



# Could Probability of Informed Trading Predict Market Volatility?

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# Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

*One of world's premier research institutions*

**Mission:** Solve the most pressing and profound scientific problems facing humankind

- *Basic science for a secure energy future*
- *Understand living systems to improve the environment and energy supply*
- *Understand matter and energy in the universe*

**16 Nobel Prizes,  
2 Elements (Lawrencium & Berkelium)**

Pioneer and Center of Excellence in **Data  
Intensive Science**

## People

- 3,863 FTE
- 3,040 Employees
- 267 Joint faculty
- 491 Postdoctoral researchers
- 328 Graduate students
- 194 Undergraduates
- 8,025 Facility users
- 1,612 Visiting scientists and engineers

FY10 Total Operating Costs:  
\$680.6M

**LBNL  
at-a-glance**

*Advanced Light Source*



*National Energy  
Research Scientific  
Computing Center  
(NERSC)*



*88-Inch Cyclotron*



*Molecular Foundry*



*Energy Sciences Network (ESnet)*



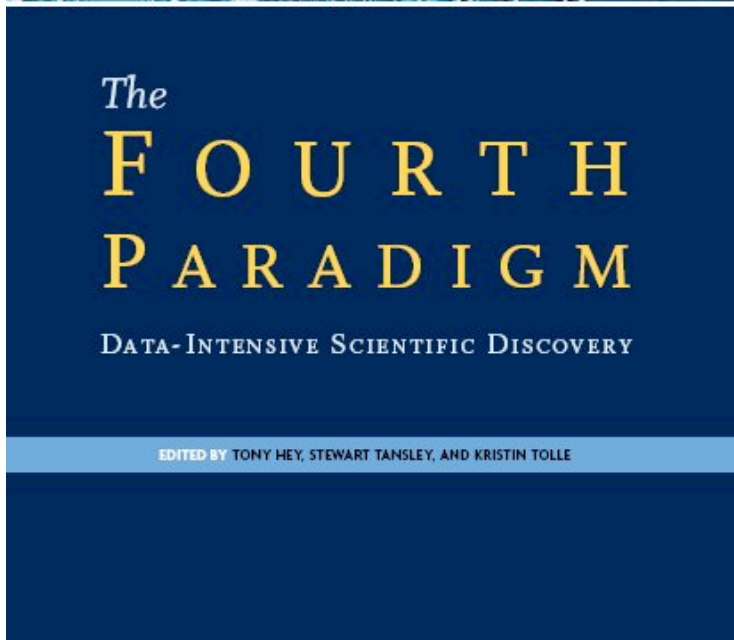
*Joint Genome  
Institute*



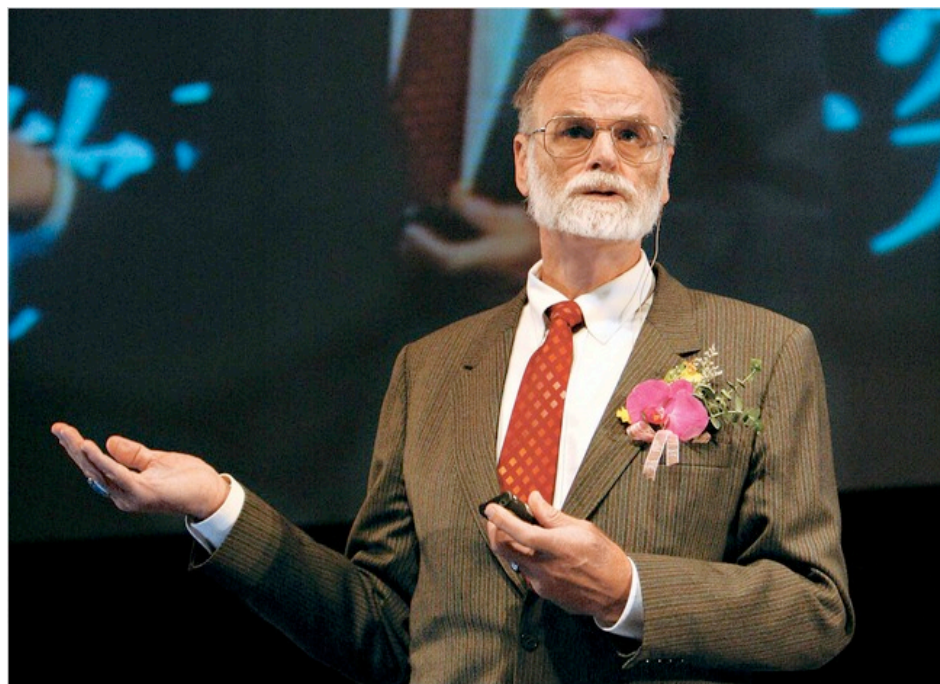
*National Center for  
Electron Microscopy*



Berkeley Lab's largest **research facilities** see more than 25,000 users per year"



Can we discover the causes by borrowing from data-intensive sciences?



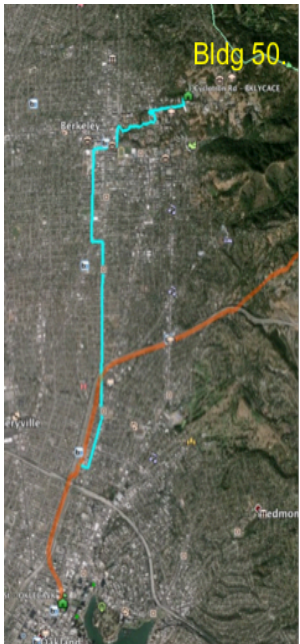
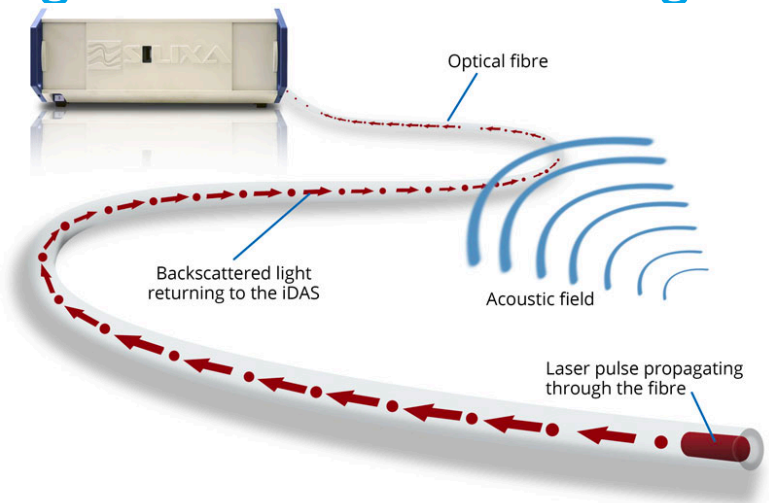
Jim Gray -- Turing Award Winner, 1998

<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/collaboration/fourthparadigm/>

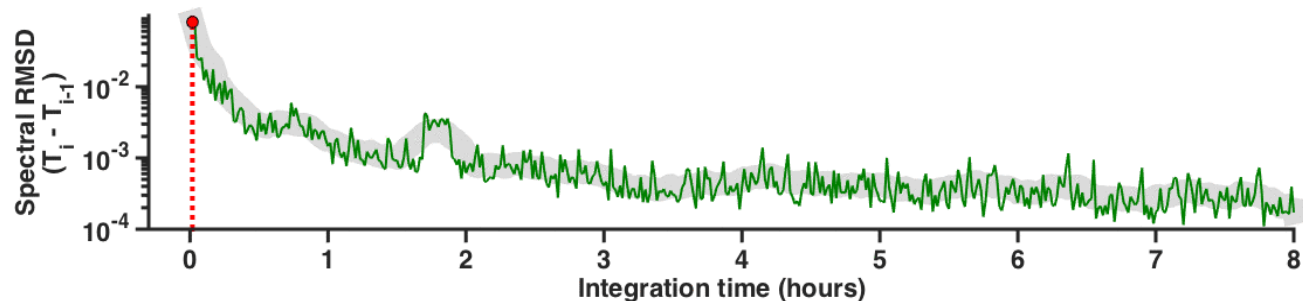
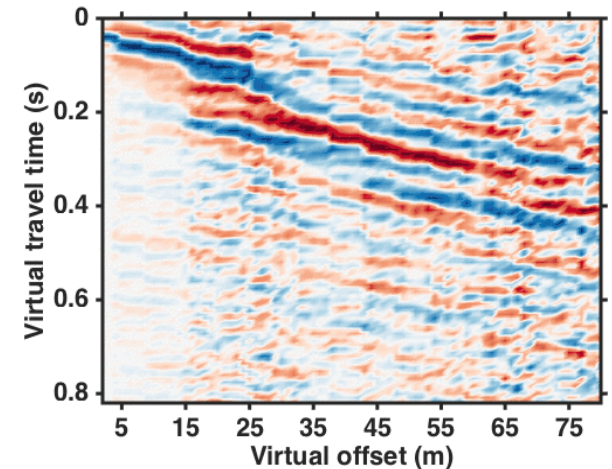
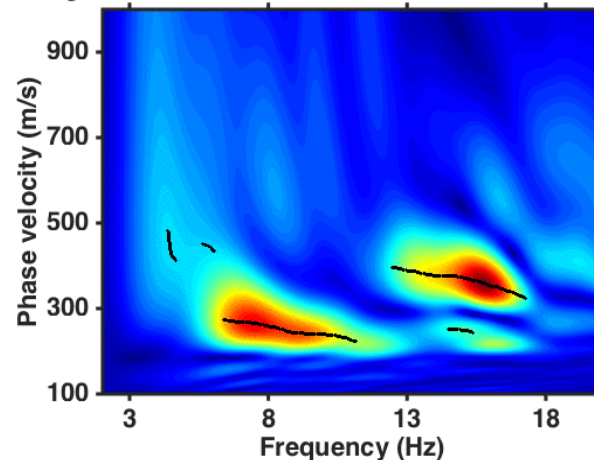


# Example: Distributed Acoustic Sensing For Seismic Monitoring

- **Distributed Acoustic Sensing [DAS]** is a rapidly advancing approach for measuring the seismic wavefield using commercial fibers (SM, telecom)
- **Recent** : S/N became sufficient for seismology around 2011. Our work started ~2012/13 out of CO<sub>2</sub> GCS program (borehole applications)
- **Large N** : Easy to deploy in wells, behind casing, 1000s to 100,000s of channels available (TB/day) over 10+ km (collected 0.25PB in 3 months)



Integration time = 0.02 hours





# Flash Crash: May 6, 2010

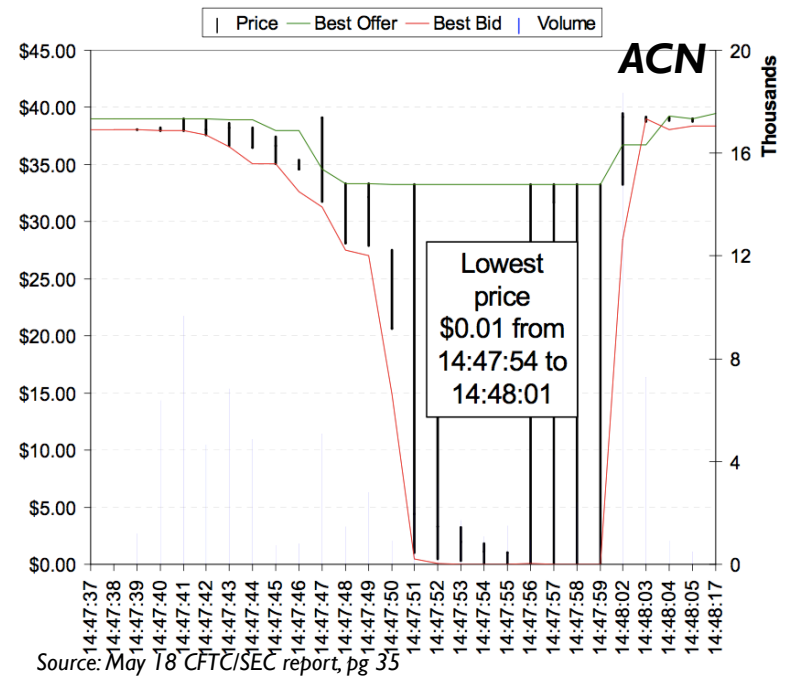
May 6, 2010

Flash Crash

- Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) dropped by nearly 1000 points in minutes, market capitalization decreased by about 1 **trillion dollars**
- Many stocks went to pennies. Many didn't.
- Complex unexpected interactions across markets



Source: financial-planning.com



Source: May 18 CFTC/SEC report, pg 35

# Flash Crash: Official Report Took 5 Months

May 6, 2010  
Flash Crash

May 18, 2010  
Preliminary Report

Sept. 30, 2010  
Findings Report



U.S. Commodity Futures Trading  
Commission  
Three Lafayette Centre  
1155 21<sup>st</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20581  
(202) 418-5000  
[www.cftc.gov](http://www.cftc.gov)



U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission  
100 F Street, NE  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
(202) 551-5500  
[www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov)

**Preliminary Findings Regarding  
the Market Events of May 6, 2010**

**Report of the Staffs of the CFTC and SEC to the Joint Advisory Committee on  
Emerging Regulatory Issues**

May 18, 2010

## FINDINGS REGARDING THE MARKET EVENTS OF MAY 6, 2010

REPORT OF THE STAFFS OF THE CFTC  
AND SEC TO THE JOINT ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE ON EMERGING  
REGULATORY ISSUES



U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21<sup>st</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20581  
(202) 418-5000  
[www.cftc.gov](http://www.cftc.gov)



U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission  
100 F Street, NE  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
(202) 551-5500  
[www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

[1] SEC/CFTC. Preliminary report: <http://www.sec.gov/sec-cftc-prelimreport.pdf>

[2] SEC/CFTC, Findings report: <http://www.sec.gov/news/studies/2010/marketevents-report.pdf>



"The SEC's efforts to reconstruct the trading on that day are substantially more challenging and time consuming than we would have liked **because no standardized, automated system exists to collect data** across the various trading venues, products and market participants," **Schapiro** said

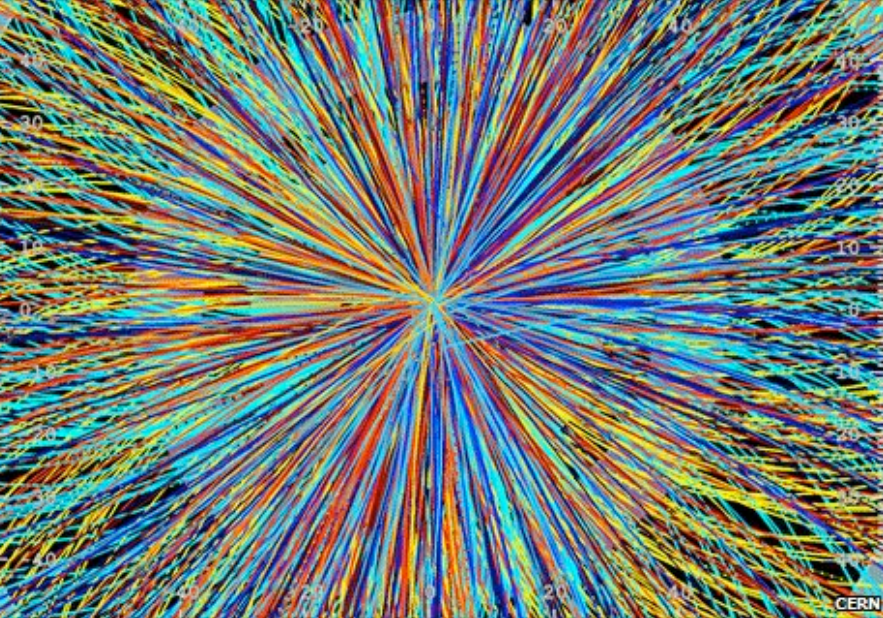
Commissioner Luis Aguilar **questioned, however, whether the SEC would have the human and technological resources to evaluate the projected 100 gigabytes of data expected to come in daily to the repository.**

"The SEC's staff must be equipped with the best resources to do the job," Aguilar said. **"Most Americans assumed the SEC has these tools. It is shocking that the SEC does not have its own access to this data.**

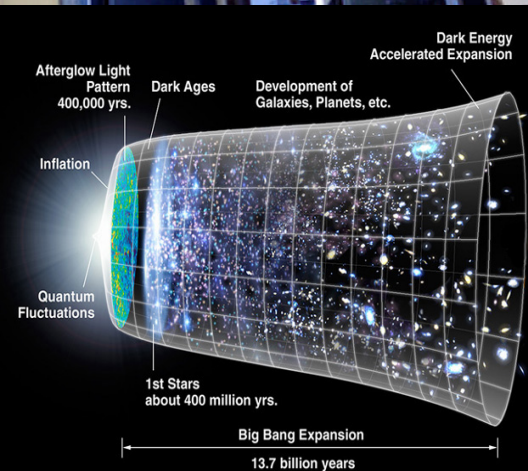
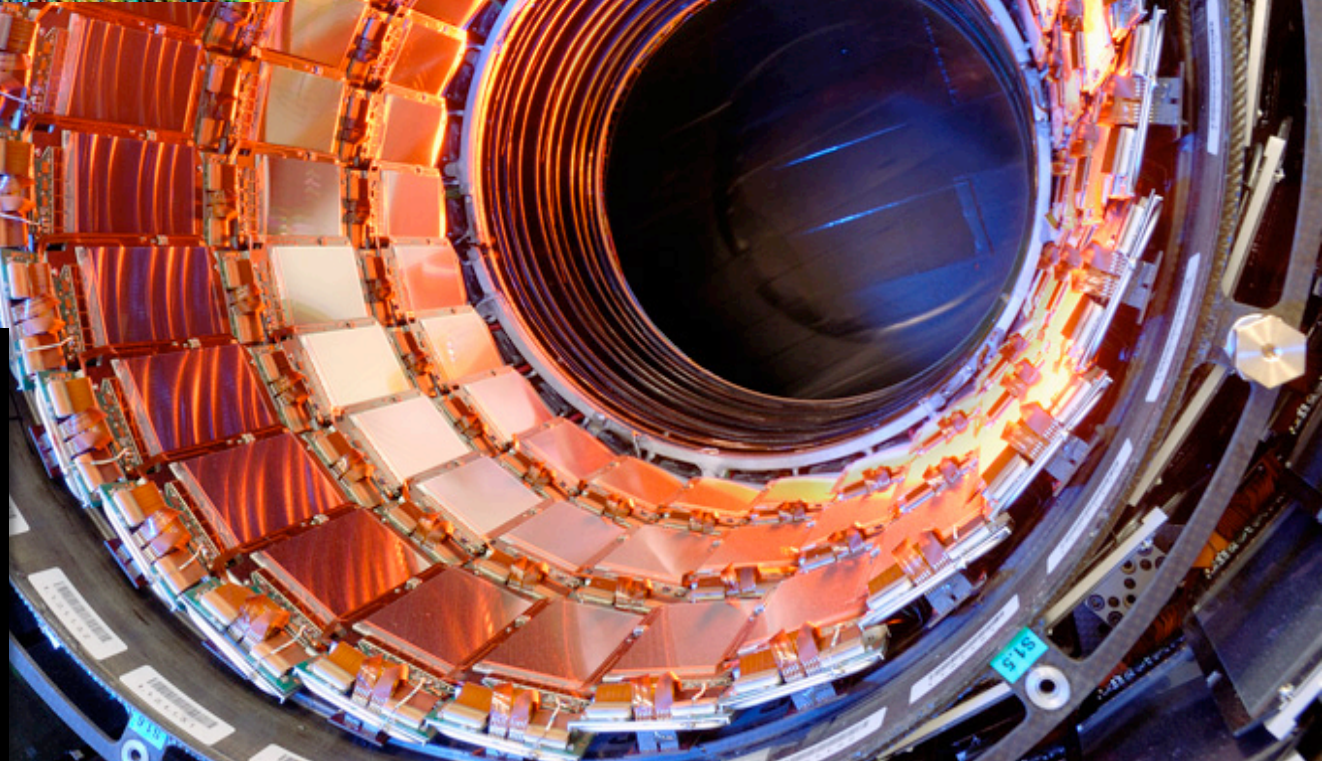
"The SEC must have this data and the tools to identify egregious conduct, identify trends and reconstruct market movements."

**evaluate the projected 100 gigabytes of data expected to come in daily to the repository.**

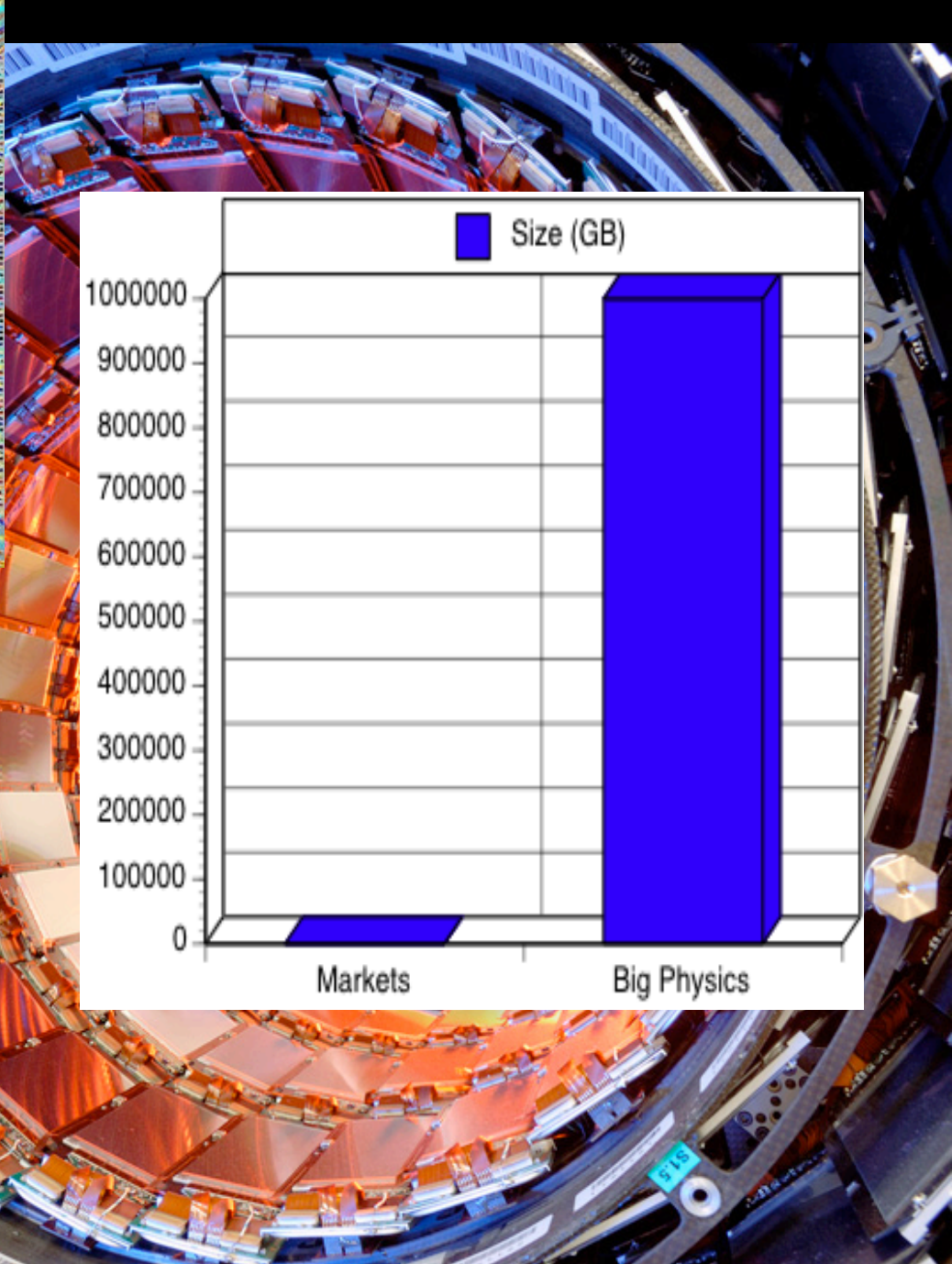
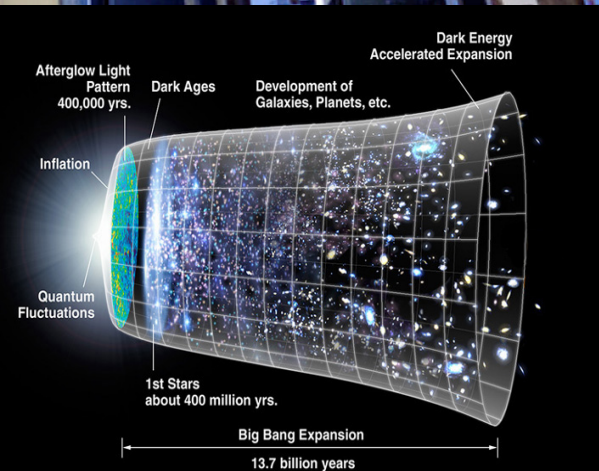




You call *that* big data?









# What's In This Work

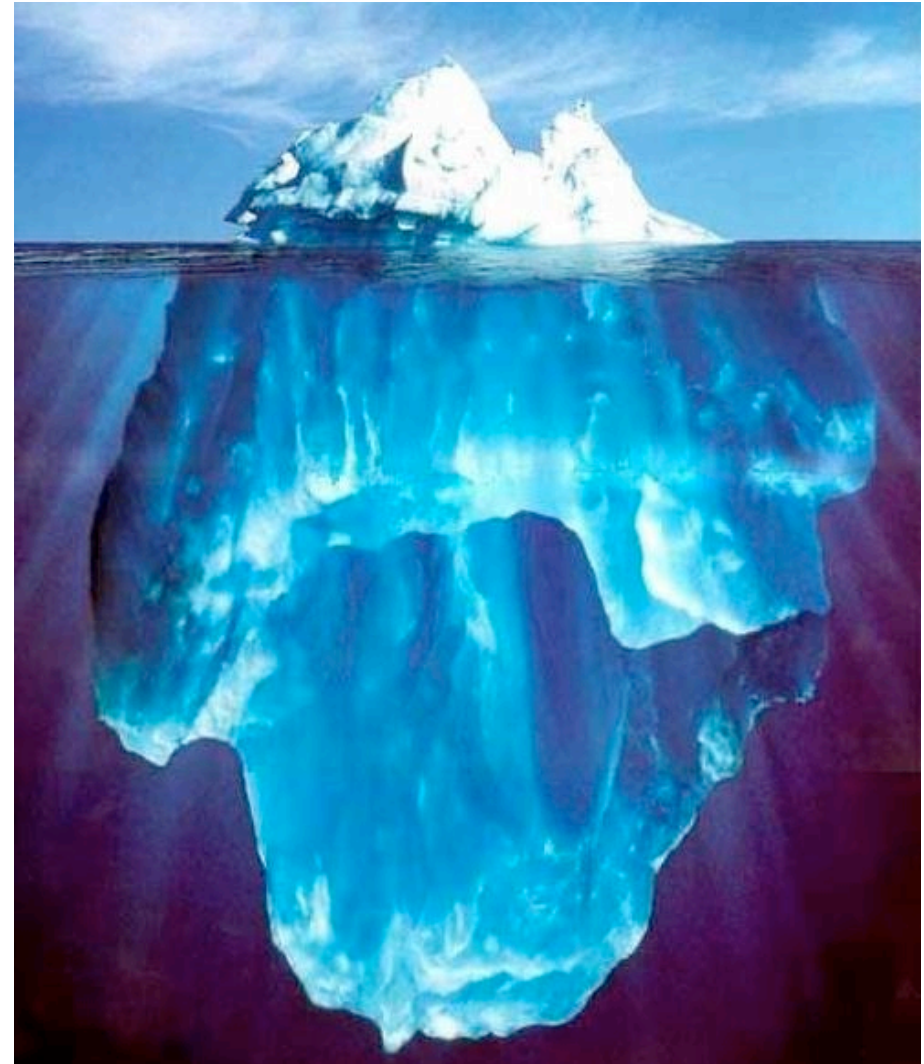
- Basic understanding the trading data
- Preliminary examination of storage strategy
- Early-warning indicators of flash events
- Interactive exploration with bitmap indexes





# Levels of Financial Market Data

- Level 1: Trades (Transactions)
- Level 2: Best Bid / Offer
- Level 3: Limit Order Book (LOB) Snapshots
- Level 4: Order Flow
- Level 5: Identifying information
- Level 6: System health



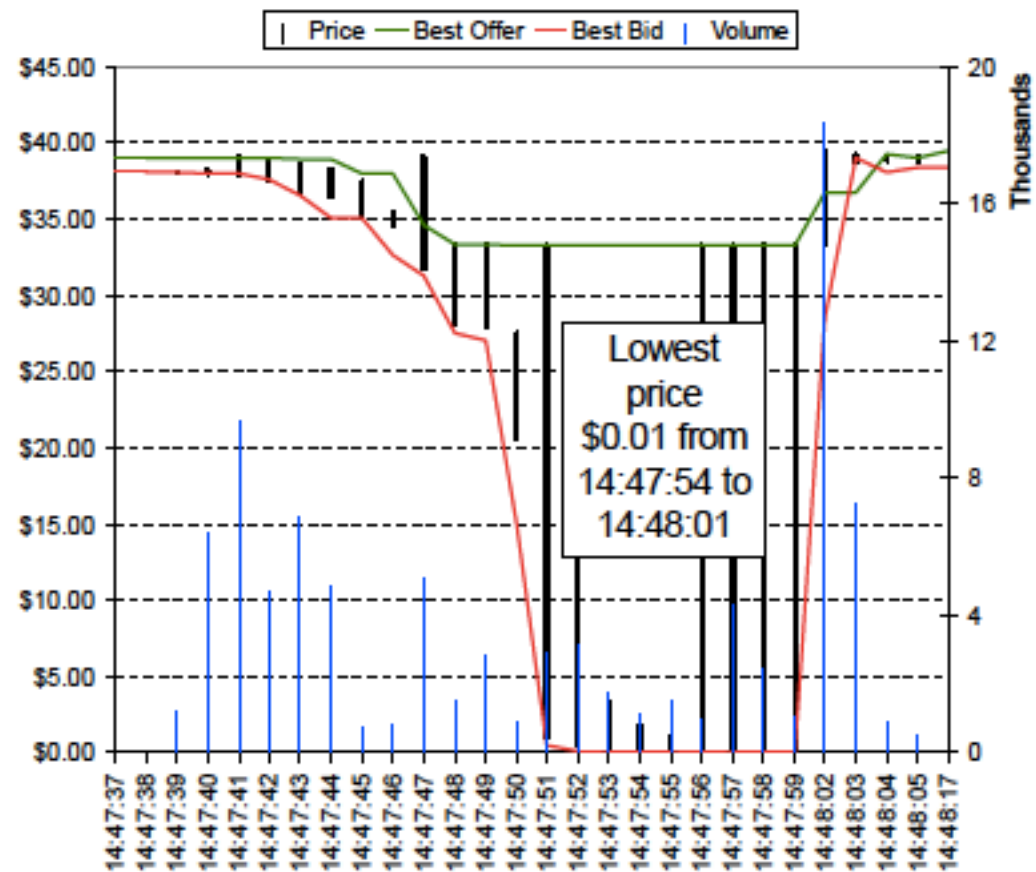
# Level I of Market Data - Trades

- Trades (Transactions): trade prices and volumes



# Level 2 of Market Data - Best Bid & Offer

- Level 2 – Adds Best Bid / Offer (BBO) Quotes to Level 1 data
- Figure on the right appeared in the SEC / CFTC preliminary report on May 6 2010 Flash Crash is based on Level 2 data about Accenture (ACN)

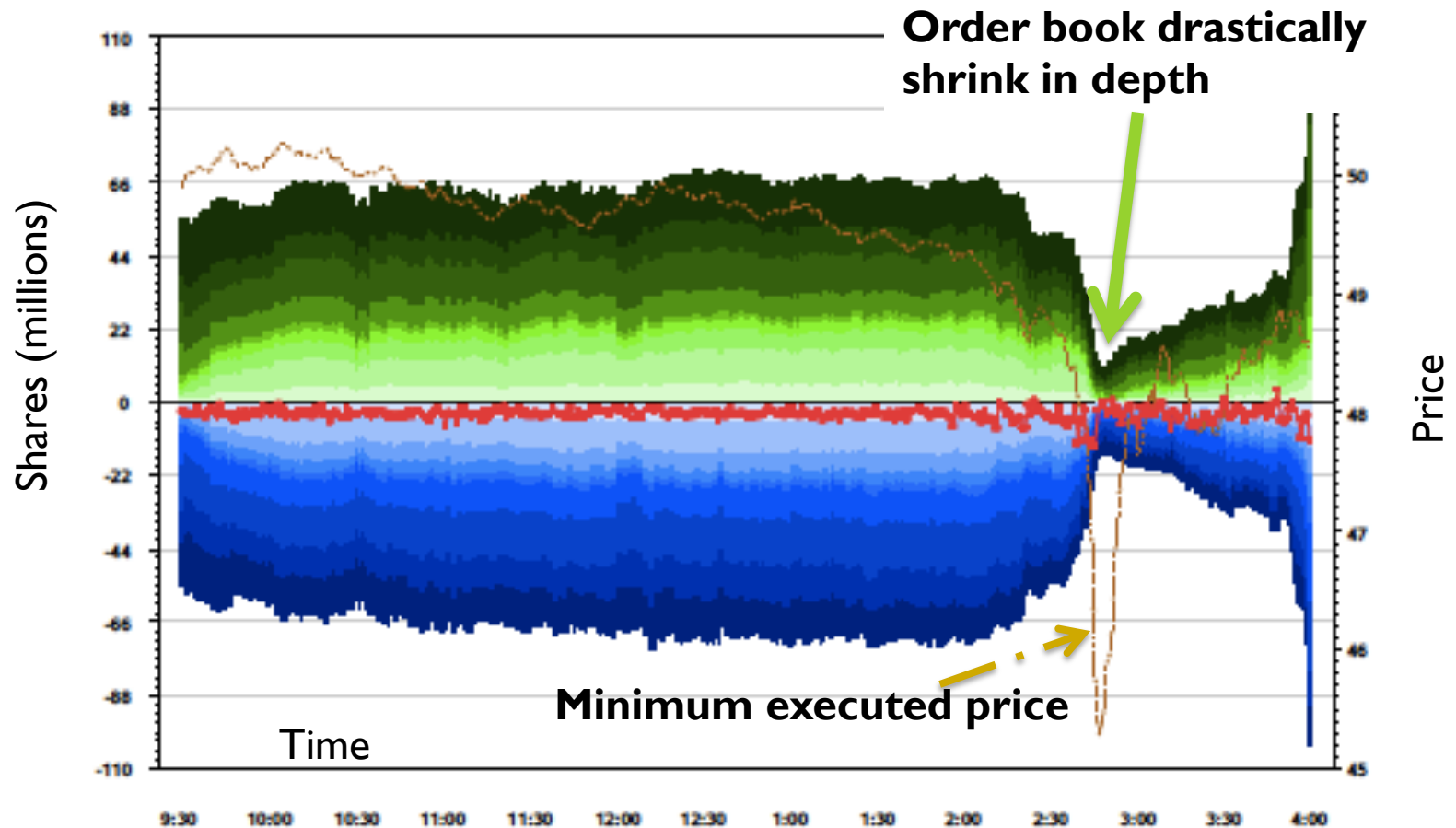




# Level 3 of Market Data

## Limit Order Book Snapshots

- Below is a visualization from the September Report on May 6 2010 Flash Crash using Level 3



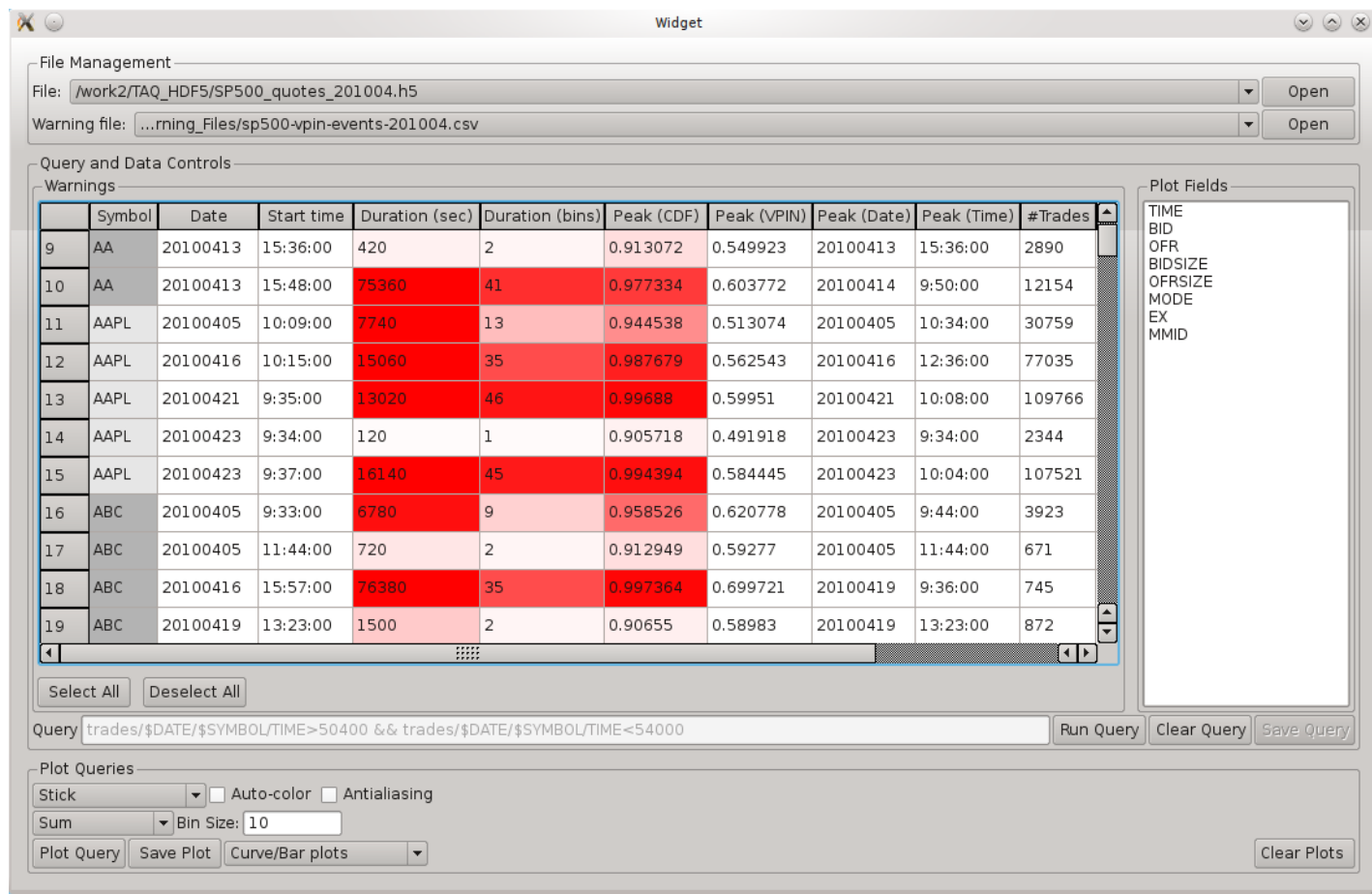
# Market Data in a Scientific Data Format

- Most academic research use ASCII data such as Comma Separated Values (CSV), while commercial endeavors usually employ proprietary formats
- We propose to store market data in a widely used scientific data format, HDF5, for reducing disk storage, increasing query performance, making it usable by more tools
  - Compute VPIN on two-month trades of ACN took 142 seconds using CSV, only 0.4 seconds with HDF5

	CSV	CSV(zip)	HDF5	HDF5(SZIP)	Index
Trades	2,769	215	1,326	472	1,803
Quotes	38,566	3,058	28,844	5,377	24,784

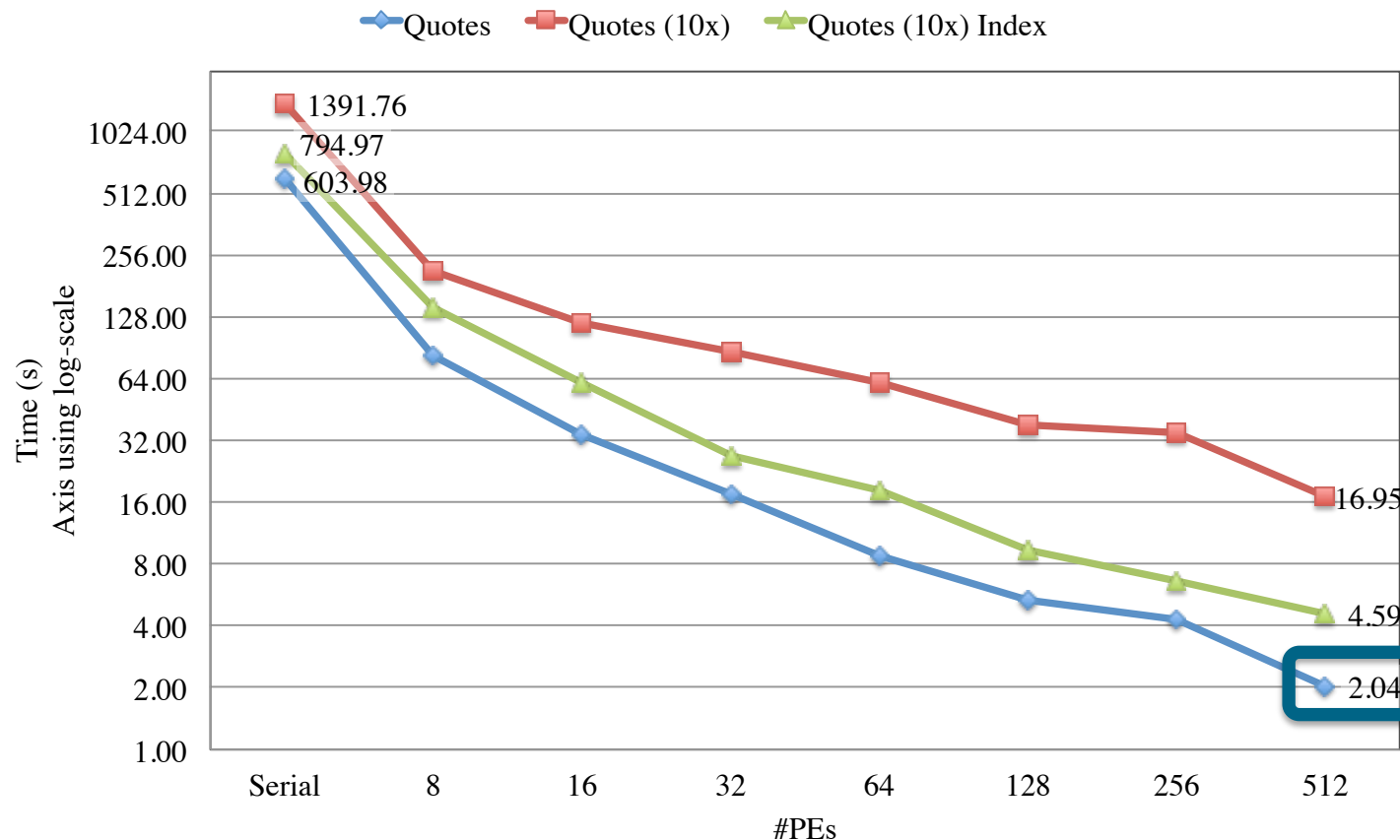
# Interactive Exploration with Bitmap Indexes

- Develop a simple visualization of the earlier warnings
- In the figure below, warnings with high intensity and long duration are marked with brighter red background



# Interactive Exploration with Bitmap Indexes

- Warnings can be used to compose queries on different levels of market data to seek confirming signals
- Significantly speed up query processing with FastBit bitmap indexes



**Answer 8000  
queries in 2  
seconds**



# Predicting Market Events

- **Question:**
  - Can HPC resources effectively compute market indicators?
- **Candidate Market Indicators:**
  - **Volume-Synchronized Probability of Informed Trading (VPIN)**  
[1]: Measures imbalance between buy and sell activities in volume time.
  - **Volume Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI)** [2]: is a measure for the fragmentation of the market.

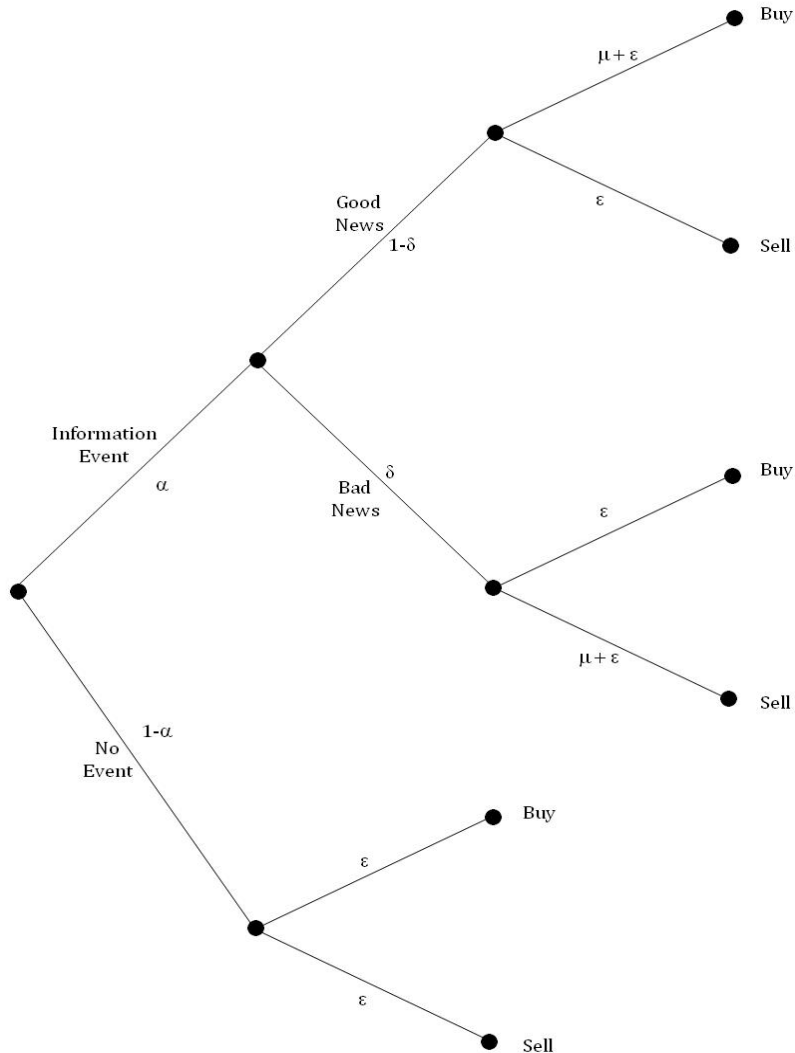
$$VPIN = \frac{|V_{buy} - V_{sell}|}{V_{total}}$$

$$HHI = \left( \frac{V_{NYSE}}{V_{NYSE} + \dots + V_{NASDAQ}} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{V_{NASDAQ}}{V_{NYSE} + \dots + V_{NASDAQ}} \right)^2$$

[1] D. Easley, M. M. Lopez de Prado, and M. O'Hara. Flow Toxicity and Liquidity in a High Frequency World. *Review of Financial Studies*, Vol. 25, No. 5, pp. 1457-1493, 2012. [SSRN 1695596](#)

[2] A. Madhavan. Exchange-traded funds, market structure and the flash crash. BlackRock, 2011. [SSRN 1932925](#).

# Theory: Probability of Informed Trading



$$E[S_i | t] = P_n(t)S_i^* + P_b(t)\underline{S}_i + P_g(t)\bar{S}_i$$

$$B(t) = E[S_i | t] - \frac{\mu P_b(t)}{\varepsilon + \mu P_b(t)} [E[S_i | t] - \underline{S}_i]$$

$$A(t) = E[S_i | t] + \frac{\mu P_g(t)}{\varepsilon + \mu P_g(t)} [\bar{S}_i - E[S_i | t]]$$

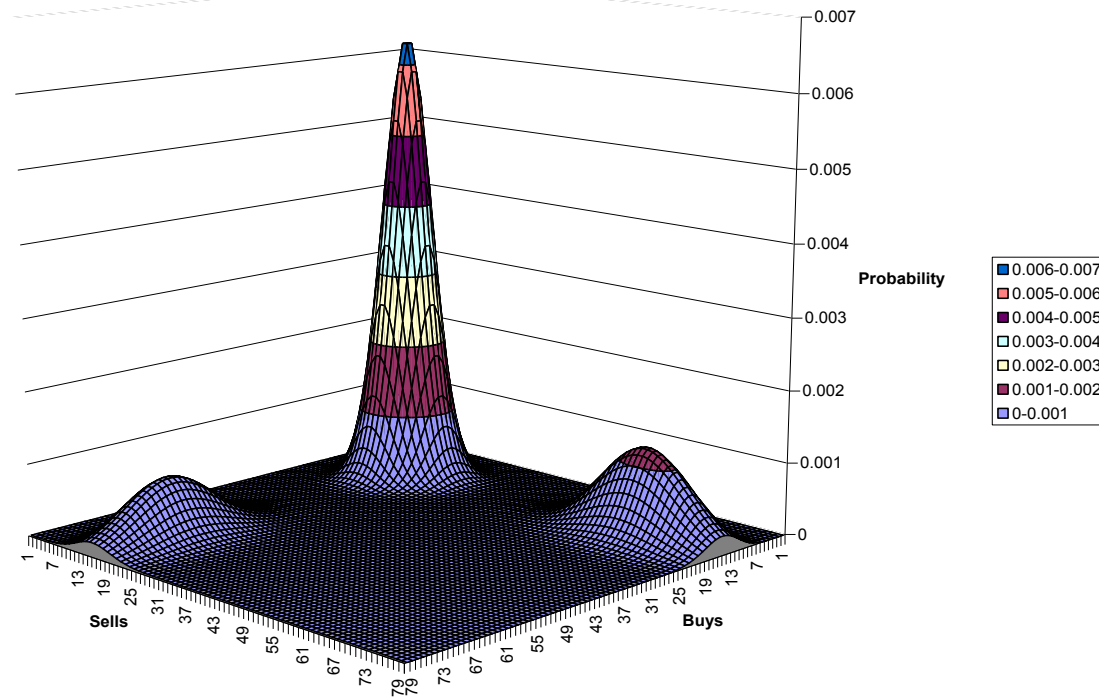
$$\Sigma(t) = \frac{\mu P_g(t)}{\varepsilon + \mu P_g(t)} [\bar{S}_i - E[S_i | t]] + \frac{\mu P_b(t)}{\varepsilon + \mu P_b(t)} [E[S_i | t] - \underline{S}_i]$$

$$\text{If } \delta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \Sigma = \frac{\alpha \mu}{\alpha \mu + 2\varepsilon} [\bar{S}_i - \underline{S}_i]$$

$$PIN = \frac{\alpha \mu}{\alpha \mu + 2\varepsilon}$$

# How can PIN be estimated – Low Frequency

$$\begin{aligned} P(V^B, V^S) &= (1 - \alpha)P(V^B, \varepsilon)P(V^S, \varepsilon) \\ &+ \alpha[\delta P(V^B, \varepsilon)P(V^S, \mu + \varepsilon) + (1 - \delta)P(V^B, \mu + \varepsilon)P(V^S, \varepsilon)] \end{aligned}$$

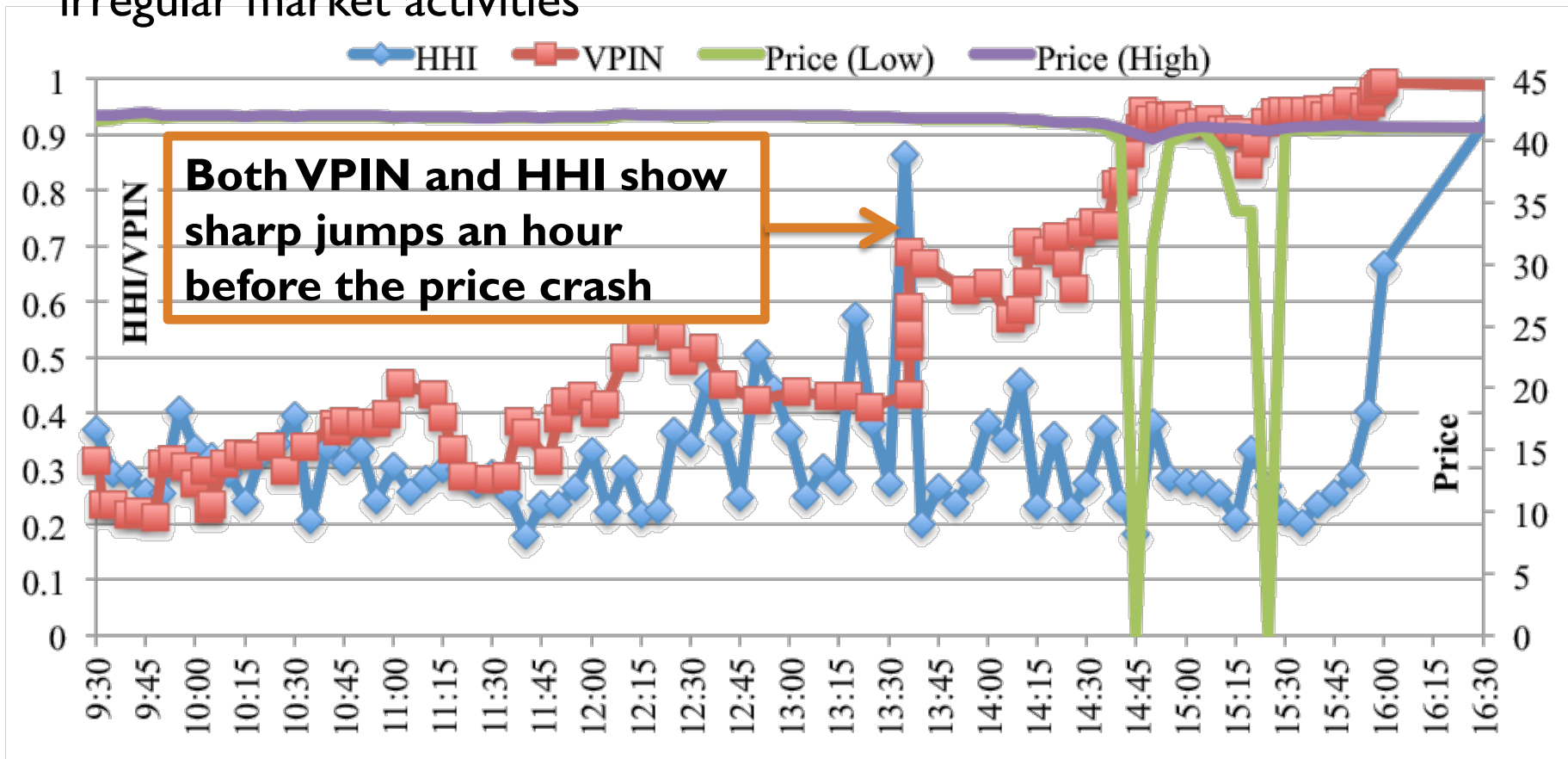


Which can be fitted for  $(\alpha, \delta, \mu, \varepsilon)$  on low frequency data through ML (Easley, Kiefer, O'Hara, Paperman, 1996), EM (Kokot, 2004) or dynamically (Easley, Engle, O'Hara, Wu, 2008).

However, these procedures tend to be **unstable** when applied on high frequency data.

# VPIN Got Noticed!

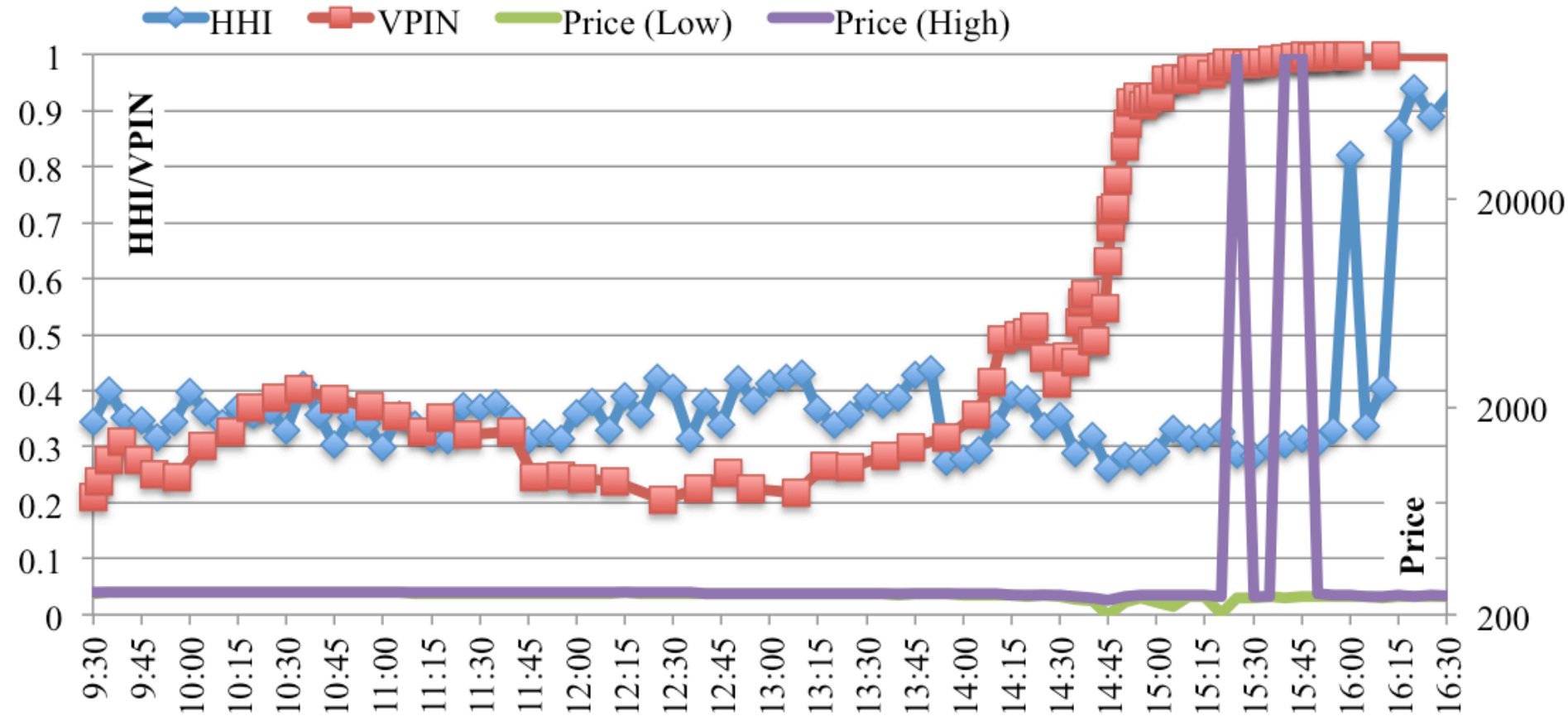
- VPIN (Volume Synchronized Probability of Informed Trading, Easley, de Prado and O'Hara 2011)
- HHI (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index for volume fragmentation, Madhavan 2011)
- Computed on Level 1 data, could raise warnings about upcoming irregular market activities

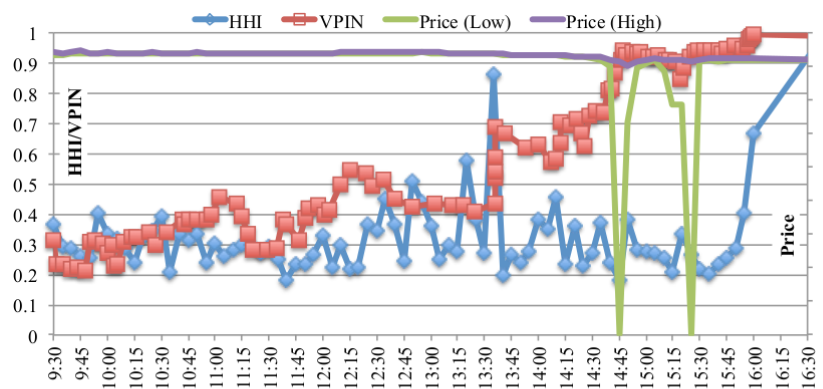




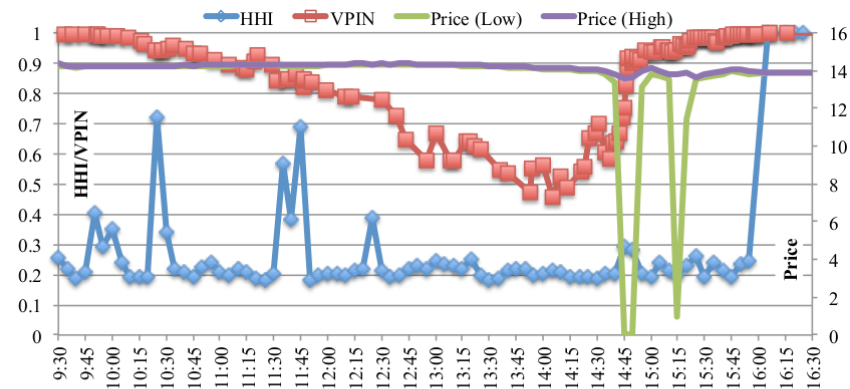
# Another VPIN Example

- VPIN (in red) rises to a high level about 45 min before Apple share rise to \$100,000

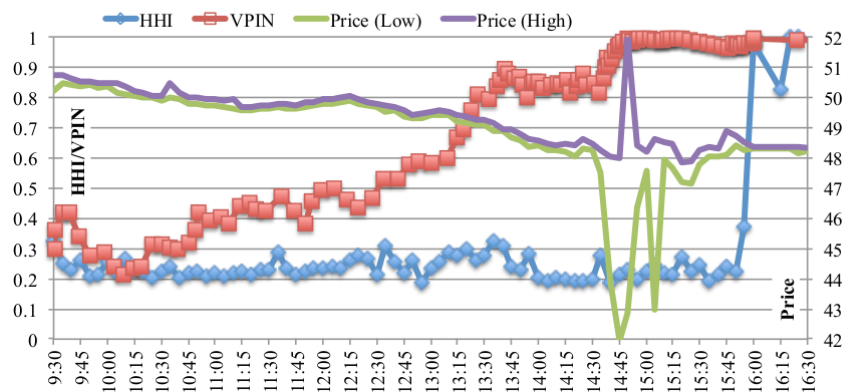




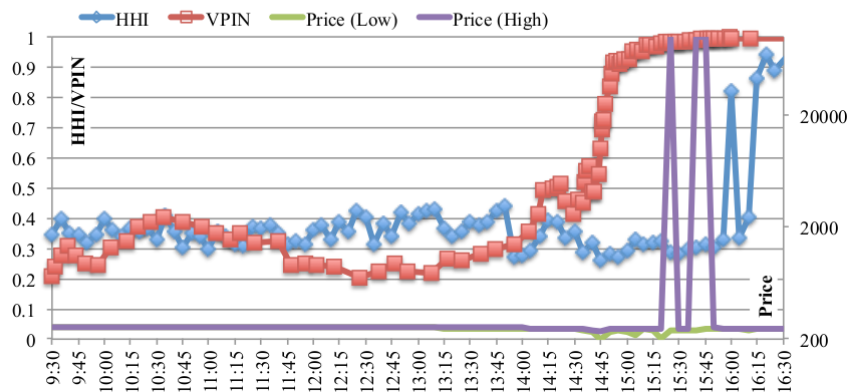
(a) ACN



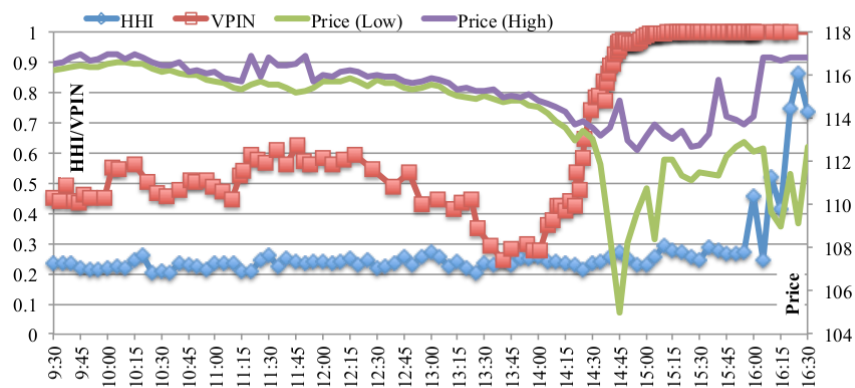
(b) CNP



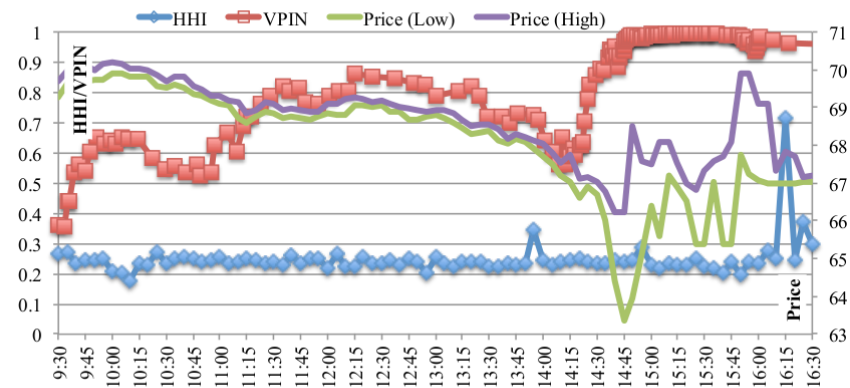
(c) HPQ



(d) AAPL

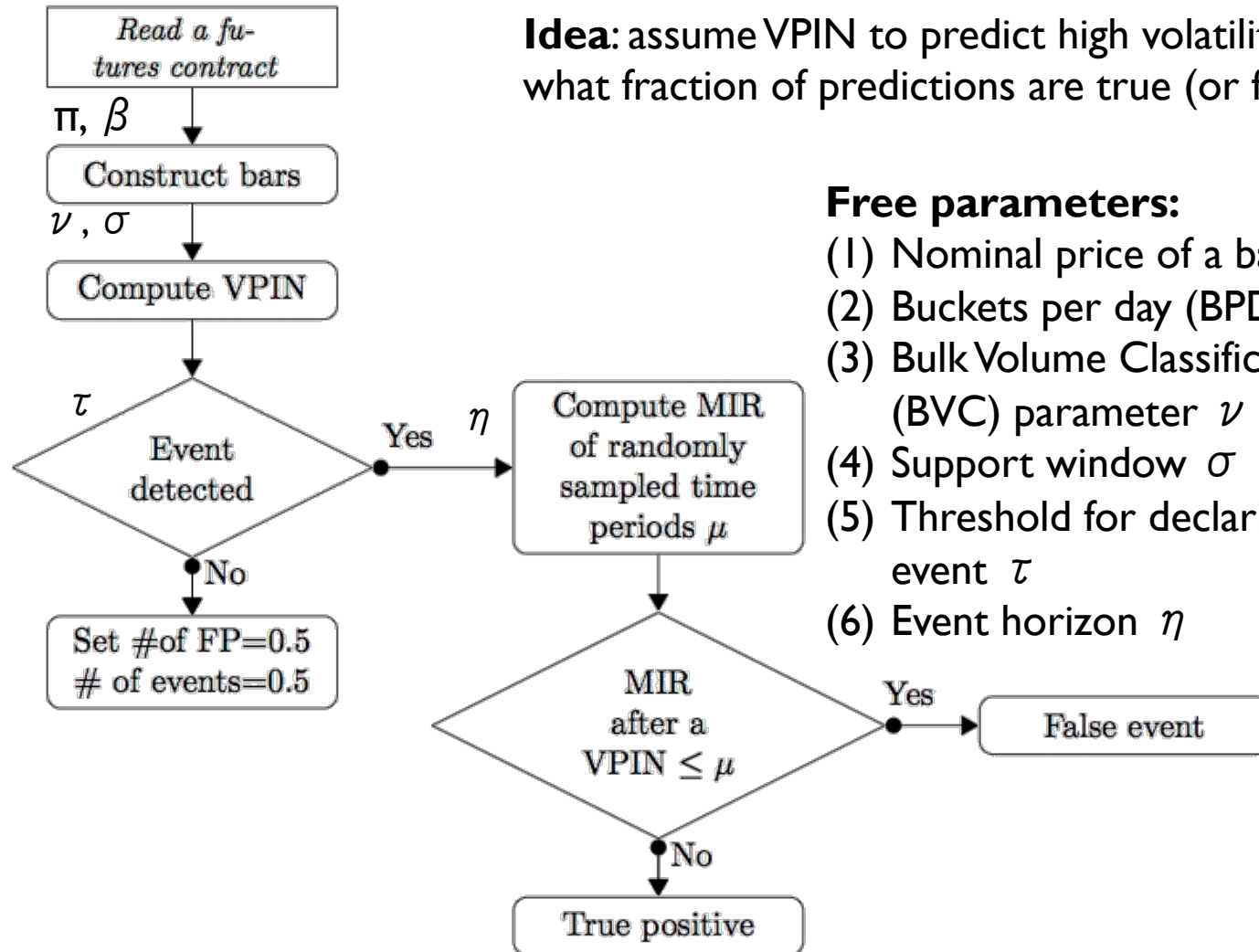


(e) SPY



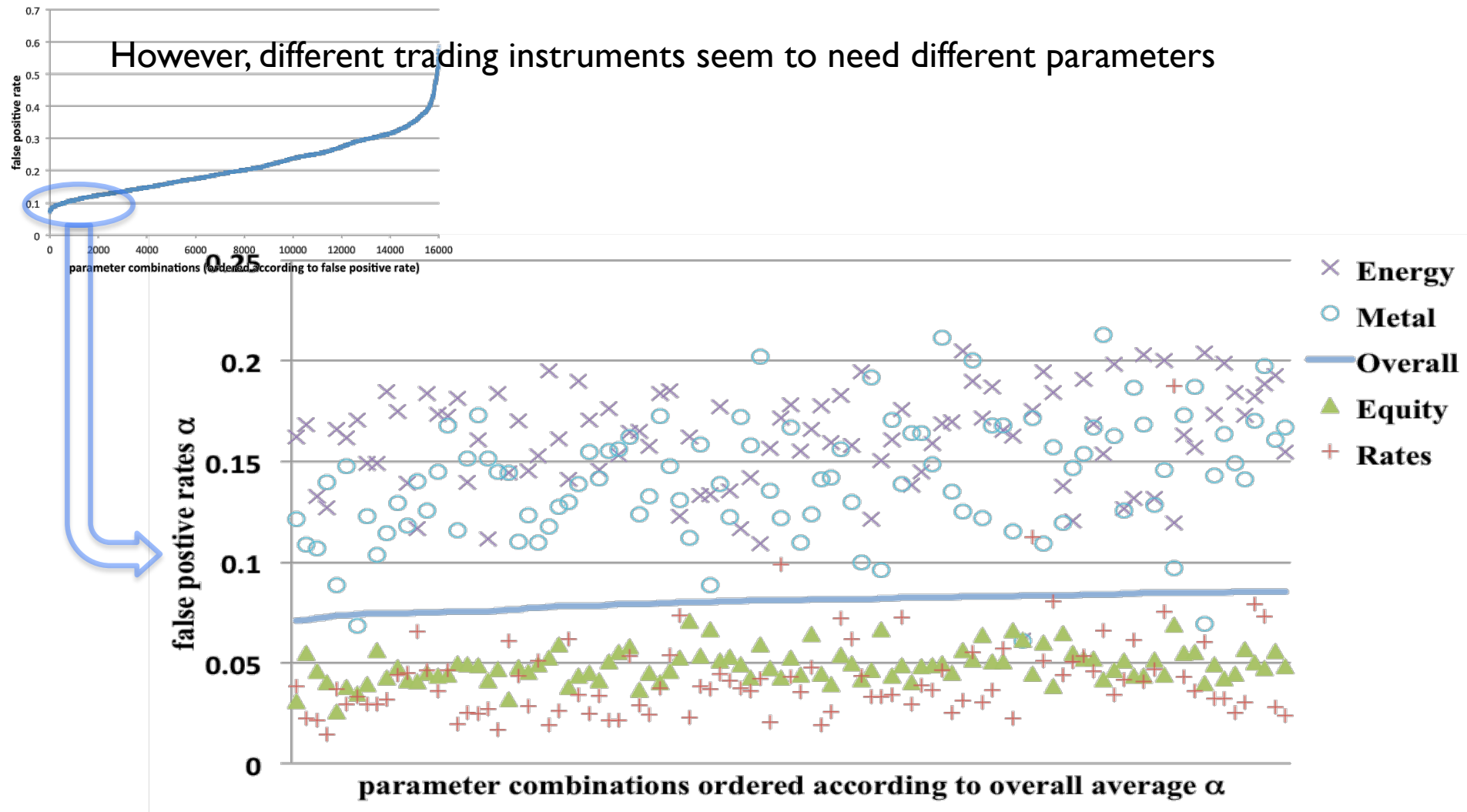
(f) IWM

# Quantifying Effectiveness of VPIN



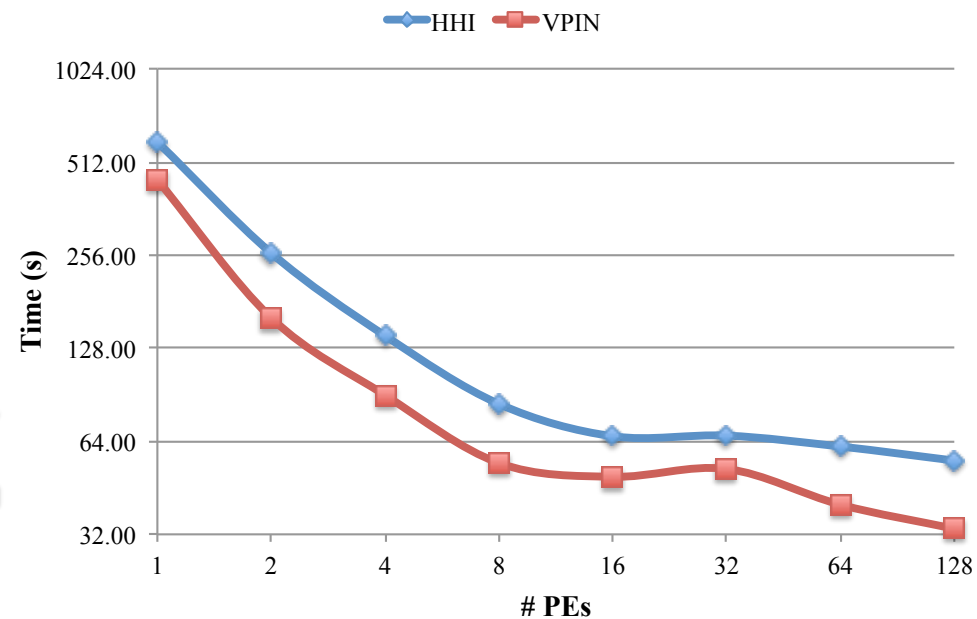
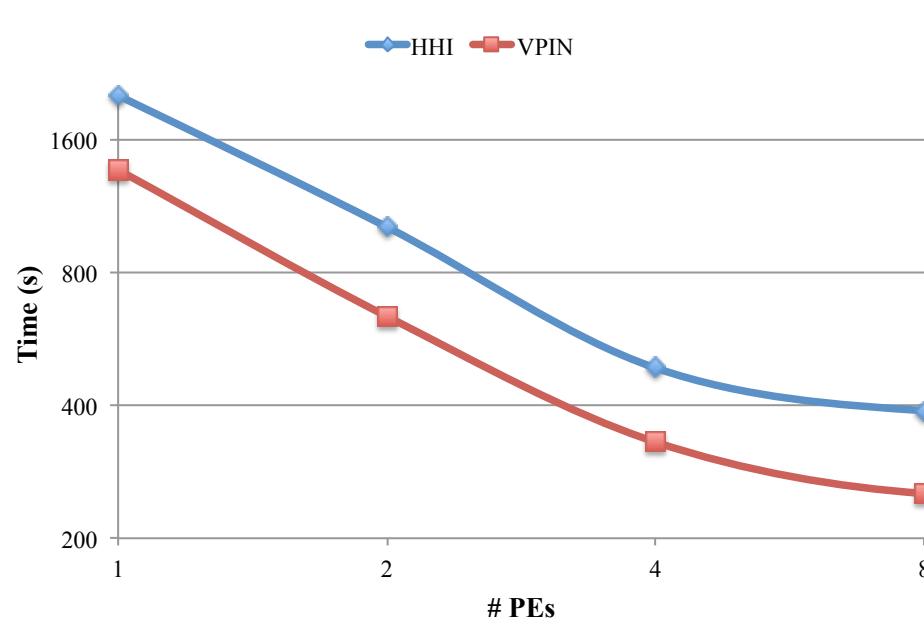
# Lots of Parameter Values to Choose from

However, different trading instruments seem to need different parameters



# How to Examine More Options: Compute Faster

- The procedure of computing VPIN and HHI can effectively take advantage of parallel machines
- The left figure shows the time needed to compute VPIN and HHI on 25 most frequently traded Electronically Traded Funds (ETF) using 10-year trades: 5 X speedup on 8 cores
- The right figure shows the time needed to compute VPIN and HHI on 500 stocks in SP500 using 3-year trades: 11 X (HHI), 13 X (VPIN) on 128 cores



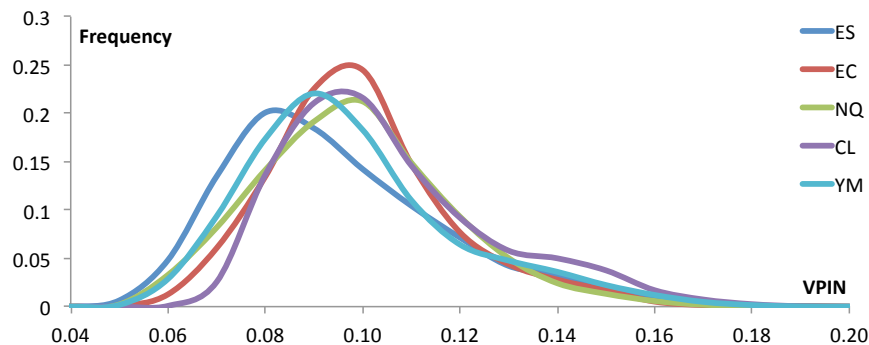


# Faster Computation Leads to More Information about VPIN

## Distribution of raw VPIN values

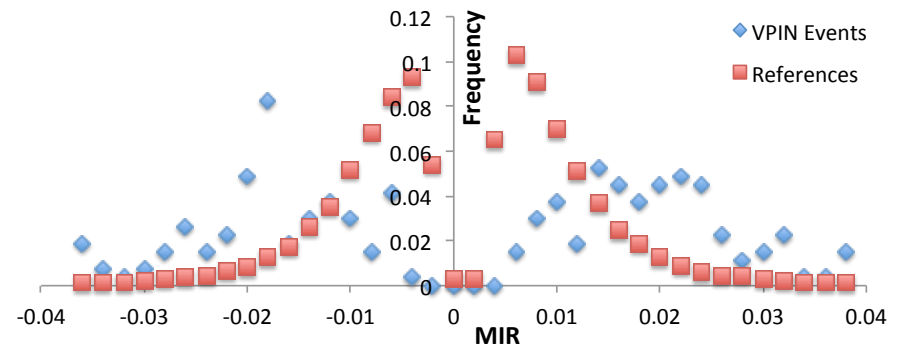
Since each trading instrument creates its own distribution, need a way to normalize the values.

→ VPIN values are normalized as a expected percentile (assuming the values are distributed normally)

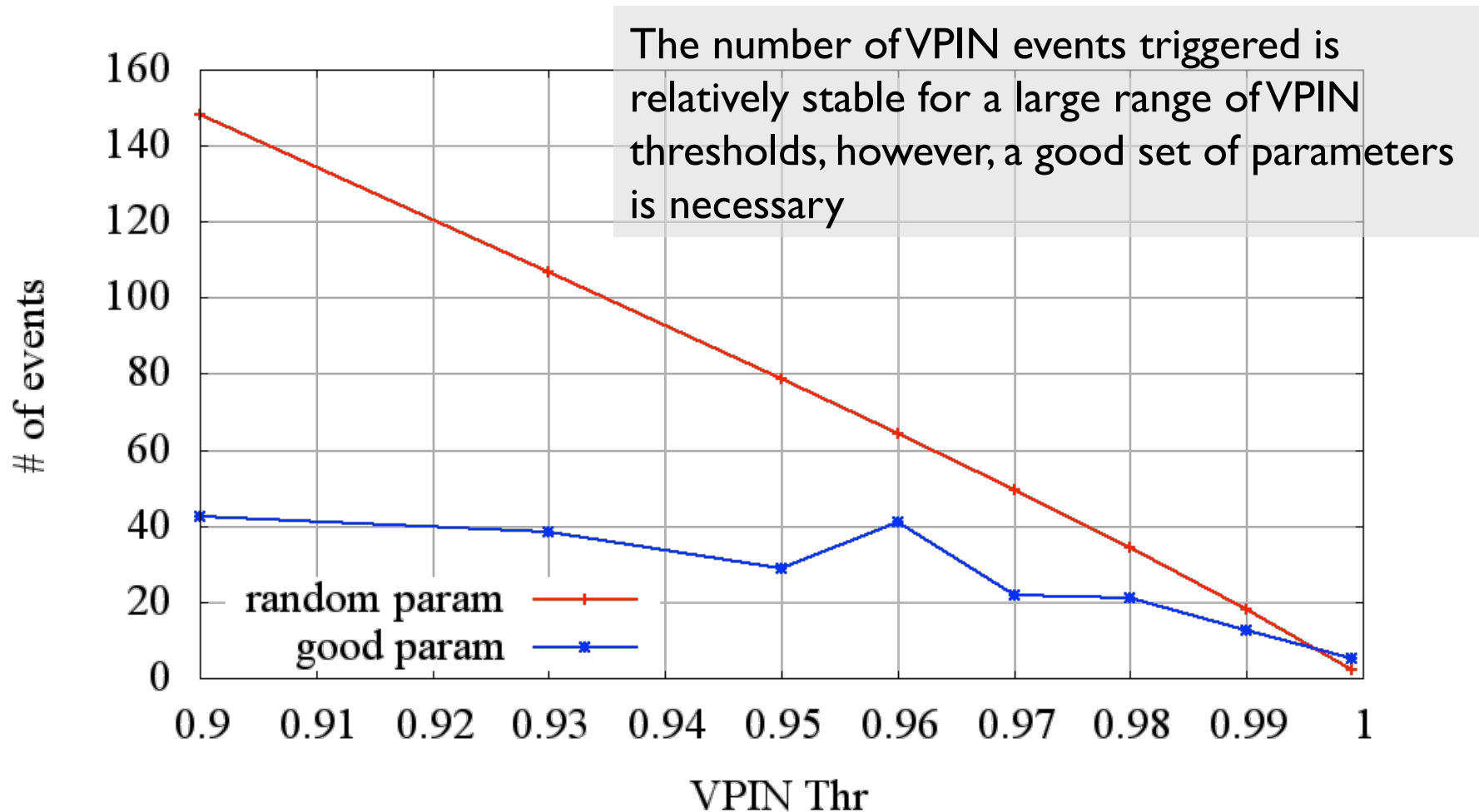


**Maximum intermediate return (MIR) values on trading data follow different distribution than randomize sequences of the same values**

→ Large (absolute) values in MIR indicate something special



# Number of VPIN Events Stable



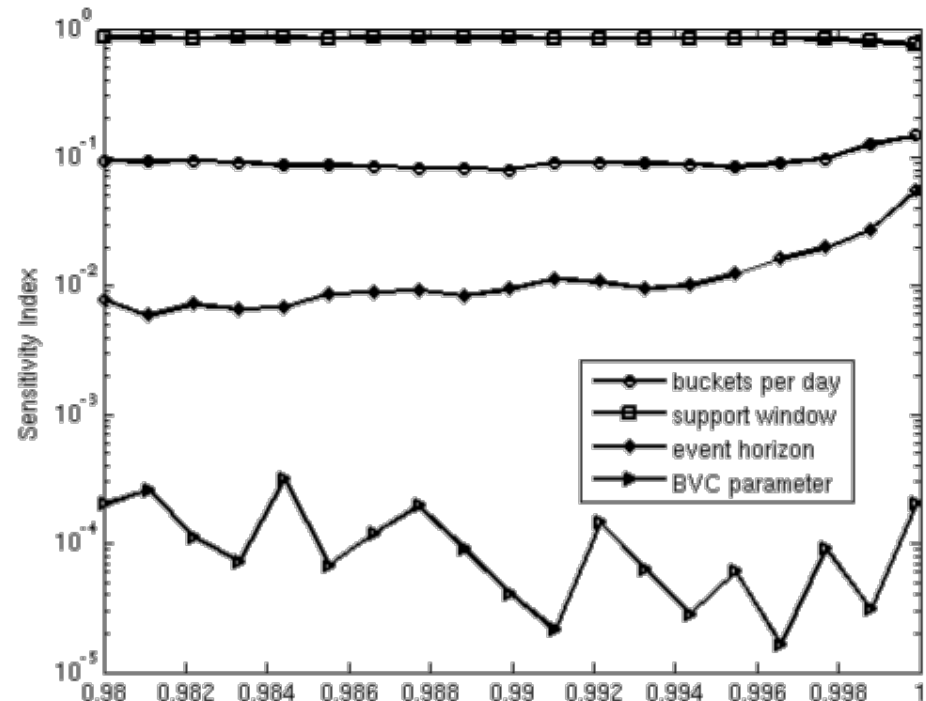
# Which Parameters Are Important

Sensitivity analysis performed with UQTK (Uncertainty Quantification Toolkit)

- Compute Sobol indices to measure the sensitivity of parameters using polynomial chaos expansion
- C++ implementation by Debusschere, Najm, Pébay, Knio, Ghanem, and Le Maître [2004]

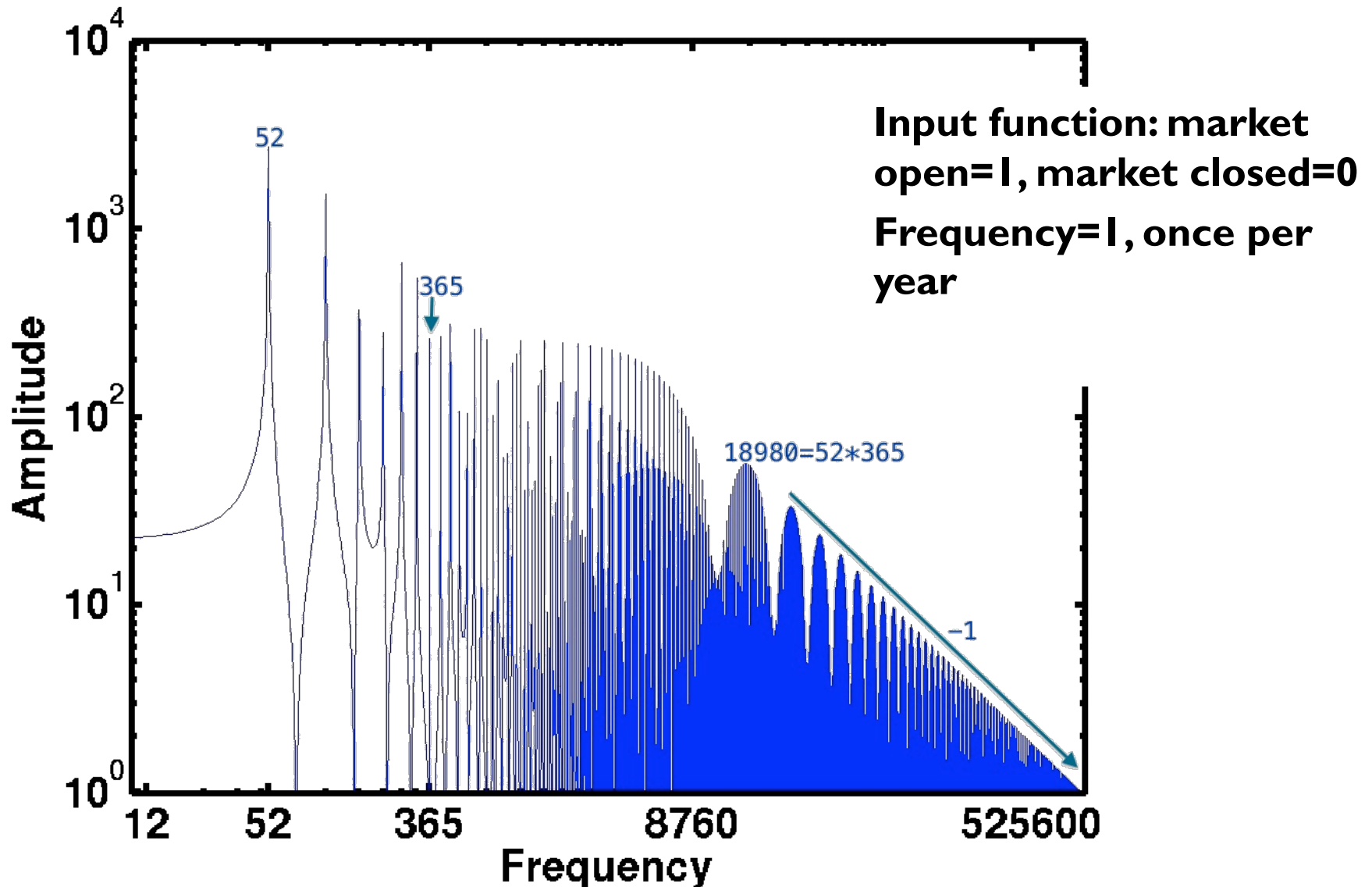
Given a VPIN threshold,

- ~ 90% of variance explained by buckets per day  $\beta$
- ~ 10% of variance explained by support window size  $\sigma$

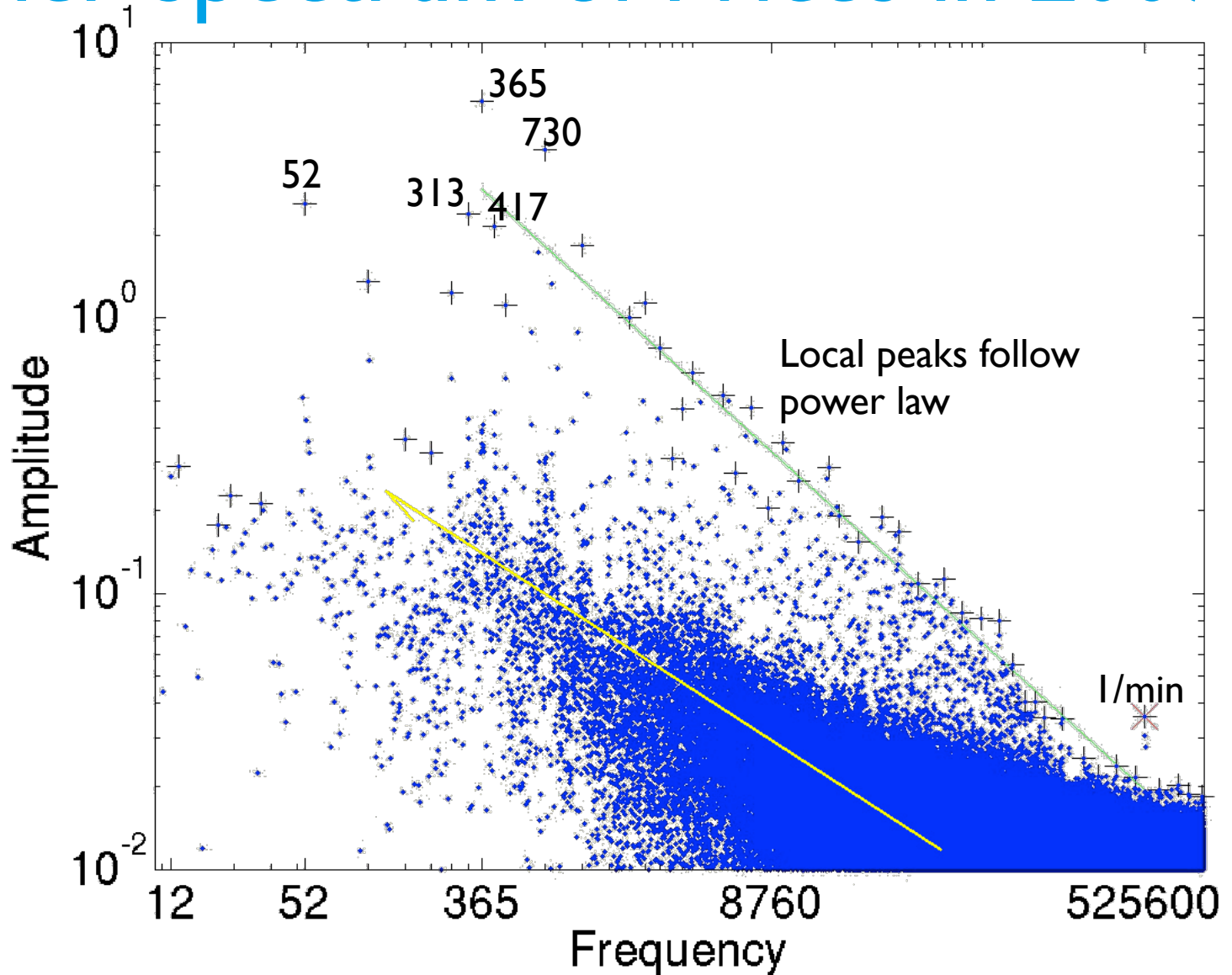


# Another Tool for High-Frequency Data

## -- Fourier Analysis



# Fourier Spectrum of Prices in 2007



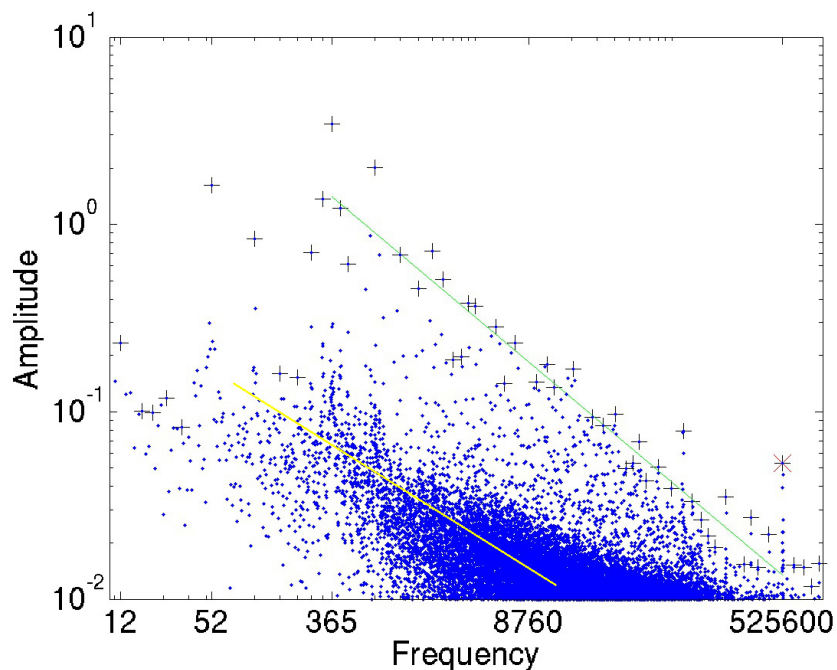
**Strongest amplitude at frequency of 365, once per day**



# Fourier Spectra of Prices

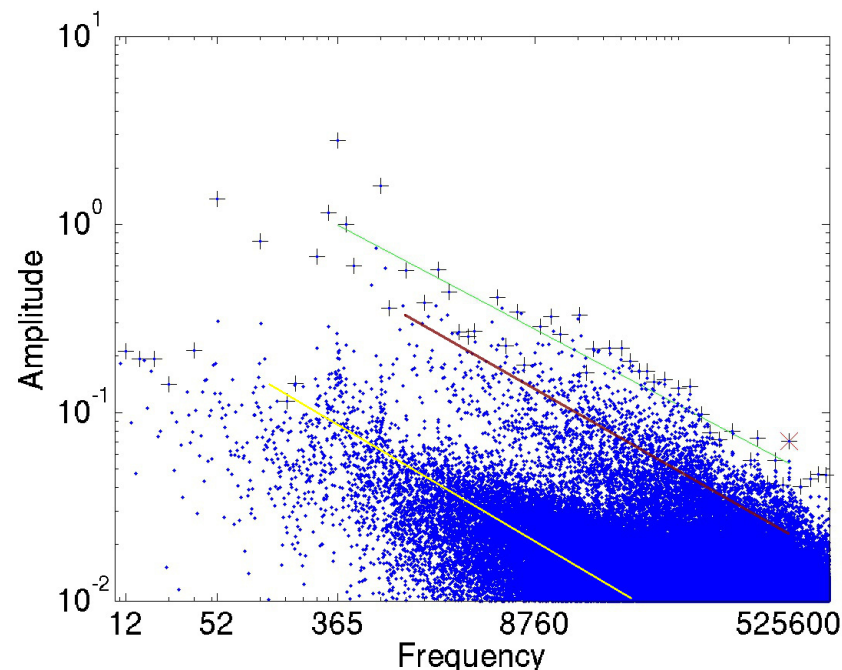
**2010**

**Frequencies with highest amplitudes: 365, 730, 52, 313, 417**



**2013**

**Frequencies with highest amplitudes: 365, 730, 52, 313, 417**

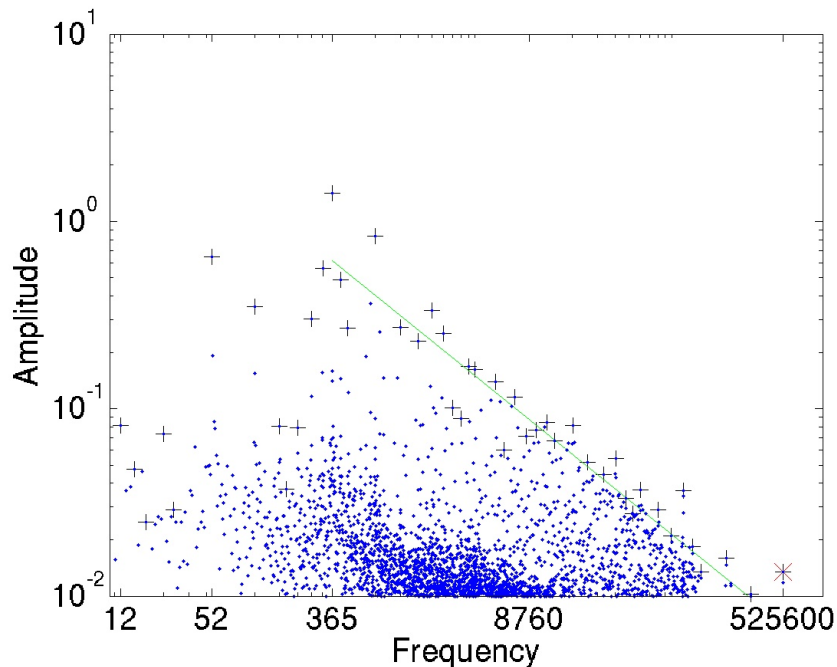


# Fourier Spectra of Trading Volumes

2010

**Frequencies with highest amplitudes: 365, 730, 52, 313, 417**

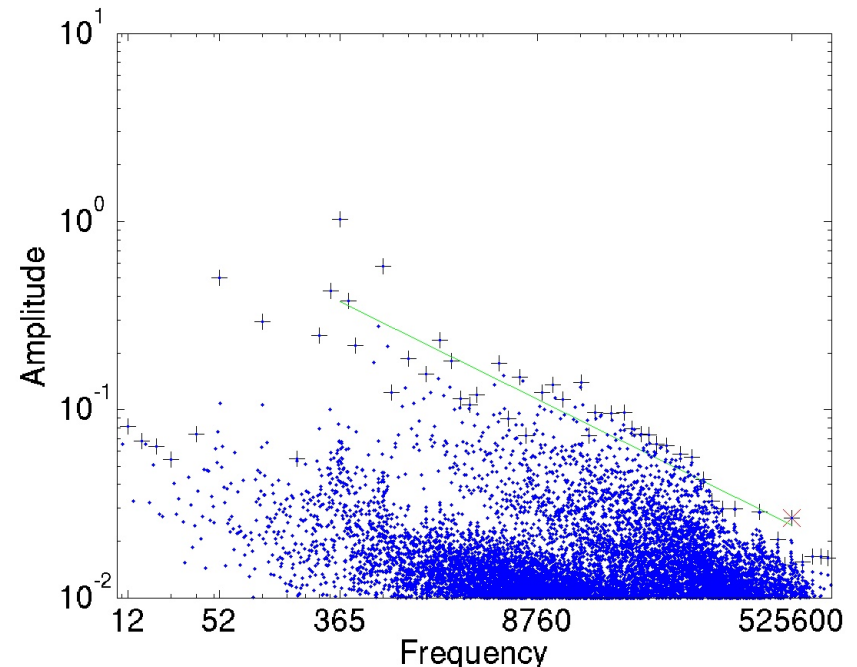
**Same as spectrum of prices**



2013

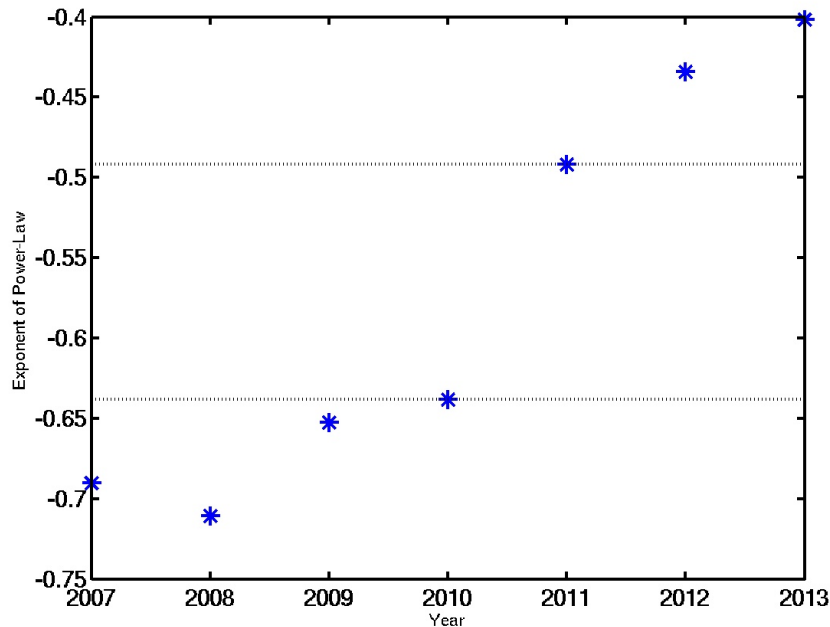
**Frequencies with highest amplitudes: 365, 730, 52, 313, 417**

**Same as spectrum of prices**



# Fourier Spectra of Prices

**Exponents of the power law distribution of the local peaks separate into two groups: three recent years have large values**



**The frequency at 1/min has much higher amplitude than nearby frequencies: relative strengths are more pronounced in the five recent years**

Year	Frequency	Rel Strength
2007	525600	6.7
2008	527040	5.1
2009	525600	13.7
2010	525600	20.3
2011	525600	15.6
2012	527040	15.7
2013	525600	15.4

# Summary and Future Work

- Scientific data format HDF5 is shown to be more effective than CSV
- Early-warning indicators can be found, even on simple “Low Level” data -- investigated VPIN and HHI
- Computations can be parallelized to take advantage of high-performance computers
- Ultimate goal is to develop an early warning system that can be the basis of a “yellow flag” to augment the current circuit breaker for financial market





# Additional Information

- Papers: DOI: [10.1145/2088256.2088267](https://doi.org/10.1145/2088256.2088267), DOI: [10.3233/AF-13030](https://doi.org/10.3233/AF-13030)
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- Scientific Data Management research group  
<http://crd.lbl.gov/sdm/>