
VERSION 18 | DECISION ENGINE

Secari Decision Engine

v18

Order Flow Probability Layer



Secari Square

KNN-Driven Directional Probability · Volume Delta Analysis
Absorption Detection · Imbalance Scoring · Volume Profile

TradingView | Pine Script™ v6

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1 Overview

What is Secari Decision Engine v18?

Secari Decision Engine v18 is a non-overlay oscillator indicator for TradingView that fuses six distinct order flow analytics into a single **KNN-driven directional probability** engine. It estimates institutional activity through volume delta analysis, absorption detection, imbalance scoring, divergence recognition, exhaustion flagging, and volume profile mapping—without requiring Level II or tick data.

1.1 Design Philosophy

The engine is built on three core principles:

1. **Signal over noise.** Every raw detection passes through a configurable cooldown gate to eliminate clustering and false repetition.
2. **Probabilistic thinking.** Rather than binary buy/sell signals, the engine outputs directional probabilities $P(\text{Up})$ and $P(\text{Down})$ with an associated confidence score.
3. **Zero repainting.** All computations are gated behind `barstate.isconfirmed`. Pivot-based divergences confirm with a fixed lag. No `request.security`, no lookahead, no realtime branching.

1.2 Feature Summary

#	Module	Description
1	Volume Delta	Candle-based buy/sell estimation with wick-pressure adjustment
2	Cumulative Delta	Running delta sum with EMA and slope acceleration
3	Absorption	High vol. + small range + balanced delta = institutional walls
4	Imbalance	High vol. + wide range + extreme delta = aggressive sweep
5	Divergence	Price vs. cumulative delta structural divergence on pivots
6	Exhaustion	Climactic volume + extreme delta = potential move termination
7	Volume Profile	20-bin POC, VAH, VAL approximation over configurable lookback
8	KNN Probability	6-feature similarity search yielding $P(\text{Up})$, $P(\text{Dn})$, conf.
9	Composite Bias	Weighted blend of all signals into $[-100, +100]$ directional score

Table 1: Engine module summary.

2 Mathematical Framework

2.1 Volume Delta Estimation

Without true bid/ask tape data, the engine estimates buying and selling pressure from candlestick geometry.

Core Estimation Given a bar with values (O, H, L, C, V):

$$R = \max(H - L, \epsilon) \quad (1)$$

$$w_{\text{upper}} = H - \max(O, C) \quad (2)$$

$$w_{\text{lower}} = \min(O, C) - L \quad (3)$$

$$\beta_{\text{raw}} = \frac{C - L}{R} \quad (4)$$

$$\beta_{\text{adj}} = \text{clamp}\left(\beta_{\text{raw}} + \frac{w_{\text{lower}} - w_{\text{upper}}}{R} \times 0.15, 0.05, 0.95\right) \quad (5)$$

Then:

$$V_{\text{buy}} = V \cdot \beta_{\text{adj}} \quad (6)$$

$$V_{\text{sell}} = V \cdot (1 - \beta_{\text{adj}}) \quad (7)$$

where $\epsilon = \text{syminfo.mintick}$ prevents division by zero.

💡 Wick-Pressure Adjustment

The $\pm 15\%$ wick adjustment (eq. (5)) captures a nuance missed by the classic method: a long lower wick indicates that sellers pushed price down but buyers absorbed and reversed it—implying hidden buy-side strength. Conversely, a long upper wick implies sell-side absorption at the highs.

2.2 Delta & Cumulative Delta

Delta Calculations

$$\Delta_t = V_{\text{buy},t} - V_{\text{sell},t} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{CD}_t = \sum_{i=0}^t \Delta_i \quad (9)$$

$$\bar{\Delta}_n = \text{SMA}(\Delta, n) \quad (10)$$

$$\sigma_{\Delta,n} = \text{StdDev}(\Delta, n) \quad (11)$$

$$Z_{\Delta} = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta_t - \bar{\Delta}_n}{\sigma_{\Delta,n}} & \text{if } \sigma_{\Delta,n} > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Cumulative Delta Slope (5-bar momentum, 10-bar smoothing):

$$S_{\text{CD}} = \text{CD}_t - \text{CD}_{t-5} \quad (13)$$

$$\bar{S}_{\text{CD}} = \text{SMA}(S_{\text{CD}}, 10) \quad (14)$$

The normalized Z-score Z_{Δ} (eq. (12)) measures *how extreme* the current delta is relative to recent history. Values beyond ± 2.0 indicate statistically significant order flow imbalance.

2.3 Absorption Scoring

Absorption Score \mathcal{A} Absorption detects institutional limit orders absorbing aggressive market orders without allowing proportional price movement.

$$\text{VolSpike} = \frac{V_t}{\bar{V}_n} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{RangeNorm} = \frac{R_t}{\text{ATR}_{14}} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{DeltaRatio} = \frac{|\Delta_t|}{V_t} \quad (17)$$

Composite score:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} = \min \left(\right. & \max(0, \text{VolSpike} - 1) \times 30 \\ & + \max(0, 1 - \text{RangeNorm}) \times 40 \\ & \left. + \frac{\max(0, 0.3 - \text{DeltaRatio})}{0.3} \times 30, 100 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Detection threshold: $\mathcal{A} > 65$

Absorption Interpretation

Absorption is a *reversal precursor*, not a directional signal by itself. When absorption coincides with an uptrend, it may indicate sell-side institutional accumulation preparing a reversal downward (and vice versa). Always contextualize with cumulative delta slope and composite bias.

2.4 Imbalance Scoring

Imbalance Score \mathcal{I} Imbalance is the *opposite* of absorption: aggressive one-sided pressure that *should* move price.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I} = \min \left(\right. & \max(0, \text{VolSpike} - 1) \times 25 \\ & + \max(0, \text{RangeNorm} - 0.8) \times 25 \\ & \left. + \frac{\min(|Z_{\Delta}|, 3)}{3} \times 50, 100 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Detection threshold: $\mathcal{I} > 70$

Directional classification:

$$\text{Bull Imbalance} \iff \mathcal{I} > 70 \wedge \Delta_t > 0 \quad (20)$$

$$\text{Bear Imbalance} \iff \mathcal{I} > 70 \wedge \Delta_t < 0 \quad (21)$$

Stacking: Consecutive same-direction imbalances increment counter k . Values $k \geq 2$ indicate sustained institutional aggression.

2.5 Delta Divergence Detection

Structural Divergence Using swing pivot detection with lookback/lookahead window $N = 7$ bars:

Bullish Divergence (hidden demand):

$$L_{\text{piv}}^{(k)} < L_{\text{piv}}^{(k-1)} - 0.5 \cdot \text{ATR} \quad \wedge \quad \text{CD}_{\text{piv}}^{(k)} > \text{CD}_{\text{piv}}^{(k-1)} \quad (22)$$

Bearish Divergence (hidden supply):

$$H_{\text{piv}}^{(k)} > H_{\text{piv}}^{(k-1)} + 0.5 \cdot \text{ATR} \quad \wedge \quad \text{CD}_{\text{piv}}^{(k)} < \text{CD}_{\text{piv}}^{(k-1)} \quad (23)$$

The $0.5 \times \text{ATR}$ minimum price gap prevents trivial divergences on noise.

Bullish Divergence

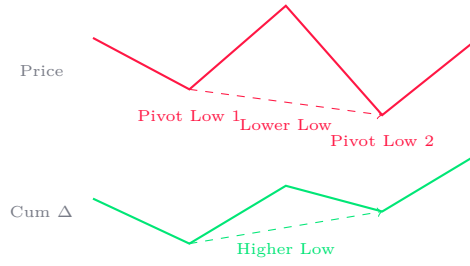


Figure 1: Bullish divergence: price makes a lower low while cumulative delta makes a higher low, revealing hidden buy-side absorption.

2.6 Exhaustion Detection

Exhaustion Criteria Exhaustion flags climactic volume events marking the *terminal phase* of a move:

$$Z_V = \frac{V_t - \bar{V}_n}{\sigma_{V,n}} \quad (24)$$

All three conditions must be simultaneously true:

$$\text{Bull Exhaustion} \iff Z_V > 2.5 \quad \wedge \quad Z_\Delta > 2.5 \quad \wedge \quad \text{RangeNorm} > 1.0 \quad (25)$$

$$\text{Bear Exhaustion} \iff Z_V > 2.5 \quad \wedge \quad Z_\Delta < -2.5 \quad \wedge \quad \text{RangeNorm} > 1.0 \quad (26)$$

- Volume $> 2.5\sigma$ above mean (genuine spike)
- Delta $> 2.5\sigma$ extreme (one-sided aggression)
- Bar range $> 1.0 \times \text{ATR}$ (move was *realized*, not absorbed)

2.7 Volume Profile Approximation

Binned Volume Profile Over a lookback of L bars, the engine constructs a 20-bin volume profile:

$$P_{hi} = \max_{i \in [0, L)} (H_i), \quad P_{lo} = \min_{i \in [0, L)} (L_i) \quad (27)$$

$$B = \frac{P_{hi} - P_{lo}}{20}, \quad \text{bin}(i) = \left\lfloor \frac{\text{mid}_i - P_{lo}}{B} \right\rfloor \quad (28)$$

where $\text{mid}_i = (H_i + L_i)/2$.

Point of Control (POC):

$$\text{POC} = P_{lo} + \left(\arg \max_j \mathcal{V}_j + 0.5 \right) \times B \quad (29)$$

Value Area (70%): From POC bin, alternately expand up/down, adding the bin with more volume, until accumulated volume $\geq 70\%$ of total:

$$\text{VAH} = P_{lo} + (h_{\text{idx}} + 1) \times B \quad (30)$$

$$\text{VAL} = P_{lo} + l_{\text{idx}} \times B \quad (31)$$

Distance Metric:

$$d_{\text{POC}} = \frac{C_t - \text{POC}}{\text{ATR}_{14}} \quad (32)$$

3 KNN Probability Engine

The core of the engine is a **K-Nearest Neighbors regression** applied to order flow feature space. Rather than a fixed K , it uses *kernel-weighted similarity* across all historical observations, producing a continuous probability distribution.

3.1 Feature Vector

6-Dimensional Feature Space At each confirmed bar t :

$$\mathbf{f}_t = \begin{pmatrix} Z_{\Delta} \\ S_{\text{CD}} / \max(|\overline{S}_{\text{CD}}| + 1, 1) \\ \mathcal{A}/100 \\ (\mathcal{I}/100) \cdot \text{sgn}(\Delta) \\ d_{\text{POC}} \\ \min(\text{VolSpike}, 5)/5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (33)$$

f_i	Name	Captures	Range
f_1	Delta Z-Score	Delta extremeness vs. recent history	$\approx[-3,+3]$
f_2	CD Acceleration	Pressure acceleration/deceleration	$\approx[-2,+2]$
f_3	Absorption	Institutional wall presence	$[0, 1]$
f_4	Signed Imbalance	Sweep direction & magnitude	$[-1,+1]$
f_5	POC Distance	Mean-reversion potential	$\approx[-3,+3]$
f_6	Volume Spike	Participation level (capped)	$[0, 1]$

Table 2: Feature vector components.

3.2 Log-Distance Kernel Similarity

Similarity Metric For each historical observation at lag $\ell \in [\ell_{\min}, \ell_{\max}]$:

$$d(\mathbf{f}_t, \mathbf{f}_{t-\ell}) = \sum_{i=1}^6 \ln(1 + |f_{i,t} - f_{i,t-\ell}|) \quad (34)$$

$$w_\ell = \frac{1}{1 + d(\mathbf{f}_t, \mathbf{f}_{t-\ell})} \quad (35)$$

Logarithmic distance provides **outlier robustness**: large feature differences are compressed, preventing a single extreme dimension from dominating. The reciprocal kernel maps distance to similarity: $w \rightarrow 1$ for identical states, $w \rightarrow 0$ for distant states.

3.3 Probability Estimation

Directional Probability For each historical match at lag ℓ , the forward outcome is:

$$r_\ell = C_{t-\ell+F} - C_{t-\ell} \quad (36)$$

where F is the **Forward Result Bars** parameter (default 5).

Raw probabilities:

$$P_{\text{raw}}(\text{Up}) = \frac{\sum_{\ell: r_\ell > 0} w_\ell}{\sum_{\ell} w_\ell} \quad (37)$$

$$P_{\text{raw}}(\text{Dn}) = \frac{\sum_{\ell: r_\ell < 0} w_\ell}{\sum_{\ell} w_\ell} \quad (38)$$

Smoothed with a 3-period EMA:

$$P(\text{Up}) = \text{EMA}(P_{\text{raw}}(\text{Up}), 3) \quad (39)$$

$$P(\text{Dn}) = \text{EMA}(P_{\text{raw}}(\text{Dn}), 3) \quad (40)$$

Confidence:

$$\text{Conf} = |P(\text{Up}) - 0.5| \times 200 \in [0, 100] \quad (41)$$

Why Not Traditional KNN?

Traditional KNN selects the K nearest samples and takes a majority vote. This has two problems in a time-series context:

1. The optimal K is unknown and symbol/timeframe-dependent.
2. Equal weighting ignores how *close* each match is.

The engine uses *all* samples weighted by similarity. Very similar historical states dominate; dissimilar ones contribute almost nothing. This is equivalent to **Nadaraya–Watson kernel regression**.

3.4 Algorithm

Algorithm 1 KNN Order Flow Probability

Require: Feature vector \mathbf{f}_t , lookback $[\ell_{\min}, \ell_{\max}]$, forward bars F

Ensure: $P(\text{Up})$, $P(\text{Dn})$, Confidence

```

1:  $w_U \leftarrow 0$ ,  $w_D \leftarrow 0$ ,  $w_T \leftarrow 0$ 
2: for  $\ell = \ell_{\min}$  to  $\ell_{\max}$  do
3:    $d \leftarrow \sum_{i=1}^6 \ln(1 + |f_{i,t} - f_{i,t-\ell}|)$ 
4:    $w \leftarrow 1/(1 + d)$ 
5:    $r \leftarrow C_{t-\ell+F} - C_{t-\ell}$ 
6:   if  $r > 0$  then  $w_U += w$ 
7:   else if  $r < 0$  then  $w_D += w$ 
8:   end if
9:    $w_T += w$ 
10: end for
11:  $P(\text{Up}) \leftarrow \text{EMA}(w_U/w_T, 3)$ 
12:  $P(\text{Dn}) \leftarrow \text{EMA}(w_D/w_T, 3)$ 
13:  $\text{Conf} \leftarrow |P(\text{Up}) - 0.5| \times 200$ 

```

4 Composite Bias Score

All signals blend into a single directional score on $[-100, +100]$.

Composite Bias \mathcal{B}

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{B} = & \text{clamp}\left(\text{clamp}(Z_{\Delta}, -2.5, 2.5) \times 12 \right. \\
& + (P(\text{Up}) - 0.5) \times 80 \\
& \left. + \mathcal{S}_{\text{imb}} + \mathcal{S}_{\text{abs}} + \mathcal{S}_{\text{div}}, -100, 100 \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{imb}} = \begin{cases} +10 \\ -10 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

bull / bear / none

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{abs}} = \begin{cases} +5 \\ -5 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$C > O$ / $C < O$ / none

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{div}} = \begin{cases} +10 \\ -10 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

bull / bear / none

Range	Label	Meaning
$\mathcal{B} > +50$	STRONG LONG ▲▲	High-conviction bullish
(+20, +50]	LONG ▲	Moderate bullish lean
[-20, +20]	NEUTRAL –	No clear edge
[-50, -20)	SHORT ▼	Moderate bearish lean
$\mathcal{B} < -50$	STRONG SHORT ▼▼	High-conviction bearish

Table 3: Composite bias classification.

5 Signal Cooldown System

Cooldown Gate Each signal type maintains an independent bar counter τ :

$$\text{Signal}_{\text{filtered}} = \text{Signal}_{\text{raw}} \wedge \tau \geq \tau_{\text{cd}} \quad (43)$$

Upon firing: $\tau \leftarrow 0$. Each subsequent bar: $\tau \leftarrow \tau + 1$.

Signal	Counter	Signal	Counter
Absorption	$\tau_{\mathcal{A}}$	Bull Divergence	τ_{BD}
Bull Imbalance	τ_{BI}	Bear Divergence	τ_{SD}
Bear Imbalance	τ_{SI}	Bull Exhaustion	τ_{BE}
		Bear Exhaustion	τ_{SE}

Default $\tau_{\text{cd}} = 10$ bars. Configurable [3, 50].

6 Visual Architecture

6.1 Display Modes

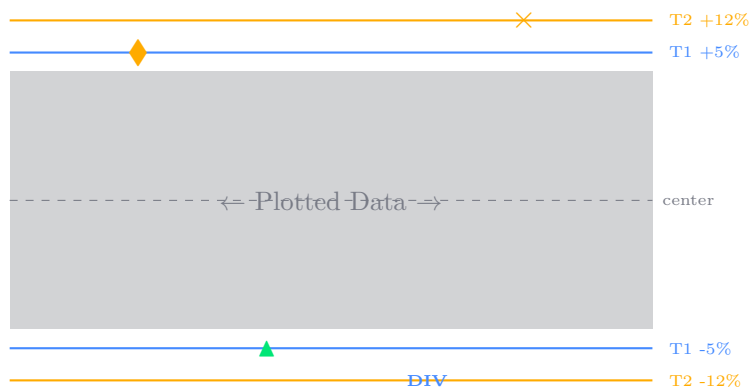
Mode	Y-Axis	Plotted
Delta	Volume units	Per-bar delta histogram (intensity-scaled) + SMA
Cum. Delta	Volume units	Running CD line + EMA with directional fill
Probability	0–100%	$P(\text{Up})$ and $P(\text{Dn})$ with fills vs. 50%

Table 4: Display mode comparison.

6.2 Signal Anchor System

Shapes use `location.absolute` with mode-aware computed anchors:

Tier	Offset	Signals
Tier 1	$\pm 5\%$ of range	Absorption ◆ , Imbalance ▲▼
Tier 2	$\pm 12\%$ of range	Divergence DIV , Exhaustion ×



6.3 Delta Histogram Intensity

Bar transparency scales inversely with $|Z_\Delta|$:

$$\alpha = \text{round}(\max(0, 70 - \min(|Z_\Delta|, 2.5) \times 28)) \tag{44}$$

- $|Z_\Delta| \approx 0 \implies \alpha = 70\%$ (transparent — weak)
- $|Z_\Delta| \geq 2.5 \implies \alpha = 0\%$ (fully opaque — extreme)

7 Dashboard Reference

Row	Label	Col 2	Col 3
0	SDE-v18	DECISION ENGINE	<i>(header)</i>
1	BIAS	Directional label	$ \beta $ bar graph
2	P(Up)	Percentage	Fill bar
3	P(Dn)	Percentage	Fill bar
4	Conf	Percentage	Fill bar
5	Delta	Raw value	Z-score
6	Absorb	Score + flag	Fill bar
7	Imbal	BUY/SELL + stack	Fill bar
8	Vol	Spike multiplier	Fill bar
9	POC	ATR distance	VA position
10	Flow	BUYING/SELLING	Special state
11	<i>Ticker</i>	<i>Timeframe</i> v18	<i>(footer)</i>

Table 5: Dashboard row reference.

Bar graph function maps $[0, 100]$ to 10 characters:

$$\text{mkBar}(x) = \underbrace{\blacksquare \dots \blacksquare}_{n=\lfloor x/10 \rfloor} \underbrace{\square \dots \square}_{10-n} \tag{45}$$

8 Parameter Reference

8.1 Order Flow Engine

Parameter	Def.	Min	Max	Effect
Delta Smoothing	14	5	50	SMA for $\bar{\Delta}_n$. Lower = faster.
Absorption Lkbk	20	10	50	Volume average window.
Vol. Profile Bars	50	20	200	Bars for POC/VA construction.

8.2 Probability Engine

Parameter	Def.	Min	Max	Effect
KNN Lookback Depth	60	30	150	Historical bars scanned.
KNN Start Offset	10	5	30	Min lag (anti look-ahead).
Forward Result Bars	5	2	20	Outcome window.

8.3 Display

Parameter	Def.	Description
Display Mode	Delta	Delta / Cumulative Delta / Probability
Absorption	On	Show/hide absorption diamonds
Imbalance	On	Show/hide imbalance arrows
Divergence	On	Show/hide DIV labels
Exhaustion	On	Show/hide exhaustion crosses
Background Zones	On	Subtle bg highlighting
Signal Cooldown	10	Min bars between same-type signals

8.4 Theme

Picker	Default	Controls
■ Bullish	#00E676	Delta, imbalance , P(Up), fills, bias
■ Bearish	#FF1744	Delta, imbalance , P(Dn), fills
■ Warning	#FFAB00	Absorption, exhaustion, vol. spikes
■ Accent	#448AFF	Divergence, header, frame
■ Neutral	#787B86	Labels, ref. lines, inactive states

9 Alert Conditions

All alerts fire on **cooldown-gated** signals to prevent spam.

Alert	Trigger	Meaning
Absorption	$\mathcal{A} > 65 + \text{cd}$	Institutional walls — reversal zone
Bull Imbalance	$\mathcal{I} > 70, \Delta > 0$	Aggressive buying sweep
Bear Imbalance	$\mathcal{I} > 70, \Delta < 0$	Aggressive selling sweep
Bull Div.	Eq. 22 + gap	Hidden demand at lows
Bear Div.	Eq. 23 + gap	Hidden supply at highs
Bull Exh.	Eq. 25	Blow-off top risk
Bear Exh.	Eq. 26	Capitulation bottom risk
Hi Conf.	Conf > 70%	Strong probability conviction
Strong Long	$\mathcal{B} > 50$	All systems bullish
Strong Short	$\mathcal{B} < -50$	All systems bearish

Table 6: Complete alert reference (cd = cooldown-gated).

10 Technical Properties

10.1 Repainting Analysis

Zero Repainting Guarantee

- **KNN Probability:** `barstate.isconfirmed` — closed bars only.
- **Volume Profile:** Same gate.
- **Divergence:** `ta.pivotlow/high` with $N=7$ confirms 7 bars late.
- **All other calcs:** Standard `ta.*` on closed data.
- **No external requests.** No `request.security()`.
- **No lookahead.** No `barstate.isrealtime` branching.

Verdict: **Non-repainting. Backtest-safe.**

10.2 Computational Complexity

Module	Per-Bar	Notes
Delta / Absorption / Imbalance	$O(1)$	Fixed arithmetic
Volume Profile	$O(L + B)$	L = profile bars, $B = 20$
KNN Probability	$O(D \times 6)$	D = lookback depth
Signal Cooldown	$O(7)$	7 counters
Total	$O(D + L)$	~130 iterations at defaults

11 Usage Guide

11.1 Quick Start

Step 1: Add the engine to your chart (separate pane).

Step 2: Select your preferred **Display Mode**.

Step 3: Read the dashboard for a quick directional bias.

Step 4: Watch for signal shapes near the data edges.

Step 5: Set alerts on conditions relevant to your strategy.

11.2 Signal Confluence Matrix

High-Probability Setups

Bullish Confluence:

- Composite Bias $> +50$ | $P(\text{Up}) > 60\%$, Conf $> 60\%$
- Bull imbalance (or stacking ≥ 2)
- Price near/below VAL | Cum Delta slope > 0

Bearish Confluence:

- Composite Bias < -50 | $P(\text{Dn}) > 60\%$, Conf $> 60\%$
- Bear imbalance (or stacking ≥ 2)
- Price near/above VAH | Cum Delta slope < 0

Caution Signals

Reduce size or tighten stops when:

- Exhaustion fires in your trade direction
- Absorption appears against your direction
- Divergence fires against your direction
- Confidence drops below 30%

11.3 Recommended Timeframes

Style	Timeframe	Adjustments
Scalping	1m – 5m	Cooldown 15–20
Day Trading	5m – 15m	Defaults work well
Swing Trading	1H – 4H	KNN Lookback 100–150
Position Trading	Daily	Vol. Profile 100–200

12 Limitations & Disclaimers

Important Limitations

1. **Estimated delta.** Without Level II data, buy/sell classification is approximate.
2. **Binned profile.** 20 bins capture general structure, not tick-level precision.
3. **KNN is backward-looking.** In regime changes, historical patterns may not hold.
4. **Not standalone.** The engine is a confluence layer—pair with price action and risk management.
5. **Volume varies.** Forex = tick volume. Crypto/equities = more reliable.

Risk Disclosure

Trading involves substantial risk of loss. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Secari Decision Engine v18 is an analytical tool, not financial advice. Never trade with capital you cannot afford to lose.

13 Version History

Version	Changes
v18.0	Initial: delta, absorption, imbalance, volume profile, KNN probability
v18.1	Divergence, exhaustion, composite bias
v18.2	Cooldown system, color pickers, mode-aware anchoring, P(Dn), wick adjustment, 10 alerts, intensity histogram

Secari Decision Engine

v18

Order Flow Probability Layer

Designed & Developed by

Secari Square

TradingView | Pine Script™ v6

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