SIGNAL PILOT EDUCATION

Indicator Context Matrix

Signal Pilot Education — companion to Lesson 36: Markets Have Modes, Lesson 51: Oscillators Under Regime, and Lesson 39: Trading More Than One.

> **Educational only.** Trading involves substantial risk of loss. Not financial advice. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

What this matrix is, and what it is not

It is a record of which tools you find readable in which conditions. It is not a set of rules that fire, and no cell in it says buy or sell. Every entry is a judgement you should replace with your own once you have watched enough of your own instrument.

Two findings from the curriculum decide how much weight the whole exercise can carry, so they come first.

Finding 1: the regime is a measurement with a setting in it

Lesson 36 uses one ratio — how much of the distance price travelled ended up as progress. On sixty closes it separates the sideways stretch from the rally cleanly.

Then it changes the window from ten closes to thirty, and **the two readings disagree on 22 of 30 bars.** The regime is not a fact you read off the chart; it is the output of a measurement with a lookback in it, and the lookback is yours.

So: **write down the window you use, and keep it fixed.** A matrix indexed by regime is only as stable as the regime measurement behind it.

Finding 2: a fixed oscillator level is not an instruction

Lesson 51 runs two standard implementations of the same fourteen-bar oscillator over the same sixty closes. **One prints thirteen readings above 70; the other prints none.**

A reading of 70 asks for an average gain seven thirds of the average loss, which at equal move sizes is seven up bars in ten. And what follows those thirteen readings is **58 per cent against a base rate of 58** — the regime accounts for all of it.

That is why no row below says "70 equals sell". What a level tells you depends on the implementation, and what follows it is the base rate.

Identifying the regime

Answer these before reading any indicator, and record the answers.

1. Trending or ranging, by your ratio at your window?
2. If trending, which way?
3. How wide are the bars, against their own recent average?

Regime	What it looks like	How you decided
Trending up	Higher highs and higher lows	Your ratio, above your threshold
Trending down	Lower highs and lower lows	Your ratio, above your threshold
Ranging	Sideways within boundaries	Your ratio, below your threshold
Volatile	Wide bars, failed breakouts	Bar range against its own average

The matrix

Legend: ✅ readable, ⚠️ readable with care, ❌ hard to read.

Indicator	Trending up	Trending down	Ranging	Volatile
Pentarch	✅ TD and IGN	✅ WRN, CAP, BDN	⚠️ Noisier	⚠️ More signals to discard
Janus Atlas	✅ Pools below	✅ Pools above	✅ Range edges	⚠️ Repeat sweeps
Plutus Flow	✅ With the trend	✅ With the trend	⚠️ Mixed	❌ Hard to read
Volume Oracle	✅ Value area	✅ Value area	✅ Range edges	⚠️ Bins move the answer
Harmonic Oscillator	⚠️ Sits high for long stretches	⚠️ Sits low for long stretches	⚠️ Reverts more often	❌ Frequent changes
Augury Grid	✅ Multi-asset	✅ Multi-asset	⚠️ Many triggers	⚠️ Filter harder

The oscillator row is the one to read carefully. An oscillator sitting high through a trend is the tool behaving exactly as designed. It is not a signal that the trend is ending, and lesson 51 shows what follows those readings is the base rate.

Adding a second opinion

The instinct when one indicator is hard to read is to add another. Lesson 39 prices that directly.

Three widths of the same tape agree on 9 bars in 40, which is less often than three unrelated coins with the same bias would. Requiring all three to agree cuts **18 candidate longs to 7.**

And lesson 52 counts what a screen of indicators is really worth: three indicators at four lookbacks is twelve configurations, their vote series **correlate at 0.5455 on average, which is 1.71 independent opinions** rather than twelve. Change the family and keep the lookback and they agree **91 per cent of the time** — the disagreement is about the lookback, not the indicator.

A filter has two break-even points, not one. It raises your expectancy the moment it removes a higher share of losers than winners, and it raises your money only once it clears your profit factor.

Your own matrix

Replace every cell above with your own reading, on your own instrument, at your own window. Record it here as you go.

Indicator	Regime	Readable?	What made it hard	Bars observed

Lesson 19 is the caution to carry into that table: fifty trades cannot tell a method making 0.35R a trade apart from one with no edge at all. A cell filled in after a dozen bars is a first impression, not a measurement.

The line to keep

The regime is a measurement with a window in it, and changing the window from ten closes to thirty disagrees on 22 of 30 bars. Every row of this matrix sits on top of that choice.