

V450-A



V530-A



V710-A



B530-A



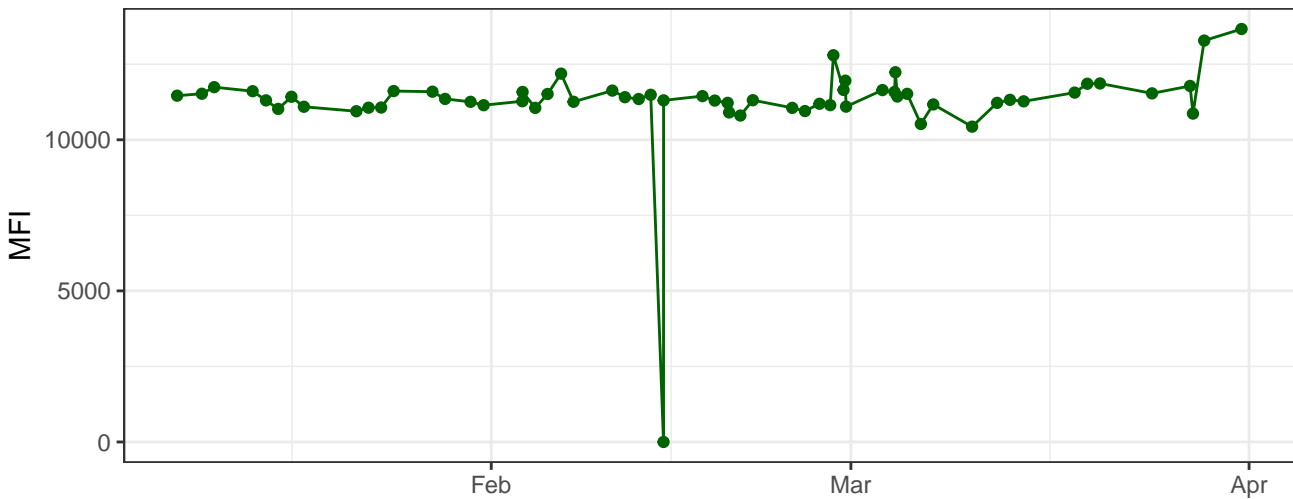
B695-A



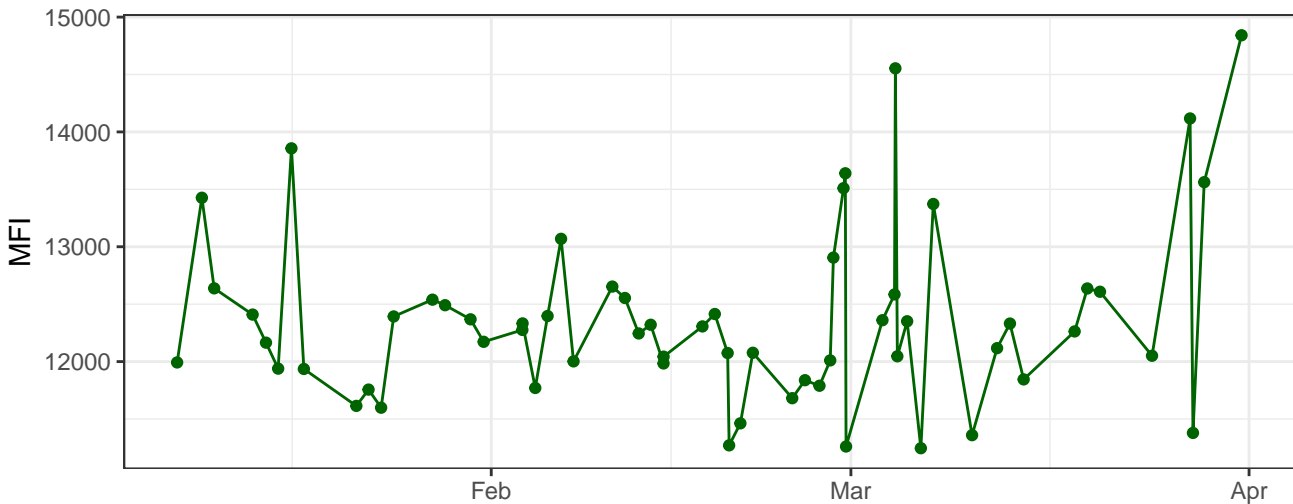
Y590-A



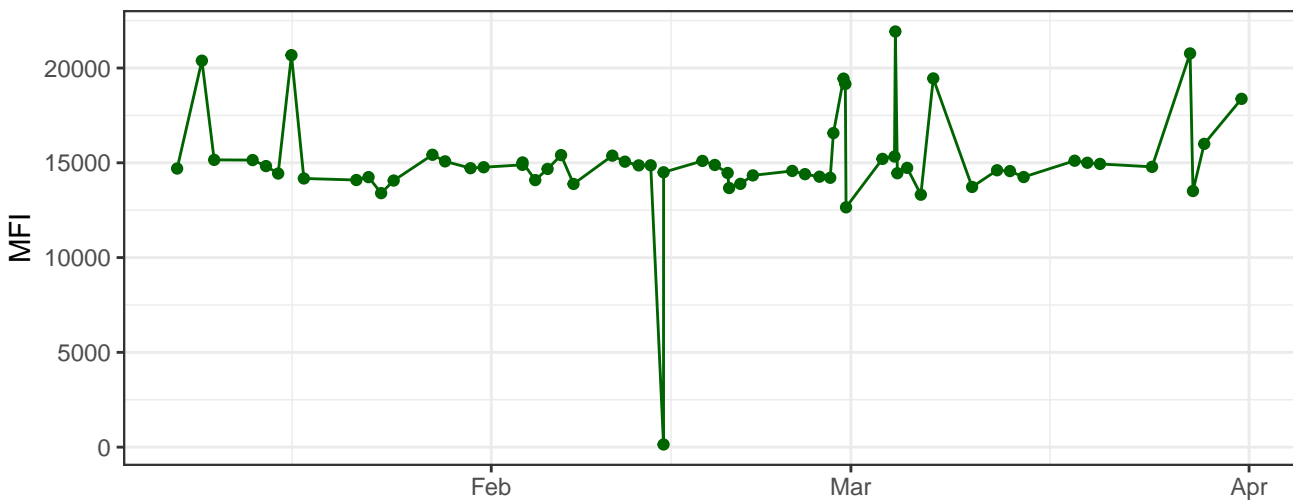
Y610-A



Y670-A



Y780-A



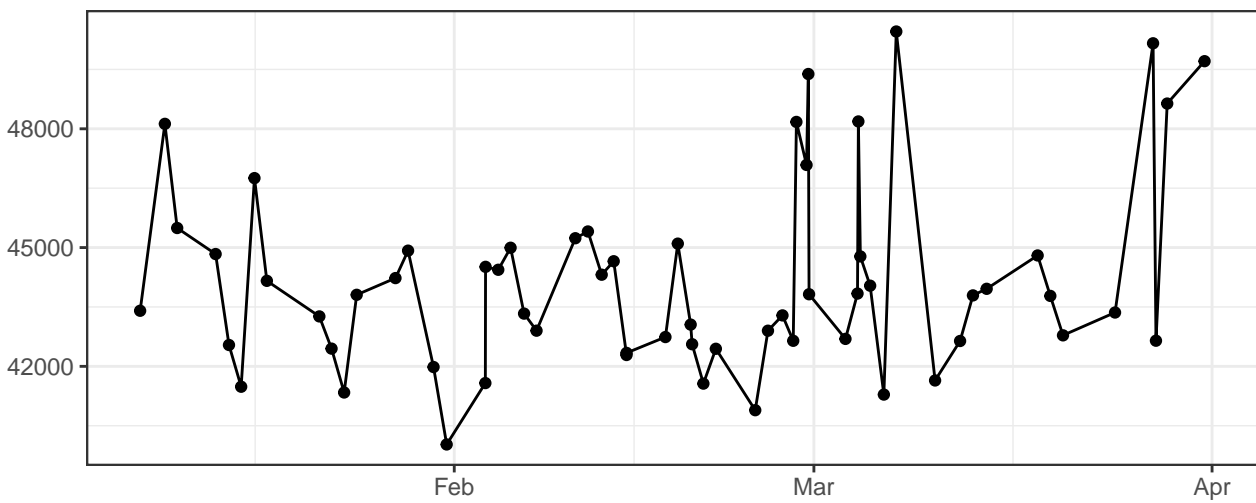
R660-A



R780-A



FSC-A



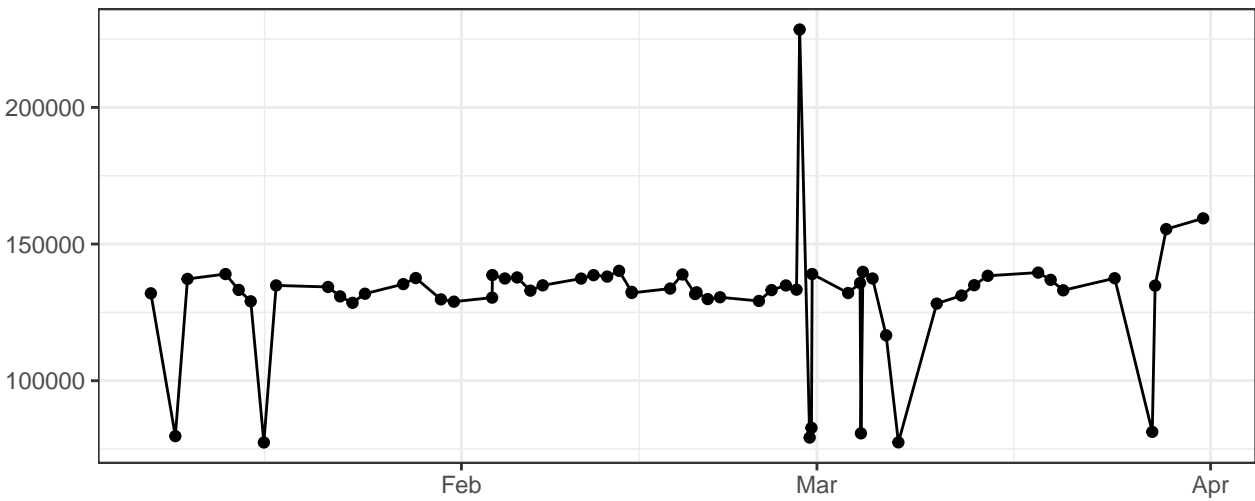
FSC-H



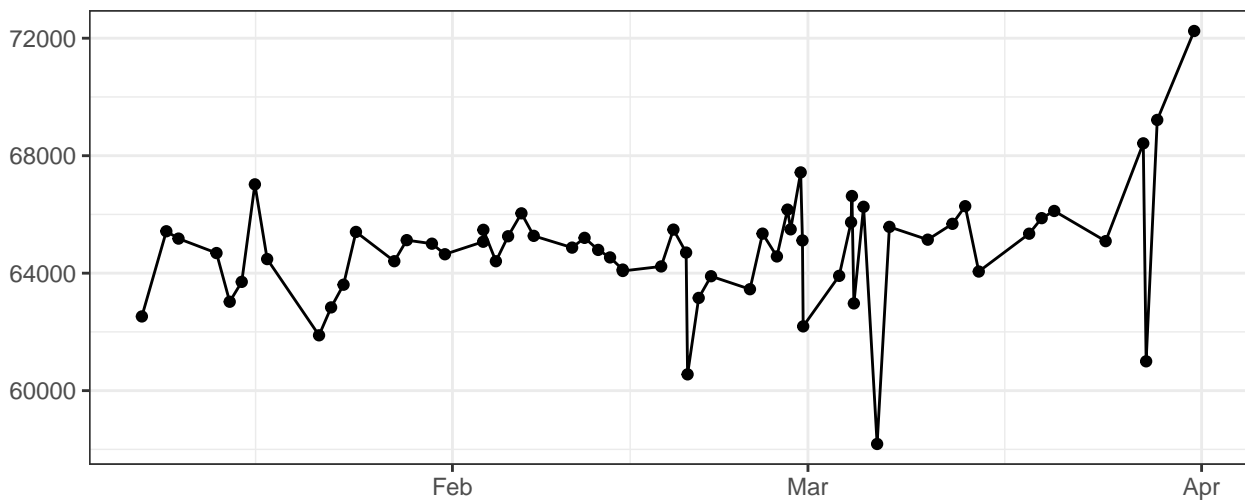
FSC-W



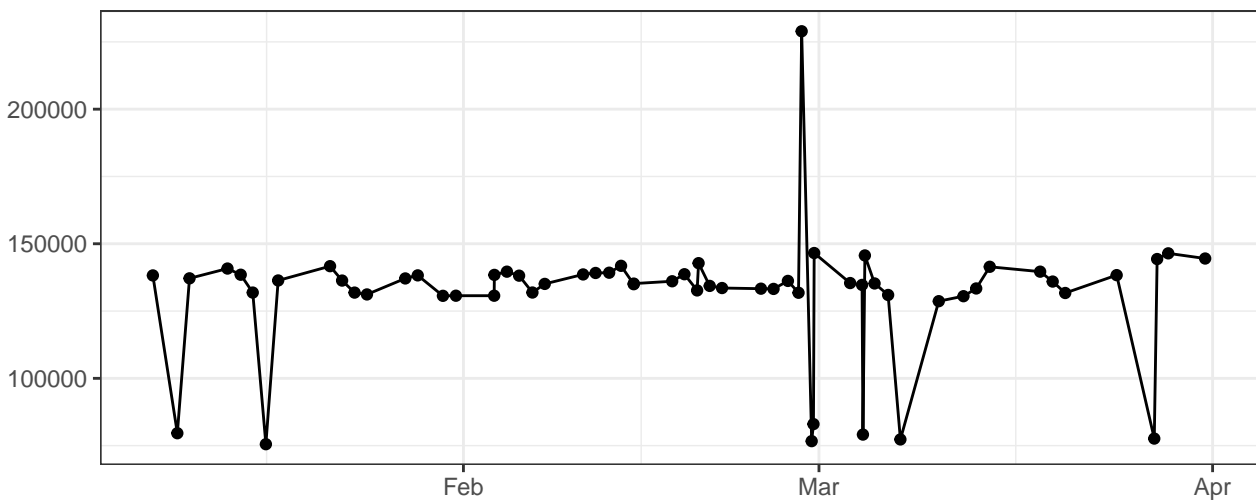
SSC-A



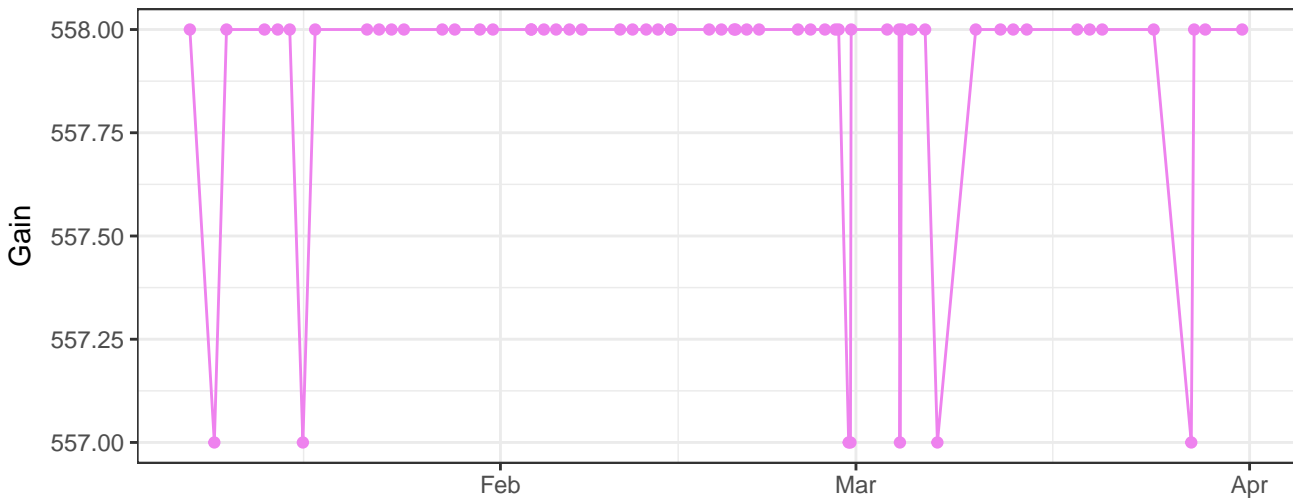
SSC-H



SSC-W



V450-A_Gain



V530-A_Gain



V710-A_Gain



B530-A_Gain



B695-A_Gain



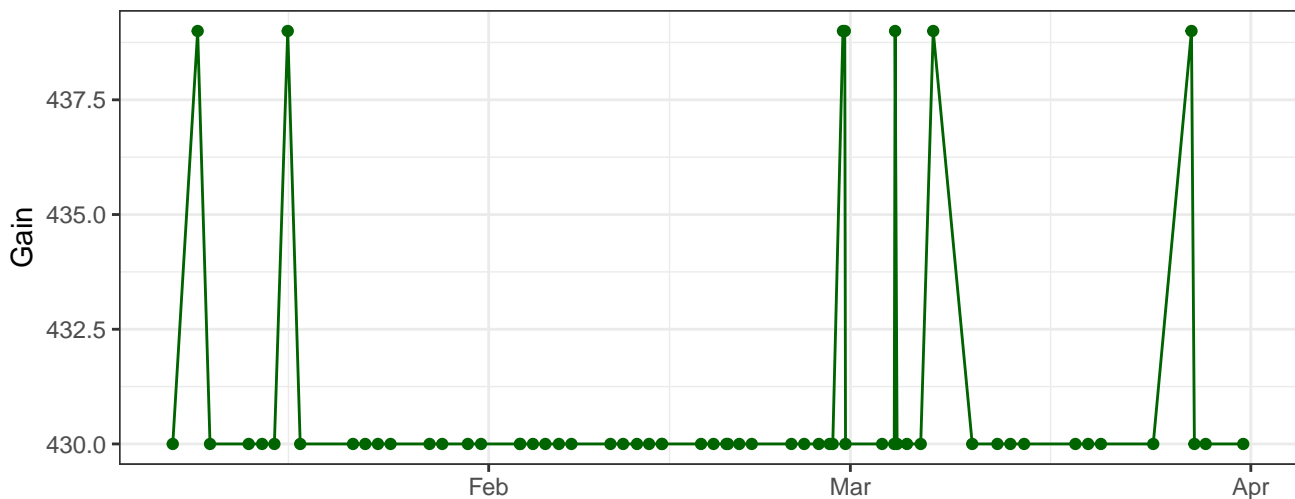
Y590-A_Gain



Y610-A_Gain



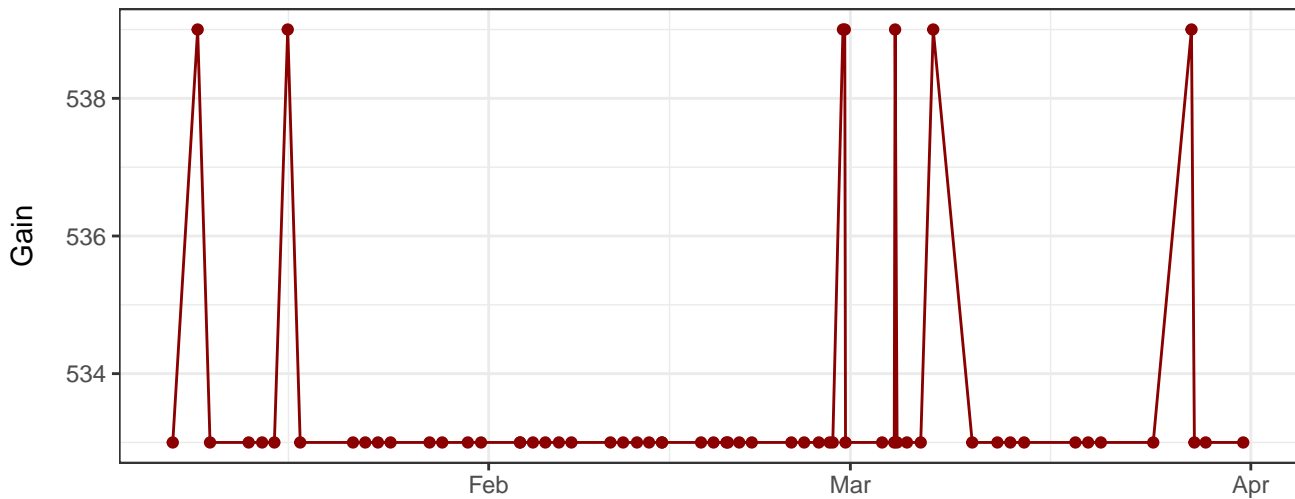
Y670-A_Gain



Y780-A_Gain



R660-A_Gain



R780-A_Gain



FSC-A_Gain



SSC-A_Gain



Violet_LaserDelay



Blue_LaserDelay



Yellow_LaserDelay



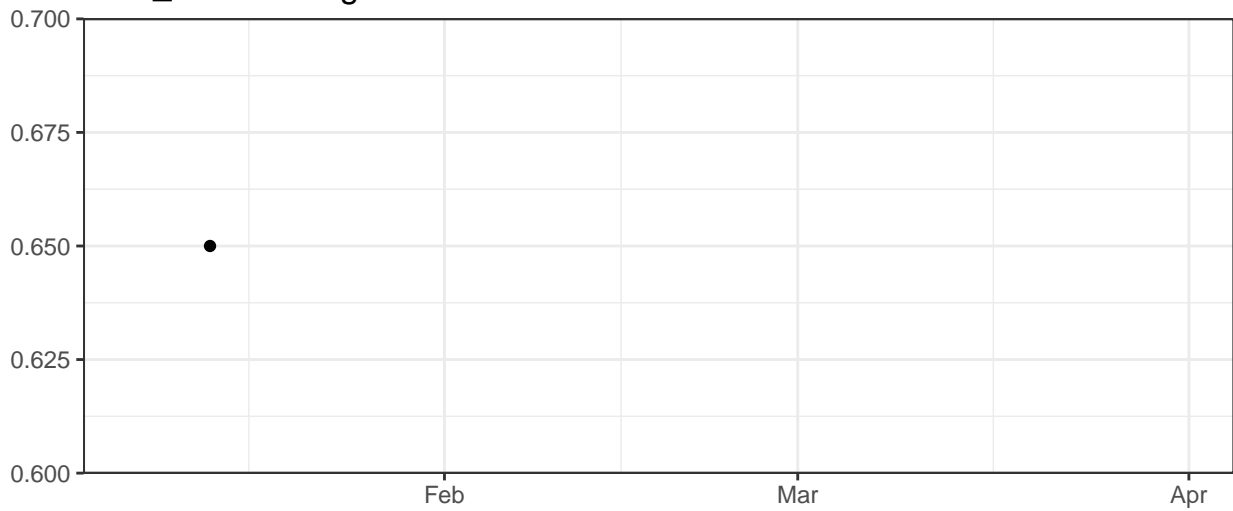
Red_LaserDelay



Violet_AreaScalingFactor



Blue_AreaScalingFactor



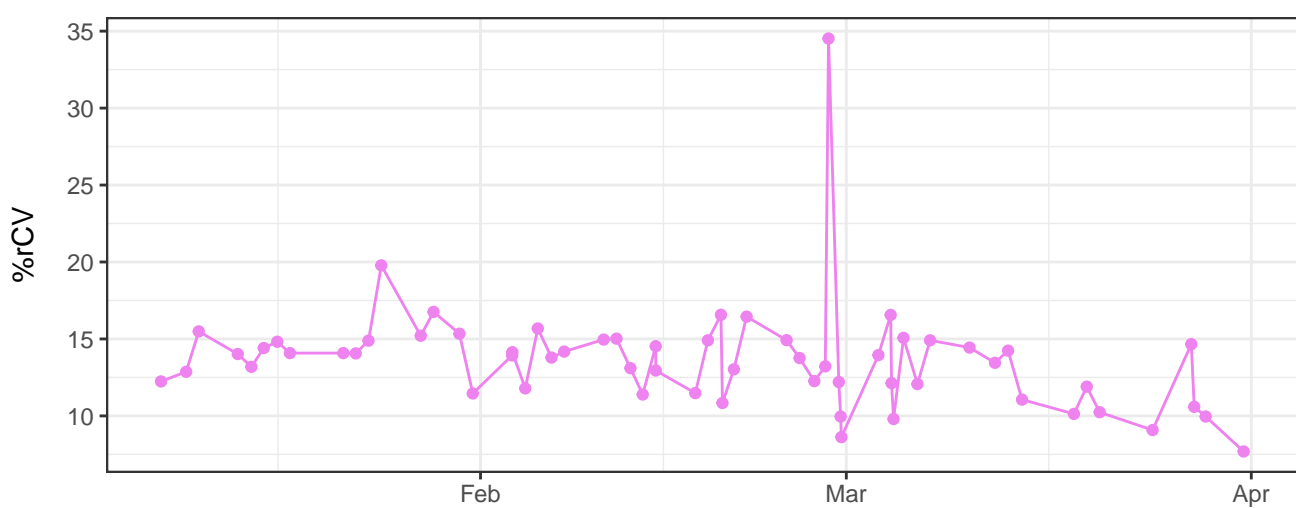
Yellow_AreaScalingFactor



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 February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid extending up to 100,000. The data shows a period of relative stability in January, followed by a rapid ascent in late February. A significant peak occurs in early March, reaching nearly 100,000 cases. This is followed by a period of high volatility with multiple smaller peaks and troughs, and a general downward trend as the month of April begins.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The y-axis is labeled 'Number of cases' and ranges from 0 to 1,000,000 in increments of 200,000. The x-axis is labeled 'Date' and shows the months of Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. The data points are connected by a blue line, showing a period of relative stability in January, followed by a sharp rise in late February, a peak in early March, and then a decline and subsequent fluctuations through April.

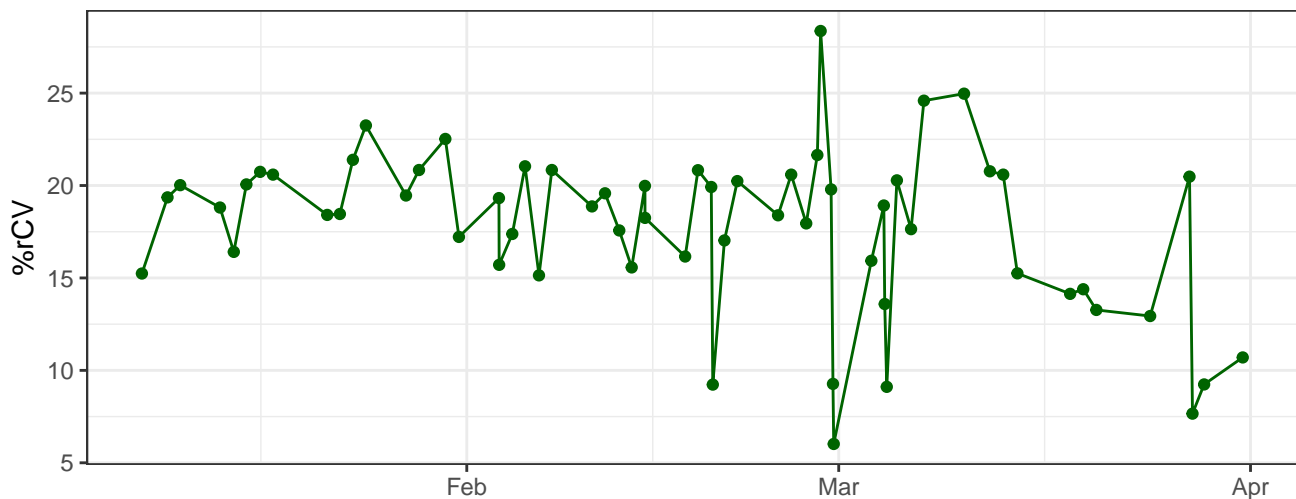
The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time from January 1 to April 1, 2020, with major grid lines every two weeks. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with major grid lines every 100,000 units. The data shows a period of relative stability with minor fluctuations until late February. A significant surge begins in late February, reaching a peak of approximately 220,000 cases in early March. Following this peak, the number of cases declines sharply, returning to a level similar to the one in late February by mid-March, and then continues a gradual downward trend through April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for 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 relative stability in January, followed by a significant surge in late February. A major peak occurs in early March, reaching nearly 200,000 cases. Following this peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing a secondary, smaller peak in mid-March before continuing its downward trend into April.

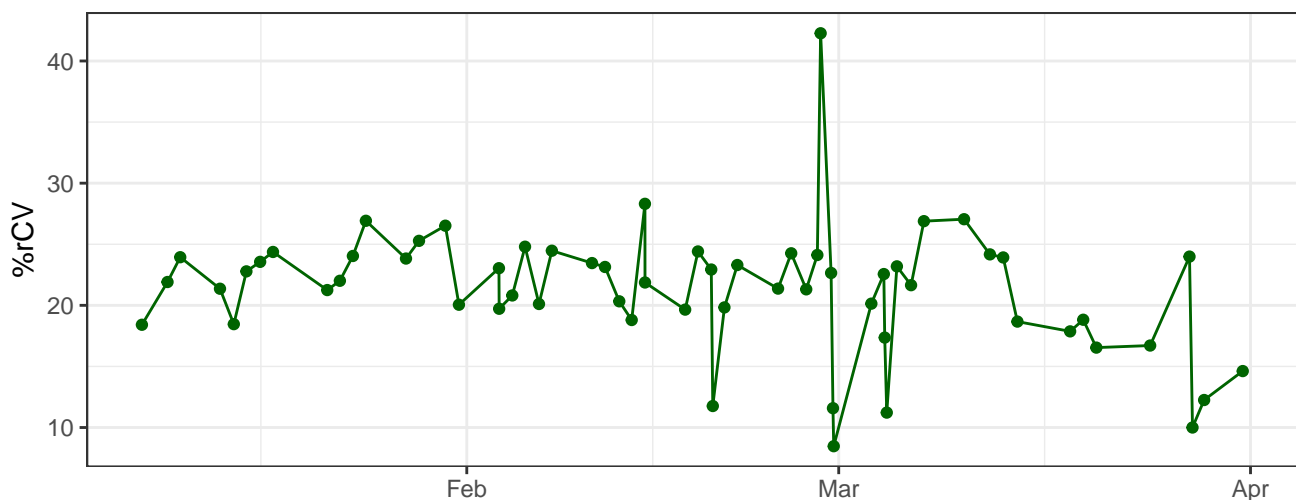
The graph displays the daily count of new COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a major grid line at 20,000 and a minor grid line at 10,000. The data shows a period of relative stability around 10,000 cases in January, followed by a sharp increase in early February. A major peak occurs in early March, reaching approximately 65,000 cases. This is followed by a rapid decline to near zero cases in mid-March, and then a resurgence to around 15,000 cases by late March. The graph ends in early April with a slight increase in cases.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the Netherlands. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid line at 1,000. A single data point in late February exceeds the 1,000 mark, reaching nearly 1,800 cases. The rest of the data points remain below the 1,000 mark, mostly clustered near the zero line.

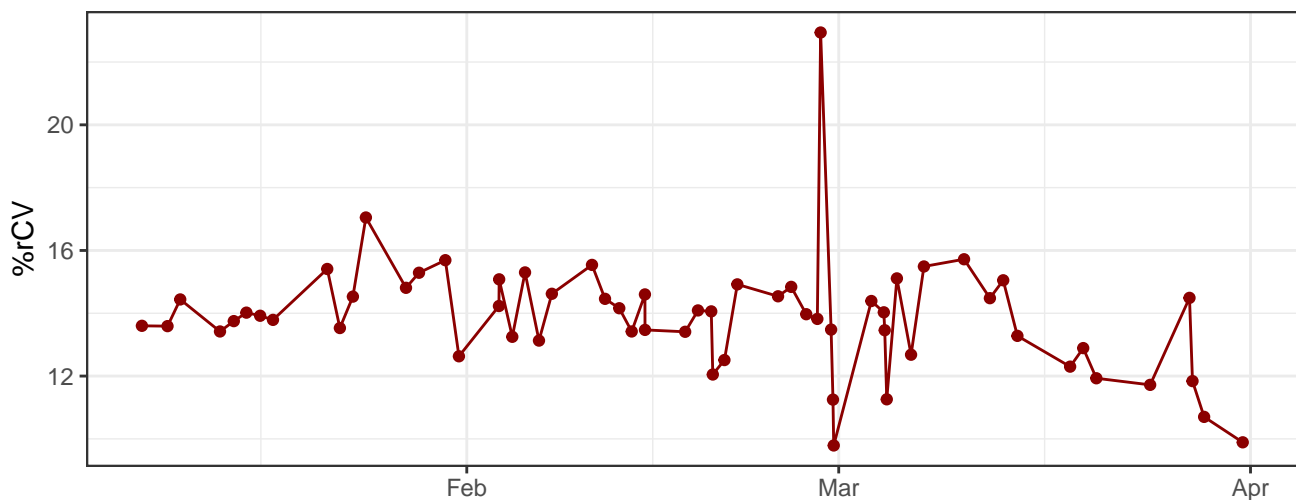
Y670-A-% rCV



Y780-A-% rCV



R660-A-% rCV



The graph displays the daily number of new COVID-19 cases in the United States from January 1 to April 1, 2020. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February and March. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid line at 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts in January, followed by a sharp increase in late February, peaking at over 100,000 cases. This is followed by a decline and then a second, smaller spike in early March, before a general downward trend in April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis represents time, with labels for 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 1 to late February. Starting in late February, there is a 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 some fluctuations but generally trending downwards towards the end of the period shown.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The y-axis is labeled with values 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The x-axis is labeled with the months 'Feb', 'Mar', and 'Apr'. The data points are connected by a solid black line. A prominent peak occurs in early March, reaching a value of approximately 6.2. Following this peak, the number of cases drops sharply to around 2.2 and then fluctuates between 2 and 3.5 for the remainder of the period shown.

FSC-W-% rCV



SSC-A-% rCV



SSC-H-% rCV



SSC-W-% rCV

