DEMYSTIFYING ICT:

WHAT EVERY ICT TRADER... STILL WANTS TO KNOW

BY HOPIPLAKA

0.
PROLOGUE

“IF ONLY YOU WOULD KNOW THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE 3, 6, AND 9, YOU WOULD HAVE A KEY TO THE UNIVERSE.”

NIKOLA TESLA

Dear reader,

Thank you for downloading our book on demystifying ict, short for innercircletrader.

We hope that you will find value in the information and insights contained within these pages.

As you read through this book, we hope that you will come to understand and appreciate the significance of power of three numbers, and learn how to use them to your advantage, using PO3 dealing ranges.

Whether you are a seasoned trader, a novice trader, or simply someone seeking to improve your understanding of the dealing ranges, we believe that using power of three in your trade arsenal will be a valuable tool for you.

We will also delve into what we call the Huddleston levels, how it relates to the IPDA levels and why the number 6 plays a crucial role here

Last but not least, we will unlock the secrets of the 20-40-60 loopback period, where the number 9 will play a prominent role.

We hope that you will find the information and examples provided in this book to be useful and inspiring, and that you will apply what you learn to your own trading career.

Once again, thank you for downloading this book. We hope that you will find it to be a valuable resource, and that you will join us in exploring the many wonders of the riddles ict put in his mentorship.

1.

POWER OF THREE NUMBERS

“THREE GREAT FORCES RULE THE WORLD: STUPIDITY, FEAR AND GREED."

ALBERT EINSTEIN

INTRODUCTION TO PO3

The power of three numbers is a concept that has fascinated people for centuries. These numbers, often referred to as "triplet numbers," are said to hold a special power and significance, and have been revered by many cultures throughout history.

But what are these mysterious numbers, and how can we use them to unlock the secrets of the universe? We will learn how to calculate and understand these special numbers.

First, let's start with a brief history of the power of three. The concept of triplet numbers can be traced back to ancient civilisations, where they were often associated with spiritual or religious significance. In many cultures, three was seen as a perfect number, representing balance and harmony.

The power of three was also prevalent in the mythology of many ancient cultures. In Greek mythology, the number three was associated with the goddess of wisdom, Athena, and the god of war, Ares. In Hindu mythology, the number three was considered sacred and represented the three worlds of creation, preservation, and destruction.

But the power of three is not just limited to ancient history and mythology. In modern times, the concept of triplet numbers continues to be revered and studied by people all over the world. From mathematics and science to art and literature, the power of three can be found in many different fields.

Our focus will be on finance, where we are talking about accumulation, manipulation, distribution[1].

Now that we've learned a bit about the history and mythology surrounding the power of three, let's delve into how to calculate and understand these special numbers.

[1] AMD cycle is a concept introduced by ict

CALCULATING POWERS OF THREE

In finance, dealing ranges are made of powers of the number three.

In mathematics, a power of three is a number of the form 3^n where n is an integer – that is, the result of exponentiation with number three as the base and integer n as the exponent.

You can also calculate the result multiplying the number 3 x times.

```
3 x 3 = 9
```

The result, 9, is the power of three for the integer 2., or 3^2 We can continue this process for any number we choose. For example, the powers of three for the integer 5 would be:

```
3 x 3 x 3 x 3 x 3 = 243
```

In excel, a powers of the number three is calculated using following formula:

```
power(3, integer)
```

Depending on your asset, the powers of three result you get from your calculation is either expressed in pips or in ticks.

For example, a fixed dealing range for foreign exchange asset (fx) EURUSD might be 243 pips (3^5), while a Nasdaq futures symbol is expressed in ticks, for example 81 (3^4) ticks.

Once you're settled with a powers of three number you're interested in, you can calculate the dealing range.

A dealing range is a piece of price action where we expect swings to happen. It typically has a dealing range low and a dealing range high.

Price tend to stay inside this dealing range, unless it breaks out this dealing range, and goes to the next partition.

When we define a dealing range we're interested in (in either pips or ticks), we will use this number to define the partitions, starting from base 0.0.

For example, when we identify that a stock moves around 27 points on average (we do this visually, it will jump off from the chart), we define the partitions for it.

Partition 1 will run from 0 -> 27
Partition 2 will run from 27 -> 56
Partition 3 will run from 56 -> 81
...

If we calculated the partitions (more on the next part), and we see that price is aggressively trading though our levels, we might consider doing a range expansion.
We have a part devoted to range expansion or contraction, but basically, you take a larger PO3 number.

In our example above, the next PO3 number after 27 will be 81, and we'll use 81 to define our PO3 partitions.

When you're only interested in the current PO3 partition, because this is where current price action is taking place, go

to the next part, where we discuss the calculation of the current PO3 partition.

Above you see a chart of Microsoft with all visible PO3 partitions for PO3 27 on it.

We start at base 0, this partition runs until 27, the next partition runs from 27 towards 54, next from 54 to 81, ...

Typically, as discussed, price tends to “stay in the range” for a while. It can briefly leave to range, and go back into it, or it can leave it, and move on to the next PO3 partition.

Below you'll find an overview of a typical range, and map it to the trader you are. (Scalper, day trader, long term trader, ...)

Number	Result	Used For
3^1	3	
3^2	9	
3^3	27	Scalping
3^4	81	Daily Range
3^5	243	Weekly Range
3^6	729	Monthly Range
3^7	2187	Yearly Range
3^8	6561	
3^9	19683	
3^{10}	59049	

3^{11}	177147	

USING PO3 DEALING RANGES

In the previous part, we learned how to calculate the PO3 numbers. These numbers are now going to be used to define our PO3 dealing ranges.

Remember from the previous part, we will use PO3 partitions starting from base 0, so start at the 0 level.
This can be 0 for crypto, stocks, ... or 0.0 for forex.

In order to calculate the dealing range' partition we're currently in for our asset – be it fx, indices, crypto, ... – we need to have following variables:

- current price
- the power of three number we're interested in

We're going to draw a fixed range, using 2 lines, which will delineate our PO3 dealing range.

For the current price, we're just going to open a chart, and take the price that's currently printing.

Now, we're going to calculate the current PO3 dealing range low and high.

For this, we take the current price, and remove the decimal point, if there is one.

We are also only interested in the first 5 digits.

Asset	Current Price	Price to take
EURUSD	1.23459	12345
SP500	4032.8	40328
Bitcoin	23589.4	23589
DXY	124.456	12445

Now that we have our base price to use, all we need is the power of three number we're interested in.
(be sure to check the table on the previous part to identify what type of trader you are)

By having a look at the Power of Three Numbers we can choose the number for the trade style we're interested in, such as a scalper (27), a day trader (81), ...

Use the following formula to calculate the low of the current fixed dealing range.

```
dealing range low = floor(current price / po3 number) * po3 number
```

EXAMPLES

Using the floor function in for example excel, you take the current price, divide it by the power of three number, and you only take the integer part, ignoring the fractional part.

curren t price	po3 number	floor(current price / po3 number)	Dealing range low
12345	243	50	12150
40328	81	497	40257
23589	2187	12150	21870

Now we have our **dealing range low**, we can calculate the **dealing range high**.

We just take the dealing range low and add the power of three number we used in our formula above to it.

So let's say we are calculating the dealing range high for our EURUSD asset.

We determined above that the PO3 dealing range low for our 243 PO3 range was 12150.

We add the 243 PO3 number to it, and we get a dealing range high of 12150+243 = 12393

```
  dealing range high = dealing range low +
po3 number
```

The last step we need to do is to put back the decimal point, at the position it originally was.

In our EURUSD example, the decimal point was after the first position, so we get following dealing range low and high for our 243 PO3 range

```
  dealing range low  = 1.2150
  dealing range high = 1.2393
```

Above you see a 243 PO3 dealing range, with equilibrium and the 1/3 and 2/3 levels as well.

The nice thing of the PO3 ranges is that you can divide them in 3 parts, and each of those 3 parts, will be a smaller PO3 range in itself.

So the above 243 PO3 consists out of 3 smaller 81 PO3 ranges.

You will have a premium part, a discount part and an equilibrium part.

We will refine the levels to be used inside the dealing range later in this book.

If you can't wait, read up on the Huddleston levels.

PO3 STOP RUNS

Power of three stop runs can come into 2 shapes.

Either it's a real stop run of the buy - or sell side liquidity.

You'll typically see a stop run under an old low or above an old high of 27, 81, 243 pips, depending on the time frame.

Or price stops at a certain level, most likely a dealing range high or low, and will create a wick of a PO3 size, so a wick of 27, 81, 243 long.

If this is the case, you now have a valid rejection block, and the open or close of the rejection block can be used to enter a trade.

Later in this book you can read some additional information about PO3 stop runs. Have a look for the external range demarker section.

A 27 PO3 stop run

Above you can see the 27 pip stop run on the sell side liquidity.

Price rejects, breaks an old short term high, forms an OTE to go long

A wick of a PO3 number

Above you can see a bar with a large wick. This wick comes in the form of a 27 PO3 size.

This confirms our rejection block, and the next candle can be used to enter a long position.

The trade closed the gap/trader into a breaker

RANGE EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION

Range expansion and contraction is when the current PO3 dealing range is not sufficient anymore.

This is a concept I use with stocks, or new assets like bitcoin for instance.

Other than using a PO3 dealing range as seen above, which I use for forex and indices, to see what current PO3 partition we're in, here we just use the real PO3 numbers.

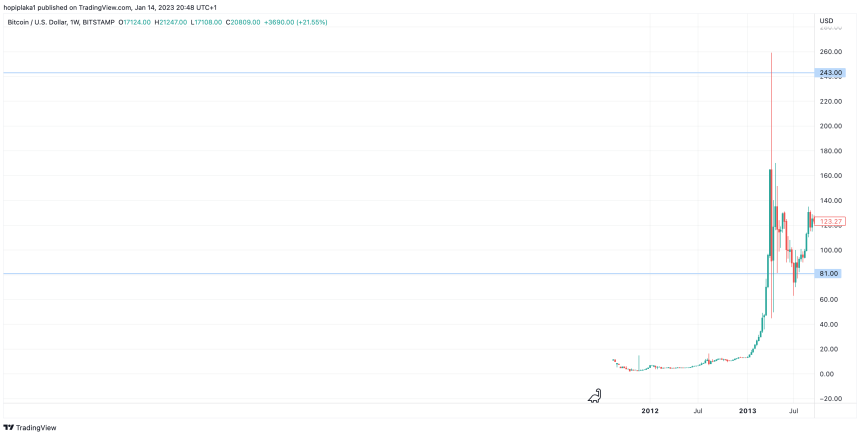
We start with one of the smallest PO3 numbers, for example 9. If price moves out of this range we do a **range expansion**, and we take the next PO3 number, which is 27.

If this range is breached to the upside, we will do another **range expansion**, and we'll take 81, 243, 729, ...

If price retraces however, and we continue to make lower prices, we do a **range contraction**.

Let's say we were in the 243-729 price range, but price moved below the 243 price range, we will now consider the range 81-243 as our main dealing range.

On this bitcoin chart, you can see price moved out of the 81 dealing range, and the range 81-243 was used



Next, we see that the 243-729 was used. Price broke the 729 level, and did a PO3 stop run and went back into the range defined by 243-729

Later on, the 2187 and 6561 were breached, and price had a hard stop at exactly 19683.

WHAT YOU LEARNED IN THIS CHAPTER

- What are Power of three numbers
- How to calculate PO3 dealing ranges
- Understand PO3 partitions
- What does it mean to stay in the range
- What are PO3 stop runs
- What is range expansion and contraction

2.
HUDDLESTON LEVELS

“NOW IF 6 TURNED OUT TO BE 9
I DON'T MIND, I DON'T MIND”

BOB MARLEY

WHERE DOES IT COME FROM

In the past I talked a lot about the Huddleston levels, but where does it come from?

Using my favourite tool wordhippo, I looked for the following 2 words:

Huddles: https://www.wordhippo.com/what-is/another-word-for/huddles.html
-> Clusters

Ton: https://www.wordhippo.com/what-is/another-word-for/ton.html
-> 100

Now the length of name Michael is **7,** and coincidently there are also 7 archangels.

When we do a bit of magic, the puzzle we're looking for translates into:

7 CLUSTERS OF 100

This leads us to **goldbach clusters**

Goldbach's conjecture is one of the oldest and best-known unsolved problems in number theory and all

of mathematics. It states that every even natural number greater than 2 is the sum of two prime numbers.[2]

So what does this mean exactly? Well we're looking for the 7 clusters of the number 100.

A cluster are 2 primes, when added them together we have the number 100.

The number 100 is just the percentage of a range. A full range is 100%, hence the number 100.

We can use a goldbach calculator to find all pairs for a given number for us.

An even number can have more than 1 goldbach cluster, and from Michaels name we understand that we need to look for 7 clusters.

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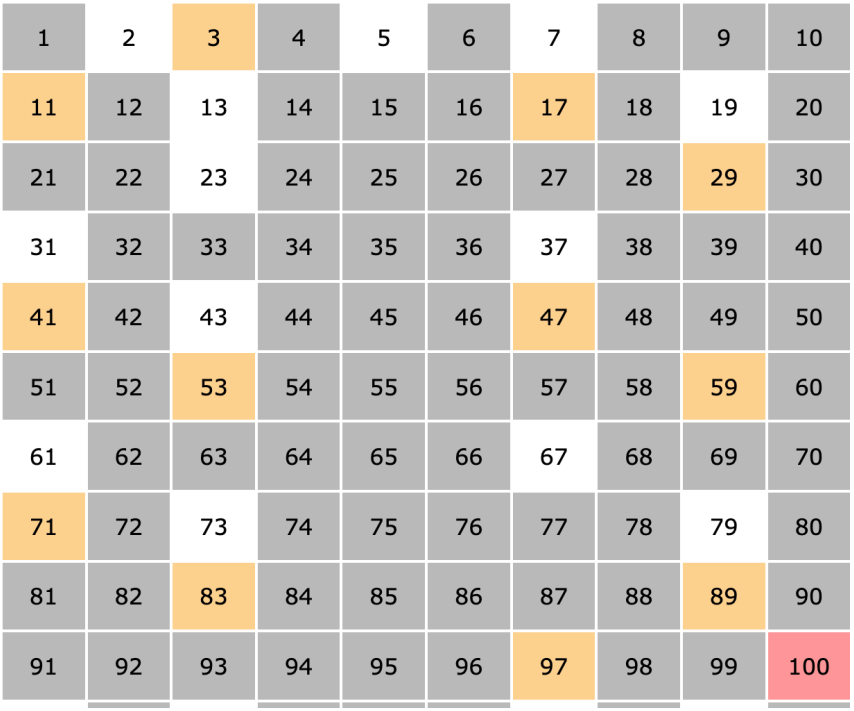
[2] Source: wikipedia

Below is a screenshot for all 2 primes that added together form the number 100



Cluster	Discount	Premium
1	0	100
2	3	97
3	11	89
4	17	83
5	29	71
6	41	59
7	47	53

You can see the for each cluster, the discount number and the premium number add up to the number 100.

These clusters also explain market symmetry. The low number together with the high number (for example 11 and 89) are symmetrical opposed to each other.

You can identify a discount number, and a premium number, and map the prime numbers making up a goldbach cluster towards the IPDA levels taught by ict, as seen in the next part.

You will also see that most partitions are 6 apart from each other, where the 5th cluster will jump 12 steps at once, which is where the liquidity void will reside.

So now we already have number 3 for the power of three ranges and make up our dealing ranges, and number 6 which separates the goldbach clusters.

All that's left to do is to define a fib tool but with the below prime numbers, defining the goldbach clusters.

We use this tool in the PO3 dealing range we defined in chapter 1.

Below you'll find a 81 PO3 dealing ranger the SP500, with the IPDA/Huddleston/Goldbach levels added.

IPDA = GOLDBACH

Goldbach number	IPDA level
0	HIGH
3	REJECTION BLOCK
11	ORDER BLOCK
17	FAIR VALUE GAP
29	LIQUIDITY VOID
41	BREAKER
47	MITIGATION BLOCK
53	MITIGATION BLOCK
59	BREAKER
71	LIQUIDITY VOID
83	FAIR VALUE GAP
89	ORDER BLOCK
97	REJECTION BLOCK
100	LOW

We now identified the IPDA levels, which are goldbach levels we calculated for the number 100. The 7 pairs make up the premium and discount levels.

You will also see that the levels are 6% apart from each other, apart from the top and bottom.

Rejection block is only 3% apart from the high/low, and the order block is 8% apart from the rejection block onwards.

You will also notice that the array where the liquidity void is (the 29/71 goldbach cluster), the levels are 12% apart.

This is the nature of a liquidity void, as this is where there is most of the time a large on direction move, which is what we expect due to the 12%.

To map the levels to an ict concept, like rejection block, order block, we take the value of the level just below it until the current value.

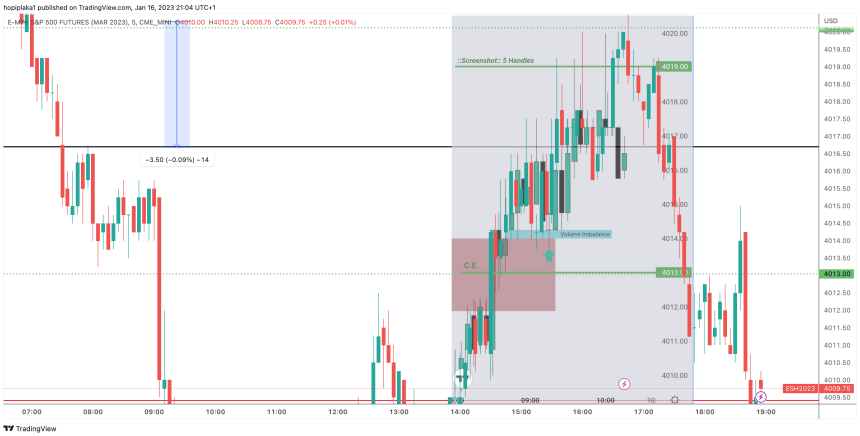
So for a rejection block, we take 0 -> 3 or 100 -> 97, for an order block we take 97 -> 89 or 3 -> 11 and so on

When we map the goldbach clusters to our PO3 dealing ranges, we get the wireframe that makes up IPDA.

CONSEQUENT ENCROACHMENT AND MEAN THRESHOLD

You learned that goldbach levels are typically 6% apart from each other, but what about CE levels.

Well, CE levels are just in the middle of 2 goldbach levels, so typically every 3% we have a consequent encroachment



Above you can find a screenshot of ict twitter where he just marked the CE level. This was exactly in the middle of a PO3 dealing range with goldbach levels.

The order block levels, which starts from the rejection block (3/97) towards the order block (11/89) is 8% in size.

The middle of 8% is 4%, hence he needed a different name for mean threshold.

We can conclude:

Consequent encroachment = the middle of a 6% block
Mean threshold = the middle of a 8% block

You will also see in the liquidity void levels, which are 12%, that you can have **non goldbach** levels.

These are no real goldbach levels per se, as they are no price numbers, but in my testing I find that the levels in between the FVG->LV and the LV->BR also have a *hidden* 6% level (and thus a CE level as well), so on my charts (when I use a large enough PO3 dealing range, so my screen is not cluttered with lines), I also draw following levels:

35 and 65
23 and 77

And I call these the non gb levels.

EXTERNAL RANGE DEMARKERS

We defined dealing ranges using PO3 values. This defines our range, and this comes both with internal range, where we use our goldbach IPDA levels, but there's also external range.

External range is also defined by PO3 levels, and this is something we learned in the PO3 chapter, part about PO3 stop runs.

Basically what you do is add following fib values to your fibonacci tool:

Range high: 1.111
Range low: -0.111

Using these fib values is putting a PO3 (-2) level on the chart.
What this means is, it highlights stop runs of 2 lower PO3 numbers.

For example, if you're currently using a 2187 PO3 dealing range, it will put a stop run level of 2 PO3 lower, which is not 729, but 243.
For 243, it will be not 81, but 27, and so on.

This will give you an indication on where price will go to in case it breaches the dealing range, for a brief moment of time.

You'll often see that a big move starts from an external range remarker as well.

Also with ERD, you can cut the block in 2, so you have the middle of the ERD, which is also very sensitive.

ALGORITHMS

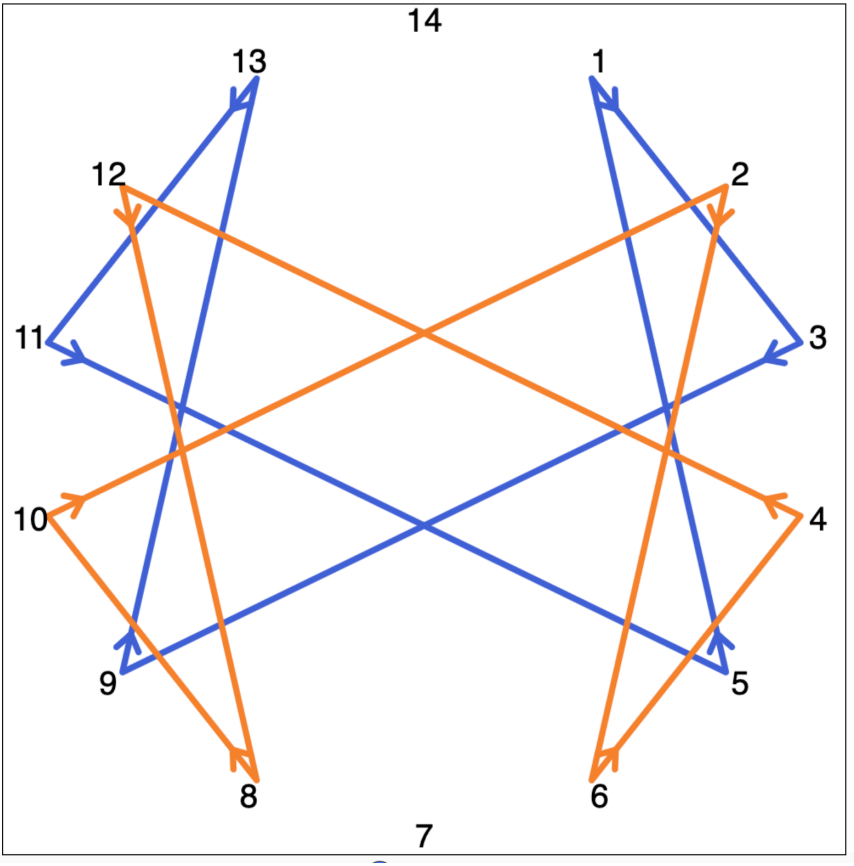
So if we are using a Tesla Vortex, but we base the calculation of our modular multiplication on the number we have here, we can come up with the theory between the 2 also's ict described.

We now understand the price action runs using PO3 numbers (the number 3), and goldbach levels.

We also identified the 14 different IPDA levels, which are the pairs that make up the 7 goldbach clusters of the number 100 (our full dealing range in percentages)

So we will feed this in our vortex calculator:

```
Modulus: 14
Multiplier: 3
```



Now this is very interesting. We have 2 sets of data, one that starts with the number 1, and another one that starts with the number 2.

And interesting, ict mentioned back in the old days that there are 2 algorithms, one of which is the MMxM.

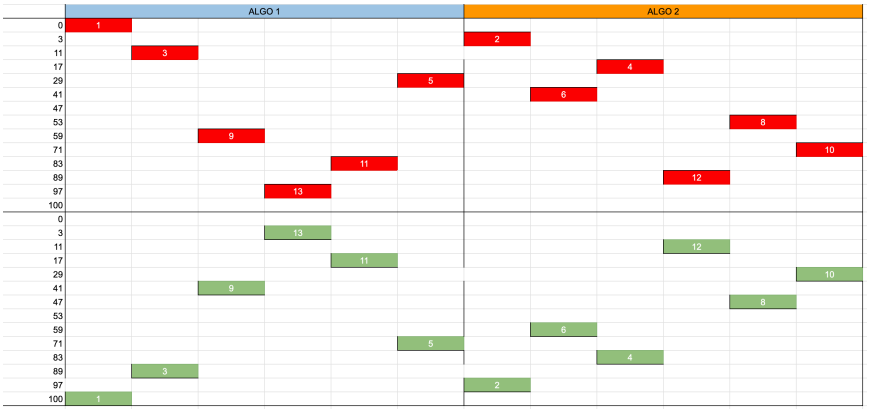
MMxM: is either a Market Maker Buy Model or a Market Maker Sell Model

So we have 2 sets of data:

1 3 9 13 11 5
2 6 4 12 8 10

If we map this to our goldbach values we found, where 1 = 0 = high, 2 = rejection block, 3 = order block, ...

We get following graph



You can see here that algo 1 is reflecting the MMxM, and algo 2 is a trending algorithm, creating OTE (optimal trade entries) along the way up or down.

When we put it in text, we get following flow

ALGO 1
HIGH/LOW
ORDER BLOCK
OPPOSITE BREAKER
OPPOSITE REJECTION BLCOK
OPPOSITE FAIR VALUE
LIQUIDITY VOID

ALGO 2
REJECTION BLOCK
BREAKER
FAIR VALUE
OPPOSITE ORDER BLOCK
OPPOSITE MITIGATION BLOCK
OPPOSITE LIQUIDITY VOID

Now we understand how we need to create the dealing ranges (using the PO3 numbers), and we understand the levels inside these dealing ranges (using goldbach), and we understand that price is offered by any of the 2 algorithms, we can get to work.

In below screenshot, we identified for the EURUSD chart, the current 729 PO3 partition.

This partition runs from 1.0206 towards 1.0935, or the 14th 729 partition from base 0.0

```
14*729=10206 (dealing range low)
10206 + 729 = 10935 (dealing range high)
-> add decimal point for EURUSD
```

When we put the range low and range high in our calculator, and we specify this is a 729 range, we can calculate the IPDA levels using the goldbach levels.

Using algo 2 for a bullish scenario, you can see that price is respecting the levels outlined by our algo.

You can see in the screenshot that an order block was created, a fair value accompanied by it, price returned into the OB+FVG, price expand away above equilibrium, price

retraced back and was mitigated around equilibrium. We consolidated a little while, and price was aggressively expanded into the predefined level to form the high of the algo, which is the premium fair value gap.

To get a cleaner chart, you can filter out all the goldbach levels that are not needed for the flow of the specific algorithm.

While we're generally not calling tops and bottoms, using the po3 dealing ranges, goldbach levels and the algorithm flow, together with confluences of what you're about to learn with the look back partitions, it might reaffirm a change in direction

WHAT YOU LEARNED IN THIS CHAPTER

- Translate the name Michael J Huddleston
- What are goldbach clusters
- How to map the goldbach clusters to IPDA levels
- What is consequence encroachment and mean treshold and how do they relate to goldbach
- External range demarkers and where PO3 stop runs come into play
- What are the 2 algorithms that are based on goldbach levels

3.

20-40-60 LOOKBACK

“FROM THE CALM MORNING, THE END WILL COME WHEN OF THE DANCING HORSE THE NUMBER OF CIRCLES WILL BE NINE.”

NOSTRADAMUS

INTRODUCTION

The 20-40-60 loopback is where the number 9 comes into play.

We just use a sequence of the number 9 to define our partitions that make up the loopback anchor points, but we ignore the first number 9.

As to why we ignore the first 9 (and another one later in the sequence), this will become clear in a moment.

The sequence we will use is:
18-27-36-45-54-63-72-81-99-108-117-126

This sequence is to be used on the daily chart, and delineate the partitions.

We will break the numbers of the sequence in 2 parts:
- the first digit in case the complete number < 100, else we take the first 2 digits. This will make up the month
- The last digit. This will make up the day of that specific month

We will come up with following table

Number	Month	Day
18	January	8
27	February	7
36	March	6
45	April	5
54	May	4
63	June	3

Number	Month	Day
72	July	2
81	August	1
99	September	9
108	October	8
117	November	7
126	December	6

The days of the specific month will make up our anchor points, so it's best to open a daily chart, and draw 12 lines for the year, given the specific day for the month.

Should a day fall on a weekend, you use the following trading day, typically Monday following the weekend.
If for example you need to draw the vertical line for May the 4th, but this day falls on a Saturday, you would draw a vertical line for Monday the 6th for that specific year.

You'll now understand why we don't use the numbers 09 and 90, as there is no Month 0 with a day 9, and there is no day 0 in the 9th month.

Now we have defined the partitions, marking up the loopback periods, it's time to put them in action.

At the start of the new partition, we look for a clue based on the specific number of that partition.
For example, if we started the partition for the month of October, we will use the number 108.

With this number (108 in this case), we will look for a stop run of 108 pips in any of the previous 3 partitions (the 20-40-60 lookback).
What is also possible is that you don't need to look for a stop run, but that you'll find a FVG of this amount of pips

The last possibility is that there's an order block in close proximity, with this size (108 for October).

At the start of the new partition, you typically look for the first few trading days of the new partition to hit either the liquidity, the fair value gap or the order block.

We expect price to aggressively trade away (reverse) from this point, and we expect a PO3 stop run on the opposite direction.

This PO3 stop run can be either a real liquidity stop run, or when you see a PO3 size wick, it's possible this wick is used as a target.

When the PO3 stop run occurred, you'll typically see that price goes back into the trading range defined for the current partition.

EXAMPLES

All examples are for the year 2022

HIPPO

You'll find references to HIPPO in the following examples.

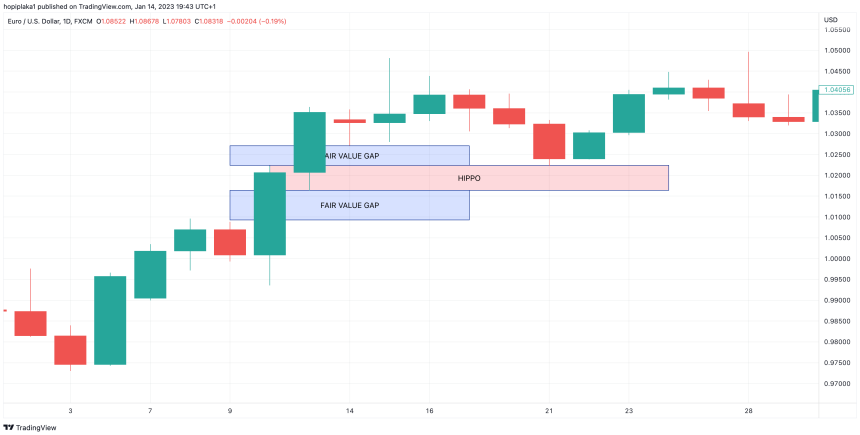
This is an "invention" of me, to demonstrate that if you understand the price levels (huddleston/goldbach), you can create any trading system around it, give a concept a name of your liking.

That's why I came up with the HIPPO:

H: HIDDEN
I : INTERBANK
P: PRICE
P: POINT
O: OBJECTIVE

Basically, a HIPPO is a "hidden" order block, where you take the wicks of 2 consecutive bars.

You do not take any 2 bars, but the bars should create a fair value gap.



Above you can see 2 green candles. The second candle didn't fill in the first gap, and the next candle (the red indecision candle) also formed a gap.

When we attach the top of the wick of the first candle to the bottom of the wick of the second candle, you can see a "hidden" order block forming.

You can also see that this HIPPO offered support later on (and also closed the top FVG.

JANUARY

18

In January, which is the first month of the year, we should start at the 8th.

This is however a weekend day, so we will take the first Monday following this day, so we arrive at January the 10th.

We are still looking for either gaps or stop runs of 18 pips just when the new partition starts.

4 trading days into the new partition, we can see a 18 pip gap residing 2 partitions ago (40 day lookback)

When we hit this level, price breaks down, and it does a 81 PO3 stop run, triggering the reversal in price.

FEBRUARY

27

February, the second month of the year, we will start at the 7th.

We are looking for a 27 pip stop run or a gap.

On the 4th trading day, we see we hit the 27 pip stop run of the previous partition.

Price breaks down, and does a 243 PO3 stop run, closing the current partition, and be ready for the March partition.

MARCH

36

March, the 3rd month of the year, we look to start at the 6th. Immediately out of the gate, we took out the previous partitions low with 36 pips.

The draw on liquidity was the bearish order block, but before we reached there, we first left a 36 pip gap.

The order block was later traded to just before the partition closed.

APRIL

45

In the 4th month, we are looking for 45 pips, starting at the 5th of the month.

Price left at the start of the partition, creating a 45 pip gap, which was tested multiple times.

Should you have look for a 45 pip sell side stop run, you could see a nice +100pip reaction from it, but ultimately it failed.

After the failed swing, you can witness a 243 PO3 stop run.

MAY

54

May, the 5th month where we look for 54 pip stop runs or gaps, is interesting.

We can see a nice gap of 54 pips but what's interesting is there is a HIPPO to it, which is used as the reaction point.

You can also witness the 54 pip gap below the HIPPO, so the HIPPO is made out of 2 54 pip gaps.

When the HIPPO triggered the sell off, we did a 81 PO3 stop run, where price reversed and headed to another 54 pip gap in the previous partition.

JUN

63

Here, on the 6th month, price traded into a 63 pip order block created in the previous partition.

The rejection block was used to drive price down,

Should you not see this order block, and were looking for the 63 pip sell side stop run, you will have a failed swing (and potential loss).

Price sold off into a PO3 rejection block (the wicks are 27 PO3 number), and price reversed.

It reversed into the HIPPO which was created at the top of the failed 63 swing.

JUL
72

The partition for the 7th month should start on the 2nd, but as this was a weekend, we use the following trading day, which was Monday 4th 2022.

If you missed to see the 72 pip order block which was created at the end of the previous partition, you will face a loss when the 72 stop run block was ran through.

A HIPPO was created at the bottom of the 72 pip stop run, and we saw a 243 PO3 stop run straight from the HIPPO.

Price ran back into the HIPPO after the 243 PO3 stop run on the sell side occurred.

AUG
81

August, the 8th month was a beautiful setup.

We did the 81 pip stop run of the buy side liquidity of a swing created in the previous partition.

Price sold off, and we did a 81 PO3 stop run of the sell side liquidity of the previous partition.

SEP

~~90~~-99

Now, the 9th month is something special. We should take day 0, but obviously there is no day 0, so we add 9 again, and arrive at 99.

Here we saw a nice 99 pip stop run of a swing created in the previous partition, and price sold off.

By now, you know the drill. You look for a PO3 stop run, which came in as a 243 PO3 stop run.

Price returned back into a bearish order block.

OCT
10 8

October, the 10th month we are looking for a 108 clue.

This one is a bit special, because we used a redelivered rebalance gap.

Price was offered to the buy side, and we did a 81 PO3 stop run.

Price went back to the top of the 108 block.

NOV
117

Here, on the 11th month we used a 117 pip gap.

You could see price do an impulsive move just before we start November's partition, creating the gap.

We just fell short of a 243 PO3 stop run of the 60 day loopback (3 partitions ago).

DEC

12 6

The last month of the year is a bit special, as this is a consolidation profile most of the time.

We could see a nice 126 pip stop run on the highs of the previous partition (20 day lookback).

The PO3 stop run was under the current partition low, which is a hallmark for the consolidation profile.

Also note that the partition for December runs into the first trading days of the next year.

WHAT YOU LEARNED IN THIS CHAPTER

- What is a HIPPO
- How to define the look back partitions using the number 9
- Map the look back partitions to the correct days and months
- How to look for clues that triggers range expansion using the number 9, from the start of a new look back partitions
- How to anticipate reversals using PO3 stop runs

4.
LOGO

Everybody is looking at the logo as a small circle accompanied by a large circle.

But this is the sleight of hand of ict, it's to mislead you.

What you are really looking for, is a small circle with a bigger circle to the left and right of it.

This represent your Accumulation, Manipulation and Distribution cycle

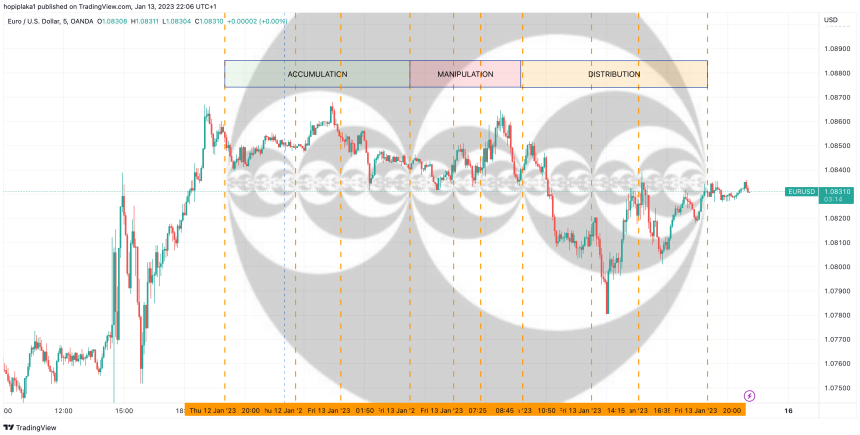
When we take our beloved PO3 numbers, and consider 1 trading year, we exactly end up with what ict always hinted:

Now, when you look closely, you can see that each circle is made up out of 3 other circles.

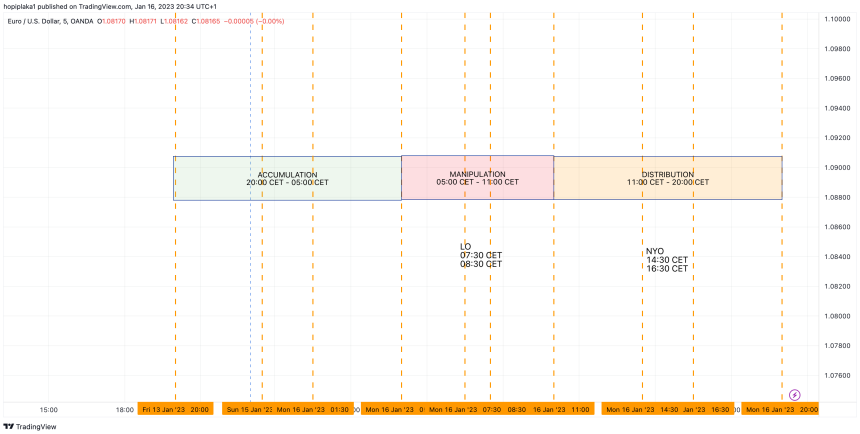
So each of the 3 circles which make up the AMD phase, has their own AMD cycle in it.

We can do the same like we did above to layout the yearly expectations, but now for a given day.

We are using the CLS timings for this, so a true day goes from 20:00-20:00 CET, which is 19:00-19:00 BST or 14:00-14:00 EST



You can see there that we have a accumulation phase during the Asian session, the London session breaks out of the Asian consolidation and retraces back into the consolidation during the manipulation phase (and forms the Judas), and price is being distributed during New York.



The main **manipulation** session matches the **London Open session**, and runs from 05:00 CET - 11:00 CET, which is 23:00 EST-05:00 EST.

You will notice this is a **6** hour window.

The **asian session** and the **New York session** are the accumulation phase and distribution phase respectively, and are **9** hours long, again a reference to the 3 (sessions) and 6 and 9 (hours).

Now, I told you that we can break each phase into smaller AMD phases, as price is fractal.

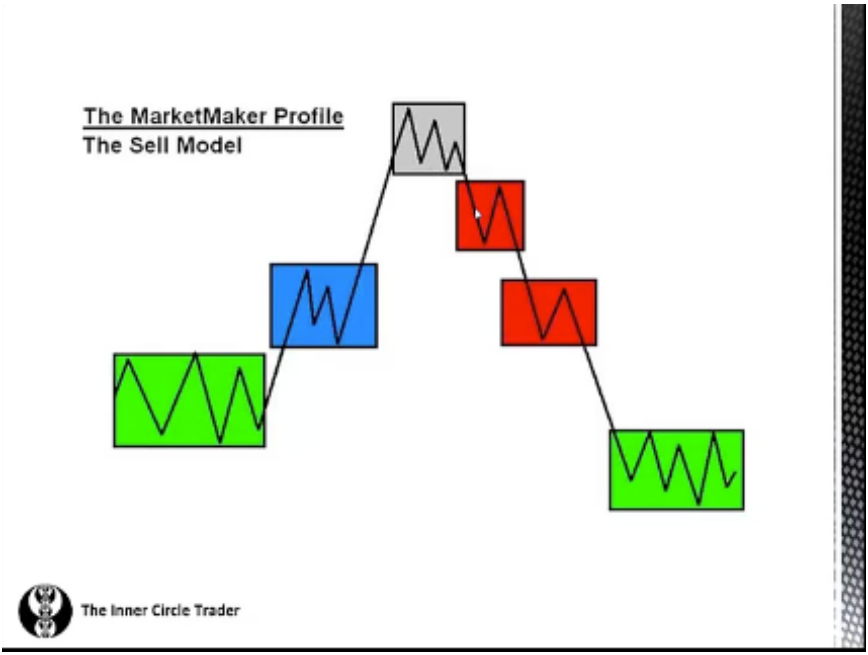
So if we look for instance at the manipulation phase of the above screenshot, we can fine tune it using the smaller AMD cycle

You can see the accumulation phase, this is violated (market structure shift) and retraced back into (to form an OTE).

After the **retracement** into the **consolidation** of the accumulation phase, we **expand** into a pool of interest (liquidity, fvg, ...)

At this moment, we will **reverse** price. You will see that the reversal will typically be in the middle of the distribution cycle.

If you now think, this looks pretty familiar but I can't put the finger on it:



The sweet spots for the manipulation phase are:

- London: 07:30-08:30 CET or 01:30-02:30 EST
- New York: 14:30-16:30 CET or 08:30-12:30 EST

WHAT YOU LEARNED IN THIS CHAPTER

- How to really interpret the circles in the logo
- Map the circles to the Accumulation, manipulation, distribution phases
- How the AMD cycles are fractal
- How to lay out the yearly AMD cycle
- How to use the Logo and AMD cycles for a given day, using CLS timings
- Map the AMD cycle to market maker models

ACRONYMS

Term	Explanation
ICT	Innercircletrader
AMD	Accumulation, manipulation, distribution
PO3	Power of three
HIPPO	Hidden interbank price point objective
OTE	Optimal trade entry

IN CLOSURE

MONEY IS NUMBERS AND NUMBERS NEVER END. IF IT TAKES MONEY TO BE HAPPY, YOUR SEARCH FOR HAPPINESS WILL NEVER END.

BOB MARLEY

Ever since the gauntlet thread and the CLS thread on the innercircletrader mentorship, I said the mentorship was setup as a big puzzle that is for us to crack.

I hope that at least I shed some light on some of the puzzles that were hidden in the mentorship.

By no means I claim to have cracked “enigma” but I hope what was shared in this book is helpful to you in becoming the trader you want to become.

The book will be updated whenever I discover more interesting topics, or relations with teachings ict shared.

Thanks for reading!

HOPIPLAKA

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