Stochastic Interest Rate Modeling: Vasicek vs. CIR Models

Comparative Analysis with Excel Simulations and MLE Calibration

mamin14@lamar.edu
Department of Mathematics
Lamar University, Beaumont, TX 77705

Muhammad Umar Amin September 2025

Abstract

This project develops and implements the Vasicek and Cox–Ingersoll–Ross (CIR) stochastic interest rate models using Excel. Both models capture mean-reverting behavior of short-term interest rates, with Vasicek allowing negative rates and CIR constraining rates to remain positive. Market calibration was performed using Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) to estimate key parameters including mean reversion speed, long-term equilibrium rate, and volatility. Simulations were carried out with 20 calibration for each model, followed by a comparative analysis of model suitability under different market conditions.

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1 Introduction

Interest rate modeling plays a crucial role in financial engineering, risk management, and pricing of interest rate derivatives. Stochastic models such as Vasicek and CIR incorporate randomness and mean reversion to capture realistic economic conditions. This report demonstrates the implementation of these models in Excel and highlights their differences.

2 Model Formulation

2.1 Vasicek Model

The Vasicek model is defined as:

$$dr_t = a(b - r_t)dt + \sigma dW_t$$

where:

- a: Speed of mean reversion
- b: Long-term mean level
- σ : Volatility
- W_t : Wiener process

2.2 CIR Model

The Cox-Ingersoll-Ross (CIR) model is expressed as:

$$dr_t = a(b - r_t)dt + \sigma\sqrt{r_t}dW_t$$

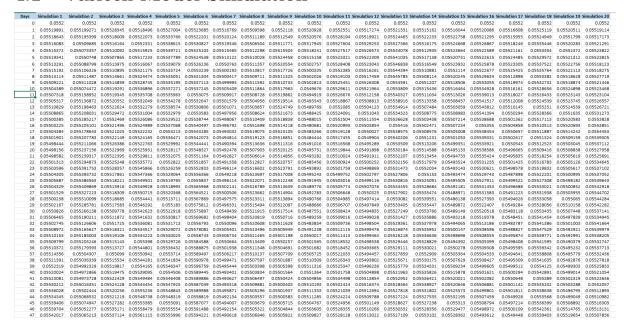
This formulation ensures $r_t > 0$, making it more realistic for modeling interest rates.

3 Methodology

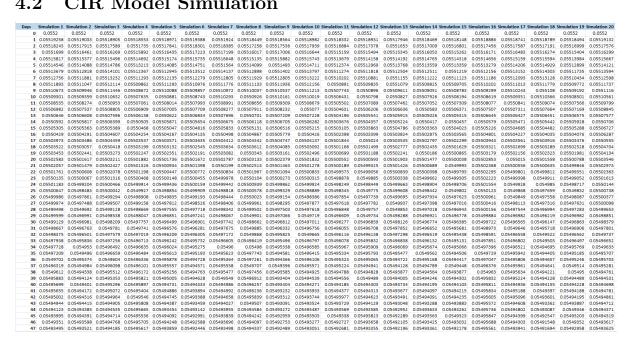
- Data Source: Daily U.S. Treasury yield data was collected from the U.S. Department of the Treasury.
- Implemented both Vasicek and CIR models in Excel with daily time steps.
- Conducted 20 simulations for each model to analyze rate dynamics.
- Applied Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) to estimate key parameters (a, b, σ) .
- Validated model fit by comparing simulated paths with observed U.S. Treasury yield behavior.

Simulation Results 4

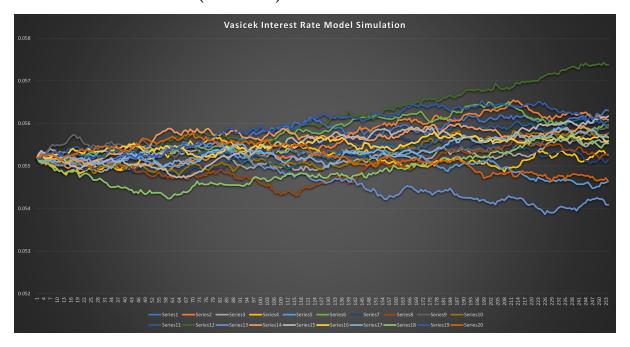
Vasicek Model Simulation



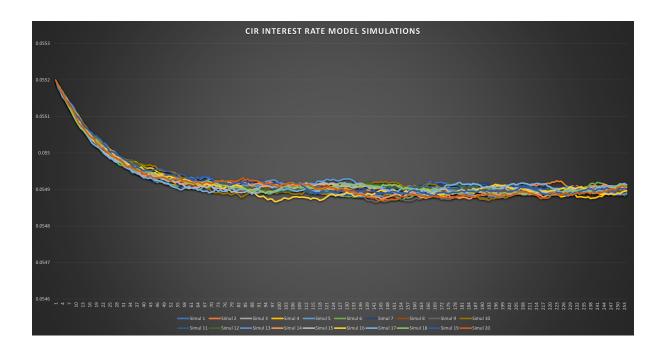
CIR Model Simulation



4.3 Historical Fit (Vasicek)



4.4 Historical Fit (CIR)



5 Calibration via MLE

MLE was applied to estimate parameters a, b, σ for each model. Results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: MLE Calibration Results					
Model	a (Speed)	b (Mean)	σ (Volatility)		
Vasicek CIR	0.102324189463251 11.0784180763815		0.0182799831393017% 0.0180933604968501%		

6 Comparative Analysis

- Vasicek: Easier to implement, but allows negative rates.
- CIR: Ensures positivity of rates, making it more realistic in stressed conditions.
- Market Suitability: Vasicek preferred for short horizons or low-vol regimes; CIR more robust for risk management.

7 Limitations of the Vasicek and CIR Models

7.1 Vasicek (Ornstein-Uhlenbeck) Model

- Negative rates possible: Normal innovations imply r_t can become negative, which may be unrealistic in many markets.
- Constant volatility: Assumes homoskedastic shocks; empirical rate volatility is typically state—and regime—dependent.
- Single-factor short-rate: One factor often cannot match the full term-structure dynamics (level, slope, curvature) without time-varying parameters.
- Weak fit in low-rate regimes: Normality and constant σ can misprice options and caps/floors when rates cluster near the zero lower bound.
- Parameter stability: Calibrations can drift over time; constant a, b, σ ignore macro regime shifts and policy breaks.

7.2 Cox-Ingersoll-Ross (CIR) Model

- Feller condition sensitivity: Positivity is ensured only if $2ab \ge \sigma^2$; violations during calibration are common in low-rate data.
- Volatility too low near zero: The $\sigma\sqrt{r_t}$ term suppresses volatility as $r_t \to 0$, often underestimating observed variability near the ZLB.
- Single-factor limitation: Like Vasicek, a single state variable struggles to fit the entire yield curve and its dynamics.
- Numerical issues: Discretizations can become biased near the boundary; ad-hoc fixes (e.g., truncation) can distort likelihood estimates.
- Rigid functional form: Mean reversion and diffusion are fixed; cannot capture jumps, fat tails, or regime changes without extensions.

7.3 Limitations Common to Both

- Stationary, time-invariant parameters: Both assume constant a, b, σ ; real markets exhibit structural breaks and regime shifts.
- No jumps or macro events: Gaussian/diffusion-only dynamics miss policy surprises and crisis jumps.
- Short-rate perspective: Pricing the full term structure requires additional assumptions; multi-factor (e.g., Hull-White, multi-factor CIR) often fit better.
- Calibration risk: MLE fits can be sample- and frequency-dependent; out-of-sample performance may degrade.
- Spreadsheet implementation caveats: Euler discretization and finite precision may introduce bias; use sufficiently small Δt and check discretization robustness.

8 Conclusion

The Vasicek and CIR models provide valuable insights into interest rate dynamics. While Vasicek offers analytical simplicity, CIR adds realism by preventing negative rates. This project highlighted the practical use of Excel in stochastic modeling and demonstrated how MLE calibration aligns models with observed data.

References

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- 2. Cox, J., Ingersoll, J., & Ross, S. (1985). A theory of the term structure of interest rates. *Econometrica*.
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