

Predicting the FTSO Consensus Price

A Machine Learning Approach

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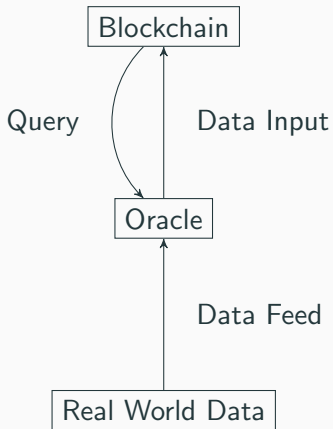
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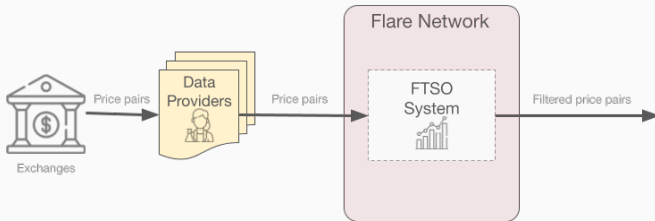
Ljubljana, Slovenia

External Prices Consensus



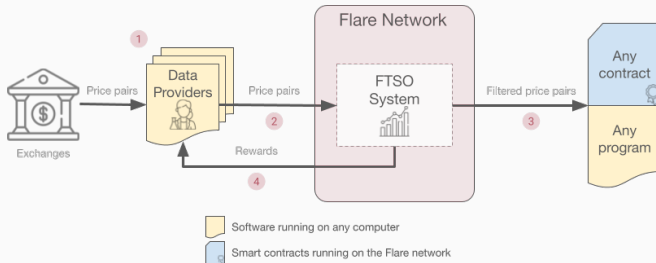
Decentralised Approach to Solving the Oracle problem

FTSO: A decentralized approach to solving the oracle problem



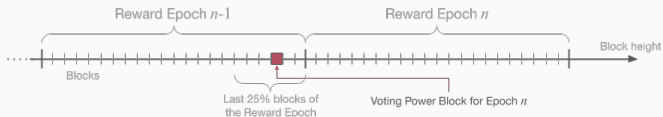
Decentralised Approach to Solving the Oracle problem

FTSO: A decentralized approach to solving the oracle problem



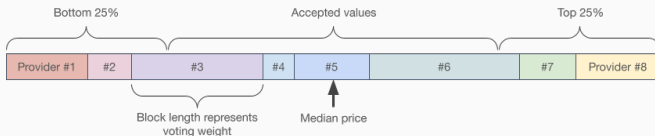
Epochs

Epoch every 180 seconds, reveal 90 seconds after the end of the epoch



Outline of the Problem

- **Dataset:**
 - Past FTSO prices of every coin
 - Current prices on exchanges
- **Target:** Median of the FTSO providers



Exponential Moving Average (EMA)

$$EMA_t = \alpha \cdot P_t + (1 - \alpha) \cdot EMA_{t-1}$$

Smoothing Techniques

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Linear Interpolation

$$y = y_1 + \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}(y_2 - y_1)$$

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Savitzky-Golay Smoothing

Applies a polynomial regression (of degree k) to a window of n points with least squares optimization.

Smoothing Techniques

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FFT Smoothing

- Apply Fast Fourier Transform to convert to frequency domain.
- Remove high-frequency components.
- Inverse FFT to convert back to time domain.

Prediction mechanism

Quantities involved:

- m epochs
- price matrix $E \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
- Weight contribution vector for each exchange: $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

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Overdetermined system $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{p}$

Pseudocode for Prediction Mechanism

Algorithm 1 Prediction Mechanism

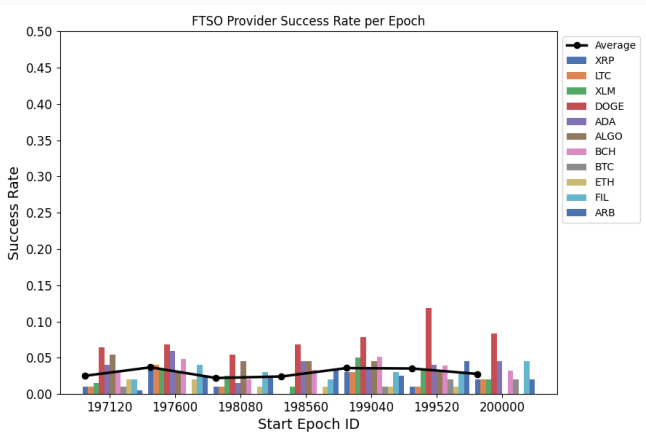
- 1: **for** each exchange **do**
 - 2: **for** each smoothing method **do**
 - 3: Define upper and lower range for parameters
 - 4: Specify step size
 - 5: **end for**
 - 6: **end for**
 - 7: Compute cartesian product of all parameter sets
 - 8: **for** each combination in cartesian product **do**
 - 9: Smooth the data
 - 10: Train the model and calculate optimal solution vector \mathbf{v}
 - 11: Evaluate accuracy against test data
 - 12: **end for**
 - 13: Identify best-performing model configuration
-

Evaluate the performance of our model against the following methods:

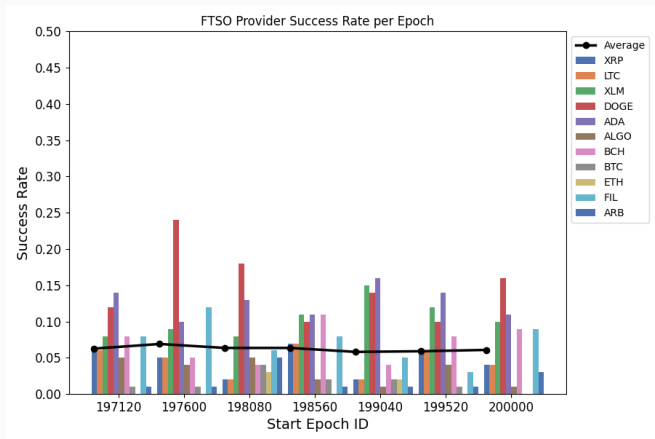
- **Last seen value** method
- **Previous epoch value** method
- **Overdetermined system without smoothings**

Training on 160 epochs, validation against subsequent 160 epochs

Last Seen Value Method

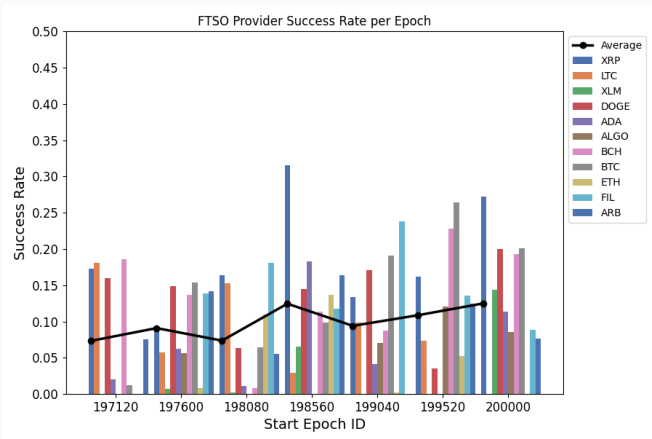


Previous Epoch Value Method

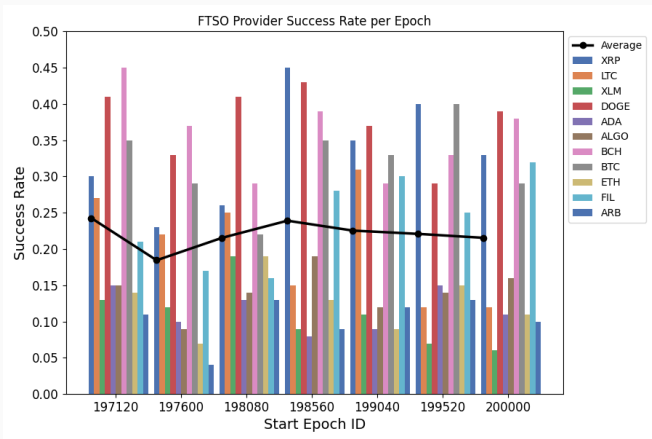


Notable mentions: *ETH, FIL, DOGE*

Training an Overdetermined System Without Data Smoothing



Training an Overdetermined System With Data Smoothing



Notable mentions: *XRP*, *DOGE*, *BTC*, *XLM*, *ADA*, *ARB*

RMSE

| Coin | Last Seen | Prev. Ep | No smoth | Smooth |
|------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| XRP | 0.07412964 | 0.01536945 | 0.00542317 | 0.00398449 |
| LTC | 0.07412961 | 0.01536940 | 0.00735026 | 0.00401269 |
| XLM | 0.00010802 | 0.00025230 | 0.00090994 | 0.00025548 |
| DOGE | 0.00004626 | 0.00001359 | 0.00000733 | 0.00000641 |
| ADA | 0.00000201 | 0.00000395 | 0.00000183 | 0.00000174 |
| ALGO | 0.00011186 | 0.00000559 | 0.00000351 | 0.00000379 |
| BCH | 1.47382928 | 0.00013239 | 0.00000828 | 0.00000565 |
| BTC | 23.78687273 | 5.01065648 | 1.94068887 | 0.91171693 |
| ETH | 1.50008731 | 0.54618855 | 0.18091784 | 0.05930725 |
| FIL | 0.00360921 | 0.00079709 | 0.00039865 | 0.00040482 |
| ARB | 0.00098386 | 0.00025156 | 0.00015229 | 0.00014042 |

Further Research Suggestions

- Improvement of low performing coins
- Deep learning approaches towards time series data and combining it with simpler approaches

References

- [1] Giulio Caldarelli. “Overview of Blockchain Oracle Research”. In: *MDPI* 14.6 (2022), p. 175.
- [2] Giulio Caldarelli. “Understanding the Blockchain Oracle Problem: A Call for Action”. In: 11.11 (2023), p. 509.
- [3] Vasant Dhar. “Data Science and Prediction”. In: *Communications of the ACM* 56.12 (2013), pp. 64–73. URL: <https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/2500499>.