

Crypto-Portfolio Optimization

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Summary

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- Covariance estimation
- Parameters seeking

4 Results

5 Conclusion

General problem



How to scatter a capital amongst diverse assets ?

Specific problem

Target portfolio :

- Long positions only
- Low risk (volatility < 25 %)
- Diversification > 70 %
- Transaction fees < 0,55 %

Available assets :

- 20 Crypto currencies
- Treasury bond (risk free, 5 %)



Portfolio theory

Portfolio theory

Markowitz Portfolio Theory (1950s)

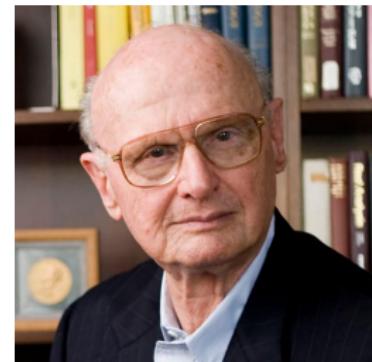
$$\min_w w^\top \Sigma w \quad \text{s.t. } w^\top m = r, \quad w^\top 1 = 1$$

- w : weights
- Σ : covariance matrix
- m : returns

• **Solution :** $w^* = \lambda \Sigma^{-1} 1_N + \gamma \Sigma^{-1} m$

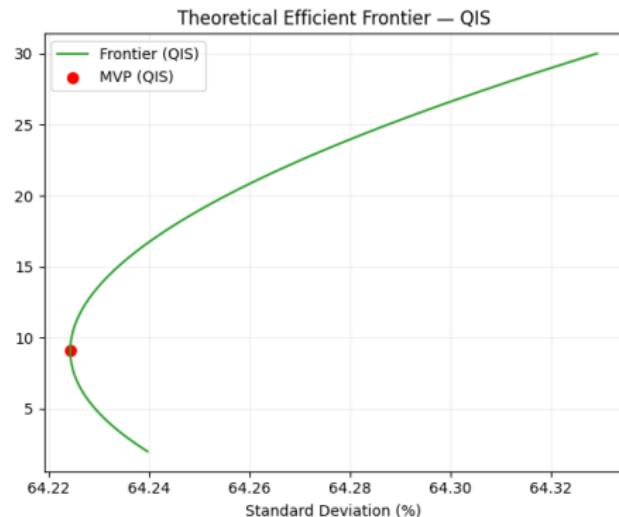
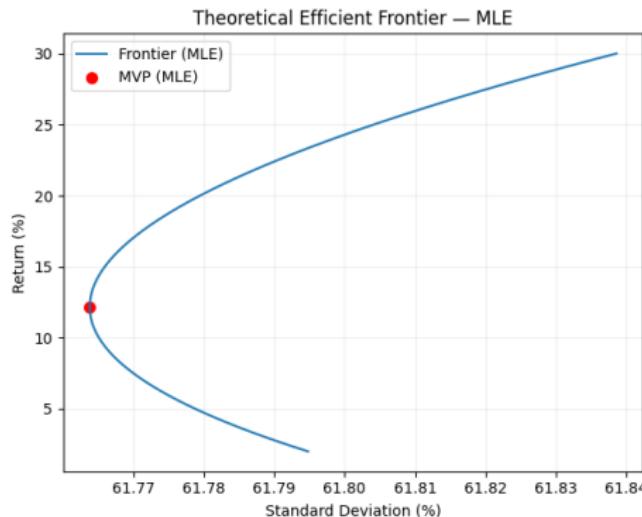
Limitations :

- Σ and m unstable → assume constant over a short enough period
- Doesn't consider the specific constraints
- Correlations estimation



Harry Markowitz
Nobel 1990

Portfolio theory



Our solutions

Weights optimization : Markowitz boosted

Objective : Optimize a long-only portfolio by balancing return and risk, with an explicit diversification constraint.

Mathematical formulation :

$$\min_w w^\top \Sigma w - \gamma \cdot w^\top \mu \quad \text{subject to : } \sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1, \quad w_i \geq 0, \quad D(w) \geq d_{\min}$$

Diversification measure $D(w)$:

$$D(w) = \frac{1}{n \cdot H(w)}, \quad H(w) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n w_i)^2}$$

Interpretation :

- Σ : Covariance matrix estimated from rolling windows
- μ : Expected returns
- γ : Risk–return trade-off coefficient
- $D(w)$: Diversification index in $[0, 1]$

Covariance estimation - Analytic methods

MLE :

- Maximum Likelihood Estimator
- Classic and basic method
- Conclusive results for these specific data

QIS :

- State-of-the-art numerical method
- However, suffers from many heavy hypotheses
- Unconclusive for these specific data

Parameters seeking

- **Gamma**

Higher Gamma :

higher return, higher vol

- **Window size**

Number of past days used to estimate the covariance matrix

- **Horizon**

number of future days before rebalancing

- **Result**

Gamma = 0.1

Window size = 100 days

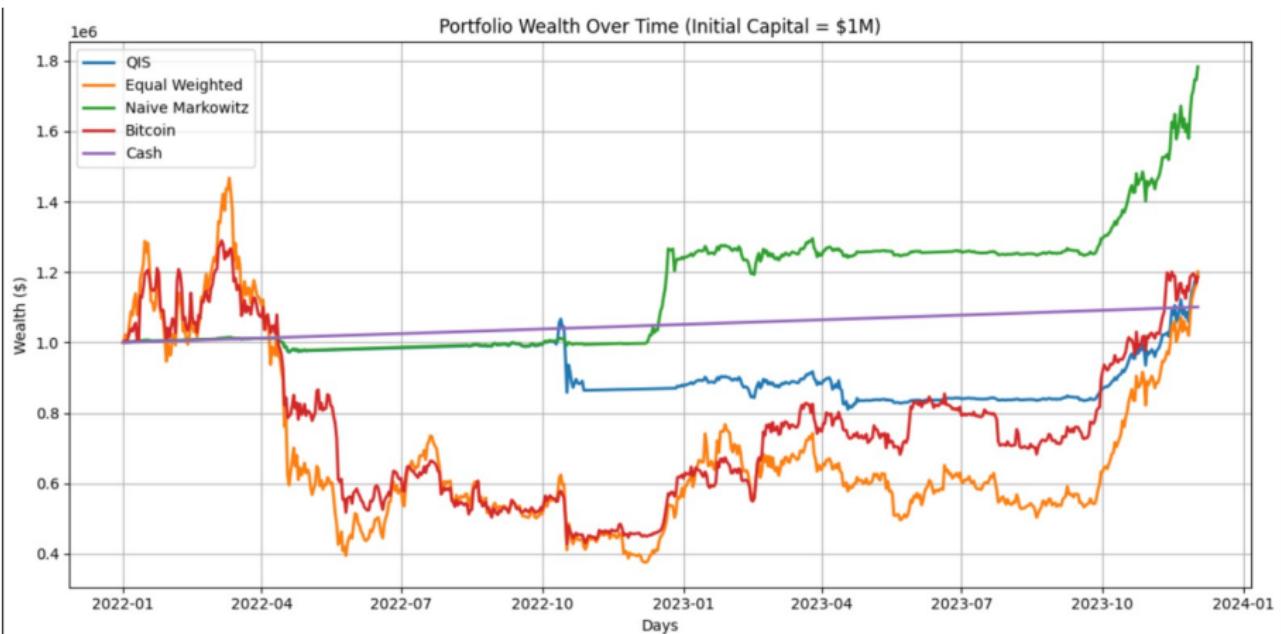
Horizon = 20 days

Indicators	Value
Sharpe Ratio	1.41
Annualized Volatility	0.253
Annualized Return	0.409

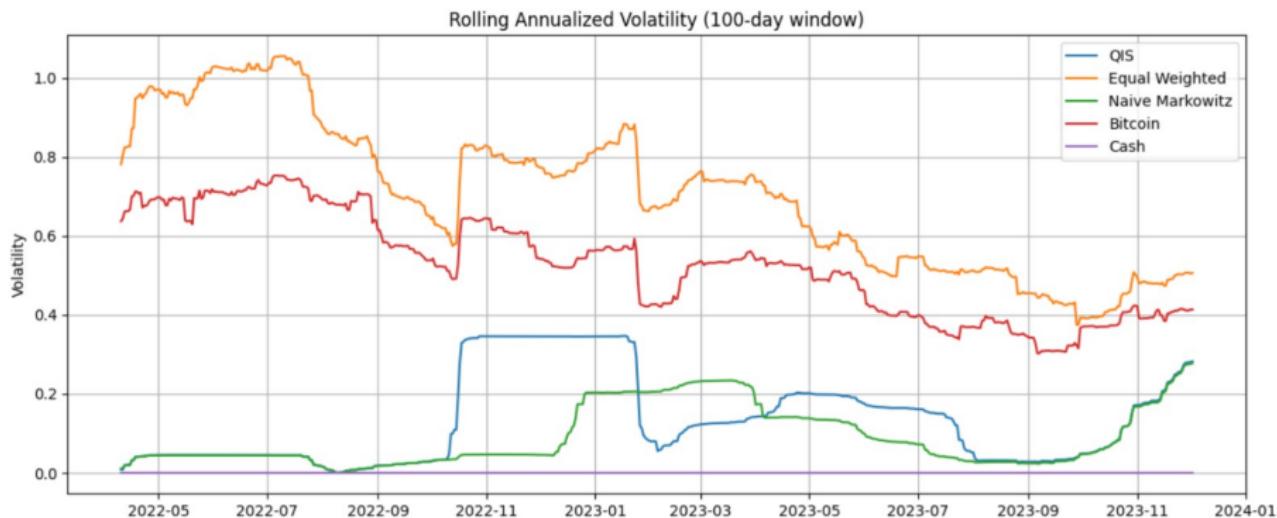
Table 1 – Result after training

Results

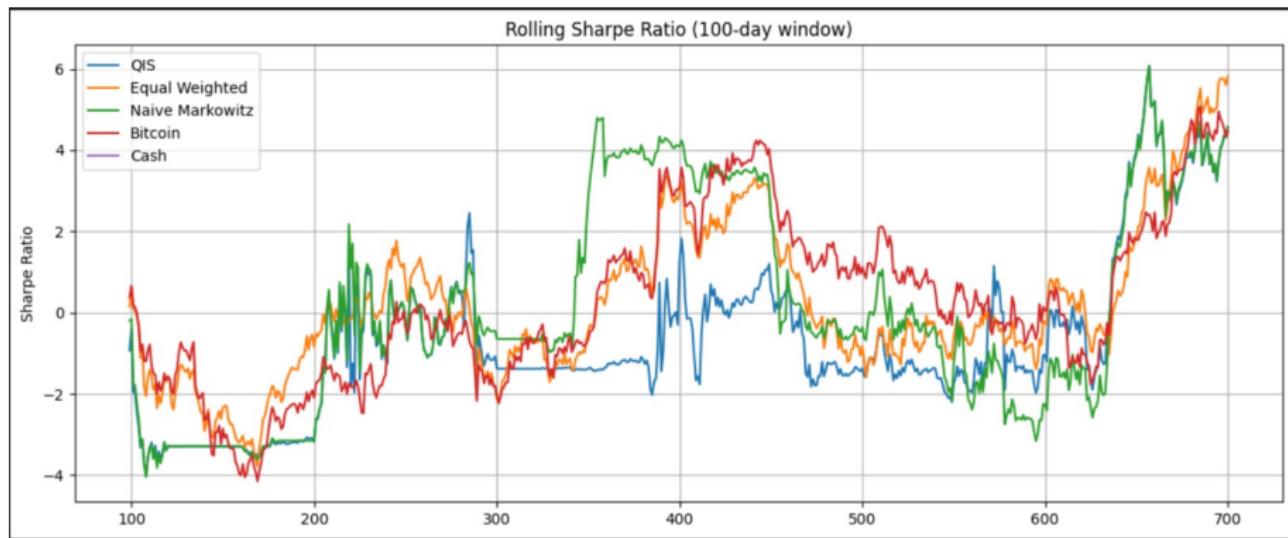
Backtest - Wealth



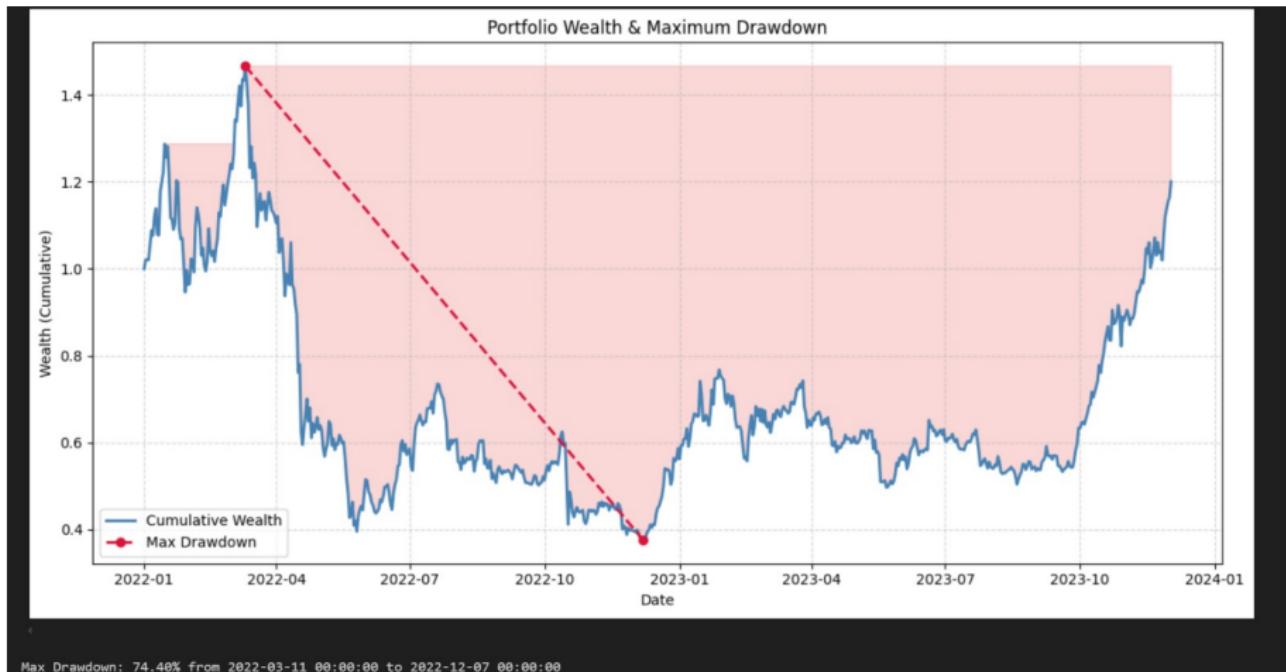
Backtest - Volatility



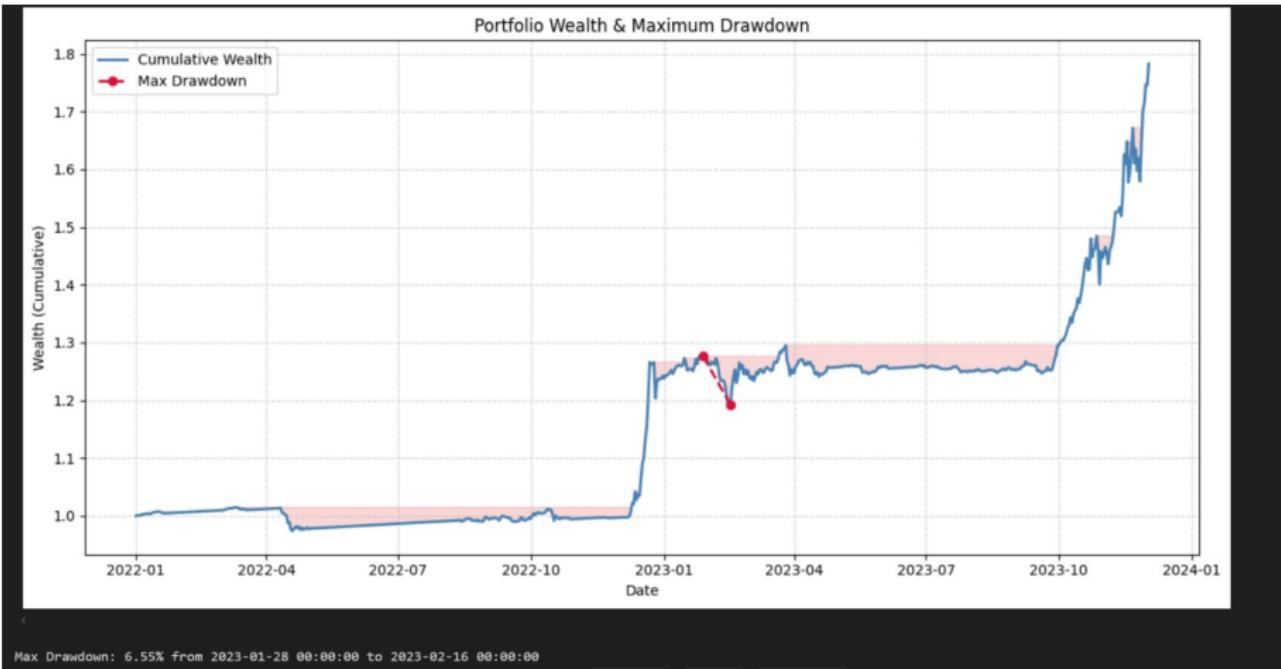
Backtest - Sharp Ratio



Backtest - Equally Weighted



Backtest - Markowitz Boosted



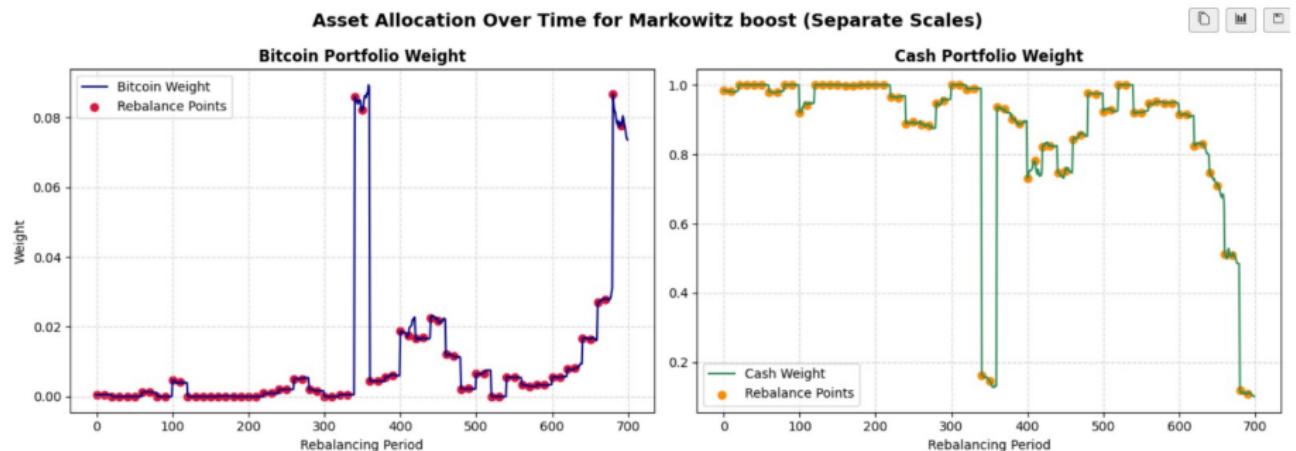
Backtest - Indicators (Markowitz boosted)

	Sharpe Ratio	Annualized Volatility	Annualized Return	wealth
Performance for QIS	0.329446	0.187985	0.103113	1.198034e+06
Performance for equal_weighted	0.429469	0.723191	0.104551	1.200795e+06
Performance for Sample Covariance	1.812623	0.144294	0.407655	1.782921e+06
Performance for bitcoin	0.345456	0.548695	0.096577	1.185480e+06

Total transaction fees paid : \$4,094.80

This represents 0.41% of the initial capital (\$1,000,000.00)

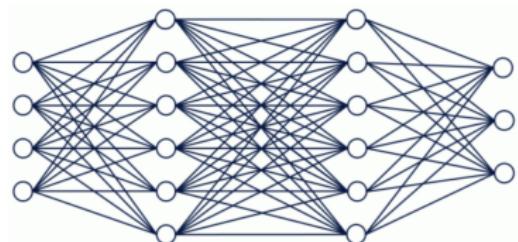
Backtest - Diversification



Another method : Neural Network

Machine Learning

- The covariance matrix's evolution dynamics are complex
 - Neural networks are able to capture such dynamics
- Estimation/prediction of Σ via a relevantly built neural network

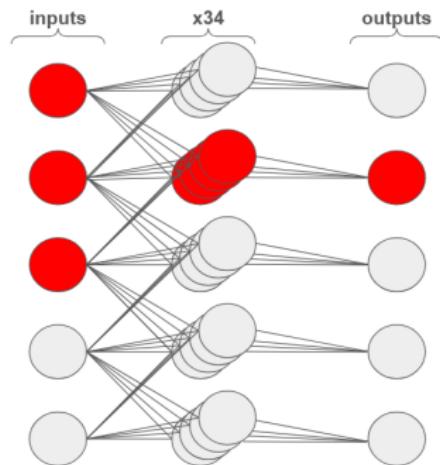


What architecture?

Network architecture

- **Input** : past eigenvalues
batch size : 32
- **Convolution layer**
Activation function : leaky relu
kernel size : 3
- **Dense layer**
Activation function : softplus

$$\hat{\lambda}_i = \log(1 + e^{x_i})$$



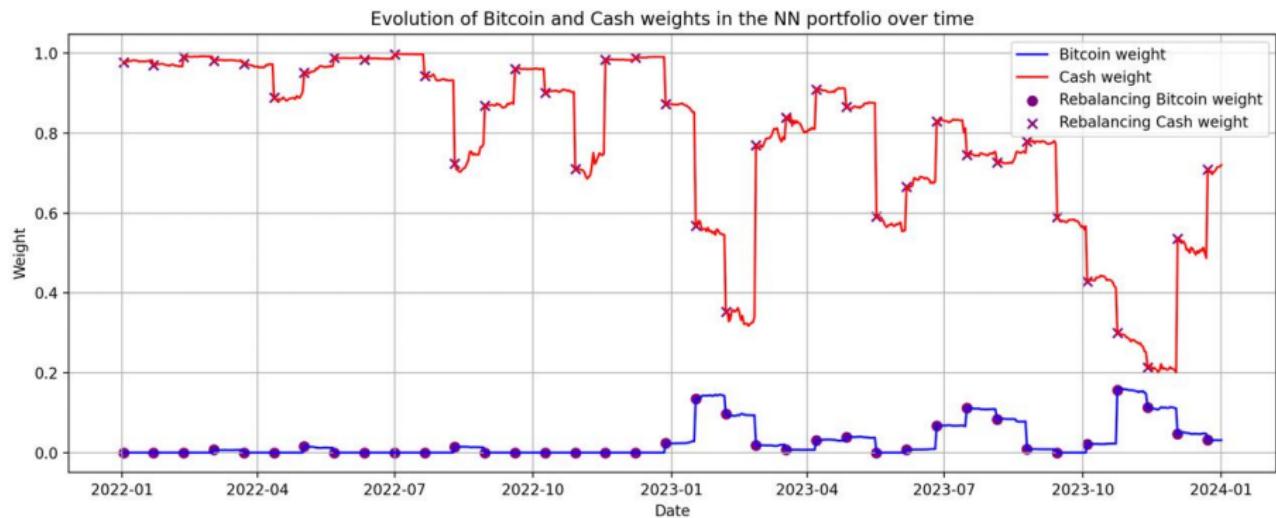
Neural network architecture

- **Output** : predicted eigenvalues

Backtest - Neural Network



Backtest - Neural Network



Conclusion

Conclusion

Performance Summary

Volatility

< 25% Achieved : 14%

Cost Fee

< 0.55% Achieved : 0.41%

Diversification

> 70% Achieved

Positioning

Long Only Achieved

All constraints were fully met.

Our portfolio achieved a
Sharpe ratio of 1.8,
despite a predominantly bearish
cryptocurrency market.

Thank you for your attention