

volatility index for crypto-currencies



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Motivation



LEDGER X

Deribit[™]





CRIX is Laspeyres type index - benchmark for the crypto-market
Weights (*w*) are defined by market cap, *k* - number of constituents
of members chosen by AIC

$$CRIX_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k P_{it}Q_{it}}{Divisor_t}$$



- □ Option Pricing on CRIX and CCs, Chen CYH et al (2018)
- Stochastic Vola Corr Jump model
- VCRIX as a natural component for option pricing

$$d\log Y_{t} = \mu dt + \sqrt{V_{t}} dW_{y,t} + Z_{y,t} dN_{t}$$
$$dV_{t} = \kappa(\theta - V_{t}) dt + \sigma_{V} \sqrt{V_{t}} dW_{v,t} + Z_{v,t} dN_{t}$$





Standard Normal Quantiles



Outline

- 1. Motivation
- 2. Methodology
- 3. Implied volatility proxy
- 4. Backtesting
- 5. VCRIX
- 6. VIX simulation
- 7. Conclusion



Methodology



□ VCRIX as analogue to VIX from CBOE - it will cover the market, not just BTC

- index must provide the proxy to implied volatility in absence of derivative market
- □ index must be forward-looking and offer predictive power



Implied volatility proxy



Backtesting (2018)



□ log-returns of CRIX from 12.2015 to 03.2019 (T = 1686, RV=realised volatility, in case of VCRIX a 30-day rolling volatility)

$$\begin{split} VCRIX &= \frac{RV_{t+1d}^d}{Divisor} \\ RV_{t+1d}^d &= \alpha + \beta^d RV_t^d + \beta^w RV_t^w + \beta^m RV_t^m + \omega_{t+1d} \\ RV_t^w &= 1/7(RV_t^d + RV_{t-1d}^d + \ldots + RV_{t-6d}^d) \\ RV_t^m &= 1/30(RV_t^d + RV_{t-1d}^d + \ldots + RV_{t-29d}^d) \\ & \text{where } d, w, m \text{ stand for daily, weekly and monthly} \end{split}$$

□ VCRIX₁ = 1000

Divisor adjusts to changes in constituents



VCRIX



VCRIX

LOESS mean (span 0.6)

VCRIX vs CRIX



- Simulation of VIX for evaluation of methodology
- Image: 21-day rolling volatility of returns on S&P 500 ETF (^SPY) for 20 years
- Scaled time series showed correlation of 89%



VIX simulation



successful estimation of implied volatility for crypto-currencies
VCRIX provides a daily forecast for the mean daily volatility (30d)
next step - adjustment of the model to capture the behavioural component (LSTM as a candidate)



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