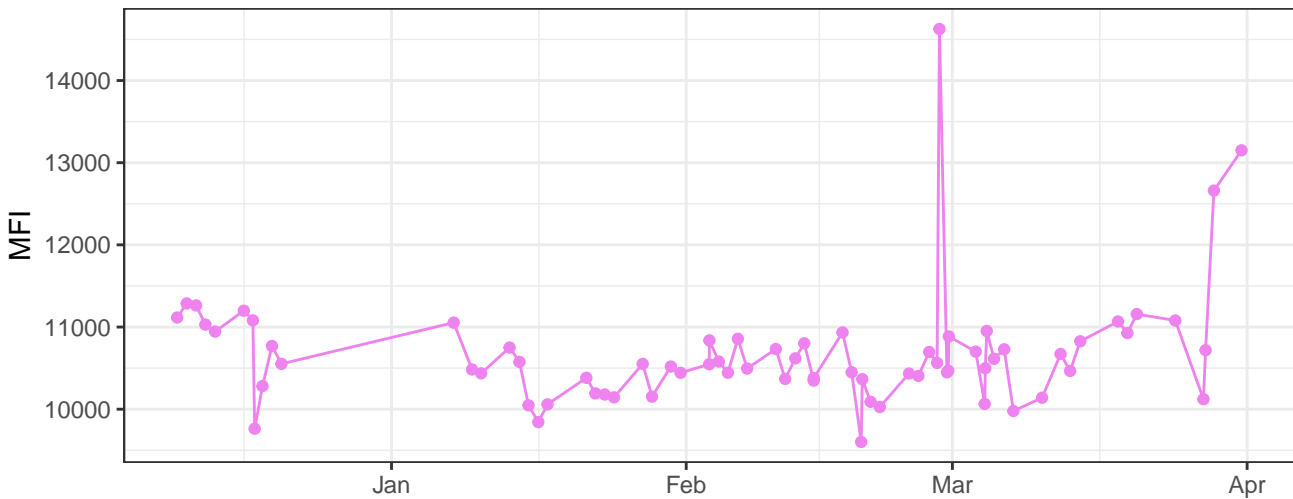
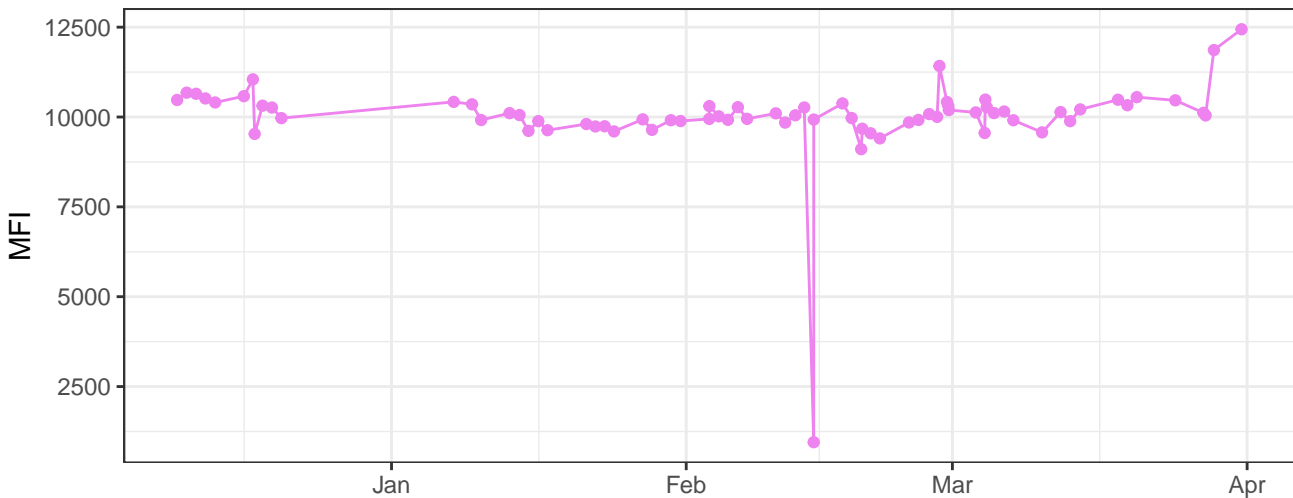


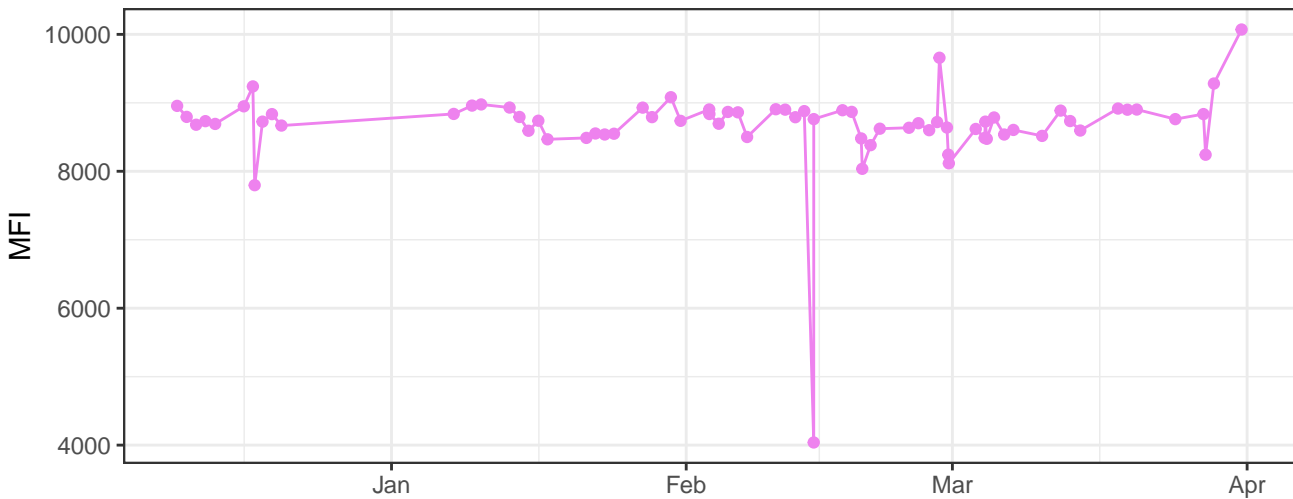
V450-A



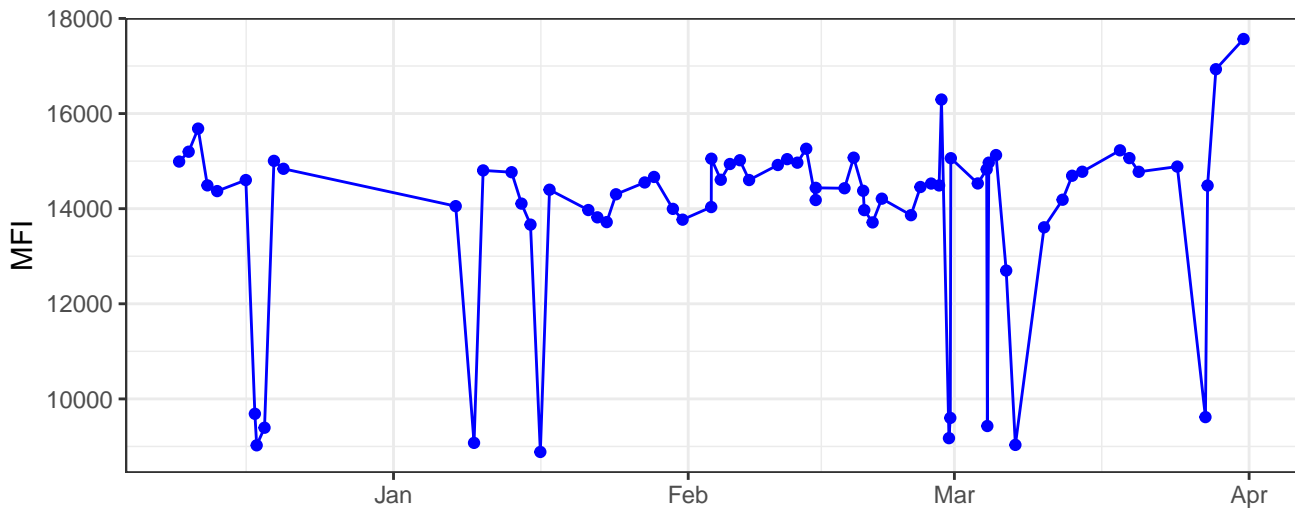
V530-A



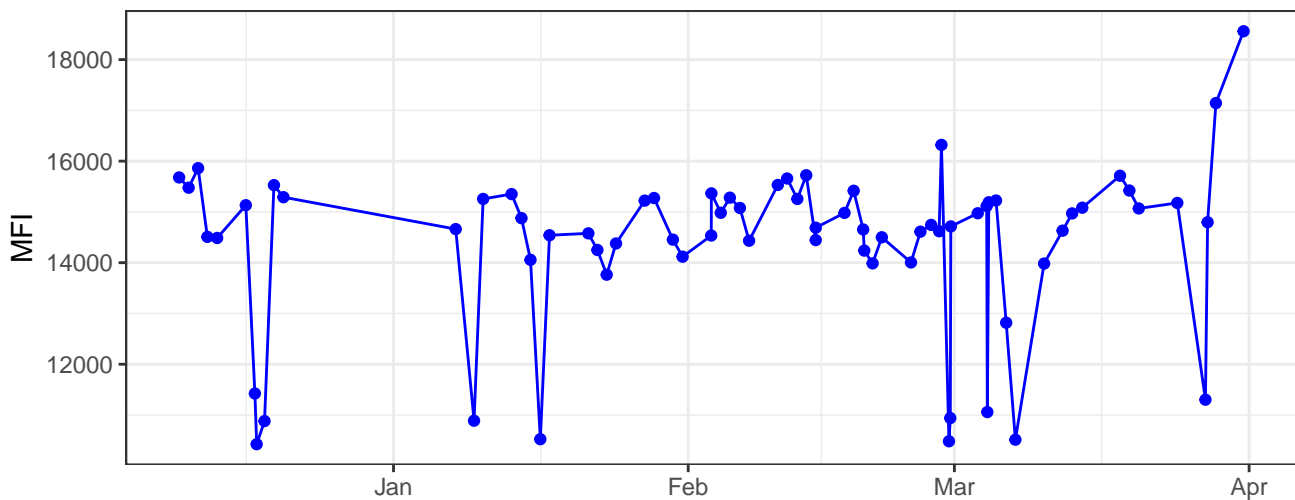
V710-A



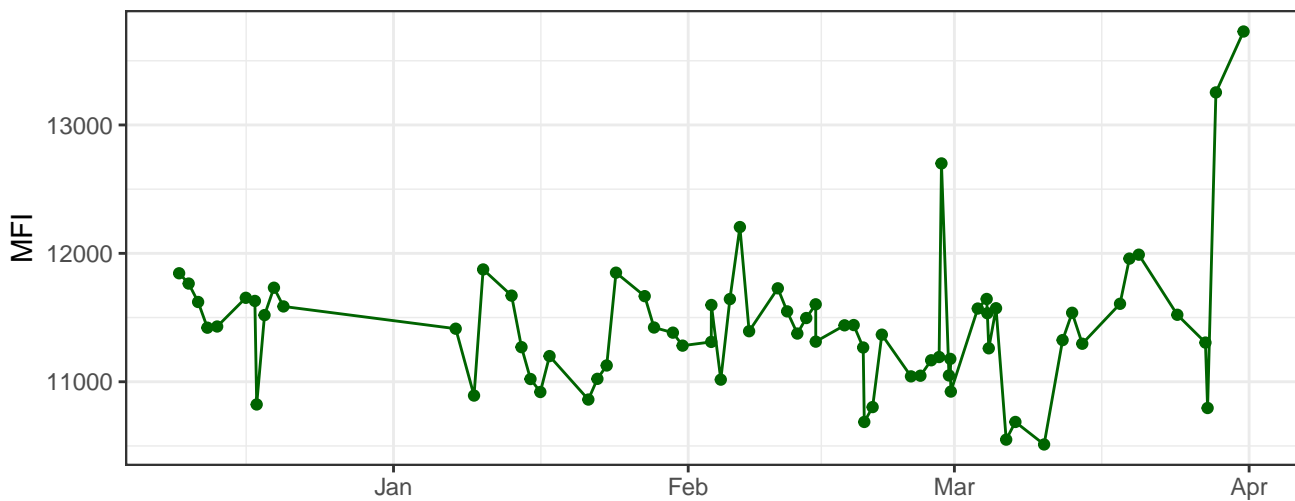
B530-A



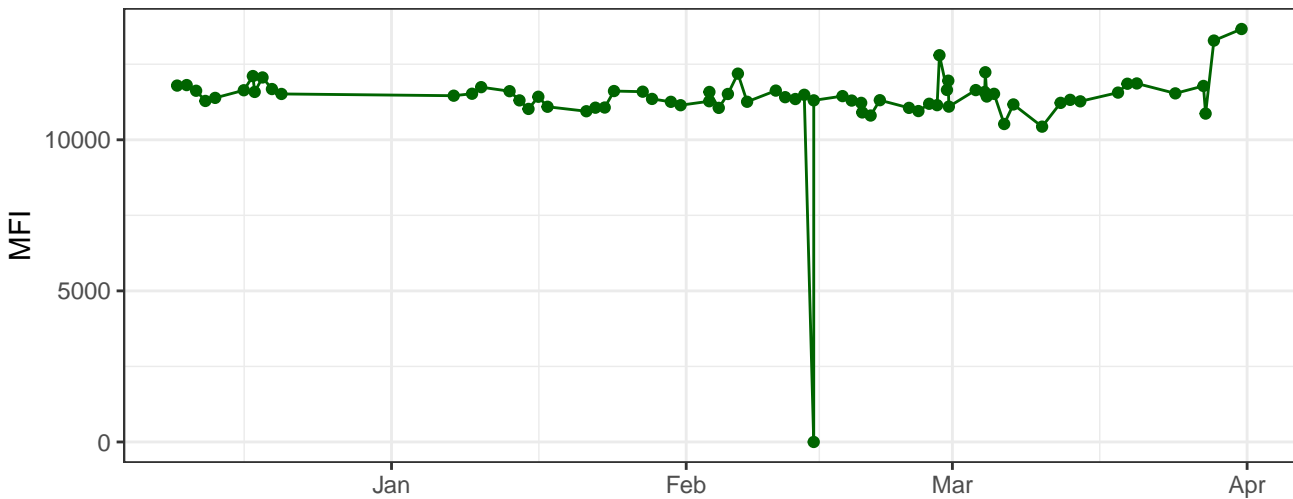
B695-A



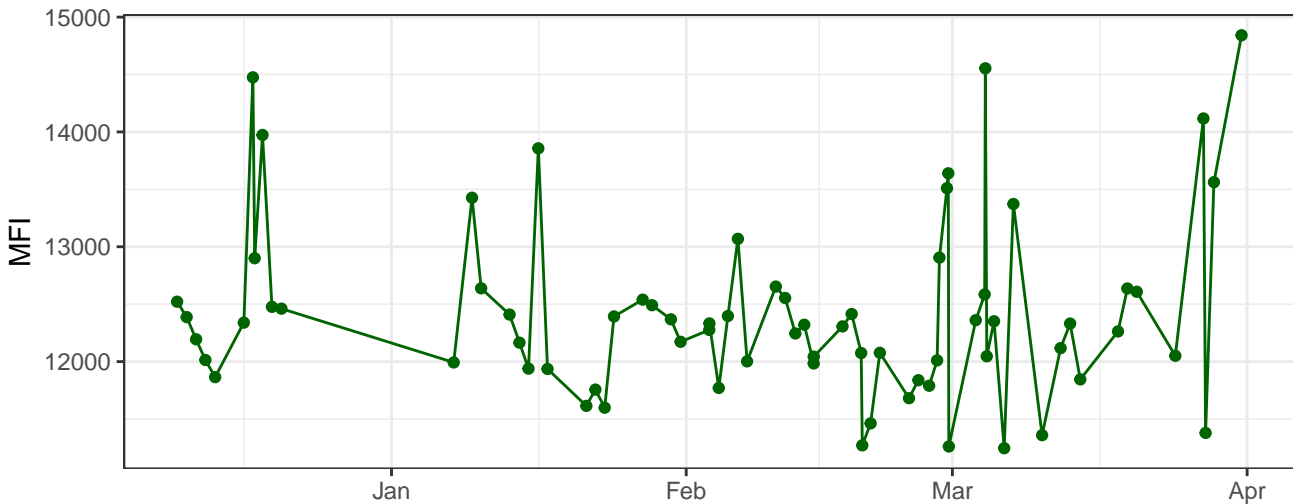
Y590-A



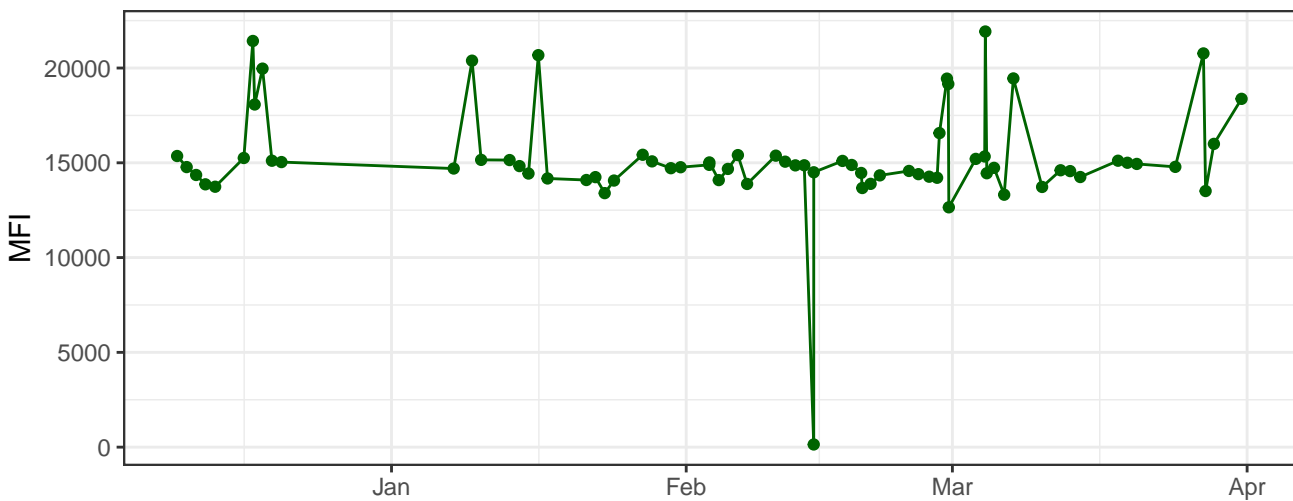
Y610-A



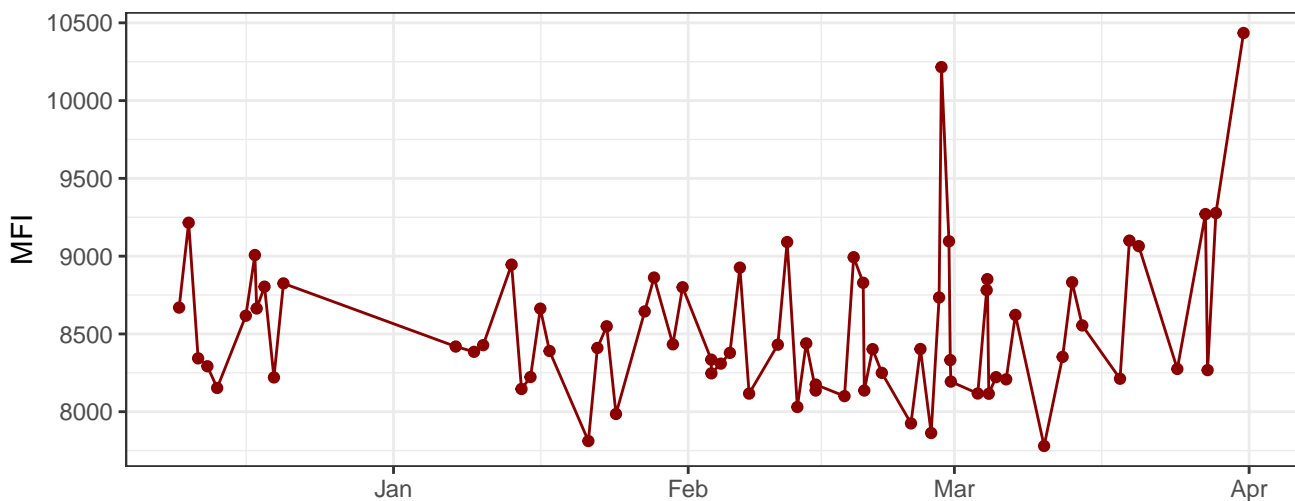
Y670-A



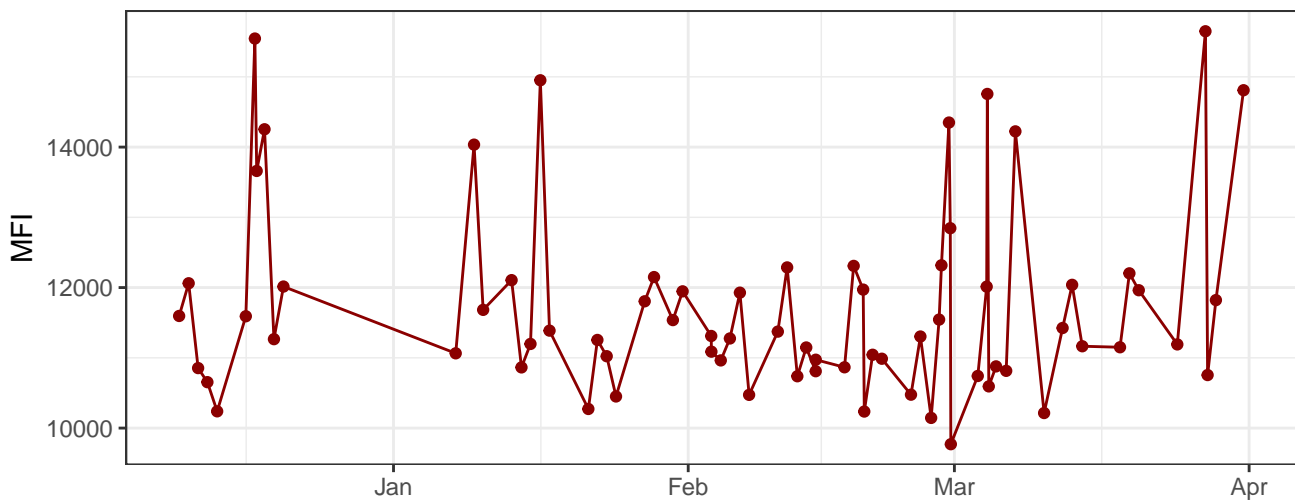
Y780-A



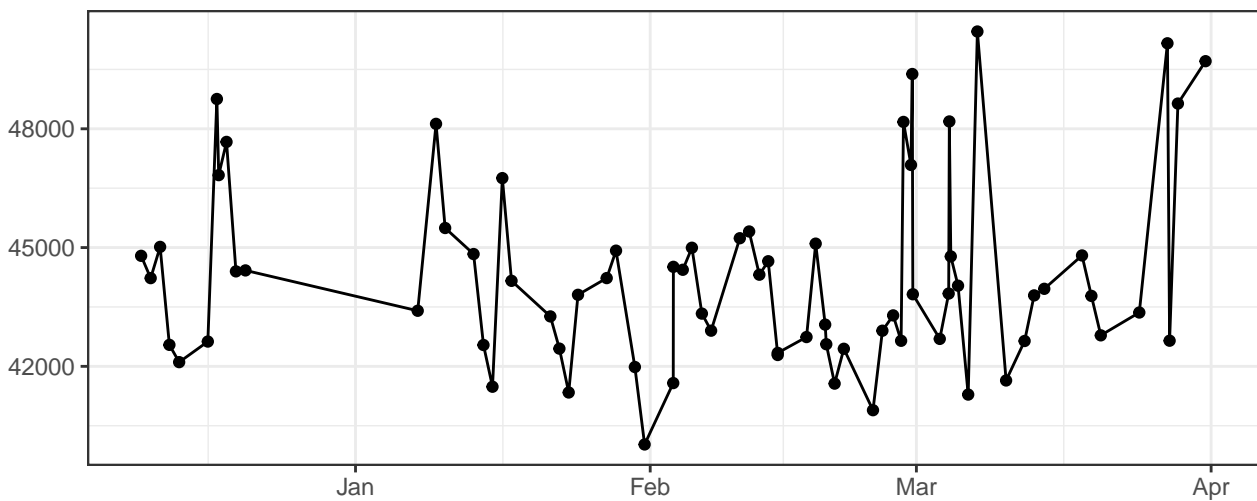
# R660-A



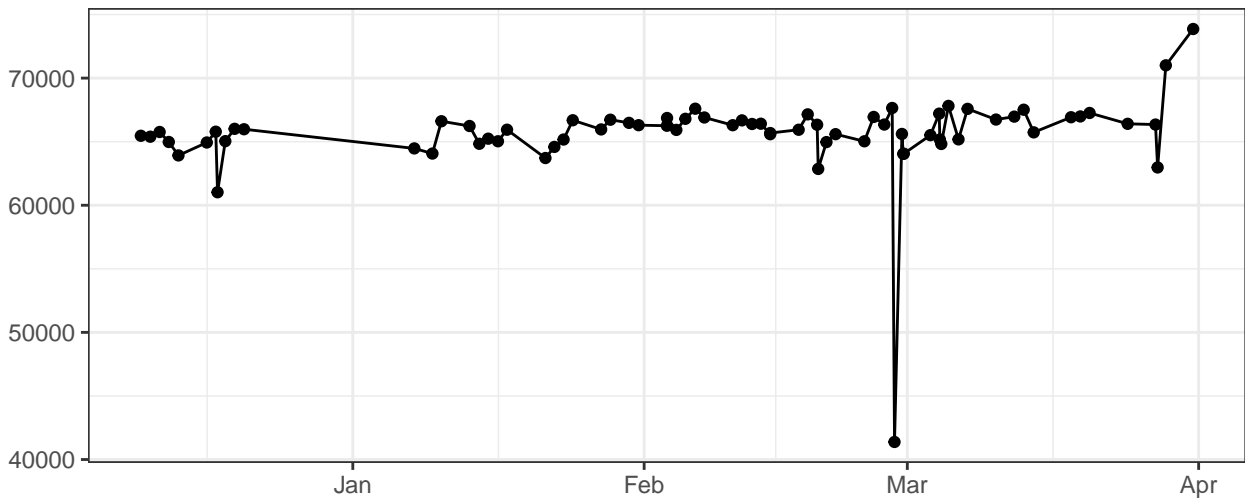
# R780-A



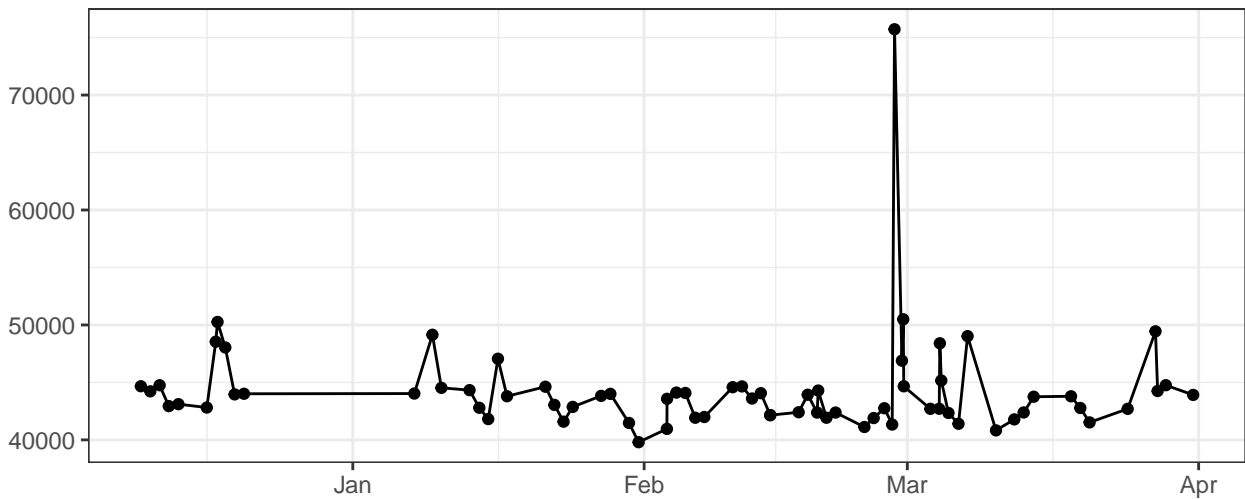
# FSC-A



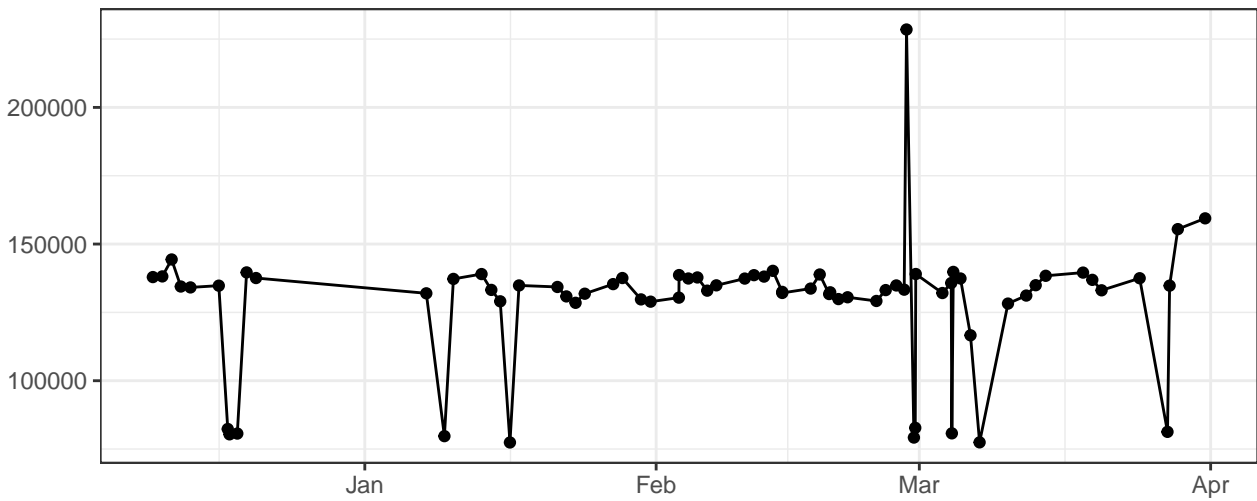
FSC-H



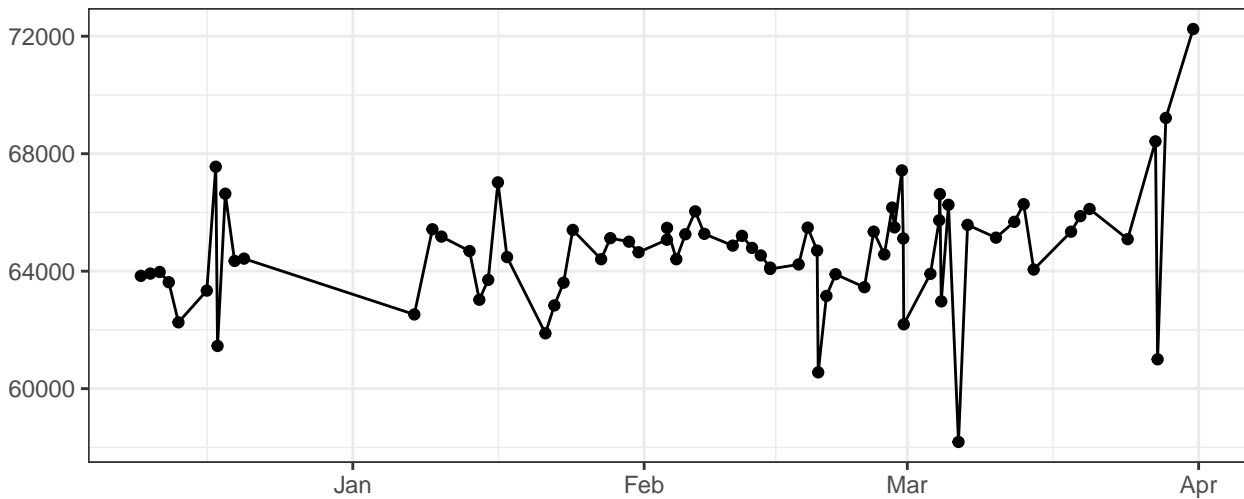
FSC-W



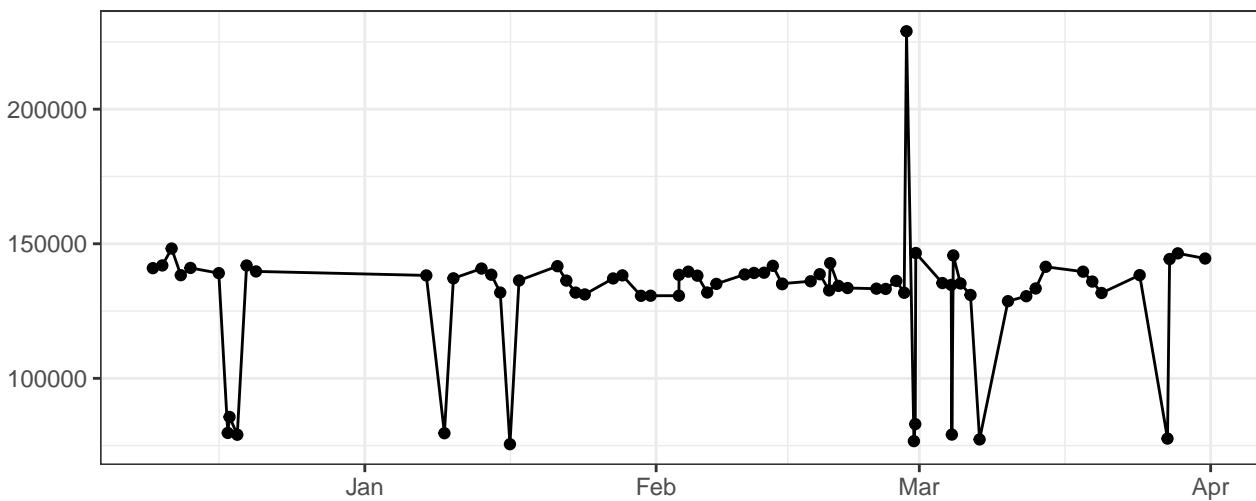
SSC-A



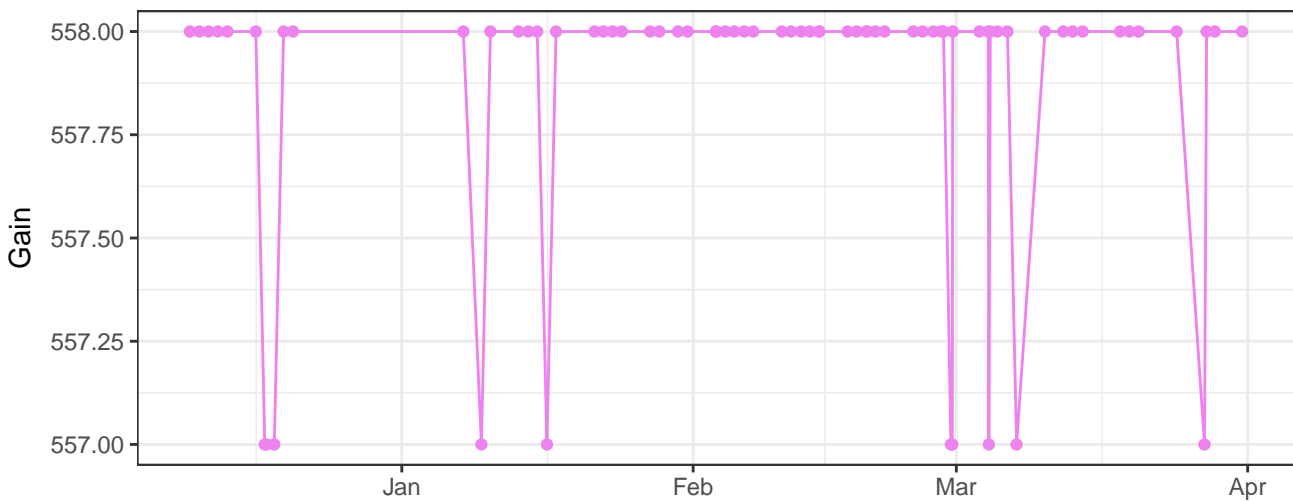
SSC-H



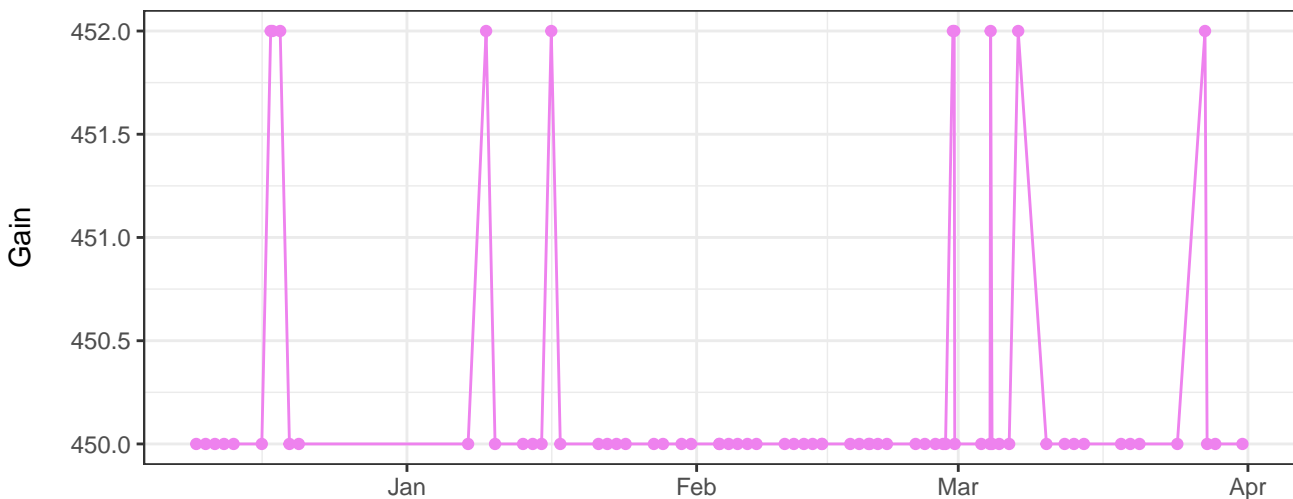
SSC-W



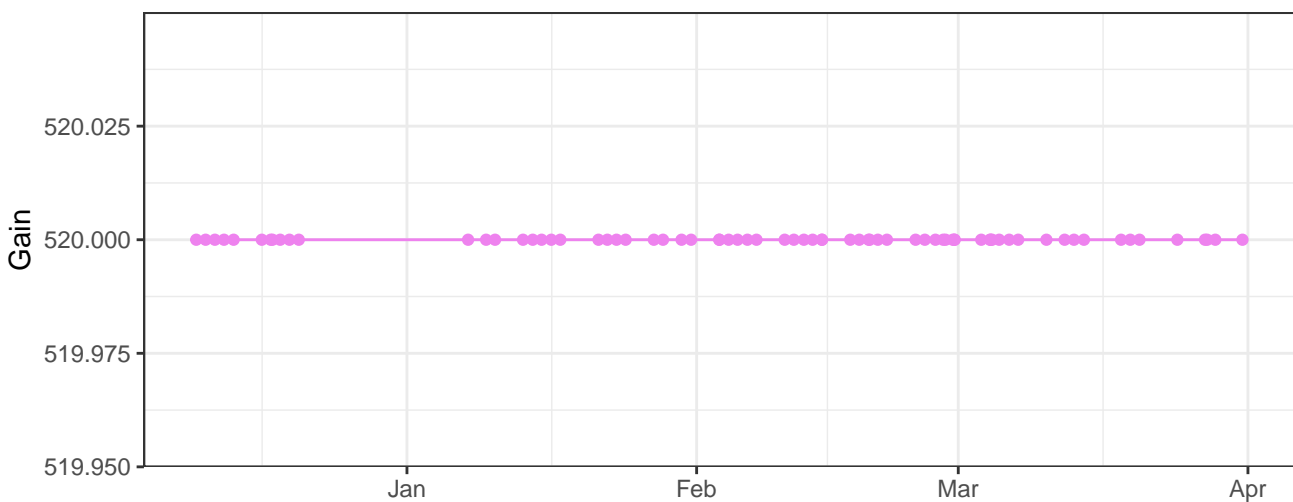
V450-A\_Gain



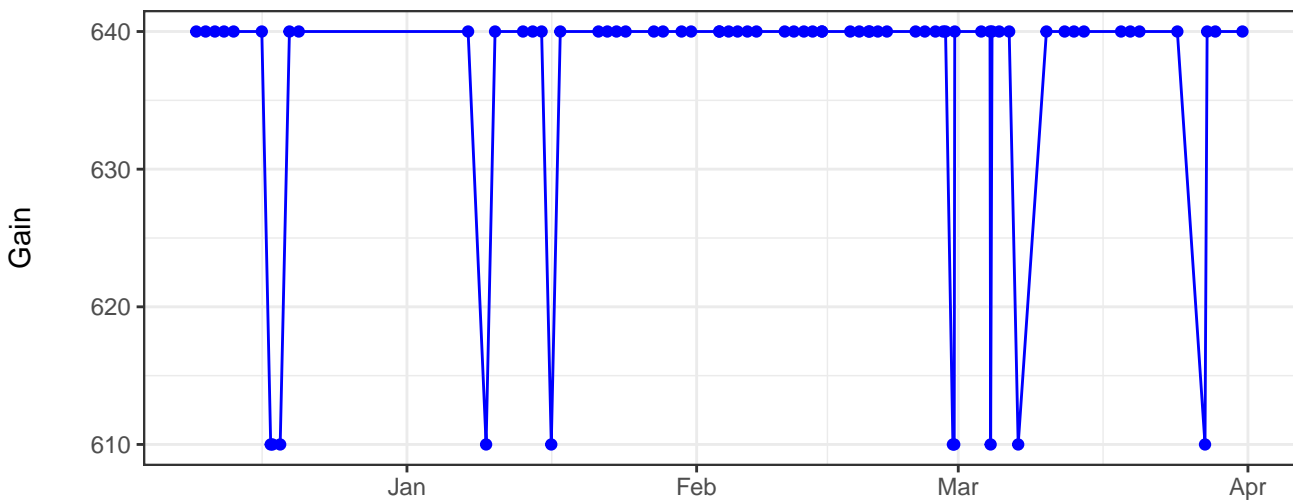
### V530-A\_Gain



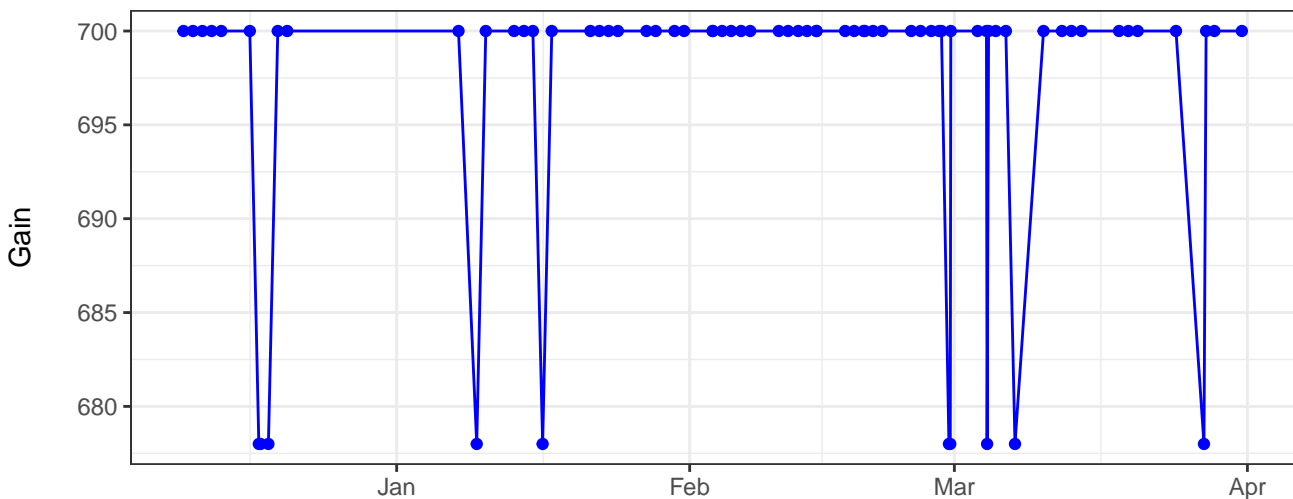
### V710-A\_Gain



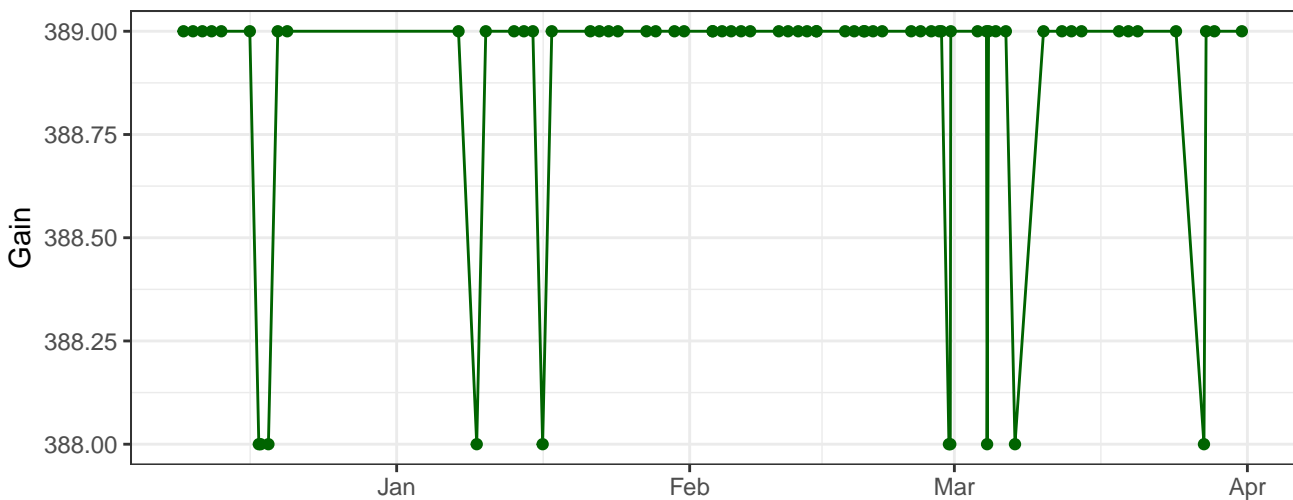
### B530-A\_Gain



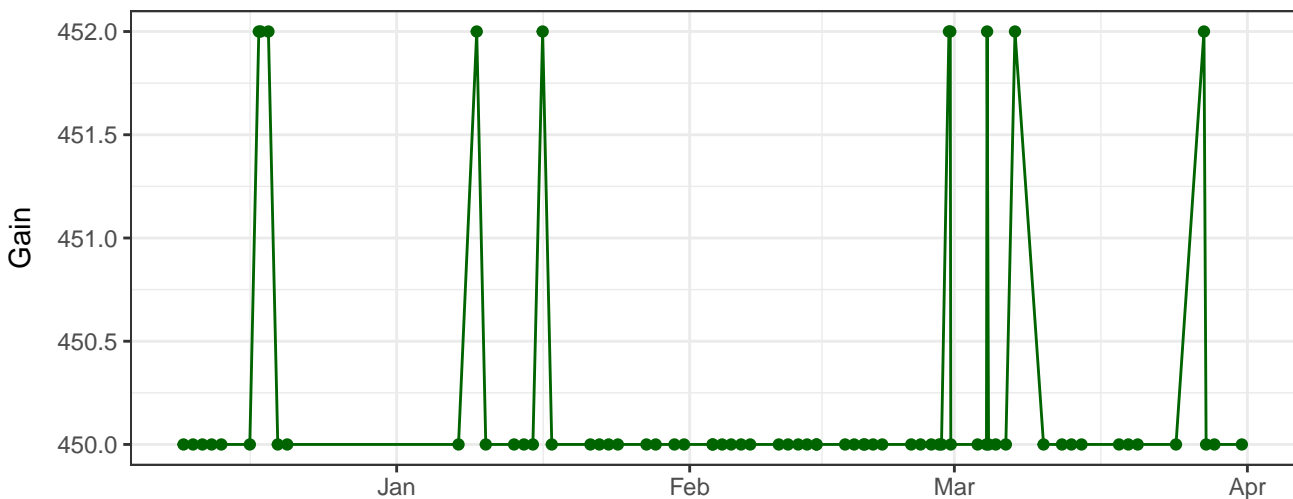
### B695-A\_Gain



### Y590-A\_Gain

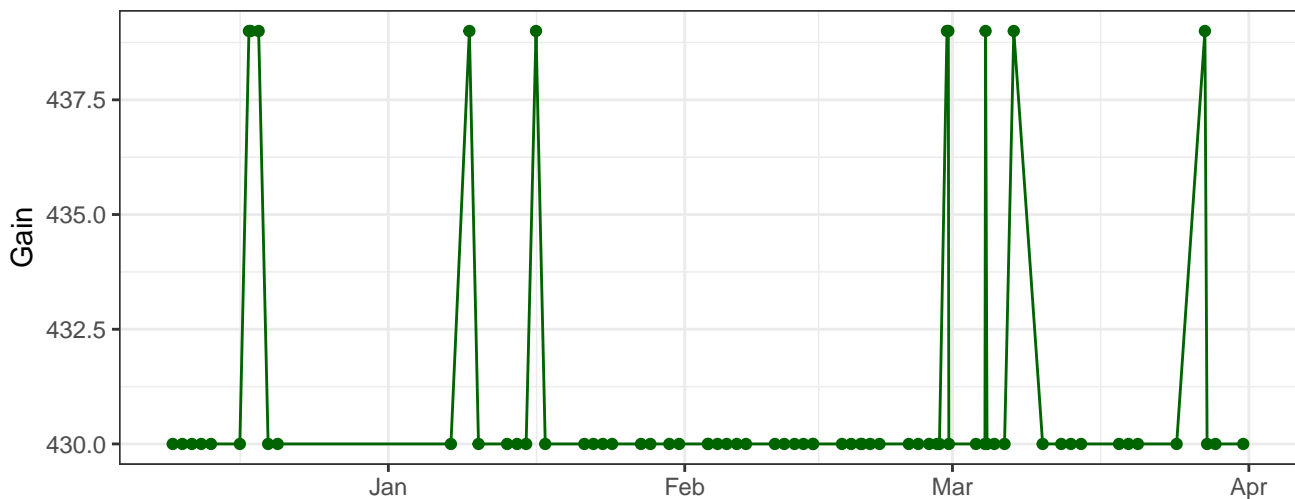


### Y610-A\_Gain

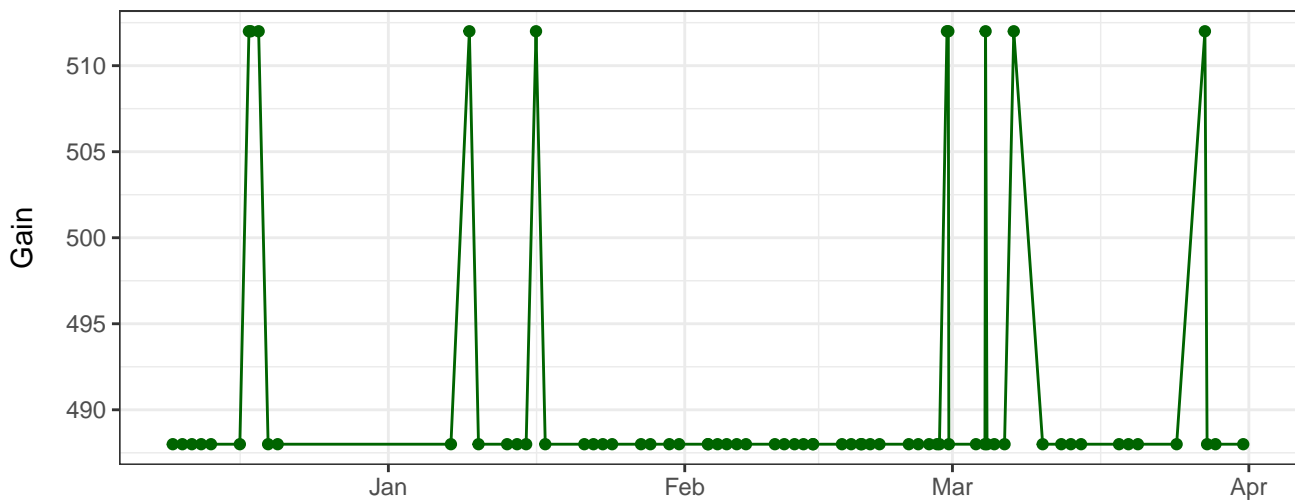




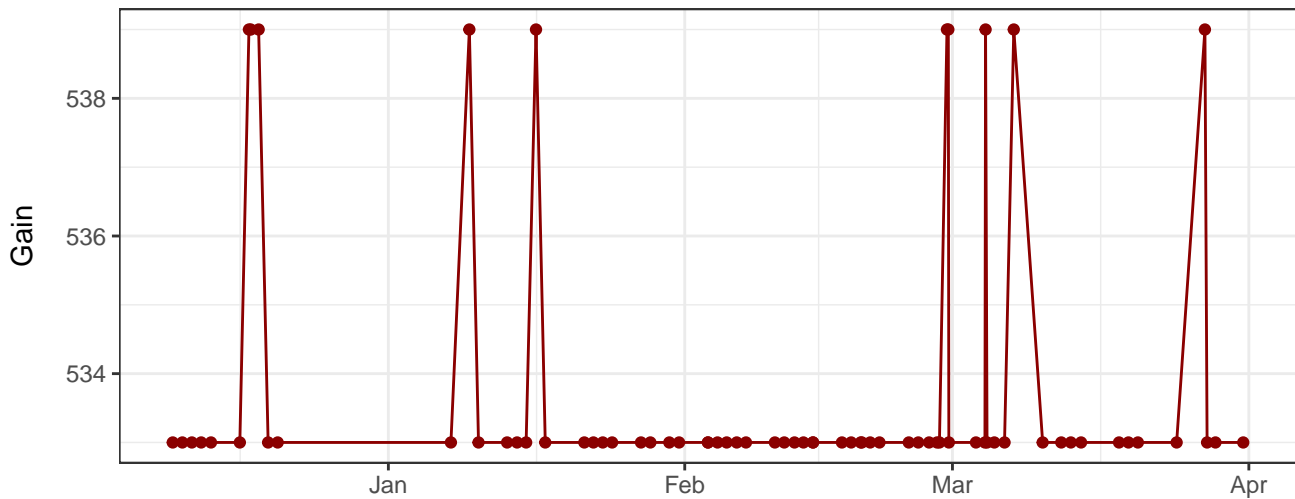
Y670-A\_Gain



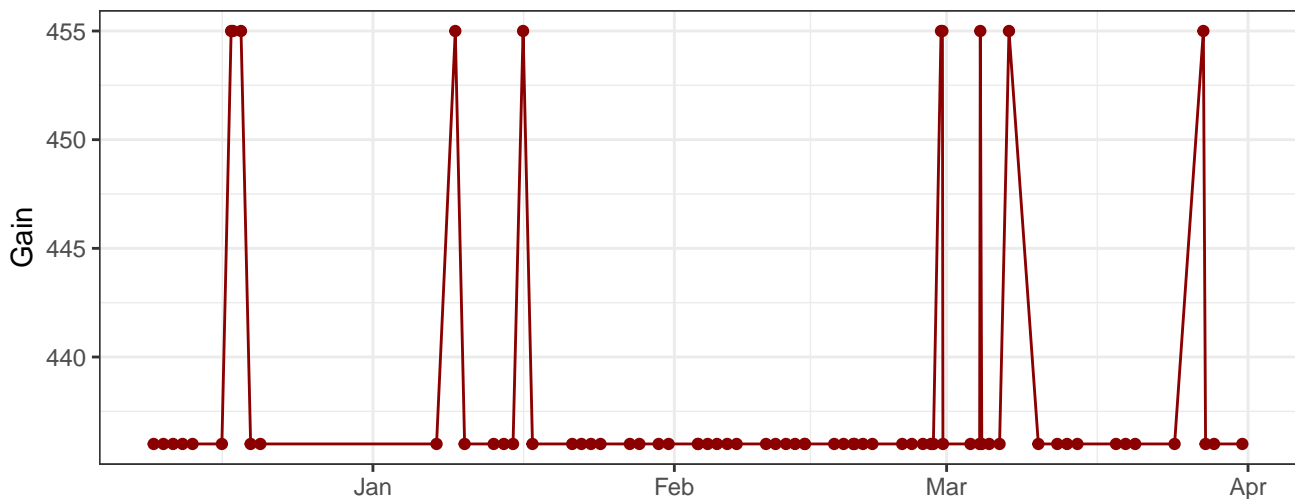
Y780-A\_Gain



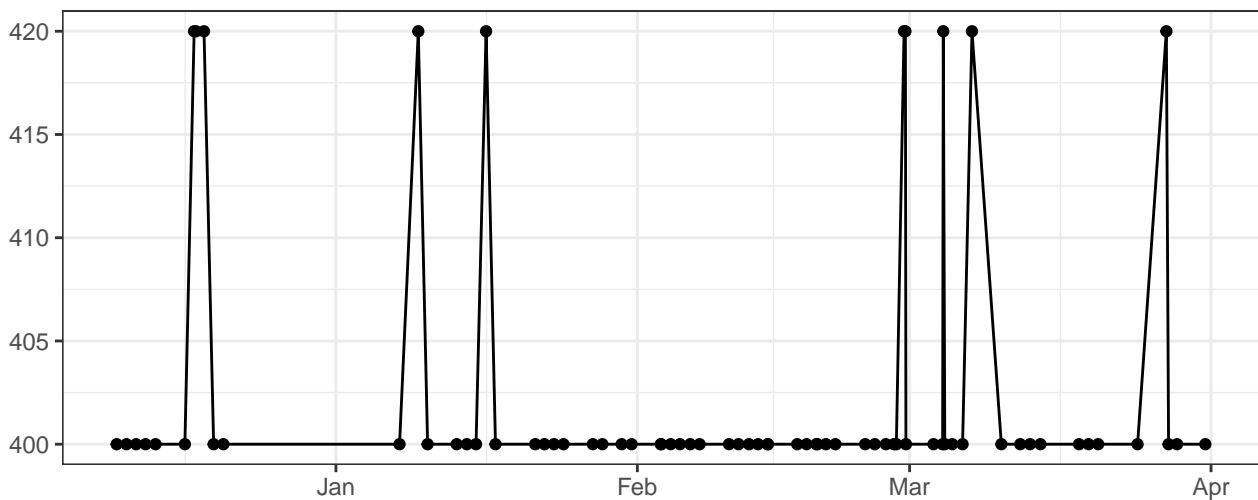
R660-A\_Gain



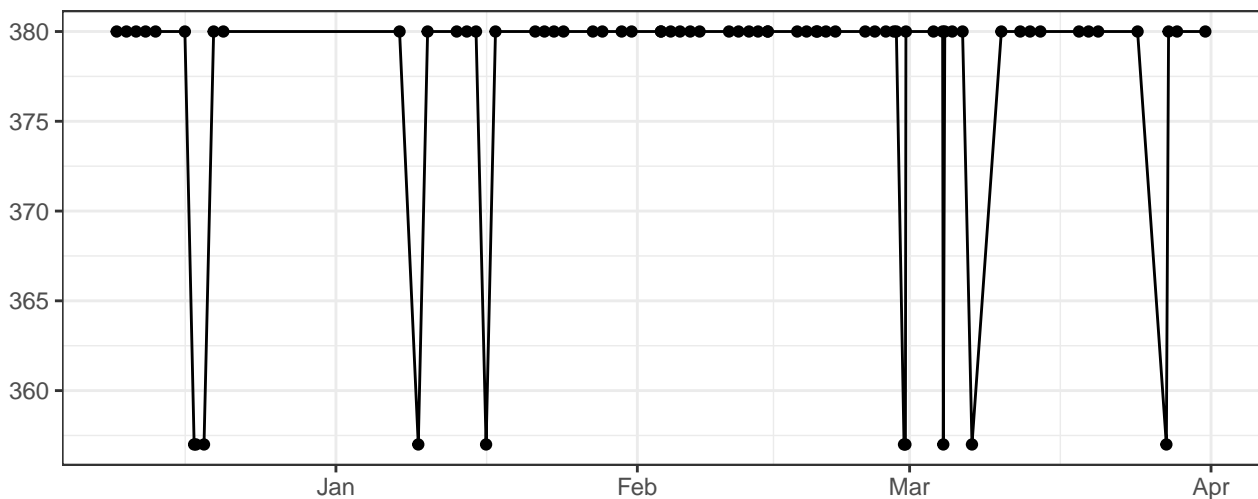
# R780-A\_Gain



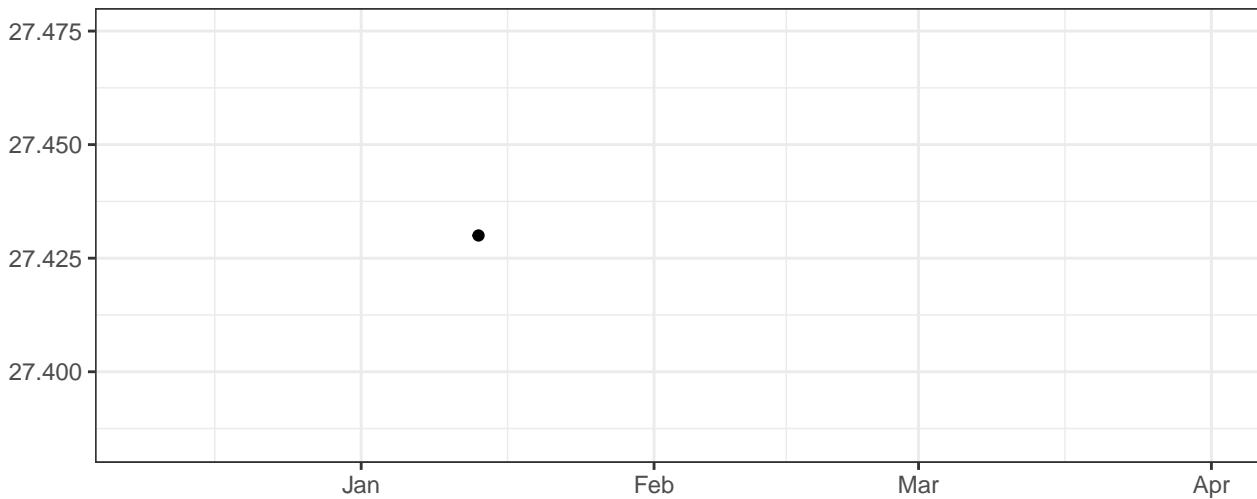
# FSC-A\_Gain



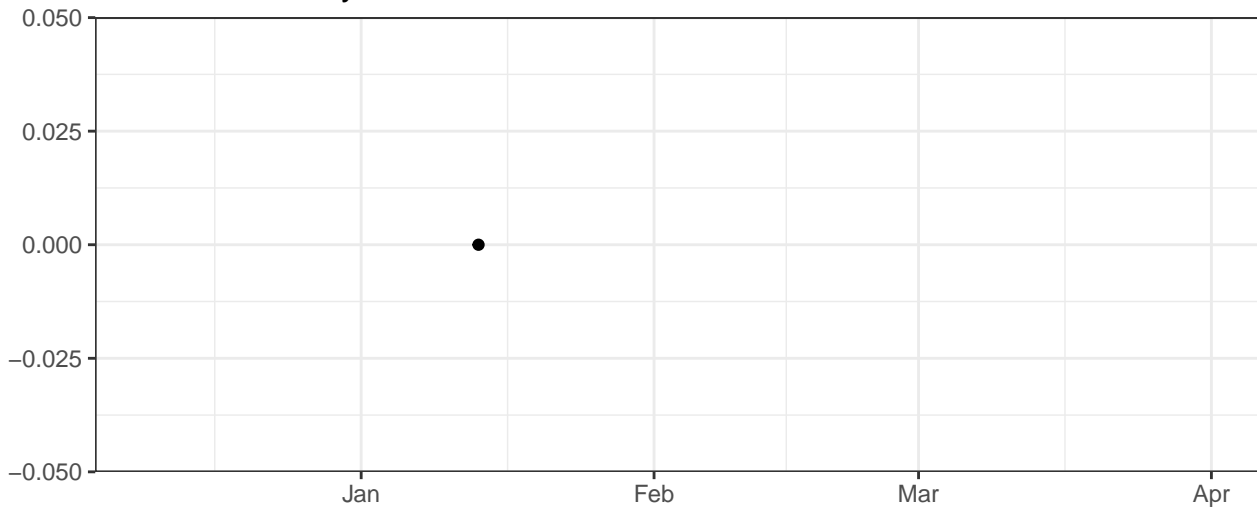
# SSC-A\_Gain



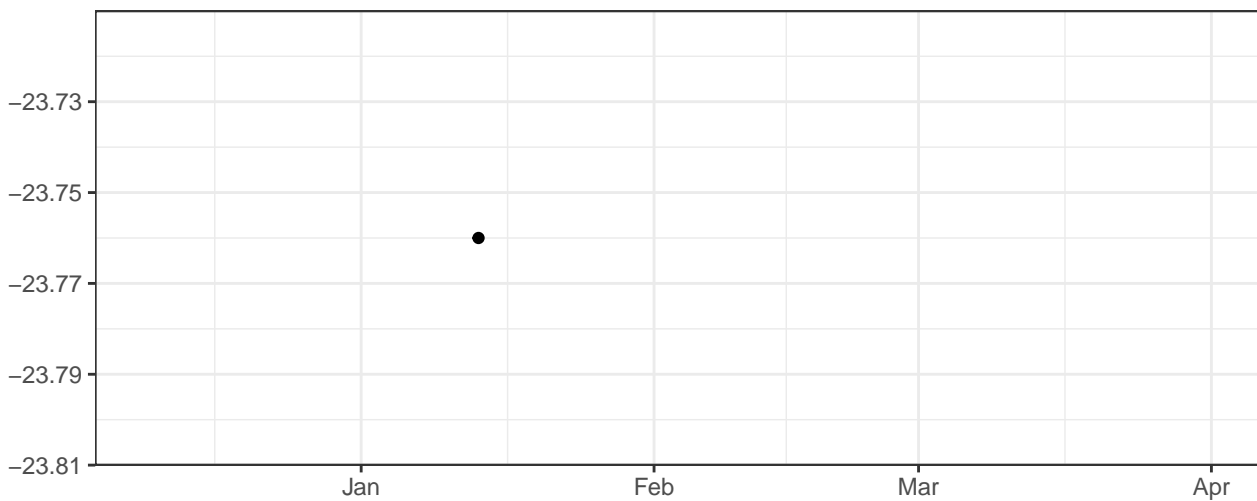
Violet\_LaserDelay



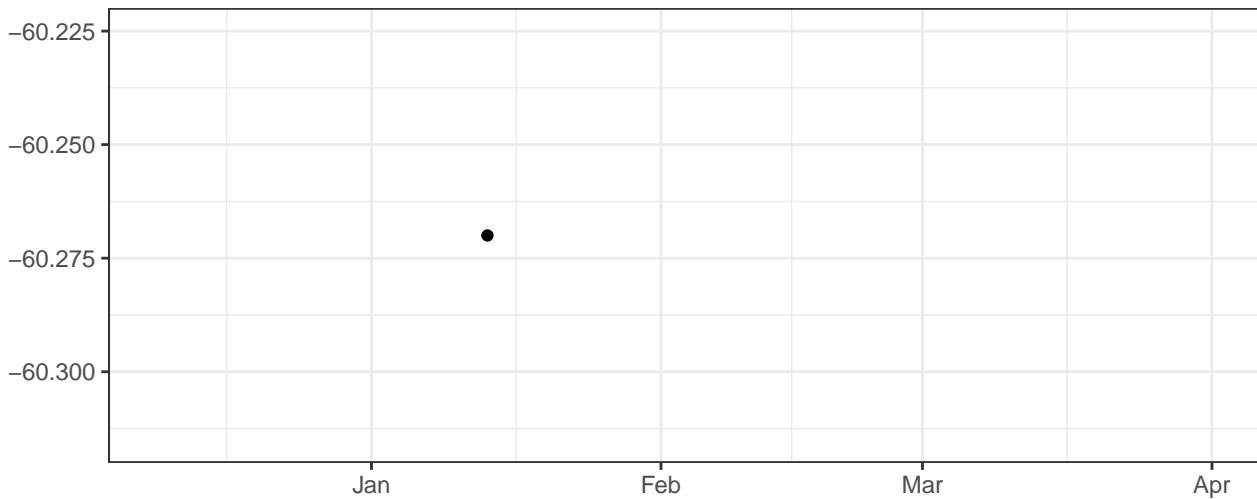
Blue\_LaserDelay



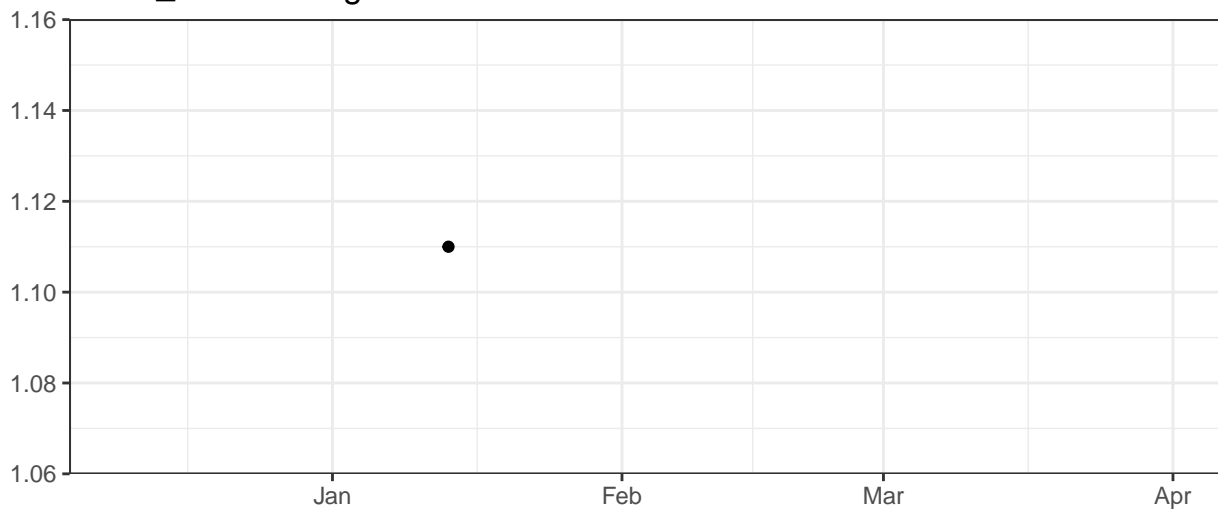
Yellow\_LaserDelay



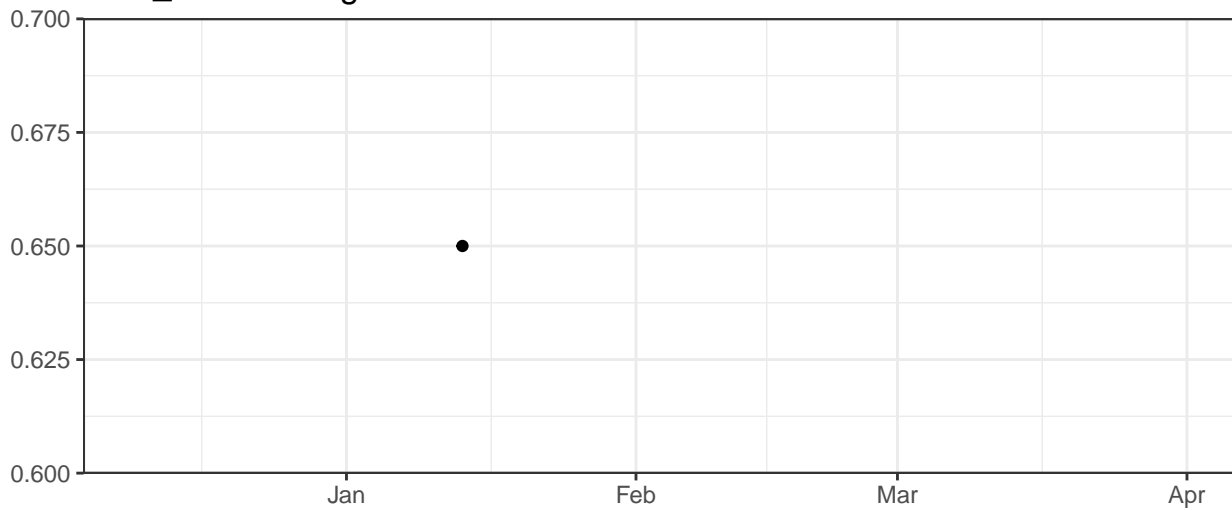
Red\_LaserDelay



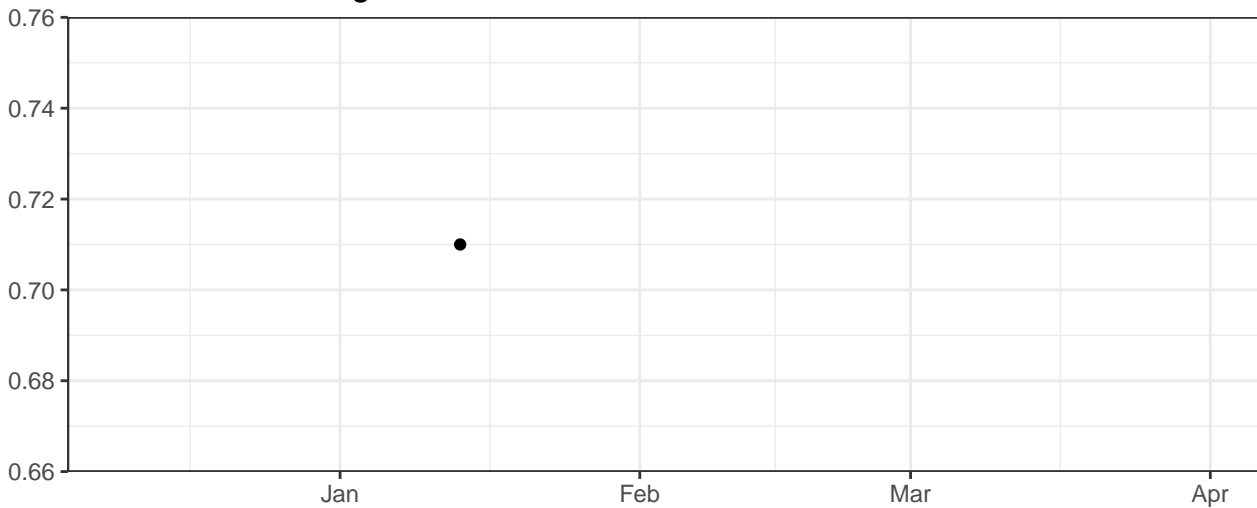
Violet\_AreaScalingFactor



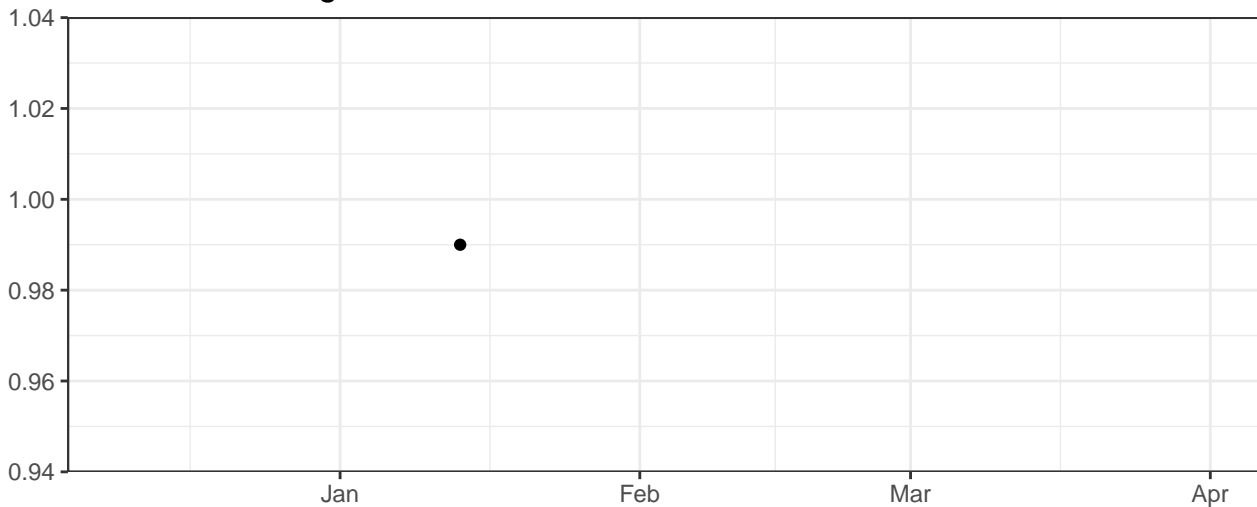
Blue\_AreaScalingFactor



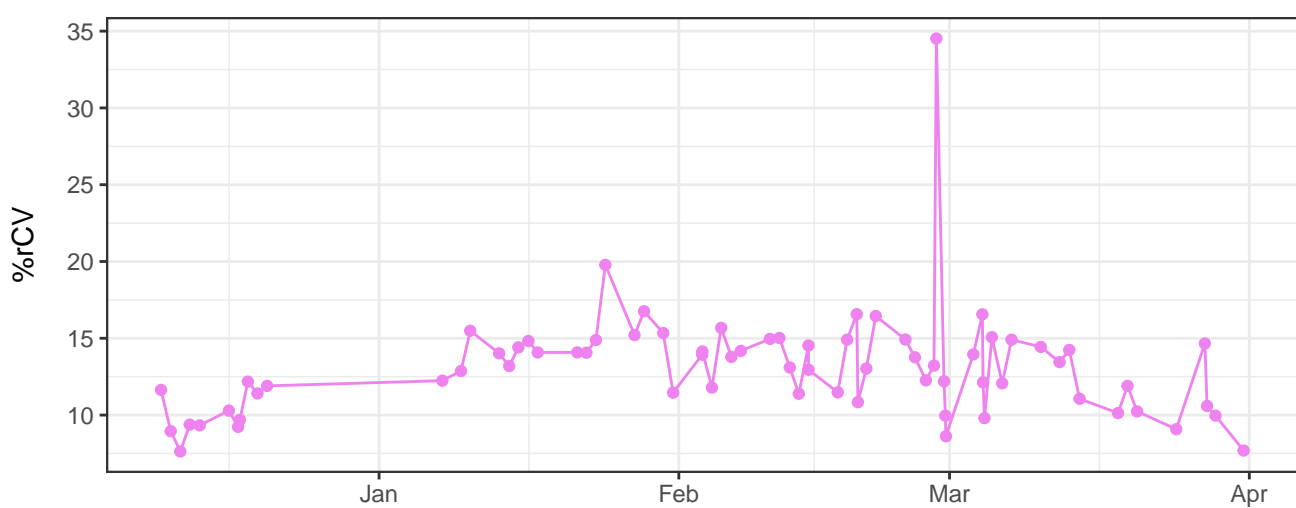
Yellow\_AreaScalingFactor



Red\_AreaScalingFactor



V450-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 grid line at 100,000. The data shows a period of low activity in December and January, followed by a significant rise in late February. A major peak occurs in early March, reaching nearly 200,000 cases. After this peak, the number of cases fluctuates but generally trends downward 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 Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. 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 and rapid increase in cases, reaching a peak of approximately 100,000 in early March. Following the peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing a downward trend through April, though with some fluctuations, including a small secondary rise in late April.

The graph displays the daily number of new COVID-19 cases in the United States from December 2019 to April 2020. The x-axis represents time, with labels for Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. 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 early February. Starting in late February, there is a significant and rapid increase in daily cases, reaching a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March. Following this peak, the number of daily cases begins to decline, showing a downward trend through April, though with some fluctuations, including a small secondary peak in mid-April.

The graph displays the daily count of new COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time from January 1 to April 1, 2020. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid line at 100. The data shows a period of low activity in January, followed by a rise in late January and a major peak in late February/early March, where cases exceeded 100 per day. After this peak, there was a sharp decline, with cases falling back to near-zero levels by mid-March and remaining low through April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time from December 2019 to April 2020, with major ticks for Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. The y-axis represents the number of cases, ranging from 0 to 1,000,000. The data shows a period of low activity in December, followed by a rapid ascent in January. A significant peak occurs in early March, reaching nearly 1,000,000 cases. Following this peak, there is a period of fluctuation with a secondary rise in late March, before a general downward trend begins in April.

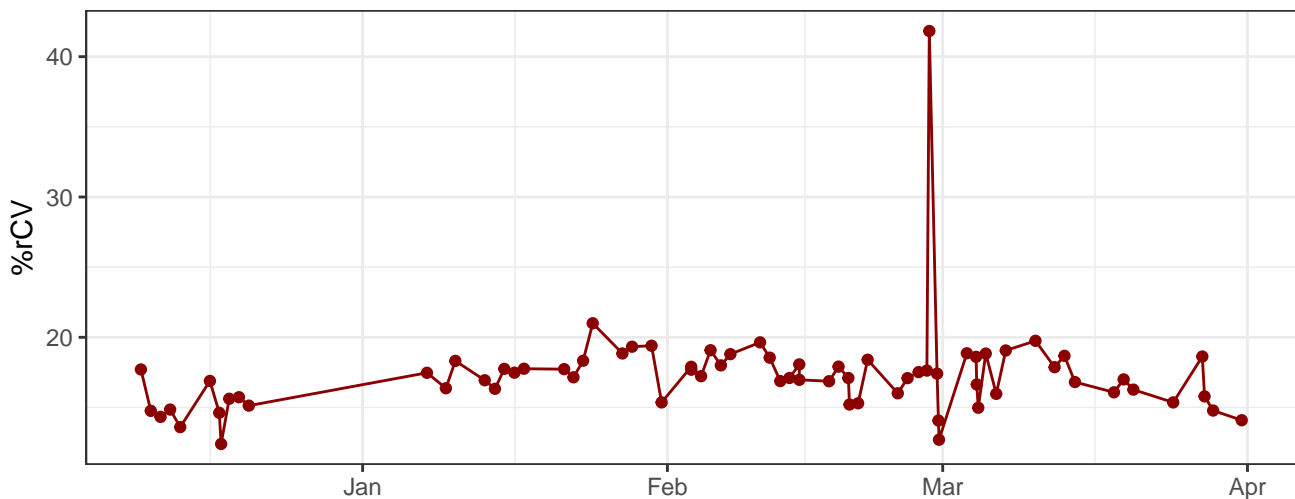
The graph displays the daily number of new COVID-19 cases in the United States from December 2019 to April 2020. The x-axis represents time, with labels for Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid line at 1000. The data shows a period of low activity in December and January, followed by a significant increase starting in late February. The number of cases peaks in early March at approximately 1400, then declines sharply, with a small resurgence in late March and early April.

The graph displays the daily number of new COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid line at 1000. The data shows a period of low activity in December and January, followed by a significant rise in late February. A major peak occurs in early March, reaching nearly 2000 cases. After this peak, the number of cases declines but remains elevated through April.

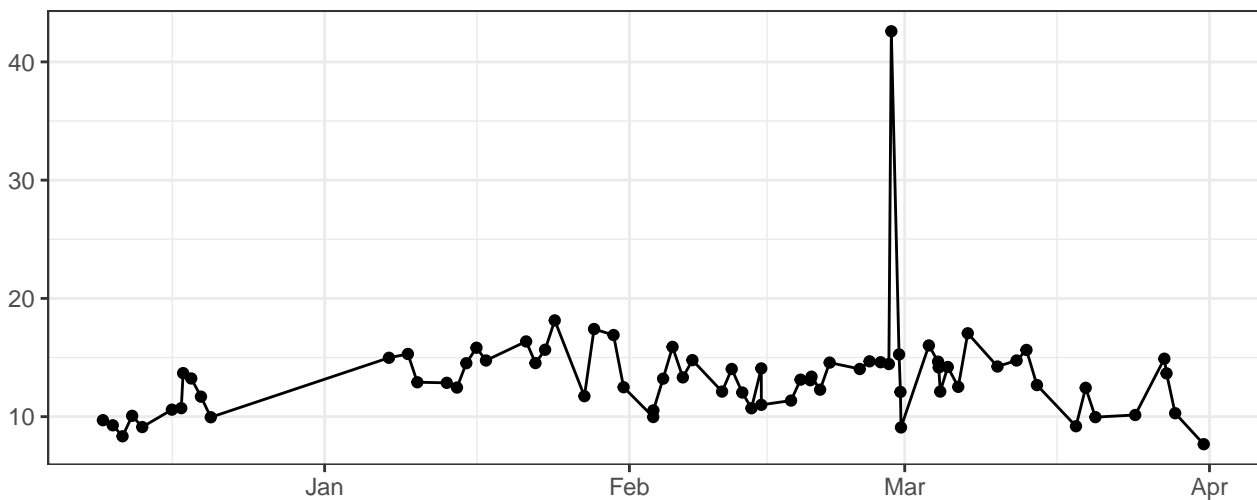
The graph displays the daily number of new COVID-19 cases in the United States from December 2019 to April 2020. The x-axis represents time, with labels for Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low activity in December and January, followed by a significant increase in cases starting in late February. The number of cases peaks sharply in early March, reaching over 100,000, and then begins to decline, with some fluctuations, through April.



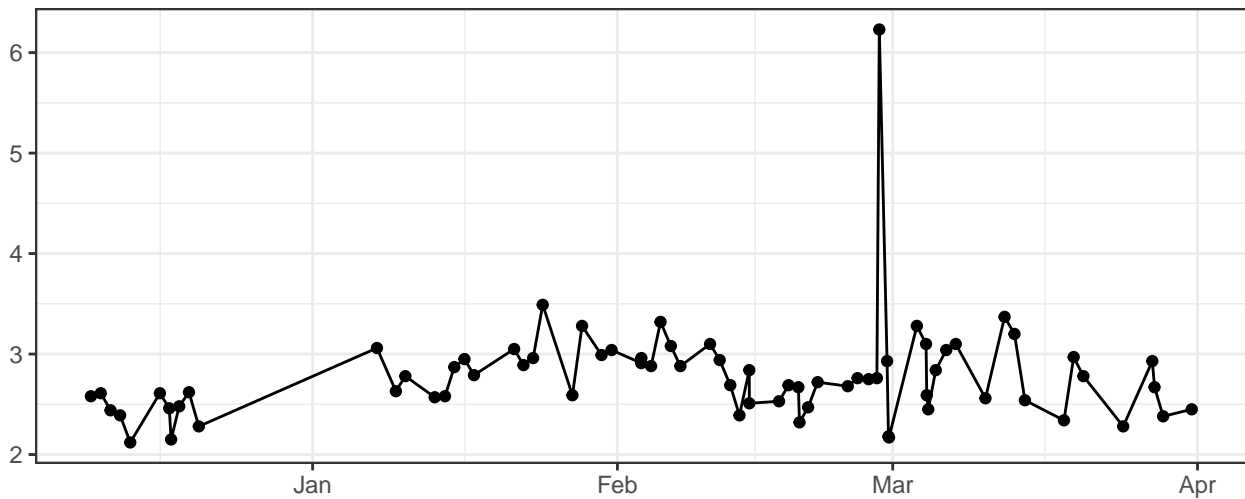
# R780-A-% rCV



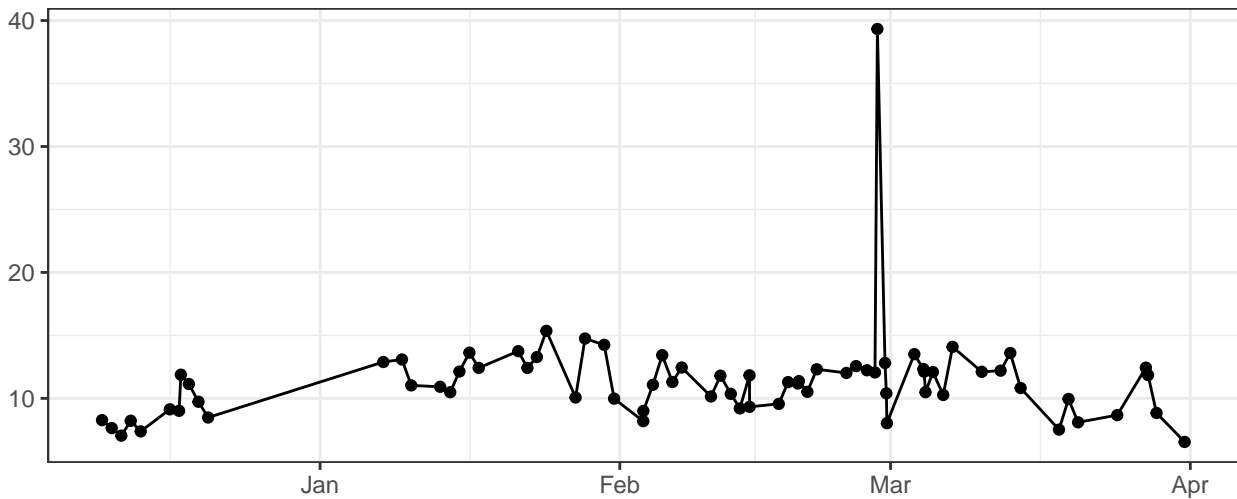
# FSC-A-% rCV



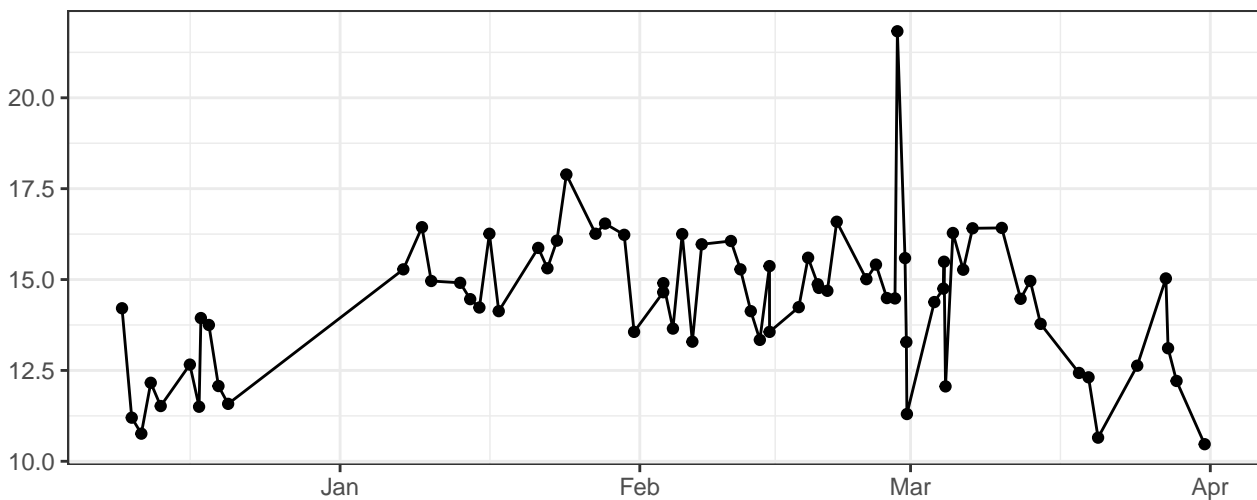
# FSC-H-% rCV



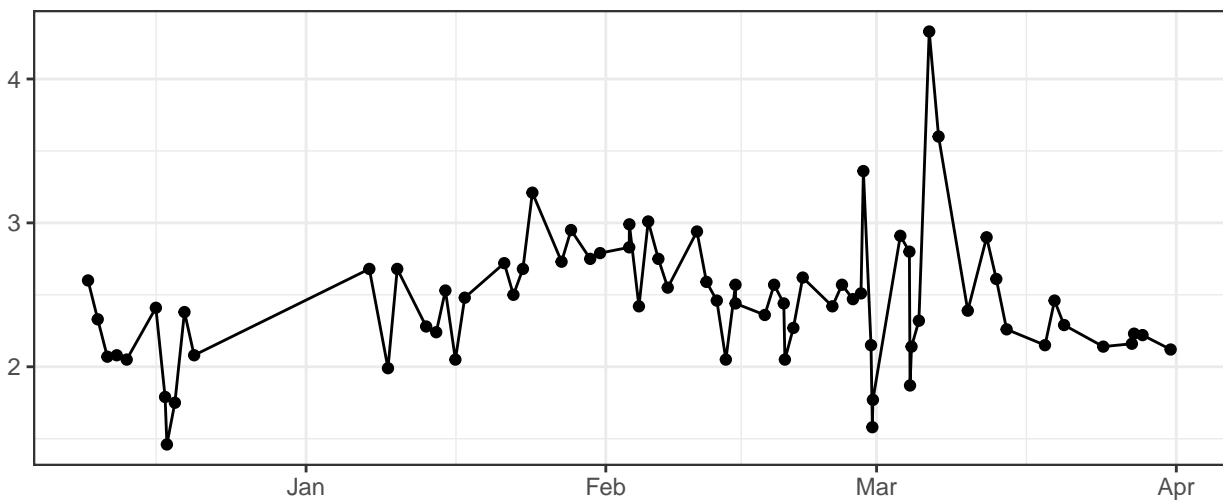
### FSC-W-% rCV



### SSC-A-% rCV



### SSC-H-% rCV



SSC-W-% rCV

