ICBS – Student Investment Fund Quantitative Strategies

Alternative Risk Premia

2022-2023

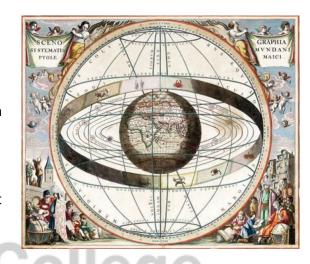
Imperial College Business School

Sr. Analyst: Udbhav Agarwal

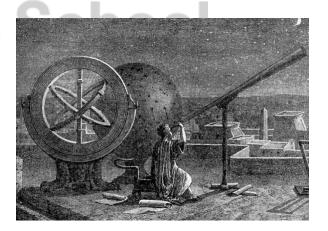
Jr Analyst: Anthony Liu, Akshat Srivastava, Harshdeep Singh, Amir Company

Introduction

Investors, especially, value investors, have vigorously drawn parallels between technical analysis and Astrology. However, advance civilization, such as the Mesopotamians, Egyptians, and the Ancient Greek's a huge sense of meaning and inspiration from looking up at the stars. To commemorate, special occasions in one's life, they would look up to the sky, and mark the position of celestial bodies. Eventually, human curiosity led to corelation's being drawn between these stars and life events. As rudimentary as, the common men were back in the day, a select few turned their attention, to corelating the celestial bodies, to physical occurrences, leading man to realise, just how inconsequential his existence is on this planet, in the grander scheme of the universe.



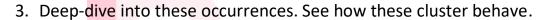
The larger point here being that, if one looks at data close enough and in the right context, there is plentiful information on what is and what is not. Gone are the days of little information and sparse market liquidity, where value investors likening of technical analysis to astrology held some truth. Much like the ancient Greeks turned their telescopes to the sky, we intend to turn the modern computer loose on pricing information. Using the inferences drawn from these tools, one can begin to look at pricing information in a context that was previously



not possible. Hopefully, eventually, the value investors begin calling Technical analysis the astronomy of finance world!

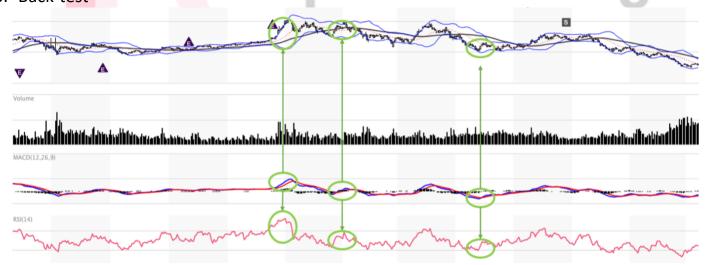
Strategy Overview - Basics

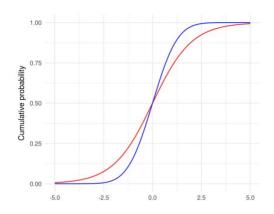
- 1. Identify valid indicators of pricing action.
 - a. Process has been intuitive and manual,
 - b. Planning to make it systemic via PCA and feature engineering
- 2. Classify data by moments (various combination of technical indicators).



4. Pick regressors, and train logistic model group wise and gain signal predictions

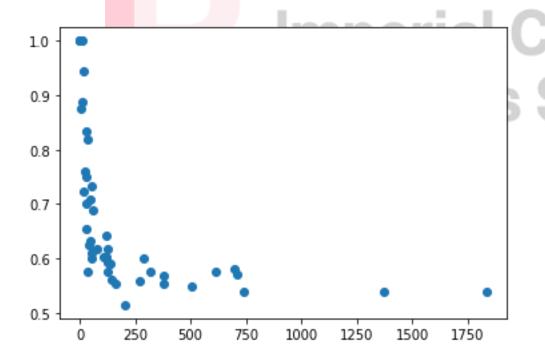






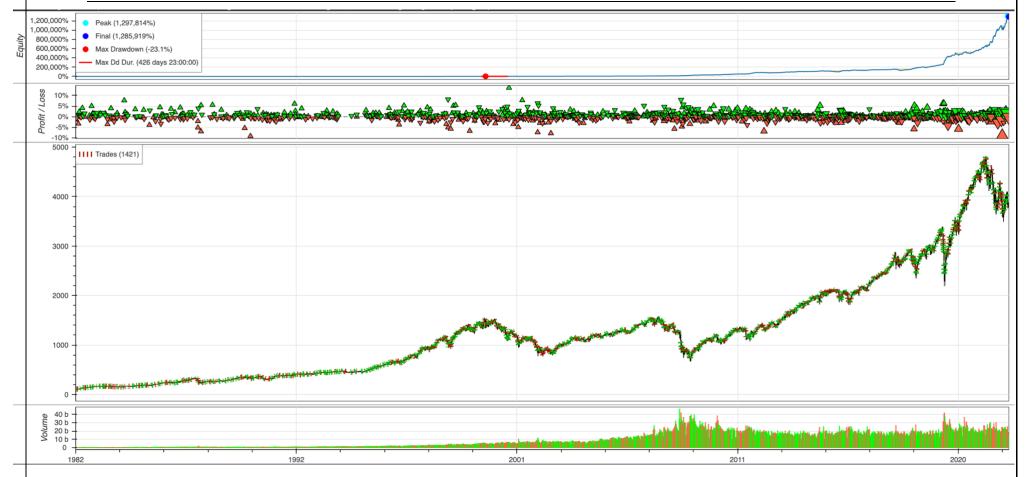
Strategy – Insights

- Grouping:
 - As number of observation increase in a group, accuracy falls
 - o Future Works:
 - Price weighted accuracy check
 - Better grouping techniques



```
num
(-1, -1, 0, 1, 1, 0)
                       0.732143
                       0.708333
                                    48
                       1.000000
                                    54
                       0.574803
                       0.560284
                                   141
                                    30
                       0.833333
                       1.000000
                                   139
                                    33
                       0.575758
                                    33
                       0.559259
                                   270
                       0.601852
                                   108
                                   1373
                                   613
                                   123
                                   123
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                                   377
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                                    20
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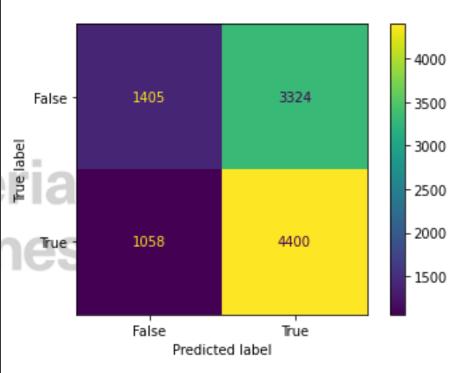
Strategy Results: S & P 500 with 0.02% Trading Commission



- Able to trade prolonged market downturns
- Able to catch higher % return trades with more accuracy than lower % returns, hence a 55% win rate is able to yield gains
- Unable to recognise sudden market swings that go against the pricing sentiment with high accuracy
- Unable to weigh trades efficiently, as of now. Low percentage trades needs to be weighed with less capital allocation

Strategy Results: S & P 500 with 0.02% Trading Commission

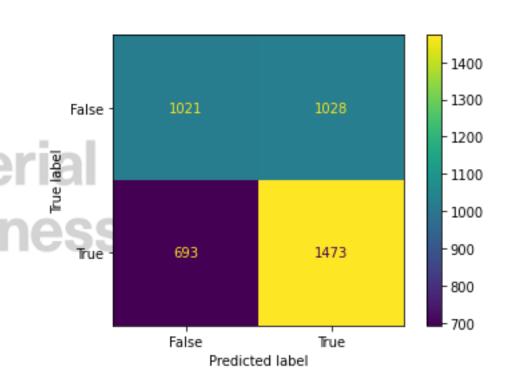
Start	1982-06-23 00:00
End	2023-01-06 00:00
Duration	14807 days 01:00:00
Exposure Time [%]	99.980434
Equity Final [\$]	1280736867.157485
Equity Peak [\$]	1305685433.931912
Return [%]	1280636.867157
Buy & Hold Return [%]	3436.480933
Return (Ann.) [%]	26.258323
Volatility (Ann.) [%]	22.449921
Sharpe Ratio	1.16964
Sortino Ratio	2.254047
Calmar Ratio	1.135025
Max. Drawdown [%]	-23.13457
Avg. Drawdown [%]	-2.164473
Max. Drawdown Duration	400 days 00:00:00
Avg. Drawdown Duration	21 days 00:00:00
# Trades	2924
Win Rate [%]	60.225718
Best Trade [%]	18.465118
Worst Trade [%]	-9 . 358938
Avg. Trade [%]	0.324018
Max. Trade Duration	120 days 00:00:00
Avg. Trade Duration	6 days 00:00:00
Profit Factor	1.715729
Expectancy [%]	0.342385
	4.987486
SQN	
_strategy	Logit
_equity_curve trades	Size En
_	Size En
dtype: object	





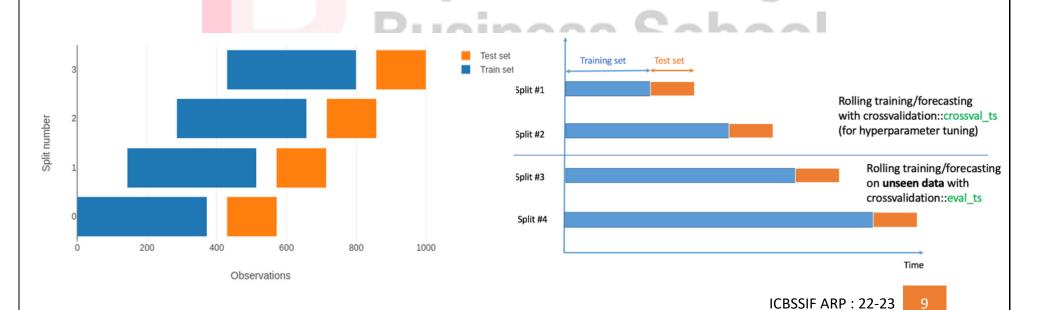
Strategy Results: Invesco DB Commodity Index Tracking Fund with 0.02 % commission

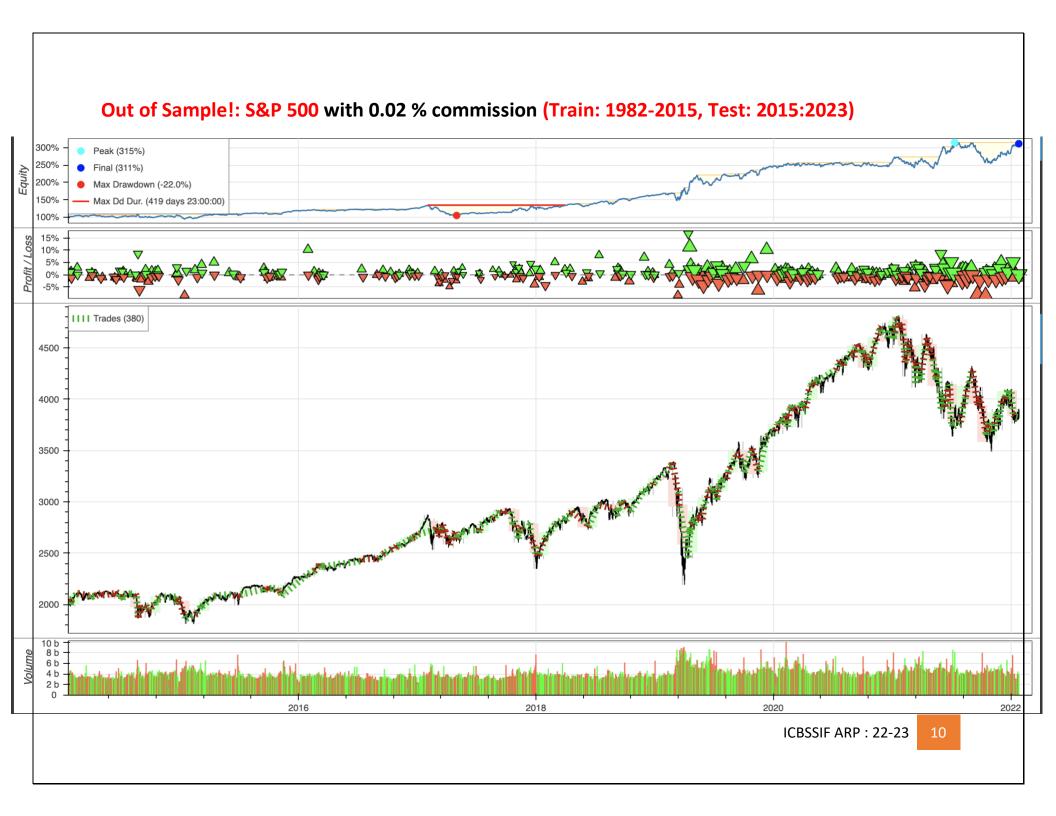
Start	2006-04-11 00:00
End	2023-01-06 00:00
Duration	6114 days 01:00:00
Exposure Time [%]	99.95255
Equity Final [\$]	19480225.026357
Equity Peak [\$]	19480225.026357
Return [%]	19380.225026
Buy & Hold Return [%]	4.665807
Return (Ann.) [%]	37.052435
Volatility (Ann.) [%]	27.703429
Sharpe Ratio	1.337467
Sortino Ratio	2.785252
Calmar Ratio	1.63495
Max. Drawdown [%]	-22.662729
Avg. Drawdown [%]	-2.98097
Max. Drawdown Duration	397 days 00:00:00
Avg. Drawdown Duration	22 days 00:00:00
# Trades	1481
Win Rate [%]	55.840648
Best Trade [%]	14.127734
Worst Trade [%]	-10.083773
Avg. Trade [%]	0.356618
Max. Trade Duration	49 days 00:00:00
Avg. Trade Duration	5 days 00:00:00
Profit Factor	1.673221
Expectancy [%]	0.380461
SQN	4.180109
strategy	Logit
equity_curve	
 _trades	Size En
_ dtype: object	



Model Validation

- All testing so far has been in sample testing! We must find efficient ways to split time series groups!
- Time series cross validation :
 - o Beta's need to converge
 - Variance of beta must converge too
- Rolling Window Test:
 - Conducting testing on rolling windows to see if there is some time series component to the data that
 needs to be factored in





Out of Sample!: S&P 500 with 0.02 % commission (Train: 1982-2015, Test: 2015:2023)

Start	2015-01-02 00:00
End	2023-01-06 00:00
Duration	2926 days 00:00:00
Exposure Time [%]	99.900892
Equity Final [\$]	311349.959073
Equity Peak [\$]	314977.224136
Return [%]	211.349959
Buy & Hold Return [%]	89.246923
Return (Ann.) [%]	15.23781
Volatility (Ann.) [%]	20.399247
Sharpe Ratio	0.746979
Sortino Ratio	1.323487
Calmar Ratio	0.694022
Max. Drawdown [%]	-21.95579
Avg. Drawdown [%]	-2.424892
Max. Drawdown Duration	420 days 00:00:00
Avg. Drawdown Duration	27 days 00:00:00
# Trades	380
Win Rate [%]	56.315789
Best Trade [%]	16.761496
Worst Trade [%]	-8.382853
Avg. Trade [%]	0.297984
Max. Trade Duration	117 days 00:00:00
Avg. Trade Duration	8 days 00:00:00
Profit Factor	1.510162
Expectancy [%]	0.327847
SQN	2.201864
strategy	2.201864 Logit
_strategy equity curve	Hogit
_equity_curve trades	Size Entry
_	Size Entry
dtype: object	

- Out of sample returns are significantly different from the in sample testing! This is a cause for concern and requires feature engineering using Principal Component Analysis, and a model validation using rolling window testing.
- Whilst the volatility of the portfolio remains the same, the returns are variable. This requires further investigation.
- Model has trouble performing in stable period of low volatility, and seems to perform extremely well in period of high volatility.

Further Developments

- Trade Weighing,
 - Kelly Criterion using the Logistic model probabilities
 - o Leveraged ETF's on high probability trades
- Sharpe Raito improvement
 - Variable Logistic Regression threshold for prediction
- Stop-loss integration to mitigate downside
- Trade cost reduction:
 - Strategy Optimisation
 - Exit Criterion & Time Horizon extension
 - Rollover of strategy
 - Exploring to Mid-frequency applications (weekly)
- Model Validation needs special attention & robust time series testing!

$$f^* = \frac{bp - q}{b}$$

- f = the fraction of the bankroll to be
- b = the decimal odds 1
- p = the probability of winning
- q = the probability of losing, which is 1 p

