

Capturing the Market Stylized facts with the Quintic Ornstein Uhlenbeck Volatility Model

immediate

October 20, 2023

1 Project Outline

- Part I: understanding stylized facts of SPX/VIX
- Part II: analysis of stylized facts with real market data
- Part III: analysis of stylized facts generated/missing from the quintic OU model and identify possible improvements/remedies
- Part IV: pricing and hedging with (improved) quintic model via Fourier, volatility prediction

1.1 Part I: understanding stylized facts of SPX

The aim of Part I is to familiarize with stylized facts of SPX and VIX markets identified in the literature, focusing on path-dependent stylized facts.

Below is a (non-exhaustive) list of path-dependent stylized facts:

- Slow decay of auto-correlation in absolute returns
- Long range dependence/memory of volatility
- Presence of multi-timescales
- Is volatility really "rough"?
- Zumbach effect and time reversal asymmetry

Here are some references to get you started:

Rough volatility and Zumbach effect: [5, 7, 6, 10, 11, 4, 3]

long range dependency and presence of multi-timescales: [1]

slow decay of auto-correlation in absolute returns: [9]

Other useful references: [2, 8]

1.2 Research Tips

Research is exciting, but can be overwhelming at times. Here are some tips and tricks I have learned in the last couple of years when reading through research literature:

- quickly scan through the article and identify relevant sections during the initial read;
- do not aim to understand everything in an article, instead try to get a general idea of the main contribution of the article (e.g. main results, main theorems, idea of the algorithm...) first and deep dive later if needed;
- ask for help - we are here to guide you through the project and also to learn from each other :)

References

- [1] Fabienne Comte and Eric Renault. Long memory in continuous-time stochastic volatility models. *Mathematical finance*, 8(4):291–323, 1998.
- [2] Rama Cont. Empirical properties of asset returns: stylized facts and statistical issues. *Quantitative finance*, 1(2):223, 2001.
- [3] Rama Cont and Purba Das. Rough volatility: fact or artefact? *arXiv preprint arXiv:2203.13820*, 2022.
- [4] Omar El Euch, Jim Gatheral, Radoš Radoičić, and Mathieu Rosenbaum. The zumbach effect under rough heston. *Quantitative Finance*, 20(2):235–241, 2020.
- [5] Jim Gatheral, Thibault Jaisson, and Mathieu Rosenbaum. Volatility is rough. *Quantitative finance*, 18(6):933–949, 2018.
- [6] Jim Gatheral, Paul Jusselin, and Mathieu Rosenbaum. The quadratic rough heston model and the joint s&p 500/vix smile calibration problem. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2001.01789*, 2020.
- [7] Julien Guyon and Jordan Lekeufack. Volatility is (mostly) path-dependent. *Volatility Is (Mostly) Path-Dependent (July 27, 2022)*, 2022.
- [8] Rudy Morel, Stéphane Mallat, and Jean-Philippe Bouchaud. Path shadowing monte-carlo. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2308.01486*, 2023.
- [9] Jie-Jun Tseng and Sai-Ping Li. Asset returns and volatility clustering in financial time series. *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications*, 390(7):1300–1314, 2011.
- [10] Gilles Zumbach. Time reversal invariance in finance. *Quantitative Finance*, 9(5):505–515, 2009.
- [11] Gilles Zumbach. Volatility conditional on price trends. *Quantitative Finance*, 10(4):431–442, 2010.