



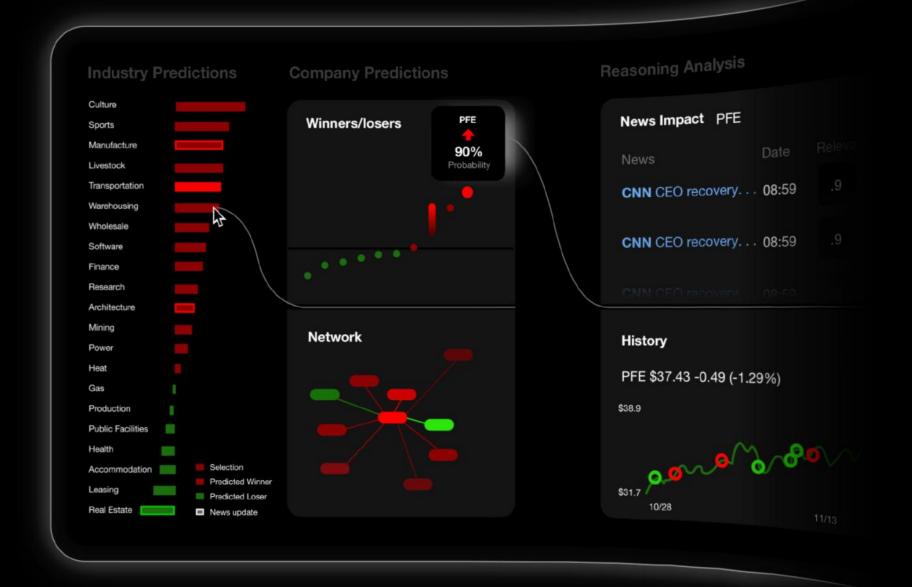


This presentation contains live data



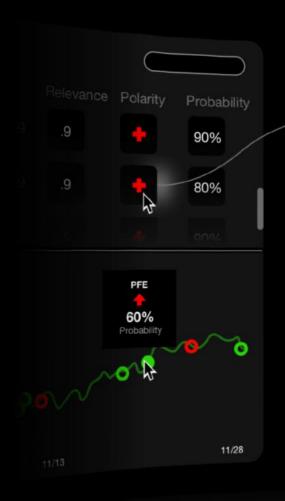


Press the right key to play the presentation





### Opening the Black Box



### **Polarity**

#### Probability



recovery full expect good released doctors healthy kind recovery full expect good released doctors healthy kind recovery full expect good released doctors healthy kind

uncertain problem unaware

#### News

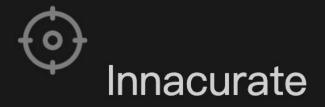
### **CNN** CEO recovery expected

We expect a full recovery for the CEO of Pfizer. We expect a full recovery for the CEO of Pfizer We expect a full recovery for

Portfolio Composition



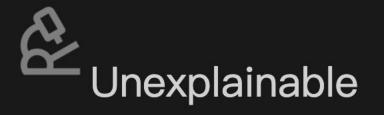
# Problem Background



Traditional statistical and ML models fail prediction accuracy for quantitative investment

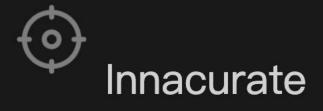


Current financial terminals merely deliver news and stock performance in an independent manner

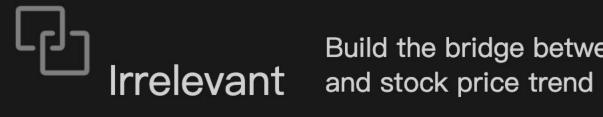


Investors and analysts face the black-box problem and the predicted result lacks credibility

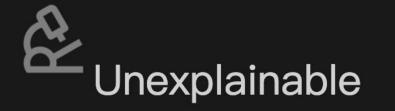
## Motivations



Develop a deep model to enhance prediction performance



Build the bridge between the news

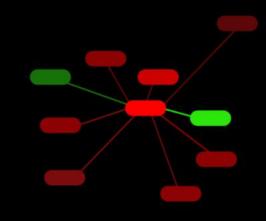


Interprete the model output for investors

# **Product Introduction**

### **Features**





### Probability

recovery full expect good released doctors health kind recovery full expect good released doctors healthy kind recovery full expect good released doctors healthy kind

uncertain problem unaware

Emphasize market signals

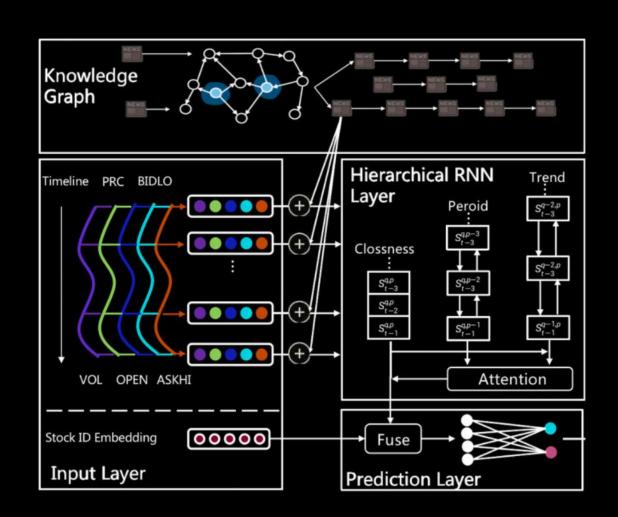
Locate the Most Influencial Firms

Key Information Extraction

Hierarchical-LSTM

Knowledge-Enhanced Model

Pearson-based Distance Relation

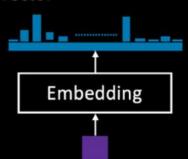


### **Feature Aggregation**

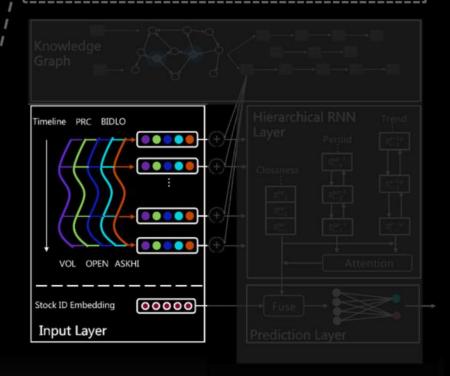
- Min-Max Normalization
  - Multi-dimension (VOL, PRC, OPEN, BIDLO, ASKHI)

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{\mathbf{x} - \min}{\max - \min}$$

- Batch Normalization
  - Normalization across multiple features
- Stock ID Embedding
  - vector

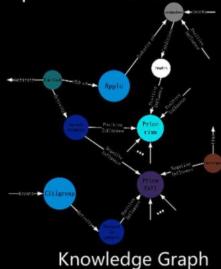


Muiti-dimention feature aggregation takes key features into account and then normalize these feature into [0,1] Stock ID embedding tries to find intercorrelations between different stocks

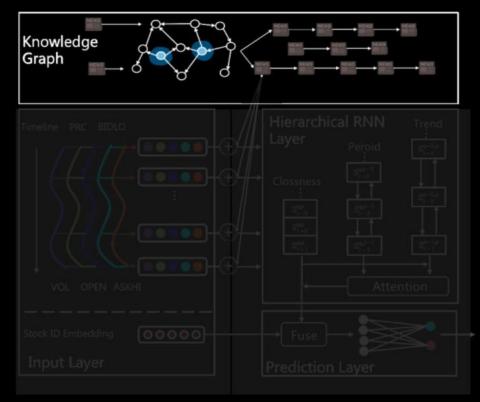


## Knowledge Graph

- Understanding News
- Events Relation
- Logic behind the stock fluctuations
- Explain the Decision







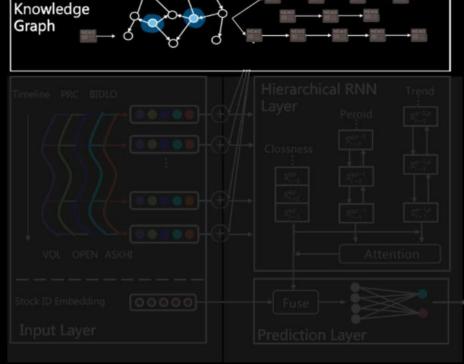
## Knowledge Graph

- Named Entity Recognition
- Meta-path Recognition
- Meta-path Encoding
- Feed to Model



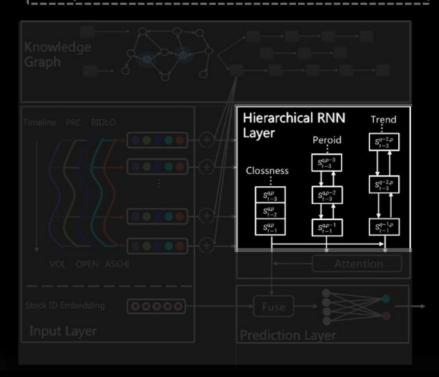
News: Tim Cook sells large amount of his stocks.

Knowledge Graph:
Tim Cook -> Apple Inc.->sells stocks--> stocks declines



### Hierarchical LSTM

Bidirectional Long Short Term Memory (BiLSTM) captures high-order and complex sequential information in stock sequence. Hirarchical RNN learns quite long-term sequential information



### Hierarchical RNN Layer

\_ \_ BiLSTM module

Attention module

$$i_t = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_i(\boldsymbol{x}_t \boldsymbol{W}_{xi} + \boldsymbol{h}_{t-1} \boldsymbol{W}_{hi} + \boldsymbol{b}_i)$$

$$\boldsymbol{f}_t = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_f(\boldsymbol{x}_t \boldsymbol{W}_{xf} + \boldsymbol{h}_{t-1} \boldsymbol{W}_{hf} + \boldsymbol{b}_f)$$

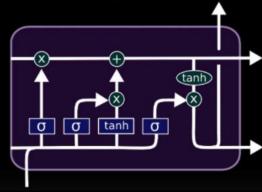
$$oldsymbol{c}_t = oldsymbol{f}_t \odot oldsymbol{c}_{t-1}$$

$$+i_t\odot \sigma_c(x_tW_{xc}+h_{t-1}W_{hc}+b_c)$$

$$o_t = \sigma_o(x_t \boldsymbol{W}_{xo} + \boldsymbol{h}_{t-1} \boldsymbol{W}_{ho} + \boldsymbol{b}_o)$$

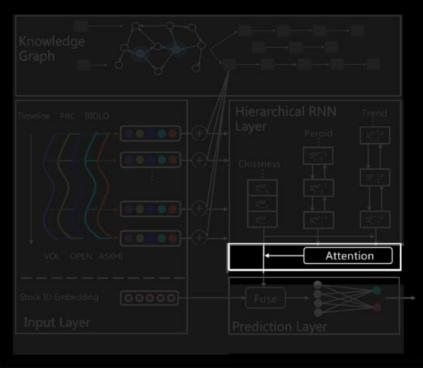
$$h_t = o_t \odot \sigma_h(c_t)$$

$$h_t = [\overrightarrow{h_t} \oplus \overleftarrow{h_t}]$$

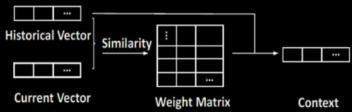


### Attention

Attention module combines clossness, period and trend information, and learns multi-periodic nature of stock price to augment the BiLSTM for stock prediction.



- Hierarchical RNN Layer
  - BiLSTM module
- Attention module
  - Clossness with Period and trend

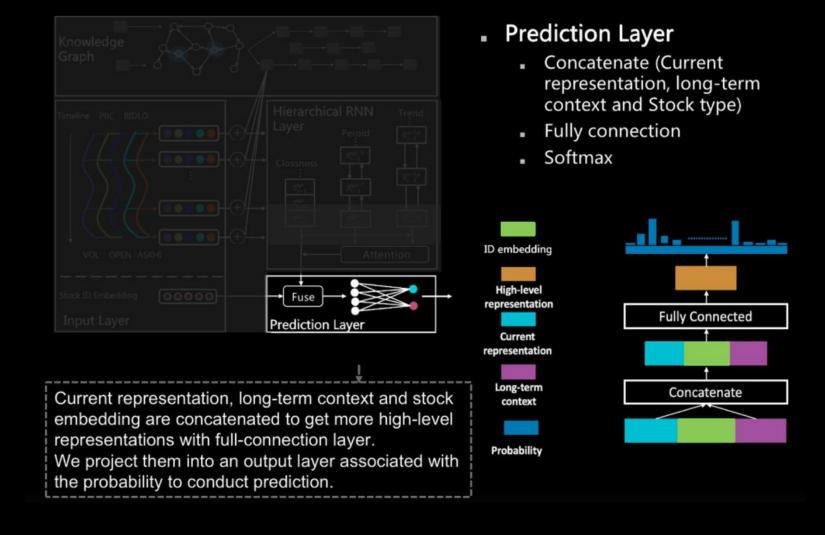


$$a_{i,j} = \frac{exp(f(h_t, h_{i,j}))}{\sum_{i1} \sum_{j1} exp(f(h_t, h_{i1,j1}))}$$

$$c = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} a_{i,j} h_{i,j}$$

$$f(h_t, h_{i,j}) = h_t^T W_t$$

### **Prediction Layer**



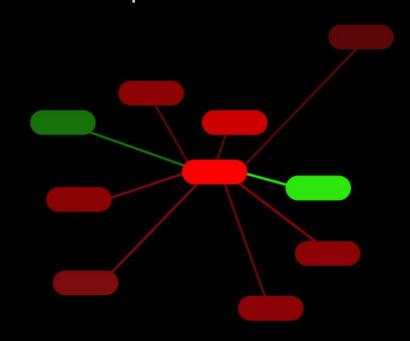
### Inter-firm Distance

$$r_{i,j}^{PRC} = \frac{Cov(\Delta PRC_i, \Delta PRC_j)}{\sqrt{Var(\Delta PRC_i)Var(\Delta PRC_j)}}$$

$$r_{i,j}^{VOL} = \frac{Cov(\Delta VOL_i, \Delta VOL_j)}{\sqrt{Var(\Delta VOL_i)Var(\Delta VOL_j)}}$$

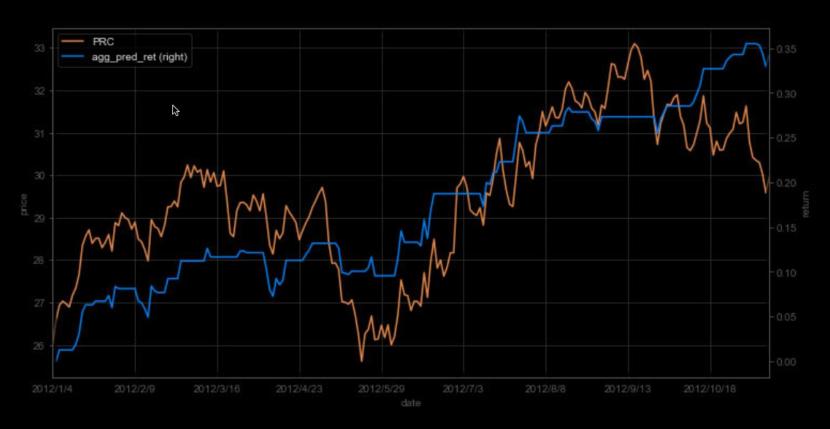
$$d_{i,j} = \sqrt{(1 - \text{rank}(r_{i,j}^{PRC}))^2 + (1 - \text{rank}(r_{i,j}^{PRC}))^2}$$

## Relation Map



# Strategy Performance

## Sample

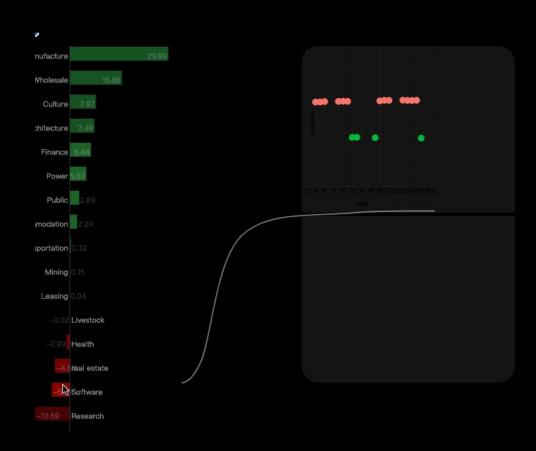


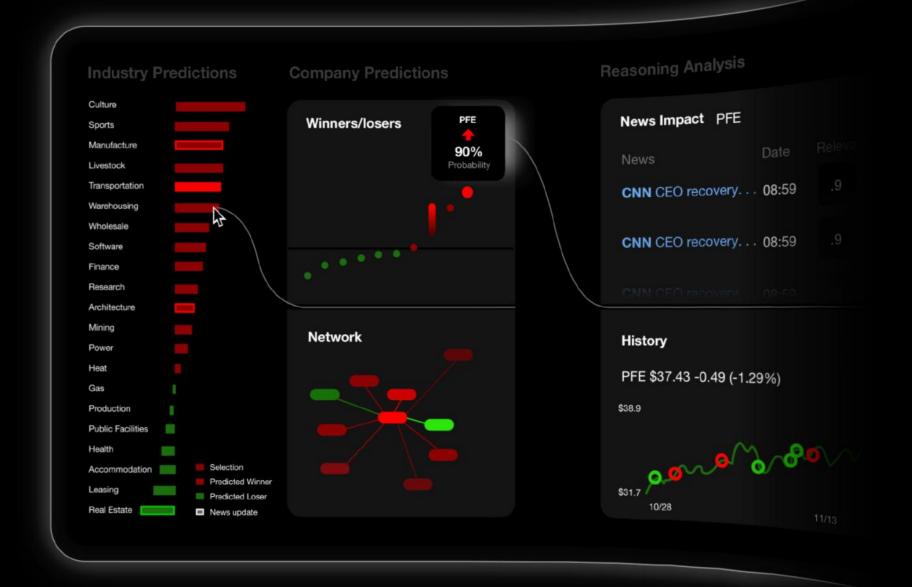
Annual return: 34.09%

Excess return: 9.09%

Global Accuracy: 55%

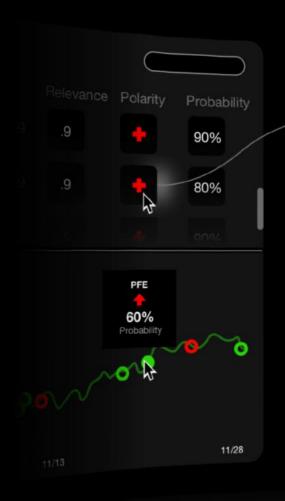
# **Demo With Real World Data**







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