

# Bid Curve Toolkit (Python)

## some explanation

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## 1 Overview

This library loads Japanese power market bid curves from row-wise data, builds cumulative supply/demand curves on a common price grid, and provides:

- market-clearing metrics (`clearing_price`, `clearing_demand`),

- diagnostics per time slot (`timeslot_summary`),
- trading cost and marginal price impact (`trading_cost`, `marginal_price`),
- simple plotting helpers.

Core containers are `BidCurve` (single day) and `MultiBidCurve` (many timestamps).

**Requirements** Python 3.10+, numpy, pandas, matplotlib. Data columns expected (customizable via loader args): area, dt, order (buy/sell), jpy\_kwh, volume\_mw, optional group.

## 2 Quick Start

Listing 1: Load, compute, plot

```

1 from jp_da_imb.trading_costs.bid_curve_loader import load_curves_rows
2 from jp_da_imb.trading_costs.bid_curve_stats import clearing_price, timeslot_summary
3 from jp_da_imb.trading_costs.trading_cost_estimation import trading_cost
4 from jp_da_imb.trading_costs.bid_curve_plotting import plot_supply_demand
5
6 curve = load_curves_rows(
7     path="path/to/jepx_bid_curve.parquet",
8     area="tokyo", price_step=0.01, tz="Asia/Tokyo",
9     vol_col="volume_mw", price_col="jpy_kwh",
10    order_col="order", area_col="area", dt_col="dt",
11 )
12
13 ts = "2023-10-01 02:30:00+09:00"
14 slice_df = curve.slice_time(ts)
15
16 print("Clearing price:", clearing_price(slice_df))
17 print(timeslot_summary(curve).head())
18
19 fig = plot_supply_demand(curve, ts=ts, ylim=60)
20 fig.savefig("supply_demand.png", dpi=150)

```

## 3 Data Structures

### 3.1 `BidCurve`

Represents one trading day (48 half-hour slots) for a region.

- **Attributes:** region, date, bins (price grid), supply, demand, df\_raw.
- `slice_time(time_code:int)` → DataFrame (index=price, columns=supply\_cum, demand\_cum).
- `to_long()` → long table with columns date, region, time\_code, side, price, cum\_vol.

### 3.2 `MultiBidCurve`

Panel over many timestamps (index are exact 30-min Timestamps).

- **Attributes:** region, bins, supply, demand, groups (optional group-ID per timestamp), df\_raw.
- `slice_time(ts)` → curve at timestamp.
- `slice_day(date)` → `BidCurve`.
- `to_long()` → long table with date, region, time\_code, timestamp, side, price, cum\_vol.
- Indexing: `obj[ts]` is sugar for `slice_time(ts)`; iteration yields timestamps.

## 4 Loading & Aggregation (`bid_curve_loader.py`)

### 4.1 `load_curves_rows(path, area, price_step=0.01, tz=...)`

Read a row-wise file and return a `MultiBidCurve` for one area.

- **Builds:** a common ascending price grid across all slices; cumulative arrays for `supply_cum` and `demand_cum`.
- **Returns:** `MultiBidCurve`.
- **Raises:** `ValueError` if columns missing or area not found.

### 4.2 `group_slices_from_parquet(parquet_path, areas, price_step, tz)`

Load multiple areas and aggregate *per timestamp* by group-ID.

- **Returns:** (`time_dict`, `all_ts`) where `time_dict[ts]` is a list of (`combined_name`, `slice_df`).
- **Note:** ensures identical price grids across areas; resample first if they differ.

## 5 Clearing & Diagnostics (`bid_curve_stats.py`)

### 5.1 `clearing_price(slice_df)`    `clearing_demand(slice_df)`

Market-clearing intersection of curves via linear interpolation inside the first crossing bin. Demand  $\equiv$  Supply at the clearing point (alias `clearing_supply`).

### 5.2 `residual_volume(slice_df, price_threshold, side)`

Remaining cumulative volume above a price threshold. `side` in `{"supply", "demand"}`.

### 5.3 `imbalance(slice_df, integrated=False)`

Supply minus demand at each price. If `integrated=True`, returns trapezoidal area ( $\text{MWh} \cdot \text{¥}$ ).

### 5.4 `iter_slices(container)`

Yields (`label`, `slice_df`) over a `BidCurve` (labels 1–48) or `MultiBidCurve` (timestamp labels).

### 5.5 `clearing_series(container, return_dataframe=True)`

Vectorised clearing price/volume across all slices. Helpers: `clearing_price_series`, `clearing_volume_series`.

### 5.6 `timeslot_summary(container, vwap_side="supply")`

Per-slot diagnostics:

- `clearing_price` [ $\text{¥/kWh}$ ], `clearing_volume` [ $\text{MWh}$ ],
- `vwap` on selected side using incremental volumes,
- `price_min`, `price_max` active bins,
- `imbalance_integral` (area between curves).

## 6 Trading Cost & Impact (`trading_cost_estimation.py`)

### 6.1 `trading_cost(slice_df, vol_mwh, side)`

Uniform-price auction cost to buy/sell `vol_mwh`. Returns (`total_yen`, `clearing_price`). Validates available volume.

## 6.2 `trading_cost_series(container, vol_mwh, side)`

Vectorised total cost and clearing price per slot.

## 6.3 `marginal_price(slice_df, qty_mwh, side)`

Shift demand/supply by `qty_mwh`, recompute clearing, and return (`old_cp`, `new_cp`, `delta_price`, `extra_cost`) where  $\text{extra\_cost} = \text{delta\_price} \times \text{qty\_mwh} \times 1000$  [¥].

## 6.4 `marginal_price_series(container, qty_mwh, side, metric)`

Vectorised `delta_price` [¥/kWh] and `extra_cost` [¥] across slots; returns DataFrame (or a single Series when requested).

# 7 Plotting (`bid_curve_plotting.py`)

Lightweight, Matplotlib-based helpers that accept either a `BidCurve` slice or a `MultiBidCurve` +timestamp.

- `plot_supply_demand(container, ts, ylim=None, xlow=None, xhigh=None)`
- `plot_trading_cost_series(container, vol_mwh, side, metric="total_cost")`
- `plot_metric_series(container, metric="clearing_price", vwap_side="supply")`
- `plot_marginal_price(container, qty_mwh, side, metric)`

# 8 Examples

Aggregate multiple regions by group-ID

```
1 areas = ["chubu", "chugoku", "hokkaido", "hokuriku", "kansai",
2         "kyushu", "shikoku", "tohoku", "tokyo"]
3 time_dict, all_ts = group_slices_from_parquet(
4     parquet_path="path/to/jepx_bid_curve.parquet",
5     areas=areas, price_step=0.01, tz="Asia/Tokyo"
6 )
7
8 ts = all_ts[0]
9 name, slice_df = time_dict[ts][0] # first combined group at ts
10 print(name, clearing_price(slice_df))
```

# 9 Design Notes

- All slices share one exact price grid to avoid FP jitter.
- Cumulative arrays are filled monotone: supply increases with price; demand decreases with price.
- VWAP uses incremental volumes derived from cumulative curves.

## 10 API Index

Module	Functions / Classes
bid_curve_struct	BidCurve, MultiBidCurve
bid_curve_loader	load_curves_rows, group_slices_from_parquet
bid_curve_stats	clearing_price, clearing_demand, residual_volume, imbalance, timeslot_summary, clearing_series
trading_cost_estimation	trading_cost, trading_cost_series, marginal_price, marginal_price_series
bid_curve_plotting	plot_supply_demand, plot_trading_cost_series, plot_metric_series, plot_marginal_price