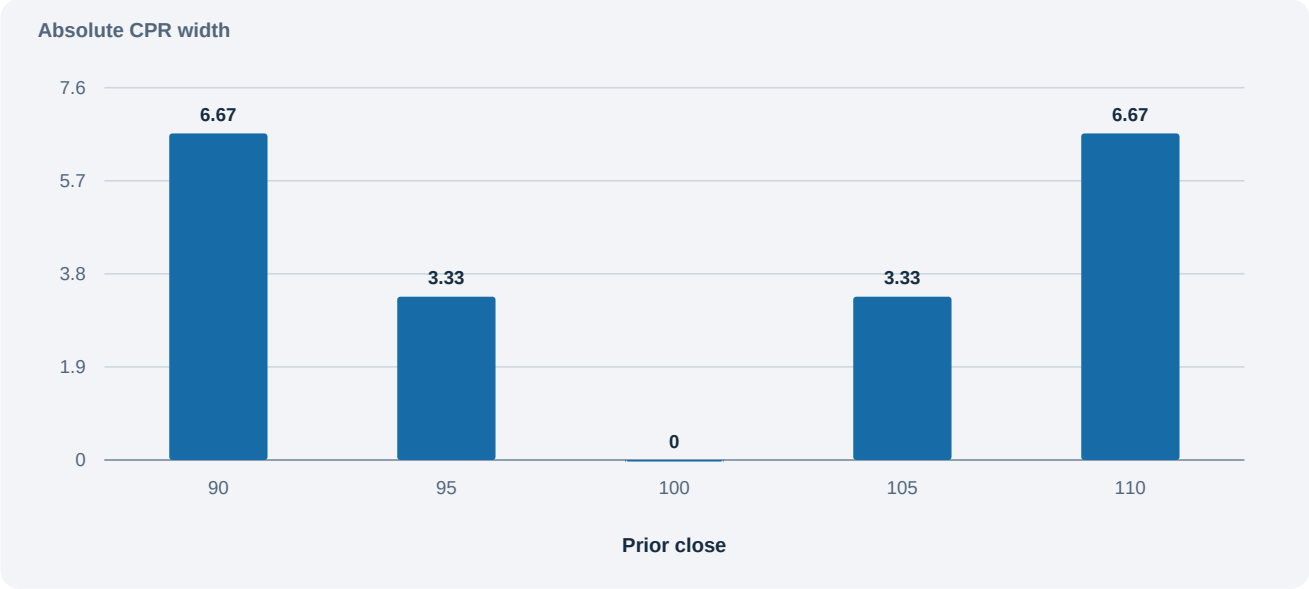
Central pivot range width

Auction and levels | Original synthetic example | Edition 2026-11-26

The central pivot range uses the midpoint of the prior high and low and its reflection around the classic pivot. Taking the absolute difference keeps width positive regardless of ordering.

FORMULA BC = (H+L)/2; TC = 2P-BC; width = abs(TC-BC)

SCENARIO 01: Prior high 110; low 90; midpoint BC 100



WORKED EXAMPLE

A close at the midpoint 100 makes width zero. Close 105 produces width 3.33.

COMMON MISTAKE

Assuming the value named TC is always numerically higher than BC can invert a plotted band.

BEFORE YOU USE THE CALCULATION

1. Compute from one completed period.
2. Sort top and bottom for display.
3. Normalize width before cross-price comparisons.

COMPARE TWO MORE INPUT SETS

Scenario 05: Prior high 150; low 130; midpoint BC 140. A close at the midpoint 140 makes width zero. Close 145 produces width 3.33.

Scenario 10: Prior high 200; low 180; midpoint BC 190. A close at the midpoint 190 makes width zero. Close 195 produces width 3.33.

Synthetic values are not historical market data. Educational material; trading can result in substantial losses.