

Trading Strategies in Cryptocurrency

Group #18

Yiding “Tim” Xie
Tianyu “Tim” Sun
Qianfeng Ying
Yili Tang
Feifei Yan

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Prof. Mikhail Smirnov

Presentation Date:

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Technology used:

Excel, R, MATLAB, Python

Rehearsal:

Date: Apr. 28th, 2018

Time: 9’55”

Place: Butler Library

People: All group members

Motivation

Cumulative Return among BTC, VTI, BND (Log Scale)



Date: Apr. 2013 - Apr. 2018

	BTC	VTI	BND
Annualized Return	2.49315725	0.19047774	0.02052555
Annualized Volatility	2.17052443	0.15149297	0.03915392
Sharpe Ratio	1.13942843	1.2573371	0.52422727

Asset

- Bitcoin
- US equity, VTI
- US inv grade bonds, BND

- Risk free rate is gathered from 10-yr US Treasury Rate (2%)
- If you invest \$1 in Apr 2013,
 - \$70.5 (BTC) - Max. @ \$140
 - \$1.85 (VTI)
 - \$1.07 (BND)

Agenda

1. Pairs Trading Strategy

- a. Concept
- b. Identify correlated instruments/Hypothesis Testing
 - i. Co-integration Method
 - ii. Distance Method
 - iii. Ratio Method
- c. Implement enter/exit strategy
- d. Simulation for future profit

2. Two-Factor Momentum & Value Combined Strategy

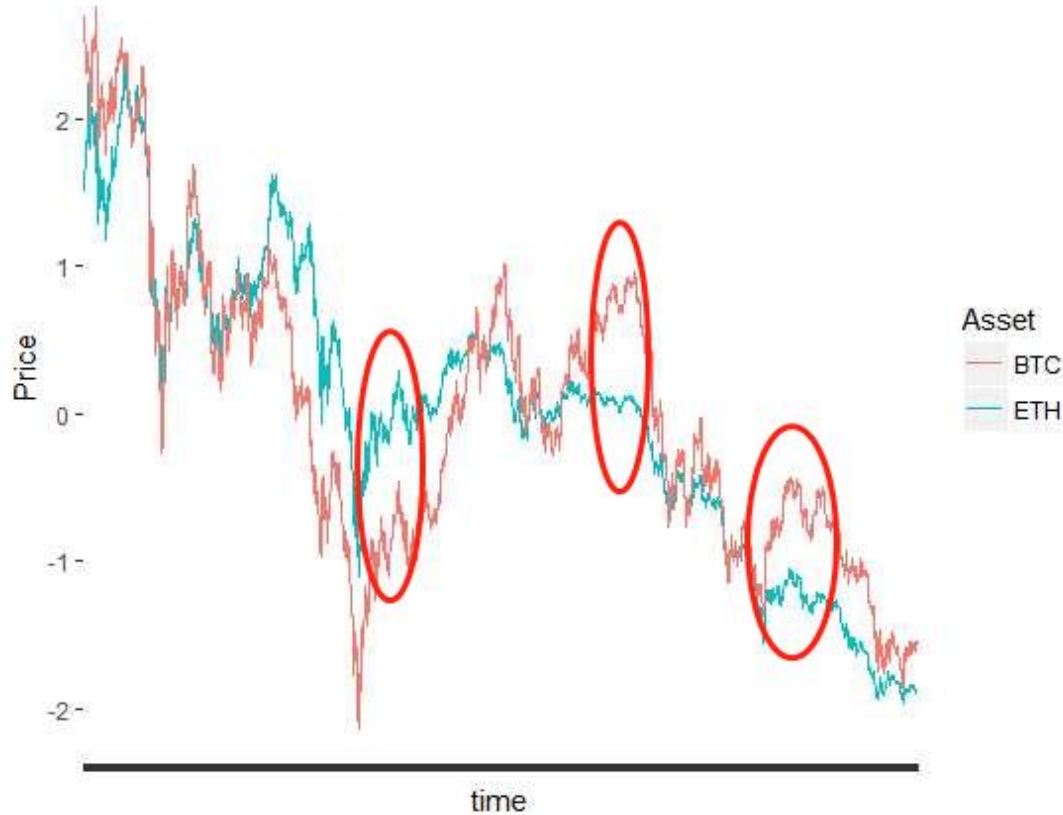
- a. Concept
- b. Portfolio Construction
 - i. Momentum
 - ii. Value
- c. Performance Analysis

3. Drawbacks

Pairs Trading

- A market neutral and profit-making trading strategy in a pair of highly correlated instruments under virtually any market conditions
 - Identify correlated pairs (BTC, LTC, ETH)
 - Identify potential trading opportunities from the price pairs
 - Cointegration test
 - Distance test
 - Ratio test
 - Compute potential future profits using simulation
- Data
 - High frequency data (1/9/2018~4/3/2018)

Identify Trading Opportunities(BTC & ETH)



Test for Correlation

- Cointegration method
 - Assume price follows lognormal distribution
 - Find the linear regression between the prices of two assets, and test for non-increasing error

$$\ln(P_{At}) = \mu + \gamma * \ln(P_{Bt}) + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\varepsilon_t = \rho \varepsilon_{t-1} + v_t$$

$$|\rho| < 1$$

```
> coint.matrix
      ETH      BTC      LTC      XRP
ETH      NA 0.9862207 0.9991214 0.9919685
BTC 0.9828900      NA 0.9710207 0.9704971
LTC 0.9953614 0.9705915      NA 0.9957114
XRP 0.9895007 0.9713648 0.9969984      NA
```

```
> ind.matrix
      ETH BTC LTC XRP
ETH      NA TRUE FALSE TRUE
BTC TRUE      NA TRUE TRUE
LTC FALSE TRUE      NA FALSE
XRP TRUE TRUE FALSE      NA
```

Test for Correlation

- Distance method
 - Find two assets with minimum distance

```
> dist.matrix
      ETH      BTC      LTC      XRP
ETH  0.0000 539.4193 1275.5275 338.3001
BTC  539.4193 0.0000 582.4786 376.2725
LTC  1275.5275 582.4786 0.0000 1198.1004
XRP  338.3001 376.2725 1198.1004 0.0000
```

$$D = \sum_{t=1}^T (N_t^A - N_t^B)^2$$

- Ratio test
 - Test for constant ratio between two assets(ADF)

$$y_t = c + \phi y_{t-1} + \beta_1 \Delta y_{t-1} + \dots + \beta_p \Delta y_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t$$

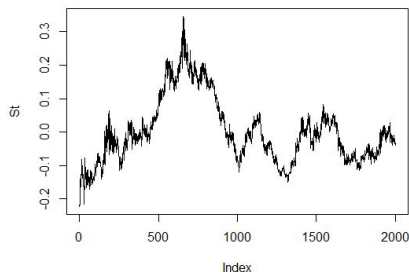
$$H_0 : \phi = 1$$

##	choice1	choice2	P.value
## 1	eth	btc	0.918
## 2	ltc	btc	0.663
## 3	ltc	eth	0.577
## 4	eth	xrp	0.557
## 5	ltc	xrp	0.263
## 6	btc	xrp	0.084

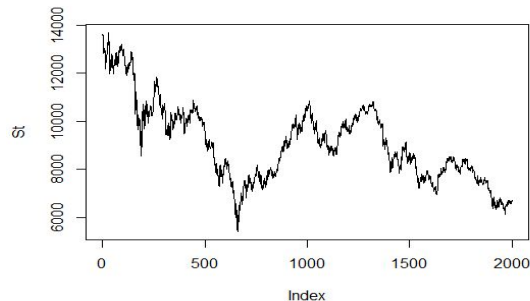
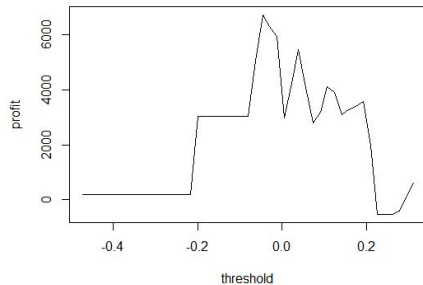
Compare Profits (BTC & ETH)

If $S_t > q \rightarrow$ Short position in A, long position in B

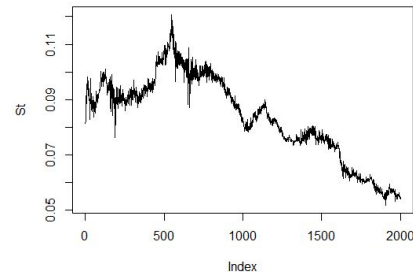
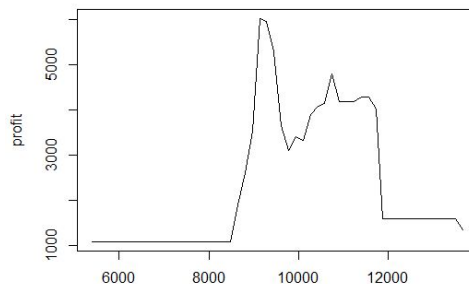
If $S_t < -q \rightarrow$ Short position in B, long position in A



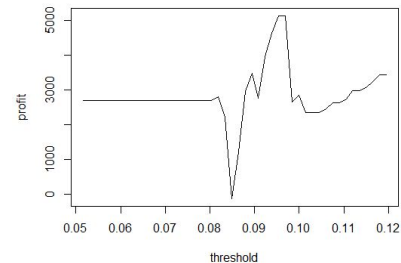
Cointegration Method



Distance Method



Ratio Method



$$S_t = \mu + \hat{\gamma} * \ln(P_{Bt}) - \ln(P_{At})$$

$$S_t = S_{At} - S_{Bt}$$

$$S_t = S_{At}/S_{Bt}$$

```
> max(q_var[,2])
[1] 6733.704
```

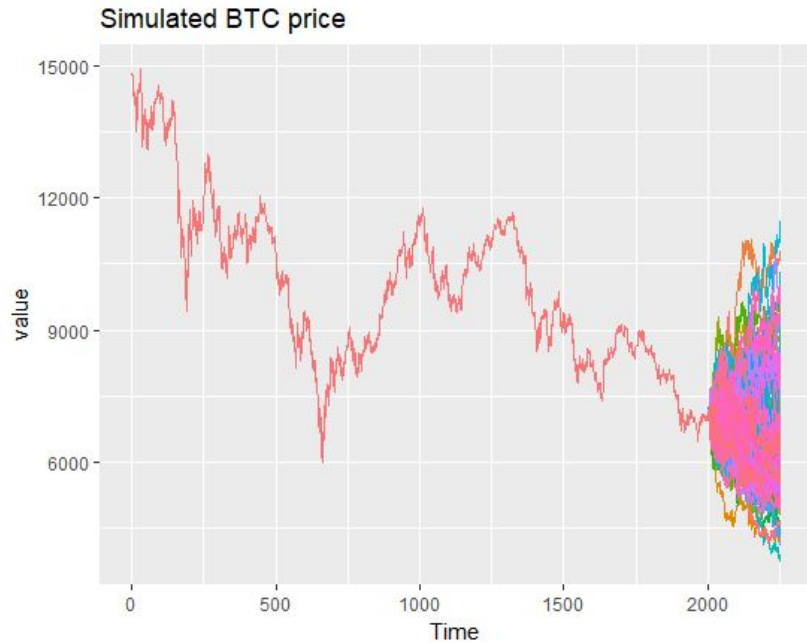
```
> max(q_var)
[1] 6026.108
```

```
> threshold[which.max(q_var)]
[1] 9128.09
> mean(threshold)
[1] 9532.687
```

```
> max(q_var)
[1] 5139.072
```

```
> threshold[which.max(q_var)]
[1] 0.09540484
> mean(threshold)
[1] 0.0856047
```


Simulation(BTC & ETH, T=250)



```
> mean(max)  
[1] 2446.28
```

Two Factor Strategy

- Factors:
 - Momentum:
 - Measured as total return of an index over a specified horizon (trailing 1 month)
 - overweight assets with higher momentum and underweight those with lower momentum
 - Value:
 - Comparison of the market capitalization of the currency to fundamental metrics
 - Overweight assets with lower value and underweight those with higher value metric
 - Fundamental Metric: Network Value to Transactions Ratio (NVT) = Network Value (Market Cap) divided by the USD volume transmitted through the blockchain
- Currency Selection:
 - BTC, LTC, ETH, XRP, XLM, DASH, XEM
 - Criteria: Top 15 market cap, long time horizon since inception, sufficient data points
- Time Period:
 - Nov. 2015 - Mar. 2018
- In relatively high frequency investing where portfolios are rebalanced every day

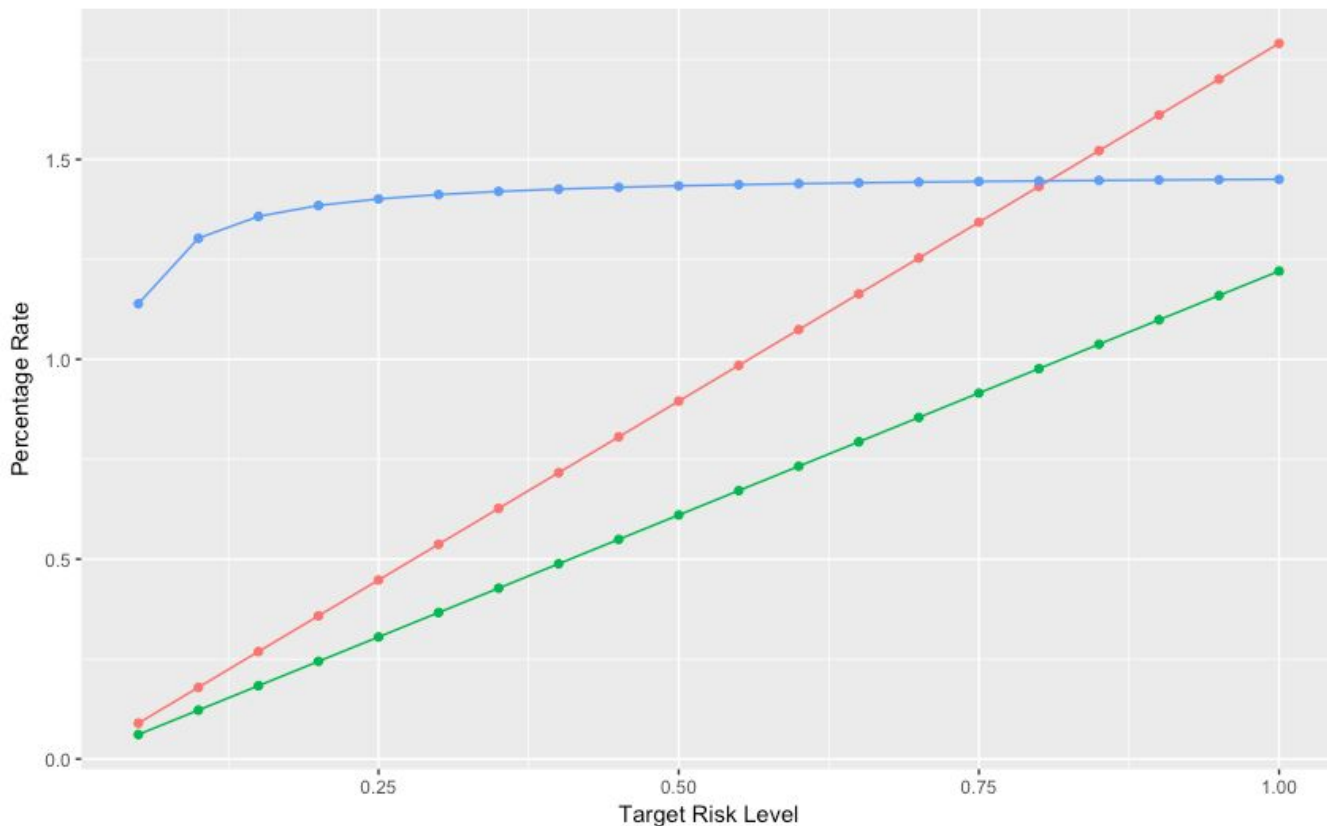
Two Factor Strategy (Cont'd)

Cumulative Return among strategies (1% Risk)



Two Factor Strategy (Cont'd)

Comparison at different Target Risk Level

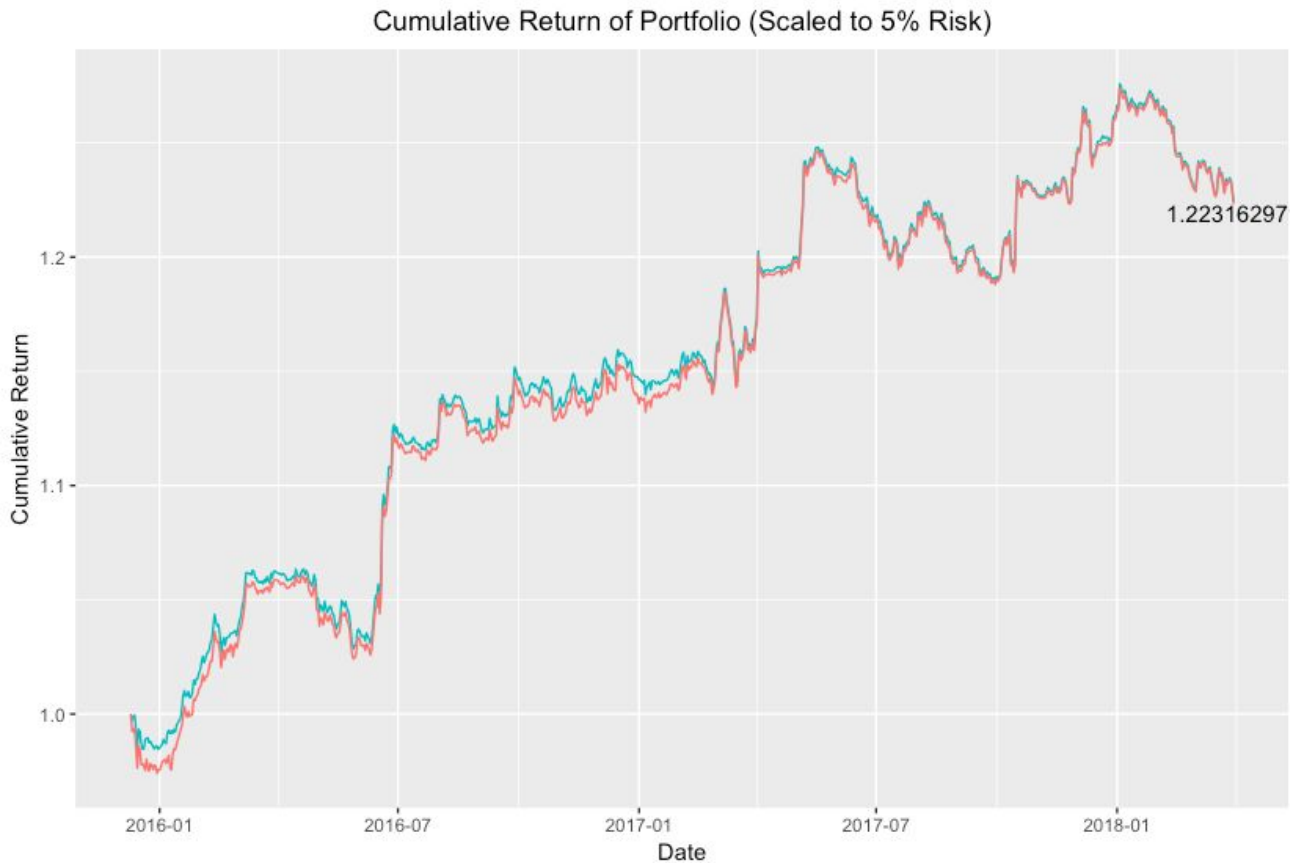


- The slopes of the annualized return and volatility lines are simply constant because they are just multiples of each other
- Sharpe ratio increases as target risk level increases

Metric

- Annualized Return
- Annualized Volatility
- Sharpe Ratio

Two Factor Strategy (Cont'd)



- Only 4 out of the 7 cryptocurrencies have data available on the transaction costs
- The other 3 are estimated based on averages
- Most of the time, the T-cost is only few basis points

Drawbacks

1. Access to Data

- a. Transaction costs are only partially gathered
- b. Shorting fees are not considered
- c. Inadequate high frequency data resources

2. Limited Time Horizon

3. Hard but feasible to short cryptocurrency (Bitfinex, Poloniex)

4. Market instability

Reference

<https://coinmetrics.io/nvt/#assets=btc>

<https://bitinfocharts.com/comparison/bitcoin-transactionfees.html>

https://www.stat.berkeley.edu/users/aldous/Research/Ugrad/Amy_Zhang.pdf

<https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/221265/masterthesis.pdf?sequence=1>

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.03746.pdf>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273959237_Pairs_trading_and_selection_methods_Is_co_integration_superior

<https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=1931802.0>

Group Members

Yiding “Tim” Xie	yx2443@columbia.edu
Tianyu “Tim” Sun	ts3092@columbia.edu
Qianfeng Ying	qy2187@columbia.edu
Yili Tang	yt2585@columbia.edu
Feifei Yan	fy2234@columbia.edu