

4. Meals: Setting ISF_weights in /Preferences

v.4.91



Please note that with autoISF you are in an early-dev. environment,

where the user interface is **not optimized for safety** of users who stray away from intended ways to use. Good safety features exist, but these are only as good as the development-oriented user understands and implements them. This is not a medical product, refer to disclaimer in [section 0](#)

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[Available related case studies:](#)

[Case study 4.1: Pizza](#)

[Case study 4.2: Low carb meal](#)

[Case study 4.3: Hands-off FCL on Xmas](#)

4.1 Getting started

Caution: This entire e-book is about Full Closed Looping (FCL).

In case you intend to work with giving boli, many suggestions made - notably in this [section 4](#), and in [section 2](#) – should **not** be followed. Y

You should then primarily use the autoISF Quick Guide (from <https://github.com/ga-zelle/autoISF>), and **do extra research**, on your own data. (Look at the chart in [section 4.1.2](#) - your bolus very much would change things there!).

If you shy away, for now, from FCL, please have a look into sections discussing methods with “**Meal Announcement**”, [section 07](#), and [section 13.3](#)-

4.1.1 Reminder of pre-requisites

This section 4. is about the core FCL aspects of autoISF. Before doing anything with this section, please make sure you have studied the preceding [sections 1](#) and [2](#) on the general pre-requisites for FCL and the developers “Quick guide” (see [section 3](#)) on the principal workings of autoISF.

Core points are briefly summarized below.

Start with proper “safety” settings

Before you start tuning your autoISF for FCL, **make sure you have** appropriately:

- **widened the SMB size restrictions** ([section 2.1](#)),
- **elevated** the max allowed ISF amplification via your set **autoISFmax** ([section 2.2](#))

Both of these points are extremely important: If you set (or keep in place) narrow restrictions, this will **not** allow to see effects from a more aggressively tuned ISF. Even worse, it would cover-up too aggressive settings (e.g. on the ..._ISF_weights that we get to in a moment), and invariably make your loop bounce against the restriction(s).

This could even work fine, if your meal spectrum isn't broad: If, in your HCL, the **same** bolus size pretty much fitted all your meals, it could now, in FCL, be replaced by rushing, with super-aggressively modulated ISFs, into the set restrictions, to produce - with only a brief delay – the required iob that would be about equivalent to what you formerly had bolussed in your HCL.

A system that is really fit **for the variance** we all like to enjoy in our daily lives, though, would be characterized by “tolerating” pretty wide open safety restrictions*), while having cautiously calibrated other, notably ISF modulating, parameters (as described in [sections 4.2 – 4.5](#)).

*) Still, for safety (as also suggested in section 2.1 and 2.2), start your tuning on a middle ground, and only gradually widen SMB size and autoISFmax during your initial tuning.

80 Also make sure you have

- 81 • **set your iobTH%** (refer to [section 2.4](#) and if available [4.8](#))

82

83 Furthermore, in your early test phase, it is recommended to:

- 84 • Run the system as dummy, not connected to your body (or, on own risk, connect only as long
85 as you watch closely)
- 86 • In AAPS preferences, switch your autoISF FCL (= **autoISF/”Enable adaptation of ISF to
87 glucose behavior”**) ON only during daytime hours of a meal, e.g. *11-18h*, for fully automatic
88 “full closed loop” management *of lunches*.

89 You can do this switching manually *at 11 h and 18 h every day, or* set up an
90 Automation that does that (see [section 3.4](#)).

91 Take **typical but not extreme** meals. Omit sweet drinks, or drink only slowly. You are going for a
92 “good enough” compromise, that works with your range of usual meals.

93

94 **It is wasted time to do a lot of iterations to “optimize” settings based on just 1 type of meal.**

95 See [case study 8.2](#)

96

97 Occasionally, watch the time-pattern of bg, iob (SMBs given), and insulin activity after meal start.

98 Aside from serious “mathematical” attempts to tune settings based on data from the SMB tab (or

99 the Emulator, section 10), just watching the curves develop on your AAPS main screen can, over

100 time, give you “a feel” what settings, and eating behaviors, are benign or detrimental to good %TIR
101 performance.

102

103 [Importance of proper profile ISFs.](#)

104

105 Starters on autoISF FCL who are coming from using HCL with **dynamicISF** must be aware of the
106 following: It is absolutely essential to build your FCL on a properly set **profile** ISFs (likely a
107 circadian pattern over 24 hrs).

108

109 It may not apply to you, but many dynamicISF users did never bother to determine their ISFs that
110 would maximize their HCL performance, but employ dynamicISF so to speak for going
111 „dynamically“ through a wide range of possible ISFs, until eventually hitting a sweet spot, and the
112 whole thing works better than before, with what they had *used* as a profile ISF (often only one, e.g.
113 coming from Autotune).

114

115 The following is important to understand, as it leads straight into the core idea behind FCL with
116 autoISF, too: It is a good idea to establish a well-running hybrid closed loop with set (non-dynamic)
117 **ISF** (set in **profile** for each hour of the day). That ISF must be **aggressive enough** that it gets you
118 down from a high around 200 mg/dl to target. That is roughly also the way you experimentally
119 determined it (so I hope. See [https://github.com/bernie4375/HCL-Meal-Mgt.-ISF-and-IC-](https://github.com/bernie4375/HCL-Meal-Mgt.-ISF-and-IC-settings/blob/HCL--settings-main-repo-(pdf)/ISF%20determination%20V.3.33.pdf)
120 [settings/blob/HCL--settings-main-repo-\(pdf\)/ISF%20determination V.3.33.pdf](https://github.com/bernie4375/HCL-Meal-Mgt.-ISF-and-IC-settings/blob/HCL--settings-main-repo-(pdf)/ISF%20determination%20V.3.33.pdf)).

- 121 • Using *that strong* value also at *lower bg*, (on the way “up” , after meal start), is very positive:
122 We do *not* want to have a *softer* acting loop when at *lower bg* (which is what dynamicISF
123 tends to do!). autoISF will, in contrast, temporarily sharpen your ISF when, at low bg,
124 acceleration is detected..
- 125 • On the way down from peak, towards glucose target, a somewhat too strong ISF should not
126 hurt because much of the time your loop (well supplied with insulin before, „on the way up“) is
127 zero temping , or at least has only a small gap to correct, from predicted bg to target bg.
- 128 • You have no business to be much above 200 mg/dl where an *even stronger ISF* may or
129 may not help. It sure does not help at an occlusion which is about the only reason to see
130 super high values as an experienced looper.

131

132 **Pegging ISF strength to bg level** therefore **does not make sense in FCL**. You will use the
133 autoISF toolbox to get strongest ISF **at low** but beginning-to-rise bg,

134

135 Note: There are very much refined versions of dynamicISF that can have beneficial applications,
136 notably in HCL ...And, yes, I know, bg levels can also correlate with insulin sensitivity. But let us not
137 get into “chicken or egg type” discussions.

138 Rather, focus on doing a good tuning job, and use superior approaches to account for sensitivity
139 changes in a more pro-active manner (before running into sky-high bg (or into hypos)):

140

141 Going to autoISF FCL, you absolutely must **anchor on the proper profile_ISF**.

142

143 The profile is not “set in stone”, though. To use above terminology again: **Pegging ISF strength to**
144 **your current insulin sensitivity** – very much like you had done all along in HCL - **does make**
145 **sense in your FCL...**

146 (...and the fact that autoISF afterwards “anyways” often strongly modifies ISF is not a reasonable
147 counter-argument).

148

149 There are fully automated, as well as manual ways for sensitivity adaptations of the profile ISF:

150

151 Profile ISFs can get **fully automatically adapted**, e.g. by Autosens, or by the Activity Monitor,
152 which in autoISF we rather use ([section 6.5](#)).

153 Which of your basic related settings (in AAPS/Preferences) produce exactly which adaptation can
154 be seen right in the top lines of your SMB tab, at each loop decision. Likewise, it can be retrieved
155 later in logfile analysis (see Emulator, [section 10](#))

156

157 Furthermore, when using autoISF you can – as you did in the past, e.g. around exercise, or in
158 times of illness – temporarily **manually modify** your profile ISFs

159

160 Also these effects are quantified in SMB tab and logfiles *).

161 *) Furthermore, the results from autoISF are explained in the SMB tab, and multiplied with (original or adjusted)
162 profile ISF to result in the ISF (called “sens”) used in the current insulinRequired calculation

163

164 All three top buttons in AAPS (%profile switch, exercise and TT) can be freely used to adapt to
165 changes in sensitivity/resistance, turning into a yellow color to alert you to this. (More about your
166 “FCL cockpit” see [section 5.2.2.](#)).

167

168 For a start, please spend a couple of days (if not weeks) to **get your key autoISF related settings**
169 **right**, strictly **on/for days with your normal insulin sensitivity**. This is what this [section 4](#) is
170 about.

171

172 [Importance of starting from a well-performing Hybrid Closed Loop](#)

173

174 A **satisfying performance in Hybrid Closed Loop** mode is a pre-requisite. Expect to reproduce
175 about the same %TIR also in your FCL, but with less daily interaction, once established.

176 Note that this refers to prior use of „vanilla“ software, without fancy „dynamic add-ons“ (such as:
177 Autotune determined factors, dynamicISF etc). that may have introduced bias into the profile
178 settings you bring with you into FCL now.

179

180 To reach a satisfying performance you must start from a hybrid closed loop in which you did
181 **master your meal management well** using theoref(1) algo SMB+UAM.

182 This is a pre-requisite **to be able to forget it** ... - because the initial tuning that we now turn to
183 demands, that you analyze your **prior best practice as your blueprint** to find appropriate settings
184 and „teach“ your FCL to come up with the necessary job.

185

186 This is the main subject of this section 4 (finding settings for automatic meal management).

187

188

189

190

191 Do not copy settings from other FCL loopers

192
193 When setting your parameters, don't use any given numerical example (not even as “a starting
194 point”). Instead, anchor on **data from your *successful* Hybrid Closed Loop!**

195
196 Most *examples given in this paper* are from an adult diabetic (Lyumjev, G6) whose insulin sensitivity
197 can be characterized as follows: approximately 37 U TDD, thereof 13 U profile basal, at about 200g
198 daily carbs from mainly lunch and dinner; no couch snacks or sweet drinks. The user also
199 participates in multiple instances of daily moderate exercise such as dog walking, biking and
200 gardening. In Hybrid Closed Loop, a typical meal bolus was 8 U that was sometimes reduced such
201 as when activity followed the meal.

202 After seeing some more inputs from a variety of users we might put together a profile helper for
203 some rough orientation, and for plausibility cross-checking, in [section 4.8](#)

204
205 Importance of going step-by-step

206
207 [Section 5](#) will explore avenues to manage “disturbances”, i.e. time blocks or situations that might
208 demand enhanced or reduced loop aggressiveness.

209 [Section 6](#) will focus on the exercise mode, and the activity monitor.

210 In case you have a strong interest in the Activity monitor ([section 6.6](#)), you can start with
211 calibrating that, and have it run already in the weeks when you go through sections 4 and 5.
212 In case you use an EatingSoonTT at meal start (the author recommends to try without), note that any
213 active TT shuts activity monitor automatically off while that TT is active.

214
215 Resist the temptation to make use of the tools presented in sections 5 and 6 too early.

216 On your **first** setting-up and tuning attempt, **it is strongly recommended that you not “play**
217 **around” with all ultimately available features, but stick to the sequence of steps to take.**

218
219 Yes, “playing around” with the many extra buttons often will help find an improvement. But you
220 likely create an instable FCL that, already at fairly standard situations, uses up some of your FCL's
221 principal capacity to correct for disturbances. This limits what will be left to manage extreme
222 situations.

223
224 Caution: **Once you created a maze of little errors and counter-strategies/counter-errors, it will be**
225 **nearly impossible to find your way** out of this mess, **towards better settings**, at any later point of time.

226
227 Note that it is principally not easy to conclude on suitability of tuning:

- 228 • AutoISF comes with very many (currently 18) extra parameters, and even when employing the
229 emulator ([sections 10](#) and [11](#)), it is quite hard to analyze their interaction.

230 One principal reason why things are difficult to analyze is, that you really can only analyze one
231 decision, and that will put you on another bg curve. So, you can never see the full effect, along more
232 than half an hour or so, that *any* change would really result in.

233

234 • Understandably, many loopers rather “move forward” to an over-patch for identified problems, and
235 not bother with a more “puristic” step-by-step approach to do things right from the ground up.

236 • Aware of above sketched conundrum, the AAPS autoISF developers offer the ultimate tool to
237 investigate “what-if”, regarding a setting change you may contemplate: A nice lady voice on your
238 smartphone can tell you, at each loop decision, where your contemplated change would make a
239 difference (in SMB size). This offers an opportunity to watch closely, with or without implementing
240 that change. (It is always your spontaneous choice, whether you want to “follow the lady’s
241 suggestion and manually add to the SMB, as suggested). More see in [Section 11.4](#)

242 But, we are getting ahead too far here. You first must find a starting point for key settings, which works
243 reasonably for not too-challenging meals in your personal spectrum.

244 Before getting into this, let’s first have a look on how autoISF basically works. (More see in Quick guide by
245 the developer, referenced in [section 3.2](#); or directly at <https://github.com/ga-zelle/autoISF>).

246

247 [4.1.2 autoISF factors overview in typical glucose chart](#)

248

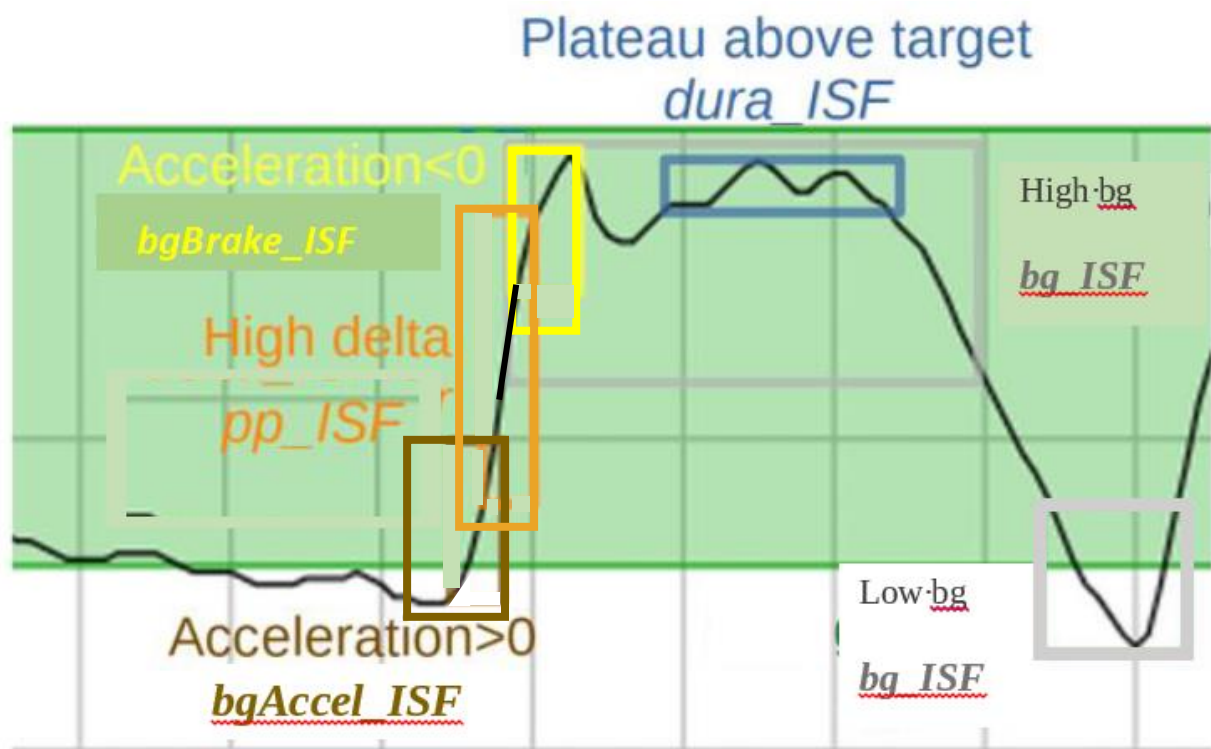
249 The core challenge of your UAM Full Closed Loop is to recognize a meal start from the glucose
250 trend, and ramping up iob.

251

252 When setting up your autoISF Full Closed Loop, **you must set several ISF_weight parameters**
253 **in AAPS Preferences/OpenAPS SMB/autoISF settings.**

254

255 They relate to different stages of the typical glucose curve after starting a meal:



Note: **bq_ISF** is not used much in FCL, as it is rather late to act on high (or low) bg level that developed. But, feel free to experiment, e.g. in case you have indications, in your data, that in the past dynamicISF was useful to manage bg extremes in some situations.

The core advantage of using autoISF withoref(1) SMB+UAM (in FCL as well as in hybrid closed loop) is that it manages the glucose curve it sees developing, **no matter what the underlying reason** is.

42 potential factors were identified (see: <https://github.com/bernie4375/HCL-Meal-Mgt.-ISF-and-IC-settings/blob/FCL-w/autoISF/42%20factors%20influence%20bg.pdf>), so, no wonder, that loopers who meticulously input their carbs will often *not* see the expected result.

In case you like to learn more about the theoretical background for the autoISF development, here some core aspects the key developer shared in a DIY forum:

Theory behind autoISF

gazelle, Aug. 2024

I have recently managed to work through the large pile of older (German) diabetes journals. I've now reached issue 5/2024 and was amazed by the article "How insulin is produced and works in the body".

According to the article, there are essentially 2 phases of release:

- Phase (1) lasts only a few minutes and releases a large dose from the beta cell's supply when glucose rises.*
- (2) After that, insulin is newly produced and released evenly over a period of hours.*

These two phases remind me very much of initial acce_ISF and later dura_ISF in autoISF.

This may explain why it works so well for many users. I had no idea about this process in the body when I developed both effects.

- 1. acce_ISF was based on Newton's 2nd law of mechanics, i.e. inertial mass * acceleration = force. For me, this meant that when the FC is accelerated, a "sweet force" is acting. To counteract this, the acceleration must be counteracted. Strengthening the ISF, i.e. increasing resistance, corresponds to an increase in inertial mass, so to speak.*
- 2. dura_ISF was an analogy to the PID controller in technology: P stands for proportional control, in this case the deviation of the FC from the target value; I stands for integral of the deviation, in this case the sum of the deviation from the target; D stands for differential control, in this case the delta of the BG.*

The components for P and D are contained in the regular AAPS, but the I component was missing. So I added it, as a rough approximation, using dura_ISF.

*I find it very interesting that both solutions came about from analogies to technology/mechanics without direct knowledge of **hormone metabolism**. I have always been interested in using analogies to transfer solutions to other fields.*

Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

Remark: This just broadbrush sketches the general idea. Lots of dev work had unfortunately to go into details, like how to deal with everyday imperfections of our CGM systems, and still come up with meaningful mathematical (parabola fit) earliest-possible detection of "real" bg rises.

4.1.3 Getting ready to set your autoISF_weights

Before you progress, make sure you studied the flowcharts in [section 3](#) that describe how autoISF calculates the **effective**(ly used) ISF.

Warning: Any bolus you „sneak in“ will severely distort the glucose curve. That could render your tuning of weights (see below) useless, and could **make your loop act in unpredictable ways** (potentially also dangerous, however, your set iobTH ([section 2.4](#)) should help here, too).

In case you feel tempted to use boli, be ready for some own extra research, and refer to [section 7](#).

After doing the prep work as outlined in [section 2](#) you now get to calibrate your FCL to your **normal meal spectrum** by initially **setting and tuning the various _ISF_weights**, that dynamically change with bg curve characteristics as sketched in the chart on the previous page.

Please stay away from extremes (regarding both, meals and exercise) **when you go through this [section 4](#)**. It is about getting a first *roughly right* set of settings, as a basis.

Researching your standard meal patterns, and finding settings for the various _ISF_weights is the core job in setting up your autoISF FCL.

Depending how varied your diet and general lifestyle are (and your expectation of %TIR you like to reach), this could be the main job at hand. However, there is much more you *could* do later, and that will be outlined in later sections 5 and 6.

Consult sometimes your SMB tab, to see how the applied effective ISF (named **sens** there) is calculated. (Example given in [section 5.4.5](#)).

4.2 Meal detection and managing the initial bg rise: bgAccel_ISF

4.2.1 Mimicking a HCL bolus in FCL using bgAccel_ISF

When looping without carb inputs and without giving a bolus ourselves, the first crucial setting is to set the **bgAccel_ISF_weight** so that SMBs are requested immediately when the loop detects an acceleration in your blood glucose (bg) that is starting to rise.

Ideally **within about 20 minutes after acceleration detection, which would be the first up to 4 SMBs, as much iob should automatically be supplied as we would have given with our bolus in hybrid closed loop.**

As the biggest principal challenge for the FCL is big **high/fast carb** meals (from within your personal “spectrum”), we start with a focus to get sufficiently big SMBs going for those.

Note, though, that in a **low carb** meal scenario, the first 4 SMBs would have to automatically result much smaller (which, after careful tuning, is possible with the same parameter settings, see e.g. [case studies 4.2 vs 4.3](#)).

Rule of thumb: Two of the first three SMBs each (in this test based on a big meal) should be about ¼ to 1/3 the size of a bolus in your HCL „career“ (for a similar meal).

Going over 1/3 could be problematic

- if your diet contains occasional **low carb** (or brief **snacking**), it is not helpful if your settings make your loop invariably “bounce” over your iobTH (and then you would need extra snacks to balance the auto-generated iob, to prevent hypos),
- also if your **CGM quality** is sometimes unreliable, and might produce an artefact that could be mistaken for a meal start.

Be vigilant about this topic! And please do not choose the supposedly easy way, to just set safety restrictions (allowed max SMB size, or autoISFmax) so low, that your loop never can exceed 1/3. Try to really tune the _ISF_weights appropriately. (Only that way, your loop can “accommodate” the entire meal spectrum, and also states of adapted general insulin sensitivity).

4.2.2 Widened safety restrictions

Already when tuning the bgAccel_ISF_weight it can become evident that safety restrictions (as discussed in [section 2](#)) must be **widened** further:

- 363 • Especially if your *profile basal* rate is very small, the **smb_max_range_extention** and/or
364 the **autoISF_max** "must" often be increased further.
- 365 • Pay attention also to the **iobTH%** and, potentially, iobMAX
- 366 • Note that the smb_delivery_ratio "only" portions the insulinReq differently over the next 15
367 minutes (see also [section 2.3](#)), and therefore is **not** a prime tuning parameter.

368 In the end you should **not set these safety limits too tight**, so "nudging" aggressiveness by
369 another 10 or 20% from your cockpit, later, will not bounce into restrictions.

370

371 On the other hand, setting **narrower** restrictions for max allowed SMB size can also become
372 necessary:

- 373 • Poorer CGM quality demands narrower restrictions for safety reasons.
- 374 • If you use a 1-minute CGM, please observe [section 1.4.2](#)

375

376 [4.2.3 Start value for your bgAccel_ISF tuning](#)

377

378 bgAccel_ISF_weight is set default to zero in AAPS Preferences/SMB/autoISF.

379 **To start**, I would try 0.05 or **max 0.1**, and keep trying in max 0.05 steps. Soon move to 0.02 steps.
380 From my (very limited) overview, many use around 0.2, and possibly even higher if their hourly
381 basal rate is 0.1U or lower. ([Consult section 4.8 when available](#)). Do not be tempted to rush this
382 setting by using large jumps in adjustments.

383 **To monitor what is happening**, and start tuning, in search of appropriate settings, you must keep
384 (real-time) track of how autoISF uses your set bgAccel_ISF_weight:

385

- 386 • To do this in the **SMB tab** is possible but not very practical. You would end up making a lot
387 of screenshots (quickly in the crucial minutes after a SMB was given, or when *you thought it*
388 *should be* given), for later analysis.
- 389 • The superior method is to just copy **logfiles** from your phone/internal
390 memory/AAPS/logs ...

391 ○ all zip files there

392 ○ look up how many days of data are covered there on a rolling basis, and copy out
393 onto your PC (see [section 10.1.1](#)) before the older ones get forever lost

394 ... and analyze them at your convenience later, using the **emulator** (see [section 10](#); used
395 e.g. in last pages of [case study 4.2](#)).

- 396 • Some emulator-based analysis is also possible within AAPS on your phone ([section-11](#)).

397 In any case, it is worth the effort to tune the **bgAccel_ISF_weight** in such a way that high glucose
398 increases are already nipped in the bud, so to speak.

399

400 To summarize: In FCL, the first 3 or 4 SMBs should not be much delayed, and amount to similar
401 iob like your “former boli in HCL”.

402 Depending on details about the carb absorption characteristics of your meal, and the performance
403 of your CGM, also **pp_ISF** (see 4.3) might be a fairly early contributor to getting iob up.

404

405 4.2.4 How changing the _weights influences the resulting calculated insulinRequired

406 (You can skip reading this section, unless you want to know quantitatively how things work).

407

408 The developers’ documentation (Quick Guide) [https://github.com/ga-](https://github.com/ga-zelle/autoISF/blob/A3.2.0.4_ai3.0.1/autoISF3.0.1_Quick_Guide.pdf)
409 [zelle/autoISF/blob/A3.2.0.4_ai3.0.1/autoISF3.0.1_Quick_Guide.pdf](https://github.com/ga-zelle/autoISF/blob/A3.2.0.4_ai3.0.1/autoISF3.0.1_Quick_Guide.pdf) gives the following equation:

410

411 accelISF is the factor by which autoISF wants to sharpen the profile ISF in a certain
412 situation of bg acceleration:

 acce_ISF is calculated by

$$\text{acce_ISF} = 1 + \text{acce_weight} * \text{fit_share} * \text{cap_weight} * \text{acceleration} \quad (\text{eq.1})$$

where fit_share a measure of fit quality, i.e. 0% if unacceptable up to 100% if perfect;
cap_weight is 0.5 below target and 1.0 otherwise;
acce_weight is bgAccel_ISF_weight for acceleration away from target, i.e. mostly positive
or bgBrake_ISF_weight for acceleration towards target, i.e. mostly negative

413

414 fit_share should be close to 1.0 (if good CGM quality.

415 cap_weight is 1.0 for bg>target

416

417 $\text{acce_ISF} * \text{profile_ISF} = \text{effectively used ISF (sens)}$

418 (...if the acce influence dominates and is used as effective ISF. Else, see flowcharts in Quick Guide)

419

420 When looking at the same acceleration moment, we can combine all three last factors of eq.1 into a term
421 “iF”.

422 For estimating the effect from using another ISF_weight, we then have two (eq.1) , with two unknowns, iF
423 (“cancelling out”), and the sought acce_ISF (for new _weight).

424

425 **Example:** Your profile_ISF is 40 mg/dl/U. Using bgAccel_ISF_weight of 0.2

426 you saw effectively used ISF of 30.3 mg/dl/U (box C15 in table below) = $40 / 1.32 \Rightarrow$

427 acce_ISF factor =1.32. (iF see next page).

428 For an intended correction by – 10 mg/dl the insulinRequired would calculate to $10 / 30.3 =$
429 0.330 U.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Profil ISF	40						
2	InsReq bei acce=0	1						
3								
4								
5	bgAccel_ISF_weight	0,2			0,1			InsReq effect
6	acce	acce ISF_old	ISF_old	InsReq_old	acce ISF_new	ISF_new	InsReq_new	
7	0	1	40	1	1	40	1	0%
8	0,2	1,04	38,5	1,04	1,02	39,2	1,02	-2%
9	0,4	1,08	37,0	1,08	1,04	38,5	1,04	-4%
10	0,6	1,12	35,7	1,12	1,06	37,7	1,06	-5%
11	0,8	1,16	34,5	1,16	1,08	37,0	1,08	-7%
12	1	1,2	33,3	1,2	1,1	36,4	1,1	-8%
13	1,2	1,24	32,3	1,24	1,12	35,7	1,12	-10%
14	1,4	1,28	31,3	1,28	1,14	35,1	1,14	-11%
15	1,6	1,32	30,3	1,32	1,16	34,5	1,16	-12%
16	1,8	1,36	29,4	1,36	1,18	33,9	1,18	-13%
17	2	1,4	28,6	1,4	1,2	33,3	1,2	-14%
18	2,2	1,44	27,8	1,44	1,22	32,8	1,22	-15%
19	2,4	1,48	27,0	1,48	1,24	32,3	1,24	-16%
20	2,6	1,52	26,3	1,52	1,26	31,7	1,26	-17%
21	2,8	1,56	25,6	1,56	1,28	31,3	1,28	-18%
22	3	1,6	25,0	1,6	1,3	30,8	1,3	-19%
23	3,2	1,64	24,4	1,64	1,32	30,3	1,32	-20%
24	3,4	1,68	23,8	1,68	1,34	29,9	1,34	-20%
25	3,6	1,72	23,3	1,72	1,36	29,4	1,36	-21%
26	3,8	1,76	22,7	1,76	1,38	29,0	1,38	-22%
27	4	1,8	22,2	1,8	1,4	28,6	1,4	-22%
28	4,2	1,84	21,7	1,84	1,42	28,2	1,42	-23%
29	4,4	1,88	21,3	1,88	1,44	27,8	1,44	-23%
30	4,6	1,92	20,8	1,92	1,46	27,4	1,46	-24%
31	4,8	1,96	20,4	1,96	1,48	27,0	1,48	-24%
32	5	2	20	2	1,5	26,7	1,5	-25%
33	Formeln, letzte Zeile '=1+\$A32*\$B\$5' '=\$B\$1/B28-\$2*\$B\$1/C32' '=1+\$A32*\$E\$5' '=\$B\$1/D28-\$B\$2*\$B\$1/F32'							

Now, going with a 50% reduced bgAccel_ISF_weight of 0.10:

$$\text{acce_ISF} = 1 + \text{bgAccel_ISF_weight} * \text{internalFactor}$$

before $1,32 = 1 + 0,20 * iF \Rightarrow 0,32 = 0,20 * iF \Rightarrow iF = 1,60$

after $? = 1 + 0,10 * iF \Rightarrow ? = 1 + 0,10 * 1,6 = 1,16$

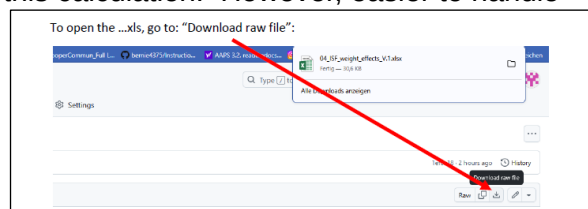
New effective ISF would be $40 / 1,16 = 34,48$ mg/dl/U (box F15).

For an intended correction by – 10 mg/dl the **insulinRequired** would now calculate to $10 / 34,48 = 0,290$ U, which is **12 % less** (H15).

At higher acceleration points of the bg curve (column A), the effects would be more pronounced (column H).

An **Excel tool** is provided in e-book section 04 for this calculation. However, easier to handle might be the:

Simple “trial and error” approach



To get a feel for how changing the _weights influences the resulting calculated insulinRequired, it is best to start cautiously and **just do 10 to max 20% steps up, and watch out for the effects**. Doing similar step sizes should yield about similar effects each time.

450 Never forget to look into how other ..ISFs play into the effective ISF (named **sens** in the SMB tab),
451 which overall results.

452

453 4.2.5 Characteristics of a well tuned-in bgAccel_ISF_weight

454

455 Your starting point was to set the bgAccel_ISF_weight so FCL works in a rather high carb meal.

456

457 Now you must check (and potentially fine tune) so it **will not “shoot iob too high”** with the first 3
458 or 4 SMBs **in other meals from your spectrum:**

459

- 460 • For meals that are in the **lower** (!) range of the "fast **carb load**" of your cluster, the
461 necessary insulin supply for the first two hours or so might pretty much be provided already
462 with the first 3 or 4 SMBs

463 The glucose curve, at such meals, begins to flatten early in this SMB phase, so a de-
464 celeration (**braking**) follows very soon (-> [section 4.4](#)). Clearly, the first 3 SMBs, in such
465 cases, must remain below iobTH.

466

- 467 • **Low carb** meals are principally easiest for the FCL. However, you must secure that your
468 bgAccel_ISF driven **first SMBs** remain small. This is principally possible also with a fairly
469 aggressive bgAccel_ISF_weight set, because both acceleration and initial deltas are small
470 when eating low carb. (Regarding the detected acceleration, the stakes may be high for the
471 CGM and smoothing method you chose).

- 472 • A stage where moderate amounts of carb absorption and of insulin usage/need hold a
473 balance could protract – at moderate bg elevation -over hours. The **dura_ISF** might play a
474 bigger role, then, as e.g. in the low carb example in [case study 4.2](#).

475

476 In case you run into limitations, see next sub-chapter.

477

478 4.2.6 Suitability for many types of meal

479

480 For a **hands-off FCL**, your settings have to fit

- 481 • **in each** of your **meal times**

482 What helps here is that, *between* your daily mealtime slots, your **circadian profile ISFs**
483 (upon which the autoISF modulations build) automatically make a differentiation (as was
484 the case in your HCL).

- for the whole **range of your meals**. All this is principally possible, but: ...

What if you still have meals that you cannot make fit?

In extreme cases you will have to balance too high running iob with additional carbs (a late additional snack against going too low), and in the opposite case, you will have to reckon with temporarily exceeding the glucose target range, and losing some %TIR for this day.

If your meals vary very strongly, there are **avenues to ease your initial tuning job, or to optimize overall resulting loop performance:**

- Automations allow you to differentiate. For instance it is possible to apply different iobTH_percent and/or different bgAccel_ISF_weights for meals in different **time windows** or geo locations (details see [sections 3.4](#) and [5.1](#))

In case you use autoISF on the Trio or iAPS platform for i-phones, you may need to use a third party automation software, or “middleware“ (! [call for a case study 4.X](#))

- you can pre-program **custom buttons for special** meal (or snack) **types**, with different underlying FCL settings (see “cockpit”, [section 5.2.2.3](#))
- You can **modulate FCL aggressiveness manually** making use of the top 3 buttons in the AAPS home screen: These turn yellow during temporary switched %profile or glucose target ([section 5.2.2.2](#))

Experimenting with the three above mentioned “avenues”, the author found:

- the last point easiest to occasionally use, and the first one hardest.
- it worth investing some effort (also using the emulator a couple of times) to iterate through the typical meal spectrum a couple of times, for finding a “good enough” set of .._ISF_weights and other settings (like autoISFmax, iobTH% etc), **and not do much extra differentiation**. (More see in [section 5](#)).

4.2.7 Summary on tuning for the initial SMBs via bgAccel_ISF

Early strong iob also will **ease the tuning task for the subsequent phases** of the meal, because there is, then, largely zero-tempering (as well known from HCL-times after your administered bolus). Also, the lower and shorter lasting the glucose peak, the lesser the hypo danger from the activity tail of SMBs given *when* glucose was „stuck“ high.

520 However, it is important **not too super-aggressively** tune bgAccel_ISF_weight up, so, regardless
521 of the type of meal, very big SMBs invariably would result.

522 Rather, the rough idea should be:

- 523 • SMBs driven by bgAccel_ISF: initial iob for **all meals**. SMB sizes vary, because accelerations
524 and deltas vary.

525 So, at high carb meals it depends on your settings, and on the evolving bg curve, whether the
526 first few bgAccel_ISF driven SMBs get you already up to iobTH in high carb meals, or whether
527 this happens in the *overlapping* next stage.

528 So, looking a bit ahead to the next chapters:

- 529 • SMBs driven by pp_ISF: to the extent there is strong (near-linear) bg rise (at **big meals rich in**
530 **carbs**) with big or small deltas, iob is now driven towards (and potentially over) iobTH.

531 In low carb meals this period can be extremely short, with iob remaining under iobTH (example
532 see [case study 4.2](#))

- 533 • SMBs driven by bgBrake_ISF, bg_ISF, or dura_ISF:

534 Note that *all of these* can overlap with the pp_ISF stage. Consult the csv table output
535 from the Emulator (example given at end of [case study 4.2](#)) as to which of the _ISF
536 categories drives the effectively used ISF (and what change of the ..._ISF_weights
537 would change this. Consult decision flowcharts for effective _ISF in pages 1-6 of the
538 Quick Guide.pdf in <https://github.com/ga-zelle/autolSF>).

539 Depending on the shape of the bg curve after the initial strong rise, and depending on
540 insulinReq. and on iob (> iobTH?), autoISF can provide more SMBs to bring bg to target. This
541 case applies to **low carb** meals. The dura_ISF is also useful to manage temporary insulin
542 resistance often observed late in **fatty** meals.

543

544 **It is worth investing effort** (following the sequence of steps in sections 01-04 of this FCL e-book)
545 **in your initial project to establish a good set of ISF_weights** for your meal spectrum. This will
546 keep interventions in daily life to a minimum.

547 Unless your lifestyle, or health and body weight change radically, this should be **a one-time effort**
548 (in your initial weeks establishing your FCL), with *no need* to fine-tune much later (see [section 8](#)).

549

550 **4.2.8 Note regarding acceleration “happening again” in late part of [dropping](#) glucose**
551 *(Skip, unless interested)*

552 After the peak, in the late stage of *falling* bg, the glucose curve is like an accelerating
553 parabola again. The algorithm tries to evaluate when and at which bg level complete
554 digestion of the meal and a bg minimum will result. Insulin required to stabilize around

555 target bg is usually very small, and the adaptation of ISF in that stage relatively
556 unimportant. See in your SMB tab, how, at “already falling” bg, the ISF modulation is taken
557 back.

In version 2.2.8.2 there was a potential deficiency in situations where glucose was falling and the glucose acceleration was already positive. That meant a minimum glucose level can be extrapolated. If that happens to be less than target and expected in less than 15 minutes then there should be no strengthening of ISF as it would lower glucose even more. Therefore bgBrake_ISF_weight is used now instead of bgAccel_ISF_weight. But those situations were rare and less critical than might be expected at first sight. The reason is that in most cases the predictions ended up even below their threshold meaning SMB were disabled.

558
559

560 4.3 Managing strong bg rises: pp_ISF

561

562 4.3.1 Main function of pp_ISF in autoISF FCL

563

564 In the later phase of acceleration and in the earlier phase of deceleration there is a more or less
565 linear increase of bg with **high deltas**, and corresponding extra insulin need.

566 • With **higher carb load** meals, or meals that come with a sweet drink, the increase will be
567 particularly strong, and (if not already driven there by bgAccel_ISF) now reach, and with the
568 last “allowed” SMB exceed, the valid iobTH.

569 • With **low carb** meals, there is only a very un-pronounced (short, with weak deltas) “pp_ISF
570 phase”. (Example see end of [case study 4.2](#)).

571

572 autoISF should now “fight” this with the help of the post-prandial ISF, set via **pp_ISF_weight**, after
573 you have set your bgAccel_ISF_weight.

574

575 4.3.2 Tuning pp_ISF_weight

576

577 To tune-in your **pp_ISF_weight**, please do this with a really high carb meal (from within your
578 typical meal spectrum) *after* you have set a halfway suitable (not too aggressive)
579 bgAccel_ISF_weight.

580 Note that if you rush into pp_ISF tuning while “still having a too aggressive bgAccel_ISF”,
581 the latter is covering up the requirement you now really want to calibrate for in pp_ISF!

582

583 So, at a meal in the upper spectrum of your carb load, carefully begin with a starting value for
584 *pp_ISF_weight* of 0.005. Observe the reactions and check the SMB-tab before you increase it
585 cautiously for the next days.

586 Best practice is to analyze the emulator tables (discussed in [section 10](#), and example given
587 in the pizza [case study 4.1](#))

588

589 **How changing the `_weight` influences the resulting calculated `insulinRequired`**

590 (You can continue 2 pages down at 4.3.3, unless you want to know quantitatively how things work).

591

592 The developers' documentation (Quick Guide, page 5) <https://github.com/ga->

593 [zelle/autoISF/blob/A3.2.0.4_ai3.0.1/autoISF3.0.1_Quick_Guide.pdf](https://github.com/ga-zelle/autoISF/blob/A3.2.0.4_ai3.0.1/autoISF3.0.1_Quick_Guide.pdf) gives the following equation:

$$\text{pp_ISF} = 1 + \text{delta} * \text{pp_ISF_weight.} \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

594

$$\text{pp_ISF} * \text{profile_ISF} = \text{effectively used ISF (sens)}$$

596 (...if the pp influence dominates, and is used as effective ISF. Else, see flowcharts in Quick Guide)

597

598 **Note** that the `pp_ISF` effect only comes in when there is positive `short_avg_delta`, AND `bg`
599 is minimum 10 mg/dl **above `bg_target`** already.

600

- Before, we need `bgAccel_ISF` do its job!
- Evidently, by setting a lowTT around meal start, you can influence (not the size, but) *how soon `pp_ISF` will “compete with” your `bgAccel_ISF`* (... and this can play out very differently, at different kinds of meal, too.)

604

605 Tuning: When looking at the same moment (same delta), the effect from using *another* `ISF_weight`,
606 can be mathematically be solved with two (eq.2):

607

608 **Example:** Your `profile_ISF` is 40 mg/dl/U. Using `dura_ISF_weight` of 0.02 you saw
609 effectively used ISF of **30.3** mg/dl/U (box C15 below) = $40 / 1.32 \Rightarrow$
610 `pp_ISF` factor = 1.32.

611 For an intended correction by – 10 mg/dl the `insulinRequired` would calculate to $10 / 30.3 =$
612 0.330 U.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Profil ISF	40						
2	InsReq bei a	1						
3								
4								
5	pp_ISF_weight	0,02			0,03			InsReq effect
6	delta	pp_ISF_old	ISF_old	InsReq_old	pp_ISF_new	ISF_new	InsReq_new	
7	0	1	40	1	1	40	1	0%
8	2	1,04	38,5	1,04	1,06	37,7	1,06	2%
9	4	1,08	37,0	1,08	1,12	35,7	1,12	4%
10	6	1,12	35,7	1,12	1,18	33,9	1,18	5%
11	8	1,16	34,5	1,16	1,24	32,3	1,24	7%
12	10	1,2	33,3	1,2	1,3	30,8	1,3	8%
13	12	1,24	32,3	1,24	1,36	29,4	1,36	10%
14	14	1,28	31,3	1,28	1,42	28,2	1,42	11%
15	16	1,32	30,3	1,32	1,48	27,0	1,48	12%
16	18	1,36	29,4	1,36	1,54	26,0	1,54	13%
17	20	1,4	28,6	1,4	1,6	25,0	1,6	14%
18	22	1,44	27,8	1,44	1,66	24,1	1,66	15%
19	24	1,48	27,0	1,48	1,72	23,3	1,72	16%
20	26	1,52	26,3	1,52	1,78	22,5	1,78	17%
21	28	1,56	25,6	1,56	1,84	21,7	1,84	18%
22	30	1,6	25,0	1,6	1,9	21,1	1,9	19%

Now, going with a 50% stronger pp_ISF_weight of 0.03 (table: E5):

$$\text{pp_ISF} = 1 + \text{delta} * \text{pp_ISF_weight}$$

before $1,32 = 1 + 0,02 * \text{delta} \Rightarrow 0,32 = 0,02 * \text{delta} \Rightarrow \text{delta} = 16 \text{ mg/dl}$

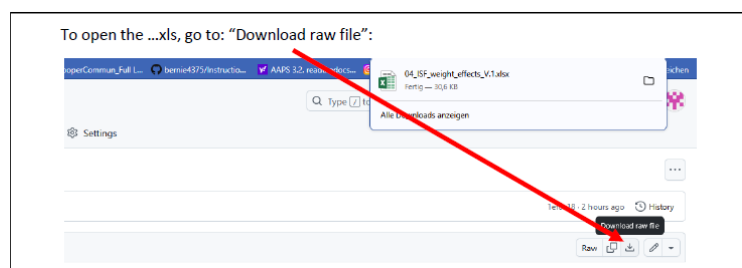
after $? = 1 + 0,03 * \text{delta} \Rightarrow ? = 1 + 0,03 * 16 = 1,48$

New effective ISF would be $40 / 1,48 = 27,03 \text{ mg/dl/U}$ (box F15 in table).

For an intended correction by – 10 mg/dl the insulinRequired would now calculate to $10 / 27,03 = 0,370 \text{ U}$, which is 12.1 % more insulin (box H15 in table).

The % effect would be more or also less pronounced, depending how strong bg is rising (delta), which is of course the key idea behind pp_ISF.

An Excel tool is provided in e-book section 04 (Github/bernie4375) for this calculation. However, a simple “trial and error” approach as outlined initially in this 4.3.2 section (2 pages before) might be easier to handle.



To summarize, tuning-in the pp_ISF_weight allows the user to define her/his personal sweet spot for ISF aggressiveness in the phase of strongly rising bg.

- As different kinds of meals will have different delta patterns, it can well be that one pp_ISF_weight (as set by you in AAPS preferences) is good for all meals.
- Note that a circadian profileISF provides an avenue to still differentiate between e.g. breakfast and lunch response of your autoISF loop.

638 4.3.3 Loop states with very little insulin need ($iob > iobTH$, or 0 %TBR)

639

640 Normally (except for very low carb meals) the SMBs triggered by `bgAccel_ISF_weight` and
641 `pp_ISF_weight` should be sufficient to reach and slightly exceed the **iobTH** (see [section 2.4](#)) so all
642 *the other* autoISF parameters are relatively unimportant for now.

643

644 A reason why this can work at all, also for quite a variety of meals, lies in the fact that there
645 is an hourly carb absorption limit of about 30g/h

646 (Reference: Dana

647 Lewis: [https://github.com/danamlewis/artificialpancreasbook/blob/master/8.-tips-and-tricks-](https://github.com/danamlewis/artificialpancreasbook/blob/master/8.-tips-and-tricks-for-real-life-with-an-aps.md#heres-the-detailed-explanation-of-what-we-learned)
648 [for-real-life-with-an-aps.md#heres-the-detailed-explanation-of-what-we-learned](https://github.com/danamlewis/artificialpancreasbook/blob/master/8.-tips-and-tricks-for-real-life-with-an-aps.md#heres-the-detailed-explanation-of-what-we-learned). (That limit

649 can be lower, e.g. with gastroparesis or certain medications, but that would make things
650 even easier)

651

652 So while meals might wildly vary in composition and size: What is digested, and needs insulin in
653 the first ~90 minutes (when FCL tries to catch up with insulin need and differs strongly from HCL,
654 with `bgAccel_ISF` and `pp_ISF` in the leading role), will be relatively close...for meals with similar
655 *initial* glucose acceleration and rises, anyways...

656

657 The others, **low carb** with much slower initial acceleration and rise, are easily recognized as
658 different by the loop, see [section 4.4](#) that follows.

659

660 Depending on the type of meal and "aggressiveness" of your `bgAccel_ISF_weight` and
661 `pp_ISF_weight` tuning, the *iob* will already be so high that, in the phase of decelerated glucose rise
662 towards the peak (the "last part of the rise"), no more `insulinRequired` is seen by the loop.

663

664 Therefore the **bgBrake_ISF_weight** is often unimportant in meals with a relevant carb content.

665 For potential relevance in low carb meals, see [section 4.4](#).

666

667

668 4.3.4 "Quality control" on how well your tuning can replace your former HCL bolussing

669

670 Warning: **Occasionally consult the SMB tab to see how your settings really work.**

671 A setting (...ISF_weight) that is actually set too aggressive might be masked.

672 **Tuning only works if** the effects of the settings being tuned are **not** unintentionally **limited by**
673 **other** (e.g. „safety“) **settings**.

674

675 Also, **always look at two or three *different* meals** before deciding whether a tuning "fits" („good
676 enough“ for each of them). You probably will have to iterate back and forth doing this for two or
677 three different kinds of meals ...

- 678 • [Case Study 4.1](#) (Pizza Meal) contains, towards the end, an example how you can go about
679 tuning the `_weights` for various `_ISF` factors of `autoISF`.
- 680 • [Case Study 8.2](#) shows that it is **not** worth it to seek “optimized” settings based on just one
681 (more extreme) meal.

682 ... until you find *one* good enough set of settings *for all* of them. Do not rush this, establishing a
683 solid foundation will be well worth your time.

684
685 **The following sections will deal with similar issues like you were facing in HCL after your**
686 **given bolus lost much of its power, and SMBs were needed for the “eCarbs”.**

687 4.4 Sluggish rise towards a bg peak: `bgBrake_ISF` 688

689 At a **low carb** meal, or an attempt at doing a **weight reduction diet**, (and probably also with
690 gastroparesis, or if you take one of these novel GLP-1 drugs that slow meal absorption -
691 **Somebody, please supply a case study!**)- the glucose goes up only sluggishly, and `iobTH` should
692 not be reached at all.

694 In case you *exclusively* do very slow absorbing meals, you could of course also adjust your `iobTH`
695 setting low enough to suit your *uniform* situation.

696
697 Acceleration, and the phase of strong glucose rise, are quickly over at slow-absorbing meals, and
698 there can be:

- 699 • a decelerating bulge of insulin action that projects over an hour or longer. This is where the
700 importance of the **`bgBrake_ISF`** can come in.
- 701 • a bg curve that hovers for an hour or longer around an elevated bg level, because
702 additionally absorbed carbs, and consumption of the moderate SMBs delivered, tend to
703 keep a balance for a while. **`Dura_ISF`** can deal with this (see next chapter). An example for
704 this is given in [Case study 4.2](#).

705 Note that in some data outputs (e.g. the csv/xls tables coming from the Emulator, e.g. in Case study 4.2,
706 big table at the end there), you will see only “**`acce_ISF`**” results.

- 707 • In case of positive acceleration, these are driven by the `bgAccel_ISF_weight` setting, and results
708 are >1 .
- 709 • In case of negative acceleration (decelerating rise), **`bgBrake_ISF_weight` is applied**, , and
710 results are <1 . (Example see in graph in [section 10.3.3.3](#)).

711

712 In full closed loop, the bgBrake_ISF_weight is often only about half as large as the
713 bgAccel_ISF_weight (but that would also depend on your personal diet pattern and
714 eating/digestion speed). Also here, one should approach the tuning gradually, increasing the
715 weight coming from small values.

716

717 Please observe that **tuning bgBrake_ISF_weight must strictly be done with types of meals for**
718 **which there is insulin need at de-celerating but still rising bg.**

719 bgBrake_ISF is totally irrelevant for hi carb meals where your loop shot over iobTH already
720 by the time your rising towards the bg peak slows down!

721 Likewise, if your initial bgAccel_weight is set so strong that your first SMBs catapult you
722 over the iobTH, no matter what type of meal: Then you must **first** find a reasonable setting
723 for this parameter, one that works “good enough” to control your carb loaded meals, and
724 then see whether there is “room” (and need) for milder loop response at low carb meals.

725

726 In case you cannot quite get all the ISF_weights “right” so the occasional low carb meal will not get
727 over-treated: Avenues to adapt your loop aggressiveness are discussed in [section 5](#).

728 For instance you will be able to (if needed):

729

- 730 • use a temp. reduced %profile
- 731 • temp. lower iobTH or bgAccel_ISF_weight
- 732 • construct for yourself a “DIY cockpit” with an extra “snack” or “low carb” button with an
733 underlying suitable Automation

734

735 In the **late stage of still rising (!) glucose**, the Full Closed Loop typically sharply reduces
736 SMBs already because it is “painfully aware” of the following principal conflict:

737

- 738 • iob (like formerly given in HCL via your bolus) must go high quickly, in order to limit the high
- 739 • However, if there is too much insulin in the system, a **hypoglycemia can happen later**
740 within the DIA time window, because the loop can, later, only correct to a very limited extent
741 (namely, only to the extent that it can set basal to zero).

742 Therefore, the core problem is that the Full Closed Loop must build up iob very quickly, **but**
743 **not too much**, in the initial phase of a meal, and high bg values (out of range, >180 mg/dl)
744 can not always be avoided.

745

746

4.5 Sluggish rise into a bg plateau, or late plateauing at high bg: dura_ISF and bg_ISF

Depending how your personal diet spectrum looks, you need to tune-in your dura_ISF primarily with large hi-FPU meals, and/or for meals at the low carb end of your diet

4.5.1 dura_ISF for sluggish rise into a bg plateau

A (in that case, often not very high) plateau can form in **low carb meals**, when, basically, carb and insulin “burn rates” might keep a balance over an hour or longer, requiring occasional moderate size SMBs.(See an example in [case study 4.2](#))

4.5.2 dura_ISF for late/high bg plateaus

With **large or high fat/protein meals**, often a long high bg plateau is encountered (sometimes associated with 2nd “late, long stretched hill” forming for this, in the bg curve). For such situations, autoISF features the modulation of ISF depending on bg level and on duration of **plateau** formation.

4.5.3 “One size fits all” -dura_ISF

Absolute “pros” could primarily calibrate their dura_ISF for low carb.

Dura_ISF has in-built amplification at higher bg levels. So, effects will automatically be boosted in case much higher plateaus develop after greasy feasts.

Should that not per se be sufficient, there is more the DIY “pro” can do:

- by adding an Automation that gives an extra boost “against” the temporary insulin resistance associated with fats (via increasing the baseline, in terms of a temp.130% profile switch, for instance. Compare at: <https://androidaps.readthedocs.io/en/latest/Usage/FullClosedLoop.html#stagnation-at-high-bg-values>),
- or by making additional use of the bg_ISF (or dynamicISF) (-> Tune it in parallel.)

The author’s preference would be to go via Automation, but only in case the in-built differentiation via bg level make it necessary.

785 4.5.4 Options to limit iob delivered from dura_ISF

786

787 Rather than relying on your initial tuning to keep you safe from hypos also in the future, there are
788 some extra precautions you could take. Some were discussed in Discord [or in dev circles](#),
789 regarding what could be done:

790

- 791 1) To limit the danger of going low, it can make sense to
792 design an **Automation** which pauses the delivery of more
793 insulin.

794

This one was suggested by Alex999

795

796 If a glucose plateau built under 140 mg/dl, do not treat via
797 dura_ISF (because the defined Action is to set an elevated
798 TT to a level that will not require more correction insulin.

800

An alternative Action would be to set, near the actual
801 glucose target, an odd-numbered TT (which blocks any
802 SMB be given, while valid).

803

- 805 2) In an autoISF update, the **duration** in which iob is added up could be **capped** after max. 1.5
806 hours of any “stubborn high”.

- 807 3) Instead of 2), or additionally, the total **iob accrued in that “dura phase”** could be capped by
808 a new related safety setting. It would probably be anchored on iobTH, and could also become a
809 tuneable setting, maybe even a new parameter useable in Automations, too.

810

811 4.5.5 How dura_ISF works

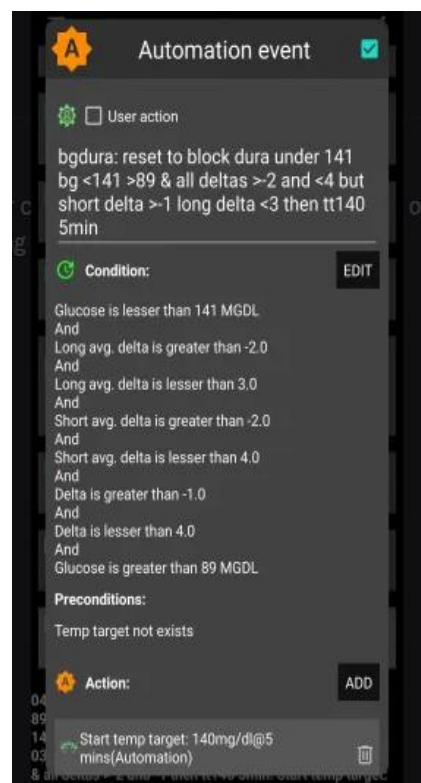
812

813 Conditions for dura_ISF to become active:

- 814 1) Glucose plateaus, i.e. it is varying within a +/- 5% interval only, and this situation lasted at
815 least for the last 10 minutes => Duration **dura_05** = 10 or more minutes.
- 816 2) The average glucose value in this “duration” time window is **avg05** mg/dl. Its elevation rela-
817 tive to bg target determines one of the factors in the equation (eq.3) for dura_ISF, see be-
818 low.

819 Effect:

- 820 • The strengthening of ISF is stronger **the longer** the situation lasts, and **the higher** the av-
821 erage glucose is above target:



- 3) This can be individually tuned by the **duraISF_weight** to automatically manage high plateaus in bg values.

How changing the _weight influences the resulting calculated insulinRequired

(You can continue 2 pages down at 4.5.6, unless you want to know quantitatively how things work).

The developers' documentation (Quick Guide, page 6) https://github.com/ga-zelle/autoISF/blob/A3.2.0.4_ai3.0.1/autoISF3.0.1_Quick_Guide.pdf gives the following equation:

$$\text{dura_ISF} = 1 + \frac{\text{avg05-target_bg}}{\text{target_bg}} * \frac{\text{dura05}}{60} * \text{dura_ISF_weight} \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

$\text{dura_ISF} * \text{profile_ISF} = \text{effectively used ISF (sens)}$

(...if the dura influence dominates, and is used as effective ISF. Else, see flowcharts in Quick Guide)

When looking at the same moment, we can combine the first two factors of eq.3 (which vary with bg elevation above bg target, and with how long the plateau already shows) into a term "iF".

For estimating the effect from using another ISF_weight, we then have two (eq.3), with two unknowns, iF ("cancelling out"), and the sought dura_ISF (that results for the new _weight).

Example: Your profile_ISF is 40 mg/dl/U.

Using dura_ISF_weight of 0.6 you saw effectively used ISF of **30.3** mg/dl/U (box C23 in table on next page) = $40 / 1.32 \Rightarrow \text{dura_ISF factor} = 1.32$.

For an intended correction by – 10 mg/dl the insulinRequired would calculate to $10 / 30.3 = 0.330$ U.

Now, going with a **33% stronger** dura_ISF_weight of 0.80 (box E3):

$$\text{dura_ISF} = 1 + \text{internalFactor} * \text{dura_ISF_weight} *$$

$$\text{before} \quad 1.32 = 1 + 0.60 * \text{iF} \Rightarrow 0.32 = 0.60 * \text{iF} \Rightarrow \text{iF} = 0.533$$

$$\text{after} \quad ? = 1 + 0.80 * \text{iF} \Rightarrow ? = 1 + 0.80 * 0.533 = 1.426$$

New effective ISF would be $40 / 1.426 = 28.04$ mg/dl/U (F21 in table).

For an intended correction by – 10 mg/dl the **insulinRequired** would now calculate to $10 / 28.04 = 0.357$ U, which is **8.1 % more** insulin (H21 in table next page).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Profil ISF	40						
2	InsReq bei a	1						
3	dura_ISF_wel	0,6			0,8			InsReq effect
4	iF	dura ISF old	ISF old	InsReq old	dura ISF new	ISF new	InsReq new	
5	0	1	40	1	1	40	1	0,0%
6	0,033	1,019998	39,2	1,019998	1,026664	39,0	1,026664	0,7%
7	0,067	1,039978	38,5	1,039978	1,053304	38,0	1,053304	1,3%
8	0,100	1,059958	37,7	1,059958	1,079944	37,0	1,079944	1,9%
9	0,133	1,079938	37,0	1,079938	1,106584	36,1	1,106584	2,5%
10	0,167	1,099918	36,4	1,099918	1,133224	35,3	1,133224	3,0%
11	0,200	1,119898	35,7	1,119898	1,159864	34,5	1,159864	3,6%
12	0,233	1,139878	35,1	1,139878	1,186504	33,7	1,186504	4,1%
13	0,266	1,159858	34,5	1,159858	1,213144	33,0	1,213144	4,6%
14	0,300	1,179838	33,9	1,179838	1,239784	32,3	1,239784	5,1%
15	0,333	1,199818	33,3	1,199818	1,266424	31,6	1,266424	5,6%
16	0,366	1,219798	32,8	1,219798	1,293064	30,9	1,293064	6,0%
17	0,400	1,239778	32,3	1,239778	1,319704	30,3	1,319704	6,4%
18	0,433	1,259758	31,8	1,259758	1,346344	29,7	1,346344	6,9%
19	0,466	1,279738	31,3	1,279738	1,372984	29,1	1,372984	7,3%
20	0,500	1,299718	30,8	1,299718	1,399624	28,6	1,399624	7,7%
21	0,533	1,319698	30,3	1,319698	1,426264	28,0	1,426264	8,1%
22	0,566	1,339678	29,9	1,339678	1,452904	27,5	1,452904	8,5%
23	0,599	1,359658	29,4	1,359658	1,479544	27,0	1,479544	8,8%
24	0,633	1,379638	29,0	1,379638	1,506184	26,6	1,506184	9,2%
25	0,666	1,399618	28,6	1,399618	1,532824	26,1	1,532824	9,5%
26	0,699	1,419598	28,2	1,419598	1,559464	25,6	1,559464	9,9%
27	0,733	1,439578	27,8	1,439578	1,586104	25,2	1,586104	10,2%
28	0,766	1,459558	27,4	1,459558	1,612744	24,8	1,612744	10,5%
29	0,799	1,479538	27,0	1,479538	1,639384	24,4	1,639384	10,8%
30	0,833	1,499518	26,7	1,499518	1,666024	24,0	1,666024	11,1%
31	0,866	1,519498	26,3	1,519498	1,692664	23,6	1,692664	11,4%
32	0,899	1,539478	26,0	1,539478	1,719304	23,3	1,719304	11,7%
33	0,932	1,559458	25,6	1,559458	1,745944	22,9	1,745944	12,0%
34	0,966	1,579438	25,3	1,579438	1,772584	22,6	1,772584	12,2%

857

858

859 The effects could be more or also less pronounced because the **iF factor** strongly depends (as in
860 eq.3) on:

861 • how high bg is above target (**avg05**)..

862 • ...and for how many minutes (**dura05**).

863 • Also, do not under-estimate the effect of a low **target_bg**. Not sure you should, but
864 certainly *you could* add an extra boost from that via an Automation that kicks in a low TT (at
865 the “dura situation” that you describe as a triggering condition in your related Automation):

866 **Example:** You plateau at 180 mg/dl and your bg target is 100. The first factor in your iF term
867 then is $(180-100)/100 = 0.80$.

868 Now, with a TT = 74 mg/dl, that term becomes $(180 - 74)/74 = 1.43$

869 (The resulting + 79% in your boost factor does not translate into 79% more insulin - just as
870 we have seen “only” 8% more insulin with a 33% boost in the complete example before).

871

872 An **Excel tool** is provided to *download as raw file* from the e-book (Github/bernie4375/section 04)
873 for these complex calculations.

874 Still, a “trial and error” approach might be easier to handle (see the following section, 4.5.6):

875 *Off topic:* dura_ISF is also very useful in Hybrid Closed Loop. It can be used to elegantly manage,
876 fully automatically, a temporary insulin resistance from fatty acids. Please refer to other papers for
877 details (for instance, sections on FPU and persistent high bg in “Meal Mgt.3...,pdf”, available here:
878 <https://github.com/bernie4375/HCL-Meal-Mgt.-ISF-and-IC-settings>).

879

880 4.5.6 Set your dura_ISF

881

882 Set a **start value of 0.2** for your dura_ISF_weight, and increase only cautiously with an eye on
883 hypo prevention 2-3 hours later.

884

885 Caution: Fine tuning this parameter only makes sense **after** you tuned your bgAccel_ISF and
886 pp_ISF well (so your thin yellow insulin activity curve shifts *as far to the left*, towards meal start,
887 *as possible*, which will lower bg peaks and ease the job for dura_ISF).

888

889

890 4.5.7 Set your bg_ISF

891

892 Since in Full Closed Loop we make our loop give us the maximum SMB size it can, at the
893 beginning of a rise, it is crucial to **resist the temptation to continue** with a particularly **strong ISF**
894 in the meal phase with the **highest glucose** values .

895 This is a reason why in Full Closed Loop we do not make much use of the **bg_ISF** component of
896 autoISF.

897 • Wanting to get most of our insulin from SMBs delivered at fairly low (but beginning-to-rise)
898 bg implies that we do **not** make ISF weaker at low bg. Under preferences/OpenAPS
899 SMB/autoISF/bg_ISF settings you could set **lower ISF_range_weight = 0.0**.

900 If you want to analyze in your data, whether you might benefit from a milder ISF at low bg
901 values (e.g. if you often go below target after correction of only mildly elevated bg in the
902 preceding hours), you may want to try lower ISF_range_weight = 0.1 or 0.2. Study the
903 effects from bgISF, and increase, or decrease, the bgISF_weight to fine tune the sought-
904 after affect.

905 • The **higher_ISF_range_weight** is used when bg is above target, It then strengthens ISF
906 the more the higher the set weight is. 0 disables this contribution, i.e. ISF is constant in the
907 whole range above target.

In FCL, this factor should be fairly irrelevant: Near glucose peak, zero-tempering usually prevails anyway, so the settings we try might often not be used really by the loop. Very likely, you can live with setting the weight to = 0.0 here, too.

If you want to analyze in your data, whether you might benefit from a stronger ISF at high bg values (e.g. if you often remain above target after correction of elevated bg in the preceding hours), you may want to try higher ISF_range_weight = 0.1 or 0.2. Study the effects from bg_ISF, and increase, or decrease, the higher_ISF_range_weight to fine tune the sought-after affect.

In case bg_ISF shall play a bigger role in your loop, please consult the related developers' documentation (Quick Guide, page 4) at: https://github.com/ga-zelle/autolSF/blob/A3.2.0.4_ai3.0.1/autolSF3.0.1_Quick_Guide.pdf .

4.5.8 “Quality control” on your tuning for the later half of your meal time

The later stages of meal management (both, in HCL and in FCL) struggle with the problem that there is a **hypo danger** from the “tail” of insulin activity from earlier SMBs that were needed to fight high bg or plateaus associated with temporary insulin resistance.

Once your bg sits high, neither you, nor a hybrid closed loop with all the carb info, nor your FCL can work wonders.

Very important:

- Iterate between **2 or 3 kinds of meals** (from your typical spectrum) to find **one** set of settings that works *good-enough for all*. That should be possible.
- If you can't make it work for certain meal types, see [sections 4.7](#) and [5](#), what you can do then.

Observe hypo trends after meals, and

- resist the temptation to elevate the **dura_ISF_weight** very high.
- try to stay away from **bg_ISF** or dynamicISF in Full Closed Loop:
 - In FCL you probably can afford to shut bg_ISF entirely off via setting both related _weights to 0.0.
 - At least be careful, use small ISF_range_weights and check whether you are happy with the contributions to the effectively used ISFs

941 ○ *Off topic:* If, coming from dynamicISF usage, you stay in **Hybrid** Closed Loop, but now with
942 autoISF, you probably can use the bg_ISF parameter with higher _weights to emulate what
943 you like to replicate from your dynamicISF experience.

944

945 bg highs will take time to resolve.

946 Interestingly, an after-dinner walk can work wonders sometimes (take glucose tablets along).

947

948 Zero-tempering and too tightly set safety limits can be **stumbling blocks in your tuning** project:

949 • Investigating effects of set ISF_weights is not really possible in periods of zero-tempering.

950 • Too tightly set safety limits “allow” tuning that really is way too aggressive, but gets “cut” by
951 your too-cautious safety settings (e.g. for SMB_range_extention, or for autoISFmax).
952 Aggressive settings then could not come into play most of the time.
953 However, some *other* time they might come into play, and *then* produce a hypo 1-2 hours
954 later.

955

956 Therefore, **carefully study the SMB tab** (or better yet, do an **emulator** based analysis, see
957 [sections 10-11](#)) to see

958 • what the selected weights **would** do, **if** there was **no zero-tempering** at the time, and

959 • whether you bump into a **set limit** already (if your bgAccel_ISF_weight makes you exceed
960 allowed max. SMB size, then further tuning your settings only makes sense with either
961 allowing bigger SMBs, or limiting bgAccel_ISF_weight to a lower number at which you will
962 not frequently bounce into the SMB limit)

963 • at which **other** times (rather than the one you currently look at and try to improve) that
964 selected setting might backfire

965

966

967 4.5.9 How your “UAM” loop concludes insulin need for your un-declared carbs

968

969 The UAM Full Closed Loop doesn't get any information from you as to how many grams of carbs
970 will be there, for absorption.

971

972 Looking back

973

974 For the recent 5-minute segments, the UAM oref(1) loops can precisely calculate how many grams
975 of carb “must have been digested” based on the CGM values seen, and your IC and ISF profile
976 parameters

977 For more detail see chapter 1.2 on how dynamic carb absorption is calculated, in “Carb ratio (IC,
978 CIR)...pdf” at: <https://github.com/bernie4375/HCL-Meal-Mgt.-ISF-and-IC-settings>.

979

980 Looking into the next minutes, hour

981

982 However, *here* we worry about the *late meal stage*, and our FCL has gotten no information from us
983 about how many grams **in total** were eaten, and certainly we do not bother to give eCarbs with
984 estimated **absorption times** (that are so essential in iOS Loop).

985

986 So, in FCL you leave your loop without knowledge when your steady-state max carb absorption
987 phase...

988 ○ the earlier mentioned 30g/h, or

989 ○ with gastroparesis, or if on GLP-1 drug treatment, probably on a lower g/h level

990 ○ sometimes prolonged (“faked”) by a brief episode of insulin resistance to fats

991 ...might end. Nor, whether extra carbs were added, later, or “FPU’s are lurking”.

992

993 The FCL now needs to provide desired amounts of insulin, while facing a potentially induced hypo
994 danger later (considering the DIA of all the insulin still active).

995

996 Fortunately, the UAM Full Closed Loop is *not completely clueless* regarding how carb absorption
997 *will continue*:

998

999 It will work with a **prediction** of *further* carb absorption, building on the **carb deviations**

1000 (=calculation of how much got absorbed in the *past* 5 minute segments), and phase out further

1001 *expected* carb decay in the course of the next 1 to max 3 hours.

1002

1003

1004 For more detail see

- 1005 • <https://openaps.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/While%20You%20Wait%20For%20Gear/Understand-determine-basal.html#understanding-the-basic-logic-written-version>
- 1007 • *or do a real-time study* with (screenshots from) your SMB tab info.

1008

1009 Discussion

1010

1011 **This UAM prediction** about further carb absorption can be worse, but **can also be better than a**
1012 **prediction based on the user's „e-Carb“ input** as done in Hybrid Closed Loop.

1013

1014 In any case, and even when having perfect knowledge about how exactly the carbs fade out in the
1015 next hours, there would still be a principal problem for the loop: Heavy insulin „fire“ against highs
1016 will not work immediately (depending on the insulin's time-to-peak), and notably it comes with a
1017 significant hypo danger from the „tail“ of insulin activity.

1018 A big bolus, or also a series of boli, will rarely work exactly for several hours matching the
1019 absorption of carbs (from what, how much and how fast the user ate).

1020

1021 *Off topic closing remark:* With meticulous attention to all carb-related profile parameters, and daily
1022 inputs on amounts and absorption times, plus some “mindfulness” as to which diet habits disturb the
1023 possible balance, there are “pro” loopers (notably on iOS Loop) who achieve impressive %TIR
1024 (and % in tight range) performance. – The author consciously chose the other way, to put substantial
1025 effort into a personalized upfront system calibration, and work with a `oref(1)` algo system that allows
1026 (nearly) every day hands-off FCL.

1027

1028 4.6 Tuning your initial settings

1029

1030 Be pro-active: **The earlier large SMBs come** (driven by `bgAccel_ISF` and `pp_ISF`) ...

1031 Note: Also your CGM smoothing may play a role here, that you may want to look into !

1032 ...the **less high** the overall increase in BG will be, and (provided you set a proper `iobTH`)
1033 the **lesser** the **risk** will be **for a hypo** after the meal.

1034

1035 Therefore, **put most of your FCL tuning effort into determining suitable weights for**
1036 **`bgAccel_` and for `pp_ISF`, and for finding a suitable `iobTH_percent`.**

1037

1038 Low carbers probably should pay more attention on **`dura_ISF`**, besides seeing to it that
1039 `bgAccel_ISF` is not too aggressive (see above, [section 4.2.5](#) and [case study 4.2](#)).

1040

1041 Later, your “FCL cockpit” will give you access to **temporarily modulate** these essential
1042 parameters (see [section 5.2.](#)), providing you an opportunity

- 1043 • in your tuning phase, for more research on the fly, so to speak
- 1044 • everyday, for temp. adaptations to altered insulin sensitivity, or to special
1045 disturbances (should you, occasionally, see a need).

1046

1047 After you tuned your **initial settings** well, there should rarely arise a need for “fine tuning” later,
1048 see [section 8](#) and [case study 8.2!](#)

1049

1050 The experience of the author is that it is possible to tune the above mentioned weights for very
1051 different meals in such a way that the glucose almost always remains acceptably in range.

1052

1053 However, if you come to the conclusion that **differentiated settings** (for different meals or meal
1054 time clusters) would be easier to establish, and/or work better for you, the following sections
1055 suggest many options you could try and use.

1056

1057 [4.7 Maneuvering through more complex scenarios](#)

1058

1059 You now can move on, to accommodate more complex scenarios.

1060

1061 [4.7.1 Complex meal spectrum](#)

1062

- 1063 • Especially if you are a bit shy of using the Emulator ([section 10](#) and [11](#)) for really detailed
1064 analysis, it can well be that you will not hit *one* real good system calibration ([section 4](#)) for your
1065 *entire range* of diets (e.g. your *meal spectrum* at all your lunches).
 - 1066 ○ Note that *between meal time slots* (e.g. breakfasts vs lunches) you should differentiate
1067 via different “circadian” *profile_ISFs* (with which the autoISF-effects always multiply).
- 1068 • So, in case you occasionally run out of range (bg =70...180 mg/dl), your options to prevent,
1069 react, or improve are:
 - 1070 ○ accepting a few % higher time outside of range for that day (and, if feasible, in the
1071 future avoiding what seemed to have caused it)
 - 1072 ○ taking a snack (whenever you tend to go low from the “tails” of insulin activity that was
1073 required to fight a peak)

- 1074 ○ doing a manual “tweak” (if you can think of one in time), to manage the problem
1075 manually. For example, briefly going into an odd TT (=temp. blocking more SMBs) can
1076 be a very easy-to-handle remedy, sometimes
- 1077 ○ define a User Action Automation, and provide an extra “cockpit button” to announce a
1078 meal *outside of your usual spectrum*, so it will automatically be treated differently by
1079 your FCL (as you defined in your Automation; example: [Case study 5.2](#)).
- 1080 ○ temporarily resorting to “your old” hybrid closed loop.

1081

1082 Instead of accepting such instances, you could launch “improvement projects”, that refine your
1083 initial tuning ([section 4](#), and [sections 8](#) and [9](#))

1084

1085 Note, though, that it could be near-impossible to fine-tune *if your basics never were “right”* and you
1086 got lost in a maze of errors and counter-errors.

1087 In that case, **only a fresh start might convincingly help.**

1088

1089 4.7.2 Complex tasks aside from managing meals

1090

1091 To deal with *different* disturbances than presented by your meal spectrum (that you were
1092 calibrating for in this section 4), there will be **other** instances where **temporary modulations** of
1093 your FCL will be needed.

1094

1095 You have a variety of options to deal with that, and this will be the topic in [section 5](#).

1096

1097 It is suggested to do **major exercise** still *in your hybrid closed loop* setting, *until* you have your
1098 FCL up and running for meals on normal days with no or only moderate exercise.

1099 Later, implement extras as discussed in [section 6](#) to fully implement your FCL.

1100

1101

1102

1103

4.8 Profile helper

DRAFT by John Kitcking/edited

For general loop settings for FCL with autoISF, please consult [sections 2.1 – 2.6](#)

The following table gives a comprehensive approach how to tune your autoISF FCL better, when you see any of the problems as in *column A*.

Make sure to work through the problems in the order given in this table.

	A	B	C	D
1	Notes: 1. if not entering carbs then "several hours after eating" can be applied instead of "with zero COB"			
2	The problem (follow <u>in order</u>)	Y/N	Possible solution	Based on what logic
3	Are you having periods with zero COB and negative IOB?	Yes	Decrease basal a bit over these periods, wait a couple of days to evaluate and return here	Oref is backing off your basal to try and hold your BG steady so basal is probably too high
4		No	Continue with this sheet	
5	Are you having periods with zero COB and positive IOB?	Yes	Increase basal a bit over these periods, wait a couple of days to evaluate and return here	Oref is increasing your basal to try and hold your BG steady so basal is probably too low
6		No	Continue with this sheet	
7	Do you get roller coaster BGs?	Yes	Increase profile ISF a bit (make weaker). Also, check your set iobTH%. Reevalue over a couple of days, return here	BG goes over target -> with too-strong ISF, too much insulin is dosed resulting in BG below target. Long zero-temping required, but resulting in high BG next ...
8		No	Continue with this sheet	
9	After your BG went high, do you get a hypo later (from remaining insulin "tail" at zero COB)?	Yes	Reduce autoISF "weights" a bit, reevaluate over a couple of days, return here	ISF is reduced (strengthened) too much by autoISF as you move away from target. Reducing the proper ISF_weight will reduce that impact. Use the autoISF history table for more information about which one is causing the issue: Preferably, "shave of late", at DURA or BG; PP or ACCEL weights might need reducing, too.
10		No	Continue with this sheet	
13	When you start eating with BG around target and iob near zero, do you get a hypo (in the first 2 hours)?	Yes	Check whether you can reduce your set iobTH%, or SMB range extension, or autoISFmax. Decrease PP (and maybe also ACCEL) "weight", and increase profile carb ratio a bit (make it weaker, so you see the insulin needed relate well to the g of carbs digested by the time you see a hypo tendency). Reevalue over a couple of days, return here	You're getting too much insulin to cope with the bg rises from the carbs you've eaten. Taming the loop can be done in several ways: Weakening profile carb ratio and ISF would work in all situations. Lowering ACCEL and/or PP autoISF "weights" would exactly weaken loop over-response in early stage of BG rise. And the 3 first-mentioned safety settings just limit excesses.
14		No	Continue with this sheet	
17	When you eat, is iob building up too slow, with a lot of it added at bg peak or even still when BG reduces?	Yes	Check whether you must increase your set iobTH%, or SMB range extension, or autoISFmax. Increase PP "weight", and decrease profile carb ratio a bit (make it stronger, so you see the insulin needed relate well to the g of carbs digested). Reevalue over a couple of days, return here	You're not getting enough insulin to cope with the bg rises from the carbs you've eaten. If your loop bounces into any of the 3 first-mentioned limits, "tuning more aggressive" might simply not work. Making the loop more aggressive can be done in several ways: Strengthening (lowering) profile carb ratio and ISF would work in all situations. Elevating autoISF "weights" (notably PP) could exactly strengthen loop response in instances where needed (where the respective "weight" is playing a role).
18		No	Continue with this sheet	
19	Does BG stay high for long periods?	Yes	Increase DURA "weight" a bit. Reevalue over a couple of days, return here	DURA reduces ISF (makes it stronger) if BG stays high for longer periods than it should. Reminder: Follow this sheet <u>in order</u> ! This "last job", dealing with persistent highs via DURA, is much easier after you sorted out how to build-up iob faster, so not to go super high in the first place.
20		No	Have a short holiday with lots of carbs	
22	Further reading:			
23	Ga-zelle's quick start guide		https://github.com/ga-zelle/autoISF/blob/A3.2.0.4 ai3.0.1/autoISF3.0.1 Quick Guide.pdf	
	FCL e-Book, Trouble Shooting		https://github.com/bernie4375/FCL-potential-autoISF/blob/FCL-e-book/09 Trouble.Shooting FCL-	