

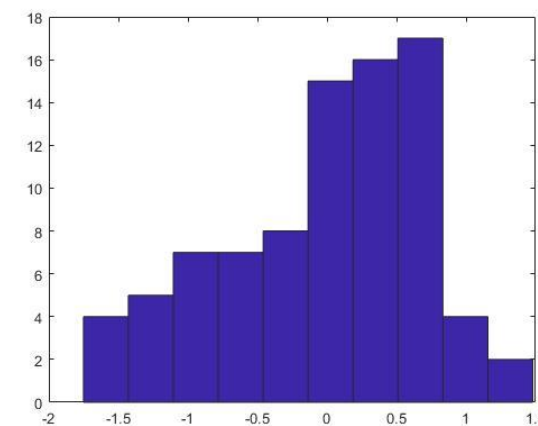
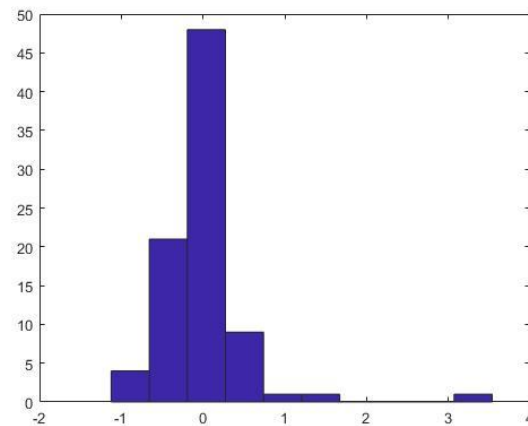
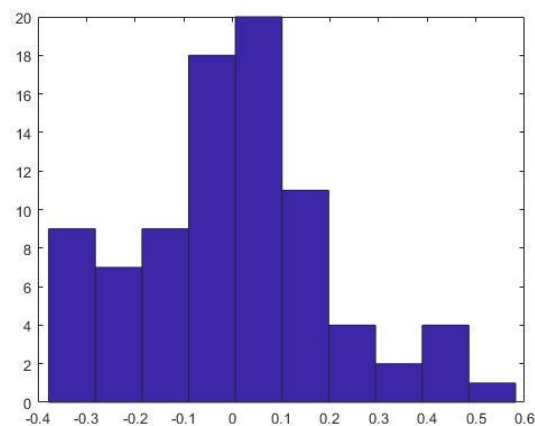
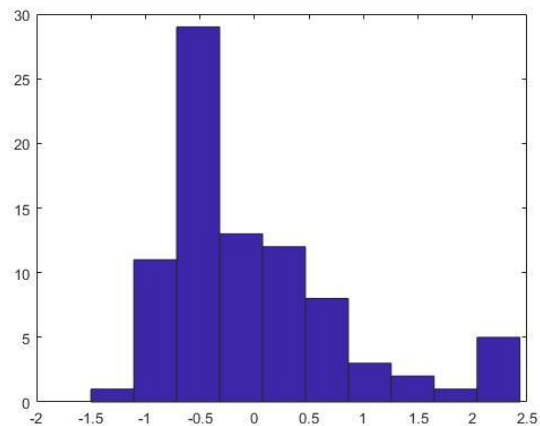


MÉTODO MCMC APLICADO À SIMULAÇÃO DE RESÍDUOS DO MODELO PAR(P)

Hugo Ribeiro Baldioti
Reinaldo Castro Souza

MOTIVAÇÃO

- Expansão da abordagem Bootstrap para simulação de resíduos
- Modelo PAR(p) utiliza muitas considerações, descaracterizando os dados
- Por exemplo: aproximação dos resíduos por uma Lognormal
 - Incapacidade de reprodução de comportamentos extremos



OBJETIVO

- Apresentar uma abordagem não-paramétrica para simulação dos resíduos
 - Respeitando os comportamentos limite e assimetrias dos dados
- Geração de uma envoltória nos resíduos
 - KDE (Kernel Density Estimation)
- Amostragem da densidade calculada
 - MCMC (Markov Chain Monte Carlo)

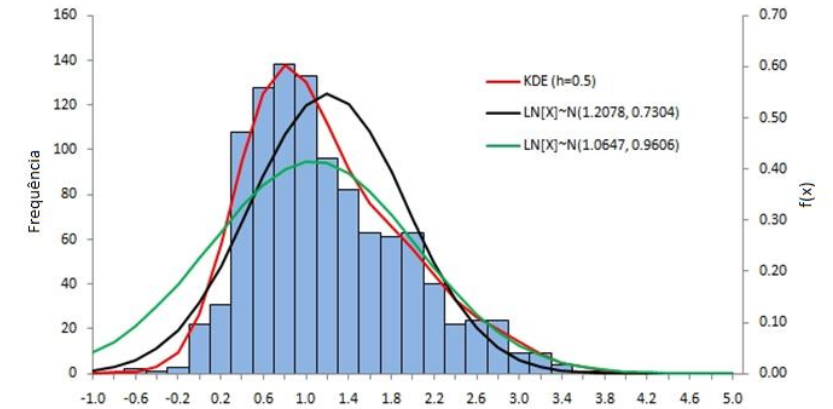
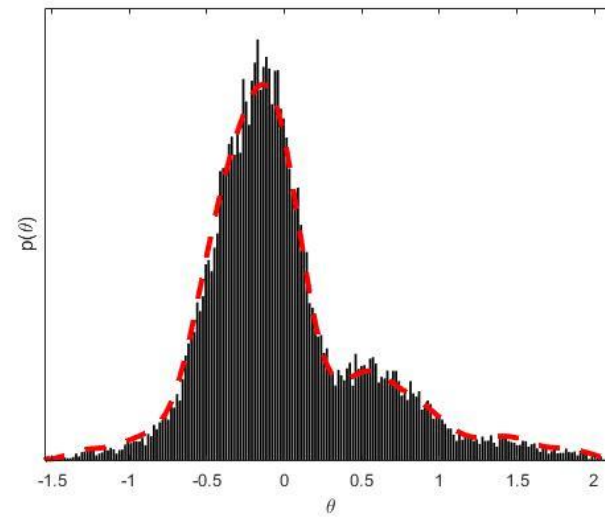
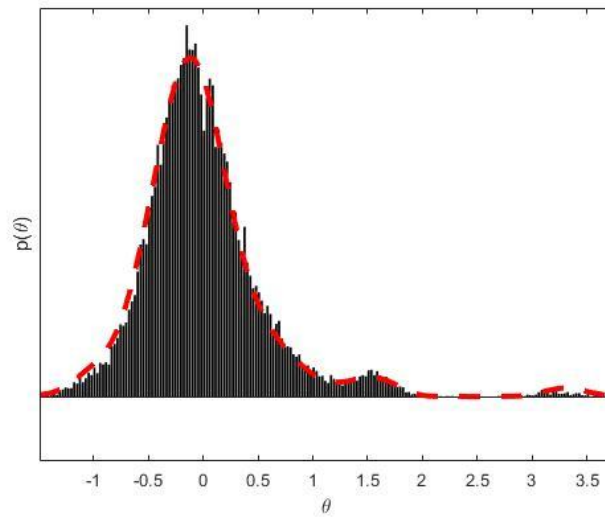


OBJETIVO

Geração de
Envoltória (KDE)



Amostragem de
ruídos (MCMC)



METODOLOGIA

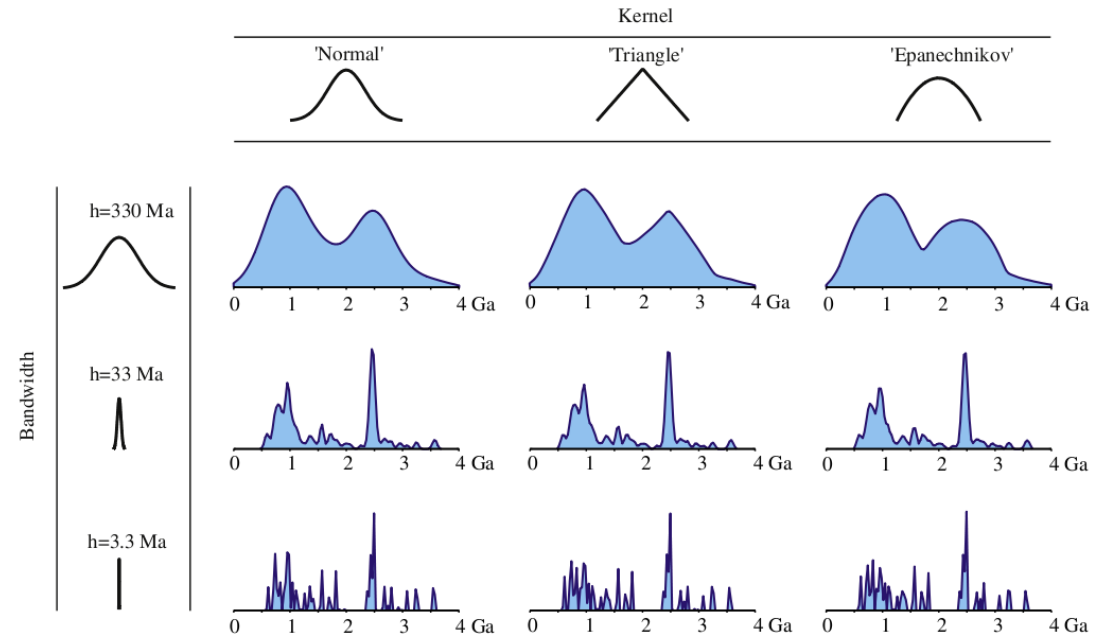
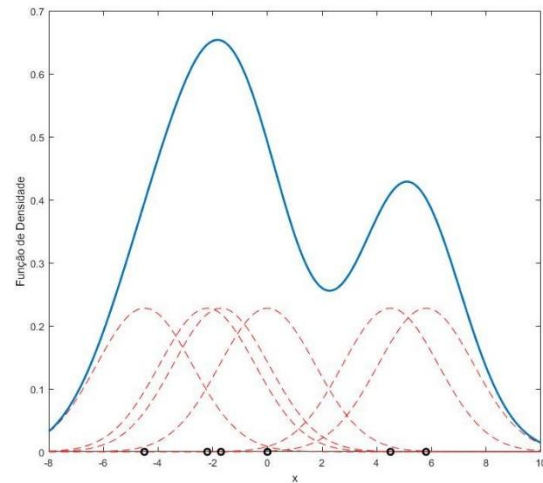
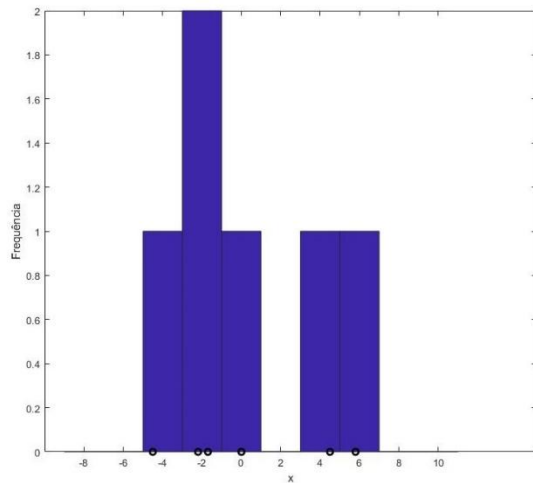
1. Calculam-se os resíduos a partir do modelo PAR(p) ajustado
2. Descreve-se as envoltórias dos resíduos a partir do KDE
3. Utiliza-se o Kernel calculado como distribuição limite de uma cadeia de Markov
4. As amostras dos resíduos são geradas utilizando o método Monte Carlo
5. A partir das amostras é possível simular cenários de ENAs



METODOLOGIA

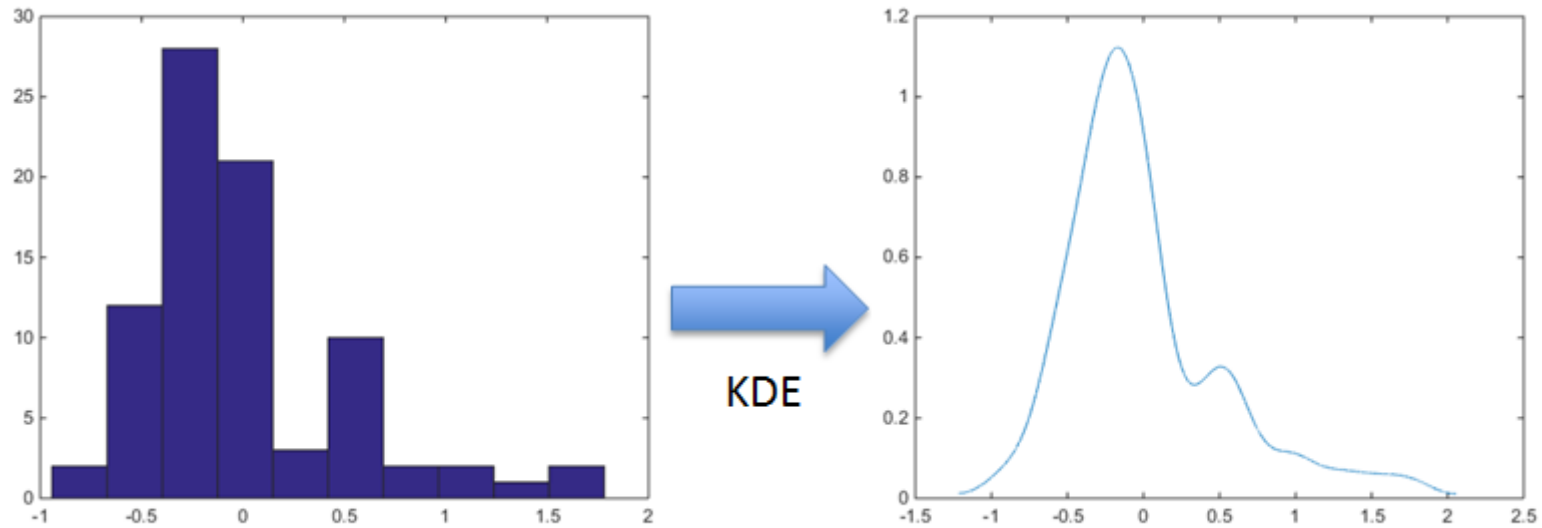
- Geração da envoltória nos resíduos a partir da técnica KDE
 - Seja (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) uma amostra i.i.d. gerada por alguma distribuição com uma densidade desconhecida f
 - O objetivo é estimar o formato da função f

$$\hat{f}_h(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K_h(x - x_i) = \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{x - x_i}{h}\right)$$



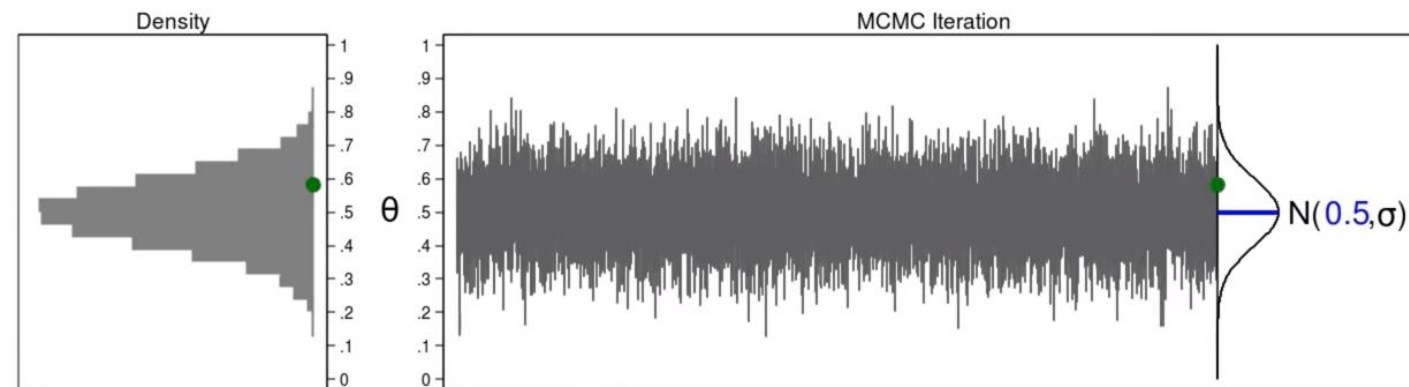
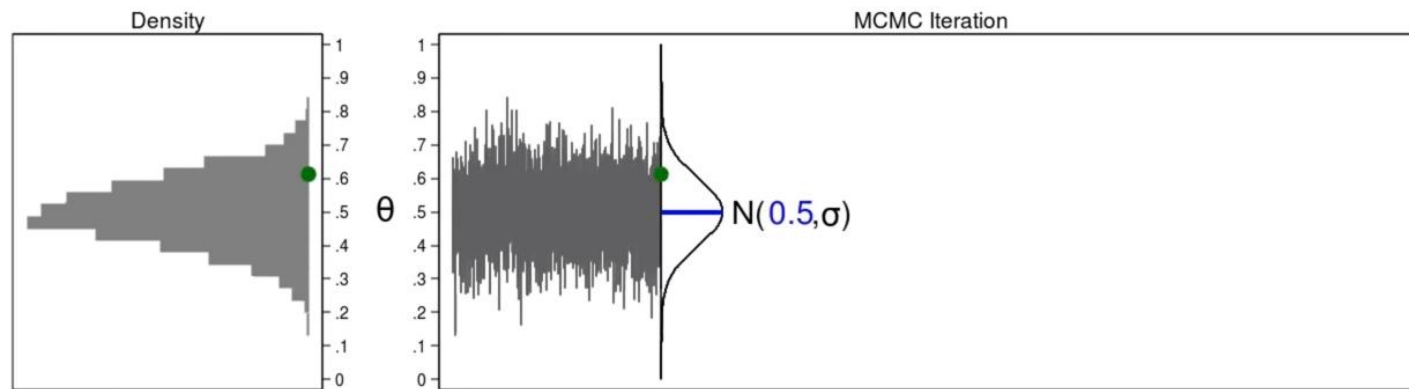
METODOLOGIA

- Exemplo do KDE aplicado a uma amostra de resíduos de ENA



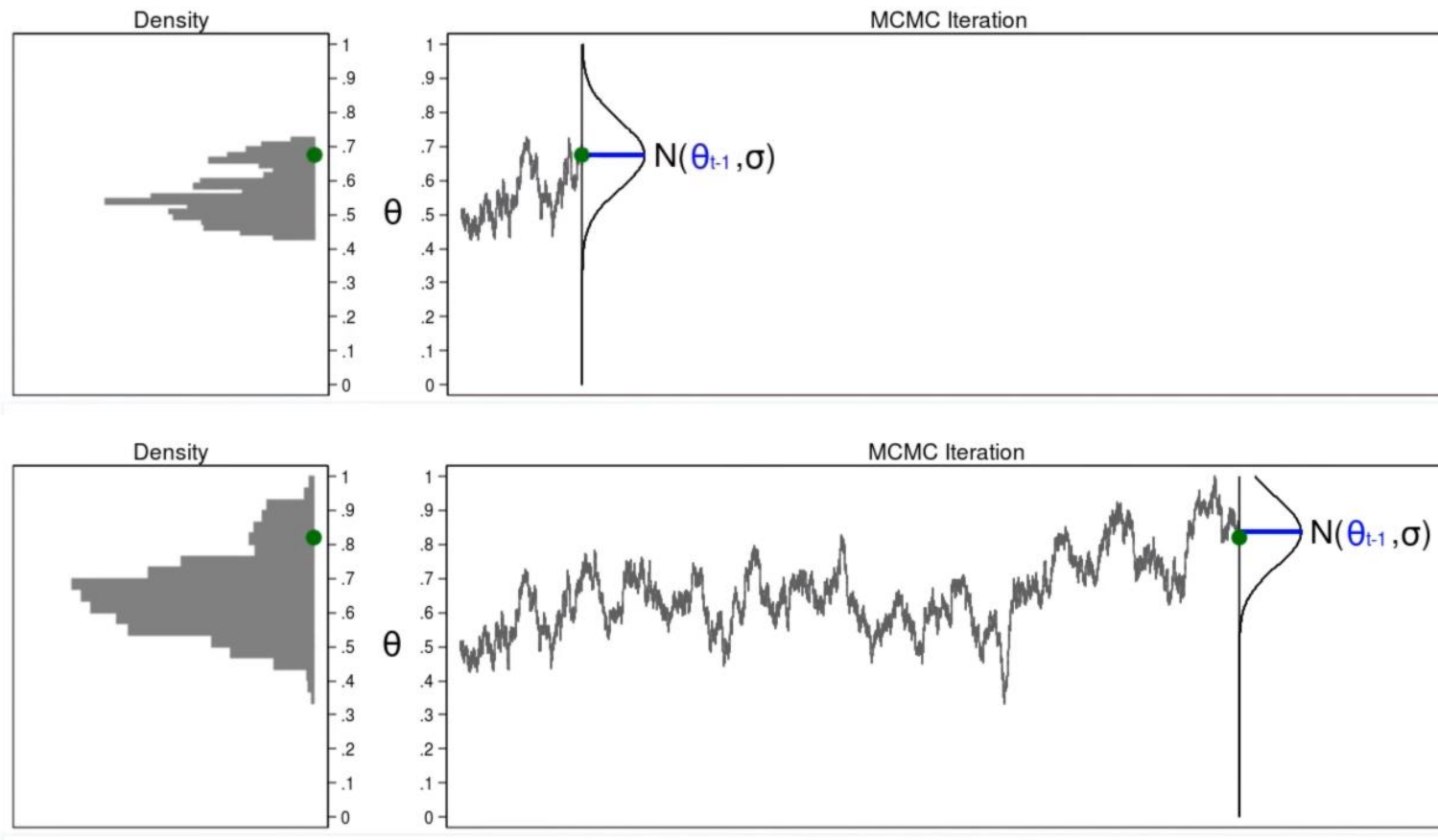
METODOLOGIA

- Monte Carlo



METODOLOGIA

- Markov Chain

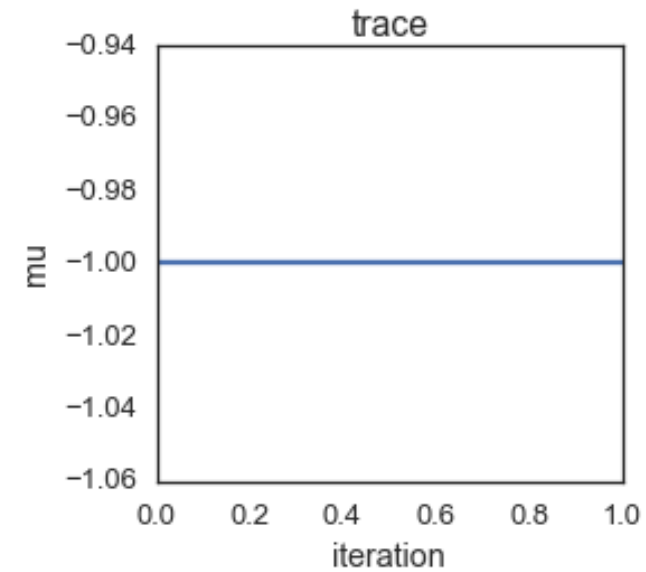
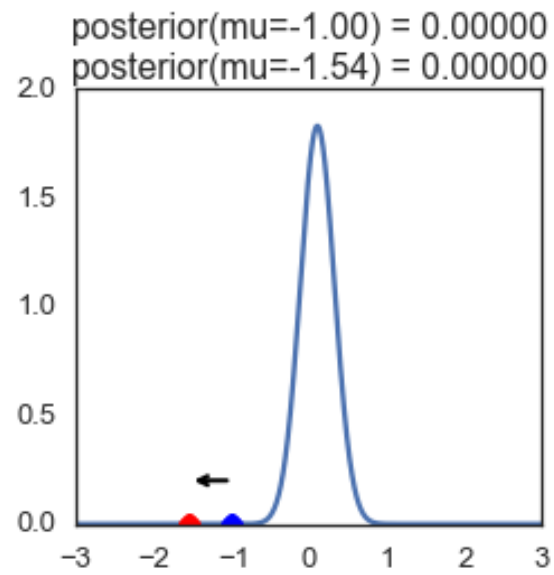
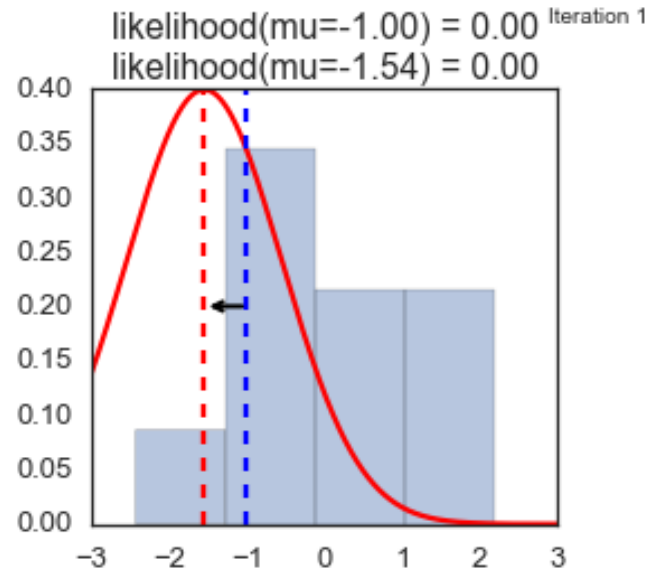
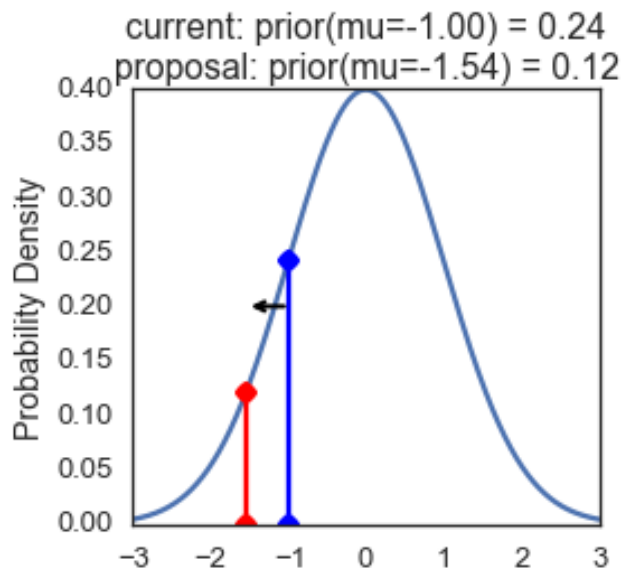


METODOLOGIA

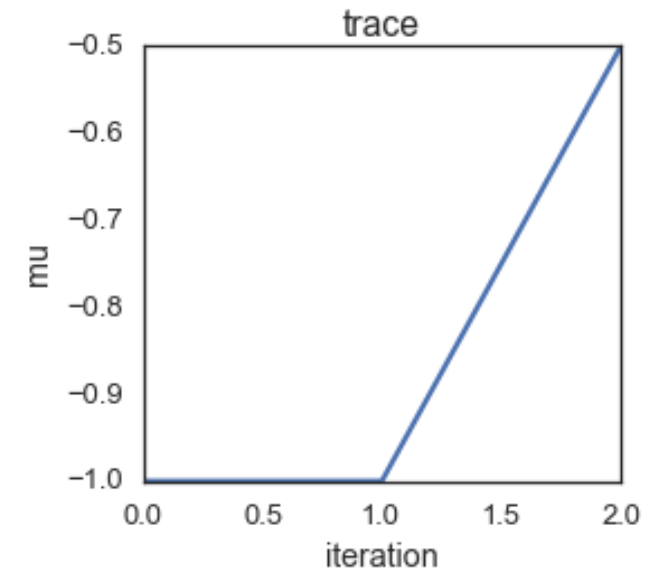
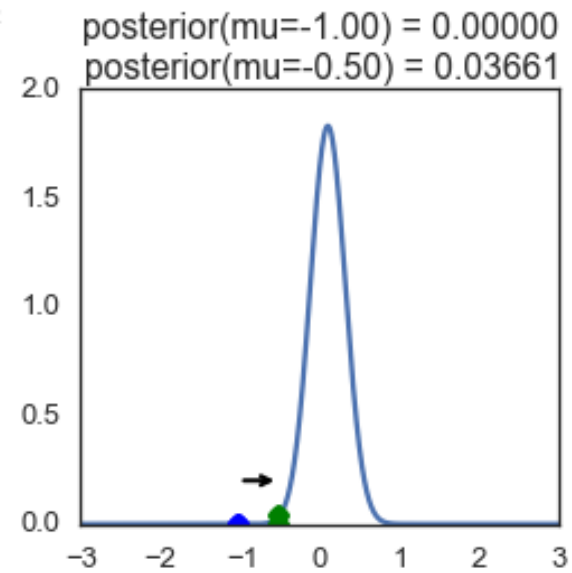
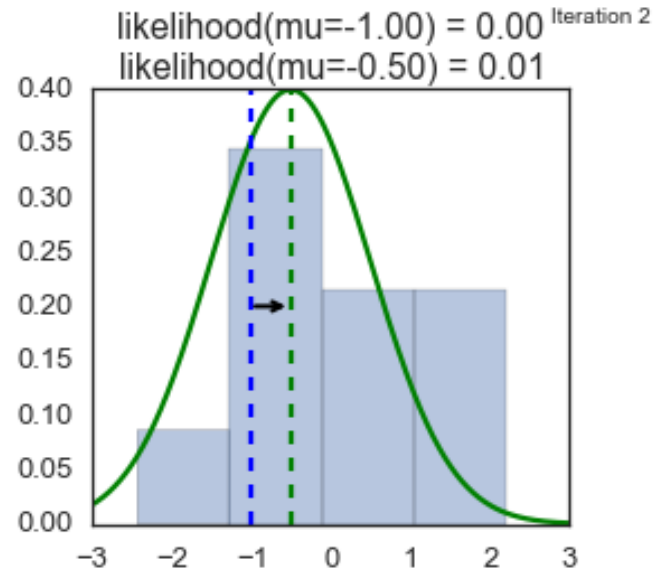
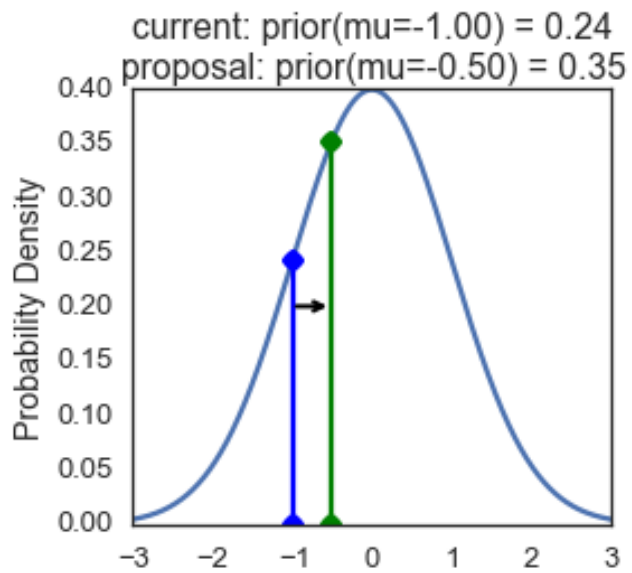


- MCMC
 - Realiza uma simulação de Monte Carlo utilizando cadeias de Markov
 - Permite gerar amostras de uma distribuição ao embuti-la como distribuição limite da cadeia de Markov
 - Basicamente é utilizado quando a densidade é muito complicada para se amostrar e/ou é definida com um número muito alto de dimensões
- O MCMC gera uma amostra aleatória a partir da avaliação das regiões com alta densidade de probabilidade

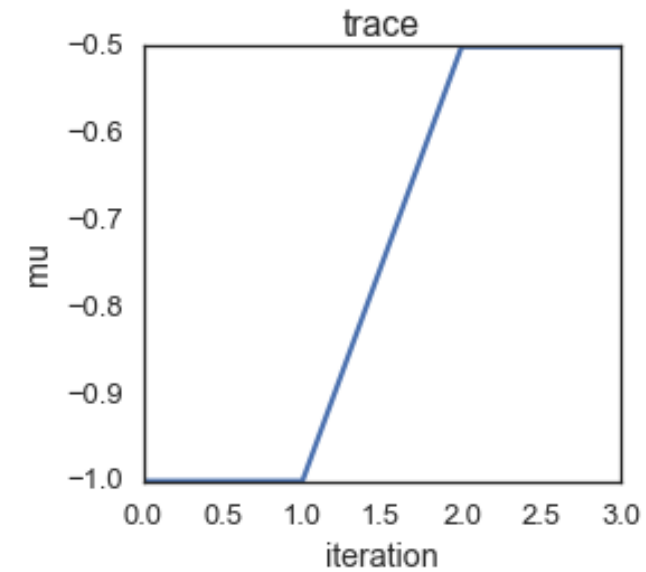
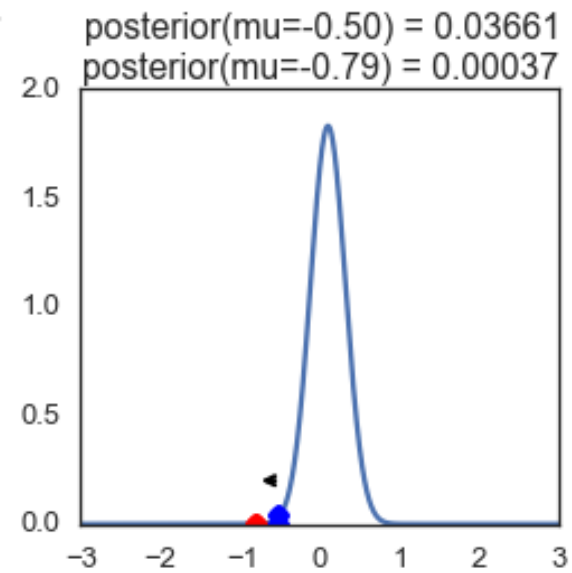
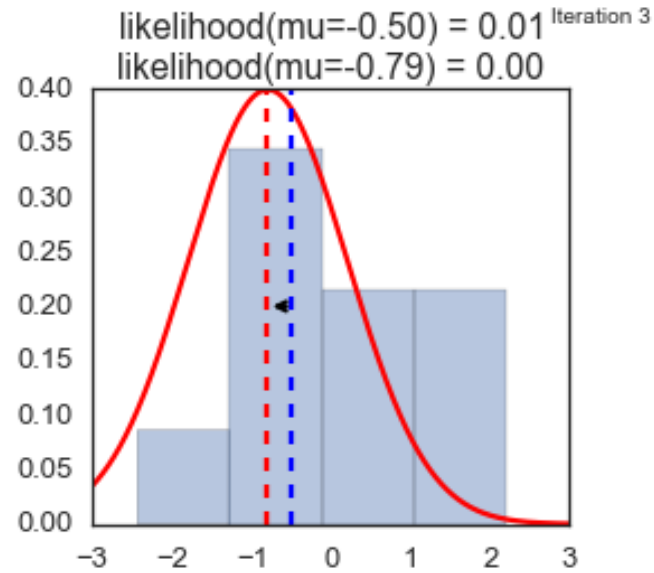
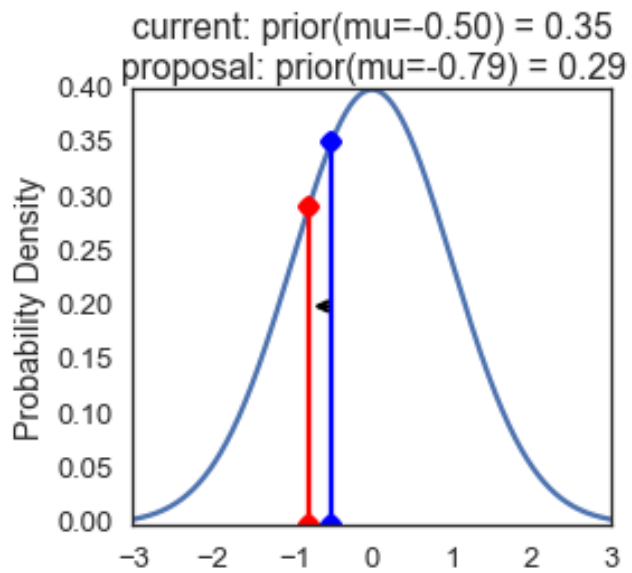
MCMC



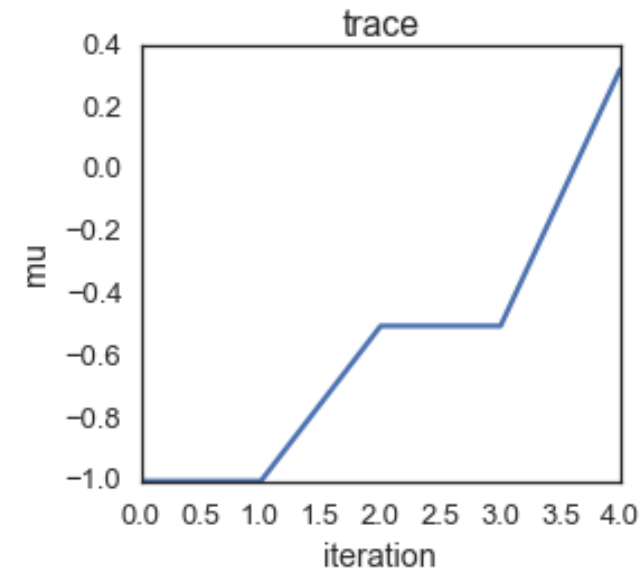
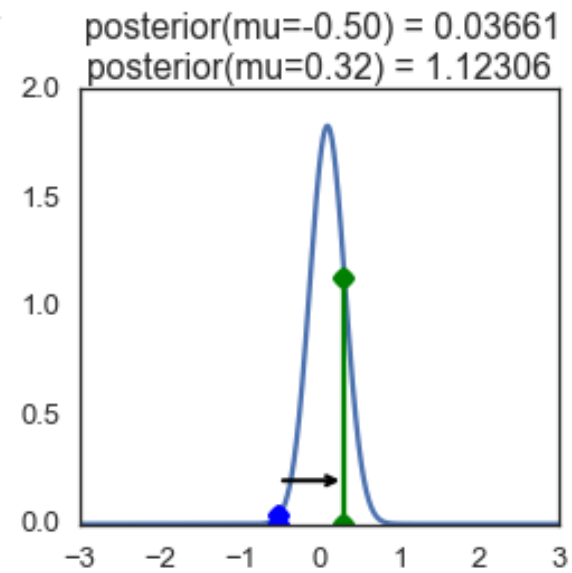
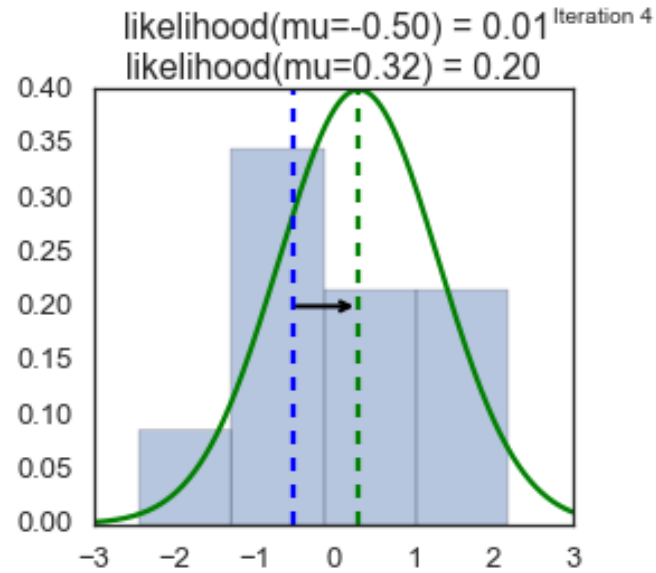
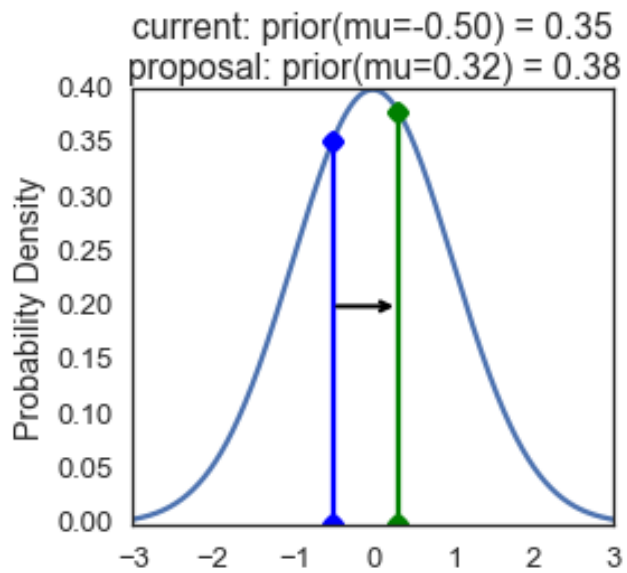
MCMC



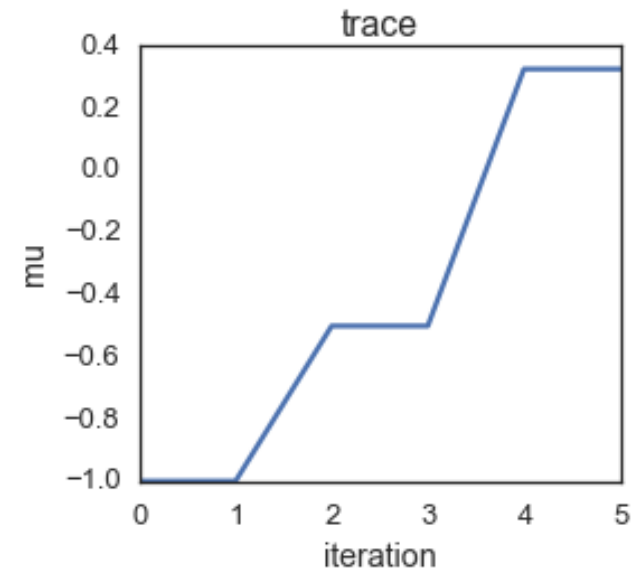
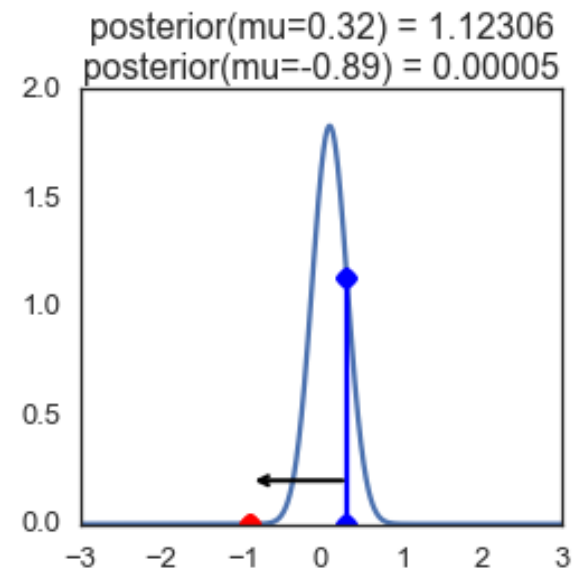
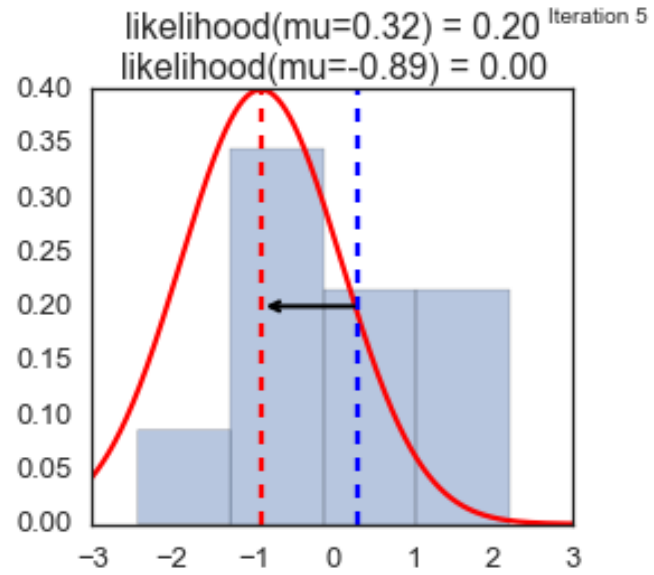
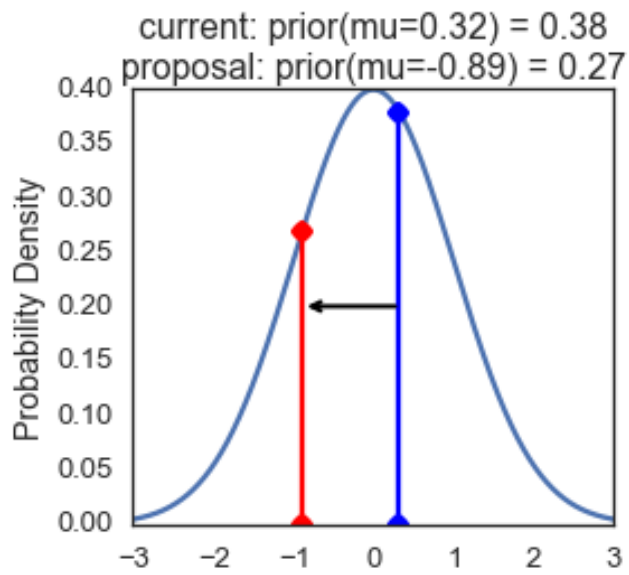
MCMC



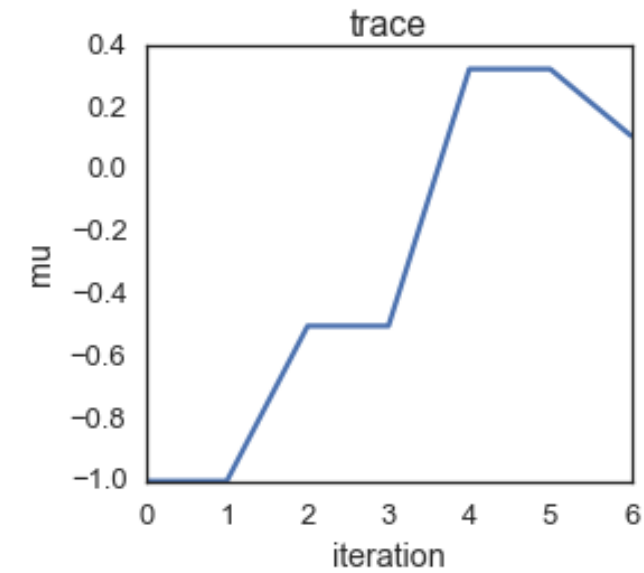
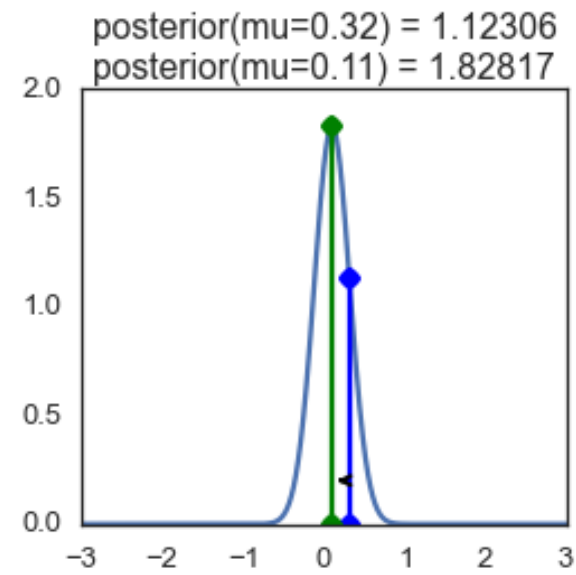
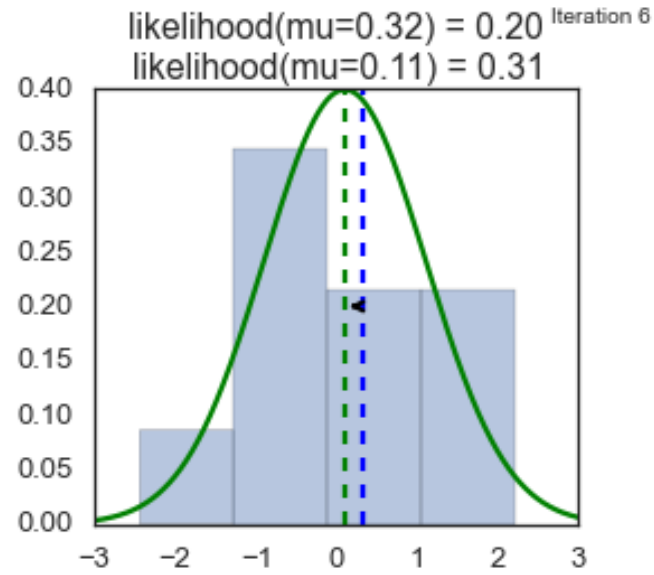
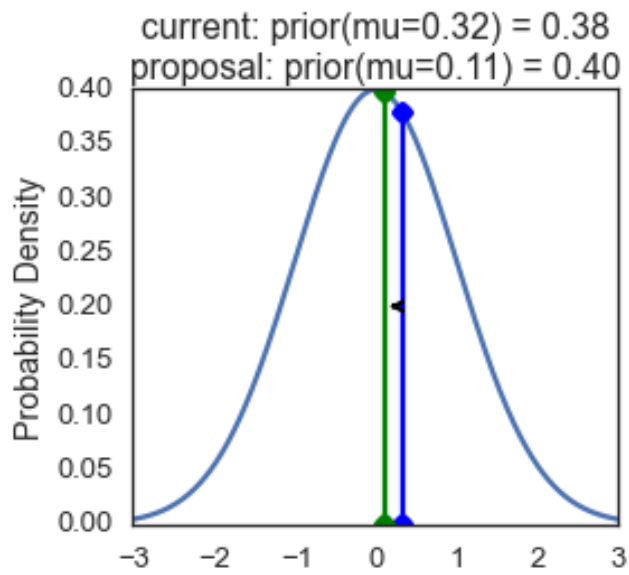
MCMC



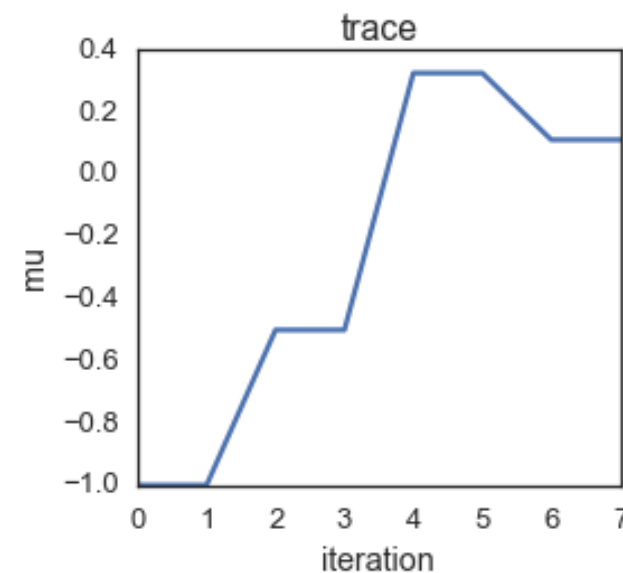
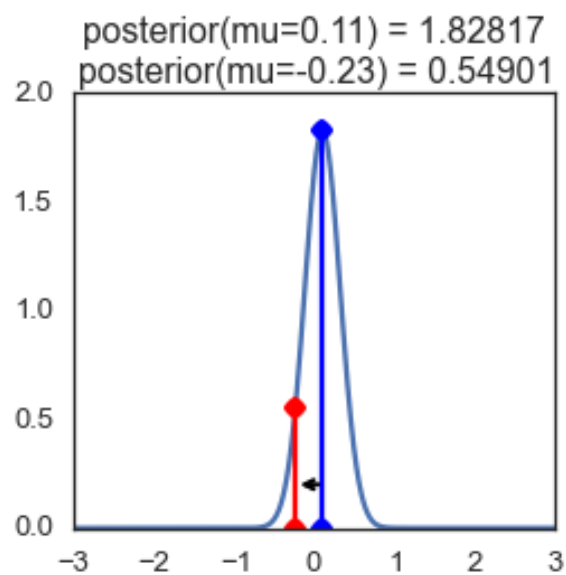
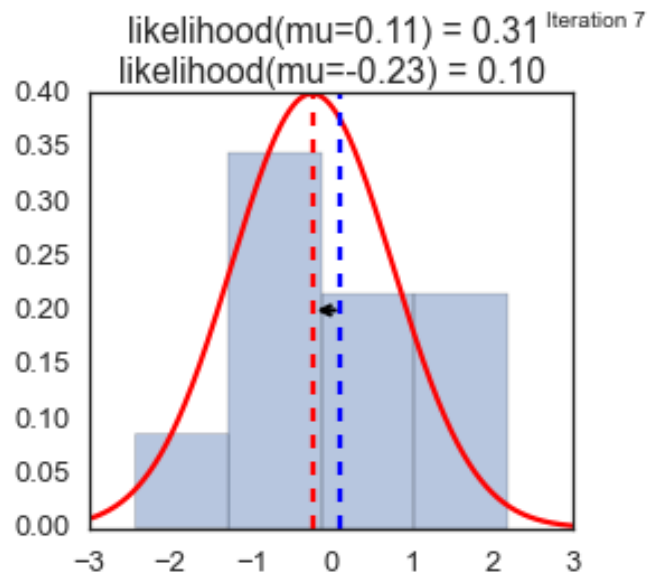
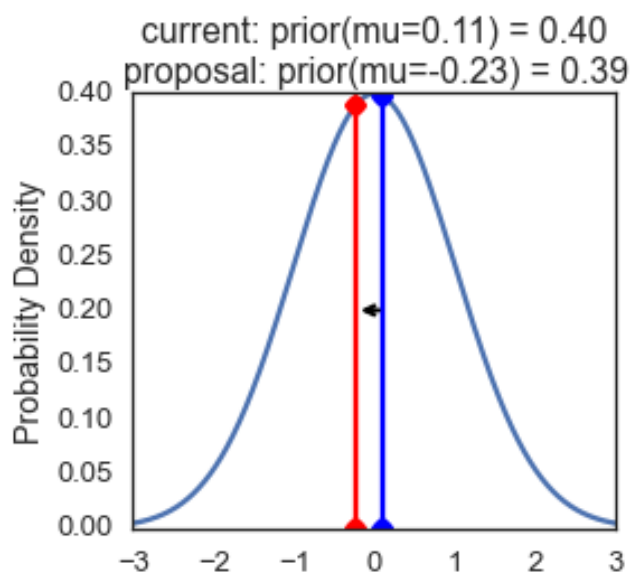
MCMC



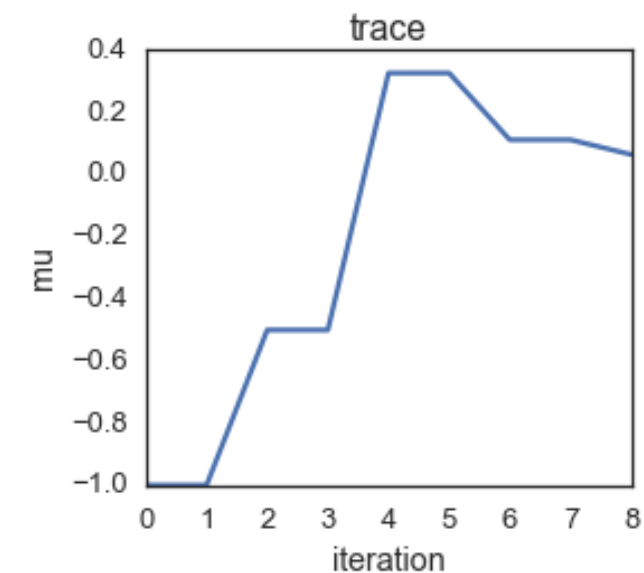
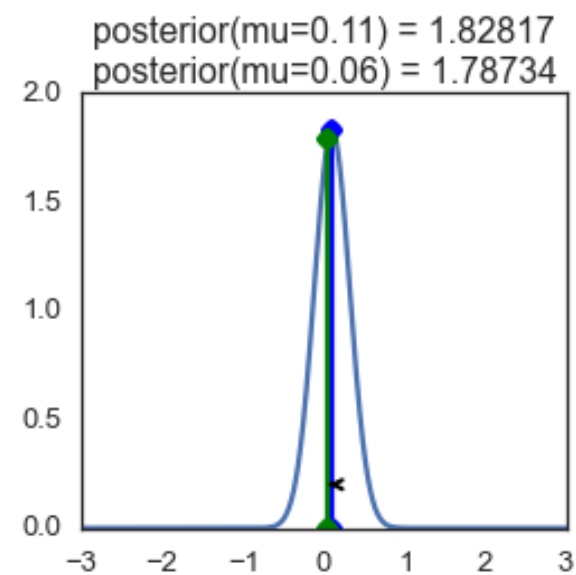
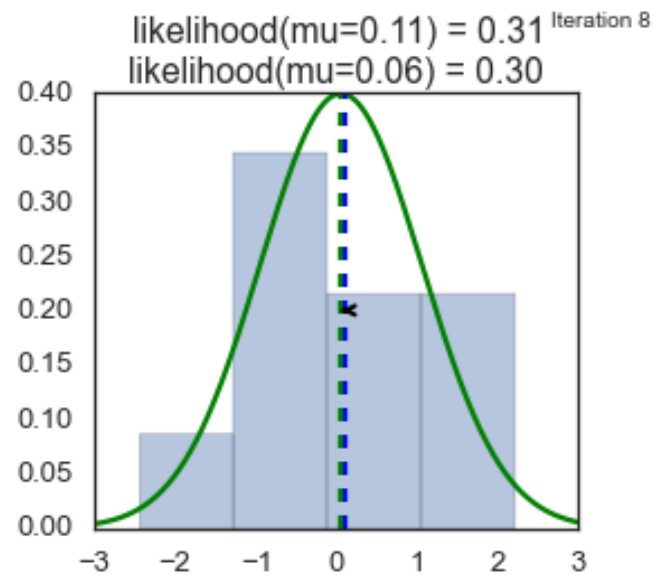
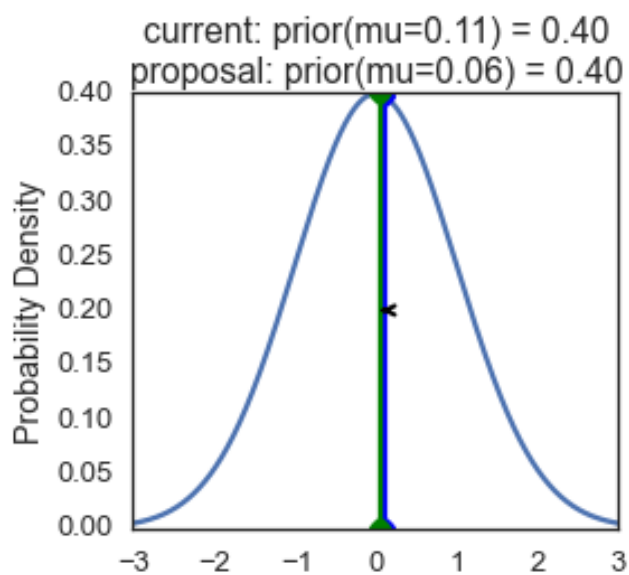
MCMC



MCMC



MCMC



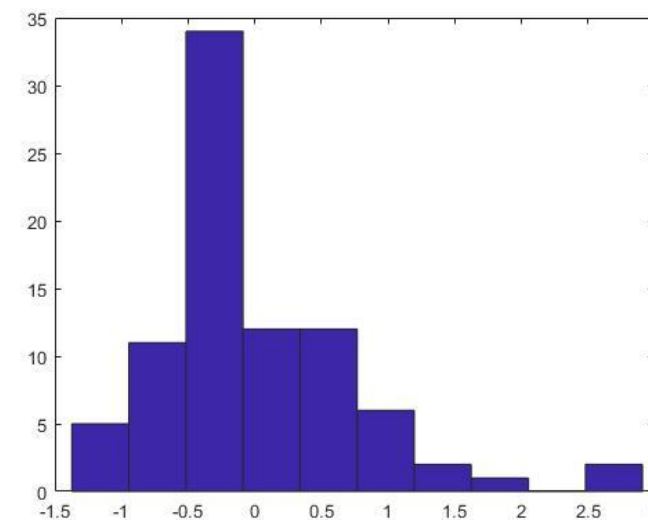
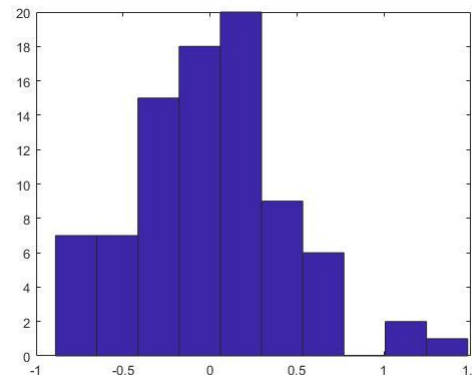
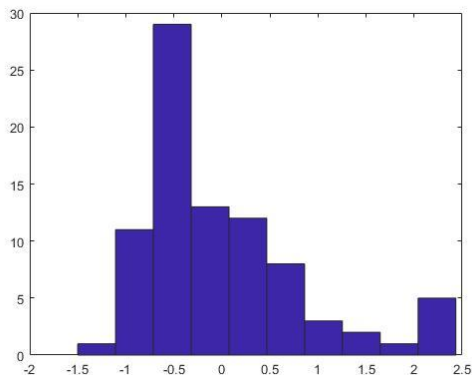
RESULTADOS

- Modelo PAR(p) simplificado:

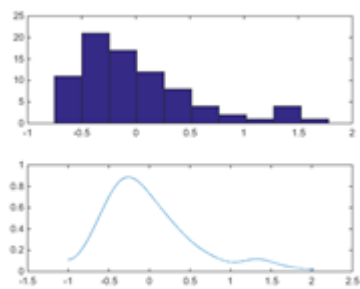
$$\left(\frac{Z_t - \mu_m}{\sigma_m}\right) = \phi_1^m \left(\frac{Z_{t-1} - \mu_{m-1}}{\sigma_{m-1}}\right) + \dots + \phi_{p_m}^m \left(\frac{Z_{t-p_m} - \mu_{m-p_m}}{\sigma_{m-p_m}}\right) + a_t$$

- Resíduos do modelo:

$$a_t = \left(\frac{Z_t - \mu_m}{\sigma_m}\right) - \left[\phi_1^m \left(\frac{Z_{t-1} - \mu_{m-1}}{\sigma_{m-1}}\right) + \dots + \phi_{p_m}^m \left(\frac{Z_{t-p_m} - \mu_{m-p_m}}{\sigma_{m-p_m}}\right) \right]$$



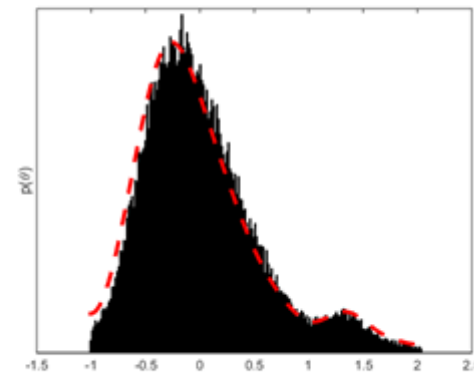
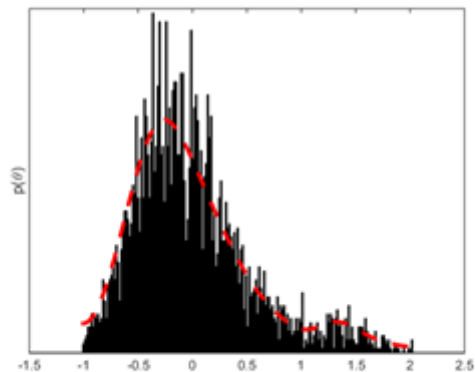
RESULTADOS



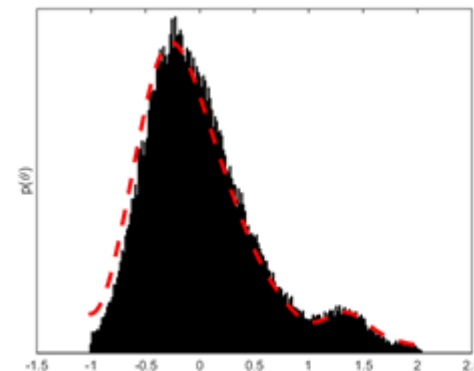
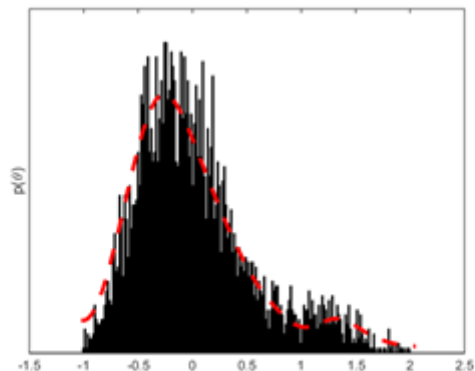
Total de Amostras =
4000

Total de Amostras =
100000

Tamanho do passo = 1

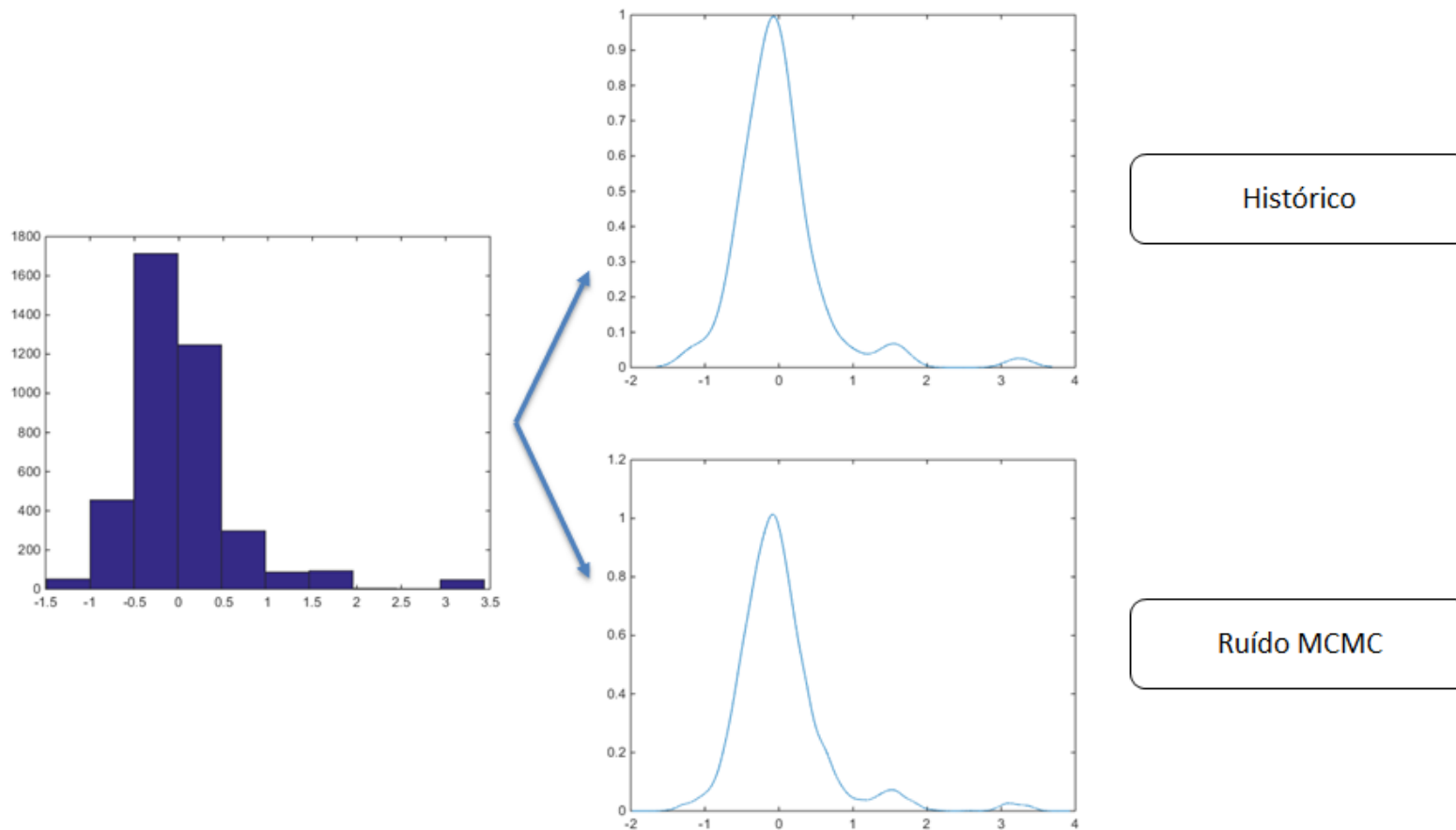


Tamanho do passo =
0.5



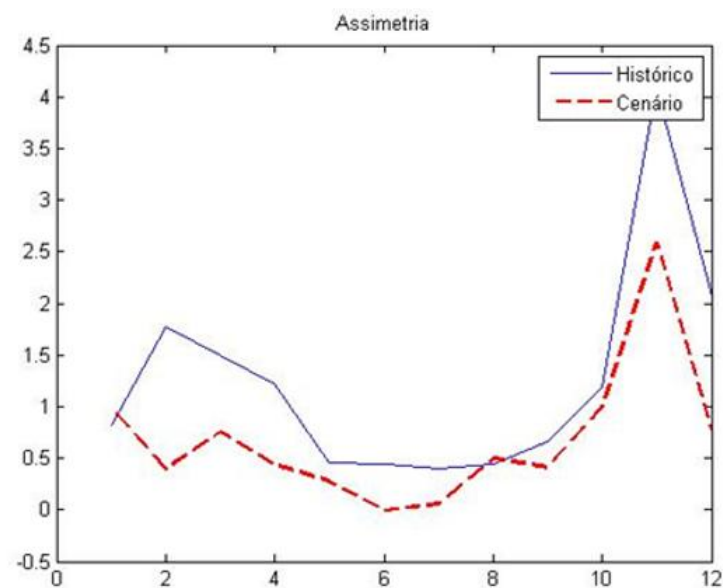
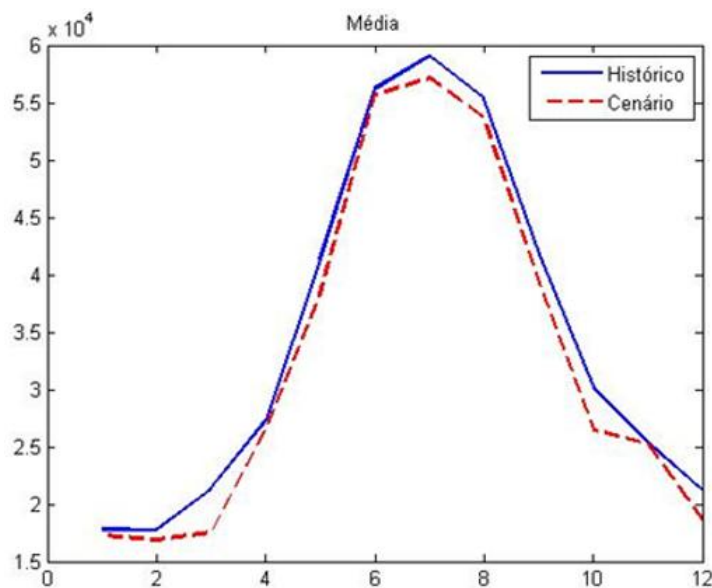
RESULTADOS

- Verificam-se as amostrar em relação aos dados originais utilizando KDE



RESULTADOS

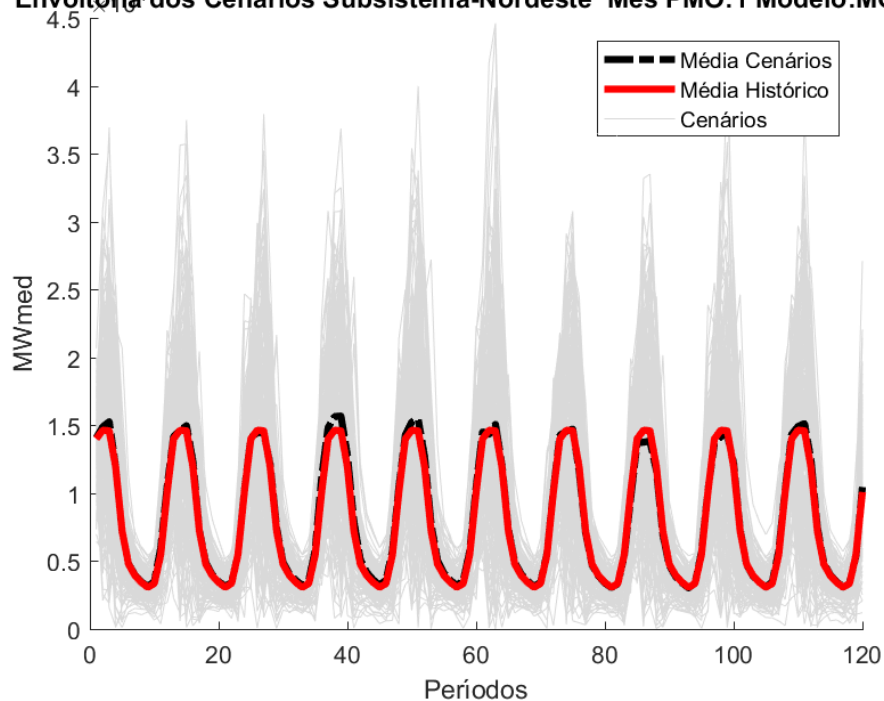
- Aplicou-se o modelo proposto no pré-estudo para o PMO de agosto de 2016 referente ao subsistema Sudeste, com os seguintes parâmetros:
 - 2000 cenários gerados
 - Passo de 0,5
 - Tamanho da amostra 100.000



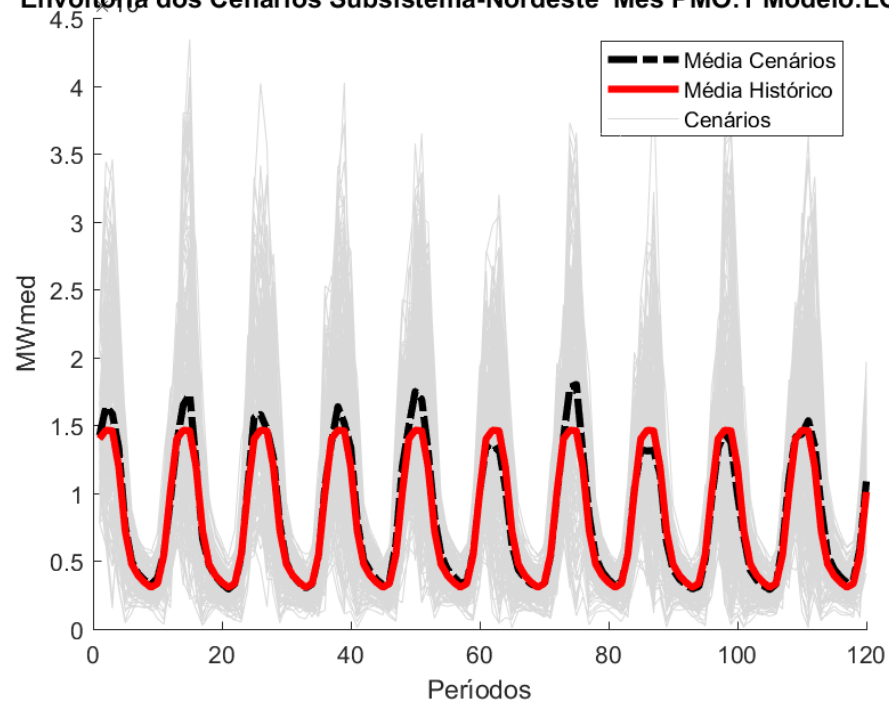
RESULTADOS

- A partir da validação do modelo no contexto do pré-estudo, aplica-se o mesmo no planejamento de médio prazo, com horizonte de 10 anos, ou seja, 120 períodos.

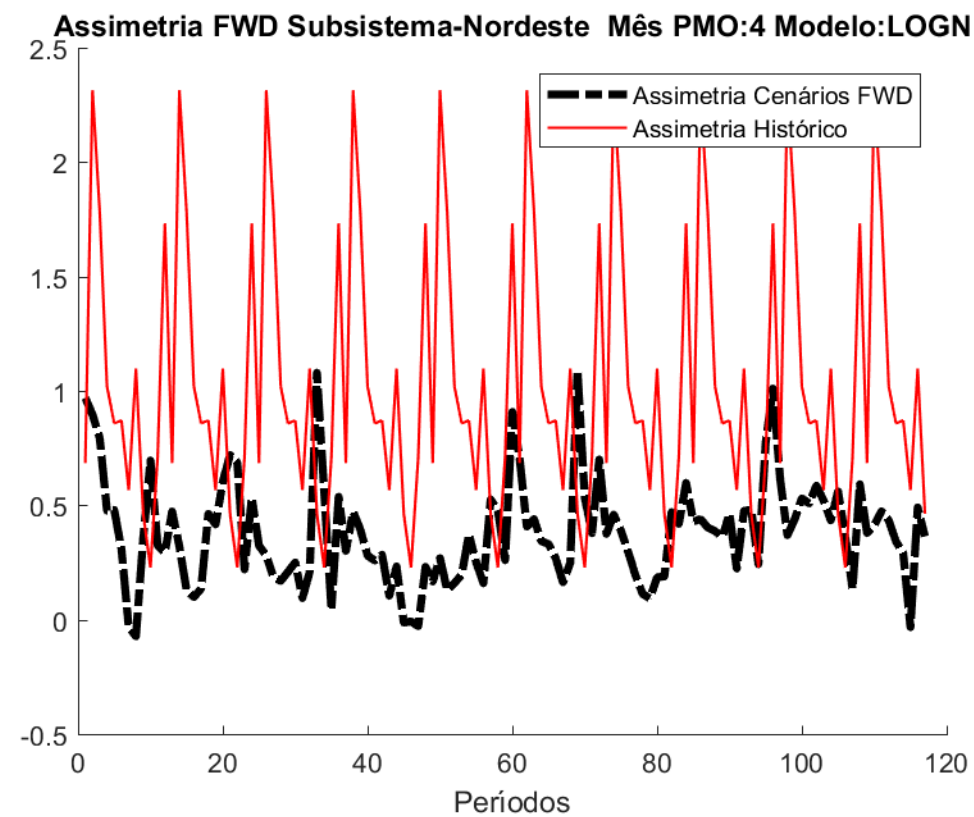
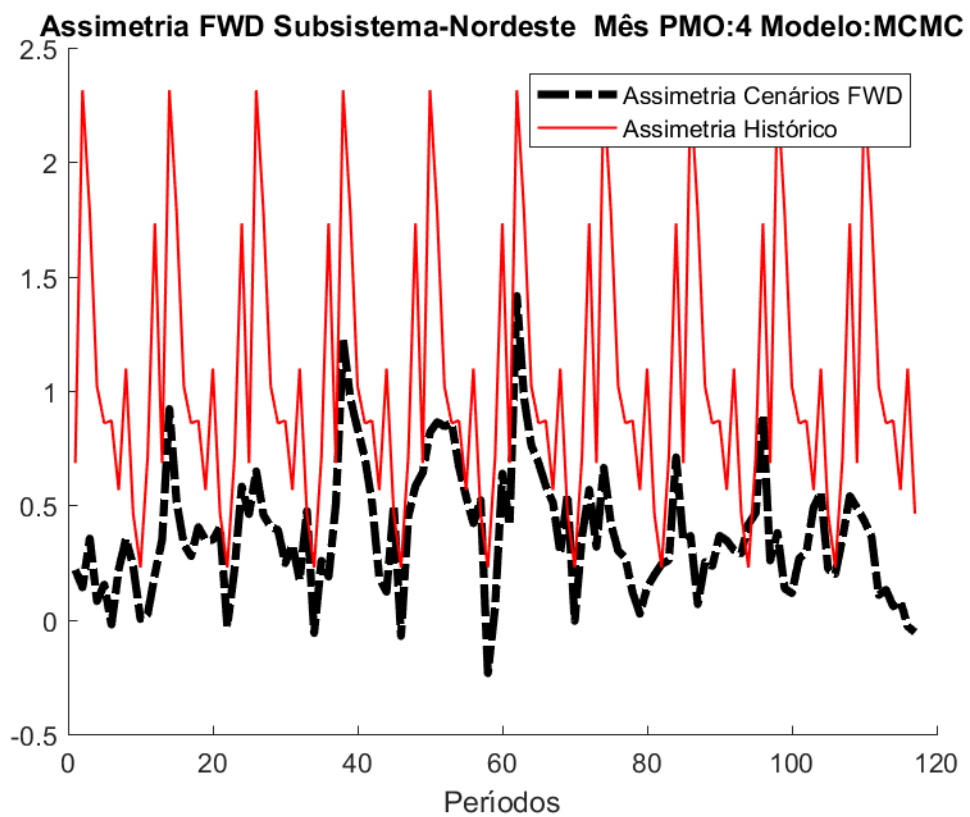
Envoltória dos Cenários Subsistema-Nordeste Mês PMO:1 Modelo:MCMC



Envoltória dos Cenários Subsistema-Nordeste Mês PMO:1 Modelo:LOGN



RESULTADOS



CONCLUSÕES E TRABALHOS FUTUROS



- Foi apresentada uma metodologia não-paramétrica para simulação de resíduos
- As amostras geradas se comportam como esperado, os resultados são condizentes com a envoltória original, reproduzindo comportamentos limites e assimetrias
- Os cenários de ENA gerados apresentam uma pequena melhora na reprodução das assimetrias

- Trabalhos Futuros
 - Avaliação do impacto dos cenários gerados no contexto da otimização
 - Aplicar o MCMC na geração direta de cenários de ENA, levando em consideração comportamentos extremos e mudanças de configuração
 - Ajustar de um modelo Markoviano nas séries de ENA para geração de cenários

Obrigado pela atenção!

baldioti@ele.puc-rio.br