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Bitcoin price forecast with LSTM and GRU

Overview

1. Motivation and Context
2. Dataset and Features
3. GRU approach and results analysis
4. LSTM approach and results analysis
5. Outlook and further ideas



Motivation and Context

- Cryptocurrency market has developed impressive growth dynamic
- Question: Is it possible to create a model that would forecast prices?
- Idea: take a number of features like the prices $t-10, t-9\dots$ and forecast the price in t_0
- Compare different time gaps and NN

Dataset and Features

	open	high	low	close	MA50	MA20	MHULL	SHULL	MA100	Volume	Volume MA	RSI
time												
2017-01-02	997.19425	1034.30525	993.1375	1015.50275	801.969345	881.549250	929.568411	899.805298	728.946400	19647.091640	16832.267362	84.577291
2017-01-03	1015.79675	1038.52200	1007.6900	1032.29750	808.482475	894.299263	945.252347	914.404143	733.267780	21672.306324	17421.778260	85.773597
2017-01-04	1032.63475	1148.10750	1019.7025	1130.39975	816.854070	912.006000	963.632961	929.568411	738.497702	46603.419319	19066.017454	90.438899
2017-01-05	1130.46475	1158.94500	880.8550	1005.64250	822.161155	923.160750	980.635560	945.252347	742.500690	69604.805864	21894.435397	62.409811
2017-01-06	1005.24500	1036.06150	873.3735	894.70325	825.347320	928.402800	993.175421	963.632961	745.402150	54208.713807	24194.964146	48.126165

Fig: Example dataset with features highlighted

Three datasets: focus on 15 min, 4h and 1 day periods. → compare results between the three

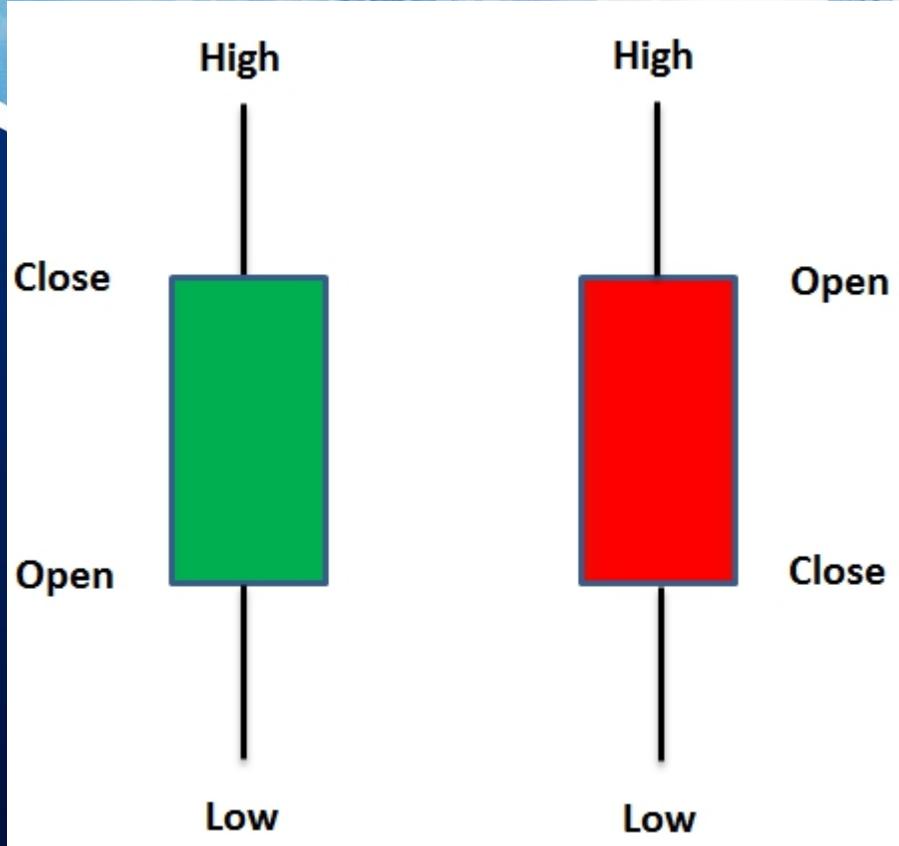
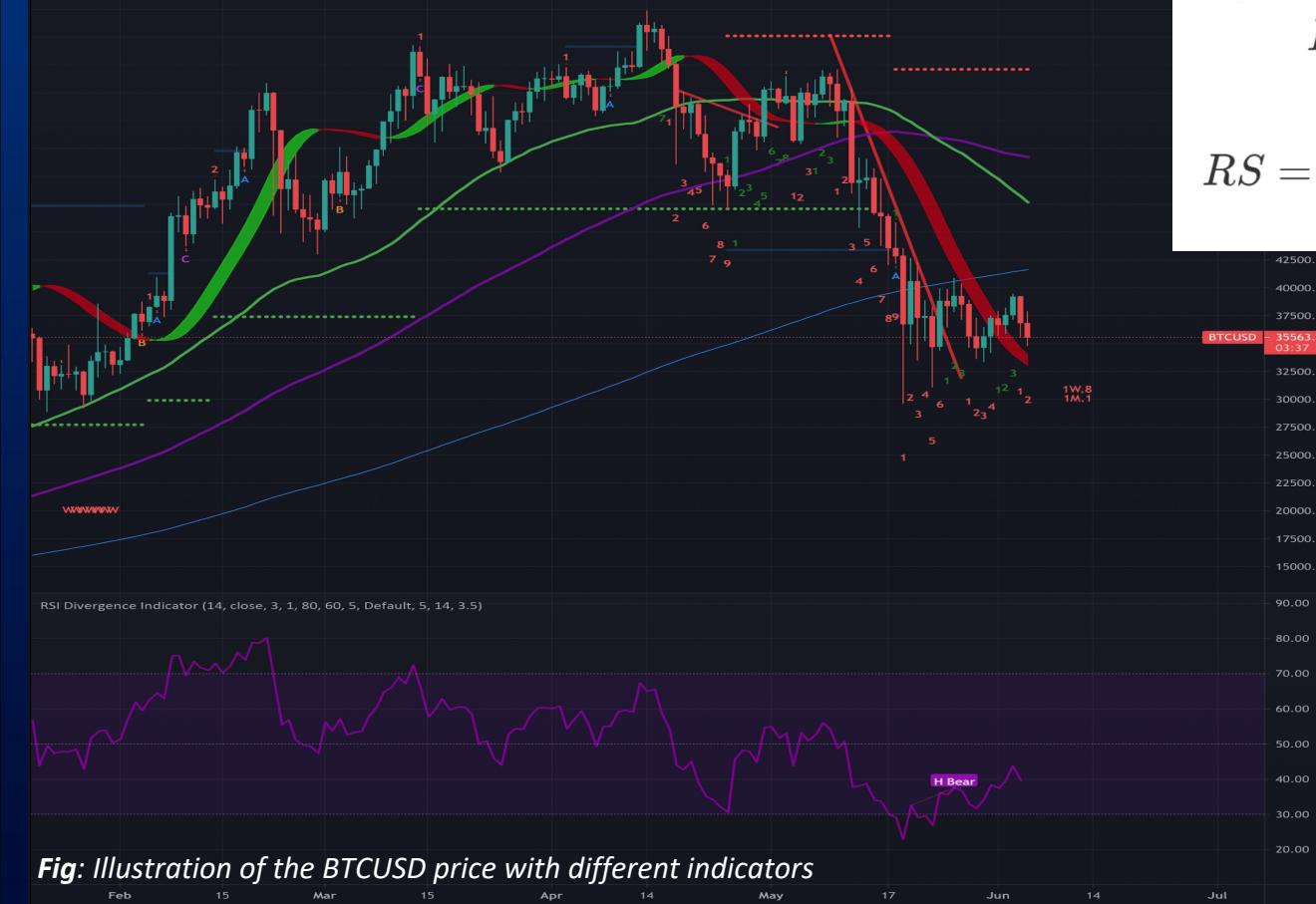


Fig: Japanese Candlesticks with high, open, close and low prices during a specific time window

INDEX:BTCUSD, 1D 35563.63 ▼ -1301.26 (-3.53%) O:36858.23 H:37925.91 L:34831.93 C:35563.63

Bitcoin / U.S. Dollar, 1D, INDEX
Hull Suite by InSilico (close, Hma, 55, 1, 240, 1, 40)
MA - 1D (50, close, 0)
MA - 1D (100, close, 0)
MRI (All, None, None, None, None, 1, Hour(s), 1, Day(s), 1, Week(s))
MA - 1D (200, close, 0)



$$RSI = 100 - \frac{100}{1 + RS}$$
$$RS = \frac{\text{Avg. 14-Day Up Closes}}{\text{Avg. 14-Day Down Closes}}$$

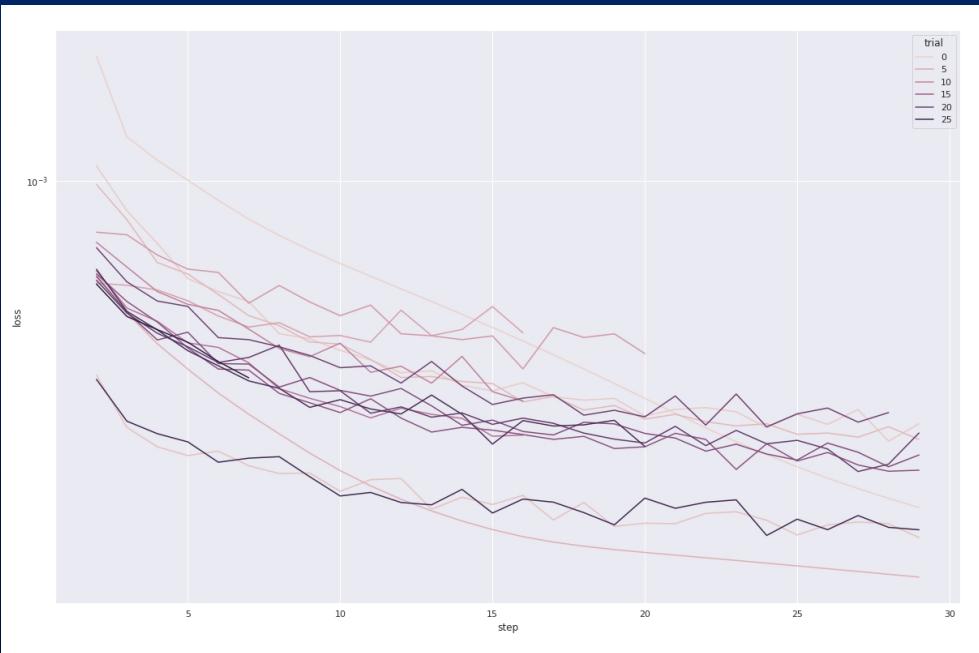
Fig: Example formula for the RSI (Relative strength index)



Fig: Illustration of the BTCUSD price split in the training and testing sub-datasets which was done for all three datasets

GRU

Fig: Training losses of all trials



Architectural experiments using Optuna

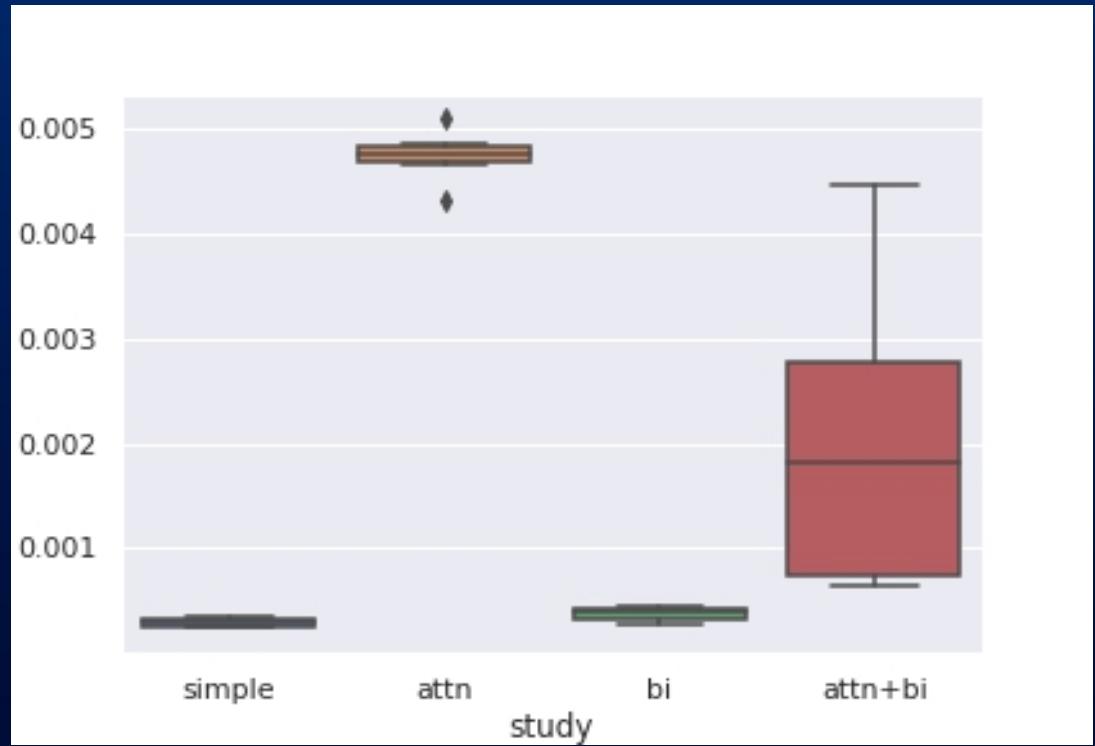
- Is attention necessary ?
- Is bi-direction necessary ?
- Is stacking RNN cells necessary ?
- What hidden dimension to consider ?

GRU

Fig: Test loss, 20% best performing architectures for each experiment

Preliminary findings

- Attention clearly harms performance
- Bi-direction does not improve results
- Simplest architecture yields best results



GRU

Best configuration

- 2 stacked layers
- 1024 hidden dimensions

Results

- 9m+ trainable parameters
- RMSE: 1249 (5.35e-4 scaled)

Fig: Training accuracy

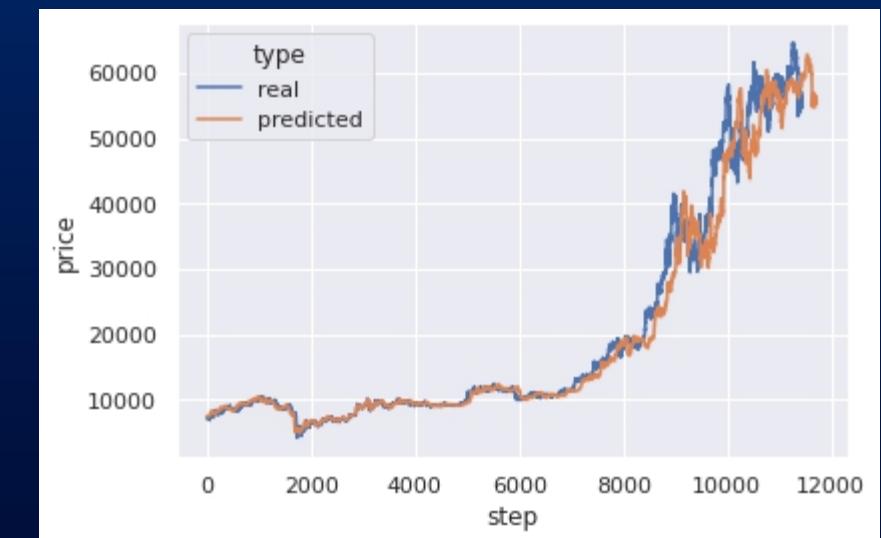
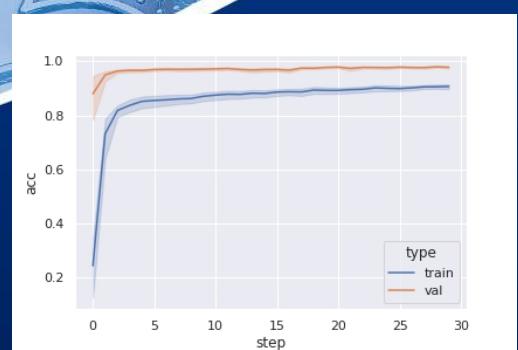


Fig: Comparison real/predicted of best performing model

LSTM Neural Network

Simple model:

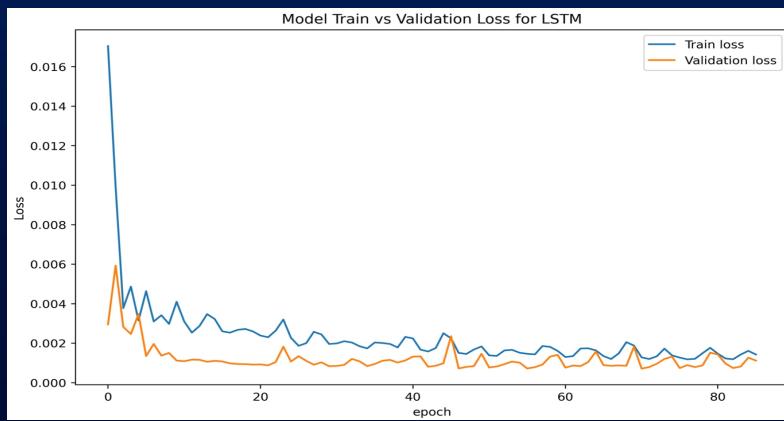
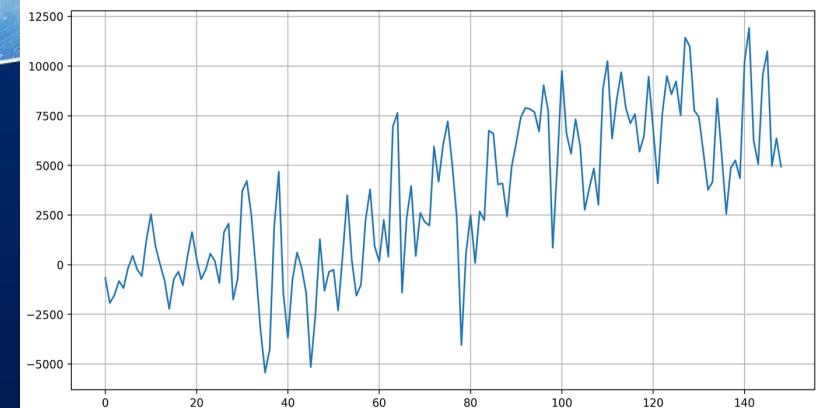
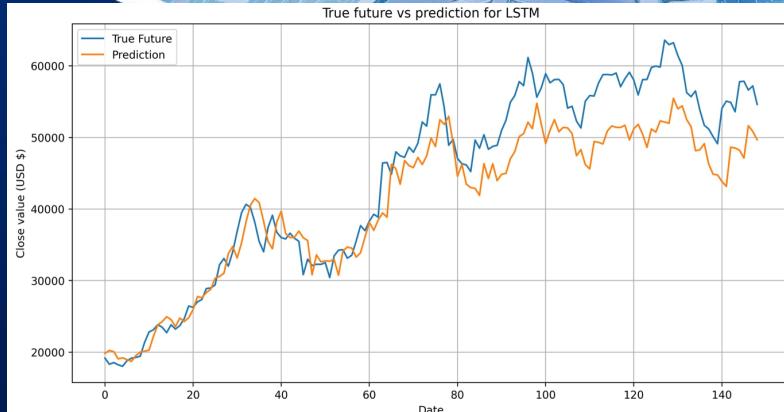
Model: "sequential_35"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_69 (LSTM)	(None, 10, 50)	11000
dropout_66 (Dropout)	(None, 10, 50)	0
lstm_70 (LSTM)	(None, 50)	20200
dropout_67 (Dropout)	(None, 50)	0
dense_34 (Dense)	(None, 1)	51

Total params: 31,251
Trainable params: 31,251
Non-trainable params: 0

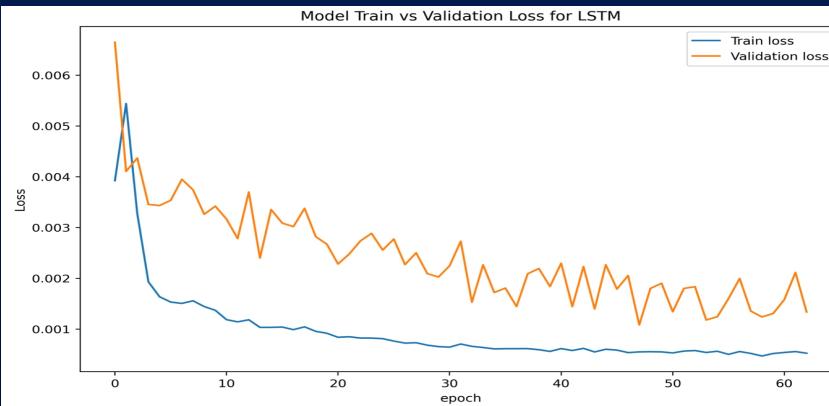
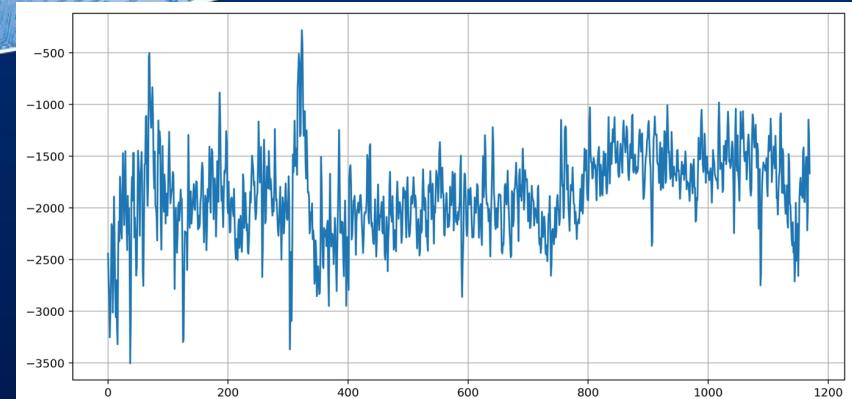
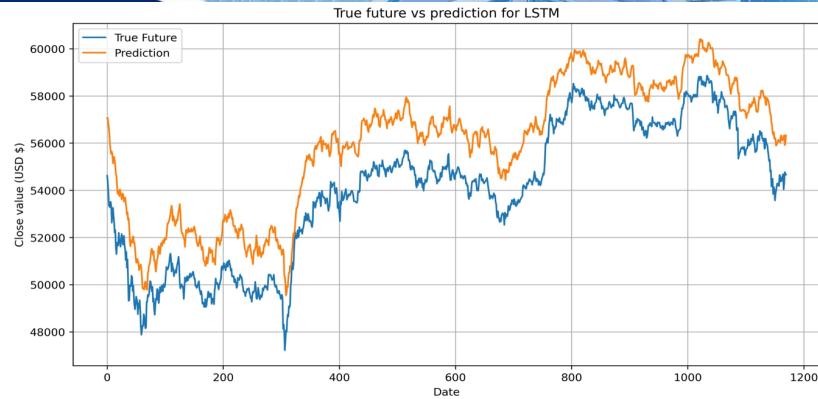
- Idea: use 10 time periods from the past to forecast the next closing price
- Using Hull moving average, RSI and closing price as features
- Achieving decent results

LSTM Neural Network



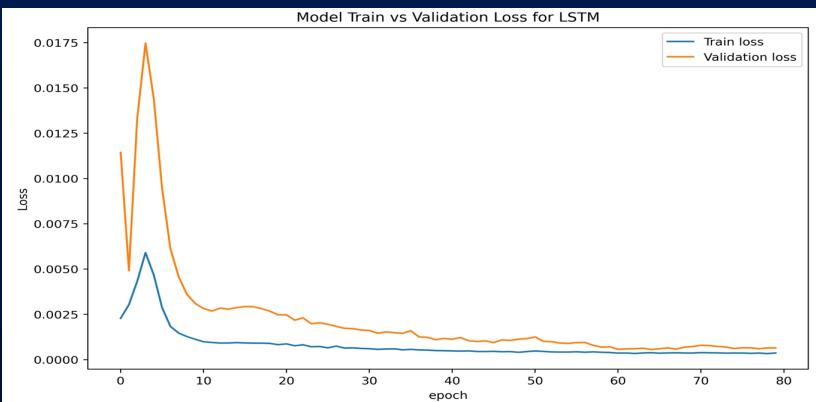
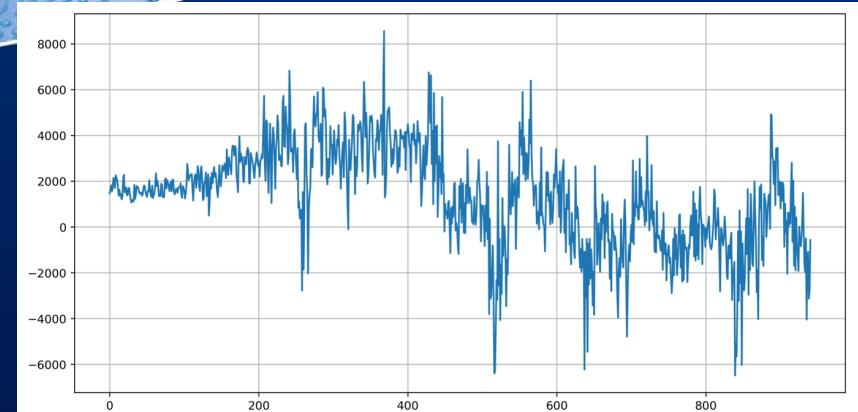
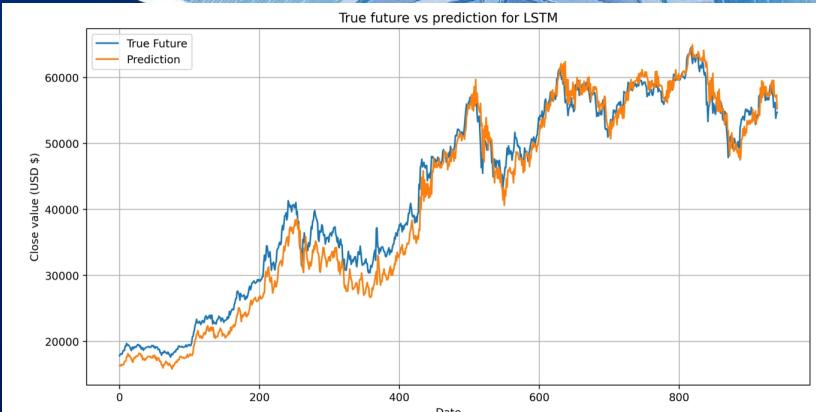
- 1D dataset
- Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 4074.1526
- Root Mean Square Error: 5138.6313

LSTM Neural Network



- 4h dataset
- Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 2091.9349
- Root Mean Square Error: 2539.8004

LSTM Neural Network



- 15 min dataset
- Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 1867.1539
- Root Mean Square Error: 1911.8695

LSTM Neural Network

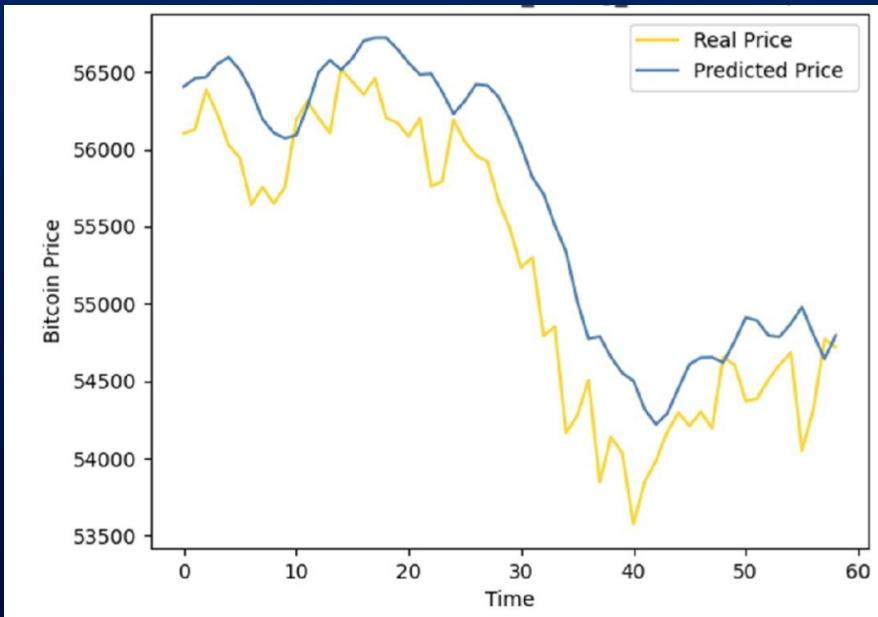
Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 90, 50)	10400
=====		
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 90, 50)	0
=====		
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 90, 50)	20200
=====		
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 90, 50)	0
=====		
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 90, 50)	20200
=====		
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 90, 50)	0
=====		
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 90, 50)	20200
=====		
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 90, 50)	0
=====		
lstm_4 (LSTM)	(None, 50)	20200
=====		
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 50)	0
=====		
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	51
=====		
Total params: 91,251		
Trainable params: 91,251		
Non-trainable params: 0		

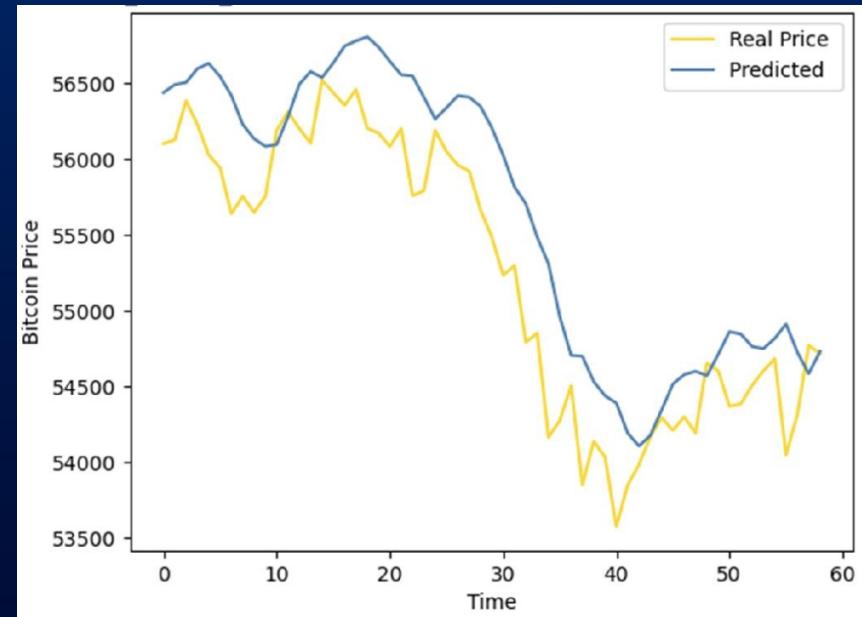
- More complex NN
- Idea: use 90 time periods from the past to forecast the next closing price
- 91,251 trainable parameters
- Using only closing price as a feature
- Trade off in computation energy and time used vs slightly improved result

LSTM: Best result

4h price prediction based off 90 records: Test RMSE 500.86



15 min price prediction based off 90 records: Test RMSE 491.38



Outlook and further ideas

Dataset

- NLP: include sentiment analysis (twitter/reddit etc)
- Fourier transforms
- Stacked Autoencoders

Actionability

- Create a trading algorithm with signals provided by the model
- Usefulness more as momentum indicator rather than precise price predictions → Shorter timeframes are better → simpler model better