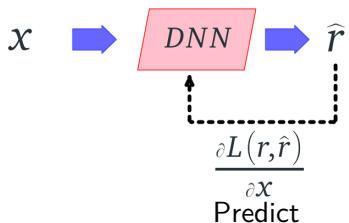
$$\sum \hat{B}_i r_i = 1.1\text{M€}$$

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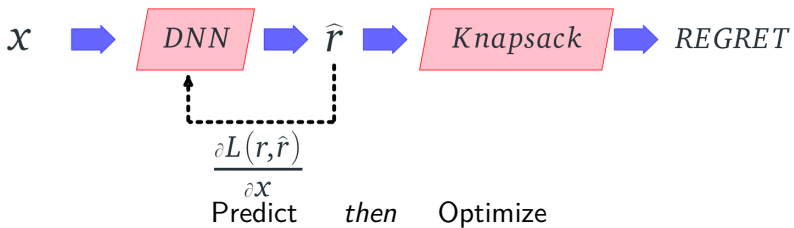
$$\begin{aligned} \text{REGRET}(B^*, \hat{B}) &= \sum B_i^* r_i - \sum \hat{B}_i r_i \\ &= 0.1\text{M€} \end{aligned}$$

How do I know that
minimizing $L(r, \hat{r}) = |r - \hat{r}|$ will
lower the *REGRET*?

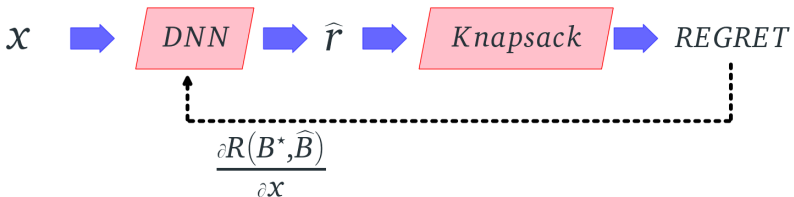
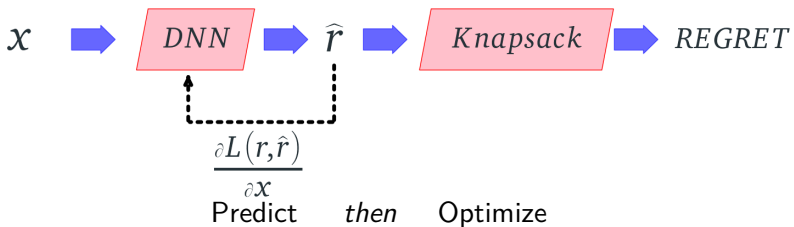
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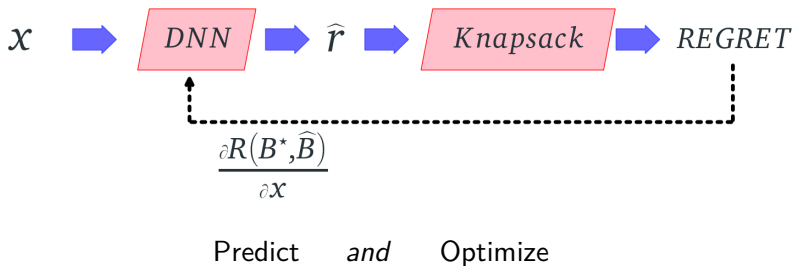
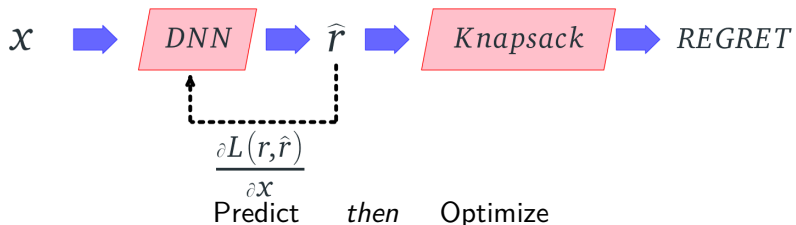
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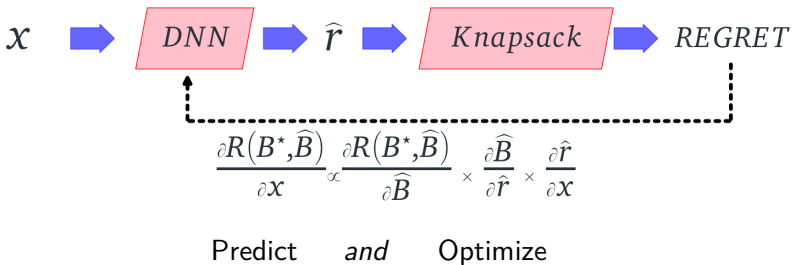
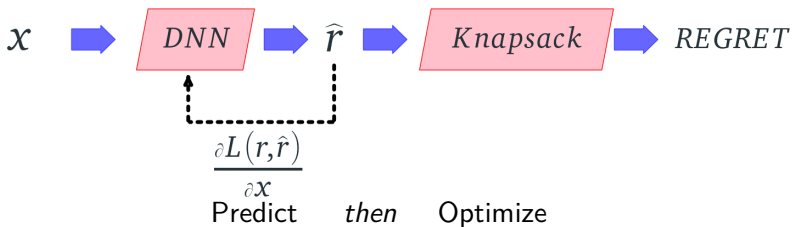
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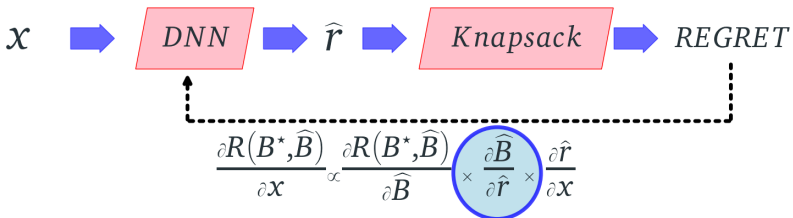
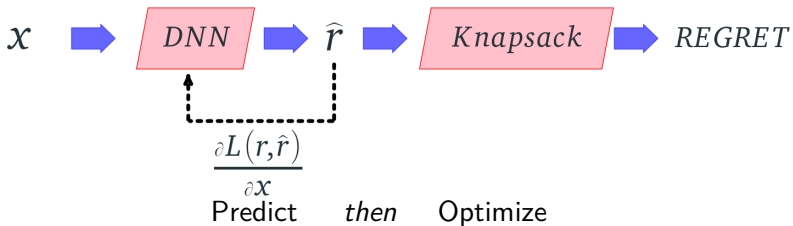
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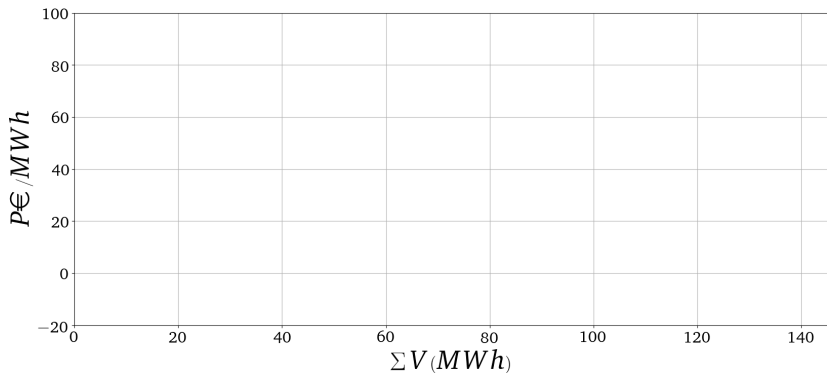
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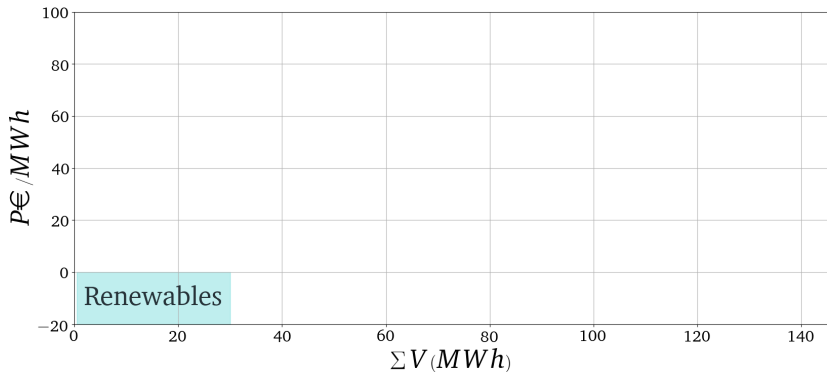
Differentiable Optimization

How are Electricity Prices determined?

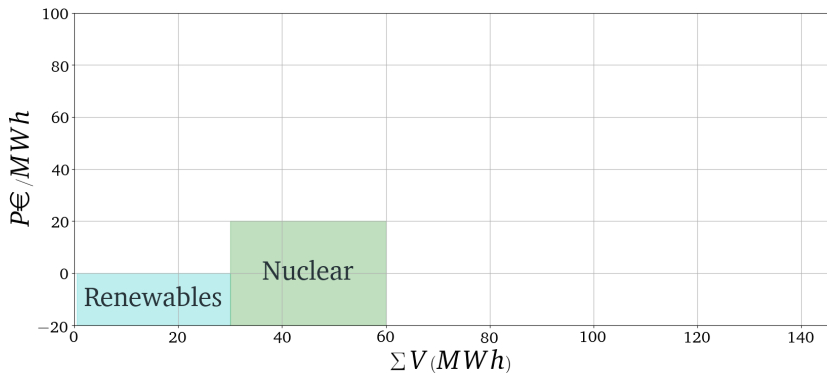
How are Electricity Prices determined?



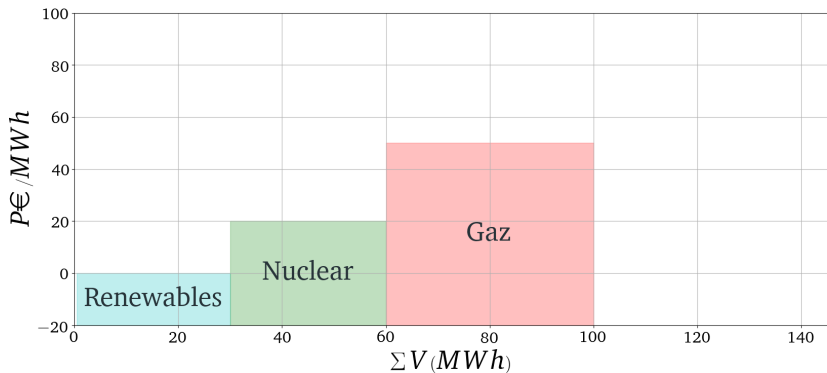
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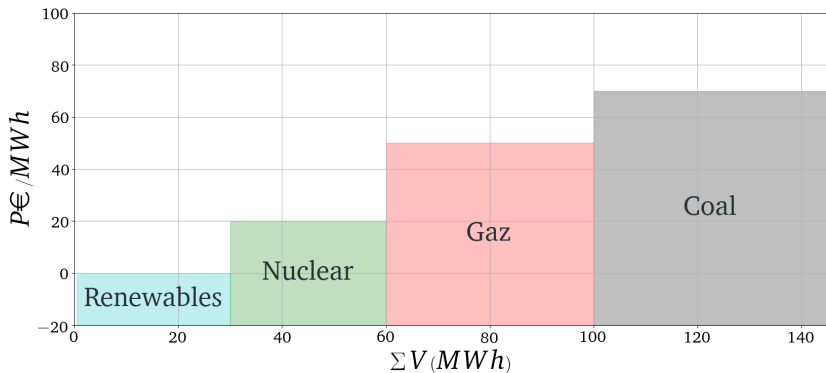
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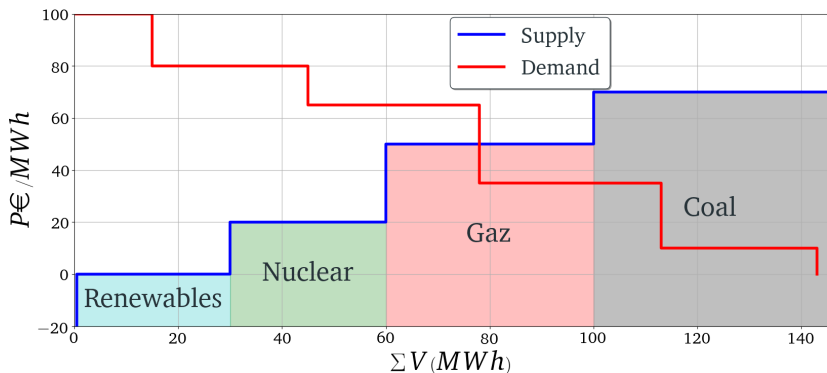
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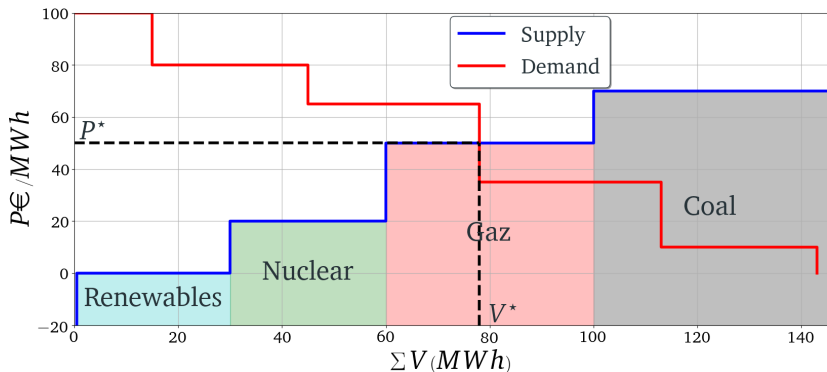
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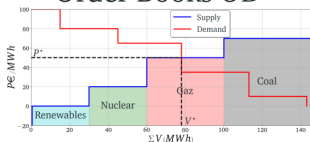
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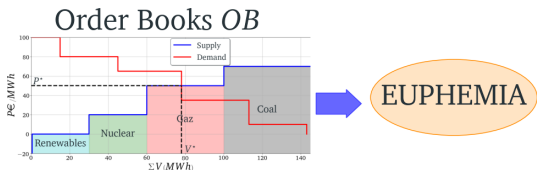
The market uses EUPHEMIA, a Quadratic optimization Problem to set the prices.

Order Books OB



How are Electricity Prices Determined?

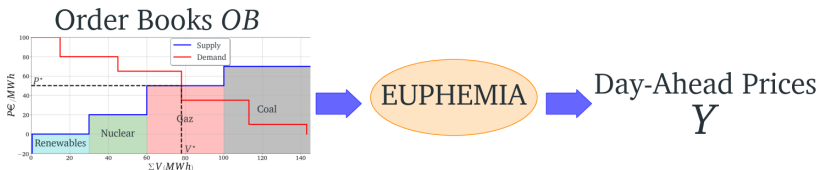
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$$\begin{aligned} \max_{A \in [0,1]} \quad & \sum \left(-\frac{1}{2} A_i^2 V_i P_i - A_i V_i P_{o_i} \right) \\ \text{u.c.} \quad & \sum A_i V_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

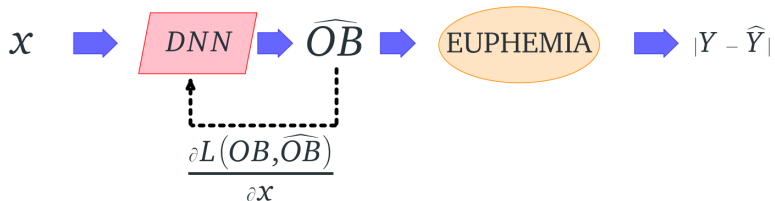
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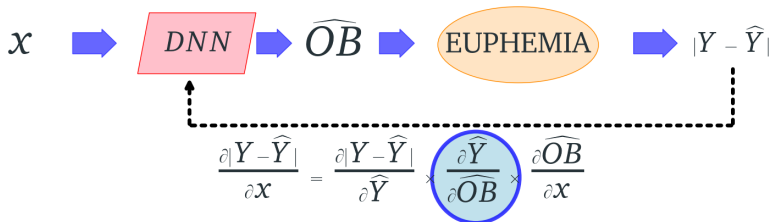


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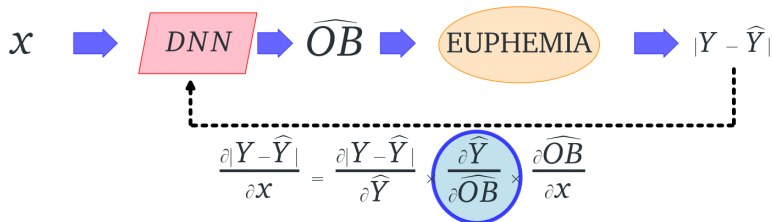
EUPHEMIA in a price forecasting model



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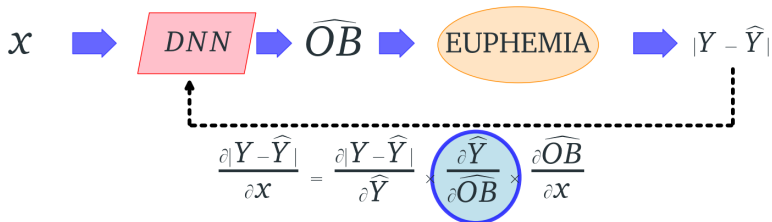


EUPHEMIA in a price forecasting model



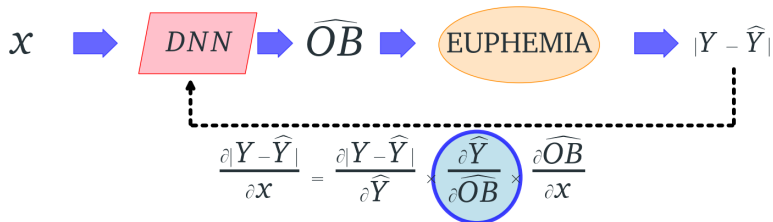
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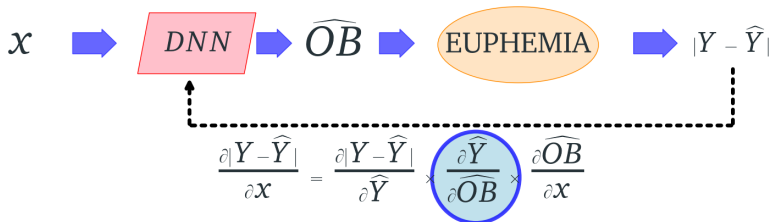
$$\begin{aligned} \max_{A \in [0,1]} \quad & \sum \left(-\frac{1}{2} A_i^2 V_i P_i - A_i V_i P_{o_i} \right) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \widehat{Y} = \min_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}} \mathcal{D}(\lambda, \widehat{OB}) \\ \text{u.c.} \quad & \sum A_i V_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

EUPHEMIA in a price forecasting model



$$\begin{aligned} \max_{A \in [0,1]} \quad & \sum \left(-\frac{1}{2} A_i^2 V_i P_i - A_i V_i P_{o_i} \right) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \widehat{Y} = \min_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}} \mathcal{D}(\lambda, \widehat{OB}) \\ \text{u.c.} \quad & \sum A_i V_i = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathcal{D}'(\lambda, \widehat{OB}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

EUPHEMIA in a price forecasting model



$$\begin{aligned} \max_{A \in [0,1]} \quad & \sum \left(-\frac{1}{2} A_i^2 V_i P_i - A_i V_i P_{o_i} \right) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \widehat{Y} = \min_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}} \mathcal{D}(\lambda, \widehat{OB}) \\ \text{u.c.} \quad & \sum A_i V_i = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathcal{D}'(\lambda, \widehat{OB}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

We solve $\mathcal{D}'(\lambda, \widehat{OB}) = 0$ using a dichotomy search whose gradients can be tracked.

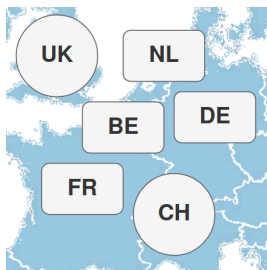
**What is the impact of
Differentiable Optimization
on the forecasts quality?**

Experimental results

**FR**

Consumption, Generation & Renewables Forecasts +
Past Prices

Experimental results

**FR**

Consumption, Generation & Renewables Forecasts +
Past Prices

UK

Current Prices available at 11.15am

Experimental results

Country	Model			
BE				
DE				
FR				
NL				

Experimental results

Country	Model			
BE	DNN			
DE	DNN			
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Experimental results

Country	Model			
BE	DNN			
	DO			
DE	DNN			
	DO			
FR	DNN			
	DO			
NL	DNN			
	DO			

Experimental results

Country	Model			
BE	DNN			
	DO			
	DNN + DO			
DE	DNN			
	DO			
	DNN + DO			
FR	DNN			
	DO			
	DNN + DO			
NL	DNN			
	DO			
	DNN + DO			

Experimental results

Country	Model	MAE €/MWh		
BE	DNN	7.74		
	DO	7.27		
	DNN + DO	6.28		
DE	DNN	7.28		
	DO	9.01		
	DNN + DO	6.99		
FR	DNN	4.54		
	DO	6.47		
	DNN + DO	5.3		
NL	DNN	6.32		
	DO	6.53		
	DNN + DO	5.22		

Experimental results

Country	Model	MAE €/MWh	RMAE	
BE	DNN	7.74	0.941	
	DO	7.27	0.884	
	DNN + DO	6.28	0.763	
DE	DNN	7.28	0.778	
	DO	9.01	0.958	
	DNN + DO	6.99	0.745	
FR	DNN	4.54	0.653	
	DO	6.47	0.93	
	DNN + DO	5.3	0.759	
NL	DNN	6.32	1.057	
	DO	6.53	1.092	
	DNN + DO	5.22	0.874	

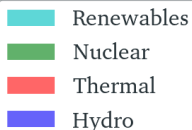
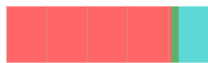
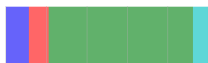
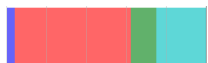
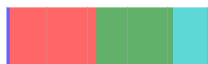
Experimental results

Country	Model	MAE €/MWh	RMAE	SMAPE %
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	DO	6.47	0.93	20.31
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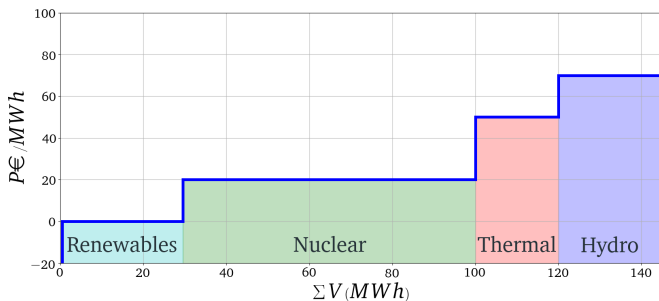
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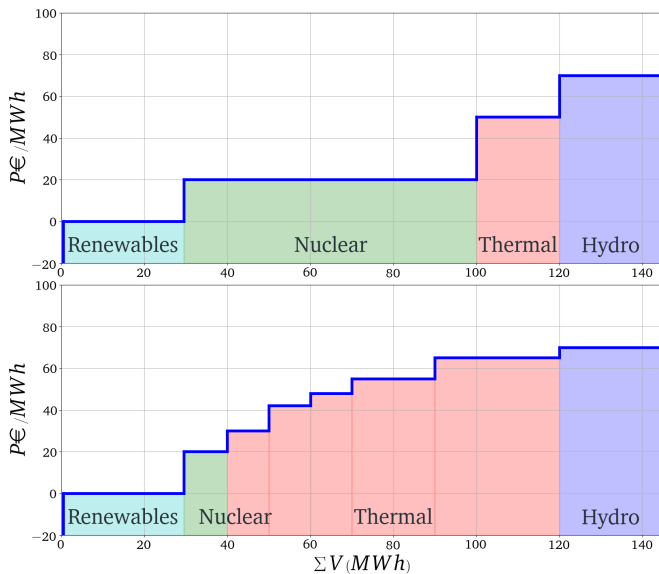
Energy Mix



Experimental results



Experimental results



Conclusion

- Differentiable Optimization is a way to integrate Optimization problems in a *DNN* model

Conclusion

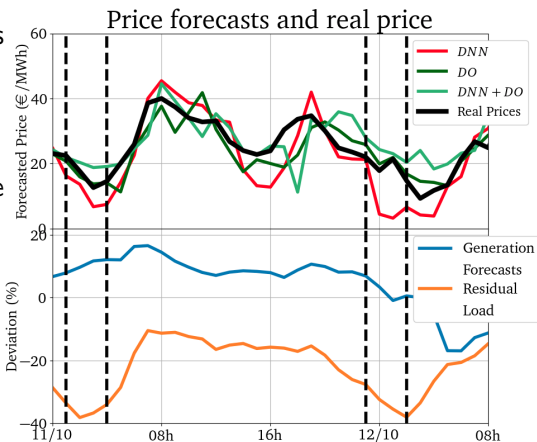
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Thanks for listening!



leonard.tschora@bcmenergy.fr

Bonus - Formulating the Dual Problem

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{A \in [0,1]} \quad & \sum \left(-\frac{1}{2} A_i^2 V_i P_i - A_i V_i P_{o_i} \right) \\ \text{u.c.} \quad & \sum A_i V_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(A, \lambda, M, K) = \sum -\frac{A_i^2 V_i P_i}{2} - A_i V_i P_{o_i} + \lambda A_i V_i - M_i A_i + K_i (A_i - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\lambda} \mathcal{D}(\lambda) &= \min_{\lambda} \sum \mathcal{D}_i(\lambda) \quad \text{with } \mathcal{D}_i(\lambda) \\ &= \begin{cases} (1) \ 0, & \text{if } V_i(P_{o_i} - \lambda) > 0 \\ (2) \ V_i(\lambda - \frac{P_i}{2} - P_{o_i}), & \text{if } V_i(\lambda - P_i - P_{o_i}) > 0 \\ (3) \ \frac{V_i}{2P_i}(\lambda - P_{o_i})^2, & \text{if } \lambda \in [P_{o_i}, P_{o_i} + P_i] \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Bonus - The Dichotomy Search

Differentiable dichotomy search. H is the Heaviside function.

$lb \leftarrow -500\text{€}/\text{MWh}$

$ub \leftarrow 3000\text{€}/\text{MWh}$

$\text{found} \leftarrow \text{False}$

while ($\text{found} = \text{False}$) and ($ub - lb > 2 * 0.01$) **do**

$M \leftarrow \frac{ub+lb}{2}$

$D_M \leftarrow D'(M)$

$\text{found} \leftarrow D_M = 0$

$ub \leftarrow ub - H(D_M) * (ub - M)$

$lb \leftarrow M - H(D_M) * (M - lb)$

end while

Bonus - The $DNN + DO$ model

