

# **MH4518 Group 7 Presentation**

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# Agenda

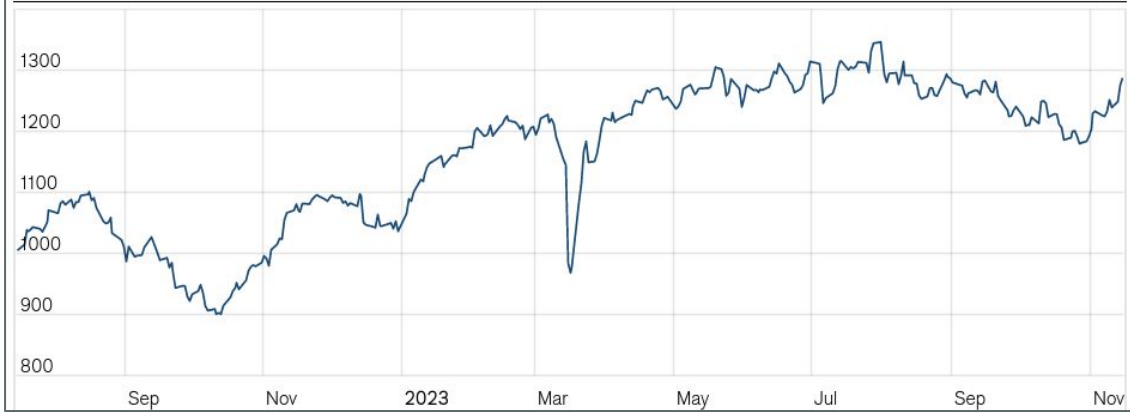
1. Product
2. Methodology
  - a. Sourcing our Data
  - b. Simulation Techniques
  - c. Models
3. Models and Results
  - a. Geometric BM
  - b. Heston (Stochastic Volatility)

# Product

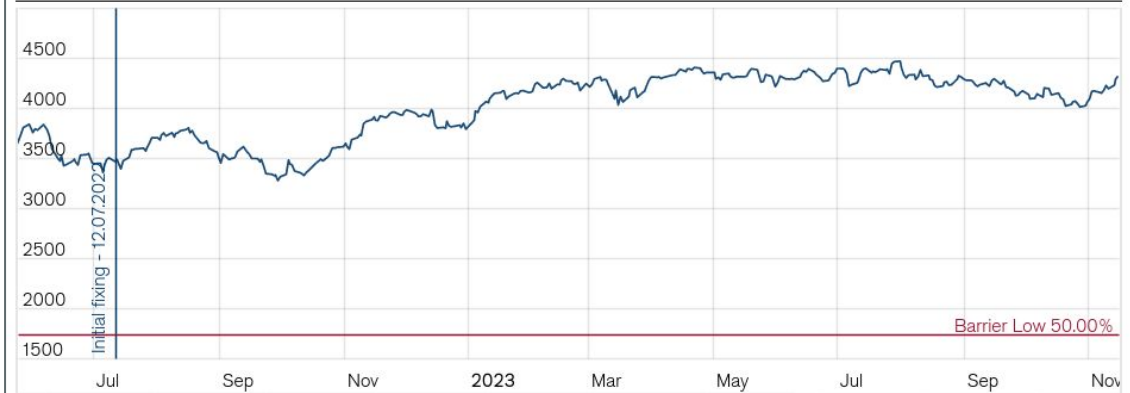
Our Product: Outperformance Bonus Certificate on EURO STOXX 50

- Underlying Asset: EURO STOXX 50 Index (SX5E on Bloomberg)
- Feature: Barrier Down-and-Out Call Option
- Dates
  - Initial Fixing Date: 12 July 2022
  - Final Fixing Date: 14 July 2025
- Prices
  - SX5E Initial Level: EUR 3,487.05
  - Barrier: EUR 1,743.525 (50% of initial level)
  - Initial Offering: EUR 1000

**Product Chart in EUR**



**Underlying Chart**



# Product - Payoff

## Payoff Scenarios:

a) *if*  $\min(S_t) > V$ ,

$$payoff = \max\left(1000\left(1 + 1.5\left(\frac{S_T - S_0}{S_0}\right)\right), 1000\right)$$

**a) The Reference Index never reached its Barrier during the lifetime of the Certificate (best case)**

- You will receive EUR 1,000 per Certificate plus 150% of the positive performance of the Reference Index, calculated from its Initial Level, or
- You will receive a Minimum Repayment of EUR 1,000 per Certificate even if the performance of the Reference Index is negative.

# Product - Payoff

## Payoff Scenarios:

a) *if*  $\min(S_t) > V$ ,

$$payoff = \max\left(1000\left(1 + 1.5\left(\frac{S_T - S_0}{S_0}\right)\right), 1000\right)$$

b) *if*  $\min(S_t) \leq V$  and  $S_T > S_0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} payoff &= 1000\left(1 + 1\left(\frac{S_T - S_0}{S_0}\right)\right) \\ &= 1000\left(\frac{S_T}{S_0}\right) \end{aligned}$$

**b) The Reference Index has reached its Barrier during the lifetime of the Certificate and closes at or above its Initial Level on the Final Fixing Date**

- You will receive EUR 1,000 per Certificate plus 100% of the positive performance of the Reference Index, calculated from its Initial Level.

# Product - Payoff

## Payoff Scenarios:

a) *if*  $\min(S_t) > V$ ,

$$\text{payoff} = \max\left(1000\left(1 + 1.5\left(\frac{S_T - S_0}{S_0}\right)\right), 1000\right)$$

b) *if*  $\min(S_t) \leq V$  and  $S_T > S_0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{payoff} &= 1000\left(1 + 1\left(\frac{S_T - S_0}{S_0}\right)\right) \\ &= 1000\left(\frac{S_T}{S_0}\right)\end{aligned}$$

c) *if*  $\min(S_t) \leq V$  and  $S_T < S_0$ ,

$$\text{payoff} = 1000\left(\frac{S_T}{S_0}\right)$$

**c) The Reference Index closes below its Initial Level on the Final Fixing Date and its Barrier has been reached during the lifetime of the Certificate**

- Your redemption amount will be reduced by 1% for each percentage point the Reference Index closes below its Initial Level.

# Product - Payoff

## Payoff Scenarios:

a) *if*  $\min(S_t) > V$ ,

$$payoff = \max\left(1000\left(1 + 1.5\left(\frac{S_T - S_0}{S_0}\right)\right), 1000\right)$$

b) *if*  $\min(S_t) \leq V$  and  $S_T > S_0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} payoff &= 1000\left(1 + 1\left(\frac{T - S_0}{S_0}\right)\right) \\ &= 1000\left(\frac{S_T}{S_0}\right) \end{aligned}$$

c) *if*  $\min(S_t) \leq V$  and  $S_T < S_0$ ,

$$payoff = 1000\left(\frac{S_T}{S_0}\right)$$

## Payoff Function:

$$\chi(S_T) = \begin{cases} \max\left(1000\left(1 + 1.5\left(\frac{S_T - S_0}{S_0}\right)\right), 1000\right), & \min(S_t) > V \\ 1000\left(\frac{S_T}{S_0}\right) & \min(S_t) \leq V \end{cases}$$



# Product - Timeline



# Methodology - Sourcing our Data

## Data Sources

- Stock Data  $S_t$ : [^STOXX50E from Yahoo Finance](#)
  - Dates: 2 Aug 2022 - 13 Nov 2023 (daily)
- Interest Rate  $r$ : [Euro Area Yield Curves with 1Y Maturity from ECB](#)
  - Dates: 6 Sep 2004 - 13 Nov 2023 (daily)
- Actual Derivative Price: Web-scraped from [Credit Suisse](#)
  - Dates: 15 Jul 2022 - 10 Nov 2023 (daily)
- Options Quote Prices for Underlying Asset: Taken from Bloomberg Terminal
  - Dates: 11 Aug 2023 - 15 Mar 2024 (option prices for 11 different expiration dates)

# Methodology – Simulation Techniques

## Techniques Used

1. Monte Carlo
2. Antithetic Variates
3. Control Variates
4. 1-shoot Stratified Sampling (not applicable to path-dependent derivatives)
5. Empirical Martingale Correction

# Models - Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM)

## General Process

1. Obtain / calculate model parameters from historical data
  - a. Risk-free interest rate  $r$  (taken from ECB)
  - b. Initial asset price for each day in window  $S_0$
  - c. Total simulation duration  $T$
  - d. Volatility  $\sigma$
2. Plug model parameters into our simulation functions (MC, AV, CV, SS, EMS) to simulate  $N$  price paths of the SX5E stock
3. Calculate payoff of each price path for  $N$  simulations
4. Estimate option price by “pulling back” from payoff and taking mean

# Models – Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM)

## Simulation Setup

- Historical Data
  - For each day in sliding window (e.g. 9 Aug 2023),
    - $r$ : Taken from previous day (e.g. 8 Aug 2023)
    - $S_0$ : Taken from current day (e.g. 8 Aug 2023)
    - $\sigma$ : Calculated from previous  $M$  timesteps (e.g. 252 working days)
    - $T$ : Calculated from current day (e.g. 485 working days from final fixing date)

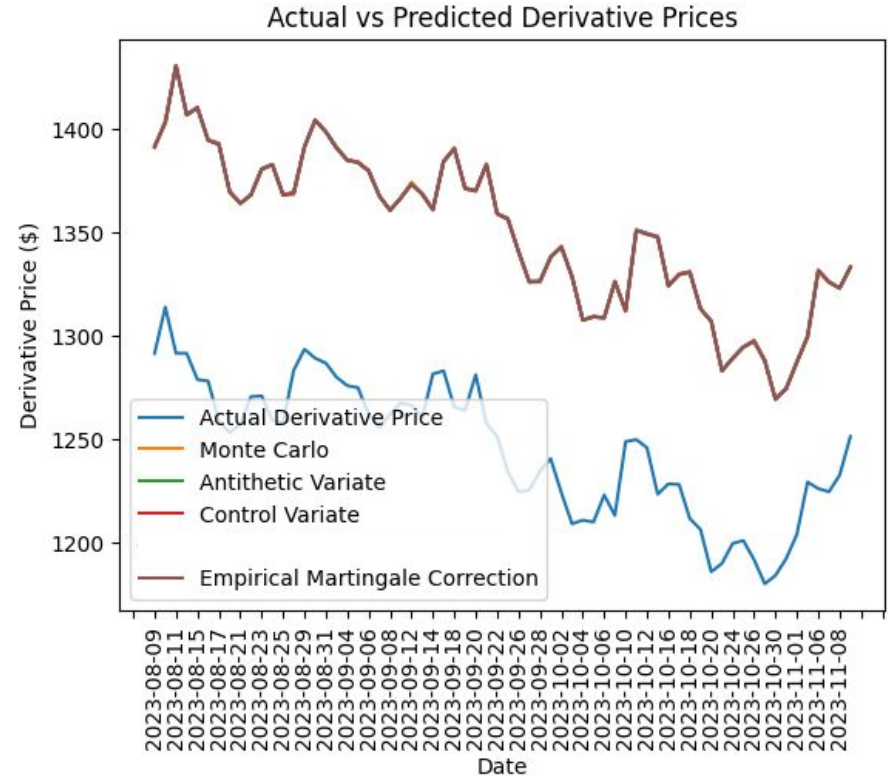
# Models - Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM)

## Simulation Setup

- No. of Simulations N: 1,000,000
- Sliding Window
  - Start Date: 9 Aug 2023
  - End Date: 9 Nov 2023
  - Total Working Days: 66
- Lookback Periods
  - 3 months (63 working days)
  - 1 year (252 working days)

# Models - Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM)

How much is the product worth today?



# Models - Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM)

Mean Absolute Error from Actual Price for 1000000 simulations (Lookback 252 days):

- Monte Carlo: 111.67965241821518 EUR
- Antithetic Variates: 111.76689883672678 EUR
- Control Variates: 111.75460378848314 EUR
- Empirical Martingale Correction: 111.51634024679343 EUR

Mean Estimated Variance for 1000000 simulations (Lookback 252 days):

- Monte Carlo: 0.135644774298475
- Antithetic Variates: 0.13569600160397383
- Control Variates: 0.003957229202394658
- Empirical Martingale Correction: 0.13558974773461657

Variance Reduction % for 1000000 simulations (Lookback 252 days):

- Antithetic Variates: -0.04%
- Control Variates: 97.08%
- Empirical Martingale Correction: 0.04%



# Models - Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM)

Mean Absolute Error from Actual Price for 1000000 simulations (Lookback 63 days):

- Monte Carlo: 104.7021450502505 EUR
- Antithetic Variates: 104.72002892291869 EUR
- Control Variates: 104.72701499035304 EUR
- Empirical Martingale Correction: 104.50549300979961 EUR

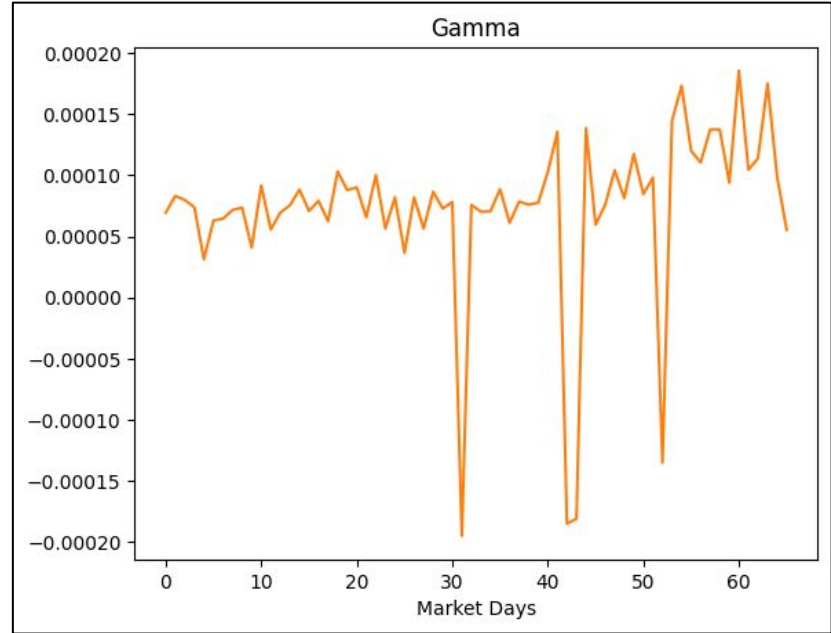
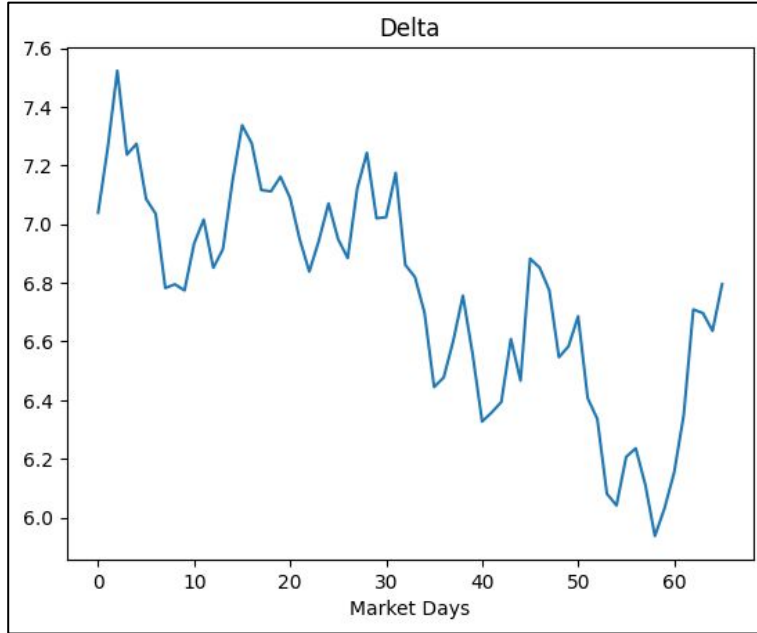
Mean Estimated Variance for 1000000 simulations (Lookback 63 days):

- Monte Carlo: 0.11138777898728294
- Antithetic Variates: 0.11140412994080132
- Control Variates: 0.0025065628219082844
- Empirical Martingale Correction: 0.11138612972251363

Variance Reduction % for 1000000 simulations (Lookback 63 days):

- Antithetic Variates: -0.01%
- Control Variates: 97.75%
- Empirical Martingale Correction: 0.00%

# Sensitivities for Monte Carlo Simulation



# Models - Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM)

Simulation Enhancement: Just-in-time compilation (Numba)

- Rewrote simulation functions to comply with Numba's
- Adding a @jit in front of the simulation function compiles the Python code to machine code, which runs hundreds of times faster

Simulation Enhancement: Parallel processing (concurrent.futures)

- Used multiple processes to parallelize different simulation days
- Divides runtime by no. of CPUs available

Improvement:

- Cut projected simulation time of 1 million simulations over 66 days using 5 simulation techniques from 30h to 1h

# Models – Heston SV

## Heston Pricing Formula:

$$C = S_t \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\inf} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{e^{-is \ln K} f_1(s, \nu, x)}{is} \right] ds \right] - K e^{-rt} \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\inf} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{e^{-is \ln K} f_2(s, \nu, x)}{is} \right] ds \right]$$

## Simplified (Single Integral) Formula for Heston Pricing:

$$C = \frac{1}{2} (S_t - K e^{-r(T-t)}) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \operatorname{Re} \left[ e^{r(T-t)} \frac{f(s-i)}{is \cdot K^{is}} - K \frac{f(s)}{is \cdot K^{is}} \right] ds$$

where :

$$f(x) = e^{ixrT} S_t^{ix} \left( \frac{1-g \cdot e^{d \cdot \tau}}{1-g} \right)^{\frac{-2i\theta}{\sigma^2}} \times \exp \left[ \frac{\tau \kappa \theta}{\sigma^2} (\kappa - \sigma \rho \cdot i \cdot x - d) + \frac{\nu}{\sigma^2} (\kappa - \sigma \rho \cdot i \cdot x - d) \frac{1 - e^{d_j \cdot \tau}}{1 - g_j \cdot e^{d_j \cdot \tau}} \right]$$

and

$$d = \sqrt{(\rho \cdot \sigma \cdot i \cdot x)^2 - \sigma^2 \cdot (2 \cdot i \cdot x - x^2)}$$

$$g = \frac{\kappa - \rho \cdot \sigma \cdot i \cdot x + d}{\kappa - \rho \cdot \sigma \cdot i \cdot x - d}$$

# Models - Heston SV

## Dataset:

- ❖ Options Quote Prices for Underlying Asset: Taken from Bloomberg Terminal
  - Expiration Dates: 11 Aug 2023 - 15 Mar 2024 (11 different dates)
- ❖ Dataset example:

Strike	Ticker	ExDt	Bid	Ask	IVM	Imid	DM	DB	DA	sDM	Volm
08/11/23											
3275	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		1107.699951	1110.100098	0	1108.900024	1	1	0.993345141	1	0
3300	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		1082.699951	1085.100098	0	1083.900024	1	1	0.99320507	1	0
3325	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		1057.699951	1060.100098	0	1058.900024	1	1	0.993060529	1	0
3350	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		1032.699951	1035.199951	125.6420975	1033.949951	0.999665141	1	0.99243933	0.999665141	0
3375	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		1007.699951	1010.199951	121.7026291	1008.949951	0.999679089	1	0.992270708	0.999679089	0
3400	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		982.6999512	985.1999512	117.7696152	983.9499512	0.999694169	1	0.992095292	0.999694169	0
3425	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		957.6999512	960.1999512	113.8392639	958.9499512	0.999710321	1	0.991912067	0.999710321	0
3450	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		932.6999512	935.1999512	109.905322	933.9499512	0.999727726	1	0.991720974	0.999727726	0
3475	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		907.6999512	910.1999512	105.9605713	908.9499512	0.999746442	1	0.991519511	0.999746442	0
3500	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		882.6999512	885.1999512	101.9891052	883.9499512	0.999766886	1	0.991309166	0.999766886	0
3525	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		857.6999512	860.1999512	97.98062897	858.9499512	0.9997789	1	0.991088569	0.9997789	0
3550	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		832.6999512	835.1999512	93.91284943	833.9499512	0.99981308	1	0.990856826	0.99981308	0
3575	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		807.8000488	810.1999512	102.1004105	809	0.999236882	1	0.990612507	0.999236882	0
3600	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		782.8000488	785.1999512	98.55029297	784	0.999239087	1	0.990355253	0.999239087	0
3625	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		757.8000488	760.1999512	95.02385712	759	0.999241769	1	0.990083396	0.999241769	0
3650	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		732.8000488	735.1999512	91.52035522	734	0.999244988	1	0.989795983	0.999244988	0
3675	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		707.8000488	710.3000488	93.23561096	709.0500488	0.998652339	1	0.988842905	0.998652339	0
3700	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		682.8000488	685.3000488	89.75177765	684.0500488	0.998632789	1	0.988498569	0.998632789	0
3725	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		657.8000488	660.3000488	86.28660474	659.0500488	0.998612285	1	0.988133371	0.998612285	0
3750	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		632.8000488	635.3000488	82.85087585	634.0500488	0.998589993	1	0.987742484	0.998589993	0
3775	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		607.8000488	610.3000488	79.43598175	609.0500488	0.998566031	1	0.987324119	0.998566031	0
3800	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		582.8000488	585.3000488	76.04009247	584.0500488	0.998540759	1	0.986876905	0.998540759	0
3825	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		557.8000488	560.3000488	72.66053009	559.0500488	0.998514533	1	0.986395001	0.998514533	0
3850	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		532.8000488	535.3000488	69.30786896	534.0500488	0.99848491	1	0.985874474	0.99848491	0
3875	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		507.8000488	510.3000488	65.97357178	509.0500488	0.99845314	1	0.985312045	0.99845314	0
3900	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		482.8000488	485.3999023	65.53482819	484.0999756	0.997626543	1	0.983832836	0.997626543	0
3925	WSX5EB 8/08/11/23		457.8999023	460.3999023	64.22728729	459.1499023	0.99677676	1	0.983128428	0.99677676	0

# Models - Heston SV

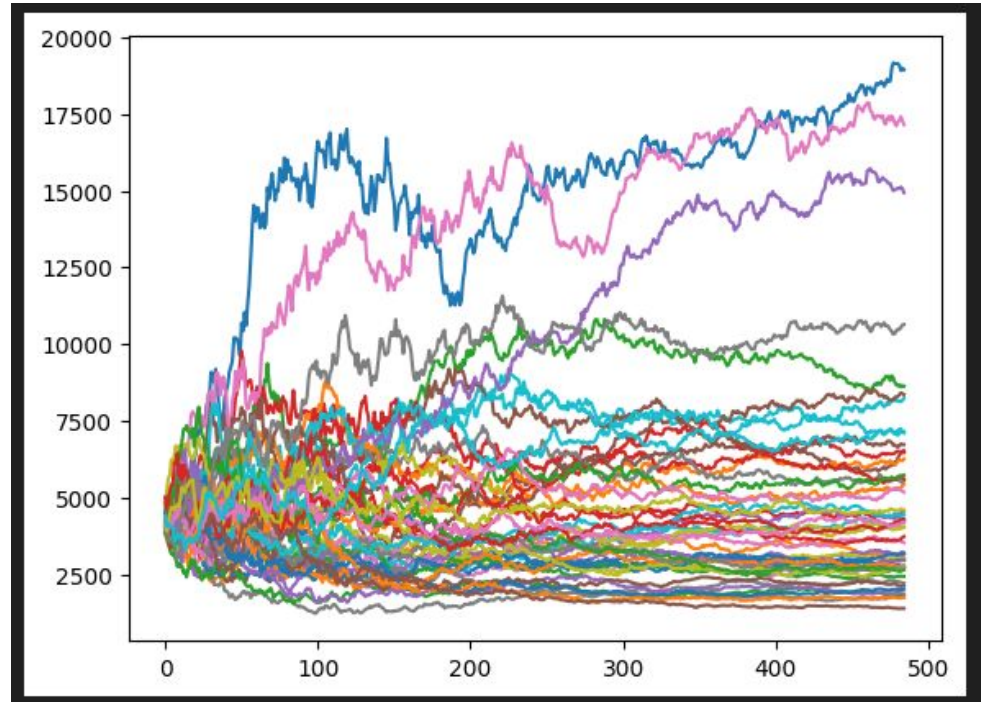
- ❖ Initializing parameters and defining objective function
  - $\Theta = (\kappa, \theta, \xi, \rho, V_0) = (0.5, 0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.17)$
  - $r, S_t$
  - Objective Function:  $\min_{\Theta} \sum_{i=1}^N (P_i(\Theta) - M_i)^2$
  - Upper and Lower Bounds:  $(3, 3, 5, 0, 1), (10^{-2}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-2}, -1, 10^{-2})$
  - Optimization Function: Levenberg Marquardt algorithm
  
- ❖ Calibration Results:
  - $\Theta = (\kappa, \theta, \xi, \rho, V_0) = (9.82380774, 0.05478766, 0.02353233, -0.95117468, 2.83318275)$

# Models – Heston SV

## Simulation Setup

- No. of Simulations: 1,000,000
- Simulation Dates
  - 9 Aug 2023 :(
- $\Theta = (\kappa, \theta, \xi, \rho, V_0) = (9.82380774, 0.05478766, 0.02353233, -0.95117468, 2.83318275)$
- $S_t, r$

# Example of Simulated Underlying Paths (Monte Carlo)





# Models – Heston SV Results

After applying payoff function + discounting factor:

Predicted Value for 9 Aug 2023: 1504.36 EUR

Estimated Variance: 1.238661441

95% Confidence Interval:  
[1502.18, 1506.54]

Absolute Error: 212.90

# Thank You!

Q&A