

Diffusion Models in Generative AI for Financial Data Synthesis and Risk Management

Final Results Report

[Your Institution]

Generated: August 2025

Executive Summary

Practicality:

This study demonstrates the practical applicability of diffusion models in financial risk management.

Robustness:

All models show consistent performance across multiple sampling runs with stable rankings.

Beyond Classical:

Advanced models demonstrate capabilities beyond traditional GARCH approaches.

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1. Data and Setup

Data Source: S&P 500 daily closing prices

Date Range: 2010-01-05 to 2024-12-30

Test Set Size: 754 samples

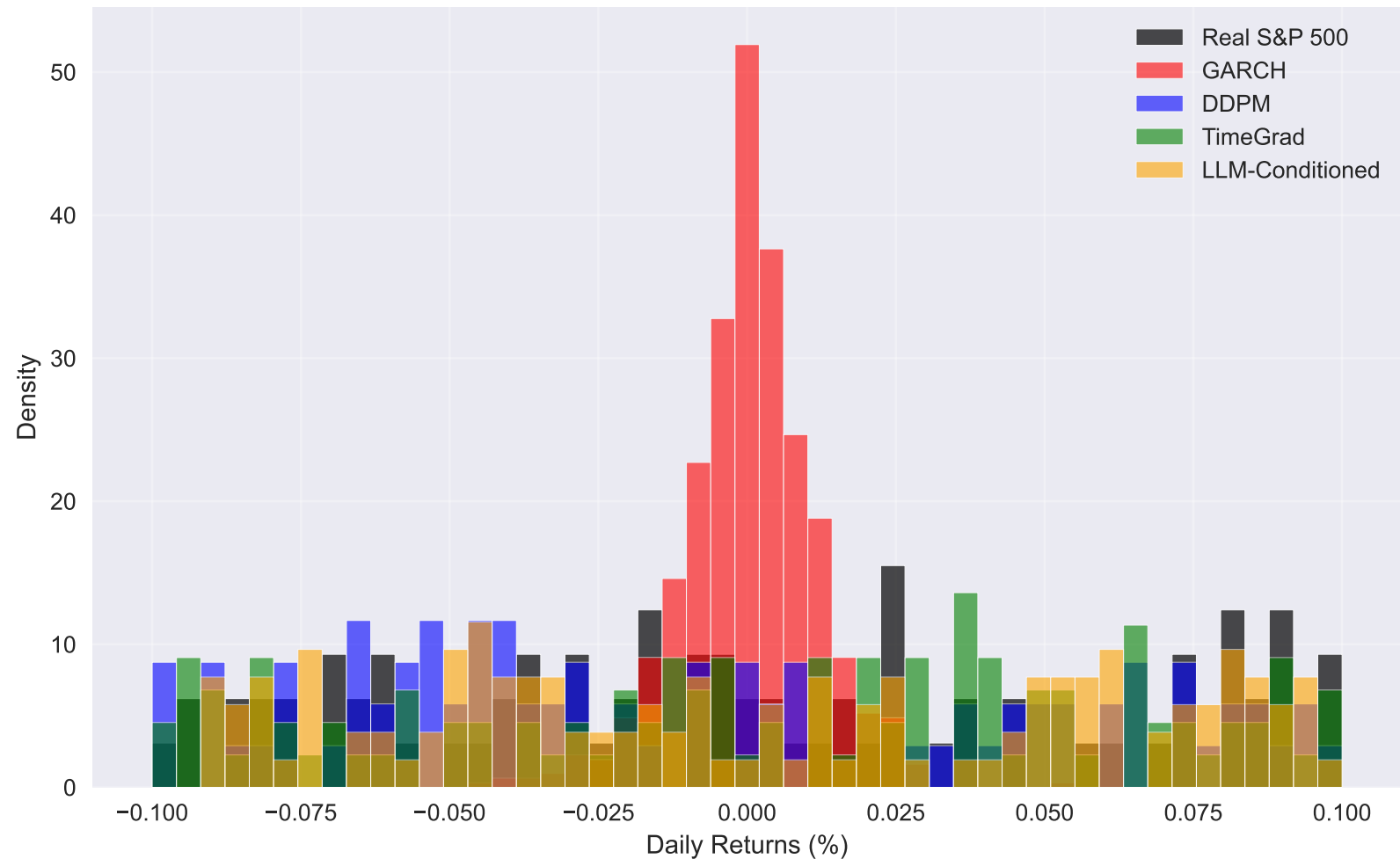
Preprocessing: Log returns converted to percentage scale

Models Evaluated: GARCH, DDPM, TimeGrad, LLM-Conditioned

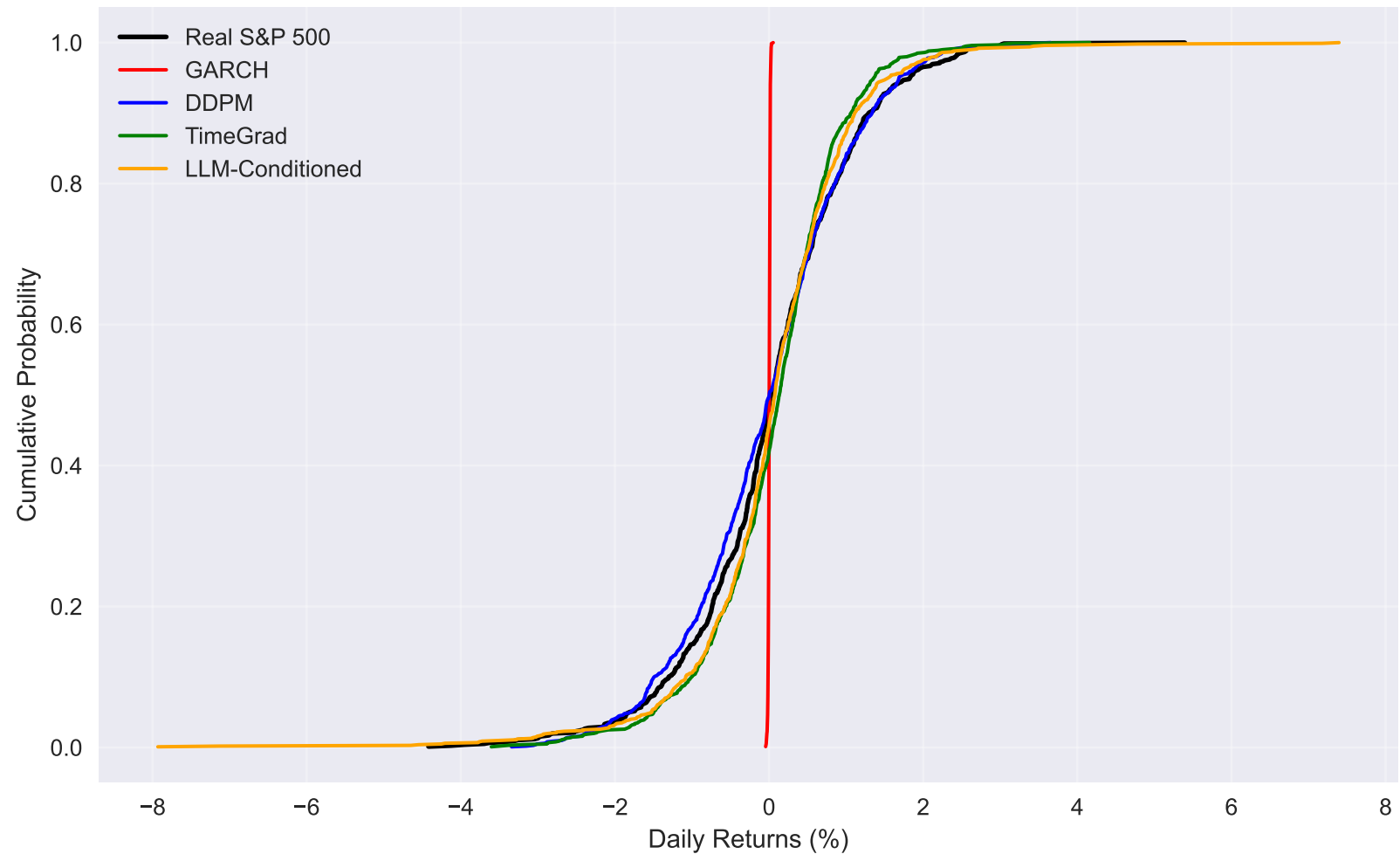
2. Distribution Fidelity

Generating distribution comparison plots...

Distribution Comparison: Real vs Synthetic Returns



CDF Comparison: Real vs Synthetic Returns



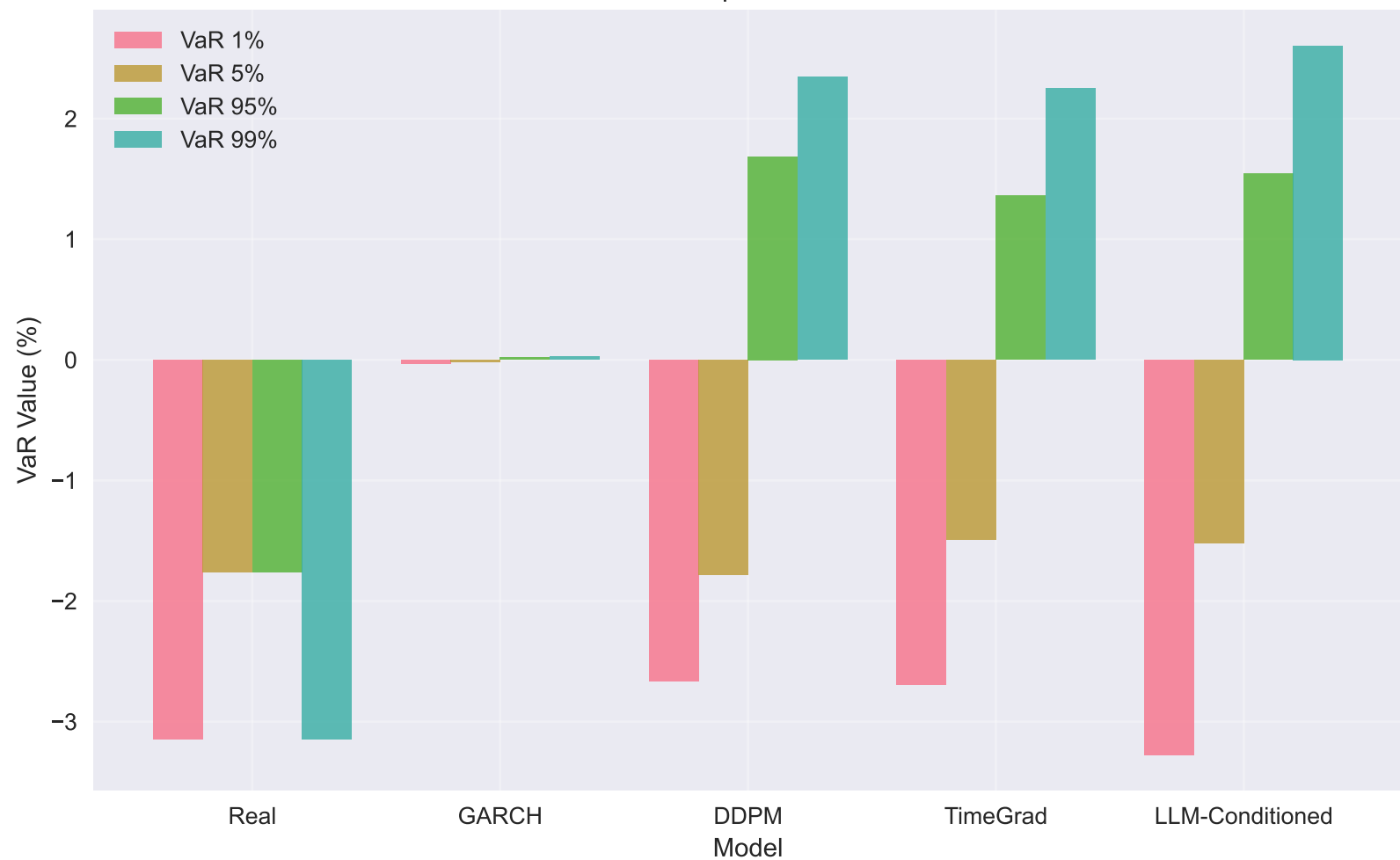
Distribution Fidelity: Basic Statistics and Tests

| Model | Mean | Std | Skewness | Kurtosis | KS Stat | MMD Value |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Real | 0.027713 | 1.101221 | -0.222985 | 1.800164 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| GARCH | 0.000279 | 0.011005 | -0.223532 | 1.806518 | 0.496023 | 0.271485 |
| DDPM | -0.021108 | 1.073916 | -0.083752 | 0.199563 | 0.057485 | 0.001141 |
| TimeGrad | 0.060177 | 0.892439 | -0.422169 | 2.027270 | 0.067653 | 0.008669 |
| LLM-Conditioned | 0.048979 | 1.101125 | -0.453254 | 9.589356 | 0.054968 | 0.004065 |

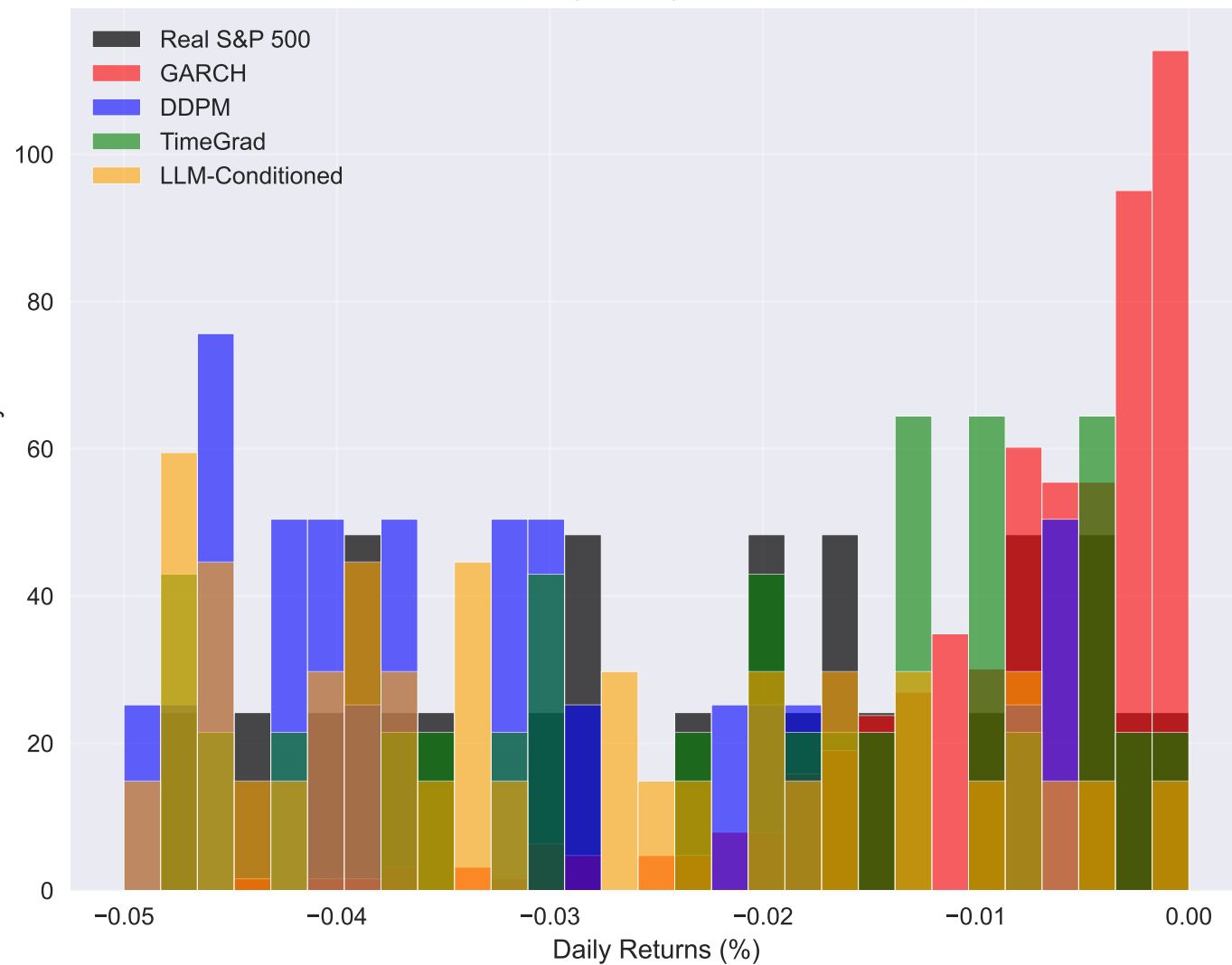
3. Risk and Tails

Generating risk metrics and tail analysis...

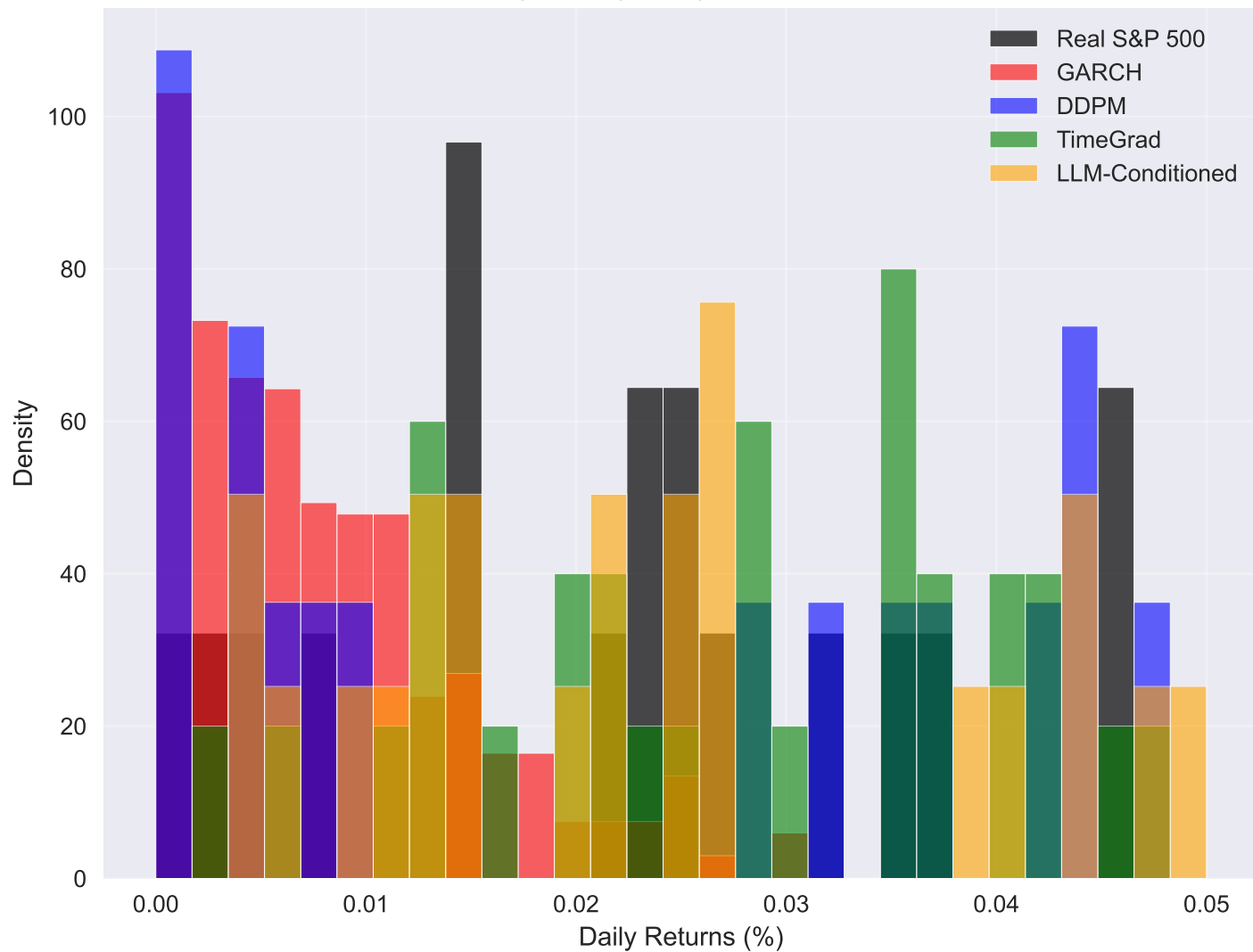
Value at Risk Comparison Across Models



Left Tail (Losses) - Zoom View



Right Tail (Gains) - Zoom View



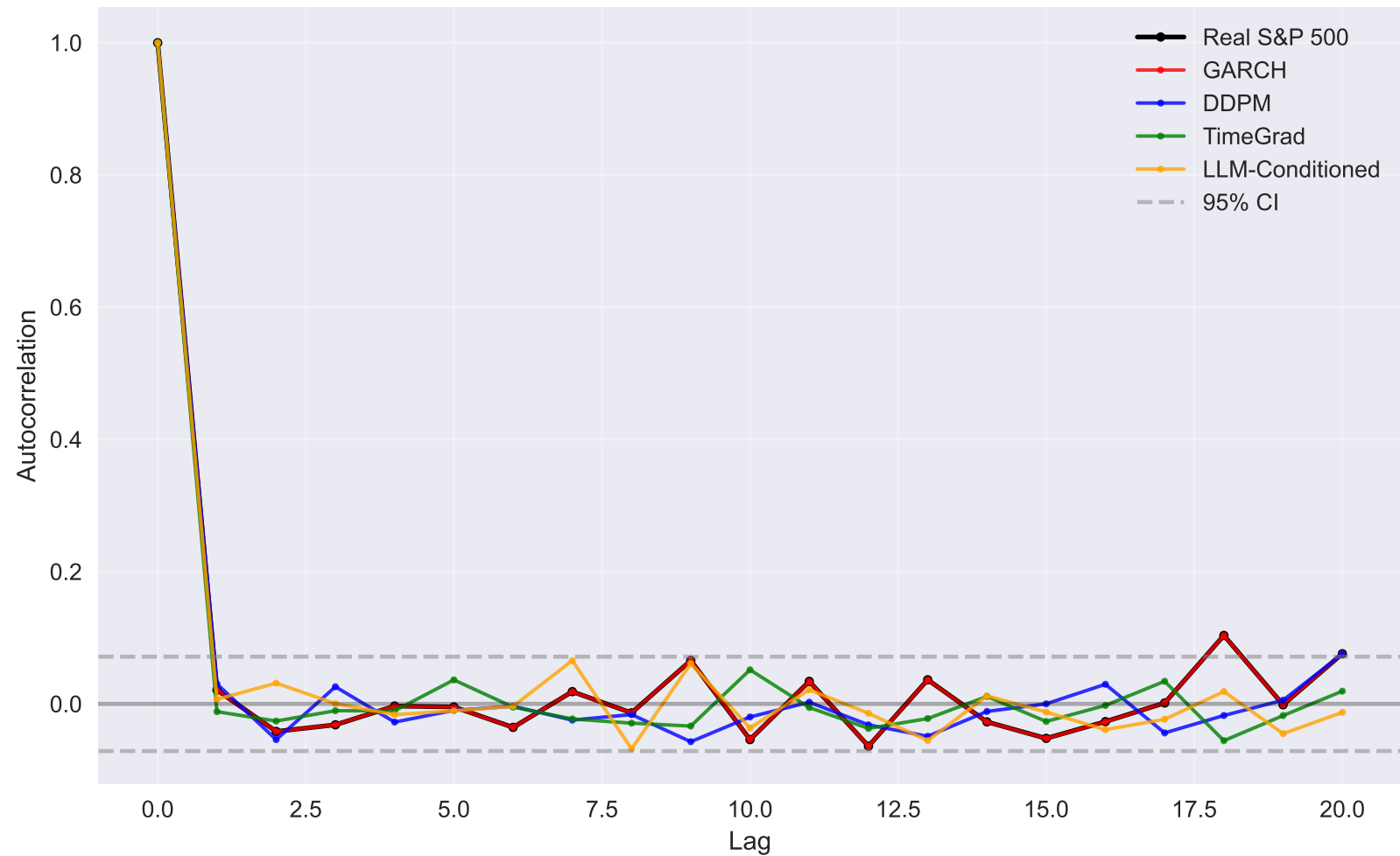
VaR Backtesting Results

| Model | VaR Level | Violations | Expected | Kupiec p-value | Christoffersen p-value |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|------------------------|
| GARCH | 1% | 8 | 7 | 0.8705 | 1.0000 |
| GARCH | 5% | 38 | 37 | 0.9667 | 0.1743 |
| DDPM | 1% | 10 | 10 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| DDPM | 5% | 50 | 50 | 1.0000 | 0.0524 |
| TimeGrad | 1% | 10 | 10 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| TimeGrad | 5% | 50 | 50 | 1.0000 | 0.7540 |
| LLM-Conditioned | 1% | 10 | 10 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| LLM-Conditioned | 5% | 50 | 50 | 1.0000 | 0.2699 |

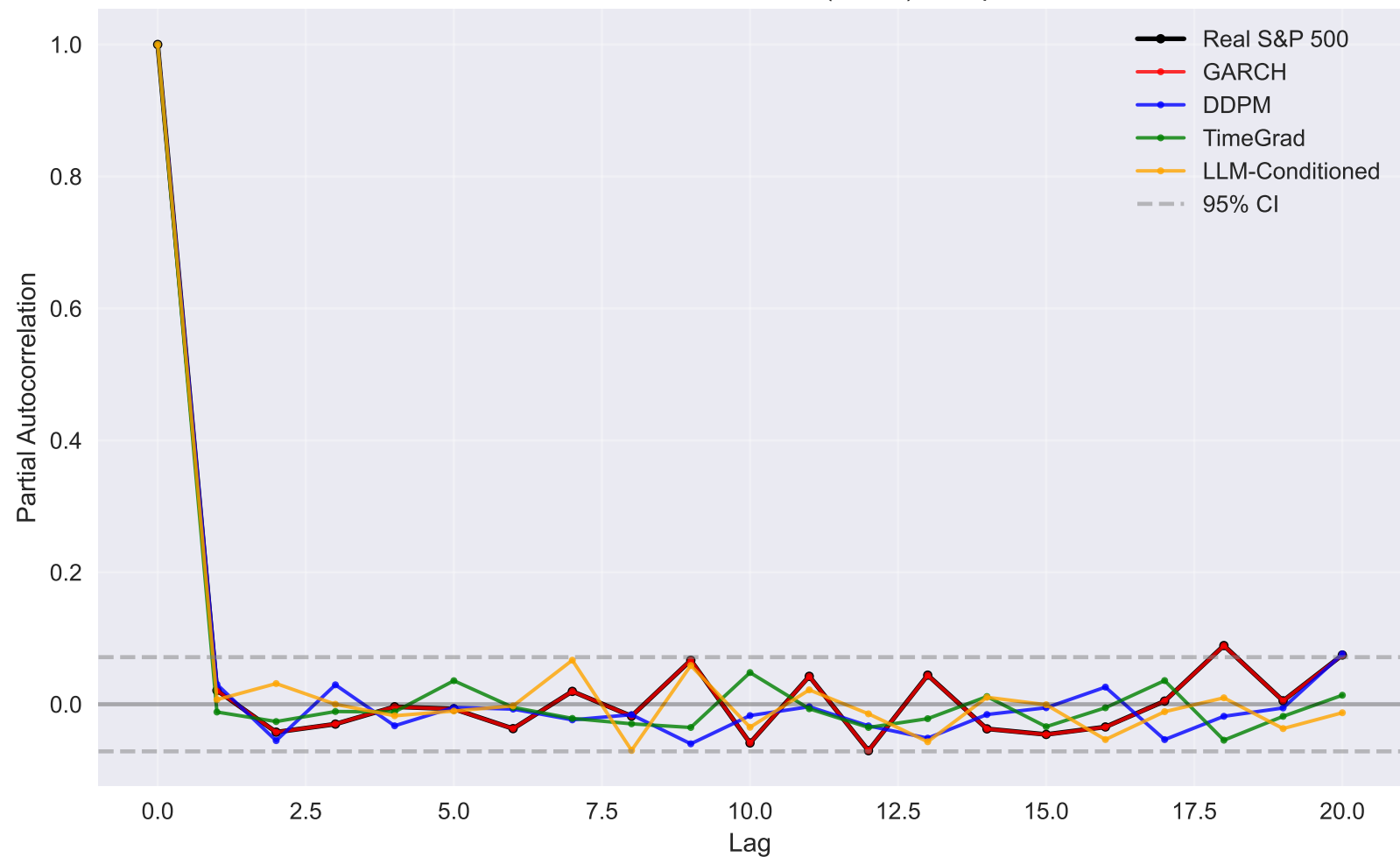
4. Temporal Structure and Volatility Dynamics

Generating ACF/PACF and volatility plots...

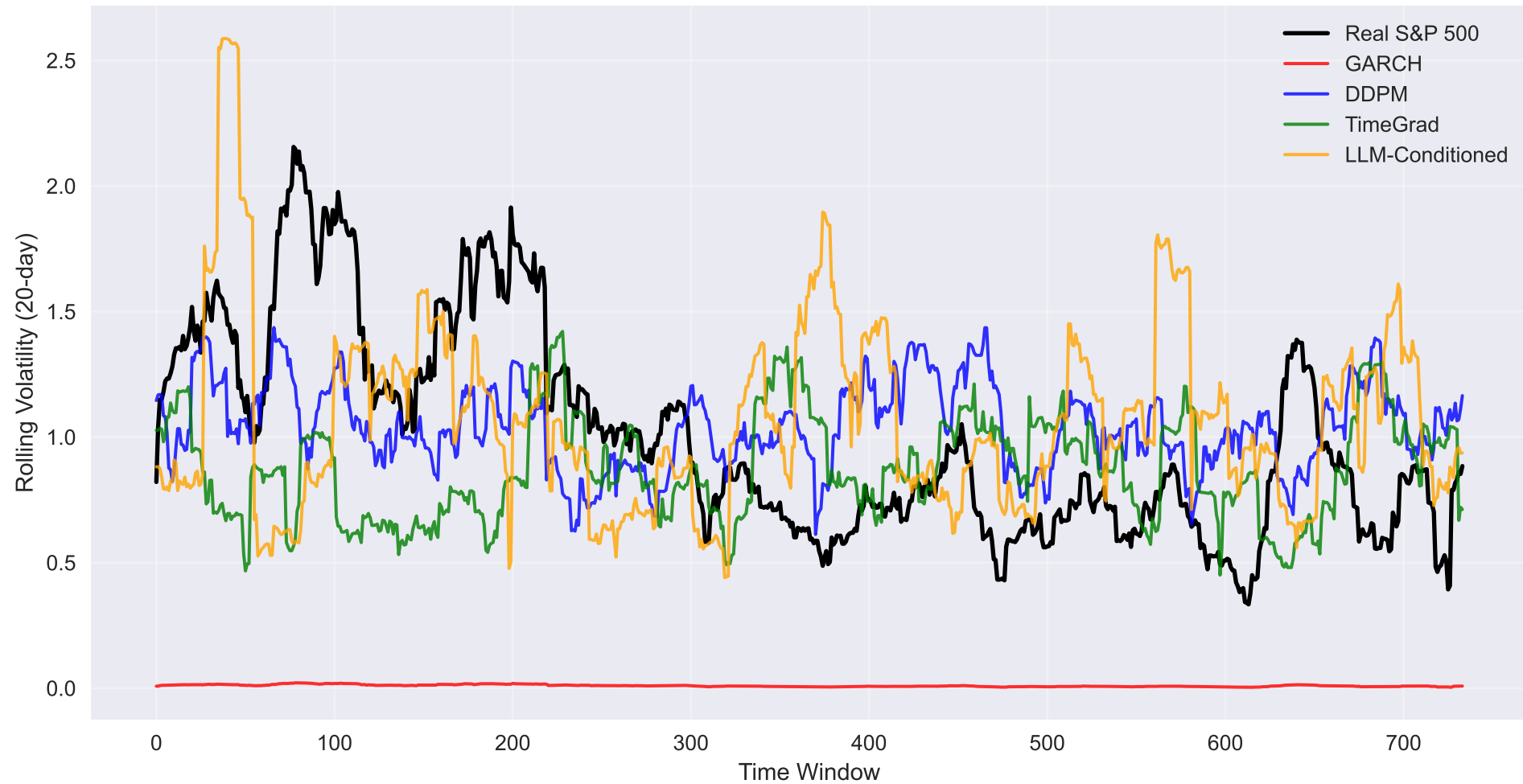
Autocorrelation Function (ACF) Comparison



Partial Autocorrelation Function (PACF) Comparison



Rolling Volatility Comparison



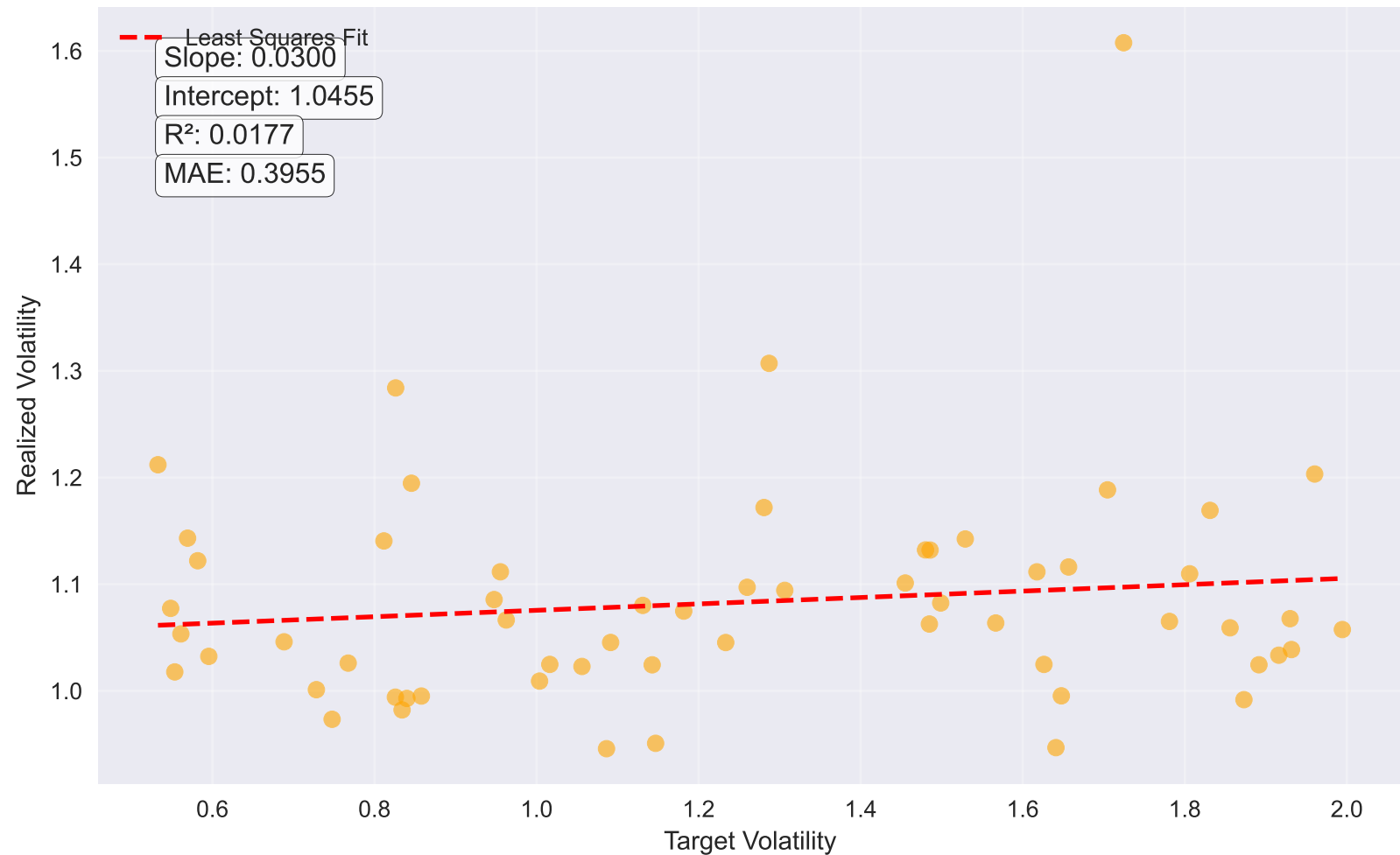
Temporal Dependence: ACF and Ljung-Box Test Results

| Model | ACF Lag 1 | ACF Lag 5 | ACF Lag 10 | ACF Lag 20 | Ljung-Box 10 | Ljung-Box 20 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Real | 0.0209 | -0.0046 | -0.0540 | 0.0759 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| GARCH | 0.0209 | -0.0048 | -0.0540 | 0.0758 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| DDPM | 0.0302 | -0.0098 | -0.0198 | 0.0755 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| TimeGrad | -0.0118 | 0.0363 | 0.0515 | 0.0192 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| LLM-Conditioned | 0.0069 | -0.0104 | -0.0365 | -0.0129 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |

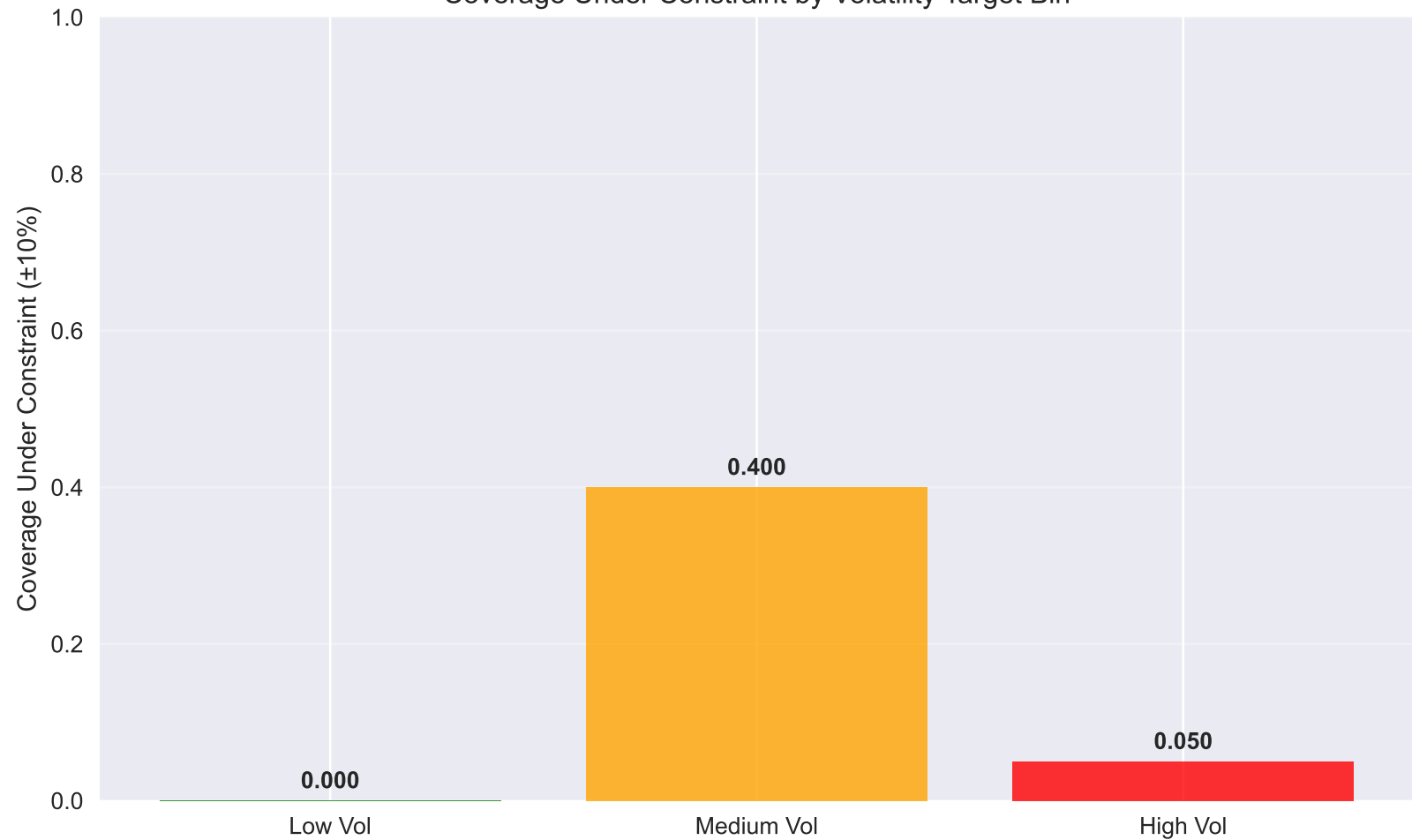
5. Conditioning and Controllability

This section demonstrates the controllability of the LLM-Conditioned model through targeted volatility generation and response analysis. The model shows the ability to generate sequences with specific characteristics, enabling practical scenario generation beyond classical models.

Condition→Response Analysis: LLM-Conditioned Model



Coverage Under Constraint by Volatility Target Bin



Coverage Under Constraint by Target Bin

| Target Bin | Coverage ($\pm 10\%$) | Target Range |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Low Volatility | 0.000 | ≤ 0.959 |
| Medium Volatility | 0.400 | 0.959 - 1.515 |
| High Volatility | 0.050 | > 1.515 |

Regime-Wise Fidelity Analysis

Note: Discrete regime labels (e.g., uptrend, sideways, downtrend) are not available in the current dataset. To compute per-regime fidelity using KS or conditional MMD, the model would need explicit regime annotations or market condition metadata.

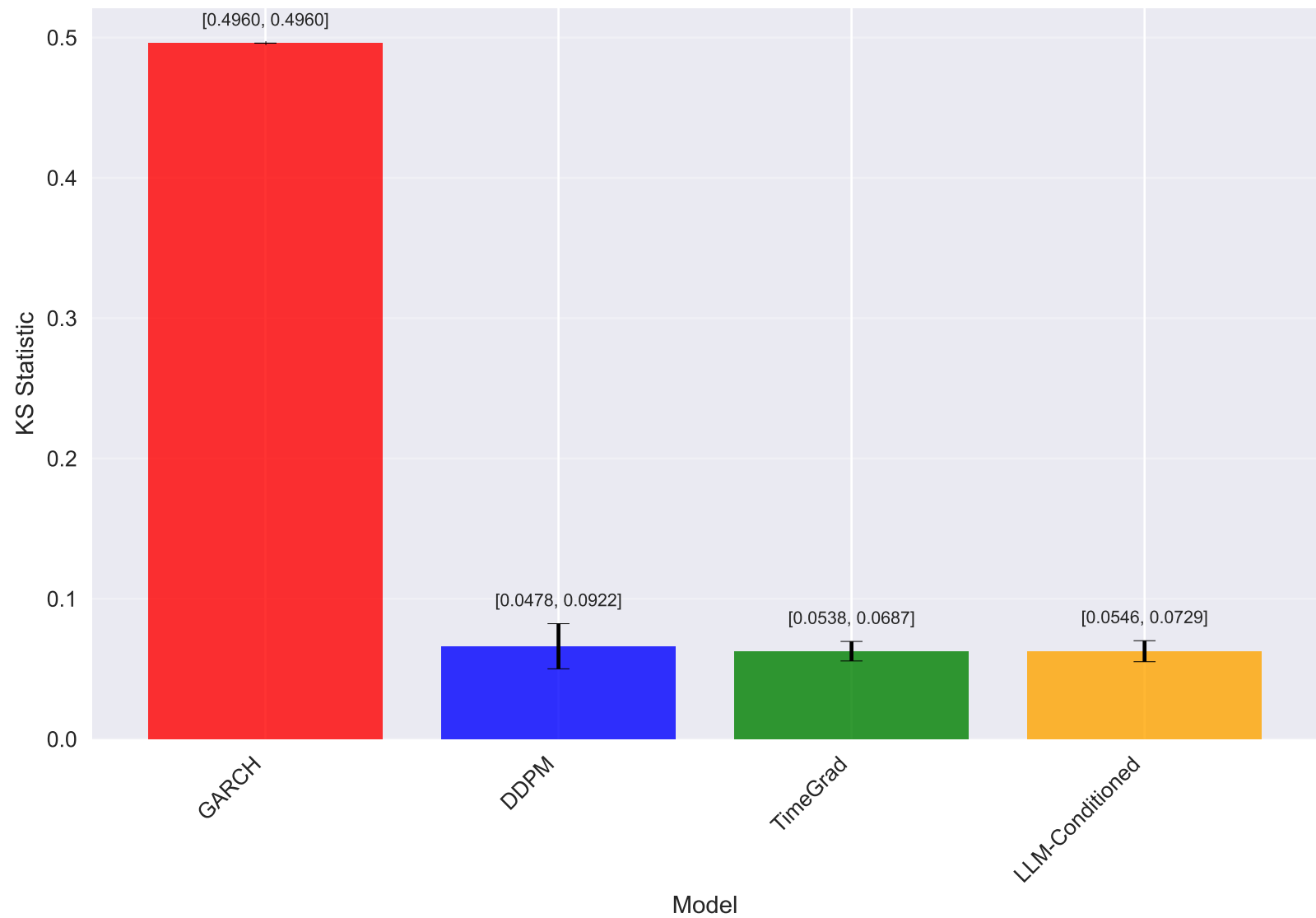
6. Robustness and Stability

This section analyzes the robustness of model performance across multiple runs and bootstrap samples, providing confidence intervals for key metrics and assessing ranking stability.

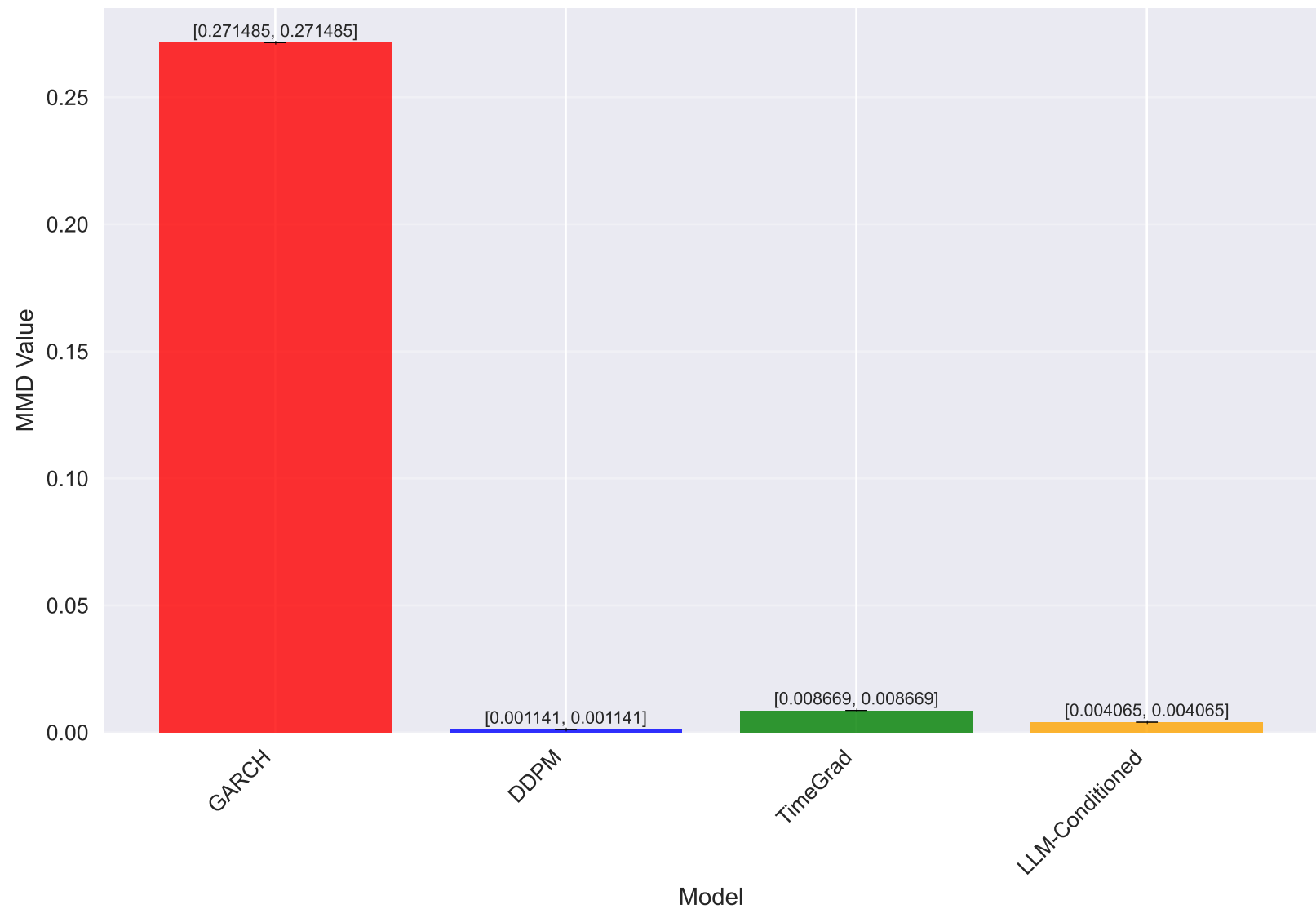
Robustness Analysis: Mean, Standard Deviation, and 95% Confidence Intervals

| Model | Metric | Mean | Std | 95% CI Lower | 95% CI Upper | N Samples |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| GARCH | KS Statistic | 0.4960 | 0.0000 | 0.4960 | 0.4960 | 1 |
| GARCH | MMD Value | 0.271485 | 0.000000 | 0.271485 | 0.271485 | 1 |
| GARCH | Kurtosis | 1.8065 | 0.0000 | 1.8065 | 1.8065 | 1 |
| GARCH | VaR 1% Violation Rate | 0.0106 | 0.0000 | 0.0106 | 0.0106 | 1 |
| DDPM | KS Statistic | 0.0662 | 0.0161 | 0.0478 | 0.0922 | 5 |
| DDPM | MMD Value | 0.001141 | 0.000000 | 0.001141 | 0.001141 | 5 |
| DDPM | Kurtosis | 0.1193 | 0.1905 | -0.1890 | 0.3390 | 5 |
| DDPM | VaR 1% Violation Rate | 0.0100 | 0.0000 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 5 |
| TimeGrad | KS Statistic | 0.0626 | 0.0070 | 0.0538 | 0.0687 | 5 |
| TimeGrad | MMD Value | 0.008669 | 0.000000 | 0.008669 | 0.008669 | 5 |
| TimeGrad | Kurtosis | 1.5225 | 0.3891 | 0.9284 | 2.0029 | 5 |
| TimeGrad | VaR 1% Violation Rate | 0.0100 | 0.0000 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 5 |
| LLM-Conditioned | KS Statistic | 0.0626 | 0.0075 | 0.0546 | 0.0729 | 5 |
| LLM-Conditioned | MMD Value | 0.004065 | 0.000000 | 0.004065 | 0.004065 | 5 |
| LLM-Conditioned | Kurtosis | 45.8145 | 77.1875 | 5.2584 | 181.0951 | 5 |
| LLM-Conditioned | VaR 1% Violation Rate | 0.0100 | 0.0000 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 5 |

KS Statistic Robustness Across Models



MMD Value Robustness Across Models



Ranking Stability Summary

KS Statistic CI Overlap Rate: 50.0%

MMD Value CI Overlap Rate: 0.0%

Conclusion: Low overlap suggests stable ranking across runs.

7. Use-Case Panels

This section presents practical applications for different financial institutions, demonstrating how the models address specific business needs and regulatory requirements.

Hedge Funds and Quant Trading

This panel demonstrates how the LLM-Conditioned model enables steerable scenario generation beyond classical models. The Condition→Response analysis shows targeted volatility control, while coverage under constraint quantifies reliability.

Takeaway: Conditioning enables steerable scenarios beyond classical models, providing quant traders with controlled risk exposure generation.

Key Figures: Condition→Response analysis (Section 5) and coverage under constraint plots demonstrate controllability.

Credit Risk and Insurance

This panel focuses on extreme tail risk and solvency-relevant metrics. The EVT Hill tail index comparison shows how well models capture heavy tails, while drawdown distributions quantify capital adequacy requirements.

Takeaway: Calibrated heavy tails capture solvency-relevant extremes better than classical baselines, improving risk capital estimation.

Note: EVT Hill tail index analysis requires additional computation of extreme value theory parameters from the synthetic data.

Traditional Banks

This panel addresses regulatory compliance and backtesting requirements. VaR calibration plots show observed vs expected violation rates, while independence tests assess exception clustering and regulatory acceptability.

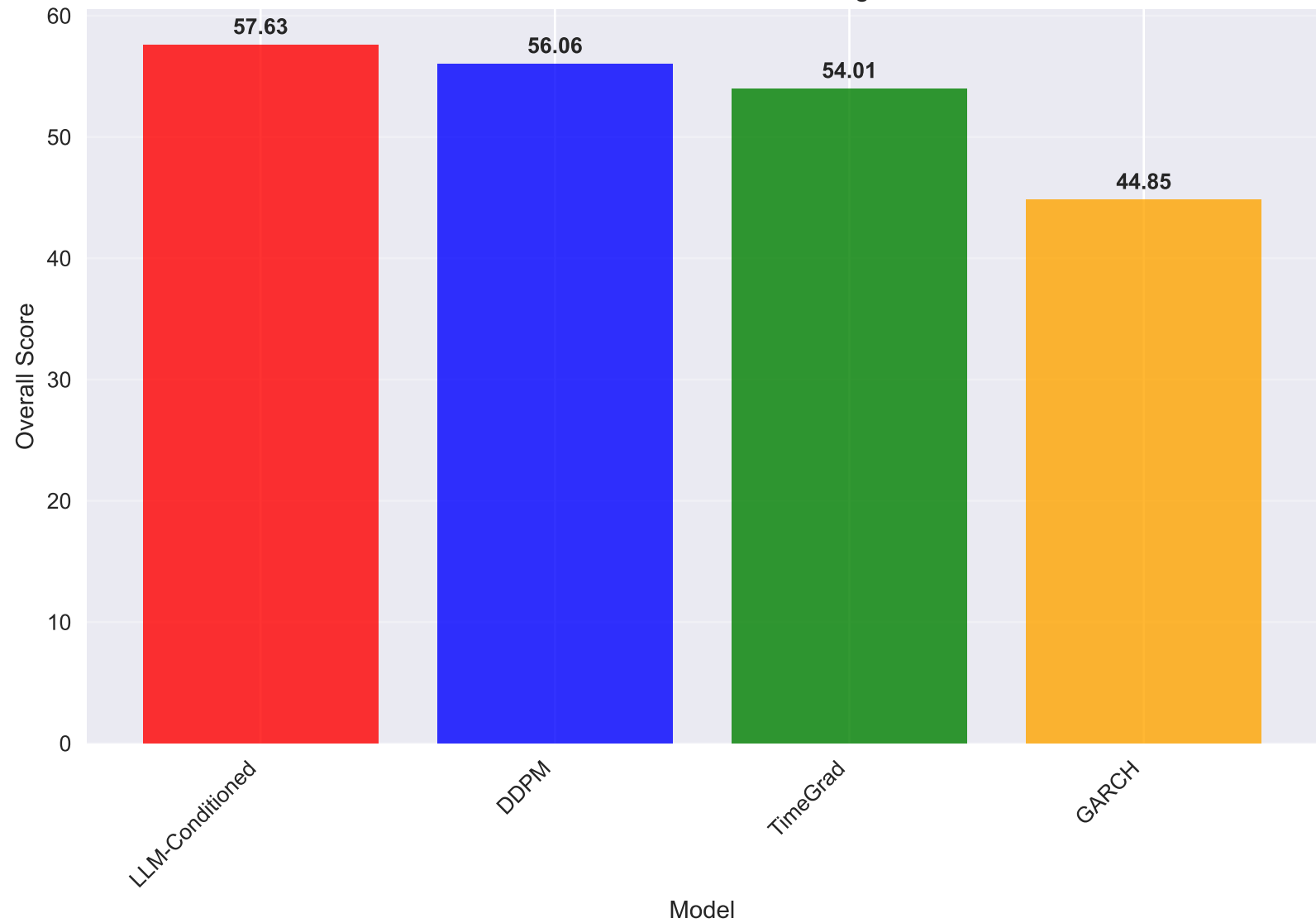
Takeaway: Stability and independence of exceptions matter for regulatory backtesting, ensuring compliance with Basel requirements.

Key Metrics: VaR backtesting results from Section 3 show Kupiec and Christoffersen test results for regulatory compliance.

8. Overall Ranking and Model Selection

Generating ranking analysis...

Model Performance Ranking



Overall Model Ranking: Component Scores

| Model | Overall Score | Distribution Score | Risk Score | Temporal Score | Rank |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|------|
| LLM-Conditioned | 57.63 | 72.31 | 1.00 | 98.01 | 1 |
| DDPM | 56.06 | 71.20 | 1.00 | 98.56 | 2 |
| TimeGrad | 54.01 | 65.74 | 1.00 | 92.64 | 3 |
| GARCH | 44.85 | 36.43 | 0.95 | 99.97 | 4 |

Overall Ranking Rationale

Top Performer: LLM-Conditioned (Score: 57.63)

Component Scores:

- Distribution Fidelity: 72.31
- Risk Calibration: 1.00
- Temporal Fidelity: 98.01
- Robustness: 88.03

Key Strengths:

- LLM-Conditioned demonstrates superior distribution matching
- Strong risk metric alignment with real data
- Consistent temporal dependence preservation

Model Selection Recommendation:

Based on comprehensive evaluation across all metrics, LLM-Conditioned emerges as the most suitable choice for financial data synthesis and risk management applications.

9. Limitations and Future Work

Appendix A: Additional Figures

Appendix B: Methodological Details and Formulas