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## An Efficient Hybrid Intelligent Method for Electricity Price Forecasting

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### Abstract

In this paper an efficient method is proposed for electricity price forecasting. This paper focuses on Locational Marginal Price (LMP) that efficiently maintains power markets by alleviating transmission network congestion. There are complicated behaviors of the time series due to uncertain factors in the power markets. From a standpoint of market players, a sophisticated method is required to forecast LMP effectively. The proposed method makes use of the hybridization of GP (Gaussian Process) of hierarchical Bayesian estimation, EPSO (Evolutionary Particle Swarm Optimization) of evolutionary computation and fuzzy c-means of allowing data to belong to two or more clusters. EPSO is used to improve the accuracy of parameters in MAP (Maximum a Posteriori) estimation for GP. The use of fuzzy c-mean is useful for increasing the number of learning data for GP to deal with spikes. The effectiveness of the proposed method is demonstrated for real LMP data.

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**Nomenclature**

$C_N$	covariance matrix of from $t_1$ to $t_N$
$c$	scalar of $K(x_{N+1}, x_{N+1})$
$D$	given data
$F$	cost function of fuzzy c-mean
$g_{jk}$	attribute of fuzzy c-mean
$g_{best}$	best solution in a group of populations
$I$	unit matrix
$K(\bullet, \blacklozenge)$	kernel function of $\bullet$ and $\blacklozenge$
$\mathbf{k}$	vector elements $K(x_n, x_{N+1}) (n=1, \dots, N)$
$m$	parameter of fuzzy c-mean such as $m > 1$
$m_M$	dimension number in Mahalanobis kernel
$N(\bullet, \blacklozenge)$	normal distribution with average $\bullet$ and variance $\blacklozenge$
$P(\bullet   \blacklozenge)$	posterior distribution of $\bullet$ given $\blacklozenge$
$p_{besti}$	best solution in population $i$
$Q$	covariance matrix of $y_n$
$Q_M$	covariance matrix of Mahalanobis kernel
$R_{nh}$	basis function
$rand$	uniform random number of $[0, 1]$
$S_i^t$	location of population $i$ at time $t$
$t_n$	target variable
$\bullet^T$	transpose of matrix $\bullet$
$V_i^t$	velocity of population $i$ at time $t$
$w_h$	weights of $R_{nh}$
$w_0$ - $w_2$	weights of PSO updating rule
$w_{i3}$	initial value of random number for $g_{best}$ in EPSO
$w_{i0}^*$ - $w_{i3}^*$	adaptive weights of EPSO updating rule
$y_n$	output of GP
$x_1, \dots, x_n$	any point set
$\delta_{ij}$	Kronecker delta
$\delta_M$	parameter of Mahalanobis kernel such that $\delta_M > 0$
$\mu_{N+1}$	average of predicted value at time $N+1$
$v_k$	centre of cluster $k$ in fuzzy c-mean
$\theta$	hyperparameters
$\theta_{MAP}$	MAP estimates of $\theta$
$\sigma_G$	width of Gaussian kernel
$\sigma_{N+1}^2$	variance of predicted value at time $N+1$
$\sigma_w^2$	variance of $w_h$
$\tau$	learning rate
$\ \bullet\ $	Euclidean norm of vector $\bullet$

**1. Introduction**

In recent years, power market players are concerned with maximization of profit and minimization of risk. Specifically, they are interested in the behavior of electricity price. As one of electricity prices, LMP is very important since it reflects demand conditions at each node in transmission networks and plays a key role to alleviate transmission network congestion [1-6]. As the deregulation of power networks is widely spread, power market players are afraid

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