```
58
           5.3.2 Bottom buttons "insulin" etc.
 59
           5.3.3 Top three fields
 60
               5.3.3.1 TT dialogue field
               5.3.3.2 Exercise button / dialogue field
 61
 62
               5.3.3.3 Profile dialogue field
         5.4 Recognizing loop state from the AAPS home screen
 63
 64
            5.4.1 Color scheme (grey/yellow) of the top 3 fields (profile, exercise, TT)
            5.4.2 Info on the top 3 fields (profile, exercise, TT)
 65
            5.4.3 FCL related indicator fields
 66
 67
            5.4.4 Overall AAPS home screen
 68
                 Case study 5.2: Sweet snacks / Glühwein w/ DIY cockpit
 69
      6. Temp. Modulation for Exercise and light (In-)Activity
 70
          6.1 Dynamic iobTH and sensitivity ratio
 71
             6.1.1 Manual (direct) iobTH modulation
 72
             6.1.2 Automations for iobTH modulation
 73
             6.1.3 Dynamic iobTH
         6.2 Temp. % profile switch
 74
 75
         6.3 DIY cockpit based on User action Automations
 76
         6.4 Improved FCL cockpit
 77
            6.4.1 Manual (direct) iobTH modulation
            6.4.2 pre-set 4 kinds of exercise
 78
 79
            6.4.3 optional meal pre-sets
 80
            6.4.4 optional hypo management pre-sets
 81
         6.5 Mastering the exercise after meal challenge
 82
            6.5.1 Manual mode
 83
            6.5.2 DIY cockpit button for User action Automation
            6.5.3 Using pre-sets in improved FCL cockpit
 84
 85
         6.6 Activity monitor based on stepcounter
               Case study 6.2 Biking day with hi carb lunch; DIY cockpit
 86
 87
      7. Advanced HCL (Meal Announcement via pre-bolus) (fragment, to be completed NN)
 88
         7.1 Hurdles for FCL
 89
         7.2 Getting ready to advance from HCL
 90
         7.3 Reduced pre-bolus
 91
         7.4 Tuning autoISF in HCL
 92
         7.5 Dealing with disturbances/ins. sens/resistance
 93
         7.6 Exercise management
 94
         7.7 Remote control (small children)
         7.8 Other methods w/ meal announcement (MA)
 95
 96
      8. Performance Monitoring and Tuning
 97
               Case study 8.2: Futility of tuning based on 1 extreme meal
 98
      9. Trouble Shooting
 99
      10. Emulator on PC to Determine Settings (fragment, to be completed NN)
100
         10.1 Logfile Analysis
         10.2 What-if investigations
101
102
      11. Emulator on the Smartphone (fragment, to be completed NN)
        11.1 AAPS home screen access to table, chart of ISF contributors for last 3 hours
103
104
        11.2 "what-if": Real time alternative suggestions with speech synthesis)
      12. Remarks for Users of previous autoISF Versions
105
106
      13. Other Avenues to Full Closed Loop
107
         13.1 FCL using AAPS Master and Automations
108
               Case study 13.1: Comparison 1 mo FCL Automation vs autoISF
         13.2 dynamicISF used for Full Closed Loop
109
               Case study 13.2: Using dynISF for FCL (NN)
110
         13.3 Methods involving simple Meal Announcement that might be stretched into a FCL
111
112
              13.3.1 Boost
113
              Case study 13.3: Boost-based FCL for a child
114
              13.3.2 AIMI,
```

115	13.3.3 EatNow
116	13.3.4 Tsunami
117	13.4 No-bolus Looping with precise Carb Inputs
118	13.5 Machine Learning (AI)
119	13.6 Dual Hormone Systems

120 No medical advice 0. Introduction 121 V.2.6 Exploring Full Closed Loop potential of-autoISF 122 123 Disclaimer – Important to read and understand 124 Authors are no medical professionals but T1 diabetics (or parents of a T1D child) who report their -125 limited - understanding and experience, in an effort to contribute to a growing body of knowledge, 126 and to facilitate development of patient centered solutions. 127 Nothing in this site is medical advice, but meant to stimulate patient-driven self-responsible re-128 search, and is meant also to stimulate product developments by the medical industry. Anything you 129 try to conclude for yourself you do on own risk. This is by no means a medical product but what 130 is offered is a toolset for participating in development. 131 Never copy what others report to use, but investigate and adjust to your data. Neglecting safety 132 instructions, and just using the "buttons" that are made available in a supposed "learning by doing" 133 mode, would be very dangerous with the early development stage tools this research paper is 134 about. 135 In case you choose to get deeper involved, run the system disconnected, parallel to your current 136 glucose management, to learn its behavior before eventually considering (on own risk) to go any 137 further. Please stay connected and share experiences, too. 138 139 Introduction 140 Full Closed Loop using Automations is represented in AAPS Master and in the related 141 readthedocs since autumn 2023. (https://androidaps.readthedocs.io/en/latest/Usage/Full-142 ClosedLoop.html.). 143 Pre-requisites and the principal function of a Full Closed Loop, without the user ever giving a bolus 144 and without entering any carb info are explained, also in a couple of other languages, there. 145 The essential points are summarized also below, in section 1. 146 147 autoISF is being developed as a much more sophisticated alternative for FCL, aiming at 148 higher %TIR performance and/or higher degree of daily "freedom" than simpler approaches to FCL could provide. 149 150 However, this demands much higher degree of involvement by the user. Setting up your FCL is a 151 very serious multi-week project, and it is important that you follow us through the material in

152

the sequence of suggested steps.

Of note, parts of this paper marked in green color, notably sections 5.3 and 6.4 describing functions of the "improved FCL cockpit" are not implemented at launch because development focus had to be on more core functions. For most of these "missing elements", work arounds are described, often involving a similarly ease to use (but requiring some extra work in your set-up) DIY FCL cockpit (see section 5.2 and 6.3 and case studies 5.2 and 6.2)

158

159

160

161

162

153

154

155

156

157

With autoISF, and especially with the intention to use it for Full Closed Loop, you are in the early development area. It is therefore important to observe the disclaimer given above, and the warnings given in the e-book sections, as well as the hints given by the developers in the respective manuals and readme files on their Github pages:

163

164

165

For autoISF with AAPS, the main ones are https://github.com/T-o-b-i-a-s/AndroidAPS/ and https://github.com/ga-zelle/autoISF/).

166 167

168

169

170

171

Note there is **no** FCL solution for **iOS Loop** because their algorithm depends very much on carb inputs. However, the oref(1) algorithm (UAM+SMB as in AAPS) has been developed also for i-Phone based systems on the so-called iAPS platform. And autoISF has also been ported into an early development branch of iAPS: https://github.com/mountrcg/iAPS. dev autoISF3.x newUI is the default branch there for autoISF.

Unless you are ready to read a lot, re-set some things about your HCL iAPS first, and do a rather

172 173

174

175

176

177

disciplined, well structured, several weeks if not months long project to get FCL running, please stay with what you have. Trial and error won't get you anywhere, with this complicated program! Besides lacking mandatory "education" by "Objectives", iAPS users also are disadvantaged re. FCL because of the lack of an Automation feature (and also because of partially different other feature details, or nomenclature, in iAPS, compared to AAPS).

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

First of all, a tip: If the following "e-book" looks too complicated for you - and it's not just about understanding, but also about time requirements and discipline during experimentation and data analvsis - you would be well advised to first try the Full Closed Loop in a simpler form with Automations (reference see above, and <u>section 13.1</u>): Depending on the quality of their HCL tuning they are starting from, their expectations for %TIR, and on rapid carb contents of their diet, an increasing number of people succeed in making a respectable start the first time they try using AAPS in that much simpler Full Closed Loop mode.

See also the first published medical study that included 16 patients using AAPS, who found, on av-186 187

erage, comparable %TIR performance when using a basic Full Closed Loop mode: https://pub-

188 med.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36826996/ Alternatively you can use some techniques used in hybrid closed loop, such as using a pre-bolus with autoISF, or explore other early-DEV-variants mentioned in section 13.3, which also undergo permanent further development (Boost, AIMI, EatingNow, Tsunami).

193
194