

QRMonitor

User Manual

Quick guide to the post-login platform

A practical guide for using QRMonitor Analyses, evidence, story watches, alerts, Spots, Synthesize, Watchboard, History and custom monitoring.

Who this manual is for

- Users who want useful answers without needing to understand the technical backend.
- Analysts who want a plain-language reference for the analytical measures shown in the interface.
- Decision-makers who need to know what a number or analytical label means before acting on it.

How this manual is written

- Read only the section you need. The manual is intentionally flat, short and bullet-driven.
- Definitions are placed next to the feature that uses them.
- Technical terms are translated into plain language.
- Formulas are included only where they help interpretation.
- QRMonitor supports judgment; it does not replace the need to verify important evidence and apply domain expertise.

Important availability note

- Some features can be enabled or disabled by your administrator.
- Synthesize is account-controlled. If you do not see Synthesize in the ribbon, it may not be enabled for your user account.

1. Start Here

The 60-second QRMonitor workflow

- Sign in and choose the question or workspace that matches what you want to know.
- Set country and language scope only when narrowing the evidence is useful.
- Read the Takeaway or Assessment before reading technical detail.
- Check What Changed or Movement since the previous cycle.
- Open Sources or Evidence for the statements that matter most.
- If the issue matters later, create a story watch, alert, or synthesize investigation.
- The platform sends email alerts as per your watch when you are away from it.

What each main area is for

- Analyses: ready-made monitoring questions across major domains.
- Synthesize: a deeper structured investigation of a person, group, technology, object, event, geography, time period or concept.
- Watchboard: saved stories and the changes that happened after you started watching them.
- History: a Then vs Now record of saved stories, choices and observed outcomes.
- Alerts: email notifications for meaningful evidence transitions.
- BYO / Custom monitoring: persistent monitoring for questions that do not fit the ready-made analysis catalog.

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2. Sign In and Navigate

Signing in

- Open the QRMonitor (<https://qrmonitor.ai/auth/#signin>) sign-in page and use your registered email and password.
- If you forget your password, use the normal OTP/password-recovery flow.
- After sign-in, your private watches, Synthesize investigations, BYO monitors and history remain associated with your account.

Top ribbon menu

- Analyses: Returns to the main post-login analysis home.
- Synthesize: Opens the structured investigation workspace when Synthesize is enabled for your account. If the item is absent, ask your administrator whether Synthesize access has been enabled.
- Watchboard: Shows saved stories, active story watches, recent material changes and suggested next steps.
- History: Shows how a saved story looked earlier and how the matching story looks now.
- Alerts: Creates and manages email notifications for evidence changes.
- Profile: Shows account information and password/account controls.
- Sources: When shown inside an analysis, opens the evidence/source experience for the current analysis.

Navigation tips

- Use the browser Back button or the QRMonitor ribbon rather than opening many duplicate tabs.
- A saved result link normally returns to that private result after authentication.
- The interface may show more advanced options on wider desktop screens; core functions remain available on smaller screens.

3. Use Ready-Made Analyses

Choose the analyses that best matches your need

- Power Shifts:
 - See the moves reshaping international relationships.
 - Sanctions, diplomacy, alliances and negotiations distilled into the changes most likely to alter the operating picture.
- Security pulse:
 - Find where instability is building before it becomes obvious.
 - Conflict, attacks, unrest, ceasefires and security pressure ranked by urgency and evidence strength. Inside countries: domestic political, social and institutional change.
- Hazard Watch:
 - Spot the hazards that could disrupt people and operations.
 - Storms, floods, earthquakes, fires and major physical hazards condensed into a live exposure picture.
- Business Pulse:
 - See the changes that could move costs, demand or supply.
 - Economic pressure, major companies, financial stability and supply-chain disruption translated into business-relevant signals.
- Health Watch:
 - Know which health signals are growing and which are contained.
 - Outbreaks, health-system stress, medical supply issues and biological risks ranked by current attention and confidence.
- Technology Edge:
 - Track the technology and cyber shifts with practical impact.
 - Cyber incidents, AI, semiconductors, digital infrastructure and platform changes compressed into an operational pulse.
- Movement Watch:
 - See what could interrupt travel, access or movement.
 - Flights, borders, entry rules, closures and transport disruption organized around what could affect a journey now.
- Energy & Environment:
 - Watch the shifts that could affect energy, cost and compliance.
 - Energy supply, environmental conditions, climate policy and transition pressure combined into one live picture.
- Human Impact:
 - Find where humanitarian pressure is becoming more severe.
 - Displacement, food, basic needs, aid access and response capacity ranked by worsening conditions and evidence.
- Domestic Change:
 - See the internal shifts that could alter stability or policy.
 - Institutions, protests, elections, rights and public-service pressure translated into a clear domestic change picture.

Country scope

- Use country filters when you need a narrower geographic picture.
- A narrow filter can hide relevant external reporting, so use it only when the geography is part of the question.

Language scope

- Selected languages affect retrieval, not just display or translation.
- Evidence can therefore appear in the original selected language.
- Selecting several languages can reveal different reporting frames and improve coverage of local sources.

When to use Ask Your Own Question

- Use a ready-made Analysis when the question fits a broad monitoring domain.
- Use BYO when you have a focused query and want to measure attention, disagreement, lead-lag or story decay.
- Use Synthesize when you need a structured investigation with assessment, hypotheses, indicators, claims, relation exploration and open questions.

4. Read the Analysis Cockpit

Read in this order

Takeaway

- The shortest statement of what the current evidence means.
- Use it to understand the result before opening details.

Recommended posture

- QRMonitor's suggested response level based on the current evidence and decision synthesis.
- Treat it as guidance, not an instruction. Confirm important actions with your own operating context.

Confidence

- How strongly the available evidence supports the current assessment.
- Confidence is not the same as severity. A low-confidence issue can still be important.

Needs attention

- The number of priority developments in the current cycle that meet the cockpit's urgency/attention logic.

Independent sources

- The breadth of separate reporting sources contributing to the analysis.
- In specialized Synthesize and BYO views, source-family logic goes further by collapsing obvious syndication or near-duplicate reporting.

Activity pulse

- A compact measure of how strong the live signal is in the selected analysis.
- A high activity pulse means more active evidence in the current monitoring picture; it does not by itself prove greater real-world severity.

Signal constellation

- Where pressure or activity is concentrated across the analysis modules.

Action compass

- Why the development matters, what to do next and what to watch.

Evidence stream

- The top developments currently drive the overall picture, with direct source access.

Movement since the last cycle

- The direction and size of change from the previous analysis cycle.

Source Ecosystem

- **Agreement**
 - How much the current evidence picture converges on similar claims or direction.
 - High agreement does not automatically mean the claim is correct; it can still reflect common sourcing.
- **Disagreement / contradiction**
 - How much the evidence contains materially different or conflicting claims.
 - Disagreement is a reason to inspect evidence, not automatically a reason to reject the story.
- **Largest source share**
 - The share of the source picture contributed by the largest source.
 - A very large share means the evidence picture is more concentrated and may be less independent than the raw article count suggests.

Coverage footprint

- Where reporting is coming from and which languages are represented in the current evidence.

Go deeper

- **Evidence Lab**
 - Use it when you want to trace source evidence, module-level findings and provenance in greater detail.
- **Decision Radar**
 - Use it when you want the deeper decision-oriented view of movement, convergence, priorities and signal change.

5. Watch Stories, Use Watchboard and History

Watch a story, not just a broad category

- Open the story that matters and choose Watch story.
- The story title and saved assessment become the contextual basis of the watch; the parent monitor remains the stream QRMonitor checks for later reporting.

Story watch conditions

- Any important change
- Escalates / gains urgency
- De-escalates / cools
- Diminishes / drops from coverage
- Receives an official update
- Gains independent support
- Becomes disputed
- Returns after going quiet

Story change labels

- **Escalating**: the matching story shows stronger urgency or worsening direction.
- **De-escalating**: the story is cooling or becoming less urgent.
- **Diminishing**: reporting or activity is dropping away.
- **Expanding**: the story is broadening in evidence, geography or coverage.
- **Updated**: the story materially changed without a simple escalation/de-escalation label.
- **Stable**: no material change was detected against the saved state.

My Watchboard

- **Saved stories**: stories you chose to follow.
- **Stories changed**: saved stories whose latest matching state differs materially from when saved.
- **Active story watches**: watch conditions currently running.
- **Next steps**: short suggested actions such as inspect sources, compare history or keep watching.

Story History

- Then vs Now compares the saved story with the latest matching story.
- You can record simple choices such as I acted, I waited, Another option, or No action needed.
- You can record simple outcomes such as Improved/cooled, Worsened/escalated, No material change, or Resolved.

6. Create Alerts and Notifications

Quick alert

- Use when a common preset describes what you want to know.

Advanced setup

- Use when you understand the metric, comparator and trigger level you want.

Query Watch

- Write a question, phrase or situation and choose a transition.
 - Appears in coverage
 - Disappears from current coverage
 - Escalates or gains urgency
 - De-escalates or cools
 - Changes materially
 - Receives a new official update
 - Gains independent support
 - Becomes disputed
 - Returns after going quiet

Topic Watch

- New
- Hot or accelerating
- Removed / no longer active
- Fading
- Disputed
- Confirmed by stronger evidence
- Spreading across sources or regions
- Official update
- Returns after going quiet

Guided alert

- Use this when you do not know which metric or threshold to choose.
 - Only tell me when something meaningfully changes
 - Tell me when stronger evidence arrives
 - Only tell me when it becomes urgent
 - Tell me when sources disagree
 - Tell me when an official source speaks
 - Tell me when a quiet subject becomes active

How matching works

- Query Watch and Topic Watch use contextual relevance, so related topic/semantic/context can match even when the language, text, writing style differ.
- After relevance is selected, transitions such as appears, disappears, escalates, disputed or corroborated are evaluated deterministically from current-versus-previous evidence.

Email notifications

- Triggered emails can include what changed, why it matters, matching developments, source breadth, confidence, original-source links and a direct monitor link.

7. Create a Synthesize Investigation

When to use Synthesize

- Use Synthesize when you need a defensible structured investigation rather than a normal monitoring summary.
- Synthesize may be available only to selected user accounts.

Choose a subject type

- **Person:** A named individual; focus can include role, actions, affiliations, counterparties, exposure and constraints.
- **Group / Organization:** An organization, company, institution or group; focus can include leadership, operations, financing, partnerships and dependencies.
- **Technology:** A technology or capability; focus can include adoption, suppliers, bottlenecks, regulation, substitutes and economics.
- **Object / Asset:** A physical or operational asset; focus can include ownership, location, condition, capacity, availability and dependencies.
- **Event:** A specific event; focus can include actors, timeline, triggers, response, escalation and consequences.
- **Geography:** A country, region or place; focus can include economy, policy, trade, energy, infrastructure and external dependencies.
- **Time / Period:** A time window; focus can include sequence, before/after change, lead/lag and temporal clustering.
- **Concept / Issue:** An idea or issue; focus can include actors, mechanisms, competing interpretations, policy/economic effects and trends.

Optional Context

- Optional Context is the analytical question or scenario you want Synthesize to answer. It should be specific.
 - Example: Subject type = Geography; Subject = Indonesia; Context = How will the Indonesian economy behave if oil goes above \$200/bbl?
- The system then assembles the Data Fusion Object and Frame of Reference on the basis of Subject Type and Optional Context to perform analysis.
- For a conditional scenario, Synthesize should treat the condition as hypothetical unless evidence shows it has actually occurred.

Countries and languages

- For Synthesize, country scope is analytical geography: a foreign publisher can still be included when the DFO of that publisher has the material concerning the selected geography.

Analytical lenses

- **Connections:** Identifies which people, organizations, places, events, technologies, or concepts are linked to the subject and highlights the strongest evidence-backed connections.
- **Relations:** Explains the nature of those connections—such as ownership, cooperation, conflict, dependency, association, or operational interaction.
- **Causal hypotheses:** Tests possible explanations for why something may be happening, while clearly separating supported evidence from unproven causal assumptions.
- **Change and trajectory:** Shows what is changing over time, the direction of movement, and whether the subject appears to be strengthening, weakening, escalating, stabilizing, or shifting.
- **Influence and dependency:** Identifies who or what can affect the subject, what the subject depends on, and where important vulnerabilities or leverage points may exist.
- **Narrative divergence:** Detects when different sources, languages, regions, or groups describe the same issue in significantly different or conflicting ways.

- **Geographic diffusion:** Shows how an event, narrative, risk, or development spreads across locations and distinguishes where the story is happening from where it is being reported.
- **Early warning:** Looks for emerging signals, unusual changes, or combinations of evidence that may indicate a developing risk, disruption, escalation, or important future event.

8. Synthesize Assessment, Confidence and Z-score

Assessment

Judgment

- The main conclusion Synthesize can defend from the current evidence and analytical objective.

Because

- The most important evidence-backed reasons supporting the judgment.

This assessment breaks if / Falsifiers

- Specific observations that would materially weaken or overturn the current assessment.
- Falsifiers are useful because they tell you what to watch next instead of presenting the assessment as permanent.

Confidence

- Confidence is normally shown as a word band such as Low, Moderate or High, sometimes with an ICD-style probability word.
- Confidence describes the state of the evidence, not the importance of the subject.

Confidence drivers

- **Source volume:** whether enough relevant evidence is available.
- **Source independence:** how much of the evidence comes from genuinely separate source families.
- **Corroboration depth:** how many independent families support the promoted claims.
- **Language spread:** whether the selected language evidence is broad or concentrated.
- **Geographic spread:** whether the evidence covers the relevant geography broadly enough.
- **Run stability:** whether the substantive finding remains stable across saved versions.
- **Engine agreement:** how much deterministic analysis and provider-assisted analysis converge on similar evidence-backed findings.

Coverage z-score / momentum

- Definition: how far today's context-relevant coverage is above or below its recent daily baseline.
- $z = -0.6$: 0.6 standard deviations below the recent average; NOT 60% lower.
- A high coverage z-score means unusual reporting activity. It does not by itself prove that the underlying real-world condition is more severe.

Baseline

- The recent comparison window used to understand what is normal for this subject/context. Synthesize commonly uses a multi-day baseline while the primary result focuses on the current day.

9. Investigation Progress and Resolve Gap

Investigation Progress

- A workflow-completeness indicator showing how far the investigation has progressed. It is NOT a truth score and NOT the same as confidence.

Investigation states

- **Initial:** the first evidence-backed picture has been created.
- **Developing:** useful evidence exists, but important analytical gaps remain.
- **Substantiated:** evidence, independence and hypothesis separation are stronger.
- **Watchable:** the investigation has enough structure and watch conditions to support continued monitoring.

Progress factors

- **Evidence coverage:** whether enough context-relevant evidence is present.
- **Independent corroboration:** whether important claims are supported by separate source families.
- **Hypothesis separation:** whether the evidence meaningfully distinguishes competing explanations.
- **Open-question closure:** how many important gaps have been resolved.
- **Watch readiness:** whether useful indicators/tripwires exist for future change.

Open Questions

- Open Questions are ranked collection gaps that could materially improve the analysis.
- The highest-value question is promoted as the Next Best Action.

Resolve Gap

- Resolve Gap launches a targeted evidence pass against that specific open question while preserving the original analytical objective.
- A click does not automatically mark the question resolved.
 - **Resolved:** the gap disappears in the next evidence-backed version.
 - **Still open:** the targeted evidence pass completed but did not close the question.

Assessment Changes

- **Initial:** first version; there is no prior assessment to compare.
- **Stable:** substantive assessment direction is unchanged.
- **Changed:** the main judgment materially changed.
- **Strengthened:** direction stayed similar but supporting confidence/evidence improved.
- **Weakened:** direction stayed similar but confidence/evidence deteriorated.
- Use Compare judgments when available to see the previous and current assessments side by side.

10. ACH and Challenge Assessment

What ACH means

- ACH = Analysis of Competing Hypotheses.
- It compares several plausible explanations against the same diagnostic evidence instead of asking only, "What supports my preferred explanation?"

Hypothesis

- A proposed explanation for the current pattern. A hypothesis is not a fact.

ACH cell meanings

- ++ : strongly consistent with the hypothesis.
- + : consistent with the hypothesis.
- · : neutral / not diagnostic.
- - : inconsistent with the hypothesis.
- -- : strongly inconsistent with the hypothesis.
- ? : important evidence has not yet been collected or cannot yet be scored.

Diagnosticity

- How useful one evidence item is at separating the competing hypotheses.
- High diagnosticity means the evidence strongly favors some explanations and weakens others; it is doing real analytical work.

Weighted inconsistency

- A deterministic score that adds the credibility-weighted evidence that conflicts with each hypothesis.
- Lower is better because the hypothesis has survived more attempts at disconfirmation.
- The top-ranked hypothesis is the least refuted explanation in the current evidence scope; it is NOT automatically true.

Challenge Assessment

- Challenge mode identifies evidence that weakens the current leading hypothesis.
- Select an alternative hypothesis to see which evidence favors it over the leader.
- Unknown ACH cells can become targeted evidence-collection opportunities.
- Challenge Assessment is read-only: interacting with it does not change the production assessment or ranking. Only new evidence can do that.

How to use ACH

- Read the leading hypothesis.
- Inspect the most diagnostic evidence first.
- Look for strong negative cells against the leader.
- Use "?" cells to identify the evidence most worth collecting next.

11. Indicators, Warnings and Evidence Discovery

Indicator Watchboard

- Indicators convert warnings into named, stateful conditions that can persist across Synthesize versions.

Tripwire

- A checkable condition that moves an indicator when new evidence meets the rule.

Indicator states

- **Armed:** the condition is being watched but has not fired.
- **Tripped:** the tripwire condition has been met by the current evidence.
- **Cooling:** the condition fired earlier but recent evidence shows less movement.
- **Reset:** the condition has returned to its non-triggered state.

Last movement

- The most recent time the indicator state or evidence materially changed.

History

- A run-over-run view showing whether the indicator has been stable, rising or falling across saved versions.

Early warning

- A case-specific warning about evidence conditions that may deserve attention.
- Early warning is evidence-bounded and should be checked against the supporting sources; it is not a deterministic prediction of the future.

Evidence Discovery moments

- Evidence Discovery highlights analytically meaningful changes rather than rewarding clicks.
 - Assessment direction changed
 - A tripped indicator appeared
 - An open question was resolved
 - Independent corroboration increased
 - A new relation-map entity appeared
 - A hypothesis changed rank
 - High-diagnostic evidence was identified
 - Contradictory or contested evidence appeared
- Click a discovery to open the supporting evidence when the result provides evidence links.

Optional Analyst Challenge

- If enabled by the administrator, a private Analyst Challenge can show high-diagnostic evidence without revealing hypothesis ranks first.
- You choose the hypothesis you believe is least inconsistent, optionally record confidence/rationale, then compare with the deterministic ACH ranking.

12. Relation Map and Exploration

What the Relation Map shows

- A stable 2D map of the subject, observed entities, inferred analytical constructs and hypotheses.
- The fixed lanes help keep different epistemic states visually separate between runs.

Epistemic status

Observed

- Directly grounded in retrieved evidence, such as a named organization, person, asset or explicit relationship.

Inferred

- An analytical construct derived from evidence, such as a dependency, pressure point or relationship not stated as a single direct fact.

Hypothesis

- A proposed explanation or causal possibility that is not established as an observation.

Node

- A person, group, place, asset, subject, analytical construct or hypothesis represented in the map.

Edge / relation

- A relationship between two nodes. Open the edge evidence when you need to know why QRMonitor connected them.

Exploration actions

Investigate this

- Open the direct evidence that placed the selected node on the map.

Why connected?

- Open evidence from the relationships directly connected to that node.

Follow a relation

- Move through neighboring entities and relationships without losing your place in the current investigation.

Pivot Synthesis

- Start a new Synthesize investigation from a selected node or relation while carrying forward the original scope and analytical objective.

Exploration trail

- A breadcrumb of the entities/relations you followed during exploration.

Important interpretation rule

- Adjacency or proximity in the Relation Map is NOT causation. Always check the relation label, epistemic status and evidence.

13. Claims, Diffusion and Collection Gaps

Claim Ledger

Claim

- An atomic statement extracted from the evidence that can be compared across sources.

Reports

- How many retrieved documents carry the claim.

Independent source families

- How many genuinely separate reporting families carry the claim after obvious near-duplicates/syndication are grouped.

Echo ratio / amplification

- Measures how much report volume is repetition rather than independent corroboration.
- High amplification does NOT mean a claim is false. It means the article count should not be treated as the same number of independent confirmations.

Claim states

- Corroborated: supported by several independent families without material contradiction.
- Single-source: currently rests on one source family.
- Amplified: appears widely but much of the volume traces to a small number of originating families.
- Contested: materially conflicting evidence exists.
- Numeric conflict: different sources report incompatible figures for the same measure.

Diffusion

- The sequence in which a story first appears in the retrieved evidence, enters new source families, languages or geographies, and changes frame.
- The time shown is normally first observed in retrieval/publication time, not necessarily the time the real-world event occurred.

Story geography vs source geography

- Story geography: where the story is materially about.
- Source geography: where the publisher/source is located.
- A large difference can reveal external narrative control or an important reporting imbalance.

Collection Gaps and Silence

- Collection gap: important evidence the analysis could not obtain, often ranked by how much resolving it could improve hypothesis separation.
- Silence: expected coverage that is absent or drops unexpectedly. Always consider retrieval errors, time zones and publication patterns before interpreting silence as meaningful.

Collection health

- A technical summary of retrieval completeness such as errors, languages attempted/returned and evidence limits. Low collection health can lower confidence in other conclusions.

14. BYO, Account Features and Optional Tools

BYO / Custom Monitoring

- Use BYO when the ready-made analysis catalog does not match your exact persistent monitoring need.
- Define a custom monitoring category or subject.
- Add one or more focused question streams.
- QRMonitor uses those questions for semantic retrieval and analysis, then presents the familiar cockpit/evidence experience.
- Keep questions narrow enough that new evidence has a clear reason to match.

When to use BYO vs Synthesize

- BYO: persistent custom monitoring over time.
- Synthesize: structured investigation designed to produce a judgment, competing hypotheses, indicators, claims, open questions and evidence exploration.

Profile and account

- Profile contains your account information and authenticated password controls.
- Your private results and user-specific state are isolated to your signed-in account.

Export

- Where Export is available, use it to preserve the current result for briefing or offline review.
- Remember that a later refresh may create a new version or materially different assessment; note the result time/version when briefing from an export.

15. Glossary

- ACH: Analysis of Competing Hypotheses; tests several explanations against the same evidence.
- Assessment: The main evidence-bounded judgment for the current scope.
- Baseline: Recent comparison period used to define what is normal for a metric.
- Confidence: Strength of support in the available evidence, not importance or severity.
- Corroboration: Independent support for the same material claim.
- Diagnosticity: How strongly one evidence item separates competing hypotheses.
- Diffusion: The observed sequence in which a story spreads across sources/languages/geographies.
- Echo / amplification: Many reports that trace back to a small number of originating source families.
- Epistemic status: Whether something is observed, inferred or hypothesized.
- Evidence family: A group of reports treated as one originating/near-duplicate source family for independence analysis.
- Falsifier: An observation that would materially weaken or overturn the current assessment.
- Hypothesis: A proposed explanation, not an established fact.
- Independent source: A source that adds genuinely separate reporting rather than simply repeating another item.
- Momentum: How current reporting activity compares with a recent baseline.
- Open Question: A collection gap whose resolution could improve the investigation.
- Story cluster: Semantically similar articles treated as the same underlying storyline for analysis.
- Tripwire: A checkable condition that moves an indicator when evidence meets it.
- Weighted inconsistency: ACH score of credibility-weighted evidence that conflicts with a hypothesis; lower is less refuted.
- Z-score: Number of standard deviations a value is above or below its baseline mean.