

Price Oracle Accuracy
Across Blockchains:
A Measurement
and Analysis

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01

02

03

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05

Oracle Accuracy

- Motivation
- Contribution

Research Design

- Scope and RQs
- Data and Methods

Update Mechanisms

- Thresholds and Heartbeats
- ArchetypeClassification

Results and Trade-Offs

- Accuracy Comparison
- Cost vs. Precision

Conclusion

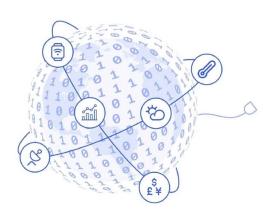
- Insights
- Outlook

Why Oracle Accuracy Is Fundamental to DeFi

1 DeFi Needs Reliable Data

- Smart contracts often need real-world data (e.g., prices, events)
- Oracles bridge off-chain data to make it available on-chain
- Inaccurate oracle data could trigger incorrect liquidations, faulty trades, or stalled contracts

Real World Data and Events



2 Risks of Inaccurate Oracles

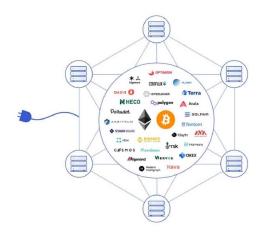
- Price discrepancies could lead to exploitation (e.g., arbitrage)
- Market manipulation occurs when oracles can be gamed
- Inaccurate prices could trigger cascading failures across protocols

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3 Our Research Contribution

- First cross-chain, empirical study of Chainlink across 8 blockchains
- Benchmark based on high-frequency price data from major CEXs
- Comparison of Chainlink price feeds and CEX prices (Coinbase, Kraken) for BTC/USD & ETH/USD

Blockchains





How We Measured Oracle Accuracy Across Blockchains

Research Questions

RQ1: How do blockchain, deviation threshold, and heartbeat affect Chainlink price updates?

RQ2: How accurately do Chainlink Price Feeds reflect off-chain CEX prices?

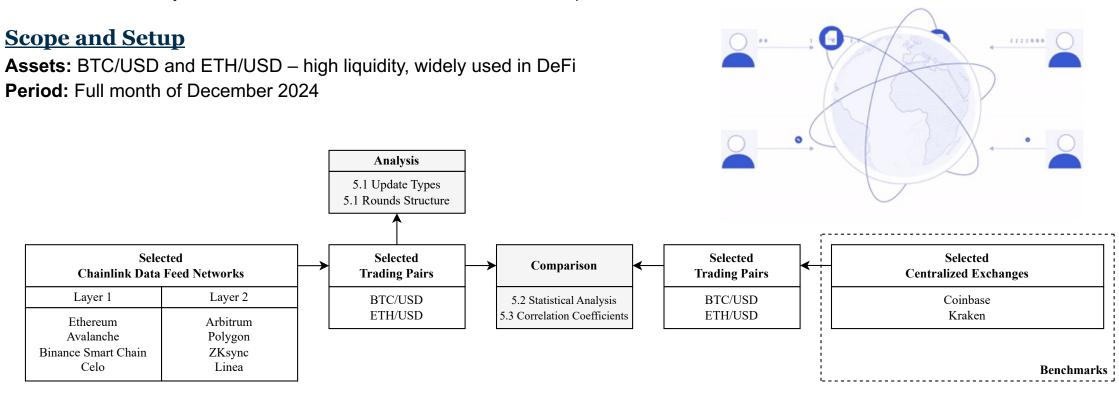


Fig. 1. Comparison Framework: Analyzing Chainlink Feeds Against CEX Benchmarks



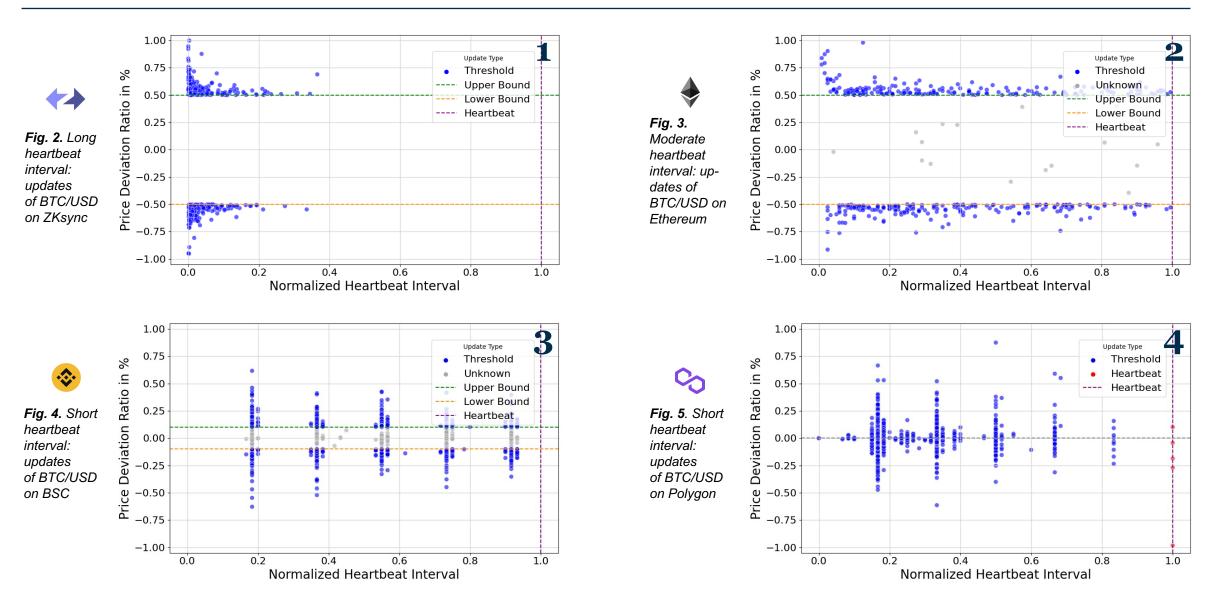
Chainlink Parameters by Network and Trading Pair

Layer 1 Networks				Layer 2 Networks			
Network	Trading Pair	Threshold (%)	Heartbeat (s)	Network	Trading Pair	Threshold (%)	Heartbeat (s)
Ethereum	BTC/USD	±0.5	3600	Arbitrum	BTC/USD	±0.05	86400
	ETH/USD	± 0.5	3600		ETH/USD	± 0.05	86400
Avax	BTC/USD	±0.1	86400	Polygon	BTC/USD	±0.0	60
	ETH/USD	±0.1	86400		ETH/USD	±0.0	60
BSC	BTC/USD	±0.1	60	ZKsync	BTC/USD	±0.5	86400
	ETH/USD	±0.1	60		ETH/USD	±0.5	86400
Celo	BTC/USD	±0.1	86400	Linea	BTC/USD	±0.5	86400
	ETH/USD	±0.1	86400		ETH/USD	± 0.5	86400

Table 1. Chainlink Data Feed Network and Trading Pair Configuration

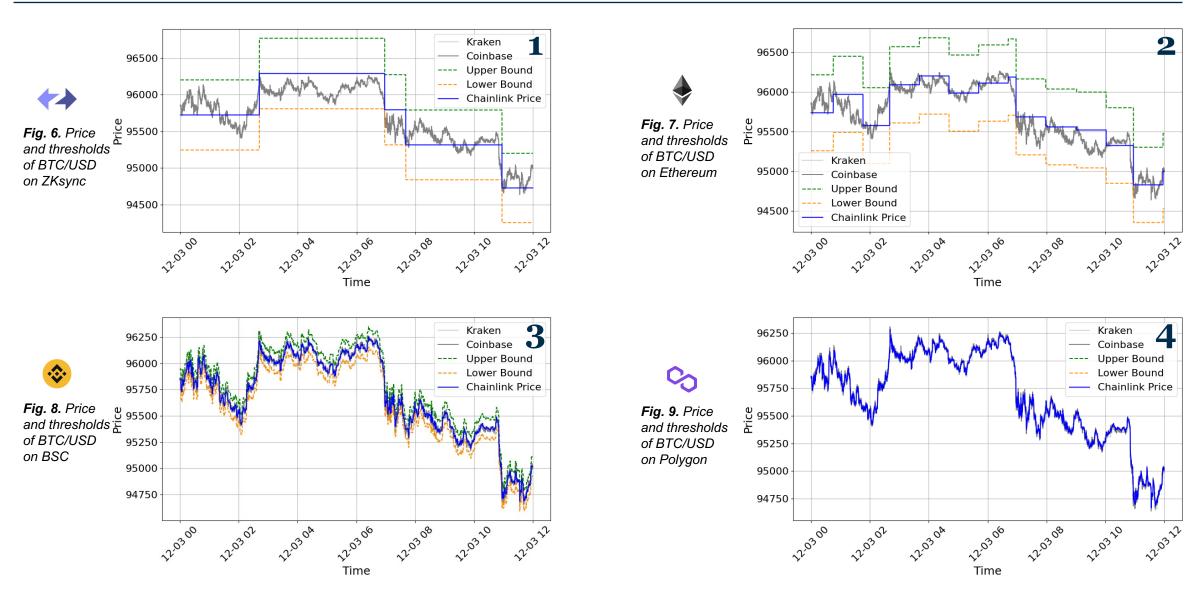


Threshold and Heartbeat Update Patterns Across Networks



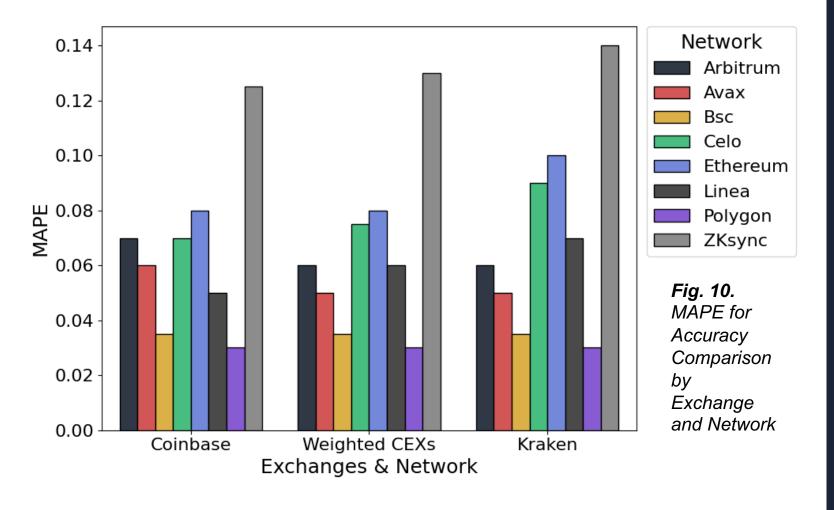


Chainlink vs. CEX: Price Accuracy Across Networks





Comparative Accuracy Across Networks



Cross-Chain Accuracy Breakdown



Polygon & BSC

Lowest MAPE due to frequent, regular time-based updates



Avax, Celo & Arbitrum

Moderate accuracy with balanced configurations



ZKsync

High MAPE from long heartbeats and wide thresholds causing delays



- Oracle accuracy varies by blockchain
- Network-specific configuration is key:
 - block time
 - gas cost
 - protocol usage



Oracle Trade-Offs: Accuracy, Cost, and the Case for Adaptive Design

1 Cost vs. Accuracy

What drives the trade-off between accuracy and cost?

- Frequent updates improve accuracy but increase on-chain costs
- Thresholds filter noise (safety), heartbeats ensure liveness
- Polygon's low-cost success challenges the need for high thresholds
- 2 Liquidation Risk

How do oracle updates impact DeFi liquidations?

- 98.68% of AAVE & Compound liquidations depend on Chainlink
- Bundles combine oracle updates and liquidations in the same block
- Flashbots exploit stale prices via strategically timed transactions

3 Arbitrage Exploits

What role does arbitrage play in oracle dynamics?

- Arbitragers could exploit inaccuracy in flashbot & liquidation bundles
- Small price deviations could create large profit windows
- Even 0.15% deviation could yield \$15K per \$10M trade cycle
- 4 Ecosystem Implications

What are broader risks and opportunities for DeFi?

- Oracle misalignment could destabilize DeFi protocols
- Raises ethical concerns: arbitrage as tool or threat?
- Public oracle metrics could improve transparency and trust



Open Questions on Oracle Design and Reliability



Technical Design & Implementation



Systemic Risk & Ecosystem Impact

Can adaptive thresholds (e.g.,
 volatility- or volume-aware) be
 implemented without added
complexity or trust assumptions?

To what extent can **oracle**inefficiencies be priced into **protocol**risk models or reflected in yield

premiums (e.g., in lending)?

How do inaccurate oracles affect

DeFi composability and reliability?

Could a single faulty feed destabilize

the broader ecosystem?

