5. Modulation of autoISF aggressiveness.   V 3.4

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/readme.md

Available *(related)* case studies:

Case study 5.2: Sweet snack.

Green texts describe currently not available features that were suggested for further development, or missing info

Once the initial tuning according to section 4. is done, you are ready to use autoISF for your fully automated meal management.

You will have three major *other* challenges to manage:

- recognize and manage (partial) occlusions, or other technical (CGM or BT related) obstacles (see section 1 on pre-requisites of FCL, and related case studies).

- deal with times when insulin given by the loop must be restricted (e.g. a snack could be "misinterpreted" as a meal)

- deal with times when the loop should be set "milder" as a precaution (e.g. nights; or in an exercise context).

How big the remaining challenge really is, depends very much on your individual lifestyle. This section 5 discusses this in more detail (and section 6 will extend this discussion regarding how to deal with exercise).

In order to run the FCL around the clock (preferably fully automatically, which can be possible, see [case study 4.3](#)**), also the times *outside* the meal blocks must be precisely analyzed, and solutions to problems (if any) must be sought.**

It is up to every user to decide where to draw the line:

- With a technically well functioning system, moderate meals, moderate or no exercise, moderate %TIR expectations and a bit of mindfulness it should be possible to go into **Full Closed Loop 24/7**, after working through, and observing, [sections 1-4](#).

- Especially if you are a bit shy of using the emulator for really detailed analysis, it can well be that you will not hit *one* real good system calibration ([section 4](#)) for your *entire range* of diets.

  In that case you will occasionally run out of range (bg=70…180 mg/dl), and your options to prevent, react, or improve are:

  - accepting a few % higher time outside of range for that day (and, if feasible, in the future avoiding what seemed to have caused it)

  - taking a snack (whenever you tend to go low from the "tails" of insulin activity that was required to fight a peak)

  - doing a manual "tweak" (if you can think of one in time), to manage the problem manually. For example, briefly going into an odd TT (=temp. blocking more SMBs) can be an easy remedy sometimes.

  - temporarily resorting to "your old" hybrid closed loop.

Instead of accepting such instances, you could launch "improvement projects"

- that refine your initial tuning ([section 4.](#) and [sections 8](#)and [9](#))

  Note, though, that it could be near-impossible to fine-tune if your basics never were "right" and you got lost in a maze of errors and counter-errors. Then only a fresh start might convincingly help.

- that make you and your FCL loop fit **to manage an increasing number of disturbances either automatically, or via an "informed", maybe pre-programmed, user intervention** (notably, an exercise "announcement") (sections 5 and 6).

To tailor the loop's response to disturbances *other-than* your usual major meals probably will require specific **modulation of the aggressiveness** (which you have set according to section 4 for your *usual meal* spectrum).

There are many **avenues to achieve this**. The main ones, that are also easy accessible via Automations in AAPS, are:

- temporary shut-off SMBs (odd-numbered target)

- temporary change bgAccel_ISF-weight

- temporary change iobTH_percent

- temporary change the set %profile

- temporary set different bg target (especially in connection with exercise mode)t

After set up of your core FCL for fully automatic meal management according to section 4, you now can progress to define solutions for any of your „other" situations (outside of meal management) that tend to drive glucose outside of the desirable range.

- In section 5.1 we explore avenues towards **fully automated** management that in daily life will require no user intervention at all.

- In section 5.2 and 5.3 we will look at solutions that involve an easy **user interaction** *like a data entry or button push.*

5.1 Fully automatic modulation of FCL aggressiveness

The following subchapters describe set-ups you may want to use for allowing **completely hands-off FCL in as many daily situations as possible.**

5.1.1 autoISF ISF adaptations generally switched off outside of meal-time windows

If, aside from having to bolus for meals, your hybrid closed loop was running pretty well *without* other interventions from your side, you could continue to run in that mode, and just focus your new autoISF FCL on management of meals.

> In your initial transitioning phase this approach makes a lot of sense, and even by focusing autoISF on just a sub-set of them, like only dinners.

> Also in the long run this avenue is taken by many FCL users for the night times, "hanging on" to their well performing hybrid closed loop with standard oref(1) SMB+UAM

For this, you define Automations

- that set meal time windows in which "Enable ISF adaptation by glucose behavior" (autoISF) is turned on in AAPS preferences/OpenAPS SMB

- *or:* that turn *all* autoISF's ISF modulations (*or* just *bgAccel_ISF*) off in time windows in which surely no meal occurs. For instance, you can go for all nights back into your Hybrid Closed Loop, as you had before.

> Other early DEV AAPS variants (see [section 13.3](#)) all work with meal-time windows. The window is either set by time of day in the settings, or it always must be „set" by the user via giving a mandatory small pre-bolus before any meal starts. **Outside** of these time windows, these loops then runs with less aggressive SMBs like oref(1) SMB+UAM in AAPS Master. This mode is not really FCL, but an advance over traditional HCL that often achieves satisfying degrees of automation and performance.

> The term **Meal Announcement** (MA) is often used to label this closed looping mode. Trigger to set a meal time window could also be a pre-bolus given by the user, a carb entry made, an EatingSoonTT set, or a meal announcement button pushed.

Note: Outside of the meal time windows you would be in hybrid closed loop. To the extent you rarely face disturbances (aside from meals), you could be looping in full automatic mode around the clock,

Your temp. "autoISF shut-down" (exiting autoISF FCL = shutting off "Enable ISF adaptation by glucose behavior") is meant to prevent problems from the loop *over-reacting* to bumps in the glucose curve in times of day (night) when standard oref(1) performance is sufficient.

A very good alternative to fully resorting to night-time Hybrid Closed Loop, is "taming" the FCL via a night time SMB shut-off (see next section 5.1.2).

5.1.2 Odd-numbered profile targets, to block SMBs

An alternative route of preventing the FCL loop from over-reacting to bumps in the glucose curve would be to make use of the option to temporarily shut down SMBs

> Ensure the even/odd logic in the settings is toggled on in Preferences> openAPS SMB> autoISF settings> smb delivery settings>: "Enable alternative activation of SMB depending on bg target": ON.

In time blocks with an odd-numbered profile target you can prevent any SMBs being given by your loop. The (unchanged) aggressive settings then can only translate within the limits set by %TBR possible.

This will very much slow down any more insulin being given, and is an excellent solution for night times, especially if you occasionally experience compression lows.

> Alternatively, you could use the new included options for Automation Conditions and temporarily tune your bgAccel_ISF_weight much lower (section 5.1.4).
>
> The same situation can be achieved if you generally operate with a mild bgAccel_ISF, and make your autoISF only really aggressive for meal-time slots (if you have similar enough times every day, or also can "employ" geo-fencing in your Automation (or middleware, in iAPS) conditions).
>> In these cases you would not need to have night profiles that disable SMBs: - Which is the better way would depend on a lot of personal factors relating to how high-carb the diet is, regularity of meals, snacking habit, CGM quality and incidence of compression lows, and probably more. - I would try both routes, or, as this is fairly complex to tune, just one, and stick with what is working good enough.
>
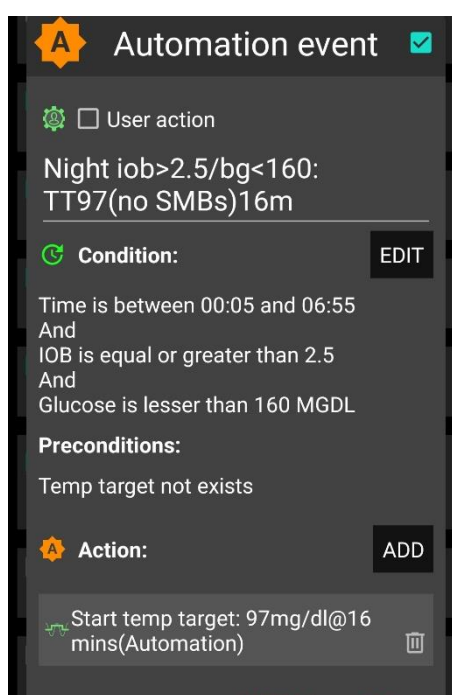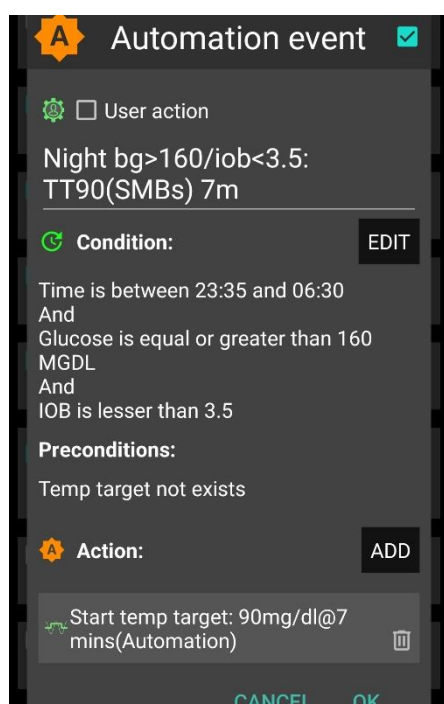> Yet another alternative was already presented (section 5.1.1) = to go into hybrid closed loop for the night.

188   That is possible to do with SMBs available (without them getting boosted via autoISF), and,

189   for a long time, was the author's favored solution for the nights.

190   This solution is evidently similar to the prior discussed one, of having a mildly tuned autoISF

191   24/7, boosted to high aggressiveness only in meal-time slots.

192

193 M**y** current **favorite** builds on the **method** of this section (5.1.2, odd profile target provides SMB

194 shut off), but then allowing some, automatically triggered SMBs, when needed:

195

196 In case you occasionally do have nights that would benefit from a couple of SMBs (to treat temp.

197 highs from a late fatty pizza, raclette and such): Define suitable Automations like the two „night"

198 ones in this *example:*

Automation event ☑	Automation event ☑
⚙ ☐ User action	⚙ ☐ User action
Night bg>160/iob<3.5: TT90(SMBs) 7m	Night iob>2.5/bg<160: TT97(no SMBs)16m
⟳ **Condition:** EDIT	⟳ **Condition:** EDIT
Time is between 23:35 and 06:30 And Glucose is equal or greater than 160 MGDL And IOB is lesser than 3.5	Time is between 00:05 and 06:55 And IOB is equal or greater than 2.5 And Glucose is lesser than 160 MGDL
Preconditions:	**Preconditions:**
Temp target not exists	Temp target not exists
🔺 **Action:** ADD	🔺 **Action:** ADD
⌁ Start temp target: 90mg/dl@7 mins(Automation) 🗑	⌁ Start temp target: 97mg/dl@16 mins(Automation) 🗑
CANCEL OK	

199
200

201 Never underestimate the „trickiness" of getting your Automations „right".

202 With your thought-out Automations in place, night data need to be analyzed to see

203   • whether the bg and iob <u>limits</u>, as defined in the given example, work sensibly four *<u>your</u>* data

204   pattern

205   • whether the TT <u>duration</u> is chosen appropriately

206   • how swapping the <u>sequence</u> in which the automations appear in the Automation list would

207   lead to different SMB impacts.

208

209

210

211

212

5.1.3 Odd-numbered temp. targets (TT) set via Automation, to block SMBs

A widely used Action that strongly modifies how fast your FCL can add more iob is setting an **odd**-

numbered **temp. glucose target** which makes the loop operate without giving any SMBs (%TBR

modulation only).

Ensure the even/odd logic in the settings is toggled on in Preferences> openAPS SMB>

autoISF settings> smb delivery settings>: "Enable alternative activation of SMB depending

on bg target": ON.

Then, from patterns you find in *your* data, at times where you want your loop act differently, you

need to carve out Conditions that describe the respective situations (and either *for how long* it

typically lasts, or at which *other* Conditions you want your loop get back to default FCL operation).

An odd TT is often set for an *anti-hypo* snack *or sports* snack. In both instances, you do not want

SMBs to quickly counter act.

In case of *sweet "fun"* snacks, this is entirely different -> section, 5.2.1 or for regular snacks

(*e.g.at school break*) see next section 5.1.4

5.1.4 Automatic differentiation of FCL aggressiveness using Automations

Personalized Automations tailor the loop exactly to **your** data so **fully automated** handling of

situations with **different aggressiveness** of the loop can be made.

From, autoISF 3.0 onwards, also the following parameters are provided as Condition and/or as

Action for defining YOUR Automations:

• Enable ISF adaptations by glucose behavior => Allows temp. ON/OFF for the key ISF

modulation parts of autoISF (and, as a result, will usually decrease loop aggressiveness)

• Trigger/set iobTH percent => Keeps default aggressiveness, but only until a iob threshold

(that your Automation modifies) is surpassed (which is when any further SMBs will be

blocked blocked)

• Trigger/set bgAccel_ISF_weight => Modifies the aggressiveness of just the acceleration

component

To set up suitable Automations, you first must **analyze patterns** you find **in *your* data**, at times (or

geo-locationa, or bg and iob patterns that point to a problem …) **where you want your loop act**

differently, to carve out Conditions that describe the respective situations (and either for how long

it typically lasts, or at which *other* Conditions you want your loop get back to default FCL

operation).

250 A variant of this mode is to define several windows in which autoISF aggressiveness

251 (bgAccel_ISF_weight) and/or iobTH are automatically set differently

252 • for **different meal time slots** of your day –

253 (*Breakfast at home, school lunches, school intermission snacks, dinners at home* could for
254 example all deserve special settings regarding ISF_weights and iobTH).

255 Note: Circadian differences in insulin sensitivity between meal times are included via your
256 ISF profile and should not be a reason for different _weights needed between meals!

257 • or even for a geo-location etc –

258 (*School lunches, or mother-in-law visits, would be examples*).

259 An example for this was given in section 3 already:

Here is an example set of automations to alternate between two values of iobTH:

lunch   dinner

I use two different values of
iob_threshold_percent during a normal day.
It is 40% for lunch time and 60% for dinner
time. I have these two rules to switch by
time of day and only if the current value
equals the value from the earlier shift. Any
other value is treated as a manual override
for special occasions until I manually set it
to its regular value. The time windows for
switching are long enough to catch an
opportunity to be processed and do not need
to be actioned half a day each.

260

261 Unless your meals differ vastly in size and in fast carb content **all this may *not* be needed**.

262

263 Still, personalized Automations might help ease your initial job of setting the various ISF_weights,

264 and a best-suitable iob_theshold_percent that would work "always".

265 Note: Only the main two parameters (bgAccel_ISF_weight for "initial aggressiveness", and
266 iobTH_percent for "where SMBs stop") are available in Automations. So, finding your
267 parameter sets *for each of* the time slots, will not be trivial. => **Spending more effort to set**
268 **the .._weights so they accommodate *just one, broader* spectrum** (section 4.) **should be**
269 **the first, and standard, approach.**
270 An intermediate (maybe only temporary) approach could be to use a profile switch (for low
271 carb meal, or eating half, setting %profile to 60% for instance, and only for the brief, less
272 than an hour, initial meal period). See section 5.2.2 and 5.4.5

273

274
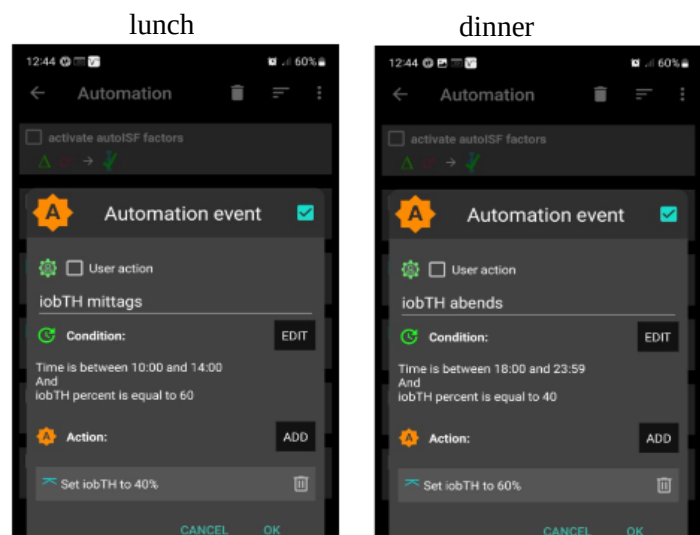
275 **Caution**: Setting a different iobTH% or bgAccel_ISF_weight can probably not be done with a

276 duration attached. Then you **must** define a suitable **additional Automation** that must be

277 active in tandem, to **restore the values you had set**

278 **in /Preferences for your iobTH% or bgAccel-**

279 **ISF_weight**. Else, once your Automation set in, it will

280 *forever* shift these important parameter settings!

281

282 If for instance you have several Automations that, in

283 combination with a set elevated TT also set a lower iobTH:

284 Don't be fooled, the duration only applies to the TT. You

285 need an extra Automation for all of them.

286 I picked out the highest of the altered iobTH values that

     these Automations can set (45_percent), and then I can

287 automatically restore my default desired 60% via this one

288 Automation (see screenshot - - >)

289
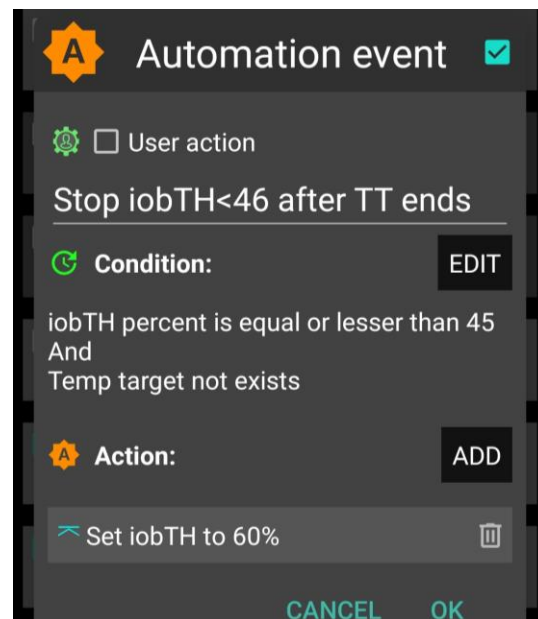
290 With the autoISF variant of AAPS you can make use of your smartphone's **stepcounter** and use it

291 to fully automatically adjust insulin sensitivity ratio to **activity level in the past minutes to one**

292 **hour** time frame.

293 This feature comes with yet another little tuning opportunity, in which you study your body's

294 response to light exercise (like walking) or to not moving at all (like desk, couch), and select

295 appropriate settings which, in the future, will automatically adjust insulin delivery to suit activity

296 state of the past minutes (up to 1 hour).(AAPS Preferences/OpenAPS SMB/Activity modifies

297 sensitivity/ -> set **two scaling factors**.)

298

299 This autoISF feature (new since V.3.0) is much quicker responding than Autosens or dynamicISF

300 to adjust insulin sensitivity to your current „lifestyle state".

301

302 For loopers who do not have huge variations in exercise levels in their everyday lives, this feature

303 might be a superior replacement for using Autosens (and also for dynamicISF, which, however, is

304 anyways contra-indicated in autoISF), and fairly much close the gap towards being able to do a 24/7

305 hands-off FCL.

306   (Exercise enthusiasts, or heavy workers, should make use of the tools discussed in section 6.)

307

308 Sections 3.5 and 6.5 describe the Activity monitor in more detail.

309

310

311

312

313 5.1.6 Pro/con completely hands-off Full Closed Loop

314

315 To stay 24/7 in a completely „hands-off" FCL can be a realistic goal with autoISF, if besides meals

316 also some special challenges, as discussed in this section 5.1, were analyzed and could be

317 addressed.

318

319 Clearly it depends very much on your lifestyle, and how interested, willing, and capable you are to

320 recognize, deal with, (and in the future avoid?) situations that get you outside of your desired %TIR

321 on occasion.

322   So, this is also about what %TIR you are aiming at, and can accept, as it averages out for

323   the week, for instance.

324

325 Everybody must weigh for her/himself

326 • how much **upfront effort** to put into the setting up process for getting it all 100% automatic

327 • **or** whether to take an **easier start, with a couple of situations left to take care of when**

328   **and as they arise in daily life**

329

330 Even if a principal capability for a fully automatic running FCL is given, this still

331 means that

332 • the user should be knowledgeable about what exactly is going on, and

333 • have a principal capability to „nudge", or even to completely take over in a manual mode.

334

335 In the sections that immediately follow, we present the options to nudge or temporarily take over

336 from the AAPS home screen which will be serving as your **FCL cockpit:**

337 • Section 5.2 describes how you can use available "buttons" from your AAPS home screen,

338   and how to complete it towards a suitable DIY FCL cockpit, for an even better FCL

339   experience.

340 • Section 5.3 describes how you might be able to manage "disturbances" even better (with

341   more convenience) with an improved FCL cockpit in the future. (**No need to read** any of

342   the green lines, unless you are interested in contributing to define/design/program further

343   improvements)

344

345

346

347

5.2 Modulating aggressiveness manually, from the DIY-FCL-Cockpit*

* Like in the airplane cockpit: Cruising in full auto mode should involve having an eye on the instruments, and on potential disturbances ahead in the environment.

In section 4. we dealt with major meals. In section 5.1 we looked into fully automatable management of other situations. Life in Full Closed Loop can become extremely easy then…

However: Other **disturbances** might come up, that:

- are not noticeable in-time, or foreseeable, by the loop (*e.g. your plan to start exercise in an hour or two*), but **that influence sensitivity dramatically,** and therefore require temporary modified settings in order to remain in-range, and/or
- **require** a different "starting point" regarding iob and bg, which translates into **a different iobTH** that should **temporarily** be set much lower (*in case of exercise*) or noticeably higher (*e.g. with very fast absorbing carbs in a sweet snack "sin"*) .

In section 5.1 we looked into ways to automate also a modified loop response to *foreseeable* situations (tied to a time of day, geo-location etc), or to those *the loop could recognize* (with enough time to react).

Other „disturbances" might come up, for which you must find an easy way to

- call up a pre-programmed routine for automatic management, with adjusted aggressiveness, or:
- manually tweak a setting or two, to temporarily adjust the aggressiveness
- There may also arise a desire to just exit the FCL mode, and "be your own captain" for mastering a special situation.

For peace of mind, to learn, and to stay informed (especially so in your initial tuning phase, or when your glucose curve goes in unexpected ways) we also must be able to

- find the key parameters that frame and drive the recent and upcoming loop decisions.

All this is facilitated within seconds right from the AAPS home screen, serving as a **FCL cockpit** after you built a couple of DIY cockpit features via Automations (as described below and in case studies 5.2 and 6.2):

Thoughts went also into how to improve the cockpit in future releases, see section 5.3

5.2.1 Status recognition

Before considering any manual interventions into the ongoing FCL, you should be aware what the current mode of action is (refer to section 5.4), and hence how you might be able to "nudge" your loop in order to adjust to the disturbance you see coming up.

5,2.2 Manual interventions from the (DIY-) FCL cockpit

Trouble with most of these is, not to forget to set back manually, too (=> better solutions in 5.3)

5.2.2.1 Temporary tuning of FCL aggressiveness via temp. %profile or TT settings

The set **% profile** multiplies with both, the ISF resulting from autoISF, and also with the default iobTH you have set, so both are nicely modulated in a linear way with the % temporarily chosen

> Just taking profile e.g. to 110% for an afternoon might be an easy way to explore whether you might benefit from 10% more "aggressiveness" in your core settings for lunches (like bgAccel_ISF_weight). Make sure, though, that the extra 10% are not cut away by set safety limits.

A lowered (relative to profile glucose target) temporary **bg target** (**TT**) signals lowered sensitivity (more insulin need), and an elevated TT (as often used with exercise) increases sensitivity and hence works in the direction of a lowered % profile to also reduce insulin given by the loop.

Moreover, the **exercise button** (top center on your AAPS home screen) can be activated (turns yellow, then). This will **further boost** how your set TT elevates the resulting ISF, and sharply lowers iobTH, as often desired for sports. See section 6.1).

5.2.2.2 Making temporary changes in settings made in AAPS/preferences/Open APS SMB

Going into AAPS/preferences/Open APS SMB allows to:

- set milder or stronger …_ISF_weights

- set different iob_threshold_percent (or iobMAX)

- elevate or lower the SMB_delivery_ratio

- limit or expand max. allowed SMB size

- change the the even <-> odd logic for SMB on/off

Doing temporary changes *in AAPS/preferences* should be the exception because

- they require multiple steps, including entering a password
- you will often forget to set everything *back to original* settings, a couple of hours (or already minutes) later.

5.2.2.3 Triggered Automations: Grey extra DIY cockpit buttons for pre-programmed "responses"

Recognizing conditions for fully automatic handling by the loop may not be not possible, or come too late for the loop to act on. Examples would be

- *exercise:* Minimum an hour *before* starting exercise, "the loop should know" to be able to lower iob and elevate bg by the time exercise starts.

- *snacks*: High carb snacks, sweets, consuming ice cream or having a sweet drink comes with the problem of even steeper glucose rises, but overall a lesser insulin need, compared to major meals (for which we tuned our FCL according to section 4).

This not necessarily implies that snacks *need* different settings than a meal. After all, autoISF was designed to react to all available data, especially to where the developing glucose curve is headed. So, depending on your effort to set parameters for a broad variety of meals (notably: how well you avoid to invariably bounce fast against your iobTH), you might be able to accommodate low carb, snack, and major meals with *one* set of settings.

In FCL autoISF, this is a bit more difficult than in HCL autoISF applications, because FCL involves revving up iob supply (largely via big bgAccel_ISF-weights) sometimes too much, to be balanced by just a snack getting absorbed.

In case a snack did trigger a "full meal response": (1) You probably must continue snacking to prevent a hypo from your initial FCL over-reaction. (2) For future days, analyze your data (and snacking habit) to define how to prevent this from happening often.

For increased comfort and safety, you might have to differentiate, and make use of what follows for the *sweet snack* example, case study 5.2.

Note that in the iPhone versions of autoISF (**Trio** and **iAPS)** there are no Automations . Instead you need so-called **Middleware**, like for instance suggested for %sensitivity (profile ISF) adaptation by one user here: https://discord.com/chan-nels/953929437894803478/1025731124615458848/1238099464531611668

Tuning aggressiveness

A sweet snack likely benefits from even more aggressive initial FCL performance than set for the meals in your normal spectrum of diets.
Therefore, you could set

- a higher **temp. profile%** and/or

- a temp.elevated **bgAccel_ISF-weight** (see screenshot of my Automation).

- a **low temp. target** (76 mg/dl for instance; this additionally helps maximize the first SMBs that will automatically be triggered at detection of acceleration)..

When first defining and testing this Automation, also check:

- that the safety limits as discussed in section 2 will not block the intended elevated aggressiveness

- SMBs will not get outrageously big, and iobTH sometimes exceeded by too much.

    Note that "the last SMB" is allowed to overshoot the effective iobTH by up to 30%, where it will be cut   (or by up to 20% at even target> 100 mg/dl).
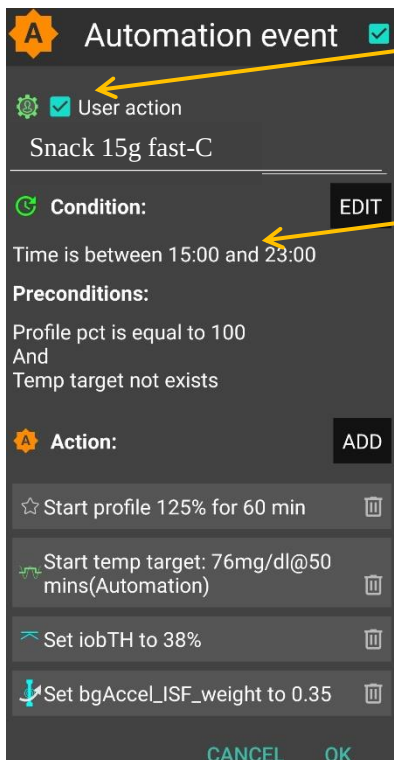
Limiting iob

For "just a snack", total insulin need will be lower than for a meal.
    If you would just have your sweet drink, and your meal-oriented FCL would "attack", iob likely would become too high, and a glucose rollercoaster would start, with you needing to consume more =>
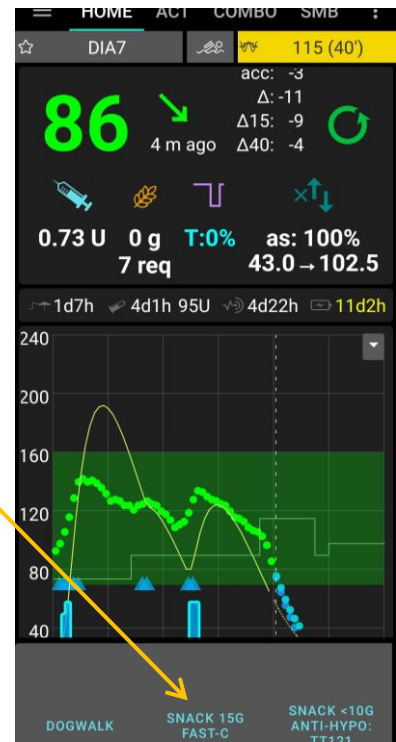If you just have a snack, or drink a small glass of juice, you can lower the **iobTH_percent** accordingly.

„User action" is always ticked-on

This will, in the defined time space ..

..offer the "DIY cockpit" button..

..which I must press any time (~90…30 minutes) before my snack.

Note: Make sure that iobTH and bgAccel_ISF_weight revert to default afterwards

484

485

486 So, this can be a little **extra "project" when setting up your FCL**.

487 You need to research your snack habits (if any), and over time find out which settings in

488 the snack-related Automations work well.

489

490 **In everyday life** you **then just** must **press the related button in your cockpit** (which is

491 not time critical at all, except it should be clicked *latest* a couple of minutes after you took

492 the drink or snack).

493

494 If you consume more, and also eat something with your sweet drink, this will more

495 resemble a full meal… however, with unusual amounts of fast carbs.

496

497 **Caution:** Pressing your snack button *a second time* would ***not*** help because the lowered

498 iobTH does not allow iob going high enough. So you are better off just letting your *normal*

499 FCL meal routine run, after your snack mode expired.

500   Question to developers: Do we already have, or can we get, the option to automatically block out

501   usung the sameUser Action Automation a second time within, say, 2 hours?

502

503 Other options (when you just can't stop snacking) would require a manual modulation

504 regarding %profile and/or bgAccel_ISF, but keeping the full default set iobTH_percent, or

505 even elevating it (refer to section 5.2.3). If that happens often, define for yourself an extra
506 User action Automation for a bigger snack (= another grey DIY cockpit button).

507

508 **Caution**: Setting a different iobTH or bgAccel_ISF_weight can not be done with a duration
509 attached. Hence you **must** define a suitable **additional Automation, that** must be active
510 in tandem, and **restores the iobTH or bgAccel-**
511 **ISF_weight** in AAPS/Preferences. Else, once your
512 Automation set in, it will *forever* shift these important
513 parameter settings!

514

515 If for instance you have several Automations that, in
516 combination with a set elevated TT also set a lower iobTH:
517 Don't be fooled, the duration only applies to the TT. You
    need an extra Automation for all of them.
518 I picked out the highest of the altered iobTH values that
519 these Automations can set (45_percent), and then I can
520 automatically restore my default desired 60% via this one
521 Automation (see screenshot - - >)

522
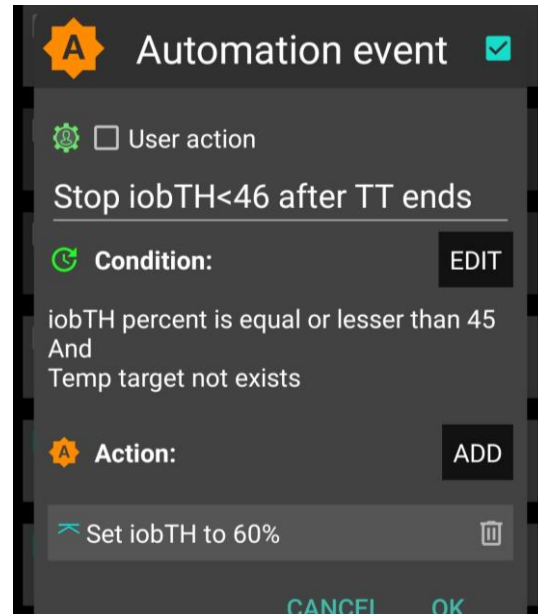
523 Installing the DIY cockpit button

524 In the related Automation, just keep the "User action" box clicked at all times, and define in the
525 Conditions when you want to see that button available for cockpit use (see screenshot above) =>
526 you will see that button offered.

527

528 Besides snacks, also any **other recurring special situations can be addressed via a DIY**
529 **cockpit button, and receive different aggressiveness up to a suitable iobTH level**.

530

531 Over time you can have a big number of User action Automations, and keep them "shelved" rather
532 invisibly (clicked in-active, top left box) in your long list of potential Automations. Even when active,
533 they only show in your cockpit (bottom grey field of your AAPS home screen) in the time slot you
534 assigned as potentially relevant.

535

536 In the future you might be able to set the stage for a snack and other "disturbances" also via
537 an extended menue behind the TT button on the AAPS home screen, see section 5.3.3.1

538

539 Discussion

540 In case you do have a snack habit and …
541 • can not find settings, as in section 4. defined for your meals, also suit your snacks

542 • can not pin a time slot or other Condition to it for programming an Automation response
543 as in section 5.1.4

544 .. then you minimum need a "snack announcement" for which the extra button in your DIY cockpit
545 provides a time-uncritical 1-button-push solution.

546

547 This could be a good solution for kids in kindergarten, too. Make sure caregivers
548 understand to use it *only once* for *one* snack. Continued snacking would require iob as for a
549 meals. This is what the FCL loop takes care of automatically; **using the snack button**
550 **several times in a row would limit iobTH at a too-low level!**
551 In a software update, we might try to automatically block usage of that type of
552 Automation for 2 hours, after it was once used.

553

554 5.2.3 Temporarily exiting the FCL

555

556 The "last resort" alternative always is to **temporarily** leave the FCL mode, and handle any
557 disturbance "the traditional way" in **hybrid closed loop**. For this, we switch the automatic
558 aggressive adaptations of ISF to the bg curve OFF that are only needed in FCL ….
559 (if in hybrid closed loop you like e.g. the dura_ISF adapation still, you alternatively could elect
560 to just set bgAccel_ISF_weight temp. to zero, instead)

561

562 Do not forget that, before meal starts, giving a bolus will then be necessary again.

563

564 The suggested improved FCL cockpit user interface with an extra version of violet loop on the
565 AAPS home screen (section 5.3.1) would facilitate this transition FCL < - > HCL, including
566 automatic removal and re-appearance of the insulin button at the bottom of the APS home screen.

567

568 In case this feature is not yet available, you must:
569 Exit the FCL mode by going to AAPS/preferences/put in your password/OpenAPS SMB/scrolldown
570 to autoISF settings and switch "Enable ISF adaptation.." OFF
571 (or, alternatively, set bgAccel_ISF_weight to zero).

572

573 **Caution:** Unfortunately, there is no way yet for your full closed loop with ISF adaptations to come
574 automatically back on, after a selected time for instance. So **do not forget to switch your**
575 **autoISF fully back on, later.**

576

577 As this will often be forgotten, it may be worth doing a "User action" Automation, for a "temp.
578 FCL OFF" grey button (see section 5.2.2.3).

579   Caution though, there is very limited experience with this brand new feature. Make sure your

580   Automation definition really applies a duration (or other condition) that will automatically

581   terminate all settings changes it made. As we have seen e.g. in <u>section 5.1.4</u>, this is not always

582   the case.

583

584 To recognize whether autoISF currently runs with ISF adaptation or not, please consult the " ai: %"

585 indicator below the Autosens% on the AAPS home screen.

586

587 From autoISF 3.0.1 onwards, there is also a very easy way to see effective ISF and effective iobTH

588 in the 1st screen of the **SMB tab**. At the same time, there you see the adaptation of sensitivity to:

589   •   a set %profile change (or effect from Autosens, in case you have that activated)

590   •   a set temporary target

591   •   the Activity Monitor

592   •   +/- exercise mode

593 So, occasionally (especially in your early set-up phase, after starting of a meal) it is a great idea to study the

594 SMB tab to find out what is going on. See example given in <u>section 5.4.5</u>

595

5.3 Modulating aggressiveness manually from the improved FCL-cockpit

597
598 *Skip this section 5.3 (next 7-8 pages) unless you are deeper interested in discussing further user*
599 *interface upgrades. Actually, some suggestions made are probably an "over-design". After trying a*
600 *lot of options for refinements out, the author returned pretty much to a "keeping-it-simple" route.*
601
602 *My main suggestion is to get that violet loop button (sections 5.3.1-5.3.2), something I think many*
603 *would use - very handy certainly in the setting-up stage, too, for easy switching between the "old"*
604 *HCL, and new territory in FCL.*
605

606 autoISF is an early dev variant of AAPS, and as user you are participating in an on-going

607 development. Of note, autoISF 3.0.x is launched <u>without</u> many of the cockpit features that are

608 suggested below in green font color.

609

610   Only what is written in black is at this point of some relevance for using autoISF.

611   **No need to read** any of the green lines, unless you are interested in contributing to

612   define/design/program further improvements.

613   This is also an open invitation for you to contact us in case you could help program a

614   module for one of the suggested user interface extras.

615   For future integration into AAPS Master, an eye should be kept also on the question which

616   *other* modes (like FCL using Automations and others mentioned in <u>section 13</u>; and maybe

617   also HCL) might benefit from some of the extra features.

618

619 For the time being, multi-step work-arounds may become necessary

620 • In many cases, going into AAPS Preferences and changing settings would be needed
621 (…plus not forgetting to change these settings back, afterwards).

622 • Automations allow a DIY FCL cockpit, see section 5.2 and case studies 5.2 and 6.2

623

624 Keep in mind, though, that the **goal should be to interfere with the loop as little as possible**.
625 Under the described conditions it can run **fully automatically** without any user interaction (= after
626 the initial tuning phase, and related settings made in AAPS /preferences/SMB/autoISF. See section
627 4. and 5,1).

628

629 Just like in the airplane cockpit: Cruising in full auto mode should involve having an eye on the
630 instruments, and on potential disturbances ahead in the environment.

631 *E.g.: storm ahead => instruct your plane to climb to another flight height.*
632 *Anology: exercise ahead => setting an exercise TT, or => pressing a button that activates a*
633 *sequence of instructions (some of them probably hinging on conditions, like actual iob) how*
634 *to manage through that exercise situation).*

635

636 So, for the occasional „disturbance" coming up, you should find an easy way to

637 • call up a pre-programmed routine for automatic management, with auto-adjusted
638 aggressiveness, or:

639 • tweak a setting or two, to temporarily adjust the aggressiveness

640 • There may also arise a desire to just exit the FCL mode, and "be your own captain" for
641 mastering a special situation.

642 All this is facilitated within seconds right from the AAPS home screen's **cockpit features** to the
643 extent they are already incorporated, or to the extent you can build alike DIY cockpit features via
644 Automations, as described in section 4.1.3 and case studies 5.2 and 6.2):

645

646 • The button that is integrated into the **violet FCL icon** serves as emergeny off button, to
647 quickly stop FCL, or to at least to immediately stop any more SMBs (…just for a couple of
648 minutes, or for the remaining meal time: pick from the options offered with just one
649 keystroke).

650 Via the violet FCL icon on your AAPS home screen, you also can access a temp. switch-off
651 button for SMBs (see section that next follows below).

652

653   • The **three top fields** (%profile, exercise, TT) provide access to temp. tuning of core
654   parameters, and/or to some pre-programmed routines.

655   Taken together with some **new indicator fields** about your loop state ([section 5.4.3](#) and [5.4.4](#)),
656   and the **grey DIY cockpit buttons** ([section 5.2.2.3](#)) this makes the AAPS home screen your
657   **cockpit** for Full Closed Looping.
658
659   Let us look on each of these cockpit elements in some detail:
660
661   5.3.1 Violet FCL icon and underlying buttons
662
663   Novices to FCL, or really anyone running into a very special situation, may appreciate that the new
664   closed loop icon on the AAPS home screen in pink (for FCL) has buttons to quickly shut off getting
665   more SMBs (1st row), or to enter other loop modes (second row).
666
667   It functions very much as the other ones that you know from HCL already, and in fact you
668   get offered some of the same options (for instance, to switch the (full) closed loop off for 15
669   minutes for going to take a shower)
670   Note that in FCL you leave all BG regulation, notably against meal spikes, to the loop. So, try not to
671   disconnect in phases when your FCL must ramp up your iob.
672   The required insulin would still be supplied *after* you reconnect. However, without the user
673   pre-bolussing, the delay would be more of an issue in FCL than it had been in HCL.
674
675   Just pressing on the FCL icon, a dialogue box comes up:
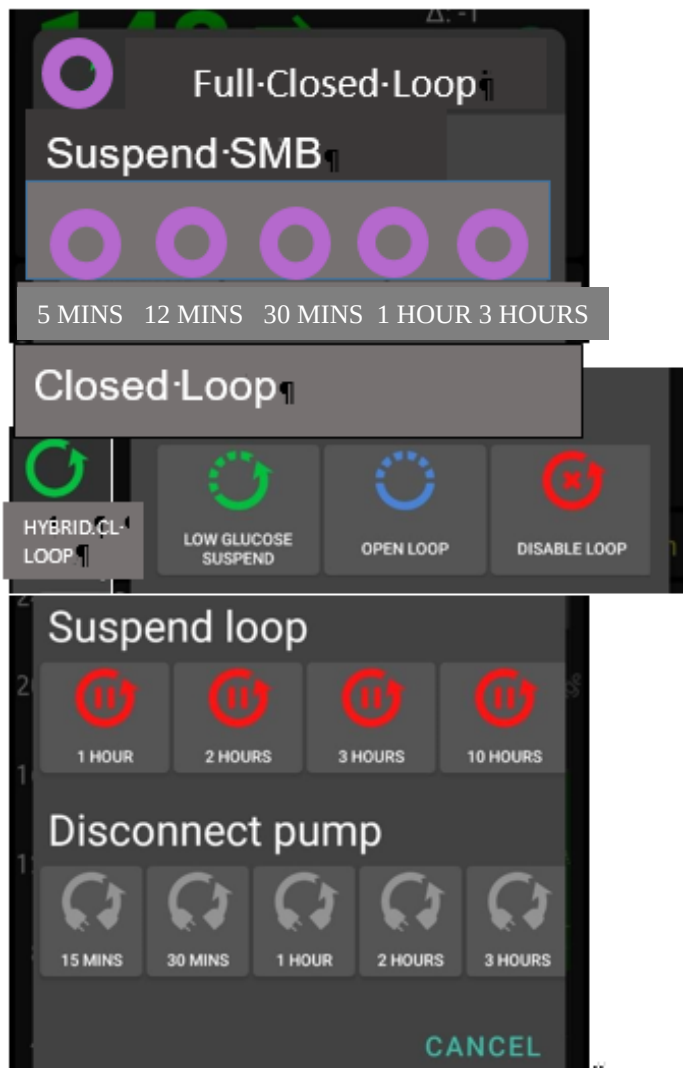
Full·Closed·Loop¶

Suspend·SMB¶

| 5 MINS | 12 MINS | 30 MINS | 1 HOUR | 3 HOURS |

Closed·Loop¶

| HYBRID.CL.·LOOP ¶ | LOW GLUCOSE SUSPEND | OPEN LOOP | DISABLE LOOP |

Suspend loop

| 1 HOUR | 2 HOURS | 3 HOURS | 10 HOURS |

Disconnect pump

| 15 MINS | 30 MINS | 1 HOUR | 2 HOURS | 3 HOURS |

CANCEL

676

677 Pressing „**Suspend SMB**"provides fast and easy „emergency braking" regarding delivery of more

678 SMBs:

679 Select the one with the desired number of minutes: 5 or 12 for just blocking the potential next

680 SMB(s), and up to 3 hours to manage the entire rest of this meal with %TBR from then on.

681

682 Whenever, and why-ever, your FCL is in „no SMBs allowed" mode (e.g. automatically after

683 surpassing an iobTH , or triggered by a set odd TT), the FCL icon will turn into a dotted one.

684 Instead of remaining **duration to end time** it indicates in the middle „the condition", „**iob**" or „**TT**

685 Add an indication **if** suspend SMB comes from an Automation, e.g. add an **„ (A) „ underneath** the

686 #minutes, iob, or TT in the middle of the dotted violet field.

687 So, as in other (already in HCL existing) cases, those icons show in the middle the minutes left that

688 they will be running, or the condition which would have to go away for this temp. setting to stop.

689 It always auto-reverts into the FCL state and FCL icon, when time (or other condition) has elapsed.

690

691 Pressing „**HYBRID CL. LOOP**" or other buttons from the 2nd row provides fast and easy

692 „emergency **exit" into other modes**.

693 This enables beginners an easy „temp. escape" into their well-known HCL (green) at any
694 point of time. bgAccel_ISF_weight is set to zero when going FCL->HCL. HCL can run with
695 autoISF (for instance dura_ISF) uninhibited otherwise. (check implications for HCL users of
696 autoISF ??).
697 Note: These options from row 2 have no time limit. Loop will **not** by itself go back to FCL. You see
698 the different loop icon as a reminder to manually revert, when ready.
699
700

701 5.3.2 Buttons „Insulin", „Calculator" etc at bottom of AAPS home screen
702

703 These buttons are **not useful any longer in FCL**, and automatically disappear whenever in FCL
704 mode (also in Suspend SMB state), and re-appear when leaving FCL. This applies also when an
705 Automation or technical system failure shut off FCL.
706 Users who, maybe in the beginning phase, feel better having those buttons, can override
707 the removal (of the insulin button, or any other) by going into /preferences/overview/buttons
708 and forcing them on. They only remain on until the next re-entry into FCL mode, when auto-
709 off happens again.
710 The reason why we do this: It really is important to let the loop loop, and not interfere more
711 than absolutely needed. Any bolus the user gives will sure distort the bg curve, on which
712 autoISF, especially when aggressively tuned for FCL, builds a lot of its decisions!
713
714

715 5.3.3. Three top fields (%profile, exercise, TT)
716

717 Depending on the variedness of lifestyle, the desired %TIR, and the initial tuning effort put in, the
718 user may want occasionally **to „tweak" the aggressiveness of her/his FCL**.
719

720 The top 3 fields (grey in default mode, **yellow when temp. in mode with changed**
721 **aggressiveness**) serve as quick and easy entry points to make temp. switches (as users will be
722 used to for %profile switches, or for setting an EatingSoonTT in HCL, .. which they still can do in
723 FCL … but more:)
724

725 Expert FCL users might need this feature rarely, but probably at least to manage activity after
726 meals: Each require opposite aggressiveness, and the switch has to come in a certain point in
727 time that would be difficult to capture. (More see section 6.4)

728

5.3.3.1 TT dialoque field (Currently not available in the pictured form and function !)

730

The TT field (top right of AAPS home screen) is a primary daily interface, and a dialogue field
opens when pressing on it

Initially, the form can be entirely
empty re. TT inputs and just
show the default iobTH and
bgAccel parameters.

Two lines appear for target and
get labeled ES, AC or HY
depending on what was pushed
at the bottom buttons. (HY =>
red frame; evtl 1 empty => grey)

TT entries can be made or
overridden.

iobTH calculates from Target
AC and other settings / shifts
away from default set in
/preferences (here 0.7) but
could be overridden here
0...200 % is allowed

bgAccel ISF_weight can be
modulated here, too. Note: It
can change again if %profile is
also changed. 0...200 % is
allowed

CANCEL allows to start fresh
(select one or two of the
square buttons, ES, AC or HY

OK needed to use the settings

Duration input is made in minutes. In the exceptional case that both,
ES and AC targets are defined, the duration input is for AC and
framed blue. (This is because the preceding AC mode is automatically
determined in length by the loop observing when iobTH is exceeded

733
734

This looks complicated but only because it allows 4 different modes of use. Each user will primarily
use her/his preferred one.

(1) Who is happy with the initially well tuned FCL and does not have huge variations in daily eating

and moving around, will **not use** the TT **at all**. FCL is possible without an intervention via the

739   TT button in your cockpit. Actually 4 of 8 modes (GGG …YYY permutations, list see section

740   5.4.1) are not making use of TT.

741 (2) Super easy is also, to just input **any odd-TT** (odd-numbered temporary target) that will shut out

742   any SMBs for the set duration. *That can be a good idea when having a small snack, for*

743   *instance*.

744   Super quick access to stop SMBs is possible also via the loop icon (section 5.3.1).

745   Specifically, an **EatingSoon TT** can be activated here (limited relevance see section 2.5). It is

746   time-un-critical, can be manually set, or come up via an Automation.

747   The cockpit enables you to set the iobTH differently (override) for the current meal.

748   Alternatively, iobTH can be temporarily changed in /preferences or using an Automation.

749

750   Temp. iobTH will always revert to default when the TT expires. If another TT immediately

751   follows, like in the example of the screen above, it will calculate, (then) show and use a new

752   temp. iobTH.

753 (3) The third way is to **use the input mask** (*if already ncluded in your software version* see picture

754   above) **to freely modulate the loop aggressiveness** for a declared number of minutes. Click

755   the bottom big square(s): Either HYPO, or ACTIVITY, or EATING SOON, or ACTIVITY and

756   EATING SOON (*example in the pictured screen above*). Make or override entries in the offered

757   fields. Press OK.

758 (4) The fourth way is to exclusively use one of the 4+4+2 little buttons seen in the bottom part of

759   the TT dialogue box *(if already included in your software version)*. They provide a set of

760   settings (as will immediately show in all input fields above) that the user has set up in

761   Preferences/SMB/autoISF/FullLoop (refer to section 6.3), and can freely label there. *For*

762   *instance „hiC" at high carb EatingSoon, „piz" for Pizza/fatty meals, „grd" for garden work,*

763   *„mtb" for mountain biking …*

764   **Capturing good settings for not-everyday situations in /preferences** *(if already included)*

765   **allows calling them up within 1 second**, from your cockpit on the AAPS home screen (…and

766   won't ruin the FCL experience at all , especially because in most cases it is not time-critical,

767   how long before the intended exercise the buttons are pressed).

768   Case study 6.2 demonstrates that nearly the same performance and comfort can be reached

769   via the **DIY FCL cockpit** with the grey extra buttons appearing at the bottom of the AAPS home

770   screen, based on Automations with User action (see also section 5.2.2.3).

771 The example picture given above, and also case study 6.2, is the most complicated (but also most

772 useful) case, **when exercise follows after a sizeable meal.** It is then that you need (a) aggressive

773 FCL initial performance at the meal, but, *exactly when* (!) a (for the intended sport already

774 temp.lowered) *iobTH is exceeded*, you need (b) to have SMBs automatically switched off and go

775 into the „milder" mode, as defined for the exercise (with *high* instead of the immediately prior

776 *low*TT, that automatically significantly reduces iobTH again, and insulin sensitivity(resistance)

777 settings too).

778

779 Pressing exercise related buttons will automatically also light the **exercise button** on the main

780 screen yellow.

781

782 To summarize, the TT dialogue field offers easy but powerful ad-hoc modulation of loop

783 aggressiveness for FCL (if already included).

784

785

786 5.3.3.2 Exercise button (see more in section 6.)

787

788 The exercise button automatically lights yellow when exercise related TTs are activated in the TT

789 dialogue box.

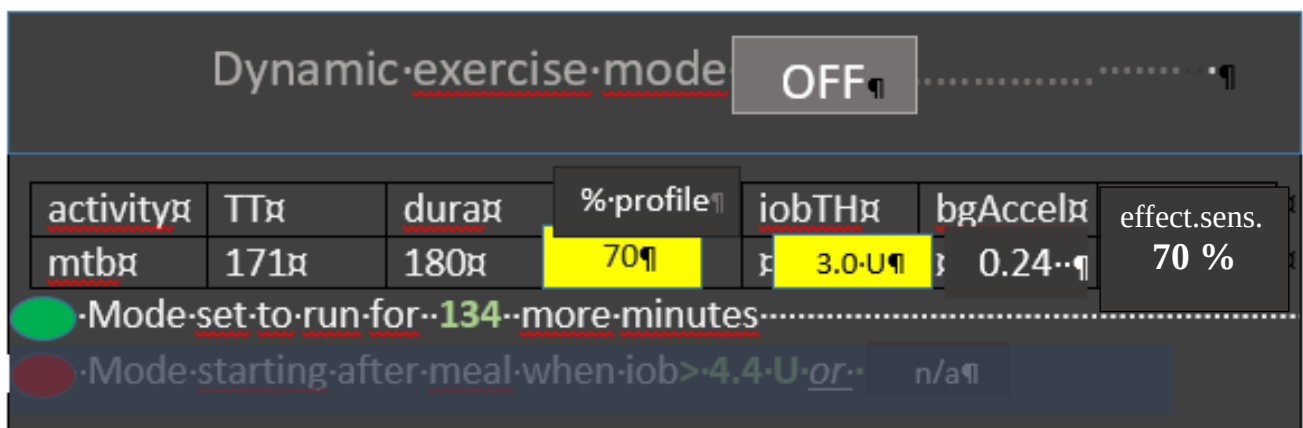790 4 of 8 principal FCL modes (section 5.4.1) are making use of the exercise button.

791

792 If pressing on the exercise button, a dialogue box appears *(if extended design for FCL cockpit is*

793 *already launched)* with info on exercise setting first (and opportunity to override), plus below the

794 activity monitor (experimental for auto-tracking of lighter movement during the day, and effects on

795 sensitivity that may have. *See* section 4.5).

796

797 So, first the exercise settings (as set under TT) are there to read. Example :

activity¤	TT¤	dura¤	%·profile¶	iobTH¤	bgAccel¤	effect.sens.
mtb¤	171¤	180¤	70¶	¤ 3.0·U¶	¤ 0.24··¶	70 %

Dynamic·exercise·mode OFF¶

🟢 ·Mode·set·to·run·for··**134**··more·minutes

🔴 ·Mode·starting·after·meal·when·iob>·4.4·U·*or*·· n/a¶

798

799

So, if this middle field of above table (dialogue box of sports button) contains a figure other than 100, input field becomes yellow,and you are operating with a combination of traditional PLUS new exercise mode (with all three top buttons of your FCL cockpit yellow). This maximally will soften aggressiveness, for which you get an idea by the last calculated figure.

5.3.3.3 Profile button

The profile button can still be used to set a different profile, or profile%, for instance to adjust for days with sickness (as you are used to from hybrid closed looping). 4 of 8 modes are not making use of the profile button.

Any inputs made here will be used to modify profile_ISF on which all further changes are made on (multiplied with).

The profile field remains grey if standard profile is applied.
It turns yellow, displaying a %figure relating to any altered loop overall aggressiveness:

- When no inputs (changes from 100% profile) are made here, but inputs in the TT field, e.g. for exercise, automatically lead to different effective sensitivity ratio

836 • when% is changed by input in the profile button itself, it will be multiplied with with
837   profile_ISF and be used in place of profile_ISF *by the algorithm*.

838 However, for exercise (sports) you no longer must make an entry here, because
839 reasonable %reductions should be automatically provided, driven by your set TT (and half-basal
840 exercise target), see section 6.

841

842 ## 5.4 Recognizing your loop state in the AAPS home screen

843

844 ### 5.4.1 Color scheme of top cockpit buttons tells kind of closed loop that is running

845

846 3 Buttons (%profile; exercise; TT) each in 2 states (yellow Y, or grey G) make 2 exp 3 =
847 **eight principal FCL modes** possible:

848

849 GYY = dynamic exercise mode
850 YGY = not-dynamic „traditional" exercise mode (if <100%) or hypo mode (if >100%)
851 To be discussed: GYG = basic closed loop with Activity Monitor running ?
852   (Note: activity monitor on/off set in preferences will currently *not* affect the button color; you may recognize
853   Activity monitor is running by the indicated adaptation of sensitivity despite no TT or temp% are set.
854   Or look it up in the SMB tab; info it on the 1st screen there from autoISF 3.0.1 onwards)
855 GGG = basic closed loop (FCL or HCL) without any altered sensitivities etc
856 YGG = basic closed loop but with a „long wave" sensitivity shift (e.g. sickness)
857 GGY =temp. target like e.g. EatingSoonTT is set; or Hypo mode
858 YYG = closed loop with „long wave" sensitivity adjustment and Activity Monitor running
859 YYY = dynamic exercise mode, with additional „long-waved" sensitivity shift

860

861 ### 5.4.2 Information printed on the top buttons

862

863 The yellow TT field shows the currently valid TT (and further duration):
864 (profile) stands for the abbreviation you labeled your selected running profile

865

866 In the special case of settings for meal preceding sports, the field will look slightly differently:

867   …and …

868 … when iobTH is first time exceeded, this automatically switches to:

869

870

871 Likewise, if on the AAPS main screen just an **EatingSoonTT** is set (e.g.72), this is entered with the

872 desired duration. Afterwards, it automatically reverts to profile target and the display turns grey

873 again there with e.g. 90 on it (and no time limit).

874 Without sports context, the middle field remains grey.

875

876

877 Independently from setting a TT, the user can choose to set a **%profile in the left top field**, for an

878 independent number of minutes, e.g. 70% in this screen example: Also, or additionally, this will

879 influence the resulting ISF and sensitivity%

880

881

882

883 The % might change and turn yellow also in context of making TT inputs in the related dialogue

884 box (see chapter TT dialogue field, above). Still, the % (or the length of time the profile switch shall

885 be active) can be independently overriden in the top left field, if so desired.

886

887 If an **Automation** sets a %profile, and/or a TT *(e.g. automatic detection of meal start at condition*

888 *e.g. when delta >10)* , this would automatically show in respective field(s) turning yellow and

889 showing the temp. setting. To show the set parameter comes from an Automation, „ **(A)** „ is added

890 in the end of button text.

891   Note that an **Automation might not be permitted** to change settings by **"killing" another**

892   **still running Automation** (always consider that, when putting the duration into your

893   Automations!). For instance, you cannot switch from 130% profile to 110%. Either the 130%

894   times out, or you **need an extra "in-between" Automation that terminates** the 130%

895   under described conditions (example see around line 100 in <u>Case study 6.2</u>). – This

896   "design" is for a good reason: The assumption here is, that your 1st Automation (the 130%

in the example) is designed well and runs for a reason. It should either "get finished" when the job might be done (and kick in again, if not), or, in exceptional cases, it should be consciously terminated by another well thought through 2nd Automation (describing the conditions in which you would find that other Automation more important than "finishing up" the one that was already running). That "in-between" Automation makes the loop return to base profile, which is a signal *to all Automations*, to now check whether any conditions exist, to activate a 3rd Automation (as in example of Case study 6.2).

Advice: Try to stay away from Automations that also aim at temp. modifying aggressiveness (e.g. temp. setting different bgAccel_ISF_weight). For the reason just given in above note, they often will not kick in anyways. Generally, it also is no good idea to double up sub-algorithms for tweaking loop behaviors ("loop inside a loop").

A lot of avenues were shown that could help you or your loop manoevre through a variety of "disturbances". You should not have to try out many of them, and (like the author), you should find a way to narrow it down to what really helps in **your** everyday T1D management.

Try to **keep things as simple and clear as possible.**

That said, a limited number of Automations can be of help in distinct scenarios (that differ in purpose and in applicable time of day*).*

A good one could be for night time, when your odd profile TT has SMBs shut off, but your experience after pizza nights tells you that, under certain condition patterns (bg, iob), an SMB or two should be „allowed in" (see example given in section 5.1.2; used also in case study 4.3).

Another good example, if you go usually FCL without any use of the TT button (which would be a meal announcement of sorts), is to define an Automation that, after detecting a meal start, automatically sets a low TT to get maximally aggressive first SMBs (as is the author's preferred way, mentioned already in section 2.5, used also in case study 4.3).

5.4.3 FCL related indicator fields in the AAPS home screen

In extra data fields of the AAPS main screen you can always see (not change) the key „aggressiveness" parameters your loop currently operates operates with (see also home screen example below):

934   ●   how profile sensitivity (**ISF**) adjusts by the %profile input, by autoISF, and/or a set
935   exerciseTT, resulting in an effective sensitivity (ISF that is used to determine
936   insulinRequired. Details for every loop decision see result/debug section of the SMB tab).

937   ●   next to current available iob number is an indication of your **valid iobTH** (the iob above
938   which no more SMBs will be given)

939   ●   The AAPS home screen additionally shows, above the deltas, the current **acceleration**

940   Having a look at that can be valueable. For instance, when glucose is relatively low and still
941   falling, a positive (and getting more positive) acceleration indicates that bg will swing back
942   up, rather than crash low. This will give info about necessary snack size, and hence help
943   avoid both, unnecessary calories, and going on a bg roller coaster.

944

946

Overall home screen:

<- Cockpit: yellow fields=>temp. modulated sens.

<- here additionally: acceleration-factor

< - Violet < - > green circle for FCL < - > HCL dotted if SMB off
in the middle: minutes counting down if temp.set;
below: (A) if coming from an Automation that is running

as: 100% <- Autosense status
ai: 111% < Factor resulting from autoISF

< - iobTH

Note: iobTH is currently not shown here, but can easy be found in SMB tab, see next page

<- buttons „bolus" „carbs" etc. eliminated

(auto- re-appearing when violet –> green loop)

947

948

5.4.5 Info given every 5 minutes in the SMB tab

When clicking on the SMB tab, you see how your standard and temporary settings, as well as the latest bg and iob status, influenced the last decision of your FCL.

Example 1: A 80% temp. profile modulates 60% iobTH to 80% of 60% = 48%:

The profile ISF of 41 mg/dl/U got modified by the set 80% temp. profile to 41/0.8 = 51.3 mg/dl/U, called "ISF unchanged" (before "start autoISF").

autoISF applies the 4 sub-categories (acce, bg, pp and dura_ISF), and depending on the bg curve form suggests various ISF changes.

The final resulting factor "sens" (see flowcharts in section 3) is 1.11 (in our case, driven by bgAccel_ISF). This changes the 51.3 "unchanged" ISF to 51.3/1.11 = 42.4 mg/dl/U
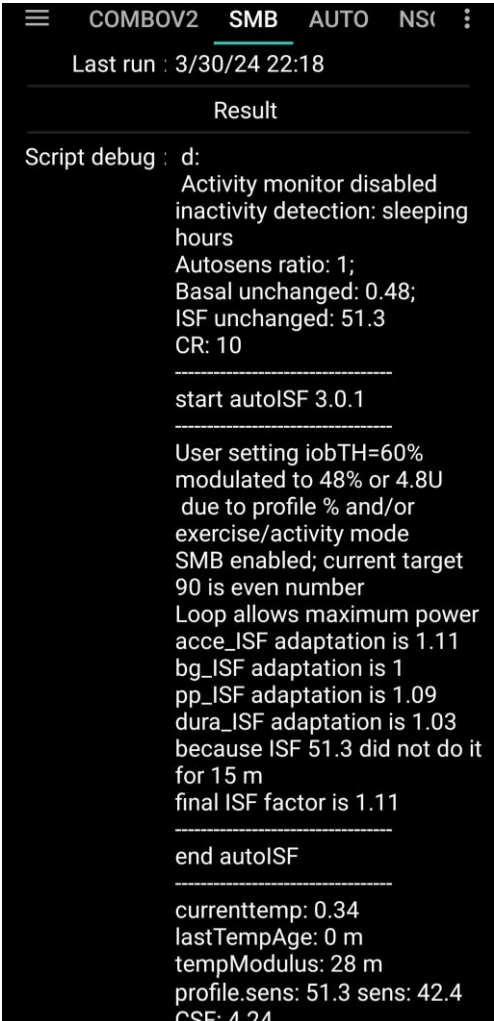
Further down in the SMB tab, you can see how this ISF is applied to define the SMB size to be given, and whether any limitations – notably by autoISFmax, max possible SMB size, or maxIOB – cut the amount.

Message	Condition	What does it affect?
Loop allows maximum power	even target < 100	increase in bg limited to 30%, otherwise no SMB; actual SMB delivery ratio is max of fixed smb_delivery_ratio and linearly growing ratio
Loop allows medium power	even target >= 100	increase in bg limited to 20%, the AAPS default, otherwise no SMB; actual SMB delivery ratio is either fixed smb_delivery_ratio or linearly growing ratio
Loop allows minimal power	odd target	no SMB, only TBR available for action
Loop power level temporarily capped	IOB > effective iobTH	Last SMB capped to stay below iob threshold + 30% overrun; IOB getting above user defined iobTH, potentially modulated by exercise mode, activity monitor and profile percent
Loop allows AAPS power level	no even/odd target option active	SMB enabled/disabled according to standard AAPS rules and settings; no iobTH threshold is active

Note that in the SMB tab you can only – in "real time" - capture and analyze *one* decision.

Refer to section 11 for an option that enables extended analysis of the on-going ISF modulations from autoISF. (Do do this on your loop phone requires QPython and a logfile emulator).

5.4.6 SMB tab info when operating in 1-minute mode with Libre3
Users: anything special to point to here ?