1	Full Closed Loop (FCL) Using autoist 3.0 V18	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 0. Introduction 1. Pre-Requisites for FCL Case study 1.1: Occlusion Case study 1.2: Comparing insulins for FCL Case study 1.3: Jumpy CGM Case study 1.4: Lost pump connection 2. General Settings for Full Closed Loop 2.1 Range Extension (smb_max_range_extension) 2.2 Max and Min autoISF Ratio (autoISF_min / autoISF_max) 	No medical advice
12 13	2.3 SMB Delivery Ratio (smb_delivery_ratio)2.4 iobTH (see also 3.3 and 6.1)	
14	2.5 Eating Soon TT	
15	3. Description of autoISF 3.0 features	
16	3.1 Overview	
17	3.2 ISF modulation flowcharts	
18	3.3 dynamic iobTH and exercise button	
19	3.4 Automation options with autoISF parameters	
20	3.5 Activity monitor	
21	4. Meals: Setting ISF_weights in AAPS/Preferences	
22	4.1 Getting started	
23	4.2 bgAccel_ISF_weight	
24	4.3 pp_ISF_weight	
25	4.4 bgBrake_ISF_weight	
26	4.5 dura_ISF_weight	
27	4.6 profile helper	
28	Case study 4.1: Pizza	
29	Case study 4.2: Low carb meal (NN)	
30	Case study 4.3: (iAPS): (NN, meal example iAPS FCL)	
31 32	5. Temp. Modulation of autoISF Aggressiveness5.1 Automations (e.g. to manage nights)	
33	5.2 Cockpit use (for special situations; continued \rightarrow 6.2)	
34	Case study 5.1: Night after late fatty dinner	
35	Case study 5.2 (iAPS): (NN)	
36 37	6. Temp. Modulation for Exercise and light (In-)Activity6.1 Dynamic iobTH and sensitivity ratio	
38	6.2 Managing exercise with inputs in FCL Cockpit	

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6.3 Option to pre-set for 4 kinds of exercise (for 1 button operation)
40
            6.4 Mastering the exercise after meal challenge
41
            6.5 Activity monitor based on stepcounter
42
            Case study 6.1: Exercise mgd. in FCL w/sports button and TT (NN)
43
            Case study 6.2 Biking day with hi carb lunch
44
            Case study 6.3 (using the Activity Monitor – (NN )
45
            Case study 6.4 (iAPS): (NN) (exercise example
46
          7. Kids: Mastering additional challenges...(NN) ......
47
             Case study 7.1: Active kid on med/hi carb (NN)
48
             Case study 7.2: Kid on low carb (NN)
49
          8. Performance Monitoring and Tuning
50
              Case study 8,1: (NN)
             Case study 8.2: Futility of tuning based on 1 extreme meal
51
          9. Trouble shooting
52
53
          10. Emulator on PC to Determine Settings (NN)
54
               10.1 Logfile Analysis
               10.2 ...etc
55
56
57
          11. Emulator on the Smartphone (NN)
                11.1 Tab in AAPS main screen to see table of ISF contributors for last 3 hours
58
59
               11.2 "what-if" with speech synthesis
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            Case study 11.1: Real-time checking out an alternative setting (NN)
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          12. Remarks for users of previous autoISF versions
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          13. Other avenues to FCL
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               13.1 FCL using AAPS Master and Automations
64
            Case study 13.1: Comparison 1 mo FCL Automation vs autoISF
65
               13.2 dynISF used for FCL
66
            Case study 13.2: Using dynISF for FCL (NN)
67
            13.3 Methods involving simple Meal Announcement that might be stretched into a FCL
68
            (AIMI, Boost, EatNow, Tsunami)
69
            13.4 How beneficial are a) rough or occasional b) exact (always, and incl. FPU) carb
70
            entries when using oref(1) system?
71
            Case study 13.3: example -
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72	13.5 Machine Learning (AI)
73	13.6 Dual Hormone systems
74 75 76	O. Introduction
77	Exploring Full Closed Loop potential of-autoISF-3.0 (= readme.md in github/ bernie 4375)
78 79 80 81 82	Authors are no medical professionals but T1 diabetics (or parents of a T1D child) who report their - limited - understanding and experience, in an effort to contribute to a growing body of knowledge, and to facilitate development of patient centered solutions. Nothing in this site is medical advice, but meant to stimulate patient-driven self-responsible research, and meant also to stimulate product developments by the medical industry.
83	Introduction
84 85	Full Closed Loop using Automations is represented in AAPS Master and in the related readthedocs since autumn 2023. (
86 87	Pre-requisites and the principal function of a Full Closed Loop, without the user ever giving a bolus and without entering any carb info are explained, also in a couple of other languages, there.
88	The essential points are summarized also below, in section 1.
89 90	autoISF is being developed as a much more sophisticated alternative for FCL, allowing better %TIR performance at higher degree of daily "freedom" than simpler approaches to FCL could.
91 92 93 94	However, this demands much higher degree of involvement by the user (- as you shall see, following us through this paper. <i>Of note, parts of this paper</i> notably sections 5.2 and 6.3 describing functions of the "FCL cockpit" <i>are not implemented at launch</i> because the developers had to focus on more core functions).
95 96 97 98 99	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 warnings given below, as well as the hints given by the developers in the respective manuals (readme files on their Github pages; for autoISF with AAPS the main ones are https://github.com/ga-zelle/autoISF/).
100	autoISF has also been ported into an early development branch of iAPS (oref(1) for i-Phone)
100	(https://github.com/mountrcg/iAPS).
102103104	First of all, a tip: If the following looks too complicated for you - and it's not just about under- standing, but also about time requirements and discipline during implementation - you would be well advised to first try the Full Closed Loop in a simpler form with Automations (reference see
105	above, and section 13.1): Depending on the quality of their HCL tuning they are starting from, their

106	expectations for %TIR, and on rapid carb contents of their diet, an increasing number of people
107	succeed in making a respectable start the first time they try using AAPS in Full Closed Loop mode.
108	See also the first published medical study that included 16 patients using AAPS, who found, on
109	average, comparable %TIR performance when using a basic Full Closed Loop mode: https://pub-nct/
110	med.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36826996/
111	Alternatively - and this is also done by many people - you can use some techniques used in hybrid
112	closed loop, such as using a pre-bolus with autoISF, or try other early DEV variants mentioned in
113	section 13.3, which also undergo permanent further development (Boost, AIMI, EatingNow,
114	Tsunami).