

Master Thesis

Edit: Master Thesis Title

Jorge Eduardo FRÍAS NAVARRETE

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*Department of Finance, Accounting and Statistics.
Vienna University of Economics and Business.
Welthandelsplatz 1, 1020 Vienna, Austria.*

Acknowledgements

Here write acknowledgements.

Abstract

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1. Introduction

Mirar Liu et al (y el otro paper similar) donde habla de las criptomonedas, e inspirarnos de ahi. Quiza la otra tesis en esto tambien.

Empezar con una introduccion de criptomonedas, del mercado, de la gran volatilidad, grandes retornos. Mencionar coin Market cap, la capitalizacion del mercado total de criptomonedas.

Mencionar articulos o reportes donde mencionen la importancia de este mercado, cuantas personas en promedio tienen criptos en su portafolio. Mencionar sucesos recientes importantes, como la introduccion de criptomonedas en algunos exchanges, de futuros en CME, de indices en XXX, del boom en la crisis de COVID (ver Mercik, donde menciona sucesos importantes).

mencionar a Ross, que comprobo la estructura lineal de los factores: – Esto quiza en introduccion

** Ejemplo de frase See (?) for additional discussion of literate programming.**

1 + 1

[1] 2

2. Methodology

The Instrumented Principal Component Analysis (IPCA) model was introduced in the seminal work of Kelly et al. (2019, 2020). The main model used in this thesis is the IPCA with different K number of factors

Explicar la metodologia de IPCA. Si hay tiempo, entonces explicar tambien como funciona el RPCA de Chen and Roussanov. Explicar las R^2 (en lugar de R^2 , entonces poner Total score y predictive score), mencionar como pie de pagina que son las medidas definidas por Kelly et al. (2019).

Explicar los bootstrap para medir la significancia cada caracteristica, y quiza mencionar tambi'en brevemente los characteristic managed portfolios, en que consisten y como se emplean (quiza tomar inspiracion de Kelly, Bianchi, o creo que puede ser mejor en Liu et al.)

2.1. Instrumented Principal Component Analysis

3. Data

In this section, I introduce the cryptocurrency data used in this thesis, the series of filters applied to clean and prepare the dataset, and the summary statistics of the cryptocurrency excess returns. In addition, I show the set of asset-specific characteristics constructed from the cryptocurrency market data, which are used as instruments for latent factor exposures in the IPCA model. Appendix A.2 provides a detailed description of the characteristics used in the empirical analysis.

[++++ **ADD SMALL INTRO ABOVE OF RIK FACTORS CREATED** +++++]

The data extraction and pre-processing are primarily conducted in R 4.5.1 ([R Core Team, 2025](#)), using, among other packages¹, the `tidyverse` (v. 2.0.0; [Wickham et al., 2019](#)). Additional cleaning steps and visualizations are performed in Python 3.13.5 ([Python Software Foundation, 2025](#)). The full reproducible code is available in Appendix A.1.

3.1. Data extraction and sample construction

I collect daily cryptocurrency data on open, high, close, and low (OHCL) prices, 24-hour volume, and market capitalization (calculated as the cryptocurrency’s USD price multiplied by its circulating supply) from [CoinCodex](#), a website-data provider that gathers and aggregates data from more than 400 exchanges. I extract the data, all expressed in US dollars, using the CoinCodex API as follows:

1. I retrieve the list of all available cryptocurrencies and extract each cryptocurrency shortname, also referred to as the “slug”. At the time of writing, there are 14,907 unique cryptocurrency shortnames listed in the API.
2. Using the slug, I construct an URL for each cryptocurrency to obtain the meta-data from the API. I parse the JSON API response into a dataframe and extract

¹See Appendix A.4 for the full list of software used in the empirical study.

3. Data

the OHCL prices, volume, and market capitalization daily data. I exclude those observations with non-zero or missing values in any of these fields.

Out of the 14,907 cryptocurrencies listed, only 7,272 entries contained available data. Next, following the methodology of Bianchi & Babiak (2021) and Mercik et al. (2025), I apply a series of cleaning and filtering steps in order to remove possible inaccuracies in the dataset:

1. Non-positive and missing values. As mentioned earlier, I remove observations where prices, volume, or market capitalization were non-positive or missing.
2. Small cryptocurrencies. Similar to Liu et al. (2022), I screen out small cryptocurrencies and consider only those with a market capitalization greater than one million USD. Therefore, I exclude observations for coins whose market capitalization falls below this minimum threshold, which allows for the possibility that a coin may become “small” after a certain period or event.
3. Cryptocurrency type. Based on the cryptocurrency classification from [CoinMarketCap](#) and [CoinCodex](#), I exclude:
 - stablecoins. I include (i) centralized stablecoins, which are backed and pegged to fiat currency or physical assets by a third party, such as Tether (USDT), USD Coin (USDC), and Euro Coin (EURC), and (ii) algorithmically stabilized stablecoins, which use algorithms to adjust the circulating supply in response to changes in demand to maintain a stable value with the underlying asset, such as DAI and AMPL (FSB, 2020).
 - wrapped cryptocurrency tokens, which mirror the value of another cryptocurrency from a different blockchain, e.g., Wrapped Bitcoin (wBTC) or Wrapped Ethereum (wETH) ([Coinbase](#), n.d.).
 - cryptocurrencies backed by or pegged to gold or precious metals, including Pax Gold (PAXG) or XAGx Silver Token (XAGX).
4. Erroneous trading volume. To filter out cryptocurrencies with “fake” or “erroneous” trading volume, I calculate the daily volume-to-market-capitalization ratio for each token and exclude observations where the ratio exceeds 1.
5. Extreme returns. To minimize the influence of extreme values in my results, I winsorize daily cryptocurrency returns to lie within the range of -90% to 500%.
6. Time period. Even though cryptocurrency data are available since 2014, I use data from June 1, 2018 for the empirical analysis due to the low amount of coins

available before this date (see Figure 3.1).

7. Minimum observations. In order to maintain practical relevance, I keep cryptocurrencies that have at least 365 consecutive daily observations and those with at least 730 observations in the complete panel of coin characteristics (see Section 3.3), which is equivalent to 2 years of historical data. Therefore, I exclude very short-lived coins, but retain failed coins with this relatively large number of observations, which help to lessen the so called “survivorship bias”.

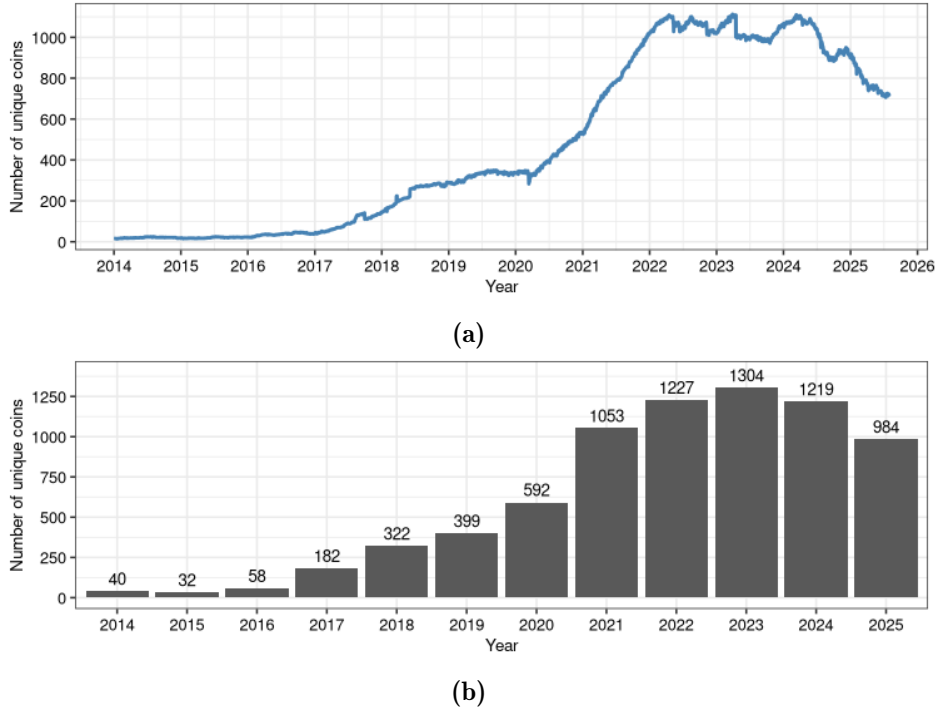


Figure 3.1.: Number of cryptocurrencies over time. Panel A shows the daily time series of the number of unique cryptocurrencies. Panel B displays the number of unique cryptocurrencies recorded each year. Both panels correspond to the dataset after applying the filtering steps (1) to (5), covering the period from January 1, 2014, to July 31, 2025, and including 1,416 unique cryptocurrencies. Note that coins may enter or exit the market over time.

3.2. Sample overview

After applying all the filters, the resulting sample consists of 973 unique cryptocurrencies and 1,478,936 observations from June 1, 2018, to July 31, 2025, where a day starts at 00:00:00 UTC. It is important to mention that the number of cryptocurrencies fluctuates over the entire period, which results in an unbalanced panel of data. 3.1 provides an overview of the descriptive statistics for the cryptocurrency excess returns. Additionally,

3. Data

Table 3.1.: Summary statistics of daily excess returns. The table reports the summary statistics of daily returns on the dataset used in the empirical analysis. The columns represent the number of daily observations, the quantity of unique coins over the whole sample period, the minimum size of the cross-section, the mean of the excess returns, the standard deviation, and the 10th percentile, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, and 90th percentile of the distribution of the returns. The sample period is from June 1, 2018, to July 31, 2025.

No. Obs	Unique coins	Min No. Obs	Mean	Std	P10	P25	P50	P75	P90
1,478,936	973	121	-2.70%	12.49%	-10.18%	-6.65%	-3.70%	0.02%	4.69%

3.3. Characteristic construction and description

Following Kelly et al. (2019), I cross-sectionally transform the instrument variables period-by-period in the following manner: first,

This is more related to factor construction.

Organize week in the following way: the first seven days of the year forms the first week, and the first 51 weeks of the year consists of 7 days each. The 52th week of the year consists of the last eight days and, in case of a leap year (as 2016, 2020, and 2024), of nine days.

Similar to Liu et al, I construct a daily cryptocurrency market return as the value-weighted average return of all the cryptocurrencies in the sample. For cryptocurrencies $i = 1, \dots, N$, the daily market return at time t is computed as:

$$r_t^M = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N r_{it} \cdot \text{marketcap}_{it}}{\sum_{i=1}^N \text{marketcap}_{it}}$$

The cryptocurrency market excess return (CMKT) is constructed as the difference between the cryptocurrency market return and the risk-free rate. To proxy the risk-free rate, I used the (daily) 1-month Treasury bill rate from the FRED.

Write this in the following section of “Empirical application” or This is for the model: 7. (Still undecisive) Minimum cross-section. Following the criterion by Kelly, I Convert variables in the -0.5 - 0.5 range

The sample period ranges from January 1st, 2014, to May 31st, 2025.

4. Results

Implemented in python, based on the IPCA python code of Seth Pruitt ¹ and the `ipca` python package of Buechner & Bybee (2019) ².

Important: mention the shift of characteristics: the conditional APT of Kelly, Pruitt, Su (JFE 2019) says that the characteristics known at Date=d-1 determine the exposures associated with the returns realized at Date=d; hence, here we should have shifted the characteristics in Z relative to the returns in R

This is a template of the table of the results of the IPCA model. I need to add a caption to the table. Here I reference Table 4.1.

Some test for quarto and latex

Quarto: 1. Sees the caption line after the table. 2. Wraps the `tabular` inside a LaTeX `table` environment. 3. Adds `\caption{Some letters with LaTeX}` and `\label{tbl-letters}` automatically. 4. Gives it a table number and puts it in the List of Tables.

Inline LaTeX way inside Quarto

Here we see the summary statistics in Table 4.2.

¹See <https://sethpruitt.net/research/>.

²See <https://bkelly-lab.github.io/ipca/>.

4. Results

Table 4.1.: Results of IPCA regression. Model Performance. Panel A and B report total and predictive R^2 in percent for the restricted ($\Gamma_\alpha = 0$) and unrestricted ($\Gamma_\alpha \neq 0$) IPCA model for K number of factors on daily and weekly data, respectively. Panel C reports the corresponding total and predictive R^2 for a simple PCA model on weekly data.

		K		
		$K = 3$	$K = 5$	$K = 8$
Panel C: PCA on weekly data				
R^2_{Total}		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
$R^2_{\text{Predictive}}$		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Panel B: IPCA on weekly data				
R^2_{Total}	$\Gamma_\alpha = 0$	0.2625	0.2817	0.2934
	$\Gamma_\alpha \neq 0$	0.2661	0.2826	0.2937
$R^2_{\text{Predictive}}$	$\Gamma_\alpha = 0$	0.1725	0.1551	0.1511
	$\Gamma_\alpha \neq 0$	0.1719	0.1584	0.1554
Panel A: IPCA on daily data				
R^2_{Total}	$\Gamma_\alpha = 0$	0.2301	0.2509	0.2681
	$\Gamma_\alpha \neq 0$	0.2322	0.2524	0.2690
$R^2_{\text{Predictive}}$	$\Gamma_\alpha = 0$	-0.3904	-0.4082	-0.4169
	$\Gamma_\alpha \neq 0$	-0.3857	-0.4055	-0.4156

Table 4.2.: Some letters with LaTeX

A B C
D E F

5. Conclusion

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A. Appendix

A.1. Supplementary Material

A.2. Cryptocurrency Characteristics

A.2.1. Volume shock

Following Bianchi et al. (2022), the volume shock is defined as the log-deviation of trading volume from its rolling average (over 30 or 60 days) for cryptocurrency i at time t . For $m \in \{30, 60\}$ periods, the volume shock is estimated as:

$$v_{i,t} = \log(\text{Volume}_{i,t}) - \log\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{s=1}^m \text{Volume}_{i,t-s}\right)$$

A.3. Risk

A.3.1. Realized volatility (rvol)

Using the volatility estimator of Yang and Zhang (2000), I compute the daily realized volatility based on OHCL prices over a rolling 30-day window. For $n > 1$ number of periods, the volatility estimate at time t is:

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\sigma_O^2 + k\sigma_C^2 + (1-k)\sigma_{RS}^2}$$

where σ_{RS}^2 is the variance estimator of Rogers et al. (1994), and σ_O^2 , σ_C^2 , k are defined as follows:

$$\sigma_O^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (o_i - \bar{o})^2,$$

A. Appendix

$$\sigma_C^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i - \bar{c})^2,$$

$$k = \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + \frac{n+1}{n-1}}$$

with $o = \ln O_t - \ln C_{t-1}$, and $c = \ln C_t - \ln O_t$. Here, C_{t-1} denotes the last days' closing price and O_t the current day's opening price. I set the constant $\alpha = 1.34$ as suggested by Yang and Zhang (2000) to be the best value in practice.

Moskowitz et al. (2012)

A.4. Software

This thesis was fully written using Quarto (Allaire et al., 2025), running in RStudio (v. 2025.5.1.513; Posit team, 2025) on Fedora Linux 42 (Workstation Edition).

I used R 4.5.1 (R Core Team, 2025) and the following R packages: bidask v. 2.1.4 (Ardia et al., 2024), moments v. 0.14.1 (Komsta & Novomestky, 2022), pcaMethods v. 2.0.0 (Stacklies et al., 2007), PerformanceAnalytics v. 2.0.8 (Peterson & Carl, 2024), quantmod v. 0.4.28 (Ryan & Ulrich, 2025), slider v. 0.3.2 (Vaughan, 2024), tidyverse v. 2.0.0 (Wickham et al., 2019), and zoo v. 1.8.14 (Zeileis & Grothendieck, 2005).

Additionally, I used Python 3.15.3 (Python Software Foundation, 2025) and the following packages: numpy (Harris et al., 2020), pandas (The pandas development team, 2020), matplotlib (Hunter, 2007), and scipy (Virtanen et al., 2020).