TS-EquityCurve_FB User Manual

Version 1.00 · Beta user guide · George Pruitt

TS-EquityCurve_FB lets you study how equity feedback changes a trading system's historical results. Load a TradeStation XML export or TSFB compact CSV, choose a feedback model, and compare the original system with the modified system. Charts, trade audits and performance statistics help explain which entries were accepted, which were skipped, and why permission changed.

This edition works with **one source file and one active model at a time**. The desktop application analyzes exported history; accepted-trade export provides a separate historical reconstruction workflow for TradeStation.

Contents

1. Start the application
2. Complete your first comparison
3. Prepare and import data
4. Understand equity and trading permission
5. Choose trading settings
6. Read and navigate the charts
7. Choose a feedback model
8. Read the trade and signal audits
9. Compare performance
10. Export accepted trades
11. Work through the illustrated examples
12. Resolve common questions
13. Menu and keyboard reference
14. Glossary

1. Start the application

After installing the beta, open **TS-EquityCurve_FB** from the Start Menu. Open the installed manual from **Help > About TS-EquityCurve_FB** or the Start Menu.

2. Complete your first comparison

Open **Donch20-10.xml** from the Samples folder under **Public Documents > TS-Equity_FB**. The illustrated examples use this history.

1. Choose **File > Load XML / Compact CSV** and open the file.
2. Confirm the filename and symbol above the charts. A newly loaded file starts in **original preview**: both panes show the original system, with no feedback filtering.

3. Open **Tools > Trading Settings**. For a first test, keep **Closed trades**, **Finish existing trades at original exits**, and **New entries only**. Click **Apply** if making changes.
4. Choose **Tools > Select Feedback Model > After Losing Trades**. Set **Consecutive losing trades required (N)** to **1** and click **Apply**.
5. Click **Model & Trade Settings** beside Equity view. Confirm the applied model and execution settings, then close the dialog with **OK**.
6. Move the mouse over the charts to compare the date and both equity values. Zoom into a permission change.
7. Open **Reports > P&L Comparison** to see the accepted and skipped trades, then **Reports > Performance Comparison** to compare the results.



Figure 1. Loading a file initially displays the original system in both panes. The third pane appears after a feedback model is applied.

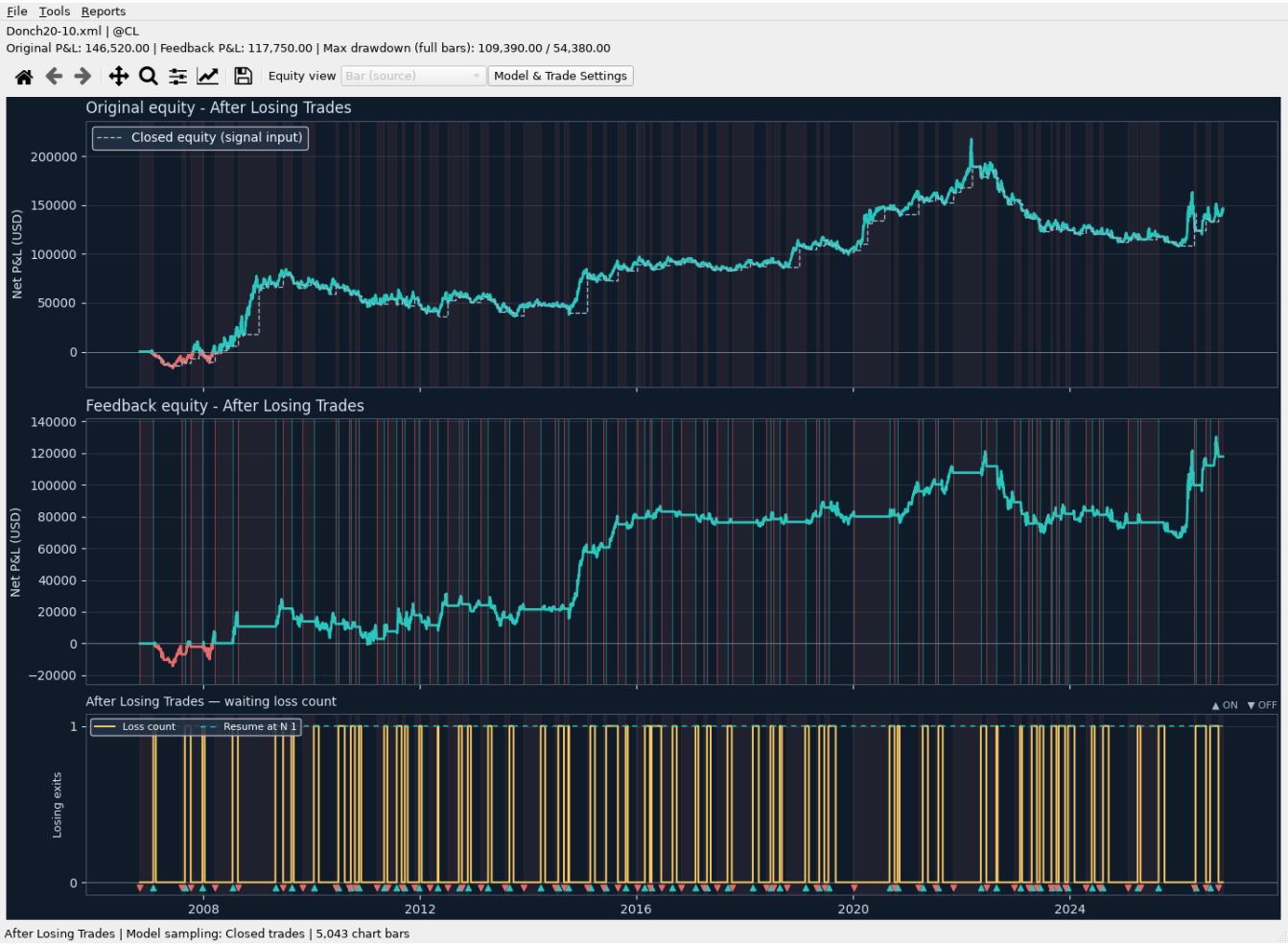


Figure 2. The first comparison uses After Losing Trades with N = 1 and the default trading settings. The third pane explains the model's signal.

For the full walkthrough, see After One Losing Trade.

Applying changes

Clicking **Apply** in a model dialog recalculates the results immediately. Applying Trading Settings also recalculates the current view. You do **not** need to select Apply Selected Feedback Model afterward.

Tools > Apply Selected Feedback Model, or **Ctrl+R**, applies the remembered model to the current file. This is useful after loading another file or returning to original preview. Canceling a settings dialog leaves the applied configuration intact.

Model inputs are remembered separately during the current application session. A newly loaded file always returns to original preview. Starting capital refreshes from the newly loaded source when available. Use **Model & Trade Settings** to verify what actually produced the displayed results.

3. Prepare and import data

Supported source files

Source	Purpose
TradeStation XML strategy export	Supplies source trades, equity bars and available strategy metadata
TSFB compact CSV	Supplies explicit fills, every-bar data and reconciliation checkpoints from the companion exporter
Accepted-trade CSV	Output for the replay companion; it is not an input source for a new analysis

A generic CSV or an older PortfolioMerge CSV does not contain the complete TSFB source format. Use the designated companion exporter to produce compact input.

Before comparing XML and compact CSV, use the same chart history, symbol, interval, strategy inputs, session assumptions and costs. First compare their **original** equity, trade results and final position. Filtering two different source histories cannot isolate the effect of a model.

Compact export companion

If your beta includes the TradeStation export workspace, use **TS-EquityCurve_FeedBack_Export** to create compact CSV files. Choose an existing output folder and give each chart a distinct tag when exporting multiple setups for the same strategy and symbol. The default destination for the release workflow is **Public Documents > TS-Equity_FB > Exports**. Wait for TradeStation to finish writing the file before loading it.

Import behavior

Choose **File > Load XML / Compact CSV**, select one file, and inspect the original preview. Source timestamps govern the analysis; the session boundary is interpreted in that source-time convention. The application does not combine files into a portfolio in this edition.

The compact importer checks fill ordering, positions and recorded equity checkpoints. If import fails, retain the error text and regenerate or inspect the source export. An incomplete or incompatible file should be corrected at its source.

4. Understand equity and trading permission

The **original system** follows the source strategy. The **modified system**, also called the feedback or synthetic portfolio, follows the selected entry permission and execution policies.

The chart axes show **net P&L**, including open-position P&L at the displayed source marks. They do not add starting capital. When a model uses account equity:

Account equity = starting capital + the model's reference net P&L.

For example, $50,000 starting capital plus $4,090 net P&L gives $54,090 account equity. Starting capital is editable in models that use it. A positive value from the source is used initially; if unavailable, the application falls back to $100,000.

ON means new entries are permitted. **OFF** means new entries are blocked. OFF does not necessarily mean the modified portfolio is immediately flat: the selected OFF policy determines how existing accepted exposure is handled.

Most models monitor the **original system**, including skipped trades. The **Monthly Loss Limit** and **Monthly Profit Target** monitor the **modified system**. Confirm the Equity reference field in Model & Trade Settings rather than assuming all models use the same source.

5. Choose trading settings

Open **Tools > Trading Settings**. These settings control the observations sent to the model and how permission changes affect positions.

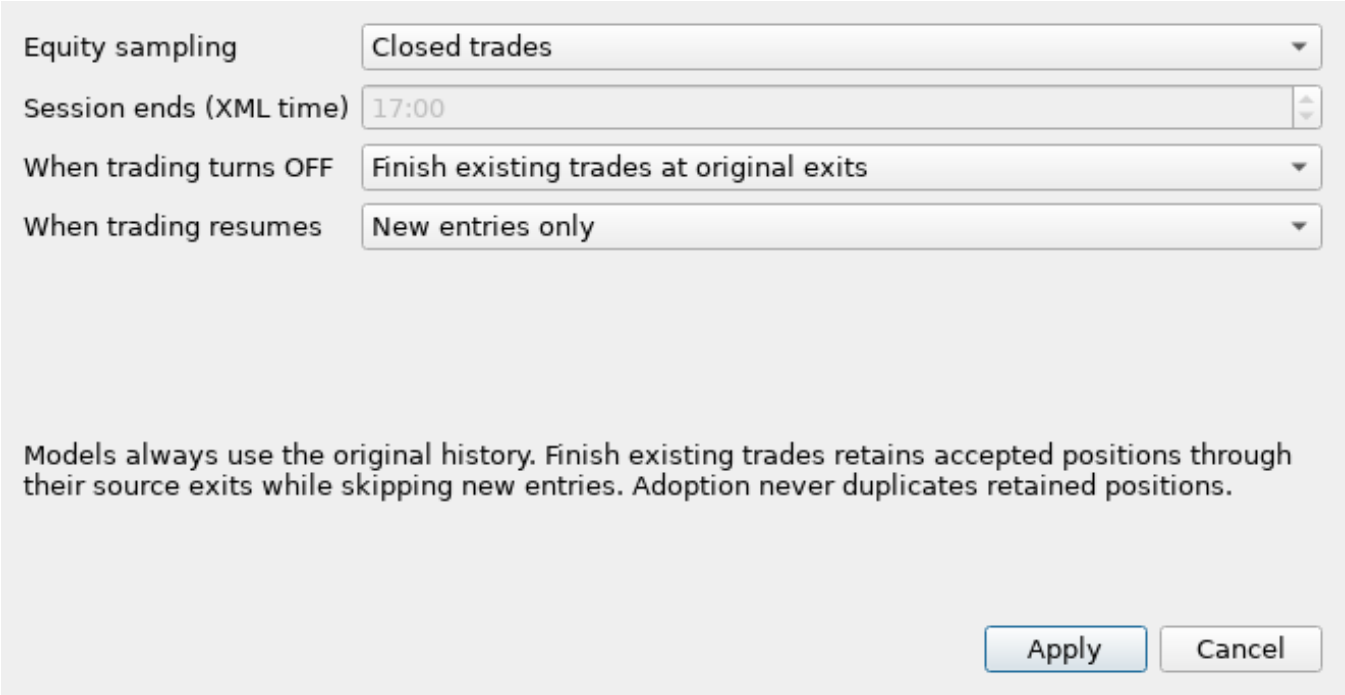


Figure 3. Initial settings use closed trades, finish existing trades, and new entries only. Monthly models use modified equity despite the dialog's general original-history hint.

Equity sampling

Selection	Model input
Every bar	Equity at each source bar close, including open P&L
Session close	Equity at the final available bar of each defined session, including open P&L
Closed trades	Realized equity observations associated with completed closes

A 10-observation window therefore means different things under different sampling modes. After Losing Trades, Rolling Profit Factor and Rolling Average Trade require **Closed trades**; the sampling selector is locked accordingly while those models are active.

Session boundary

Session ends (XML time) defines the session boundary using source timestamps. The initial setting is **17:00**. A bar exactly at the boundary belongs to that ending session; a later bar belongs to the following session date. An early close uses the last available bar for that session.

This value also controls Daily display grouping. It does not convert Closed trades sampling into Session close sampling.

When trading turns OFF

Policy	Existing accepted positions
Finish existing trades at original exits	Remain open and follow their source exits; new entries are skipped
Liquidate at next bar close	Remaining accepted exposure is scheduled to close at the following source bar's close

Next bar means the next available source bar, including weekend and holiday gaps for daily data. A threshold signal and its liquidation are separate events. Equity can change between them. If the source exit already closes the position, there is no duplicate liquidation.

When trading resumes

Policy	Restart behavior
New entries only	Wait for subsequent source entries; do not adopt positions entered while OFF
Adopt existing positions at next bar open	Adopt eligible source exposure at the next source bar's open

Adoption creates exposure at the adoption price, rather than retroactively using the original entry price. Retained exposure is not duplicated.

Timing within a source bar

After Losing Trades, Rolling Profit Factor and Rolling Average Trade evaluate a completed original exit before considering a subsequent entry. Other models, including Equity Slope, make their sampled decisions at bar close. A same-bar entry can therefore precede an ON decision and remain skipped. The audit's execution phase and row order explain the sequence.

6. Read and navigate the charts

With feedback applied, the panes show original equity, modified equity and a smaller model indicator. The first two panes preserve the equity comparison; the third displays the quantity driving the rule.

Model	Third-pane measure
Moving Average	Short and long equity averages
Drawdown / Retracement	Cycle drawdown while ON and recovery while OFF

Model	Third-pane measure
After Losing Trades	Waiting loss count and required count
Rolling Profit Factor	Rolling PF and stop/resume levels
Rolling Average Trade	Average net exit result and thresholds
Equity Slope	Fitted equity slope in dollars per observation
Monthly Loss Limit	Modified monthly net and negative loss allowance
Monthly Profit Target	Modified monthly net and positive profit target

Shaded OFF intervals indicate entry permission. Transition lines and triangle markers identify ON/OFF decisions. A threshold crossing on a full equity curve may not be a decision crossing when the model samples only closed trades or session endpoints. Use the indicator and audit to identify the actual sampled value.

Cursor, zoom and saved images

Move the mouse over a chart to show the shared vertical cursor and aligned date/value readouts. It snaps to the nearest displayed source point. The indicator readout includes its model values and permission state.

Use the toolbar magnifier to zoom, the pan control to move through history, and **Home** to restore the full view. **Back** and **Forward** navigate previous chart views. Tracking hides during a drag and resumes afterward. The save icon exports a chart image; it does not save the analysis configuration.

Bar view versus Daily view

Bar (source) displays source-bar marks. **Daily (session close)** displays the last available equity value in each session. Daily values are selected endpoint marks; they are not sums or averages of intraday equity.

This selector changes the display only. It does not recalculate model observations, trades, reports or maximum drawdown. Daily display can omit intraday permission changes; inspect Bar view and the audit for those events. Switching display views resets chart navigation.

The selector is disabled when the source already contains at most one bar per session. A disabled selector does not mean equity tracking or feedback is OFF.

Review the current configuration

Model & Trade Settings opens a read-only description of the applied model, active parameters, capital where relevant, equity reference and trading settings. Close it with **OK**. Use Tools to make changes.

7. Choose a feedback model

Choose a model under **Tools > Select Feedback Model**. Its Apply button calculates the new comparison. These are separate alternatives; this edition does not stack multiple models.

Model	Reference	Initial permission
Moving Average	Original equity	ON during warm-up
Drawdown / Retracement	Original account equity	ON
After Losing Trades	Original closed results	OFF; wait for required losses
Rolling Profit Factor	Original closed results	OFF until a full window qualifies
Rolling Average Trade	Original closed results	OFF until a full window qualifies
Equity Slope	Original sampled equity	OFF until a full window qualifies
Monthly Loss Limit	Modified equity	ON in dollar mode
Monthly Profit Target	Modified equity	ON in dollar mode

Moving Average

Average sampled equity over a short and a long window. Short below long stops entries; short above long enables entries; equality holds state. Both averages can be negative while entries are enabled. The model averages equity levels, rather than individual trade results. Short length must be smaller than long length.

Drawdown / Retracement

Track a cycle peak, stop after the selected decline, then wait for recovery. A restart begins a fresh cycle.

In **Percent of peak account equity** mode, drawdown is:

100 × (cycle peak − sampled account equity) ÷ cycle peak.

Recovery is the selected fraction of the eventual peak-to-trough loss. For a $60,000 peak and $50,000 trough, 50% recovery requires $55,000 account equity.

In **Dollars below cycle peak** mode, a $10,000 stop with 50% recovery requires a $5,000 rebound from the latest trough. Lower troughs lower the restart level. The restart threshold is not frozen at the first OFF value. Reference account equity must be positive to resume.

Starting capital affects account-equity percentage calculations. A 20% stop is 20% of peak account equity, including capital; it is not 20% of cumulative trading profit alone.

After Losing Trades

Start OFF and wait for N consecutive original net losses. A win or breakeven resets the waiting count. Once enabled, further losses leave entries enabled; an original winner stops entries again. This does not automatically stop after accepting exactly one trade. The loss that enables permission remains a source result; it is not retroactively accepted.

Rolling Profit Factor

Compute **winning net results ÷ absolute losing net results** over the last N original closed-exit results. Stop strictly below the lower threshold; resume strictly above the higher threshold. Equality and the band between thresholds hold state. The stop threshold must be lower than the resume threshold.

Positive gains without losses produce infinite PF. An all-breakeven window has undefined PF and keeps entries stopped. Skipped exits remain in the calculation.

Rolling Average Trade

Compute **window net result ÷ N** using the last N original closed-exit results. Stop below the stop average; resume above the resume average. Equality and any band between limits hold state. Equal stop/resume settings are allowed.

Each rolling update adds a new result and removes the oldest. A small winner replacing a large winner can trigger OFF; a small loss replacing a large loss can trigger ON. Model exit observations can differ from the performance report's completed-position count when partial exits are present.

Equity Slope

Fit a straight line to N equally spaced original equity observations. Its slope is dollars per observation: per bar, session, or closed-exit observation according to sampling. Calendar gaps do not change the spacing used by the fit.

The third pane shows the slope used for decisions. The upper yellow regression overlay shows each fitted window's endpoint. The direction between successive endpoints is not necessarily the sign of the newly fitted slope. With zero thresholds, positive slope enables entries and negative slope stops them; equality holds state. Stop cannot exceed resume.

Monthly Loss Limit

Measure the modified portfolio's decline from its fixed month-start equity reference. Stop when loss reaches the selected dollar allowance or its month-start percentage equivalent. Stay OFF until the next calendar month even if equity improves. This does not trail an intramonth peak.

Monthly Profit Target

Measure modified profit above the month-start reference. Stop when profit **exceeds** the target; at exactly the target, entries remain permitted. Stay OFF until the next calendar month even if profit later falls below the target.

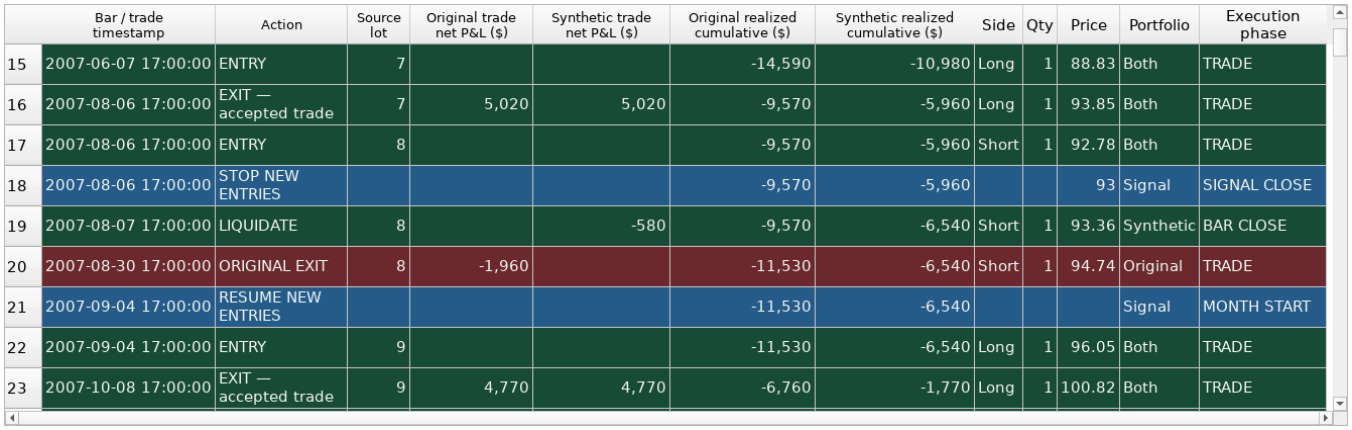
For both monthly models, the first available source bar of a new calendar month establishes the new reference from the last known equity mark. Percentage mode fixes that month's dollar allowance/target from starting capital plus modified P&L at month start. Nonpositive month-start account equity prevents percentage-mode entry permission. OFF and restart policies still govern exposure; a threshold does not guarantee the ultimate exit result.

8. Read the trade and signal audits

The Reports menu opens one audit window with three column views. The window can be resized or moved to another monitor.

Report	Best use
Trade & Signal Audit	Full trade, model-value and trigger detail
P&L Comparison	Accepted/skipped fills and original versus synthetic realized totals
Feedback Trigger Audit	The active model's decision values and explanations

Scroll horizontally to inspect the wide table. Columns through **Synthetic realized cumulative** remain frozen, keeping the trade identifiers aligned with the metrics. Long trigger explanations and evaluation timestamps are available by hovering over cells.



	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
15	2007-06-07 17:00:00	ENTRY	7			-14,590	-10,980	Long	1	88.83	Both	TRADE
16	2007-08-06 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	7	5,020	5,020	-9,570	-5,960	Long	1	93.85	Both	TRADE
17	2007-08-06 17:00:00	ENTRY	8			-9,570	-5,960	Short	1	92.78	Both	TRADE
18	2007-08-06 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				-9,570	-5,960			93	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
19	2007-08-07 17:00:00	LIQUIDATE	8		-580	-9,570	-6,540	Short	1	93.36	Synthetic	BAR CLOSE
20	2007-08-30 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	8	-1,960		-11,530	-6,540	Short	1	94.74	Original	TRADE
21	2007-09-04 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				-11,530	-6,540				Signal	MONTH START
22	2007-09-04 17:00:00	ENTRY	9			-11,530	-6,540	Long	1	96.05	Both	TRADE
23	2007-10-08 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	9	4,770	4,770	-6,760	-1,770	Long	1	100.82	Both	TRADE

Figure 4. A winning exit and new entry precede a session-close OFF signal; the modified short liquidates on the next bar.

Row color	Meaning
Green	Included in the modified portfolio
Red	Original-only activity
Blue	Stop/resume permission event

Colors identify participation and signals, not profitable versus losing results. An accepted losing exit is green. A green accepted exit can follow a blue OFF signal under Finish existing trades.

Important actions and columns

Item	Meaning
ENTRY / EXIT - accepted trade	Source entry or exit participating in the modified portfolio
ORIGINAL ENTRY / ORIGINAL EXIT	Source-only activity
ADOPT	Modified entry into an existing source position after restart
LIQUIDATE	Modified close under the OFF policy
STOP / RESUME NEW ENTRIES	Model permission change; not itself a trade fill
Source lot	Links source activity and related modified holding segments
Trade net P&L	Result of the closed quantity, including allocated costs
Realized cumulative	Running net P&L from closed quantities only
Execution phase	Distinguishes source trade, model evaluation, month start, bar open and bar close

A blank trade P&L cell means no quantity closed for that portfolio on that row. It does not mean a zero-profit completed trade.

Last evaluation versus current trade

Trade rows retain the model evaluation available when the event was processed. The following blue signal row can show updated equity and model metrics. Same timestamp does not imply the same calculation stage. Read rows in order and inspect the evaluation-as-of tooltip.

Full audit records trades and signals rather than every bar's equity. The charts can therefore show daily or intraday changes that have no corresponding standalone audit row.

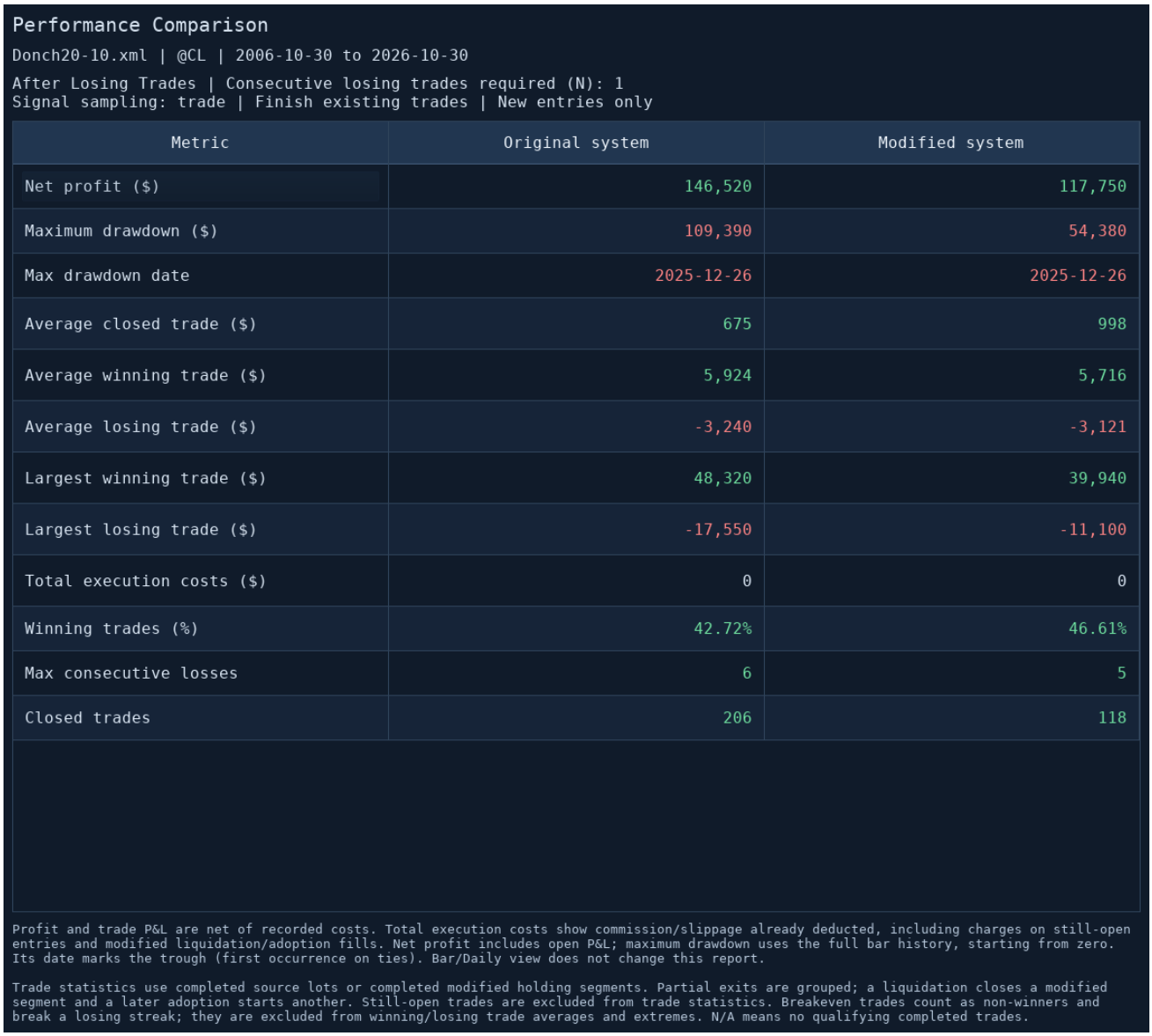
	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Month-start account equity ($)	Modified account equity ($)	Monthly net P&L ($)	Monthly loss allowance ($)
16	2007-08-06 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	5,020	-5,960	49,340	46,610	-2,730	5,000
17	2007-08-06 17:00:00	ENTRY		-5,960	49,340	46,610	-2,730	5,000
18	2007-08-06 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES		-5,960	49,340	43,820	-5,520	5,000

Figure 5. The blue row shows $43,820 modified account equity against a $49,340 month-start reference: a $5,520 monthly decline despite the preceding winning trade.

For Drawdown / Retracement, **Trough ($)** is the lowest sampled reference account equity recorded in the OFF cycle. It is not an individual losing trade amount.

9. Compare performance

Open **Reports > Performance Comparison**. The two value columns compare the original and modified systems using the current configuration. Changing a model or trading settings refreshes the report. In original preview, both columns show the original system.



Performance Comparison

Donch20-10.xml | @CL | 2006-10-30 to 2026-10-30

After Losing Trades | Consecutive losing trades required (N): 1
Signal sampling: trade | Finish existing trades | New entries only

Metric	Original system	Modified system
Net profit ($)	146,520	117,750
Maximum drawdown ($)	109,390	54,380
Max drawdown date	2025-12-26	2025-12-26
Average closed trade ($)	675	998
Average winning trade ($)	5,924	5,716
Average losing trade ($)	-3,240	-3,121
Largest winning trade ($)	48,320	39,940
Largest losing trade ($)	-17,550	-11,100
Total execution costs ($)	0	0
Winning trades (%)	42.72%	46.61%
Max consecutive losses	6	5
Closed trades	206	118

Profit and trade P&L are net of recorded costs. Total execution costs show commission/slippage already deducted, including charges on still-open entries and modified liquidation/adoption fills. Net profit includes open P&L; maximum drawdown uses the full bar history, starting from zero. Its date marks the trough (first occurrence on ties). Bar/Daily view does not change this report.

Trade statistics use completed source lots or completed modified holding segments. Partial exits are grouped; a liquidation closes a modified segment and a later adoption starts another. Still-open trades are excluded from trade statistics. Breakeven trades count as non-winners and break a losing streak; they are excluded from winning/losing trade averages and extremes. N/A means no qualifying completed trades.

Figure 6. The report identifies the source, applied model and execution settings. This example reduces drawdown while also reducing total profit.

Metric	Definition
Net profit	Final source-bar net equity, including open P&L and recorded costs; excludes starting capital
Maximum drawdown	Largest equity decline from a prior peak, using every source bar and an initial zero baseline
Max drawdown date	Date of the maximum decline's trough; first occurrence when tied
Average closed trade	Completed trades' total net result divided by their count
Average winning / losing trade	Mean positive / negative completed result, excluding breakevens
Largest winning / losing trade	Highest positive / most negative completed result

Metric	Definition
Total execution costs	Commission/slippage charged by that portfolio, including charges on still-open entries
Winning trades (%)	Positive completed trades divided by all completed trades, including breakevens
Max consecutive losses	Longest sequence of negative completed results in closing order
Closed trades	Completed source lots or completed modified holding segments

Costs are already deducted from equity and trade P&L; do not subtract the displayed cost total again. Modified costs include applicable adoption/liquidation executions; skipped entries incur no modified entry cost. The report uses costs recorded or represented in the source, rather than supplying a new cost assumption here.

Partial exits are grouped until a position/holding segment is flat. Liquidation completes a modified segment; a later adoption can start another. Still-open positions are excluded from completed-trade statistics. Breakevens break a losing streak and are excluded from winning/losing averages. N/A means no qualifying result.

Net profit can differ from closed trade totals because it includes open P&L. It can also differ from the audit's realized cumulative value. Daily display does not change report calculations: maximum drawdown continues to use all source bars.

Compare profit, drawdown, their dates and trade count together. Filtering may lower drawdown while also skipping major winners; the illustrated examples show both effects.

Save a performance report

In the Performance Comparison window, choose **File > Save Report as HTML**. The standalone report includes the settings, metrics, and three equity charts.

Export to TS-PortfolioMerge Pro

Apply a feedback model, then open **Reports > Performance Comparison** and choose **File > Export CSV for TS-PortfolioMerge Pro** in the report window. Repeat for each source and model combination you want to merge. The suggested filename includes the source and model. Add a distinct suffix when saving multiple runs with different settings for the same model.

Load the saved CSVs together in PortfolioMerge Pro. Each file contains the modified portfolio's final equity mark per source calendar date, its closed trade legs, and any position still open at the end. The daily marks follow PortfolioMerge Pro's calendar-date convention. The TS-FB report uses the full source-bar history for drawdown, so the two reports can show different drawdowns for intraday data.

10. Export accepted trades

After applying a model, choose **File > Export Accepted Trades**. The suggested filename includes the original source name and model name, for example:

Donch20-10_Drawdown_Retracement_AcceptedTrades.csv

The export records actual modified entries and exits, adoption/liquidation fills, quantities, prices, remaining open positions, configuration metadata and source-bar checkpoints. It retains the actual previous source bar for next-bar order scheduling, including daily gaps. Keep separately named exports when comparing parameter sets: the suggested filename identifies the model, not every parameter.

Historical TradeStation reconstruction

If your beta includes the replay workspace, open it and select **TSFB_Replay**. In File Explorer, right-click the accepted-trade CSV and choose **Copy as path**. Paste the path into the strategy's **TradeFile** input.

Use matching chart history, symbol, interval, sessions, price series and execution assumptions. Load enough earlier history for the required scheduling bar to remain available after MaxBarsBack. The companion checks source bars and fills; inspect its Print Log and final reconciliation summary. Some three-fill bars require the **TryThreeFillBars** option, with results checked against the CSV.

This reconstructs known historical trades using archived target information; it is not a method for generating future live signals. Ordinary native stop/limit/market simulation can yield price differences, including known negative-price cases. A completed fill count alone does not prove every price matched. Compare timestamps, directions, quantities, prices, ending position and reported differences.

11. Work through the illustrated examples

Each guide contains reproducible settings, actual application screenshots, audit excerpts and commentary. Their values are examples, not factory defaults or optimized recommendations.

Guide	What it demonstrates
After One Losing Trade	Initial OFF, loss-count qualification and accepted/skipped trades
Drawdown and Retracement	Dollar stop/rebound and percentage drawdown/recovery with starting capital
Moving Average 5 / 15	Warm-up, equity averages and retained accepted exits during OFF
Rolling Profit Factor 10 / 0.90 / 1.10	Full-window qualification and the stop/resume hold band
Monthly Loss Limit $5,000	Session-close equity, next-bar liquidation and a stop after a winning exit
Monthly Profit Target $10,000	Profit qualification, later giveback and the calendar restart
Rolling Average Trade 10 / $200	A winner triggering OFF and a loser triggering ON as old results leave the window
Equity Slope 10 / zero	Third-pane slope versus fitted equity level, sampling units and bar-close timing

12. Resolve common questions

Why are both curves identical? A newly loaded file is in original preview. Apply a model. If feedback is active, check whether its rules have actually skipped entries or changed exits in the selected period.

Why is the modified curve flat initially? The selected model may begin OFF while collecting losses or a full window. Check its indicator and current settings.

Why does equity move while trading is OFF? Accepted exposure may remain under Finish existing trades, or may be awaiting next-bar liquidation. OFF blocks new entries; it does not necessarily close positions immediately.

Why is a blue row followed by green? A retained accepted position may exit after OFF, or an ON signal may allow a subsequent entry. Audit colors identify portfolio participation, not a continuous permission background.

Why does an equity curve cross a threshold without a switch? The curve includes open P&L while the model may sample closed trades or sessions. Monthly locks and threshold equality also hold state. Inspect the signal values, not just the full curve.

Why did a winning trade trigger OFF? A rolling window also removes its oldest result. Monthly equity can decline despite a full-trade winner when profit was already present at month start. The relevant example guides show both calculations.

Why does the audit equity value seem delayed? Trade rows carry the last available evaluation; a following signal row can show the newly evaluated mark. Check the as-of tooltip and execution phase.

Why can a displayed value equal a threshold without the expected decision? Decisions retain calculation precision; many audit dollar fields are rounded to whole dollars. Hover for stored values. Equality itself preserves state in several models.

Why did the restart threshold step down? Drawdown / Retracement updates its latest trough while OFF. A lower trough changes the recovery level. See the dollar-versus-percentage recovery explanation.

Why does a monthly model remain OFF after crossing back? Once triggered, it stays locked until the next calendar month. Later equity changes do not unlock that month.

Why does a slope of +$100 not match average trade profit? Slope fits cumulative equity across a window. Average Trade averages individual exit results. They measure different properties of the history.

Why is the chart still intraday with Closed trades sampling? Sampling selects model observations. Equity View selects which chart points are displayed. Use Daily view to display session endpoints.

Do settings persist after restarting? Treat the current inputs as session settings. Verify them after relaunching; keep the source filename and parameter values with any saved screenshots or exported comparisons.

13. Menu and keyboard reference

Menu command	Shortcut	Result
File > Load XML / Compact CSV	Ctrl+O	Open one source file in original preview
File > Close File	Ctrl+W	Unload the source
File > Export Accepted Trades	-	Export applied modified fills for historical reconstruction
File > Exit	Ctrl+Q	Close the application
Tools > Select Feedback Model	-	Configure and apply a model
Tools > Trading Settings	-	Change sampling and execution policies
Tools > Apply Selected Feedback Model	Ctrl+R	Apply the remembered model to the loaded source
Tools > Show Original Equity in Both Panes	-	Return to unfiltered preview
Reports > Trade & Signal Audit	-	Show Full audit
Reports > P&L Comparison	-	Show trade and realized-result columns
Reports > Feedback Trigger Audit	-	Show the active model's trigger columns
Reports > Performance Comparison	-	Show original and modified statistics

Reports require a loaded file. Accepted-trade export additionally requires applied feedback. The toolbar's Model & Trade Settings dialog is read-only.

14. Glossary

Term	Meaning
Source bar	One price bar supplied by the imported history
Observation	One equity or closed-result input delivered to the selected model
Original	Unfiltered source strategy history
Modified / feedback / synthetic	Portfolio reconstructed under the feedback and execution rules
Realized P&L	Net result recognized on closed quantities
Open P&L	Gain/loss on exposure still held at a source mark
Account equity	Starting capital plus reference net P&L
Cycle peak / trough	Sampled reference extremes used by Drawdown / Retracement
Recovery	Rebound measured against the selected drawdown recovery basis
Warm-up	Initial observations required before a rule can evaluate a complete window
Hold band	Range between stop and resume thresholds that preserves current permission
Holding segment	Continuous modified exposure until flat; used to group completed-trade results
Checkpoint	Exported source-bar information used to verify historical replay alignment

Donch20 10 After One Losing Trade

This example shows how to compare an original trading system with an equity feedback model that waits for one losing trade before accepting new entries. It uses **Donch20-10.xml** and the application's default trade settings.

The model watches **original closed-trade results**, including trades the feedback system skips. The upper pane shows the original equity, the middle pane shows the feedback equity, and the lower pane explains the loss-count signal.

Set up the example

1. Choose **File > Load XML / Compact CSV** and open **Donch20-10.xml**.
2. Under **Tools > Trading Settings**, confirm the defaults in the table below.
3. Choose **Tools > Select Feedback Model > After Losing Trades**. Set **Consecutive losing trades required (N)** to **1**, then click **Apply**.
4. Click **Model & Trade Settings** beside the Equity View selector to review the configuration currently applied to the charts. Click **OK** to close that dialog.

Setting	Value for this example
Active model	After Losing Trades
Consecutive losing trades required	1
Equity reference	Original system
Equity sampling	Closed trades
When trading turns OFF	Finish existing trades at original exits
When trading resumes	New entries only
Session boundary in source time	17:00

Equity View remains **Bar (source)**. This XML already has one bar per session, so the daily-view selector is disabled. The session-boundary value does not turn Closed trades sampling into Session close sampling.

Read the three chart panes

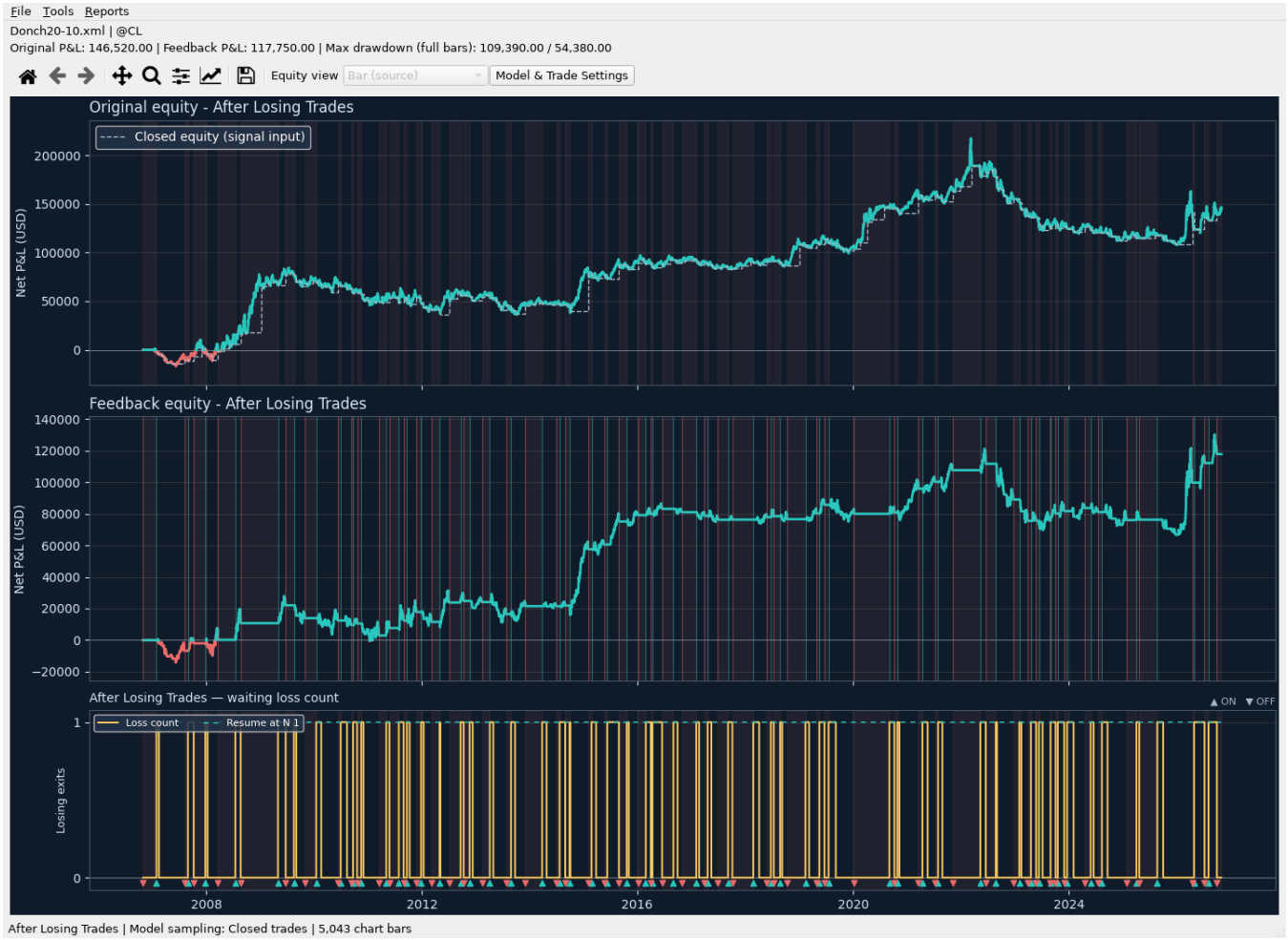


Figure 1. The actual application displaying all three panes for Donch20-10.xml, from October 30, 2006 through October 30, 2026. The source contains 5,043 chart bars.

Top pane Original equity

The original curve includes the source system's trading activity, whether feedback accepts or skips its entries. The dashed **Closed equity (signal input)** line shows the closed-trade equity used by this model. The original history continues to update while new feedback entries are stopped.

The solid equity curve includes open-position P&L at each source bar. It can therefore move between the closed-trade observations that control this model.

Middle pane Feedback equity

This curve shows the result of applying the model and trade settings. Trading permission begins **OFF**, waiting for the first original net losing trade to close. Once that loss occurs, subsequent qualifying new entries can be accepted.

An original net winning trade stops new entries again. The model then waits for another original net loss before allowing new entries. Further losses while entries are already enabled leave trading enabled; this is not a rule that accepts exactly one trade and automatically stops afterward.

With **Finish existing trades at original exits**, an accepted position can remain open after an OFF signal. Its P&L can continue changing until its original exit. **New entries only** means a resumed

model does not adopt a position that was entered while trading was OFF. The original loss that enables entries is not retroactively added to feedback results.

Bottom pane Waiting loss count

The yellow **Loss count** line displays the model's loss-count state. The dashed **Resume at N 1** line identifies the one-loss requirement. The green upward markers identify ON signals; red downward markers identify OFF signals.

The loss count is not the number of open positions or a permanent ON/OFF flag. Use the signal markers and shaded periods to identify when new entries were enabled. A win or breakeven resets the consecutive-loss count while the model is waiting.

Understand the colors and scales

Muted red shading marks periods when new feedback entries are OFF. In the feedback pane, green and red vertical lines mark permission changes. The equity curve's turquoise and red segments instead indicate whether cumulative net P&L is above or below zero.

The original and feedback panes use separate vertical scales. Compare their dollar values rather than assuming equal curve heights represent equal performance. All three panes share the date axis and can be inspected with the synchronized vertical cursor or toolbar zoom.

Follow an ON OFF cycle in the P&L comparison

Choose **Reports > P&L Comparison** and scroll to the trades around **August 6, 2007**. Figure 2 includes the accepted entry before that date and the following stop, resume, and stop sequence. It uses the same one-loser model and default trade settings as Figure 1.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
15	2007-06-07 17:00:00	ENTRY	7			-14,590	-11,840	Long	1	88.83	Both	TRADE
16	2007-08-06 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	7	5,020	5,020	-9,570	-6,820	Long	1	93.85	Both	TRADE
17	2007-08-06 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				-9,570	-6,820			93.85	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
18	2007-08-06 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	8			-9,570	-6,820	Short	1	92.78	Original	TRADE
19	2007-08-30 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	8	-1,960		-11,530	-6,820	Short	1	94.74	Original	TRADE
20	2007-08-30 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				-11,530	-6,820			94.74	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
21	2007-09-04 17:00:00	ENTRY	9			-11,530	-6,820	Long	1	96.05	Both	TRADE
22	2007-10-08 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	9	4,770	4,770	-6,760	-2,050	Long	1	100.82	Both	TRADE
23	2007-10-08 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				-6,760	-2,050			100.82	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
24	2007-10-12 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	10			-6,760	-2,050	Long	1	106.15	Original	TRADE

Figure 2. A close view of the P&L table, with larger type and a compact Execution Phase column. Rows 15 through 24 show trading already ON, then OFF on August 6, ON on August 30, and OFF again on October 8. The report calls the feedback portfolio the synthetic portfolio.

Read the row colors

- **Green** means the trade is included in the feedback portfolio. It does not mean that the trade was profitable.
- **Red** means original-system activity only. That trade does not contribute to feedback P&L.

- **Blue** marks a change in permission to take new entries. A blue row is a model decision, not an additional trade or P&L charge.

Walk through the trades

1. **Trading is already ON.** The June 7 entry, source lot **7**, is green because it is accepted into both portfolios. Its entry row has blank trade-P&L cells because no position closes on that row.
2. **August 6 - the accepted winner turns new entries OFF.** Lot 7 exits with **+$5,020** in both trade-P&L columns. Feedback realized cumulative P&L rises from **−$11,840 to −$6,820**. The following blue **STOP NEW ENTRIES** row records the model's response to that original winning trade. The winner remains included; the OFF signal applies to subsequent new entries. The original short entry for lot **8**, later in the same timestamp's sequence, is red and skipped by feedback.
3. **August 30 - a skipped original loss turns new entries ON.** Lot 8 closes for **−$1,960** in the original system. The synthetic trade-P&L cell is blank, and synthetic realized cumulative P&L remains **−$6,820**. However, the model continues watching original results while OFF. That one original losing trade satisfies **N = 1**, producing the blue **RESUME NEW ENTRIES** row. **The loss enables future entries; it is not retroactively charged to feedback P&L.**
4. **September 4 - the next new entry is accepted.** Lot **9** appears in green. With **New entries only**, the model waits for this new entry rather than importing a previously skipped position when trading resumes.
5. **October 8 - another accepted winner turns new entries OFF.** Lot 9 closes for **+$4,770** in both portfolios, raising synthetic realized cumulative P&L to **−$2,050**. The following blue **STOP NEW ENTRIES** row stops subsequent entries again. The October 12 entry for lot **10** is therefore original-only and red.

Distinguish the P&L columns

Trade net P&L is the result of the closed trade quantity on that row, including allocated entry and exit costs. A blank synthetic trade-P&L cell on an original-only exit means feedback had no position to close; it does not mean a breakeven feedback trade.

Realized cumulative P&L is the running total through that row's date. Blue permission-change rows leave those totals unchanged. The full report's header totals, outside this close-up, cover the entire loaded file, rather than just this excerpt. Chart equity also includes open-position P&L, so it can differ from these realized totals between exits.

This sequence illustrates the model's distinction between **observing an original trade to make a decision** and **including that trade in the feedback portfolio**. The August 30 original loss does the first, while the green exits on August 6 and October 8 do both.

Review this example's results

Metric	Original system	Feedback system
Net profit	$146,520	$117,750
Maximum drawdown	$109,390	$54,380
Completed trades	206	118

For this file and configuration, feedback reduces both the final net profit and the maximum drawdown. Profit includes open-position P&L and recorded execution costs; completed-trade counts exclude positions still open. Choose **Reports > Performance Comparison** for the full comparison, including the date of each system's maximum drawdown.

Confirm the applied settings



Figure 3. Model & Trade Settings shows the configuration used for Figures 1 and 2. It is read-only; use the Tools menu to change settings. Click OK to return to the charts.

Donch20 10 Drawdown and Retracement

This manual demonstrates both drawdown modes with the same Donch20-10.xml source and $50,000 starting account capital. The first example uses a $10,000 dollar stop with 50% recovery of that configured stop. The second example uses a 10% account-equity stop with 50% recovery of the full peak-to-trough loss.

Example one Dollar drawdown

This example applies a **$10,000 drawdown stop** to Donch20-10.xml and resumes new entries after a **$5,000 rebound from the latest trough**. That rebound is **50% of the configured dollar stop**. The example uses $50,000 starting account capital and the original system's closed-trade equity to make decisions.

The screenshots show the actual application, including all three chart panes, a closer view of the first stop and recovery cycle, and the corresponding P&L comparison.

Reproduce these settings

1. Choose **File > Load XML / Compact CSV** and open **Donch20-10.xml**.
2. Choose **Tools > Trading Settings**. Select **Closed trades**, **Finish existing trades at original exits**, and **New entries only**. Leave the session boundary at **17:00**.
3. Choose **Tools > Select Feedback Model > Drawdown / Retracement**.
4. Select **Dollars below cycle peak**. Enter **10,000** for **Stop drawdown ($)**, **50** for **Resume % of dollar stop**, and **50,000** for **Starting account capital ($)**. Click **Apply**.
5. Use **Model & Trade Settings** beside Equity View to confirm the applied configuration.

Setting	Applied value
Source file and symbol	Donch20-10.xml, @CL
Active model	Drawdown / Retracement
Drawdown stop type	Dollars below cycle peak
Stop drawdown	$10,000
Resume recovery	50% of the dollar stop, a $5,000 rebound
Starting account capital	$50,000
Equity reference	Original system
Equity sampling	Closed trades
Session boundary in source time	17:00

Setting	Applied value
When trading turns OFF	Finish existing trades at original exits
When trading resumes	New entries only
Equity view	Source bars

This XML already contains one bar per session, so the Daily view selector is disabled. The session-boundary setting does not change Closed trades sampling into Session close sampling.

Read the three equity panes

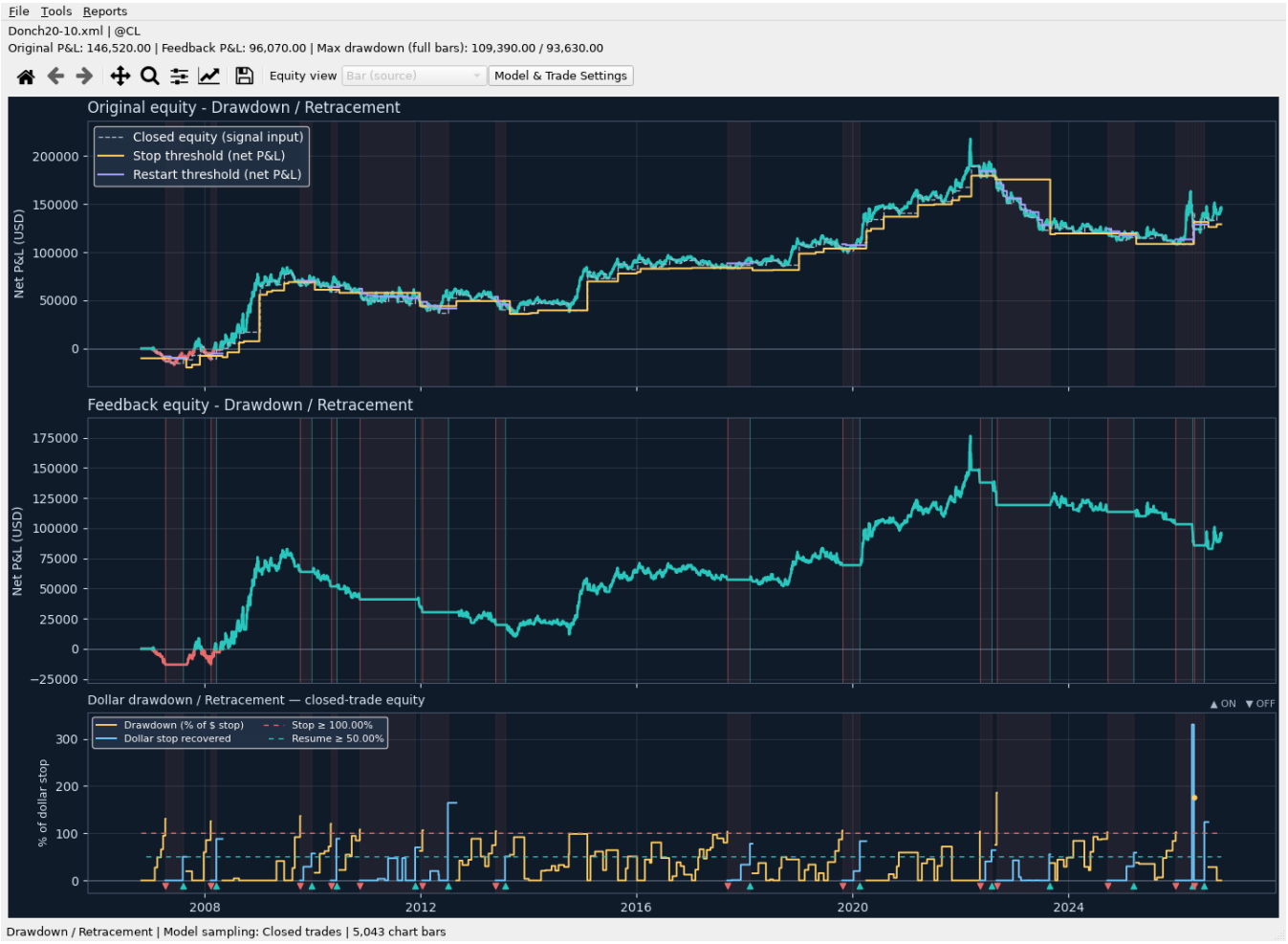


Figure 1. Original equity, feedback equity and the dollar drawdown/recovery indicator. The full source contains 5,043 bars from October 30, 2006 through October 30, 2026.

Top pane Original equity and thresholds

The solid curve shows original net P&L, including open-position P&L at each source bar. The dashed **Closed equity (signal input)** line is the original closed-trade equity used for this model's decisions.

The yellow **Stop threshold** follows the cycle peak while trading is ON, maintaining a $10,000 gap below that peak. Once trading turns OFF, the cycle peak is held. The purple **Restart threshold** is

$5,000 above the latest trough; it moves lower if the original closed-trade equity makes another low while OFF.

The charts display **net P&L**, starting from zero. Model account equity adds the **$50,000 starting capital**. For example, a $40,000 account-equity stop appears at **−$10,000** on this chart. Changing starting capital does not rescale the fixed $10,000 stop.

Middle pane Feedback equity

This curve reflects accepted trades under the model and trade settings. Muted red shading marks periods when new entries are OFF. Red vertical lines mark stop decisions and green lines mark resume decisions.

Finish existing trades at original exits lets a previously accepted position continue to its source exit after an OFF signal. The feedback curve can therefore keep moving while new entries are stopped. The $10,000 setting is a sampled decision threshold; the resulting account drawdown can exceed it before a closed trade is observed or while an accepted position remains open.

New entries only means resuming permission does not import positions originally entered during an OFF period. The feedback curve can remain flat after an ON signal until the next accepted entry.

Bottom pane Dollar drawdown and recovery

The vertical scale is **percent of the configured $10,000 stop**:

- The yellow **Drawdown (% of $ stop)** line reaches **100%** at a $10,000 drawdown during an ON cycle.
- The blue **Dollar stop recovered** line reaches **50%** after a $5,000 rebound from the latest OFF-period trough.
- The dashed stop and resume lines are fixed at **100%** and **50%**, respectively. Signal markers show when permission changes.

The recovery amount stays $5,000 when the actual drawdown exceeds $10,000. After resuming, the model begins a fresh cycle from restart equity. A completed recovery snapshot can remain visible until the next model observation.

Inspect the first stop and recovery cycle

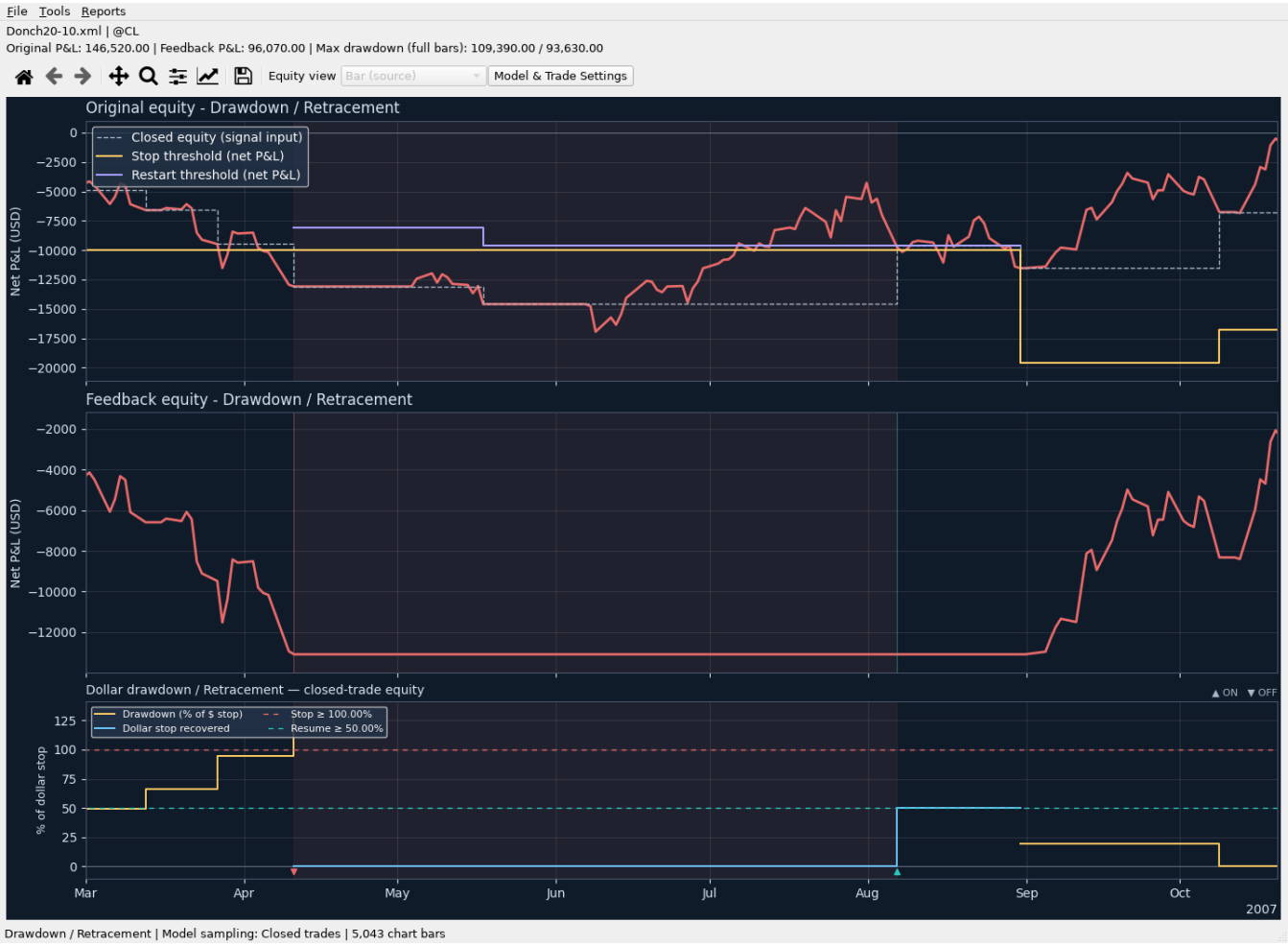


Figure 2. An ordinary chart zoom from March through October 2007 makes the first OFF period and subsequent recovery easier to inspect. Zoom changes the display only.

The first cycle begins with a **$50,000 account-equity peak**. Its stop threshold is **$40,000**, shown at **−$10,000 net P&L** in the top pane.

On **April 10**, an original closed loss takes cumulative original net P&L to **−$13,090**. Account equity is therefore **$36,910**, and the model turns new entries OFF. The actual sampled decline is **130.9% of the $10,000 stop**, which explains the lower panel's yellow value above 100% at the crossing.

The initial recovery target is **$41,910**, calculated as $36,910 plus $5,000. On **May 17**, another original loss lowers the trough to **$35,410**. The restart target correspondingly lowers to **$40,410**, or **−$9,590 net P&L**. The required rebound remains $5,000.

On **August 6**, original closed-trade account equity reaches **$40,430**. It has recovered **$5,020** from the trough, or **50.2% of the configured stop**. That exceeds the $40,410 restart threshold by $20, so new-entry permission resumes.

Watch the dashed closed-equity line when identifying these decisions. The solid equity curve can cross a threshold earlier using open-position P&L. With Closed trades sampling, that crossing alone does not trigger the model.

Follow the same cycle in the P&L comparison

Choose **Reports > P&L Comparison** and scroll to the trades from March through October 2007.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
9	2007-03-27 17:00:00	ENTRY	5			-9,480	-9,480	Long	1	88.98	Both	TRADE
10	2007-04-10 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	5	-3,610	-3,610	-13,090	-13,090	Long	1	85.37	Both	TRADE
11	2007-04-10 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				-13,090	-13,090			85.9	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
12	2007-05-04 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	6			-13,090	-13,090	Short	1	85.35	Original	TRADE
13	2007-05-17 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	6	-1,500		-14,590	-13,090	Short	1	86.85	Original	TRADE
14	2007-06-07 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	7			-14,590	-13,090	Long	1	88.83	Original	TRADE
15	2007-08-06 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	7	5,020		-9,570	-13,090	Long	1	93.85	Original	TRADE
16	2007-08-06 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	8			-9,570	-13,090	Short	1	92.78	Original	TRADE
17	2007-08-06 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				-9,570	-13,090			93	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
18	2007-08-30 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	8	-1,960		-11,530	-13,090	Short	1	94.74	Original	TRADE
19	2007-09-04 17:00:00	ENTRY	9			-11,530	-13,090	Long	1	96.05	Both	TRADE
20	2007-10-08 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	9	4,770	4,770	-6,760	-8,320	Long	1	100.82	Both	TRADE

Figure 3. A close view of rows 9 through 20, with larger type and a compact Execution Phase column. “Synthetic” is the report's name for the feedback portfolio.

1. **March 27 - lot 5 is accepted.** The entry row is green. Both portfolios participate in the trade.
2. **April 10 - the accepted loss triggers OFF.** The **−$3,610** exit appears in both trade-P&L columns, taking both realized cumulative totals to **−$13,090**. The following blue **STOP NEW ENTRIES** row records the bar-close decision. The loss remains included; the stop affects subsequent entries.
3. **May 4 and May 17 - lot 6 is skipped.** Its entry and exit are red. The **−$1,500** original loss lowers original realized cumulative P&L to **−$14,590**, establishing the lower trough used by the model. Synthetic cumulative P&L stays at **−$13,090** because this position was never accepted.
4. **June 7 and August 6 - a skipped winner supplies recovery.** Lot 7 is also original-only. Its **+$5,020** exit lifts original cumulative P&L to **−$9,570**, corresponding to $40,430 account equity. Synthetic P&L remains unchanged. The blue **RESUME NEW ENTRIES** row confirms that the original reference equity has recovered enough to enable future entries.
5. **The August 6 short entry remains skipped.** Lot 8's red **ORIGINAL ENTRY** row comes before the blue resume row in the same timestamp's sequence. This drawdown model publishes its decision at bar close after the bar's trade events. With New entries only, that existing short is not adopted. Its **−$1,960** original exit on August 30 also leaves synthetic cumulative P&L unchanged.
6. **September 4 and October 8 - the next new trade is accepted.** Lot 9 enters in green after permission has resumed. Its **+$4,770** exit is included in both portfolios, taking synthetic realized cumulative P&L from **−$13,090 to −$8,320**.

What the colors and blanks mean

Green means a trade is included in feedback; the green loss on April 10 demonstrates that green does not mean profitable. Red means original-only activity, including both winners and losers. Blue means a permission change, with no additional trade P&L. A blank synthetic P&L cell on an original-only exit means no feedback position closed on that row.

Blue signal rows use the signal bar's close in the Price column; that price is not a second execution or a revision to the trade price above it. Their cumulative P&L totals do not change. Account-equity figures in the explanation above add $50,000 starting capital to the original realized P&L shown in the table.

Trade rows carry the model evaluation available at that event; the following blue signal row contains the updated evaluation that made the decision. In the full trigger audit, use that signal row when checking stop or restart calculations.

Review the full history results

Metric	Original system	Feedback system
Net profit	$146,520	$96,070
Maximum drawdown	$109,390	$93,630
Maximum drawdown trough date	2025-12-26	2026-08-04
Completed trades	206	151

These figures describe the full loaded file and configuration, rather than just the 2007 excerpt. Net profit includes open-position P&L and recorded costs. Completed-trade counts exclude still-open positions. The equity panes use independent vertical scales, so compare dollar values and the **Reports > Performance Comparison** report when judging the differences.

Confirm the applied configuration



Figure 4. The read-only Model & Trade Settings dialog confirms the dollar-mode configuration used in Figures 1 through 3. Click OK to return to the charts; use Tools to change settings.

Example two Percentage drawdown

This example changes **Drawdown stop type** to **Percent of peak account equity**, sets **Stop drawdown %** to **10**, and sets **Recover % of peak-to-trough loss** to **50**. Starting account capital remains **$50,000**. The source and trading settings remain the same as in the dollar example.

Setting	Applied value
Source file and symbol	Donch20-10.xml, @CL
Active model	Drawdown / Retracement
Drawdown stop type	Percent of peak account equity
Stop drawdown	10%

Setting	Applied value
Recovery	50% of the eventual peak-to-trough loss
Starting account capital	$50,000
Equity reference	Original system
Equity sampling	Closed trades
Session boundary in source time	17:00
When trading turns OFF	Finish existing trades at original exits
When trading resumes	New entries only
Equity view	Source bars

To reproduce it, open **Tools > Select Feedback Model > Drawdown / Retracement**, choose Percent mode, enter the three values above and click **Apply**. Confirm the settings with the **Model & Trade Settings** button.

Read the percentage equity panes

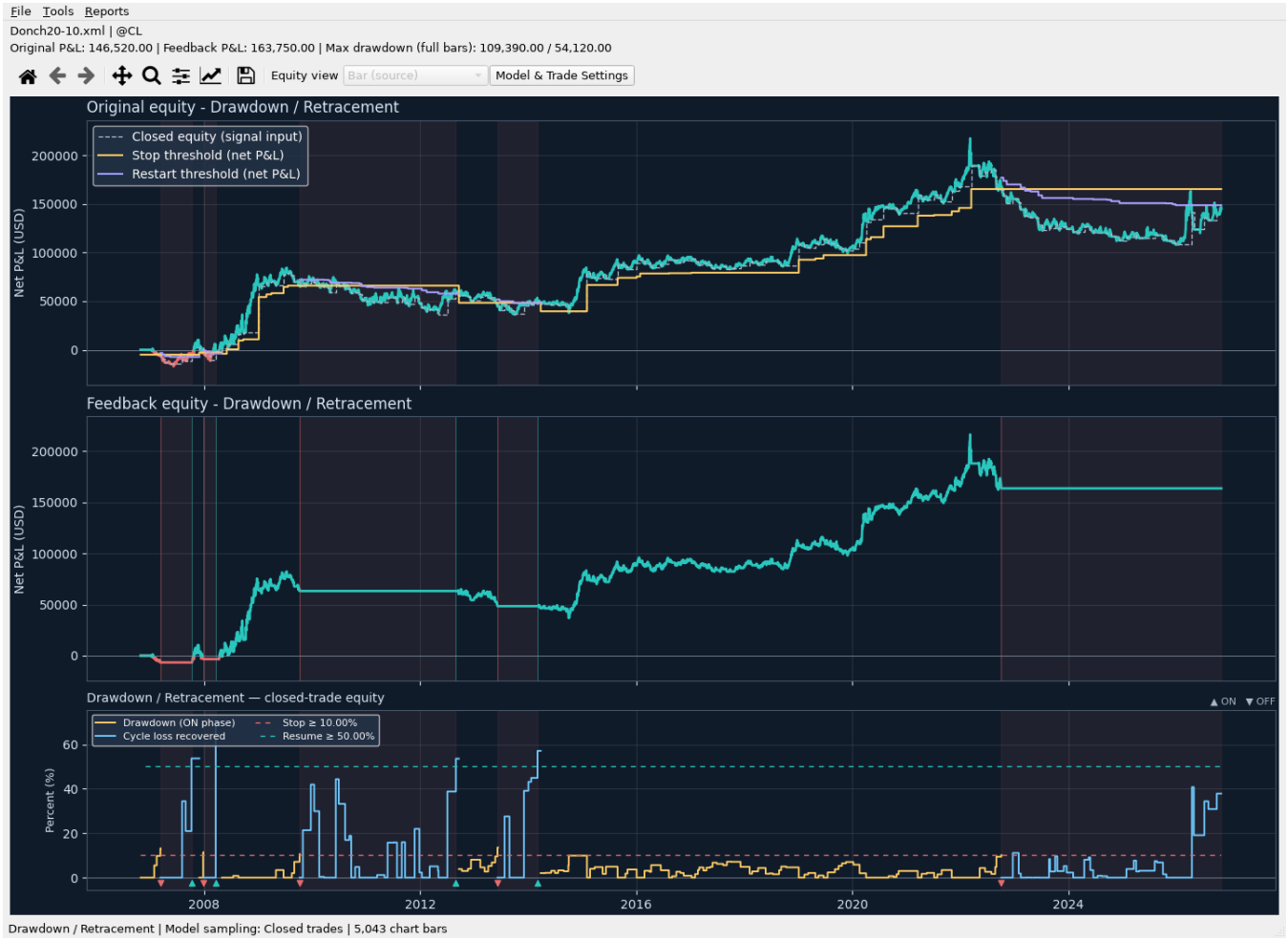


Figure 5. Full-history original equity, feedback equity and the percentage drawdown/recovery indicator for the second example.

The top pane still shows the original equity, dashed closed-equity signal input, yellow stop threshold and purple restart threshold. The middle pane shows feedback equity with stop/resume markers and OFF-period shading. Both equity panes display net P&L; the model adds the $50,000 starting capital when calculating account-equity percentages.

While ON, the stop threshold is **90% of the current cycle peak**. At the initial $50,000 peak, that is **$45,000 account equity**, or **−$5,000 net P&L**. The dollar allowance changes with the cycle peak: a $100,000 peak would allow a $10,000 decline at the same 10% setting.

While OFF, the restart threshold is:

Latest trough + 50% × (held cycle peak − latest trough).

The lower pane's two percentages have different bases. Yellow drawdown is a percentage of the cycle peak's account equity, with a **10% stop line**. Blue recovery is a percentage of the entire peak-to-trough loss, with a **50% resume line**. Recovery is not 50 account-equity percentage points.

The positive-account-equity requirement, finish-existing-trades policy and new-entries-only restart behavior continue to apply.

Inspect the first percentage stop and recovery

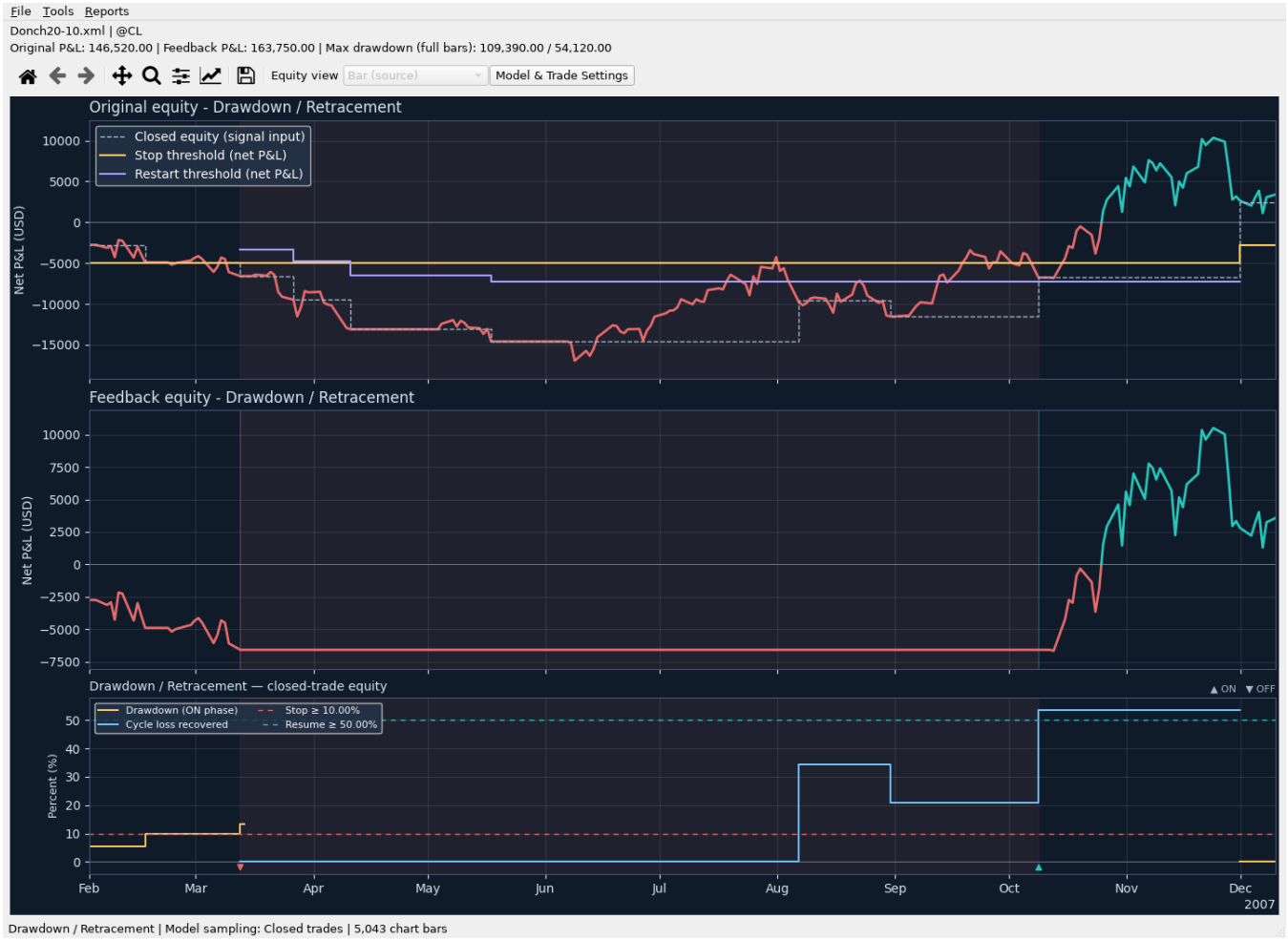


Figure 6. The 2007 zoom shows the March 12 stop and October 8 restart. The feedback curve remains flat between them because the intervening source entries were skipped.

1. **March 12 - the 10% stop is crossed.** The original closed-trade account equity drops from $45,100 to **$43,410** after a **−$1,690** exit. The decline from the $50,000 cycle peak is **$6,590**, or **13.18%**. Closed-trade sampling observes the result after the trade closes, so the stop can be exceeded. Trading turns OFF, and the initial recovery target becomes **$46,705**: $43,410 plus half of $6,590.
2. **May 17 - lower losses move the recovery target.** Further original losses lower the trough to **$35,410**, or **−$14,590 net P&L**. The held peak is still $50,000. Recovering half the $14,590 decline now requires **$7,295**, placing the restart threshold at **$42,705 account equity**, or **−$7,295 net P&L**. The purple threshold steps down as the trough falls.
3. **August 6 - a $5,020 gain is still short of recovery.** Original account equity rises to **$40,430**. The gain from the trough is $5,020, representing only **34.41% of the full $14,590 loss**. New entries remain OFF. This is the same original gain that was sufficient for the dollar-mode example's fixed $5,000 rebound requirement.
4. **August 30 - a setback reduces recovery.** An original **−$1,960** exit brings account equity to **$38,470**. Recovery falls to **20.97%**. This is above the existing trough, so the $42,705 restart target stays unchanged.

5. **October 8 - closed equity reaches the recovery target.** An original **+$4,770** exit raises account equity to **$43,240**. The rebound from $35,410 is **$7,830**, or **53.67% of the $14,590 loss**. The model resumes new entries. It begins a fresh cycle from restart equity, avoiding an immediate stop against the old peak. The next completed observations establish the new cycle's published peak and stop threshold.

As in dollar mode, the solid curve includes open-position P&L. Watch the dashed closed-equity line for the actual sampling basis. A solid-curve crossing between closed trades does not by itself change permission.

Follow the percentage cycle in the P&L comparison

Choose **Reports > P&L Comparison** and scroll to rows **5 through 22** in this example.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
5	2007-02-22 17:00:00	ENTRY	3			-4,900	-4,900	Long	1	87.72	Both	TRADE
6	2007-03-12 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	3	-1,690	-1,690	-6,590	-6,590	Long	1	86.03	Both	TRADE
7	2007-03-12 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				-6,590	-6,590			85.39	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
8	2007-03-16 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	4			-6,590	-6,590	Short	1	83.77	Original	TRADE
9	2007-03-26 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	4	-2,890		-9,480	-6,590	Short	1	86.66	Original	TRADE
10	2007-03-27 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	5			-9,480	-6,590	Long	1	88.98	Original	TRADE
11	2007-04-10 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	5	-3,610		-13,090	-6,590	Long	1	85.37	Original	TRADE
12	2007-05-04 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	6			-13,090	-6,590	Short	1	85.35	Original	TRADE
13	2007-05-17 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	6	-1,500		-14,590	-6,590	Short	1	86.85	Original	TRADE
14	2007-06-07 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	7			-14,590	-6,590	Long	1	88.83	Original	TRADE
15	2007-08-06 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	7	5,020		-9,570	-6,590	Long	1	93.85	Original	TRADE
16	2007-08-06 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	8			-9,570	-6,590	Short	1	92.78	Original	TRADE
17	2007-08-30 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	8	-1,960		-11,530	-6,590	Short	1	94.74	Original	TRADE
18	2007-09-04 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	9			-11,530	-6,590	Long	1	96.05	Original	TRADE
19	2007-10-08 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	9	4,770		-6,760	-6,590	Long	1	100.82	Original	TRADE
20	2007-10-08 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				-6,760	-6,590			101.4	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
21	2007-10-12 17:00:00	ENTRY	10			-6,760	-6,590	Long	1	106.15	Both	TRADE
22	2007-11-30 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	10	9,250	9,250	2,490	2,660	Long	1	115.4	Both	TRADE

Figure 7. A larger-type table close-up shows the accepted loss, the original-only trades during OFF, the resume signal and the next accepted winner.

- **February 22 and March 12 - lot 3 is accepted, then loses.** Its entry and **−$1,690** exit are green. Both realized cumulative totals reach **−$6,590**, followed by the blue **STOP NEW ENTRIES** row. The loss is included before subsequent entries are stopped.
- **Lots 4 through 9 are original-only.** Their red entries and exits continue to affect original realized cumulative P&L and the model's original-equity reference. Their synthetic trade-P&L cells are blank. Feedback realized cumulative P&L stays at **−$6,590** throughout this OFF period.
- **August 6 does not produce a blue resume row.** The skipped **+$5,020** winner improves the reference equity but does not reach the 50% recovery requirement. A winning trade alone does not restart this model.
- **October 8 produces the blue RESUME NEW ENTRIES row.** The **+$4,770** original-only exit meets the equity recovery condition. That trade remains skipped; its profit is not retroactively

added to feedback P&L.

- **October 12 and November 30 - lot 10 is accepted.** The next new entry is green. Its **+$9,250** exit appears in both portfolios, taking synthetic realized cumulative P&L from **−$6,590 to +$2,660**.

Green, red and blue retain the same meanings as in the first example: included trade, original-only trade, and model permission change. Blue signal rows do not add P&L. Their Price cells hold the signal-close price, while the green or red trade rows hold the recorded execution prices.

Compare the recovery calculations

Both examples use the same original history and $50,000 starting capital, but their stop allowances and recovery bases differ.

First cycle comparison	Dollar example	Percentage example
Stop setting	$10,000 below cycle peak	10% below peak account equity
Initial dollar allowance at a $50,000 peak	$10,000	$5,000
First OFF signal	2007-04-10	2007-03-12
Latest trough in that first OFF cycle	$35,410	$35,410
Required rebound from that trough	$5,000	$7,295
Restart threshold at that trough	$40,410	$42,705
First ON signal after the stop	2007-08-06	2007-10-08

In dollar mode, 50% refers to the configured $10,000 stop. In percentage mode, 50% refers to the actual peak-to-trough loss, which reached $14,590 in this first cycle. That difference explains why the percentage example waits longer to resume, even though it stopped earlier.

Review percentage mode results

Metric	Original system	Percentage feedback system
Net profit	$146,520	$163,750
Maximum drawdown	$109,390	$54,120
Maximum drawdown trough date	2025-12-26	2022-09-14
Completed trades	206	113

These are full-history results for this exact source and configuration. As before, profit includes open-position P&L and recorded costs; completed-trade counts exclude still-open positions. The two equity panes have independent scales. Use the dollar values and **Reports > Performance Comparison** for numerical comparisons.

Confirm percentage mode settings

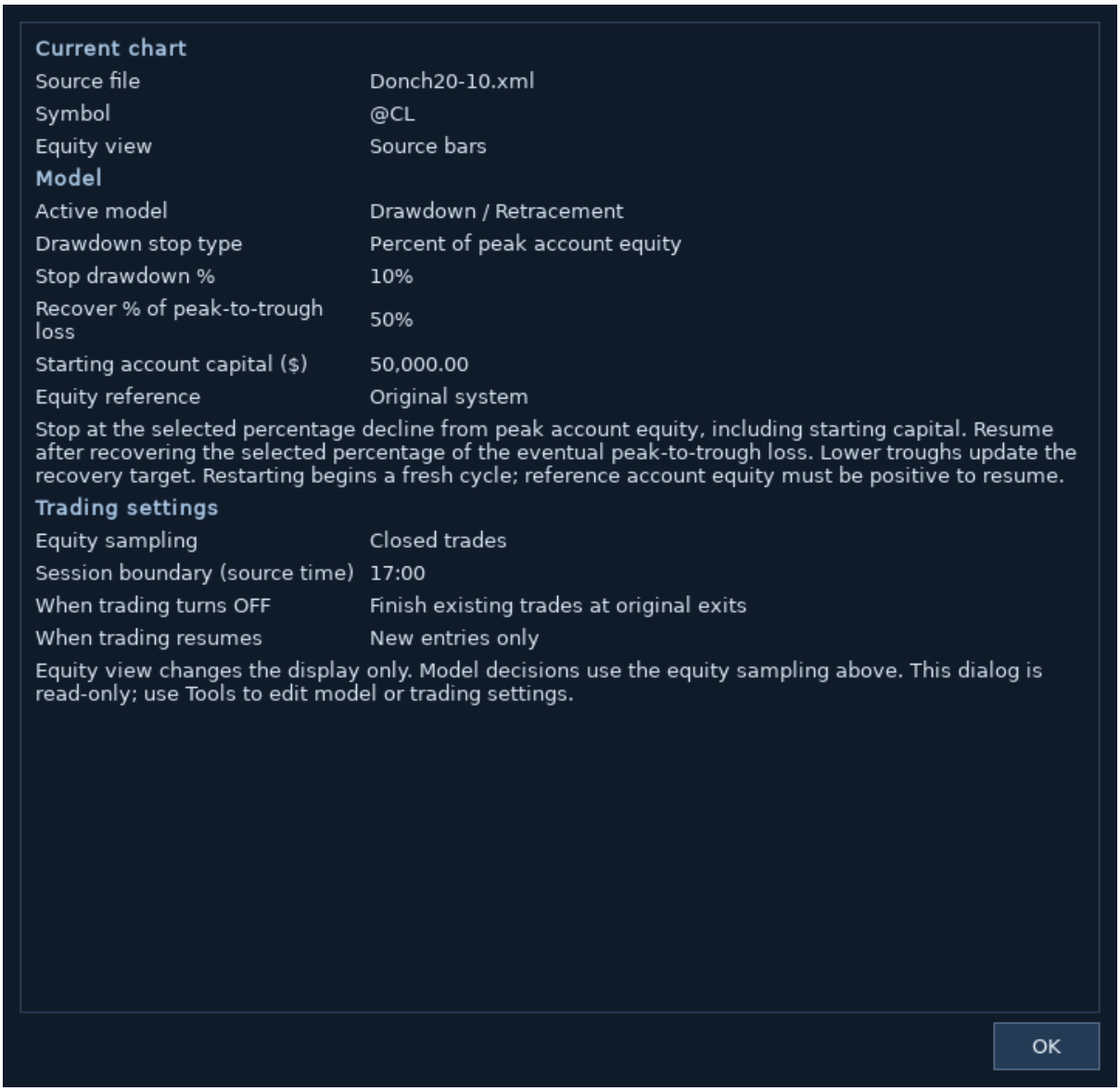


Figure 8. The applied settings match the percentage setup in the reference screenshot. Recover % of peak-to-trough loss is 50%; no fixed dollar stop is active.

Related example: Taking trades after one losing trade.

Donch20 10 Moving Average Equity Feedback

This example applies the **Moving Average** feedback model to **Donch20-10.xml**, using a **5-exit short SMA** and a **15-exit long SMA**. New entries are allowed when the short average is above the long average and stopped when it is below. Equal averages hold the current permission state.

The averages use **original cumulative closed-trade net P&L**. They continue updating from original trades while feedback entries are stopped. This manual shows the three chart panes, an example of skipped trades, and a second example explaining why an accepted trade can still earn a profit during an OFF period.

Reproduce the settings

1. Choose **File > Load XML / Compact CSV** and open **Donch20-10.xml**.
2. Choose **Tools > Trading Settings**. Select **Closed trades**, **Finish existing trades at original exits**, and **New entries only**. Keep the session boundary at **17:00**.
3. Choose **Tools > Select Feedback Model > Moving Average**. Set **Short SMA** to **5** and **Long SMA** to **15**, then click **Apply**.
4. Click **Model & Trade Settings** beside Equity View to confirm the configuration applied to the charts.

Setting	Applied value
Source file and symbol	Donch20-10.xml, @CL
Active model	Moving Average
Short SMA	5 original closed-exit observations
Long SMA	15 original closed-exit observations
Equity reference	Original system
Equity sampling	Closed trades
Session boundary in source time	17:00
When trading turns OFF	Finish existing trades at original exits
When trading resumes	New entries only
Equity view	Source bars

The numbers **5 and 15 count trade-exit observations**, rather than chart bars or calendar days. Each window averages the original cumulative closed-equity values observed at those exits. It does not average only the individual trades' profits and losses.

This source already has one bar per session, so Daily view is disabled. The session boundary does not change the model's Closed trades sampling. Starting capital is not an input to the Moving Average model; the curves and averages are shown in net-P&L dollars.

Read the three chart panes

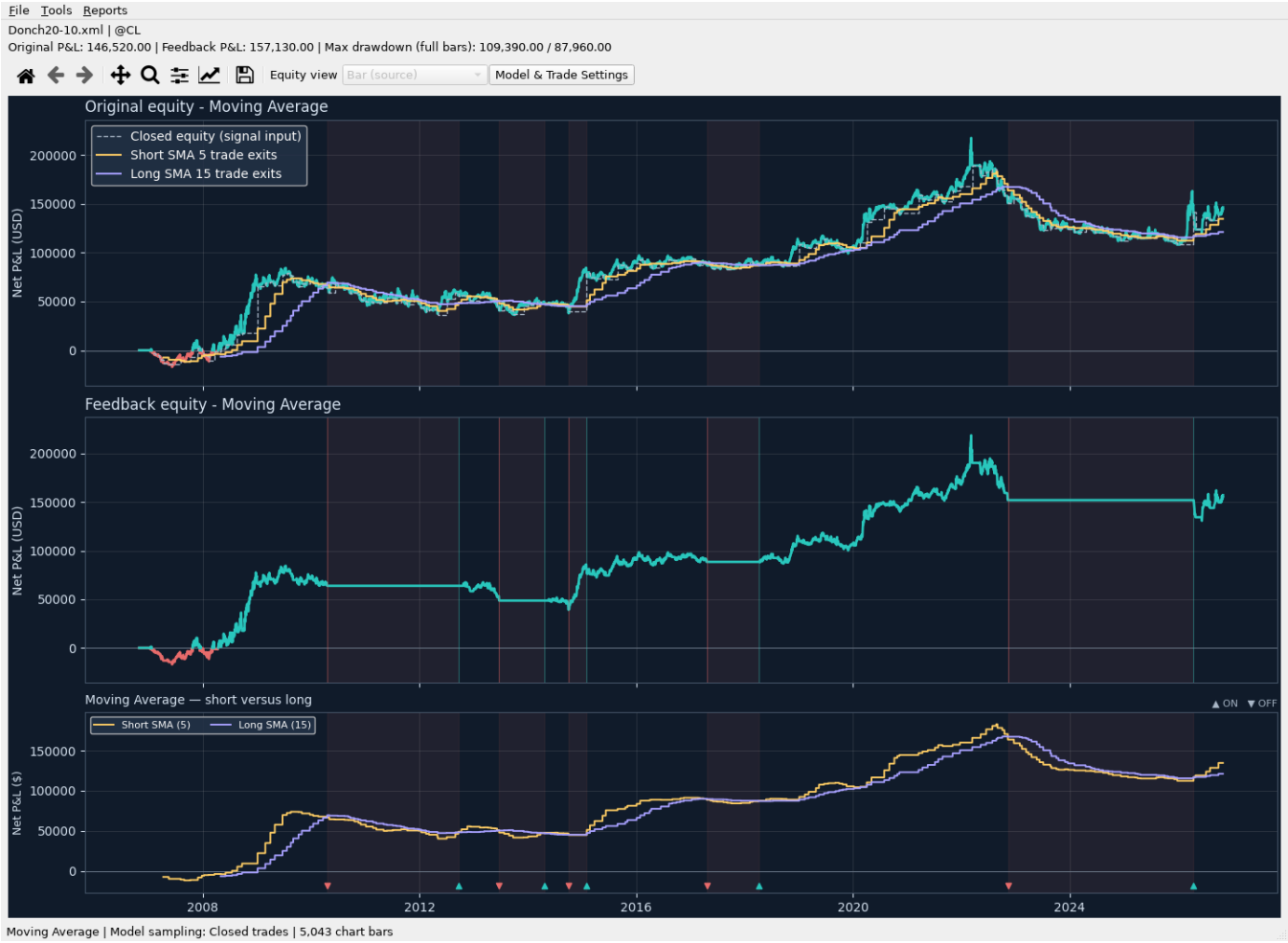


Figure 1. The actual application showing all three panes across 5,043 source bars, from October 30, 2006 through October 30, 2026.

Top pane Original equity and its moving averages

The solid curve shows original net P&L, including open-position P&L at each source bar. The dashed **Closed equity (signal input)** line shows the original closed-trade equity used by the model. The yellow line is **Short SMA 5 trade exits**; the purple line is **Long SMA 15 trade exits**.

These averages update when an original trade exit supplies a new observation. Between exits, they hold their latest values, so the lines look like steps even when the solid equity curve is moving. Original trades that feedback skips still supply observations.

Middle pane Feedback equity

This curve includes accepted trades under the model and execution settings. Red shading marks periods when new feedback entries are stopped. Red vertical lines identify OFF decisions and green lines identify ON decisions.

The curve can remain flat during OFF periods when no accepted position is open. It can also keep moving during OFF if a previously accepted position remains open under **Finish existing trades at original exits**. The second P&L example below illustrates that behavior.

Bottom pane Short average versus long average

The lower panel isolates the same two moving averages so their relationship is easier to inspect:

- **Short SMA (5) above Long SMA (15):** new entries ON.
- **Short SMA (5) below Long SMA (15):** new entries OFF.
- **Equal averages within numerical tolerance:** keep the current permission state.

Trading can be enabled when both averages are negative, provided the short average is higher. Their relative position determines the state. The lower panel's ON/OFF markers and shading connect that comparison to the permissions shown above.

Understand the initial warm-up

The model starts **ON** while collecting enough original closed-exit observations for the long average. The short average becomes available after five observations; the long average requires fifteen. Missing early portions of these lines are normal warm-up gaps.

For this file, the first complete 15-observation window is available on **May 1, 2008**. The short average is approximately **−$3,968**, above the long average of **−$6,440.67**, so trading remains ON. The first OFF signal does not occur until April 19, 2010.

Example one New trades are skipped after a downward crossover

Choose **Reports > P&L Comparison** and scroll to rows **67 through 74** around April 2010.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
67	2010-03-31 17:00:00	ENTRY	34			64,840	64,840	Long	1	83.72	Both	TRADE
68	2010-04-19 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	34	-1,000	-1,000	63,840	63,840	Long	1	82.72	Both	TRADE
69	2010-04-19 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				63,840	63,840			81.91	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
70	2010-04-28 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	35			63,840	63,840	Short	1	80.47	Original	TRADE
71	2010-05-03 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	35	-4,810		59,030	63,840	Short	1	85.28	Original	TRADE
72	2010-05-05 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	36			59,030	63,840	Short	1	80.06	Original	TRADE
73	2010-06-10 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	36	8,850		67,880	63,840	Short	1	71.21	Original	TRADE
74	2010-06-15 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	37			67,880	63,840	Long	1	71.8	Original	TRADE

Figure 2. An accepted trade closes before the blue OFF signal. Subsequent entries and exits are red because they belong only to the original portfolio. “Synthetic” is the report's name for feedback.

1. **March 31 - lot 34 is accepted.** Its entry is green because new entries are enabled.
2. **April 19 - the accepted loss is included, then permission stops.** Lot 34 exits for **−$1,000** in both portfolios. Both realized cumulative P&L totals become **$63,840**. At that bar's model evaluation, the short average is **$66,902**, below the long average of **$69,482**. Their difference is **−$2,580**, producing the blue **STOP NEW ENTRIES** row.

3. **April 28 and May 3 - lot 35 is skipped.** Its original-only **−$4,810** exit reduces original realized cumulative P&L to **$59,030**. Feedback stays at **$63,840**, with a blank synthetic trade-P&L cell because it had no position to close.
4. **May 5 and June 10 - lot 36 is also skipped, including its winner.** The **+$8,850** original exit lifts original realized cumulative P&L to **$67,880**, but feedback remains **$63,840**. After the exit, the short average is **$64,192** and the long average is **$68,950**, so permission remains OFF. One winning trade does not automatically satisfy a moving-average crossover.

The red rows continue to update the original equity reference and its averages. Their profits and losses do not enter feedback results. The June 15 entry remains red because the short average is still below the long average.

Example two An accepted position finishes while new entries are OFF

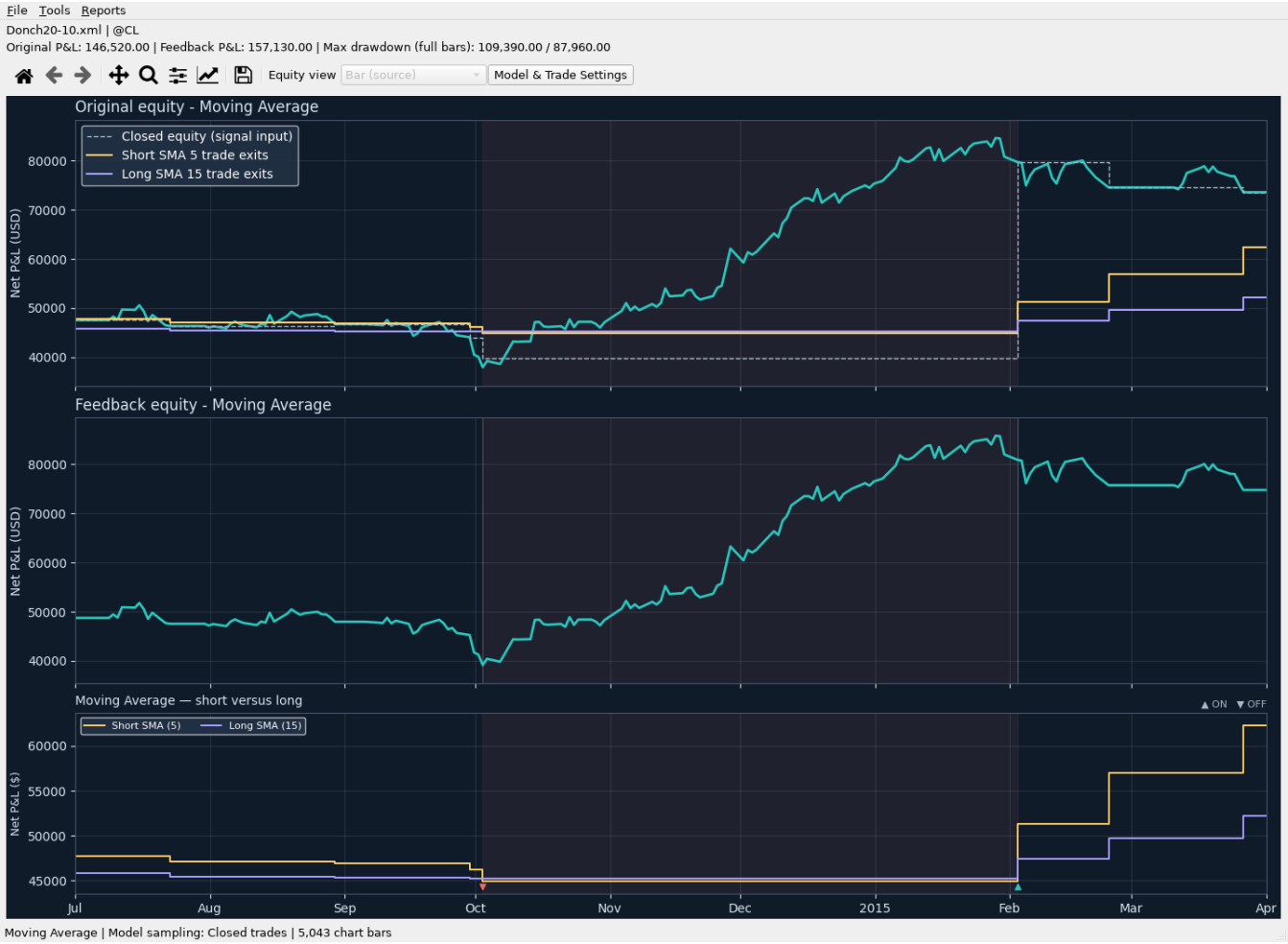


Figure 3. A chart zoom from July 2014 through March 2015 shows the OFF period between October 2 and February 2. The feedback curve rises during the shaded interval because an accepted short position is still open.

The solid equity curves rise substantially while the SMA lines remain nearly flat. With **Closed trades** sampling, the large open profit is not a new SMA observation. The next original exit updates the averages and can change permission.

Choose **Reports > P&L Comparison** and scroll to rows **177 through 186** to see the corresponding trades.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
177	2014-09-08 17:00:00	ENTRY	87			46,770	47,950	Short	1	74.27	Both	TRADE
178	2014-09-29 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	87	-2,700	-2,700	44,070	45,250	Short	1	76.97	Both	TRADE
179	2014-09-30 17:00:00	ENTRY	88			44,070	45,250	Long	1	77.7	Both	TRADE
180	2014-10-02 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	88	-4,290	-4,290	39,780	40,960	Long	1	73.41	Both	TRADE
181	2014-10-02 17:00:00	ENTRY	89			39,780	40,960	Short	1	72.2	Both	TRADE
182	2014-10-02 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				39,780	40,960			74.01	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
183	2015-02-02 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	89	39,940	39,940	79,720	80,900	Short	1	32.26	Both	TRADE
184	2015-02-02 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				79,720	80,900			32.49	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
185	2015-02-03 17:00:00	ENTRY	90			79,720	80,900	Long	1	36.14	Both	TRADE
186	2015-02-23 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	90	-5,170	-5,170	74,550	75,730	Long	1	30.97	Both	TRADE

Figure 4. Lot 89 is entered before the OFF decision and retained through its original exit. Its green exit contributes to both portfolios even though new entries were stopped.

1. **September 8 and September 29 - lot 87 is accepted and loses $2,700.** The trade is green because it was included in both portfolios. Green identifies inclusion, rather than profitability.
2. **September 30 and October 2 - lot 88 is accepted and loses $4,290.** The loss reduces original realized cumulative P&L to **$39,780** and synthetic realized cumulative P&L to **$40,960**.
3. **October 2 - lot 89 enters before the OFF signal.** Its green short-entry row appears before the blue **STOP NEW ENTRIES** row in the same timestamp's sequence. The bar-close evaluation then puts the short SMA at **$44,908**, below the long SMA of **$45,197.33**. The model stops subsequent new entries. It does not retroactively remove the short that was already accepted.
4. **The accepted short stays open during OFF.** With **Finish existing trades at original exits**, lot 89 remains part of feedback. This explains the rising middle-pane equity curve during the shaded interval in Figure 3. The OFF state controls permission to enter new positions; this setting allows the accepted exposure to continue.
5. **February 2 - lot 89 exits for +$39,940.** Both trade-P&L columns include the profit. Original realized cumulative P&L reaches **$79,720** and synthetic realized cumulative P&L reaches **$80,900**. The exit is green because it contributes to feedback results.
6. **February 2 - the updated averages resume entries.** The following blue **RESUME NEW ENTRIES** row shows the model's decision after the close. The short SMA is **$51,340**, above the long SMA of **$47,449.33**, a positive difference of approximately **$3,890.67**. The February 3 new entry for lot 90 is then accepted. Its February 23 **−$5,170** exit is included in both portfolios; the model still compares the updated averages to determine permission.

Blue rows represent decisions and add no trade P&L. Their Price field is the signal bar's close, while trade rows show recorded execution prices. The audit preserves event order within a shared daily timestamp, which is why the October 2 entry can appear before the stop decision.

Why these trading settings matter

Finish existing trades at original exits lets an already accepted position complete after an OFF signal, as lot 89 does here. **New entries only** means that a position originally skipped during OFF is not adopted merely because the averages later turn ON. These are separate controls: retaining an accepted position and adopting a skipped position are different events.

Trade rows carry the last model evaluation available at that event. The subsequent blue signal row contains the updated evaluation that caused the crossover decision. Use **Reports > Feedback Trigger Audit** to inspect those model values and their observation counts.

Review full-history performance

Metric	Original system	Moving Average feedback
Net profit	$146,520	$157,130
Maximum drawdown	$109,390	$87,960
Maximum drawdown trough date	2025-12-26	2026-06-10
Completed trades	206	121

The figures cover the entire loaded file with these exact settings. Net profit includes open-position P&L and recorded costs; completed-trade counts exclude still-open positions. Realized cumulative P&L in the audit can differ from chart equity between exits. The original and feedback panes use independent vertical scales, so use the dollar values and **Reports > Performance Comparison** for numerical comparisons.

Confirm the applied configuration

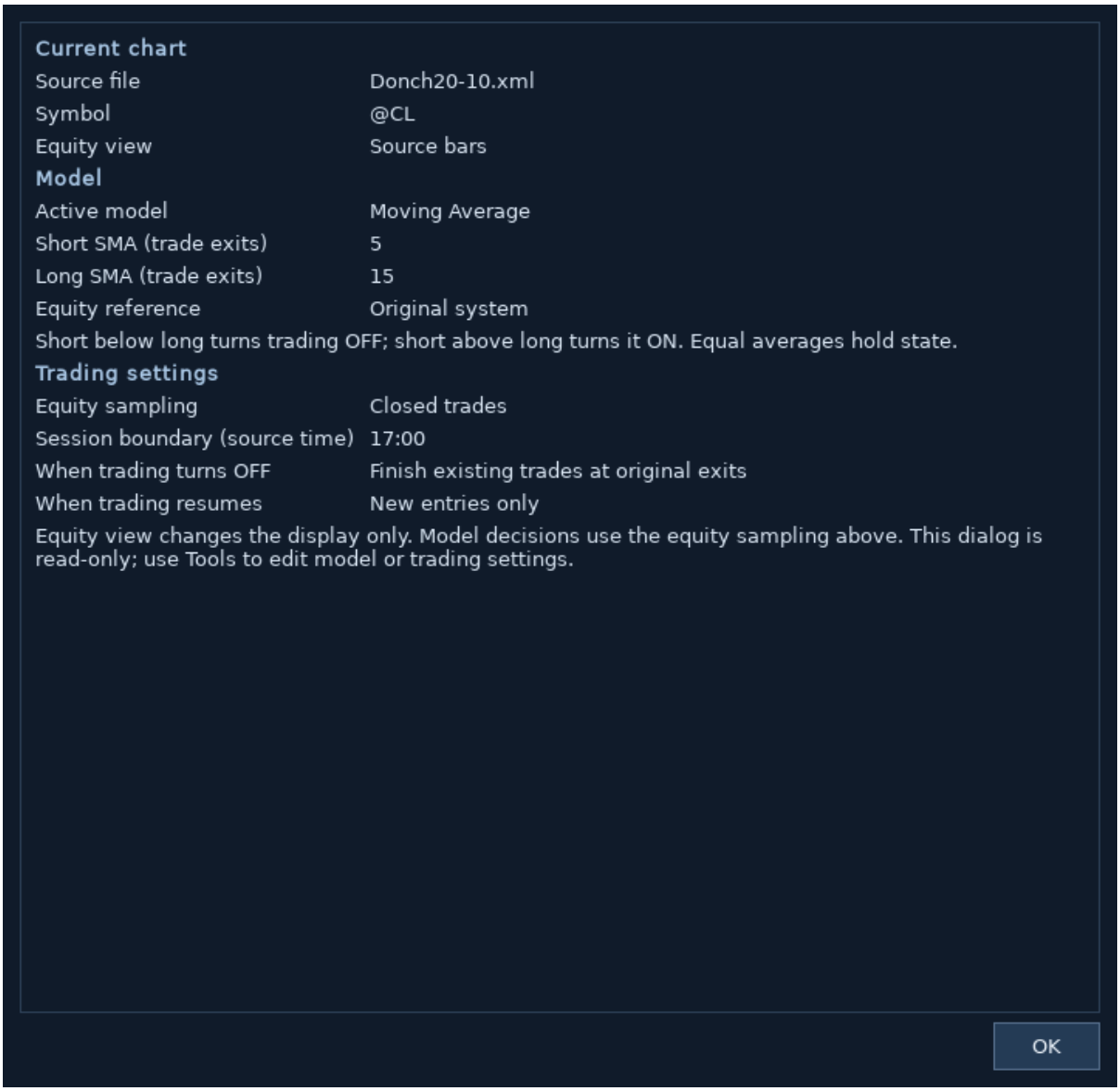


Figure 5. The read-only Model & Trade Settings dialog matches the reference setup. Click OK to return to the charts. Use Tools to change the model or execution settings.

Related examples: After one losing trade and Dollar and percentage drawdown with retracement.

Donch20 10 Rolling Profit Factor

This example applies **Rolling Profit Factor** to **Donch20-10.xml**, using the last **10 original closed-trade results**. New entries stop when profit factor falls **below 0.90** and resume when it rises **above 1.10**. Values between the thresholds, including equality, preserve the current permission state.

The screenshots illustrate the initial warm-up, the first ON signal, two observations inside the hold band, and a complete stop/restart cycle. Trades that feedback skips still contribute to the original-system statistics used by the model.

Reproduce the settings

1. Choose **File > Load XML / Compact CSV** and open **Donch20-10.xml**.
2. Choose **Tools > Trading Settings**. Use **Closed trades**, **Finish existing trades at original exits**, and **New entries only**. Keep the session boundary at **17:00**.
3. Choose **Tools > Select Feedback Model > Rolling Profit Factor**. Set **Trades to examine (N)** to **10**, **Stop new entries below PF** to **0.90**, and **Resume new entries above PF** to **1.10**. Click **Apply**.
4. Click **Model & Trade Settings** beside Equity View to confirm the active configuration.

Setting	Applied value
Source file and symbol	Donch20-10.xml, @CL
Active model	Rolling Profit Factor
Trades to examine	10 original closed-exit results
Stop new entries	PF below 0.90
Resume new entries	PF above 1.10
Equity reference	Original system
Equity sampling	Closed trades
Session boundary in source time	17:00
When trading turns OFF	Finish existing trades at original exits
When trading resumes	New entries only
Equity view	Source bars

Closed trades sampling is required by this model. The numbers in the window count original closed-exit observations. For this single-contract example, each observed exit closes a trade. They do not count calendar days or chart bars. The Daily view selector is disabled because this source already contains one bar per session.

Understand the rolling calculation

Rolling profit factor = sum of positive net results ÷ absolute sum of negative net results.

The calculation uses the results after recorded trade costs. Breakeven results contribute neither winning nor losing dollars, but still occupy an observation in the window. Each new original exit adds its result and removes the oldest result once the window is full.

For example, $1,500 of winning net results divided by $1,000 of losing net results gives **PF 1.50**. The ratio describes the selected window. Original cumulative P&L can still be negative when the recent window's PF is above 1.10.

Apply the two thresholds

Current state	Rolling PF	Result
ON	Below 0.90	Stop new entries
ON	0.90 or higher	Keep entries ON
OFF with a full window	Above 1.10	Resume new entries
OFF with a full window	1.10 or lower	Keep entries OFF

The band between 0.90 and 1.10 separates the stop and restart conditions. A PF of 1.00 therefore leaves an ON model ON and an OFF model OFF. Reaching either threshold exactly also holds the current state.

At startup, entries stay OFF until all ten original exit results are available. A full window must then exceed the resume threshold before entries are enabled. This differs from the Moving Average example, which begins ON during its warm-up.

Read the three chart panes

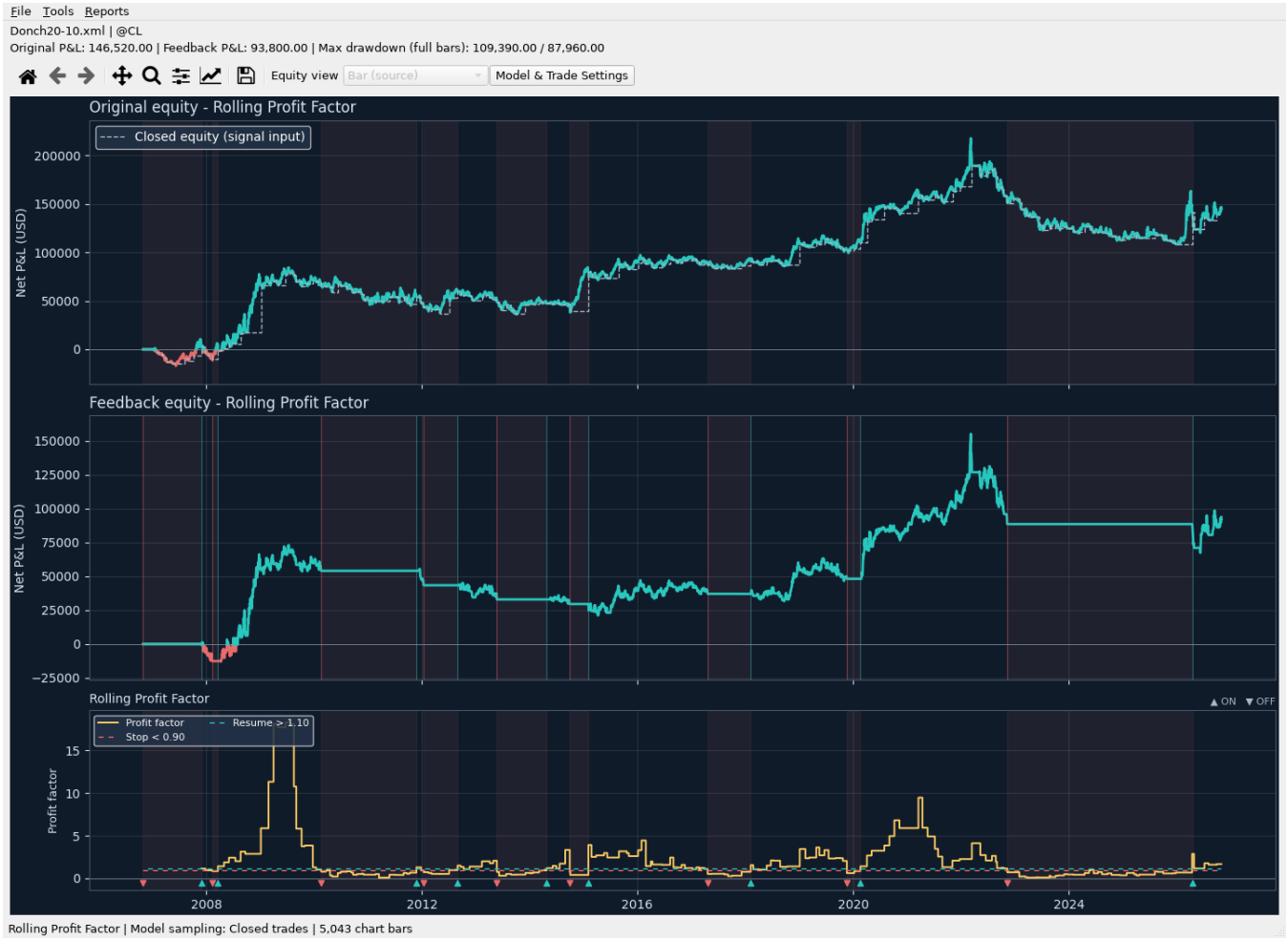


Figure 1. The actual application displays the full source history: 5,043 bars from October 30, 2006 through October 30, 2026.

Top pane Original equity

The solid curve shows original net P&L, including open-position P&L at each source bar. The dashed **Closed equity (signal input)** line shows the original closed-trade equity from which the model obtains its individual exit results.

The original history keeps advancing while feedback entries are stopped. Those original results continue updating the rolling profit factor, so the model can recognize improved performance and resume.

Middle pane Feedback equity

The feedback curve includes accepted trades. It begins flat at zero while the model collects the initial ten observations. Later OFF periods can produce additional flat stretches when no accepted position remains open.

Red shading marks periods when new entries are stopped. Red vertical lines mark OFF decisions and green lines mark ON decisions. With **Finish existing trades at original exits**, accepted exposure can remain open after an OFF signal, so an OFF interval does not always produce a flat curve. **New entries only** prevents adoption of positions entered while feedback was OFF.

Bottom pane Rolling profit factor

The yellow line is the rolling PF. The red dashed line is **Stop < 0.90** and the green dashed line is **Resume > 1.10**. Upward and downward markers identify ON and OFF decisions.

The line updates at original closed exits and holds its last value between them. The initial gap indicates that the full window is not yet available. Large winning trades can produce high PF values and compress the appearance of the two thresholds on the full-history chart; zooming makes their crossings easier to inspect.

For other data, a complete window with positive gains and no losses produces infinite PF, displayed as ∞. A complete all-breakeven window has undefined PF and keeps new entries stopped.

Inspect the first ON OFF ON sequence

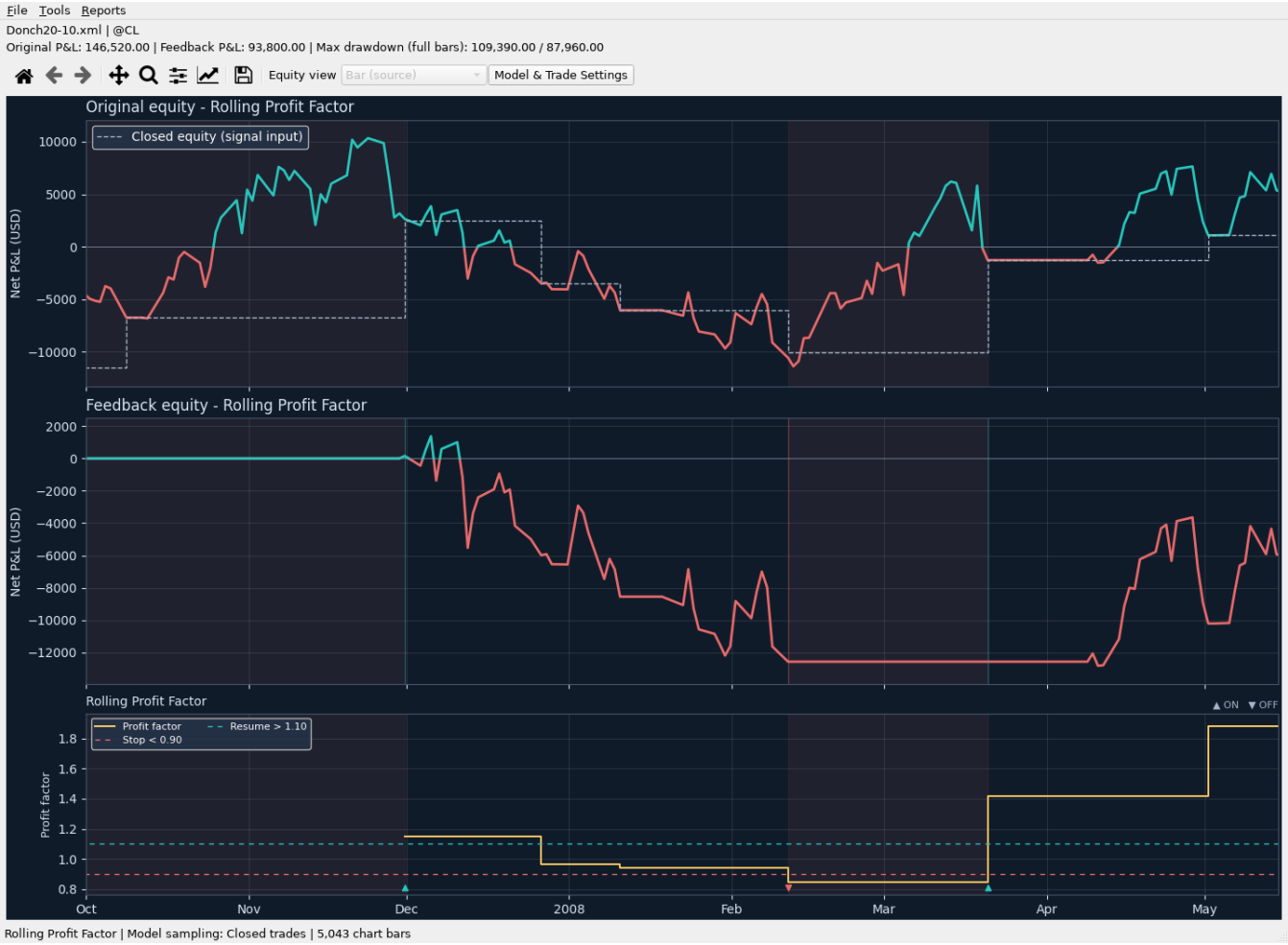


Figure 2. The October 2007 to May 2008 zoom makes the warm-up completion, hold band and first stop/restart cycle visible.

The model first enables entries on **November 30, 2007**, when the tenth original exit completes the initial window. PF then declines but stays inside the hold band after the December and January losses. It drops below the stop threshold on **February 11, 2008**, and rises above the resume threshold on **March 20**.

The table below verifies the calculation at each point. Winning and losing amounts refer to the current rolling window, rather than cumulative totals over the full file.

Original exit date	Winning net results in window	Absolute losing net results in window	PF approximately	Permission after evaluation
2007-11-30	$19,040	$16,550	1.1505	ON
2007-12-26	$19,040	$19,790	0.9621	Remains ON
2008-01-10	$19,040	$20,200	0.9426	Remains ON
2008-02-11	$19,040	$22,530	0.8451	OFF
2008-03-20	$27,840	$19,640	1.4175	ON

The model uses full-precision values for decisions. Charts and audit cells can display rounded PF values; the audit value's tooltip exposes additional precision when a rounded value appears close to a threshold.

P&L comparison Warm-up completion and the hold band

Choose **Reports > P&L Comparison** and scroll to rows **18 through 27**.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
18	2007-09-04 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	9			-11,530	0	Long	1	96.05	Original	TRADE
19	2007-10-08 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	9	4,770		-6,760	0	Long	1	100.82	Original	TRADE
20	2007-10-12 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	10			-6,760	0	Long	1	106.15	Original	TRADE
21	2007-11-30 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	10	9,250		2,490	0	Long	1	115.4	Original	TRADE
22	2007-11-30 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				2,490	0			115.4	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
23	2007-11-30 17:00:00	ENTRY	11			2,490	0	Short	1	113.93	Both	TRADE
24	2007-12-26 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	11	-5,990	-5,990	-3,500	-5,990	Short	1	119.92	Both	TRADE
25	2007-12-27 17:00:00	ENTRY	12			-3,500	-5,990	Long	1	121.34	Both	TRADE
26	2008-01-10 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	12	-2,560	-2,560	-6,060	-8,550	Long	1	118.78	Both	TRADE
27	2008-01-22 17:00:00	ENTRY	13			-6,060	-8,550	Short	1	114.04	Both	TRADE

Figure 3. The first ten original trades supply the initial statistics. The first ON signal enables the next entry without adding the earlier trades to feedback.

1. **September and October 2007 - warm-up is still incomplete.** The red original-only rows supply observations. Feedback realized cumulative P&L remains **$0**, even when an original trade wins.
2. **November 30 - the tenth original exit completes the window.** Lot 10 closes for **+$9,250** in the original portfolio. The initial ten results contain **$19,040** of winners and **$16,550** of losses, producing **PF 1.1505**. That exceeds 1.10, so the blue **RESUME NEW ENTRIES** row appears. Feedback still shows $0 because the warm-up trades were skipped.
3. **The next entry on November 30 is accepted.** The green short entry for lot 11 appears after the resume row. This model evaluates the completed original exit before deciding whether to accept a subsequent entry. A same-timestamp entry can therefore be accepted when it follows

the ON decision in the audit sequence.

4. **December 26 - the accepted loss does not stop entries.** Lot 11 exits for **−$5,990** in both portfolios. PF falls to **0.9621**, inside the hold band, so the model stays ON. Synthetic realized cumulative P&L becomes **−$5,990**.
5. **January 10 - another accepted loss still leaves entries ON.** Lot 12 exits for **−$2,560**, bringing synthetic realized cumulative P&L to **−$8,550**. PF is **0.9426**, still above the 0.90 stop threshold. The January 22 entry for lot 13 remains green.

An accepted losing trade does not automatically turn this model OFF. The decision depends on the updated rolling PF and its current permission state.

P&L comparison The February stop and March restart

Scroll to rows **27 through 34** to follow the next part of the sequence.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
27	2008-01-22 17:00:00	ENTRY	13			-6,060	-8,550	Short	1	114.04	Both	TRADE
28	2008-02-11 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	13	-4,020	-4,020	-10,080	-12,570	Short	1	118.06	Both	TRADE
29	2008-02-11 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				-10,080	-12,570			118.06	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
30	2008-02-11 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	14			-10,080	-12,570	Long	1	119.45	Original	TRADE
31	2008-03-20 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	14	8,800		-1,280	-12,570	Long	1	128.25	Original	TRADE
32	2008-03-20 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				-1,280	-12,570			128.25	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
33	2008-04-09 17:00:00	ENTRY	15			-1,280	-12,570	Long	1	137.21	Both	TRADE
34	2008-05-01 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	15	2,360	2,360	1,080	-10,210	Long	1	139.57	Both	TRADE

Figure 4. The skipped lot 14 improves the original PF enough to resume, but its profit stays out of feedback P&L.

1. **January 22 - lot 13 is accepted.** The model is still ON after the previous hold-band observation.
2. **February 11 - a −$4,020 accepted exit pushes PF below 0.90.** The result is included in both portfolios, taking original realized cumulative P&L to **−$10,080** and synthetic realized cumulative P&L to **−$12,570**. The updated window has $19,040 of winners and $22,530 of losses: **PF 0.8451**. The following blue **STOP NEW ENTRIES** row records the decision.
3. **The same-date entry for lot 14 is skipped.** Its red **ORIGINAL ENTRY** row follows the stop signal. New feedback entries are now blocked.
4. **March 20 - the skipped original winner improves the window.** Lot 14 closes for **+$8,800** in the original system. Its synthetic P&L cell is blank, and feedback cumulative realized P&L remains **−$12,570**. The winning amount enters the window while an older **−$2,890** loss rolls out. Winning dollars become **$27,840** and losing dollars become **$19,640**, producing **PF 1.4175**.
5. **The updated PF resumes new entries.** Because 1.4175 is above 1.10, the blue **RESUME NEW ENTRIES** row follows the original exit. The skipped winner is used to make the decision; it is not retroactively included in feedback results.
6. **April 9 and May 1 - the next new trade is accepted.** Lot 15 enters in green and exits for **+$2,360** in both portfolios. Synthetic realized cumulative P&L improves to **−$10,210**.

Green indicates inclusion in feedback, including accepted losses. Red indicates original-only activity, including skipped winners. Blue indicates a permission change and adds no trade P&L. A blank

synthetic trade-P&L cell on an original-only exit means no feedback position closed on that row.

The audit records event order even when daily timestamps are identical. Blue **SIGNAL EXIT** rows identify decisions made from completed original exits. Trade rows can carry the preceding model evaluation; use the blue decision row in the **Feedback Trigger Audit** to inspect the PF that actually changed permission.

Review full-history performance

Metric	Original system	Rolling Profit Factor feedback
Net profit	$146,520	$93,800
Maximum drawdown	$109,390	$87,960
Maximum drawdown trough date	2025-12-26	2026-06-10
Completed trades	206	108

These results cover the entire source file under this exact configuration. Net profit includes open-position P&L and recorded costs; completed-trade counts exclude still-open positions. Original and feedback panes have independent vertical scales. Use their dollar values and **Reports > Performance Comparison** when comparing outcomes.

Confirm the applied configuration

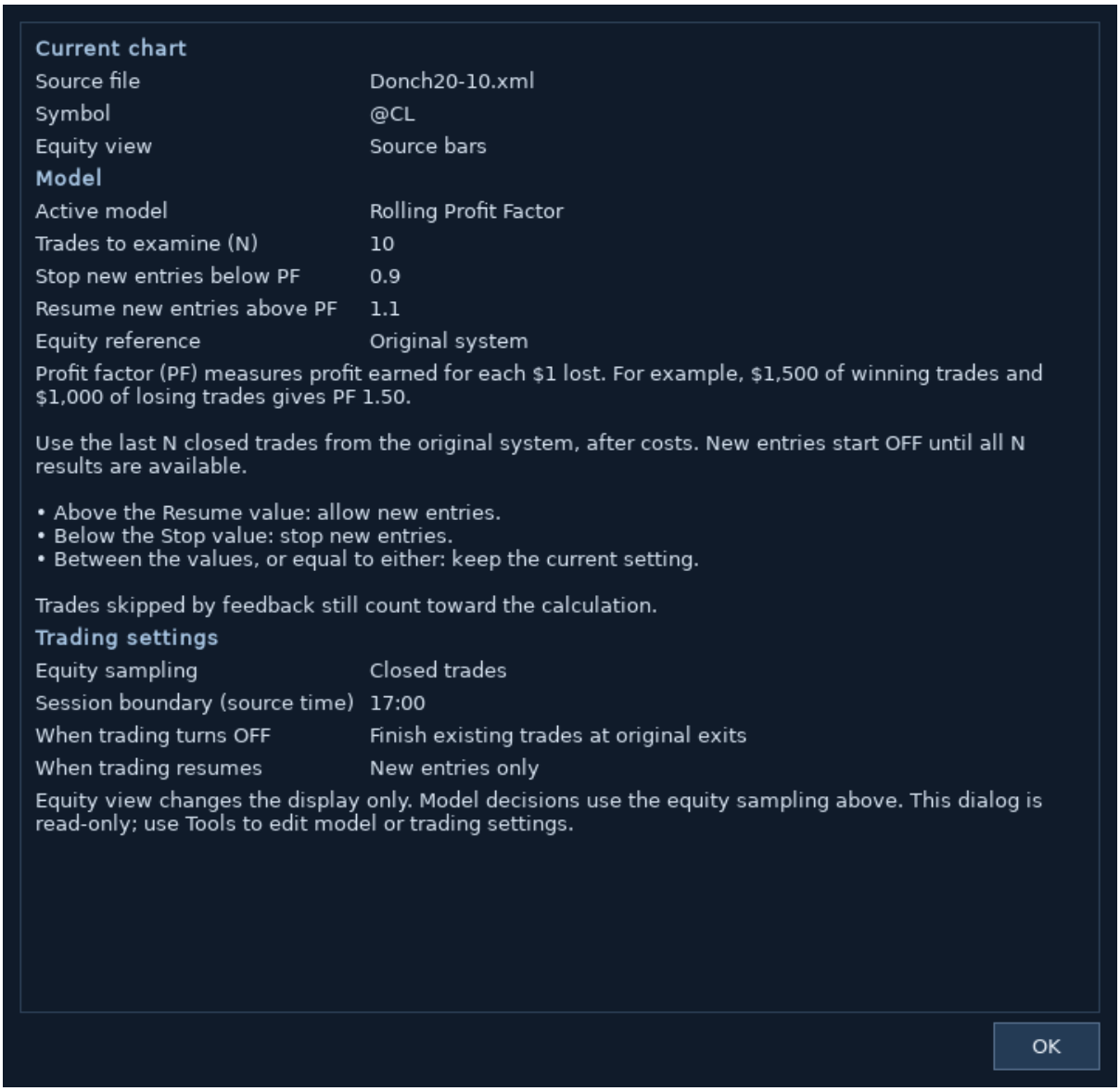


Figure 5. The read-only Model & Trade Settings dialog matches the supplied setup. Click OK to return to the charts. Use Tools to change the parameters or trading settings.

Related examples: Moving Average 5 and 15, After one losing trade, and Dollar and percentage drawdown.

Donch20 10 Monthly Loss Limit

This example applies a **$5,000 Monthly Loss Limit** to **Donch20-10.xml**. It measures the modified system's equity at each **17:00 session close**, including open-position P&L. Once the monthly loss reaches $5,000, new entries stop and any remaining accepted position is scheduled for liquidation at the **next bar close**. Trading becomes eligible again at the beginning of the next calendar month.

These trading settings change both the signal timing and the treatment of existing positions. The examples below show the OFF decision, the separate liquidation, and the monthly restart.

Reproduce the settings

1. Open **Donch20-10.xml** using **File > Load XML / Compact CSV**.
2. Under **Tools > Trading Settings**, select **Session close**, a session boundary of **17:00**, **Liquidate at next bar close**, and **New entries only**.
3. Select the **Monthly Loss Limit** feedback model. Choose **Dollars**, enter **5,000**, and use starting account capital of **50,000**. Apply the model.
4. Use **Source bars** for Equity View. Click **Model & Trade Settings** beside the dropdown to confirm the configuration.

Setting	Applied value
Source file and symbol	Donch20-10.xml, @CL
Model	Monthly Loss Limit
Monthly limit type	Dollars
Monthly loss limit	$5,000
Starting account capital	$50,000
Equity reference	Modified system
Equity sampling	Session close
Session boundary in source time	17:00
When trading turns OFF	Liquidate at next bar close
When trading resumes	New entries only
Equity view	Source bars

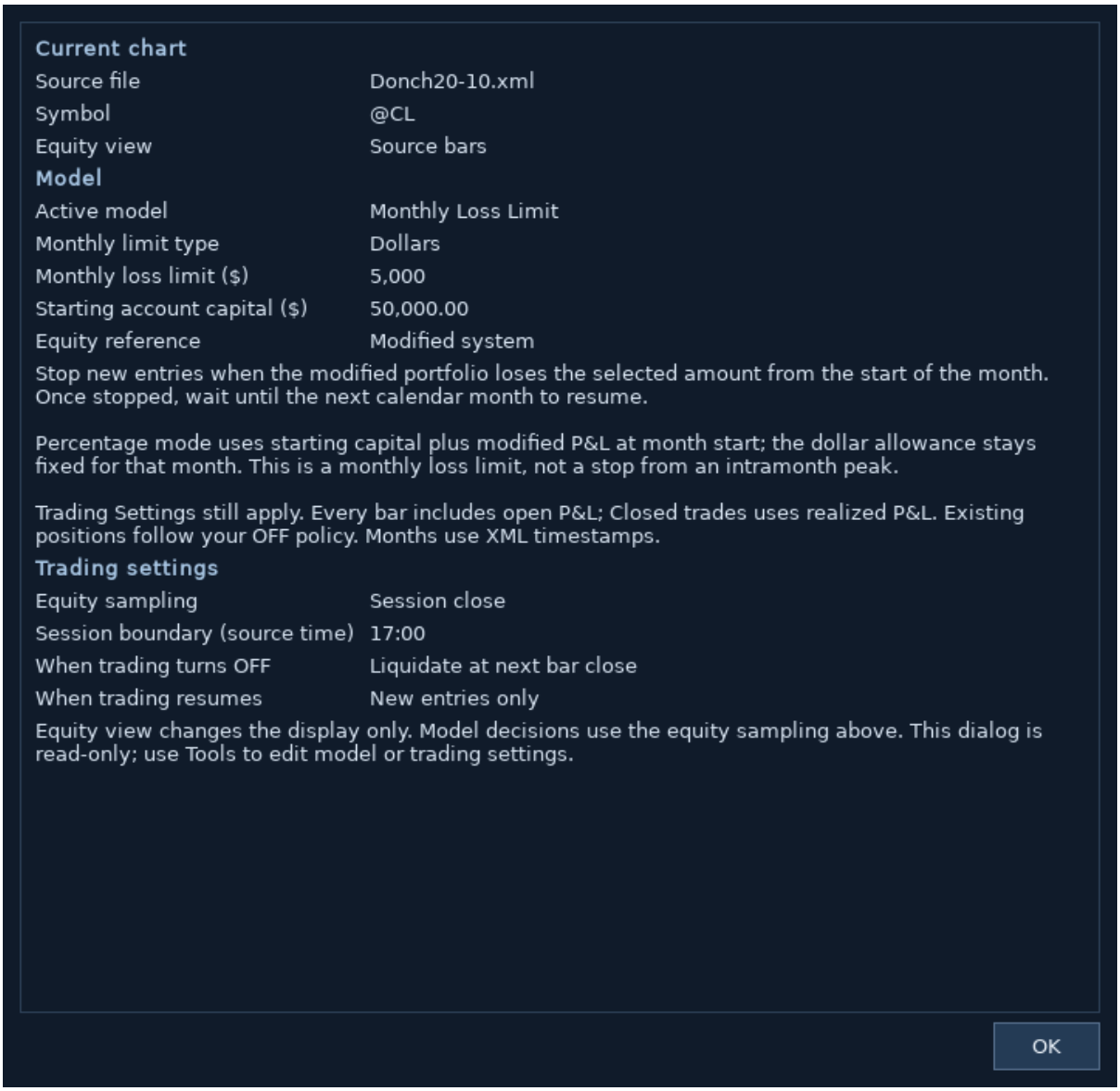


Figure 1. The active settings match this example. Dollars is selected; the percentage-mode explanation in the dialog describes an alternative mode.

Understand the monthly calculation

The model uses **modified account equity = starting capital + modified net P&L**. With session-close sampling, that P&L includes realized results and the open-position P&L at the session close.

At the start of each calendar month, the last available modified equity becomes the month's starting reference. The loss allowance is fixed at $5,000 for this example.

Monthly net = current sampled modified equity − month-start modified equity.

New entries stop when monthly net reaches **−$5,000 or lower**. This is measured from the month-start reference. It does not trail an intramonth equity peak: gains made during the month can be given back before equity falls $5,000 below the starting reference.

The model starts with entries enabled. After a monthly stop, entries stay OFF for the remainder of that calendar month, even if equity subsequently improves. The reset occurs on the first available source bar in the next month, using the dates in the source data.

Starting capital determines the displayed account-equity amounts used in the examples below. In this dollar mode, the selected loss allowance remains $5,000.

Read the three chart panes

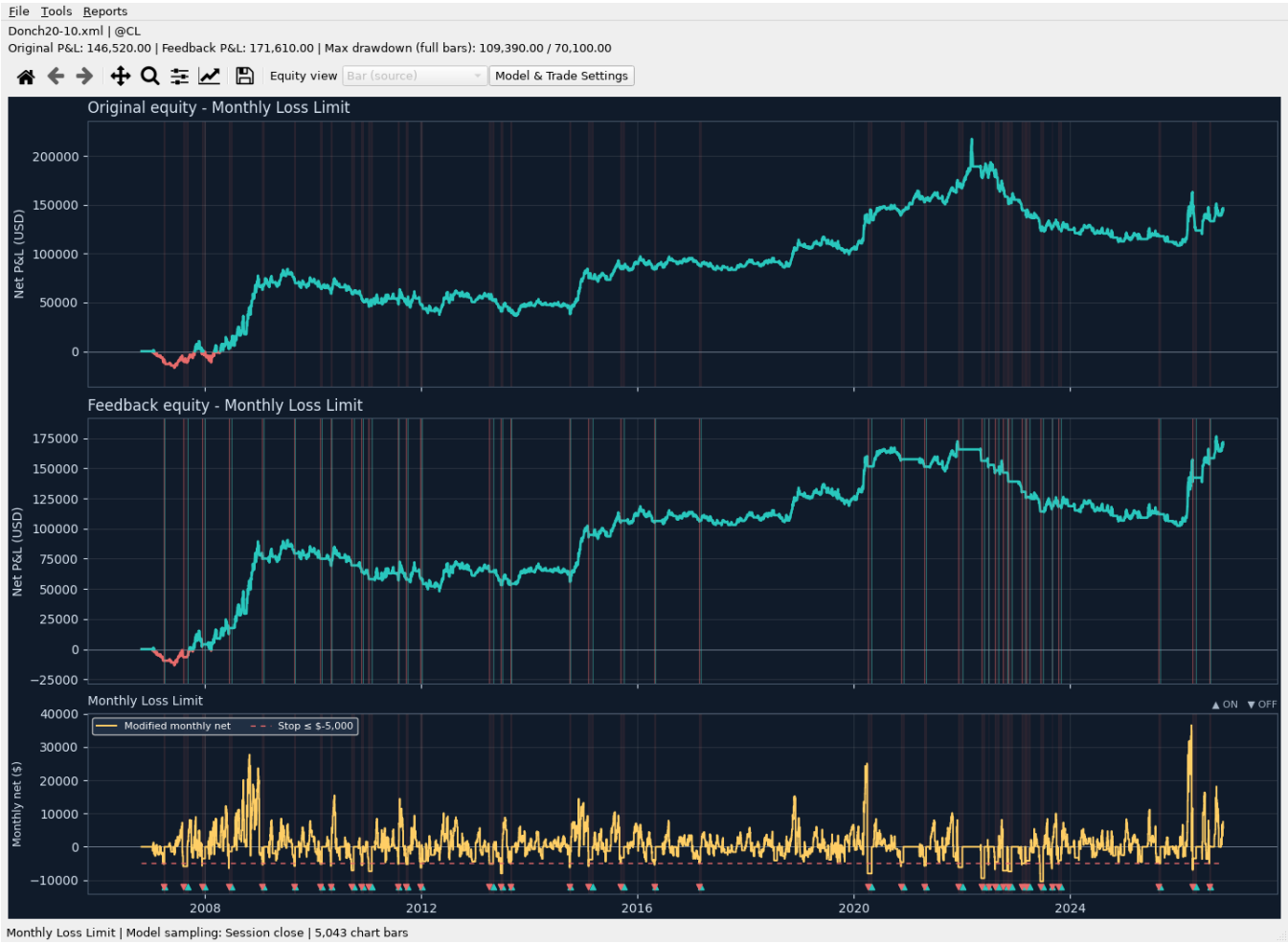


Figure 2. The actual application displays 5,043 source bars from October 30, 2006 through October 30, 2026.

The **top pane** shows the original system's net P&L. The original system keeps trading throughout the history, providing the comparison curve.

The **middle pane** shows feedback net P&L from accepted positions. Red shading identifies periods when new entries are stopped. Red vertical lines mark OFF decisions; green lines mark ON decisions. The curve can move between the OFF decision and the next-bar liquidation, then becomes flat while no accepted position remains open.

The **bottom pane** shows modified monthly net in yellow. The dashed red line is the **−$5,000** stop threshold. Monthly net resets with each new month. Its value can rise above the threshold after liquidation while the monthly lock remains OFF.

The equity panes display net P&L without adding the $50,000 starting capital. For example, feedback net P&L of $4,090 corresponds to account equity of $54,090.

Follow a stop, liquidation and monthly restart



Figure 3. December's stop persists until January, even though the next-bar liquidation improves monthly net.

December begins with modified account equity of **$57,630**, the last available marked equity from November. That reference includes the open position's P&L at that time.

Date	Modified account equity	Monthly net	Result
December 3, 2007	$57,030	−$600	Entries remain ON
December 12	$51,950	−$5,680	Stop new entries; queue liquidation
December 13	$54,090	−$3,540	Liquidate; remain OFF for December
January 2, 2008	$54,090	$0	Reset month; resume new entries

The December 12 calculation is **$51,950 − $57,630 = −$5,680**. The loss exceeds the $5,000 allowance at the sampled session close. This can happen while a trade is still open; no realized exit is required to trigger the signal.

The next daily source bar closes on December 13. Liquidation at that close improves equity to $54,090. The yellow monthly-net line therefore rises to −$3,540, but the shaded OFF period continues. Recovery within the same month does not unlock this model.

Match the chart to the P&L comparison

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
26	2007-11-30 17:00:00	ENTRY	11			2,490	7,480	Short	1	113.93	Both	TRADE
27	2007-12-12 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				2,490	7,480			119.46	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
28	2007-12-13 17:00:00	LIQUIDATE	11		-3,390	2,490	4,090	Short	1	117.32	Synthetic	BAR CLOSE
29	2007-12-26 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	11	-5,990		-3,500	4,090	Short	1	119.92	Original	TRADE
30	2007-12-27 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	12			-3,500	4,090	Long	1	121.34	Original	TRADE
31	2008-01-02 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				-3,500	4,090				Signal	MONTH START
32	2008-01-10 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	12	-2,560		-6,060	4,090	Long	1	118.78	Original	TRADE
33	2008-01-22 17:00:00	ENTRY	13			-6,060	4,090	Short	1	114.04	Both	TRADE

Figure 4. A cropped, enlarged P&L comparison separates the signal, modified exit and later original exit.

Read these rows in order:

1. **November 30 - ENTRY, lot 11.** The short is accepted. Synthetic realized cumulative P&L is $7,480.
2. **December 12 - STOP NEW ENTRIES.** This blue signal row records the session-close decision. Realized cumulative P&L stays $7,480 because the position has not yet closed. The loss that triggers the decision includes open P&L.
3. **December 13 - LIQUIDATE.** The modified short closes at 117.32 for **−$3,390**. Synthetic realized cumulative P&L becomes **$4,090**. The original position remains open.
4. **December 26 - ORIGINAL EXIT.** The original short closes for **−$5,990**. The synthetic trade P&L cell is blank because that position was already liquidated.
5. **December 27 - ORIGINAL ENTRY.** The original system opens lot 12 while feedback is OFF. The modified system skips it.
6. **January 2 - RESUME NEW ENTRIES.** The first available January bar starts a new month. The execution phase is **MONTH START**.
7. **January 10 - ORIGINAL EXIT.** Lot 12 remains original-only. **New entries only** means the January restart did not adopt the December 27 position.
8. **January 22 - ENTRY.** The next new source entry is accepted.

Green rows indicate accepted participation, red rows indicate original-only activity, and blue rows indicate permission changes. Green does not mean a profitable result: the −$3,390 liquidation is green because it belongs to the modified portfolio.

Why a winning exit can be followed by OFF

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
15	2007-06-07 17:00:00	ENTRY	7			-14,590	-10,980	Long	1	88.83	Both	TRADE
16	2007-08-06 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	7	5,020	5,020	-9,570	-5,960	Long	1	93.85	Both	TRADE
17	2007-08-06 17:00:00	ENTRY	8			-9,570	-5,960	Short	1	92.78	Both	TRADE
18	2007-08-06 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				-9,570	-5,960			93	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
19	2007-08-07 17:00:00	LIQUIDATE	8		-580	-9,570	-6,540	Short	1	93.36	Synthetic	BAR CLOSE
20	2007-08-30 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	8	-1,960		-11,530	-6,540	Short	1	94.74	Original	TRADE
21	2007-09-04 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				-11,530	-6,540				Signal	MONTH START
22	2007-09-04 17:00:00	ENTRY	9			-11,530	-6,540	Long	1	96.05	Both	TRADE
23	2007-10-08 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	9	4,770	4,770	-6,760	-1,770	Long	1	100.82	Both	TRADE

Figure 5. The monthly calculation includes changes in open P&L, so a profitable completed trade can still coincide with a monthly loss-limit breach.

Use Full audit to see the decision values

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Month-start account equity ($)	Modified account equity ($)	Monthly net P&L ($)	Monthly loss allowance ($)
16	2007-08-06 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	5,020	-5,960	49,340	46,610	-2,730	5,000
17	2007-08-06 17:00:00	ENTRY		-5,960	49,340	46,610	-2,730	5,000
18	2007-08-06 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES		-5,960	49,340	43,820	-5,520	5,000

Figure 6. The same August 6 events in Full audit, with only the columns needed to explain the decision. The P&L comparison above shows trade outcomes; this view adds the model's equity reference and monthly calculation.

The **blue STOP NEW ENTRIES row** provides the calculation behind the decision:

Full audit column	Value on the OFF row	Meaning
Synthetic realized cumulative	−$5,960	Cumulative closed-position P&L
Month-start account equity	$49,340	Fixed reference for August, including starting capital and marked P&L at month start
Modified account equity	$43,820	Account equity at the August 6 session-close evaluation, including open P&L
Monthly net P&L	−$5,520	$43,820 minus $49,340
Monthly loss allowance	$5,000	The selected monthly stop amount

The **$5,020 winning exit** and **−$5,520 monthly net** can therefore both be correct. One measures the completed trade; the other measures the change in marked account equity since the start of August.

Read the model columns with their evaluation timing in mind. The two green trade rows retain the last completed model evaluation available when those events were processed: **August 3**, with modified account equity of **$46,610** and monthly net of **−$2,730**. They do not show fresh equity valuations at each fill. The following blue signal row contains the updated August 6 session-close evaluation. All three rows share the source bar's timestamp, but represent successive events within that bar.

Full audit records trades and signals rather than a row for every daily sample. The following table, taken from the model's session-close series, supplies the daily equity checkpoints around the stop:

Session close	Modified account equity	August monthly net	Entries after evaluation
July 31, 2007	$49,340	August reference established from this closing value	ON
August 3	$46,610	−$2,730	ON
August 6	$43,820	−$5,520	OFF
August 7	$43,460	−$5,880	OFF; next-bar liquidation completed

July 31 belongs to July; its closing equity becomes August's starting reference. This table lists selected daily checkpoints, rather than every intervening session.

Follow the trade and liquidation

August starts with modified marked account equity of **$49,340**. This already includes unrealized profit on the long carried into the month.

On **August 6**, that long closes for a **$5,020 winning trade**, and a new short is accepted. At the session-close evaluation, modified account equity is **$43,820**. The monthly calculation is **$43,820 − $49,340 = −$5,520**, so new entries stop.

The winning trade's full lifetime result and the change in equity since month start measure different periods. Some of that trade's profit was already present in the month-start reference. Giving back that open profit, together with the new short's open loss, produces the monthly decline.

The new short appears before the blue OFF row because it was accepted before the session-close decision. The decision does not retroactively cancel it. Instead, the next-bar-close policy liquidates the short on **August 7** for **−$580**. Modified account equity becomes **$43,460**, a monthly loss of **$5,880**.

This illustrates why **$5,000 is a decision threshold, rather than a guaranteed loss cap**. A sampled equity observation can first breach the limit by more than $5,000, and prices can change again before the next-bar-close exit. In this daily file, the next bar is the next available trading day; for intraday data it means the next source bar.

On **September 4**, the first available September bar resets permission. The new long entry that follows is accepted. The original short's later August exit is original-only because the modified short was already liquidated.

Full-history comparison

Metric	Original system	Modified system
Net profit	$146,520	$171,610
Maximum drawdown, full bars	$109,390	$70,100
Date of maximum drawdown	December 26, 2025	December 26, 2025
Completed trades	206	192

These values describe this file and configuration. Maximum drawdown uses the full equity history, including open-position P&L, even though the feedback model makes decisions at session close.

The key distinction in this example is the sequence: **sample modified equity at session close, stop new entries, liquidate remaining accepted exposure at the next bar close, and wait until the next calendar month before allowing new entries.**

Donch20 10 Monthly Profit Target

This example applies a **$10,000 Monthly Profit Target** to **Donch20-10.xml**, using **session-close sampling at 17:00**, **liquidation at the next bar close**, and **new entries only** when trading resumes.

The model monitors the **modified system's monthly equity gain**, including open-position P&L at each sampled session close. When that gain exceeds $10,000, new entries stop for the remainder of the calendar month. Existing accepted exposure follows the selected liquidation policy.

The screenshots include both **P&L comparison** and a cropped **Full audit**. Together they explain the difference between a monthly profit signal, a completed trade's profit, and the equity ultimately retained after liquidation.

Reproduce the settings

1. Open **Donch20-10.xml** using **File > Load XML / Compact CSV**.
2. Under **Tools > Trading Settings**, choose **Session close**, a session boundary of **17:00**, **Liquidate at next bar close**, and **New entries only**.
3. Select the **Monthly Profit Target** feedback model. Choose **Dollars**, enter **10,000**, and use starting account capital of **50,000**. Apply the model.
4. Keep Equity View on **Source bars**. Click **Model & Trade Settings** beside the dropdown to confirm the configuration.

Setting	Applied value
Source file and symbol	Donch20-10.xml, @CL
Active model	Monthly Profit Target
Monthly target type	Dollars
Monthly profit target	$10,000
Starting account capital	$50,000
Equity reference	Modified system
Equity sampling	Session close
Session boundary in source time	17:00
When trading turns OFF	Liquidate at next bar close
When trading resumes	New entries only
Equity view	Source bars

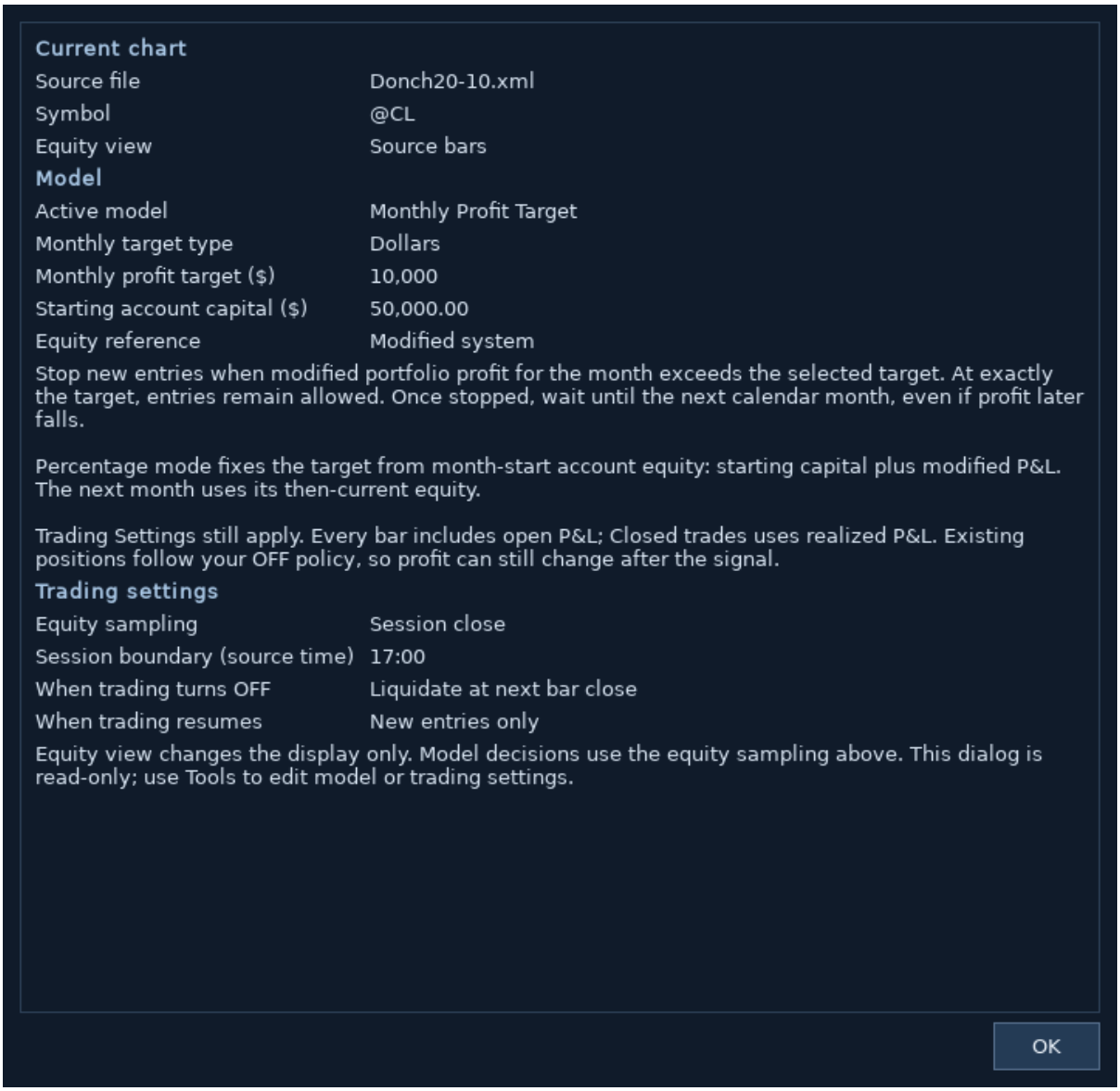


Figure 1. The active configuration uses a dollar target. The dialog's percentage-mode explanation describes an alternative setting.

Understand the monthly calculation

Modified account equity = starting capital + modified net P&L.

With session-close sampling, modified net P&L includes realized results and open-position P&L at the session close. At the beginning of each calendar month, the last available modified equity becomes the month's starting reference.

Monthly net = current sampled modified account equity − month-start modified account equity.

New entries stop when monthly net is **greater than $10,000**. At exactly $10,000, entries remain allowed. Once the target has been exceeded, the model stays OFF until the next calendar month, even if profit later falls below the target.

The model starts with entries enabled. It needs no rolling-trade warm-up. A new month resets the monthly reference and allows new entries on the first available source bar for that month. Month boundaries use the source timestamps.

This is an account-level monthly calculation. An individual trade can span several months, so its full profit can differ substantially from the profit earned during the current month. Equity changes while feedback is OFF also follow the modified portfolio, rather than the original system's continuing results.

In dollar mode, the target stays $10,000 regardless of the starting capital. The $50,000 starting capital is included in the account-equity values shown below. Changing Equity View affects the display; the selected sampling setting controls model decisions.

Read the three chart panes

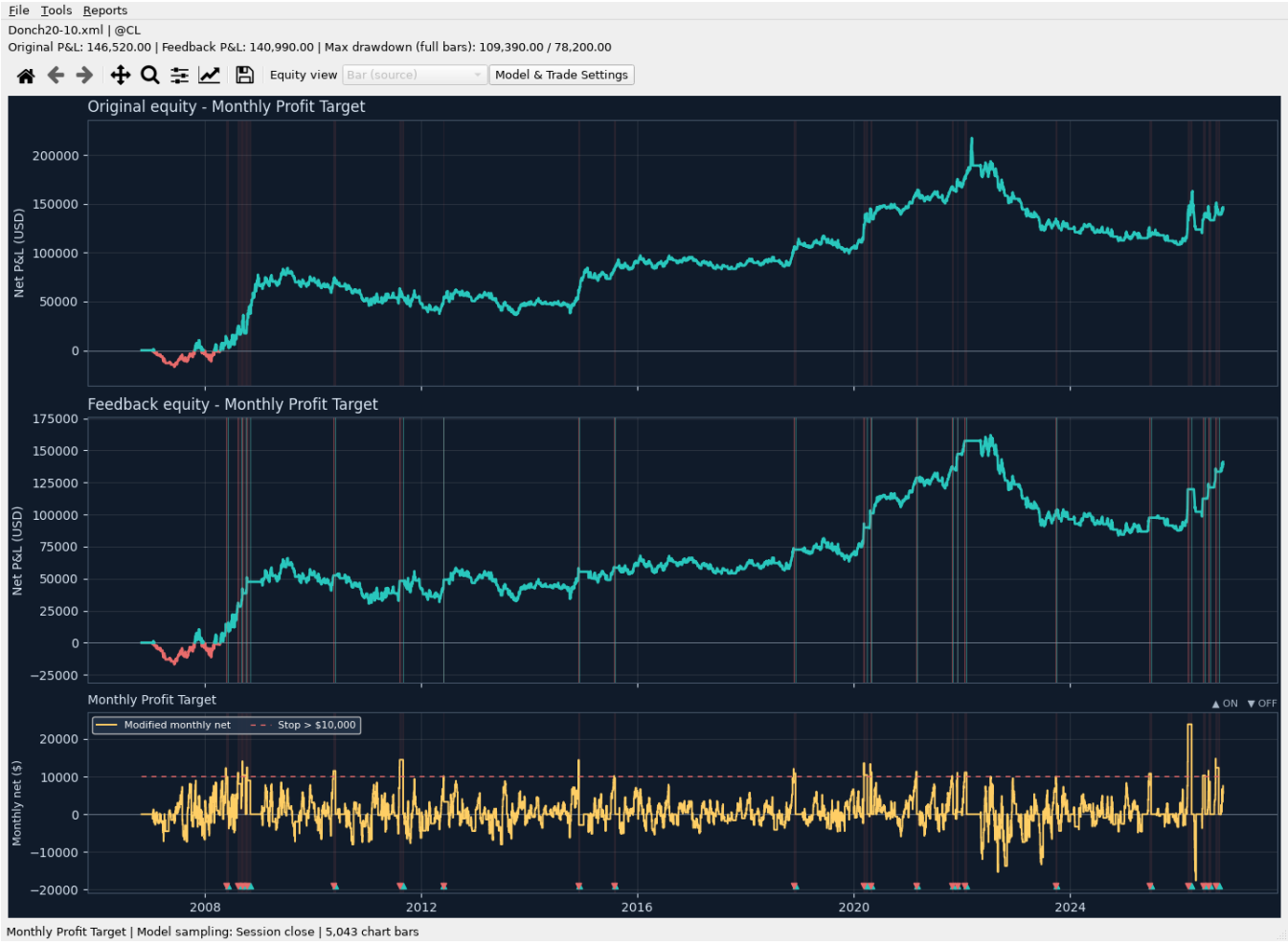


Figure 2. The application displays 5,043 source bars from October 30, 2006 through October 30, 2026.

The **top pane** shows the original system's net P&L. The original system continues trading and supplies the comparison history.

The **middle pane** shows feedback net P&L from accepted positions. Red shading marks periods when new entries are stopped. Red vertical lines mark OFF decisions and green lines mark ON decisions. The curve can still change after OFF while an accepted position awaits its next-bar-close

liquidation.

The **bottom pane** shows modified monthly net in yellow. The red dashed line marks **Stop > $10,000**. Monthly net resets with each new month. A downward marker identifies an OFF decision; an upward marker identifies a restart.

Both equity panes display net P&L without adding starting capital. Feedback net P&L of $12,280 therefore corresponds to modified account equity of $62,280.

Follow the May stop and June restart

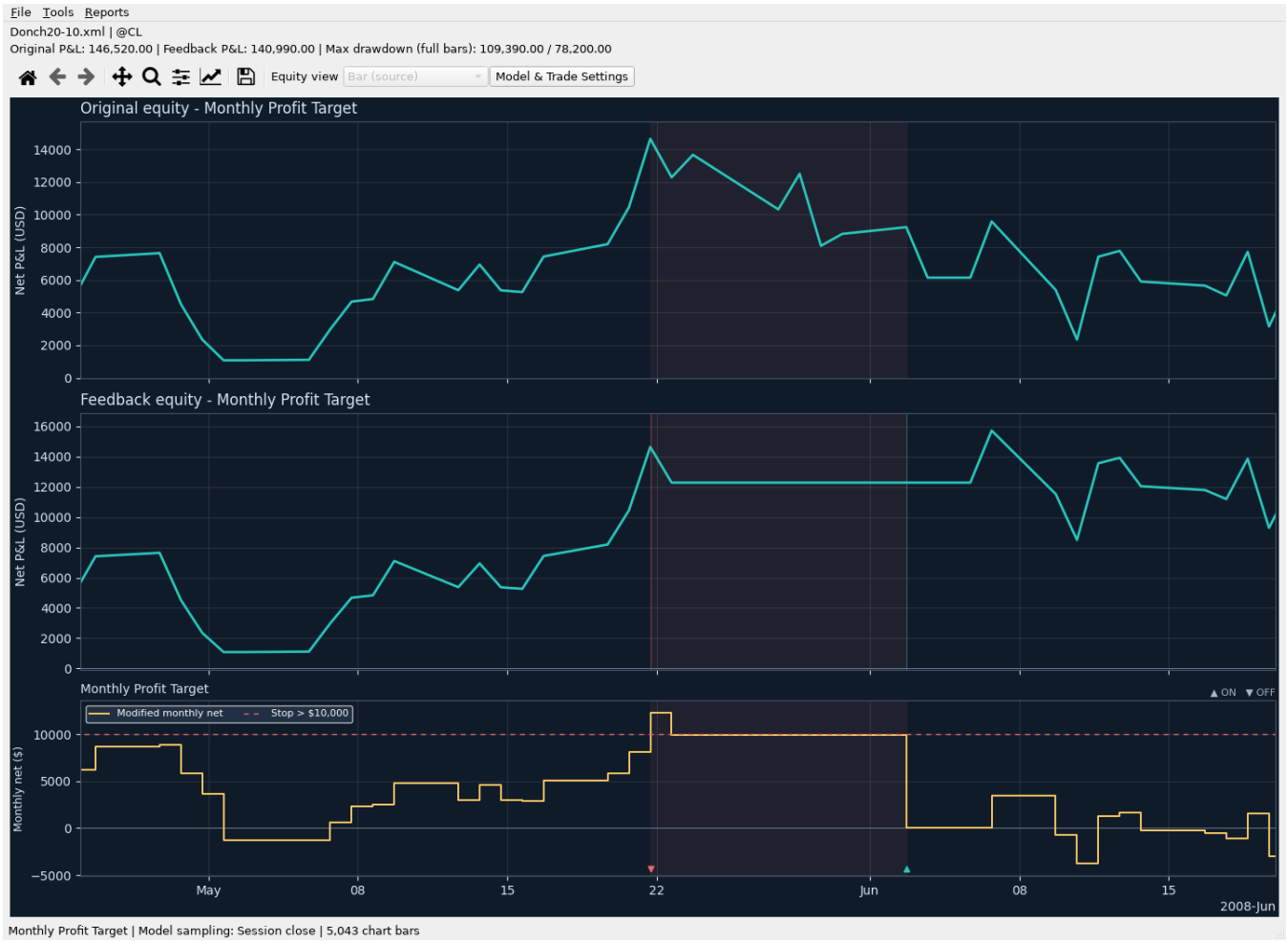


Figure 3. May's profit exceeds the target, then falls slightly below it at liquidation. The OFF interval continues until June.

May begins with modified account equity of **$52,350**, taken from the April 30 closing mark. The account-equity level that must be exceeded is therefore **$62,350**: the month-start reference plus $10,000.

Session close	Modified account equity	May monthly net	Result
May 1, 2008	$51,080	−$1,270	Entries allowed
May 20	$60,450	$8,100	Below target; entries allowed

Session close	Modified account equity	May monthly net	Result
May 21	$64,640	$12,290	Target exceeded; stop new entries
May 22	$62,280	$9,930	Liquidation completed; remain OFF
May 30	$62,280	$9,930	Remain OFF through month end
June 2	$62,280	June resets to $0	Resume new entries

These are selected session-close checkpoints from the model series. The May 21 decision is **$64,640 − $52,350 = $12,290**, which exceeds the $10,000 target.

The position exits at the following daily bar's close on May 22. Prices move against the position before that exit, reducing monthly net to **$9,930**. The model remains OFF because the monthly stop has already been triggered. The yellow line can therefore sit below the target while the shaded OFF interval remains visible.

The target is a **decision threshold**, rather than a guaranteed realized monthly profit. Sampling can first detect a value above the target, and the liquidation price can differ from the signal price. For this daily file, the next bar is the next available trading day. With intraday data, it is the next source bar.

Read the P&L comparison

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
31	2008-05-05 17:00:00	ENTRY	16			1,080	1,080	Long	1	147.32	Both	TRADE
32	2008-05-21 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				1,080	1,080			160.88	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
33	2008-05-22 17:00:00	LIQUIDATE	16		11,200	1,080	12,280	Long	1	158.52	Synthetic	BAR CLOSE
34	2008-06-02 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				1,080	12,280				Signal	MONTH START
35	2008-06-03 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	16	5,060		6,140	12,280	Long	1	152.38	Original	TRADE
36	2008-06-06 17:00:00	ENTRY	17			6,140	12,280	Long	1	162.81	Both	TRADE

Figure 4. The enlarged P&L excerpt separates the model's decision from the actual modified and original exits.

1. **May 5 - ENTRY, lot 16.** The long is accepted at 147.32. Original and synthetic realized cumulative P&L are both $1,080.
2. **May 21 - STOP NEW ENTRIES.** The session-close price is 160.88. Realized cumulative P&L remains $1,080 because the position has not yet closed. Open P&L contributes to the monthly profit signal.
3. **May 22 - LIQUIDATE.** The modified long closes at 158.52 for **$11,200**. Synthetic realized cumulative P&L becomes **$12,280**. The execution phase is **BAR CLOSE**.
4. **June 2 - RESUME NEW ENTRIES.** The first available June bar resets permission and the monthly reference. The execution phase is **MONTH START**.
5. **June 3 - ORIGINAL EXIT.** The original long closes at 152.38 for **$5,060**. Its synthetic P&L cell is blank because the modified position was already liquidated. **New entries only** prevented re-adoption of that original position when June began.
6. **June 6 - ENTRY, lot 17.** A new source entry is accepted.

Green rows indicate participation in the modified portfolio, red rows indicate original-only activity, and blue rows indicate changes in entry permission. Row color does not identify a winning or losing trade.

Use Full audit to see the equity behind the signal

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Month-start account equity ($)	Modified account equity ($)	Monthly net P&L ($)	Monthly profit target ($)
31	2008-05-05 17:00:00	ENTRY		1,080	52,350	51,080	-1,270	10,000
32	2008-05-21 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES		1,080	52,350	64,640	12,290	10,000
33	2008-05-22 17:00:00	LIQUIDATE	11,200	12,280	52,350	64,640	12,290	10,000
34	2008-06-02 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES		12,280	62,280	62,280	0	10,000
35	2008-06-03 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT		12,280	62,280	62,280	0	10,000
36	2008-06-06 17:00:00	ENTRY		12,280	62,280	62,280	0	10,000

Figure 5. Only the Full audit columns needed to explain the monthly decision are shown. The P&L comparison remains available above for prices, source lots and execution phases.

The blue **May 21 STOP NEW ENTRIES** row ties the decision directly to the model values:

Full audit column	Value	Meaning
Synthetic realized cumulative	$1,080	Closed-position P&L accumulated so far
Month-start account equity	$52,350	Fixed reference for May
Modified account equity	$64,640	Account equity at the signal's session-close evaluation
Monthly net P&L	$12,290	Gain above the month-start reference
Monthly profit target	$10,000	Selected threshold; OFF requires a value above it

Model columns show the most recent completed evaluation available at each event. The May 22 LIQUIDATE row still carries the May 21 model values of $64,640 and $12,290. Its trade P&L and realized cumulative columns already show the actual liquidation result. The later May 22 session-close evaluation updates account equity to **$62,280** and monthly net to **$9,930**, as shown in the daily checkpoint table and lower chart pane.

Similarly, the May 5 ENTRY row carries the prior completed evaluation, showing account equity of $51,080. It is not a fresh valuation at the entry price.

Full audit records trade and signal events; it does not create a separate row for every daily equity observation. Use the signal row to explain a decision, and the chart or session-close checkpoints to follow equity between events.

The June 2 ON row shows the new month-start reference of **$62,280** and monthly net of **$0**. The target remains $10,000 for June.

A second example: a carried position in August

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
38	2008-07-17 17:00:00	ENTRY	18			5,690	11,830	Short	1	158.96	Both	TRADE
39	2008-08-12 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				5,690	11,830			139.64	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
40	2008-08-13 17:00:00	LIQUIDATE	18		16,330	5,690	28,160	Short	1	142.63	Synthetic	BAR CLOSE
41	2008-08-21 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	18	10,550		16,240	28,160	Short	1	148.41	Original	TRADE
42	2008-09-02 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				16,240	28,160				Signal	MONTH START
43	2008-09-02 17:00:00	ENTRY	19			16,240	28,160	Short	1	137.85	Both	TRADE

Figure 6. A short entered in July contributes to August's equity change, but its full trade profit is measured from its July entry.

Lot 18 is a short accepted on **July 17, 2008**. August begins with modified marked account equity of **$70,080**.

On **August 11**, monthly net is **$9,630**, so entries remain allowed. At the **August 12** session close, account equity reaches **$81,150**. Monthly net is **$11,070**, exceeding the target and triggering OFF.

The short liquidates on **August 13** for a full-trade profit of **$16,330**. Modified account equity becomes **$78,160**, leaving an August gain of **$8,080**. The larger full-trade profit includes gains already present in the month-start equity reference. It is therefore different from August's monthly profit.

The original short closes later, on **August 21**, for **$10,550**. This original-only exit has no additional effect on the modified portfolio. Entries remain OFF until **September 2**, the first available September source bar. The new short entry immediately following that reset is accepted.

Full-history comparison

Metric	Original system	Modified system
Net profit	$146,520	$140,990
Maximum drawdown, full bars	$109,390	$78,200
Date of maximum drawdown	December 26, 2025	November 22, 2024
Completed trades	206	206

This configuration produces lower full-history profit and lower maximum drawdown than the original system. Equal completed-trade counts do not imply identical exits or results: liquidation can close accepted positions earlier than the source strategy.

Maximum drawdown uses the full equity history, including open-position P&L. The feedback model still makes its decisions at the selected session close. The figures describe this source file and configuration; they illustrate the effect of the settings rather than selecting an optimal target.

Donch20 10 Rolling Average Trade

This example applies **Rolling Average Trade** to **Donch20-10.xml**. It examines the last **10 original closed-trade results**, stops new entries when their average falls **below $200**, and resumes when the average rises **above $200**.

The trading settings are **Closed trades**, **Liquidate at next bar close**, and **New entries only**. The screenshots show the initial warm-up and a later cycle in which a winning trade turns entries OFF and a losing trade turns them ON. The rolling calculation explains both decisions.

Reproduce the settings

1. Open **Donch20-10.xml** using **File > Load XML / Compact CSV**.
2. Under **Tools > Trading Settings**, choose **Closed trades**, **Liquidate at next bar close**, and **New entries only**. Keep the session boundary at **17:00**.
3. Select the **Rolling Average Trade** feedback model. Set **Trades to examine (N)** to **10**, **Stop new entries below avg ($)** to **200**, and **Resume new entries above avg ($)** to **200**. Apply the model.
4. Keep Equity View on **Source bars**. Click **Model & Trade Settings** beside the dropdown to verify the configuration.

Setting	Applied value
Source file and symbol	Donch20-10.xml, @CL
Active model	Rolling Average Trade
Trades to examine	10 original closed-exit results
Stop new entries	Average below $200
Resume new entries	Average above $200
Equity reference	Original system
Equity sampling	Closed trades
Session boundary in source time	17:00
When trading turns OFF	Liquidate at next bar close
When trading resumes	New entries only
Equity view	Source bars



Figure 1. Both thresholds are $200. The dialog's explanation of zero thresholds describes an alternative configuration.

Understand the rolling average

Average net trade = sum of the last 10 original closed results ÷ 10.

The model uses net results after recorded trade costs, including results from trades skipped by feedback. Once the window is full, each new original exit adds one result and removes the oldest result. Breakeven results also occupy a place in the window.

For this single-contract example, each observed exit closes a trade. The count measures closed-exit observations, rather than calendar days or source bars. With partial exits or other trade structures, an exit observation need not represent an entire entry-to-final-exit trade.

A $200 setting means the selected ten-result window must earn more than **$2,000 net** to resume entries. A positive average can still turn entries OFF if it is below $200.

Average after a completed original exit	Permission
Above $200	Allow new entries
Below $200	Stop new entries
Exactly $200	Keep the current ON/OFF state
Fewer than 10 results	Keep entries OFF during warm-up

Because the thresholds are equal, there is no gap between the stop and restart levels. Equality still holds the current state. This model has no monthly reset: an OFF period lasts until the rolling average satisfies the resume condition.

The original system continues producing results while feedback is OFF. Those results keep updating the average, allowing the model to recognize a recovery. Resuming does not retroactively include the trade that produced the recovery signal.

Read the three chart panes

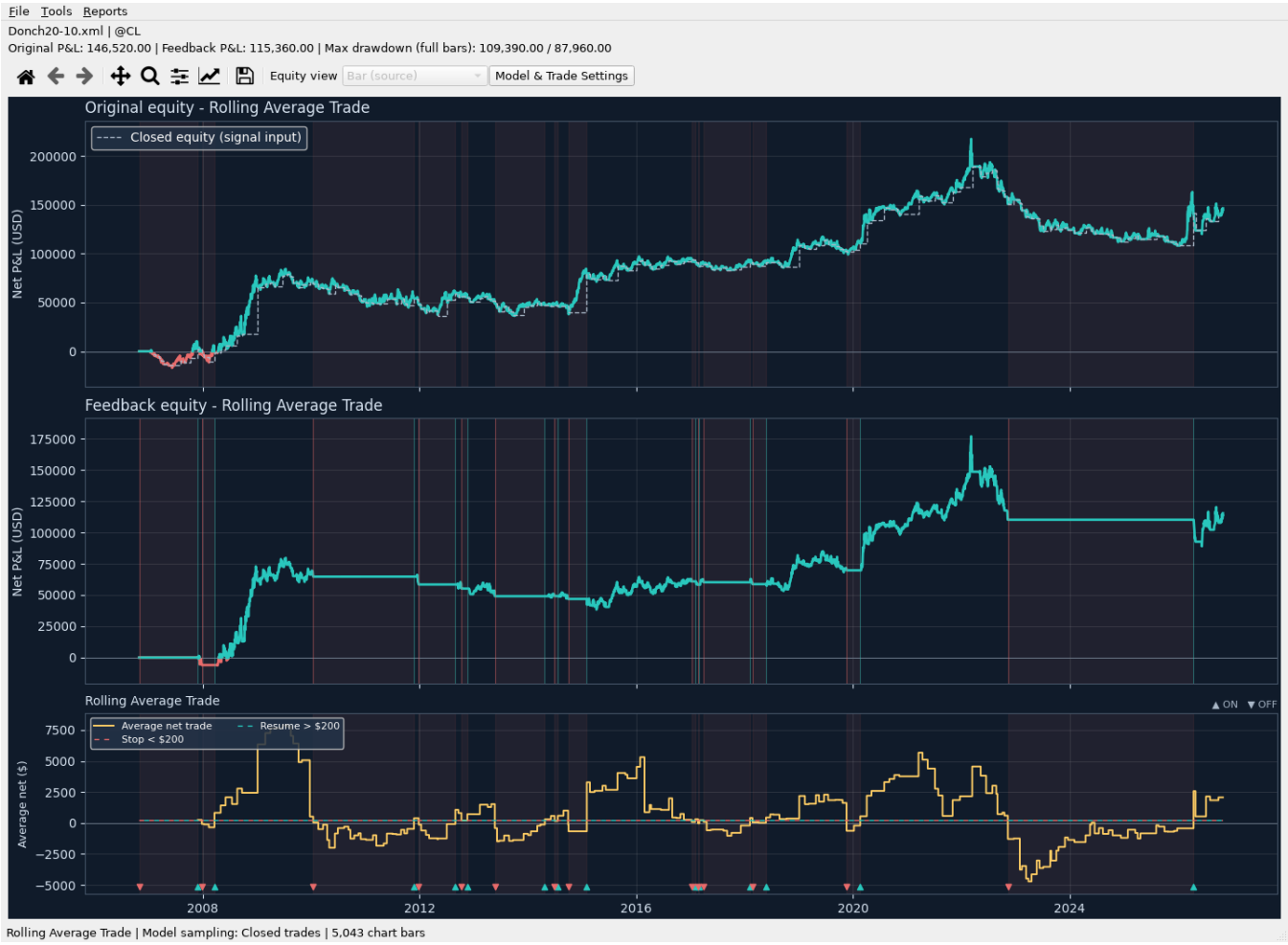


Figure 2. The application displays 5,043 source bars from October 30, 2006 through October 30, 2026.

The **top pane** shows original net P&L, including open-position P&L. The dashed **Closed equity (signal input)** line identifies the closed-trade equity whose changes supply the original exit results used by the model.

The **middle pane** shows feedback net P&L from accepted positions. It begins flat at zero during warm-up. Red shading identifies periods when new entries are stopped; red vertical lines mark OFF decisions and green lines mark ON decisions.

The **bottom pane** shows average net trade in yellow. It updates at original closed exits and holds its value between observations. The initial gap means the ten-result window is not yet available. Both threshold lines are at **$200**, so they overlap. A value slightly below the overlapping line can be easier to identify in Full audit than on the chart.

The displayed equity can move daily while the average remains unchanged: open P&L changes the equity curve, but this model waits for a completed original exit. Equity View controls display sampling; it does not change the model's required Closed trades sampling.

Follow the initial warm-up and first restart



Figure 3. The first full window enables entries in November 2007. December's accepted loss turns entries OFF; skipped original results later produce March's restart.

Original exit date	Net result of current ten-exit window	Average net trade	Permission after evaluation
November 30, 2007	$2,490	$249	First ON; warm-up complete
December 26	−$750	−$75	OFF
January 10, 2008	−$1,160	−$116	Remain OFF
February 11	−$3,490	−$349	Remain OFF
March 20	$8,200	$820	ON
May 1	$14,170	$1,417	Remain ON

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
18	2007-09-04 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	9			-11,530	0	Long	1	96.05	Original	TRADE
19	2007-10-08 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	9	4,770		-6,760	0	Long	1	100.82	Original	TRADE
20	2007-10-12 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	10			-6,760	0	Long	1	106.15	Original	TRADE
21	2007-11-30 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	10	9,250		2,490	0	Long	1	115.4	Original	TRADE
22	2007-11-30 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				2,490	0			115.4	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
23	2007-11-30 17:00:00	ENTRY	11			2,490	0	Short	1	113.93	Both	TRADE
24	2007-12-26 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	11	-5,990	-5,990	-3,500	-5,990	Short	1	119.92	Both	TRADE
25	2007-12-26 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				-3,500	-5,990			119.92	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
26	2007-12-27 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	12			-3,500	-5,990	Long	1	121.34	Original	TRADE
27	2008-01-10 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	12	-2,560		-6,060	-5,990	Long	1	118.78	Original	TRADE
28	2008-01-22 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	13			-6,060	-5,990	Short	1	114.04	Original	TRADE

Figure 4. The first ten source trades are original-only. The tenth exit completes the window before the next entry is considered.

On **November 30, 2007**, lot 10 closes for **$9,250**. The full window now averages **$249**, so the model resumes new entries. The short entry for lot 11 that follows on the same source bar is accepted.

Lot 11 closes on **December 26** for **−$5,990**. Its loss belongs to the accepted portfolio and reduces synthetic realized cumulative P&L to −$5,990. The updated average becomes **−$75**, and the blue OFF row follows the accepted exit. The December 27 entry is skipped.

The original system continues trading. Its skipped lot 14 closes for **$8,800 on March 20, 2008**, lifting the rolling average to **$820**. New entries resume, but that completed winner remains original-only. The next new entry on **April 9** is accepted.

A winning trade can turn entries OFF



Figure 5. In October, the average falls to $196 despite a winning exit. In November, it rises to $713 despite a losing exit.

The model resumes on **August 30, 2012**, with an average of **$1,064**. After the September 19 exit, the ten-result window totals **$8,030**, an average of **$803**. Entries remain enabled, and lot 64 is accepted.

On **October 10**, lot 64 closes for a **$940 profit**. That result replaces an older **$7,010 winner** in the rolling window:

$8,030 − $7,010 + $940 = $1,960.

$1,960 ÷ 10 = $196, which is below $200. The model therefore stops new entries after the winning trade. The window is still profitable, but its average no longer meets the selected requirement.

A losing trade can turn entries ON

Lot 65 enters on **October 23** while feedback is OFF, so it is skipped. Its original exit on **November 19** loses **$1,100**. That new loss replaces an older **$6,270 loss**:

$1,960 − (−$6,270) + (−$1,100) = $7,130.

$7,130 ÷ 10 = $713, which exceeds $200. Entries resume. Replacing a larger loss with a smaller loss improves the window even though the newest trade lost money. The next new entry, lot 66 on **December 3**, is accepted.

Connect the decisions to both audit views

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
135	2012-09-19 17:00:00	ENTRY	64			55,100	54,210	Short	1	73.86	Both	TRADE
136	2012-10-10 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	64	940	940	56,040	55,150	Short	1	72.92	Both	TRADE
137	2012-10-10 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				56,040	55,150			72.92	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
138	2012-10-23 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	65			56,040	55,150	Short	1	67.28	Original	TRADE
139	2012-11-19 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	65	-1,100		54,940	55,150	Short	1	68.38	Original	TRADE
140	2012-11-19 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				54,940	55,150			68.38	Signal	SIGNAL EXIT
141	2012-12-03 17:00:00	ENTRY	66			54,940	55,150	Long	1	68.54	Both	TRADE

Figure 6. P&L comparison shows which results affect the modified portfolio.

The **October 10 accepted exit** adds $940 to synthetic realized cumulative P&L, increasing it from **$54,210 to $55,150**. The OFF row then blocks the October 23 entry. The **November 19 original-only exit** loses $1,100, but synthetic cumulative P&L remains $55,150. Its result still updates the original-system rolling average and causes the following ON decision.

Green rows indicate participation in the modified portfolio, red rows indicate original-only activity, and blue rows indicate permission changes. Green does not mean profitable, and red does not mean a losing result.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Average net trade ($)	Window net P&L ($)	Exits in window	Stop below avg ($)	Resume above avg ($)
135	2012-09-19 17:00:00	ENTRY			803	8,030	10	200	200
136	2012-10-10 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	940	940	803	8,030	10	200	200
137	2012-10-10 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES			196	1,960	10	200	200
138	2012-10-23 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY			196	1,960	10	200	200
139	2012-11-19 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	-1,100		196	1,960	10	200	200
140	2012-11-19 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES			713	7,130	10	200	200
141	2012-12-03 17:00:00	ENTRY			713	7,130	10	200	200

Figure 7. Full audit is cropped to the trade results and model columns needed to verify the decisions.

Read the blue rows to see the updated evaluations:

Decision	Window net P&L	Exits in window	Average net trade	Threshold comparison
October 10 OFF	$1,960	10	$196	Below $200
November 19 ON	$7,130	10	$713	Above $200

Trade rows retain the last completed evaluation available at that event. The October 10 exit row therefore still shows the prior average of **$803**; the following blue OFF row shows the updated **$196**. The November 19 original exit row shows **$196**, followed by the blue ON row with **$713**. These are successive events carrying the same source-bar timestamp.

This timing is useful when reading a reversal: the original exit updates the model before the next entry is considered. An entry later on that same bar can therefore be accepted or skipped according to the new permission state.

What the liquidation setting does here

Liquidate at next bar close remains active. If an OFF decision leaves accepted exposure open, that exposure follows the selected liquidation policy.

In this particular replay, there are **no separate LIQUIDATE fills**. The accepted positions are already closed by the original exits that produce the OFF decisions. There is no remaining position to liquidate. The October 10 example therefore shows an accepted winning exit followed by OFF, rather than an additional exit on the next day.

New entries only means a restart waits for a new source entry; it does not adopt an original position that was entered while OFF. The 17:00 session boundary is retained in Trading Settings, but this model's decisions are driven by closed exits rather than daily session-close marks.

Full-history comparison

Metric	Original system	Modified system
Net profit	$146,520	$115,360
Maximum drawdown, full bars	$109,390	$87,960
Date of maximum drawdown	December 26, 2025	June 10, 2026
Completed trades	206	97

This configuration takes fewer trades and produces lower net profit and lower maximum drawdown over the supplied history. Maximum drawdown uses the full equity curve, including open-position P&L, even though the model makes its decisions from closed-trade results. These figures describe this file and setup rather than an optimized parameter selection.

Donch20 10 Equity Slope

This example applies **Equity Slope** to **Donch20-10.xml**, fitting a straight line to the last **10 original closed-trade equity observations**. New entries stop when the fitted slope is **below zero** and resume when it is **above zero**. Exactly zero preserves the current state.

The trading settings are **Closed trades**, **Liquidate at next bar close**, and **New entries only**. The third pane displays the actual slope used for decisions. The yellow line in the top pane displays a fitted equity level; these two lines represent different quantities.

Reproduce the settings

1. Open **Donch20-10.xml** using **File > Load XML / Compact CSV**.
2. Under **Tools > Trading Settings**, choose **Closed trades**, **Liquidate at next bar close**, and **New entries only**. Keep the session boundary at **17:00**.
3. Select the **Equity Slope** model. Set **Equity observations (N)** to **10**, **Stop new entries below slope** to **0**, and **Resume new entries above slope** to **0**. Apply the model.
4. Keep Equity View on **Source bars**. Click **Model & Trade Settings** to confirm the configuration.

Setting	Applied value
Source file and symbol	Donch20-10.xml, @CL
Active model	Equity Slope
Equity observations	10
Stop new entries	Slope below $0 per observation
Resume new entries	Slope above $0 per observation
Equity reference	Original system
Equity sampling	Closed trades
Session boundary in source time	17:00
When trading turns OFF	Liquidate at next bar close
When trading resumes	New entries only
Equity view	Source bars



Figure 1. Closed trades sampling makes one observation a completed original exit observation, rather than a day or source bar.

What the slope measures

Imagine writing down original cumulative closed P&L after each of the last ten exits. Place those ten values at equally spaced positions numbered 1 through 10. The model fits the straight line that best follows those points using least squares.

The line's slope measures its dollar rise or fall for one step along that observation sequence:

Slope	Interpretation
+$100 per observation	The fitted line rises $100 for each observation step
−$100 per observation	The fitted line falls $100 for each observation step
$0 per observation	The fitted line is horizontal

For example, equity observations of $1,000, $1,100, $1,200, continuing through $1,900, fit a line with slope **+$100 per observation**. There are ten points and nine intervals between the first and last points.

The actual observations need not lie on a straight line. The fit uses all ten values, so the newest trade's result alone does not determine the slope. It is also different from the Rolling Average Trade calculation, which averages individual net trade results.

The observations are equally spaced for the calculation even when the exits occur irregularly in calendar time. A slope of +$100 here does **not** mean $100 per day. It describes the fitted trend per closed-exit observation and is not a prediction of the next trade's profit.

The model starts OFF until ten observations are available. Skipped original trades still contribute their closed equity observations, allowing the model to detect a recovery while the modified portfolio is flat.

Read the three panes

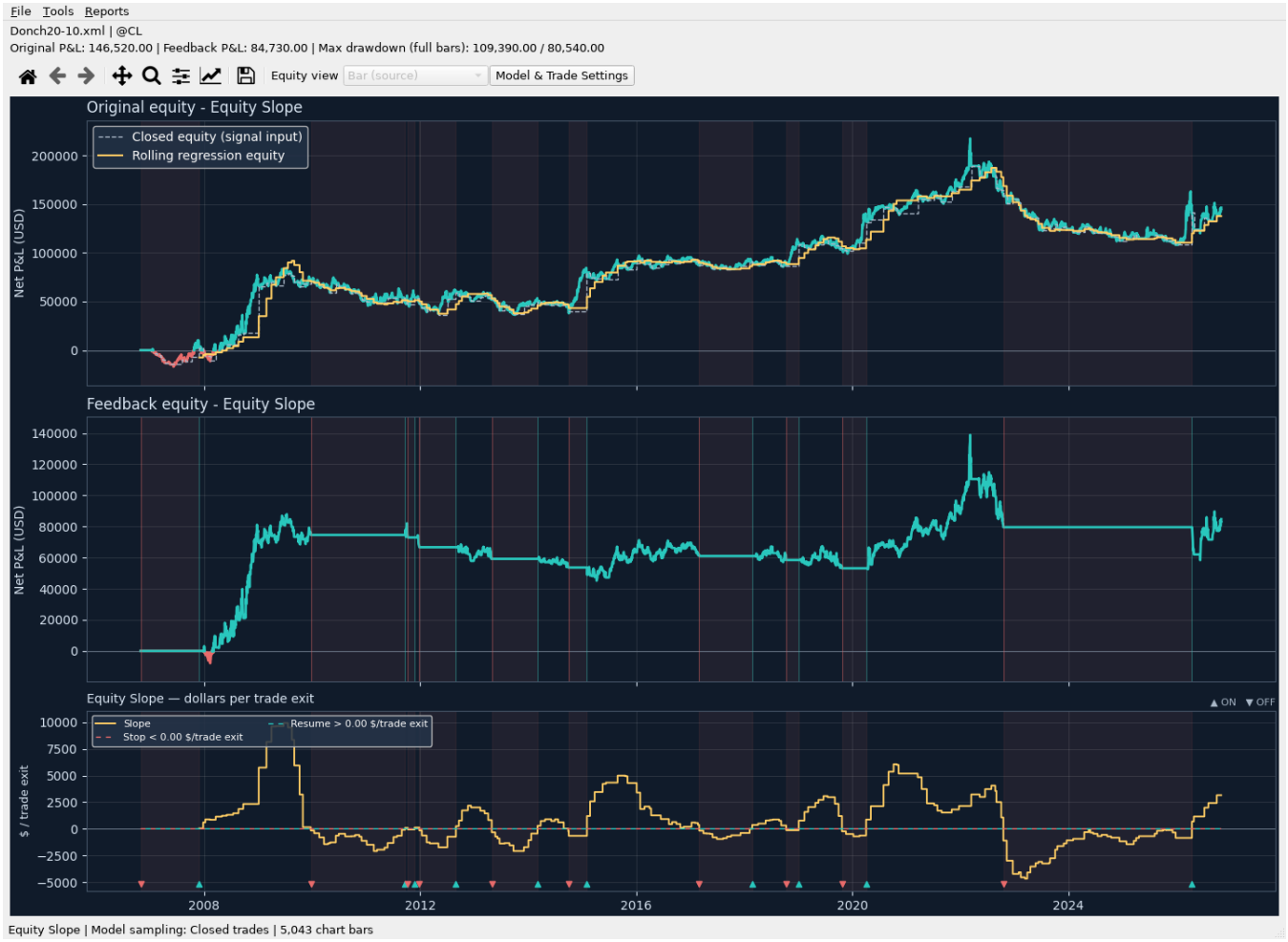


Figure 2. The actual application displays 5,043 source bars from October 30, 2006 through October 30, 2026.

Top pane: original equity and the fitted level

The solid equity curve includes open-position P&L. The dashed **Closed equity (signal input)** line shows the original closed P&L used by this configuration.

The yellow **Rolling regression equity** line records the fitted value at the newest point in each ten-observation window. Each time a new observation arrives, the window moves forward and a new line is fitted. The chart joins the resulting endpoint values as a stepped series.

This yellow series does not display each entire fitted straight line. Its movement between windows is therefore different from the slope calculated within a window. A crossing between the original equity curve and the yellow line is not the ON/OFF rule for this model.

Middle pane: feedback equity and permission

The feedback curve reflects accepted positions. Red shading marks periods when new entries are stopped. Red vertical lines identify OFF decisions and green lines identify ON decisions. The initial flat period is the model's warm-up.

Original trading continues during OFF periods, supplying observations for subsequent slope calculations. **New entries only** means an ON decision allows future entries without adopting an original position entered while OFF.

Third pane: the slope used for decisions

The yellow **Slope** line gives the fitted slope of the current ten-observation window. Its vertical axis is **dollars per trade exit** for this sampling selection.

- **Above zero:** the fitted trend is upward; new entries are allowed.
- **Below zero:** the fitted trend is downward; new entries are stopped.
- **Exactly zero:** the current permission state holds.
- **Before ten observations:** no slope is available and entries remain OFF.

Both configured threshold lines are at zero, so they overlap. Read the yellow line's height relative to that shared zero level. The ON and OFF markers identify the actual permission changes.

The slope updates when a new closed-equity observation is available, with the decision made at bar close. Between observations, the third pane holds its last value. A horizontal segment therefore means **the slope estimate has not changed**, rather than that equity itself has become flat.

Also distinguish the slope's sign from its own direction of movement. A move from +$500 to +$100 means the fitted equity trend is still upward, but weaker. A move from −$500 to −$100 means it is still downward, but less steep. With these settings, permission changes when the sign crosses zero.

Warm-up and the first accepted entry

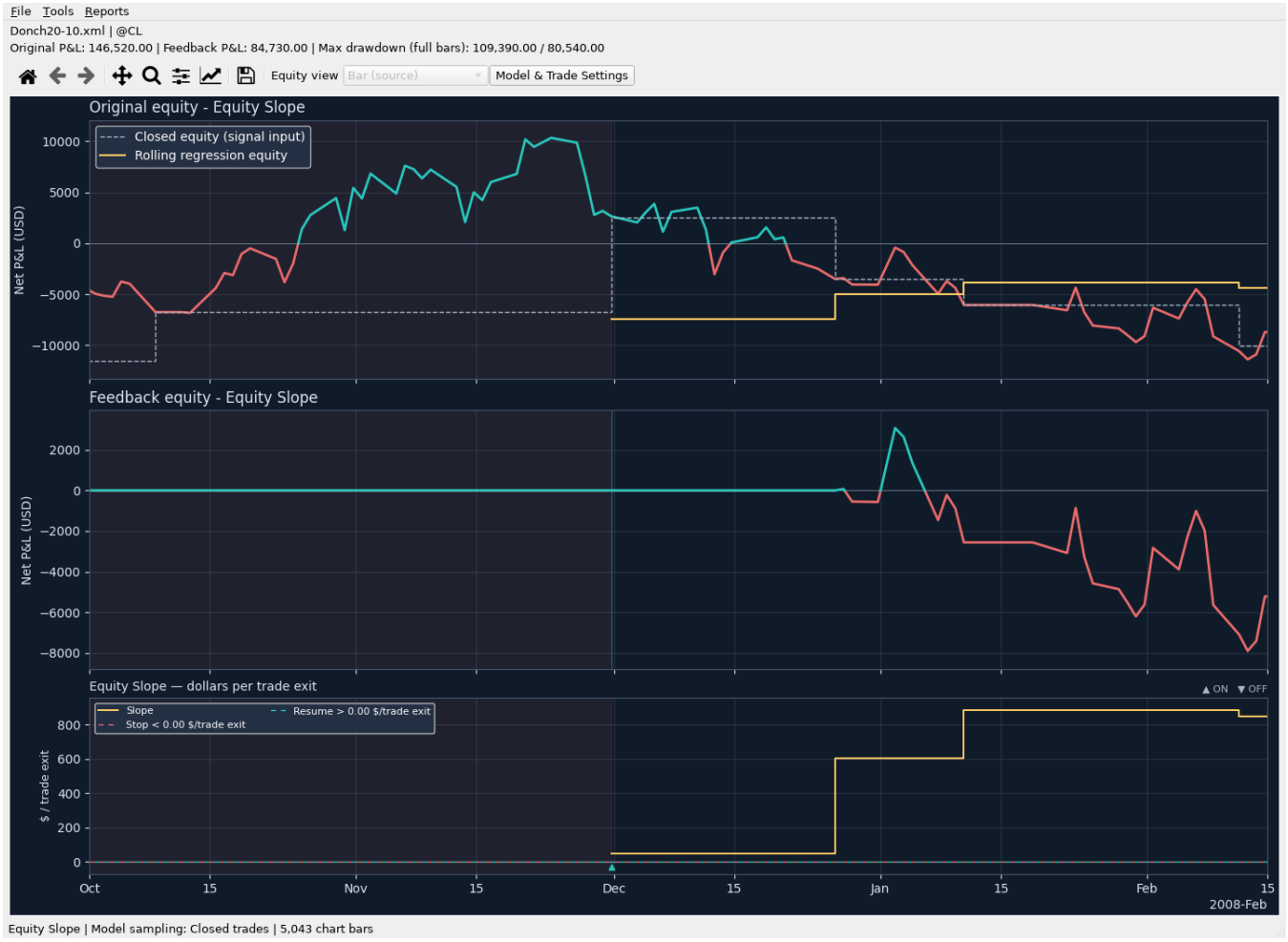


Figure 3. The slope becomes available on November 30, 2007, and is positive even though the fitted equity level is below zero.

On **November 30, 2007**, the tenth original exit completes the initial window. Original closed P&L is **$2,490**, the fitted endpoint is approximately **−$7,468**, and slope is **+$46.48 per observation**. The positive slope enables new entries. A fitted level below zero does not prevent an upward fitted trend.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
20	2007-10-12 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	10			-6,760	0	Long	1	106.15	Original	TRADE
21	2007-11-30 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	10	9,250		2,490	0	Long	1	115.4	Original	TRADE
22	2007-11-30 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	11			2,490	0	Short	1	113.93	Original	TRADE
23	2007-11-30 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				2,490	0			113.78	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
24	2007-12-26 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	11	-5,990		-3,500	0	Short	1	119.92	Original	TRADE
25	2007-12-27 17:00:00	ENTRY	12			-3,500	0	Long	1	121.34	Both	TRADE

Figure 4. The original exit and short entry occur before the bar-close ON decision. The short remains original-only.

The November 30 short entry for **lot 11** appears before the blue ON row. Equity Slope makes its decision at bar close, so that entry was processed while permission was still OFF. **New entries only** means the model does not subsequently adopt it.

Lot 11's December 26 exit remains original-only. The next new entry, **lot 12 on December 27**, is accepted. This timing differs from Rolling Average Trade, which evaluates a completed exit before considering the next entry.

Follow the slope through an ON/OFF/ON cycle

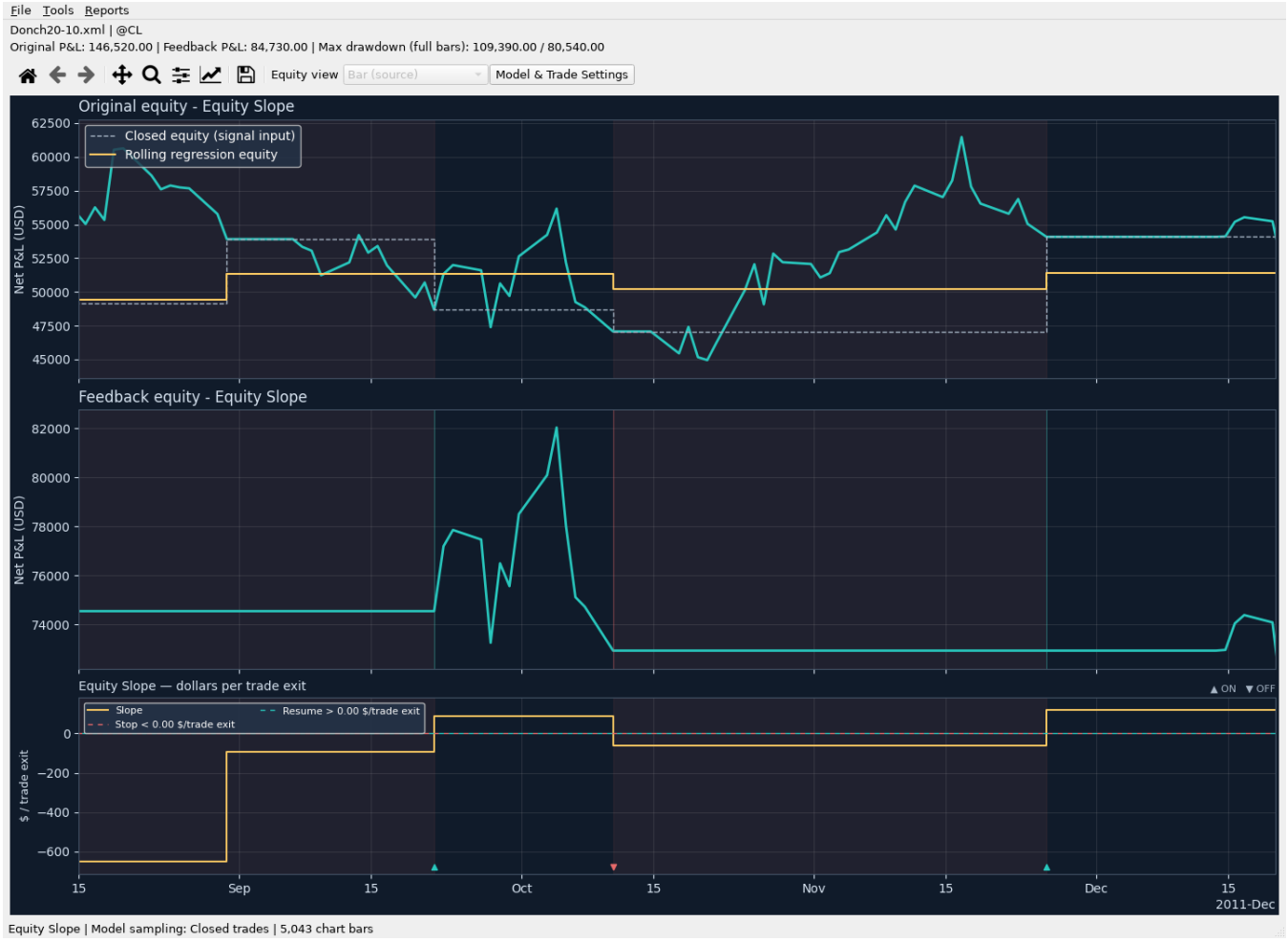


Figure 5. The third pane provides a direct reading of the signal through three permission changes.

Evaluation date	Original closed P&L	Fitted endpoint, approximately	Slope per observation	Permission
August 30, 2011	$53,910	$51,364	−$94.18	Remain OFF
September 21	$48,680	$51,351	+$89.76	ON
October 10	$47,070	$50,190	−$62.18	OFF
November 25	$54,080	$51,395	+$120.73	ON

The **September 21** row is particularly useful. The fitted endpoint dips slightly from about $51,364 to $51,351, yet the newly fitted window has a positive slope of $89.76. Removing the oldest point and adding the newest point changes the entire fit. The direction of the top yellow series between those two endpoints does not determine the sign of the new window's slope.

The original trade that closes on September 21 loses **$5,230**. A losing newest trade can coexist with a positive fitted trend across all ten observations. The third pane turns positive, and the next new entry on **September 22** is accepted.

On **October 10**, that accepted trade closes for **−$1,610**. The new slope is −$62.18, so entries stop. The original October 17 long is skipped. Its **$7,010** winning exit on **November 25** helps produce a new window with slope +$120.73. Entries resume, and the December 14 new entry is accepted.

Verify the cycle with both audit views

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Source lot	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Original realized cumulative ($)	Synthetic realized cumulative ($)	Side	Qty	Price	Portfolio	Execution phase
106	2011-09-07 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	52			53,910	74,550	Long	1	73.23	Original	TRADE
107	2011-09-21 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	52	-5,230		48,680	74,550	Long	1	68	Original	TRADE
108	2011-09-21 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				48,680	74,550			69.02	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
109	2011-09-22 17:00:00	ENTRY	53			48,680	74,550	Short	1	66.26	Both	TRADE
110	2011-10-10 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	53	-1,610	-1,610	47,070	72,940	Short	1	67.87	Both	TRADE
111	2011-10-10 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES				47,070	72,940			68.51	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
112	2011-10-17 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY	54			47,070	72,940	Long	1	71.1	Original	TRADE
113	2011-11-25 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	54	7,010		54,080	72,940	Long	1	78.11	Original	TRADE
114	2011-11-25 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES				54,080	72,940			79.67	Signal	SIGNAL CLOSE
115	2011-12-14 17:00:00	ENTRY	55			54,080	72,940	Short	1	77.88	Both	TRADE

Figure 6. P&L comparison shows which trades contribute to the modified portfolio and identifies each decision as SIGNAL CLOSE.

The skipped September 21 loss does not change synthetic realized cumulative P&L of **$74,550**, but it does update the original equity observations. The accepted October 10 loss reduces synthetic cumulative P&L to **$72,940**. The skipped November 25 winner leaves that synthetic total unchanged, even though it contributes to the model's recovery signal.

Green rows identify accepted participation, red rows identify original-only activity, and blue rows identify permission changes. These colors do not identify winning and losing results.

	Bar / trade timestamp	Action	Original trade net P&L ($)	Synthetic trade net P&L ($)	Slope ($/observation)	Regression equity ($)	Original reference P&L ($)	Observations in window	Stop below slope	Resume above slope
106	2011-09-07 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY			-94.18	51,364	53,910	10	0.00	0.00
107	2011-09-21 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	-5,230		-94.18	51,364	53,910	10	0.00	0.00
108	2011-09-21 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES			89.76	51,351	48,680	10	0.00	0.00
109	2011-09-22 17:00:00	ENTRY			89.76	51,351	48,680	10	0.00	0.00
110	2011-10-10 17:00:00	EXIT — accepted trade	-1,610	-1,610	89.76	51,351	48,680	10	0.00	0.00
111	2011-10-10 17:00:00	STOP NEW ENTRIES			-62.18	50,190	47,070	10	0.00	0.00
112	2011-10-17 17:00:00	ORIGINAL ENTRY			-62.18	50,190	47,070	10	0.00	0.00
113	2011-11-25 17:00:00	ORIGINAL EXIT	7,010		-62.18	50,190	47,070	10	0.00	0.00
114	2011-11-25 17:00:00	RESUME NEW ENTRIES			120.73	51,395	54,080	10	0.00	0.00
115	2011-12-14 17:00:00	ENTRY			120.73	51,395	54,080	10	0.00	0.00

Figure 7. Full audit places the slope, fitted endpoint, original closed P&L, window count and thresholds together.

Read the blue rows for the updated decision values. The original exit on September 21 retains the prior slope of **−$94.18**. The following ON row shows the newly evaluated **+$89.76**. Similarly, the

October 10 exit retains +$89.76, followed by an OFF row showing −$62.18.

Trade rows carry the last completed model evaluation available at the event; signal rows carry the evaluation producing the decision. The common source-bar timestamp does not mean every row contains a fresh model calculation.

How liquidation applies in this example

The selected OFF policy remains **Liquidate at next bar close**. It applies if accepted exposure remains after an OFF decision. In this replay there are **no separate LIQUIDATE fills**: the accepted positions are already closed when the relevant bar-close OFF decisions occur.

The **17:00 session boundary** remains in Trading Settings, but the active observation type is Closed trades. The model is not fitting ten daily or session-close marks. If sampling were changed to bars or session closes, the observations and slope units would change accordingly.

Full-history comparison

Metric	Original system	Modified system
Net profit	$146,520	$84,730
Maximum drawdown, full bars	$109,390	$80,540
Date of maximum drawdown	December 26, 2025	June 10, 2026
Completed trades	206	100

This setup produces fewer trades, lower net profit and lower maximum drawdown over the supplied history. Maximum drawdown uses the full equity history, including open-position P&L; the slope decisions use the selected closed-trade observations. The example illustrates behavior rather than selecting optimal parameters.

Possible display refinement

The existing stepped slope line correctly represents the calculation. A useful visual refinement would retain that line, make zero more prominent, and lightly fill the area between slope and zero: green for positive values and red for negative values. A cursor label such as **Slope: +$89.76 per closed exit - entries ON** would connect the numeric measure to permission.

The sign colors would describe the slope, while the existing ON/OFF shading and markers would continue showing the actual permission state. This distinction would remain necessary for nonzero thresholds or equality, where slope sign alone may not determine permission.

The top and middle equity curves could remain exactly as they are. This manual documents the current display; the fill and label changes above are proposals for discussion.