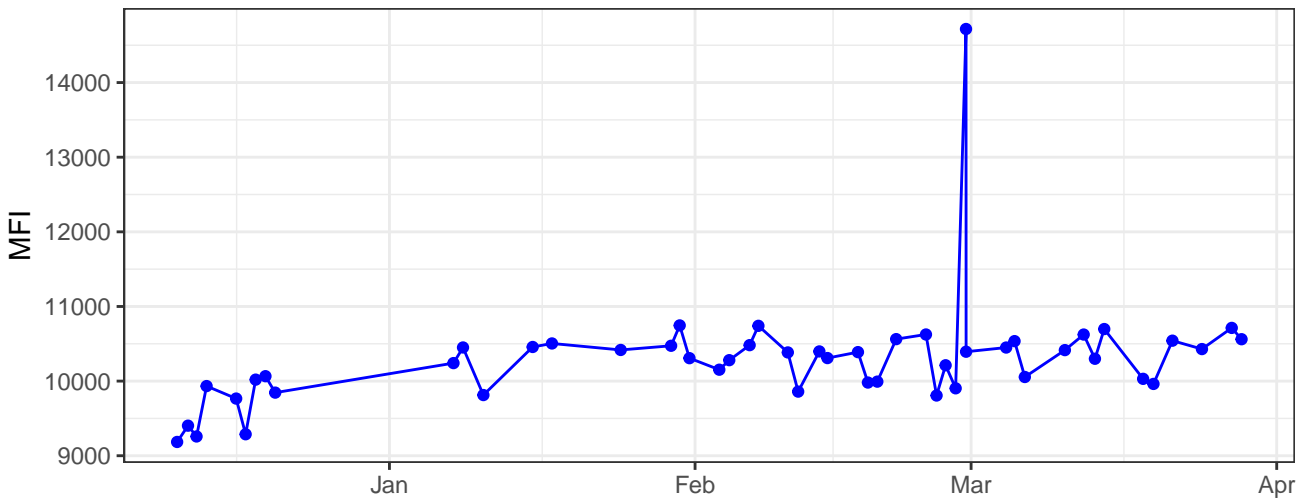
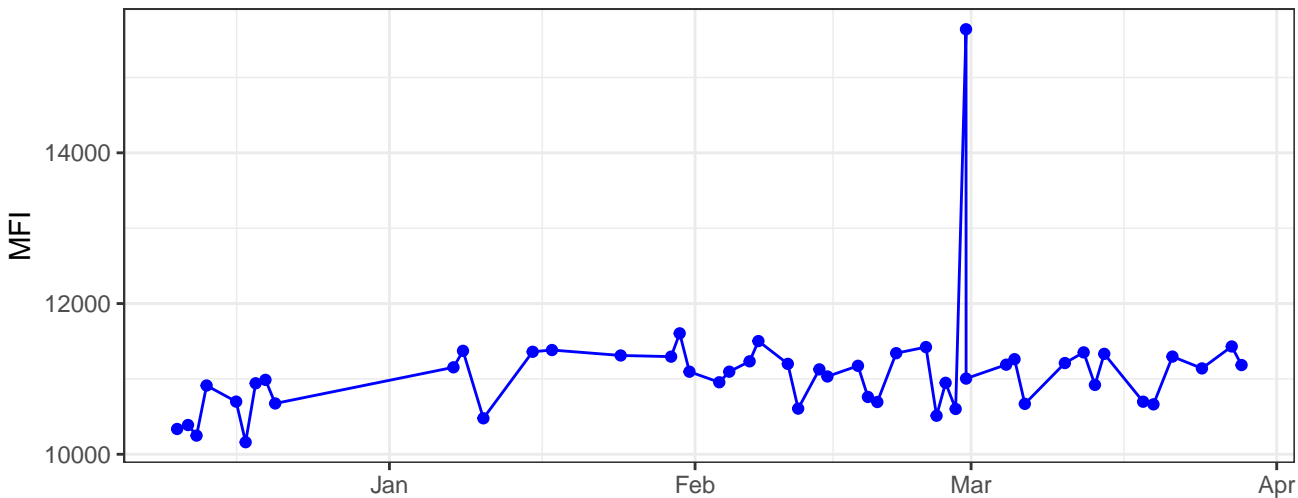


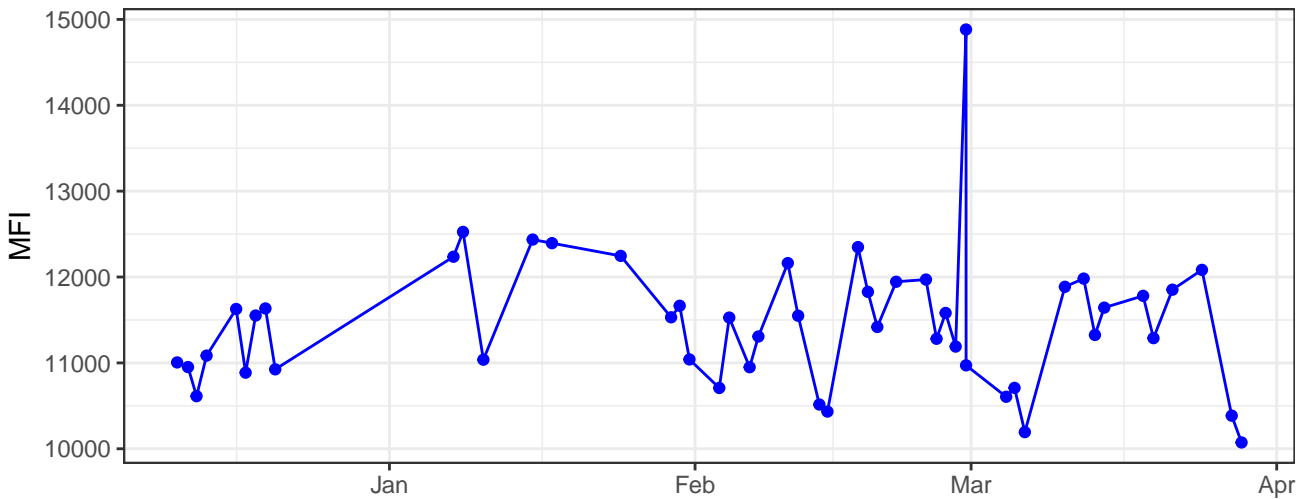
B530-A



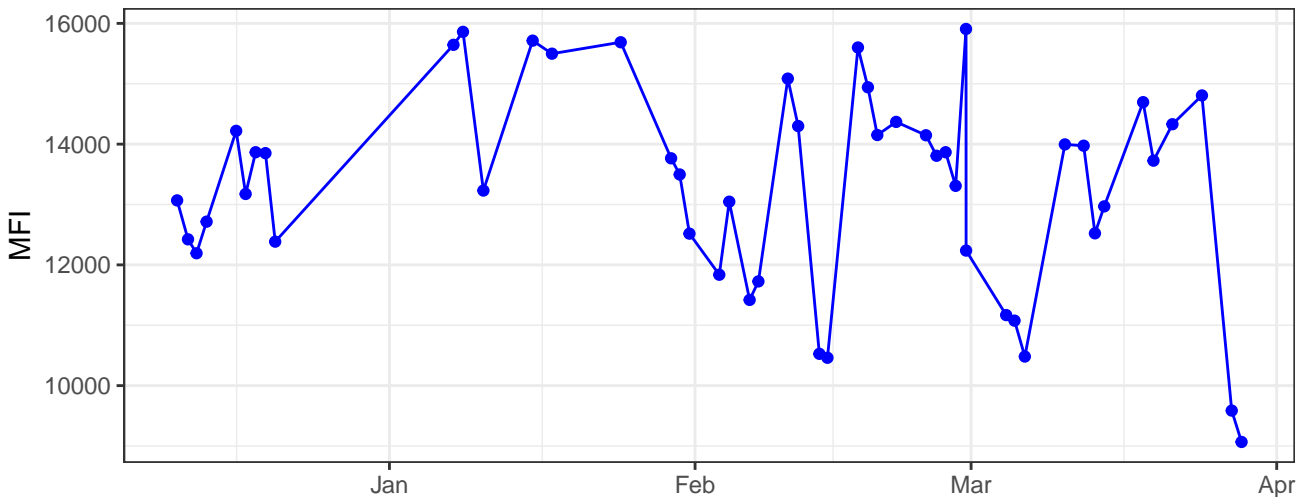
B585-A



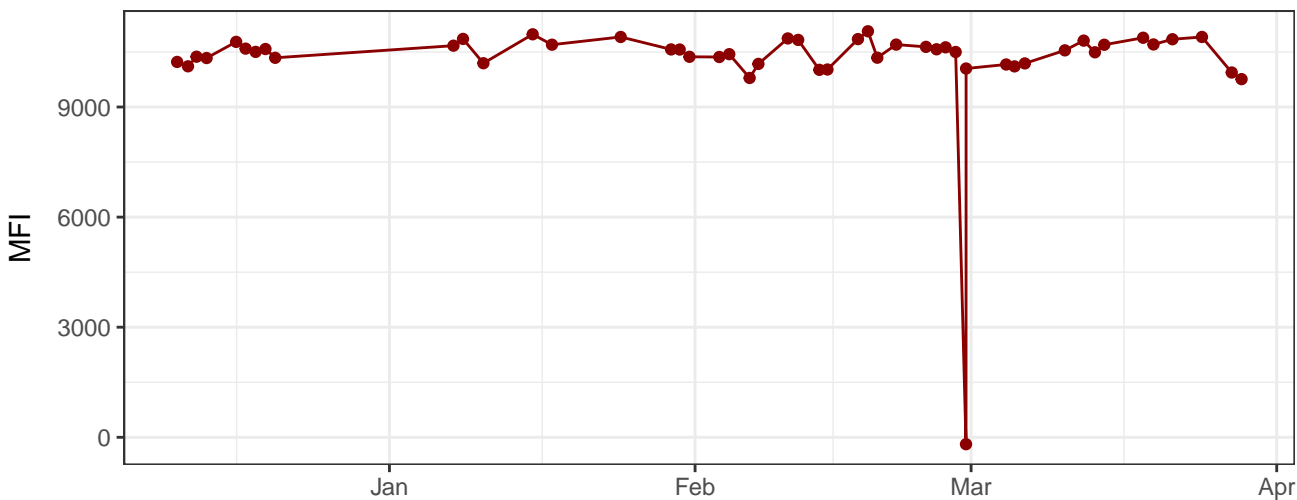
B695-A



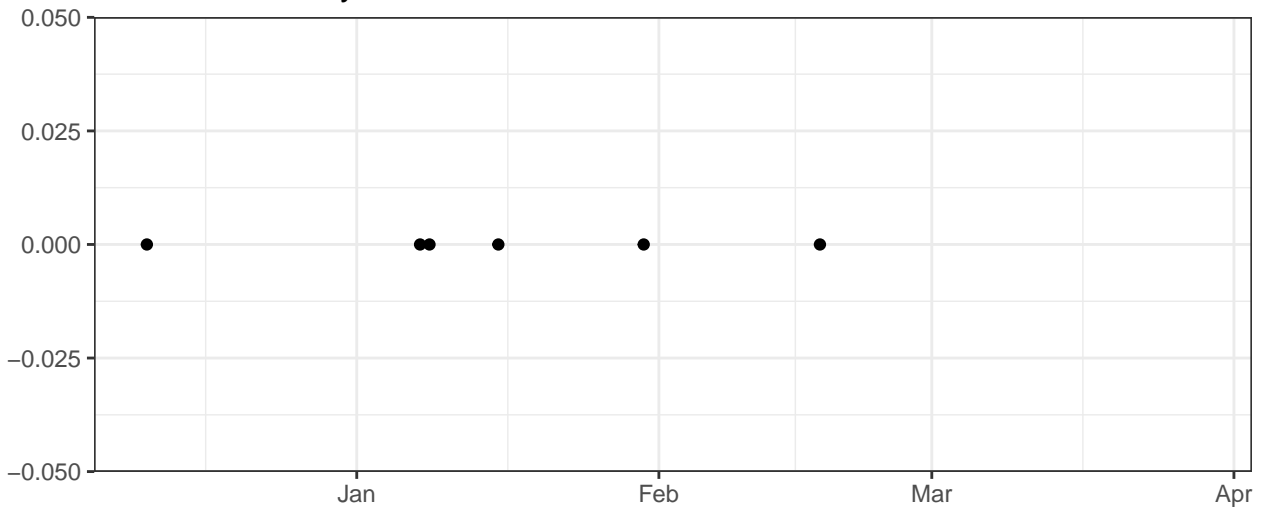
B780-A



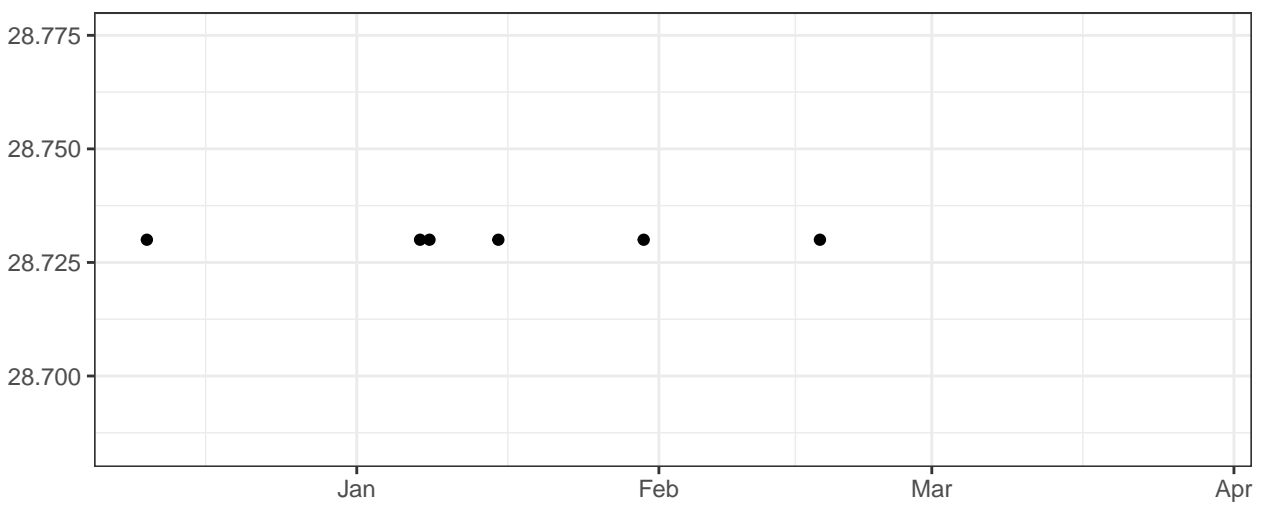
R670-A



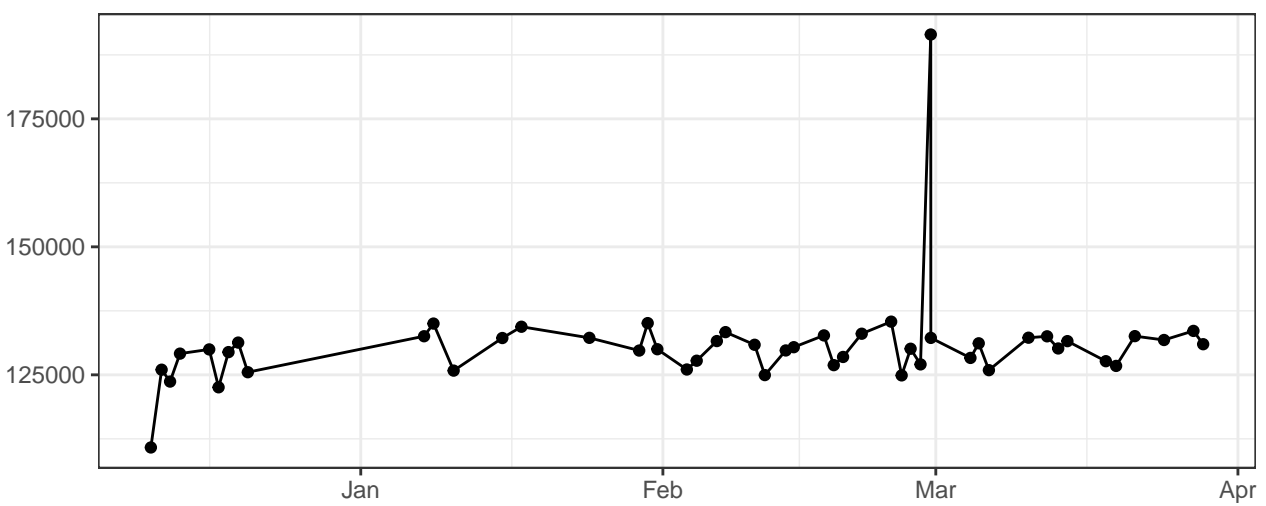
Blue_LaserDelay



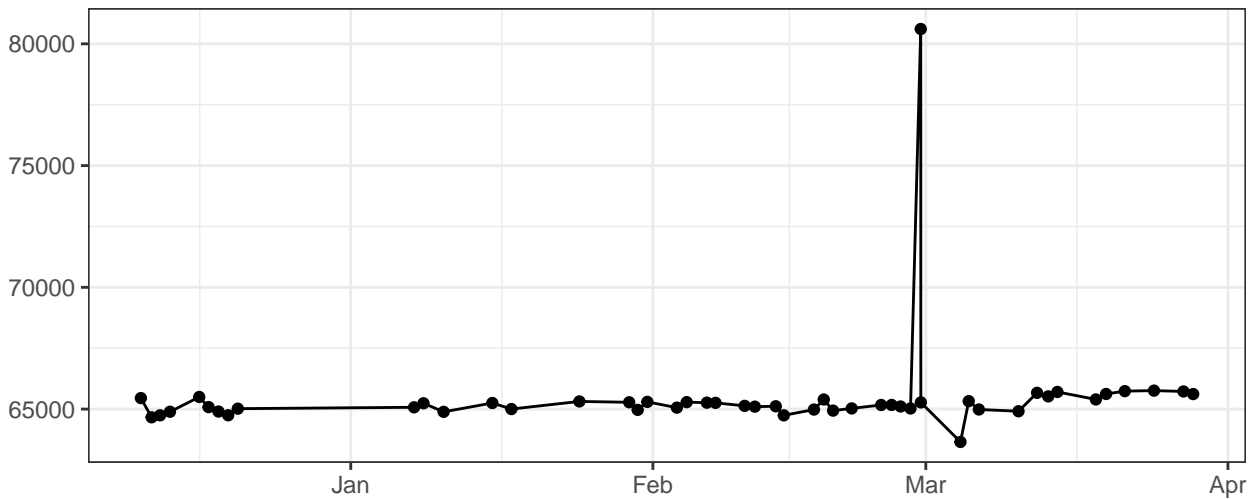
Red_LaserDelay



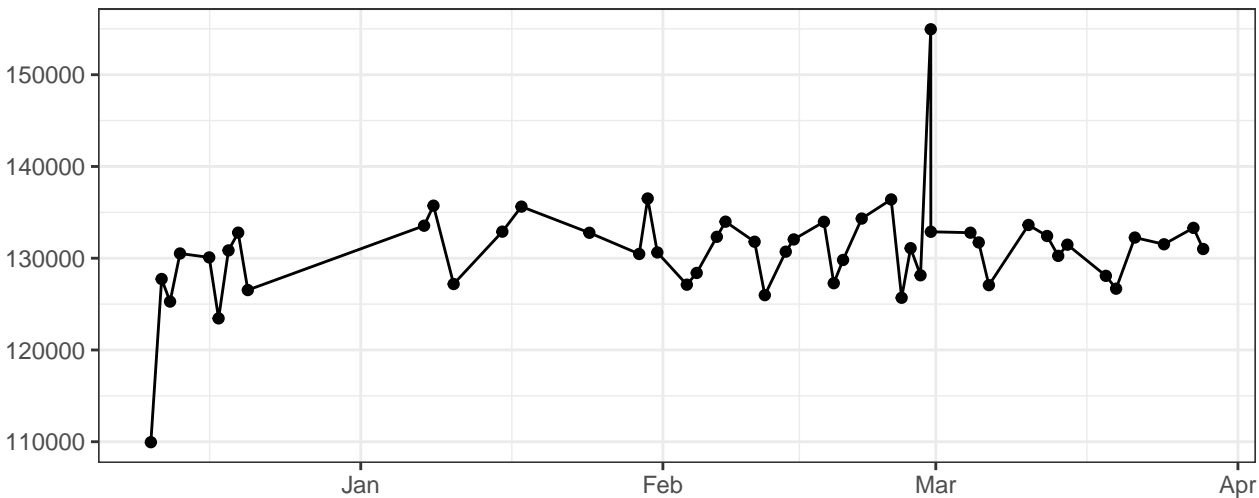
FSC-A



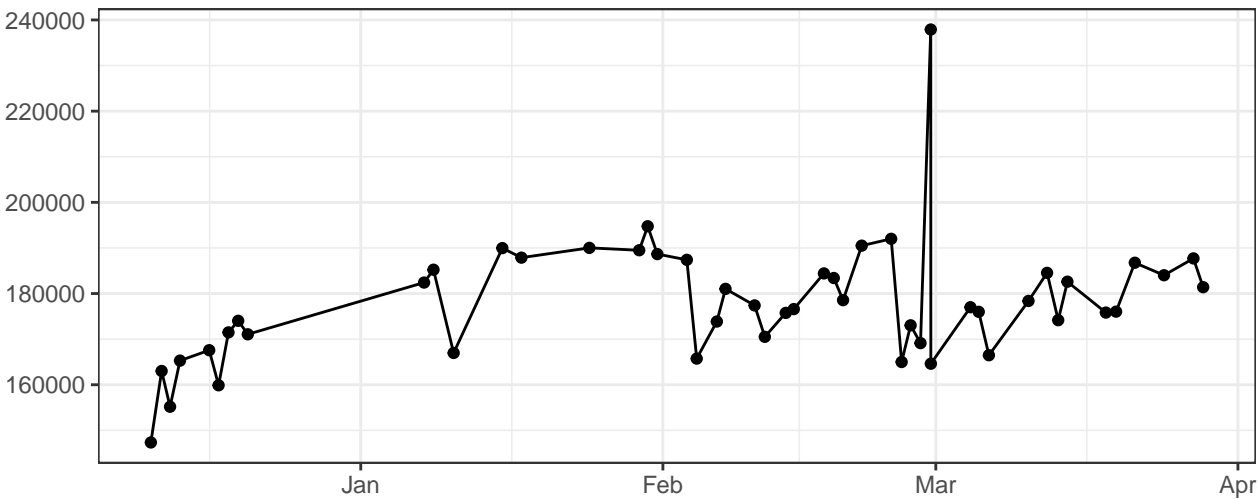
FSC-H



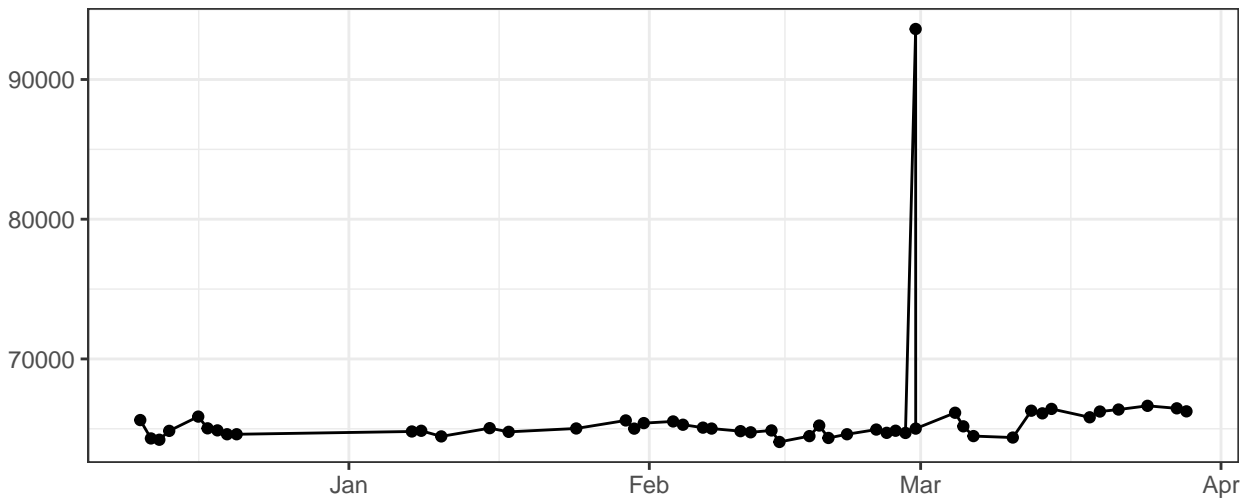
FSC-W



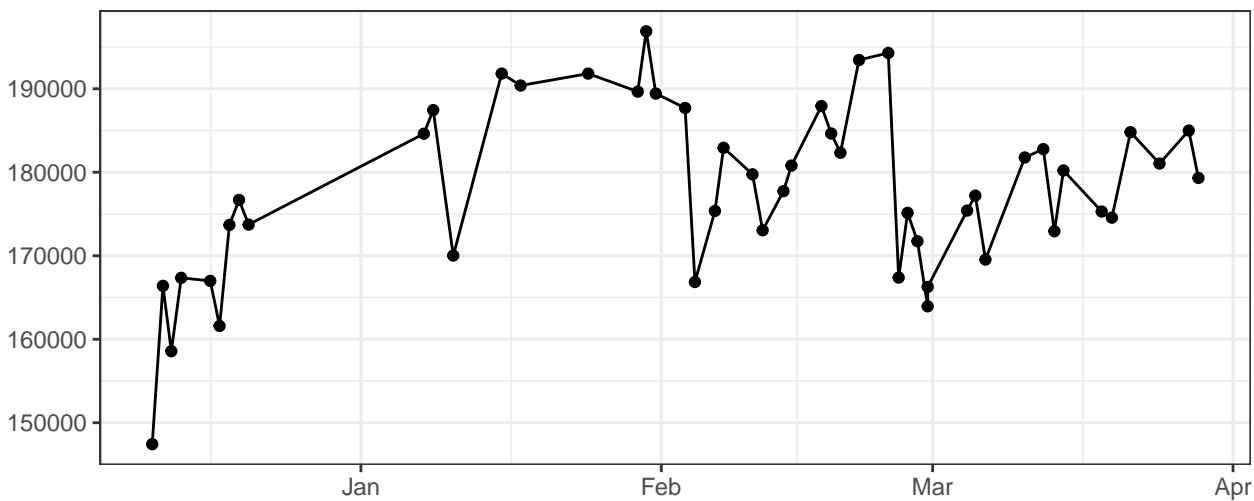
SSC-A



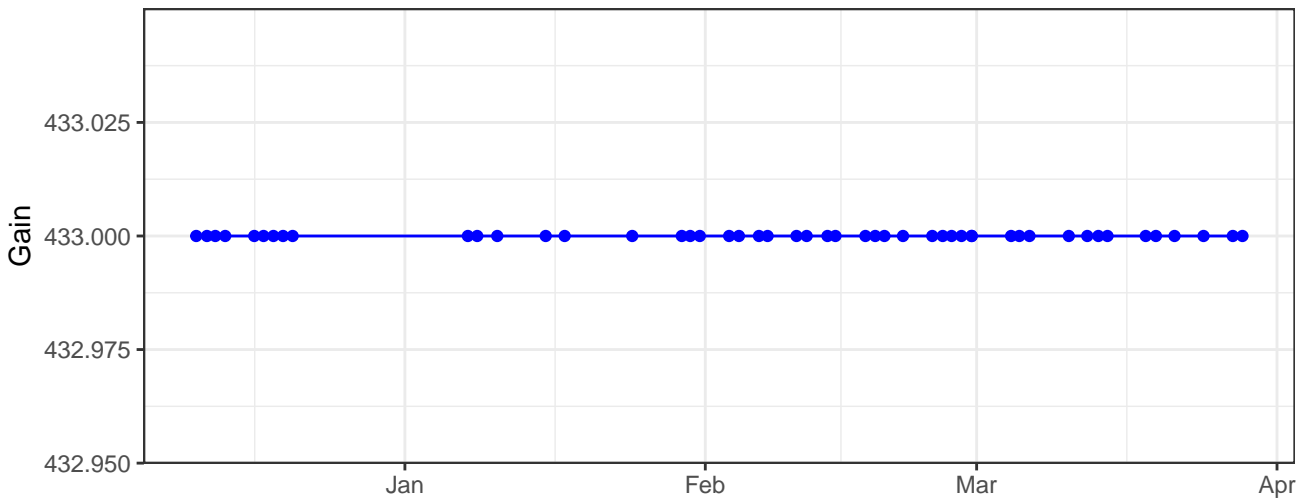
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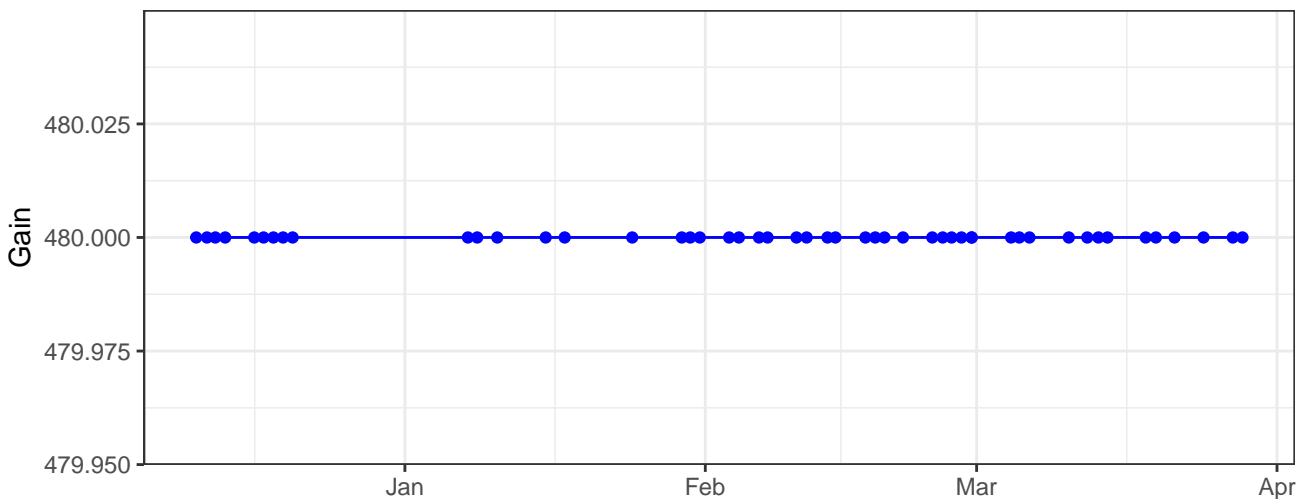
SSC-W



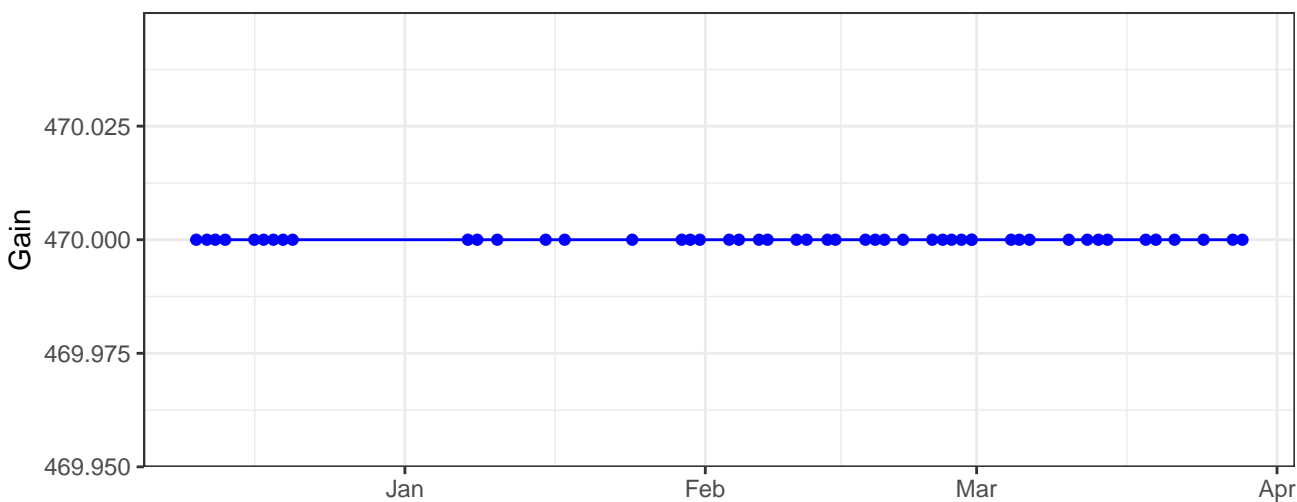
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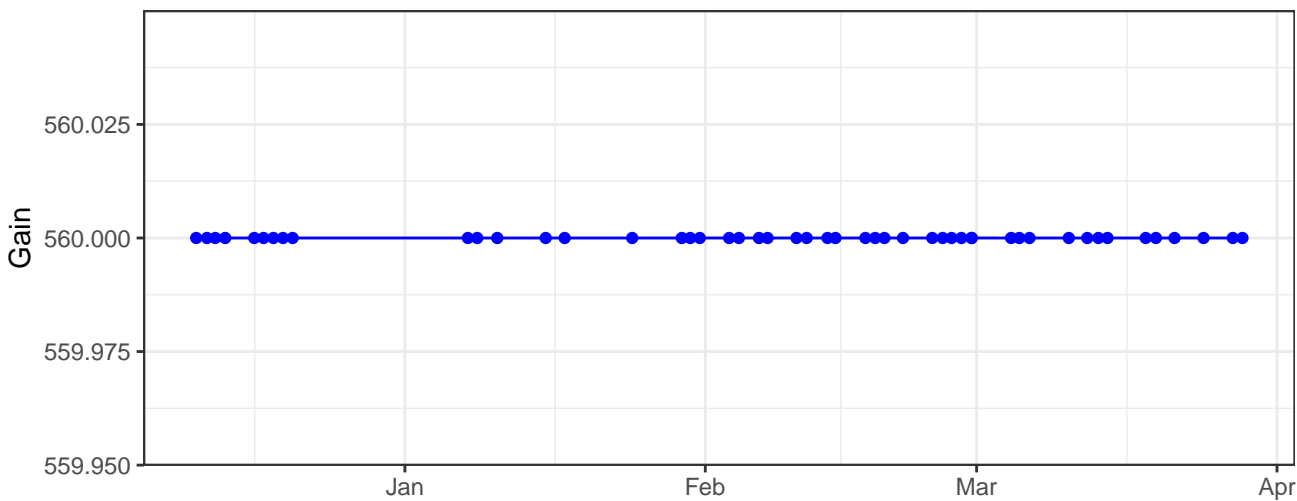
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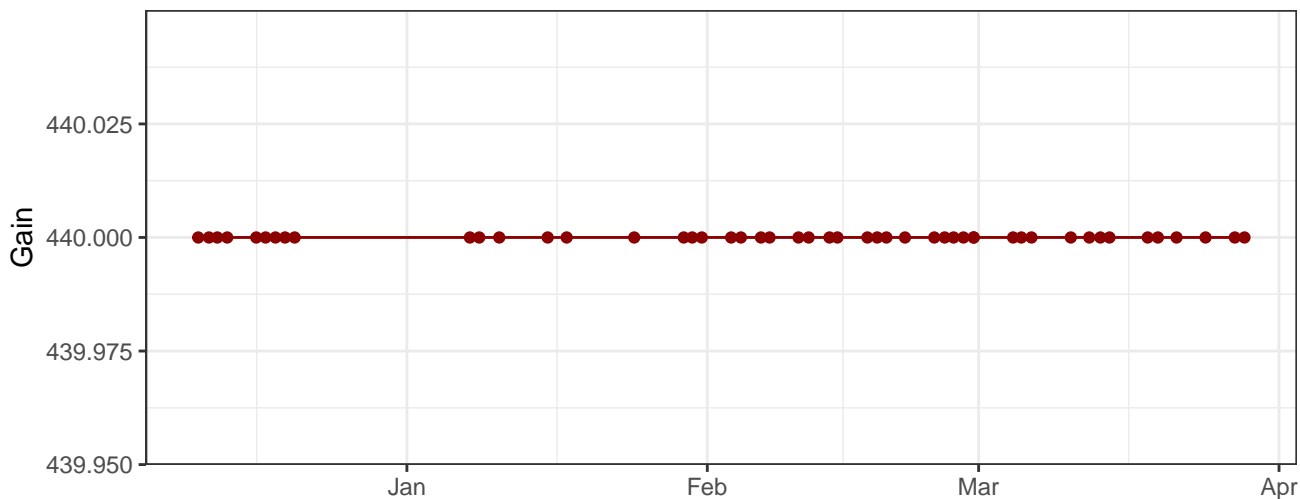
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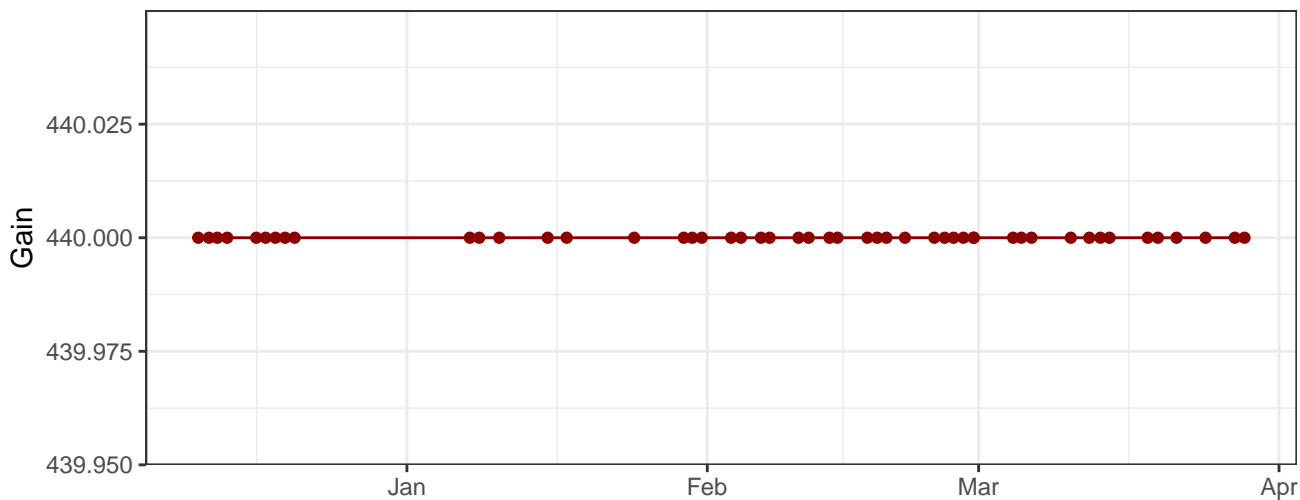
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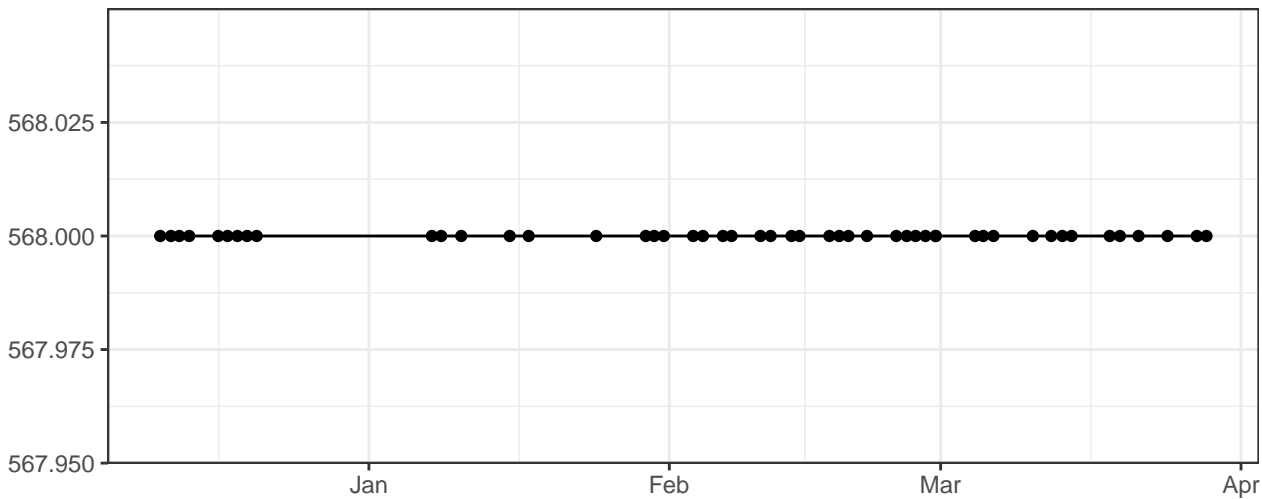
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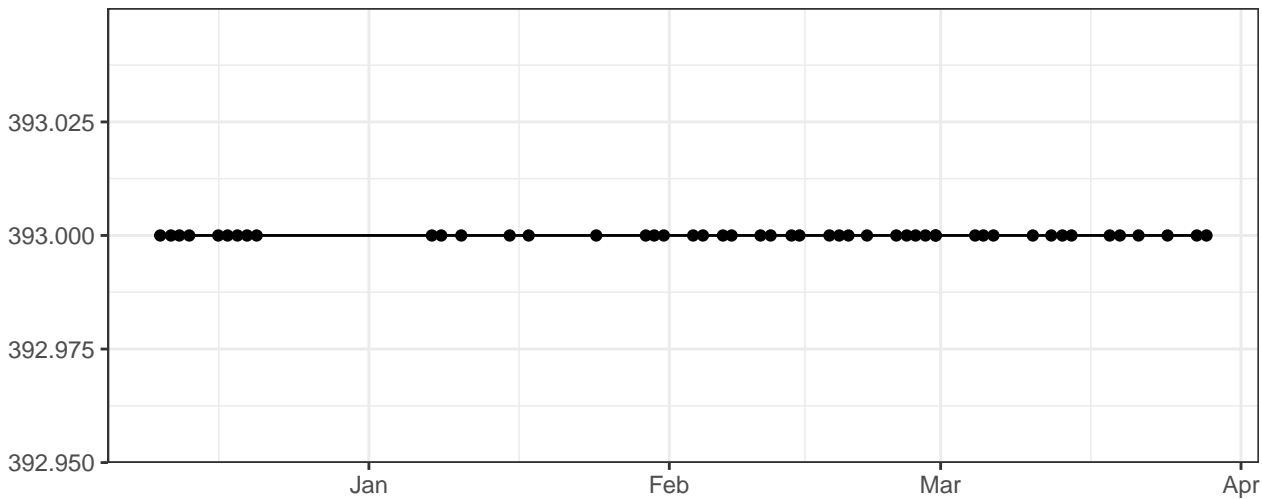
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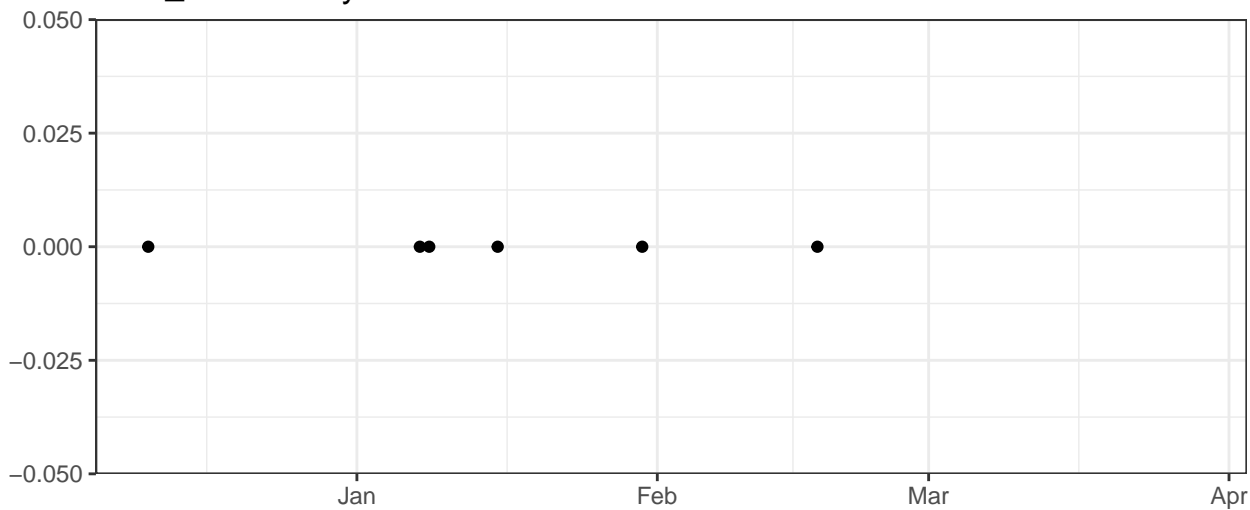
FSC-A_Gain



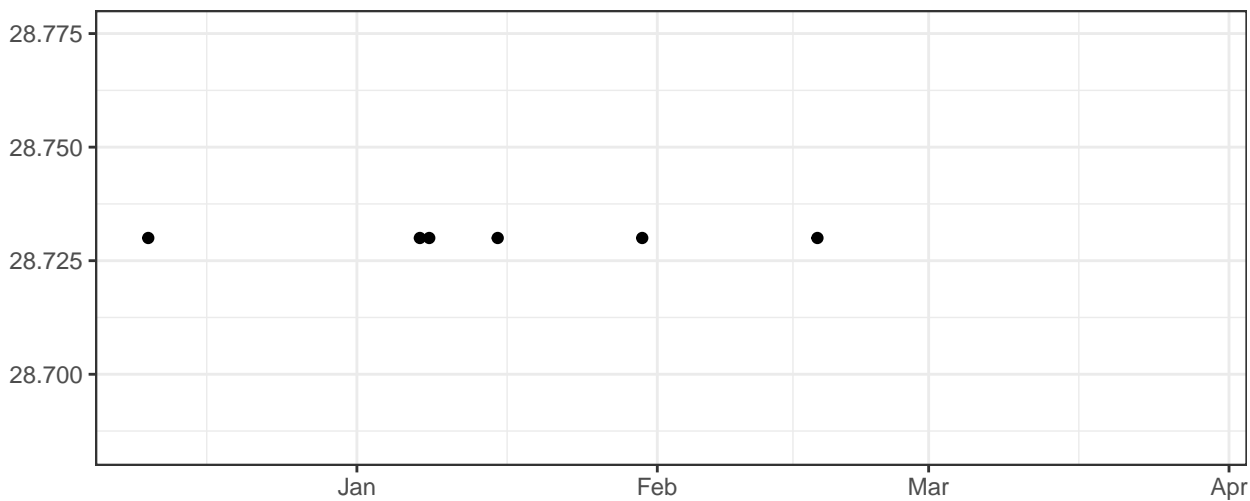
SSC-A_Gain



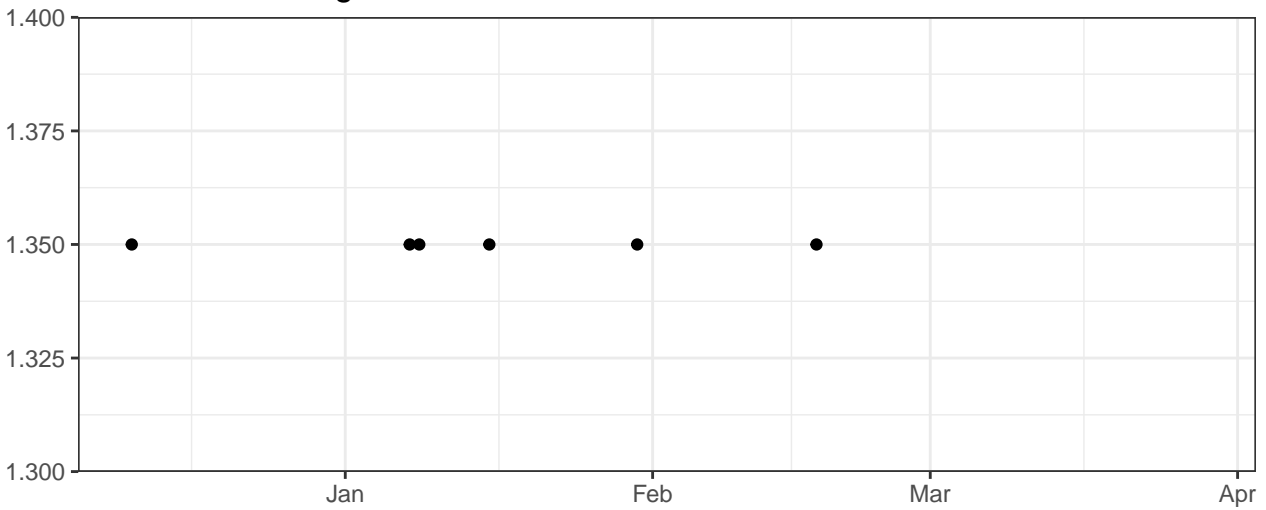
Blue_LaserDelay



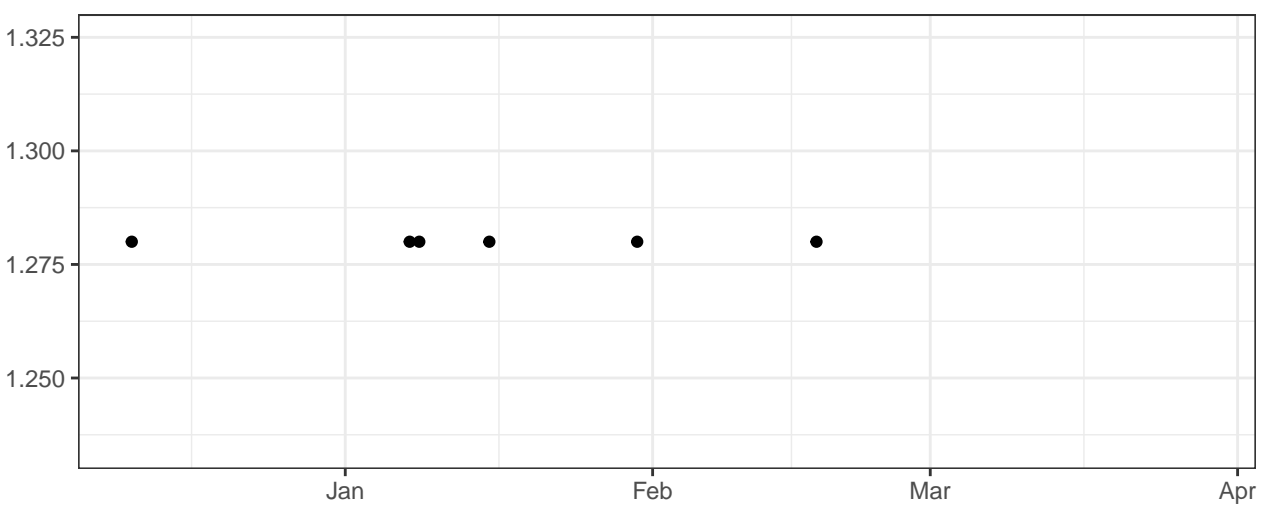
Red_LaserDelay



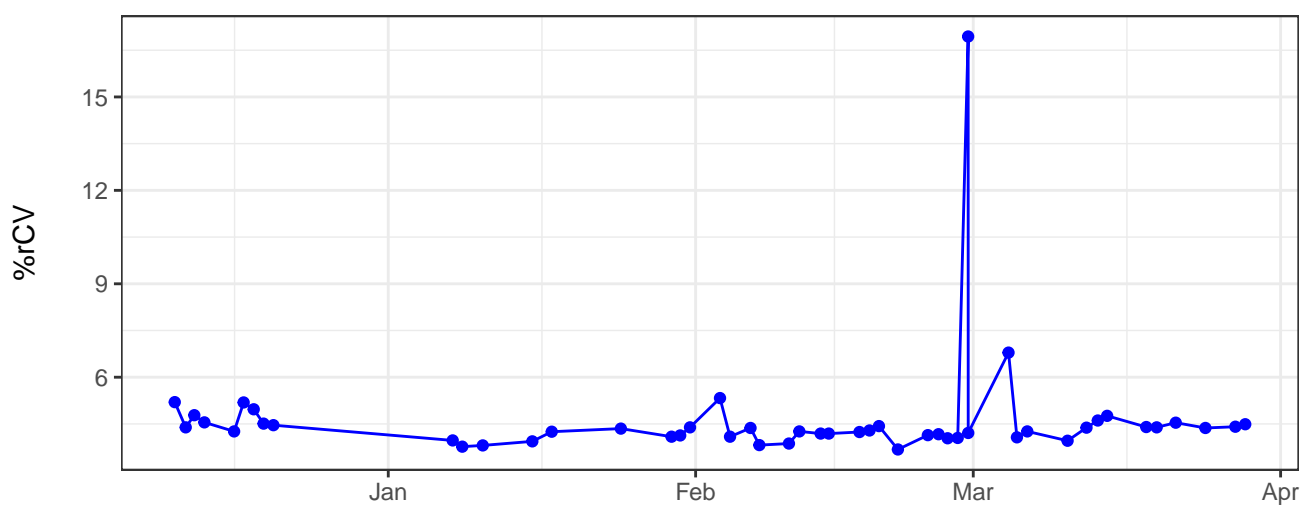
Blue_AreaScalingFactor



Red_AreaScalingFactor



B530-A-% rCV



The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from January 1, 2020, to April 1, 2020. The x-axis represents time, with labels for January, February, and March. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 10,000) from January through early February. A significant surge begins in late February, reaching a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March. Following the peak, the number of cases declines sharply, returning to levels below 10,000 by mid-March, and remains relatively stable through April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from January 1, 2020, to April 1, 2020. The x-axis represents time, with labels for January, February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 10,000) from January through early February. A significant surge begins in late February, reaching a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March. Following the peak, the number of cases declines sharply, returning to levels below 10,000 by mid-March, and remains relatively stable through April.

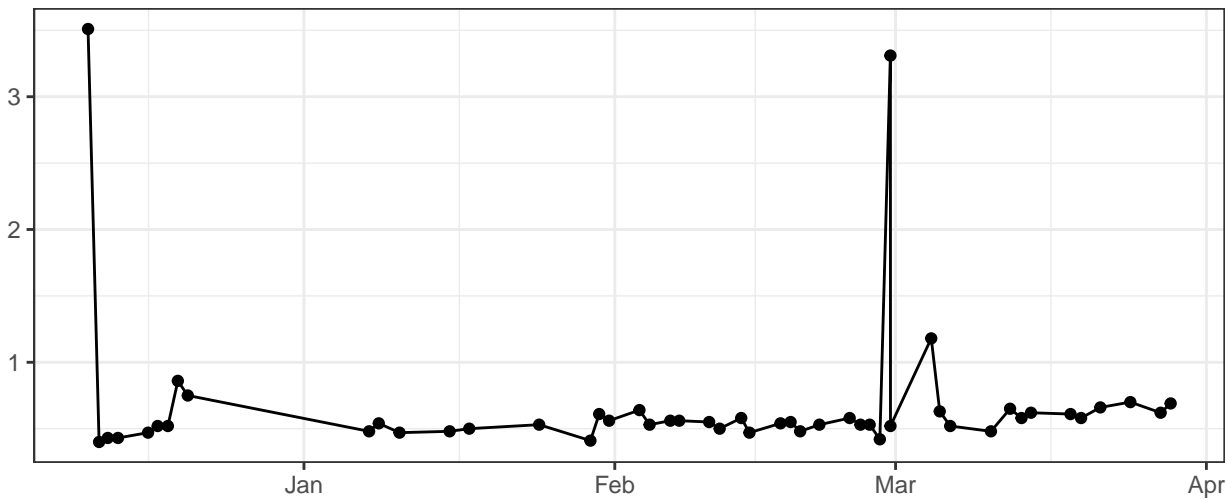
The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from January 1, 2020, to April 1, 2020. The x-axis represents time, with labels for January, February, and March. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 10,000) from January through early February. Starting in late February, there is a significant upward trend, with cases rising sharply to a peak of approximately 100,000 in early March. Following the peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing some fluctuations but generally staying below 20,000 by the end of the period shown.

The line plot displays the daily death toll in the United States during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. The x-axis represents time, with labels for January, February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of deaths per day, with a scale from 0 to 140. The data shows a relatively stable death toll of around 10-15 deaths per day from January through mid-February. A significant increase begins in late February, peaking at approximately 140 deaths per day in early March. This is followed by a sharp decline to around 10 deaths per day by mid-March, and then a gradual increase back towards 20 deaths per day by early April.

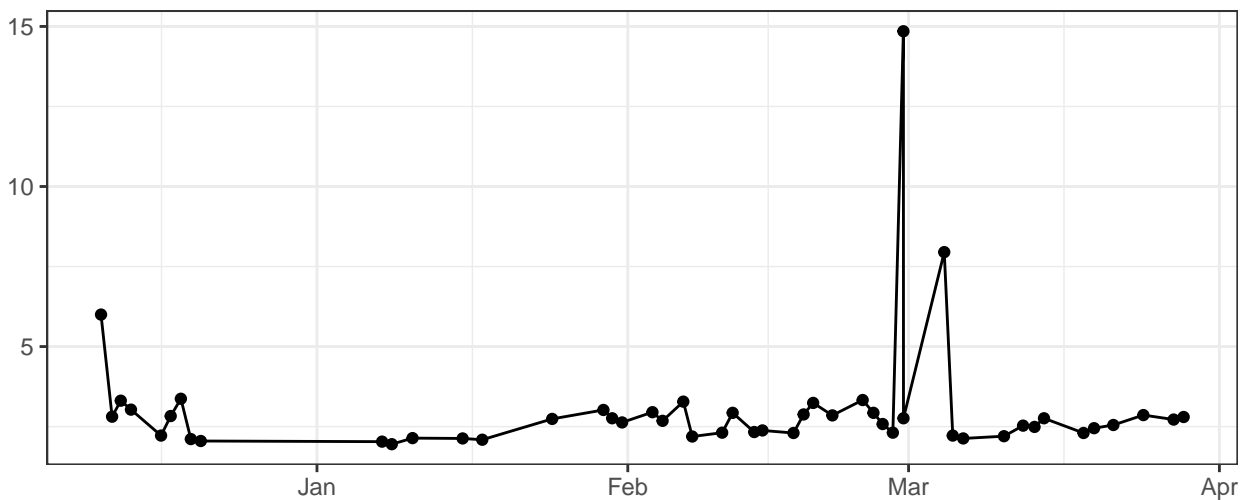
The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for January, February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data points are connected by a line, showing a steady increase in cases starting in late February, reaching a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March, and then declining to around 20,000 cases by mid-March. The data ends in early April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for January, February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts from December through late February, followed by a rapid and significant increase in March, reaching a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March, before beginning to decline.

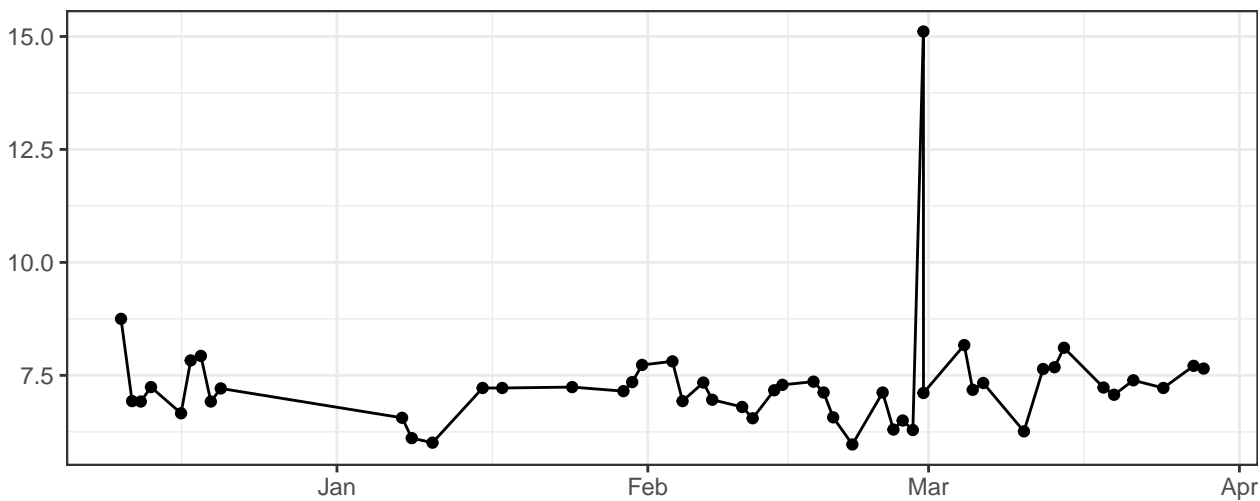
FSC-H-% rCV



FSC-W-% rCV



SSC-A-% rCV



The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for January, February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 10,000) from December through late February. A significant surge begins in late February, reaching a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March. Following the peak, the number of cases declines sharply, returning to levels below 10,000 by mid-March, and remains relatively stable with minor fluctuations through April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The vertical axis (y-axis) is labeled with values 0, 10, 15, and 20. The horizontal axis (x-axis) is labeled with the months Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. The data points are connected by a solid black line. The number of cases remains relatively low (below 10) through January and the first half of February. A significant spike occurs in early March, reaching a peak of approximately 20 cases. Following this peak, the number of cases declines sharply, returning to levels below 10 by mid-March, and remains low through April.