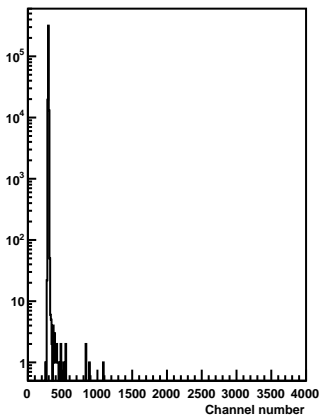
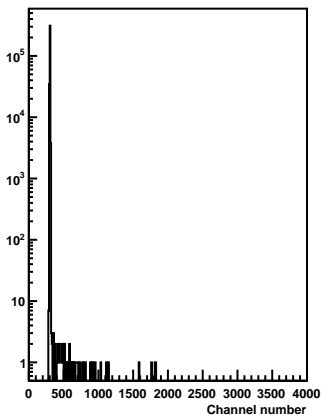


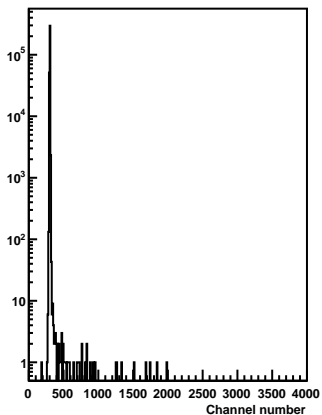
Fadc channel distributions 0



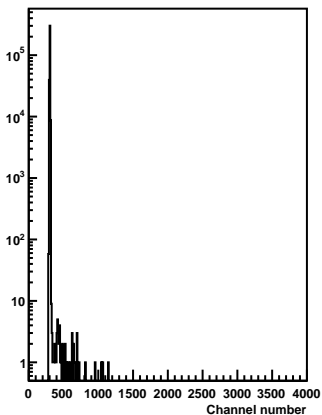
### Fadc channel distributions 1



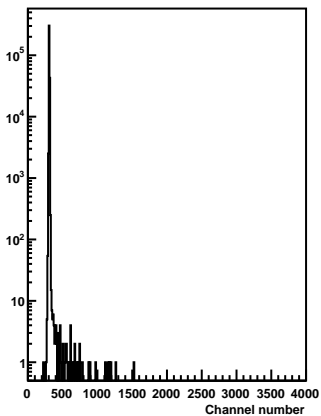
## Fadc channel distributions 2



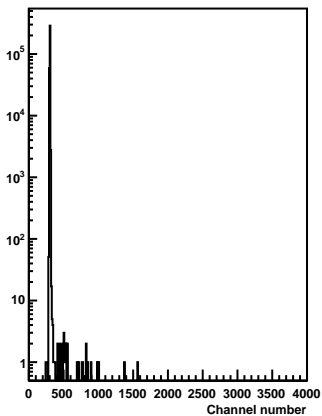
### Fadc channel distributions 3



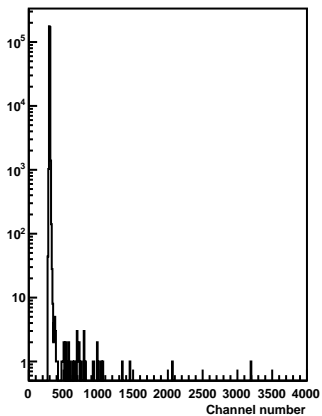
Fadc channel distributions 4



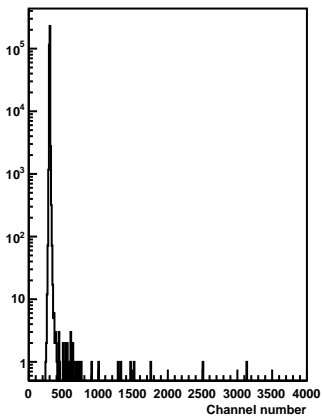
Fadc channel distributions 5



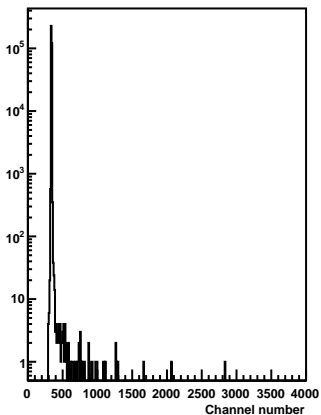
Fadc channel distributions 6



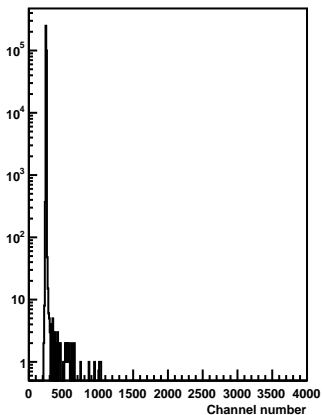
Fadc channel distributions 7



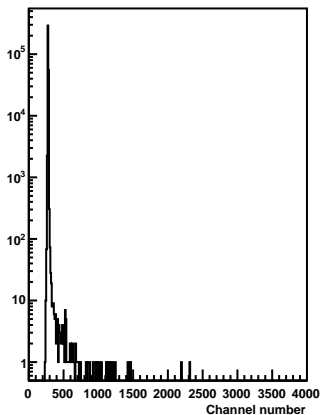
Fadc channel distributions 8



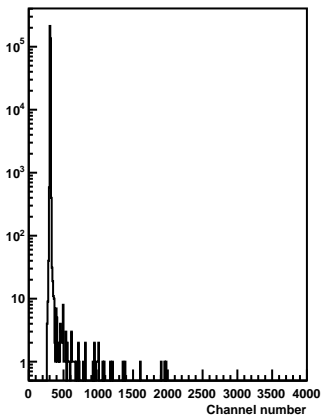
Fadc channel distributions 9



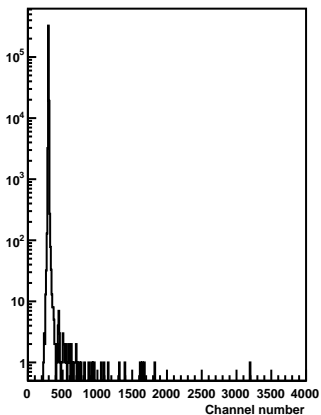
Fadc channel distributions 10



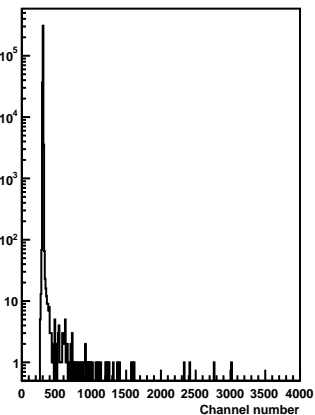
Fadc channel distributions 11



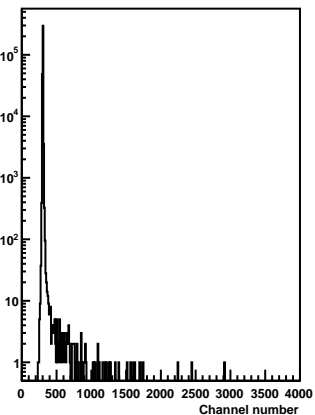
Fadc channel distributions 12



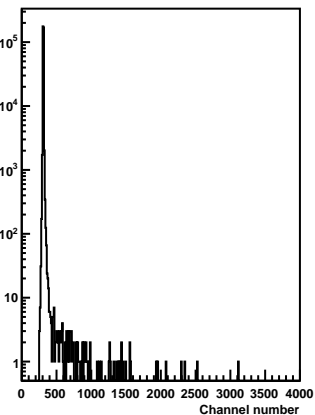
Fadc channel distributions 13



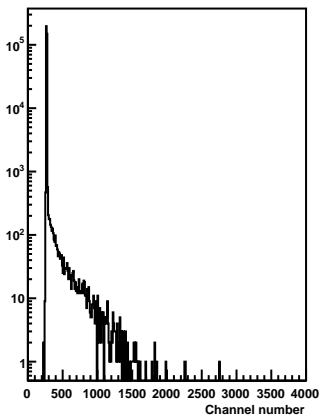
Fadc channel distributions 14



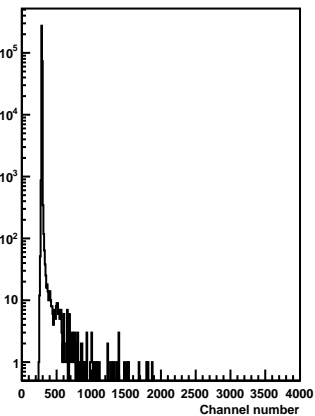
Fadc channel distributions 15



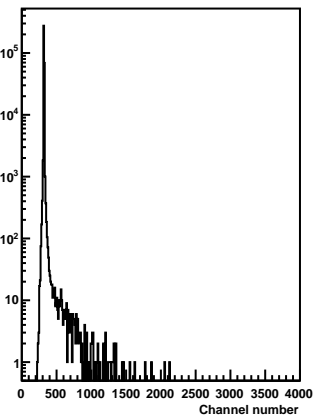
Fadc channel distributions 16



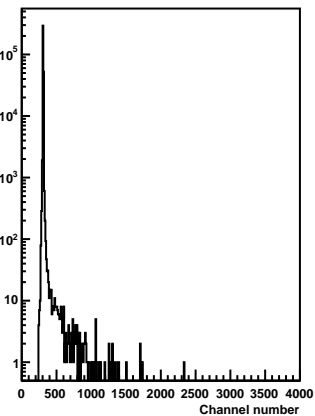
Fadc channel distributions 17



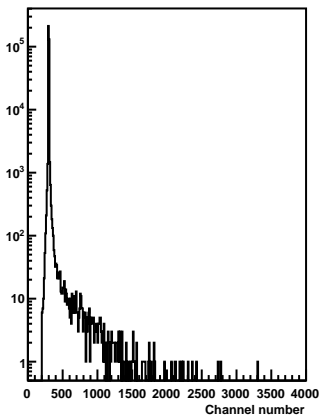
Fadc channel distributions 18



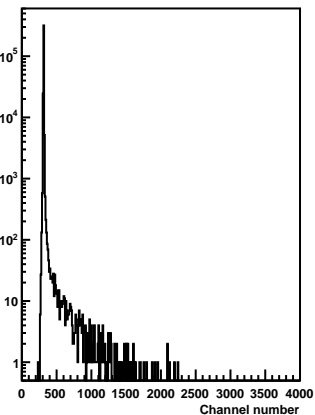
Fadc channel distributions 19



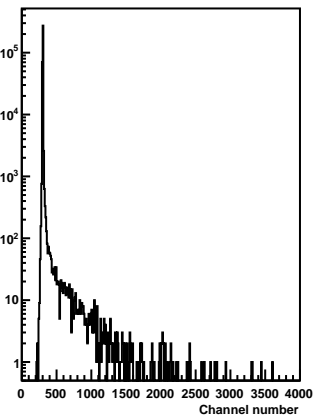
Fadc channel distributions 20



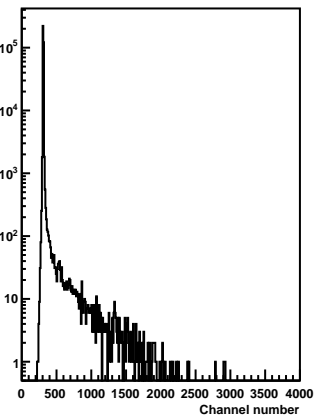
Fadc channel distributions 21



Fadc channel distributions 22



Fadc channel distributions 23



**Fadc channel distributions 24**

Channel number

Figure 1 is a semi-log plot titled "Fadc channel distributions 25". The vertical axis (y-axis) is logarithmic, with major ticks at 1, 10, 10<sup>2</sup>, 10<sup>3</sup>, 10<sup>4</sup>, and 10<sup>5</sup>. The horizontal axis (x-axis) is linear, labeled "Channel number", and ranges from 0 to 4000 with major ticks every 500 units. The plot shows a distribution that starts at a very high value (above 10<sup>5</sup>) at channel 0 and decreases rapidly, forming a long tail. The distribution is represented by a series of vertical bars or a histogram, with the highest concentration of data points occurring at the lowest channel numbers and tapering off as the channel number increases.

**Fadc channel distributions 26**

The histogram shows the distribution of Fadc channel numbers. The x-axis is labeled 'Channel number' and ranges from 0 to 4000. The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 1 to  $10^5$ . The distribution is highly skewed to the right, with a peak around channel 400 and a long tail extending to 4000.

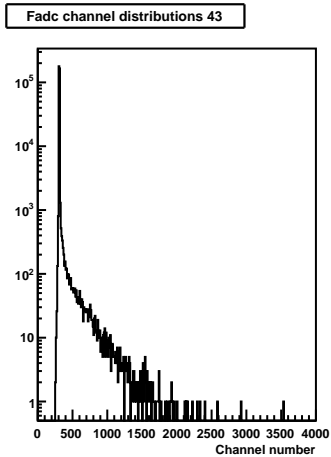
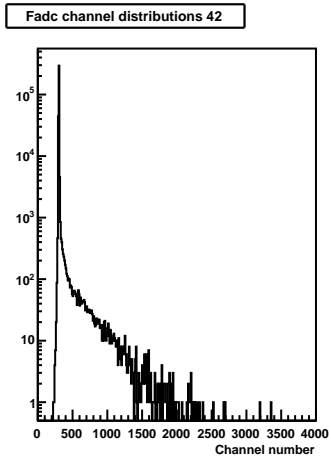
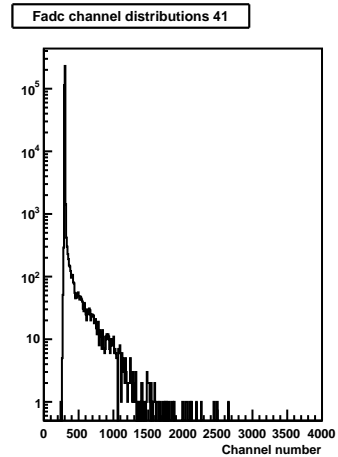
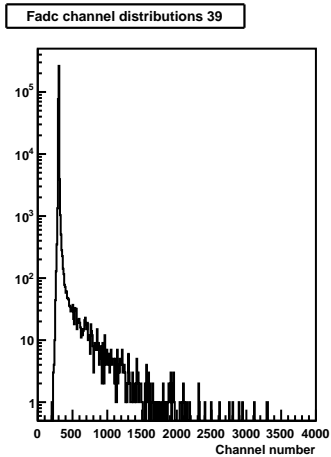
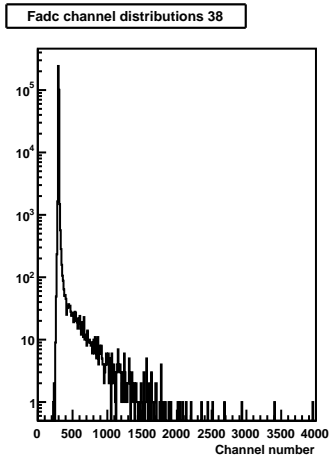
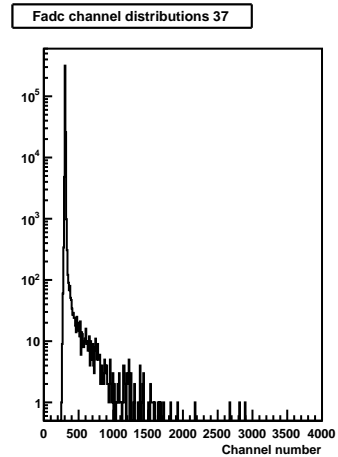
**Fadc channel distributions 27**

The histogram shows the frequency of Fadc channel distributions for 27 channels. The x-axis represents the channel number from 0 to 4000, and the y-axis represents the frequency on a logarithmic scale from 1 to  $10^5$ . The distribution is highly skewed to the right, with a peak frequency of approximately  $10^5$  at channel 400. The frequency decreases rapidly as the channel number increases, following a power-law-like decay for higher channel numbers.

Figure 1 is a semi-log plot titled "Fadc channel distributions 28". 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  $10^5$  with major ticks at  $10^0$ ,  $10^1$ ,  $10^2$ ,  $10^3$ ,  $10^4$ , and  $10^5$ . The plot shows a distribution that starts at a very high value (above  $10^5$ ) at channel 0, drops sharply to about  $10^2$  by channel 500, and then continues to decrease more gradually, forming a long tail that extends to channel 4000. The data points are represented by black squares with error bars, and a smooth curve is fitted to the data.

Figure 1 is a semi-log plot titled "Fadc channel distributions 32". 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  $10^5$  with major ticks at  $10^0$ ,  $10^1$ ,  $10^2$ ,  $10^3$ ,  $10^4$ , and  $10^5$ . The plot shows a very sharp peak at channel 0, reaching a value of approximately  $10^5$ . The distribution then drops rapidly, with a secondary, much smaller peak around channel 400. The tail of the distribution extends to channel 4000, with values generally below 10.

Figure 1 is a semi-log plot showing the distribution of Fadc channel numbers. The x-axis is labeled 'Channel number' and ranges from 0 to 4000. The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 1 to  $10^5$ . The distribution shows a sharp peak at channel 0, followed by a rapid decay and a long tail extending to channel 4000.



**Fadc channel distributions 44**

The histogram shows the distribution of Fadc channel numbers. 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  $10^5$  with major ticks at  $10^0$ ,  $10^1$ ,  $10^2$ ,  $10^3$ ,  $10^4$ , and  $10^5$ . The distribution is highly skewed to the right, with a peak at channel 0 (off-scale) and a long tail extending to channel 4000. The data points are represented by vertical black bars.

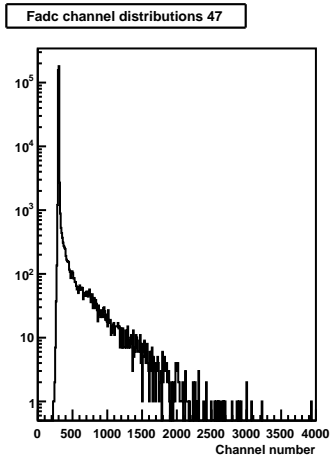
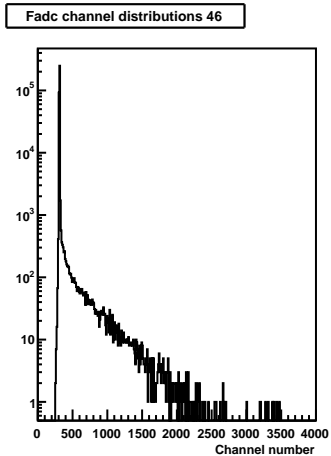
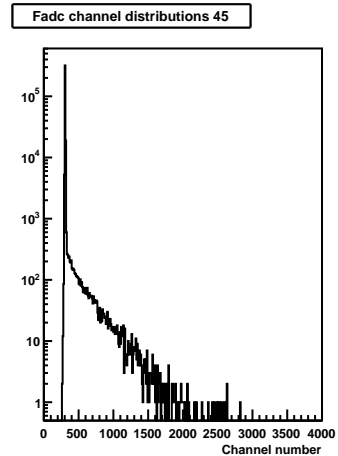


Figure 1 is a semi-log plot titled "Fadc channel distributions 48". The vertical axis (y-axis) is logarithmic, with major ticks at 1, 10, 10<sup>2</sup>, 10<sup>3</sup>, 10<sup>4</sup>, and 10<sup>5</sup>. The horizontal axis (x-axis) is linear, labeled "Channel number", and ranges from 0 to 4000 with major ticks every 500 units. The plot shows a very sharp peak at a channel number of approximately 200, reaching a value of about 10<sup>5</sup>. The distribution then falls rapidly, with a long tail extending to channel 4000. The data is represented by a series of vertical bars, with some bars having error bars.

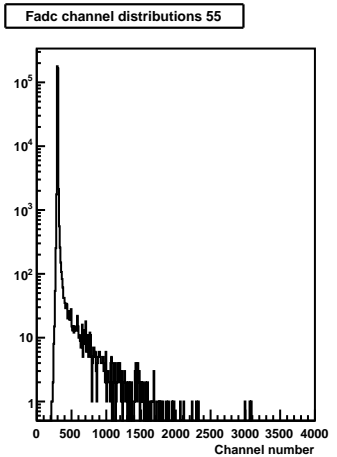
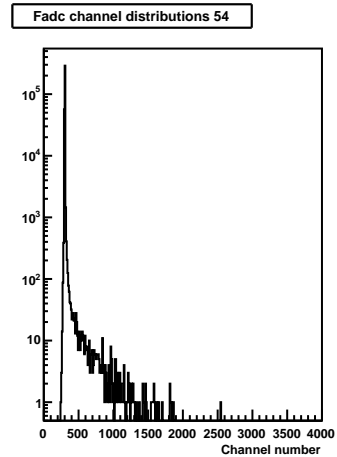
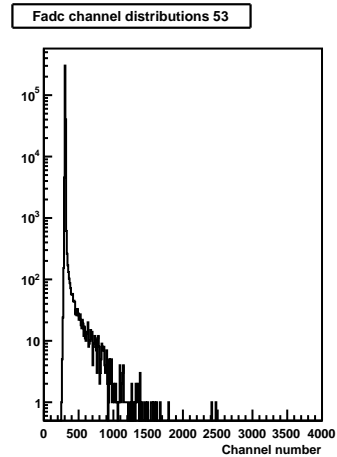
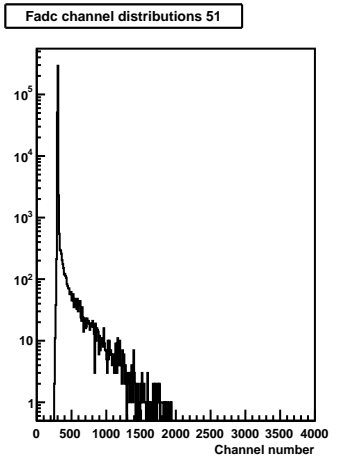
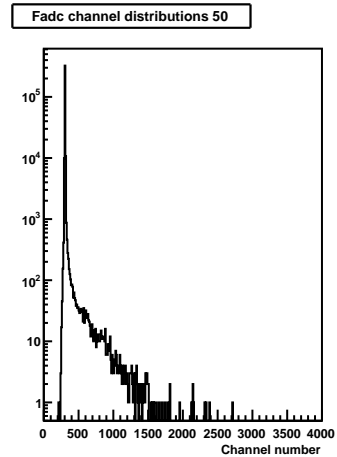
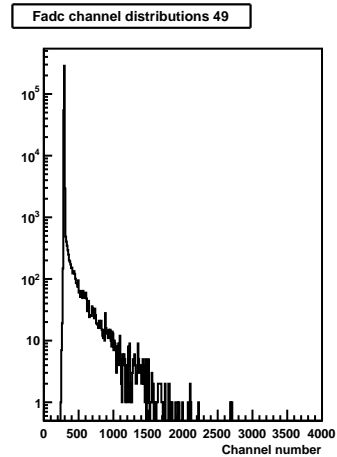
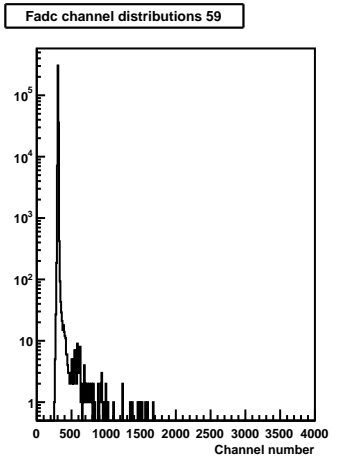
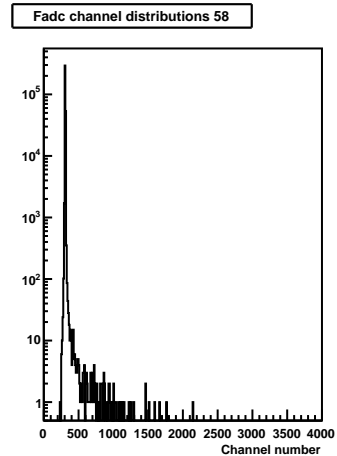
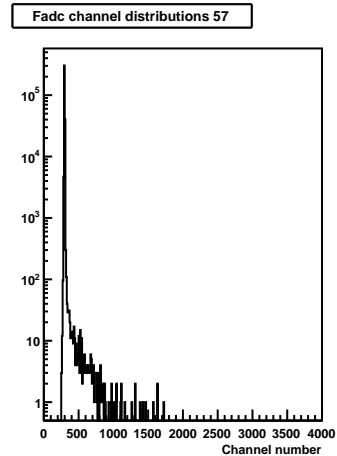
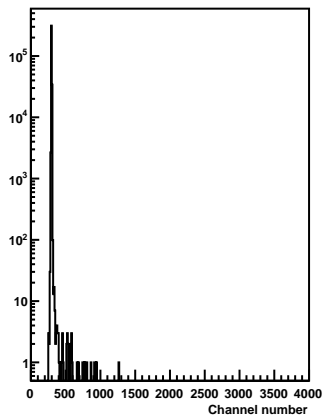


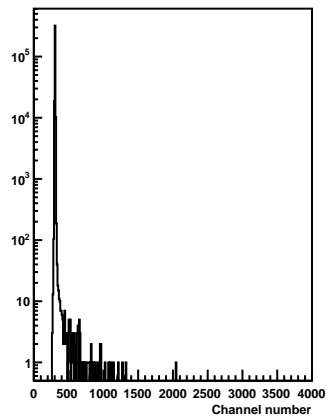
Figure 1 is a semi-log plot titled "Fadc channel distributions 56". The x-axis is labeled "Channel number" and ranges from 0 to 4000 with major ticks every 500 units. The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 1 to  $10^5$  with major ticks at powers of 10. The plot shows a very sharp peak at channel 0, reaching a value of approximately  $10^5$ . The distribution then falls rapidly, with a long tail extending to channel 4000. The tail is composed of many small, discrete peaks, suggesting a complex underlying process. The overall shape is characteristic of a distribution with a high concentration of events at low channel numbers and a long tail of events at higher channel numbers.



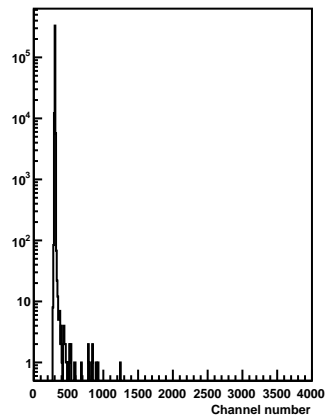
Fadc channel distributions 60



Fadc channel distributions 61



Fadc channel distributions 62



Fadc channel distributions 63

