



SRG Market microstructure

# **Optimal execution problem in Obizhaeva–Wang framework**

Vsevolod Zaostrovsky, Peter Shkenev

Supervisors: Anton Belyakov, Alexey Savin

Vega Institute Foundation

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# Optimal execution problem

Task: we want to buy or sell a big amount of asset.



Figure: The difference between market order and limit order

So, let's go to the exchange and just buy as many assets as needed!

# The structure of LOB and problems of such approach

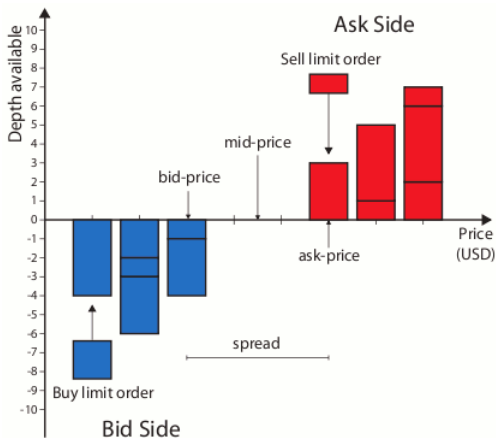


Figure: The structure of LOB



# Time Weighted Average Price

TWAP Bucket Size

15

10

5

0

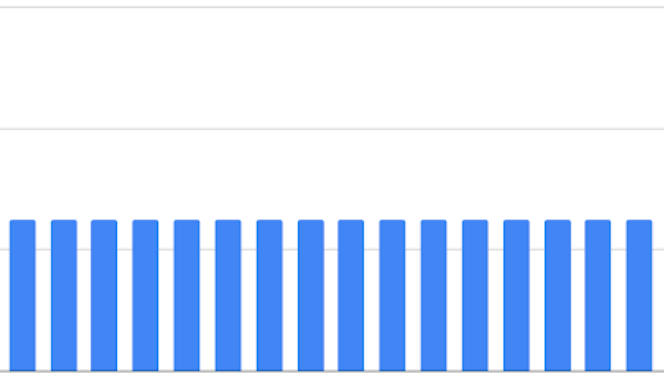


Figure: TWAP strategy

# Resiliency

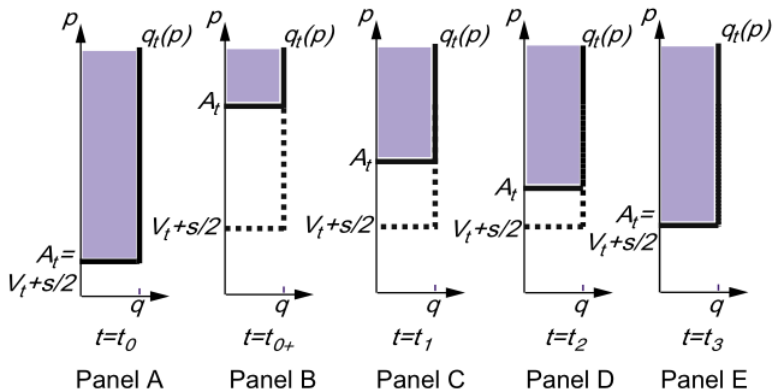


Figure: The demonstration of resiliency



## Formalization of the problem in the discrete time

$$J_0 = \min_{\{x_0 \dots x_N\}} E_0 \left[ \sum_{n=0}^N [A_{t_n} + x_n / (2q)] x_n \right], \quad (1)$$

$$A_{t_n} = V_{t_n} + s/2 + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i \kappa e^{-\rho \tau (n-i)}, \quad (2)$$

where:

- $V_{t_n} = F_{t_n} + \lambda(X_0 - X_{t_n})$
- The trader has to buy  $X_0$  units of a security over a fixed time period  $[0, T]$ ;
- $x_n$  is the market order size at  $t_n = \tau n$ , where  $\tau = T/N$  and  $\sum x_n = X_0$ ;
- $X_{t_n} := X_0 - \sum_{t_k < t_n} x_{t_k}$ ;
- $A_{t_n}$  is an ask price at  $t_n$ ;
- $F_t$  is the fundamental value of the security;
- $q$  is a LOB density.  $\kappa = \frac{1}{q} - \lambda$ .



# The limit of the optimal execution strategy in OW framework

## Theorem 1

As  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , the optimal execution strategy becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} x_0 = x_{t=0} &= \frac{X_0}{\rho T + 2}, \\ \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} x_n / (T/N) &= \dot{X}_t = \frac{\rho X_0}{\rho T + 2}, \quad t \in (0, T), \\ \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} x_n / (T/N) &= x_{t=T} = \frac{X_0}{\rho T + 2},\end{aligned}$$

where  $x_0$  is the trade at the beginning of trading period,  $x_N$  is the trade at the end of trading period, and  $\dot{X}_t$  is the speed of trading in between these trades.



## Our methodology to fit parameters $\rho, \kappa, q$

We chose regression to find parameters:

$$\frac{\Delta A_{k+2}}{\Delta t_{k+2}} - \frac{\Delta A_{k+1}}{\Delta t_{k+1}} = -\rho \Delta A_{k+1} + \rho \lambda x_{k+1} + (\kappa + \lambda) \left( \frac{x_{k+2}}{\Delta t_{k+2}} - \frac{x_{k+1}}{\Delta t_{k+1}} \right).$$

Where all the information needed can be extracted from the l3 data:

- $\Delta A_k$  is an ask change after execution of the limit order with the depth  $x_k$ .
- $\Delta t_k$  is a time between  $k$  and  $k + 1$  orders of dataset.





## Research plan

- Develop methodology for fitting OWM parameters and use it to get optimal execution strategy.
- Compare different approaches of measuring resiliency on l3 data.
- Compare discrete and limit OW execution strategies.
- Propose a backtest procedure for the optimal execution algorithm, implement it, and compare the algorithm with TWAP on real market data.

