

Technique discussion, Drawbacks and future perspective.



Code Language: Python

IDE Plateform: Jupyter Notebook

Tech Stacks and tools:

- 1) Numpy, Pandas.
- 2) Statsmodels.
- 3) Itertools, Matplotlib.

Encountered Problems:

- 1) Memory usage error in low(1 min) tick interval on higher sample.
- 2) Implemented functions are taking huge time especially in 1 min and 5 min tick interval.

Procedure:

Step 1: Long term co-integration

- 1 Check for price and change in price stationarity.
- Estimate long term relationship: $y_t = \delta_0 + \delta_1 x_t + u_t$
- Filter the pairs from above equation by ADF Test
- Check for spurious regression: High t-statistic value, R-squared>Durbin Watson statistic.

Procedure:

Step 2: Estimate the Error Correction Model

1 Analyse the equation:

$$\Delta y_{t} = \phi_{0} + \phi_{1} \Delta y_{t-1} + \theta_{1} \Delta x_{t-1} + \alpha (y_{t-1} - \hat{\delta}_{0} - \hat{\delta}_{1} x_{t-1}) + \epsilon_{t}$$

- 2 Running the equation for every possible pair filtered in step 1
- Select the best pair having most -ve alpha (-1<alpha<1).

 As -ve alpha would tend to bring short term change to long term change.
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Last term is difference in two consecutive price of independent

Trading steps:

- 1 Calculating the hedge ratio of the selected pair.
- 2 Calculating spread including hedge ratio and normalising the score.
- Trading Algo: Sell at 1 close at 0, SL: 1.25+n_series[i]
 Buy at -1 close at 0, SL: n_series[i]-1.25
- Calculated profits summary, Stop loss, Open and Closed position and visualising on line charts.

Drawbacks:

- 1 Independent and dependent coin selection is to be done by twice regression.
- 2 Stationarity is the main concern in all steps
 - Hedge Ratio is considered to be constant over the time(estimated by OLS).

Future Changes:

- 1 Hedge Ratio would be calculate by rolling regression technique.
- ² Currently working by creating sample of 1 week (5 min interval) over 6 months.