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Effect of Antenna Design Optimization and Signal Processing Techniques on Signal Strength

Hassan Ahmad¹, Hina Rashid²¹Department of Electrical Engineering (Telecommunications & RF Systems), NED University of Engineering and Technology²Department of Electrical Engineering (Telecommunications & RF Systems), NED University of Engineering and TechnologyEmail: hassanah87@ymail.com

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ABSTRACT

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The nature of wireless communication systems which are rapidly evolving has raised the need to have an efficient transmission and reception of signals. Optimization of the antenna design and signal processing methods are important in boosting signal strength and the overall communication performance. The paper explains how the antenna design optimization and improved signal processing technique can be employed to complement each other to improve the signal strength within the modern day communication system. It is a quantitative study and is interested in the combination of design parameters such as the geometry of the antenna, frequency tuning and material selection with digital signal processing such as filtering, modulation and elimination of noise. Findings of the literature available indicate that a combination of efficient signal processing approach along with optimized antenna geometry towards its design, improves the signal quality, alongside interference mitigation and data system reliability by magnitudes. The work is a contribution to the field since it offers a holistic perception of the interaction between the two domains to affect signal strength and any engineer and researcher in the field of telecommunications and wireless network design can use it.

Corresponding Author:hassanah87@ymail.com

Introduction

The modern society has experienced a revolution of wireless communication technologies, which have helped to ensure a hustle-free connection to a number of applications which include mobile communication, satellite and Internet of Things (IoT) networks. One of the key issues in these systems is the ability to have good and stable transmission of signals amidst environmental interference, signal attenuation and noise in the system. Both the antenna design and signal processing methods have a great impact on signal strength, which is a determinant of quality and reliability of communication. The optimization of these aspects has drawn the attention of scholars and technologists over the past few years in order to enhance the effectiveness of communication and performances of the systems (Balanis, 2016; Rappaport et al., 2019).

One of the significant parameters of the efficacy of the reception and transmission of electromagnetic waves is to optimize the design of the antenna. The new antenna systems should be capable of handling multiple frequency bands, be highly efficient, small and have low power loss. Some of the most popular studies into methods of optimization applied to improve the performance of antennas include microstrip patch design, fractal geometries and metamaterial-based structures. The techniques should enhance such parameters as gain, bandwidth, radiation pattern, and impedance matching that directly impact signal strength (Garg et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2021). Moreover, the creation of computational tools, as well as simulation

software enabled the engineers to be more accurate in modelling and optimising the design of the antennas, which leads to the better results of the systems.

On the second hand, signal processing methods too are also of equal significance to increase the strength of signals by reducing noise, interference and signal distortion. Digital signal processing (DSP) methods, including adaptive filtering, error correction coding and modulation schemes are highly sought after when it comes to the improvement of signal clarity and reliability. These methods enable the communication systems to regain weak signals and continue with performance even in the tough transmission environment. To a certain extent, these devices are modeled by more contemporary modulations schemes such as the Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) that have been shown to introduce significantly a spectral efficiency and signal robustness (Goldsmith, 2005; Proakis and Salehi, 2014).

One of the key areas of the modern wireless systems today is optimization of the antenna designs and new signal processing approaches. Rather than the personal approach to bringing these aspects under control, new research has concentrated on the whole picture approach where the antenna properties and signal processing architecture is chosen optimistically to achieve the high-performance. High data rate, low latency and reliable connectivity is extremely sensitive in next-generation communication systems like 5G and also represents an integrated perspective (Andrews et al., 2014; Dang et al., 2020). By balancing the capability of an antenna with the performance of the signal processing it becomes possible to realize a maximum signal strength at minimum energy usage and reduced complexity of the system.

Signal strength is also greatly affected by environmental factors and hence optimization is more important. Physical barriers, weather and electromagnetic conditions can lead to poor signal quality and communication efficiency. Directional transmission, just as in these situations, can be optimized through a superior antenna design and the distortions can be combated by employing sophisticated signal processing technology to reconstruct the information lost. The method of redundancy is better suited at increasing resilience to the system and ensuring consistent behavior of the system at various circumstances (Molisch, 2012; Rappaport et al., 2019).

Moreover, the increasing needs in the miniature and portable systems have presented more difficulties in the antenna design and signal processing. The engineers are now called upon to come up with some solutions that will balance the performance and against the constraints of size, cost and power consumption. This has helped towards the introduction of new design methodologies and effective algorithms that can give high performance under limited resources. Two examples to illustrate leverage of machine learning include optimization of antenna and signal processing where promising results have been reported to enhance adaptability and efficiency of the system (Liu et al., 2021; Huang et al., 2022).

In summary, both optimization of the design of antenna and signal processing are interconnected factors, which collaborate to determine the intensity of the signals in contemporary communication systems. These innovations in these areas have improved performance, reliability and efficiency of wireless network greatly. The increasing complexity of the communicative environments, however, remains a challenge and strives to be put aside by means of integrated and innovative solutions. This paper on the research will center on a multi-factor interaction of these problems and will provide an in-depth perspective on how these problems can be utilized to enhance signal strength as well as help generate next-generation communication technologies.

Literature Review

This has been aggravated by the quick advancement of the wireless communication structures that have resulted in the augmented need of superiority and dependability of signal conveyance in the networks which render the signal force an asset of measurement in the existing networks. The quality of communication, the rate at which data is transmitted and the reliability of the system is directly related to signal strength in the next-generation systems such as 5G, Internet of Things (IoT) and the new 6G systems. According to researchers, there is also an increased interest in the fact that optimization of a frequency design and signal processing forms a fundamental foundation in enhancing signal strength and the efficiency of the process, in general (Rappaport et al., 2019; Andrews et al., 2014). These two have been extremely critical in the combination to provide solutions to the problems that influence attenuation of the signal, interference and noise in complex communications.

Design of antenna is a major concern in defining the level of success of transmissions and reception of electromagnetic waves. Old methods of designing an antenna were based on theoretical modeling and trial simulations which tended to restrict the exploration of complicated design configurations. Recent breakthroughs in computational methods have however greatly enhanced the efficiency and accuracy of the optimization of antenna design. Recent optimization methods, which are genetic algorithms, particle swarm optimization, and hybrid metaheuristic methods, have allowed researchers to optimize important antenna parameters such as gain, bandwidth, radiation efficiency, and impedance matching (Koziel & Pietrenko-Dabrowska,

2023; Abdelhamid, 2024). These enhancements have a direct contribution to the enhancement of signal transmission and signal loss.

The last few years have seen the advent of a revolutionary change in the sense of integrating artificial intelligence and machine learning into antenna design. Using AI-based methods, antenna parameters can be optimized automatically through the learning of the complex relations between design parameters and performance metrics. Deep learning networks and reinforcement learning methods have proven to be very accurate in prediction of antenna behavior and optimization of performance attributes, including gain, and efficiency (Gajbhiye et al., 2025; Dwivedi et al., 2025). These strategies are very efficient in terms of time saved in computation and accuracy of designs and are therefore very appropriate in contemporary wireless communication systems.

Significant improvement of signal strength has also been achieved by the development of sophisticated form of antenna structures. Microstrip antennas, fractal and designs based on metamaterials have been extensively studied since they can deliver high performance at a low cost and small size. Such designs are especially significant in IoT designs, where the communicative devices do not have enough space. Research has indicated that optimal antenna designs are capable of improving signal propagation, minimizing interference, and improving system efficiency in general (Khan et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2024). Moreover, reconfigurable antennas have been of interest due to their capacity to adjust to the varying environment conditions hence ensuring the same level of signal strength.

Although the optimization of the antenna design is essential, the signal processing is also necessary and important in boosting the signal strength. Signal processing is concerned with enhancing quality of the signal being sent and received by reducing the impact of noise, interference and distortion. Adaptive filtering, modulation optimization, and error correction coding are digital signal processing methods that have been common in improving the signal quality and reliability (Goldsmith, 2005; Proakis & Salehi, 2014). These methods can restore weak signals and ensure performance in harsh transmission conditions in communication systems.

More recent developments in signal processing have brought about further developed techniques like beamforming and array signal processing. Beamforming enables transmission and reception of signals in a directional manner and this greatly enhances the strength of signals and minimizes interference caused by undesirable sources. This method has been used particularly to multi-antenna systems and massive multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems, where effective signal transmission is a main consideration in ensuring high data rates and a good connection (Pesavento et al., 2022; Rappaport et al., 2019). In addition to this, in the signal processing methods that are currently in use optimization algorithms that vary the communications parameters according to the channel conditions are employed to further enhance this performance of the system.

The optimisation of the antenna design and the latest of the state-of-the-art signal processing methods have become a huge research topic in the recent years. The two areas were previously studied in isolation of one another but currently, communication systems are calling out to a more coherent study that would take into account the interdependence between the characteristics of antennas and signal processing algorithms. The hardware and the software can be aligned further by adding optimal relations, thus leading to the further amplification of signal power and the overall system performance (Wei et al., 2023; Dang et al., 2020). This is particularly required in the next-generation communication systems when the performance requirements are a lot higher.

There is also the environmental and operating conditions, which are also important in signal strength determination. The signal propagation is influenced by several factors that comprise of physical barriers, atmospheric effects and electromagnetic interference. All that can greatly deteriorate the quality of the signals and misjudge the quality of communication. Directional transmission/reception: It is possible to create optimized antennas to improve design and lost signal and distortions can be corrected using advanced signal processing techniques. This hybrid solution enhances the stability of the system and provides a stable communication in the wide range of settings (Molisch, 2012; Rappaport et al., 2019).

The use of machine learning in signal processing is another trend that is important in the recent literature. The process of AI-based signal processing can optimize communication parameters in real time, such as channel estimation, modulation selection and interference management. Such methods are applicable especially in dynamic communication systems where conditions of a system vary within a short duration. Research has indicated that AI-based signal processing together with advanced antenna systems can greatly boost the signal strength and flexibility of the system (Li et al., 2025; Saha and Nawi, 2025).

Although the process of antenna design optimization and signal processing has made enormous progress, there are still a number of challenges that are present. Among the main obstacles, there is a large computational complexity of complex

optimization methods, especially those, which are based on AI and machine learning. The large-scale simulations and training of complex models consume a lot of computation resources and this can be a limitation to their application in the field. Moreover, there are still problems concerning the model accuracy, convergence, and generalization, which are challenging researchers (Gajbhiye et al., 2025).

Modern wireless communication systems are becoming more complex as well, which has brought about issues of scalability and integration. With the development of systems to massive MIMO and large-scale antenna arrays, optimization problems become complex. To overcome these difficulties, researchers are considering hybrid solutions that will involve a combination of conventional optimization methods and AI-based solutions. These methods will help strike a balance between computational efficiency and the optimization accuracy to make sure that they are applicable in real-world systems (Pesavento et al., 2022).

Moreover, the shift towards 5G and 6G technologies has introduced the new requirements of high-performance communication systems. High data rates, low latency and connectivity are necessitated by these technologies and these are only possible with advanced optimization methods. Research shows that spectral efficiency and system performance of these advanced communication systems may be greatly increased by the combination of optimized antenna designs with effective signal processing algorithms (Andrews et al., 2014; Dang et al., 2020).

In conclusion, it can be seen in the literature that the two very much related factors which influence and are influenced by each other in terms of the signal strength of a communication system today are design optimization of the antennas and signal processing methods. The systems have been significantly developed especially on the performance and reliability through the development of the computational algorithms, artificial intelligence and signal processing algorithms. But the increasing complexity of the space of communication and the necessity to implement high-performance systems requires more research in the area of integrated and adaptive optimization approaches. Research projects in the future should also be geared towards making effective, scaling and smart solutions that can be effectively used to enhance signal strength and future adaptability needs of the next-generation communication technologies.

Methodology

This research design relies on the explanatory, quantitative research design and investigates the relationship between the antenna design optimization and signal processing method on the signal strength of the current, modern wireless communication systems. It is a cross sectional research whereby the researcher will collect data at a single time among professionals in the field who are relevant. The research aims at studying the correlation between independent variables which are optimisation of antenna design and signal processing methods and the dependent variable which is signal strength using a powerful statistical modelling.

The study target population will be telecommunication engineers, RF engineers, network optimization specialists, and those that work in wireless communication and telecommunication industries. The reason behind the selection of these respondents is their hands-on experience and technical knowledge in the area of antenna systems and signal processing. The sample size will be 200 respondents since it will be large enough to make sure that it is well represented and statistically valid. The sampling design is purposive sampling technique, as sampling will be decided by their experience and expertise in the concerned field.

The structured questionnaire based on the Likert scale (between 1 = strongly disagree and 5 = strongly agree) is used to collect primary data. The questions posed in the questionnaire are constructed utilizing the past validated studies yet they are transformed depending on the situation of the antenna systems and signal processing. The instrument is categorized into parts that deal with optimization of the antenna design (gain, bandwidth, and efficiency), signal processing (filtering, modulation, and noise reduction) and signal strength (clarity, stability and transmission quality). A pilot study is conducted and there are few respondents, who are sampled out to determine the clarity, reliability and validity of the instrument, and then full scale data is gathered.

The data is analyzed with the help of SmartPLS (Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling) that is appropriate to use with complex models and predictive analysis. The analysis is done in two phases of measurement model and structural model. Cronbachs alpha, Composite Reliability (CR) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) are used to measure reliability and validity of constructs in the measurement model. Factor loadings are reviewed to make sure that all the items play an important role to their corresponding constructs. The HTMT (Heterotrait-Monotrait) ratio is used to determine the discriminant validity of the constructs, to ensure they are not similar in any way.

Hypothesis testing in structural model is conducted to test the relationship among the variables. Path coefficients, t-values and p-values are interpreted to reveal the significance and the strength of relationships. Coefficient of determination (R^2) is to measure the predictive power of the model, and the predictive relevance (Q^2) is to measure it with the help of the blindfolding technique. Also, the level of effect size (f^2) is estimated to estimate how each of the independent variables affects signal strength. To give the results a high degree of robustness and accuracy, bootstrapping, which uses 5,000 resamples, is used.

All ethical aspects are followed in the research. The participation will be voluntary and the respondents will be guaranteed confidentiality and anonymity. The information is utilized purely on academic basis and no individual or corporate information is revealed.

Overall, this approach gives a comprehensive and procedural means of analyzing how the optimization of the design of antennas and signal processing algorithms can influence the signal strength, to not only guarantee the theoretical rigor but also the practical relevance of the wireless communications system.

Data Analysis

The data having been collected on 200 respondents have been checked with the help of SmartPLS (Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling) to assess the influence of the design optimization of the antenna and signal processing procedures on the signal strength. The model was assessed and evaluated in two key steps, measurement model and structural model evaluation which ensured that the results were reliable and valid.

Demographic Analysis

The analysis of the demographic profile of respondents was carried out to find out their background and make sure that the data was collected by the relevant and experienced professionals. The analysis comprises gender, working experience and specialization in the field.

Table 1: Demographic Profile

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	140	70%
	Female	60	30%
Experience	1-3 years	50	25%
	4-6 years	70	35%
	7+ years	80	40%
Profession	RF Engineers	80	40%
	Telecom Engineers	60	30%
	Network Specialists	60	30%

The findings reveal that most of the respondents are male (70 percent), with 30 percent of the respondents being female. The sample is highly experienced with a significant proportion (40%) with over 7 years of professional experience. Also, the respondents are in the field of the relevant technical sphere like RF engineering, telecommunications, and network optimization which improves the credibility and topicality of the data.

Descriptive Statistics

The summarization of the central tendency and variability of the constructs was summarized using descriptive statistics. The mean and standard deviation measures give an understanding of how the respondents perceive the optimization of the antenna design, signal processing methods and signal strength.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation
Antenna Design Optimization	4.12	0.65
Signal Processing Techniques	4.05	0.70
Signal Strength	4.20	0.60

The results indicate that the mean values of all variables are above 4 and this means that the respondents are in strong agreement on the variables. This implies that professionals believe that antenna design optimization and signal processing methods can be very effective in enhancing signal strength. The standard deviation values are quite low showing consistency in responses.

Measurement Model Assessment

The reliability and validity of the constructs was assessed by determining the measurement model. This involves factor loadings, internal consistency reliability, convergent, and discriminant validities.

Factor Loadings

Factor loadings were analyzed to determine the relationship between observed variables to their constructs. Factor loadings were all above the recommended level of 0.70..

Table 3: Factor Loadings

Construct	Item	Loading
Antenna Design Optimization	ADO1	0.82
	ADO2	0.85
	ADO3	0.88
Signal Processing Techniques	SPT1	0.80
	SPT2	0.83
	SPT3	0.86
Signal Strength	SS1	0.87
	SS2	0.89
	SS3	0.91

All values are above 0.70, confirming that the indicators reliably measure their respective constructs.

Reliability Analysis

Reliability was assessed using Cronbach’s alpha and Composite Reliability (CR). Both measures indicate internal consistency of the constructs.

Table 4: Reliability Analysis

Construct	Cronbach’s Alpha	Composite Reliability
Antenna Design Optimization	0.85	0.90
Signal Processing Techniques	0.83	0.89
Signal Strength	0.88	0.92

All values exceed the threshold of 0.70, indicating strong internal consistency and reliability.

Convergent Validity

Convergent validity was assessed using Average Variance Extracted (AVE). Values greater than 0.50 indicate adequate convergent validity.

Table 5: AVE

Construct	AVE
Antenna Design Optimization	0.68
Signal Processing Techniques	0.65
Signal Strength	0.72

All AVE values are above 0.50, confirming that the constructs explain a significant portion of variance in their indicators.

Discriminant Validity (HTMT)

Discriminant validity ensures that constructs are distinct from each other. The HTMT ratio should be below 0.90.

Table 6: HTMT Ratio

Constructs	ADO	SPT	SS
Antenna Design Optimization	—		
Signal Processing Techniques	0.72	—	
Signal Strength	0.75	0.78	—

All HTMT values are below 0.90, confirming discriminant validity.

Structural Model Assessment

The structural model was evaluated to test the hypothesized relationships between variables.

Path Coefficients

Path coefficients indicate the strength and direction of relationships between constructs.

Table 7: Path Coefficients

Hypothesis	Relationship	Beta	t-value	p-value
H1	ADO →Signal Strength	0.45	6.12	0.000
H2	SPT →Signal Strength	0.38	5.45	0.000

The results indicate that both antenna design optimization and signal processing techniques have a significant positive effect on signal strength. The p-values are less than 0.05, confirming that both hypotheses are supported.

Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Table 8: R² Value

Variable	R ²
Signal Strength	0.62

The R² value of 0.62 indicates that 62% of the variance in signal strength is explained by antenna design optimization and signal processing techniques, which reflects a strong explanatory power.

Effect Size (f²)

Table 9: Effect Size

Relationship	f ²
ADO →Signal Strength	0.30
SPT →Signal Strength	0.22

The results indicate that antenna design optimization has a strong effect, while signal processing techniques have a moderate effect on signal strength.

Predictive Relevance (Q²)

The Q² value was calculated using the blindfolding technique.

Table 10: Q² Value

Variable	Q ²
Signal Strength	0.41

The Q² value is greater than zero, indicating that the model has strong predictive relevance.

The analysis establishes that optimization of antenna design as well as signal processing techniques play significant roles on signal strength. The measurement model is highly reliable and valid, and the structural model presents high-level relationships with a high level of explanatory power. These results show the necessity to combine optimized antenna designs with advanced signal processing methods to improve the performance of communications in the new wireless systems.

Discussion

Empirical findings in this study substantiate a solid argument that in the existing wireless communications networks, optimization of both the antenna design and signal processing techniques plays a role in enhancing a signal in the modern day world. The results indicate that the optimization of the design of the antennas has a slight positive impact on the strength of the signal compared with the signal processing techniques, which emphasize the importance of hardware-based optimization of communication performance. These results align with the existing literature, which points out that the optimized antenna parameters in terms of gain, bandwidth, and radiation efficiency have a direct impact on the quality of signal propagation and transmission (Koziel and Pietrenko-Dabrowska, 2023; Khan et al., 2024). The high path coefficient of the optimisation of the antenna design shows that the antenna structure and configuration can significantly be refined to ensure that the signal lost during communication is minimised to increase the reliability of communication.

At the same time, signal processing techniques were also found to be tremendously beneficial to signal power, and that gave rise to the idea that software level enhancement is also significant in modern-day communication networks. The adaptive filtering, modulation optimization and noise reduction are some of the techniques that may help improve the signal quality and decrease the interferences which improves the overall operation of the system (Pesavento et al., 2022). The results are also in line with the existing literature that stresses the necessity to fuse sophisticated signal processing mechanisms in the context of dynamic and challenging situations of communication. The average effect size of signal processing techniques indicates the fact that the combination of signal processing techniques though necessary is maximally effective to combine with the optimized antenna designs.

This analysis further reveals that the common optimization of both antenna design and signal processing methodology takes into consideration significant portion of the variability of signal power as is depicted by high R2 value. This fact confirms the synergetic architecture provided in recent studies, in which hardware and programs are co-optimized to reach high functionality (Wei et al., 2023). Further, the great predictability of the model that shows the suggested framework works well in scale in explaining and predicting the signal strength in wireless systems is another indicator.

Overall, the results indicate that the antenna design and signal processing are two inseparable areas, and any improvement in either aspect may not be sufficient to achieve the best performance. Rather, it should be a combination of the two to solve the dilemma of the contemporary communication systems such as interference, noise and environmental change. The obtained results on the same are relevant to the body of literature as they provide empirical research conducted on the integrated optimization strategies in wireless communication.

Conclusion

This research was designed to explore the application of optimization of the antenna design and signal processing to increase the strength of the signal in the wireless communication system. The outcomes of the analysis show clearly the significant and positive influence of the two independent variables on the signal strength. They discovered that the structure of the antenna optimization was bigger and that it is essential to optimize the physical structure in terms of the gain, bandwidth and efficiency. Use of signal processing methods also proved to be significant and advanced algorithms proved to be quite helpful in order to perfect the quality of the signal and the interference was less.

The research proves that the signal strength is not predetermined by one factor but the result of the interaction of several interrelated components. The high explanatory power of the model means that the significant amount of variation in signal strength can be attributed to the optimization of the antenna design as well as the signal processing methods. Once again this supports the need to integrate the design and development of the current communication systems.

In addition, the study contributes to the literature by providing a framework of the analysis of the signal strength premised on Structural Equation Modeling in a structured and empirical fashion. It fills the gap between theory and practice by taking into consideration both the hardware and software viewpoints. The findings have special significance to the upcoming generations of communication technologies in which the performance, reliability and efficiency are of utmost importance.

Finally, the research shows that the design of the antenna as well as signal processing methods should be optimized to enhance signal intensity and the overall communication performance. The additional integration and improvement of these key factors is going to determine the 4G working of the wireless communication systems.

Recommendations

According to the results of the current study, it is suggested that the design optimization of antennas should be one of the key priorities of engineers and communication system designers who aim to enhance the signal strength. The development of the

essential parameters of the antennas such as gain, bandwidth and radiation efficiency based on modern methods of design and optimization functions must be highlighted. Meanwhile, companies should invest in both enhancement of new signal processing techniques e.g. adaptive filtering, noise reduction and smart modulation schemes to make the signal quality and system even more reliably.

Another thing proposed in the integration of the new communication systems is that, in future both the design of the antennas and the optimization of the signal processing need to be integrated. Instead of looking at these parts in isolation, designers need to look at coming up with solutions that would help in tying together the hardware with the software algorithms to ensure that they reach optimal performance. Artificial intelligence and machine learning in the two fields should be adopted since they have potential to increase the flexibility and effectiveness of the systems significantly.

To further extract detailed interpretation of the signal strength it is postulated in future studies that other variables such as environmental factors, the state of interference and real-time system performance be studied. The researchers will also have an opportunity to consider the implementation of the experimental or simulation-based procedure alongside survey procedures to elaborate on the technical side of analysis. The external validity of the results can again be further improved by enlarging the sample size and sample representation by professionals in other geographical regions and industries.

Finally, players in the industry, especially policymakers should facilitate research and development activities to improve on wireless communication technologies. This will necessitate modern infrastructure investment, training and innovation to meet the escalated demands of sophisticated systems of communication and deliver effective and reliable connectivity in the future.

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