Analyzing Trader Behavior and Market Sentiment in Bitcoin Trading

Introduction

This study examines how trader behavior, profitability, volume, and risk align with Bitcoin market sentiment ranging from Fear to Greed. Using historical order data from Hyperliquid and the Fear & Greed sentiment index, we reveal behavioral patterns influencing smarter Web3 trading strategies.

Data Overview

- Sentiment Dataset: Daily Fear & Greed index classifications and values from 2018 to 2025.
- Trader Dataset: Transaction level data from 32 traders and 246 trading symbols during 2024, including metrics like trade size, profit/loss, and timestamps.

Methodology

- Date and time fields were standardized to datetime types across datasets.
- Missing data verification confirmed dataset integrity.
- Trader data is aggregated daily for key metrics: total trades, unique traders, average closed profit/loss, and total volume.
- Daily sentiment classifications merged with aggregated trader metrics.
- Visual explorations and statistical tests compared trader behavior during different sentiment regimes.
- Risk proxies, trade size variability (standard deviation), and maximum trade size were computed and analyzed by sentiment.
- Correlation coefficients quantified associations between continuous sentiment scores and trading activity.

Key Findings

1. Trading Activity Increases in Fear

- o Both total trades (139 vs. 58) and trading volume (3.75M vs. 1.15M) are significantly higher during Fear phases compared to Greed (p < 0.05).
- Boxplots confirm wider spreads and more extreme outliers in Fear, suggesting intense trading bursts during negative sentiment.

2. Stable Trader Participation

- The number of unique traders remains nearly the same across Fear and Greed (1.59 vs. 1.46), with no significant statistical difference (p = 0.245).
- This indicates that while overall market activity changes, the pool of active traders does not expand or contract substantially.

3. Profitability Differences Are Not Significant

- Average closed PnL is higher in Fear (200 vs. 90), but this difference is **not statistically significant** (p = 0.376).
- Profitability distributions show high variability and outliers, particularly in Neutral and Extreme Fear phases, reflecting inconsistent performance.

4. Risk-Taking Behavior Amplifies Under Fear

- Measures of trade size variability (STD) and maximum trade size are elevated in Fear and Extreme Fear.
- This suggests traders engage in larger and riskier trades during distressed sentiment conditions.

5. Weak Correlations, Stronger Regime Effects

- Correlations between sentiment values and trading metrics (volume, trades, PnL) are weakly negative (-0.116 to -0.182).
- Regime-based comparisons (Fear vs. Greed) provide much clearer behavioral signals than linear correlations.

Conclusions

Contrary to the common belief that optimism fuels trading, this analysis reveals that **trading intensity is significantly higher during Fear phases**. Elevated trades, larger volumes, and riskier position sizes suggest that fear-driven markets trigger more activity, likely due to **panic selling**, **forced liquidations**, **and opportunistic entries**.

While profitability itself does not differ meaningfully between regimes, the behavioral patterns show that **market stress increases trading activity and volatility**.

Recommendations

- **Intraday Monitoring:** Examine hourly sentiment shifts to capture short-term trading bursts during fear spikes.
- **Risk Controls:** Implement stricter leverage and position size controls during Fear phases, where volatility is highest.
- Adaptive Strategies: Explore automated strategies that dynamically adjust aggressiveness based on prevailing sentiment regimes.

Appendix

A. Data Files

- Daily Aggregated Trader Data: <u>daily_trader_metrics.csv</u>
- Merged Trader Data with Sentiment Labels:
 merged_trader_sentiment.csv

B. Code and Reproducibility

Analysis Notebook: notebook_1.ipvnb

• GitHub Repository: GitHub Repo Link