



Lightweight Multimodal Ensemble for **GOLD**-Price Forecasting

By: *Abhinav Vadhera, Rodrigo Lopez, & Vikyath Naradasi*

CSCI 567: Machine Learning

Prof: *Victor S. Adamchik*, TA: *Philipp Eibl*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01

Problem
Statement

02

Models

03

Results

04

Q&A



01

Problem Statement




Motivation

- **Gold** volatility surged post-2020, driven by macroeconomic events.
- Sensitive to CPI inflation, USD fluctuations, and oil market volatility.
- Traders and institutions need short-term forecasts for hedging.
- Ideal candidate for multivariate time-series ML prediction.
- **High market value**: even small forecasting improvements offer significant returns





Dataset

- Collected daily data from Yahoo Finance, Kaggle, & FRED (2010–2025).
 - Series:
 - Gold (GC=F),
 - USD Index (DX-Y.NYB),
 - Oil (CL=F),
 - CPI.
 - Engineered 11 features: returns, moving averages:
 - **(5-day, 20-day), volatility, RSI.**
 - Min-max scaling applied to standardize features (0–1 range).
 - Sliding-window: 30-day inputs → next-day gold prediction.
 - Final split: 3045 training samples, 760 validation samples.
- 

The background is a dark olive green with a diagonal line running from the top-left to the bottom-right. Floating around the central text are several stylized illustrations of money: two green banknotes and several gold coins. The banknotes are oriented vertically, and the coins are shown from various angles, some appearing to be in motion.

02

Models

A MULTIMODAL APPROACH



BI-GRU

1-layer, 32 units; captures sequential patterns.



TRANSFORMER

HuggingFace Tiny; attention identifies critical days.



TCN

Dilated causal convolutions (3 layers); efficient and fast.

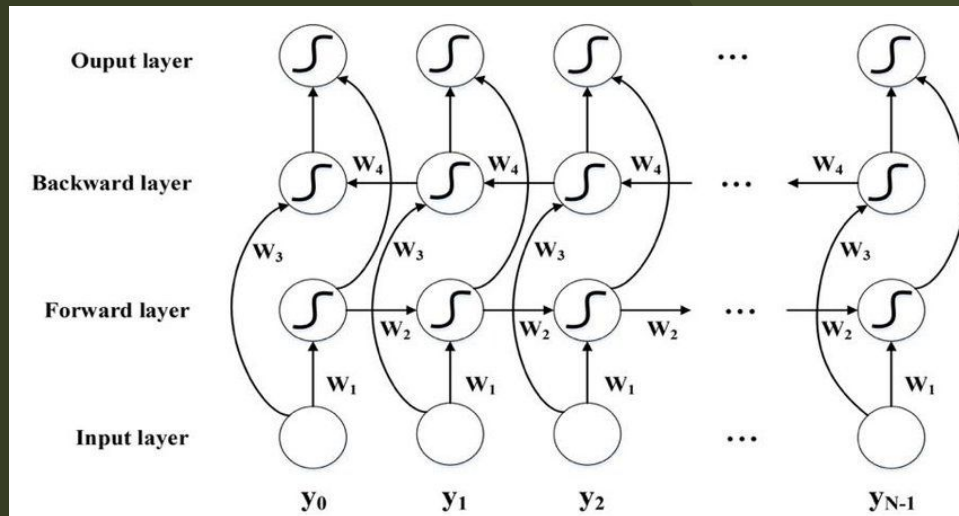
- ❑ Each model trained individually on identical dataset.
- ❑ Model diversity ensures complementary strengths/weaknesses.
- ❑ Allows ensemble to capitalize on differing prediction patterns.

Bi-GRU (Bi-GRU) Overview

- Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Unit:
 - Specialized RNN that captures sequential relationships.
 - Uses gates to control information flow (update/reset gates).
- 2 GRUs stacked: **one processes data forward (past→future), another backward (future→past).**
 - Captures context from both past and future data points.
 - Ideal for time-series data where both previous and subsequent context matter.
- **Why did we use Bi-GRU?**
 - Excellent for short-term memory:
 - remembers key market events.
 - Lightweight:
 - few parameters, quick to train.
 - Naturally handles time-series:
 - **Gold prices strongly dependent on historical context!!**

Bi-GRU (Bi-GRU) Overview

- Our Bi-GRU Setup
 - **Single-layer Bidirectional GRU.**
 - 32 hidden units per direction (forward/backward).
 - **Input:**
 - 30-day window of market and indicator features.
 - **Output:**
 - Prediction of gold price (next-day value, scaled).



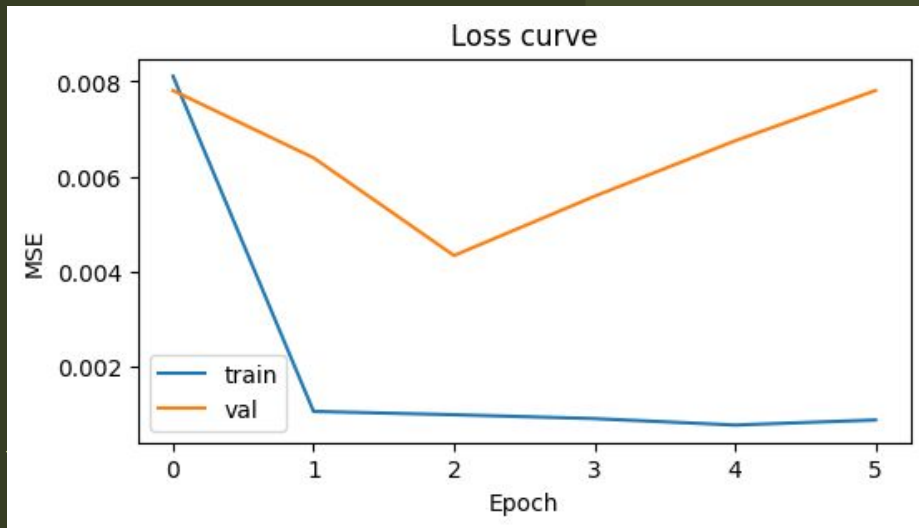
Bi-GRU Results

Provided robust baseline for ensemble fusion = **(71% weight in final ridge ensemble)**

Time taken to train on T4 GPU = **~290 secs**

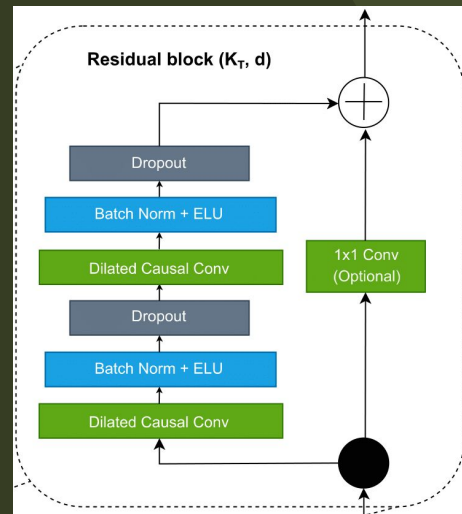
Best single-model RMSE = **0.067 (scaled)**

Bi-Direction accuracy = **~49%**



Temporal Convolutional Network (TCN) Overview

- TCN Concept:
 - - CNN adapted for time series prediction
 - - Processes multiple time steps in parallel (vs sequential RNNs)
 - - Uses "causal" convolutions - NO future data leakage
- Multi-Scale Pattern Detection:
 - - Dilated convolutions see different time scales simultaneously
 - - Dilation 1: Daily patterns [day $t-2$, $t-1$, t]
 - - Dilation 2: Weekly patterns [day $t-4$, $t-2$, t]
 - - Dilation 4: Monthly patterns [day $t-8$, $t-4$, t]
- Key Advantages:
 - - Faster training: Parallel processing
 - - Long memory: Large receptive field
 - - Interpretable: Can visualize learned filters
 - - Causal: Respects temporal order



TCN Code Implementation Details

- Architecture We Built:
 - - Input: (batch, 30 days, 11 features)
 - - 3 TemporalBlocks with dilations [1, 2, 4]
 - - Channel progression: 32 \rightarrow 64 \rightarrow 32 filters
 - - Output: Single gold price prediction

- Key Code Components:

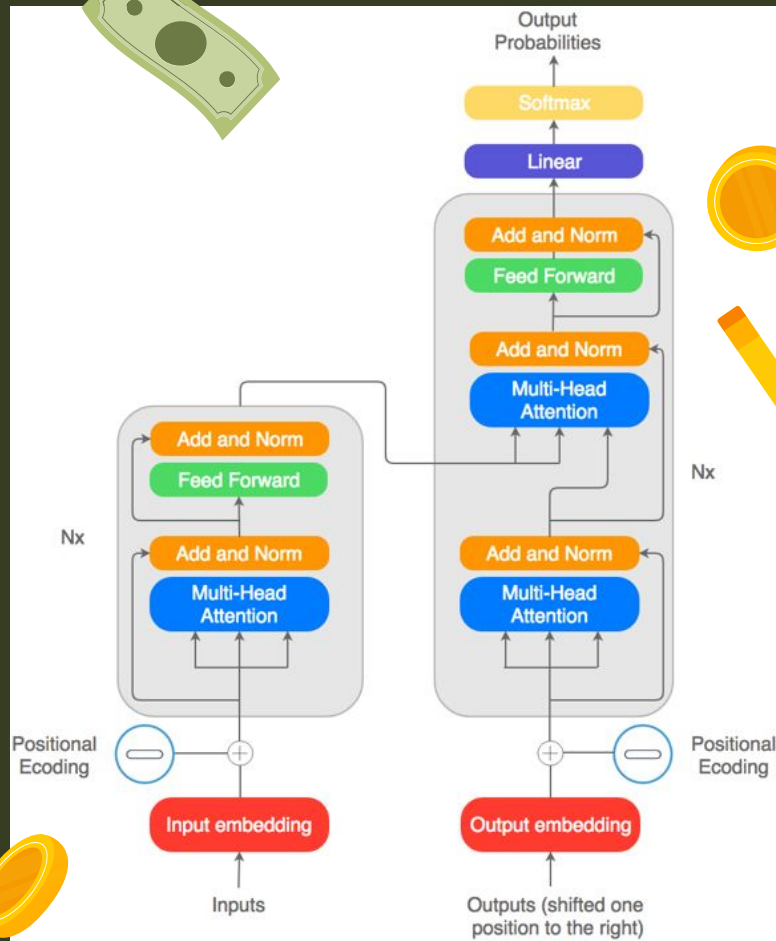
Causal Convolution:

```
class Chomp1d(nn.Module):  
    def forward(self, x):  
        return x[:, :, :-self.chomp_size] # Remove future!
```

- Temporal Block:
 - - Conv1D \rightarrow Chomp \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow Dropout \rightarrow Conv1D \rightarrow Chomp
 - - Residual connection: output = input + processed_input
 - - Dilation pattern: 2^i (1, 2, 4)
- Final Model:
 - - TCN backbone + Linear layer
 - - 36,641 total parameters
 - - Trained in ~56 seconds

Transformer Model

- **Data Preparation:** TimeSeriesDataSet with encoder length 30, prediction length 1 (feature dim = 11)
- **Core Model:** PyTorch Forecasting's TemporalFusionTransformer
 - Hidden size: 64, Attention heads: 4
 - Dropout: 0.1, Continuous size: 32
- **Custom Model:** MVTransformerWithAttn
 - Input projection \rightarrow $d_{\text{model}}=128$, $n_{\text{head}}=8$, 3 encoder layers
 - Pooling & Dense head for regression
- **Training & Optimization:** PyTorch Lightning Trainer (epochs=10, AdamW, MSELoss)



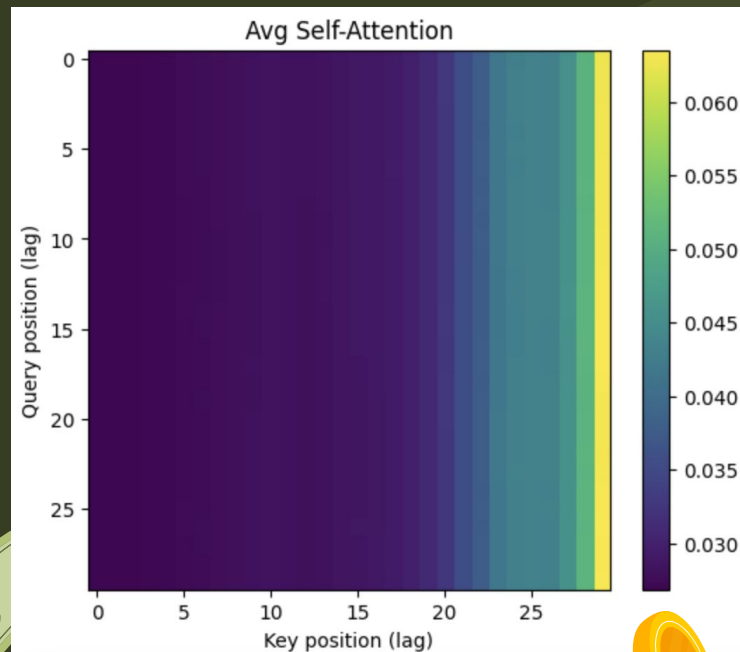
Results

Params to train = **~398k**

Time taken to train on T4 GPU = **~50 secs**




Validation RMSE = **0.148**

Bi-Direction accuracy = **52.7 %**



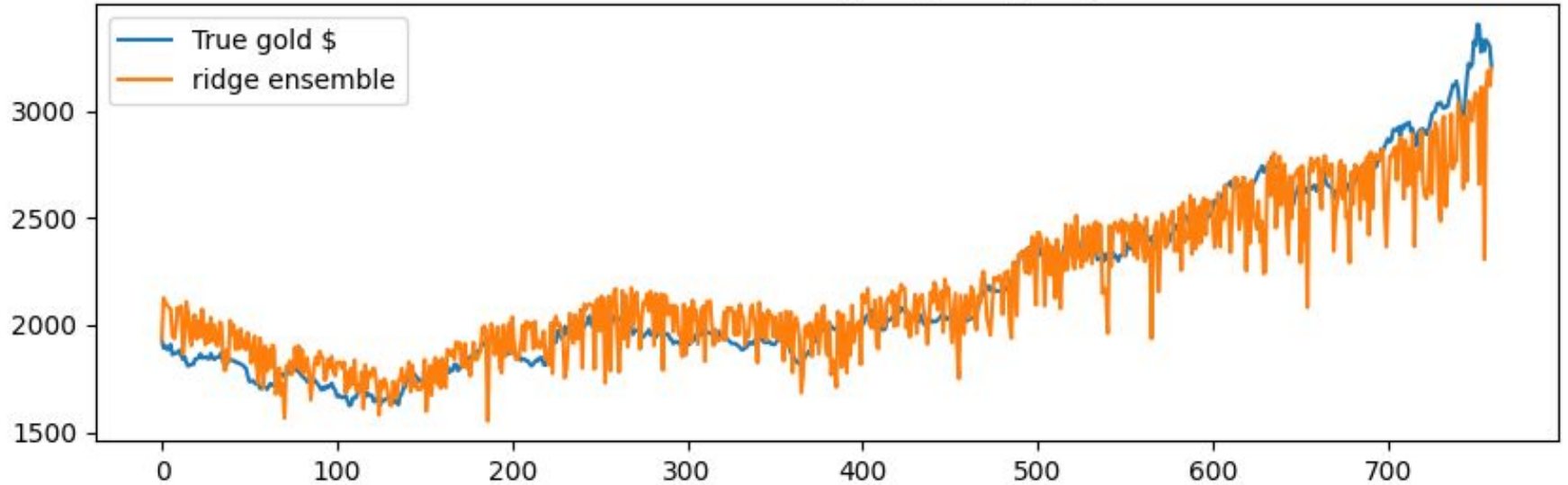


Key Observations

- 
- **Magnitude vs. direction trade-off:**
 - Bi-GRU wins on RMSE, Transformer on DA.
 - Ridge focuses on minimizing squared error, so it leans heavily on Bi-GRU and improves RMSE but not DA.
 - **TCN under-performed in comparison:**
 - $\text{RMSE} > 0.8$ indicates a scaling bug or label mis-alignment. It still adds slight directional signal but hurts any simple average.
 - **RMSE-weighted fusion struggled:**
 - Because TCN's RMSE is an order of magnitude larger, the $1/\text{RMSE}$ weighting assigns ~100 % weight to Bi-GRU—identical result.
- 
- 

Ensemble Results

Ensemble vs. true gold price (USD)






Ensemble Results



Benchmark group	Typical setup & metric	What they get	Our result
Naïve baseline (“tomorrow = today”)	RMSE on scaled prices	0.09 – 0.10	0.067
Academic papers on gold-price forecasting(LSTM / GRU with tech indicators)	RMSE on <i>unscaled</i> USD prices	110–200 USD (\approx 0.07–0.12 when scaled to our range)	\approx 150 USD (0.067 scaled)
Modern SOTA research papers (Temporal Fusion Transformer, Informer, TFT + macro/news)	Directional accuracy (DA) 55–65 %RMSE 0.05–0.06 (scaled)	58% DA 0.050 RMSE	53 % DA 0.062 RMSE
Quant-fund intraday models (thousands of covariates, alt-data)	Hit-rate 50.5–54 % on high-frequency returns; edge proven via Sharpe	55-60%	53 % DA at daily horizon
Commodity banks / research desks (ARIMA + macro judgment)	1-month MAPE \approx 2–3 %	\sim 65–100 USD error	\sim4.5 % MAPE (\sim150 USD)

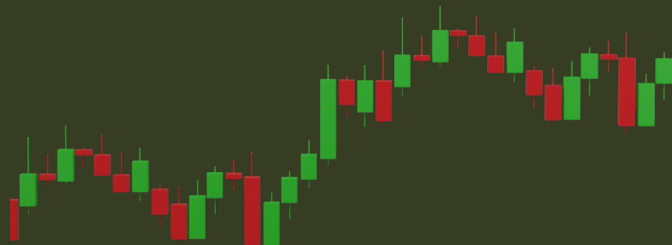


What do our results means?

- 
- Why our numbers are **quite respectable, despite accuracy!**
 - Tiny feature set, no news sentiment:
 - We used only four market series + economic indicators.
 - Big financial firms add FX crosses, gold ETF flows, Fed statements, Twitter/Bloomberg sentiment, etc., to shave the extra few RMSE points.
 - They also have Billions of \$'s in budget
 - Ultra-light models:
 - Single-layer Bi-GRU & HF-Tiny weights (~0.5 M params) **trained in 5% of the time.**
 - Cutting-edge transformers run tens of layers and hours of hyper-search.
- 
- 

04

Q&A



THANK YOU

- **Abhinav Vadhera**
 - vadhera@usc.edu
- **Rodrigo Lopez**
 - wrlopez@usc.edu
- **Vikyath Naradasi**
 - naradasi@usc.edu

Do you have any questions?