# Air conditioning installation method statement Handbook

**Air Conditioning Installation Method Statement**

An air conditioning installation method statement is a comprehensive document that outlines the systematic approach, procedures, safety measures, and quality standards involved in installing an air conditioning system. This document serves as a vital guide for contractors, engineers, and technicians to ensure that the installation process is executed efficiently, safely, and in accordance with industry best practices and local regulations. Properly preparing and following an installation method statement helps minimize risks, reduces errors, and guarantees the longevity and optimal performance of the air conditioning system.

In this article, we will delve into the key components of an air conditioning installation method statement, providing a detailed step-by-step approach that can be used as a reference for successful project execution.

## Preparation and Planning

Before commencing the installation, thorough preparation and planning are essential to ensure smooth execution and adherence to safety and quality standards.

### Site Inspection and Assessment

- Evaluate the site to determine the optimal location for the indoor and outdoor units, considering factors such as accessibility, ventilation, and aesthetic impact.
- Assess the structural integrity of the building to support the weight of the indoor and outdoor units.
- Identify existing electrical, plumbing, and ducting infrastructure to plan for integration or modifications.
- Check for potential obstacles like overhead cables, underground utilities, or limited space that could impact installation.

### Design and System Selection

- Determine the correct capacity of the air conditioning system based on load calculations, such

as square footage, insulation, occupancy, and heat gain factors.

- Choose suitable indoor and outdoor units compatible with the building requirements and aesthetic considerations.
- Develop detailed drawings and schematics, including piping routes, electrical wiring diagrams, and mounting details.

### Procurement of Materials and Equipment

- Order all necessary components, including units, mounting brackets, refrigerant pipes, electrical wiring, and accessories.
- Ensure all materials comply with relevant standards and certifications.
- Verify the delivery schedule to align with the project timeline.

## Installation Procedures

The core of the method statement involves step-by-step procedures for installing the air conditioning units, piping, electrical connections, and testing.

### Indoor Unit Installation

- Mark the mounting position on the wall, ensuring it is level and at an appropriate height for airflow and accessibility.
- Install the mounting bracket securely to support the indoor unit?s weight.
- Hang the indoor unit onto the bracket, making sure it is firmly fixed and level.
- Connect the refrigerant pipes, condensate drain, and electrical wiring as per manufacturer specifications.
- Seal any penetrations to prevent air leaks and water ingress.

### Outdoor Unit Installation

- Select a suitable location with good airflow, vibration isolation, and accessibility for maintenance.
- Install a stable, level pad or mounting bracket designed to support the outdoor unit?s weight.
- Position the outdoor unit on the pad and secure it firmly.
- Connect refrigerant piping from the indoor unit to the outdoor unit, ensuring proper insulation and minimal bends.
- Connect electrical wiring, including power supply and control cables, following wiring diagrams and safety standards.

### Refrigerant Piping and Insulation

- Measure and cut refrigerant pipes accurately to avoid unnecessary joints and potential leaks.
- Install pipes using appropriate fittings, ensuring tight and secure connections.
- Insulate refrigerant lines to prevent energy loss and condensation formation.
- Perform pressure testing to check for leaks before charging the system with refrigerant.

### Electrical Connections

- Connect the power supply to the outdoor unit via a dedicated circuit, including circuit breakers and disconnect switches.
- Wire the indoor unit and outdoor unit according to the electrical schematics, ensuring correct phase, voltage, and grounding.
- Install any necessary control wiring, such as thermostats or remote controls.

## Testing, Commissioning, and Handover

Once the physical installation is complete, thorough testing and commissioning ensure the system operates as intended.

### System Testing

- Check all electrical connections for tightness and correctness.
- Perform pressure tests on refrigerant lines to identify leaks.
- Charge the system with the correct type and amount of refrigerant as per manufacturer specifications.
- Verify the proper operation of the indoor and outdoor units, including airflow, noise levels, and control functions.

### Performance Verification

- Measure system parameters such as temperatures, pressures, and electrical consumption to ensure they match the design specifications.
- Test the thermostat and controls for accurate temperature regulation.
- Check for any abnormal vibrations, noises, or leaks during operation.

### Handover and Documentation

- Provide the client with operation and maintenance manuals.
- Train the client or relevant personnel on system operation, safety procedures, and routine maintenance.
- Complete and submit all necessary documentation, including test reports, warranties, and as-built drawings.

## Safety and Quality Assurance

Ensuring safety and quality throughout the installation process is paramount.

### Safety Measures

- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves, safety glasses, and helmets.
- Implement safe working practices when handling electrical components and refrigerants.
- Ensure proper lifting techniques and equipment for heavy units.
- Mark and secure the work area to prevent unauthorized access and accidents.

### Quality Control

- Follow manufacturer guidelines and standards such as ASHRAE, ISO, or local codes.
- Perform inspections at each stage of installation to verify compliance with drawings and specifications.
- Document any deviations and corrective actions taken.
- Conduct final checks to confirm system performance and safety before handover.

## Conclusion

A well-structured air conditioning installation method statement is essential for delivering a safe, efficient, and reliable cooling system. It provides a clear framework for planning, executing, and verifying each phase of the installation process. By adhering to this method statement, contractors can ensure that the project meets quality standards, complies with safety regulations, and satisfies client expectations. Proper planning, meticulous execution, and comprehensive testing are the cornerstones of a successful air conditioning system installation, ultimately delivering comfort and energy efficiency for years to come.

Air conditioning installation method statement is an essential document that outlines the systematic approach and procedures to be followed during the installation of air conditioning systems. It ensures that the installation process adheres to safety standards, quality requirements, and project

specifications. A well-prepared method statement serves as a blueprint for contractors, engineers, and technicians to execute the installation efficiently, minimize risks, and achieve optimal system performance.

Introduction to Air Conditioning Installation Method Statement

Installing an air conditioning system is a complex task that requires meticulous planning and execution. A comprehensive air conditioning installation method statement provides clarity on the sequence of activities, safety protocols, tools and materials needed, and quality control measures. It plays a vital role in guaranteeing that the installation is compliant with manufacturer guidelines, local regulations, and best industry practices.

This guide aims to provide a detailed overview of how to develop and implement an effective air conditioning installation method statement, covering all critical phases from site assessment to commissioning and handover.

Importance of a Method Statement in AC Installation

Before delving into the step-by-step process, it?s important to understand why a method statement is crucial:

- Clarity and Planning: It defines the scope, sequence, and responsibilities, ensuring everyone involved understands their roles.
- Safety Assurance: Identifies hazards and safety measures to prevent accidents.
- Quality Control: Establishes standards and checkpoints to ensure installation quality.
- Compliance: Ensures adherence to codes, standards, and manufacturer instructions.
- Risk Management: Minimizes risks related to structural, electrical, or ventilation issues.

Pre-Installation Planning

Site Survey and Assessment

The first step is conducting a thorough site survey to gather essential information:

- Space Dimensions: Measure the available space for indoor and outdoor units.
- Structural Considerations: Check wall strength, ceiling height, and load-bearing capacity.
- Electrical Supply: Confirm voltage, phase, and circuit capacity.
- Ventilation and Drainage: Identify suitable locations for drainage pipes and ventilation pathways.
- Accessibility: Ensure easy access for installation, maintenance, and future repairs.

- Environmental Conditions: Consider exposure to sunlight, wind, and other environmental factors impacting system efficiency.

Design Review and System Selection

Based on the site assessment, select appropriate system types (split, ducted, VRF, etc.) and specifications:

- Capacity Requirements: Match system capacity to space cooling loads.
- Equipment Specifications: Choose units with suitable energy efficiency ratings and features.
- Compliance: Verify compatibility with local standards and building codes.

Material and Equipment Procurement

Create a detailed list of materials and tools needed:

- Indoor and outdoor units
- Copper refrigerant piping
- Electrical wiring and accessories
- Mounting brackets and supports
- Drainage pipes and fittings
- Insulation materials
- Safety gear and tools

Step-by-Step Installation Procedure

- Site Preparation

- Clear the Installation Area: Remove obstructions and ensure a clean workspace.
- Structural Reinforcement: If necessary, reinforce mounting points or support structures.
- Power Supply Check: Confirm electrical circuits are de-energized before work begins.

- Mounting of Indoor Units

- Location Selection: Choose locations that facilitate efficient airflow, easy access, and minimal

noise disturbance.

- Mounting Brackets: Install wall brackets or ceiling supports securely, ensuring they can bear the weight of the units.
- Indoor Unit Placement: Mount the indoor unit on the brackets, level and securely fixed.
- Drain Pan and Pipe Connection: Attach drain pans and ensure proper slope for drainage.

- Installation of Outdoor Units

- Positioning: Place the outdoor unit on a stable, level surface, ideally on a concrete pad or mounting stand.
- Clearance: Maintain adequate clearance around the unit for airflow and maintenance (usually 300-600mm).
- Vibration Isolation: Use anti-vibration pads or mounts to reduce noise transmission.

- Refrigerant Piping and Wiring

- Pipe Routing: Run refrigerant lines with minimal bends, avoiding sharp turns, and keep them insulated.
- Leak Testing: After piping installation, conduct pressure tests to check for leaks.
- Electrical Wiring: Connect power supply and control wiring according to electrical standards and manufacturer instructions.
- Grounding: Ensure proper grounding of all electrical components to prevent electrical hazards.

- Condensate Drainage

- Drain Line Installation: Connect the drain pipe from the indoor unit to a suitable drainage point.
- Slope and Insulation: Maintain a proper slope (usually 1/50 or 2%) to facilitate drainage and insulate pipes to prevent condensation.

- System Charging and Testing

- Refrigerant Charging: Charge the system with refrigerant as per manufacturer specifications.
- Pressure Testing: Conduct system pressure tests to verify integrity.

- Electrical Testing: Power on the system and check for proper voltage, current, and operational parameters.

Commissioning and Handover

- System Startup

- Turn on the system and verify that all units operate smoothly.
- Check for abnormal noises, vibrations, or leaks.
- Ensure that the indoor units achieve the desired temperature and airflow.

- Performance Testing

- Use appropriate instruments to measure temperature differential, airflow, and refrigerant pressures.
- Confirm system efficiency and capacity match design parameters.

- Safety and Functional Checks

- Test safety devices and controls.
- Verify proper operation of remote controls, thermostats, and timers.
- Check the functioning of condensate drainage and ventilation systems.

- Documentation and Training

- Provide operation and maintenance manuals.
- Educate the client or end-user on system operation, basic troubleshooting, and maintenance routines.

- Handover and Sign-off

- Prepare a detailed report confirming system performance.
- Obtain client approval and sign-off on installation completion.

Post-Installation Considerations

- Regular Maintenance: Schedule periodic inspections and servicing.
- Monitoring: Use remote monitoring tools if available to track system performance.
- Warranty and Support: Clarify warranty terms and after-sales support.

Safety and Quality Assurance Measures

- Use appropriate PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) during installation.
- Follow manufacturer and local safety standards.
- Conduct inspections at each stage to ensure compliance.
- Document all activities, tests, and checks for future reference.

Conclusion

The air conditioning installation method statement is a foundational document that guides the safe, efficient, and compliant installation of HVAC systems. By following a structured approach?starting from comprehensive site assessment, meticulous planning, precise execution, to thorough commissioning?installers can deliver systems that perform reliably and efficiently for years to come. Proper adherence to the method statement not only minimizes risks but also ensures customer satisfaction and adherence to industry standards.

Investing time and effort into preparing a detailed method statement is essential for successful air conditioning projects, especially in complex or large-scale installations. It embodies professionalism, quality assurance, and a commitment to safety, ultimately contributing to the comfort and well-being of end-users.

QuestionAnswer What are the key steps involved in preparing a method statement for air conditioning installation? The key steps include site assessment, design review, material and equipment preparation, installation procedures, safety measures, testing and commissioning, and documentation. Proper planning ensures a systematic and safe installation process. How does a method statement ensure safety during air conditioning installation? A method statement outlines safety procedures, risk assessments, and control measures, ensuring all personnel are aware of hazards and proper protocols, thus minimizing accidents and ensuring compliance with safety standards. What are the common challenges addressed in an air conditioning installation method statement? Common challenges include space constraints, electrical connections, coordination with

other trades, handling of refrigerants, and ensuring proper insulation and drainage. The method statement provides strategies to mitigate these issues. Why is it important to include testing and commissioning procedures in the installation method statement? Including testing and commissioning procedures ensures the air conditioning system operates efficiently, safely, and according to specifications. It helps identify and rectify issues early, preventing future operational problems. How can a detailed method statement improve the quality and efficiency of air conditioning installation projects? A detailed method statement provides clear instructions, responsibilities, and schedules, which streamlines the installation process, reduces errors, enhances coordination, and ensures adherence to quality standards, leading to a successful project completion.

**Related keywords:** air conditioning installation, method statement, AC installation process, HVAC installation, installation procedure, cooling system setup, air conditioning setup guidelines, installation safety procedures, HVAC installation instructions, cooling system installation plan

## Regula falsi method advantages and disadvantages

## Regula Falsi Method Advantages and Disadvantages

The regula falsi method, also known as the false position method, is a numerical technique used to find approximate solutions to equations where the root is unknown. It is a bracketing method that combines the features of the bisection method and the secant method, aiming to improve convergence speed while maintaining reliability. Like any numerical approach, it offers a set of advantages that make it appealing for certain applications, but it also exhibits notable disadvantages that can limit its effectiveness in specific scenarios. Understanding these benefits and drawbacks is crucial for practitioners to decide when and how to employ the regula falsi method effectively.

## Advantages of the Regula Falsi Method

### 1. Guaranteed Convergence Under Certain Conditions

One of the primary advantages of the regula falsi method is its guaranteed convergence, provided that the initial interval brackets a root and the function is continuous. Since the method always maintains an interval where the function changes sign, it ensures that the root lies within the bounds during each iteration. This reliability makes it a safe choice compared to open methods like the secant method, which may not always converge.

### 2. Simplicity of Implementation

The regula falsi method is straightforward to implement computationally. Its core involves calculating a linear approximation between two points and updating the interval based on the sign of the function at the approximated root. The simplicity of the algorithm makes it accessible even for beginners and easy to incorporate into larger computational routines or software.

### 3. Faster Convergence Than the Bisection Method

Compared to the bisection method, which halves the interval in each iteration, regula falsi often converges more quickly because it uses a secant-like approach to estimate the root. By adjusting the interval based on a linear approximation, it tends to reduce the number of iterations needed, especially when the initial interval is well-chosen and the function behaves approximately linearly near the root.

### 4. Fewer Function Evaluations Than Bisection

While both methods require function evaluations at each step, regula falsi often achieves a desired accuracy with fewer evaluations compared to bisection. This efficiency can be particularly valuable when function evaluations are computationally expensive or time-consuming.

### 5. Flexibility With Different Types of Functions

The method is applicable to a wide range of functions, including nonlinear and complex functions, as long as the initial interval brackets a root. Its reliance on linear approximation rather than derivatives makes it suitable even when derivative information is unavailable or difficult to compute.

## Disadvantages of the Regula Falsi Method

### 1. Slow or Stagnant Convergence in Certain Cases

Despite its faster convergence relative to bisection, regula falsi can experience slow progress or stagnation, especially when the function exhibits certain behaviors. For example, if one endpoint of the interval is close to the root and the other is far, the method may repeatedly refine the approximation near one side without significantly improving the estimate overall. This phenomenon is known as "stagnation" and can lead to an impractical number of iterations.

### 2. Sensitivity to the Initial Interval

The effectiveness of the regula falsi method heavily depends on the choice of the initial bracketing interval. If the initial interval does not contain a root or is poorly chosen, the method may fail to converge or converge very slowly. The method requires a good initial approximation to be efficient and reliable.

### 3. Potential for Non-Progressive Iterations

In some cases, the method can get "stuck" or make negligible improvements over iterations. This occurs when the linear approximation becomes poor due to the nonlinear nature of the function, especially near inflection points or discontinuities. As a result, the method might oscillate or hover without substantial progress towards the root.

### 4. Not as Fast as Higher-Order Methods

Compared to methods like Newton-Raphson or secant methods, regula falsi generally converges more slowly because it is a bracketing method with linear convergence. For functions where derivative information is available and the function behaves well, higher-order methods can achieve quadratic or superlinear convergence, making regula falsi less efficient.

### 5. Computational Overhead in Some Variants

While the basic regula falsi method is simple, some advanced variants attempt to improve convergence by modifying how the new approximation is computed. These variants can introduce additional computational steps or complexity, which may negate some of the simplicity advantages of the original method.

## Summary of Advantages and Disadvantages

### Summary of Advantages

- Guaranteed convergence when the initial interval brackets a root
- Simple to implement and understand
- Generally faster than the bisection method
- Requires fewer function evaluations compared to bisection in many cases
- Applicable to a wide range of functions without needing derivatives

### Summary of Disadvantages

- Can experience slow convergence or stagnation in certain functions
- Highly dependent on the choice of initial interval
- May get stuck or oscillate without significant progress
- Slower convergence compared to higher-order methods like Newton-Raphson
- Potential additional computational complexity in advanced variants

## Conclusion

The regula falsi method remains a valuable tool in the numerical analyst's toolkit, especially when robustness and guaranteed convergence are prioritized over speed. Its advantages?such as simplicity, reliability, and efficiency?make it suitable for a variety of problems, particularly when derivative information is unavailable or the function is complex. However, its disadvantages, including potential stagnation and sensitivity to initial conditions, mean that practitioners should exercise caution and consider alternative methods if rapid convergence is necessary or if the function exhibits challenging behavior. Understanding the balance between these advantages and disadvantages allows for more informed method selection and more effective problem-solving in numerical root-finding tasks.

Regula Falsi Method Advantages and Disadvantages

The regula falsi method, also known as the false position method, is a popular numerical technique used for finding roots of continuous functions. This iterative method provides an efficient way to approximate solutions to equations where analytical methods may be cumbersome or impossible. Its simplicity, combined with its ability to converge quickly under certain conditions, makes it a preferred choice among mathematicians, engineers, and scientists. However, like any numerical technique, the regula falsi method also has its limitations and drawbacks that are essential to understand for effective application.

## Understanding the Regula Falsi Method

Before diving into its advantages and disadvantages, it?s important to understand the basic concept of the regula falsi method.

### Basic Concept

The regula falsi method is based on the idea of linear interpolation. Given a continuous function $f(x)$ and two points $a$ and $b$ such that $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ have opposite signs (indicating a root lies between them), the method approximates the root by drawing a straight line connecting the points $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$. The intersection of this line with the x-axis provides a new approximation of the root, which then replaces either $a$ or $b$ based on the sign of the function at this intersection.

### Step-by-Step Process

- Choose initial points $a$ and $b$ such that $f(a) \times f(b)$
- Calculate the point $c$ where the straight line connecting $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$ intersects

the x-axis:

$$
c = b - \frac{f(b)(a - b)}{f(a) - f(b)}
$$

- Evaluate $f(c)$. If $f(c)$ is sufficiently close to zero or within a desired tolerance, $c$ is taken as the root.
- Otherwise, replace either $a$ or $b$ with $c$, depending on the sign of $f(c)$, and repeat the process.

## Advantages of the Regula Falsi Method

Despite being a relatively simple numerical root-finding technique, the regula falsi method offers several notable advantages that make it appealing for various applications.

### 1. Simplicity and Ease of Implementation

- The regula falsi method relies on straightforward calculations involving linear interpolation, making it easy to implement even for beginners.
- No complex mathematical concepts or advanced programming skills are necessary, which allows for quick coding and testing.

### 2. Guaranteed Convergence under Certain Conditions

- When the initial interval $[a, b]$ contains a root and $f$ is continuous, the method guarantees convergence to a root, provided the initial guesses are chosen appropriately.
- Unlike some methods, such as the secant method, the regula falsi method always converges if the initial bracketing is correct.

### 3. Faster than Bisection in Many Cases

- Since regula falsi uses linear interpolation, it often converges more rapidly than the bisection method, which simply bisects the interval regardless of the function's behavior.
- Especially when the function is well-behaved near the root, the method can achieve desired

accuracy in fewer iterations.

### 4. No Need for Derivatives

- Unlike Newton-Raphson, the regula falsi method does not require the computation of derivatives, making it suitable for functions where derivatives are difficult or expensive to evaluate.

### 5. Suitable for Functions with Multiple Roots

- The method can be adapted to find multiple roots within a given interval by applying it iteratively over different subintervals.

## Disadvantages of the Regula Falsi Method

While the regula falsi method has its merits, it also suffers from several significant drawbacks that can limit its effectiveness in certain scenarios.

### 1. Slow or Non-Uniform Convergence in Some Cases

- The method can experience "stalling" or very slow convergence when one endpoint remains fixed during iterations, especially if the function behaves poorly near the root.
- This occurs when the new approximation continually replaces only one endpoint, leading to a linear convergence rate similar to the bisection method rather than quadratic.

### 2. Dependence on Good Initial Brackets

- The success and efficiency of the method heavily depend on choosing initial points $a$ and $b$ such that $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ have opposite signs.
- Poor choices can lead to divergence, stagnation, or convergence to an incorrect root.

### 3. Potential for Stagnation

- In some cases, particularly with functions that are nearly flat or have multiple roots close to each other, the method may "stall," where the approximations do not improve significantly over iterations.
- This stagnation is problematic when quick convergence is desired.

### 4. Limited to Continuous Functions with Sign Changes

- The regula falsi method requires a continuous function with a known sign change over the interval. It is not suitable for functions that are discontinuous or do not satisfy this condition.
- Additional preliminary analysis is often necessary before applying the method.

### 5. Numerical Instability and Precision Issues

- When $f(a) \approx f(b)$, the denominator in the interpolation formula becomes very small, leading to potential numerical instability.
- This can cause inaccuracies or divergence in the root approximation, especially when working with floating-point arithmetic.

## Features and Variants

To address some of the shortcomings of the basic regula falsi method, several variants have been developed:

- Illinois Method: Adjusts the weight of the fixed endpoint to improve convergence.
- Pegasus Method: Uses a modified interpolation formula for faster convergence.
- Modified Regula Falsi: Incorporates dynamic updates to endpoints to prevent stagnation.

Each of these variants aims to retain the simplicity of the original method while improving convergence speed and stability.

## Practical Applications and Suitability

The regula falsi method is particularly useful in scenarios where:

- The function is continuous and the initial bracket is known.
- Derivative information is unavailable or expensive to compute.
- Quick implementation and results are required.

However, for functions with complex behavior, multiple roots, or where high precision is crucial, other methods like Newton-Raphson or secant might be more appropriate.

## Conclusion

The regula falsi method remains a fundamental numerical technique for root-finding due to its simplicity and guaranteed convergence under the right conditions. Its strengths lie in its straightforward implementation, no requirement for derivatives, and often faster convergence than bisection, especially for well-behaved functions. Nevertheless, it faces notable challenges, such as potential slow convergence, stagnation issues, and sensitivity to the initial interval selection.

For practitioners, understanding both the advantages and limitations of the regula falsi method is vital for its effective application. When combined with strategic initial guesses and possible variants, it can serve as a powerful tool in the numerical analyst?s toolkit. However, for more complex functions or demanding precision, alternative methods or hybrid approaches may offer better performance. Overall, the regula falsi method exemplifies the balance between simplicity and effectiveness in numerical root-finding techniques.

QuestionAnswer What are the main advantages of the regula falsi method? The regula falsi method is simple to implement, converges more reliably than some other methods for certain functions, and guarantees a root within the initial interval as long as the function is continuous and the initial guesses bracket the root. What are the disadvantages of using the regula falsi method? One major disadvantage is that it can converge slowly, especially if the function is flat near the root, and it may get stuck with one endpoint not moving if the function's values at the interval ends do not change significantly. How does the regula falsi method compare to the bisection method in terms of efficiency? While the regula falsi method often converges faster than the bisection method due to its use of linear interpolation, it can sometimes suffer from slow convergence or stagnation, unlike the guaranteed steady convergence of bisection. Can the regula falsi method be used for all types of functions? The method works best for continuous functions where the initial interval brackets a root; however, for functions with multiple roots or discontinuities, its effectiveness may be limited or require modifications. What are some improvements or variants of the regula falsi method to overcome its disadvantages? Variants like the Illinois and Anderson methods introduce modifications to the regula falsi technique to accelerate convergence and prevent stagnation, making the root-finding process more efficient. Is the regula falsi method suitable for automated or iterative root-finding algorithms? Yes, it is suitable for automated algorithms due to its straightforward implementation, but care must be taken to monitor convergence speed and avoid stagnation, especially for challenging functions.

**Related keywords:** regula falsi method, false position method, numerical analysis, root finding, bracketing methods, convergence rate, advantages, disadvantages, iterative methods, computational efficiency

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