

# Level-Up Insulin

An Intelligent Closed-Loop Insulin Delivery System

**Presented by:**

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**24AIM113 & 24AIM114**

Introduction to NN, CNN and GNN  
Analog System Design

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# PRESENTATION LAYOUT

- Problem Statement
- Objectives
- Concept Block Diagram
- Prototype Design
- Progress so far
- Hardware related to prototype
- Neural Network model from readings of prototype I
- Future Goals
- Timeline

# PROBLEM STATEMENT

Current insulin delivery systems often depend on **manual monitoring** and **administration**, causing challenges in achieving optimal blood glucose control for individuals with diabetes.

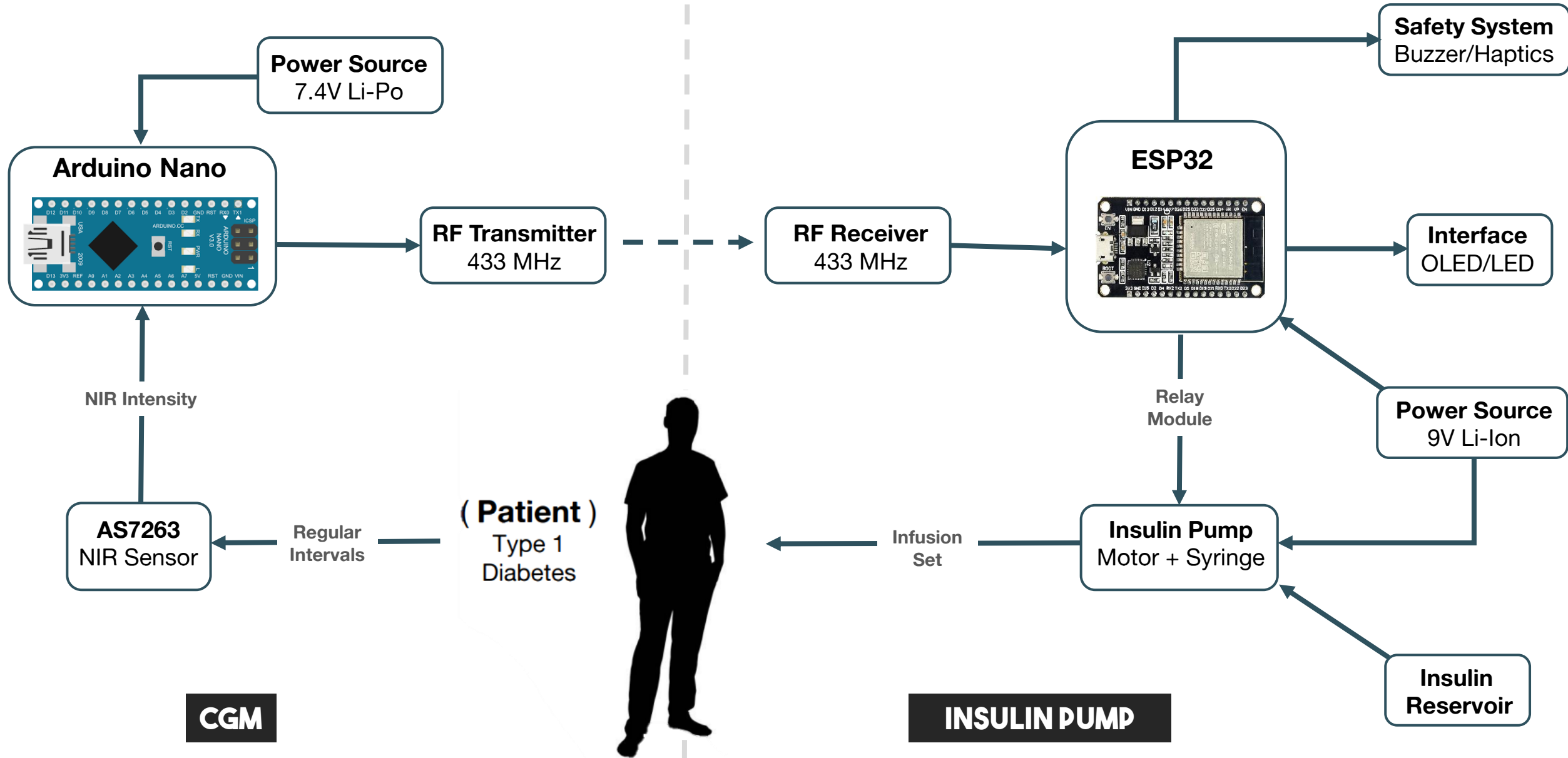
How can we make insulin injection **automated** as soon as glucose levels rise??



# PROJECT GOALS

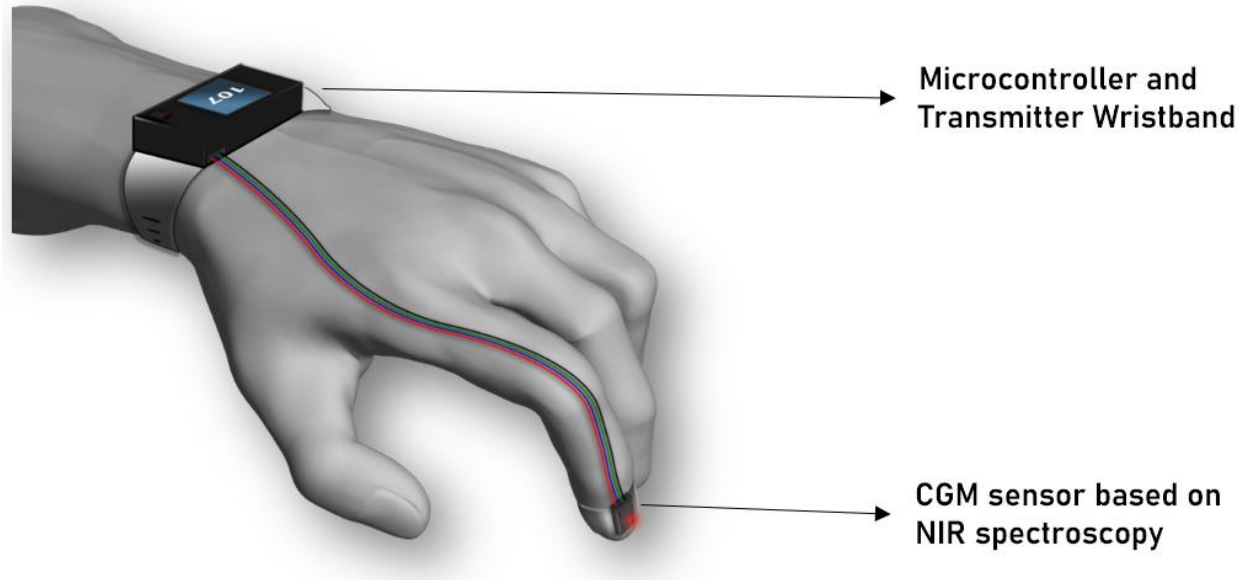
- 1 To provide an enhanced and smart **non-invasive Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM)** system and an automated insulin pump.
- 2 To develop an algorithm to **calibrate insulin dosage** based on live glucose monitoring as well as bolus and basal insulin.
- 3 To use better CGM sensor and enhancing its accuracy using **deep learning** techniques.
- 4 To incorporate RF transmitter and receiver for connecting CGM and insulin pump to provide **compactness and portability**.
- 5 To introduce a **safety system** (buzzer/haptic) for alerting in case of extreme hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia

# CONCEPT BLOCK DIAGRAM

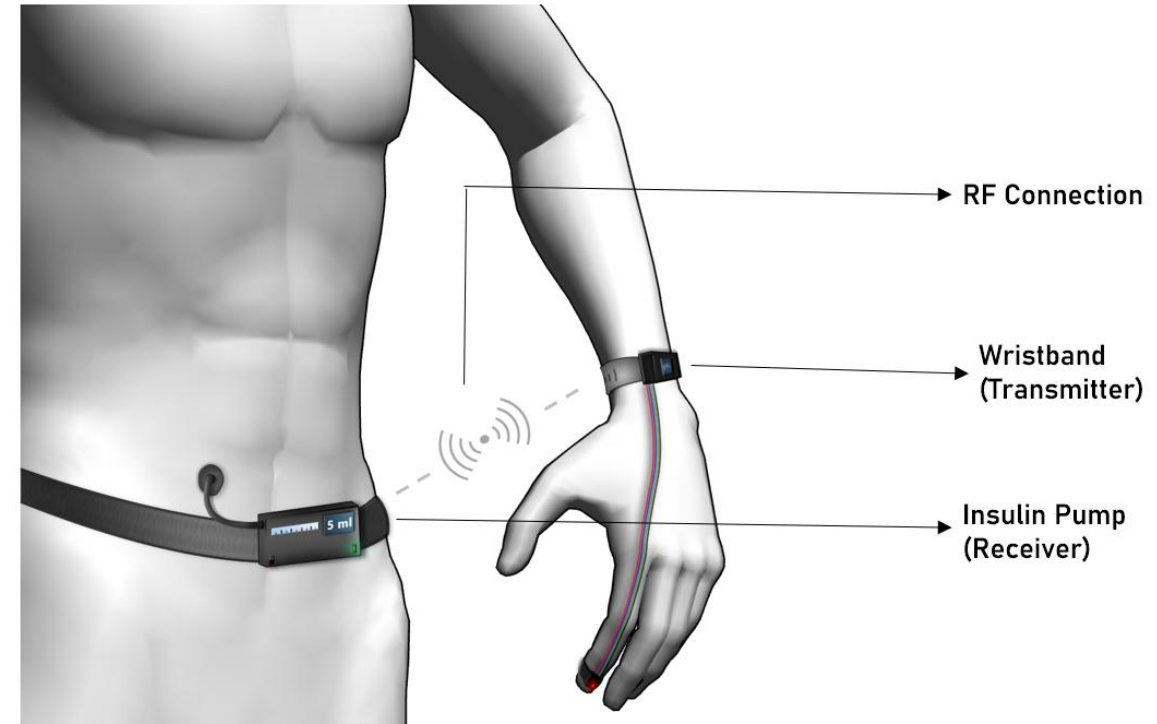


# PROTOTYPE DESIGN

## CGM



## Insulin Pump



The **CGM** and **Insulin Pump** would be two separate devices integrated seamlessly through radio technology, as opposed to our previous design.

# PROGRESS SO FAR

## PROTOTYPE I

- ❑ Created dataset using **1123 readings** taken from prototype I.
- ❑ **Inputs taken:**
  - (a) BPM
  - (b) SpO2
- ❑ **Output values:**
  - (a) Blood glucose
- ❑ Made a neural network based on collected data.

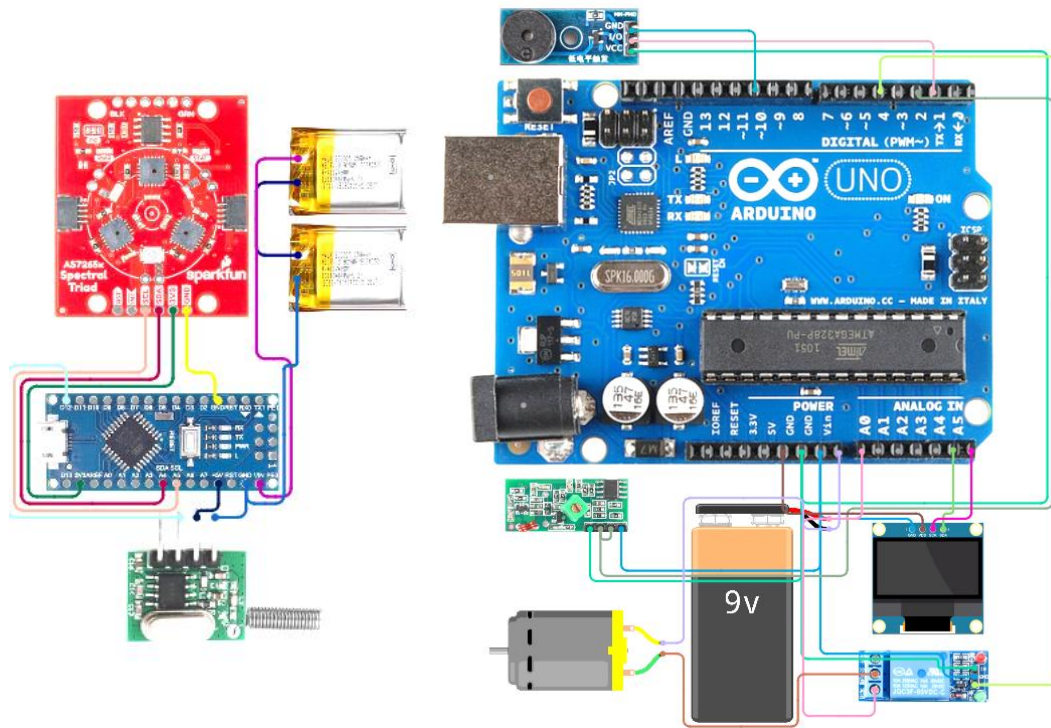
## PROTOTYPE II

- ❑ Insulin **infusion pump** has been designed.
- ❑ Methodology has been deduced for converting intensity values from sensor to glucose values.
- ❑ **RF transmission** mechanism has been implemented.

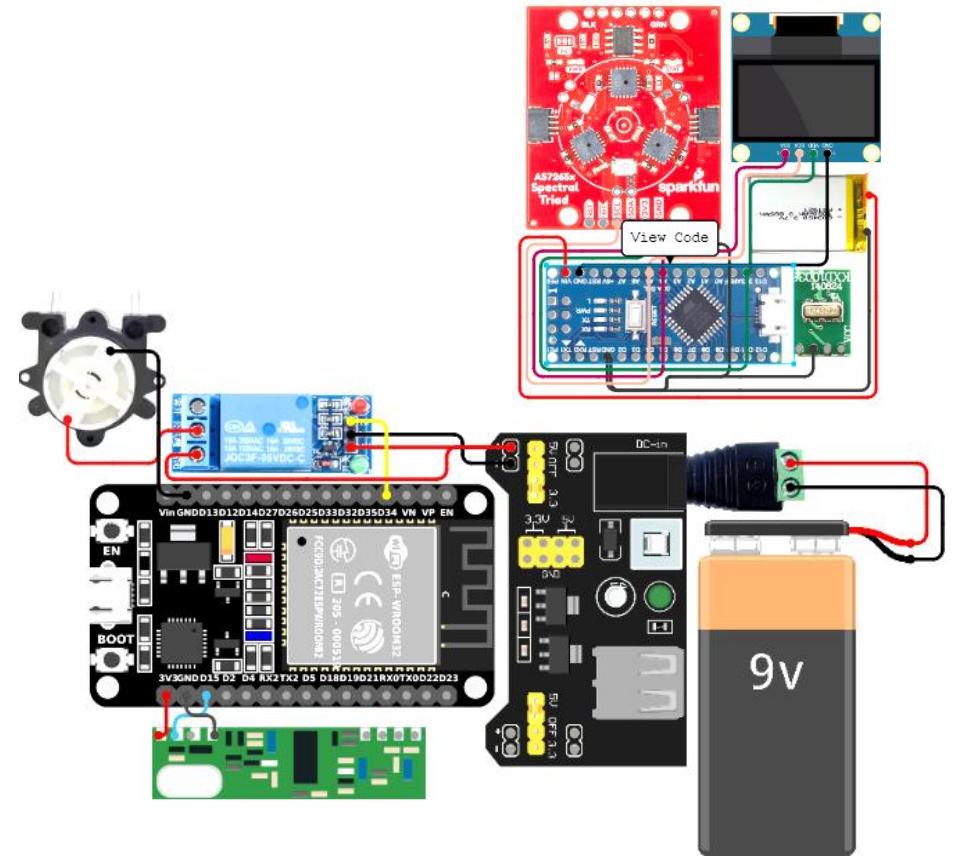


# HARDWARE RELATED TO PROTOTYPE

## Previous Design



## New Design





# PROBLEMS FACED & SOLUTIONS DERIVED

1

Poor accuracy with a vanilla Neural Network architecture

- Since a simple NN architecture was not working out, we went with a more complex architecture consisting of 4 fully connected layers and ReLU activation.
- Z-Score normalization gave us a poor accuracy (~54%) After re-tuning the model, we found that Min-Max normalization gave us a better accuracy of 97.09%

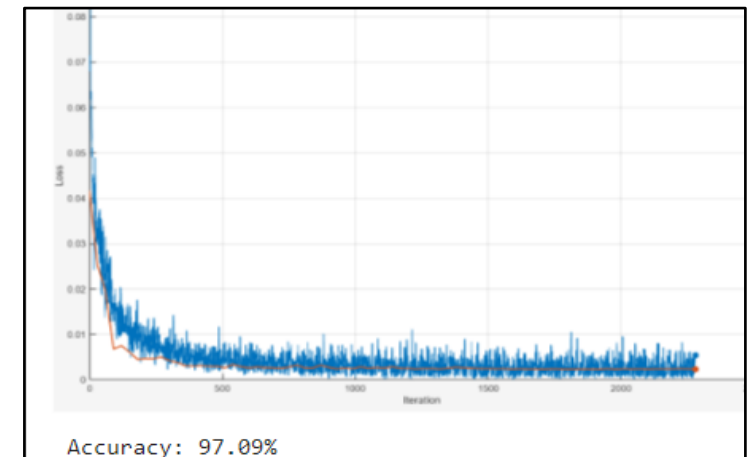
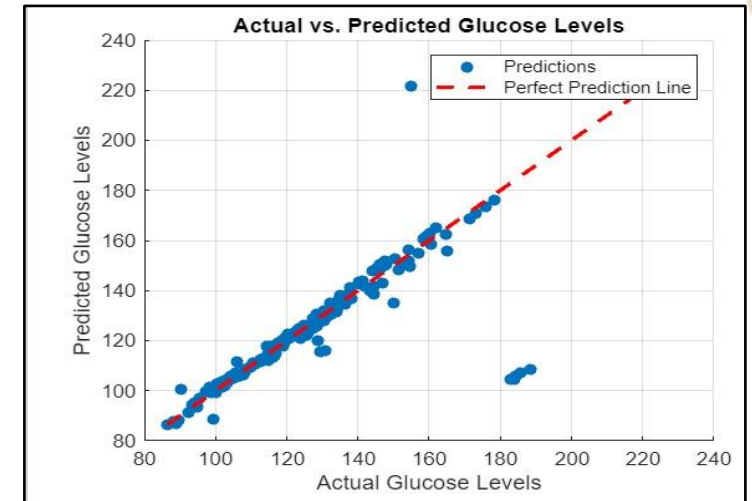
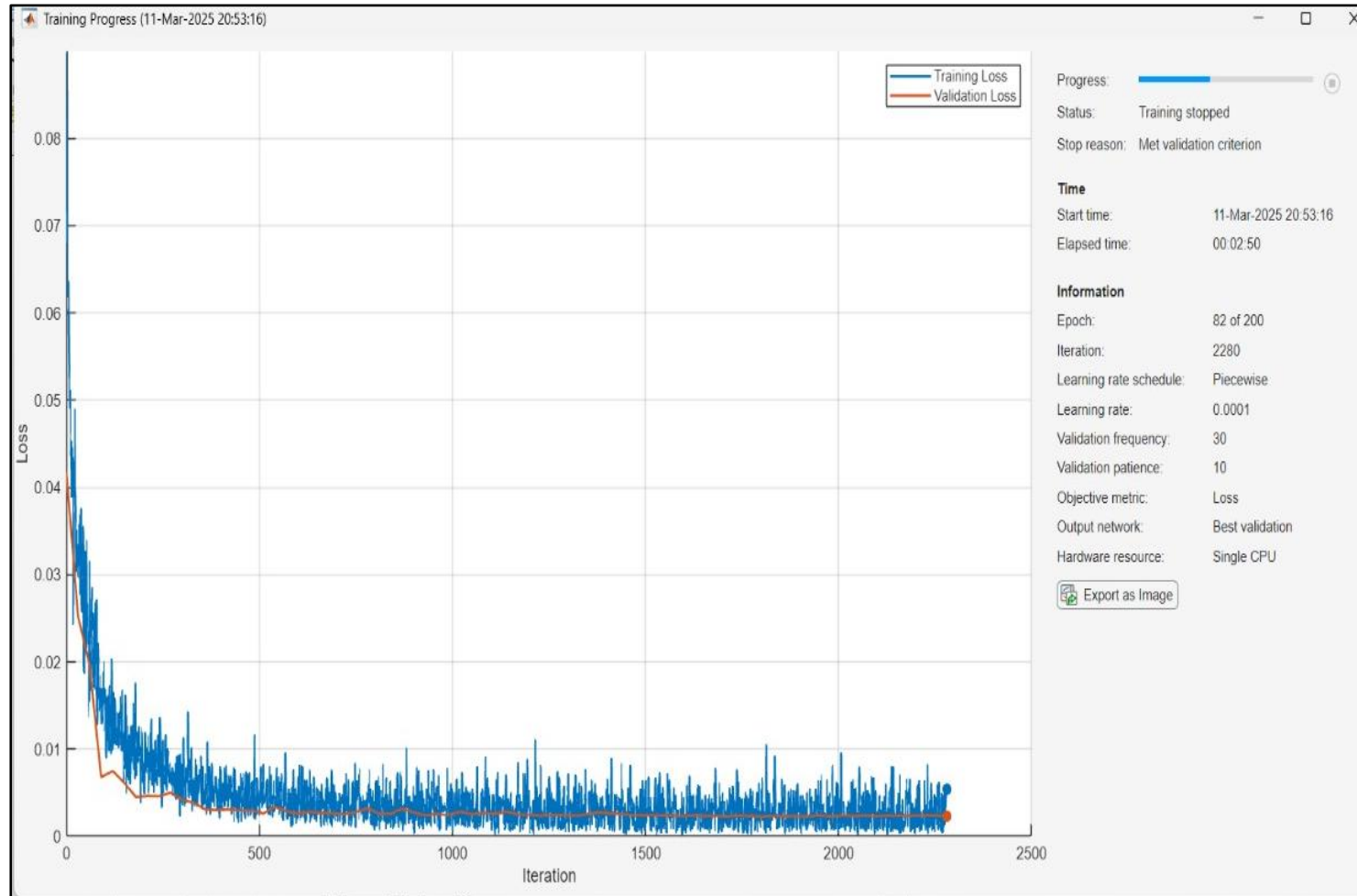
2

Low RAM on Arduino Uno and Nano boards (32KB)

- If we run the SSD1306 OLED Display on full resolution (128 x 64), there is not enough RAM left to load the RadioHead library. For now, it is running on half its maximum resolution (128 x 32).
- This also prompted us the idea of integrating an Android App interface with the model, which is one more reason why we are using ESP32.

# NN MODEL RESULTS

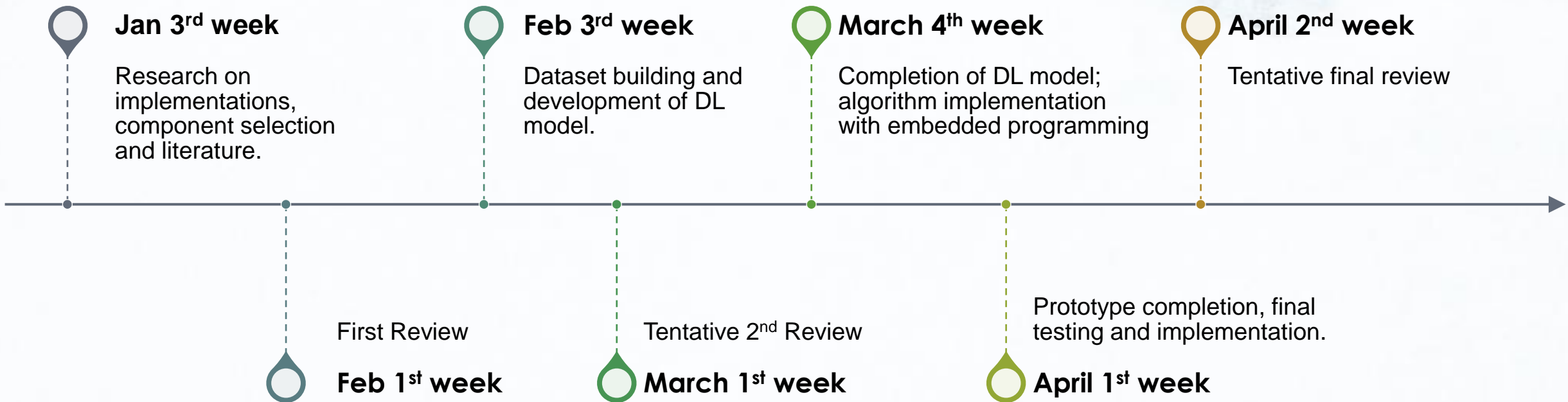
From Prototype 1



# FUTURE GOALS

- ☐ To take experimental readings from NIR sensor of prototype II
- ☐ To make the neural network from the readings of prototype II
- ☐ To set up a comparison between the values of glucose from NN model of both the prototypes
- ☐ To achieve portability and compactness of the model in the final design

# PROPOSED TIMELINE





**Thank You**

