

# Project HighLO: identifying anomalies in financial market data using particle physics tools

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# Financial Markets



For example

- Stocks
- Futures and options

# Challenge For Regulators and Researchers

- Effectively combatting manipulation in financial markets
- So much data, where to begin?
- How to convert *messages* in an understandable and analysable format?
- Irregular data
  - Traditional time series analyses difficult to apply

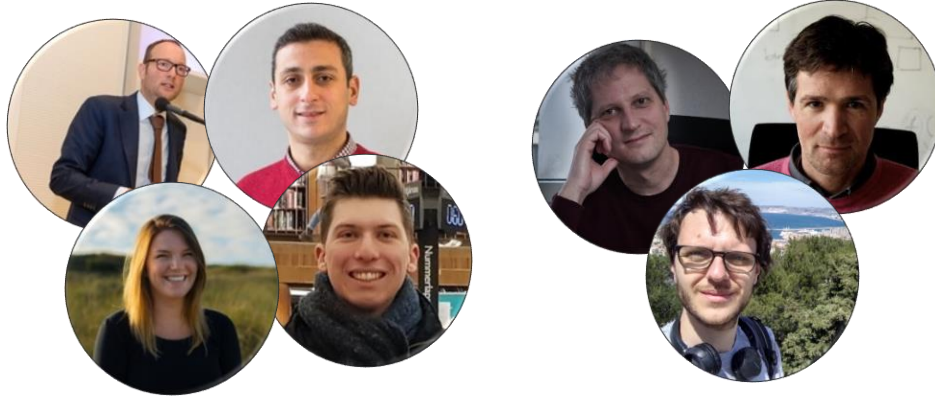
# Project *High Energy Physics Tools in Limit Order Book Analysis* (HighLO)

- **Goal:**  
Interdisciplinary develop new methodologies to detect/identify manipulation
  
- **Data (so far):**
  - CME Group
  - All futures and options markets
  - 2015 (**±30 TB**) and 2019-2020 (**±300 TB**)
  - Time in **milli- and nanoseconds**
  - Limit orderbook and order data

# Key Team and Partners Project HighLO

[www.highlo.org](http://www.highlo.org)

## Key team



## Affiliated Researchers



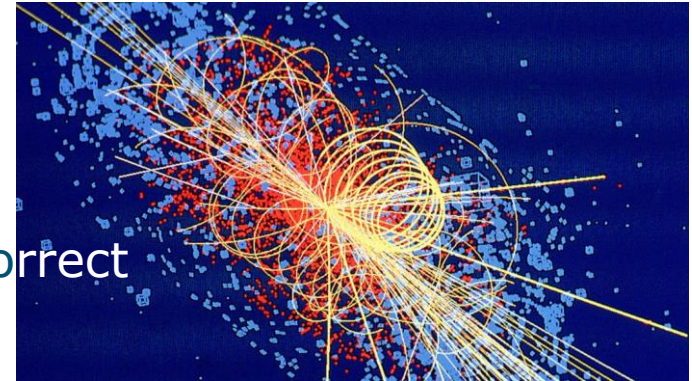
# Limit orderbook

- Marketplace showcasing all **demand** and **supply** for a specific product
- Limit orders
- Market orders

	Level	Price	Quantity
Ask (sell)	5	\$55.00	2
	4	\$54.60	10
	3	\$53.50	2
	2	\$53.00	4
	1	\$50.00	9
		↑ Spread ↓	
Bid (buy)	1	\$49.00	12
	2	\$48.00	4
	3	\$47.50	38
	4	\$46.00	3
	5	\$40.00	1

# Why CERN?

- Data processing framework: ROOT
- 1EB data in ROOT format
- Scientifically analyse data; statistically correct
- Highly efficient and customizable
- Data storage support, machine learning, visualization
- Open source and supported for decades
- Love to look at masses of raw data!



# CERN vs. Limit Orderbook (LOB)

CERN	LOB
Look for <b>unusual</b> particles or for <b>anomalies</b> that do not fit the Standard Model	Look for <b>unusual</b> trading behavior or for <b>anomalies</b> that fit manipulative trading



# First step: visualizations

Verhulst, M. E., Debie, P., Hageboeck, S., Pennings, J. M., Gardebroek, C., Naumann, A., ... & Moneta, L. (2021). When two worlds collide: Using particle physics tools to visualize the limit order book. *Journal of Futures Markets*, 41(11), 1715-1734. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fut.22251>

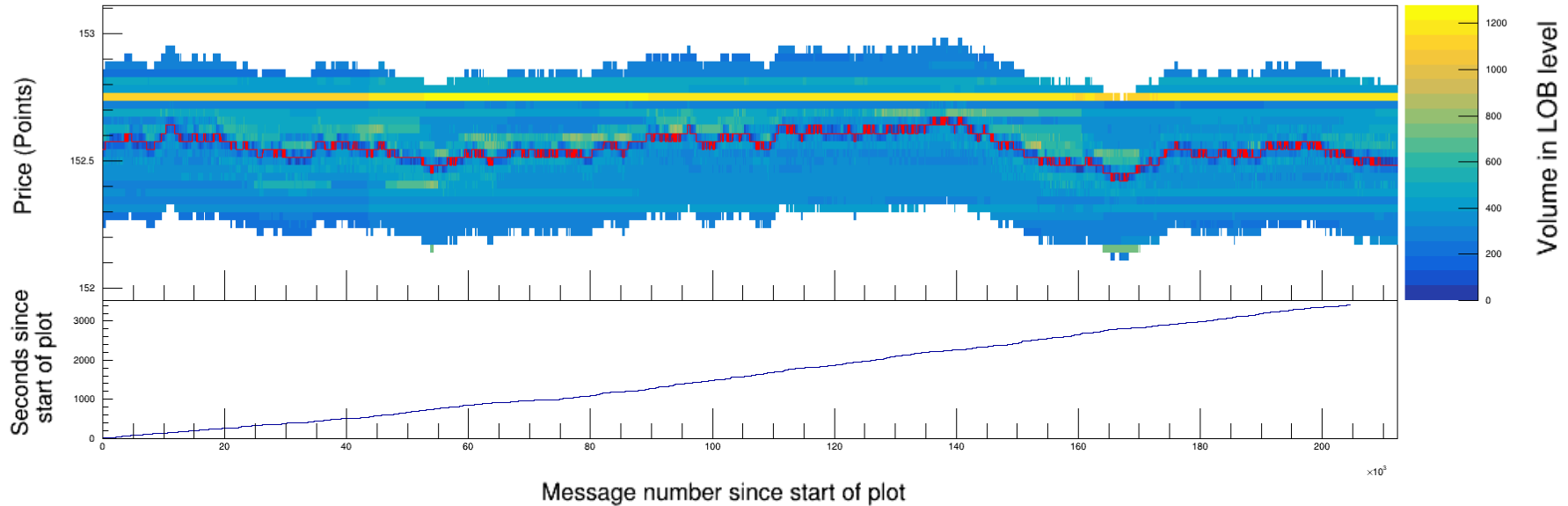
# However, there's one problem...

- Traditional timeseries analysis uses **regular** intervals in data
  - E.g. seconds, minutes, hours, days, etc.
- **But** our data is not regular
  - Market activity is irregular
  - Sometimes 20 updates in the same **millisecond!**

→ Traditional timeseries research aggregates to make it regular: lose a lot of information (data)!

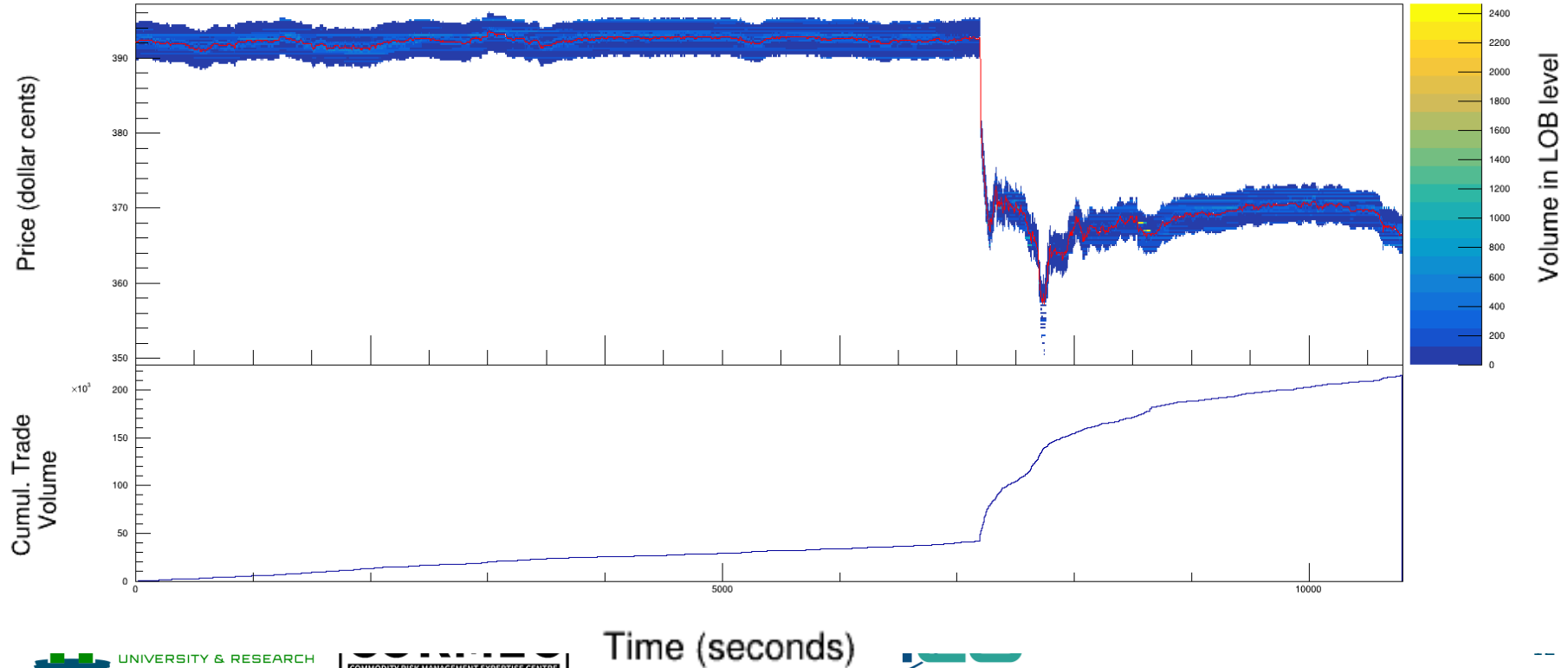
# The new visualization: Dec 2015 T-Bond

## Limit Order Book ZBZ5 2015-11-12 (09:00 - 10:00)



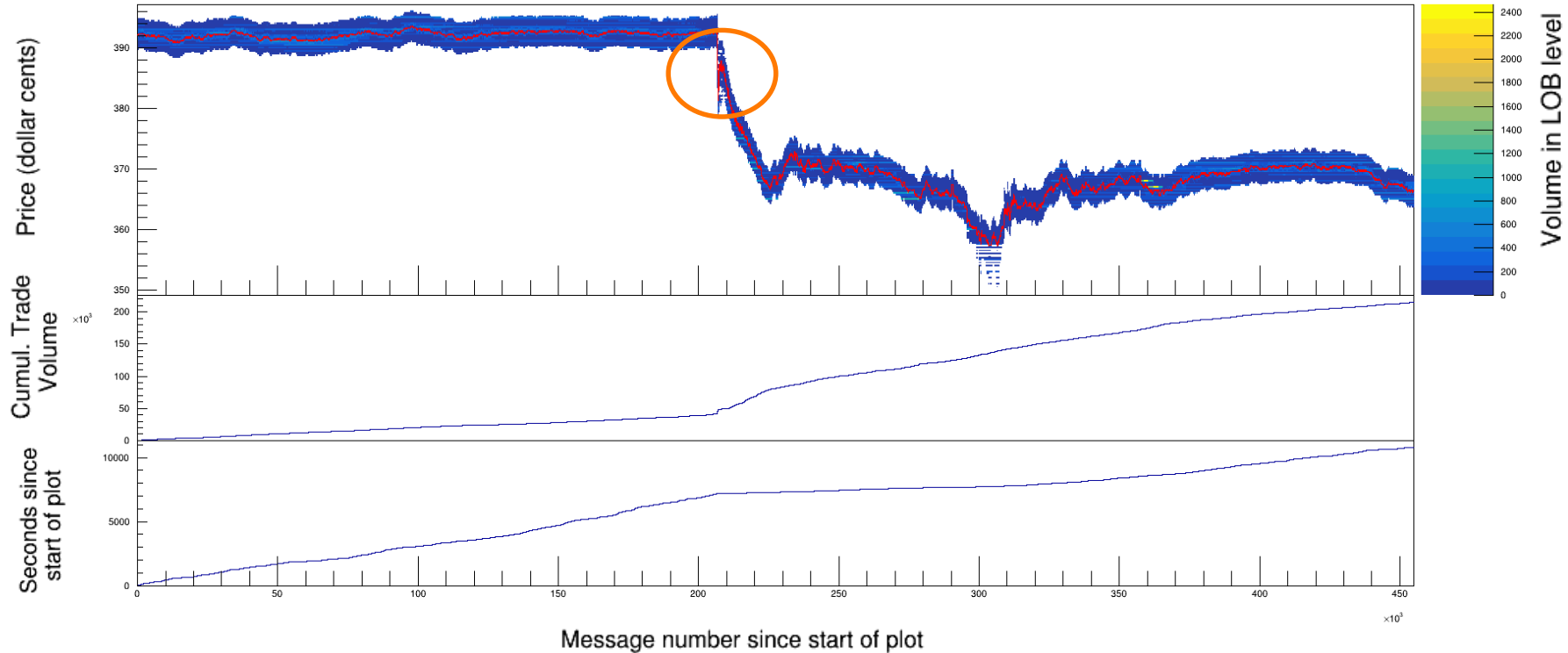
# Traditional vs. new visualization

Limit Order Book ZCZ5 2015-08-12 (09:00 - 12:00)



# ... the new visualization

## Limit Order Book ZCZ5 2015-08-12 (09:00 - 12:00)



# Visualizing Manipulation: the JPMorgan Case

Debie, P., Gardebroek, C., Hageboeck, S., van Leeuwen, P., Moneta, L., Naumann, A., ... & Verhulst, M. E. (2022). Unravelling the JPMorgan Spoofing Case Using Particle Physics Visualization Methods. *European Financial Management*. Early View. <https://doi.org/10.1111/eufm.12353>

# JPMorgan Market Manipulation

- 2008 – 2016
- Spoofing
- Benefitted \$172,034,790
- \$311,737,008 market damages
- Settlement \$920 million

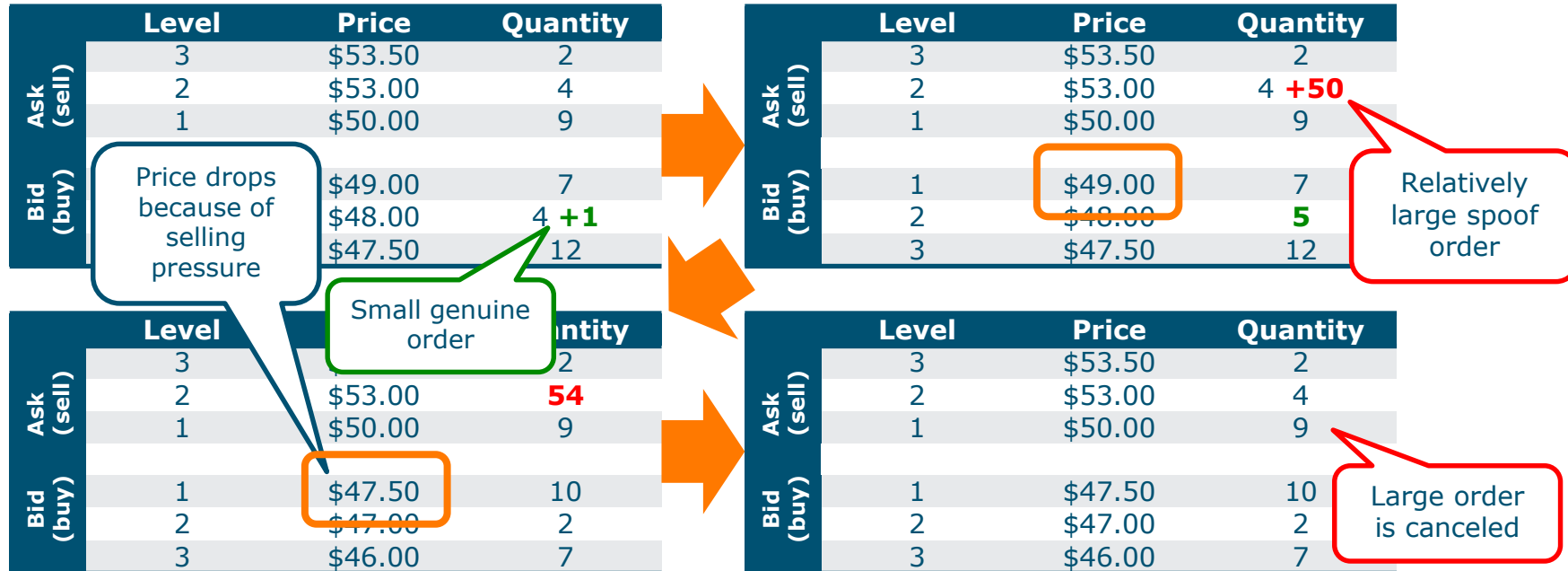
FINANCE • JPMORGAN CHASE  
**JP Morgan will pay record settlement to resolve 'spoofing' case against 15 traders**  
BY TOM SCHOENBERG, MATT ROBINSON AND BLOOMBERG  
September 30, 2020 11:18 AM GMT-2

APAC SEPTEMBER 29, 2020 / 6:55 PM / UPDATED 2 YEARS AGO

**JPMorgan to pay \$920 million for manipulating precious metals, treasury market**

# Market manipulation: spoofing

- “The illegal practice of bidding or offering with **intent** to cancel before execution.” (Dodd-Frank Act, 2010)

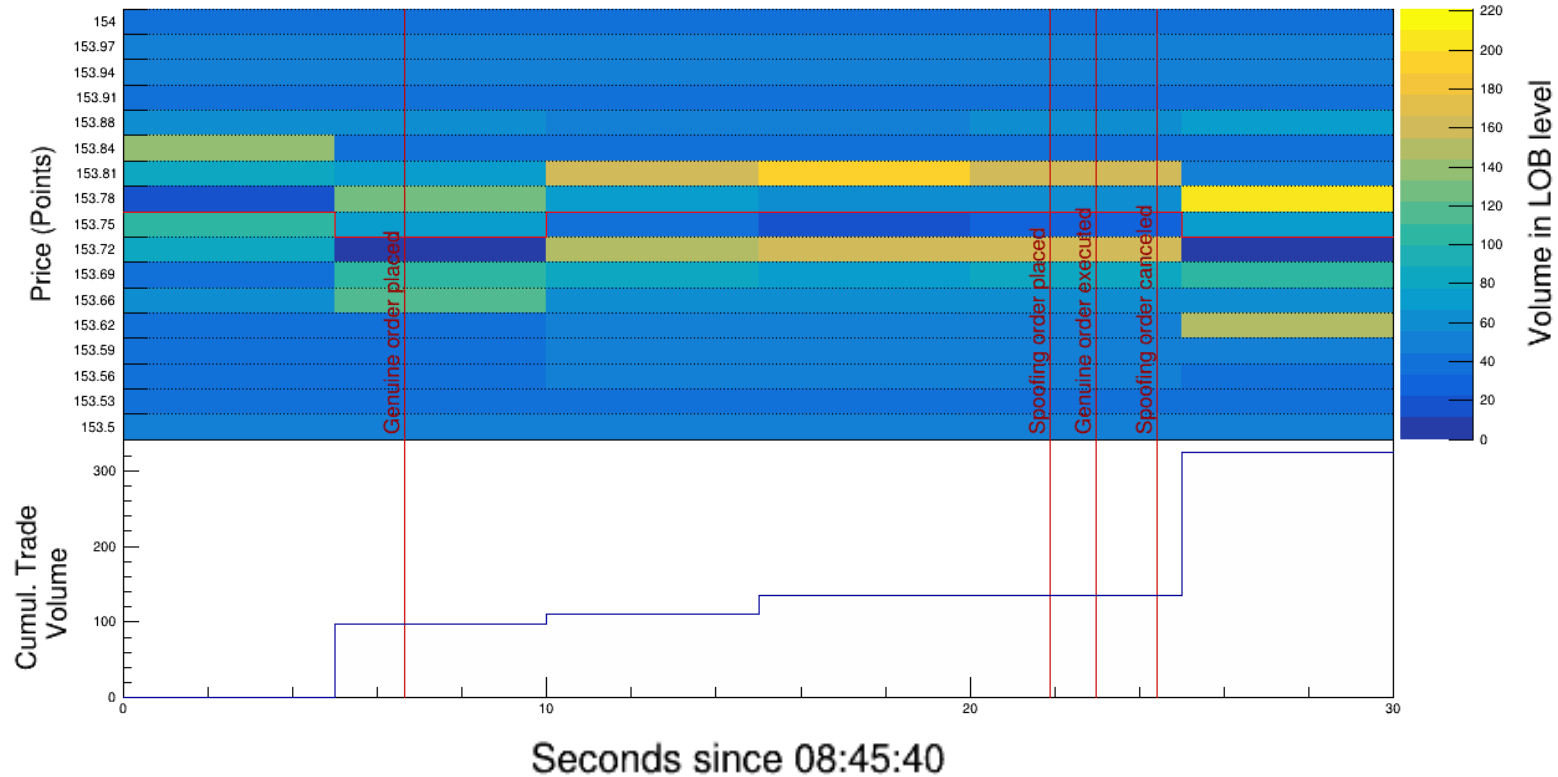




# JPMorgan Case: 5-second interval

Ultra T-Bond September 2015 contract

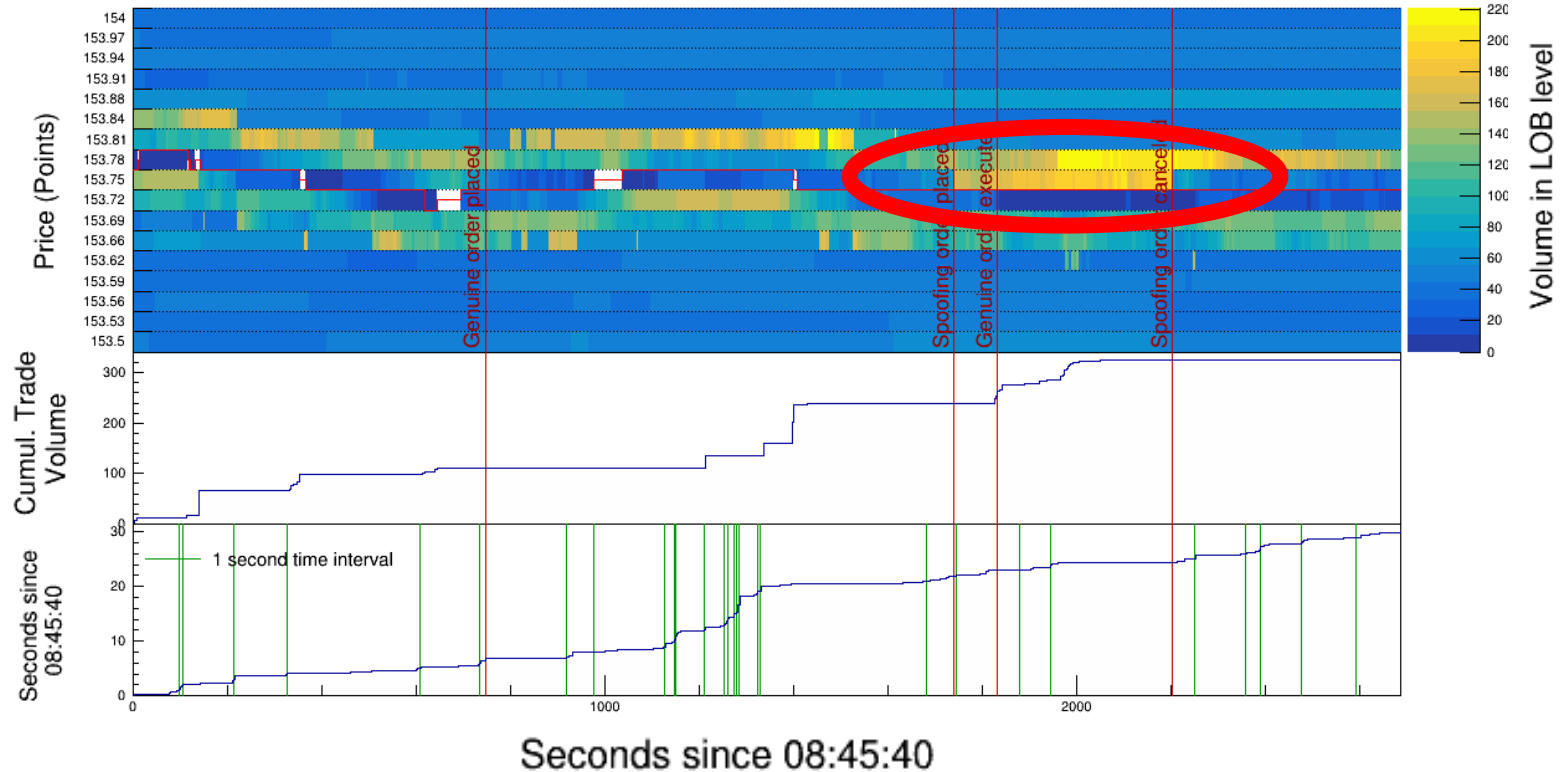
08:45:40 and 08:46:10 AM CT



# JPMorgan Case: all market activity

Ultra T-Bond September 2015 contract

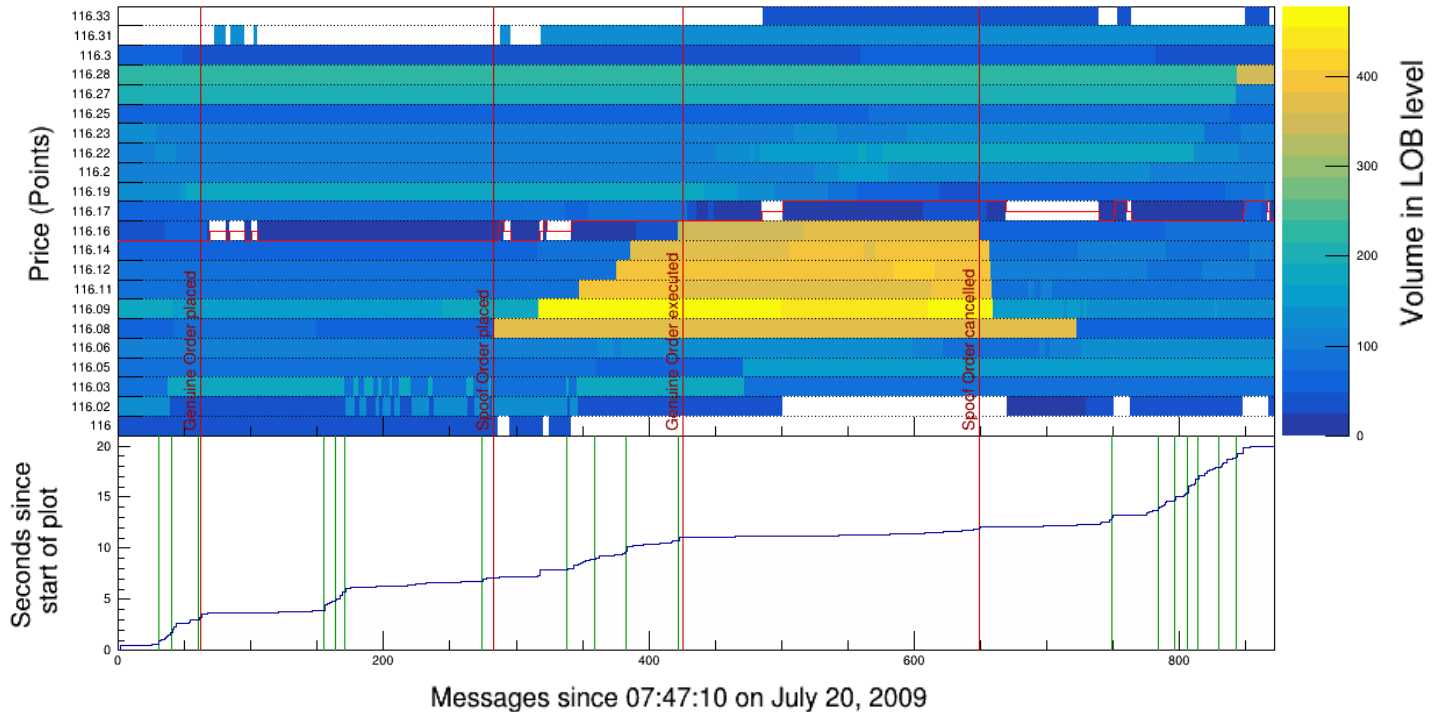
08:45:40 and 08:46:10 AM CT



# Layered Spoofing

U.S. Treasury Bond September 2009 contract

07:47:10 – 07:47:30 AM CT



# High-Frequency Data Analysis using the Tools from High-Energy Physics

# Research Questions

1. How to measure the impact of an event  
on a time series  
using knowledge and tools from particle physics?
2. What is the impact of large limit order submissions  
on the transaction price?

# Impact Plot – The Concept

Trigger

Impact value

Idea:

Measure the changes in a time series  
at fixed intervals before or after an event

Example:

What is the average price change 50ms after a limit order submission

# Data

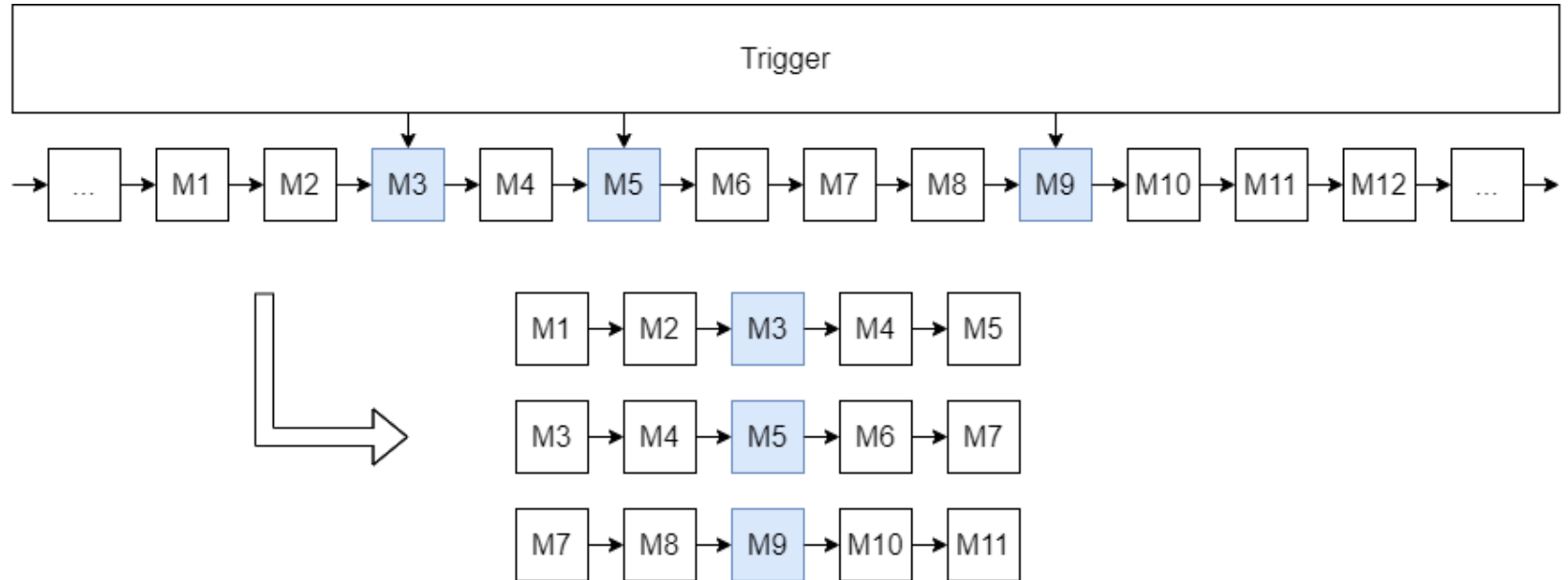
	<b>E-mini S&amp;P 500 futures</b>	<b>Crude oil Futures</b>	<b>US T-Bond Futures</b>
CME Globex code	ES	CL	ZB
Data range	2019/07/01 – 2020/07/01		
Number of messages	4.9B	14.8B	1.0B
Raw data	656 GB	1 140 GB	144 GB
In ROOT	46 GB	80 GB	9 GB

# Impact plot – The Construction

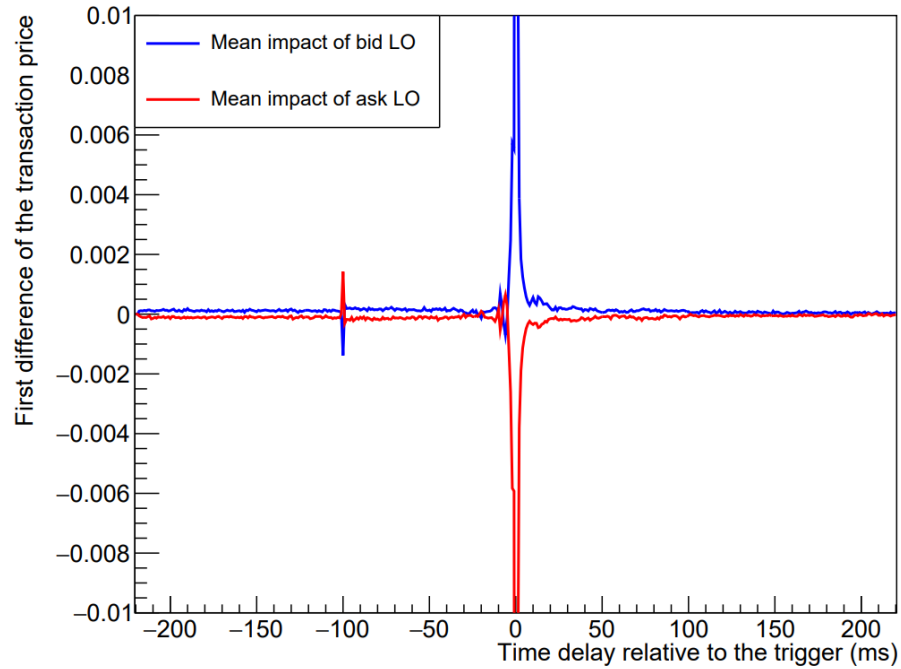
1. Collect a set of triggers
  - Large limit order submissions
2. For each trigger, extract a time series
  - 200ms before to 200ms after the trigger
3. Overlap these time series (align the triggers)
4. For each time delay, build a distribution
  - 401 distributions, sequence of distributions



# Impact plot – A Diagram



# Impact plot – E-mini S&P 500



# Statistical Analysis

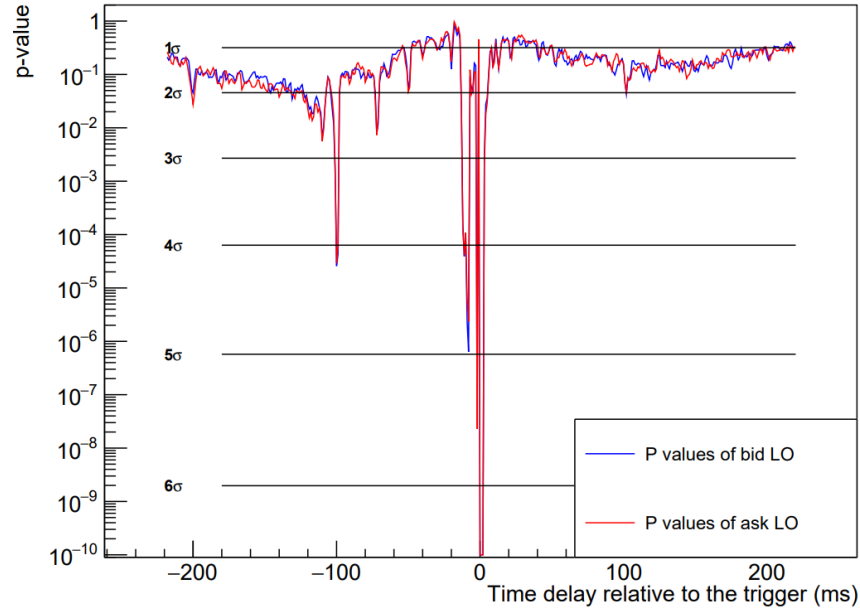
Compare the impact plot against average market conditions

- The signal impact plot: As described
- The background impact plot: Randomly drawn message

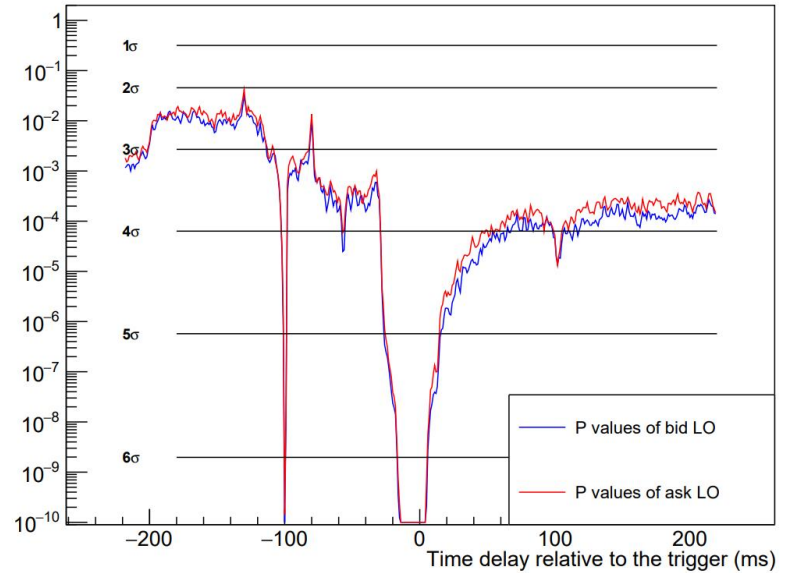
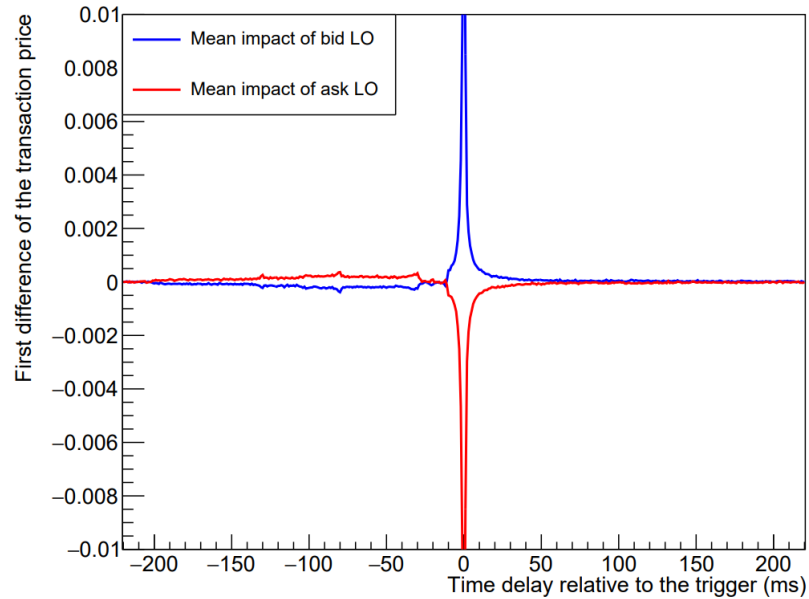
→ Pairwise statistical testing, per time slice

→ A sequence of p-values, one for each delay

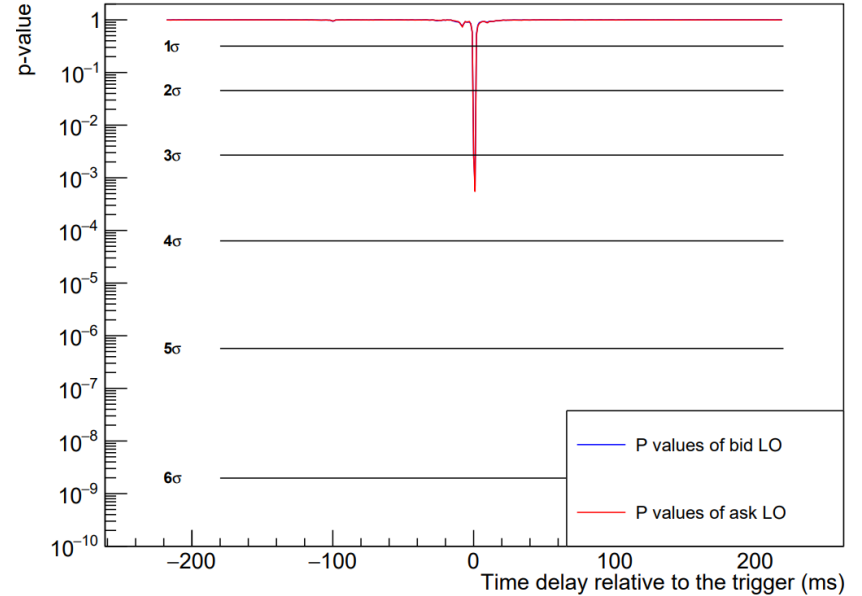
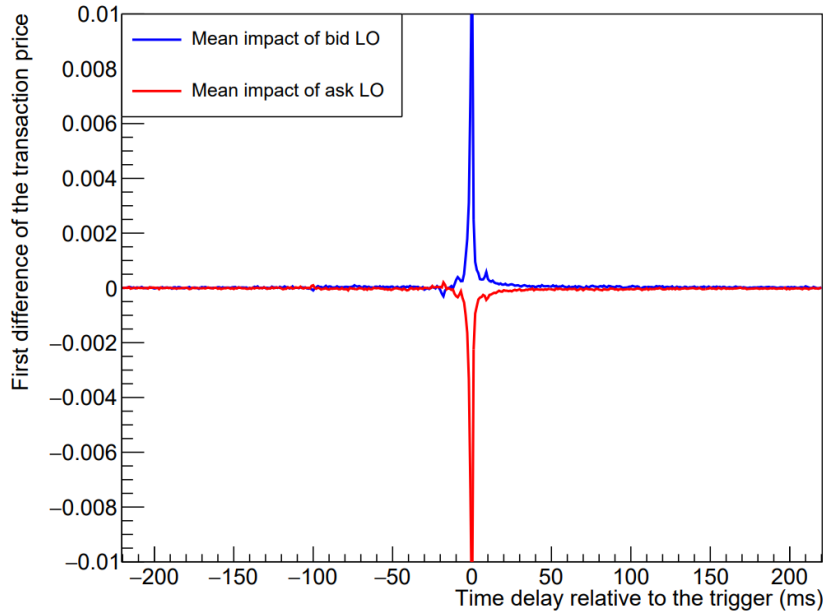
# Impact plot – E-mini S&P 500



# Impact plot – Crude Oil



# Impact plot – US T-Bonds



# Summary

Advantages compared to an impact analysis using VAR models

1. No data fitting or user-chosen modelling parameters
2. Better interpretation and visualisation
3. Linear computational cost and trivial multi-threading
4. Measure past and future time correlations

→ Interdisciplinary collaboration led to new techniques

# An Agent-Based Financial Simulation of the Futures Commodity Market



# Manipulation Detector Verification

Possible verification methods:

- Testing on proven cases (= labels) → Bias to existing work
- Spoof the market to generate labels → Not feasible
- Spoof in a simulation

→ Agent-based modelling using BioDynaMo

# Research Questions

1. What is the accuracy of our detection method?
2. Who is hurt due to the spoofing?

“The economy needs agent-based modelling”

# Next Steps

# Next Steps for Project HighLO

- Interdisciplinary overview of spoofing
- Market manipulation/anomaly detection:
  - Spoofing: Expert vs. Machine
  - Detection tool & real-time monitoring
- Agent-based simulation:
  - BioDynaMo
  - Simulate financial markets
- Energy market collaboration
  - Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets
  - ACER (EU)

# Next Steps for Project HighLO (2)

Need:

- Interaction academics and practitioners
- Feedback and input from regulators, exchanges, surveillance agencies
- Reactive and proactive

**Goal:** International Expert Group on Market Surveillance

# International Expert Group on Market Surveillance (IMS Group)

- **18** regulatory agencies across the world
- Combine science with industry through **co-creation**

## Goal

- Combine academic research with expert knowledge to:
  - Tackle market surveillance **challenges**
  - Create **consistency** in regulation, definitions and interpretations of the law
  - Develop new surveillance **methods and tools**

# Kick-off at CERN: March 15-16, 2023

## Topics:

- Past and current surveillance **systems**
- Surveillance in **energy** markets
- Spoofing **case**
- Spoofing **identification** tools and metrics
- **Challenges** of algorithmic trading surveillance
- Research done by **Project HighLO**



# Questions?

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# References

- Verhulst, M.E., Debie, P., Hageboeck, S., Pennings, J.M.E., Gardebroek, C., Naumann, A., ... & Moneta, L. (2021). When two worlds collide: Using particle physics tools to visualize the limit order book. *Journal of Futures Markets*, 41(11), 1715-1734. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fut.22251>
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