

# A moment matching market implied calibration

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# Motivation I

“A derivative pricing model is said to be calibrated to a set of benchmark instruments if the value of these instruments, computed in the model, correspond to their market prices.” (Encyclopedia of Quantitative Finance)

Google Inc (NASDAQ:GOOG)

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View options by expiration 

Layout: Stacker

Calls						Puts						
Price	Change	Bid	Ask	Volume	Open Int	Strike	Price	Change	Bid	Ask	Volume	Open Int
-	-	45.30	48.00	-	-	620.00	0.30	-0.05	0.20	0.40	78	-
-	-	40.30	42.70	-	-	625.00	0.40	-0.20	0.30	0.50	54	-
-	-	35.50	37.50	-	-	630.00	0.61	-0.19	0.45	0.70	166	-
-	-	30.70	32.70	-	-	635.00	0.84	-0.01	0.80	0.95	142	-
26.17	0.00	25.80	28.10	1	-	640.00	1.22	+0.02	1.10	1.25	246	-
-	-	22.60	23.60	-	-	645.00	1.78	-0.12	1.65	1.95	152	-
18.77	-0.23	18.00	19.00	81	-	650.00	2.60	0.00	2.55	2.85	128	-
14.97	+3.07	14.70	15.40	36	-	655.00	3.60	-1.00	3.50	3.90	358	-
11.50	0.00	11.10	11.80	328	-	660.00	5.20	-0.60	5.00	5.20	498	-
8.50	-0.20	8.20	8.80	251	-	665.00	7.00	-0.90	7.30	7.70	240	-
5.97	-0.03	6.00	6.40	718	-	670.00	9.80	+0.40	9.60	10.20	315	-
4.30	-0.10	4.10	4.50	446	-	675.00	12.90	-2.90	12.80	13.50	67	-
3.10	0.00	2.75	3.00	178	-	680.00	18.52	-1.08	16.50	17.40	7	-
2.00	+0.20	1.85	2.15	354	-	685.00	22.62	+0.55	20.20	21.30	1	-
1.38	-0.27	1.25	1.50	413	-	690.00	-	-	24.50	25.60	-	-
0.96	-0.19	0.85	1.00	146	-	695.00	34.00	0.00	29.00	30.20	1	-
0.60	-0.10	0.55	0.75	89	-	700.00	-	-	33.50	34.90	-	-
0.55	-0.05	0.40	0.60	59	-	705.00	-	-	38.30	39.70	-	-
0.39	-0.11	0.30	0.50	2	-	710.00	44.00	0.00	43.50	44.60	2	-
0.36	-0.07	0.25	0.40	6	-	715.00	-	-	48.30	50.10	-	-
0.28	-0.07	0.20	0.25	1	-	720.00	-	-	53.10	55.00	-	-

GOOG

665.87 -4.10 (-0.61%) 4:00PM EST

Disclaimer

 $P_i$ 

$$p^* : f(\{P_i\}, \{\hat{P}_i\}, p^*) \leq f(\{P_i\}, \{\hat{P}_i\}, p')$$

## Motivation II

- Standard calibration problem: minimize distance  $f$  between market  $\{P_i, i = 1, \dots, M\}$  and model prices  $\{\hat{P}_i, i = 1, \dots, M\}$  of liquid derivatives
- typically perfect match not possible
- **optimal match:**

$$\mathbf{p}^* : f(\{P_i\}, \{\hat{P}_i\}, \mathbf{p}^*) \leq f(\{P_i\}, \{\hat{P}_i\}, \mathbf{p}'), \quad \mathbf{p}^*, \mathbf{p}' \in \mathbf{p}; \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathbf{p}$  = model parameter set

- common choice of  $f$ :

$$f(\{P_i\}, \{\hat{P}_i\}, \mathbf{p}) = \text{RMSE}(\{P_i\}, \{\hat{P}_i\}, \mathbf{p}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{(P_i - \hat{P}_i(\mathbf{p}))^2}{M}}$$

## Motivation III

- use  $\mathbf{p}^*$  to price exotic (illiquid) derivatives
- different  $\mathbf{p}^*$   $\Rightarrow$  different prices for exotics and different hedge ratios

### Sources of calibration risk:

- Which error function  $f$ ?

*'For complex products [...] banks must explicitly assess the need for valuation adjustments to reflect two forms of model risk: the model risk associated with using a possibly incorrect valuation methodology; and the **risk associated with using unobservable (and possibly incorrect) calibration parameters in the valuation model.**' (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision)*

## Motivation IV

- inverse problem (1)
  - ill-posed
  - instable solution for small changes in  $\{P_i, i = 1, \dots, M\} \Rightarrow$  significant impact on price of exotics/structured products
  - typically RMSE = non-convex function of  $\mathbf{p} \Rightarrow$  solution of (1) depends on initial values of  $\mathbf{p}$
  - computation time significant (need for numerical methods to compute model prices)
- potential solutions: relative entropy with respect to a prior model as
  - selection criterion
  - regularization of (1)

But solution still depends on choice of the prior and on starting values of  $\mathbf{p}$

$\Rightarrow$  alternative methodology: **moment matching market implied calibration**

# Moment matching market implied calibration: concept I

Google Inc (NASDAQ:GOOG)

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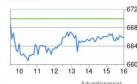
Layout: Stacke

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0.60	-0.10	0.55	0.75	89	-	700.00	-	-	33.50	34.90	-	-
0.55	-0.05	0.40	0.60	59	-	705.00	-	-	38.30	39.70	-	-
0.39	-0.11	0.30	0.50	2	-	710.00	44.00	0.00	43.50	44.60	2	-
0.36	-0.07	0.25	0.40	6	-	715.00	-	-	48.30	50.10	-	-
0.28	-0.07	0.20	0.25	1	-	720.00	-	-	53.10	55.00	-	-

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C(K,T)

P(K,T)

$$\mathbb{E}[g(S_T)] = g(\kappa) + g'(\kappa) (\exp((r-g)T)S_0 - \kappa) + \exp(rT) \left( \int_0^\kappa g''(K)P(K,T)dK + \int_\kappa^\infty g''(K)C(K,T)dK \right)$$

→ variance  
skewness  
kurtosis  
...

# Moment matching market implied calibration: concept II

- $\mathbf{p}^* = \mathbf{p}$  compatible with market implied moments at one  $T$
- market implied moments: vanilla option payoffs spanning formula (VIX, SKEW methodology)
- generalize CBOE methodology to extract 2nd to  $(N + 1)$ th moments from option surface ( $N = \text{size of } \mathbf{p}$ )
- match 2nd to  $(N + 1)$ th model and market implied moments
- $\Rightarrow$  moment matching calibration problem  $\equiv$  system of  $N$  algebraic equations which gives directly  $\mathbf{p}^*$  in terms of the moments observed in the market
- **Applications:**
  - calibration on one maturity
  - deriving starting values for standard calibration problem
  - deriving prior model

## Extracting moments from option surface I

- any twice differentiable payoff can be expanded as a weighted sum of vanilla option payoffs:

$$\mathbb{E}[g(S_T)] = g(\kappa) + g'(\kappa) \exp(rT) (C(\kappa, T) - P(\kappa, T)) + \exp(rT) \left( \int_0^\kappa g''(K) P(K, T) dK + \int_\kappa^\infty g''(K) C(K, T) dK \right), \quad (2)$$

where  $C(K, T)$  and  $P(K, T)$  are prices of European call and put options with maturity  $T$  and strike  $K$

- $\kappa$  is some strike level
- $\Rightarrow$  closed-form expression for  $N$ th moment of  $X_T = \log\left(\frac{S_T}{S_0}\right)$ :

$$g(S_T) = \left( \log\left(\frac{S_T}{S_0}\right) \right)^N$$



## Extracting moments from option surface II

- For  $N \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \log \left( \frac{S_T}{S_0} \right) \right)^N \right] &= \left( \log \left( \frac{K_0}{S_0} \right) \right)^N + N \left( \log \left( \frac{K_0}{S_0} \right) \right)^{N-1} \left( \frac{F_0}{K_0} - 1 \right) + \exp(rT) \\ &\quad \left( \int_0^{K_0} \frac{N}{K^2} \left( (N-1) \left( \log \left( \frac{K}{S_0} \right) \right)^{N-2} - \left( \log \left( \frac{K}{S_0} \right) \right)^{N-1} \right) P(K, T) dK \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{K_0}^{\infty} \frac{N}{K^2} \left( (N-1) \left( \log \left( \frac{K}{S_0} \right) \right)^{N-2} - \left( \log \left( \frac{K}{S_0} \right) \right)^{N-1} \right) C(K, T) dK \right) \end{aligned}$$

- Vanilla options only traded for a discrete set of strikes

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \log \left( \frac{S_T}{S_0} \right) \right)^N \right] &= \left( \log \left( \frac{K_0}{S_0} \right) \right)^N + N \left( \log \left( \frac{K_0}{S_0} \right) \right)^{N-1} \left( \frac{F_0}{K_0} - 1 \right) + \exp(rT) N \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{\Delta K_i}{K_i^2} \left( (N-1) \left( \log \left( \frac{K_i}{S_0} \right) \right)^{N-2} - \left( \log \left( \frac{K_i}{S_0} \right) \right)^{N-1} \right) Q(K_i), \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

## Matching of standardized moments I

- Market implied variance  $v$ , skewness  $s$  and kurtosis  $k$ :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = \mathbb{E} [X_T^2] - (\mathbb{E} [X_T])^2 \\ s = \frac{\mathbb{E} [X_T^3] - 3\mathbb{E} [X_T]\mathbb{E} [X_T^2] + 2(\mathbb{E} [X_T])^3}{(\text{Var}(X_T))^{3/2}} \\ k = \frac{\mathbb{E} [X_T^4] - 4\mathbb{E} [X_T]\mathbb{E} [X_T^3] + 6(\mathbb{E} [X_T])^2\mathbb{E} [X_T^2] - 3(\mathbb{E} [X_T])^4}{(\text{Var}(X_T))^2}, \end{array} \right.$$

- closed-form formula for the model moments if characteristic function of  $X_T = \log\left(\frac{S_T}{S_0}\right)$  known in closed-form:

$$\mathbb{E} [X_T^N] = i^{-N} \frac{d^N}{du^N} \phi_{X_T}(u) |_{u=0} \quad (4)$$

- $\phi_{X_T}(u)$  available for a wide range of asset pricing models

## Matching of standardized moments II

- infer  $\mathbf{p}^*$  by matching 2nd to  $(N + 1)$ th model and market implied moments/standardized moments
- mean of  $S_T$  adjusted beforehand

## Examples: Lévy driven models

- Stock price model

$$S_t = \frac{S_0 \exp((r - q)t + X_t)}{\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{Q}}[\exp(X_t)]} = S_0 \exp((r - q + \omega)t + X_t) \quad (5)$$

where  $X = \{X_t, t \geq 0\}$  is a Lévy process

- $\omega = -\log(\phi_X(-i))$  (convexity correction)
- characteristic function of  $X_T$  known in closed-form for many popular Lévy processes
- Numerical study for Meixner model (VG and NIG models: see paper)

## Moment calibration problem

- Exponential VG, NIG and Meixner models: 3 parameters calibrated by solving

$$\begin{cases} \text{Var}^{\text{Market}}(X_T) &= \text{Var}^{\text{Model}}(X_T) \\ \text{Skewness}^{\text{Market}}(X_T) &= \text{Skewness}^{\text{Model}}(X_T) \\ \text{Kurtosis}^{\text{Market}}(X_T) &= \text{Kurtosis}^{\text{Model}}(X_T) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

if (6) admits a solution which satisfies the domain conditions of the model parameter set  $\mathbf{p}$

- If (6) admits no solution  $\Rightarrow$  modified moment calibration problem (adjust market implied skewness and kurtosis)

## Meixner model I

Characteristic function of the Meixner distribution **Meixner** $(\alpha, \beta, \delta)$  with parameters  $\alpha > 0, \beta \in ]-\pi, \pi[$  and  $\delta > 0$

$$\phi_{\text{Meixner}}(u; \alpha, \beta, \delta) = \left( \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)}{\cosh\left(\frac{\alpha u - i\beta}{2}\right)} \right)^{2\delta}$$

	$X_1 \sim \mathbf{Meixner}(\alpha, \beta, \delta)$	$X_T \sim \mathbf{Meixner}(\alpha, \beta, \delta T)$
<b>mean</b>	$\alpha\delta \tan\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)$	$\alpha\delta T \tan\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)$
<b>variance</b>	$\frac{\alpha^2\delta}{2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)}$	$\frac{\alpha^2\delta T}{2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)}$
<b>skewness</b>	$\sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\delta}}$	$\sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\delta T}}$
<b>kurtosis</b>	$3 + \frac{2 - \cos(\beta)}{\delta}$	$3 + \frac{2 - \cos(\beta)}{\delta T}$

## Meixner model II

system (6) reduces to

$$\begin{cases} \beta = 2 \arctan \left( \text{sign}(s) \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{2(k-3)-3s^2}} \right) \\ \alpha = \sqrt{v} s \cot \left( \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \\ \delta = \frac{2-\cos(\beta)}{\Gamma(k-3)}. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

- Meixner system (7) admits a solution  $\{\alpha > 0, \beta \in ]-\pi, \pi[, \delta > 0\}$  iff

$$6 + 3s^2 - 2k < 0. \quad (8)$$

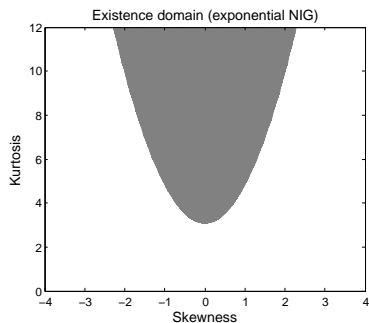
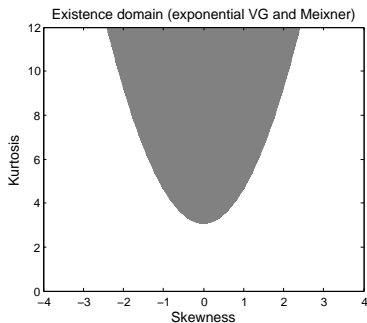
- existence domain of the Meixner moment calibration problem **independent of** the market implied **variance**
- only depends on the market implied skewness and kurtosis

# Moment calibration problem: existence domain

$$6 + 3s^2 - 2k < 0$$

 $\supset$ 

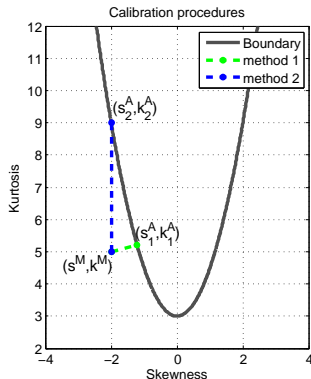
$$9 + 5s^2 - 3k < 0$$



**Figure :** Existence domain for the moment calibration problem (6) under the VG and Meixner exponential models (left) and under the NIG exponential model (right).



# Modified moment calibration problem I

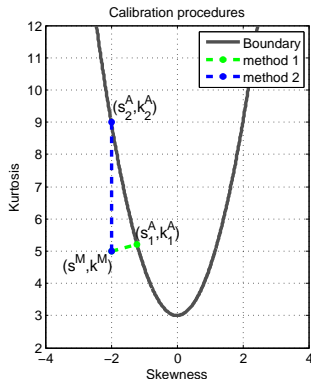


**Method 1:** least squares moment calibration problem

- replace  $(s^M, k^M)$  by  $(s_1^A, k_1^A + \epsilon)$
- minimize distance between adjusted and market implied couples skewness-kurtosis
- $\equiv$  allocating same importance to skewness and kurtosis matching in a standard calibration optimizer

Figure : Calibration methods.

## Modified moment calibration problem II



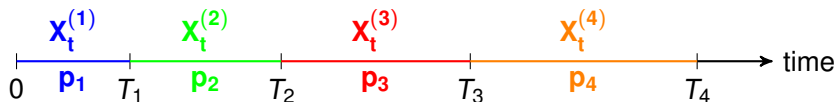
### Method 2: matching the skew

- replace  $(s^M, k^M)$  by  $(s_2^A = s^M, k_2^A + \epsilon)$
- match market implied skewness
- adjust kurtosis

Figure : Calibration methods.

# Bootstrapping market implied moment matching calibration I

- Calibration of Markov models with piecewise **constant parameters between successive** quoted option **maturities**
- exploit additive property of cumulants of independent random variables
- solve  $M$  independent moment matching systems of  $N$  equations, where  $M$  is the number of maturities
- Examples: Lévy models with piecewise constant parameters



## Examples: term structure Lévy models I

- Stock price model:

$$S_t = S_{T_{i-1}} \exp\left((r - q + \omega_i)(t - T_{i-1}) + X_{t-T_{i-1}}^{(i)}\right), \quad t \in [T_{i-1}, T_i]$$

where  $X^{(i)} = \{X_t^{(i)}, t \geq 0\}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, M$  are independent Lévy processes

- $T_0 \equiv 0$
- $\omega_i = -\log\left(\phi_{X_1^{(i)}}(-i)\right)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, M$  (convexity corrections)

$$S_t = S_0 \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \exp\left((r - q + \omega_j)(T_j - T_{j-1}) + X_{T_j - T_{j-1}}^{(j)}\right) \exp\left((r - q + \omega_i)(t - T_{i-1}) + X_{t - T_{i-1}}^{(i)}\right), \quad t \in [T_{i-1}, T_i].$$

# Matching of the subprocesses standardized moments I

- match market implied and model moments of the subprocesses  $X_t^{(i)}$ ,  $t \in [T_{i-1}, T_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, M$
- market implied formula (3): approximation of the moments of  $X_t$  over the periods  $[0, T_i]$
- need for similar approximations for the moments of  $X_t$  over the subperiods  $[T_{i-1}, T_i]$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, M$
- $\Rightarrow$  consider cumulants as latent variables
- compute recursively the cumulants of  $X^{(i)}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, M$ :

$$\kappa_n \left( X_{T_i - T_{i-1}}^{(i)} \right) = \kappa_n \left( X_{T_i} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \kappa_n \left( X_{T_j - T_{j-1}}^{(j)} \right), \quad n = 2, \dots, N + 1$$

## Matching of the subprocesses standardized moments II

- Market implied variance  $v_i$ , skewness  $s_i$  and kurtosis  $k_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, M$ :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_i = \kappa_2 \left( X_{T_i - T_{i-1}}^{(i)} \right) \\ s_i = \frac{\kappa_3 \left( X_{T_i - T_{i-1}}^{(i)} \right)}{v_i^{3/2}} \\ k_i = \frac{\kappa_4 \left( X_{T_i - T_{i-1}}^{(i)} \right)}{v_i^2} + 3, \end{array} \right.$$

## Matching of the subprocesses standardized moments III

- solve successively the moment system

$$\begin{cases} \text{Var}^{\text{Model}}\left(X_{T_i-T_{i-1}}^{(i)}\right) = v_i \\ \text{Skewness}^{\text{Model}}\left(X_{T_i-T_{i-1}}^{(i)}\right) = s_i \\ \text{Kurtosis}^{\text{Model}}\left(X_{T_i-T_{i-1}}^{(i)}\right) = k_i \end{cases} \quad i = 1, \dots, M \quad (9)$$

if (9) admits a solution which satisfies the domain conditions of the parameter set  $\mathbf{p}_i$  of the subprocess  $X^{(i)}$

- if (9) admits no solution  $\Rightarrow$  modified moment calibration problem (i.e. replace  $s_i$  by  $s_i^{A_1}$  (or  $s_i^{A_2}$ ) and  $k_i$  by  $k_i^{A_1}$  (or  $k_i^{A_2}$ ))

## Numerical study: calibration on one maturity I

- Comparison with standard calibration problem: Carr-Madan formula

$$\hat{C}(K, T) = \frac{\exp(-\alpha \log(K))}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-iv \log(K)) \varrho(v) dv,$$

where

$$\varrho(v) = \frac{\exp(-rT) \mathbb{E}[\exp(i(v - (\alpha + 1)i) \log(S_T))]}{\alpha^2 + \alpha - v^2 + i(2\alpha + 1)v}$$

- calibration of VG, NIG and Meixner models on each  $T$ -set of S&P 500 options quoted on 30/10/09



# Numerical study: calibration on one maturity II

Table : Standardized moments - Meixner exponential model (30/10/2009)

T	Market			Moment matching (1)			Moment matching (2)			Carr-Madan		
	Var	Skew	Kurt	Var	Skew	Kurt	Var	Skew	Kurt	Var	Skew	Kurt
0.01918	0.002520	-1.6507	7.4833	0.002520	-1.6507	7.4833	0.002520	-1.6507	7.4833	0.002405	-1.6803	9.2223
0.06027	0.006019	-2.1681	11.1906	0.006019	-2.1681	11.1906	0.006019	-2.1681	11.1906	0.005911	-2.0472	11.5531
0.13699	0.012751	-2.0766	11.2002	0.012751	-2.0766	11.2002	0.012751	-2.0766	11.2002	0.012356	-1.8071	9.3359
0.16986	0.015881	-1.7732	8.4249	0.015881	-1.7732	8.4249	0.015881	-1.7732	8.4249	0.015455	-1.7920	9.1876
0.21370	0.019710	-2.1268	11.7858	0.019710	-2.1268	11.7858	0.019710	-2.1268	11.7858	0.018796	-1.7759	8.9225
0.30959	0.027764	-1.6737	7.2763	0.027764	-1.6879	7.3735	0.027764	-1.6737	7.3020	0.027713	-1.7469	8.5468
0.38630	0.037422	-2.1225	11.5692	0.037422	-2.1225	11.5692	0.037422	-2.1225	11.5692	0.035498	-1.7840	8.7435
0.41644	0.039691	-1.7508	7.7691	0.039691	-1.7508	7.7691	0.039691	-1.7508	7.7691	0.038818	-1.8079	8.8607
0.63562	0.064212	-1.9973	9.8895	0.064212	-1.9973	9.8895	0.064212	-1.9973	9.8895	0.061368	-1.7922	8.6016
<b>0.66575</b>	0.065620	-1.6770	6.9391	0.065620	-1.6228	7.0502	0.065620	-1.6770	7.3183	0.065325	-1.8128	8.6972
0.88493	0.092286	-1.9473	9.2353	0.092286	-1.9473	9.2353	0.092286	-1.9473	9.2353	0.089373	-1.8171	8.6485
<b>0.91781</b>	0.085001	-1.2456	4.2732	0.085001	-0.9570	4.4737	0.085001	-1.2456	5.4275	0.093292	-1.8115	8.5731
<b>1.13425</b>	0.115564	-1.6214	6.6959	0.115564	-1.5719	6.8064	0.115564	-1.6214	7.0433	0.118806	-1.8296	8.6449
<b>1.63288</b>	0.172688	-1.6207	6.6222	0.172688	-1.5569	6.7358	0.172688	-1.6207	7.0398	0.177114	-1.8041	8.4365
2.13151	0.249946	-2.1216	11.7481	0.249946	-2.1216	11.7481	0.249946	-2.1216	11.7481	0.239557	-1.7952	8.3330

## Numerical study: calibration on one maturity III

Table : Optimal parameter set - Meixner exponential model (30/10/2009)

$T$	Moment matching (1)				Moment matching (2)				Carr-Madan			
	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\delta$	RMSE	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\delta$	RMSE	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\delta$	RMSE
0.01918	0.0447	-2.1523	29.6489	0.7277	0.0447	-2.1523	29.6489	0.7277	0.0978	-1.4006	15.3403	0.3260
0.06027	0.1171	-1.9251	4.7539	0.6017	0.1171	-1.9251	4.7539	0.6017	0.1637	-1.5316	3.8035	0.3432
0.13699	0.2102	-1.6801	1.8775	0.5381	0.2102	-1.6801	1.8775	0.5381	0.1885	-1.6345	2.3777	0.2808
0.16986	0.1500	-1.9593	2.5814	0.8985	0.1500	-1.9593	2.5814	0.8985	0.2058	-1.6499	1.9780	0.2694
0.21370	0.2809	-1.6319	1.0978	0.7772	0.2809	-1.6319	1.0978	0.7772	0.2117	-1.7103	1.6901	0.3269
0.30959	0.0745	-2.6236	2.1188	1.2492	0.0745	-2.6194	2.1524	1.2647	0.2318	-1.7959	1.2947	0.2859
0.38630	0.3682	-1.6795	0.6370	1.0458	0.3682	-1.6795	0.6370	1.0458	0.2624	-1.8160	1.0108	0.3174
0.41644	0.1166	-2.4964	1.4093	1.5078	0.1166	-2.4964	1.4093	1.5078	0.2727	-1.8349	0.9264	0.3255
0.63562	0.3410	-1.9557	0.5425	0.8997	0.3410	-1.9557	0.5425	0.8997	0.3101	-1.9222	0.6584	0.3617
0.66575	0.1146	-2.6038	1.0602	2.0610	0.1146	-2.6204	0.9973	1.8868	0.3167	-1.9423	0.6230	0.4185
0.88493	0.3178	-2.1556	0.4625	1.1760	0.3178	-2.1556	0.4625	1.1760	0.3526	-1.9902	0.4816	0.3684
0.91781	0.1304	-2.2673	1.9529	6.5955	0.1304	-2.4522	1.2440	3.4699	0.3485	-2.0174	0.4754	0.4654
1.13425	0.1520	-2.5872	0.6602	2.2549	0.1520	-2.6033	0.6233	1.9455	0.3850	-2.0455	0.3838	0.3490
1.63288	0.1858	-2.5822	0.4668	2.8691	0.1858	-2.6031	0.4333	2.2391	0.4430	-2.0852	0.2807	0.5603
2.13151	0.9989	-1.6308	0.1105	4.7591	0.9989	-1.6308	0.1105	4.7591	0.4889	-2.1260	0.2223	0.5409

## Numerical study: calibration on one maturity IV

- $v$  can **always** be **reproduced** under moment calibration problem (existence domain independent of  $v$ )
- standard calibration: difference between model and market implied var per annum of up to  $> 15\%$  ( $\max \frac{\Delta\sigma}{\sigma} = 0.07336$ )
- $v$ ,  $s$  and  $k$  can be matched for a wider set of  $T$ 's under VG and Meixner models
- if  $(s, k) \notin$  existence domain,  **$s$  and  $k$  still fitted relatively well**
- standard calibration: significant discrepancies between model and market implied moments
- if  $\nexists$  solution for moment calibration problem (6), **method 2** for the modified moment calibration problem gives a better fit of the volatility curve than **method 1**
- moment calibration procedure: **more than 5000 x faster**

# Numerical results: term structure Lévy models I

Table : Optimal parameter set - Meixner term structure model

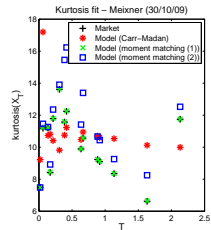
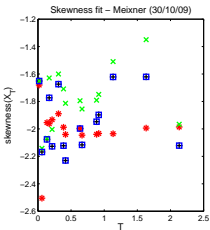
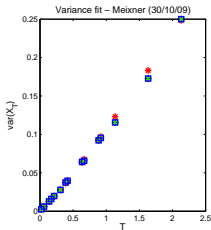
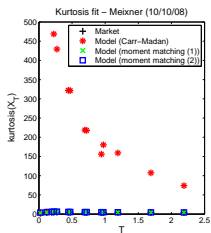
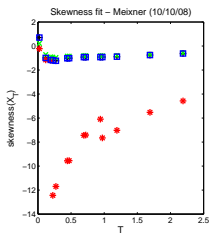
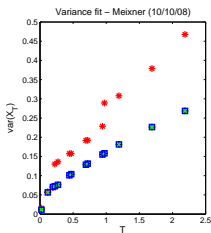
(10/10/2008)													
$T_i$	Moment matching (1)				Moment matching (2)				Carr-Madan				
	$\alpha_i$	$\beta_i$	$\delta_i$	RMSE( $T_i$ )	$\alpha_i$	$\beta_i$	$\delta_i$	RMSE( $T_i$ )	$\alpha_i$	$\beta_i$	$\delta_i$	RMSE( $T_i$ )	
0.02192	0.0477	0.8889	371.9023	3.2043	0.0477	2.0103	131.0694	3.1049	<b>3.8389e-06</b>	<b>-3.1413</b>	1858.2444	0.9678	
0.11781	0.0950	-2.3265	16.3814	3.1087	0.0950	-2.5529	8.7770	1.8415	<b>5.7077e-06</b>	<b>-3.1416</b>	6.6035	1.2898	
0.19452	0.0529	-2.9396	1.3250	3.4731	0.0529	-2.9644	1.0203	1.8484	0.00019	-3.1407	1.4830	1.3635	
0.22466	0.0210	-3.0698	0.4274	3.6241	0.0210	-3.0860	0.2565	2.1666	0.0117	-3.1391	0.0459	1.5801	
0.27123	0.0261	-3.0503	0.4472	2.7271	0.0261	-3.0719	0.2606	2.1430	<b>8.5556e-05</b>	<b>-3.1413</b>	0.9918	1.2528	
0.44384	0.5148	-0.9929	0.8394	4.6613	0.5148	-0.9929	0.8394	3.2051	<b>5.9155e-09</b>	<b>-3.1416</b>	1.1745	1.4177	
0.47123	0.4138	-1.5291	0.6777	7.1605	0.4138	-1.5291	0.6777	4.8147	0.00017	3.1397	0.3577	1.6839	
0.69315	0.5182	-1.2038	0.5592	6.6668	0.5182	-1.2038	0.5592	5.1796	<b>2.1703e-06</b>	<b>-3.1416</b>	0.4780	1.1667	
0.72055	0.0242	-3.0392	0.9565	8.5937	0.0242	-3.0531	0.7138	6.6603	<b>1.1912e-05</b>	<b>-3.1414</b>	2.4245	1.2551	
0.94247	0.0688	-2.8534	0.9291	7.2809	0.0688	-2.8768	0.7853	5.6085	<b>2.3557e-05</b>	<b>-3.1416</b>	0.2465	1.4430	
0.97260	0.0253	-3.0351	0.9390	8.6631	0.0253	-3.0375	0.8988	6.5982	0.00239	<b>-3.1410</b>	0.0532	1.6346	
1.19178	0.2454	-2.1509	0.7925	8.3192	0.2454	-2.1509	0.7925	6.7103	<b>1.8079e-07</b>	<b>-3.1416</b>	0.5224	1.4242	
1.69041	0.7415	-0.7305	0.2876	11.1553	0.7415	-0.7305	0.2876	9.8979	0.00016	<b>-3.1413</b>	0.1836	1.2781	
2.18904	0.8963	-0.2863	0.2049	14.9862	0.8963	-0.2863	0.2049	13.8745	0.9077	-2.2778	0.0757	1.0313	

# Numerical results: term structure Lévy models II

Table : Optimal parameter set - Meixner term structure model

(30/10/2009)												
$T_i$	Moment matching (1)				Moment matching (2)				Carr-Madan			
	$\alpha_i$	$\beta_i$	$\delta_i$	RMSE( $T_i$ )	$\alpha_i$	$\beta_i$	$\delta_i$	RMSE( $T_i$ )	$\alpha_i$	$\beta_i$	$\delta_i$	RMSE( $T_i$ )
0.01918	0.0447	-2.1523	29.6489	0.7277	0.0447	-2.1523	29.6489	0.7277	0.0978	-1.4006	15.3403	0.3260
0.06027	0.0265	-2.9087	3.2854	0.7523	0.0265	-2.9123	3.1855	0.7398	0.2225	-1.7623	1.4978	0.2306
0.13699	0.2215	-1.8492	1.2966	0.4741	0.2215	-1.8492	1.2966	0.4781	0.1983	-1.7627	1.7163	0.1936
0.16986	0.0250	-2.6005	21.7287	1.4148	0.0250	-2.8632	5.8566	1.0197	0.2742	-1.8224	0.9737	0.1716
0.21370	0.0277	-3.0489	0.4895	0.6365	0.0277	-3.0510	0.4682	0.5748	0.2389	-1.9855	0.8130	0.2270
0.30959	1.0124	-0.4481	0.1558	1.8192	1.0124	-0.4481	0.1558	1.6482	0.2481	-2.0804	0.7869	0.1848
0.38630	0.0439	-2.9711	0.9447	1.4873	0.0439	-3.0303	0.4030	1.3052	0.3605	-2.0493	0.4455	0.2074
0.41644	0.0213	-3.0924	0.2004	1.3591	0.0213	-3.0990	0.1504	1.8268	0.3774	-2.1533	0.3762	0.2077
0.63562	0.1655	-2.6087	0.5668	1.2822	0.1655	-2.6087	0.5668	0.7638	0.3400	-2.1966	0.3815	0.2714
0.66575	0.0168	-3.1177	0.0472	1.0700	0.0168	-3.1262	0.0196	1.6041	0.4212	-2.3171	0.2614	0.2838
0.88493	0.1135	-2.8259	0.4664	1.4475	0.1135	-2.8259	0.4664	0.5182	0.3907	-2.2903	0.2552	0.3055
0.91781	1.0154	-0.7865	0.1554	1.7364	1.0154	-0.7865	0.1554	0.9917	0.2987	-2.4977	0.2868	0.3507
1.13425	1.0612	-0.6984	0.1463	4.0894	1.0612	-0.6984	0.1463	3.4946	0.4263	-2.3457	0.1991	0.4186
1.63288	0.1069	-2.8193	0.5163	6.4989	0.1069	-2.9105	0.2666	3.1357	0.5124	-2.2961	0.1546	0.6294
2.13151	0.4695	-2.6635	0.0788	4.0452	0.4695	-2.6635	0.0788	1.6533	0.5002	-2.4426	0.1227	0.6334

# Numerical results: term structure Lévy models III



## Numerical results: term structure Lévy models IV

**Table :** Average precision and computation time for the different calibration methodologies.

	Meixner		
	Carr-Madan	moment matching (1)	moment matching (2)
RMSE	0.4209	3.9842	2.3644
variance RMSE	0.0869	0	0
skewness RMSE	1.1108	0.1876	0
kurtosis RMSE	22.3479	0.0563	2.3616
cpu (sec)	77.7178	0.000425	0.000098

# Conclusion

- market implied calibration based on moment matching
- extracting moments from option surface
- calibration in terms of closed-form formulae only  $\Rightarrow$ 
  - no need of starting value for the model parameters
  - avoids to be stuck in local minima
  - almost instantaneous calibration
- applications
  - calibration on one maturity curve
  - calibration on whole set of maturities: bootstrapping calibration
  - providing starting values/prior model for standard calibration problems

papers available at <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2021466> and  
<http://ssrn.com/abstract=2255558>

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