

# Electricity price forecasting method for the JEPX spot market based on ARIMA model

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## Background, Purpose and Vision

• Japan's power trades expand in Japan Electric Power Exchange (JEPX) market with the trade volume of the day-ahead spot market increased.

• Feed-In Tariff (FIT) based between household consumers and electricity companies start to expire sequentially from the end of 2019.

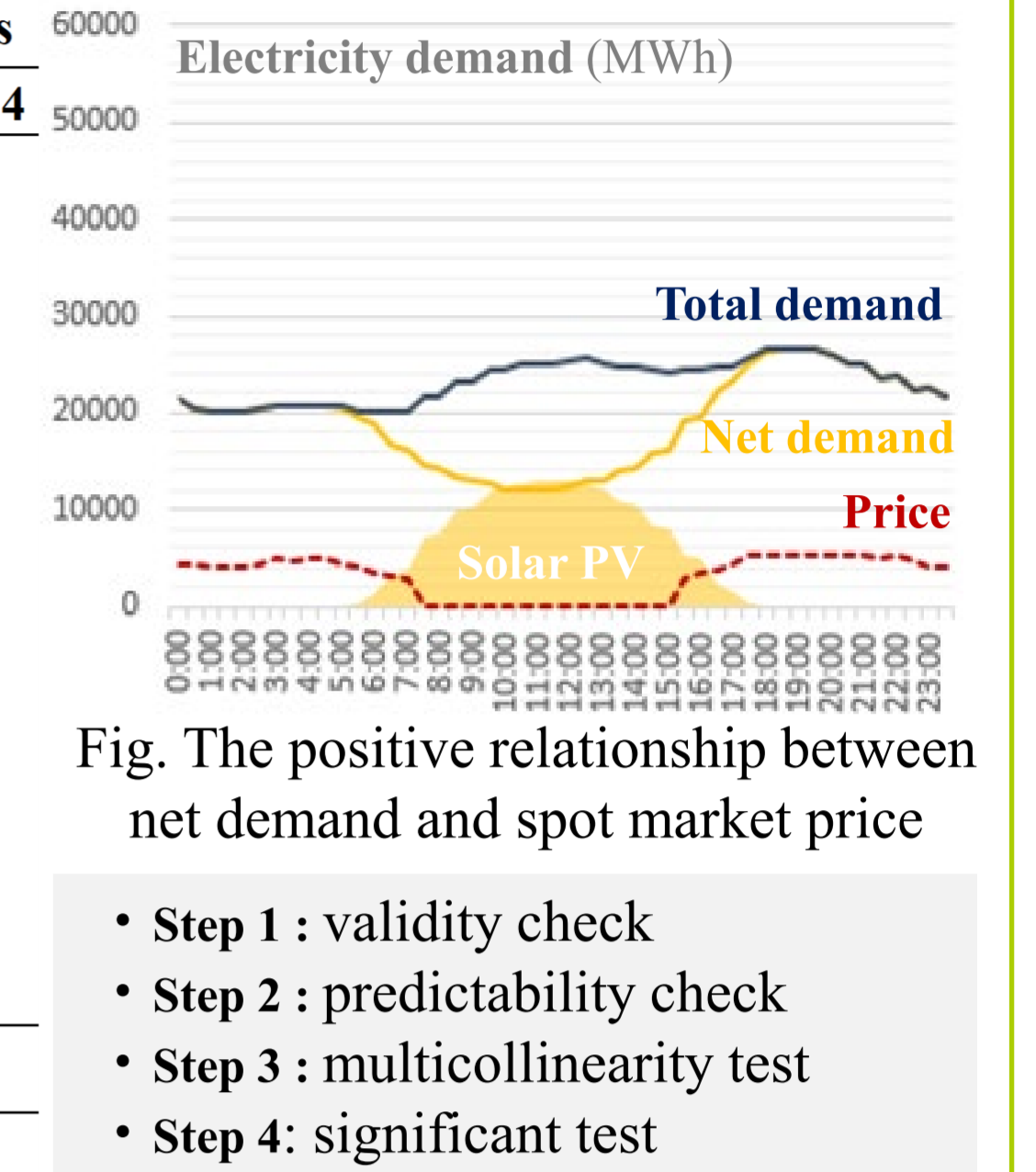
• Japan recorded large increases in solar energy and the growth is on course to accelerate over the coming years.



## Predictor Variable Selection

Variable	Variable description	Unit	URL	Variable selection process			
				Step1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
$D_t$	Total demand of electricity	(GWh)	[1]	O	O		
$D_n$	Net demand for electricity (total demand minus Solar PV power generation)	(GWh)	[1]	O	O	O	O
$G_f$	Fossil fuel power generation	(GWh)	[1]	O	O	-	-
$G_s$	Solar photovoltaic power generation	(GWh)	[1]	O	O	-	-
$G_h$	Hydro power generation	(GWh)	[1]	O	O	O	-
$G_p$	Pumped-storage hydroelectricity	(GWh)	[1]	O	-	-	-
$G_w$	Wind power generation	(GWh)	[1]	O	O	O	O
$G_n$	Nuclear power generation	(GWh)	[1]	-	-	-	-
$G_g$	Geothermal power generation	(GWh)	[1]	-	-	-	-
$G_b$	Biomass power generation	(GWh)	[1]	O	-	-	-
$E_i$	Electricity imports	(GWh)	[1]	O	-	-	-
$T$	Temperatures	(°C)	[2]	O	O	O	O
$W$	Wind speed	(m/s)	[2]	O	O	O	-
$Y$	$P_s$ System price in the JEPX spot market	(yen/kWh)	[3]	-	-	-	-

\* The circle symbol (O) means that the variable passed the corresponding selection check or test.



## Spot Market Price forecasting Results

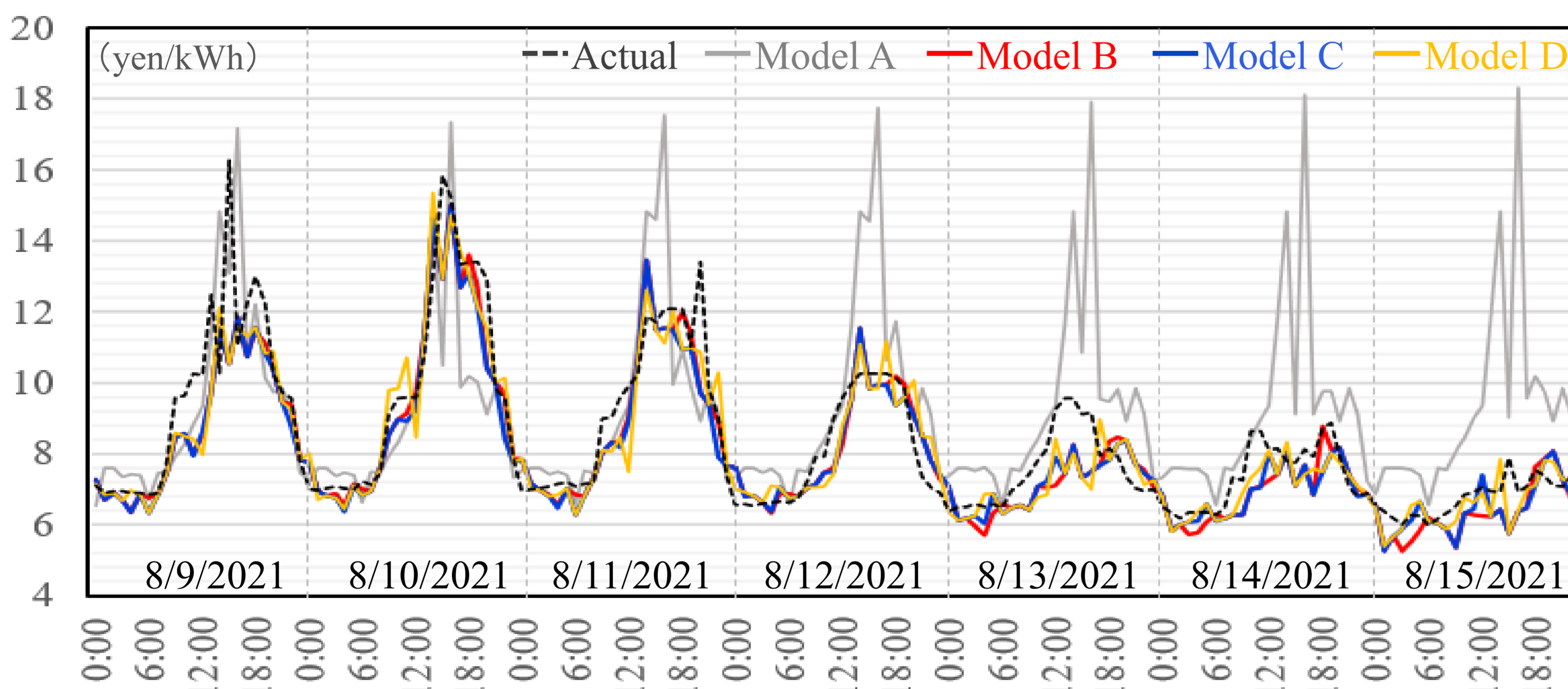


Fig. The actual and predicted prices result for one week

## Dataset and Method

- **Study area:** Tokyo area, Japan
- **Time period:** First half of FY2021
  - ① Study time: 4/1/2021~8/8/2021
  - ② Prediction time: 8/9/2021~8/15/2021
- **Data set:** 1-hour data  
Actual values (Model validation)  
Predict values (Future practical project)
- **Model:** ARIMA  
(Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average)
- **Software:** SPSS statistics (28.0)

## Performance Evaluation

Model	Dependent variable	Exogenous variables*			Estimation		Evaluation					
		$D_n$	$T$	$G_w$	Over	Under	MSE	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	$R^2$	$\Sigma$ z-score**
A	$P_s$	-	-	-	94.64%	5.36%	5.900	2.429	18.505	1.565	0.847	13.499
B	$P_s$	O	-	-	54.17%	44.64%	0.976	0.988	7.526	0.668	0.974	3.455
C	$P_s$	O	O	-	55.95%	42.86%	0.996	0.998	7.724	0.693	0.973	3.586
D	$P_s$	O	O	O	54.76%	44.05%	0.971	0.986	7.489	0.675	0.974	3.460

Note: \* $P_s$  (yen/kWh) means the system price in the JEPX spot market.  $D_n$  (GWh) means the net demand for electricity (total demand minus Solar PV power generation).  $T$  (°C) means the average temperature in Tokyo Metropolitan.  $G_w$  (GWh) means wind power generation. The circle symbol "O" means that the exogenous variable is used in the model. \*\* $\Sigma$  z-score is the sum of standardized scores (between 0 and 2) of five evaluation results, where the  $R^2$  scores took a negative value. A smaller  $\Sigma$  z-score means a better fit model.

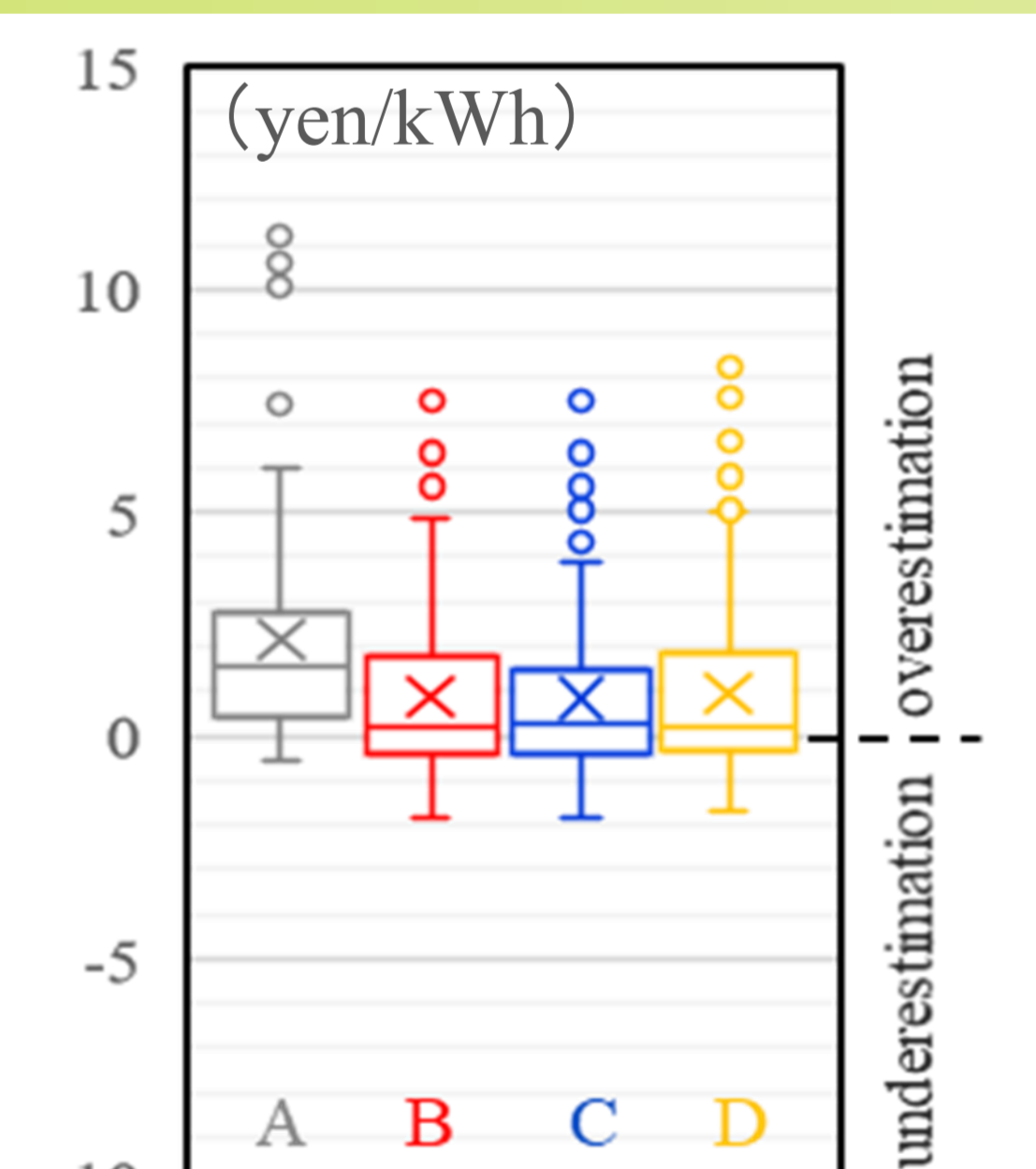


Fig. The error range (Predicted minus actual prices)

## Conclusions

- There is an obvious positive relationship between the net demand (total demand minus Solar's contribution) and the spot price of the corresponding timeframes.
- The ARIMA method combined with related predictor variables improves the forecast accuracy in JPEX spot market.
- It can be basically fitted with a better performance in the daytime, but the accuracy needs to be further improved.

## Acknowledgments

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## References

- [1] TEPCO, <https://www.tepco.co.jp>.
- [2] Japan Meteorological Agency, <https://www.jma.go.jp>.
- [3] JEPX, <http://www.jepx.org/market>.