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Fundamentals of Perpetual Futures

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What are perpetual futures?

- ▶ Perpetual futures are swaps that never expire
- ▶ Efficient way to hedge and speculate
 - ▶ Allow high leverage
 - ▶ No need to take delivery of crypto
 - ▶ No rollover
 - ▶ Concentrates liquidity
- ▶ First introduced in Shiller (1993)



Image by Asaf Manela × Midjourney

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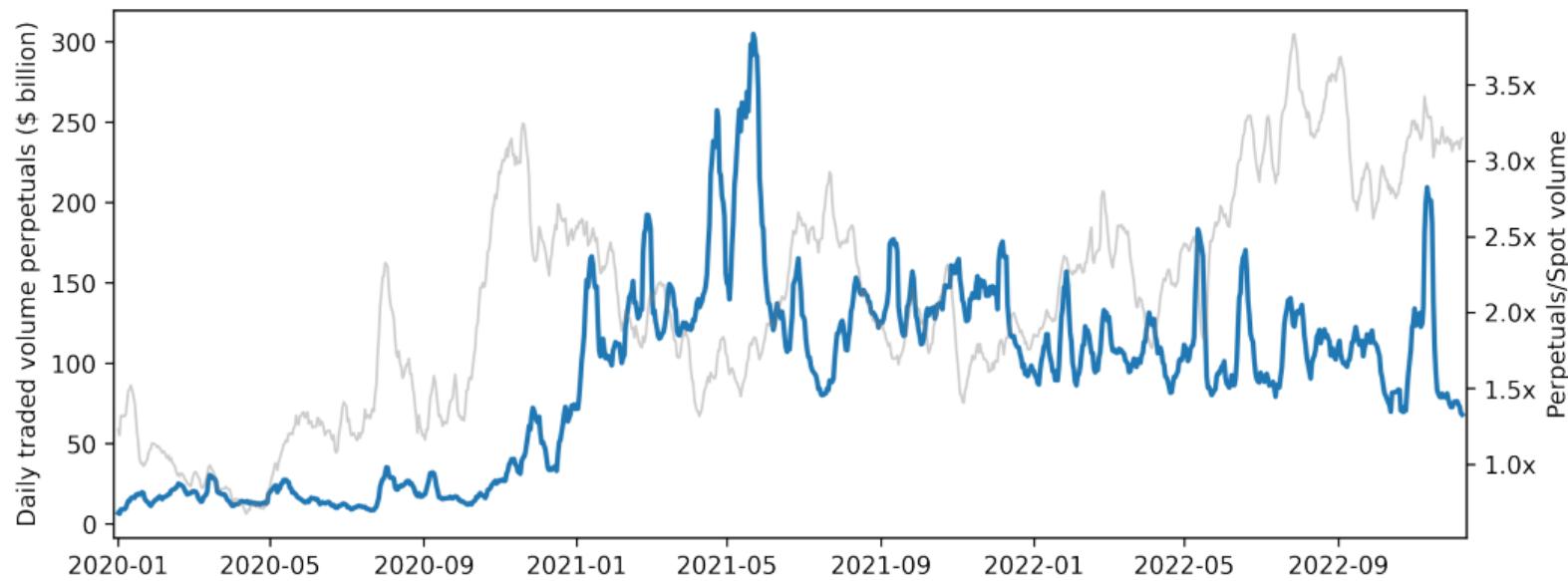
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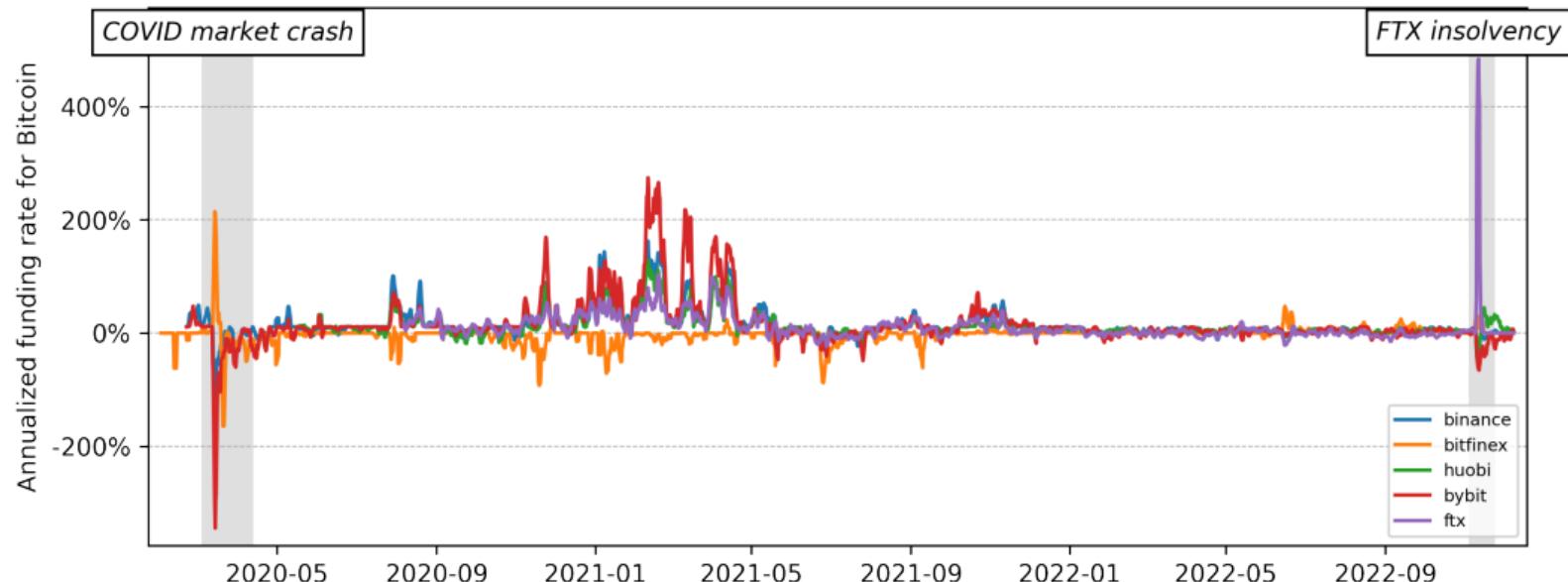
Most popular derivative traded in crypto markets

\$100 billion daily volume



Among the most actively-traded products on FTX before it imploded

Alameda Research was counterparty to many such leveraged trades



Questions



1. What are the fundamental values of perpetual futures in theory?
2. How large are deviations from these fundamentals in practice?

Our paper

Theoretic contribution

- ▶ Derive **no-arbitrage prices** for perpetual futures in frictionless markets
- ▶ Derive **no-arbitrage bounds** for markets with trading costs

Empirical findings

- ▶ Deviations of crypto perpetual futures from no-arbitrage prices are large
- ▶ Deviations comove across cryptocurrencies
- ▶ Diminish over time as crypto markets develop and become more efficient
- ▶ Simple trading strategy generates large Sharpe ratios

Related work

- ▶ Descriptive evidence on perpetual futures: Alexander, Choi, Park, and Sohn (2020), Franz and Schmeling (2021), De Blasis and Webb (2022), and Ferko, Moin, Onur, and Penick (2022)
- ▶ Theory on perpetuals: Angeris, Chitra, Evans, and Lorig (2022) derive no-arb prices for perpetuals assuming payoff is a fixed function of the spot price
- ▶ Recent work on **fixed-maturity** crypto futures by Schmeling, Schrimpf, and Karamfil (2022) find large profits to carry strategies (Du, Tepper, and Verdelhan, 2018); Koijen, Moskowitz, Pedersen, and Vrugt, 2018)

Fixed-maturity futures refresher

Definition

- ▶ Two counterparties agree at time $t = 0$ to exchange underlying asset at future expiration time τ
- ▶ Underlying asset price S_t fluctuates over time
- ▶ Future price $F_{0,\tau}$ is fixed at initiation
- ▶ At expiration, short counterparty delivers to long counterparty the underlying in exchange for the futures price¹

¹This technically describes a forward contract. A futures contract is guaranteed by the exchange and is marked-to-market periodically against a margin account.

Fixed-maturity futures refresher

No arbitrage pricing

- ▶ In the absence of arbitrage, the futures price $F_{0,\tau}$ only depends on the initial underlying price S_0 and the interest rate r

$$F_{0,\tau} = S_0 e^{r\tau} \tag{1}$$

- ▶ Just the future value of the spot price

Fixed-maturity futures refresher

Arbitrage strategy

- ▶ Suppose the futures price is actually higher

$$F_{0,\tau} > S_0 e^{r\tau}$$

- ▶ Arbitrageur would today
 1. Open a short futures position (0 cashflow today)
 2. Borrow dollars in cash markets ($+S_0$)
 3. Buy the underlying at spot price ($-S_0$)
- ▶ At expiration time τ
 1. Collect futures price ($+F_{0,\tau}$)
 2. Deliver underlying asset
 3. Repay dollar loan ($-S_0 e^{r\tau}$)
- ▶ Net cashflow at expiration $F_{0,\tau} - S_0 e^{r\tau} > 0$

Perpetual futures (swap)

Definition

- ▶ No expiration date!
- ▶ No initial cash
- ▶ Can be closed at any time
- ▶ At termination, short pays long $F_t - F_0$
- ▶ Long counterparty pays short one at each interval ds a funding rate:

$$\text{Funding Rate}_s = \kappa(F_s - S_s)ds$$

- ▶ In most exchanges, funding rate is paid every 8 hours and is roughly the futures-spot difference
- ▶ In this case, $\kappa = 3 \times 365 = 1095$
- ▶ Arbitrage is risky: Nothing guarantees that futures price converge to the spot!

Random-maturity arbitrage

Certain profits at an uncertain future time

Definition (Traditional)

A **riskless arbitrage** opportunity is defined with respect to payoff x at a certain future time T and its price $p(x)$. If (1) $x \geq 0$ almost surely, (2) $x > 0$ with some positive probability, (3) its price satisfies $p(x) \leq 0$, then this payoff is an arbitrage opportunity.

Definition (Our extension)

A **random-maturity arbitrage** opportunity is defined with respect to a bounded random payoff x at a future random time τ , $\tau \in (0, \infty)$, and its price $p(x)$. If (1) $x \geq 0$ almost surely, (2) $x > 0$ with some positive probability, (3) its price satisfies $p(x) \leq 0$, then this payoff is a random-maturity arbitrage opportunity.

Random-maturity arbitrage

Objection

- ▶ “But random-maturity arbitrage opportunities are not riskless!”
- ▶ Yes, but no arbitrage prices are always just a useful fiction
- ▶ Real markets have transactions costs, margin requirements, and risk of liquidation
- ▶ Random-maturity no arb prices are similarly a useful benchmark

Perpetual futures

No arbitrage pricing

Assumptions

- A1 *The perpetual futures-spot gap is bounded*
- A2 *The risk-free rate r for arbitrageurs is constant*

Proposition

Arbitrageurs will trade the perpetual futures toward

$$F_t = S_t \left(1 + \frac{r}{\kappa} \right) \quad (2)$$

The perpetual futures to spot gap is small when interest rates r are low relative to the funding rate coefficient κ

Perpetual futures

Arbitrage strategy

- ▶ Suppose the futures price is actually higher

$$F_0 > S_0 \left(1 + \frac{r}{\kappa}\right)$$

- ▶ Arbitrageur would today
 1. Open a short futures position (0 cashflow today)
 2. Borrow dollars in cash markets ($+S_0$)
 3. Buy the underlying at spot price ($-S_0$)
- ▶ At (random) unwinding time t
 1. Close futures position ($+F_0 - F_t$)
 2. Sell the underlying at spot price ($+S_t$)
 3. Repay dollar loan ($-S_0 e^{rt}$)
 4. Funding payments accrued ($\kappa \int_0^t (F_s - S_s) e^{r(t-s)} ds$)
- ▶ Net discounted payoff = $e^{-rt} F_0 - S_0 - e^{-rt} (F_t - S_t) + \kappa \int_0^t (F_s - S_s) e^{-rs} ds$

Perpetual futures

Arbitrage strategy (continued)

- ▶ Suppose this is not an arbitrage opportunity
- ▶ Then for all t , payoff is nonpositive

$$\underbrace{e^{-rt}F_0 - S_0}_{\text{traditional spread}} + \underbrace{\kappa \int_0^t (F_s - S_s)e^{-rs} ds}_{\text{funding payments}} \leq \underbrace{e^{-rt}(F_t - S_t)}_{\text{spread at unwinding}} \quad (3)$$

- ▶ Turns out we can bound this process from below and show that

$$e^{-rt}(F_t - S_t) \geq \frac{F_0 r e^{-rt}}{\kappa + r} + \left(\frac{F_0}{1 + \frac{r}{\kappa}} - S_0 \right) e^{\kappa t} \quad (4)$$

- ▶ But $F_0 > S_0 (1 + \frac{r}{\kappa})$ implies RHS $\rightarrow \infty$ violating bounded spread assumption
- ⇒ Arbitrage! Some t exists when arb can unwind at a positive discounted payoff

Perpetual futures

No arbitrage bounds

Proposition

If there are constant round-trip trading costs $C > 0$, arbitrageurs would trade the perpetual futures until it lies within a bound of the spot:

$$S_t \left(1 + \frac{r}{\kappa}\right) - C \leq F_t \leq S_t \left(1 + \frac{r}{\kappa}\right) + C$$

Data

Focus on the 5 largest cryptocurrencies with a total market cap of \$529B
64.15% of crypto spot market in Nov 2022

Crypto	start date	end date	N
BTC	2019-09-10	2022-11-13	27,895
ETH	2019-11-27	2022-11-13	25,985
BNB	2020-02-10	2022-11-13	24,184
DOGE	2020-07-10	2022-11-13	20,559
ADA	2020-01-31	2022-11-13	24,424

- ▶ Perpetual futures, spot, and funding rate at 1-hour frequency from Binance
- ▶ Funding rate is paid every 8 hours
- ▶ Market is open 24/7
- ▶ Risk-free interest rates from Aave

Deviations from no-arbitrage benchmarks

Define ρ as the annualized interest rate deviation that rationalizes an observed future-spot spread

$$F = S \left(1 + \frac{r + \rho}{\kappa} \right)$$

or approximately

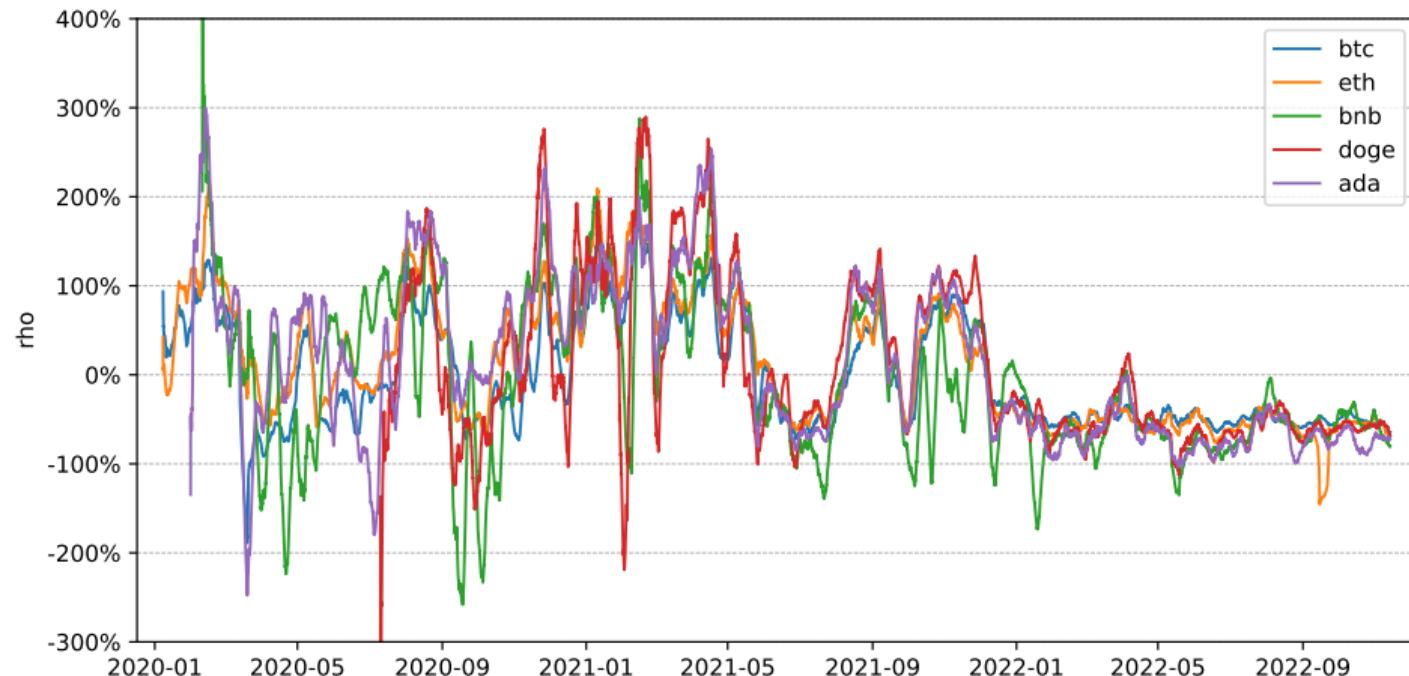
$$\rho \approx \kappa(\log F - \log S) - r$$

Deviations of perpetual futures from no-arbitrage benchmarks

Mean absolute deviation is about 60–100% per year

Considerably larger than deviations Du-Teppe-Verdelhan (2018) find in traditional FX markets

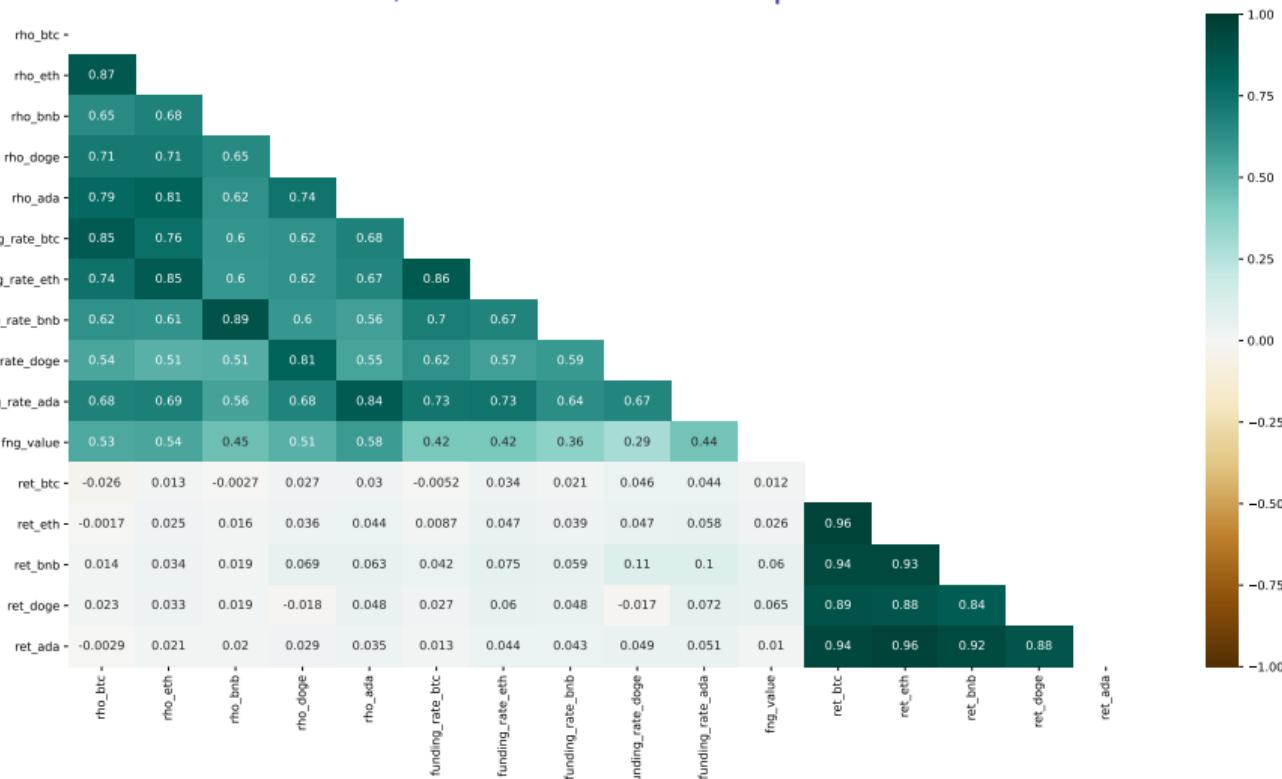
Deviations shrink in early 2022



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Correlations

Deviations are correlated across currencies, but uncorrelated with spot returns



Random-maturity arbitrage strategy

No arbitrage bounds prescribe a threshold strategy to exploit divergence from fundamentals

Fee levels	Spot	Futures	ρ_I	ρ_u
No	0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%
Low	0.0225%	0.0018%	-53.2%	53.2%
Medium	0.045%	0.0072%	-114.4%	114.3%
High	0.0675%	0.0144%	-179.5%	179.2%

Given C = round-trip percentage trading costs

- ▶ if $\rho > \rho_u = \kappa \log(1 + C)$
- ▶ then borrow cash, buy the spot and short the future
- ▶ collect funding rate and pay interest
- ▶ close the position when ρ is back to zero

Opposite strategy if $\rho < \rho_I = \kappa \log(1 - C)$

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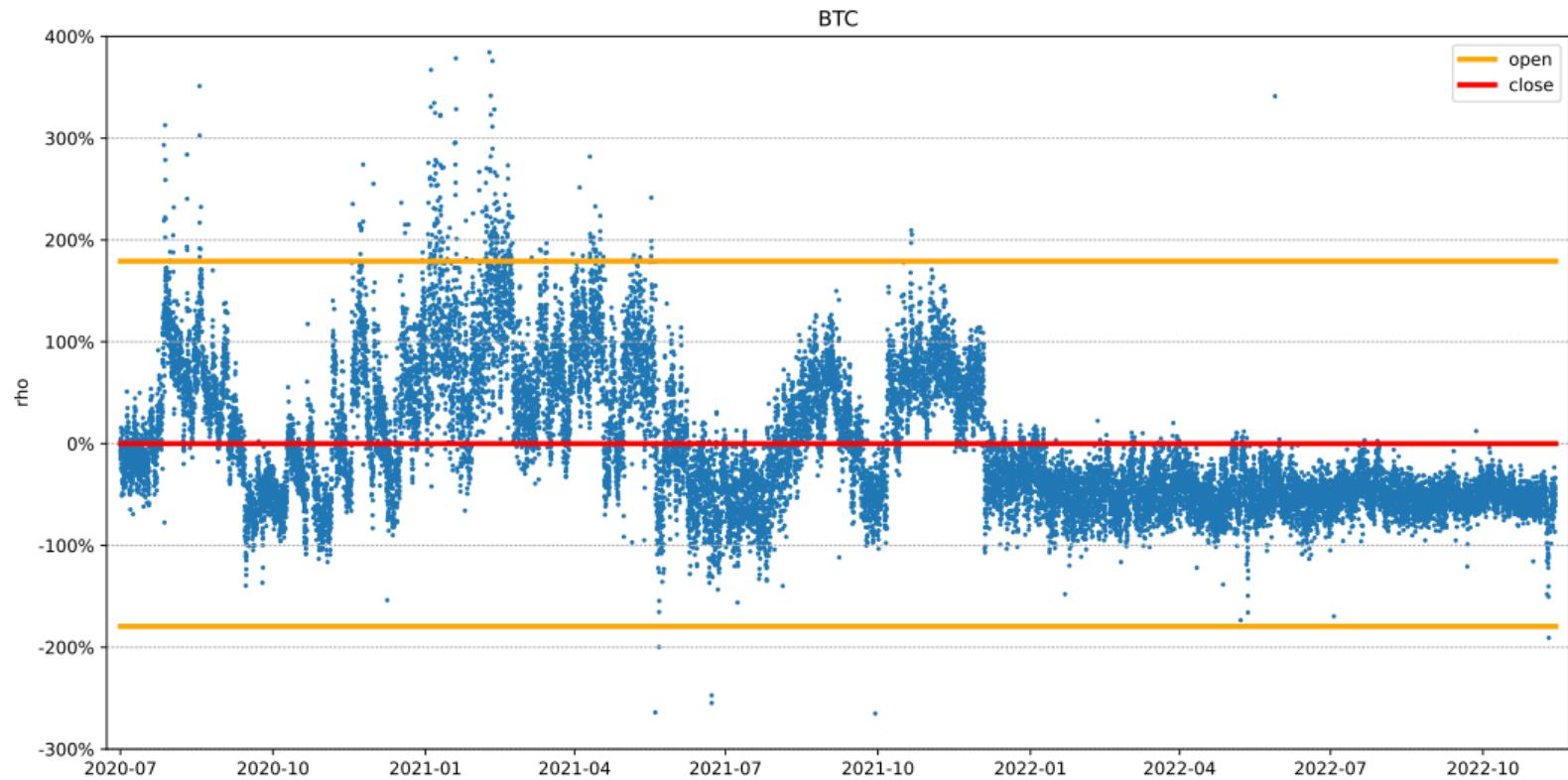
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Random-maturity arbitrage strategy: BTC, high trading costs



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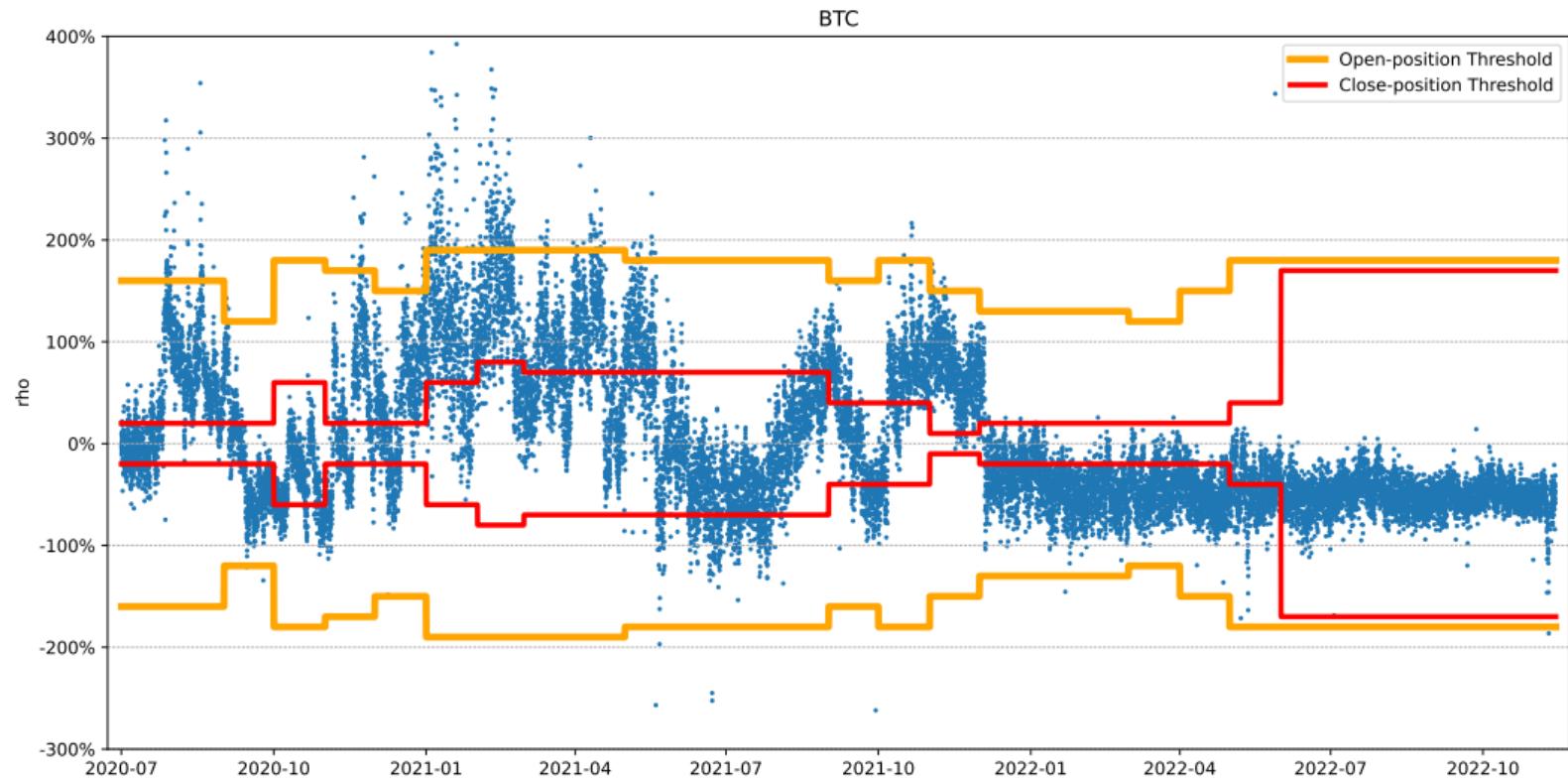
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Data-driven strategy: BTC, high trading costs



Random-maturity arbitrage strategy: High trading costs

		Unrestricted				Long-spot Only			
		2020	2021	2022	all	2020	2021	2022	all
BTC	N	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712
	Active %	25.34	34.36	1.01	20.30	25.34	32.07	0.03	18.97
	Return	6.67	14.80	0.26	7.78	6.34	13.96	0.10	7.29
	Volatility	3.90	6.18	0.21	4.41	3.89	6.12	0.18	4.37
	SR	1.71	2.39	1.23	1.77	1.63	2.28	0.55	1.67
ETH	N	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712
	Active %	40.44	34.84	9.06	26.66	38.18	34.54	0.09	22.78
	Return	16.66	18.08	1.36	11.69	15.53	17.14	0.62	10.79
	Volatility	6.13	5.13	0.98	4.41	6.09	5.09	0.71	4.36
	SR	2.72	3.52	1.39	2.65	2.55	3.37	0.87	2.47
BNB	N	3,672	8,760	7,536	19,968	3,672	8,760	7,536	19,968
	Active %	61.93	47.96	14.80	38.01	39.19	31.27	0.03	20.93
	Return	32.75	33.13	4.04	22.08	15.51	21.94	0.16	12.54
	Volatility	5.44	5.02	1.55	4.17	3.47	4.39	0.24	3.27
	SR	6.02	6.60	2.61	5.29	4.47	5.00	0.68	3.84
DOGE	N		8,760	7,536	16,296		8,760	7,536	16,296
	Active %		49.18	9.70	30.92		41.91	0.05	22.55
	Return		53.51	1.94	29.66		36.34	0.29	19.67
	Volatility		9.02	1.00	6.65		7.19	0.26	5.28
	SR		5.93	1.93	4.46		5.05	1.11	3.73
ADA	N	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712
	Active %	49.55	42.16	32.40	40.18	43.30	39.53	0.00	25.95
	Return	18.56	24.18	3.15	15.33	16.10	20.36	0.00	12.04
	Volatility	4.71	7.09	1.39	5.17	4.37	6.92	0.00	4.93
	SR	3.94	3.41	2.27	2.97	3.68	2.94	0.00	2.44

Random-maturity arbitrage strategy: High trading costs

		Unrestricted				Long-spot Only			
		2020	2021	2022	all	2020	2021	2022	all
BTC	N	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712
	Active %	25.34	34.36	1.01	20.30	25.34	32.07	0.03	18.97
	Return	6.67	14.80	0.26	7.78	6.34	13.96	0.10	7.29
	Volatility	3.90	6.18	0.21	4.41	3.89	6.12	0.18	4.37
	SR	1.71	2.39	1.23	1.77	1.63	2.28	0.55	1.67
ETH	N	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712
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	Volatility	6.13	5.13	0.98	4.41	6.09	5.09	0.71	4.36
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	Active %	49.55	42.16	32.40	40.18	43.30	39.53	0.00	25.95
	Return	18.56	24.18	3.15	15.33	16.10	20.36	0.00	12.04
	Volatility	4.71	7.09	1.39	5.17	4.37	6.92	0.00	4.93
	SR	3.94	3.41	2.27	2.97	3.68	2.94	0.00	2.44

Random-maturity arbitrage strategy: Different trading costs

		Trading costs			
		None	Low	Medium	High
BTC	Active %	100.00	83.89	41.30	20.30
	Return	17.07	10.28	9.51	7.78
	Volatility	4.69	4.62	4.54	4.41
	SR	3.64	2.22	2.09	1.77
ETH	Active %	100.00	86.30	51.59	26.66
	Return	23.98	15.48	13.74	11.69
	Volatility	5.09	4.99	4.77	4.41
	SR	4.72	3.10	2.88	2.65
BNB	Active %	100.00	89.15	66.30	38.01
	Return	56.27	34.62	27.16	22.08
	Volatility	4.87	4.65	4.43	4.17
	SR	11.55	7.44	6.14	5.29
DOGE	Active %	100.00	88.64	64.97	30.92
	Return	84.14	49.50	37.52	29.66
	Volatility	7.45	7.05	6.93	6.65
	SR	11.29	7.03	5.41	4.46
ADA	Active %	100.00	90.42	69.22	40.18
	Return	60.78	32.90	20.71	15.33
	Volatility	5.96	5.74	5.59	5.17
	SR	10.20	5.74	3.70	2.97

Data-driven strategy: High trading costs

		Unrestricted				Long-spot Only			
		2020	2021	2022	all	2020	2021	2022	all
BTC	N	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712	7,344	8,760	7,609	23,713
	Active %	26.11	18.06	0.29	13.31	30.27	52.45	0.03	28.76
	Return	5.78	8.51	0.13	4.88	6.24	15.21	0.10	7.58
	Volatility	3.74	3.26	0.19	2.74	3.47	6.50	0.18	4.40
	SR	1.55	2.61	0.70	1.78	1.80	2.34	0.54	1.72
ETH	N	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712	5,880	8,760	7,609	22,249
	Active %	22.98	23.90	12.08	19.40	44.12	54.35	0.09	33.09
	Return	9.23	13.25	0.60	7.79	11.56	18.07	0.61	10.38
	Volatility	2.55	3.73	0.93	2.76	4.29	6.13	0.71	4.45
	SR	3.62	3.55	0.64	2.83	2.70	2.95	0.87	2.33
BNB	N	3,672	8,760	7,536	19,968	3,672	8,760	7,609	20,041
	Active %	41.04	32.32	10.51	25.69	57.30	48.11	1.10	31.94
	Return	24.61	25.33	3.33	16.89	12.23	20.07	0.10	11.05
	Volatility	4.24	4.23	1.32	3.44	3.77	4.80	0.30	3.57
	SR	5.80	5.99	2.52	4.91	3.24	4.18	0.33	3.10
DOGE	N		8,760	7,536	16,296		8,760	7,609	16,369
	Active %		41.66	6.62	25.45		54.26	1.22	29.60
	Return		47.57	0.98	26.02		32.74	0.08	17.56
	Volatility		7.93	0.87	5.85		7.39	0.40	5.42
	SR		6.00	1.14	4.45		4.43	0.21	3.24
ADA	N	4,416	8,760	7,536	20,712	4,416	8,760	7,609	20,785
	Active %	34.24	26.58	7.43	21.24	62.09	55.89	0.00	37.10
	Return	14.15	19.45	0.61	11.46	15.15	18.77	0.00	11.08
	Volatility	3.62	5.13	0.89	3.77	5.07	7.20	0.00	5.23
	SR	3.91	3.79	0.68	3.04	2.99	2.61	0.00	2.12

Data-driven strategy: Different trading costs

		Trading costs			
		None	Low	Medium	High
BTC	Active %	23.20	20.79	16.29	13.31
	Return	15.98	7.42	6.02	4.88
	Volatility	2.38	2.63	2.61	2.74
	SR	6.72	2.82	2.31	1.78
ETH	Active %	32.34	25.85	20.84	19.40
	Return	23.48	11.80	9.41	7.79
	Volatility	2.27	2.27	2.69	2.76
	SR	10.32	5.20	3.50	2.83
BNB	Active %	37.76	30.90	25.52	25.69
	Return	54.50	30.40	22.07	16.89
	Volatility	3.26	3.02	3.12	3.44
	SR	16.72	10.07	7.07	4.91
DOGE	Active %	36.62	39.81	32.46	25.45
	Return	72.95	46.87	34.45	26.02
	Volatility	5.65	5.60	5.81	5.85
	SR	12.90	8.37	5.92	4.45
ADA	Active %	40.00	43.22	24.38	21.24
	Return	53.06	29.63	16.53	11.46
	Volatility	3.22	3.33	3.26	3.77
	SR	16.47	8.90	5.07	3.04

Data-driven strategy: Price convergence vs Funding rate

		2020	2021	2022	all
BTC	Return	17.70	25.69	3.69	15.98
	Price	11.77	16.10	3.58	10.62
	Funding	5.93	9.59	0.11	5.36
ETH	Return	22.51	30.99	15.31	23.48
	Price	14.22	21.86	14.36	17.50
	Funding	8.29	9.13	0.95	5.98
BNB	Return	74.35	64.93	32.71	54.50
	Price	61.16	56.63	28.70	46.92
	Funding	13.19	8.29	4.01	7.58
DOGE	Return		96.17	45.95	72.95
	Price		82.50	45.58	65.43
	Funding		13.68	0.36	7.52
ADA	Return	44.24	56.21	54.57	53.06
	Price	31.81	45.69	53.12	45.44
	Funding	12.43	10.52	1.44	7.62

Explaining deviations

Regression of the futures-spot gap against explanatory variables

	BTC		ETH		
Ret	0.29*** (12.37)		0.25*** (9.15)	0.24*** (6.09)	0.20*** (4.93)
FnG		1.45*** (7.74)	0.47*** (2.80)		1.65*** (6.95)
const	-0.14** (-2.49)	-0.62*** (-6.61)	-0.33*** (-5.24)	-0.14 (-1.46)	-0.56*** (-3.59)
R2	0.58	0.32	0.61	0.55	0.33
N	928	928	928	928	928

Takeaways

- ▶ We derive no-arbitrage prices and bounds for perpetual futures
- ▶ Provide valuable benchmarks + strategy to exploit deviations
- ▶ Find large deviations of crypto perpetual futures from no-arbitrage prices
- ▶ Deviations comove across cryptocurrencies and diminish over time
- ▶ Simple trading strategy generates large Sharpe ratios



AAVE Interest Rate

