

# Hardware You Need to Run a **High-Frequency Trading**



## Algorithmic Trading Strategies: Notes



Providing liquidity and profiting from the spread.

#### How it Works

- Place limit orders on both sides of the order book (buy & sell).
- Earn profit from the bid-ask spread when orders fill.

#### 🎇 Best For

- · Pairs with:
  - Low volatility
  - High liquidity

#### 🔔 Risks

• Sudden price spikes can hit your **buy side** and leave you exposed.

## 2. Latency Arbitrage

Exploiting price differences across exchanges.

#### How it Works

- Detect price **discrepancies** between two (or more) exchanges.
- Example:

- BTC = **\$30,000** on Exchange A
- BTC = **\$30,050** on Exchange B
- You buy on A and sell on B instantly to capture the \$50 spread.

#### 💥 Requirements

- Ultra-fast connection
- Ideally use **co-location** to minimize latency.

#### Risks

• Execution delay can cause the price to move before both trades complete.

#### 3. Statistical Arbitrage

Profiting from price inefficiencies using statistical relationships.

#### How it Works

- Use mean reversion or correlation models across related markets/pairs.
- Look for temporary mispricings that are likely to revert.

#### Example

- ETH/BTC vs ETH/USDT vs BTC/USDT
- Trade based on relative mispricing between these pairs.

#### **Q** Tools & Signals

- Z-Score
- Cointegration tests
- PCA (Principal Component Analysis)

### **4. Momentum Ignition**

Riding short-term micro-momentum triggered by market activity.

#### **W** How it Works

- Detect and ride micro momentum during:
  - Sudden order book imbalance
  - Large whale trades or volume spikes

#### **Key Insight**

Enter early when momentum ignites and exit before it fades.

#### 5. Iceberg Order Detection \*

Spotting hidden large orders and following smart money.

#### **W** How it Works

- Use algorithms to detect iceberg orders (large hidden orders broken into smaller visible parts).
- Anticipate institutional moves and position yourself early.

#### **Why It Works**

Hidden liquidity often signals key levels and institutional interest.

### % 6. Quote Stuffing Detection

Exploiting fake depth & order book manipulation.

#### **W** How it Works

- Detect **quote stuffing**: rapid fake orders intended to confuse and manipulate the market.
- Use **signal processing** to spot and trade against manipulation.

#### Strategy

• Trade the **quick reversal** after the fake orders are withdrawn.

# Types of Algorithmic Trading Models

Model	Description	Speed Requirement	Best Market
Market Making	Profit from bid/ask spread	Medium	High liquidity pairs
Arbitrage	Exploit price gaps across venues	Ultra-fast	BTC/ETH across exchanges
Trend- Momentum	Detect micro-trends	Fast	Mid-cap pairs
Mean Reversion	Bet on price returning to average	Fast	Range-bound assets
Order Book Imbalance	Detect heavy buying/selling pressure	Real-time	Futures / Perpetual swaps
Event-Driven HFT	React to news, tweets, Fed rates	Fast	Large-cap coins

# HFT Infrastructure & Optimization

# 1. Ultra-Low Latency Infrastructure

Build the fastest possible pipeline to stay ahead of the competition.

#### Best Practices

- Co-location
  - Deploy your servers physically near exchange matching engines (in the same data center) for minimal latency.
- A Low-Level Languages
  - Use C++ or Rust for microsecond-level execution speed.
- Bare Metal / Dedicated VPS

- Avoid shared cloud resources.
- Deploy on bare-metal servers or dedicated virtual private servers (VPS) for maximum performance.
- - Faster bots consistently beat slower ones to the fill even a 1ms improvement can make a huge difference.

## 2. Smarter Signal Models

Combine advanced order book & statistical techniques to improve trading signals.

#### How to Build Smarter Signals

- · Combine:
  - Order book imbalance
  - Time & sales (tape)
  - Volume delta
- Use statistical models for:
  - Predicting short-term direction
  - Detecting spoofing or iceberg orders
- Apply statistical arbitrage with:
  - Cointegration
  - PCA (Principal Component Analysis)

to improve your edge.

## **3. Fee Optimization**

Reduce or eliminate trading fees to maximize profits.

#### How to Optimize Fees

• Use exchanges with **rebates** (e.g., **maker rebates**)

- Trade with 0% or negative maker fees:
  - Some venues pay you to add liquidity
- Eliminate fees using native token discounts:
  - Examples: BNB, KCS

#### 4. Deep Liquidity Pools

Trade in high-volume markets to minimize slippage and ensure execution.

#### Best Practices

- Trade in high-volume markets to avoid slippage.
- Z Examples:
  - BTC/USDT
  - ETH/USDT
  - Top perpetual contracts
- Avoid altcoins with thin order books unless your model handles slippage effectively.

#### **6**\* 5. Dynamic Position Management

Actively adjust positions to market conditions and risk.

#### Best Practices

- Use real-time trailing stop-losses:
  - e.g., 0.05%-0.2% trailing SL
- Dynamically adjust:
  - Take Profit (TP) and Stop Loss (SL) based on volatility spikes
- Auto-scale down your position size during:
  - High spreads
  - Major news events

#### 4 6. Avoid Getting Hunted

Make your trading behavior less predictable to avoid being targeted.

#### How to Protect Your Positions

- Don't leave obvious stop-losses or predictable patterns.
- Randomize:
  - Order sizes
  - Order timing (slightly)
- Use:
  - Iceberg orders
  - Limit laddering to hide your intent from other traders.

### 7. Backtest at Tick-Level

Perform detailed and realistic backtests to validate your strategies.

#### Best Practices

- Use tick-by-tick or Level-2 (L2) data to avoid false signals.
- Run millions of trade simulations, incorporating:
  - Slippage
  - Latency
  - Fees
- Target performance:
  - Sharpe ratio > 2
  - Win rate > 50%
  - Low standard deviation of returns

#### 8. Portfolio of Micro-Edge Bots

Diversify your risk & capture multiple uncorrelated edges.

#### Why Use Micro-Edge Bots?

- Instead of relying on one big strategy, deploy 10+ smaller bots:
  - Each bot runs a small, specific edge.
  - Bots are uncorrelated, reducing overall risk.
  - Smoothens your equity curve across regimes.

#### Rotate Bots Based On:

- Volatility Regime
  - Activate bots tuned for high/low volatility.
- — Market Session
  - Run region-specific bots for:
    - Asia
    - Europe
    - US
- 🛅 News Sensitivity
  - Enable/disable bots based on event risks and scheduled announcements.

# HFT Hardware Specification & Setup

## 1. Development + Simulation Beast

Purpose: Ultra-smooth multi-strategy development & fast backtesting.

#### Specs

CPU: AMD Threadripper PRO 7975WX (32 cores / 64 threads)

- RAM: 256 GB DDR5 ECC
- Storage:
  - 4TB NVMe Gen4 (datasets)
  - 2TB SSD (OS + backups)
- GPU: NVIDIA RTX 4090 (visual backtesting & research)
- Networking: 1Gbps minimum leased line, dual NIC setup
- Cooling: Custom liquid cooling (silent & efficient)
- **Image:** Estimated Cost: ₹8–12 Lakh (~\$10,000–\$15,000)

#### **4** 2. Real-Time Execution Server

Purpose: Live strategy deployment, with microsecond-level response time.

#### Specs

- CPU: Intel Xeon Gold 6426Y (24 cores @ 3.5 GHz base)
- RAM: 512 GB DDR5 ECC
- Storage: 4TB NVMe RAID 0 (ultra-fast access)
- Network: Dual 10Gbps Mellanox NICs + FPGA Support (Solarflare or Napatech)
- Extras:
  - Hardware timestamping
  - Realtime Linux kernel
  - BIOS-tuned latency settings
- OS: Ubuntu Server tuned for low-latency
- **In Estimated Cost: ₹25-40 Lakh (~\$30,000-\$50,000+)**

## 

Combines advanced models with ultra-fast execution for scalping strategies.

### 🔷 Purpose

- Run latency-sensitive strategies and complex models simultaneously.
- Designed for scalping + real-time model inference at microsecond-level latency.

### Specs

- CPU: Intel Xeon Platinum 8460Y (48 cores)
- RAM: 1TB DDR5 ECC
- GPU: Dual NVIDIA H100 (for real-time model computations)
- Storage:
  - 8TB NVMe RAID (ultra-fast active storage)
  - 10TB SAS (archival & model checkpoint storage)
- Network: 10Gbps fiber + FPGA-integrated NIC
- Cooling: Fully liquid-cooled rack-mounted unit

#### Estimated Cost

• ₹70 Lakh - ₹1.2 Crore (~\$85,000 - \$145,000)

# Programming Languages for HFT



- Use:
  - Core HFT engine
  - Order execution
  - Latency-sensitive code

- DMA, FIX protocols
- FPGA interfacing

#### • Why:

- Fastest execution
- Handles microsecond/nanosecond-level trades
- Preferred by institutional HFT firms

#### • Example:

- Writing custom order book logic
- Latency optimization at nanosecond level

#### 2. Python

#### • Use:

- Backtesting
- Strategy building
- Data processing
- Web dashboards

#### • Why:

- Fast to write & iterate
- Excellent libraries support (e.g., pandas, numpy)

#### • Example:

- Testing moving average crossovers
- Crypto backtesting