

Stealing accuracy: Predicting day-ahead electricity prices with Temporal Hierarchy Forecasting (THieF)

Kaja Bilińska*, Nikolaos Kourentzes**, Arkadiusz Lipiecki*, Rafał Weron*



*



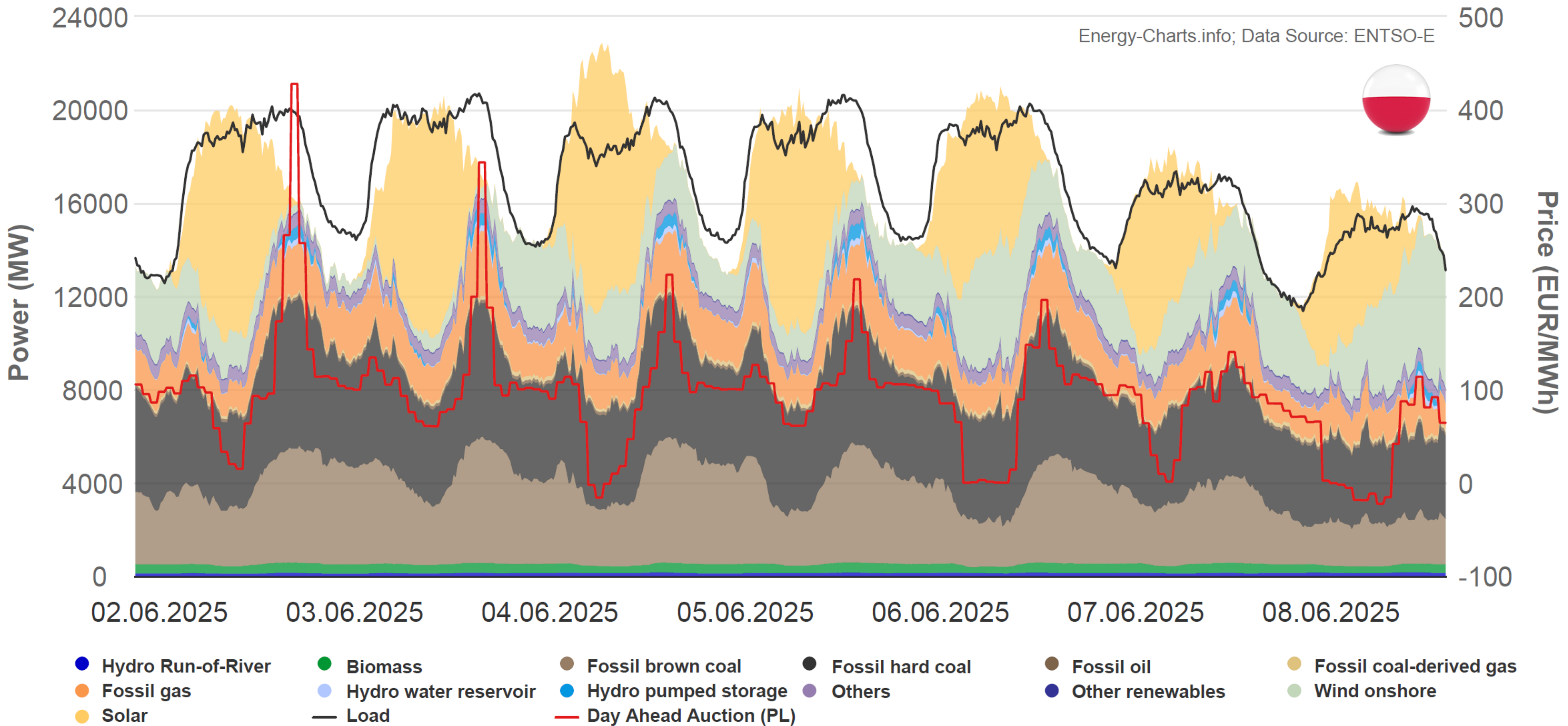
Wrocław University
of Science and Technology

**

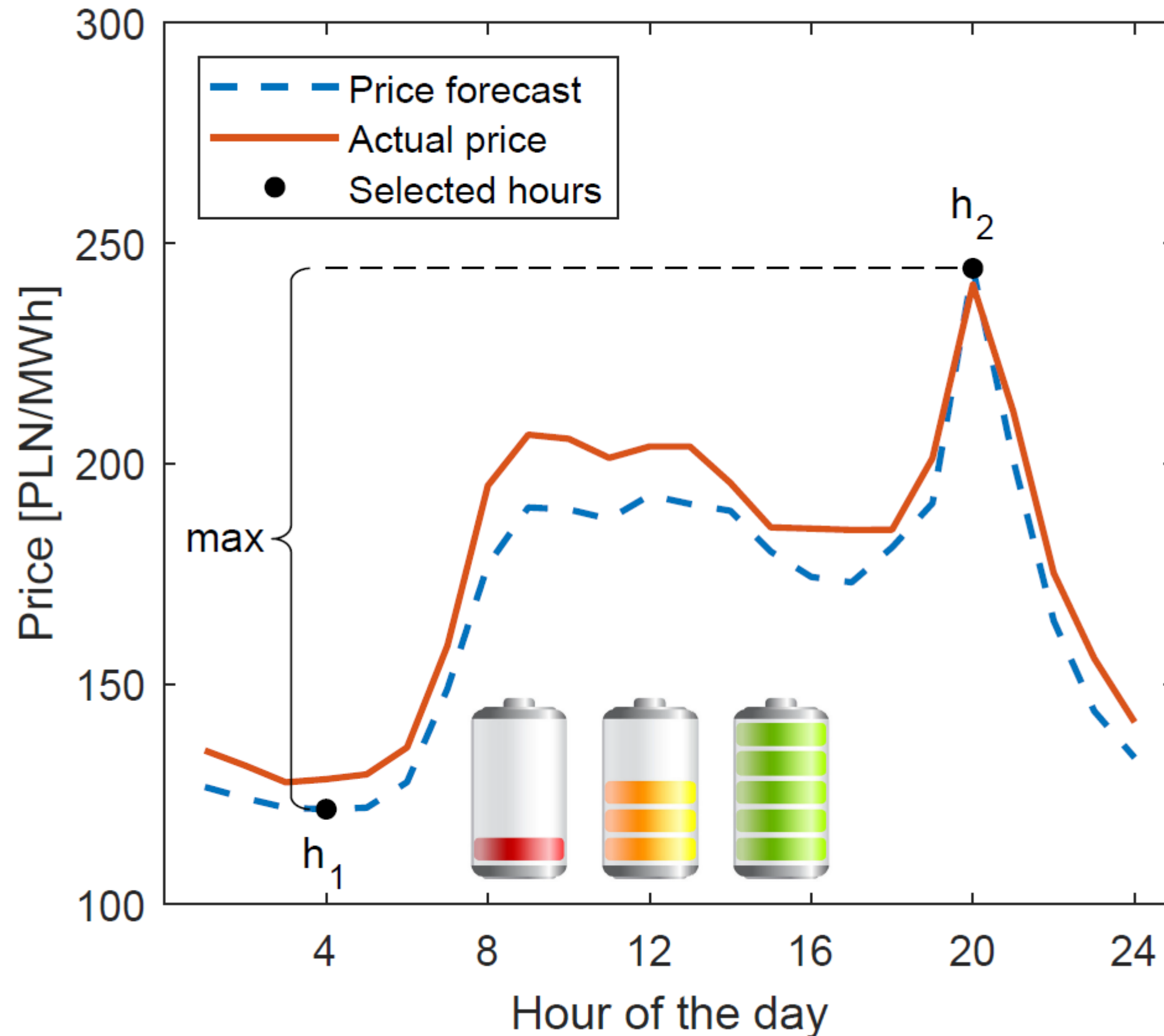


UNIVERSITY
OF SKÖVDE

What are we trying to predict?



Why do we need electricity price forecasts?

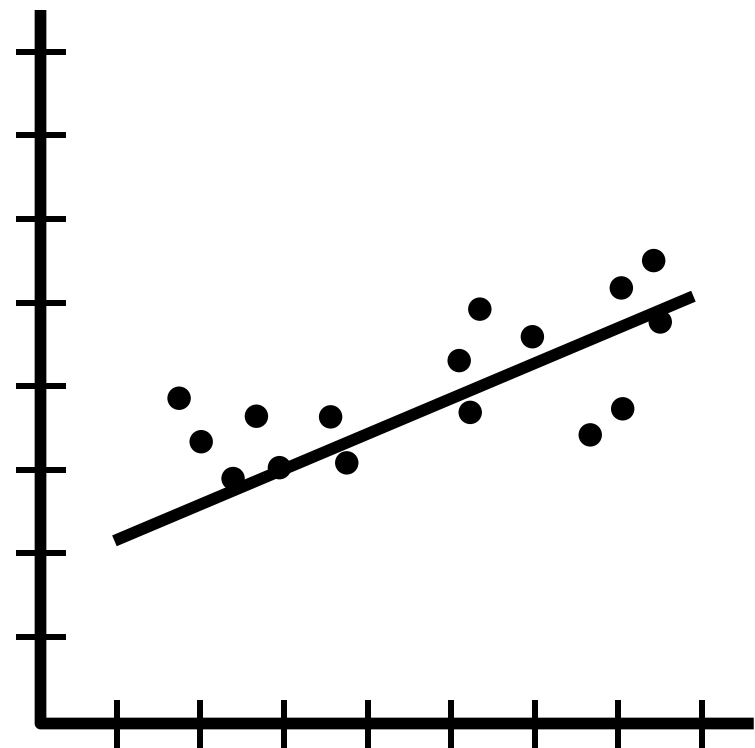


- Buy and charge the battery when the price is low
- Discharge the battery and sell when the price is high

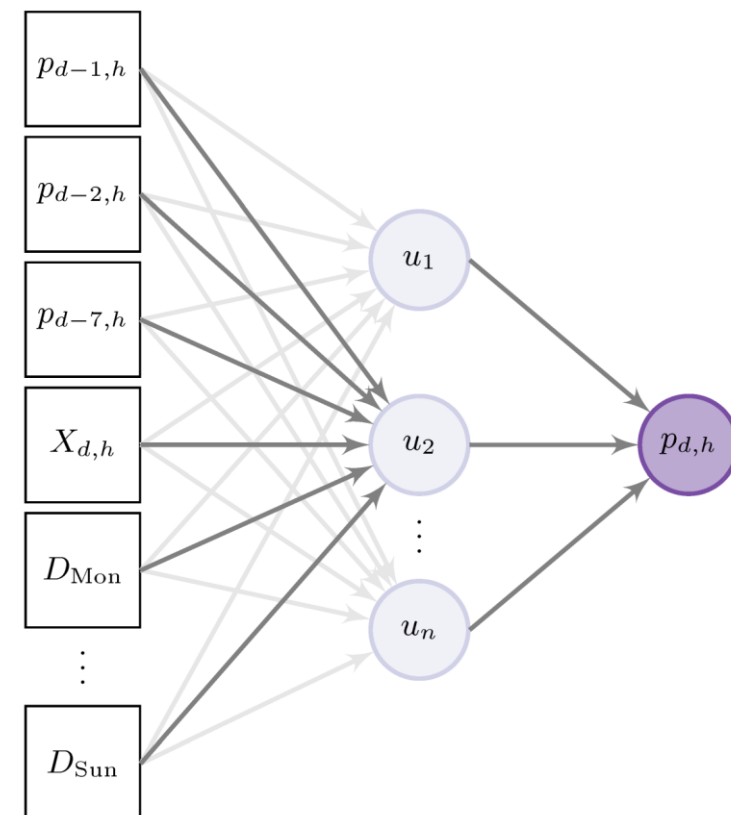
How do we generate forecasts?

$$\hat{p}_{d,h} = f\left(\underbrace{p_{d-1,h}, \dots, p_{d-7,h}, p_{d-1}^{min}, p_{d-1}^{max}}_{\text{AutoRegression}}, \underbrace{\hat{L}_{d,h}, \hat{W}_{d,h}}_{\text{Load, Wind}}, \underbrace{API_{d-2}, TTF_{d-2}}_{\text{Fuels}}, \underbrace{D_d^{(1)}, \dots, D_d^{(7)}}_{\text{Dummies}}\right)$$

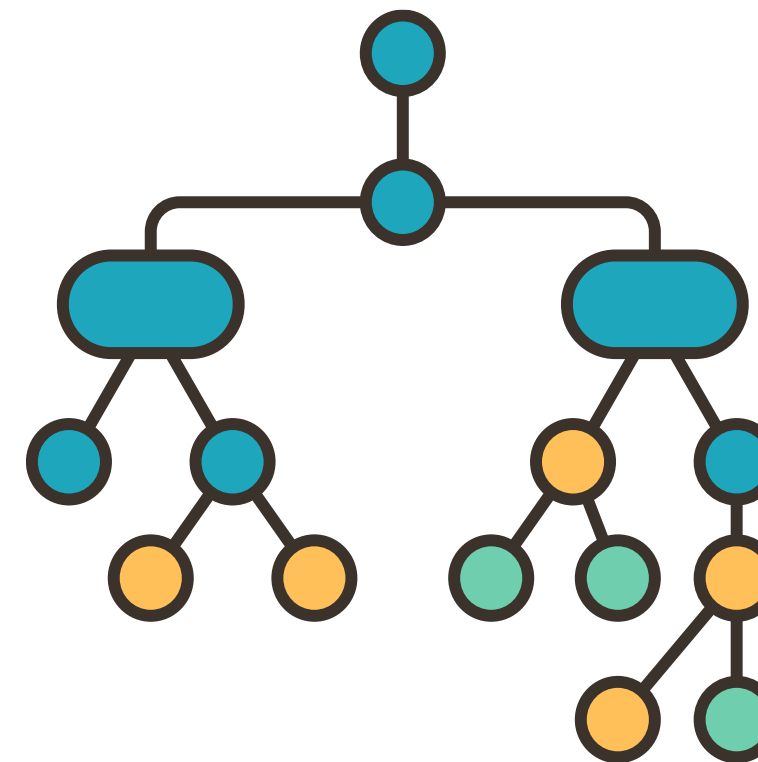
ARX



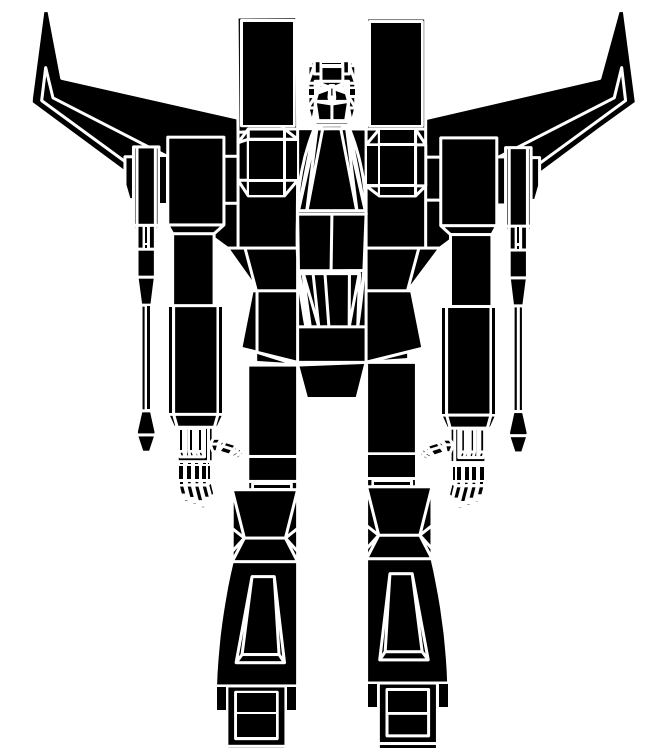
NARX



XGB

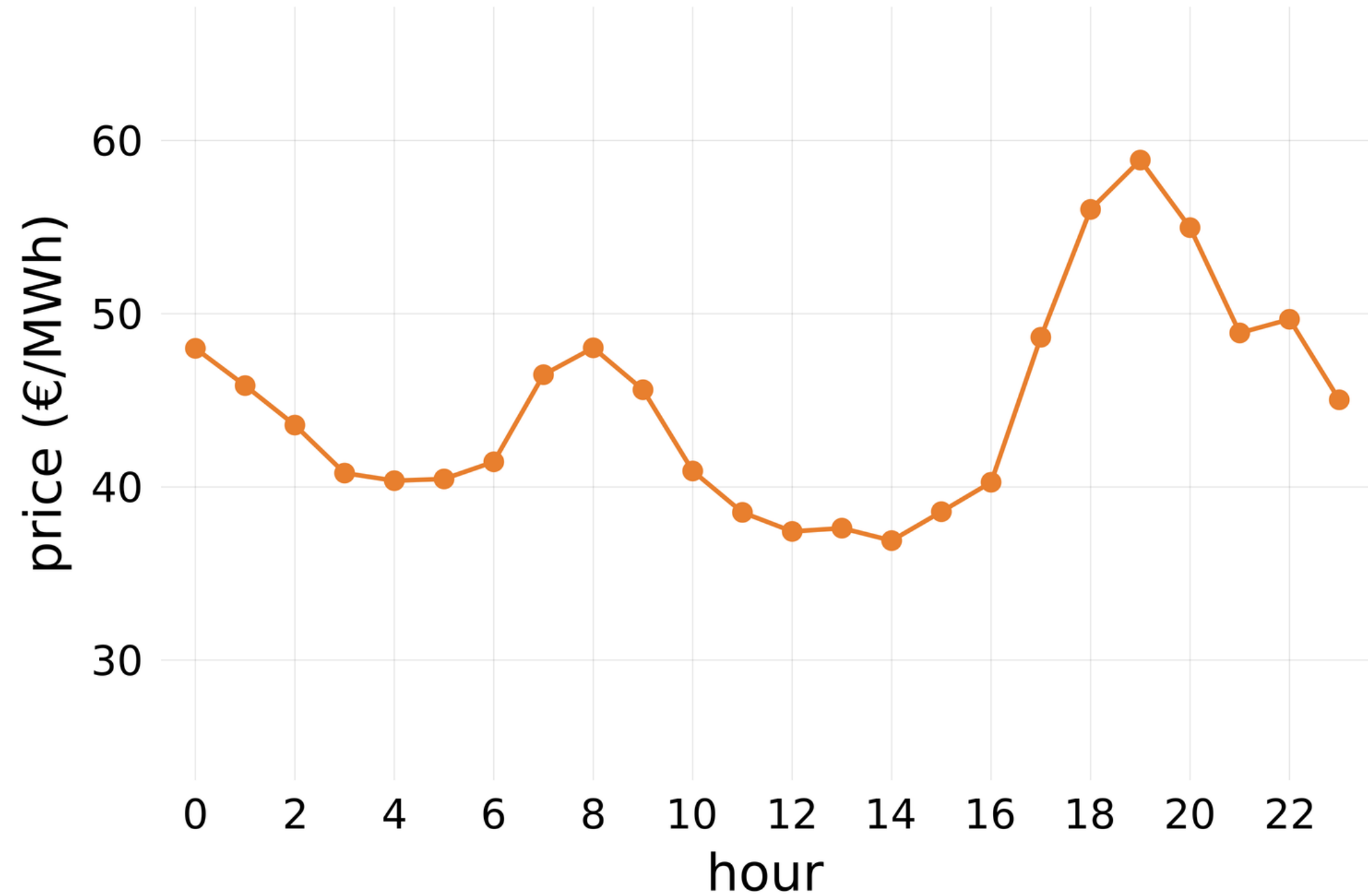
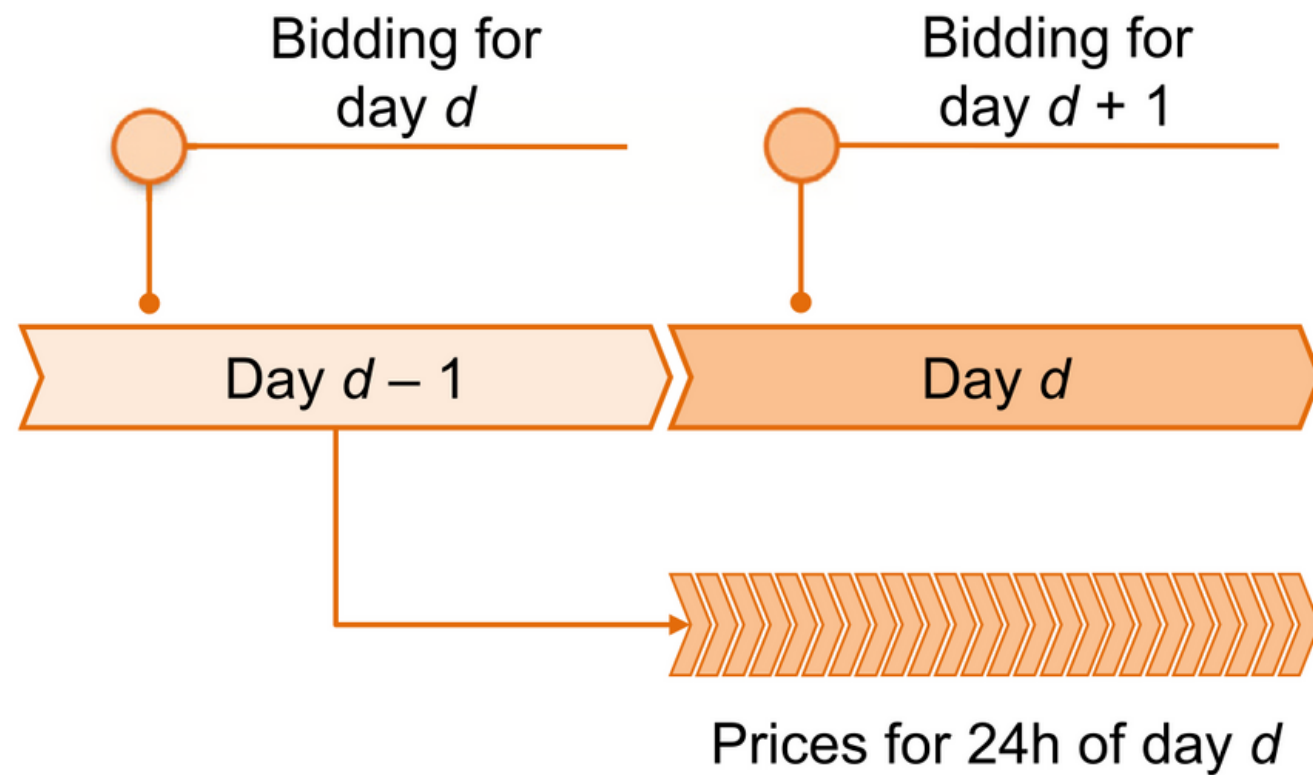


Mitra



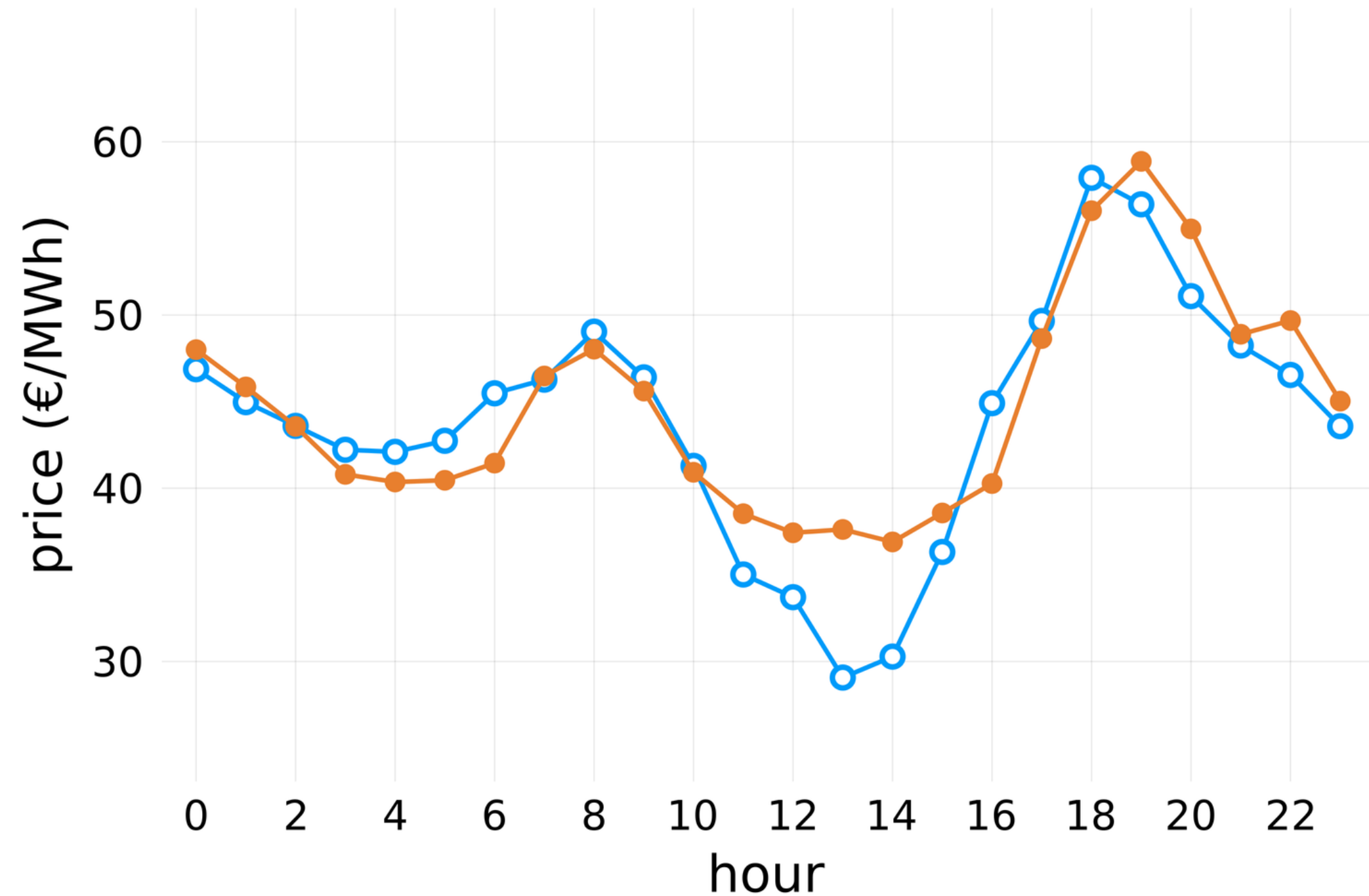
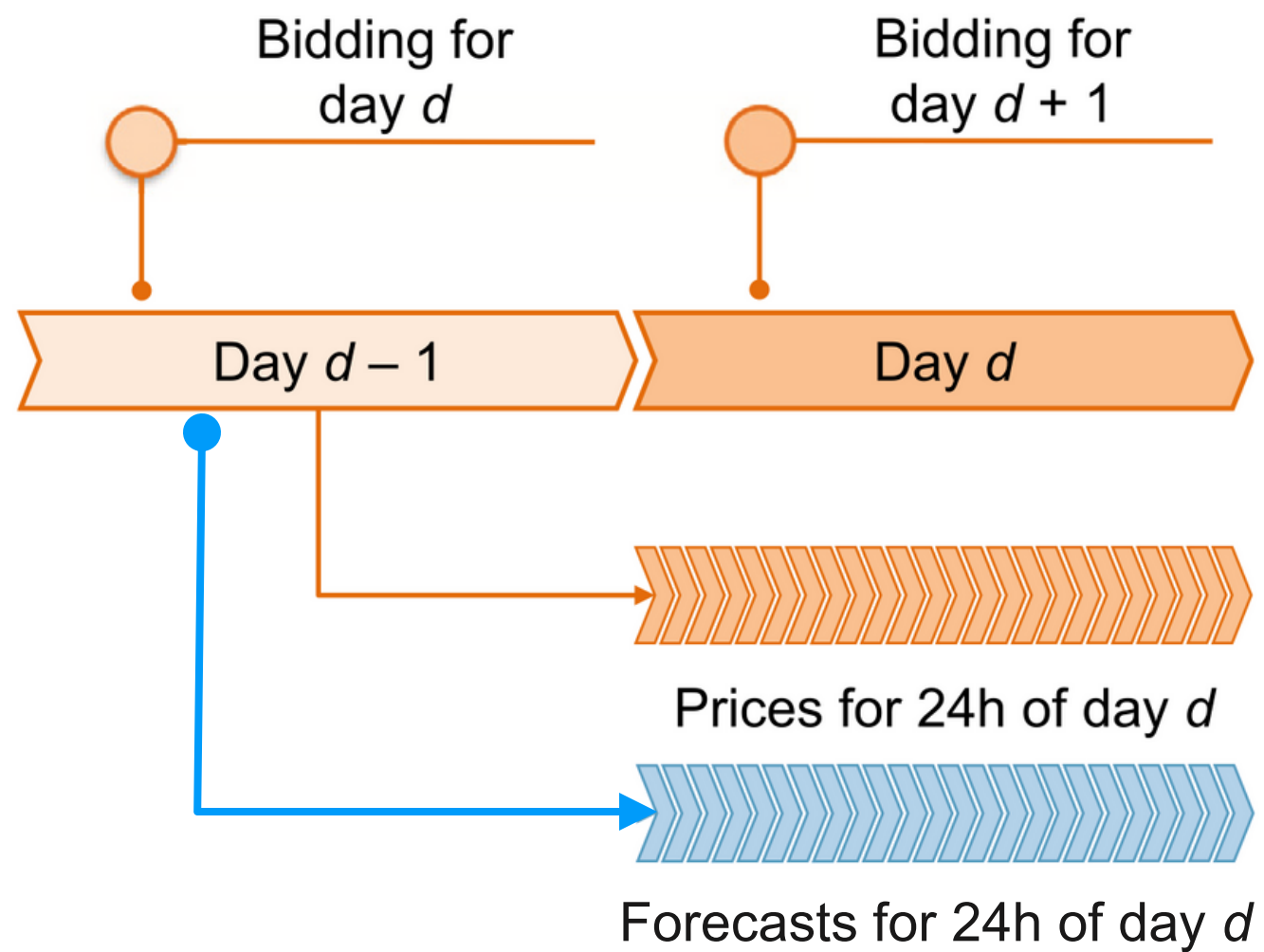
Day-ahead markets for electricity

Applied Energy 293 (2021) 116983



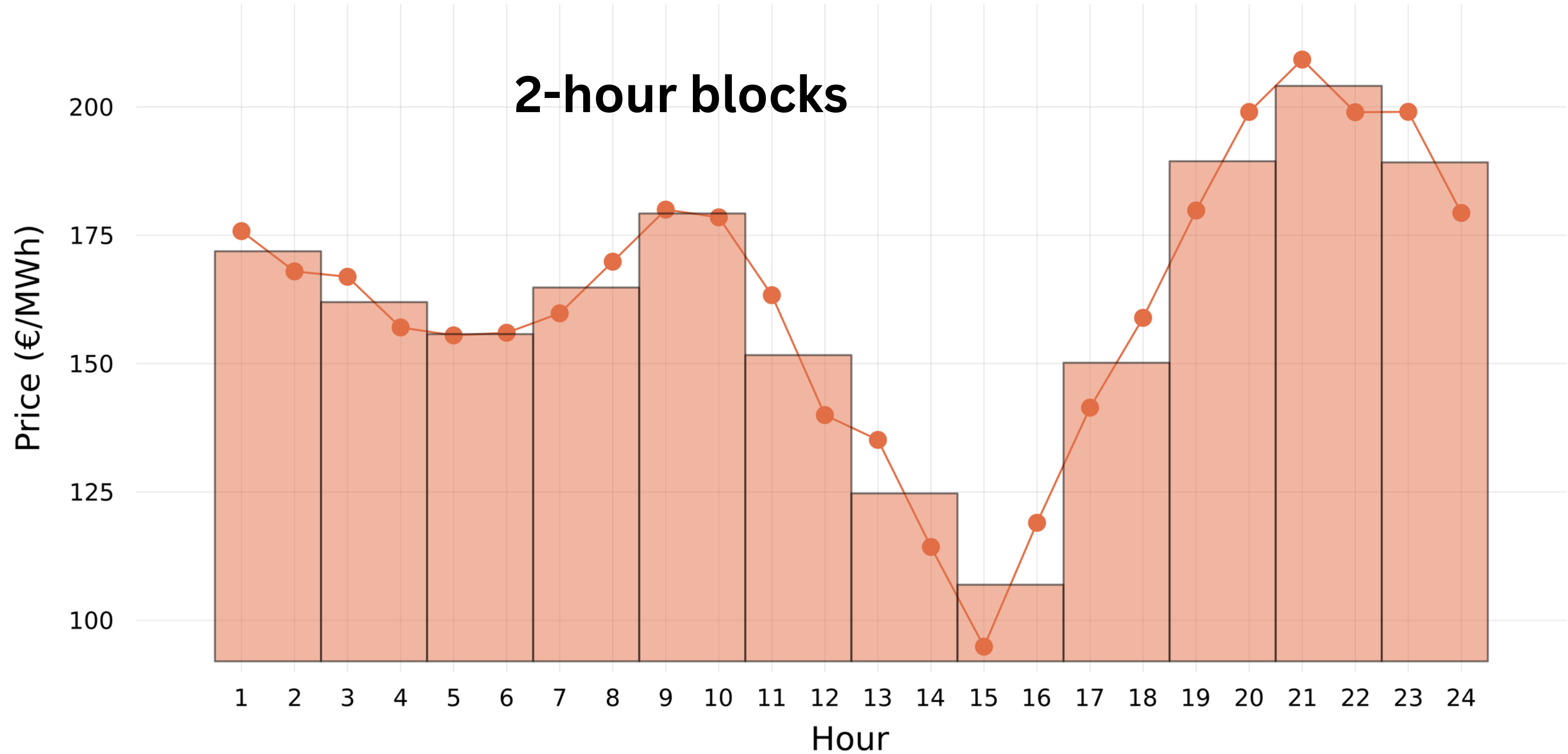
Forecasts of prices for the next day

Applied Energy 293 (2021) 116983



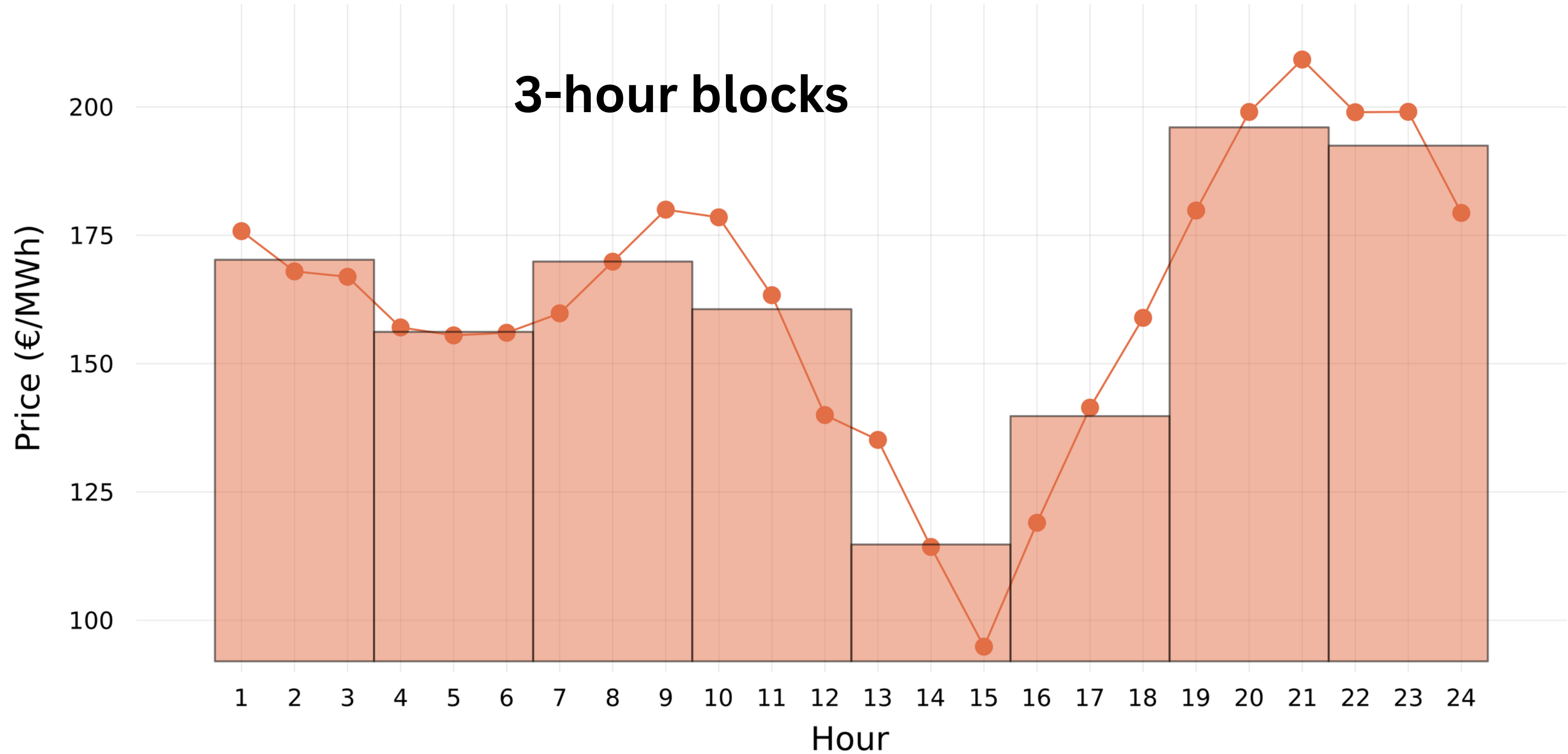
Trading: Block contracts

2-hour blocks

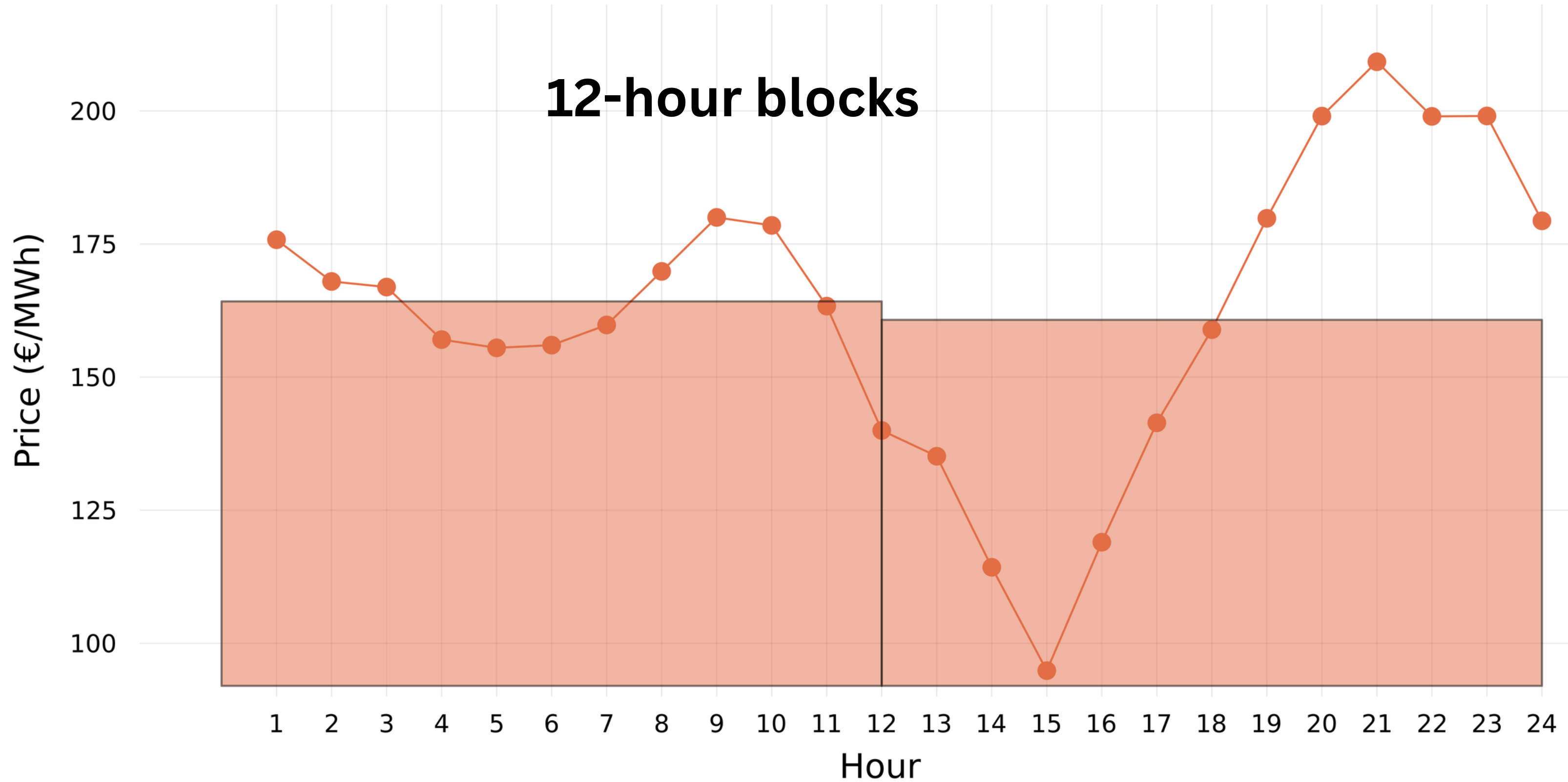


Trading: Block contracts

3-hour blocks



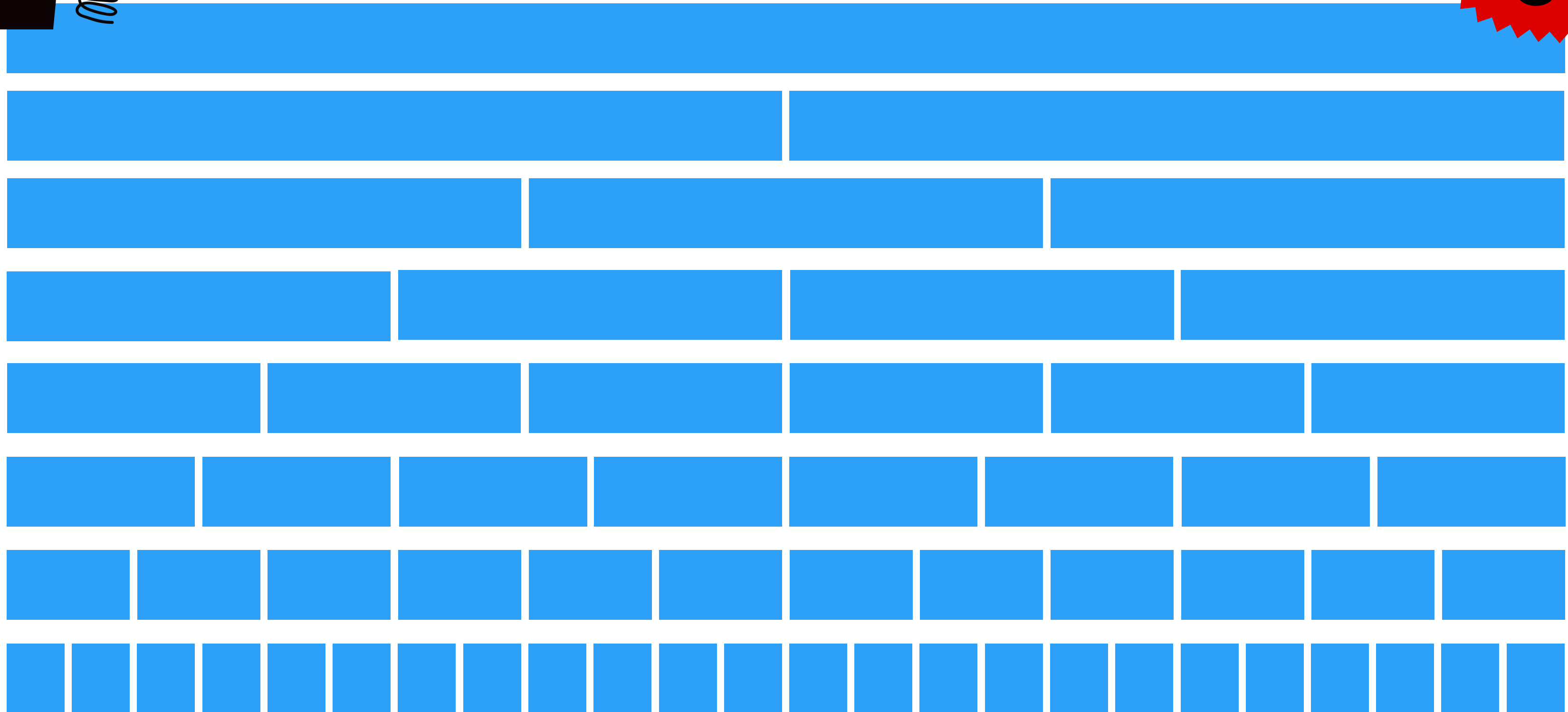
Trading: Block contracts



Temporal hierarchies

one 24-hour block (daily average)

60



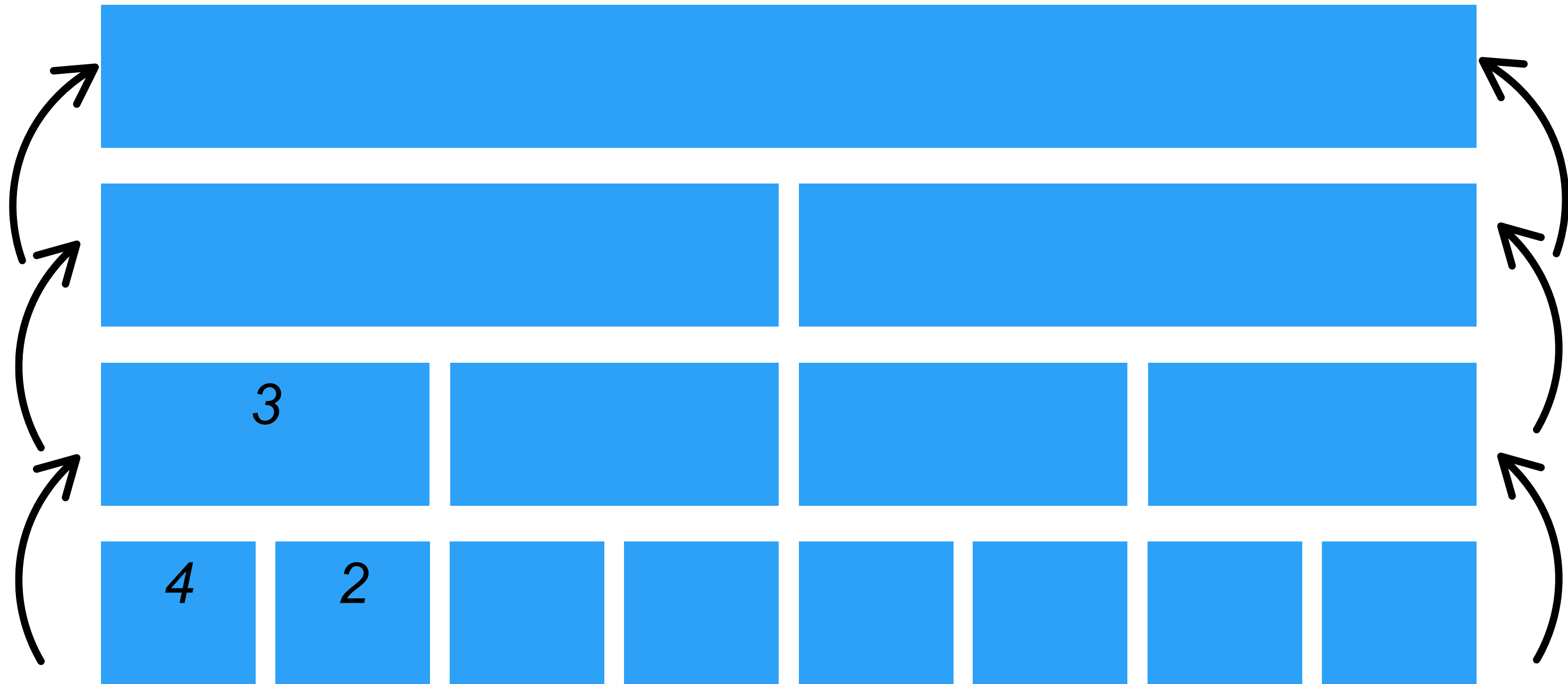
24 hourly blocks

Temporal hierarchies



Bottom up

Temporal hierarchies



Bottom up

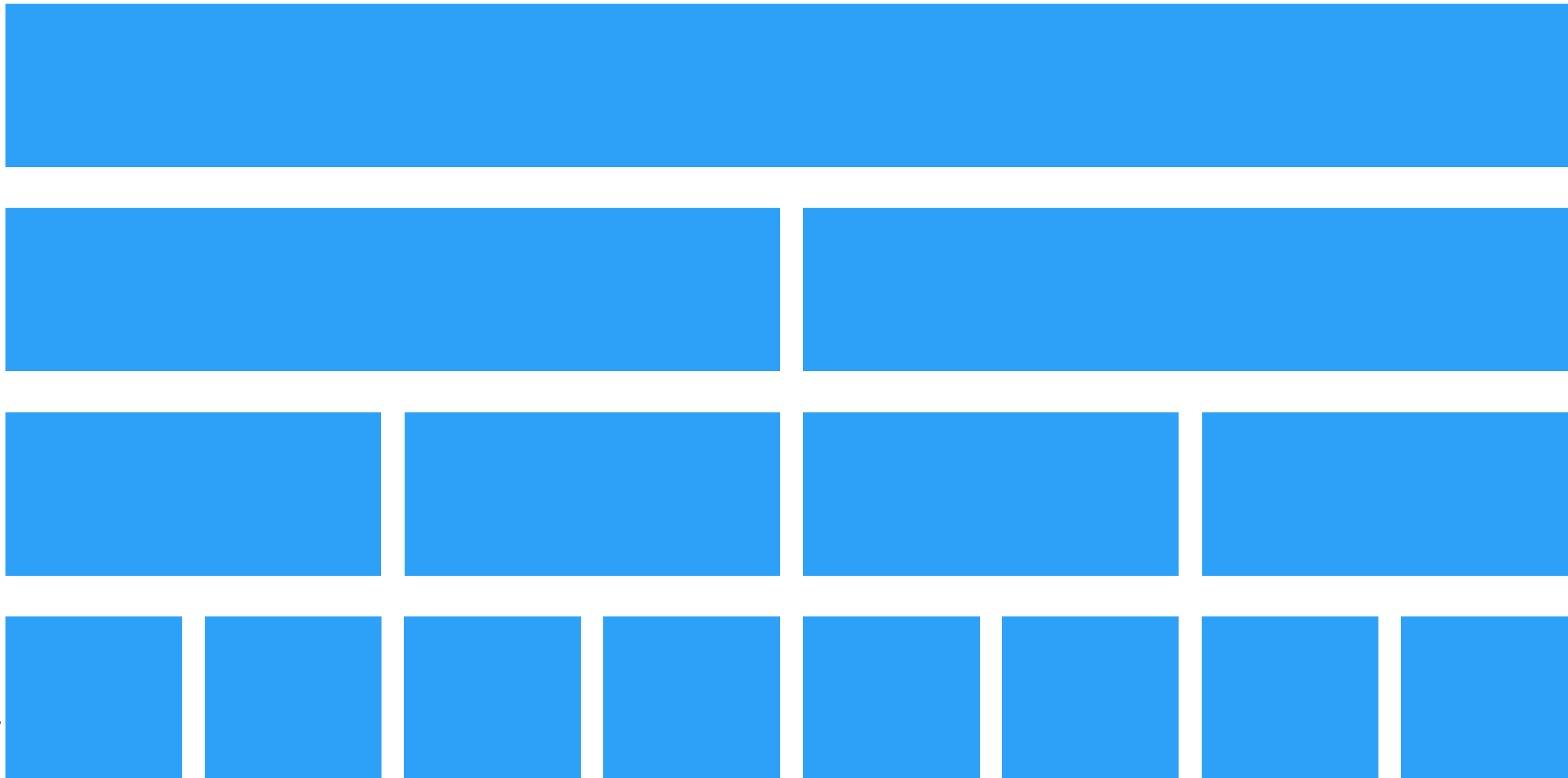
Temporal hierarchies

Top down



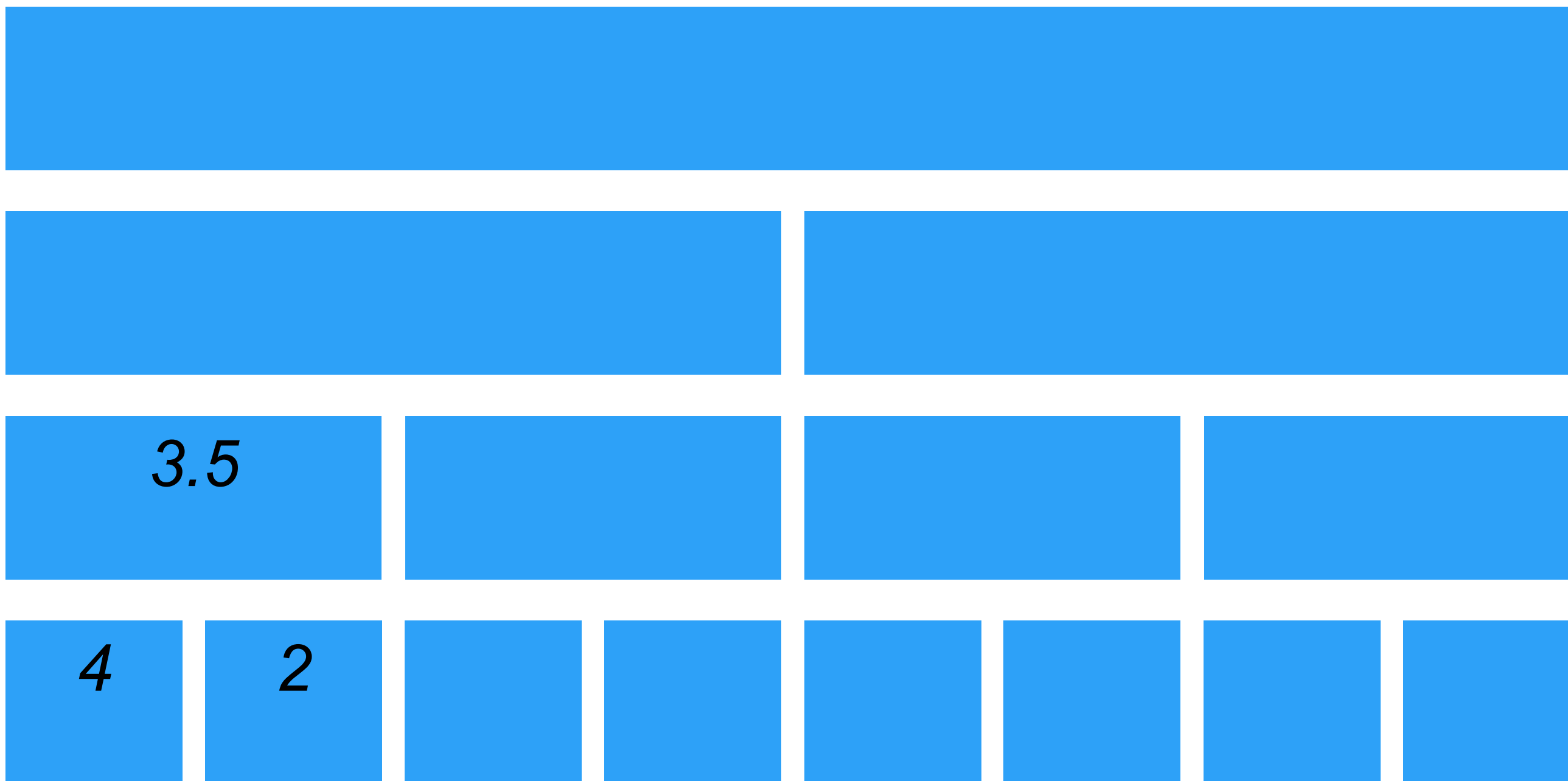
Temporal hierarchies

Top down



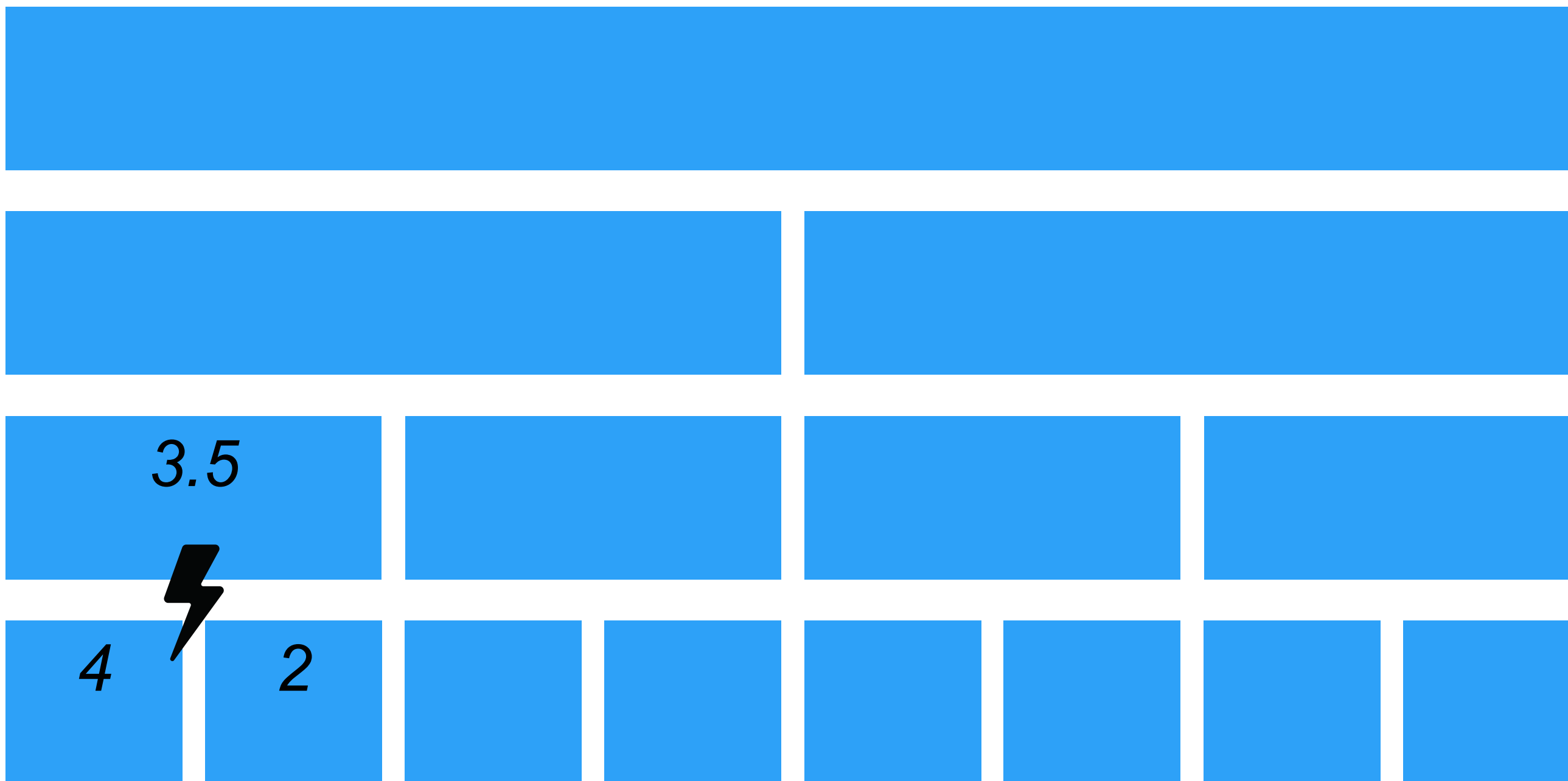


Forecast reconciliation



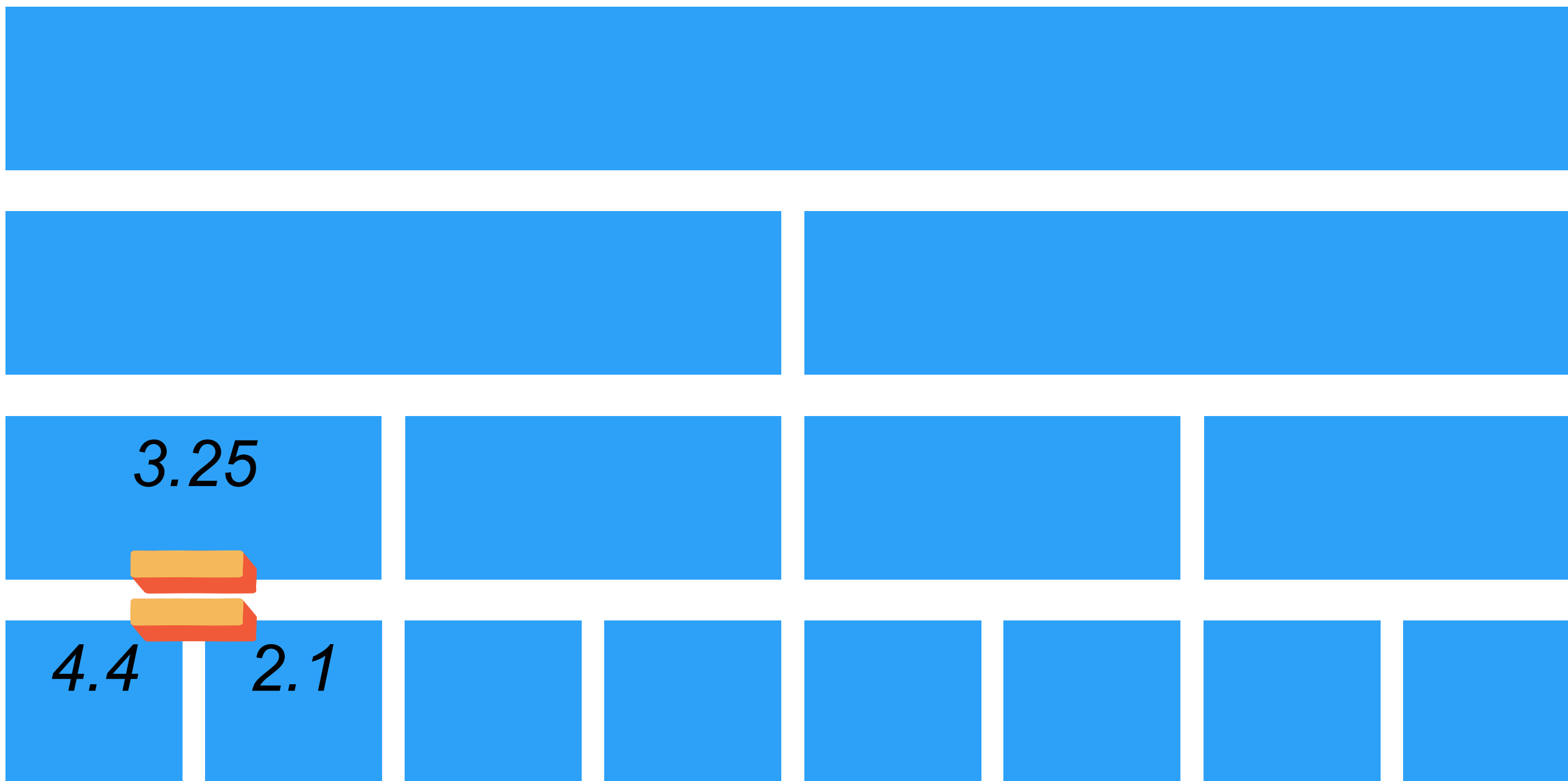


Forecast reconciliation

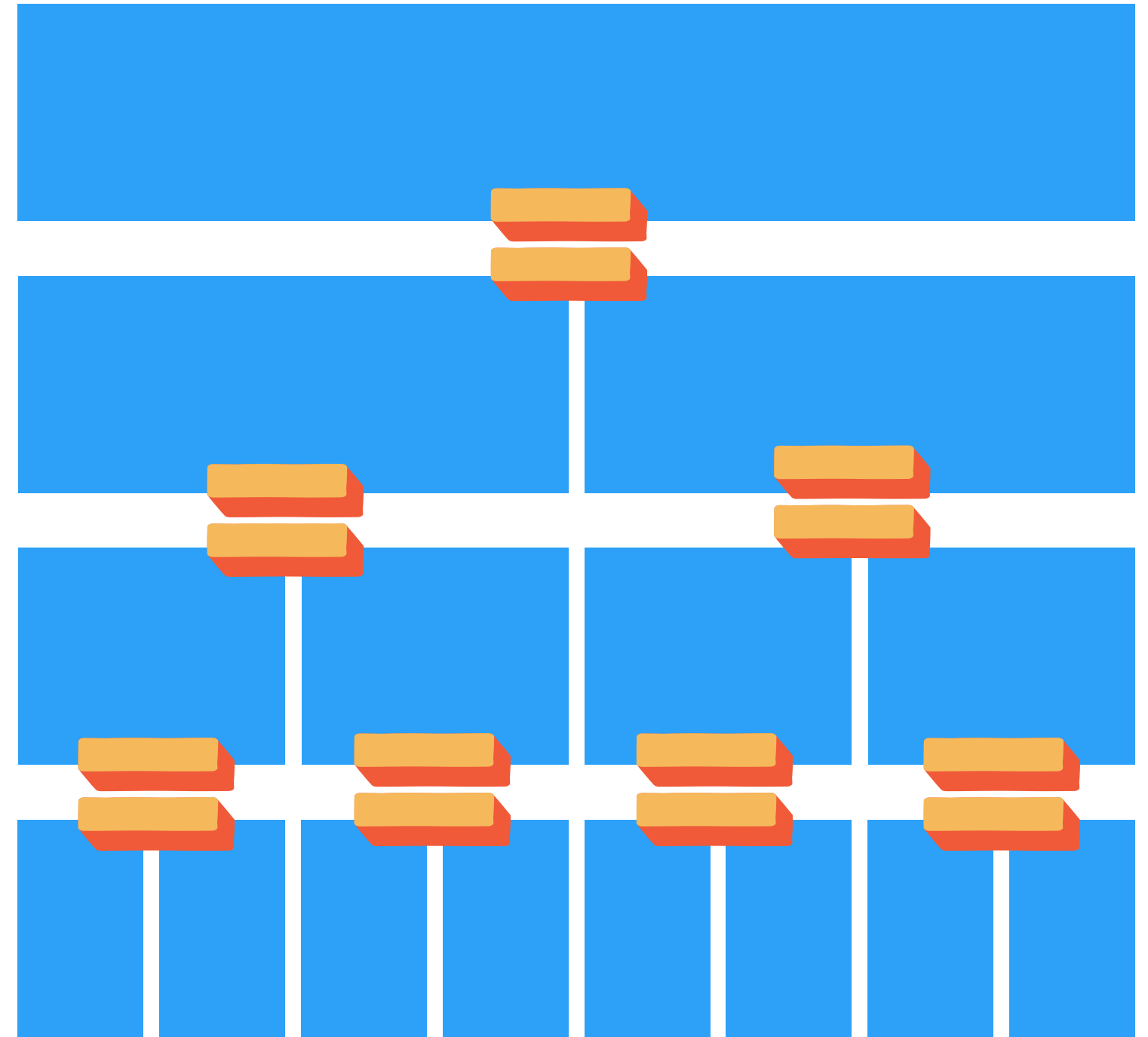
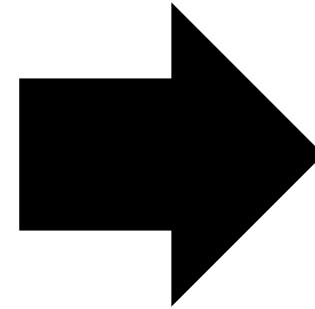
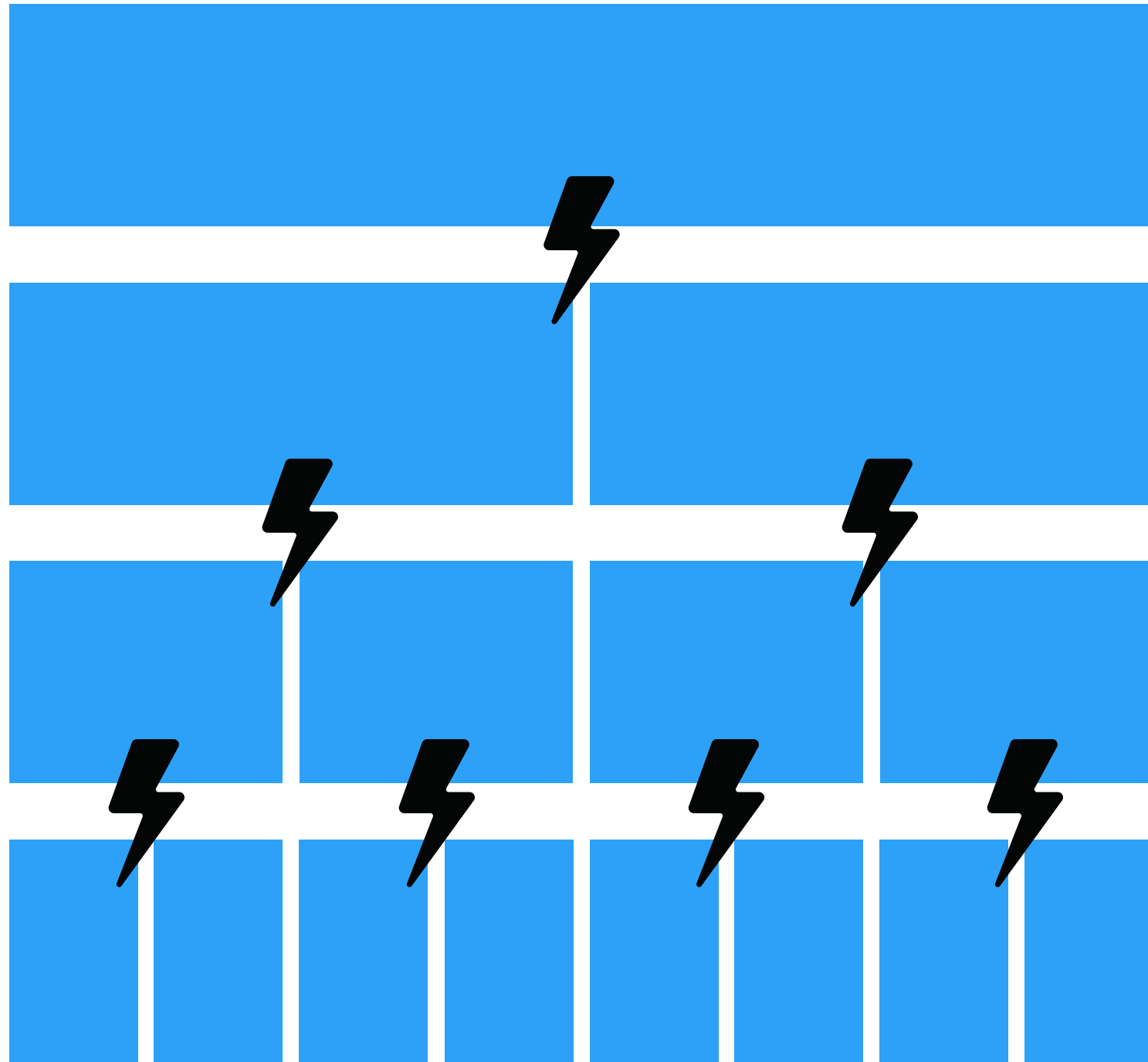




Forecast reconciliation

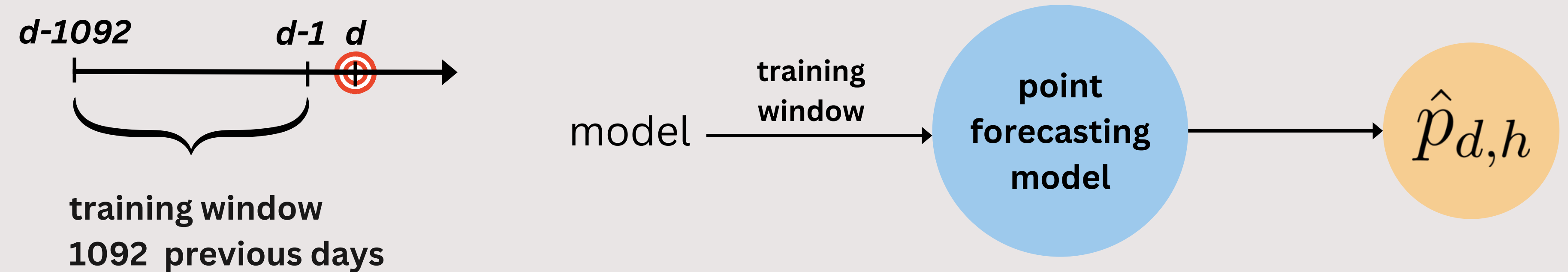


Forecast reconciliation



Step I: Compute base forecasts

Estimate base models for block h of day d

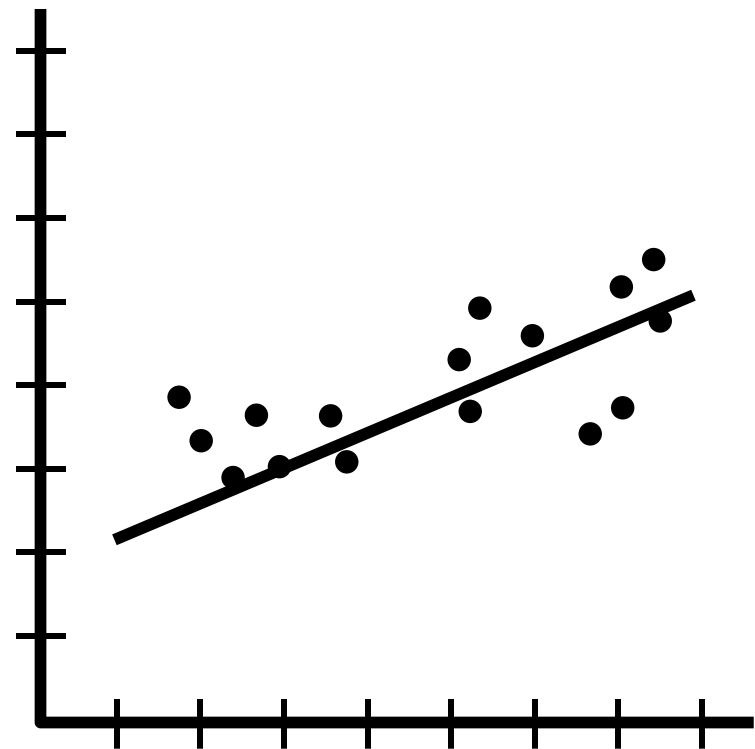


$$\hat{p}_{d,h} = f(p_{d-1,h}, \dots, p_{d-7,h}, p_{d-1}^{min}, p_{d-1}^{max}, \hat{L}_{d,h}, \hat{W}_{d,h}, \text{API}_{d-2}, \text{TTF}_{d-2}, D_d^{(1)}, \dots, D_d^{(7)})$$

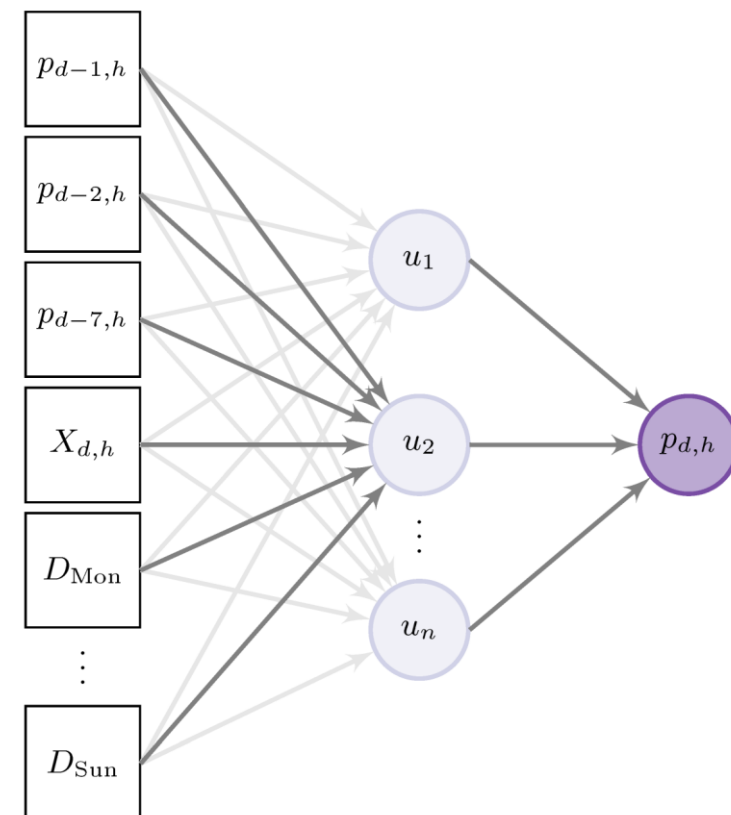
Base forecasts

$$\hat{p}_{d,h} = f\left(\underbrace{p_{d-1,h}, \dots, p_{d-7,h}, p_{d-1}^{min}, p_{d-1}^{max}}_{\text{AutoRegression}}, \underbrace{\hat{L}_{d,h}, \hat{W}_{d,h}}_{\text{Load, Wind}}, \underbrace{API_{d-2}, TTF_{d-2}}_{\text{Fuels}}, \underbrace{D_d^{(1)}, \dots, D_d^{(7)}}_{\text{Dummies}}\right)$$

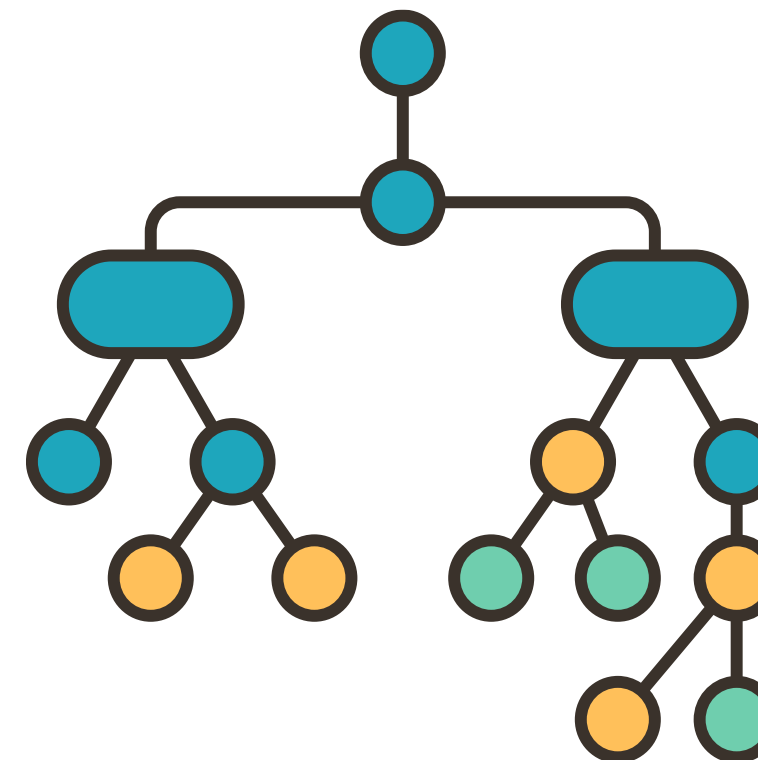
ARX



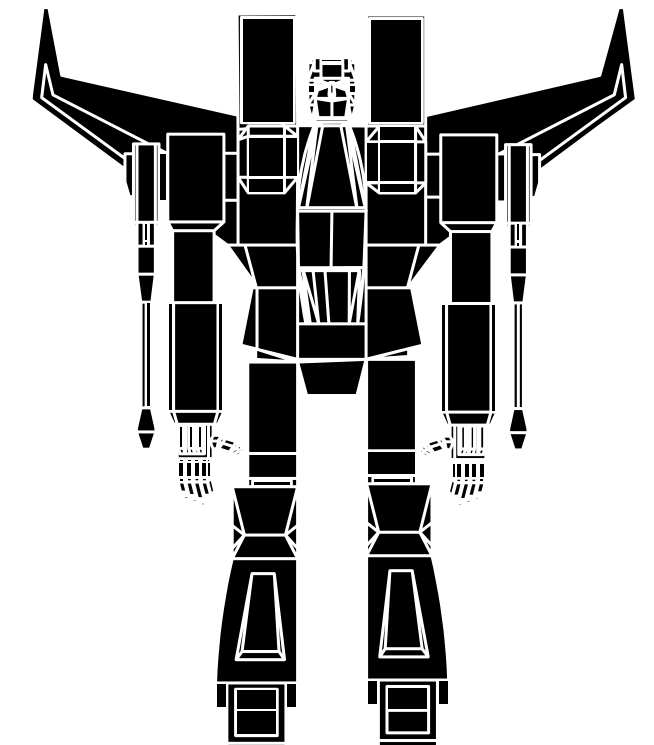
NARX



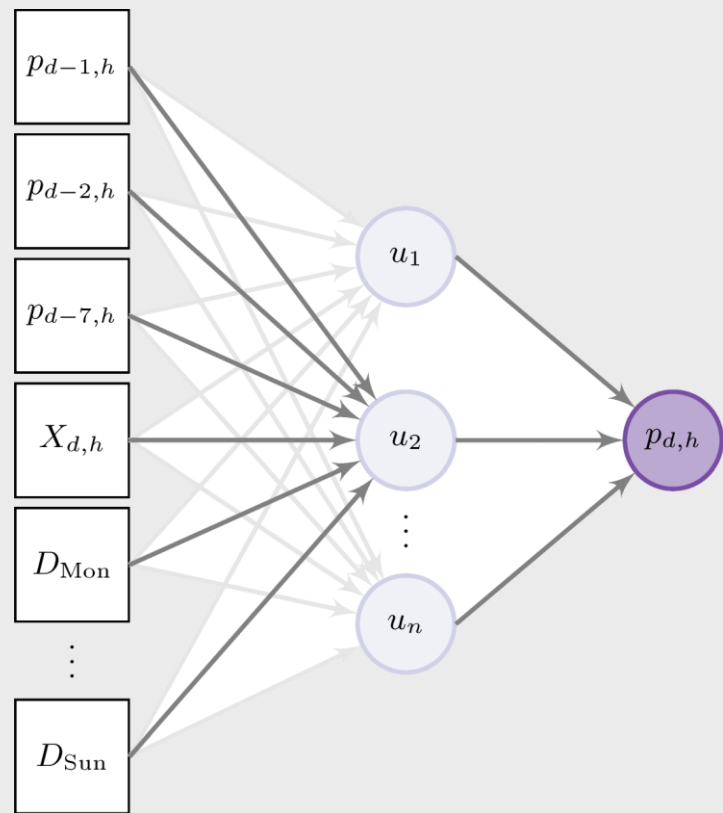
XGB



Mitra

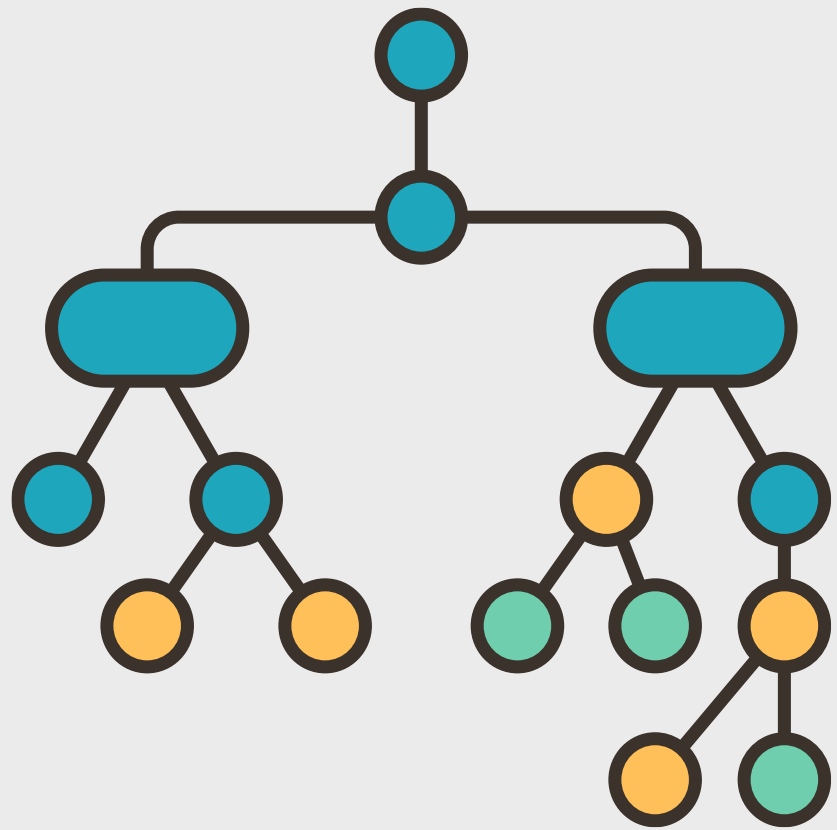


NARX (Non-linear ARX model)



- 5 neurons in the hidden layer
- Hyperbolic tangent activation functions
- Early stopping with 10% validation set
- Weights estimated with Levenberg-Marquadt in Matlab
- Final forecast is an average of 10 independently trained networks

XGB (eXtreme Gradient Boosting)

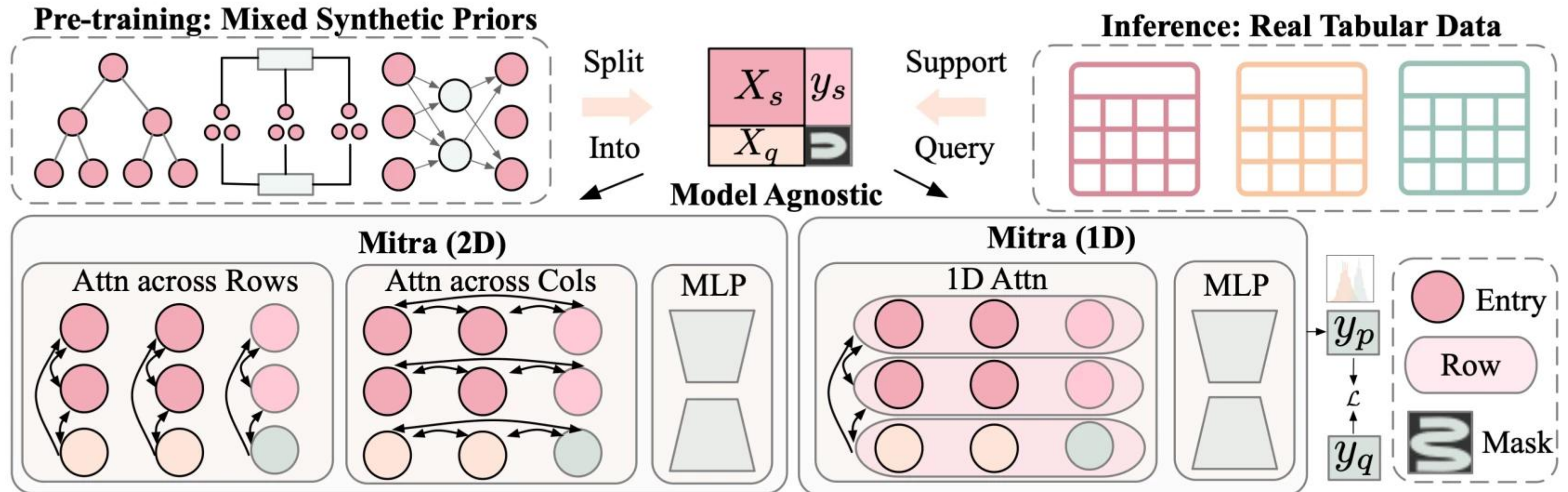


- Python **XGBoost** package
- Mean squared error loss function
- Optuna-based hyperparameter optimization
- 10 independent runs once a year, separately for each hour/block
- Final forecast is an average of 10 XGB decision trees with different hyperparameters

Mitra

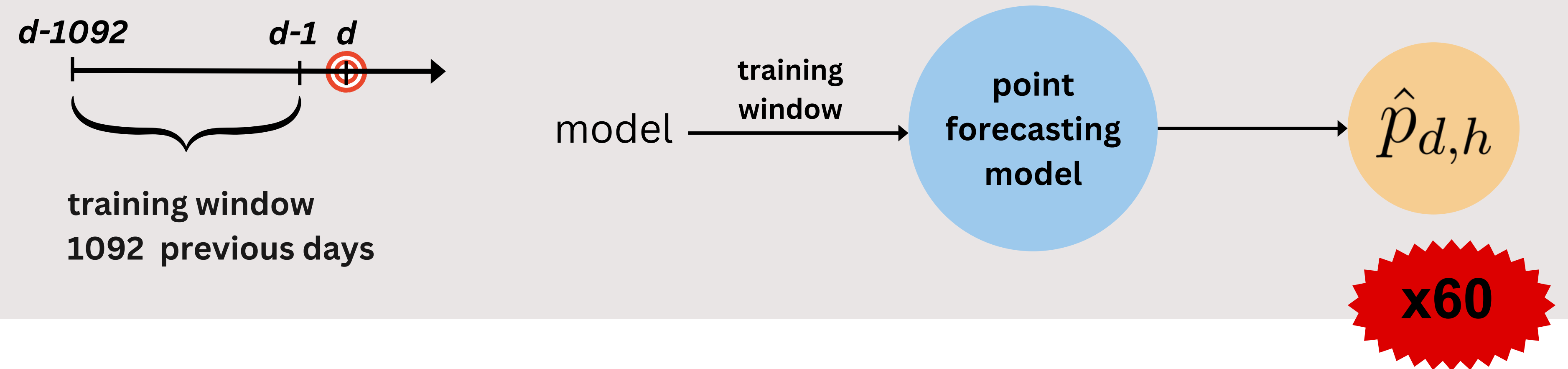


- 12-layer **transformer** with 72 million parameters
- Pretrained on synthetic data
- Zero-shot forecasting with in-context learning



Step I: Compute base forecasts

Estimate base models for block h of day d



$$\bar{\mathbf{P}}_d = [\hat{p}_{d,1}, \dots, \hat{p}_{d,60}]^T$$

Unreconciled forecasts

Minimum trace (MinT) reconciliation

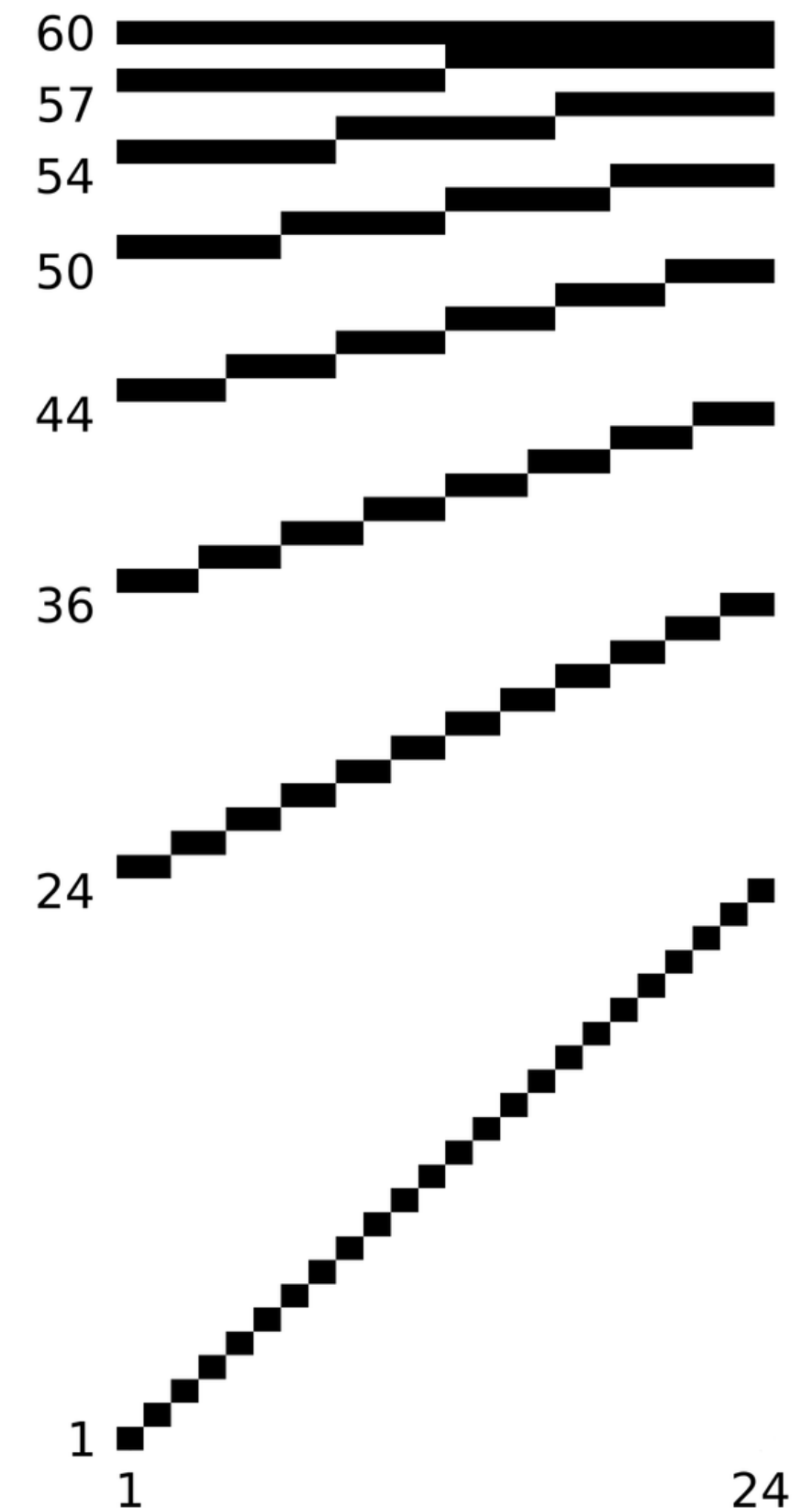
Reconciled
forecasts

Error
covariance
matrix

$$\tilde{\mathbf{P}}_d = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{\Lambda}^{-1} \mathbf{S})^{-1} \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{\Lambda}^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{P}}_d$$

Summing
matrix

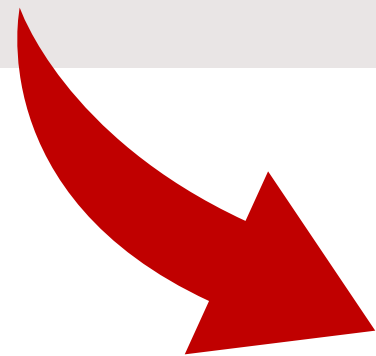
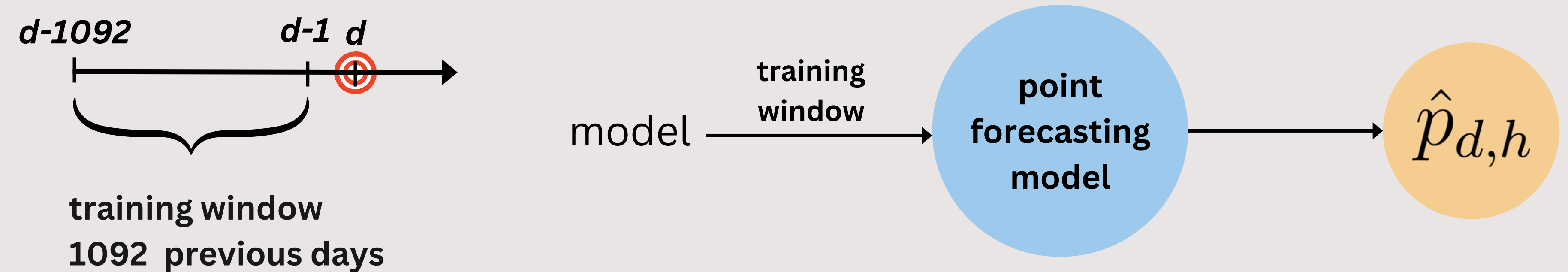
Base
forecasts



Summing matrix

Step II: Compute in-sample errors

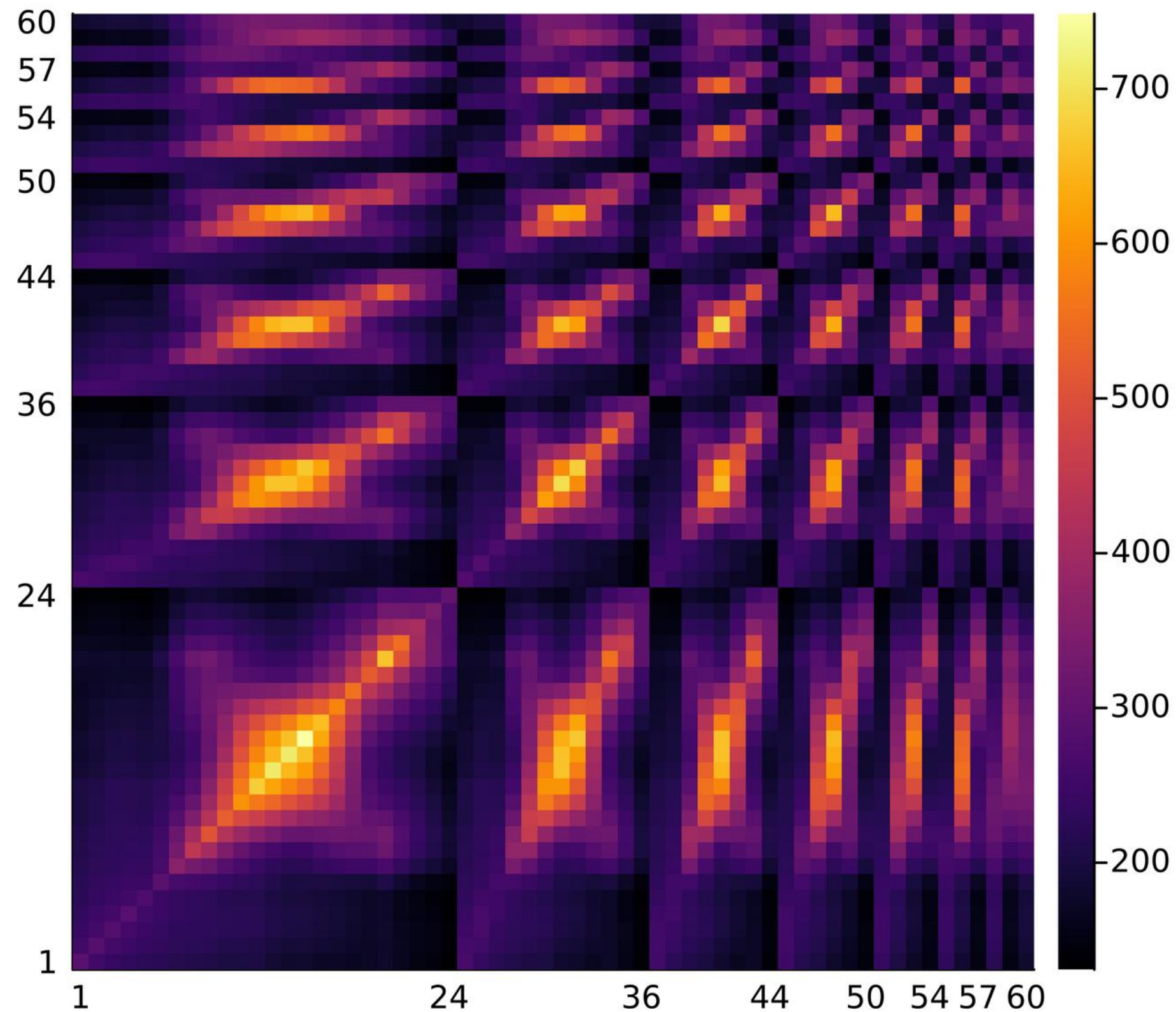
Having estimated base models for block h of day d



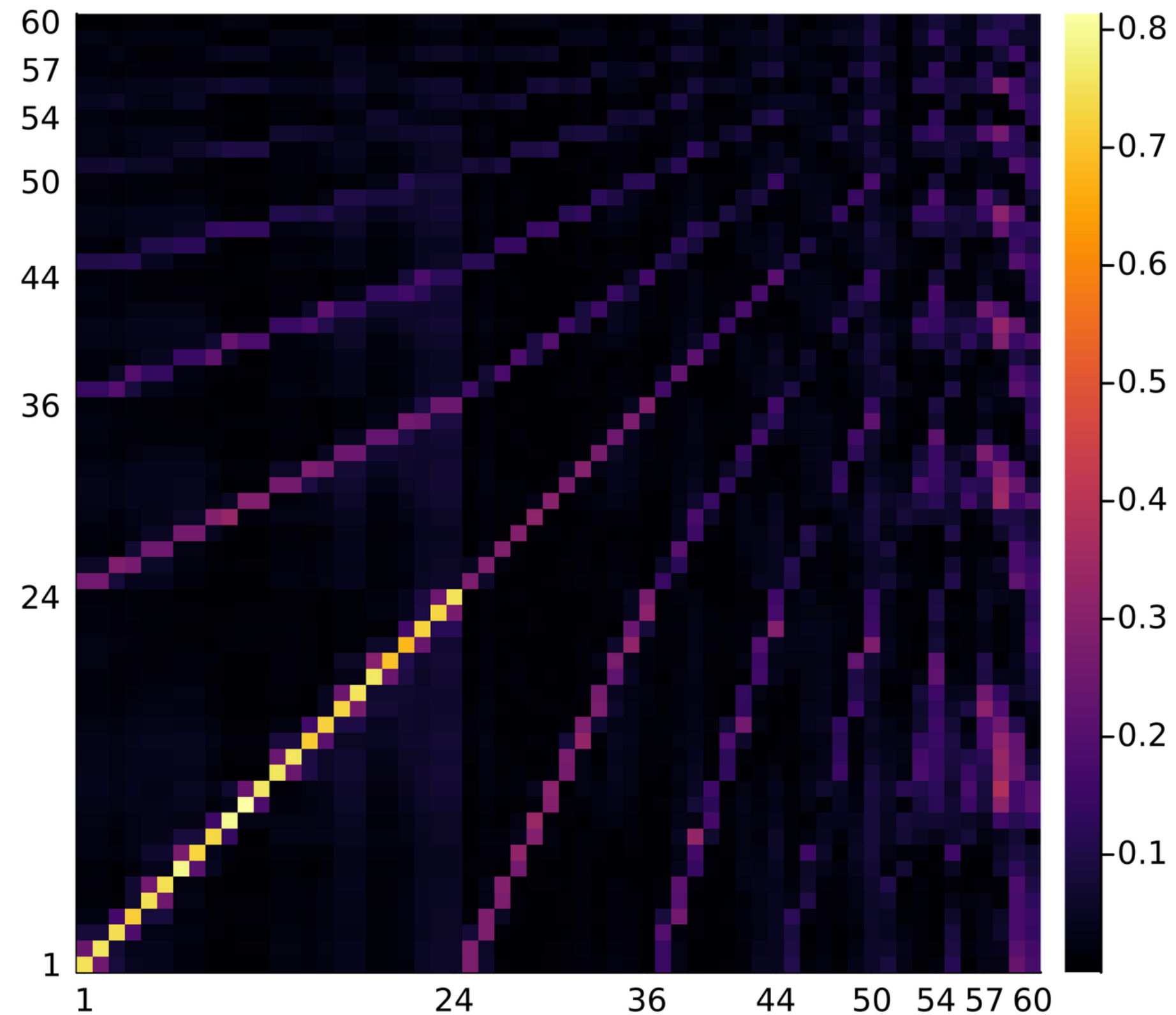
$$E_d = P_d - \bar{P}_d \xrightarrow[\text{Ledoit \& Wolf (2004, JPM)}]{\text{shrinkage}} \text{Forecast error covariance matrix}$$

Step III: Compute weights through MinT

Error covariance



Estimated weights

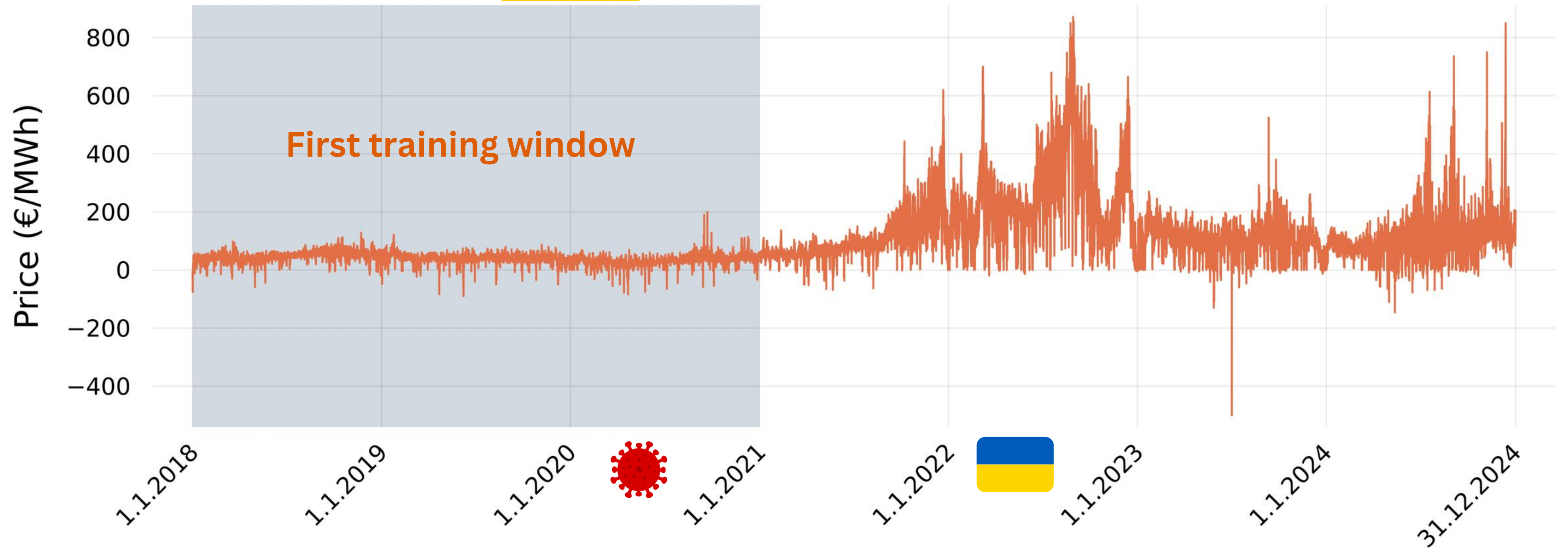


Data

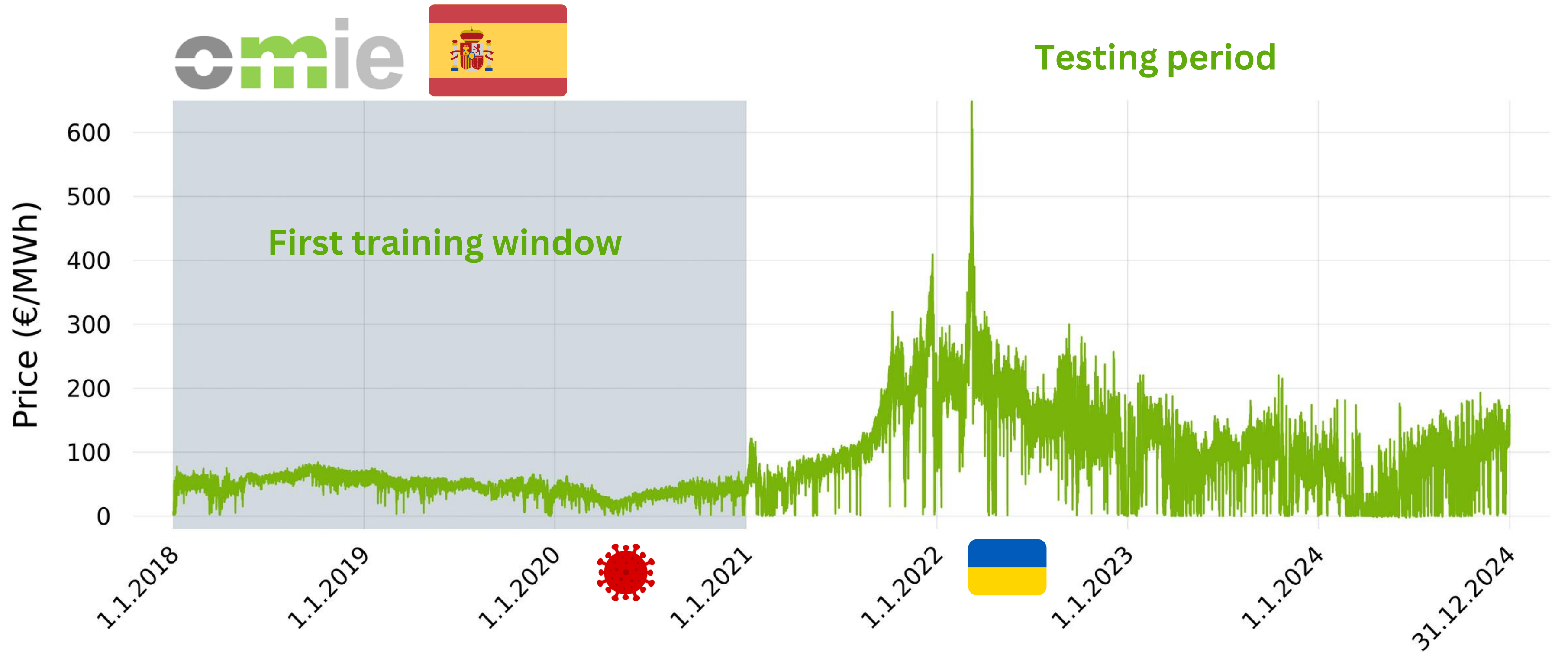
› epexspot 

Testing period

First training window



Data



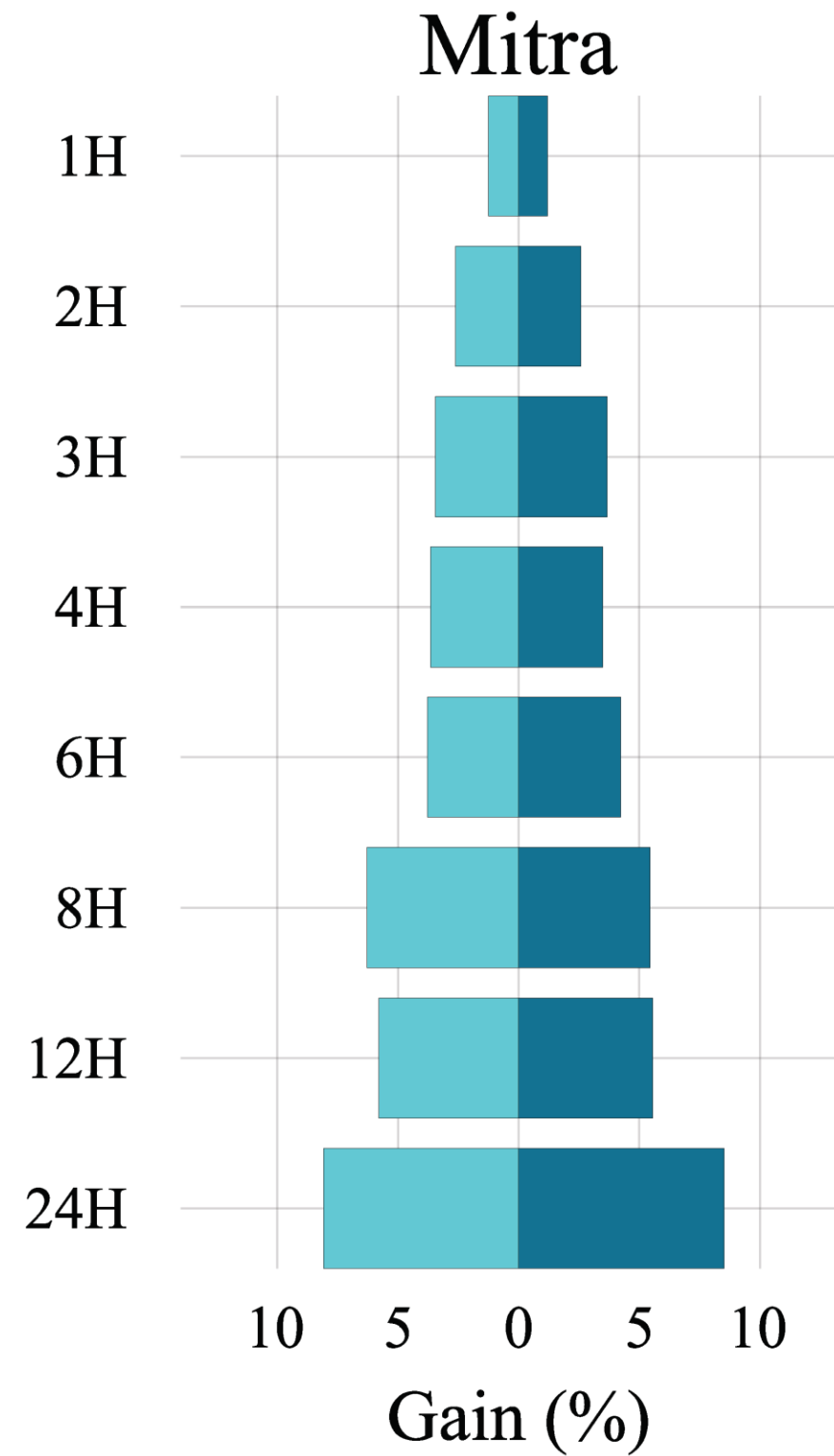
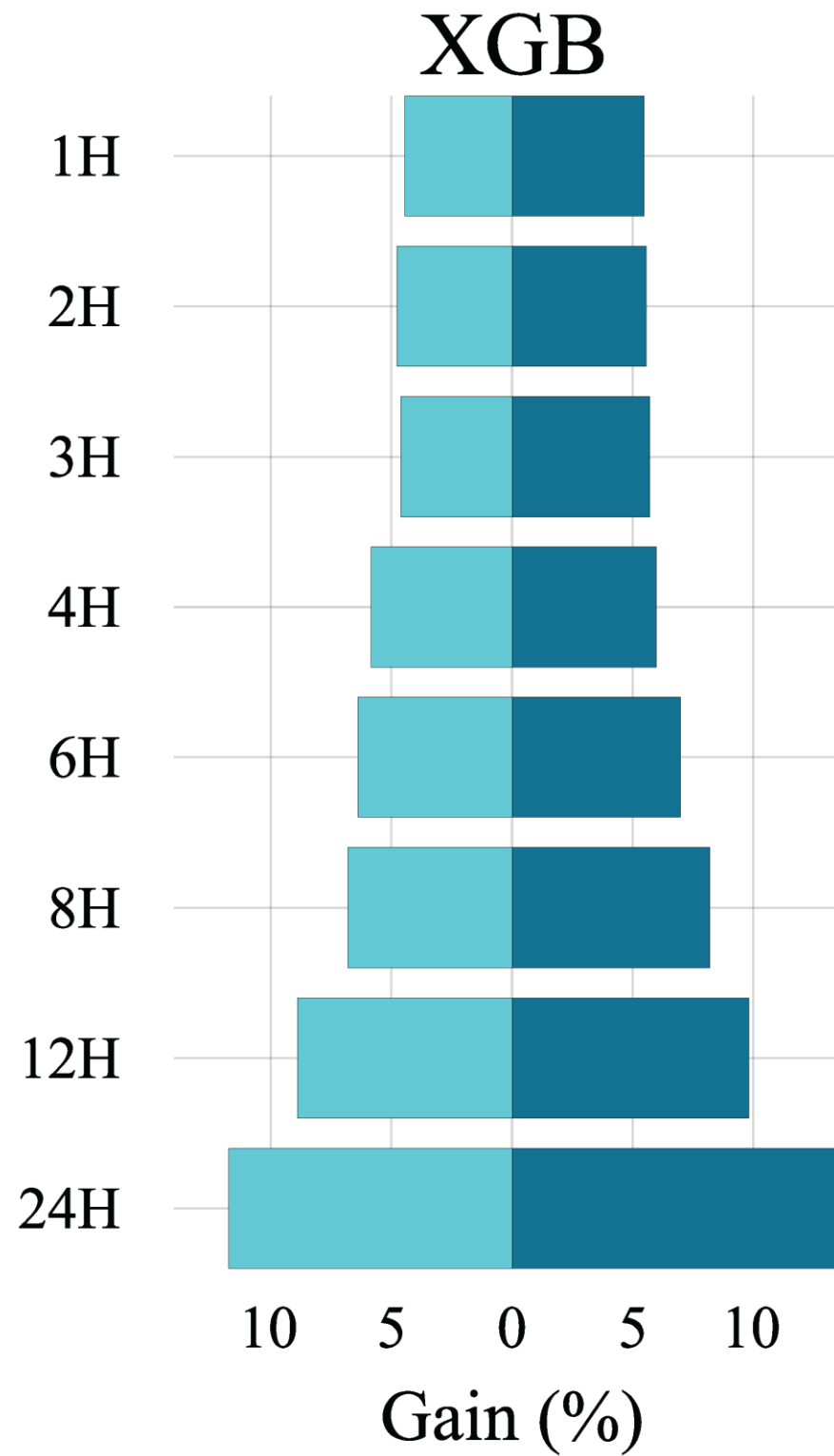
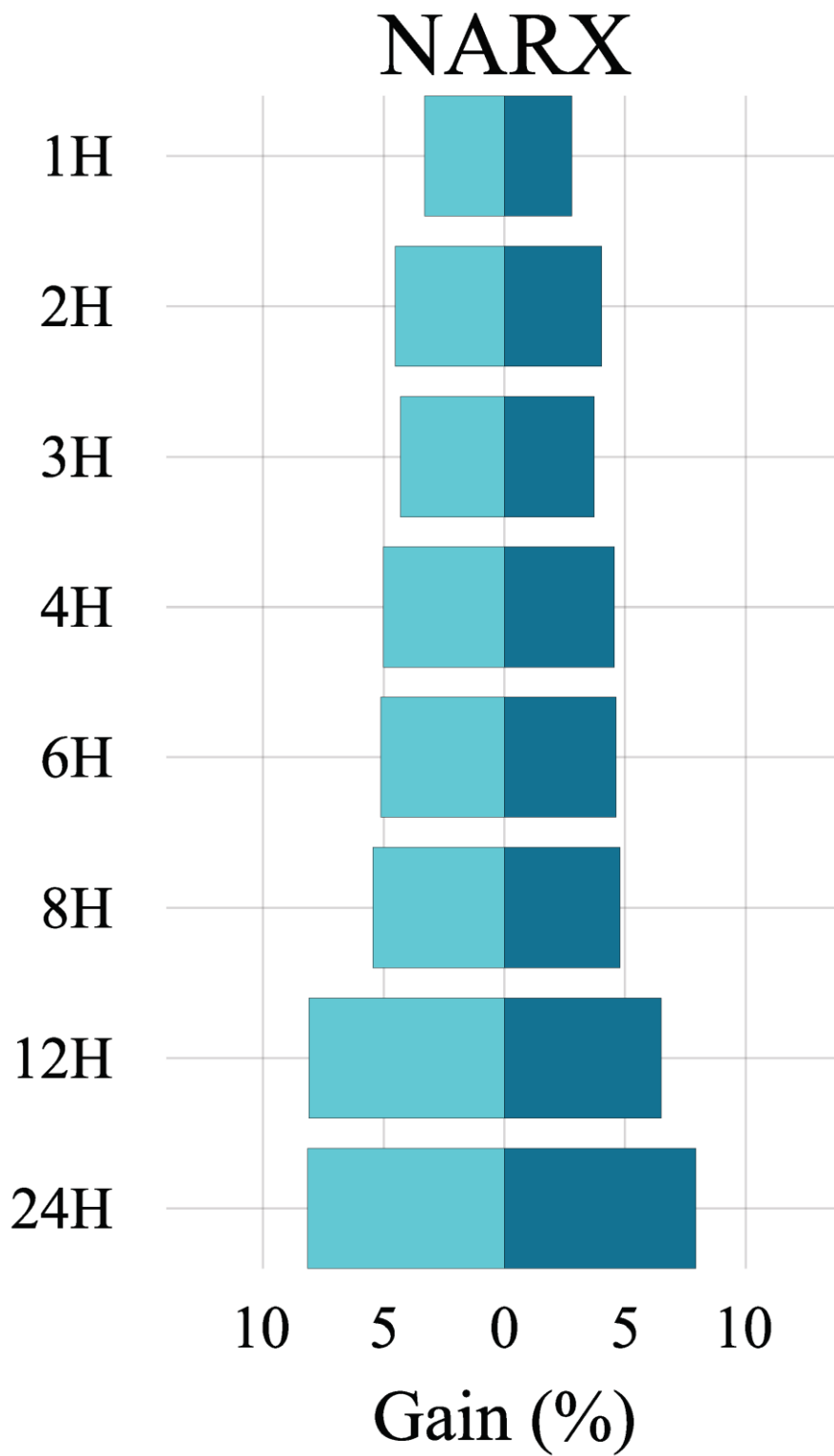
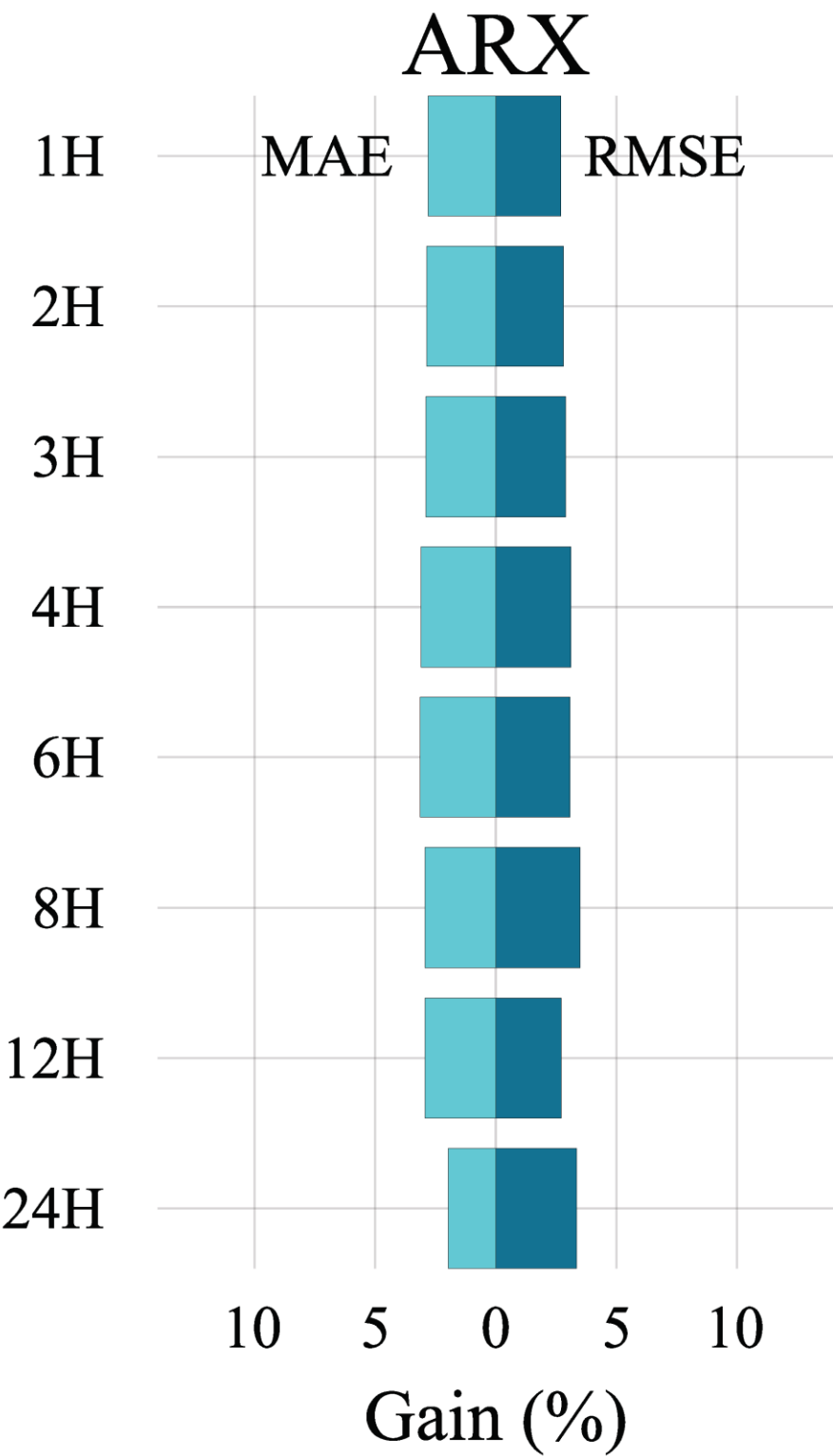


Results

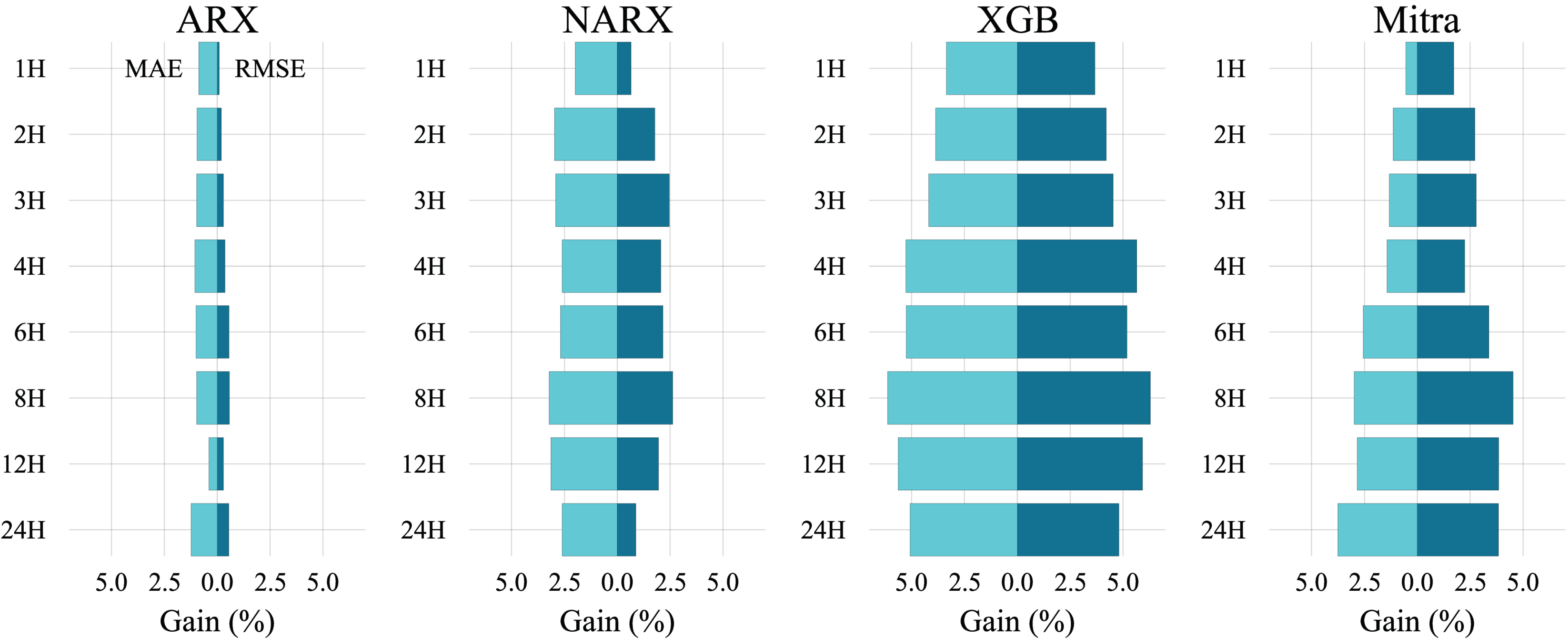


Germany (EPEX-DE)								Spain (OMIE)					
Level	Model	MAE	MAE _R	%	RMSE	RMSE _R	%	MAE	MAE _R	%	RMSE	RMSE _R	%
1H	ARX	26.93	26.17	2.8	39.83	38.75	2.7	16.72	16.57	0.9	24.40	24.38	0.1
	NARX	23.06	22.29	3.3	35.62	34.63	2.8	16.57	16.24	2.0	24.07	23.92	0.6
	XGB	23.33	22.30	4.4	37.05	35.02	5.5	16.54	15.98	3.4	24.57	23.67	3.7
	Mitra	21.37	21.11	1.2	33.31	32.91	1.2	15.92	15.84	0.6	23.61	23.20	1.7
2H	ARX	26.44	25.68	2.9	38.95	37.86	2.8	16.41	16.25	1.0	23.96	23.92	0.2
	NARX	22.64	21.61	4.5	34.84	33.44	4.0	16.29	15.80	3.0	23.71	23.29	1.8
	XGB	22.74	21.66	4.8	35.87	33.88	5.6	16.19	15.56	3.9	24.11	23.09	4.2
	Mitra	20.92	20.38	2.6	32.43	31.60	2.6	15.56	15.38	1.1	23.17	22.54	2.7
4H	ARX	25.65	24.85	3.1	37.50	36.33	3.1	15.88	15.71	1.1	23.25	23.17	0.4
	NARX	21.75	20.66	5.0	33.27	31.75	4.6	15.68	15.27	2.6	22.96	22.48	2.1
	XGB	22.01	20.72	5.8	34.24	32.19	6.0	15.78	14.95	5.3	23.60	22.26	5.7
	Mitra	20.13	19.39	3.7	30.86	29.79	3.5	15.01	14.79	1.4	22.19	21.70	2.2
8H	ARX	24.37	23.65	2.9	35.59	34.35	3.5	15.14	14.99	1.0	22.12	21.99	0.6
	NARX	20.54	19.42	5.4	31.20	29.71	4.8	15.01	14.52	3.2	21.92	21.35	2.6
	XGB	21.06	19.63	6.8	32.94	30.24	8.2	15.10	14.18	6.1	22.50	21.08	6.3
	Mitra	19.45	18.22	6.3	29.34	27.74	5.5	14.44	14.01	3.0	21.45	20.47	4.5
24H	ARX	20.92	20.50	2.0	30.28	29.27	3.4	13.57	13.40	1.2	19.50	19.39	0.6
	NARX	17.99	16.53	8.2	27.24	25.08	7.9	13.29	12.94	2.6	19.14	18.98	0.9
	XGB	18.80	16.59	11.7	29.50	25.54	13.4	13.25	12.58	5.1	19.61	18.66	4.8
	Mitra	16.56	15.22	8.1	24.81	22.70	8.5	12.91	12.42	3.8	18.84	18.11	3.8

Results



Results



[Submitted on 15 Aug 2025]

Stealing Accuracy: Predicting Day-ahead Electricity Prices with Temporal Hierarchy Forecasting (THieF)

Arkadiusz Lipiecki, Kaja Bilinska, Nicolaos Kourentzes, Rafal Weron

