NSCOEF

Updated: 31 Mar 2016

Use NSCOEF to calculate the Nelson Siegel coefficients for a zero coupon curve. Nelson and Siegel suggested calculating the yield curve at a point using this formula:

$$y_{\tau} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \left[\frac{1 - \exp(-\tau/\lambda)}{\tau/\lambda} \right] + \beta_2 \left[\frac{1 - \exp(-\tau/\lambda)}{\tau/\lambda} - \exp(-\tau/\lambda) \right]$$

To find the coefficients, the program uses ordinary least squares to calculate the values of B_0 , B_1 , and B_2 for any value of λ and simply finds the value of λ (to 4 decimal places) which has the smallest r^2 . There may be more than one solution; however the function only returns the first one that it finds.

Syntax

Arguments

YieldCurve_RangeQuery

a T-SQL statement, as a string, that specifies the maturities (as measured in years) and their zero coupon rates to be used as in calculating the Nelson Siegel coefficients. *YieldCurve_RangeQuery* is an expression that returns a **String**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **String**.

Return Type

```
FinancialTypes.NSCOEF_table
```

```
Class NSCOEF_table
   Inherits Data.DataTable
   Property Item(RowIndex As Integer) As FinancialTypes.OutputRow_NSCOEF

Class OutputRow_NSCOEF
   Public B0 As Double
   Public B1 As Double
   Public B2 As Double
   Public Tau As Double
   Public RMSE As Double
End Class
```

Column	Description
В0	The first coefficient
B1	The second coefficient
B2	The third coefficient
Tau	Tau
RMSE	Residual sum of squares. SQUARE(SUM(y – ŷ))

Remarks

- The function is insensitive to order; it does not matter what order the dates and rates are passed in.
- See NSCOEF to calculate the interpolated values using the Nelson Siegel coefficients.
- See NSCOEF2 for another way to calculate the Nelson Siegel coefficients.

See Also

- NELSONSIEGEL Zero coupon rate using Nelson Siegel formula
- NSCOEF2 Nelson Siegel coefficients for a zero coupon curve