**[Ted Graham](http://www.linkedin.com/groups?viewMemberFeed=&gid=62719&memberID=5221452" \o "See this member's activity)**

• See [http://www.nuclearphynance.com/Show%20Post.aspx?PostIDKey=161305](http://www.linkedin.com/redirect?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Enuclearphynance%2Ecom%2FShow%2520Post%2Easpx%3FPostIDKey%3D161305&urlhash=D4_T&_t=tracking_disc) and [http://www.nuclearphynance.com/Show%20Post.aspx?PostIDKey=113554](http://www.linkedin.com/redirect?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Enuclearphynance%2Ecom%2FShow%2520Post%2Easpx%3FPostIDKey%3D113554&urlhash=AUcZ&_t=tracking_disc)

[**Maarten Huybrecht**](http://www.linkedin.com/groups?viewMemberFeed=&gid=62719&memberID=13598799) • I've worked on it a few years ago. Then there were 12 different methods to estimate it (wikipedia is not always complete...). The most important conclusion was that financial time series are more persistent than random observations (H>0.5), but not much. It also depends on the time frame: M1 for example would tend more towards anti-persistence than D1 or W1. So much for self-similarity... Technically speaking you could say that if H is low enough (<0.4), you can activate a range trading strategy, if H is i.e. >0.6 you could switch to a momentum strategy, but then the question becomes sample size (window length). I have some mql4 code if you're interested. And as always R will help you very well with this.