CHRONOS TERMINAL

TOKENIZED ASSET INTELLIGENCE

The Plain-English Guide to Trading Indicators

Every indicator on your screen, explained in one page or less — no jargon left untranslated.

FREE GUIDE · PAIRS WITH THE CHRONOS TERMINAL

Education only. Nothing in this guide is financial advice, and no indicator is a promise. Trading crypto and tokenized assets is high-risk — you can lose all of your capital. Do your own research and consider advice from a licensed professional before trading.

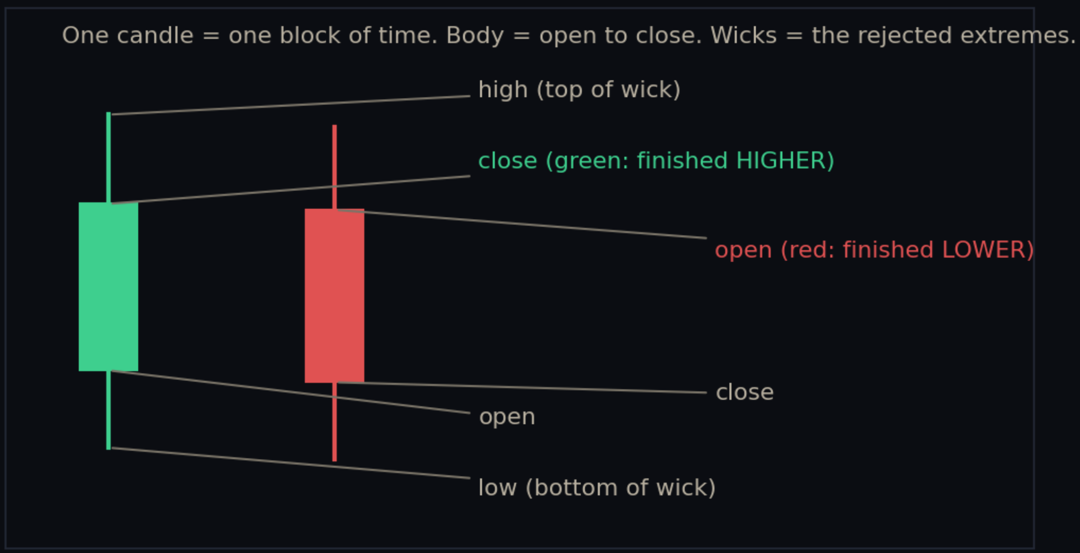
CHAPTER 1

Candles and timeframes

Every chart you will ever read is built from **candles**. One candle summarises the fight between buyers and sellers over one block of time: where price started (open), where it finished (close), and the highest and lowest point in between (the wicks).

- A green candle closed higher than it opened — buyers won that round.
- A red candle closed lower — sellers won it.
- Long **wicks** mean price went somewhere and got rejected. A long wick under a candle often means buyers stepped in hard; a long wick above often means sellers slapped the move back down.

Anatomy of a candle



The timeframe is how much time each candle covers

- 15m candles: fast, noisy, good for timing an entry. This is where the memes dashboard opens.
- 1H / 4H: the working view for most setups — Chronos charts default to 4H for BTC and commodities.
- Daily and up: the big picture. Trends here take weeks to change and matter more than any single day of noise.

Rule of thumb: a signal that only exists on a tiny timeframe is a tiny signal. When several timeframes say the same thing, it deserves more of your attention — the same confluence idea the terminal's golden signals are built on.

Trend, moving averages, and regime

A **moving average** smooths out the noise: it is just the average price over the last N candles, redrawn as a line. The **EMA** (exponential moving average) is the common variant — it weights recent candles more heavily so it turns faster.

- **EMA 20** — the short leash. Price living above it = short-term strength.
- **EMA 50** — the swing view. Reclaims and rejections here often mark the middle of a move.
- **EMA 200** — the long-term line in the sand. Above it, dips get bought; below it, rallies get sold. “Above/below the 200” is the fastest one-glance health check on any chart.

An uptrend living above its moving averages

Regime — the market’s mood

Chronos constantly classifies the market into a **regime**: trending up, trending down, ranging (chopping sideways), or volatile (violent both ways). This matters because most setups only work in the mood they were built for — a breakout strategy drowns in a range; a range-fade gets steamrolled in a trend. When the terminal shows a setup’s record **split by regime**, that is why.

Two independent readers — a mechanical rules engine and an AI — each call the regime on Chronos. When they disagree, that disagreement is displayed, tracked, and scored. Nothing is hidden inside an average.

CHAPTER 3

RSI and momentum

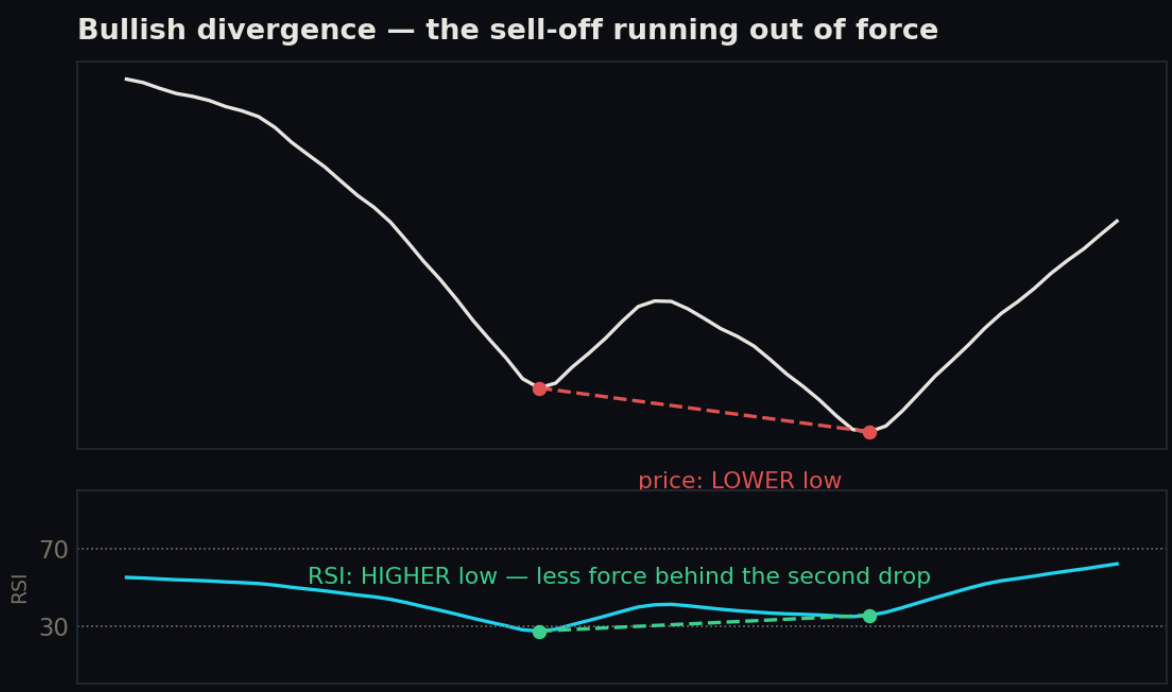
RSI (Relative Strength Index) measures how hard price has been pushed recently, on a scale of 0–100. Above ~70 the market is called **overbought**; below ~30, **oversold**.

The myth to unlearn

“Overbought” does not mean “about to fall.” In a strong uptrend, RSI can sit above 70 for weeks while price keeps climbing. Overbought means the move is stretched — stretched things can keep stretching. Treat RSI as context, never as a trigger on its own.

The RSI read that actually earns its keep

Divergence: price makes a new low, but RSI makes a **higher** low. Sellers pushed price further, but with less force — like a wave that travels further up the beach while visibly running out of energy. Bullish divergence is one of the checks inside the terminal’s BTC dip-scanner, and the reverse (bearish divergence at new highs) warns that a rally is tiring.



- RSI 50 is the midline — above it momentum leans up, below it leans down. Some Chronos setups gate on specific RSI bands (e.g. 55–65) because the historical record says that band paid.

CHAPTER 4

Volume, buy pressure, and flow

Volume is how much actually traded in a candle. Price moves on thin volume are gossip; moves on heavy volume are news. The classic confirmation: a breakout on 2–3× average volume is far more trustworthy than the same breakout on a quiet tape.

Buy pressure (BP%)

On the memes side, Chronos shows **BP%** — the share of recent volume that was buying. BP 54% means buyers made up 54% of recent flow: mildly positive. BP 80% on real volume is a stampede. BP collapsing while price holds flat is distribution — someone is quietly selling into every bid.

CVD — cumulative volume delta

CVD adds up (buys – sells) over time into one running line. Price rising while CVD falls means the move is being pushed by fewer, larger orders — fragile. Price flat while CVD climbs means someone is absorbing sell pressure — the spring is loading. On the perps dashboards, this is the “flow” half of setups like coil expansion **with flow**.

CHAPTER 5

Levels, liquidity, and the heatmap

Support is a price where buying has repeatedly shown up; **resistance** is where selling has. They matter because thousands of traders watch the same lines — the level works partly because everyone believes it works.

- A level that has been tested and defended several times holds more trapped orders than a fresh one — and the break, when it finally comes, travels further.
- Old resistance often becomes new support once broken (and vice versa). The retest of a broken level is one of the cleanest entries in trading — the break proves intent, the retest offers the price.

Liquidity — where the stops live

Every leveraged position has a price where it gets force-closed (**liquidated**). Those liquidation points cluster at obvious levels, and price is often drawn toward the biggest clusters — large players push into them because forced closures provide the buying (or selling) they need to fill their own orders. That is what the terminal's **liquidation heatmap** shows: the bright bands are fuel. A spike through an obvious level that instantly snaps back — the **stop hunt** — is this mechanic in action, and some Chronos setups trade the snap-back itself.

CHAPTER 6

Perpetuals: funding and open interest

A **perpetual future** (perp) is a contract that tracks an asset’s price with leverage and never expires. Two numbers tell you the state of the crowd:

Funding rate

Perps stay glued to the real price via **funding**: every few hours, one side pays the other. When funding is strongly positive, longs are paying shorts — the crowd is leaning long and paying for the privilege. Extreme funding is a contrarian tell: the more crowded the boat, the harder it tips.

Open interest (OI)

OI is the total size of open positions. Price up + OI up = new money driving a real trend. Price up + OI **down** = shorts covering — a move that can evaporate as soon as they are done. The combination of price, OI, and funding separates conviction moves from squeezes.

Whale positions on the perps dashboard are this in the flesh: the largest open positions on the exchange, each with the price that would force-close it.

CHAPTER 7

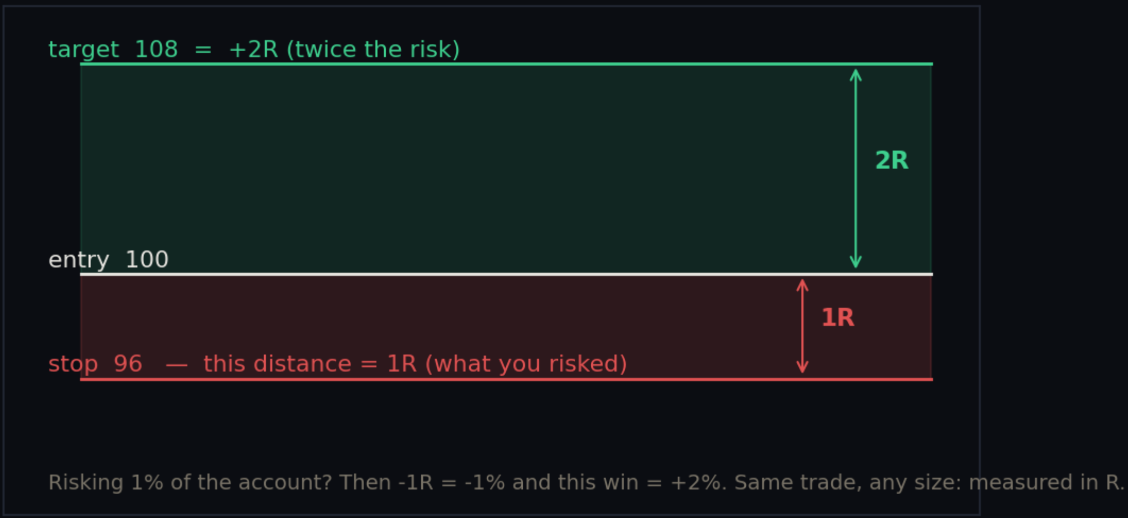
R, win rate, and expectancy — the honest math

This chapter is the one that separates accounts that survive from accounts that don't.

R — risk multiples

1R is simply **the amount you risked**: the distance from your entry to your stop-loss. Make 2× that distance and you made **+2R**; get stopped, that's **–1R**. Measuring in R makes every trade comparable regardless of size.

R — measure trades in risk, not dollars



Win rate lies to you

A 90% win rate sounds unbeatable — but if the wins make +0.2R and the one loss costs –5R, the account bleeds. The number that cannot lie is **expectancy**: the average R per trade across the whole record. +0.3R expectancy means every trade was worth +0.3× its risk on average — across wins AND losses. Positive expectancy at honest sample size is the only thing that compounds.

Sample size — the thin label

Ten trades prove nothing; luck alone produces streaks. Chronos labels any record under **n=30** as THIN and refuses to trust it — the house rule exists because a strategy once showed a 92% win rate through 13 trades and it was one lucky month, not an edge.

- The 1% rule: risking ~1% of the account per trade means even ten straight losses — which happen to everyone — dent the account instead of ending it. Every % figure on the Chronos diary assumes exactly this and says so.

CHAPTER 8

Putting it together on the terminal

Everything above appears on Chronos in the same plain language:

- **Signal scores (x/8)** — how many independent conditions a setup met. Higher = more of the checklist aligned, never a guarantee.
- **Golden signals** — at key levels the engine takes three independent reads: what history says, what live indicators say, what the AI reads. When two or more agree on a direction, the box turns gold. All-neutral entries say “standing by” — the honest version of “nothing to see here yet.”
- **Tiers on meme calls** — a composite of safety checks, buy pressure, and structure. Every call is timestamped and tracked to a real outcome — winners and losers both stay on the record.
- **Post-mortems** — when a trade resolves, the system writes down why it won or lost, in categories (clean win, almost won, never really moved, fought the regime, slow bleed). The record explains itself.
- **The ? bubbles** — every section header has one. Hover or tap for the plain-English explanation of that panel.

The one rule that runs the whole platform: **expectancy over win rate, disclosed exclusions, no pooled averages hiding bad cells, and nothing trusted under 30 results**. If a number looks too good, the terminal is built to tell you why it might be.

Now open the terminal

chronosterminal.com — the live intelligence brief is free at /intelligence, and every dashboard has the ? help layer switched on.