

POINT PROCESS MODELLING OF A LIMIT ORDER BOOK

Oden Petersen

Supervisor: Dr. Tom Stindl

School of Mathematics and Statistics
UNSW Sydney

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Acknowledgements

Abstract

This is the abstract

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

On a single day in 2023, the US stock market saw an average of around \$500 billion dollars worth of shares traded on various exchanges and other venues, exceeding the annual GDP of a typical European country [7]. Modern securities markets facilitate the exchange of shares and other financial assets at extremely high frequency, as a result of aggressive investment in specialised networking hardware, custom-made computer architectures, and high-throughput machine learning systems. In facilitating capital flows for the global economy, financial markets have at the same time managed to claim an increasing fraction of resources and attention, with economic consequences that are not yet fully understood [1].

Despite many mysteries and open questions about the origins and dynamics of market phenomena, the financial sector itself has readily adapted to the increasing scale and complexity of the markets in which it operates. The practical design of exchange rules and trading systems has in large part been an empirical endeavour on the part of market participants, operators, and regulators. Many phenomena have been observed to emerge in an apparently decentralised fashion from the application of exploitative heuristics and predictive algorithms that interact with exchanges and aggregate to produce desirable outcomes. While users of trading strategies aim to maintain acceptable risk levels while generating profits over the long term, market operators and regulators are tasked with the design of incentive mechanisms that exploit this self-interested behaviour to improve market outcomes, including reduced transaction costs, fast and accurate incorporation of external information (such as economic news or earnings reports), and adherence to various concepts of fairness, propriety, and legality.

In this thesis, I describe and extend prior work from the empirical market microstructure literature, making extensive use of the state-dependent Hawkes process model for event arrivals. I begin with a conceptual overview of the trading mechanism, and formalise the mathematical tools that will be used to construct and describe variations on the basic Hawkes process model. I continue with a summary of existing literature on point processes as applied to market data, including both mathematical foundations and empirical findings. Next, I explore techniques to reduce the computational burden of parametric inference for point processes on large datasets. Finally, empirical applications and findings are discussed, including applications of generative modeling to a variety of open problems in market microstructure.

1.1 Limit Order Books

Intraday trading allows participants to respond to exogenous news and endogenous market events in a manner that maintains acceptable levels of risk and generates profits over the long term. This activity has a significant influence on the formation of market prices and plays a key role in reducing transaction costs while increasing the speed at which large institutions can control their exposure to various financial risks and opportunities.

Securities exchanges facilitate automated matching of buyers and sellers at prices favourable to both. Understanding the dynamics of this exchange process at a high degree of resolution can provide insights into the design of automated *matching engines* that produce desirable market behaviour, as well as insights into the design of *trading strategies* that exploit the dynamics of the exchange process to generate profits.

A matching engine is tasked with receiving and acting on various messages from market participants indicating their intent to buy or sell a particular security with particular conditions. As a result of this process, trades may be formed that match buyers and sellers at a mutually agreeable price and quantity. Trade reports are broadcast to relevant participants and may be used for the purposes of risk management and forecasting, as well as for the ultimate transfer of the assets that have been traded (which often occurs after trading hours).

A typical matching engine permits two kinds of incoming messages, known as *order insertion* and *order cancellation*, and maintains an internal state consisting of a single data structure, known as a *limit order book*.

An order insertion message indicates a participant's willingness to buy (or sell) some quantity of a particular asset at or below (respectively, above) a particular price, and results in the addition of an *order* to the limit order book \mathcal{L} .

Conversely, an order cancellation message results in the removal of a particular order from the limit order book, either in part (by reducing the remaining volume associated with the order) or in full (by removing the order entirely from the book). It might be good to include a statistic about roughly how large cancellation rates are, to highlight the importance of this message type.

Formally, a limit order book can be defined as a set of tuples ("orders") of the form

$$(\text{side, price, time, size}) = (s, p, t, q) \in \{-1, 1\} \times P \times T \times Q.$$

Each published order represents an intention to buy (or sell) some quantity of an asset at a maximum (respectively, minimum) price, as illustrated in figure 1.1.

$$\left(\underbrace{-1}_{\substack{+1 \text{ for a buy order} \\ -1 \text{ for a sell order}}}, \underbrace{84.1}_{\substack{\text{The least favourable price} \\ \text{(maximum for buy,} \\ \text{minimum for sell)} \\ \text{at which the order can trade}}}, \underbrace{9 : 52}_{\substack{\text{The time at which the} \\ \text{order was first published}}}, \underbrace{2}_{\substack{\text{The maximum quantity} \\ \text{of the product that will} \\ \text{be traded with this order}}} \right)$$

Figure 1.1: Components of an example limit order

1.2 The Matching Algorithm

1.2.1 The Bid and Ask

When an order insertion message is received, the exchange will attempt to form trades with the existing orders in the book such that as much volume as possible is matched. Any volume that cannot be matched will be added to the orders already in the book.

As a result of this matching, the total volume posted to the book may be depleted over time, even in the absence of cancellations. Any time a buy order has a price equal to or greater than that of a sell order, volume will be matched and a trade will occur. Consequently, the most competitive buy price (known as the *bid*) will always be less than the most competitive sell price (known as the *ask*), i.e.

$$\text{bid}_{\mathcal{L}} = \max_{\{p:(1,p,t,q) \in \mathcal{L}\}} p \leq \min_{\{p:(-1,p,t,q) \in \mathcal{L}\}} p = \text{ask}_{\mathcal{L}}.$$

An excessively high bid price will be depleted by traders seeking to sell the product at a premium to its true value. Conversely, an excessively low ask price will be pushed up by participants hoping to buy at a discount. It is therefore common to regard the bid and ask as lower and upper bounds respectively on the consensus fair price of the product.

Motivated by this, the *midprice* is a naive point estimate for the consensus fair price, defined by

$$\text{mid}_{\mathcal{L}} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{bid}_{\mathcal{L}} + \text{ask}_{\mathcal{L}}).$$

Many other proxies for the consensus fair price exist, and it is common to use these as prediction targets in the construction of trading signals. **I might discuss them later**

1.2.2 Liquidity

At any point in time, the contents of the limit order book represent trading opportunities presented to all market participants. The abundance of these opportunities, also known as *liquidity*, represents a positive externality insofar as it allows

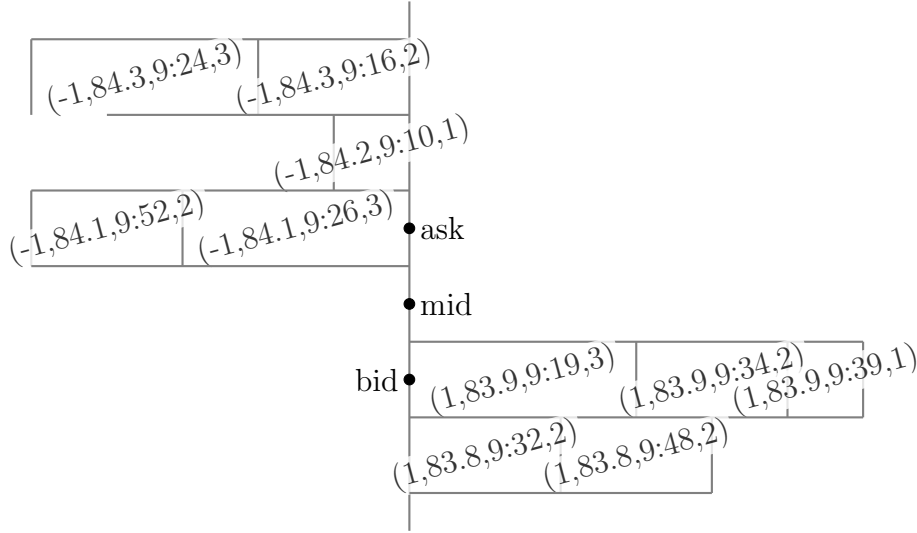


Figure 1.2: An example order book, arranged by order price and time

impatient traders (*liquidity takers*) to buy or sell products precisely under those circumstances where it is favourable to them. Conversely, order publishers (*liquidity providers*) must adhere to the terms of trades formed against a posted order, regardless of whether it is in their interests.

One common measure for market liquidity is the *bid-ask spread*, defined as

$$\text{spread}_{\mathcal{L}} = \text{ask}_{\mathcal{L}} - \text{bid}_{\mathcal{L}}.$$

Notably, if $\text{mid}_{\mathcal{L}}$ is taken to represent the fair value of the product, the *half-spread*, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}\text{spread}_{\mathcal{L}}$, represents the premium paid to liquidity providers by participants trading against the posted bid or ask. There are many other components and measures of liquidity **which I may discuss later**.

1.2.3 Price-Time Priority

Explain

1.3 Queueing Models of the Order Book

Queue depletions are related to price changes [3]

Evolution of the limit order book over time → motivate the emphasis on modeling arrival times

Price evolution

Importance of arrival time modeling

<https://www.amazon.com/Point-Processes-Queues-Martingale-Statistics/dp/0387905>

1.4 Mathematical Foundations of Probability Models

In order to describe precisely the various models explored in this thesis, it is necessary to introduce some key mathematical concepts that form the basis for model specifications and related derivations. In this section, I cover the basics of measure, probability, and stochastic processes.

1.4.1 Measure Theory Fundamentals

In order to formalise the concept of a stochastic process, it is necessary to introduce the concept of a measure space.

For any set X , we can construct the power set

$$\mathcal{P}(X) = \{S : S \subseteq X\}$$

which is a new set that contains as its elements every subset S of X .

We say that a subset Σ of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is a σ -algebra on X if and only if it satisfies the following three properties:

1. Containment of the full space, i.e.

$$X \in \Sigma.$$

2. Closure under complements, i.e.

$$\forall S \in \Sigma, X \setminus S \in \Sigma.$$

3. Closure under countable union, i.e.

$$\forall \{A_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \in \Sigma^{\mathbb{N}}, \quad \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \in \Sigma.$$

Elements of Σ are known as *measurable sets*.

We then say that a *measure* on (X, Σ) is any function $\mu : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\}$ that is *countably additive*, meaning that for any finite or countable sequence of disjoint sets $A_n \in \Sigma$, we have

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_n A_n\right) = \sum_n \mu(A_n).$$

Assuming that at least one set $S \in \Sigma$ has finite measure, we then have

$$\mu(S) = \mu(S \cap \emptyset) = \mu(S) + \mu(\emptyset) \Rightarrow \mu(\emptyset) = 0.$$

We refer to the combined triple (X, Σ, μ) as a *measure space*.

Informally, a measure formalises intuitions about the size, mass, or significance of a set of points. For instance, a set $S \subseteq X$ with measure zero is known as a *null set*, and a property that holds only for points in a null set is said to be true *almost nowhere* in X . Conversely, a property that holds for every point except those in a null set is said to be true *almost everywhere* (a.e.) in X . In this way, a measure quantifies how significant or negligible the exceptions to a heuristic principle may be.

The concept of a measure is foundational to the definition of the Lebesgue integral. Integration of a function f over a measurable set S with respect to a measure μ is written as

$$\int_S f d\mu,$$

and will be used throughout this thesis. I will not cover the definition of the Lebesgue integral here, but it can be found in many textbooks on measure theory.

1.4.2 Probability Fundamentals

In the special case where $\mu(X) = 1$, we refer to μ as a *probability measure*, and to X as a *sample space*. Correspondingly, the term *almost everywhere* is replaced with *almost surely* (a.s.), indicating a property that holds on a set of points with probability measure one.

A function from one σ -algebra to another is called *measurable* if and only if the preimage of any measurable set in the codomain is a measurable set in the domain. A measurable function whose domain is a sample space Ω equipped with a probability measure \mathbb{P} is known as a *random variable*.

1.4.3 Stochastic Process Fundamentals

What is a filtration

What is a stochastic process

What is a realisation of a stochastic process

What is a cadlag The order book is a cadlag over time. Also the counting process is a cadlag.

What is a martingale - do I need this?

1.5 Point Process Models of Book Updates

With the goal of modelling the arrival time process, we now turn to an introductory overview of point processes, and highlight some key variants described in existing literature that are relevant to this application.

For each extension: - show some example realisations for various parameter choices: barcode and intensity plot

1.5.1 Point Processes

Given a probability space $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mathbb{P})$, and a measurable space (T, Σ_T) representing times, a point process is any increasing sequence of random times

$$\mathcal{T} : \Omega \rightarrow T^{\mathbb{N}},$$

meaning that $\mathcal{T}(\omega)_n$ is increasing in n for any $\omega \in \Omega$.

Concretely, T may be chosen to be $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, and equipped with the Borel σ -algebra $B(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})$.

The times in the point process are often referred to as *event times*, with the implication that the sequence represents the times at which some event of interest occurs (for instance, the arrival of messages sent to a matching engine).

For any point process, there exists a corresponding càdlàg stochastic process $N_{\mathcal{T}} : T \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ known as the *counting process*, that gives the number of events having occurred before or at a given time. This is defined as

$$N_{\mathcal{T}}(t, \omega) = |\{i \in \mathbb{N} | \mathcal{T}(\omega)_i \leq t\}|.$$

Overlay barcode plot for trade times with corresponding counting process

All (or perhaps many) of the point processes considered in this thesis will additionally be adapted with respect to some filtration \mathcal{F} indexed by T . In what sense?

Furthermore, I will only consider *nonexplosive point processes*, defined as those point processes \mathcal{T} for which

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{T}(\omega)_n = \infty, \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.}$$

For any bounded interval of time (t_{\min}, t_{\max}) , a nonexplosive point process will almost surely contain only a finite set of times in that interval, i.e.

$$(t_{\min}, t_{\max}) \cap \mathcal{T}(\omega) \text{ finite, } \mathbb{P}\text{-a.s.}$$

1.5.2 The Counting Measure

For any $\omega \in \Omega$, we can define the *counting measure* Λ_ω of the point process as

$$\Lambda_\omega : \Sigma_T \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Lambda_\omega(S) := |S \cap \mathcal{T}(\omega)|.$$

For any finite or countable collection of disjoint sets $A_n \in \Sigma$, we have

$$\Lambda_\omega \left(\bigcup_n A_n \right) = \left| \bigcup_n (A_n \cap \mathcal{T}(\omega)) \right|.$$

Is this a measure on (T, Σ_T) ? Since subsets of disjoint sets are also disjoint, the terms in the union on the right-hand side will be disjoint, and so

$$\Lambda_\omega \left(\bigcup_n A_n \right) = \sum_n |A_n \cap \mathcal{T}(\omega)| = \sum_n \Lambda_\omega(A_n).$$

So this is indeed a measure.

1.5.3 The Expectation Measure

Taking the expectation of the counting measure with respect to some measure \mathbb{P} on a measurable space (Ω, Σ) gives the *expectation measure*,

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{P}}(S) := \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} [\Lambda_\omega(S)] = \int_{\Omega} \Lambda_\omega(S) d\mathbb{P}(\omega).$$

Is this a measure on (T, Σ_T) ? Since $\Lambda_\omega(S)$ is a non-negative function of ω , it follows that

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{P}} : \Sigma_T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cap \{\infty\}.$$

Furthermore, for any finite or countable sequence of $A_n \in B(\mathbb{R})$, we have

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{P}}\left(\bigcup_n A_n\right) = \int_{\Omega} \Lambda_{\omega}\left(\bigcup_n A_n\right) d\mathbb{P}(\omega) = \int_{\Omega} \sum_n \Lambda_{\omega}(A_n) d\mathbb{P}(\omega),$$

by the countable additivity of Λ_{ω} .

To handle the sum inside the integral, we can write each term as a sum of indicator functions:

$$\Lambda_{\omega}(A_n) = |A_n \cap \mathcal{T}(\omega)| = \sum_i \mathbb{I}_{A_n}(\mathcal{T}(\omega)_i).$$

Then, since A_n are measurable sets, the indicator functions are each measurable functions of ω . Because finite sums and pointwise limits of measurable functions are measurable, we have that $\Lambda_{\omega}(A_n)$ is measurable. Finally, since each term in the sum over n is a nonnegative measurable function, the integral commutes with the sum, and hence $\Lambda_{\mathbb{P}}$ is countably additive. Therefore the expectation measure is also a valid measure.

1.5.4 Intensity Functions

These can be formulated using the Radon-Nikodym derivative of Λ with respect to the lebesgue measure on time, i.e. $d\Lambda = \lambda dt$. Show that $\frac{d\mathbb{E}[N(t)]}{dt} = \lambda(t)$ For intuition, this is the arrival rate.

Existence and uniqueness shown in <https://projecteuclid.org/journals/annals-of-probability/volume-24/issue-3/Stability-of-nonlinear-Hawkes-processes/10.1214/aop/10657251> under restrictions on the kernel

1.5.5 Marked and Multivariate Point Processes

A point process \mathcal{T} may also be *marked*, in which case it is associated with one or more random sequences of marks $\mathcal{E} : \Omega \rightarrow E^{\mathbb{N}}$ drawn from a set E , typically representing additional information about each event. A common special case of this is when E is finite, in which case we may refer to the elements of E as *event types*, and refer to \mathcal{T} as a *multivariate point process* with a *multivariate counting process*

$$\tilde{N}_{\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{E}} : T \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^{|E|}$$

$$N_{\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{E}}(t, \omega)_e = |\{i \in \mathbb{N} | \mathcal{T}(\omega)_i \leq t, \mathcal{E}(\omega)_i = e\}|.$$

1.6 Types of Point Process Models

1.6.1 Poisson Processes

Probably the simplest modeling assumption we can make is to assume that the arrival rate of the process is a constant **conditional on any sigma-algebra in the filtration to which the process is adapted**.

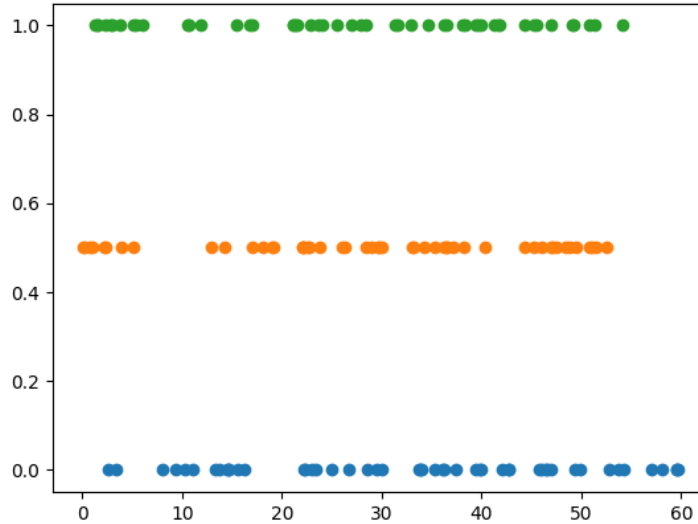
A Poisson process is a point process for which the following two properties hold.

1. For any collection of disjoint Borel sets $B \subset B(\mathbb{R})$, their counting measures $\{\Lambda_{\omega}(b) : b \in B\}$ are independent random variables.
2. For any Borel set b with finite Lebesgue measure $\mu(b)$, we have $\Lambda(b) = \lambda \mu(b) \propto \mu(b)$ for some fixed $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. **Put differently, we have $d\Lambda = \lambda dt$.**

This definition might require a reference.

Multivariate case

There is a link here to the sante fe order book model, described in the Bouchaud source, which is an example of the application of poisson arrivals.



I think I should change this to be separate plots. Can show the intensity function for each; e.g. for inhomogenous it's the same for every realisation, but for hawkes process the intensity function is itself random.

1.6.2 Inhomogeneous Poisson Process

An inhomogeneous Poisson process is a generalisation of the Poisson process for which the second condition is replaced by the weaker requirement that every Borel set b with finite Lebesgue measure $\mu(b)$ has a finite expectation measure. Is this weaker version even needed, or is it sufficient to just drop the condition entirely?

1.6.3 Residuals

1.6.4 Autoregressive Intensity & Hawkes Processes

Intuitively, self-excitation or self-inhibition; mutually exciting/inhibiting

Original hawkes process paper <https://academic.oup.com/biomet/article-abstract/58/1/83/224>

immigration/birth interpretation branching matrix & complete data likelihood

1.6.5 Hawkes Processes

Long-run mean

$$\bar{\lambda} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[\lambda(t)]$$

$$\bar{\lambda} = \nu + \bar{\lambda} \int_0^\infty k(t) dt$$

Stability requires $\int_0^\infty k(t) dt < 1$. Not sure if sufficient condition.

Multidimensional:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\lambda} &= \nu + K\bar{\lambda} \\ \bar{\lambda} &= (I - K)^{-1}\nu\end{aligned}$$

Requires $|\det K| < 1$ (why? and what about if there are directions orthogonal to ν ?) **Define K**

According to <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7416001> <https://arxiv.org/pdf/> hawkes processes are fully determined by the first two moments of the intensity function. Proof in the paper.

Special case of $\beta = 0$ may be worth including in the final kernel. (Integrated point process?)

1.6.6 State Dependence

Moriaru-Patrichi and Pakkanen find that conditioning on the state of the order book improves the fit of the model. (How?)

They consider conditioning on only the state of the triggering event (their 2.3), as well as conditioning on both the state of the triggering event and the current state (their 4.2).

The first of these:

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{ex}(t) = \phi_e(X(t), x) \left(\nu_e + \sum_{e' \in \mathcal{E}, x' \in \mathcal{X}} \int_{[0, t)} k_{e', e}(t - s, x') d\tilde{N}_{e'x'}(s) \right), t \geq 0, e \in \mathcal{E}, x \in \mathcal{X}.$$

The second:

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{ex}(t) = \nu_{ex} + \sum_{e' \in \mathcal{E}, x' \in \mathcal{X}} \int_{[0, t)} k_{e'x'ex}(t - s) d\tilde{N}_{e'x'}(s), t \geq 0, e \in \mathcal{E}, x \in \mathcal{X}.$$

1. markov switching 2. linear state space model / kalman filter (we'll see if i get around to figuring out how to work this)

1.6.7 Regression on marks

Multiply the kernel by $\exp(X \cdot \beta)$ where X is a vector of mark variables and β are coefficients. **transfer functions should be separable, see [6.25 Definition] in <https://www.research-collection.ethz.ch/bitstream/handle/20.500.11850/151886/eth-1112-02.pdf>**

1.6.8 Adding structure to the event space

For a finite number of event types (e.g. 10 book levels) this just corresponds to constraining the coefficient matrices.

For a continuous event space it is a bit more complicated

Another way to look at this is just having marks but the distribution of the marks is not constant - this works too. This approach is nice because it admits Kalman filtering. (Is it possible to mix Kalman filtering in event time, volume time, and wall time? Maybe better to just use wall time though.)

1.6.9 Hidden Events

Seems relevant <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/advances-in-applied-probability/article/elementary-derivation-of-moments-of-hawkes-processes/79A7355542F08087C8AE828C664A304>

Hawkes Process Inference with Missing Data <https://aaai.org/papers/12116-hawkes-process-inference-with-missing-data/> makes use of monte carlo EM algorithm <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2346222>

Hawkes processes with hidden marks <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1351847X.2017.1351847>

Meta-orders. Kernel is product of an ordinary kernel and an EMA on the meta-order hidden events. See model in [3] 10.4.3.

Could also be used to correct for the quasi-EM approximation.

1.7 the most general model

State-dependent multi-kernel multivariate hawkes process with increasing kernel components and possible inhibition.

Nonparametric estimate of ν , sim study for u-shaped true ν . Probably splines, maybe kde if its fast enough. Compare to quadratic regression

The marks evolve according to state-space model involving various model variables, but have no causal impact on the point process (though obviously there is state-dependence, and the state may include the marks).

The state might be generalised to a kalman-filter-ish model [15]

$$IRF_{e,e',k}(s, t) = \alpha_{e,e',k} e^{X(s) \cdot c_{e,e',k}} \exp(-\beta_{e,e',k}(t - s))$$

$$\lambda_{e,e',k}(t, \omega) = \int_0^t IRF_{e,e',k}(s, t) d\Lambda_{e',\omega}(s)$$

$$\lambda_e(t, \omega) = \sum_{e'} \sum_k \lambda_{e,e',k}(t, \omega) + \text{spline intensity}(t)$$

CHAPTER 2

Estimation

To enable analysis of empirical order book data, I will now explain the principles involved in parameter estimation for point process models.

2.1 Empirical Counting Measure

Define $\lambda_{e,(T,E)}(t)$ and $\Lambda_{e,(T,E)}(t)$ for fully observed point processes for (T, E)

2.2 Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Given a parametric family of marked point processes,

$$\{(\mathcal{T}_\theta, \mathcal{E}) : \theta \in \Theta\}$$

Derive the likelihood function

For a particular observation (T, E) , we have

$$\ell((T, E); \theta) = \sum_e \left(\int_0^T \log(\lambda_{e,\theta,(T,E)}(t)) d\Lambda_{e,(T,E)}(t) - \int_0^T \lambda_{e,\theta,(T,E)}(t) dt \right)$$

What is a likelihood function

Clearly λ_e must be positive at the event times.

At stationary points, loglikelihood has zero derivatives.

$$\frac{\partial \ell((T, E); \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \sum_e \left(\int_0^T \frac{\partial \lambda_{e,\theta,(T,E)}(t)}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda_{e,\theta,(T,E)}(t)} d\Lambda_{e,(T,E)}(t) - \int_0^T \frac{\partial \lambda_{e,\theta,(T,E)}(t)}{\partial \theta} dt \right)$$

Explain why no explicit solution

Observe that if intensity is a sum of multiple kernels it separates into the EM form

Introduce the branching matrix

Motivate iterative methods: find an iteration whose fixed points are stationary points. Is there a way to show that this converges?

2.3 EM

2.3.1 Information Theory and EM

Can cite original dempster paper? As well as the one that corrects the errors in that paper

2.3.2 EM for Hawkes Processes

Branching matrix vs exo/endo classification. Usefulness for multikernel and other limitations of gradient based MLE.

$$B_{e,e',k}(s,t) = \frac{IRF_{e,e',k}(s,t)}{\lambda_e(t)}$$

$$\sum_{e'} \sum_k \int_0^t B_{e,e',k}(s,t) d\Lambda_{e',\omega}(s) = 1$$

Branching matrix:

$$B_{i,j,k} = \frac{IRF_{e_j,e_i,k}(t_i,t_j)}{\lambda_{e_j}(t_j)}$$

- Visualisation of branching matrix. How does it evolve throughout the fitting procedure?
- Quasi EM approximation - Closed form constant time M step - Negative probabilities. Conditions for kernel nonnegativity? (Probably not tractable)
- Complex probabilities? For periodic/wavelet kernels

2.3.3 Generalised Fixed Point Methods

Is it a contraction mapping?

2.3.4 Method of Scoring (Newton's Method)

2.4 Uncertainty quantification for MLE

Asymptotic normality

Parametric Bootstrap

2.5 Inference for the Mark Process

Kalman filter? Ways to couple this with the point process? (Monte carlo EM?)

2.6 Computational Concerns

Sensor fusion for parallelisation

Momentum (analyse autocorrelation of parameter changes throughout the learning process)

Exploiting sparsity [14]

2.7 Bayesian Approach

- Uncertainty quantification - Less likely to get stuck in local optima - Jeffreys prior: $\sqrt{\det \mathcal{I}}$

2.8 Model Selection

Performance of information criteria for selection of Hawkes process models of financial data <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14697688.2017.1403140>

CHAPTER 3

Generative Sampling

3.1 Simulation Methods

Immigration-birth interpretation [13] (aka Watson-Galton models)

Pseudocode

Ogata thinning

Pseudocode

Do these have different time complexity? Memory complexity?

3.2 Simulation Study of Estimation Methods

Convergence analysis for simple models (eg univariate)

3.3 Impulse Response Function

Causal analysis, price impact of orders.

What does inserting a single exogenous event do to the order book, price, etc? Are there analytical formulas for this?

[19] [20] sources that use Hawkes process models to simulate an order book for analysis purposes

CHAPTER 4

Application to KOSPI/SPY Data

Hawkes processes and their applications to finance: a review <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/rej20/collections/Hawkes-Processes-in-Finance>

- Basic poisson model
- Univariate hawkes
- Multivariate hawkes - what are the event types?
- State-dependent hawkes - which state variables are relevant?
- Full model
- Replicate findings from [13]
- Hidden events (& events on different exchanges) - either poisson distributed or more complex
- Modeling changes in the entire order book
- Market impact (are there any datasets on this? square-root law, other common findings. power law impact for hawkes processes is explicitly studied here <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1805.07134>)
- Optimal execution - VWAP, TWAP, Almgren-Chriss
- Midprice change prediction/explanation - explicit formula or simulation?
- Realised volatility prediction
- Correlated products (with low beta, preferably - or see what is done in literature studies of correlated products)
- Options (if I can get data) - would give lots of (nonlinearly) correlated products. Can estimate the correlation between products at any point in time using factor loadings & historical factor correlations. Here is one source: https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w29369/w29369.pdf. *Options pricing and execution in a Hawkes process*
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.03043> *Closed form for optimal execution of signals (including impact)*
- This paper arxiv.org/pdf/2401.11495 shows a functional limit theorem for hawkes processes behaving as integrated CIR processes. These are a popular volatility model so this makes sense!

<https://quant.stackexchange.com/questions/59593/what-are-some-currently-open-problems-in-the-theory-of-hawkes-processes>

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4844711 *Option Pricing Using Hawkes Processes*

A slightly depressing jump model: intraday volatility pattern simulation
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14697688.2017.1403139> Implementation and evaluation of the Heston-Queue-Hawkes option pricing model <https://uu.diva-portal.org/showFileFullText?id=11111111>

4.0.1 *Clustering Ratio*

Variance of interevent time divided by expectation. Bouchaud p 165. Should this section be elsewhere? Does this mean something for residuals too?

Point process control https://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~rcaldent/courses/B60.4308_files/Process.pdf

Two choices for handling inhomogeneity: - Reparameterise to 'business time' in preprocessing, as recommended by [3] in 9.3.1 - Splines/polynomials etc - Could also combine both

Databento info: CME: ES MES OPRA: SPX - Index options SPY - Index ETF options <https://databento.medium.com/getting-futures-tick-sizes-and-notional-t>

CHAPTER 5

Conclusion

This is the conclusion

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