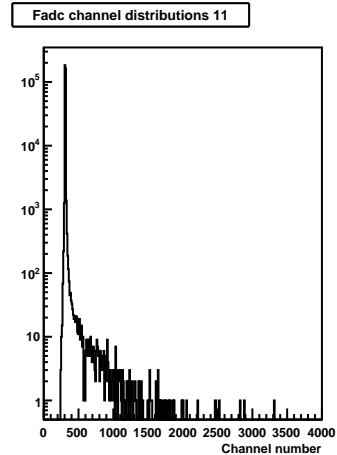
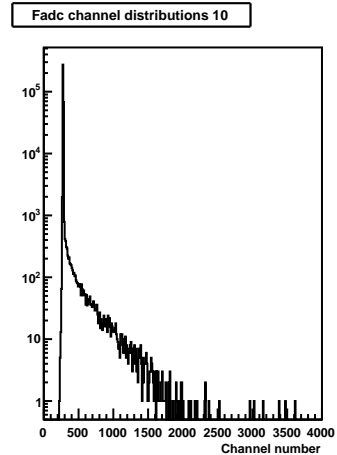
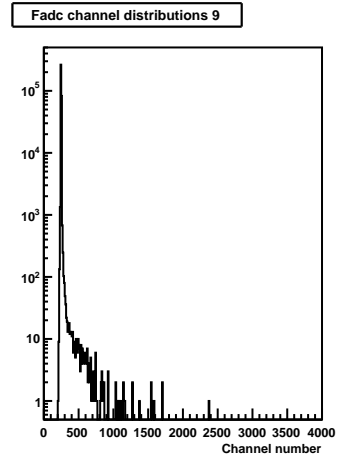
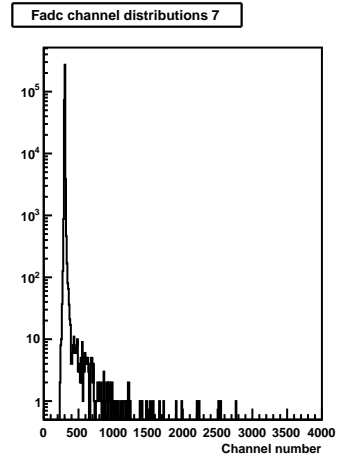
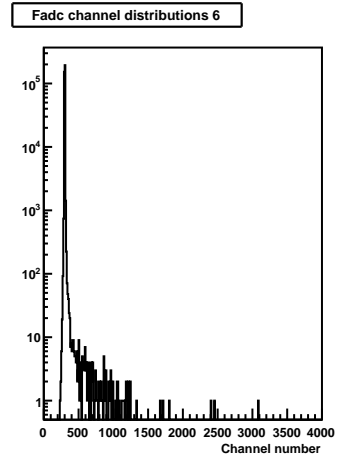
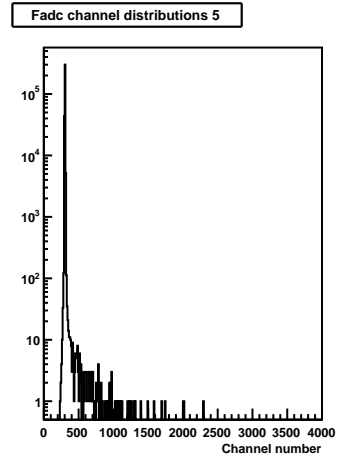
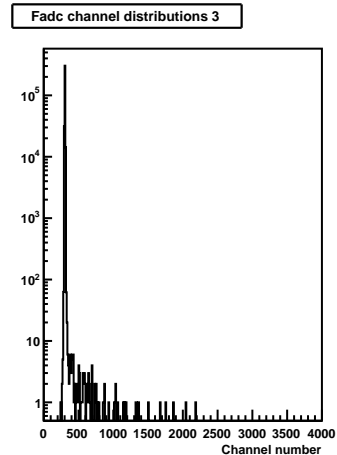
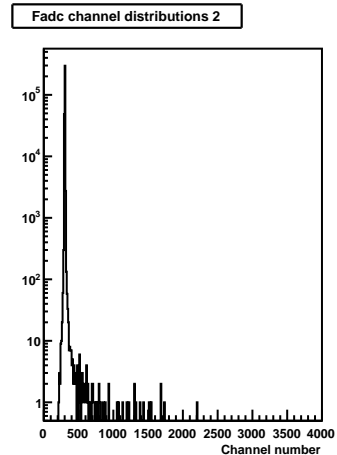
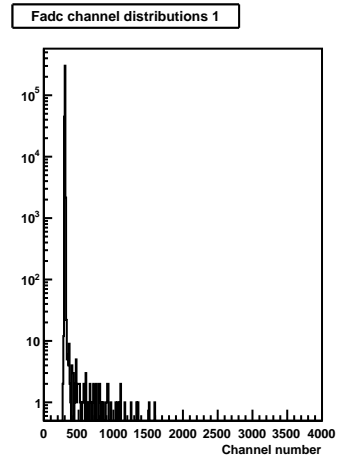
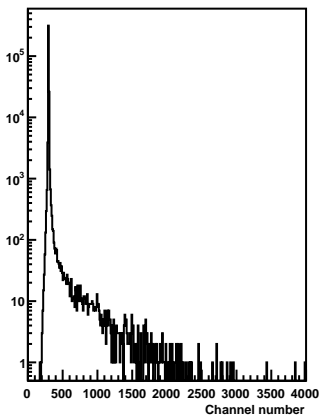


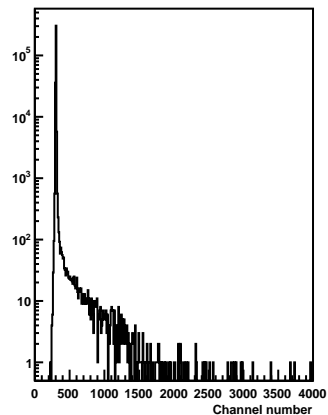
Figure 1 is a semi-log plot titled "Fadc channel distributions 0". The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 1 to 10^5 . The x-axis is linear, ranging from 0 to 4000, labeled "Channel number". The plot shows a very sharp peak at channel number 0, reaching a value of approximately 10^5 . The distribution then decays rapidly, with most channels having values below 10^1 . There are some smaller peaks at higher channel numbers, around 500 and 1000.



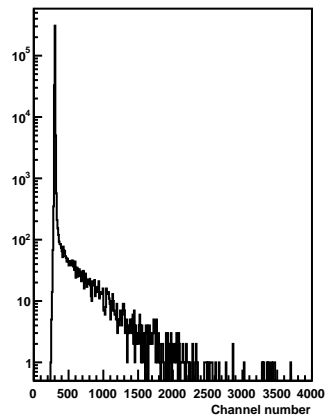
Fadc channel distributions 12



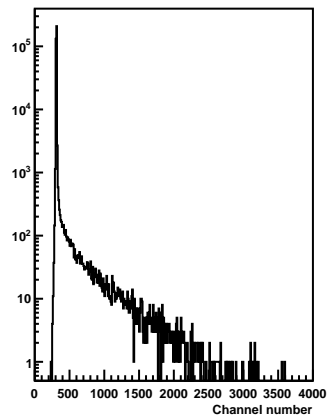
Fadc channel distributions 13



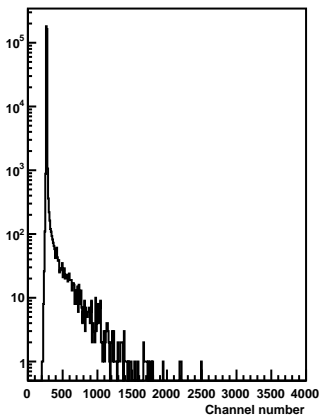
Fadc channel distributions 14



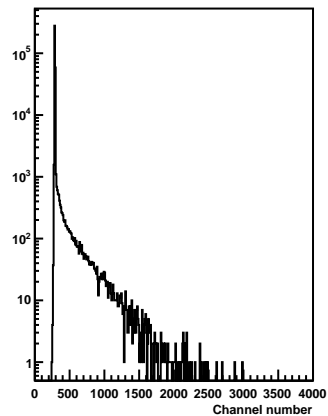
Fadc channel distributions 15



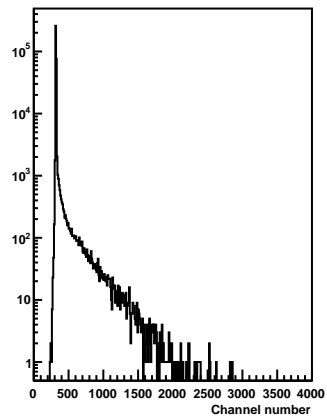
Fadc channel distributions 16



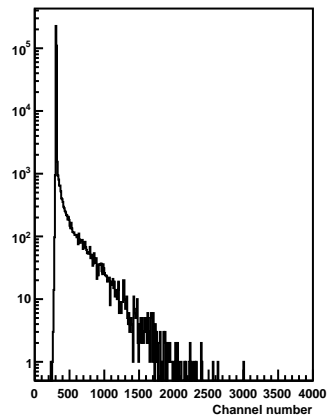
Fadc channel distributions 17



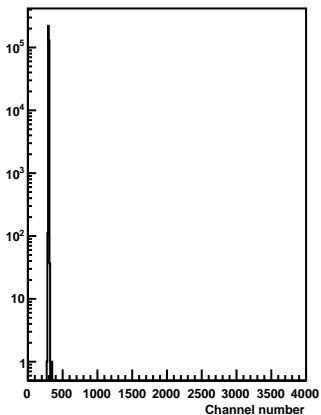
Fadc channel distributions 18



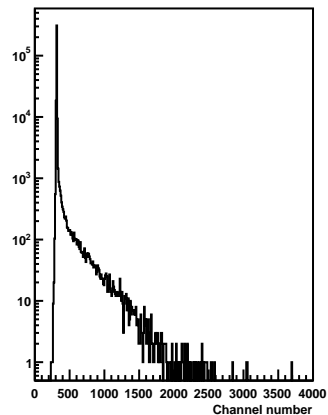
Fadc channel distributions 19



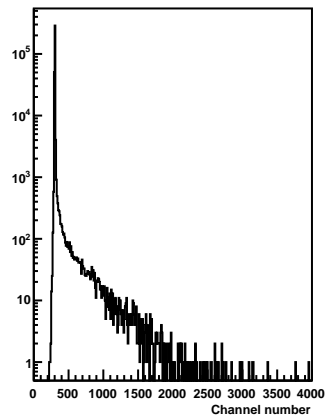
Fadc channel distributions 20



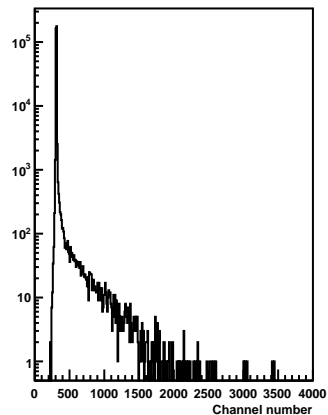
Fadc channel distributions 21



Fadc channel distributions 22



Fadc channel distributions 23

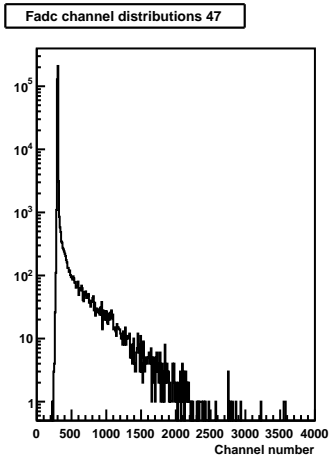
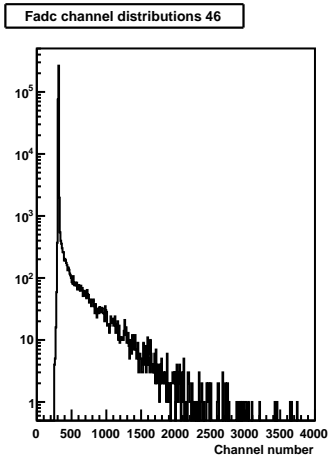
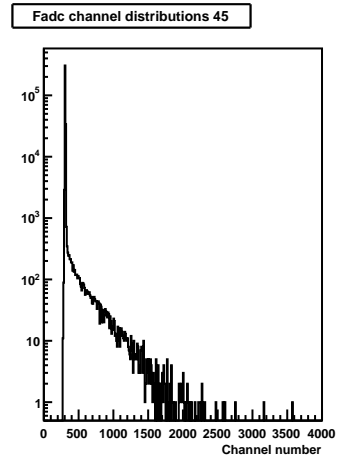
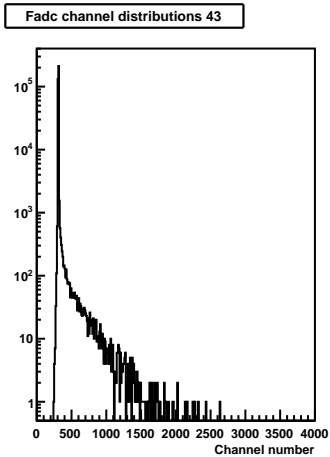
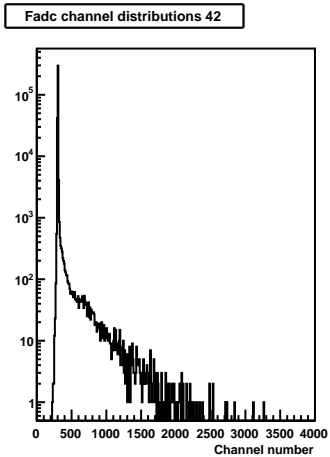
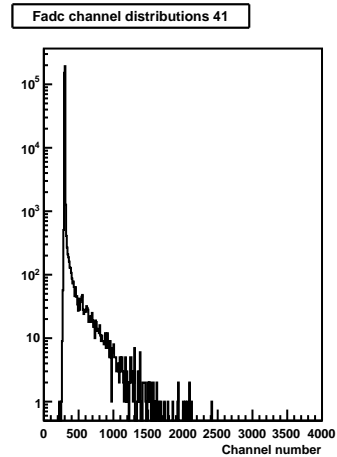
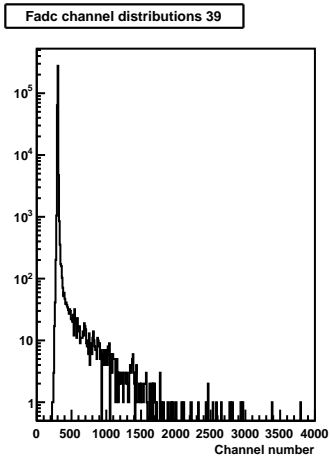
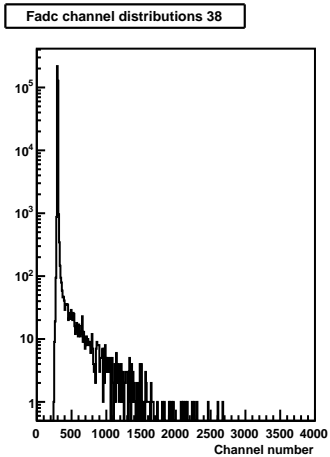
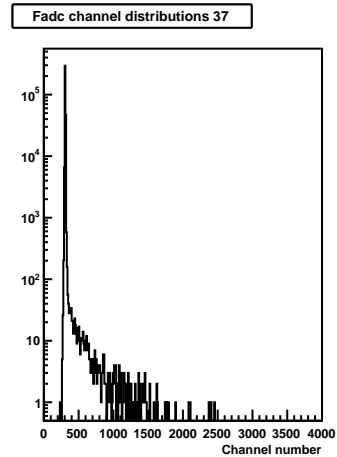


Fadc channel distributions 25

Channel number

Fadc channel distributions 31

The histogram shows the distribution of Fadc channel numbers. The x-axis, labeled 'Channel number', ranges from 0 to 4000 with major ticks every 500 units. The y-axis is on a logarithmic scale, ranging from 1 to 10^5 with major ticks at 10^0 , 10^1 , 10^2 , 10^3 , 10^4 , and 10^5 . The distribution is highly concentrated at low channel numbers, with a sharp peak around channel 250 reaching a value of approximately 10^5 . The frequency drops rapidly as the channel number increases, following a power-law-like decay. By channel 1000, the frequency is around 10, and it continues to decrease with some fluctuations, reaching values near 1 for channels above 2000. There are a few small peaks at higher channel numbers, notably around 2500 and 3000.



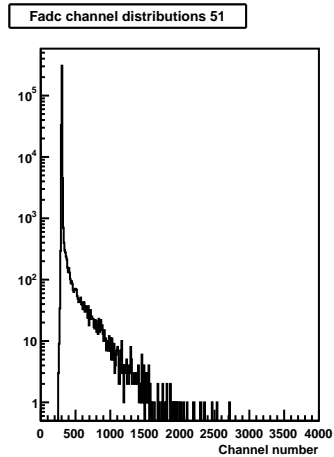
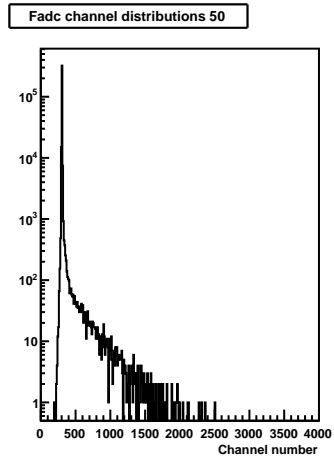
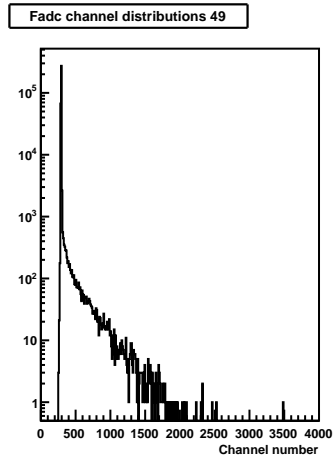


Figure 1 is a semi-log plot titled "Fadc channel distributions 52". The x-axis is labeled "Channel number" and ranges from 0 to 4000 with major ticks every 500 units. The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 1 to 10^6 with major ticks at powers of 10. The plot shows a very sharp peak at channel 0, reaching a value of approximately 10^6 . The distribution then drops rapidly, forming a long tail that extends across the entire range of channel numbers up to 4000. The tail is composed of many small, discrete peaks, with the most significant ones occurring at low channel numbers (below 1000) and then becoming much smaller and more frequent as the channel number increases.

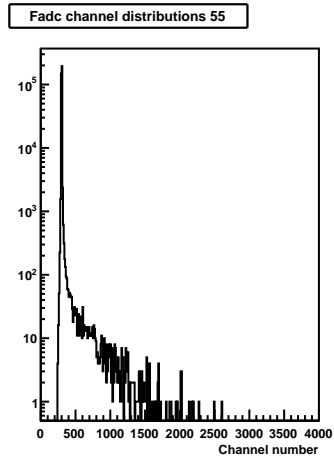
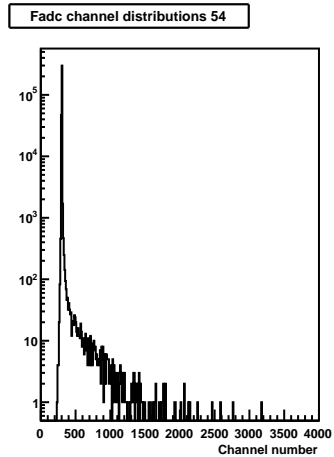
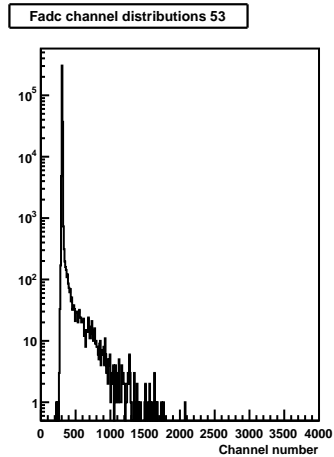
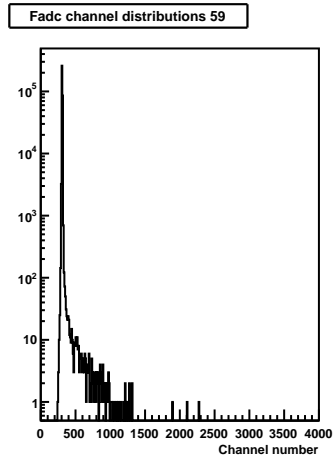
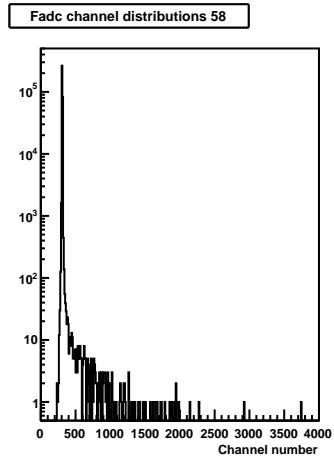
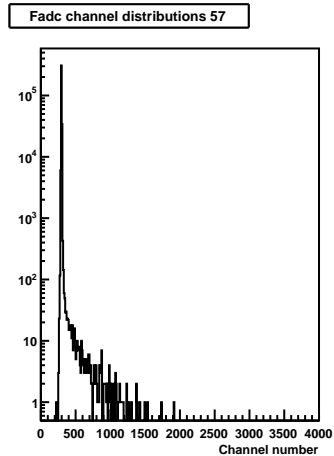
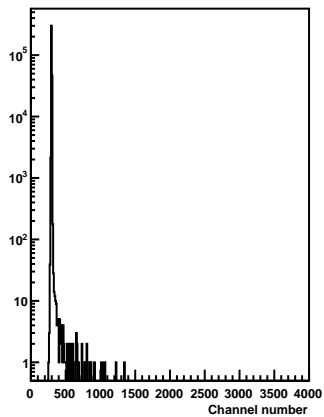


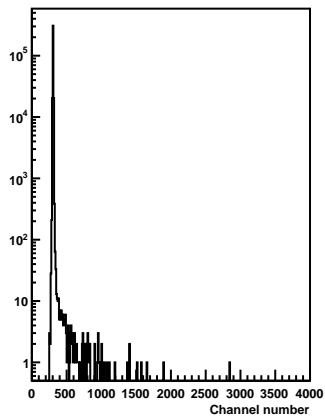
Figure 1 is a semi-log plot titled "Fadc channel distributions 56". The x-axis is labeled "Channel number" and ranges from 0 to 4000 with major ticks every 500 units. The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 1 to 10^6 with major ticks at $10^0, 10^1, 10^2, 10^3, 10^4, 10^5, 10^6$. The plot shows a very sharp peak at channel 0, reaching a value of approximately 10^6 . The distribution then falls rapidly, with a long tail extending to channel 4000. The tail shows some fluctuations, with a notable peak around channel 1000 and another around channel 1500.



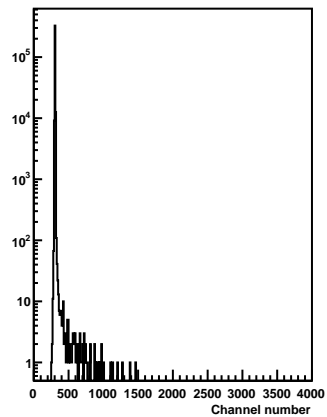
Fadc channel distributions 60



Fadc channel distributions 61



Fadc channel distributions 62



Fadc channel distributions 63

