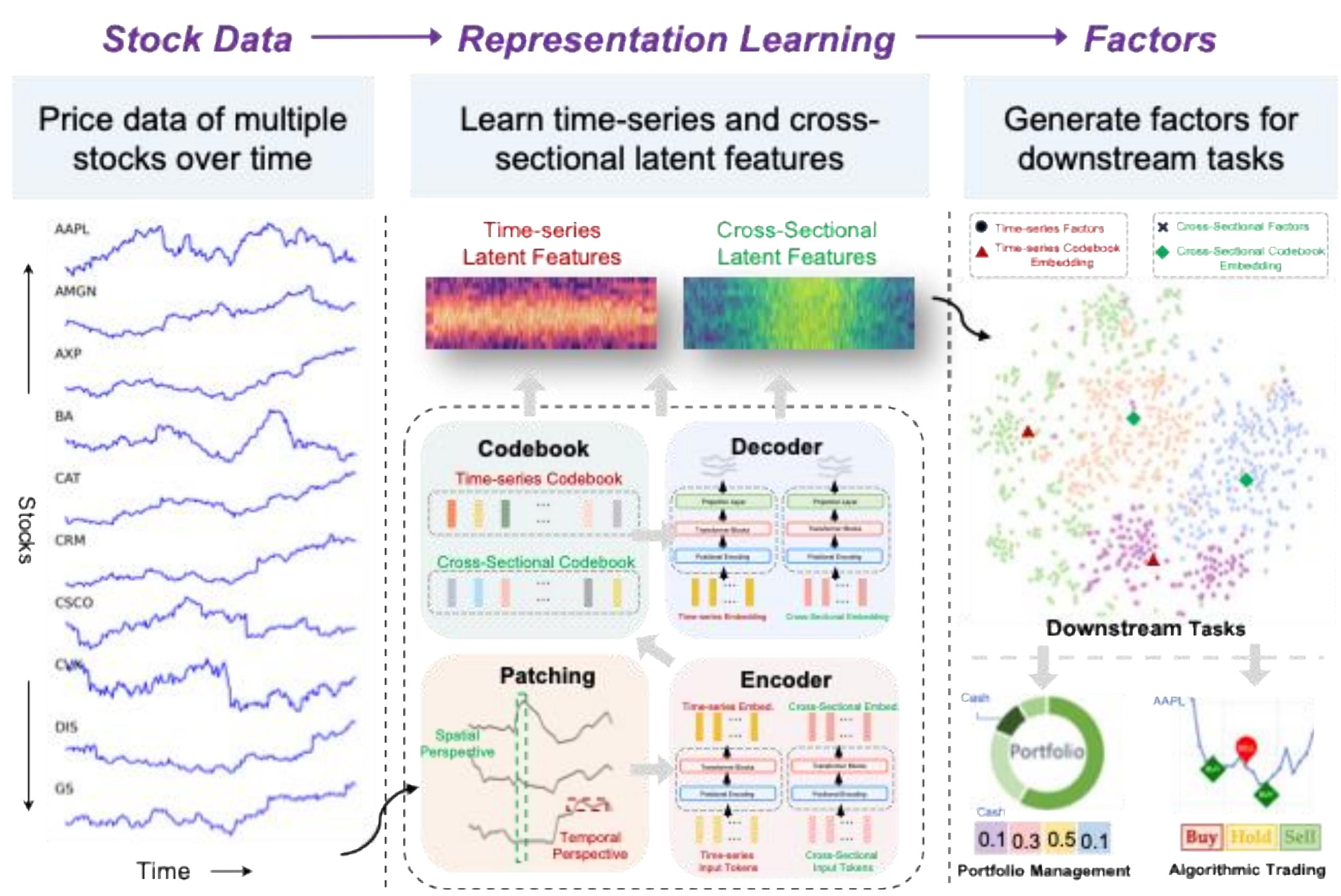
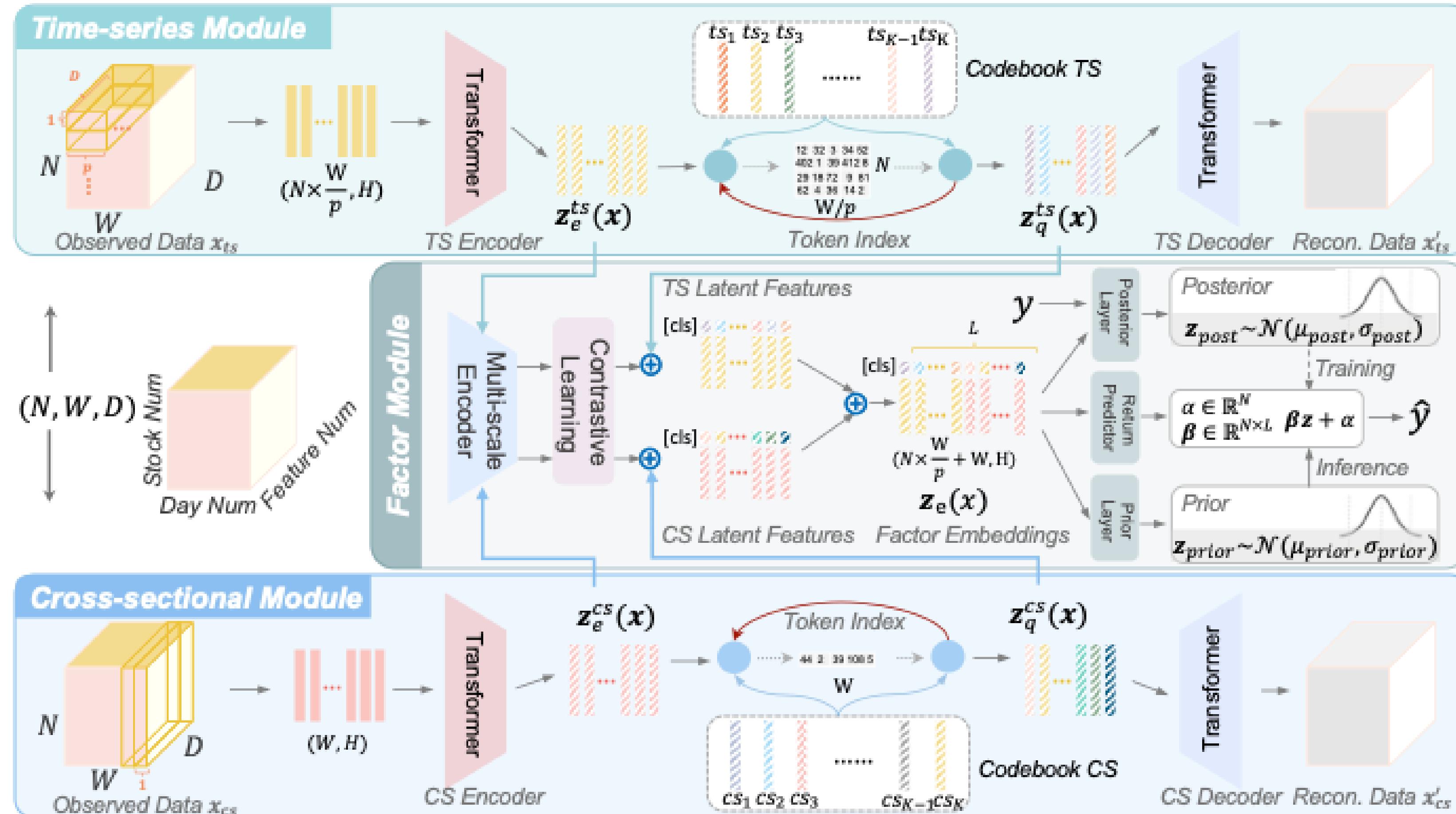


Problem Formulation

- Latent Factor Models:** This research targets a spatio-temporal framework that captures both cross-sectional asset variations and individual temporal evolutions to model the underlying drivers of stock returns.
- Portfolio Management:** The efficacy of generated factors is assessed by converting predictive signals into optimal capital allocation weights to achieve maximized risk-adjusted returns.
- Algorithmic Trading:** This task aims to optimize trade execution for individual assets by determining discrete actions—buy, hold, sell—to balance transaction returns against market risks.



Architecture of STORM



Experimental Results

Models	AAPL			JPM			IBM			INTC			MSFT		
	APY↑	CW↑	CR↑												
Buy&Hold	0.120	1.404	0.383	0.096	1.316	0.236	0.145	1.499	0.727	-0.117	0.690	-0.184	0.214	1.784	0.569
LightGBM	0.135	1.390	0.487	0.116	1.335	0.333	0.227	1.654	1.091	-0.042	0.880	0.038	0.267	2.068	0.637
LSTM	0.053	1.152	0.283	0.079	1.265	0.266	0.154	1.386	0.754	0.060	1.212	0.381	0.178	1.513	0.893
Transformer	0.083	1.240	0.512	0.133	1.384	0.614	0.131	1.377	0.782	0.079	1.290	0.458	0.138	1.397	0.726
DQN	0.099	0.284	0.464	0.07	0.261	0.509	0.072	0.207	0.541	0.174	0.68	0.824	0.118	0.338	0.643
SAC	0.135	1.374	0.510	0.105	1.305	0.607	0.139	1.400	0.802	0.061	1.185	0.442	0.166	1.475	0.534
PPO	0.147	1.509	0.528	0.132	1.383	0.400	0.207	1.598	1.170	0.056	1.165	0.353	0.229	1.656	0.929
STORM	0.229	1.857	0.750	0.174	1.621	0.559	0.236	1.893	1.470	0.173	1.625	0.773	0.290	2.154	1.216
STORM-w/o-TS	0.199	1.730	0.766	0.127	1.437	0.627	0.154	1.536	1.294	0.106	1.212	0.267	0.254	1.979	0.964
STORM-w/o-CS	0.148	1.521	0.641	0.103	1.347	0.350	0.152	1.534	0.814	0.136	1.474	0.541	0.181	1.650	0.648
Improvement(%)	55.782	23.062	45.076	30.827	17.124	2.117	3.965	14.4501	20.408	118.987	26.969	66.594	8.614	4.159	30.893
Models	AAPL			JPM			IBM			INTC			MSFT		
	ASR↑	MDD↓	AVO↓												
Buy&Hold	0.447	0.313	0.269	0.405	0.406	0.237	0.679	0.199	0.213	-0.324	0.635	0.359	0.777	0.376	0.275
LightGBM	0.056	0.309	0.017	0.921	0.386	0.015	1.822	0.175	0.011	0.098	0.553	0.023	1.456	0.370	0.017
LSTM	0.623	0.244	0.012	0.801	0.102	0.128	0.163	0.010	0.145	0.287	0.149	0.010	1.345	0.246	0.014
Transformer	0.163	0.672	0.003	0.185	0.661	0.002	0.924	0.017	0.001	1.02	1.01	0.007	0.842	0.124	0.003
DQN	0.972	0.239	0.010	1.332	0.226	0.010	1.336	0.182	0.010	0.604	0.257	0.014	1.206	0.182	0.011
SAC	0.974	0.288	0.016	1.085	0.212	0.010	1.415	0.161	0.009	0.609	0.243	0.014	1.194	0.309	0.015
PPO	0.974	0.288	0.016	1.085	0.212	0.010	1.415	0.161	0.009	0.609	0.243	0.014	1.638	0.229	0.013
STORM	1.346	0.282	0.016	1.245	0.299	0.014	2.107	0.137	0.009	1.189	0.227	0.015	1.672	0.210	0.015
STORM-w/o-TS	1.199	0.262	0.017	1.587	0.194	0.011	1.868	0.131	0.008	0.584	0.344	0.017	1.553	0.244	0.015
STORM-w/o-CS	1.027	0.229	0.015	0.858	0.327	0.013	1.397	0.177	0.010	0.914	0.312	0.018	1.401	0.295	0.016
Improvement(%)	27.704	4.184	-	19.144	8.491	-	15.642	16.561	11.111	95.238	-	-	2.076	-	-

Challenges

- Limited Reflection of Market Complexity.** Single-value factor representations struggle to capture the non-linear nature of financial data, leading to reduced predictive stability.
- Factor Inefficiency.** VAE-based factors often ignore temporal dynamics, succumb to latent space noise, and suffer from multicollinearity due to a lack of factor independence.
- Lack of Factor Selection.** Existing models prioritize factor generation over evaluation, failing to implement selection mechanisms necessary to identify and utilize the most impactful signals.

Motivations & Designs

- High-Dimensional Vector Representation:** Captures intricate market complexity and non-linearity through high-dimensional latent vectors, overcoming the inherent constraints of traditional scalar-valued factors.
- Dual VQ-VAE Spatio-Temporal Architecture:** Integrates cross-sectional and time-series features using a dual VQ-VAE structure with diversity and orthogonality loss constraints to ensure factor efficacy and independence.
- Codebook-Based Categorization & Selection:** Employs discrete codebook embeddings as cluster centers to categorize and differentiate factors, providing a transparent mechanism for impactful factor selection.

Time-series and Cross-sectional Modules

Patching and Encoding: In TS module, observed data is divided along the stock number dimension. In CS module, it's divided along the time axis. Then we use Transformer as encoders and decoders to capture complex patterns.

Codebook Construction and Optimization:

Diversity loss helps enhance representational capacity.

Orthogonality loss forces factor orthogonality.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{div}} = \frac{1}{GK} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{k=1}^K \bar{p}_{g,k} \log \bar{p}_{g,k}, \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{ortho}} = \frac{1}{K^2} \|\ell_2(\mathbf{e})^\top \ell_2(\mathbf{e}) - I_K\|_F^2$$

Decoding and Reconstruction

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_1 = & \lambda_{\text{ortho}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{ortho}} + \lambda_{\text{div}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{div}} + \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'_{ts}\|_2^2 + \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'_{cs}\|_2^2 \\ & + \|\mathbf{sg}[\mathbf{z}_e^{ts}(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbf{z}_q^{ts}(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2 + \|\mathbf{sg}[\mathbf{z}_e^{ts}(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbf{z}_q^{ts}(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2 \\ & + \|\mathbf{sg}[\mathbf{z}_e^{cs}(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbf{z}_q^{cs}(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2 + \|\mathbf{sg}[\mathbf{z}_e^{cs}(\mathbf{x})] - \mathbf{z}_q^{cs}(\mathbf{x})\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

Factor Module

Feature Fusion and Alignment: We use multiscale encoder and contrastive learning layer to fuse and align TS and CS features at fine-grained and semantic levels.

Prior - Posterior Learning: Concatenate two latent features, which are used to predict the future returns. The factors are then be used in portfolio and trading downstream tasks.

Results on Algorithmic Trading

Results on Factor evaluation

Models
