Case Study 6.2: ***Biking day with high carb lunch***

bernie V.2.0 04 Oct 2023

I set for most of the day a **70% profile**, and had only a minimal breakfast in order to keep iob low when starting to bike.

Additionally I activated the exercise mode, using a **TT=125 mg/dl** which I kept running over lunch time, but for a shorter period than the 70% profile.

> (Except, briefly, during strong (meal related) glucose acceleration and rise, an Automation might temporarily set a low TT to maximize first SMBs).

In just seconds I was able to „frame“ the upcoming exceptional situation for my loop, to manage me fully automatically through the day!

> Of course, in my initial set-up and tuning, I had to first „learn“ from my looping data, where about %profile and set TT should lie for the kind of exercise that I was up to. But, no need to make a science out of it. Unless you are competing in professional sports, it should be good enough to go by gut feeling, and by experience („what setting should I slightly alter the next time?“).

Using the top button row on the AAPS main screen, I just input the 70% and 125, which goes super fast and easy. It will immediately turn

- from all three fields grey,
- to „70%..“ on the profile field-turned-yellow, „125 .. „ in the TT field-turned-yellow, and also the exercise field lit yellow in the middle.

So, very easy to see on one glance, I am in the exercise mode, and which are the key settings (see picture with „95“ glucose below).

And in case I want to prematurely exit, or adjust a parameter, same easy procedure, just within 1-2 seconds, right from my AAPS home screen.

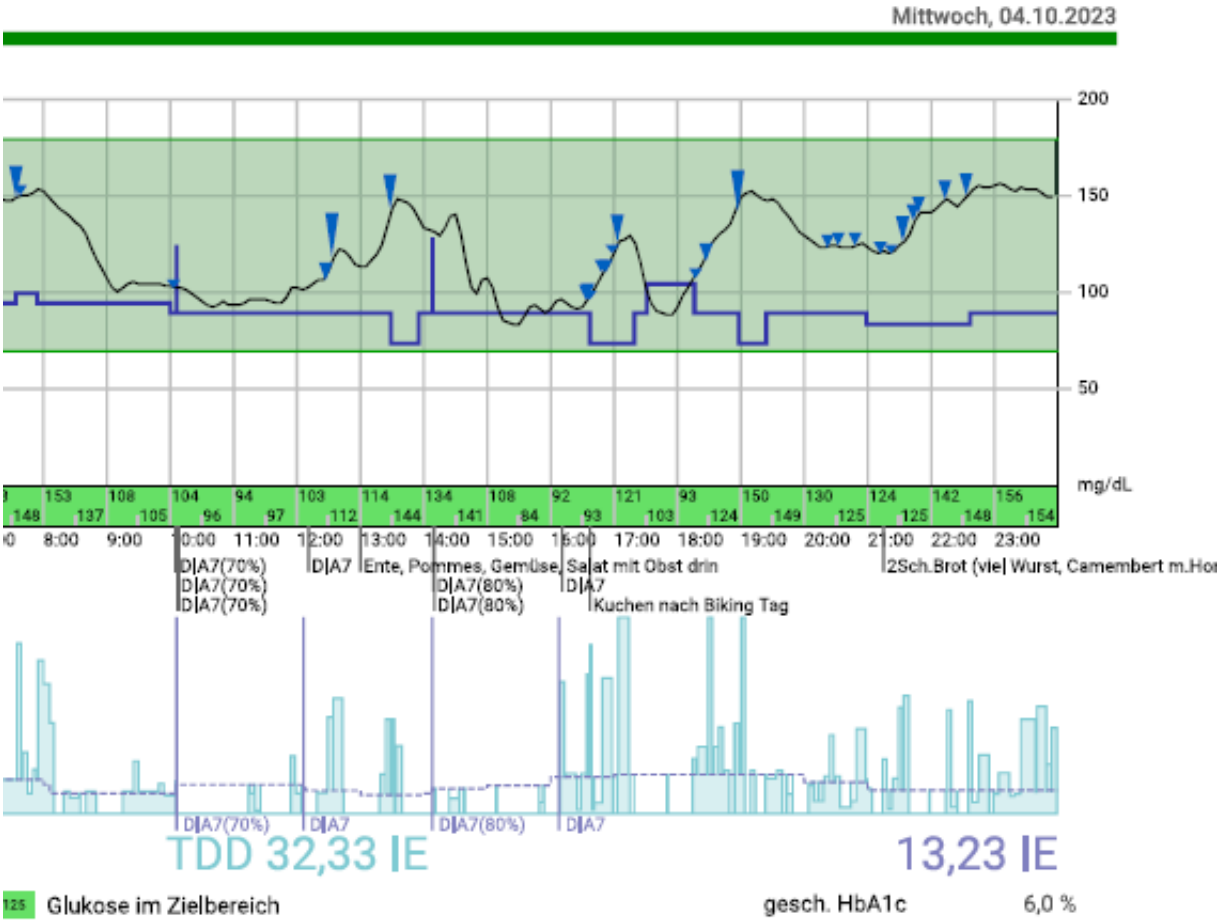
A **70% profile** was set for the entire day until dinner (AAPS screenshot) This modulates my 0.55 U profile basal to 0.7 * 0,55 = 0.39 U (see p.8, emulator line 20)

Exercise mode with a **125 mg/dl TT** was set in meant another basal reduction of 33%%, to 67% of 0,39U= 0,26 U (p.8, emulator line 19).

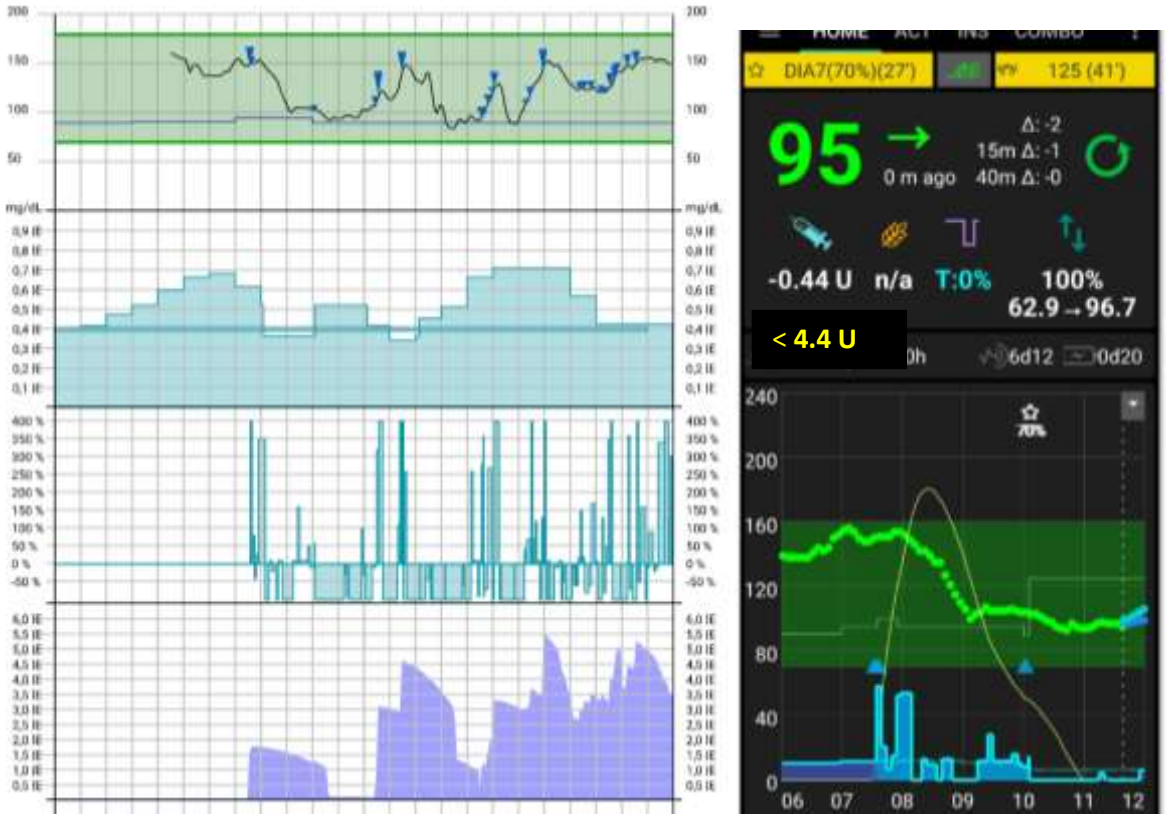
The exercise mode also results in a **dynamic_iobTH** which goes, like basal, also 33% lower:

- from my default settings in /Preferences = 60% * 11 (maxIOB) = 6.6 U iobTH w/o exercise…
- …to 0.67* 6.6 = 4.4 U iobTH* on exercise day.

These measures lead to a pretty overall glucose curve for this biking day, which included a fairly substantial lunch (duck, french fries, a fancy salad with fruit in it), as well a piece of cake at the end of the tour:



(No carbs entered, no bolus given). The lunch iob hump in middle of the bottom graph of the chart below shows that the 4.4 U iobTH was preventing higher iob as would be normal for a big lunch.



Conclusions from this example:

The example demonstrated that using the **exercise mode with a selected sports TT** will soften the loop response.

Background, how sensitivity ratio is automatically reduced (-> lower basal, higher ISF), and how dynamic_iobTH works in the exercise mode (-> lower iobTH, to reduce iob for meals on exercise days) see sections 3.3 and 6.4. The delta (how much higher the set exercise target is above profile target), and the half-basal-exercise target set in AAPS/preferences during your initial set-up define the sensitivity ratio the loop uses.

profile Target	100	100	100
halfBasalTarget	180	150	120
delta "c"	80	50	20
TempTarget	Sens.Ratio for HBT 180	Sens.Ratio for HBT 150	Sens.Ratio for HBT 120
72	1,54	2,27	n.a.
76	1,43	1,92	
80	1,33	1,67	n.a.
85	1,23	1,43	4,00
90	1,14	1,25	2,00
95	1,07	1,11	1,33
100	1,00	1,00	1,00
110	0,89	0,83	0,67
120	0,80	0,71	0,50
130	0,73	0,63	0,40
140	0,67	0,56	0,33
150	0,62	0,50	0,29
160	0,57	0,45	0,25
170	0,53	0,42	0,22
180	0,50	0,38	0,20

Table: Your general set half-basal exercise target set in Preferences (its distance to the valid profile target), and what TT you set in your exercise mode, lets you differentiate the desired loop aggressivenes.

Note that the **reduced temp.% profile** (on top of using the exercise mode with an elevated TT) multiplies with the results in above table, and further reduces basal *but not* iobTH. Dynamic_iobTH is strictly tied to the exercise mode and TT set.

FCL Cockpit

With the *suggested* „cockpit“ user interface *(*section 5.3 *and* 6.3*)*, I could have gone through the day with just one time un-critical step (as discussed in section 6.5.2).

Should during my exercise a need arise to stop a selected mode, or to change a setting, I could do this within 1-2 seconds also right from the AAPS home screen („FCL cockpit“).

For their kinds of favourite exercise, users must, over time, learn what combination of settings (half-basal_exercise_target,TT, %profile) leads to good-enough results.

As the loop re-calculates every 5 minutes, it is *not* important to get things *exactly* right. Adjustments (every 5 minutes) allow the loop to still keep things under good-enough control.

The time windows for doing the profile switch, and for setting a suitable TT can differ (and they can also be automated, so not to require multiple inputs over the course of your exercise day). Using all available tools allows a nearly surgical approach to what you want to achieve for your favourite type(s) of exercise.

DIY FCL Cockpit

Luckily, the Automation options that are incorporated in AAPS 3.2… x autoISF 3… allow me to to create the cockpit elements for this case on my own:

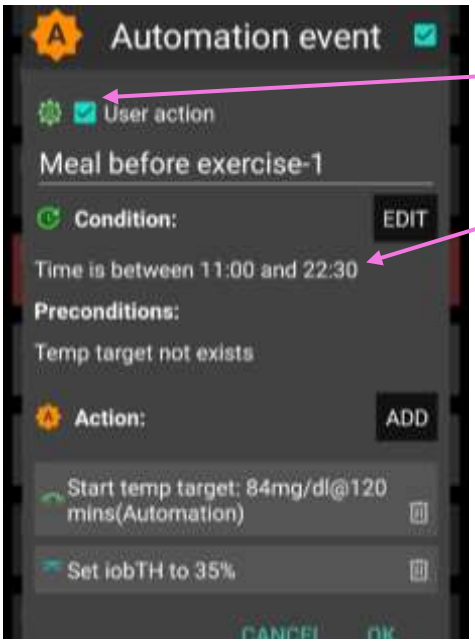
- I detected this only afterwards, but I have it now available for any future similar exercise-after-meal events -

I need a sequence of 3 Automations, of which only the first one must be manually triggered, in just one time-uncritical key stroke from the AAPS home screen.

The others come on automatically when the respective Conditions are met.

Automation 1

The key first task was, to approach a meal that precedes exercise with full loop aggressive-ness, but to make sure that this aggressiveness stops immediately after a (reduced) iobTH is exceeded. The reduced iobTH ensures that not too much insulin is on bord for exercise after the meal. Also it provides an elevated bg level at (re-)start of exercise.

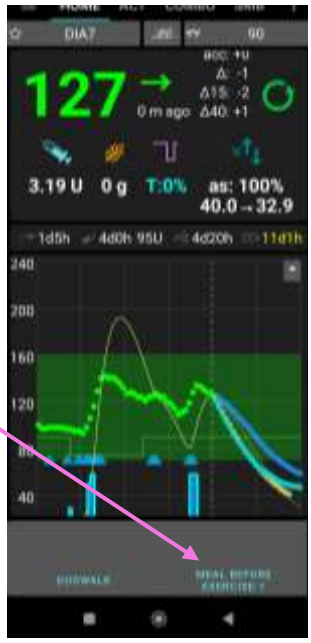


„User action“ is always ticked-on

This will, in the defined time space *) ..

..offer the “DIY cockpit” button..

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



In this Automation, the box “User action” should be permanently ticked. This will automatically provide a grey button on the bottom of my AAPS home screen (“DIY cockpit”) that I can freely name (= headline of my Automation).

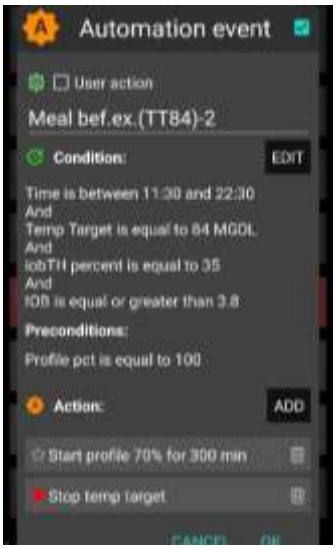
To keep the AAPS home screen as clean (and relevant) as can be, that button will show only in the time slot as specified under Conditions.

*) It will be reduced to something realistic. Only for development and testing purposes it had to extend into the night.

Automation 2

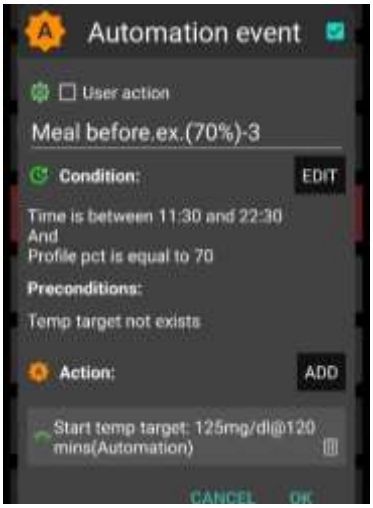
When (my in Automation 1, for exercise following the meal, to 35 % reduced iobTH that translates for me into) iob>3.8 is exceeded, I want two things:

(1) The loop shall now automatically run milder, on my reduced exercise %profile (70%)(after the meal rise had been managed based on 100% profile, boosted by bgAccel_ISF driven full loop aggressiveness).
(2) I like also to set a exercise TT. This, however, is not possible. I first have to force an end to my EatingSoonTT of 84:



Automation 3

Now, that Automation 2 ended my TT of 84, Automation 3 can (max 5 minutes later) set the desired exercise TT=125 (which implies the exercise mode as in detail explained before).



Note that Automations 2 and 3 are fully automatic, no User Action involved.

If you want to develop your DIY UI make sure you define suitable settings that reflect your personal insulin sensitivity and data patterns.

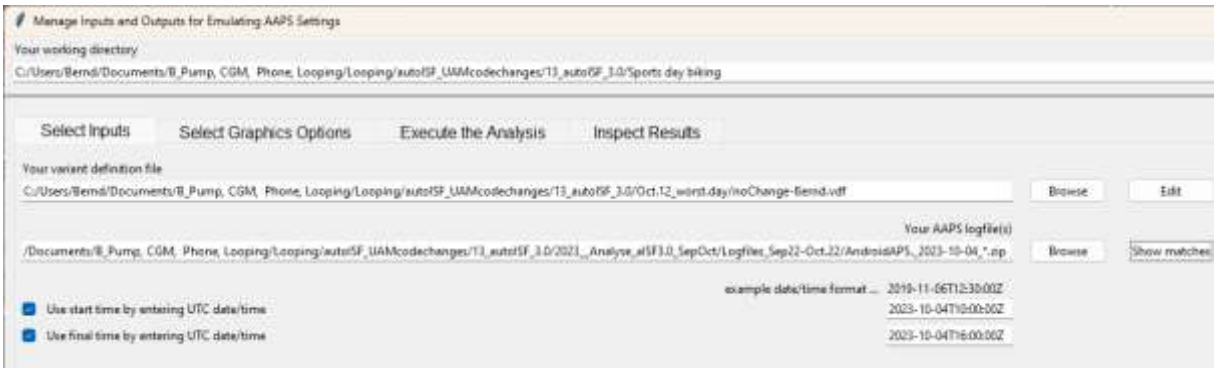
As mentioned in other places, Automations can be tricky as to whether they actually will ever work, because the loop goes through the exact **sequence of <u>all</u> your active Automations**, and might be switched into a direction that no longer is compatible with the conditions that must be a given, for the Automation you think that should kick in.

Logfile analysis with the emulator

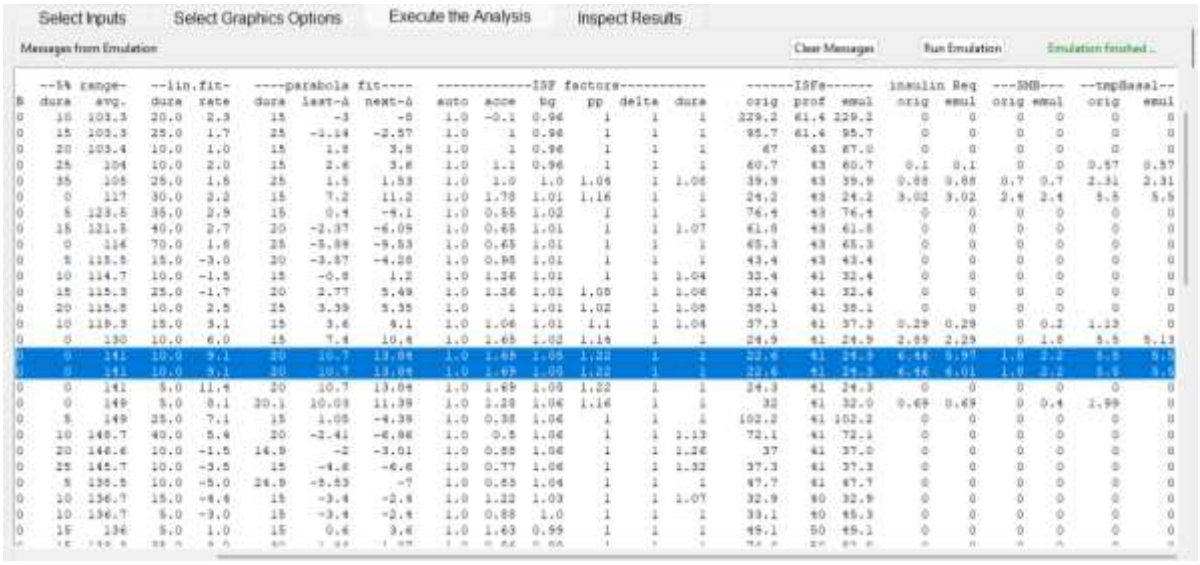
Skip this last section, unless you like to learn more about using the emulator.

Analysis of my biking day with the emulator required to load the logfiles from my phone into the PC, and to have the files for the emulator downloaded from Github.

1) Load an empty vdf file, and access to logfiles (erasing the end with UTZ time, and putting an asterics after date_ => all of that date get loaded into the mask
2) Define the time window of interest, using UTZ (= MEZ summertime minus 2) in the last two lines (right hand side input fields) of the form:



3) Execute Analysis / Run Emulation yields results as table:



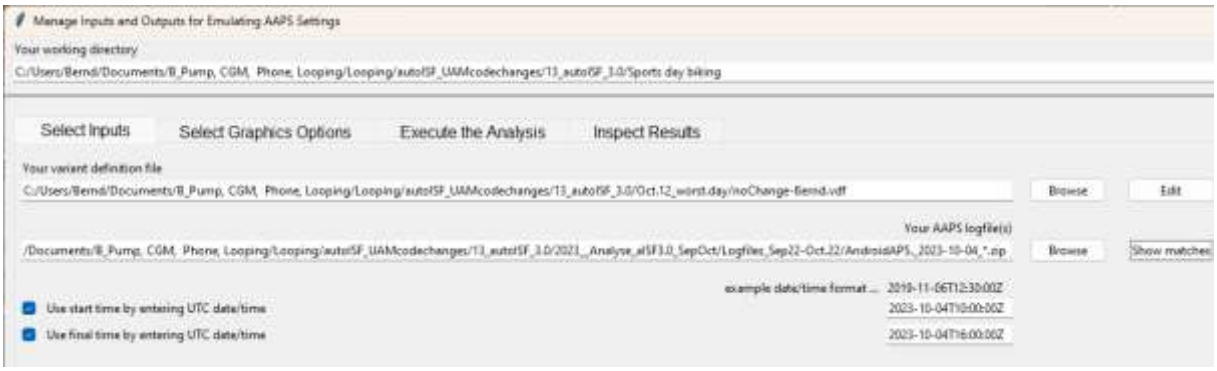
B	--5% dura	range- avg.	--lin.fit- dura	rate	----parabola fit---- dura	last-Δ	next-Δ	----------ISF factors---------- auto	acce	bg	pp	delta	dura	------ISFs------ orig	prof	emul	insulin Req orig	emul	---SMB--- orig	emul	--tmpBasal-- orig	emul
0	10	103.3	20.0	2.3	15	-3	-8	1.0	-0.1	0.96	1	1	1	229.2	61.4	229.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	15	103.3	25.0	1.7	25	-1.14	-2.57	1.0	1	0.96	1	1	1	95.7	61.4	95.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	20	103.4	10.0	1.0	15	1.8	3.8	1.0	1	0.96	1	1	1	67	63	67.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	25	104	10.0	2.0	15	2.6	3.8	1.0	1.1	0.96	1	1	1	60.7	63	60.7	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.57	0.57
0	35	105	25.0	1.5	25	1.5	1.53	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.06	1	1.06	39.9	63	39.9	0.68	0.68	0.7	0.7	2.31	2.31
0	0	117	30.0	2.2	15	7.2	11.2	1.0	1.78	1.01	1.16	1	1	24.2	63	24.2	3.02	3.02	2.4	2.4	5.5	5.5
0	5	123.5	35.0	2.9	15	0.4	-4.1	1.0	0.65	1.02	1	1	1	76.4	63	76.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	15	121.5	40.0	2.7	20	-2.37	-6.09	1.0	0.65	1.01	1	1	1.07	61.8	63	61.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	114	70.0	1.6	25	-5.89	-9.83	1.0	0.65	1.01	1	1	1	65.3	63	65.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	115.5	15.0	-3.0	20	-3.67	-4.28	1.0	0.98	1.01	1	1	1	43.4	63	43.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	114.7	10.0	-1.5	15	-0.8	1.2	1.0	1.36	1.01	1	1	1.04	32.4	61	32.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	15	115.3	25.0	-1.7	20	2.77	5.49	1.0	1.36	1.01	1.05	1	1.06	32.4	61	32.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	20	115.8	10.0	2.5	25	3.39	5.35	1.0	1	1.01	1.02	1	1.06	36.1	61	36.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	119.3	15.0	3.1	15	3.6	6.1	1.0	1.06	1.01	1.1	1	1.04	37.3	61	37.3	0.29	0.29	0	0.2	1.13	0
0	0	130	10.0	6.0	15	7.4	10.4	1.0	1.65	1.02	1.16	1	1	24.9	61	24.9	2.09	2.29	0	1.8	5.5	5.13
0	0	141	10.0	9.1	20	10.7	13.04	1.0	1.69	1.05	1.22	1	1	22.6	61	24.3	6.46	8.97	1.8	3.2	5.5	5.5
0	0	141	10.0	9.1	20	10.7	13.04	1.0	1.69	1.05	1.22	1	1	22.6	61	24.3	6.46	8.01	1.8	3.2	5.5	5.5
0	0	141	5.0	11.4	20	10.7	13.04	1.0	1.69	1.05	1.22	1	1	24.3	61	24.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	149	5.0	8.1	20.1	10.03	11.39	1.0	1.28	1.04	1.16	1	1	32	61	32.0	0.69	0.69	0	0.4	1.99	0
0	5	149	25.0	7.1	15	1.05	-4.38	1.0	0.38	1.04	1	1	1	102.2	61	102.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	148.7	40.0	5.4	20	-2.41	-6.86	1.0	0.5	1.04	1	1	1.13	72.1	61	72.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	20	148.6	10.0	-1.5	14.9	-2	-3.01	1.0	0.88	1.04	1	1	1.26	37	61	37.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	25	145.7	10.0	-3.5	15	-4.8	-6.6	1.0	0.77	1.04	1	1	1.32	37.3	61	37.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	136.5	10.0	-5.0	24.9	-5.53	-7	1.0	0.53	1.04	1	1	1	47.7	61	47.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	136.7	15.0	-4.4	15	-3.4	-2.4	1.0	1.22	1.03	1	1	1.07	32.9	60	32.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	136.7	5.0	-3.0	15	-3.4	-2.4	1.0	0.88	1.0	1	1	1	33.1	60	45.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	15	136	5.0	1.0	15	0.6	3.6	1.0	1.63	0.99	1	1	1	49.1	50	49.1	0	0	0	0	0	0

In line 6 (12:34 CET) a 2.4 U big SMB is given, driven by bgAcel_ISF factor of 1.78

Highlighted is 13:29 CET (for some reason there is duplicated line for it). Here, a big insulinReq of 6,5 U is cut down to a SMB of only 1.8 U..

4) … to see how our settings, TT and and sports button worked here, and what iobTH applied, we must look into the logs available from: ((alternatively, the SMB tab from exactly those 5 minutes would show, too))

Instead of Execute Analysis, press Inspect results…



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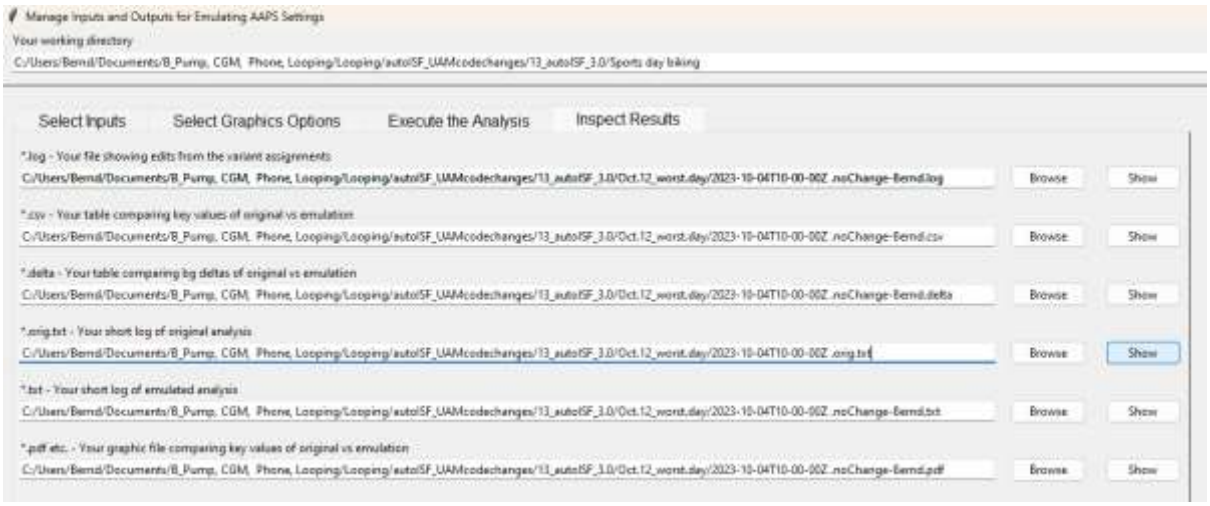

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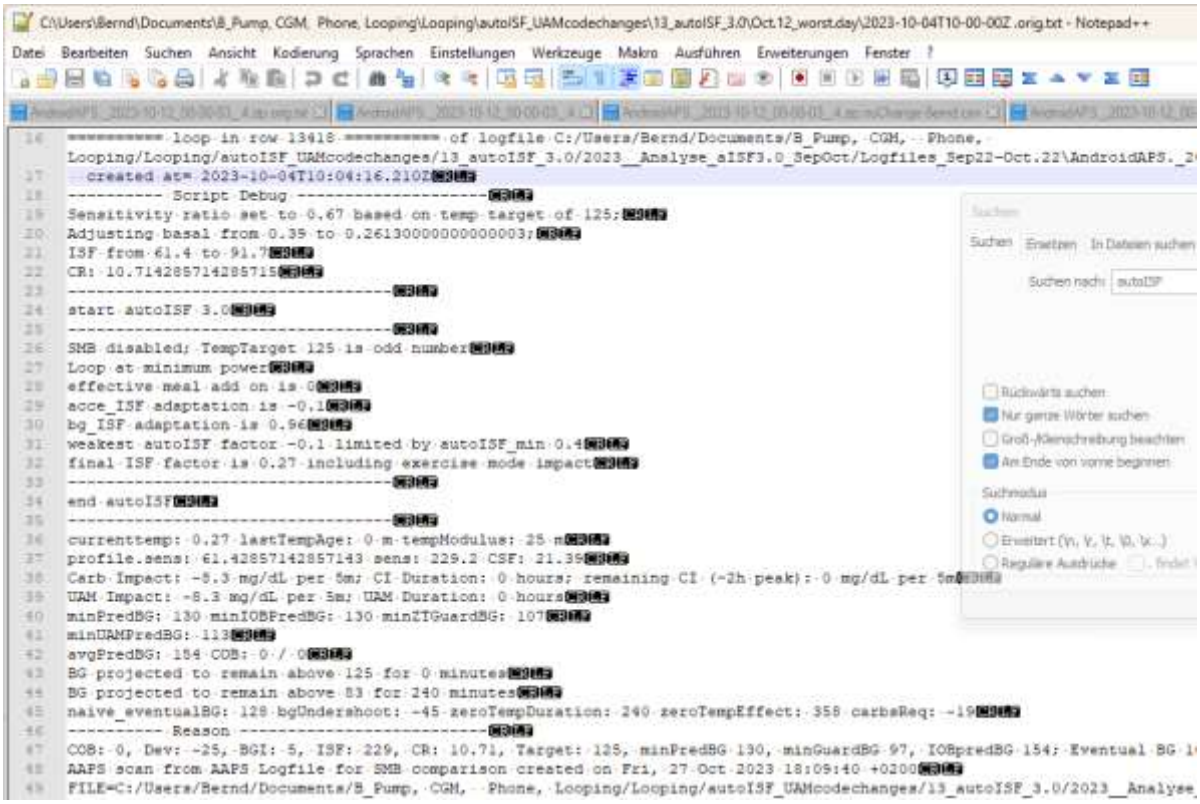
140 If you press the 4th option you get the logs which include basically all SMB tab info in an
141 exhaustively long list.



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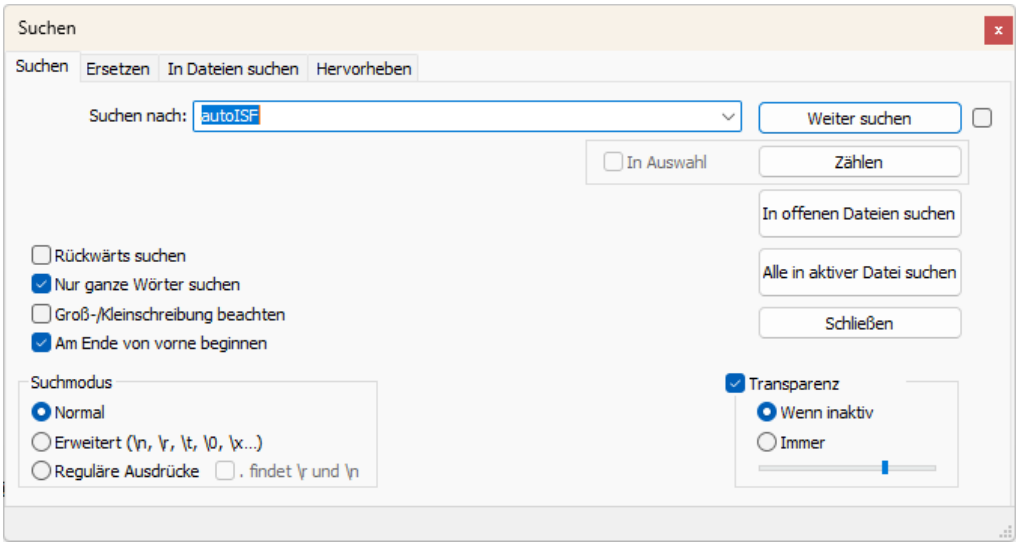
The blue highlighted line shows we are at 10:04 UTZ (12:04 CET) . We can see how sensitivity ratio and also basal were lowered due to sports setting with a 125 mg/dl TT, or 129 used a bit later, which also disabled SMBs.

By using the search function you can jump, in that long list, to all places that e.g. have „autoISF“ in it, or „script debug“, or „SMB disabled“ (if you want to analyze when that happened…)



5) Now lets look at 11:29 UTZ (13:29 CET) which was when the first relevant size SMB was issued:

In the following, I copy and shorten texts from the log table as above, for some time points of high interest:

11:29 UTZ (13:29 CET), when SMB was delivered:

loop in row 14007 …..created at= 2023-10-04T11:29:11.005Z

---------- Script Debug ----------

Sensitivity ratio set to 1.1 based on temp target of 74;

Adjusting basal from 0.55 to 0.6050000000000001;

ISF from 41 to 37.3

CR: 7.5

So, we see the meal TT of 74 (set by one of my Automations for cases in which I did not bother to set an EatingSoonTT) temp. overrides the exercise target and sharpens the applicable ISF: ((It also elevates basal ; note that TBRs can run several 100% of basal))

---

start autoISF 3.0

SMB enabled; TempTarget 74 is even number

Loop at full power

effective meal add on is 0.04

acce_ISF adaptation is 1.81

bg_ISF adaptation is 1.05

pp_ISF adaptation is 1.22

dura_ISF by-passed; bg is only 0m at level 141

final ISF factor is 1.81

---

end autoISF

---

profile.sens: 41 sens: 22.6 CSF: 3.01

minPredBG: 220 minIOBPredBG: 135 minZTGuardBG: 94 minUAMPredBG: 231

avgPredBG: 220 COB: 0 / 0

BG projected to remain above 74 for 240 minutes

IOB 2.033

Full loop capped SMB at 1.87 to not exceed 130 % of effective iobTH 30%

… maxBolus: 3.2

---------- Reason ----------

Eventual BG 304 >= 74, insulinReq 6.46. Microbolusing 1.8U. adj. req. rate: 13.53 to maxSafeBasal: 5.5, temp 2.75 < 5.5U/hr.

6) A look at the cake after 14:20 (16:20 CET):™

From 14:09 UTZ (16:09 CET) on, I discontinued the 129 sports TT and the loop reverted to 90 mg/dl profile target.

This made SMBs possible after starting to eat cake (then).

However, 14:14 - .19 - .24 and :29 there was no insulinRequired yet (while ISF factor gradually ramped up from 0.52 to 1,09 (line 1735, 1772, 1807) .

At 14:34 UTZ (16:34 CET) a first cake related SMB of 0.5 U was issued based on 0,66 U ins.Requ (line 1897), and based on a bgAccel_ISF factor of 1,54 (and final ISF factor of 1,52).

As there is a **>10 mg/d delta** (glucose rise), **my Automation** kicks in and sets for the next loop decisions (for 26 minutes is as my Automation defines it) a **TT=74** mg/dl which makes the loop more aggressive from 14:37 on:

created at= 2023-10-04T14:37:15.371Z

---------- Script Debug ----------

Sensitivity ratio set to 1.1 based on temp target of 74;

Adjusting basal from 0.48 to 0.528;

ISF from 39 to 35.5

CR: 6.6

---

start autoISF 3.0

SMB enabled; TempTarget 74 is even number

Loop at full power

acce_ISF adaptation is 1.64

bg_ISF adaptation is 1

pp_ISF adaptation is 1.08

dura_ISF adaptation is 1.11 because ISF 35.5 did not do it for 30 m

final ISF factor is 1.64

---

end autoISF

---

profile.sens: 39 sens: 23.8

avgPredBG: 94 , BG projected to remain above 74 for 240 minutes

IOB 0.438 Eventual BG 100 >= 74, insulinReq 0.84. Microbolusing 0.6U.

created at= 2023-10-04T14:39:16.537Z

---------- Script Debug ----------

Sensitivity ratio set to 1.1 based on temp target of 74;

Adjusting basal from 0.48 to 0.528;

ISF from 39 to 35.5

CR: 6.6

---

start autoISF 3.0

SMB enabled; TempTarget 74 is even number

Loop at full power

effective meal add on is 0.04

acce_ISF adaptation is 1.25

bg_ISF adaptation is 1

pp_ISF adaptation is 1.06

dura_ISF by-passed; bg is only 5m at level 97.5

final ISF factor is 1.25

---

end autoISF

---

profile.sens: 39 sens: 31.2

avgPredBG: 78 BG projected to remain above 74 for 240 minutes

IOB 1.114

Eventual BG 84 >= 74, insulinReq 0.13; setting 30m low temp of 0.04U/h.
Microbolusing 0.1U.