

# Market Maker Bot Design Summary

## 1. Architecture & Data Flow

### System Components

#### 1. Execution Engine

- Generates trader order flow (random BUY/SELL orders).
- Routes orders to each market's Market Maker.
- Runs a 200-tick simulation loop.

#### 2. Market Maker Bot

- Computes mid, bid, ask prices.
- Adjusts spreads dynamically based on risk.
- Handles inventory, imbalance, and adaptive behaviour.

#### 3. Market State Store

- Tracks inventory, PnL, fills, exposure, notional traded.
- Maintains risk limits.

#### 4. Matching Logic

- Checks if the trader's price crosses bot's bid/ask.
- Executes fills and updates state.

#### 5. Logger

- Records time-series trace (trace.json).
- Outputs final metrics (simulation\_report.csv).

### Data Flow

1. Execution Engine → generates trader orders
2. Orders → Market Maker (to produce quotes)
3. Market Maker → returns bid/ask quotes
4. Matching Logic → checks for fills
5. Fills → update Market State
6. State changes → logged to JSON + CSV

## 2. How Mid, Spread, and Size Are Determined for a Binary Event Contract

A binary event contract pays **1 if an event happens, 0 if not**, so its fair value is a **probability between 0 and 1**.

### Mid-Price

Base mid represents the bot's estimate of the probability:

$\text{mid\_shaded} = \text{mid} - \text{skew}$

- **Skewing** pushes mid **against inventory** to flatten exposure:
  - Long inventory → mid moves **down**
  - Short inventory → mid moves **up**

### Spread

Spread widens based on:

- **Order Flow Imbalance** (buying vs selling pressure)
- **Inventory Risk** (size of current position)

Calculation:

$\text{spread\_factor} = 1 + \text{abs}(\text{imbalance})/10 + \text{abs}(\text{inventory}) * \text{inventory\_skew}$   
 $\text{spread} = \text{clip}(\text{base\_spread} * \text{spread\_factor}, \text{min\_spread}, \text{max\_spread})$

### Quote Size

Size shrinks as inventory grows:

$$\text{size} = \max(1, 10 / (1 + 0.01 * \text{abs}(\text{inventory})))$$

This prevents runaway risk in one direction.

### 3. Handling Imbalanced Order Flow

The bot tracks a rolling imbalance window of recent trades:

$$\text{imbalance} = \text{sum}(\text{last\_20\_flows})$$

#### Reaction to One-Sided Flow

- **Spreads widen sharply** to avoid adverse selection.
- **Mid adjusts slowly** in the direction of persistent buying/selling.
- **Quote skewing** discourages adding more inventory in the same direction.

Example:

Heavy buying →

- ✓ mid drifts up
- ✓ ask widens
- ✓ bid drops slightly
- ✓ size reduces

This stabilizes the bot under pressure.

### 4. Risk Management Logic

The bot uses layered risk controls:

#### 1. Inventory-Based Mid Skewing

Pushes quotes toward neutralizing risk.

#### 2. Spread Widening

More risk → wider spreads.

#### 3. Size Reduction

Inventory  $\uparrow \rightarrow$  quote size  $\downarrow$ .

#### 4. Defensive Repricing (80% of limit)

if  $\text{abs}(\text{inventory}) > 0.8 * \text{limit}$ :  
     $\text{mid} -= 0.001 * \text{sign}(\text{inventory})$

Acts as an emergency "unwind mode."

#### 5. Hard Limits

- **Inventory limit:** 200
- **Exposure limit:** \$10,000  
Orders are rejected if limits would be breached.

### 5. Stability After Disconnects or Data Gaps

The design is resilient to interruptions:

- **State stored centrally** (inventory, mid, spread, PnL).
- **Imbalance window bounded** (max 20 entries)  $\rightarrow$  prevents stale signals.
- **Quotes are always recomputed from state**, so the bot can resume at any tick.
- **Spread floor and ceiling** prevents extreme reactions on restart.
- **Mean reversion** nudges mid slowly back to neutral if no new data arrives.

Overall:

- ✓ No dependence on unbounded history
- ✓ Controlled adaptation
- ✓ Self-stabilizing quoting logic

High-Level System Architecture

Components:

- Execution Engine – Generates order flow & routes orders.
- Market Maker Bot – Computes mid, quotes bid/ask, manages risk.
- Market State Store – Tracks inventory, pnl, fills, exposure.
- Matching Logic – Matches trader orders vs bot quotes.
- Logger – Records JSON trace + CSV metrics.

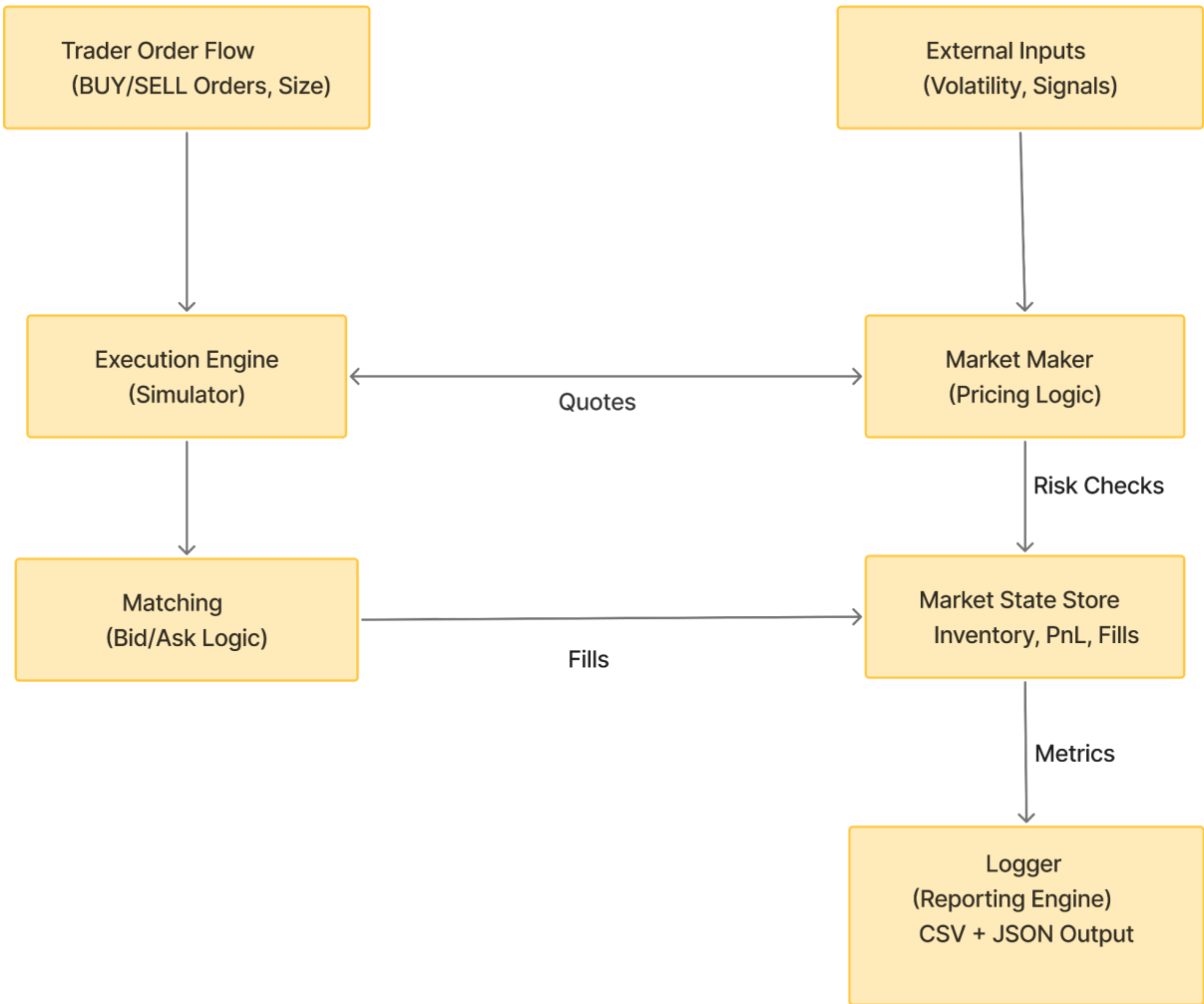
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Flow:

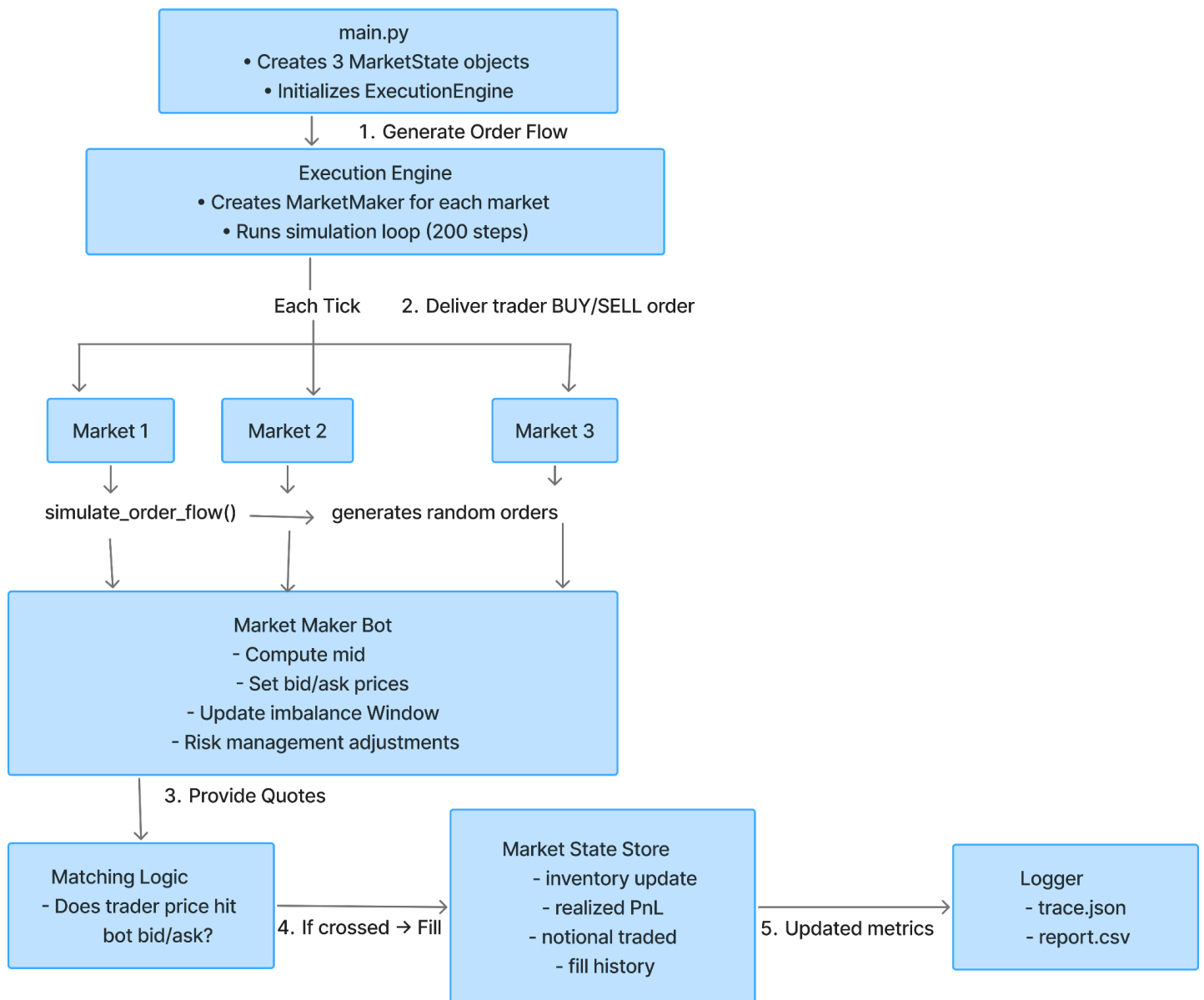
1. Trader Flow → Execution Engine
2. Execution Engine → Market Maker (order)
3. Market Maker → Execution Engine (bid/ask quote)
4. Execution Engine → Matching Logic
5. Matching Logic → Market State (fills)
6. Market State → Logger (pnl, inventory, fills)

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System Architecture Diagram



# Data Flow Diagram



## Final Summary

This Market Maker bot is a **probability-based quoting engine** designed for **binary prediction markets**. It adapts to order flow, protects itself from inventory risk, and ensures stability across market regimes. The system architecture, data flow, and risk-aware quote generation create a robust simulation of real-world market making behaviour.