

Timing Solution Encyclopedia of ULE models

List of models (the best-performing models are highlighted)

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[Example #1: building Waxing/Waning Harmonics model for Bitcoin](#)

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Forecast quality of the projection lines generated by Timing Solution software largely depends on the model applied. In turn, projection lines can be built from various astronomical and astrological phenomena as well as other events. To work with these events, ULE module was designed long time ago.

ULE (Universal Language of Events) is a specific way of recording different types of events to make them available for analysis. Astro phenomena (such as planetary aspects, planetary positions in the zodiac, midpoints, and many others) are a core of ULE module. More details can be found on TS website.

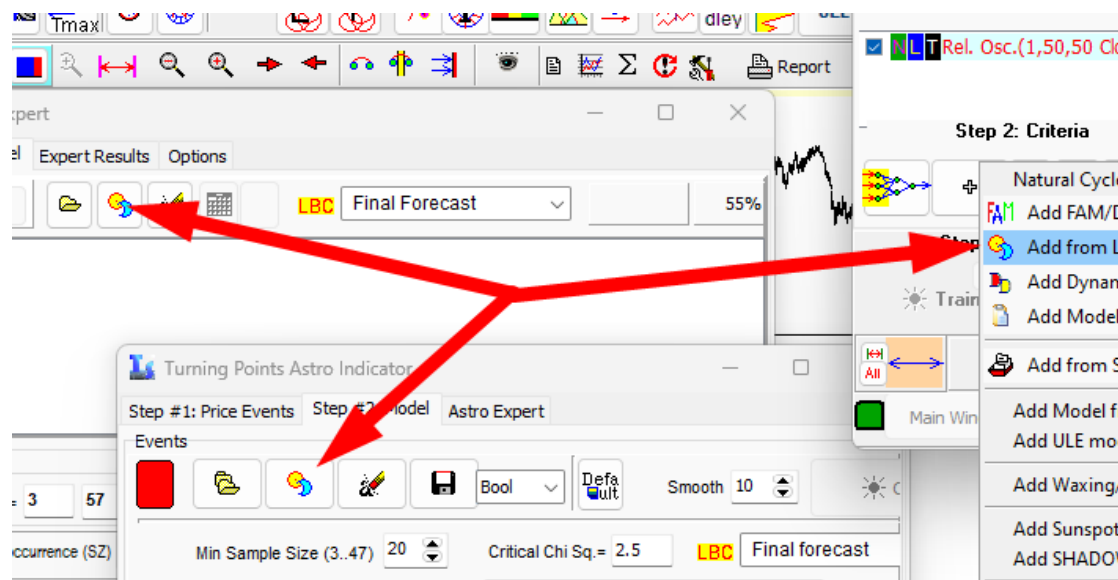
The choice of the correct events is often one of the most important factors affecting the forecast accuracy. This is why the event-generating module is so important: it provides the foundation on which the entire forecast is built.

Many modules of Timing Solution software work with models that require not just a single ULE event, but many of them – dozens, hundreds, or even thousands of ULE events. To make your work with such models easier, the new module has been designed, the List of ULE events.

The need of this module is obvious. The software allows to create events one by one and then combine them in a certain way. It is possible for a small number of events. It becomes very time consuming and error prone when the number of events is huge (hundreds, even thousands of events).

Therefore, the ability to generate lists of ULE events is essential for modules that create projection lines. For example, the Neural Network module estimates the impact of each ULE event in the list and then generates a composite projection line based on all these events considering their combined effect on the stock market.

Once created, these Event Lists are used by various modules of Timing Solution software, including Easy Expert, Turning Points Astro Indicator, Neural Network, and others:



Let's take a deep dive into this module.

As it is now (October 2026), here are the most promising models:

1. [Waxing/Waning, Waxing/Waning Harmonics and Dynamic Models](#)
2. [FAM Model](#)
3. [Planetary Harmonics Model](#)

Below are the samples of generating ULE Event Lists. These lists can be used later for any research you plan to conduct. For illustration purposes, we apply sample Event Lists and related models to create market Crash Index (Similarity module).

Aspects

The list of aspects is created using this tab:

The screenshot shows a software interface for configuring aspects. At the top, there is a table with four columns of aspect models:

Aspects	FAM and Sunspot model	Zodiacal Aspects	Graded Planetary Speed
Middle Points	Pl. Picture Aspects	Angle Between (Value)	Waxing/Waning
Position	Back/Front	Days of Week	Fundamentals
Patterns	Dynamic Terms	Planetary Hours	Between
Coordinates	Planetary Phases	Artificial Chart	Key Chart Similarity
Retrogrades	Stellium	Gravitation	Double Position

Below the table, there are tabs for 'Aspects', 'Middle Points', 'Position', 'Patterns', 'Coordinates', 'Retrogrades', 'FAM and Sunspot model', and 'Pl. Picture Aspects'. The 'Aspects' tab is active.

The main configuration area has a title *One of the planets makes the aspect to another*. It includes several input fields and dropdown menus:

- A dropdown menu for 'Transit' with a value of $\odot \varphi \sigma \tau \eta \pi \psi \Psi$.
- A dropdown menu for 'Direction' with a value of 'Does not matter'.
- A dropdown menu for 'Orb=' with a value of '10 ° 00 ' 00 ''.
- A dropdown menu for 'Find the time when the aspect is in orb' with a value of 'All aspects'.
- A dropdown menu for 'Zodiac' with a value of 'Geo Longitude'.
- A dropdown menu for 'H=' with a value of '1'.

At the bottom, there is an 'Events List' section with a list of events:

- $\odot \sigma \varphi$ ORB 10°
- $\odot \sigma \varphi$ ORB 10°
- $\odot \sigma \sigma$ ORB 10°
- $\odot * \sigma$ ORB 10°
- $\odot \square \sigma$ ORB 10°
- $\odot \Delta \sigma$ ORB 10°
- $\odot \rho \sigma$ ORB 10°

On the right side of the 'Events List', there are three buttons: 'Add to List', 'Delete', and 'Clear List'.

Clicking these buttons, you may include different planets and aspects:

One of the planets makes the aspect to

Transit Direct/Retrograde Direction

to Transit Orb=

Find the time when the aspect is in orb Zodiac

For example, if you need the list of the Sun conjunctions to major planets, do this:

Transit Direct/Retrograde Direction

to Transit Orb=

Find the time when the aspect is in orb Zodiac

All aspects H=

Events List

- ☉☿☿ ORB 10°
- ☉☿☿ ORB 10°
- ☉☿☿ ORB 10°
- ☉☿☿ ORB 10°
- ☉☿☿ ORB 10°

If you need to add heliocentric aspects to this list, select the heliocentric zodiac and click "Add to List" again:

Do not use apply/separate
 Transit Direction Does not matter
 to Transit Orb= 10 ° 00 ' 00
 Find the time when the aspect is in orb Zodiac Helio Longitude
 All aspects H= 1

Events List	Add to List Delete Clear List 10 Save OK
☉☿☿ ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ HELIO ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ HELIO ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ HELIO ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ HELIO ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ HELIO ORB 10°	

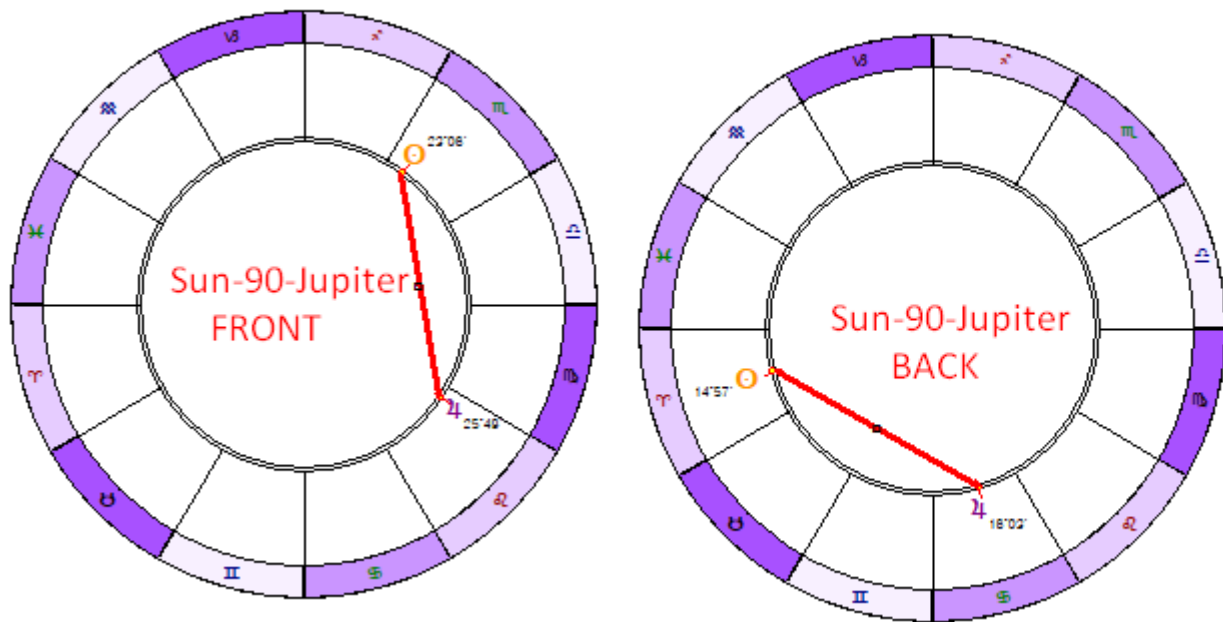
1 →
 2 →

Another option, DIRECTION, allows to consider FRONT and BACK aspects separately:

Do not use apply/separate
 Transit Direction **Front and Back**
 to Transit Orb= 10 ° 00 ' 00
 Find the time when the aspect is in orb Zodiac Geo Longitude
 All aspects H= 1

Events List	Add to List Delete Clear List 16 Save OK X
☉☿☿ APPLY ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ APPLY ORB 10° FRONT	
☉☿☿ APPLY ORB 10° BACK	
☉☿☿ APPLY ORB 10° FRONT	
☉☿☿ APPLY ORB 10° BACK	
☉☿☿ APPLY ORB 10° FRONT	
☉☿☿ APPLY ORB 10° BACK	
☉☿☿ APPLY ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ SEPARATE ORB 10°	
☉☿☿ SEPARATE ORB 10° FRONT	

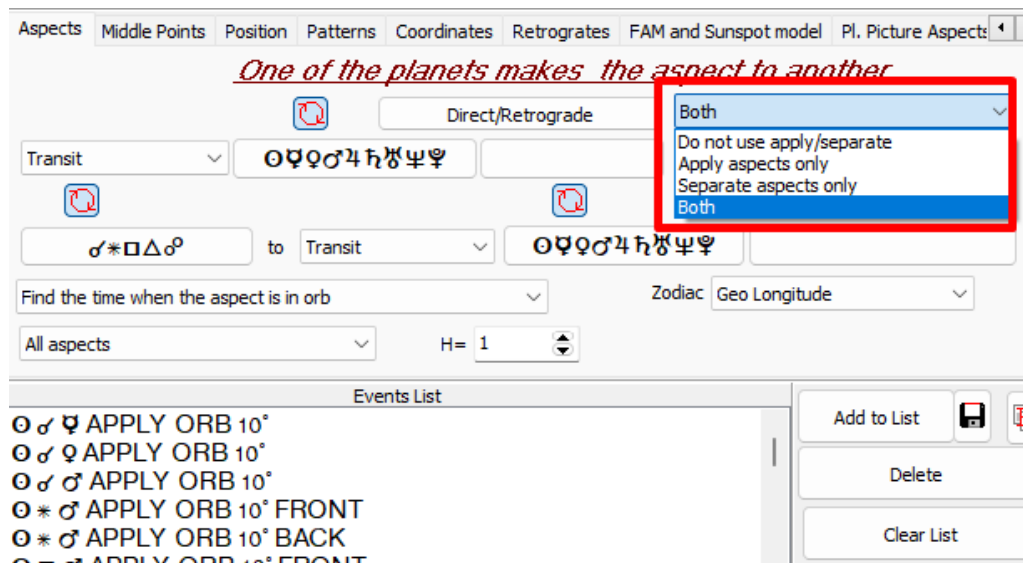
As an example of FRONT and BACK aspects, look at these two wheels for the Sun square Jupiter aspect:



If you believe that front and back aspects affect your model differently, enable the "Direction" option.

Note: Separating aspects into front and back categories does not make sense for conjunctions and oppositions.

Front and Back aspects differ from applying and separating ones. There is this option:

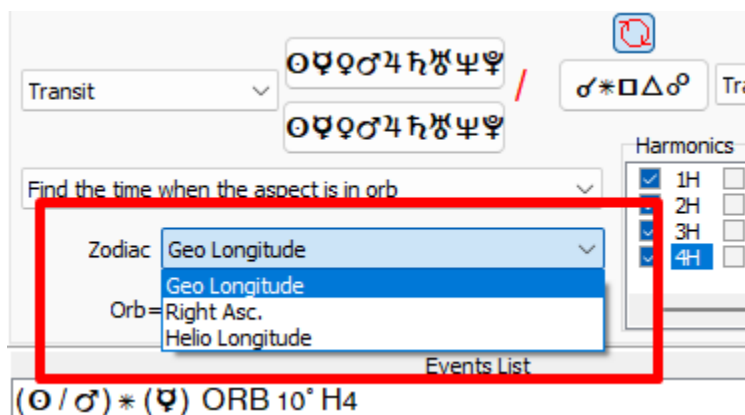


It allows to distinguish between applying (the orb is decreasing as the aspect moves toward its culmination) and separating aspects (the orb is increasing as the aspect moves away from the culmination).

You can explore on your own some other features available on “Aspects” tab. The way of creating models is still the same.

Midpoints

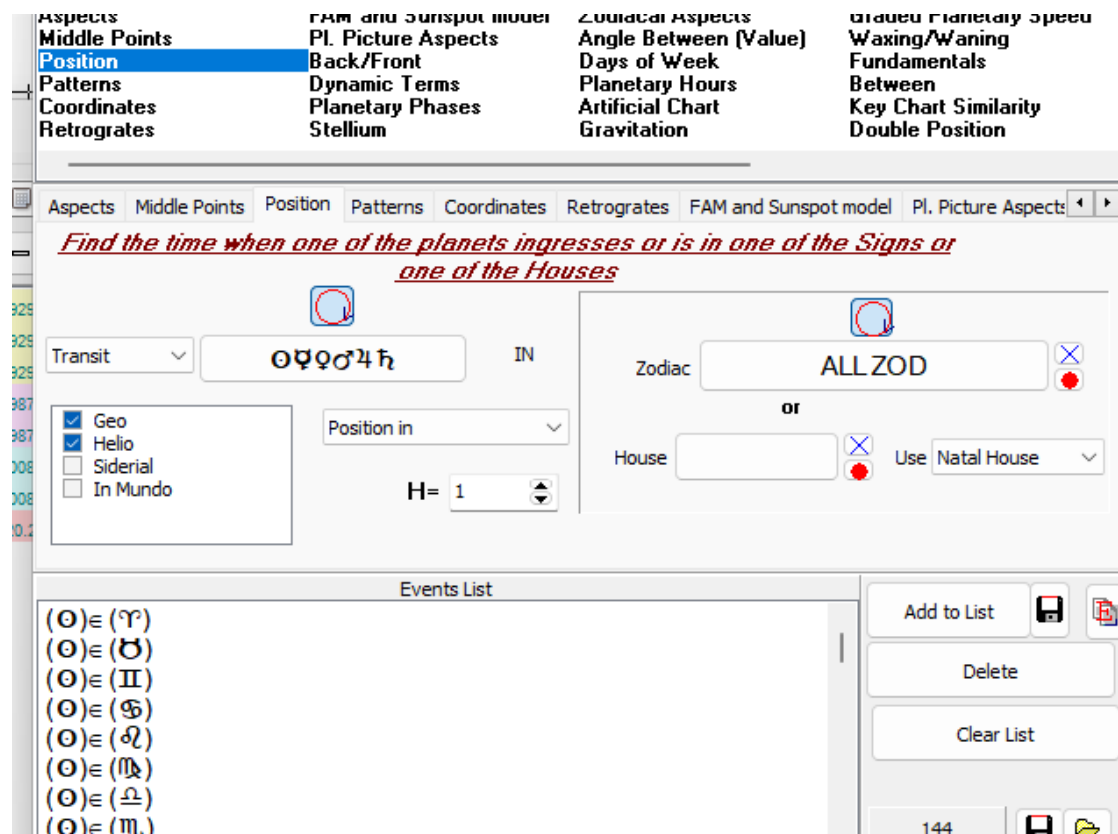
The special tab is used to build the list of different events involving midpoints:



Positions

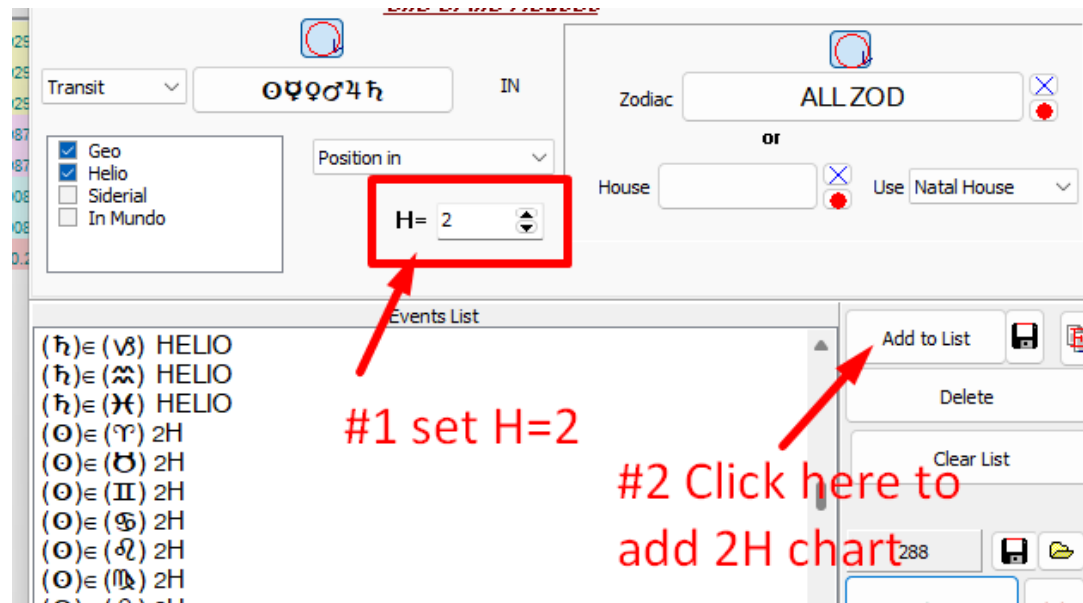
This is very simple and self-explanatory tab. It serves to record events related to planetary position. You may want to try all available features on your own.

As an example, let us build a list of events representing planets entering different zodiac signs, both geocentric and heliocentric:



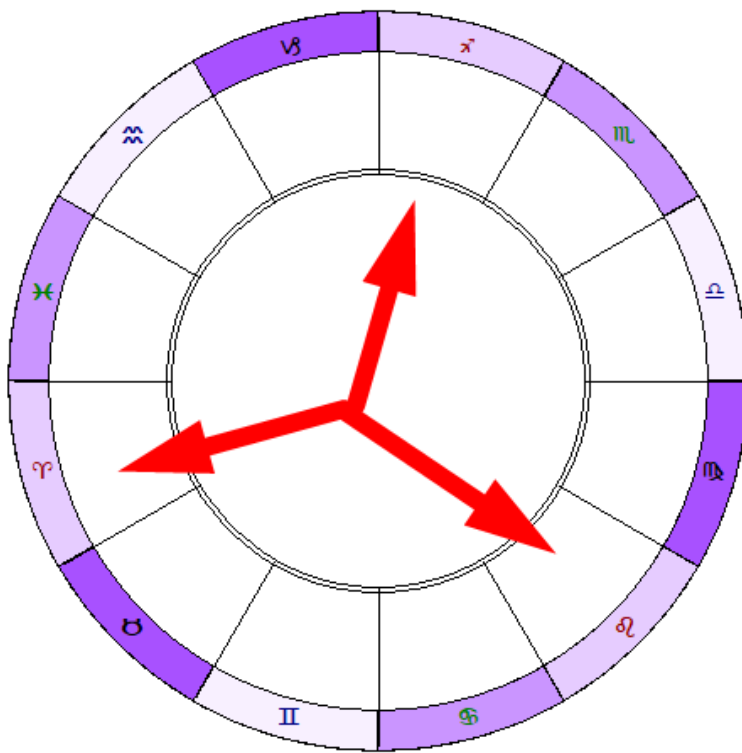
Planetary Harmonics model

Although this tab is very simple, it allows you to build quite advanced models, such as the **Planetary Harmonics model**. To do this, add another set of planets in the H2 Zodiac to the existing list of planets in the Zodiac. Proceed as follows:



A 2H chart assumes a second-harmonic (2H) symmetry in the way planets affect the stock market. In other words, we assume that when a planet passes through Aries, its effect is similar to when it passes through the opposite sign, Libra. If the 2H harmonic, or 2H symmetry, is active, planets in opposite Zodiac signs are assumed to produce similar effects.

By adding the 3H harmonic, we incorporate 3H symmetry into our analysis. This means that zodiac signs separated by 120° are assumed to produce similar effects. For example, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius belong to the same 3H group and are therefore treated as having similar influence:



These signs belong to the Fire triplicity of the Zodiac. Thus, 3H symmetry corresponds to the astrological concept of triplicity.

By adding the 4H harmonic, we take into account the astrological modalities: Cardinal, Fixed, and Mutable. The effect of a planet is assumed being dependent on the modality of the Zodiac sign it occupies rather than on the individual sign itself.

To build a Planetary Harmonics model, we recommend using at least the 1H, 2H, 3H, and 4H planetary harmonics.

Below is the example of how to use Planetary Harmonics model in Timing Solution's ULE Similarity module.

Start with building this model, 1-4H harmonics:

Find the time when one of the planets ingresses or is in one of the Signs or one of the Houses

Transit IN

☒ Geo ☒ Helio ☐ Siderial ☐ In Mundo

Position in

House

Events List

- (h) ∈ (♈) HELIO 4H
- (h) ∈ (♉) HELIO 4H
- (h) ∈ (♊) HELIO 4H
- (h) ∈ (♋) HELIO 4H
- (h) ∈ (♌) HELIO 4H
- (h) ∈ (♍) HELIO 4H
- (h) ∈ (♎) HELIO 4H
- (h) ∈ (♏) HELIO 4H
- (h) ∈ (♐) HELIO 4H
- (h) ∈ (♑) HELIO 4H

Add to List

Delete

Clear List

OK

Then apply this model to the study of major economical crashes (the list of crashes was created separately). After the calculations, it was found that these planetary harmonics hit major economical crashes:

ULE Similarity

Dates

± 0 days

ULE Events

Clear Calculate

Hits at least 3 /4 groups

Results

Events Box

(♈) ∈ (♈) HELIO Great Depr , 2008 crash , 2020 Covid 19 ,

(♈) ∈ (♉) HELIO 2H Great Depr , 2008 crash , 2020 Covid 19 ,

(♈) ∈ (♊) 3H Great Depr , 1987 crash , 2020 Covid 19 ,

(♈) ∈ (♋) HELIO 3H Great Depr , 1987 crash , 2020 Covid 19 ,

(♈) ∈ (♌) 3H Great Depr , 1987 crash , 2008 crash ,

One such pattern is Mercury transiting the Fire signs of the Zodiac. It was observed during the Great Depression of 1929, the 1987 market crash, and the 2008 financial crisis.

However, this may simply be related to the fact that all of these crises occurred in October, and Mercury never moves far from the Sun.

Coordinates

This tab serves to describe planetary movements in more details:

The screenshot shows the 'Coordinates' tab of a software interface. At the top, the title 'Coordinates' is written in a red, italicized font. Below the title, there are two dropdown menus: 'Transit' and 'Geo'. To the right of these is a text input field containing the symbol $\odot \Psi \odot \sigma^4 \hbar$. Further right is a 'Step' dropdown menu set to '3 deg'. Below these controls is a checkbox labeled 'Presence' which is checked. At the bottom of the tab is an 'Events List' section. It contains a list of five entries, each showing a symbol $\odot$ followed by a range in parentheses and a degree symbol: $(\odot) \in (00^\circ..03^\circ)^\circ$, $(\odot) \in (03^\circ..06^\circ)^\circ$, $(\odot) \in (06^\circ..09^\circ)^\circ$, $(\odot) \in (09^\circ..12^\circ)^\circ$, and $(\odot) \in (12^\circ..15^\circ)^\circ$. To the right of the list are three buttons: 'Add to List' (with a floppy disk icon), 'Delete' (with a trash can icon), and 'Clear List'.

The process of creating a list of events with the focus on Coordinates is the same as for other lists.

Some of the tab's features can be found elsewhere, on other ULE tabs. It should not be of any concern to you. The recording and calculation is one and the same, whenever you might see the button. That has happened due to development of certain tabs as a result of exchange of ideas and experiences between Timing Solution Support team and the software customers.

The good example is "Direct/Retrograde" feature below.

Direct/Retrograde

Planets Movement

Transit ▾

♁♂♂♂♂♂♂♂♂

☒ Retrograde

☒ Direct

Events List	
(♂) (D)	Add to List Delete Clear Lis 16
(♂) (R _x)	
(♂) (D)	
(♂) (R _x)	
(♂) (D)	
(♂) (R _x)	
(♂) (D)	
(♂) (R _x)	
(♂) (D)	

FAM model

This is a very important model. It serves as the foundation for many astrology-based models in Timing Solution software. That is why it is on a special tab:

Aspects	FAM and Sunspot model	Zodiacal Aspects	Graded Planetary Speed
Middle Points	Pl. Picture Aspects	Angle Between (Value)	Waxing/Waning
Position	Back/Front	Days of Week	Fundamentals
Patterns	Dynamic Terms	Planetary Hours	Between
Coordinates	Planetary Phases	Artificial Chart	Key Chart Similarity
Retrogrades	Stellium	Gravitation	Double Position

Aspects Middle Points Position Patterns Coordinates Retrogrades **FAM and Sunspot model** Pl. Picture Aspects

The Angle Between Any Two Planets Is: ☒ Angle ☐ Middle Points All

Transit - Transit Step= 5 deg Step

☒ Position ☒ Angle separation Dec 2 deg Latitude div 10 Orb= 1.0 Step

☒ Geo ☐ Right Ascension ☐ Planetary Phase ☐ ***
☒ Helio ☐ Sidereal ☐ Declination ☐ Geo Latitude ☐ Helio Latitude

Harmonics
☒ 1H ☐ 5H ☐ 9H ☐ 13H ☐ 17H
☐ 2H ☐ 6H ☐ 10H ☐ 14H ☐ 18H
☐ 3H ☐ 7H ☐ 11H ☐ 15H ☐ 19H
☐ 4H ☐ 8H ☐ 12H ☐ 16H ☐ 20H

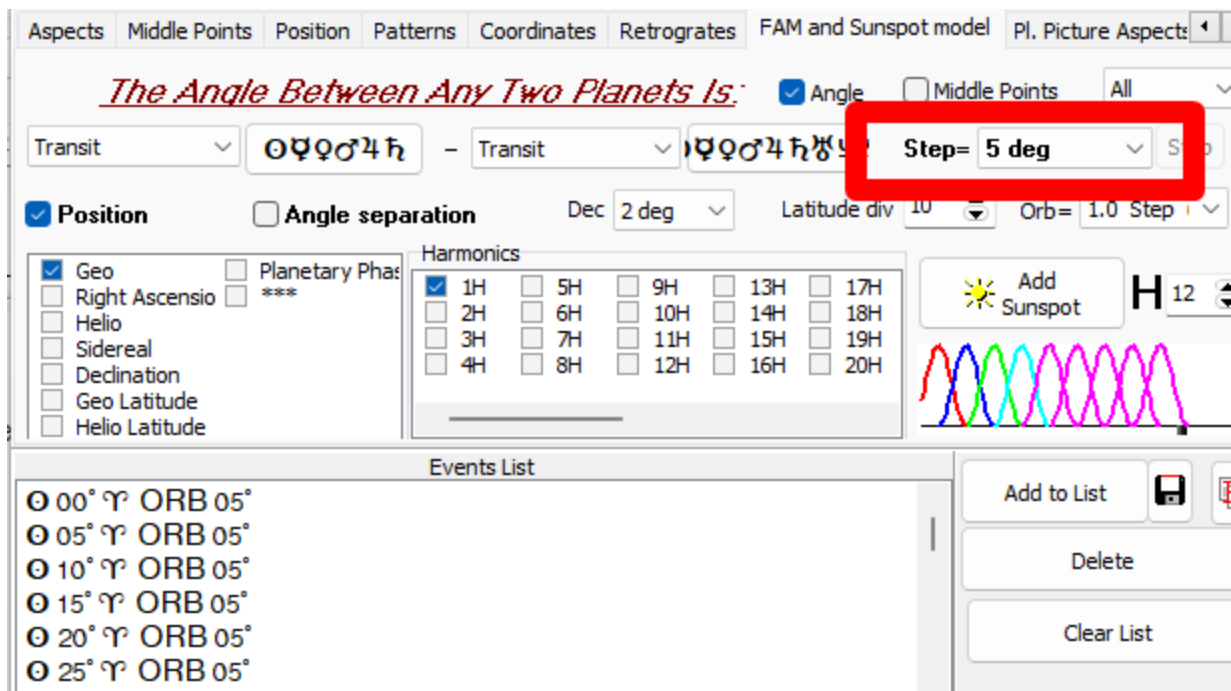
H 12

FAM stands for Floating Angle Model. This model is created to reveal sensitive points for some analyzed market (data set).

It is easy to assume certain sensitive points when we know some natal chart and/or have some astro chart for our reference. For example, the ticker company's chart has many pointers to Venus. Naturally, we would start exploring events that involve Venus, its position and aspects. When we do not have any clue of this kind, we apply FAM. FAM model goes through all planetary positions and angle separation between the planets, in search of those that are in tune with the analyzed market.

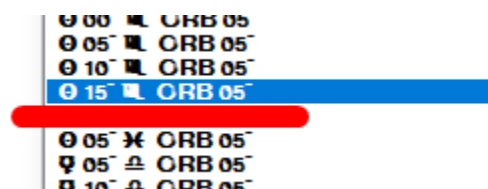
It is better to show some practical example.

Let us build the simplest FAM model, the Sun goes across the geocentric Zodiac, with the step 5 degrees. These are the settings:

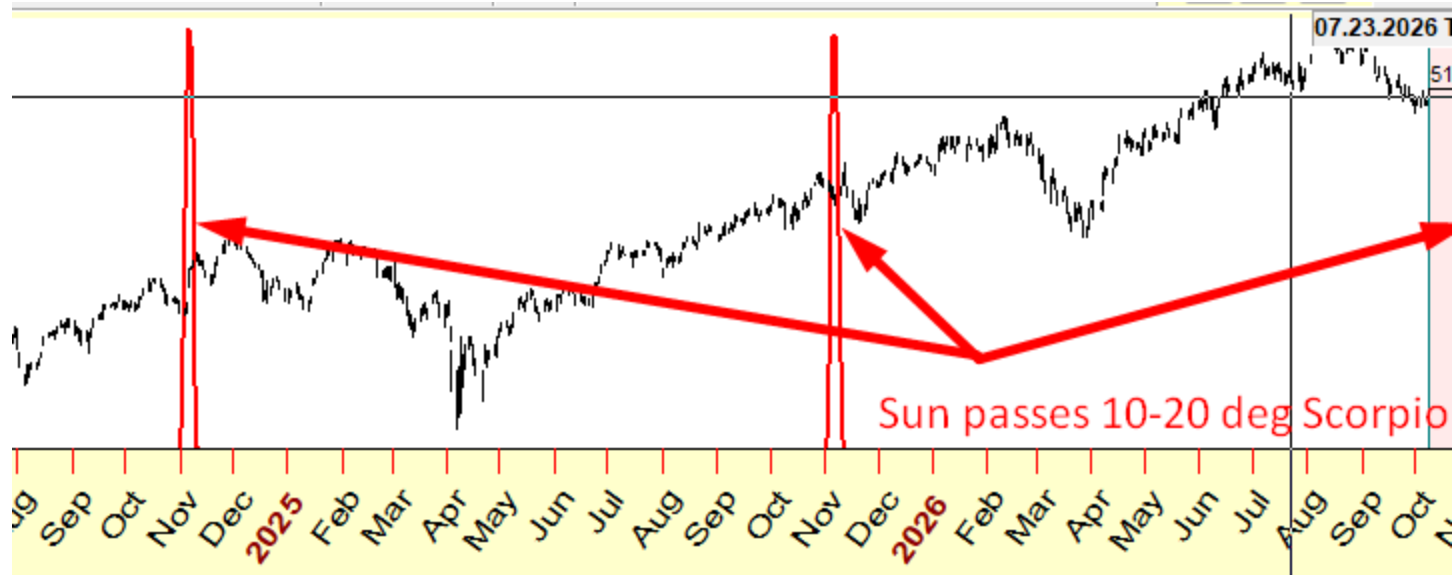


In the Events List, we see them all, from Aries through Pisces.

Look at one of the records, for this event:



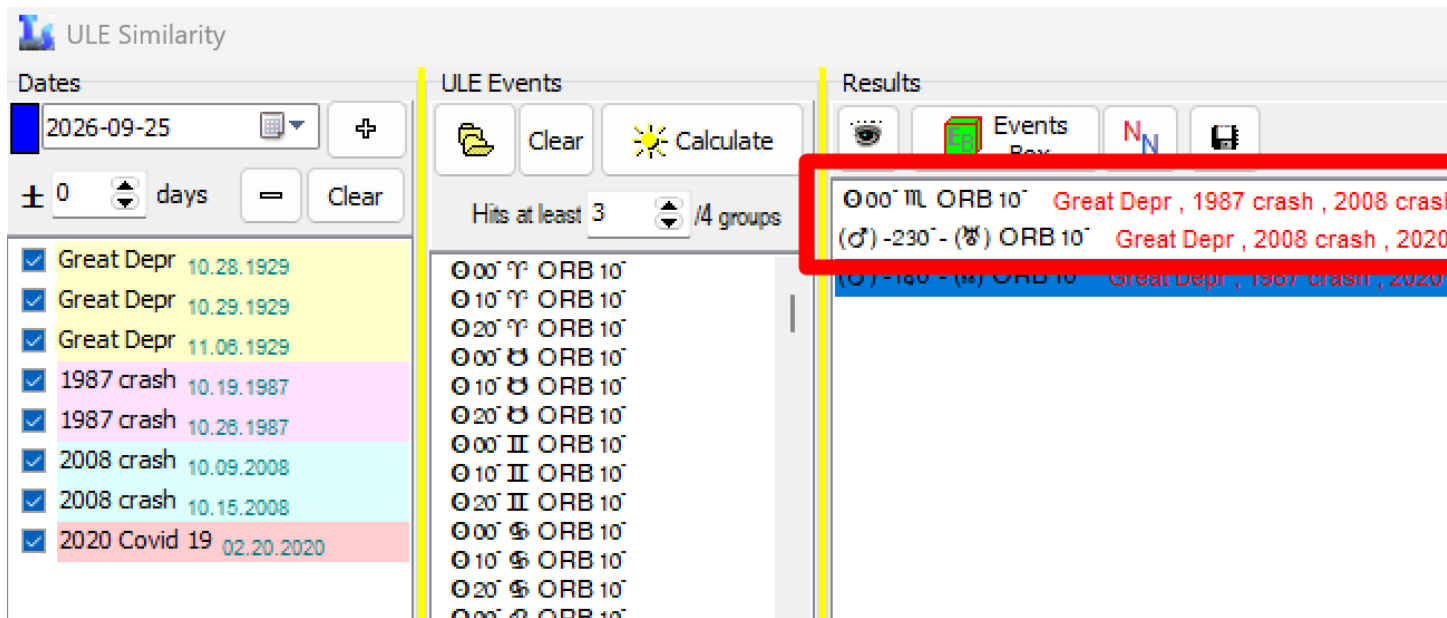
Transiting Sun passes 15 degrees Scorpio with orb plus/minus 5 degrees. It means 10 degrees interval that covers the area between 10-20 degrees of Scorpio. We can see on the price chart how this event works in time:



Within the price data set (the one we analyze and are making a projection line for), the program searches the dates that correspond to the Sun passing 10-20 degrees Scorpio. That happens once a year. After marking this event on the price chart, the program evaluates what is going with the price while the Sun passes 10-20 degrees Taurus. To get more events to the list, apply any harmonics to this event, the same way as for Planetary Harmonics model).

The same way we can calculate any angle separation between any planets.

Why is FAM so important? FAM models give a basis to analyze SENSITIVE points. Look at this screenshot of ULE Similarity module:



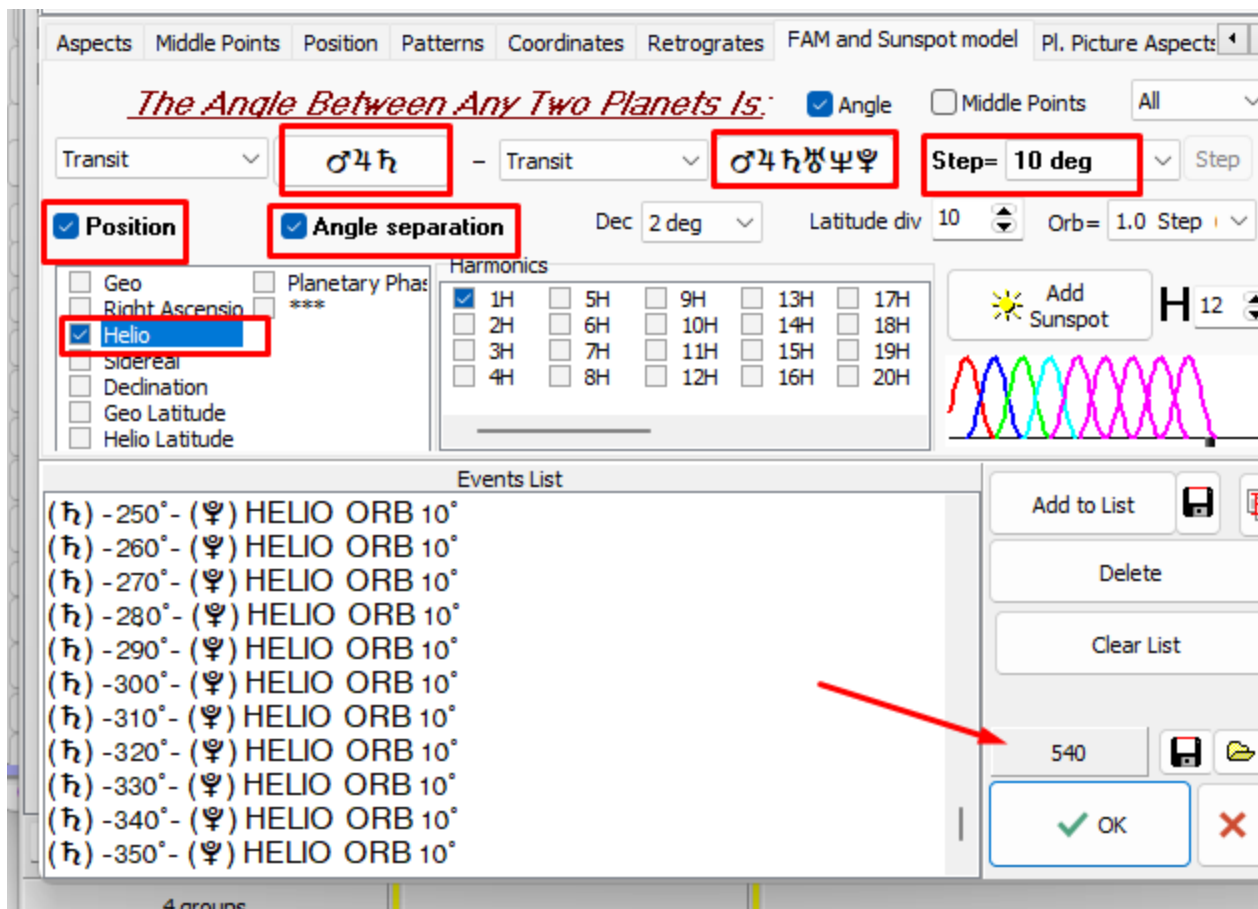
Here we analyze 4 most significant stock market crashes – 1929, 1987, 2008, and 2020. Applying FAM model in this module, this was found (highlighted area):

The event “Sun passes zero Scorpio with orb 10 degrees” hits 3 crashes: 1929, 1987 and 2008. Seems that the Sun in zero Scorpio is a sensitive point in regards to market crashes. It gives us some clue: beware of the Sun passing this area of Zodiac; crash is more probable at that time.

Another record represents another sensitive point; when the angle separation between Mars and Uranus reaches 230 degrees with orb 10 degrees, a market crash is more probable as well. This event hits crashes of 1929, 1987, and 2020.

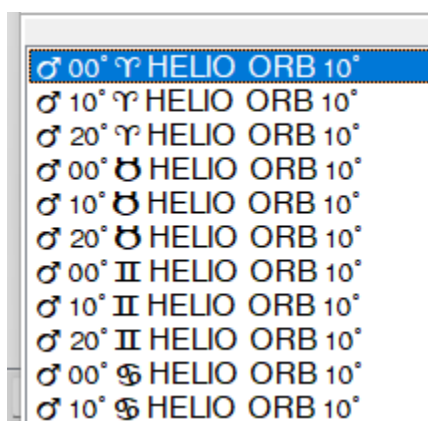
FAM model allows to take into account the planetary positions and angle separation between planets.

As an example, let us build the list of events with this FAM model



We start with the list of planetary positions.

The first is Mars. Mars passes through equal 10 degrees of Zodiac intervals. In total, these are 36 events:



We create this model to estimate how the stock market reacts when heliocentric Mars passes 0° Aries (with a 10° orb), 10° Aries, and so on, up to 20° Pisces. In other words, we estimate the effect of each 10-degree interval as Mars travels through the heliocentric zodiac.

4	00°	♈	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	10°	♈	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	20°	♈	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	00°	♉	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	10°	♉	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	20°	♉	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	00°	♊	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	10°	♊	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	20°	♊	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	00°	♋	HELIO	ORB	10°
4	10°	♋	HELIO	ORB	10°

Because ☒ **Angle separation** option is ON, we also analyze angles between planets.

The Angle Between Any Two Planets Is:

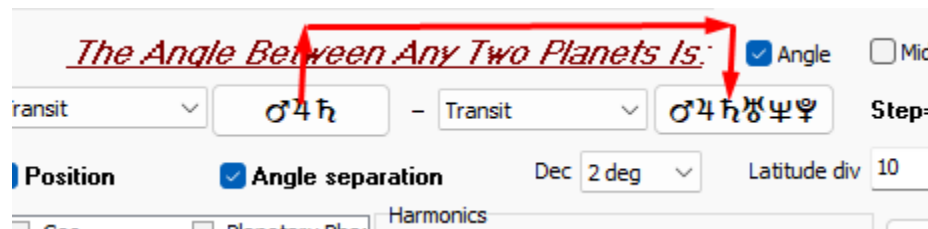
♂ 20° ♀ HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -0° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -10° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -20° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -30° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -40° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -50° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -60° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -70° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -80° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°
 (♂) -90° - (♀) HELIO ORB 10°

This part of the model allows to estimate how the stock market reacts to different angular separations between heliocentric Mars and Jupiter. The model evaluates the market's

response when the Mars-Jupiter angle is 0°, 10°, 20°, and so on, up to 350°. We could not do that on “Aspects” tab, as only some certain aspects are taken into account there.

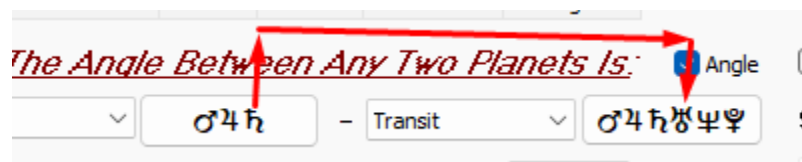
Then we do the same for Mars-Saturn, Mars-Uranus, Mars-Nepune, Mars – Pluto angle separations.

Next step, we build angles that involve Jupiter:



These are Jupiter-Saturn, Jupiter-Uranus, Jupiter-Nepune, Jupiter – Pluto pairs.

Finally, we repeat the same procedure for the angles that involve Saturn (Saturn-Uranus, Saturn-Nepune, Saturn – Pluto):



In total, this FAM model includes 15 astronomical cycles represented by 540 ULE events.

Planetary Picture Aspescts

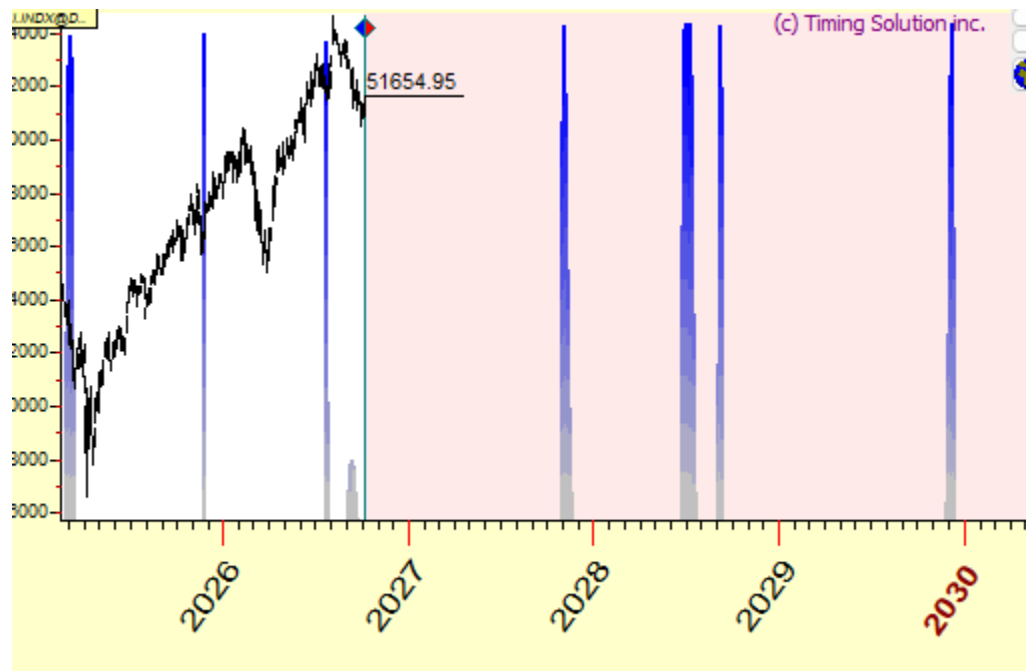
This group of ULE events was inspired by the book of Al-Biruni, one of the first books on astrology and one of the best on the subject I have ever read. At that time, astrology had not yet been clearly separated from science, and the style of Al-Biruni's work is remarkably scientific, reflecting the scientific approach of his era. I love this book!

In this book, Al-Biruni described **Arabic Parts (Lots)**, which are based on various mathematical combinations of planetary longitudes designed for different astrological purposes (mostly to confirm the observations of planetary movements in regard to everyday activities of that era). Inspired by this idea, we have applied a similar approach to stock market analysis, one thousand years after Al-Biruni, with the help of modern computers.

We construct a list of different algebraic combinations of planetary longitudes:

If the point that corresponds to the Sun's longitude minus Mercury's longitude minus Mars' longitude, - if that point forms a square aspect to Neptune, it coincides with all four major market crashes: 1929, 1987, 2008, and 2020!

So far, it is difficult to say whether this is merely a coincidence or reflects some underlying pattern. In any case, we have a new tool for research. We can see how this pattern works in time:



Sunspot cycle

Another cycle based on FAM techniques is the **Sunspot Cycle**. In this model, the Sunspot Cycle is represented by an artificial planet that precisely tracks solar activity while taking into account the irregular nature of the approximately 11-year sunspot cycle.

This artificial "planet" enters **Aries** at the time of a sunspot minimum, while its ingress into **Libra** corresponds to a sunspot maximum. You can build Sunspot model clicking this button:

Aspects

Middle Points

Position

Coordinates

Retrogrades

FAM Model

Sunspot FAM

Pl. Picture Aspects

Back/Front

Dynamic Waxing/Waning

Planetary Phases

Patterns

Stellium

Zodiacal Aspects

Angle Between (Value)

Days of Week

Planetary Hours

Artificial Chart

Aspects

Middle Points

Position

Coordinates

Retrogrades

FAM Model

Sunspot FAM

Pl. Picture Aspects

☀ Add Sunspot cycle

H=1..

12

⬆ ⬇ ⬆

FAM Step=

223 d (20 deg)

⌵

This model tracks stock market behavior relative to the phase of the Sunspot Cycle. The main parameters that can be adjusted are the **FAM Step** value and the maximum number of harmonics used to represent the Sunspot Cycle.

Here are some more Event Lists and models for you to consider.

Back/Front

These events describe how planets are positioned relative to each other, distinguishing between front and back positions:

Aspects	FAM and Sunspot model	Zodiacal Aspects	Graded Planetary Spe
Middle Points	Pl. Picture Aspects	Angle Between (Value)	Waxing/Waning
Position	Back/Front	Days of Week	Fundamentals
Patterns	Dynamic Terms	Planetary Hours	Between
Coordinates	Planetary Phases	Artificial Chart	Key Chart Similarity
Retrogrades	Stellium	Gravitation	Double Position

Position Patterns Coordinates Retrogrades FAM and Sunspot model Pl. Picture Aspects **Back/Front** Dynamic T

One Planet is in front of (back of) another

Transit Back To

Max Angle

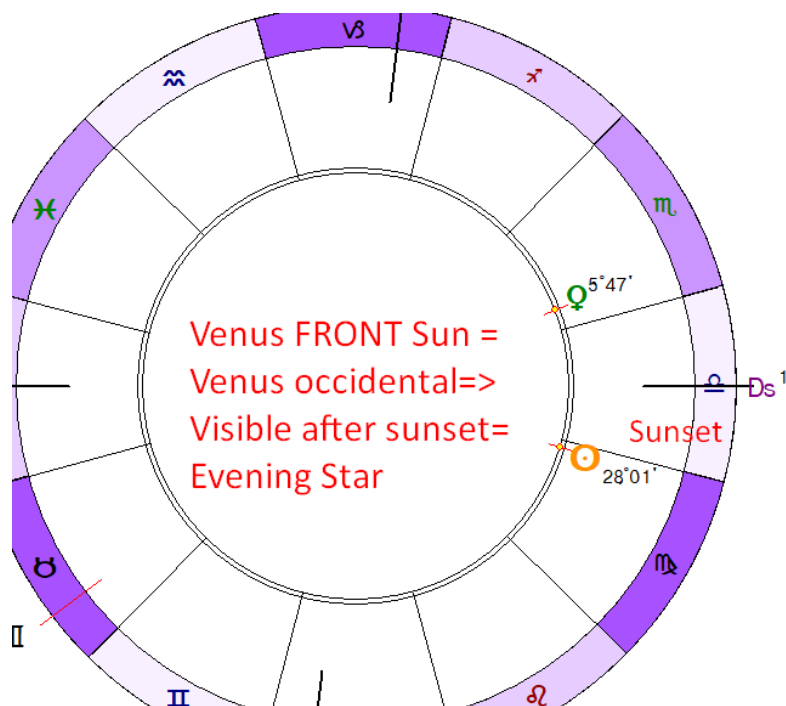
Events List

(♂) BACK ♀
(♂) BACK ♀
(♂) BACK ♀
(♂) BACK ♀
(♂) BACK ♀
(♂) BACK ♀
(♂) BACK ♀

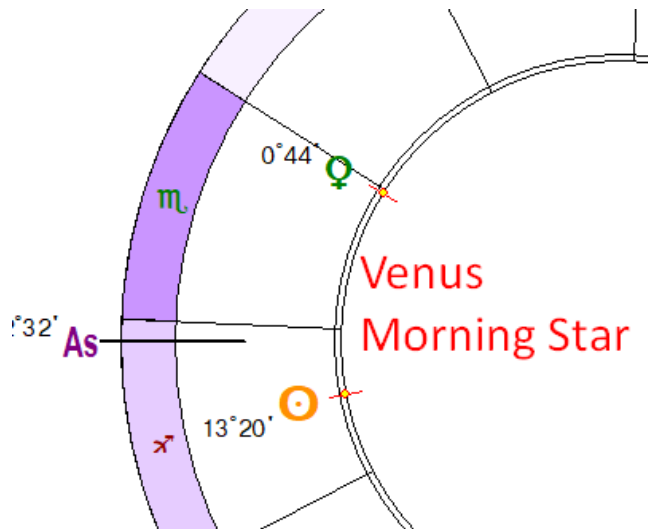
Add to List
Clear List

It may be relevant to some markets.

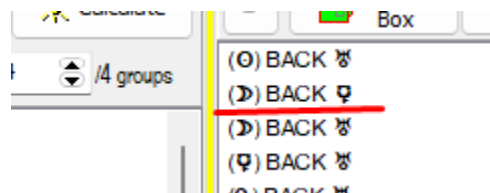
A good example of the front/back concept is Venus phases, which depend on Venus' position relative to the Sun. When Venus is located in front of the Sun, it is in its **occidental phase**. At that time, Venus is visible after sunset and appears as the **Evening Star**:



Alternatively, when Venus is located behind the Sun, it is in its **oriental phase**. During this phase, Venus is visible before sunrise and is known as the **Morning Star**:



The same front/back concept can be applied to any pair of planets. For example, an analysis of the four major stock market crashes revealed that, in all of them, the Moon was located behind Mercury:



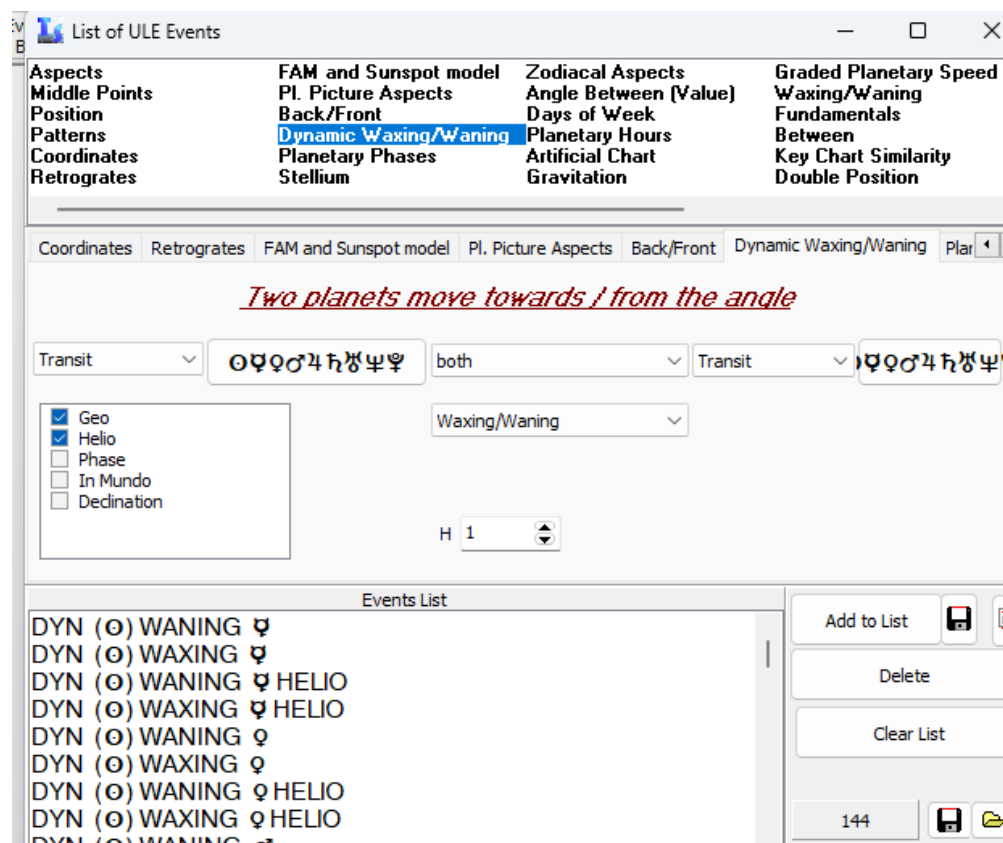
Waxing/Waning and Dynamic model

This is another important concept and one of the most effective models in Timing Solution. A good analogy is the **waxing Moon phase**, the period when the angle between the Moon and the Sun increases from conjunction to opposition, resulting in an increasing illuminated portion of the Moon.

The same concept can be applied to any planetary pair. The period during which the angle between two planets increases from conjunction to opposition is defined as a **waxing planetary angle**.

Accordingly, the **waning period** is the time when the angle decreases from opposition to conjunction. For the Moon, the waning phase corresponds to a decreasing illuminated portion of the lunar disk.

According to André Barbault, waxing planetary angles appear to be associated with greater optimism in society. In Timing Solution, you can build lists of waxing and waning planetary angles and conduct further analysis of their effects:



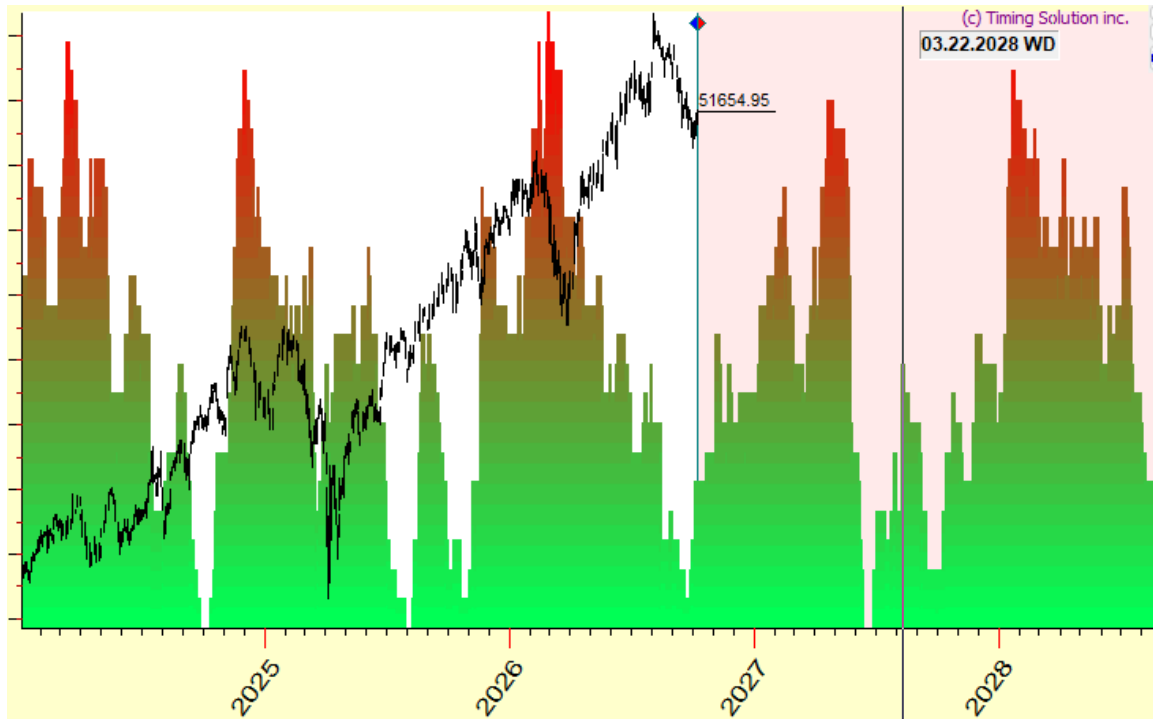
Here, we built a list of 144 waxing and waning planetary-pair combinations. Using the ULE Similarity module, we identified the planetary angles that were most consistently present during the four major stock market crashes. These are shown below:

DYN (☿) WANING ♄
 DYN (☿) WAXING ♄ HELIO
 DYN (♀) WAXING ♀
 DYN (♀) WAXING ♀ HELIO
 DYN (♀) WANING ♂ HELIO
 DYN (♀) WAXING ♄ HELIO
 DYN (♀) WAXING ♀
 DYN (♀) WAXING ♀ HELIO
 DYN (♀) WANING ♄
 DYN (♀) WAXING ♀ HELIO
 DYN (♂) WANING ♄
 DYN (♂) WANING ♄ HELIO
 DYN (♂) WANING ♄
 DYN (♂) WANING ♄

For example, it was found **DYN (♀) WAXING ♀** the **Mercury-Venus waxing phase** appears to be more common during major market crashes. In other words, when the angle between Mercury and Venus is increasing from conjunction toward opposition, the probability of a crash may be higher.

However, this is only one piece of the puzzle. It should be viewed as a possible trigger or contributing factor that may help to activate a market crash under the right conditions.

We can combine all of these potential crash triggers into a single projection line. The result is a **Crash Index** based on waxing and waning planetary angles:



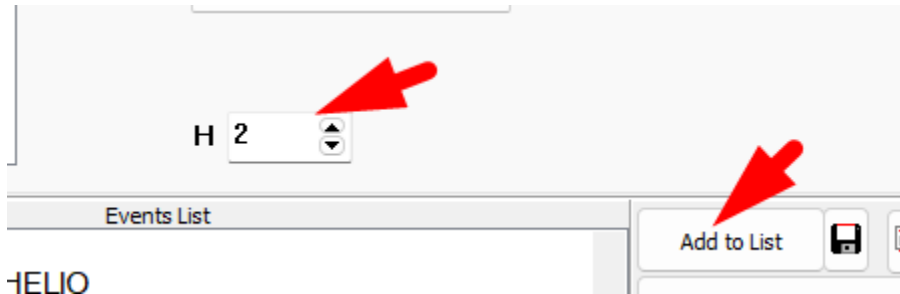
Waxing/Waning Harmonics model

Just as we build a **Planetary Harmonics Model**, we can also build a **Waxing/Waning Harmonics Model**.

The first step is to construct the **first harmonic** of the waxing/waning model:

The screenshot shows a software interface for constructing a Waxing/Waning Harmonics model. At the top, there are two 'Transit' dropdown menus and a central 'Waxing/Waning' dropdown menu. Below these is a list of checkboxes: 'Geo' (checked), 'Helio' (checked), 'Phase' (unchecked), 'In Mundo' (unchecked), and 'Declination' (unchecked). A red arrow labeled '#1' points to a dropdown menu labeled 'H 1'. Another red arrow labeled '#2' points to the 'Add to List' button in the 'Events List' section. The 'Events List' section contains several entries, including 'DYN (♄) WAXING ♀' and 'DYN (♄) WANING ♀ HELIO'. A 'Delete' button is also visible.

Add the second harmonic to this list:



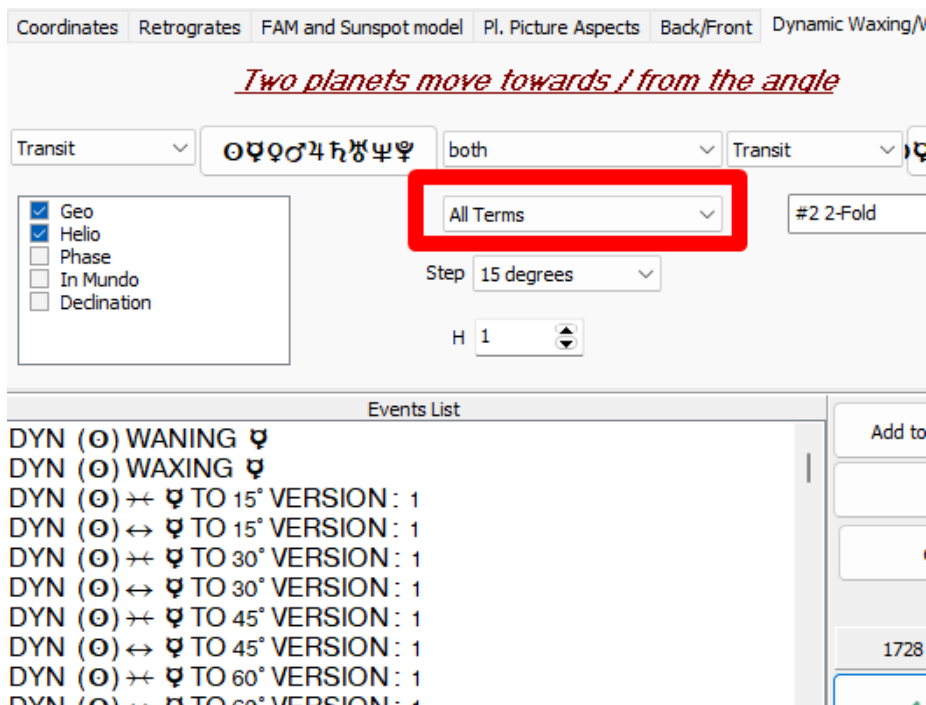
Then add the third and fourth harmonics.

This model is good to use in the Neural Network module.

Dynamic model

Another extension of the waxing/waning model is the **Dynamic Model**. In this approach, we analyze not only conjunctions (like the New Moon) and oppositions (like the Full Moon), but any angular separation between planets. For example, **DYN (0) $\rightarrow$ 15° TO 15° VERSION** allows to analyze the moments when the Mercury-Sun angular separation moves to 15°. Just as a waning Moon indicates a period when the Moon is moving toward 0° (conjunction), in the Dynamic model the Moon can be *moving toward* any specified angle, not just conjunctions or oppositions.

You can build dynamic model this way:



The examples above illustrate the creation and application of Events Lists for Similarity module. You can create many different Event Lists and then use it with any module of Timing Solution software, designed to generate a projection line.

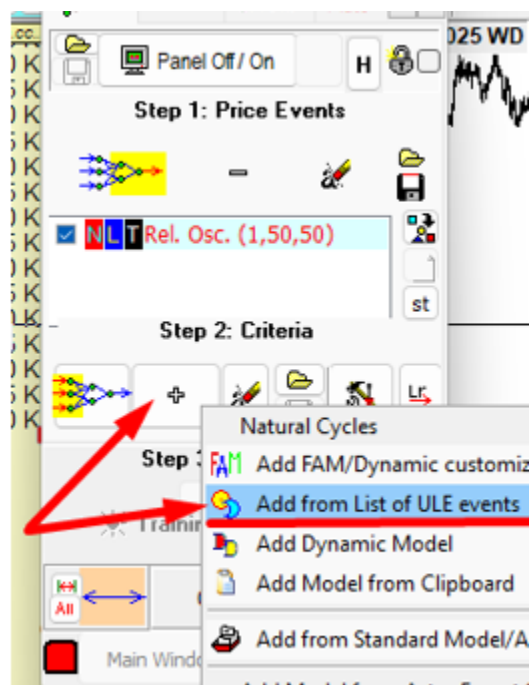
Please see below how the Event List works with Neural Networks module.

Example #1: building Waxing/Waning Harmonics model for Bitcoin

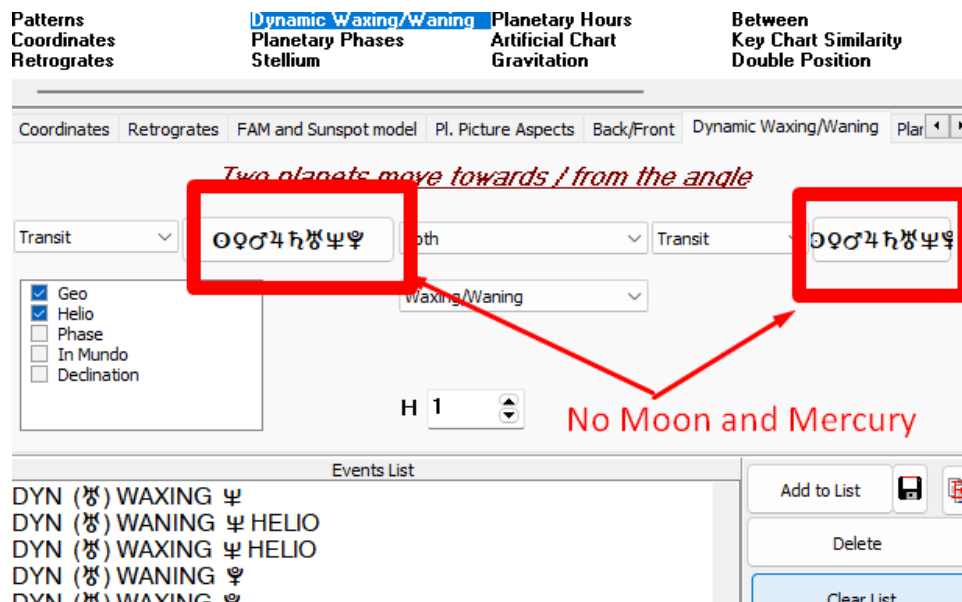
It is October 2026 now. I have downloaded Bitcoin data and set the LBC two years back, to October 2024, reserving a portion of price history as out-of-sample data. That portion will be used to verify how well our forecasting model performs on previously unseen ("untouched" or "unknown") price history:



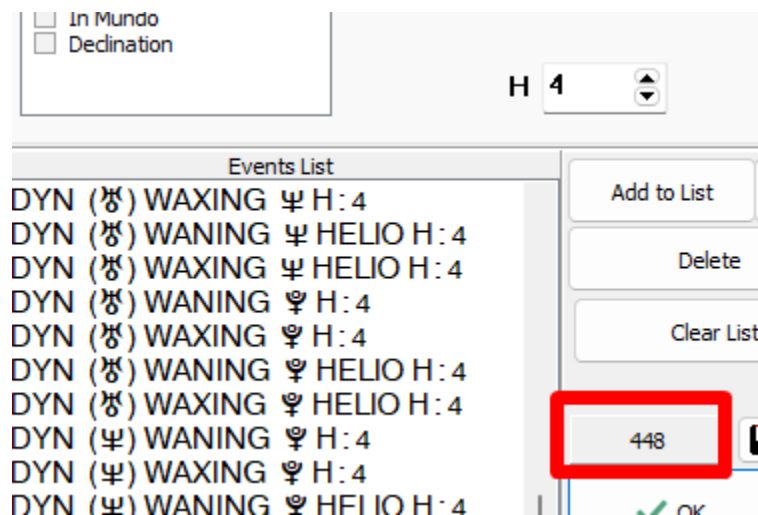
Run the Neural Network module and open the "List of ULE Events" module by clicking the "+" button. In the pop-up menu, select "Add from List of ULE Events" (this module is always marked by this icon ):



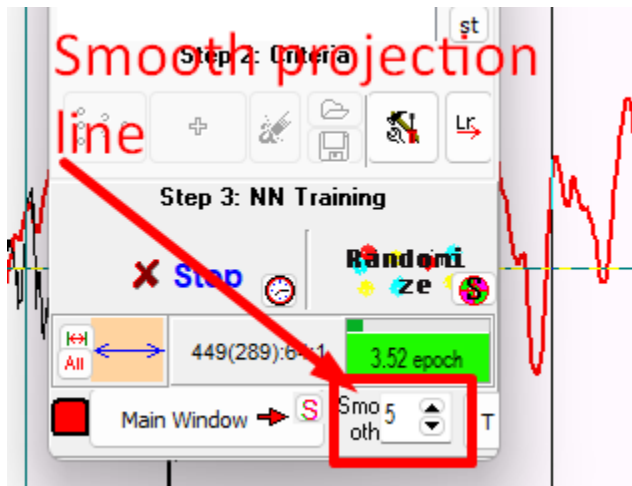
Build a Waxing/Waning model as described above. For this long-term model, I excluded the Moon and Mercury, as their relatively short cycles add additional noise and reduce the clarity of the long-term signals:



I've added 1H, 2H, 3H and 4H harmonics, totally 448 ULE events:

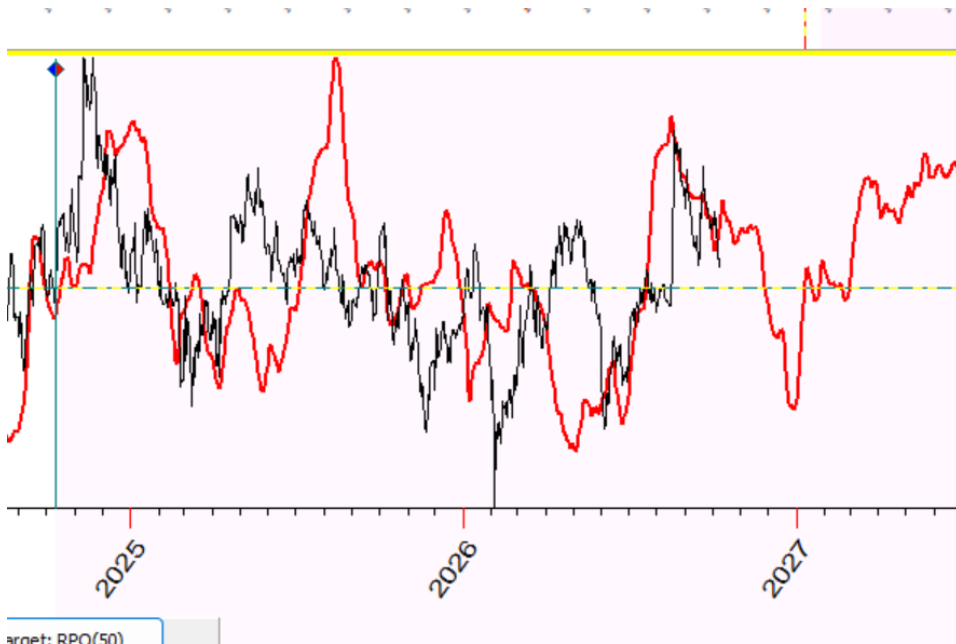


For this model I recommend to apply additional smoothing. I used smooth factor=5, otherwise the projection line is too stepy:



Train Neural Network for 5-10 epochs.

This is a forecast based on Waxing/Waning Harmonics model:



The explanation video is here: <https://youtu.be/RisPxBm3F1s>

The same way you can apply Events Lists (newly or previously created) to other modules of the Timing Solution software.

Example #2: building crash index basd on Sunspot activity

The explanation video is here: <https://youtu.be/hBS-BDn0dt4>