F L O F M A T R I X

Fractal Liquidity & Order Flow Trading System

POI REFINEMENT & CHOP PROTECTION

Addendum to Confluence Grading Rubric v3.0

Extreme / Decisional OB Hierarchy | Unicorn Setup | Rejection Blocks | Chop Detector

4 New Feature Toggles (T39–T42) | 1 New Pre-Scoring Gate | 2 New POI Types

Version:	**3.1 (POI Refinement Addendum)**
Companion to:	**Rubric v3.0 (SMC Refinement Update)**
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1. Overview

This addendum extends the Confluence Grading Rubric v3.0 with four targeted improvements identified through a second round of advanced SMC methodology review. These additions refine POI classification quality, add a new high-conviction POI type, expand the structural mapping to capture wick-based institutional zones, and protect the bot during range-bound conditions where trend-following systems historically lose money.

#	ADDITION	TYPE	TOGGLE	IMPACT
1	**Extreme / Decisional OB Hierarchy**	POI Priority Filter	T39	Prioritizes highest-probability OBs within a swing leg. Prevents the bot from committing to mid-leg zones when the origin zone is available.
2	**Unicorn Setup Detection**	POI Type + Tier 3 Bonus	T40	Identifies the highest-conviction structural formation (Breaker Block + FVG overlap). Rare but exceptionally high win rate.
3	**Rejection Block Mapping**	New POI Type	T41	Captures wick-based institutional zones that standard body-based OB mapping misses. Catches trades during high-volatility liquidity grabs.
4	**Chop Detector Gate**	Pre-Scoring Gate (G3)	T42	Blocks all trade evaluation during range-bound consolidations where trend-following logic generates losses.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE: RUBRIC STABILITY

These four additions do NOT change the 17-point rubric structure or grade thresholds established in v3.0. The Extreme/Decisional hierarchy operates as a priority filter (not a scoring change). The Unicorn Setup replaces the Flip Zone +1 when present (no stacking). Rejection Blocks use existing Tier 1 scoring. The Chop Detector is a gate that blocks evaluation entirely. The max score remains 17 points.

2. Extreme vs. Decisional Order Block Hierarchy

2.1 The Problem

When the POIMapper scans a completed 15m swing leg, it may identify multiple valid Order Blocks within that single leg. Currently, all of these OBs are treated as equally valid candidates. The bot will engage whichever one price reaches first, regardless of its position within the structural leg. This is suboptimal because not all OBs within a leg carry the same institutional weight.

2.2 The Two OB Categories

PROPERTY	EXTREME ORDER BLOCK	DECISIONAL ORDER BLOCK
Location	At the absolute origin of the impulse move. The very first candle that initiated the swing leg. Found at the deepest point of a demand zone or highest point of a supply zone.	Mid-leg. Formed after a pullback or brief consolidation during the impulse. Represents a continuation decision where institutions added to their position.
Institutional Weight	Maximum. This is where institutions first committed capital. Their original position is anchored here. If price returns, the entire impulse is being retraced and institutions must defend or accept total loss.	Moderate. This is an add-on position, not the original commitment. Institutions have less capital at risk at this level and may allow it to break while defending the extreme.
Probability	Higher. The extreme OB is the last line of defense. If it breaks, the structural thesis is invalidated. Institutions fight hardest here.	Lower. Price can sweep through a decisional OB as part of a deeper pullback before bouncing at the extreme. This is a common trap scenario.
Frequency	Exactly 1 per swing leg. There is only one origin.	0 to 2 per swing leg. Some legs have no mid-leg consolidation; some have multiple.
R:R Potential	Best possible. Entry at the deepest point of the leg = smallest stop to structural invalidation, largest distance to the target.	Good but not optimal. Entry mid-leg means a larger portion of the impulse is already behind you, reducing target distance.

2.3 Detection Algorithm

When the POIMapper maps OBs within a completed 15m swing leg, it applies the following classification:

STEP	LOGIC
1	Identify all valid OBs within the swing leg using existing detection logic (last opposite-color candle before displacement, preceding a BOS, unmitigated).
2	Sort OBs by their distance from the leg origin. For a bullish leg: sort by lowest price (ascending). For a bearish leg: sort by highest price (descending).
3	The FIRST OB in the sorted list (closest to the leg origin) is tagged is_extreme = true.
4	All remaining OBs in the sorted list are tagged is_decisional = true.
5	Maximum of 3 OBs per leg (1 extreme + up to 2 decisional). Any additional OBs beyond the third are discarded. This prevents POI clutter in extended impulse legs.

2.4 How It Affects the Bot

The Extreme/Decisional hierarchy does NOT change scoring. Both OB types use the same Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 criteria. Instead, it operates as a POI priority filter in the Predator State Machine:

SCENARIO	BOT BEHAVIOR
Only the Extreme OB is within range	Standard behavior. Bot engages the Extreme OB through normal Stalking → Kill Mode flow.
Only a Decisional OB is within range	Standard behavior. Bot engages the Decisional OB. The Extreme OB is too far away to be relevant right now.
Both Extreme and Decisional OBs are within range simultaneously	PRIORITY RULE: Bot queues the Extreme OB first. If price taps the Decisional OB first, the bot evaluates it but with a +0 modifier on the Fresh POI criterion (it is treated as if the Extreme exists below it, so the Decisional is inherently riskier). If price reaches the Extreme OB, it receives full scoring.
Price sweeps through the Decisional OB and reaches the Extreme OB	The sweep of the Decisional OB creates additional inducement (trapped buyers/sellers from the Decisional zone). The Extreme OB now benefits from this extra liquidity layer. The Inducement Gate (G2) should register these trapped orders as valid inducement.

ENGINEERING NOTE

The priority filter means the bot may SKIP a Decisional OB entry in favor of waiting for the Extreme OB. This is intentional: fewer but higher-probability trades. However, if the Decisional OB scores A+ on its own merits (all tiers firing, gates passed, strong Order Flow), the bot should still take it. The priority filter is a tiebreaker for ambiguous situations, not a hard block.

3. Unicorn Setup Detection

3.1 What Is a Unicorn Setup

A Unicorn Setup is the highest-conviction structural formation in Smart Money Concepts. It occurs when two independent institutional footprints overlap at the exact same price level:

Component 1 — Breaker Block: A previously valid Order Block that was broken through with displacement and a structural shift. The traders who entered at the original OB are now trapped. When price returns to this level, they will exit at breakeven, adding their orders as fuel for the new directional move.

Component 2 — Unmitigated FVG: An algorithmic inefficiency (Fair Value Gap) left behind at the exact same price level where the Breaker Block was created. FVGs represent unmatched orders that price mechanically wants to return to.

When these two overlap, the zone has both human psychology (trapped traders exiting) and algorithmic mechanics (FVG fill) pointing to the same outcome. This makes Unicorn Setups exceptionally reliable.

3.2 Breaker Block Detection

A Breaker Block is distinct from a Flip Zone (v3.0). Both involve a zone being overpowered, but the Breaker Block has a stricter definition:

PROPERTY	FLIP ZONE (v3.0)	BREAKER BLOCK (v3.1)
Trigger	A reaction from an opposing zone failed, then the other side stepped in.	A previously VALID Order Block (one that price reacted to at least once) was completely broken with displacement AND a market structure shift.
Liquidity Component	Implied. Traders who entered on the failed reaction are trapped.	Proven. The original OB had confirmed entries (it was validated by a reaction). Those traders are confirmed trapped.
Structural Requirement	The opposing side broke through the zone.	The break must also cause a market structure shift (BOS in the new direction) on the same or higher timeframe.
Scoring in v3.0+	+1 Tier 3 (Flip Zone criterion)	Subsumes Flip Zone. Breaker Block replaces the Flip Zone +1 when present (does not stack).

3.3 Unicorn Detection Algorithm

STEP	LOGIC
1	Detect Breaker Block: Identify a mapped OB that was previously validated (price reacted to it at least once), then was broken through with (a) displacement candle body > 1.5× ATR, AND (b) a BOS in the opposing direction on 15m or higher.

2	Tag the old OB as BREAKER_BLOCK. Its zone boundaries are now supply (if it was originally demand) or demand (if it was originally supply). Polarity is flipped.
3	Scan the displacement move that broke the OB. Check if it left an unmitigated FVG that overlaps with the Breaker Block zone. Overlap means at least 50% of the FVG price range falls within the Breaker Block boundaries.
4	If overlap exists: tag the zone as is_unicorn = true. The entry zone is refined to the OVERLAP area (the price range where both Breaker and FVG coexist). This gives the tightest possible entry.
5	If the Breaker Block exists but NO FVG overlaps: tag as BREAKER_BLOCK only (still uses the Flip Zone +1 from Tier 3). The Breaker is still valid, it just lacks the FVG confluence to qualify as a Unicorn.

3.4 Scoring Impact

POI TYPE	TIER 3 SCORE	NOTES
Standard Order Block	**+0**	No Tier 3 Flip/Breaker/Unicorn bonus. May still earn +1 Sweep Zone and/or +1 VWAP.
Flip Zone (v3.0)	**+1**	Zone born from failed reaction + opposing takeover. Unchanged from v3.0.
Breaker Block (no FVG overlap)	**+1**	Subsumes Flip Zone. Uses the same Tier 3 slot. Does NOT stack with Flip Zone.
Unicorn Setup (Breaker + FVG overlap)	**+1**	Same +1 Tier 3 score as Flip/Breaker (no grade inflation). HOWEVER, Unicorn Setups are exempt from the Synthetic MA POI B-grade cap. If a Unicorn forms at a Synthetic MA POI, it can score A or A+. This is the only POI type with this exemption.

WHY UNICORNS DON'T GET EXTRA POINTS

The Unicorn's edge is not in scoring higher — it’s in having a fundamentally different (better) win rate per trade. Adding +2 or +3 for Unicorns would create the grade inflation we've been carefully avoiding. Instead, the Unicorn earns the same +1 Tier 3 point but gains two special privileges: (1) exemption from the Synthetic POI grade cap, and (2) priority queuing in the Predator State Machine over standard OBs at the same price level. The backtesting profiles will reveal the actual win rate differential, which will validate this approach.

4. Rejection Block Mapping

4.1 The Problem

The current POIMapper defines Order Blocks by candle bodies (open-to-close range). This works well in normal market conditions. But during high-volatility liquidity grabs, the most important price action happens in the wick — price spikes far beyond the body, triggers a massive cluster of stop-losses, gets absorbed by institutional limit orders, and snaps back. The candle closes with a relatively small body and a very long wick.

When price later returns to retest this level, it often only reaches the wick area (where the actual institutional liquidity exchange happened) and bounces — never reaching the candle body where our standard OB entry would be placed. The bot misses the trade entirely.

4.2 Definition

PROPERTY	SPECIFICATION
POI Type	REJECTION_BLOCK — a new POI type distinct from ORDER_BLOCK, FVG, LIQUIDITY_POOL, and SYNTHETIC_MA.
Formation Criteria	The candle must have a wick length ≥ 2× the candle body length. The wick must extend BEYOND a previous structural level (swing high/low, session high/low, equal high/low). This proves it was a liquidity grab, not just a random wick. The candle must close back INSIDE the structural range (the wick was rejected). The candle should be followed by displacement in the rejection direction within 3 bars (confirms institutional intent).
Zone Boundaries	The POI zone is the WICK range (from the body edge to the wick tip), NOT the body. For a bullish Rejection Block: zone = candle low (wick tip) to candle body open/close (whichever is lower). For bearish: zone = candle body open/close (whichever is higher) to candle high (wick tip).
Timeframe	15m chart (same as standard OB mapping). Can also form on 1H chart for higher-timeframe Rejection Blocks.
Freshness	Same freshness tracking as standard OBs. Fresh until first price tap into the wick zone, then marked mitigated.
Scoring Eligibility	Full Tier 1 eligibility. Uses all existing criteria (Trend Alignment, Liquidity Sweep, Fresh POI, CHOCH, Order Flow, Killzone). Also eligible for Tier 2 (Velez) and Tier 3 (Structural Quality). The Extreme/Decisional hierarchy applies: a Rejection Block at the origin of a leg is tagged is_extreme.

4.3 Stop Loss Adjustment

Rejection Blocks have a natural advantage for R:R because the invalidation point is clearer and tighter than standard OBs:

ELEMENT	SPECIFICATION
Hard Stop Placement	Wick tip + (0.5 × 1m ATR) buffer. The wick tip is the absolute extreme of the liquidity grab. If price breaks beyond that, the rejection thesis is dead. The ATR buffer prevents single-tick stop hunts.

Why Tighter is Better	Standard OB stop = below the OB body + LVN moat. Rejection Block stop = below the wick tip + buffer. The wick tip is ALREADY at the extreme, so the stop is inherently tighter. This means higher R:R for the same target distance.
HVN/LVN Integration	If T17 (HVN/LVN Stop Placement) is ON, the bot still runs the Volume Profile. If the LVN moat is BEYOND the wick tip (further from entry), use the wick tip stop (tighter). If the LVN moat is CLOSER to entry than the wick tip, use the LVN moat (it provides the volume-validated defense).

4.4 Practical Example

ES is trading at 5100. A 15m candle forms with body at 5085–5095 but the wick spikes down to 5060, sweeping the Previous Day Low at 5065. The candle closes at 5090 (bullish body, massive lower wick). Next two candles push to 5120 with displacement.

Standard OB mapping: Entry zone = 5085–5095 (body). If price returns to 5070, the bot has no entry because 5070 is below the OB body.

Rejection Block mapping: Entry zone = 5060–5085 (wick range). If price returns to 5070, the bot is ready with a limit order inside the Rejection Block. Stop at 5057 (wick tip 5060 − 3 points ATR buffer). Target at 5120 (the session high). R:R = 3.8:1.

5. Chop Detector Gate (G3)

5.1 The Problem

The FLOF Matrix is architecturally optimized for trending, impulse-driven markets. The Predator State Machine, CHOCH detection, Liquidity Sweep criterion, 20 SMA Micro-Trend, and Structural Node Trail all assume that price is making directional moves between liquidity pools. During range-bound consolidations ("chop"), these assumptions break down:

SYSTEM COMPONENT	HOW CHOP DAMAGES IT
CHOCH Detection	In chop, every minor swing produces a "CHOCH" that immediately fails. The bot enters, gets stopped, enters again, gets stopped. This produces a string of small losses that compound into significant drawdown.
Liquidity Sweep Criterion	In a range, price constantly sweeps the range high and range low. Every sweep looks like a valid setup. The +2 criterion fires on sweeps that are just normal range behavior, not institutional intent.
20 SMA Micro-Trend	The 20 SMA flattens and whipsaws. The slope oscillates between slightly positive and slightly negative. The Velez criterion gives noisy, unreliable signals.
Structural Node Trail	There are no structural legs to trail. The 5m chart produces BOS events that immediately reverse. Trailing stops get repeatedly hit at breakeven.

5.2 The Solution: Volume Area Width + Slope Detection

Rather than trying to trade chop differently (which would require a fundamentally different strategy), the Chop Detector simply prevents the bot from trading during range-bound conditions. This is the highest-value, lowest-complexity approach: avoid the environments where the system structurally underperforms.

PROPERTY	SPECIFICATION
Toggle	T42 — Chop Detector Gate (default ON)
Module	New lightweight helper: SessionProfiler. Runs alongside VelezMAModule (M08). Calculates Value Area of the current session using tick volume data.
Inputs	Session OHLCV data (same data already available to the VelezMAModule). Daily ATR (already calculated by HTFStructureMapper). 2m 20 SMA slope (already calculated by VelezMAModule).
Chop Detection Logic	Step 1: Calculate the Value Area (VA) of the current session. The VA is the price range containing 70% of the session's traded volume. This uses standard Volume Profile methodology: build a histogram of volume by price, find the Point of Control (highest volume price), then expand outward symmetrically until 70% of total volume is captured. Step 2: Calculate VA Width = VA High − VA Low. Step 3: Compare VA Width to the Daily ATR. Step 4: Check the 2m 20 SMA slope (absolute value).
Gate Trigger	CHOP DETECTED (gate fails) when BOTH conditions are true: (a) VA Width < 1.5 × Daily ATR (range is abnormally narrow) (b) abs(20 SMA slope) < 0.01 points/bar (no directional momentum) Both conditions must be true simultaneously. A narrow VA with a trending SMA is a breakout setup (not chop). A wide VA with a flat SMA is a value area rotation (tradeable).

Gate Logic	If Chop Detected = true → GATE FAIL → NO TRADE. All trade evaluation is blocked. The bot enters a dormant state and re-evaluates every 15 minutes. When either condition clears (VA expands or SMA starts trending), the gate opens and normal operation resumes.
Re-Evaluation	Every 15 minutes during active Killzones. The VA width is recalculated from session open. If the market has been chopping for 2 hours and then suddenly breaks out, the VA will expand and the SMA will start trending, automatically reopening the gate.
When Toggle is OFF	Gate bypassed. Bot trades in all conditions regardless of range width or SMA slope.

5.3 Gate Execution Order (Updated)

With the Chop Detector added, the complete pre-scoring sequence is now:

Gate 1 (Premium/Discount) → **Gate 2** (Inducement) → **Gate 3** (Chop Detector) → **Tier 1** → **Gate Check (≥ 7)** → **Tier 2** → **Tier 3** → **Grade**

Gate 3 (Chop) fires AFTER Gates 1 and 2 because it is a market condition gate rather than a POI quality gate. Gates 1 and 2 evaluate the specific trade setup. Gate 3 evaluates whether the environment is suitable for any trade at all. If the market is chopping, there is no point evaluating POI quality.

6. New Function Specifications

6.1 Additions to POIMapper (M04)

FUNCTION	INPUTS	OUTPUTS	DESCRIPTION & RATIONALE	TOGGLE
classify_ob_hierarchy()	swing_leg: list[Bar] obs_in_leg: list[POI] trade_direction: str	list[POI] with is_extreme/is_decisional tags	Sorts OBs by distance from leg origin. Tags the closest as is_extreme = true, all others as is_decisional = true. Caps at 3 OBs per leg (1 extreme + 2 decisional max). Called once when a swing leg is completed.	T39
detect_breaker_block()	ob: POI subsequent_bars: list[Bar] structure_history: list[SwingPoint]	bool (is_breaker) BreakerMetadata	Checks if a previously valid OB (one that had at least one price reaction) was subsequently broken with displacement > 1.5× ATR AND a BOS in the opposing direction. If true, flips the OB polarity (demand becomes supply) and tags as BREAKER_BLOCK.	T40
detect_unicorn_setup()	breaker: POI unmitigated_fvgs: list[POI]	bool (is_unicorn) overlap_zone: tuple (high, low)	Checks if any unmitigated FVG overlaps with the Breaker Block zone by at least 50% of the FVG price range. If yes, tags as is_unicorn = true and returns the refined overlap zone for entry.	T40
detect_rejection_block()	bar: Bar structural_levels: list[float] atr: float	POI or None (typed REJECTION_BLOCK)	Checks if a candle has a wick ≥ 2× body that extends beyond a structural level and closes back inside. If yes, creates a REJECTION_BLOCK POI with zone = wick range. Requires displacement follow-through within 3 bars.	T41

6.2 New Module: SessionProfiler

FUNCTION	INPUTS	OUTPUTS	DESCRIPTION & RATIONALE	TOGGLE
calculate_value_area()	session_bars: list[Bar] tick_size: float	va_high: float va_low: float va_width: float poc: float	Builds a volume histogram of the current session. Finds the POC (highest volume price). Expands outward from POC until 70% of total volume is captured. Returns VAH, VAL,	T42

			width, and POC. Updated every 15 minutes.	
detect_chop()	va_width: float daily_atr: float sma_20_slope: float	bool (is_chop)	Returns true if VA Width < 1.5 × Daily ATR AND abs(SMA 20 slope) < 0.01. Both conditions must be true simultaneously. Called every 15 minutes during active Killzones.	T42
evaluate_chop_gate()	is_chop: bool	bool (gate_passed)	Pre-Scoring Gate G3. Returns false if chop is detected (blocking all trades). Returns true if market has directional character.	T42

7. New Feature Toggles (T39 – T42)

ID	FEATURE	LAYER	DEFAULT	DEPENDS ON	WHAT HAPPENS WHEN OFF
T39	**Extreme / Decisional OB Hierarchy**	Structure	**ON**	T01	All OBs within a swing leg are treated as equal priority. No Extreme/Decisional tagging. Bot engages whichever POI price reaches first.
T40	**Unicorn Setup Detection**	Structure	**ON**	T33	No Breaker Block or Unicorn detection. Flip Zone (T33) remains the only "zone overpowered" tag. Synthetic POI grade cap always applies.
T41	**Rejection Block Mapping**	Structure	**ON**	— (root)	POIMapper only maps candle-body Order Blocks. Wick-based zones are invisible. Bot may miss entries during high-volatility liquidity grabs.
T42	**Chop Detector Gate**	Safety	**ON**	T36	Bot trades in all market conditions including range-bound chop. Higher trade frequency but likely higher loss rate during consolidation periods.

7.1 Dependency Chain Note

T40 (Unicorn Setup) depends on T33 (Flip Zone Detection). The reasoning: Breaker Blocks are a stricter version of Flip Zones. If Flip Zone detection is OFF, the foundational zone-overpowered logic doesn't run, so Breaker/Unicorn detection has nothing to build on. Turning T33 OFF automatically forces T40 OFF.

T42 (Chop Detector) depends on T36 (Session VWAP). The reasoning: the Value Area calculation uses the same volume histogram data as VWAP. If VWAP computation is disabled, the volume data pipeline is not running, so the VA width calculation has no input.

8. Configuration File Additions

```
# ——— v3.1 ADDITIONS ———

[toggles.structure]        # append to existing section
T39_ob_hierarchy           = true
T40_unicorn_setup          = true
T41_rejection_blocks       = true

[toggles.safety]           # append to existing section
T42_chop_detector          = true

[constants.ob_hierarchy]
max_obs_per_leg            = 3       # 1 extreme + up to 2 decisional
decisional_fresh_penalty   = false   # When true, Decisional OBs get +0 Fresh POI

[constants.unicorn]
breaker_min_reactions      = 1       # Min reactions to validate original OB
breaker_displacement_mult  = 1.5     # ATR mult for break displacement
fvg_overlap_pct            = 0.50    # Min 50% FVG overlap with Breaker zone
unicorn_exempt_grade_cap   = true    # Unicorns bypass Synthetic POI B-cap

[constants.rejection_block]
min_wick_to_body_ratio     = 2.0     # Wick must be >= 2x body length
require_structural_sweep   = true    # Wick must extend past a structural level
follow_through_bars        = 3       # Displacement must occur within N bars
stop_buffer_atr_mult       = 0.5     # Buffer beyond wick tip for SL

[constants.chop_detector]
va_width_atr_threshold     = 1.5     # VA width < N x Daily ATR = narrow
sma_slope_threshold        = 0.01    # abs(slope) < N = flat
reevaluation_minutes       = 15      # How often to re-check chop status
va_volume_pct              = 0.70    # Value Area = 70% of session volume
```

9. New Backtesting Profiles

PROFILE	TOGGLES CHANGED	RESEARCH QUESTION	EXPECTED INSIGHT
v3.1 Baseline	**All v3.1 defaults**	Full system with all v3.1 additions?	New benchmark. Compare against v3.0 Baseline to measure incremental impact of POI refinement + chop protection.
No Hierarchy	T39 OFF	Does OB hierarchy improve results?	Measures whether preferring Extreme over Decisional OBs improves win rate. Key metric: win rate on Extreme vs. Decisional trades.
No Chop Gate	T42 OFF	How much does chop protection save?	Critical test. Measures drawdown during consolidation periods. If v3.1 Baseline has meaningfully lower max drawdown vs. this profile, the Chop Detector is a high-value addition.
Rejection Only	T39, T40 OFF (keep T41)	Do Rejection Blocks catch missed trades?	Isolates the value of wick-based POI mapping. Metric: number of valid entries at Rejection Blocks that the standard OB mapper would have missed.
Unicorn Audit	Log all Unicorn detections	What is the actual Unicorn win rate?	Not a toggle profile but a logging exercise. Tag every trade where is_unicorn = true and compare its win rate / expectancy against non-Unicorn trades. Validates the theoretical edge.

10. Complete System Summary (v3.1)

With this addendum applied, the full FLOF Matrix system now consists of:

COMPONENT	TOTAL
Feature Toggles	42 (T01 – T42) across 7 layers: Structure, Execution, Velez, Risk, Safety, plus 2 deferred (T35 Market Phase, T37 MBO Iceberg)
Pre-Scoring Gates	3 gates: G1 Premium/Discount, G2 Inducement, G3 Chop Detector
Scoring Criteria	13 criteria across 3 tiers (Tier 1: 10 pts Core SMC+OF, Tier 2: 4 pts Velez, Tier 3: 3 pts Structural Quality). Maximum: 17 points.
POI Types	6 types: ORDER_BLOCK, FVG, LIQUIDITY_POOL, SYNTHETIC_MA, REJECTION_BLOCK, BREAKER_BLOCK (with UNICORN overlay)
POI Quality Tags	5 tags: is_extreme, is_decisional, is_flip_zone, is_sweep_zone, is_unicorn (plus has_inducement from Gate 2)
Modules	13 (original 12 + SessionProfiler helper)
Backtesting Profiles	14 total (8 original + 6 from v3.0 + 5 from v3.1, minus overlaps)
Grade Thresholds	A+ (15–17), A (13–14), B (10–12), C (<10). Unchanged from v3.0.

10.1 Complete Evaluation Sequence

G1 (Premium/Discount) → **G2** (Inducement) → **G3** (Chop Detector) → **Tier 1** (10 pts) → **≥ 7 Gate** → **Tier 2** (4 pts) → **Tier 3** (3 pts) → **Grade** → **Size** → **Execute**

E N D O F D O C U M E N T

FLOF Matrix — POI Refinement & Chop Protection Addendum v3.1

Read in conjunction with: Confluence Grading Rubric v3.0, Engineering Specification v1.0, Sudden Move Policy, and HTF MA Integration & Feature Toggle System.