



Autonomous Probabilistic Trading Agent (AI Trader)

Probabilistic Autonomous Trading Agent

Project Title	Autonomous Probabilistic Trading Agent (AI Trader)
Prepared For	Owner (Self-Deployment with Seed Capital)
Version	1.0 (Based on Current Architecture Review)
Date	October 30, 2025

1. Executive Summary and Project Goals

The objective of this project is to evolve the existing modular trading framework into a **Probabilistic Multi-Agent Collective** capable of achieving sustainable financial growth. The system will leverage specialized AI agents and advanced statistical filters to navigate the complex, non-stationary market environment.

Primary Project Goals	Architectural Mandate
Financial Goal: Grow \$500 seed capital to generate \$50/week net passive profit with continued capital growth [Conversation History].	Implement a Hybrid Reactive-Deliberative Architecture .
Risk Goal: Ensure robust defense of seed capital by explicitly quantifying and managing uncertainty.	Implement the RiskManagementAgent using the Fractional Kelly Criterion and uncertainty propagation via the Kalman filter's P matrix.
Technical Goal: Transition from basic indicators to adaptive, probabilistic reasoning .	Formalize the Data Abstraction Layer (DAL) and integrate the Probabilistic Core (Kalman Filter, HMMs).
Interface Goal: Develop a mobile-friendly Web Application for observability and structured input [Conversation History].	Leverage existing FastAPI orchestration and Streamlit for front-end development [Conversation History].

2. Project Scope and Organization

2.1 Project Architecture (Modular Agent Collective)

The system is defined as a **multi-agent collective**, where specialized agents communicate via a message bus or orchestration layer. The agents are:

- **SignalFilteringAgent:** Applies filters (e.g., **Kalman Filter**, Butterworth) to generate cleaned signals and probabilistic estimates, including the **error covariance matrix (P)**.
- **RegimeAnalysisAgent:** Employs **Hidden Markov Models (HMMs)** or GARCH models to classify the market regime (e.g., Low-Vol vs. High-Vol).
- **StrategySelectionAgent (Reasoning Agent):** The central decision-maker, potentially powered by **LangChain/LangGraph**. It dynamically selects, parameterizes, and deploys strategies ("tools") based on signals and regimes.
- **RiskManagementAgent: CRITICAL** for the \$500 seed capital. It ingests P and portfolio updates, uses the **Kelly Criterion** for optimal sizing, and can **veto or modify** proposed trades.
- **ExecutionAgent:** Responsible for API interaction and handling the order lifecycle; operates on a highly **reactive** timescale.

2.2 In-Scope Activities (Deliverables)

Area	Deliverables to be Produced
Data & Resilience	Formalized Data Abstraction Layer (DAL) ; Integration of Marketstack and Tiingo APIs.
Probabilistic Core	Implementation of Kalman Filter and HMM logic; Propagation of Uncertainty Matrix (P) .
Orchestration & Control	LangGraph model defining the agent workflow; Risk module updated to use Fractional Kelly Criterion .
Validation	Implementation of Purged and Embargoed K-Fold Cross-Validation ; Successful Paper Trading validation [Conversation History].
Interface	Functional Telegram notification interface; Initial build of Streamlit mobile-friendly Web

2.3 Out-of-Scope Activities (Anti-Patterns and Exclusions)

Area	Exclusion / Rationale	Source Support
Data Sourcing	Exclusion of Finviz. Web scraping is inherently unreliable and an anti-pattern for production systems.	
Filtering	Exclusion of Hodrick-Prescott (HP) Filter. The standard two-sided filter is non-causal and causes the "repainting" anti-pattern, making it unsuitable for real-time signal generation.	
Backtesting	Exclusion of Vectorized Backtesting for agent validation. The system requires an Event-Driven Architecture for realism and fidelity.	

3. Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and Schedule

The plan follows the P0-P4 priority levels defined in the project status, grouping related technical activities into four main phases.

Phase 1: Foundational Hardening & Data Resilience (P0)

Objective: Secure data feeds and eliminate architectural vulnerabilities.

ID	Task	Effort (Est.)	Dependency
1.1	Formalize Data Abstraction Layer (DAL)	High	None

1.2	Implement Cost-Optimized Hybrid Data Stack (Marketstack/Tiingo adapters)	Medium	1.1
1.3	REMOVE Finviz and update app/sources/ (Eliminate scraping)	Low	None
1.4	Finalize PO Filter Implementation (Volatility, Range, Butterworth)	Medium	None
1.5	Configure Telegram for event notifications (Auditing interface)	Low	1.4

Phase 2: Probabilistic Core Integration (P1)

Objective: Implement the mathematical foundation for adaptive, risk-aware reasoning.

ID	Task	Effort (Est.)	Dependency
2.1	Implement Kalman Filter logic (Outputting state x^{\wedge} and uncertainty P)	High	Python 3.11+
2.2	Implement HMM/GARCH for Regime Analysis	High	2.1
2.3	Refactor SignalFilteringAgent to publish P	Medium	2.1
2.4	Develop probabilistic strategies ("tools")	Medium	2.2

Phase 3: Orchestration & Risk Control (P2/P3)

Objective: Integrate specialized agents and finalize the protective risk framework.

ID	Task	Effort (Est.)	Dependency
3.1	Upgrade RiskManagementAgent to ingest P and use Fractional Kelly Criterion	High	2.3, 3.2
3.2	Implement StrategySelectionAgent using LangChain/LangGraph	High	2.4
3.3	Model Agent Workflow Graph (<code>app/wiring/</code>)	Medium	3.2
3.4	Implement Time Series Cross-Validation (Purged & Embargoed CV) (P2)	High	4.1
3.5	Begin Streamlit Web App development (Visualization of P , Grafana embedding)	Medium	1.5, Grafana

Phase 4: Final Validation and Scaling (P4)

Objective: Confirm real-world performance, meet regulatory readiness, and deploy live.

ID	Task Description	Effort (Est.)	Dependency
4.1	Advanced Backtesting and	High	3.4

	Analytics Extension (Fidelity modeling)		
4.2	Paper Trading Validation via Alpaca	Medium	3.1, 3.3
4.3	Final Docker Hardening and CI/CD Review (P4)	Low	GitHub/Azure
4.4	LIVE DEPLOYMENT to Azure App Service	Low	4.2 (Success Criteria Met)

4. Resource Plan

Category	Component	Status	Rationale / Strategic Use
Orchestration / Reasoning	LangChain/LangGraph, FastAPI	KEEP	LangGraph defines the stateful, cyclical agent workflow . FastAPI is the confirmed orchestration layer.
Probabilistic Modeling	PyMC, pgmpy, Kalman/HMM Logic	ADD	Essential for Bayesian filtering and modeling complex dependencies with Probabilistic Graphical Models (PGMs) .
Execution	Alpaca	KEEP	Brokerage API for the ExecutionAgent .
Observability	Grafana, Sentry	KEEP	Mandatory for auditing the complex multi-agent system and ensuring

			decisions are auditable and debuggable .
Historical Data (Cold)	Marketstack	ADD	Cost-effective (\$9.99/mo) source for deep EOD coverage for historical backtesting.
AI Signal Data (Hot)	Tiingo	ADD	Provides proprietary NLP-tagged News API and real-time IEX data, crucial for generating AI context signals.
User Interface	Streamlit (Web App), Telegram	KEEP/GROW	Streamlit provides the foundation for the long-term, mobile-friendly Web App interface for deliberative input [Conversation History].

5. Risk Management Plan

The following table identifies the primary high-impact risks specific to AI trading and outlines the mitigation strategies required by the sources.

Risk ID	Risk Description	Impact	Probability	Mitigation Strategy	Source Support
R-1	Overfitting due to Lookahead Bias or Data Snooping.	High (Fatal to goal)	High	Use Time Series Cross-Validation and implement	

				Purged and Embargoed K-Fold CV. Backtesting should be treated as validation, not research.	
R-2	Catastrophic Loss of Seed Capital due to single large trade.	High (Ends project)	Medium	RiskManagementAgent must use Fractional Kelly Criterion for optimal sizing, combined with uncertainty propagation (P) to dynamically reduce exposure during volatility.	
R-3	Data Vendor Failure (e.g., IEX Cloud Shutdown).	High (Forced migration)	Medium	Build a Data Abstraction Layer (DAL). Avoid unstable models and brittle anti-patterns like Finviz web scraping .	

R-4	Repainting Signal from Non-Causal Filter.	High (Deceptive profitability)	Low	Strictly enforce causal filtering logic. Explicitly reject non-causal filters like the standard two-sided Hodrick-Prescott (HP) Filter.	
R-5	Unrealistic Backtest Friction Modeling (Slippage/Commissions).	Medium (Failure to achieve net profit goal)	High	Must use Event-Driven Backtesting and model realistic market costs, including slippage and liquidity constraints (capping order size relative to volume).	