Trading Signals through Transformer Neural Network Model

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Panel Data used for modelling:

Frequency: Daily

TimeFrame: 1992 to 2022

Data Size: 112 X 2.5 Mil. Records

Types of Parameters:

- 1. Price Action: 6 parameters (Source: WRDS)
- 2. Financial Statement: 68 parameters from financial statement of each permno (CapitallQ)
- 3. Technical Indicators: 36 parameters from 36 individual technical indicators. (Calculated)



Feature Engineering

- Breusch Pagan test- To find varying variance p-value 0 (Reject the Null Hypothesis) Ho: The residuals have constant variance
- 2. Huber White process- Data Transformation
- 3. Best fit Linear Regression model: Best Fit model for the data set was Elastic net First attempt High $R^2 \sim 1$
- 4. Light GBM To find significant features (Features reduced to 65 from 112)
- 5. R^2 still close to 1



Transformer Architecture

So, What's a Transformer Model?

- → A transformer model is a neural network that learns context and thus meaning by tracking relationships in sequential data.
- → The Transformer comprises an Encoder and a Decoder, each consisting of multiple layers. The Encoder, responsible for processing input data, is equipped with a stack of dense layers (Relu). On the other hand, the Decoder, responsible for generating trade signals, has linear activation function model.
- → The rolling and recursive window strategy, coupled with the iterative training process, ensures that our model remains relevant and effective.
- → We predict returns for each stock in a rolling window fashion and then calculate trading signals [-1, 1] based on previously set thresholds for each stock.

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156/156 [============] - 1s 4ms/step 64/64 [=======] - 1s 10ms/step - loss: 0.1751 - val_loss: 0.1329 156/156 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0803 156/156 [====] - 1s 4ms/step | 1s 4ms
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