

# On the Bachelier implied volatility at extreme strikes

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### Lognormal process

A drift-less underlying asset price  $F$  is subject to the following stochastic differential equation:

$$dF = \sigma F dW,$$

### Black76 formula

The value at  $t$  of a European option with payoff

$V(T) = \eta n \max(S(T) - K, 0)$  reads (Black, 1976):

$$V(t) = \eta n B(t, T_d) [F(t, T) \Phi(\eta d_1(F(t, T), K)) - K \Phi(\eta d_2(F(t, T), K))]$$

where

$$d_1(F, K) = \frac{\ln \frac{F}{K} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\sigma}^2 (T - t)}{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{T - t}}, \quad d_2 = d_1 - \bar{\sigma} \sqrt{T - t},$$

- $\bar{\sigma}$  may include stochastic interest rate effects.
- additional discount term for the premium payment date.

# Black-Scholes

## How to compute the implied volatility

Numerical solver: Newton, Halley, Householder (1972)

Good initial guess: Stefanica and Radoicic (2017) based on Polya approximation (1949)

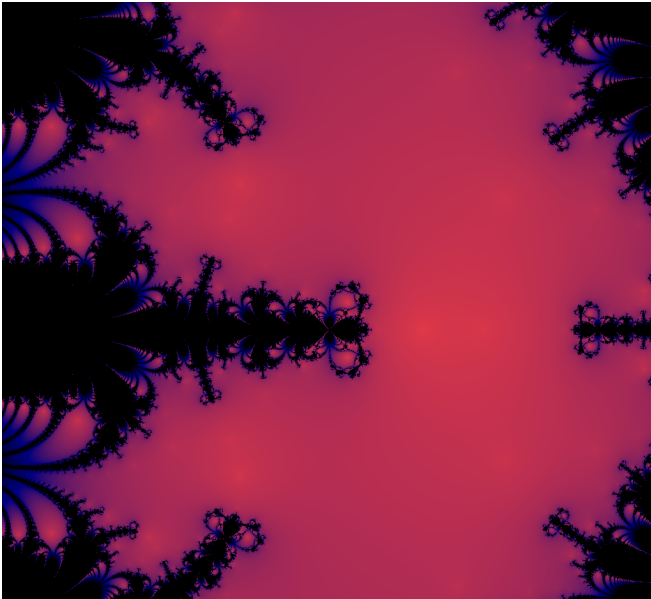
$$\Phi(x) \approx \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(x) \sqrt{1 - e^{-\frac{2}{\pi} x^2}},$$

leads to an explicit initial guess.

Described in details in Healy's (2021) book

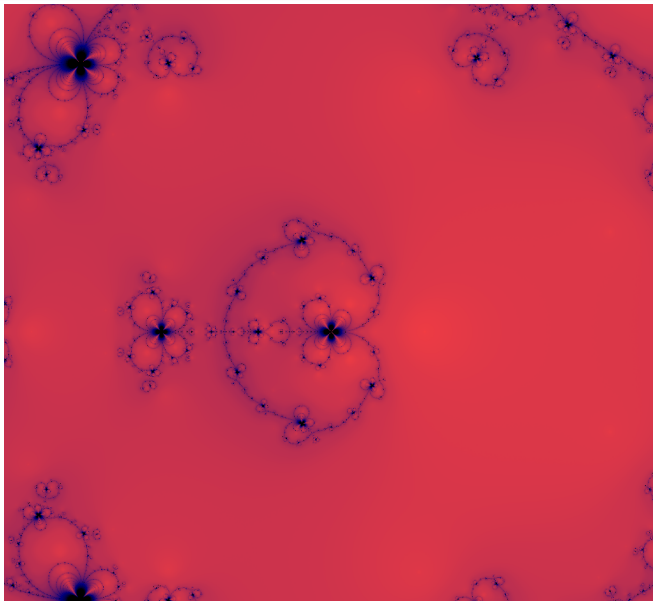
# Black-Scholes

Implied volatility fractals - Newton



# Black-Scholes

Implied volatility fractals - Householder



# Black-Scholes

Why is the implied volatility important?

- Markets quote prices. Some brokers/market data providers give IV directly.
- Interpolate and manage (OTC) options with different strikes/maturities. Or binary options and more exotic options.
- stochastic vol models calibration: a better scale than price.
- local vol model.

The Dupire local volatility formula (Dupire 1994):

$$\sigma^{*2}(K, T) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{\partial C_0}{\partial T}}{K^2 \frac{\partial^2 C_0}{\partial K^2}}. \quad (1)$$

The local volatility  $\sigma^{*2}(y, T)$  in terms of the total variance  $w(y, T) = \bar{\sigma}^2 T$  (Gatheral, 2006)

$$\sigma^{*2}(y, T) = \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial T}}{1 - \frac{y}{w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{4} \left( -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{w} + \frac{y^2}{w^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}}. \quad (2)$$

Hodges (1996), for  $K > F$  (resp.  $K < F$ )

$$\sigma(K) = \sqrt{2/T \ln(K/F)}, \sigma(K) = \sqrt{-2/T \ln(K/F)}$$

Lee (2002), Benaim, Frits and Lee (2008) "The moment formula"

$$\tilde{\rho} = \sup \{ p : \mathbb{E} [F(T)^{p+1}] < \infty \}, \quad \beta_R = \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma^2(x)}{|x|/T}$$

where  $x = \ln \frac{K}{F}$ .

Then  $\beta_R \in [0, 2]$  and  $\tilde{\rho} = \frac{1}{2\beta_R} + \frac{\beta_R}{8} - \frac{1}{2}$ .



# Bachelier

## Process and formula

### Normal process

A drift-less underlying asset price  $F$  is subject to the following stochastic differential equation:

$$dF = \sigma_N dW,$$

### Bachelier formula (1900) for a call option

$$V(K, \sigma_N) = B(0, T) \left[ (F - K) \Phi \left( \frac{F - K}{\sigma_N \sqrt{T}} \right) + \sigma_N \sqrt{T} \phi \left( \frac{F - K}{\sigma_N \sqrt{T}} \right) \right],$$

# Bachelier

Why is it still relevant?

- CHF rates became negative in 2009
- EUR rates negative in 2014-2021

REPORT DATE

01-Dec-2014



CURRENCY

EUR



SUBMIT

## ICE Libor Historical Rates

TENOR

EUR ICE LIBOR 01-DEC-2014

Overnight

-0.02857

1 Week

-0.01714

1 Month

0.01143

- Negative commodity prices April 2020.



# Bachelier

Why is it still relevant?

- Negative commodity prices April 2020.  
*Crude oil futures prices for May 2020 delivery were traded below zero on April 20 and 21, reaching a minimum of  $-40.32$  USD/barrel.*

- Same concept as in Black-Scholes.
- Nicer inversion:  $x/C(x)$  can be reduced to one variable using  $d = x/\sigma\sqrt{T}$  with  $x = F - K$ . Chebyshev or rational approximation to machine epsilon available (Le Floc'h 2016).

# Bachelier

## Bounds on the implied volatility at extreme strikes

### Asymptotic upper bound

The Bachelier implied volatility  $\sigma_N$  is bounded above by  $\frac{K-F}{\sqrt{2T \ln K}}$  when  $K \rightarrow +\infty$  or more precisely, if  $\exists b < 2 \mid \forall K \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists K_0 > K$  such that  $\sigma_N(K_0, T) > \frac{K_0-F}{\sqrt{bT \ln K_0}}$  then the Bachelier option price  $C_N(K, T, \sigma_N)$  has arbitrages.

### Acceptable lower bound

If  $\sigma_N(K, T) = \frac{K-F}{\sqrt{bT \ln(K-F)}}$  for  $b \geq 2$ , then  $\exists K_0 \mid \forall K > K_0, C_N(K, T, \sigma_N(K))$  has no arbitrages.

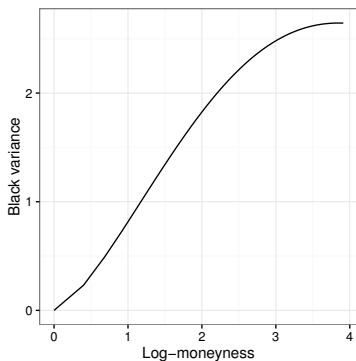
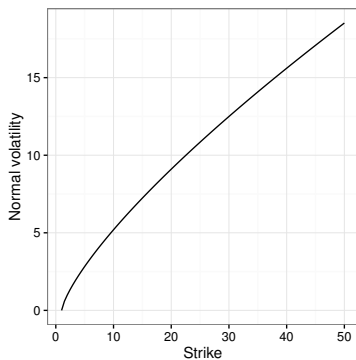
### Relation between moments explosion and the Bachelier implied volatility

If the Bachelier implied volatility is below  $v_R(K) = \frac{K-F}{\sqrt{bT \ln K}}$  as  $K \rightarrow \infty$  with  $b > 2(1+p)$  and below  $v_L(K) = \frac{|K|+F}{\sqrt{cT \ln |K|}}$  as  $K \rightarrow -\infty$  with  $c > 2(1+p)$ , then the  $(p+1)$ -th moment  $\mathbb{E}[F^{p+1}]$  exists.

proof: based on Carr-Madan replication formula.

# Bachelier vs. Black-Scholes IV

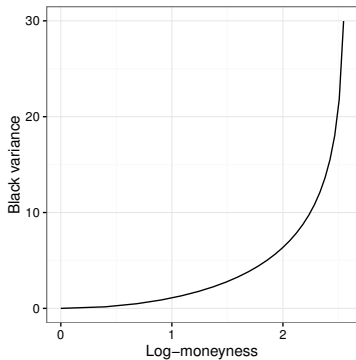
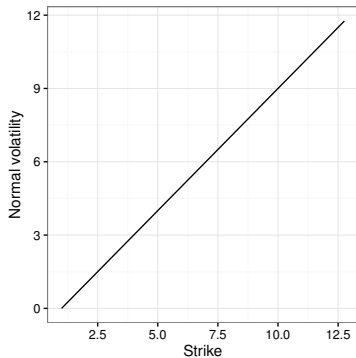
## Limiting cases



Bachelier left, Black right  $\sigma_N = (K - f)^{\frac{3}{4}}$ .

# Black-Scholes

## Implied volatility fractals

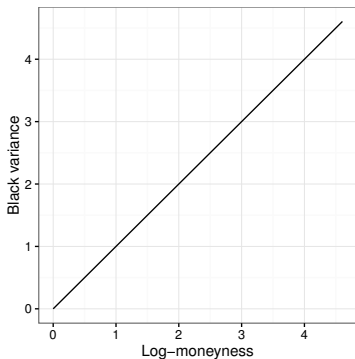
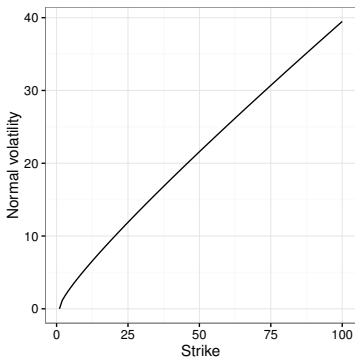


$$\sigma_N = (K - f)$$



# Black-Scholes

## Implied volatility fractals



Bachelier normal volatility corresponding to the Black variance  
 $w = \ln \frac{K}{F}$ .

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