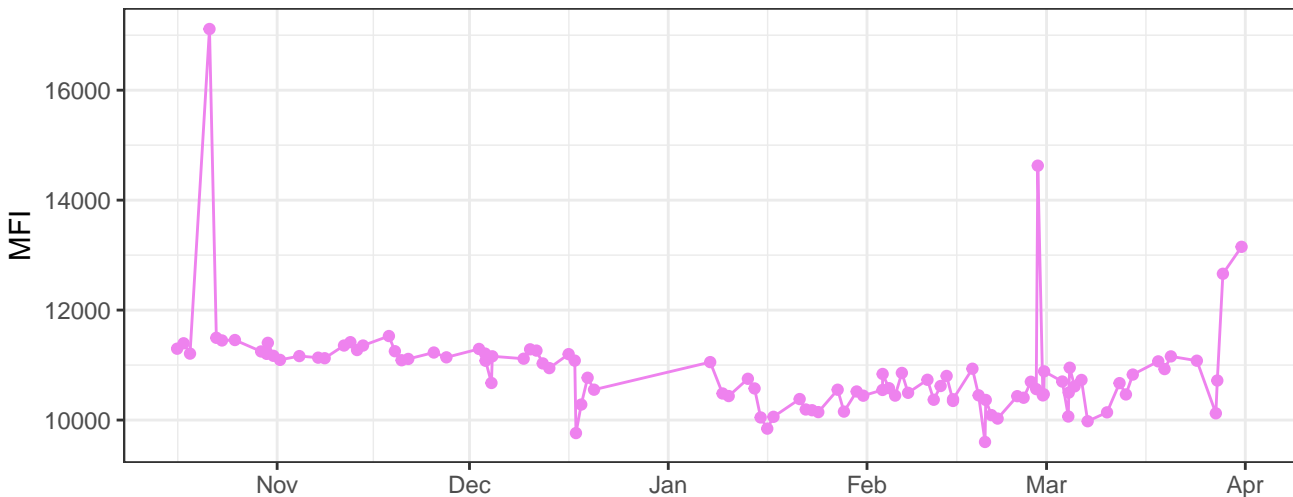
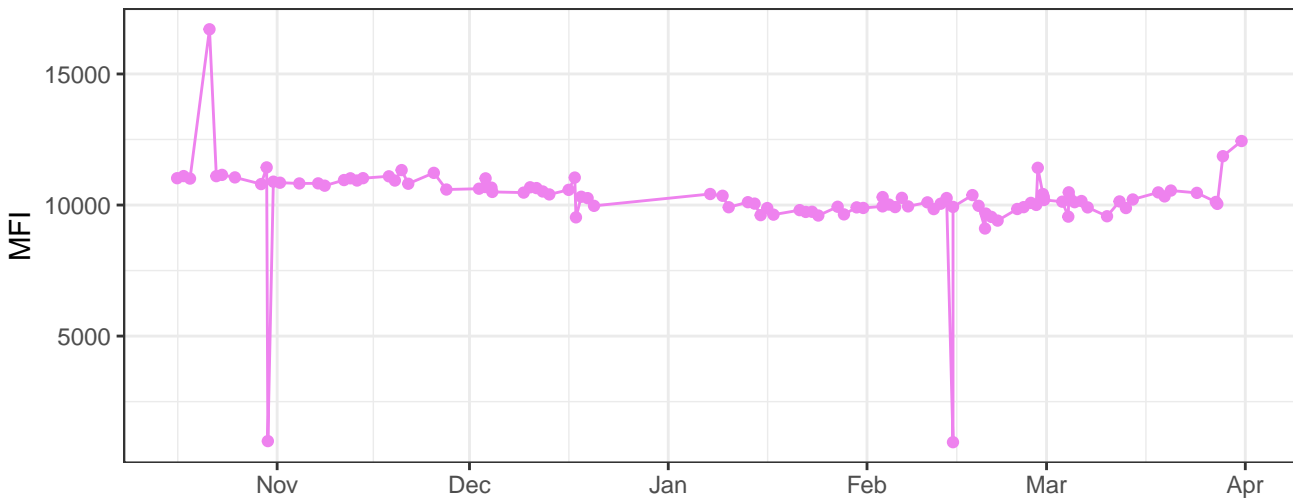


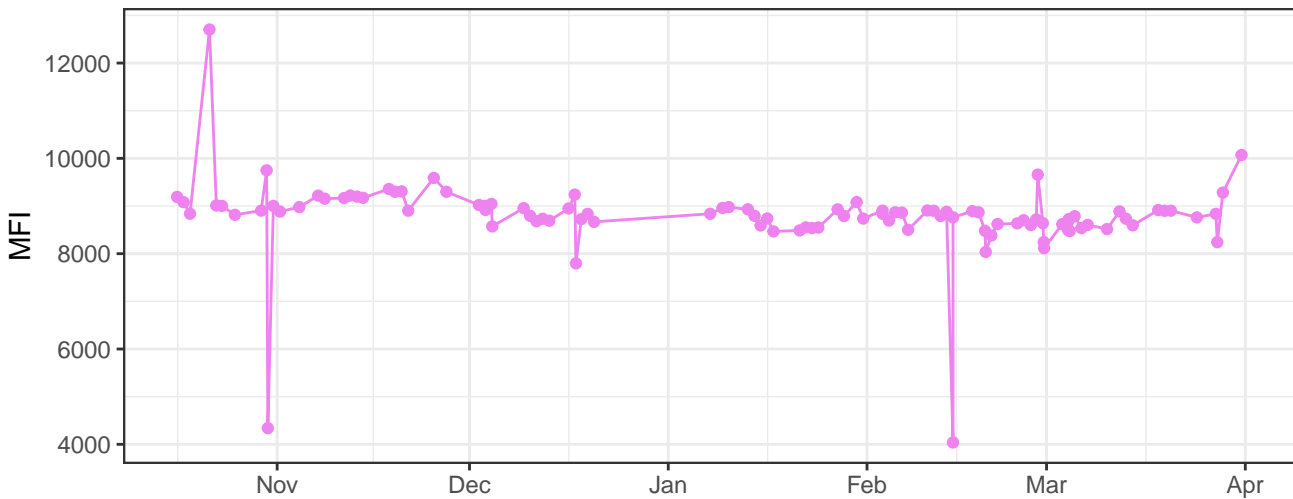
V450-A



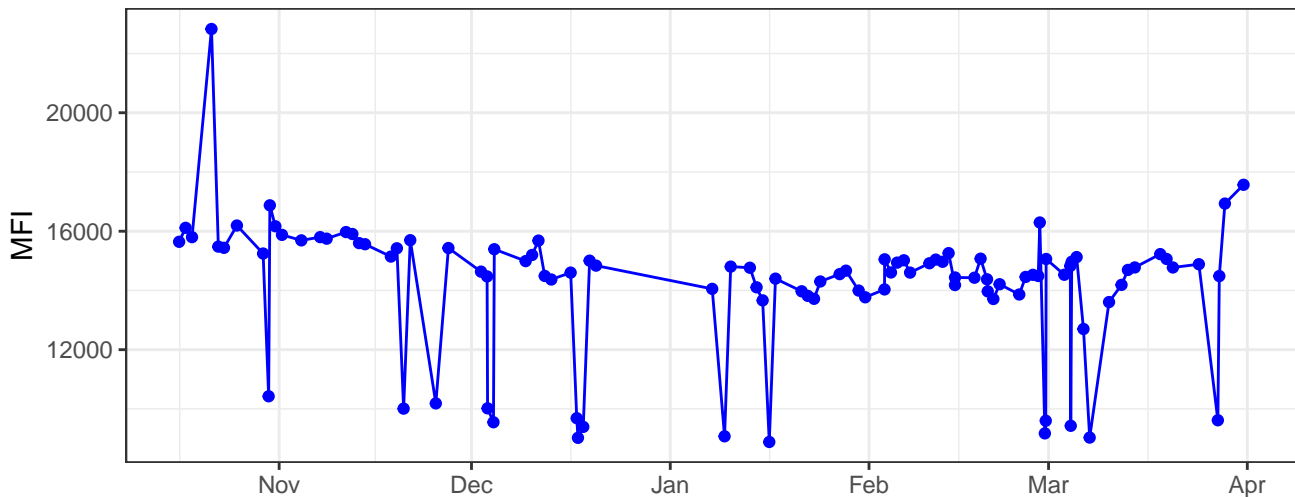
V530-A



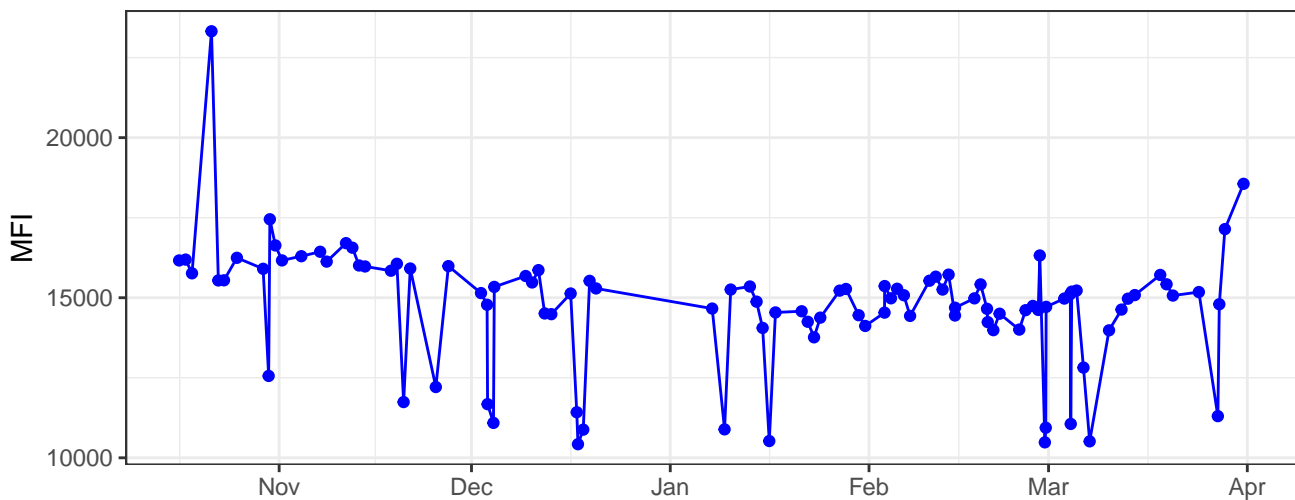
V710-A



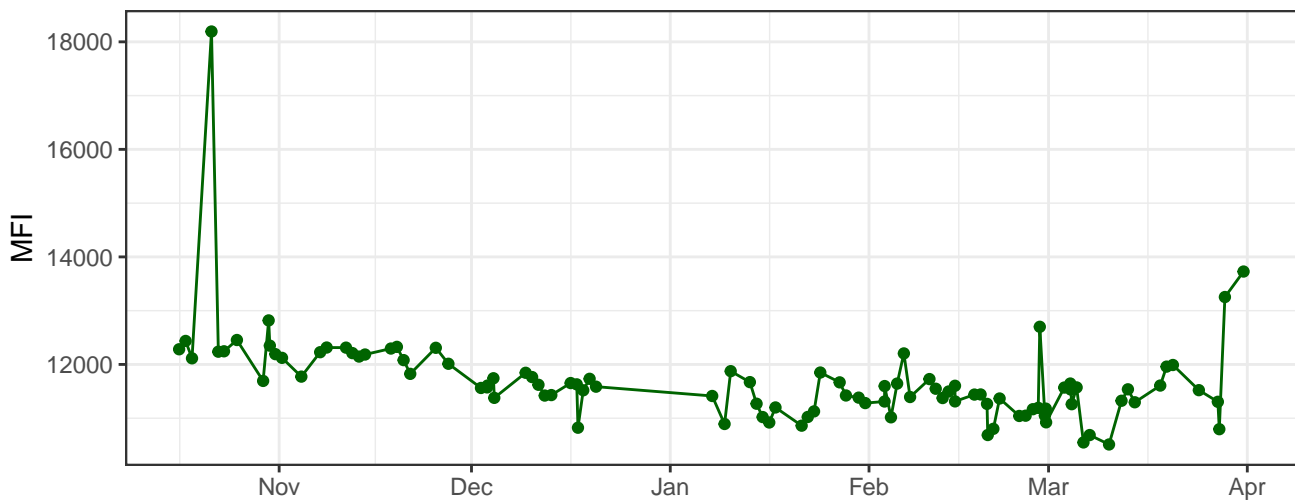
B530-A



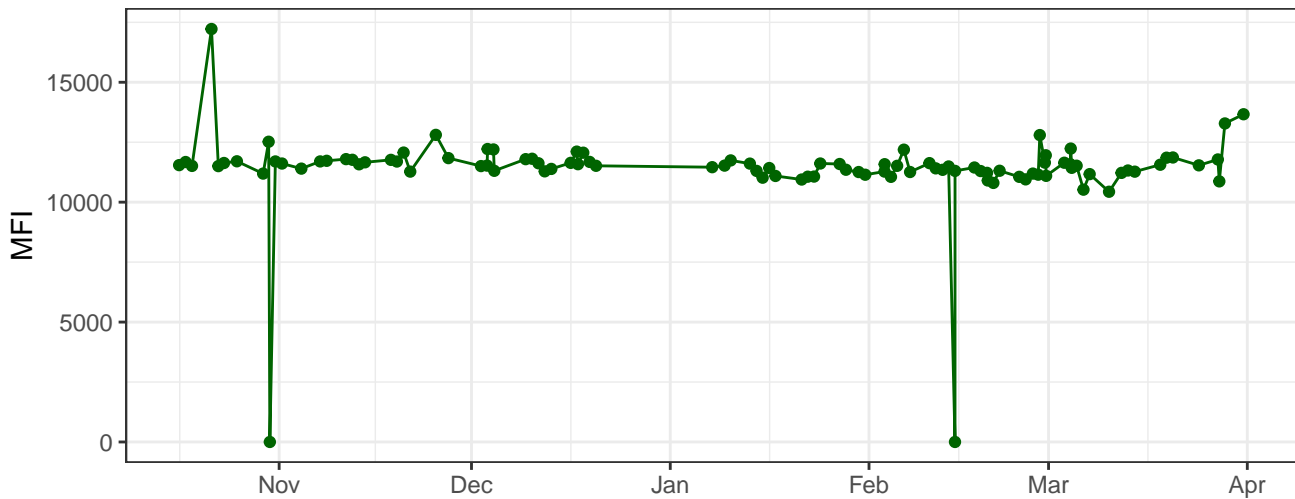
B695-A



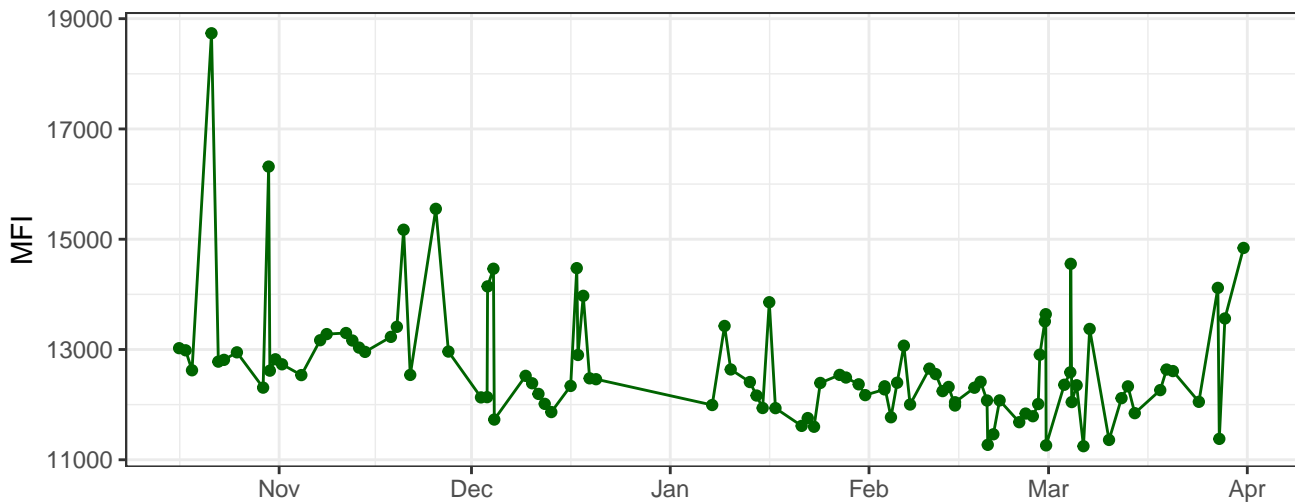
Y590-A



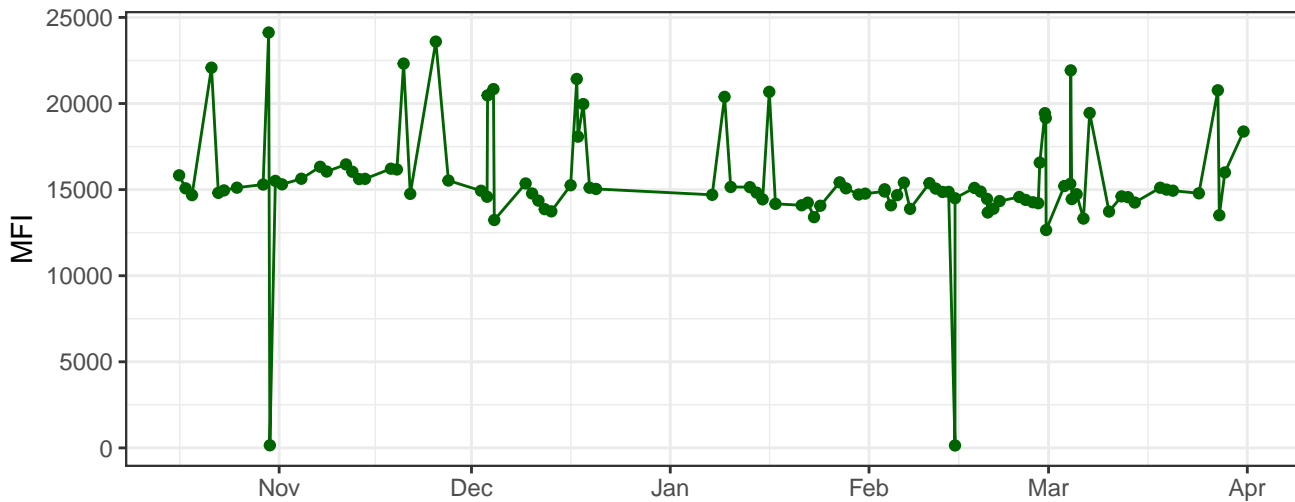
Y610-A



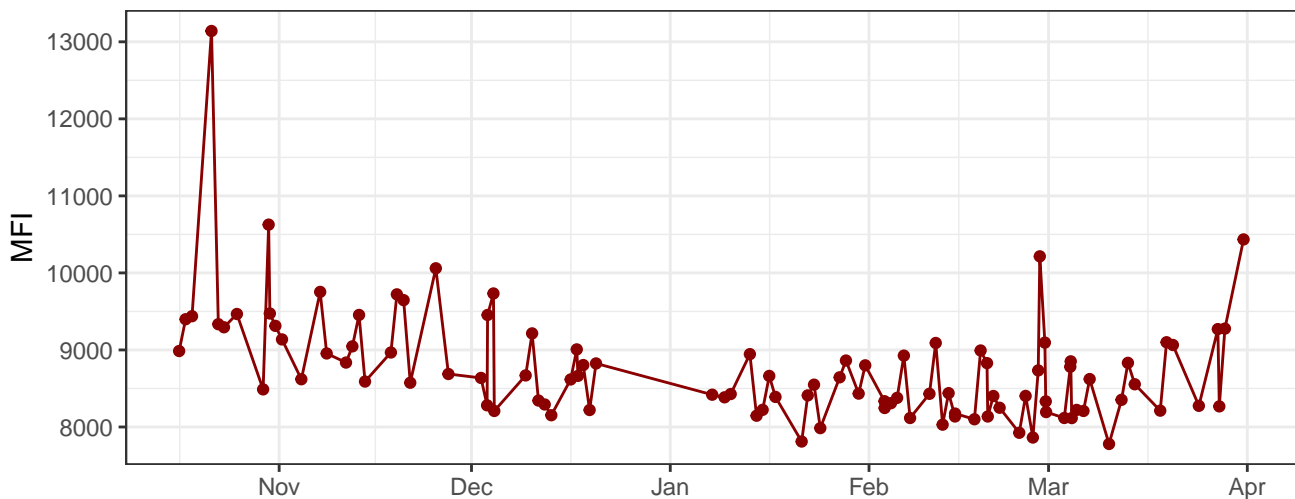
Y670-A



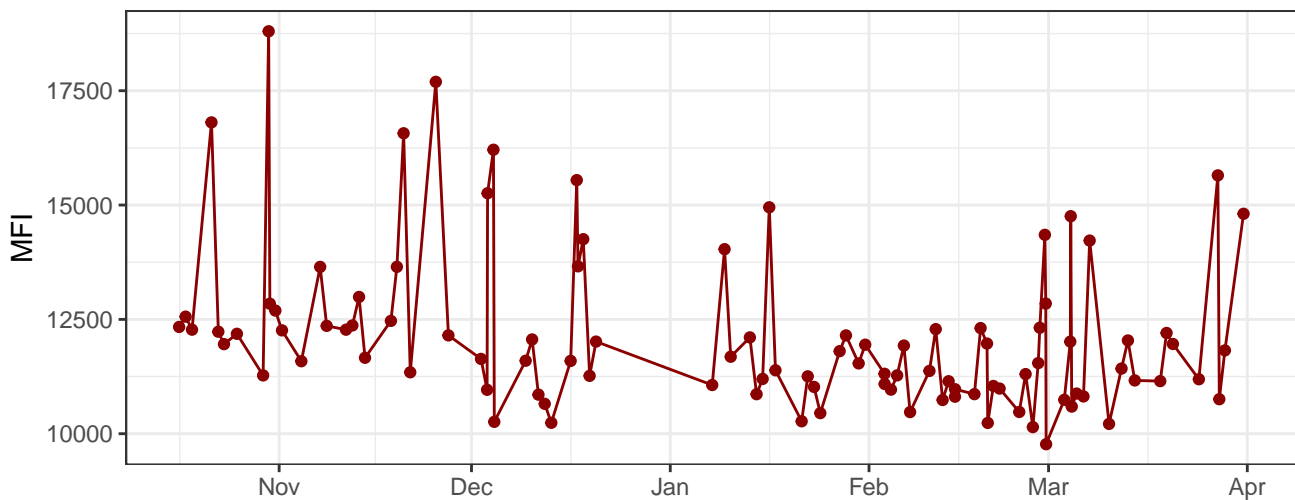
Y780-A



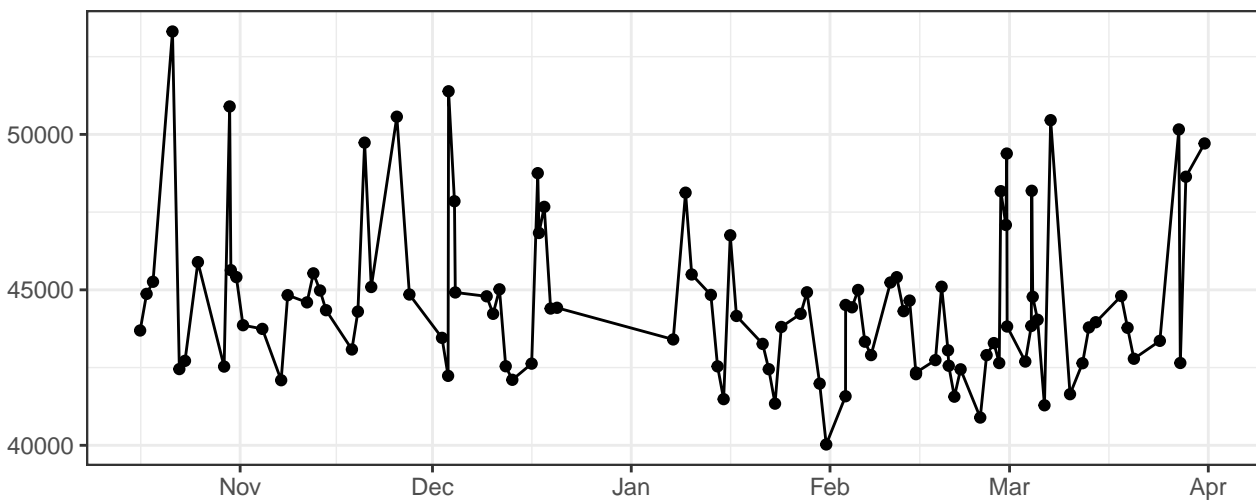
R660-A



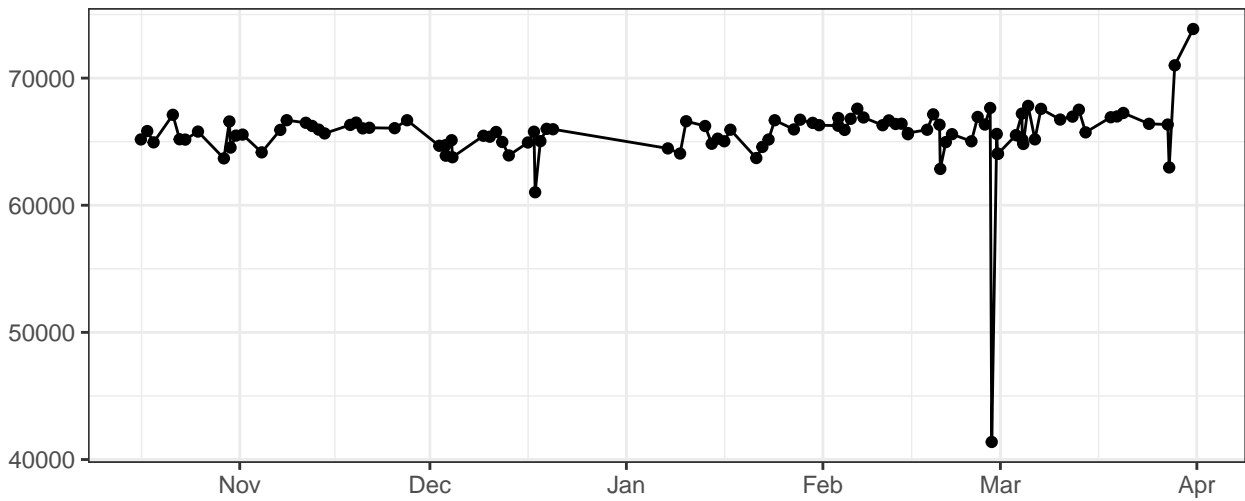
R780-A



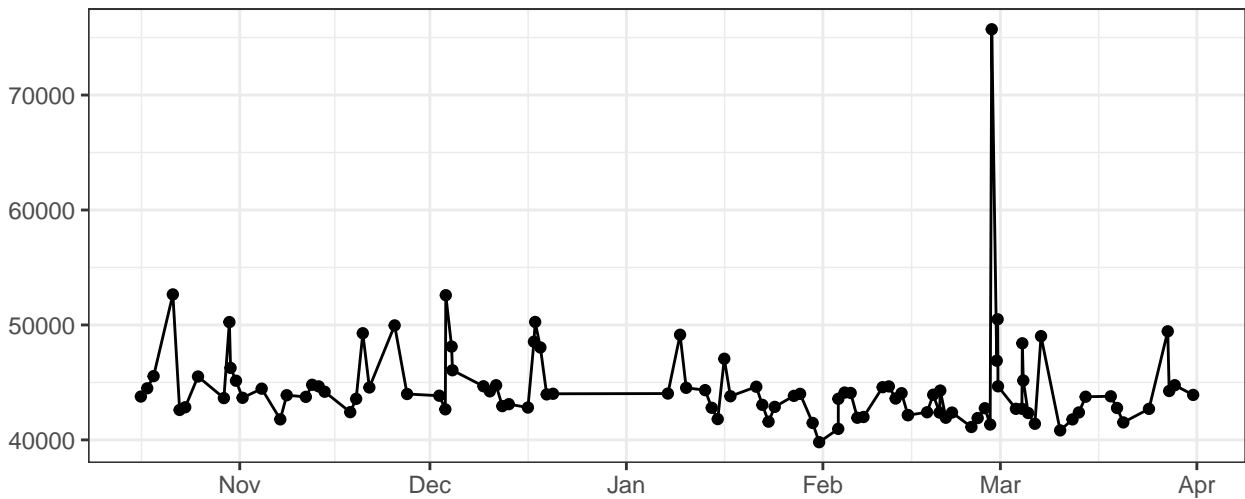
FSC-A



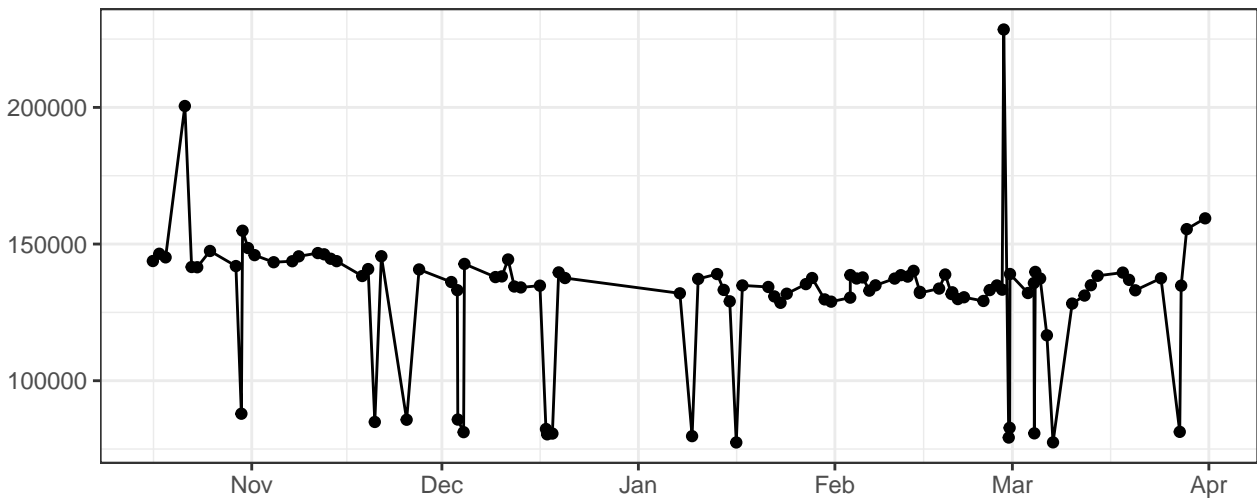
FSC-H



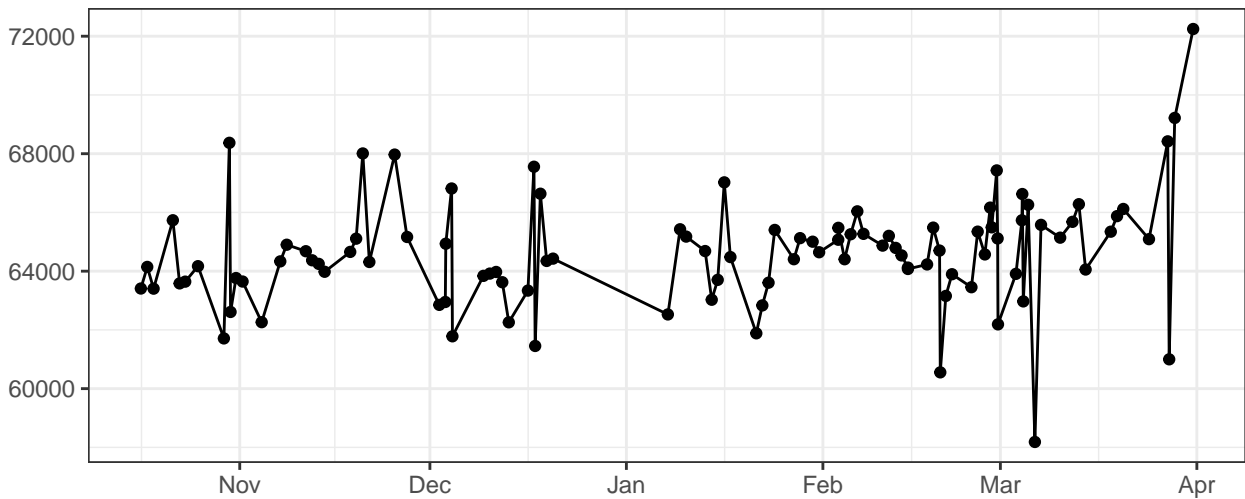
FSC-W



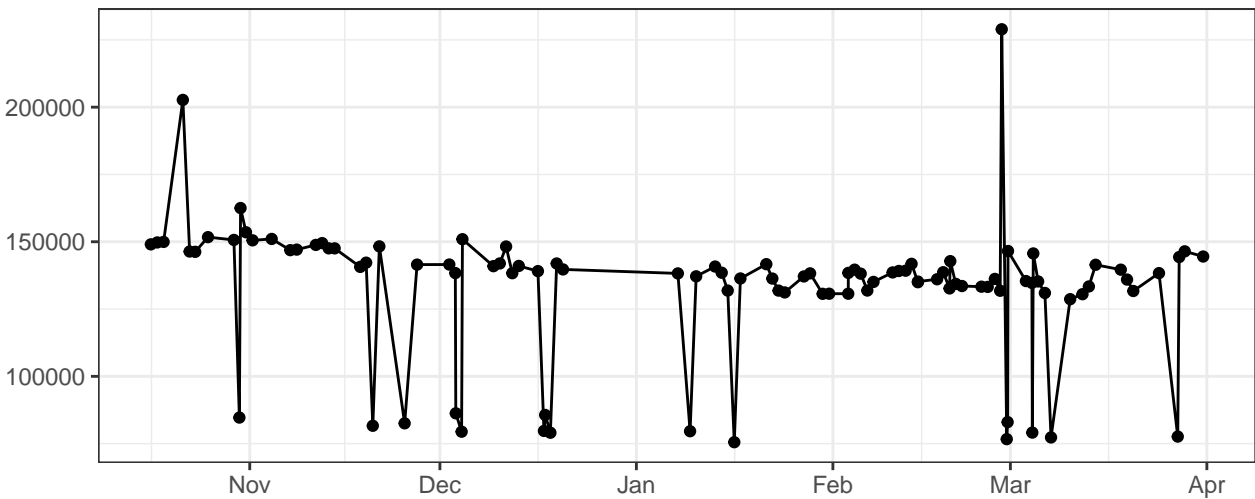
SSC-A



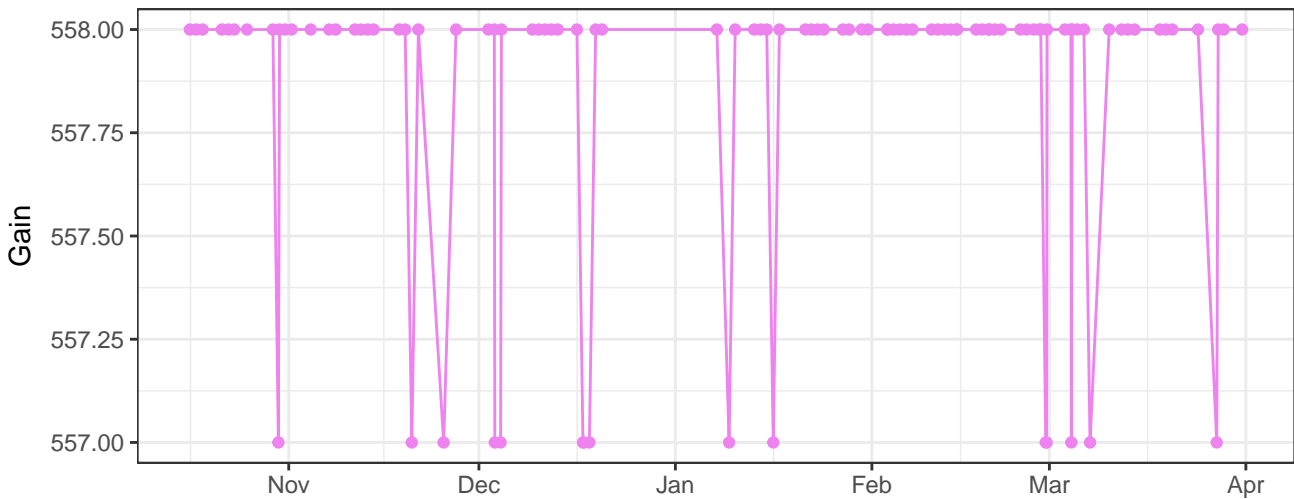
SSC-H



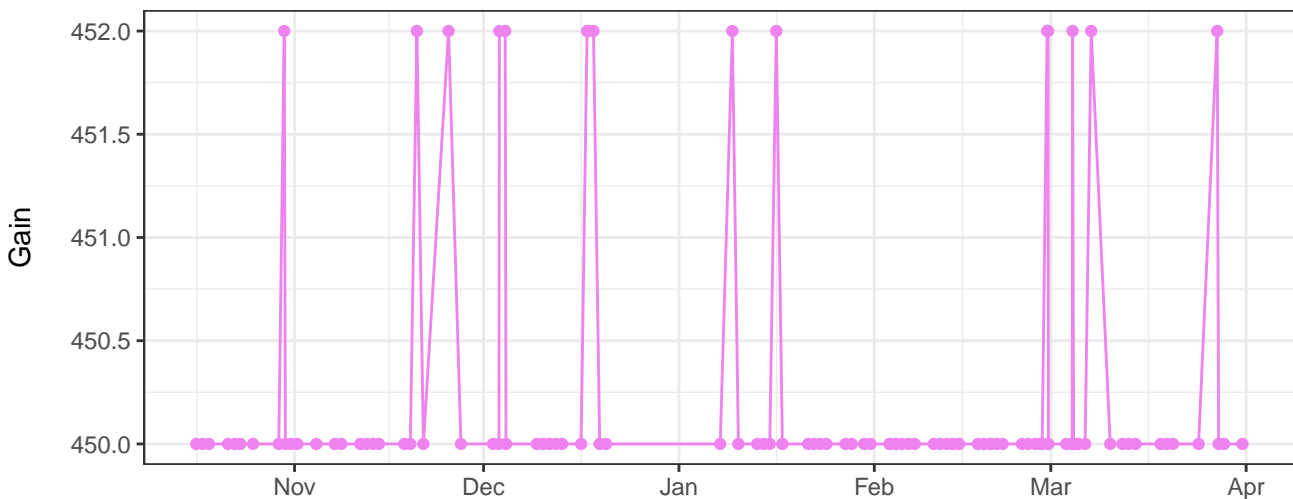
SSC-W



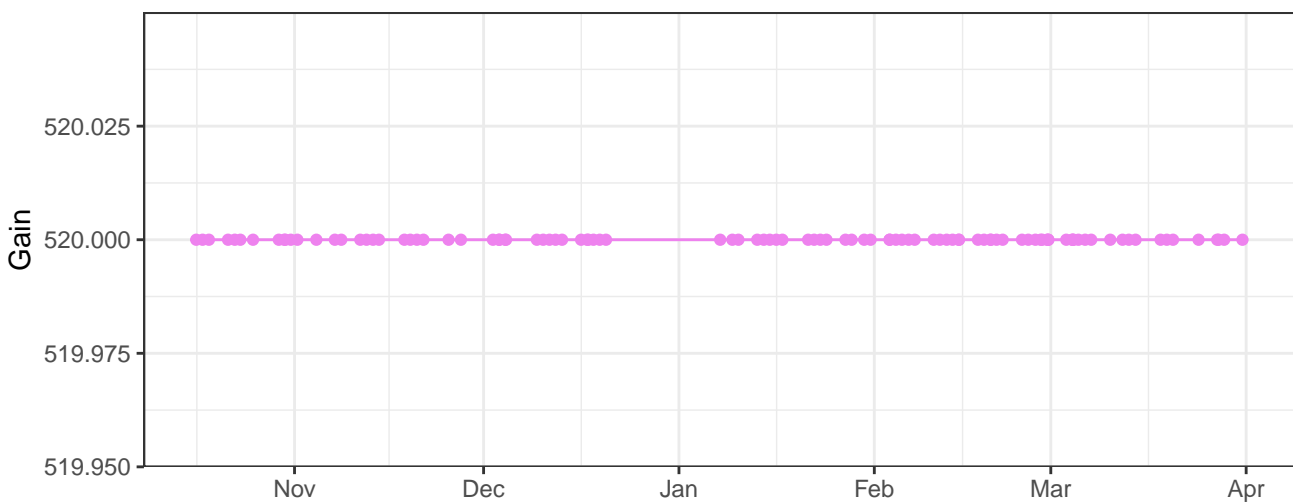
V450-A_Gain



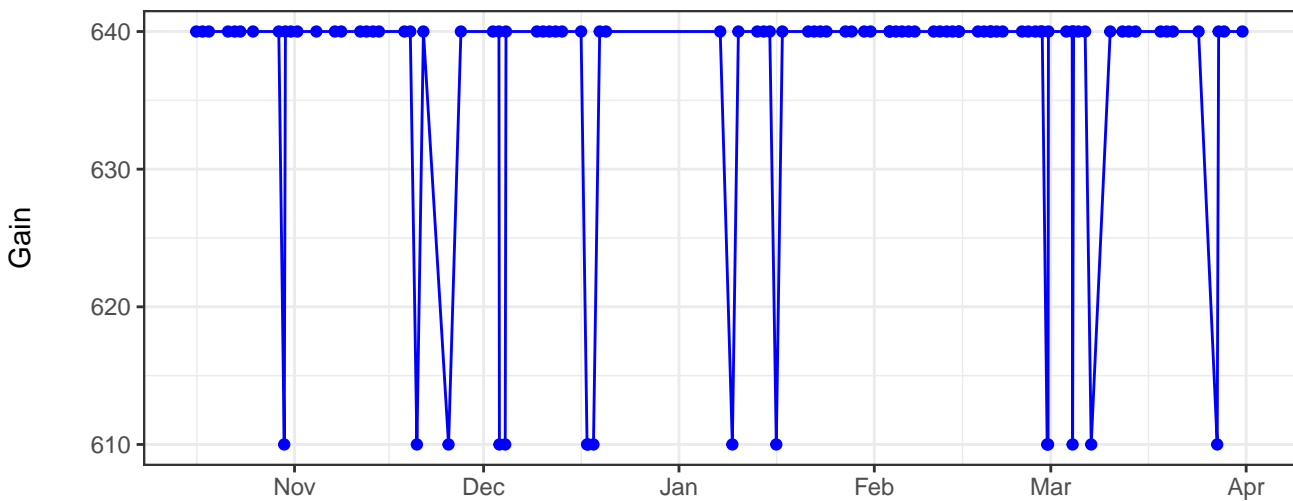
V530-A_Gain



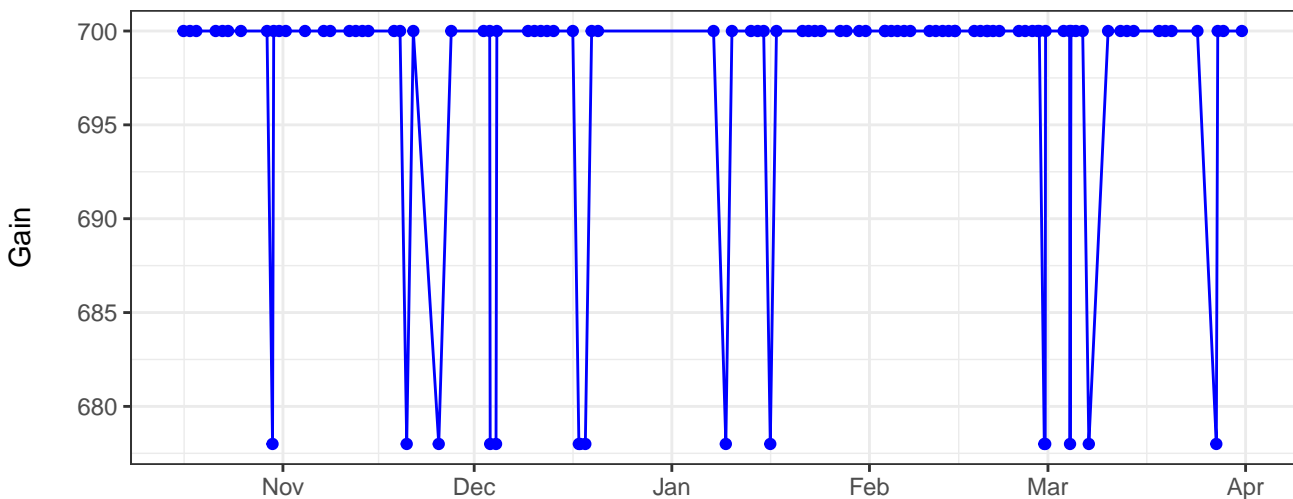
V710-A_Gain



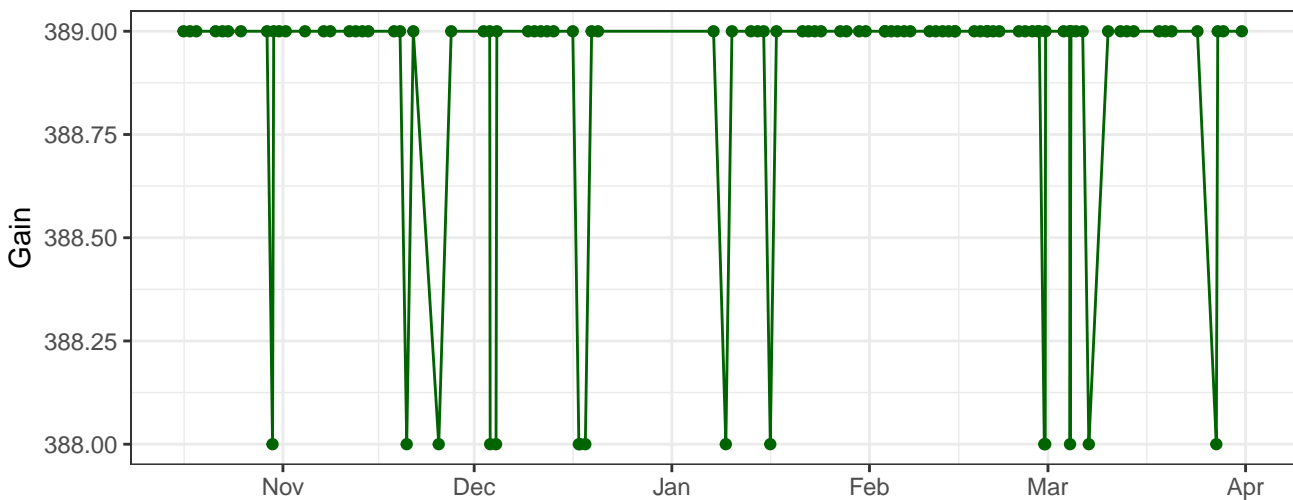
B530-A_Gain



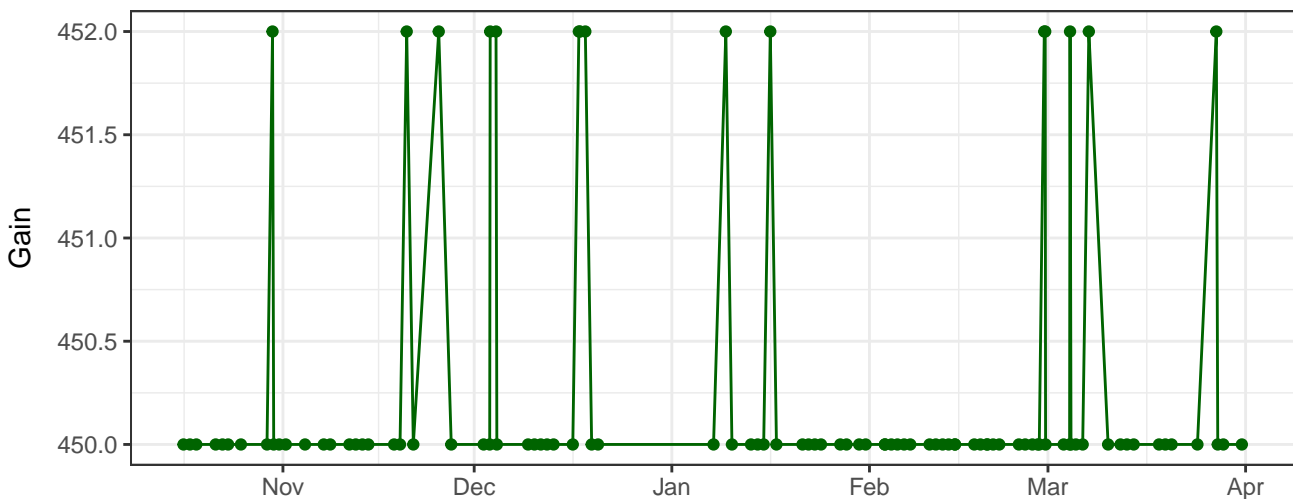
B695-A_Gain



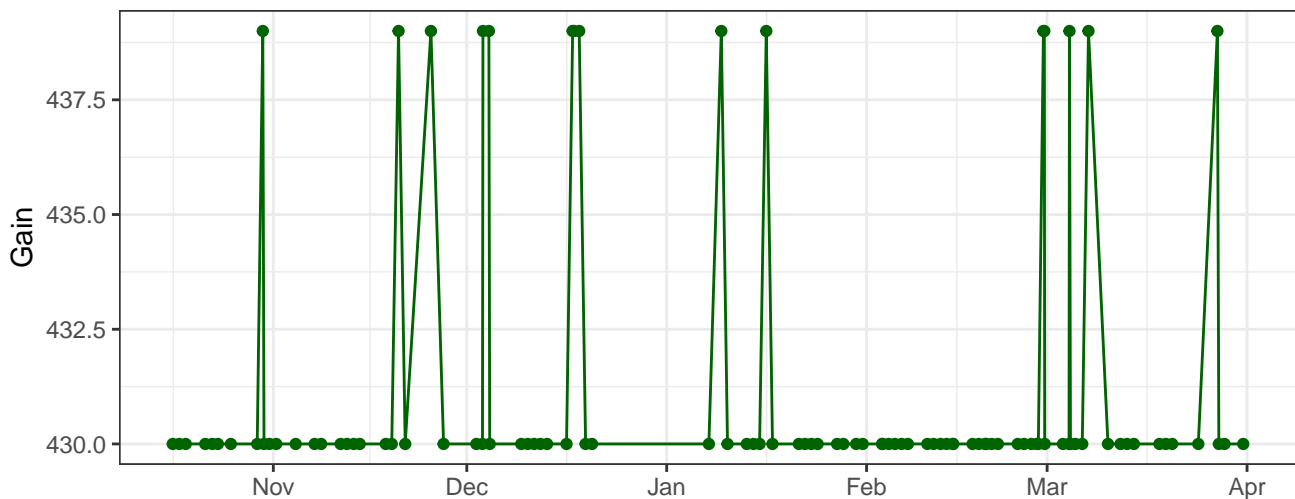
Y590-A_Gain



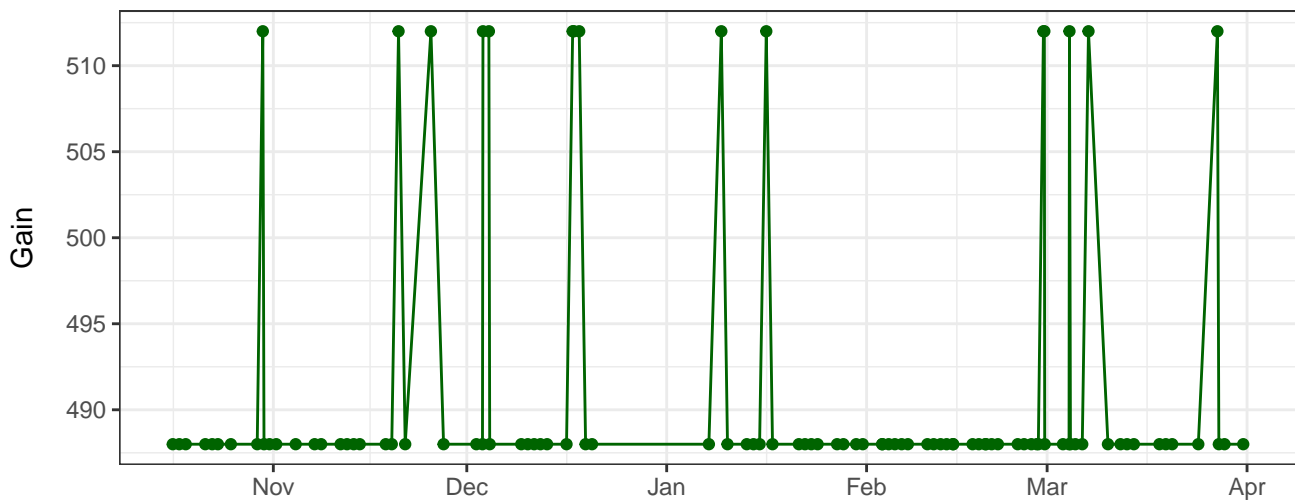
Y610-A_Gain



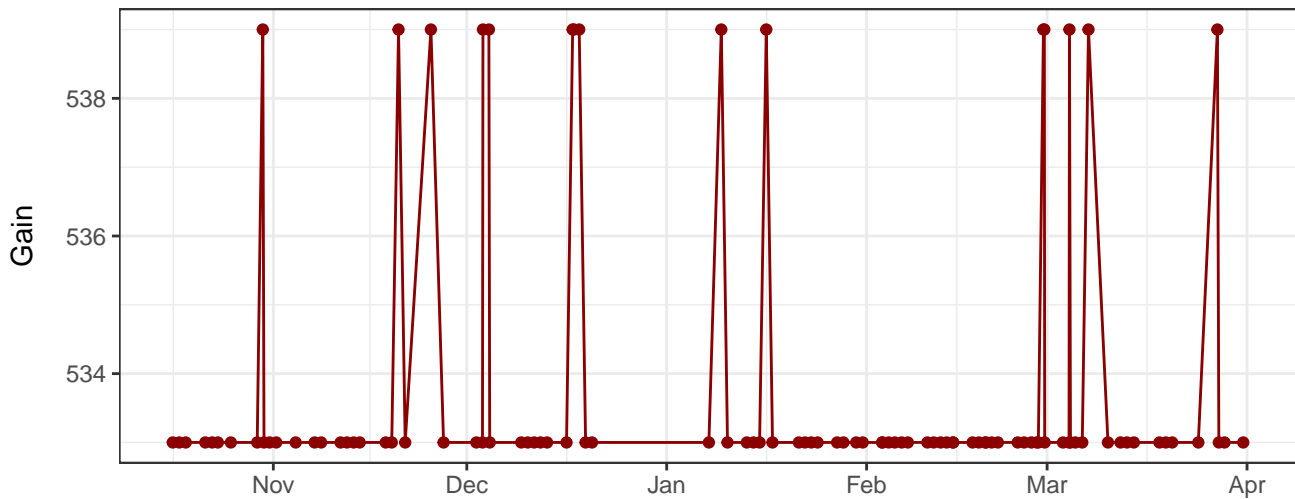
Y670-A_Gain



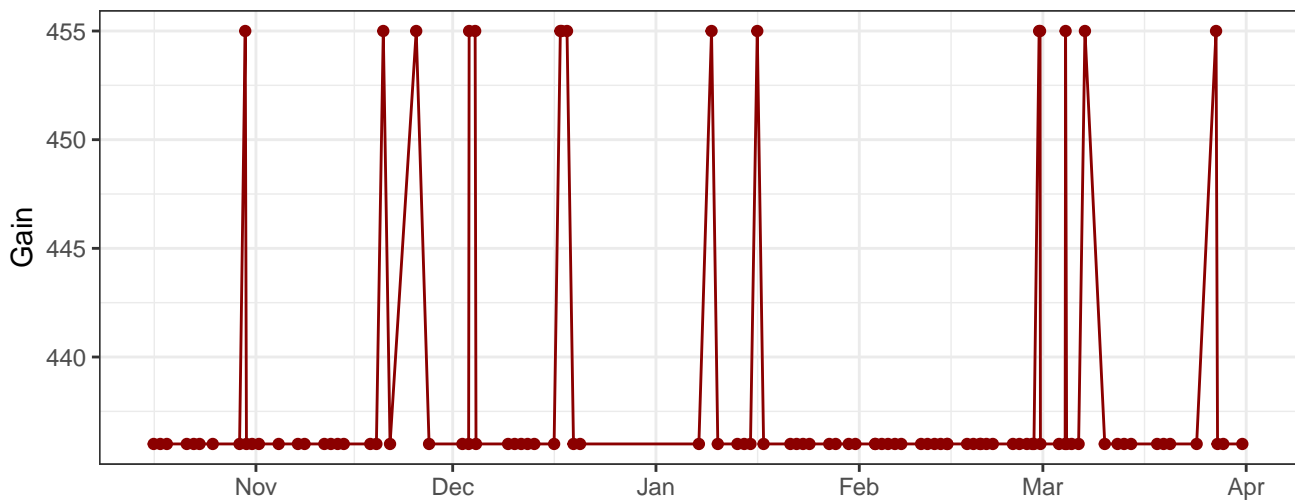
Y780-A_Gain



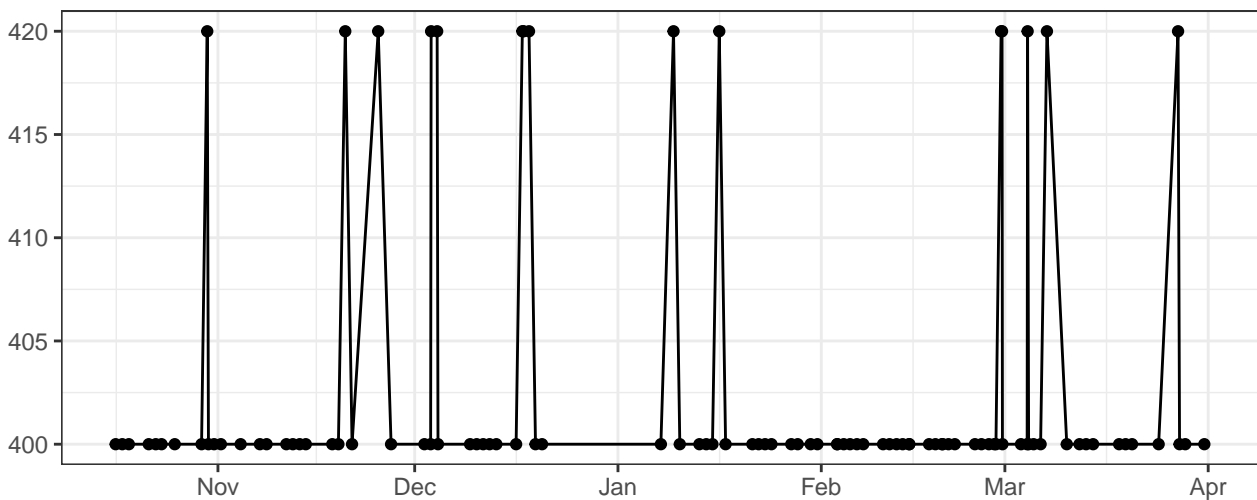
R660-A_Gain



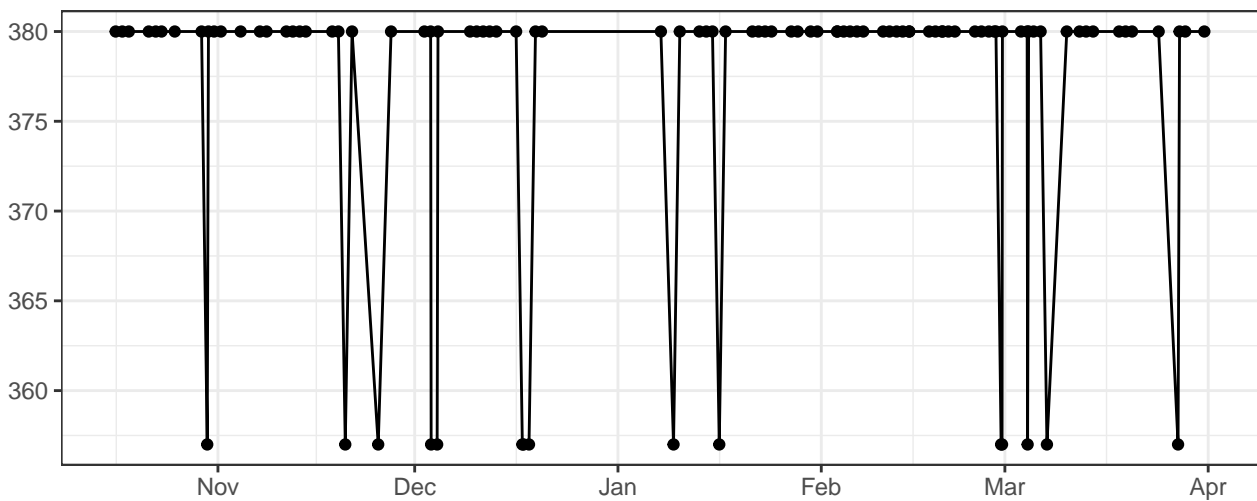
R780-A_Gain



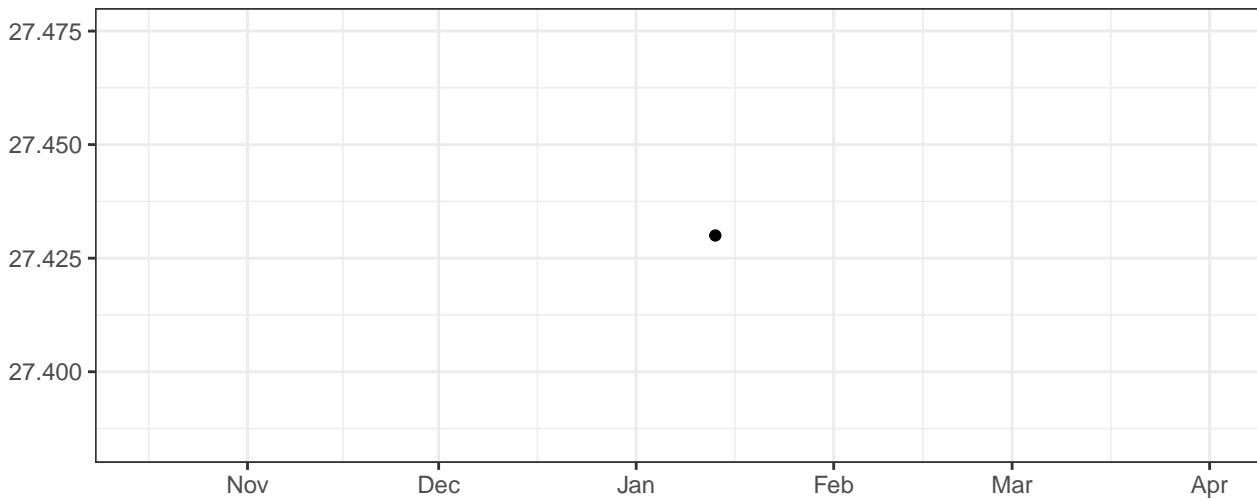
FSC-A_Gain



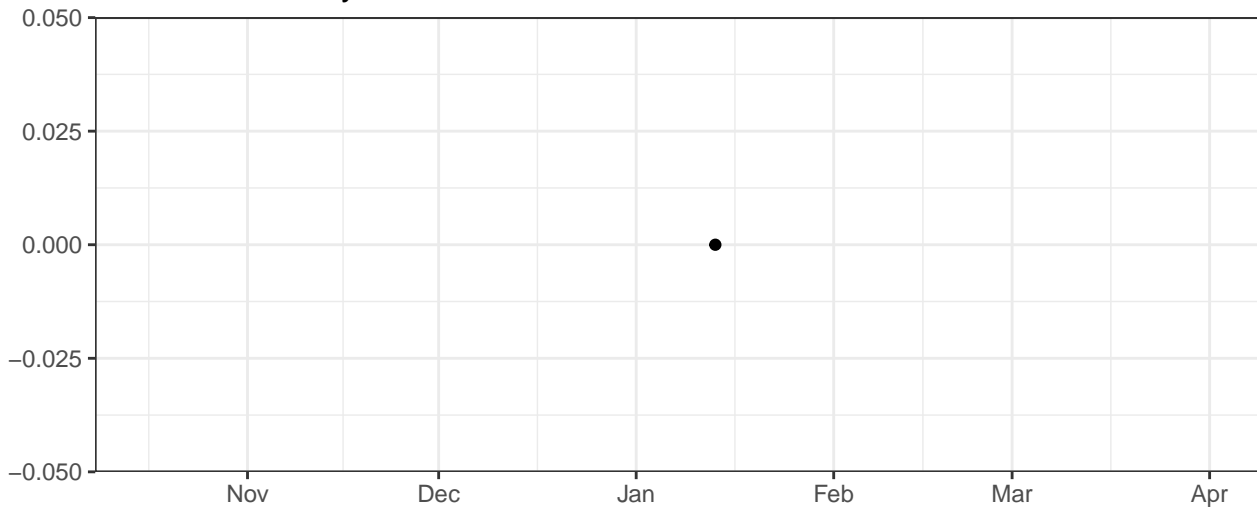
SSC-A_Gain



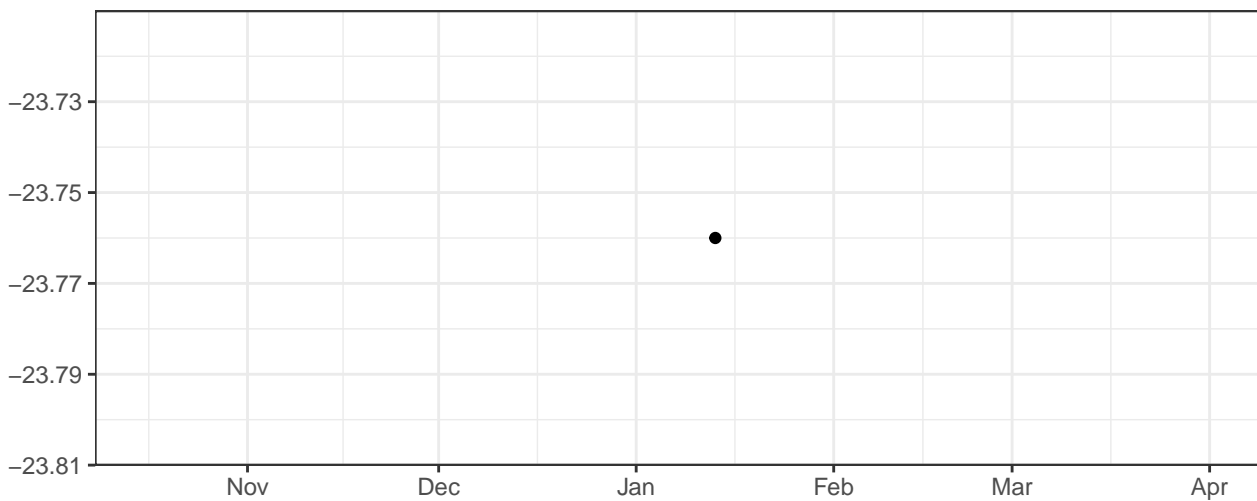
Violet_LaserDelay



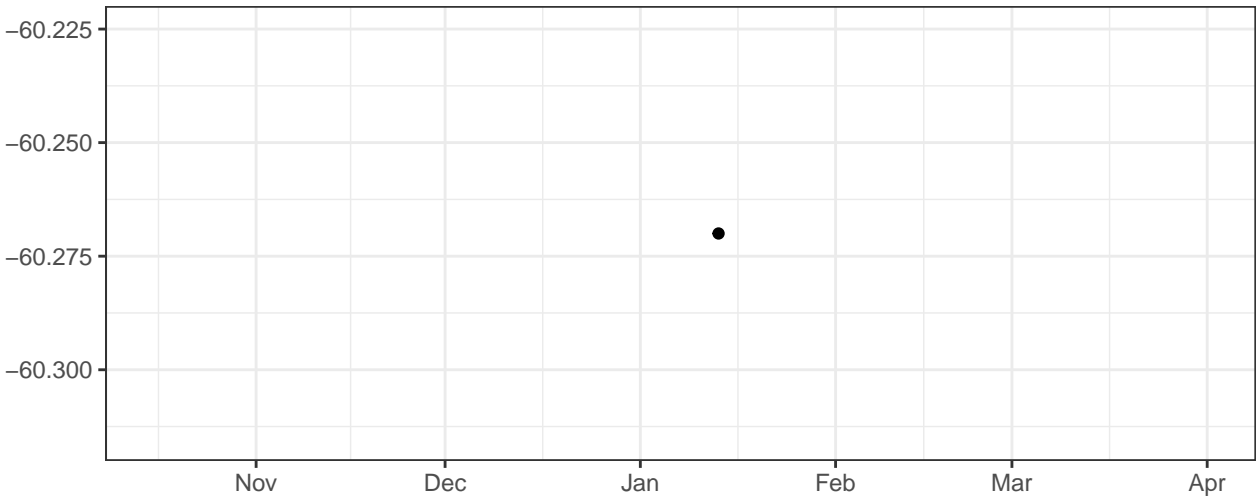
Blue_LaserDelay



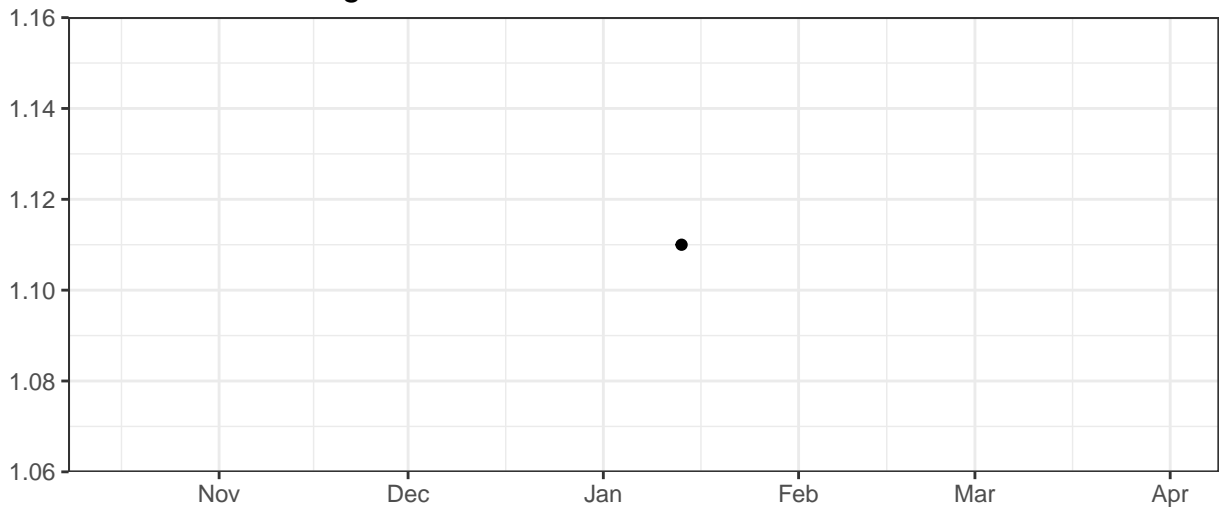
Yellow_LaserDelay



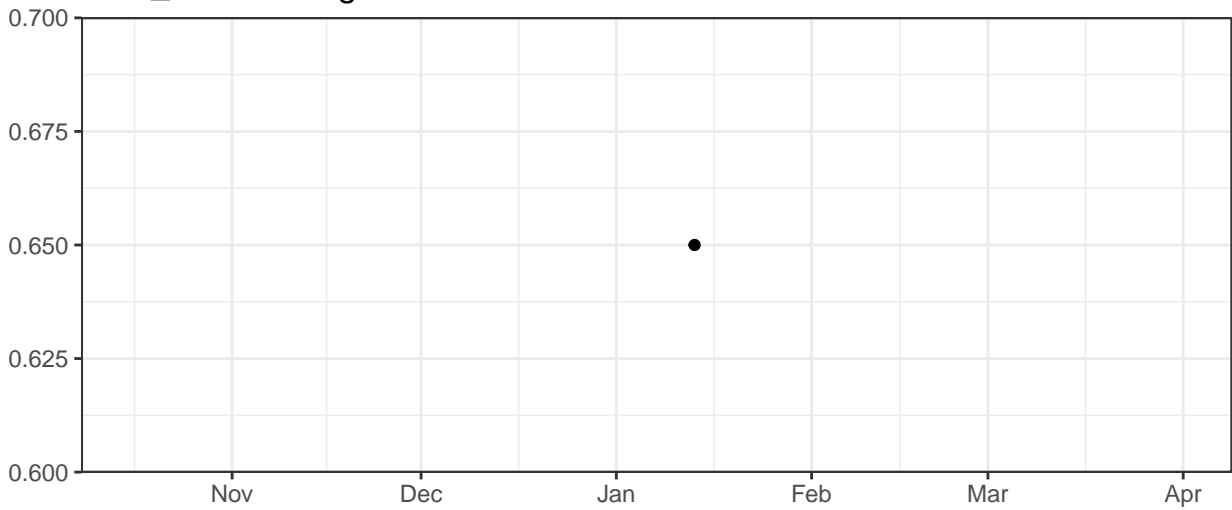
Red_LaserDelay



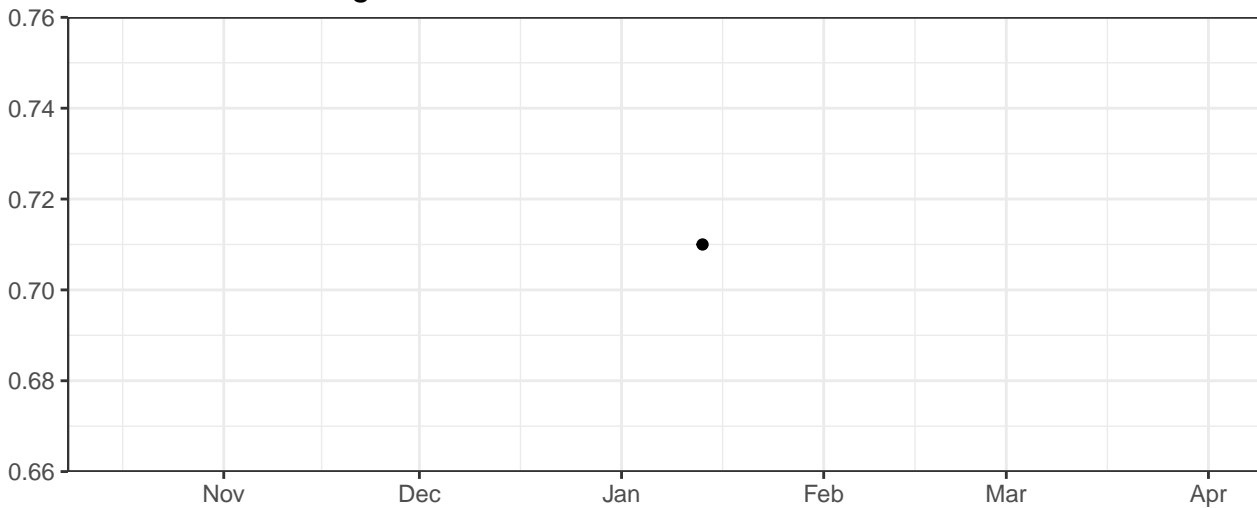
Violet_AreaScalingFactor



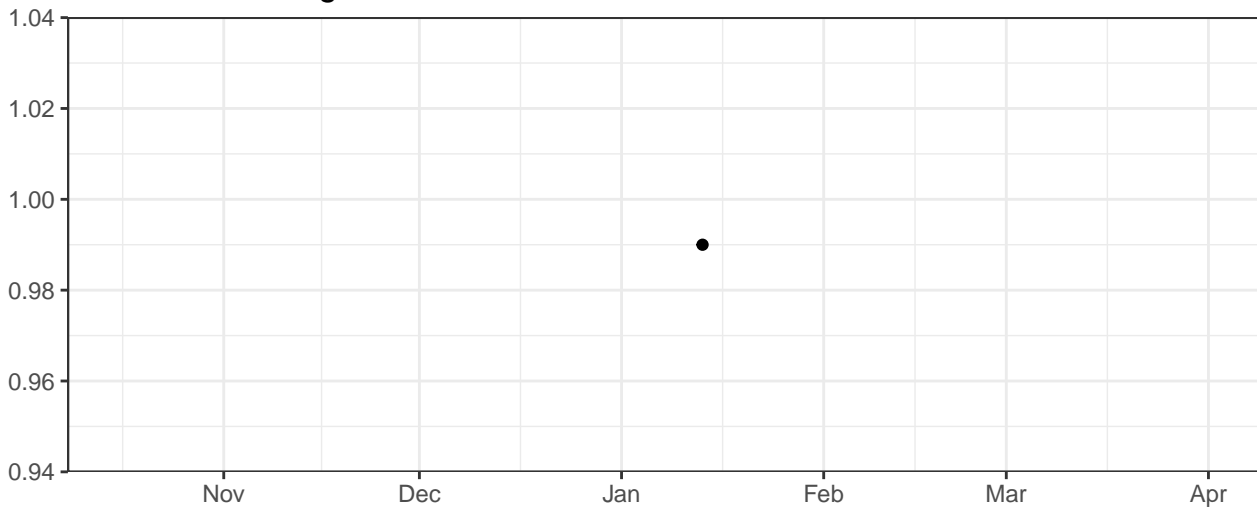
Blue_AreaScalingFactor



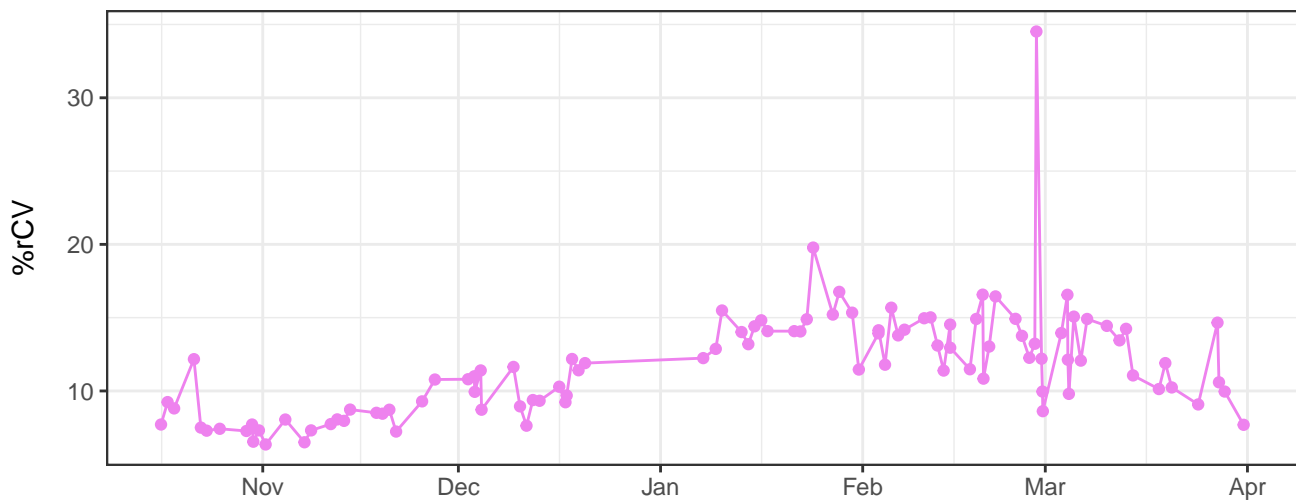
Yellow_AreaScalingFactor



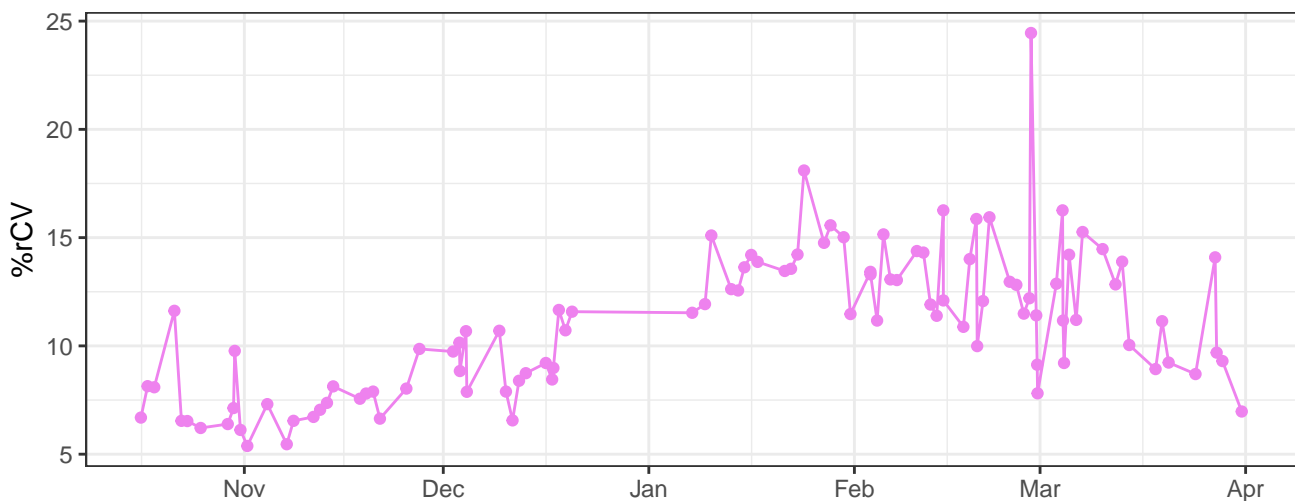
Red_AreaScalingFactor



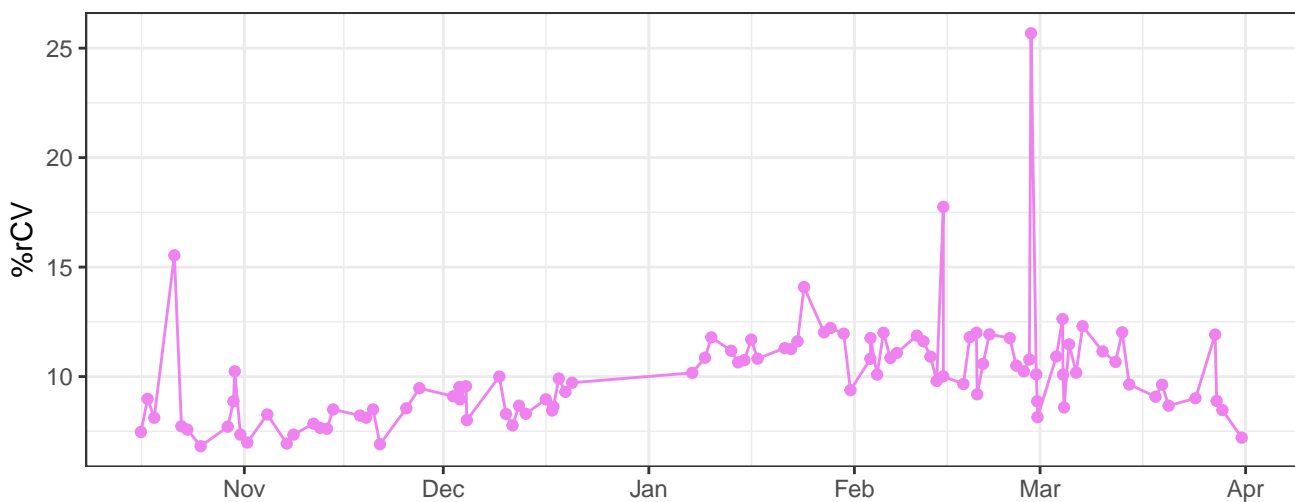
V450-A-% rCV



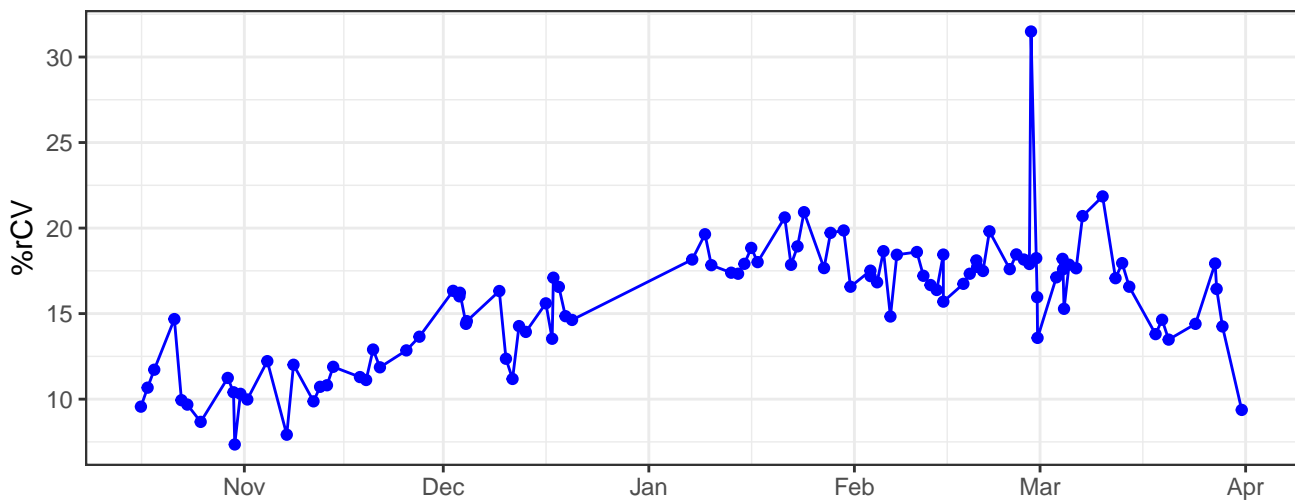
V530-A-% rCV



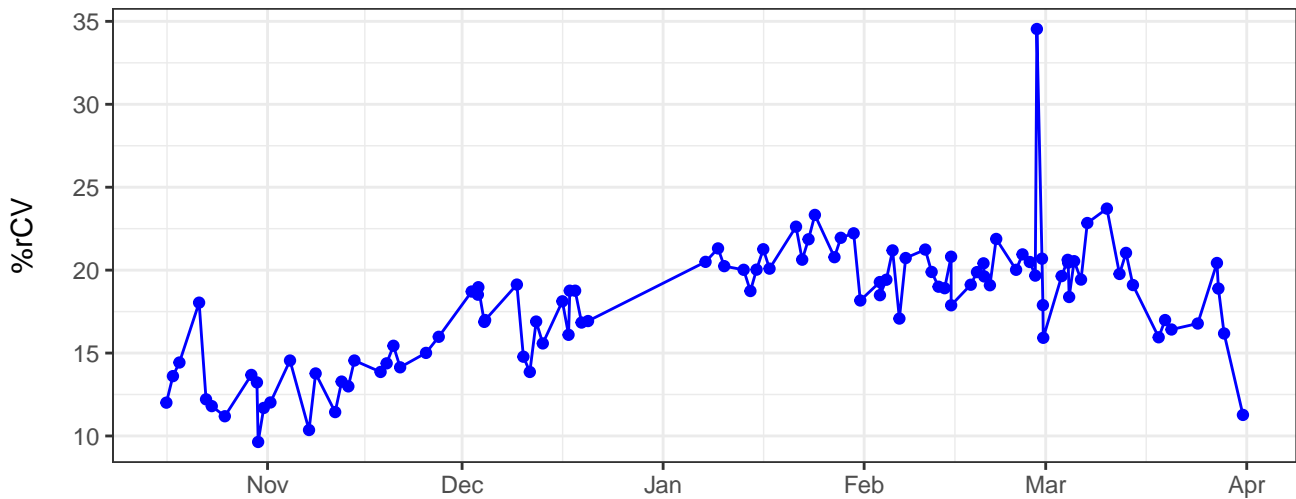
V710-A-% rCV



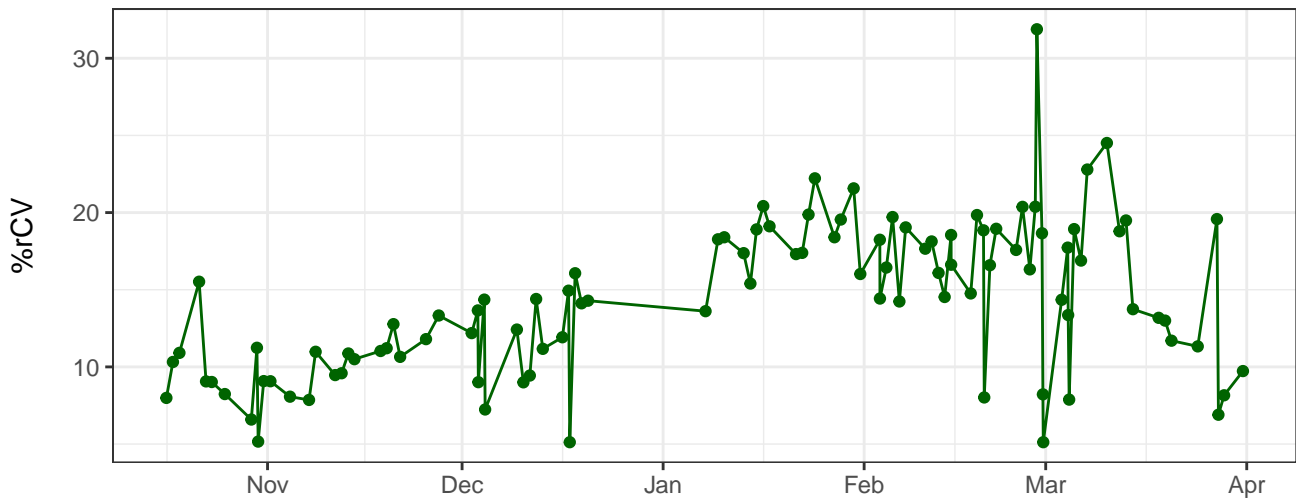
B530-A-% rCV



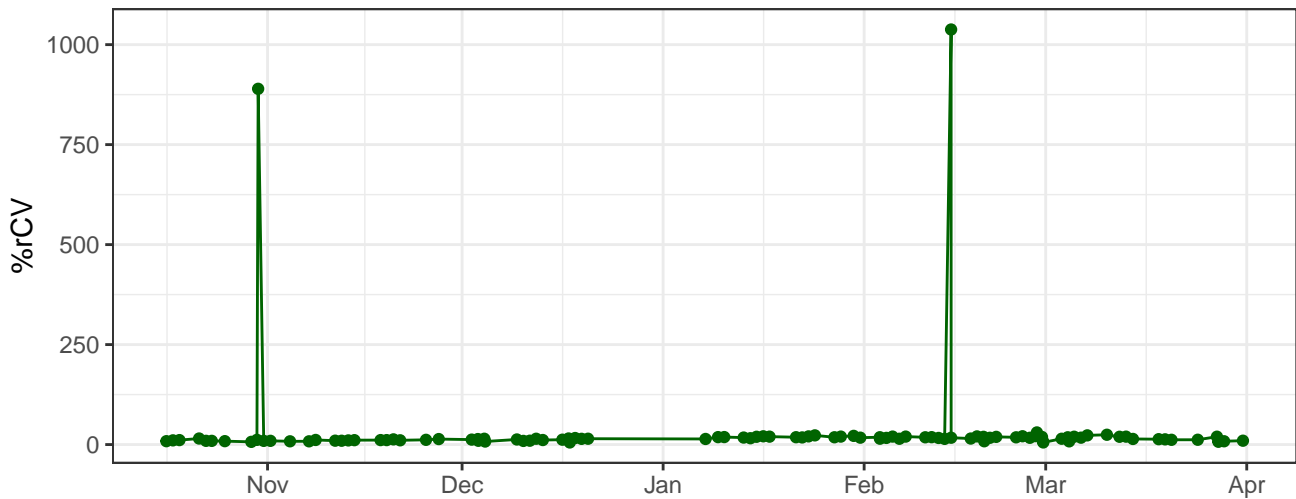
B695-A-% rCV



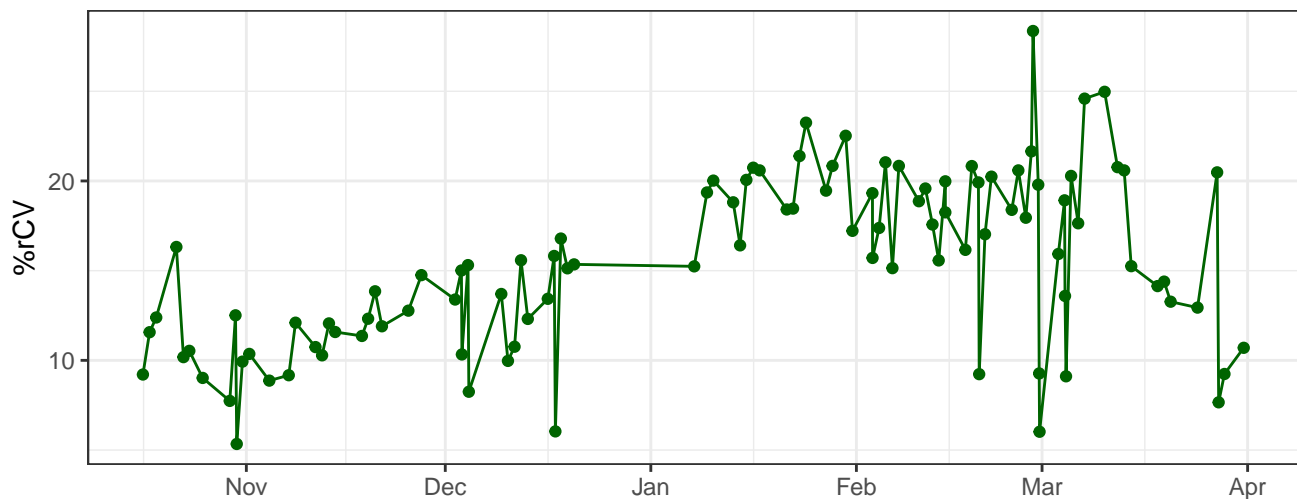
Y590-A-% rCV



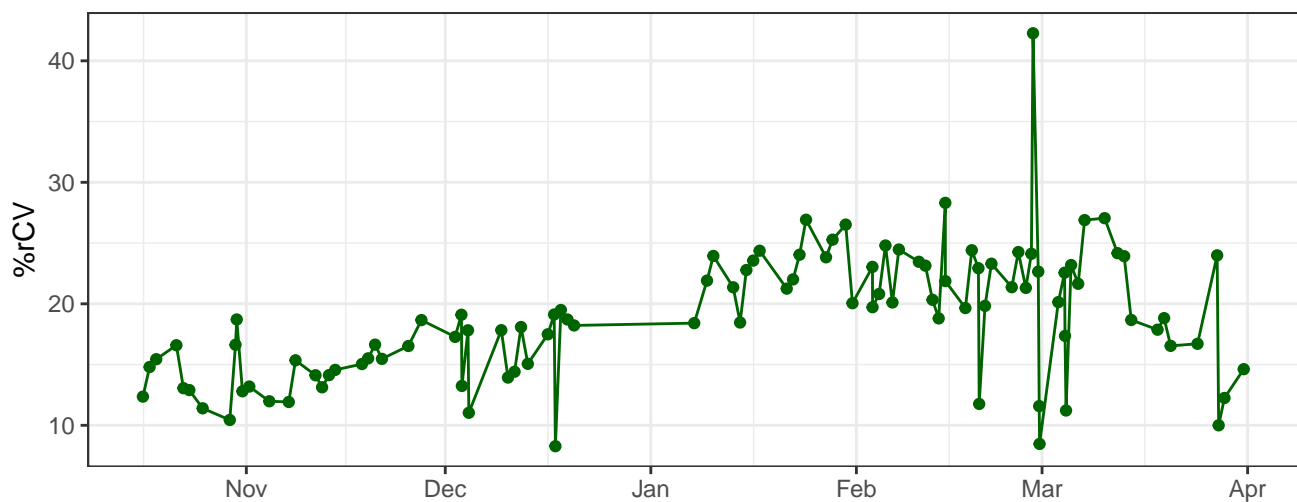
Y610-A-% rCV



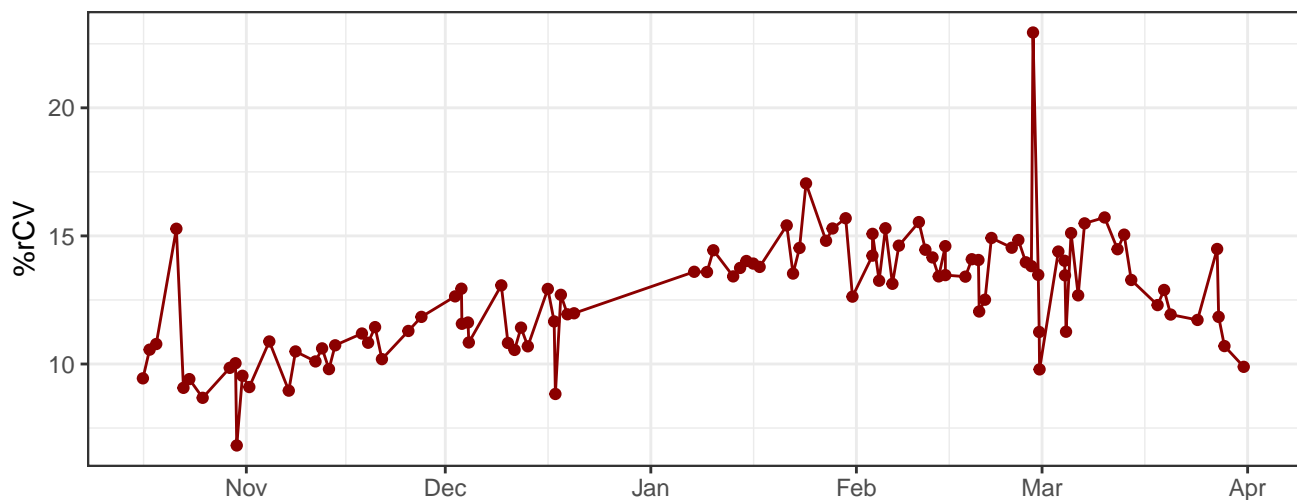
Y670-A-% rCV



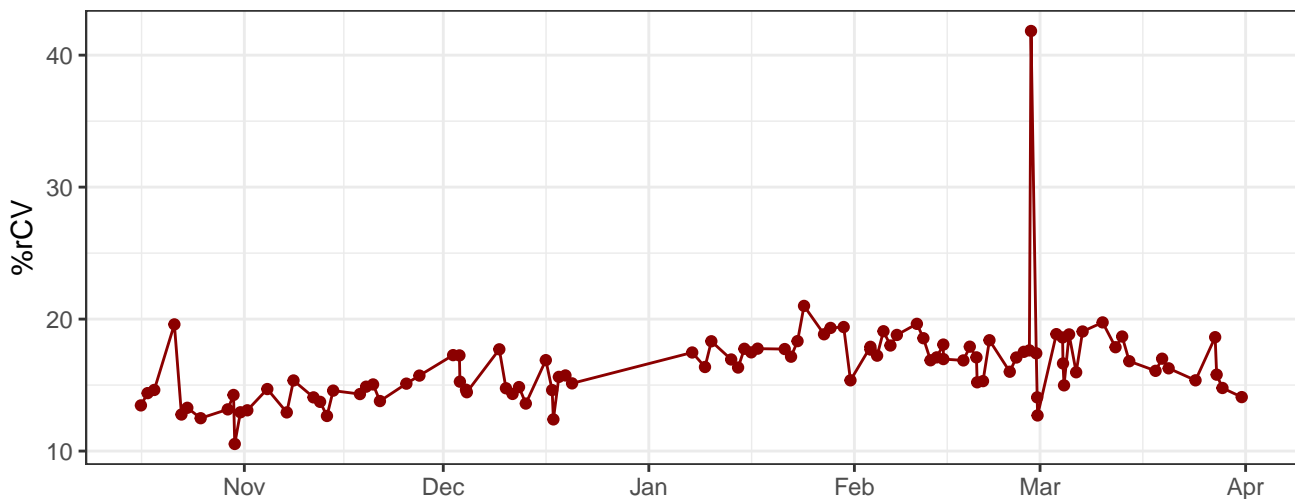
Y780-A-% rCV



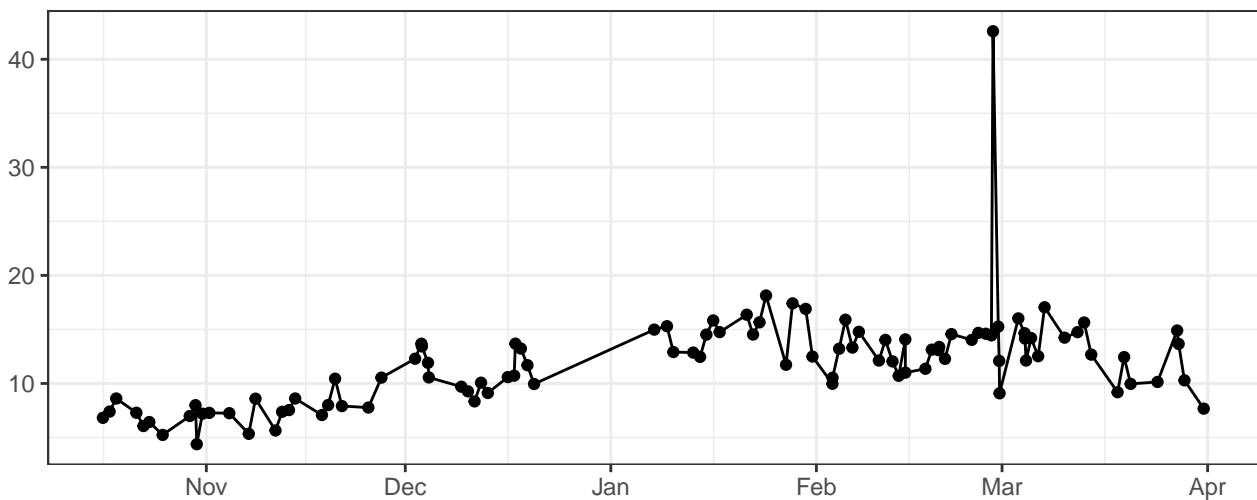
R660-A-% rCV



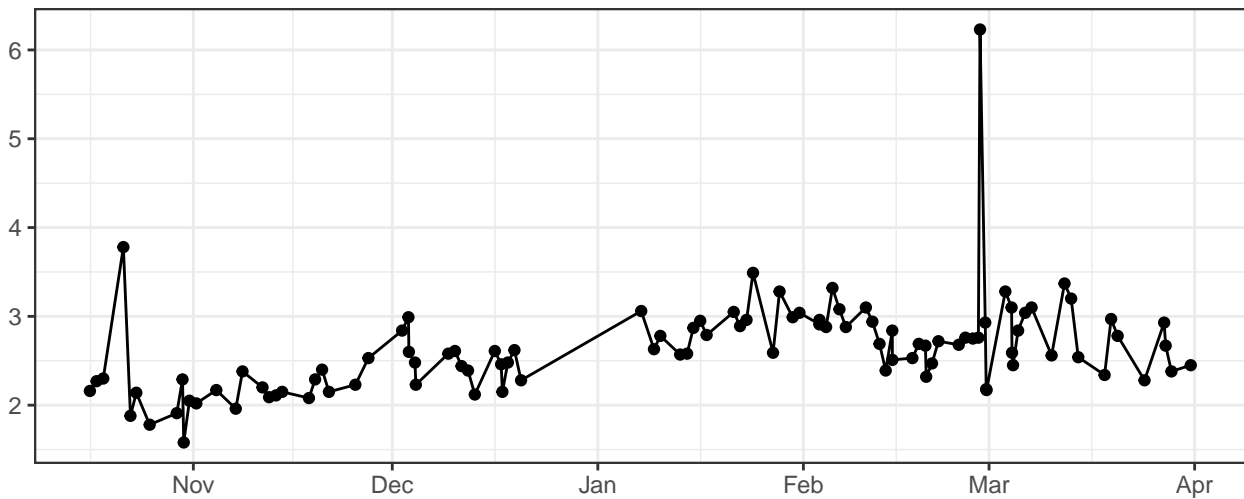
R780-A-% rCV



FSC-A-% rCV



FSC-H-% rCV



The graph displays the daily number of COVID-19 cases in the United States from November to April. The x-axis represents time, with labels for November, December, 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 November through early February. Starting in late February, there is a rapid and significant 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.

The graph displays the daily number of COVID-19 cases in the United States from November to April. The x-axis represents time, with labels for November, December, 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 relative stability with minor fluctuations in November and December, followed by a sharp increase starting in January. A major peak occurs in late February/early March, with cases exceeding 100,000. After this peak, there is a significant decline in cases, followed by a slight increase in April.

The graph displays the daily number of COVID-19 cases in the United States from October to April. The x-axis represents time, with labels for November, December, 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 relative stability with minor fluctuations until late February. Starting in late February, there is a sharp and rapid increase in cases, reaching a peak of over 200,000 in early March. Following the peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing a downward trend through April.

SSC-W-% rCV

