

V450-A



V530-A



V710-A



B530-A



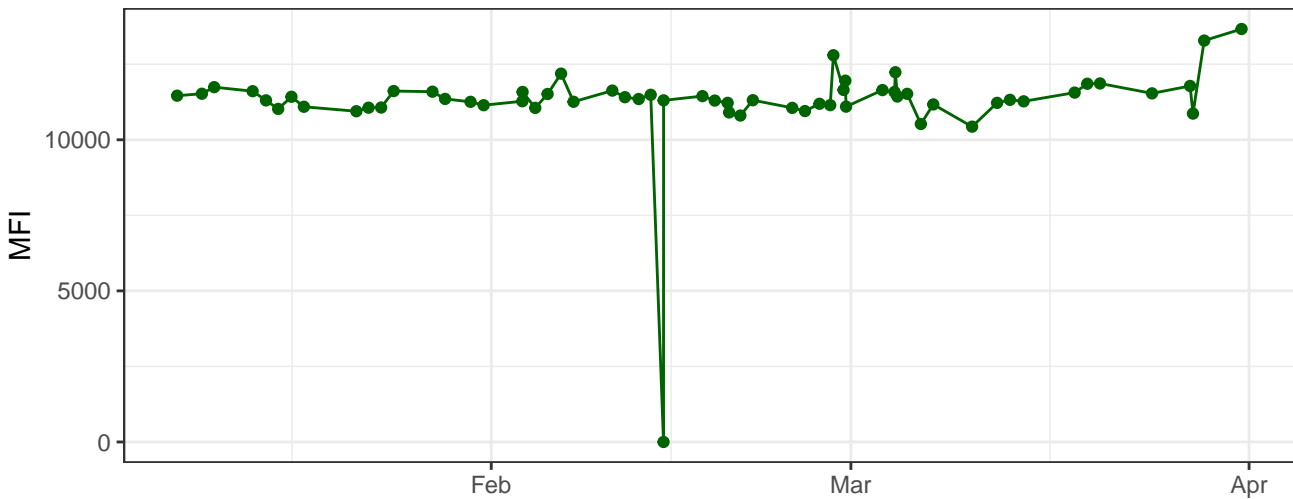
B695-A



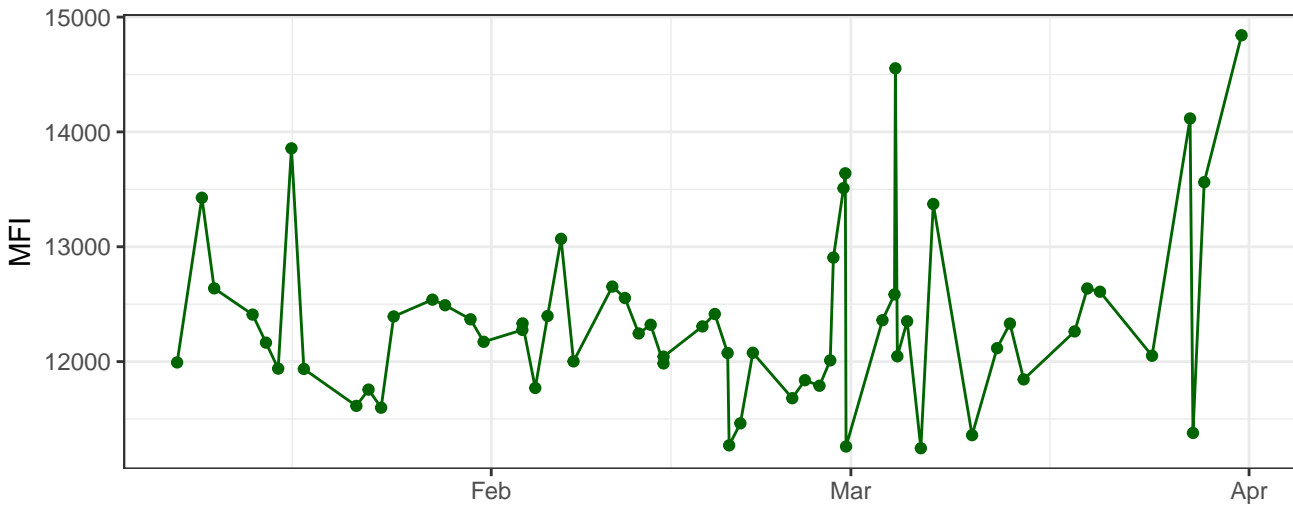
Y590-A



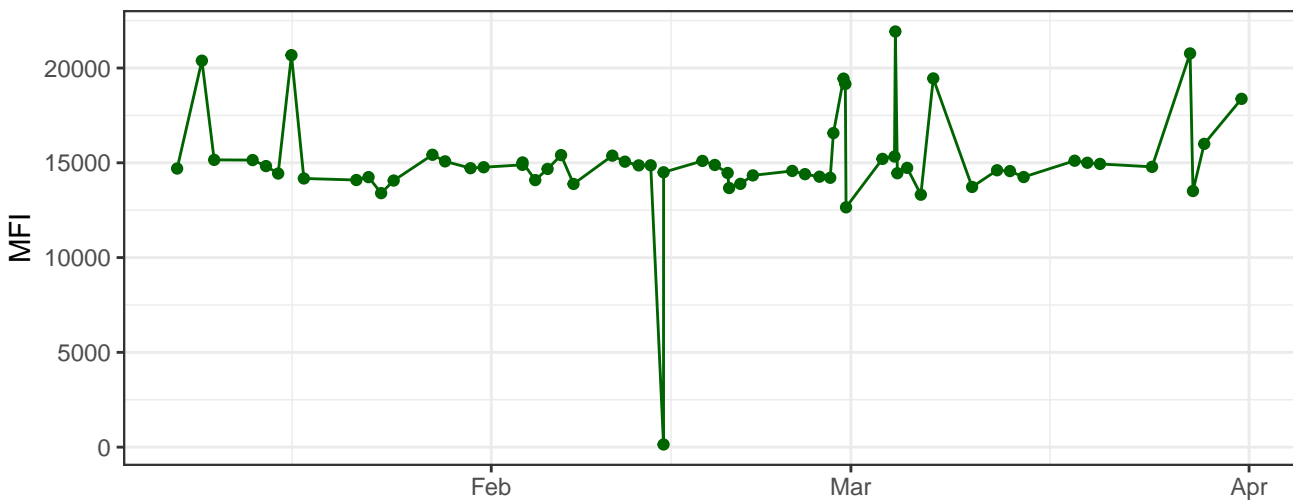
Y610-A



Y670-A



Y780-A



R660-A



R780-A



FSC-A



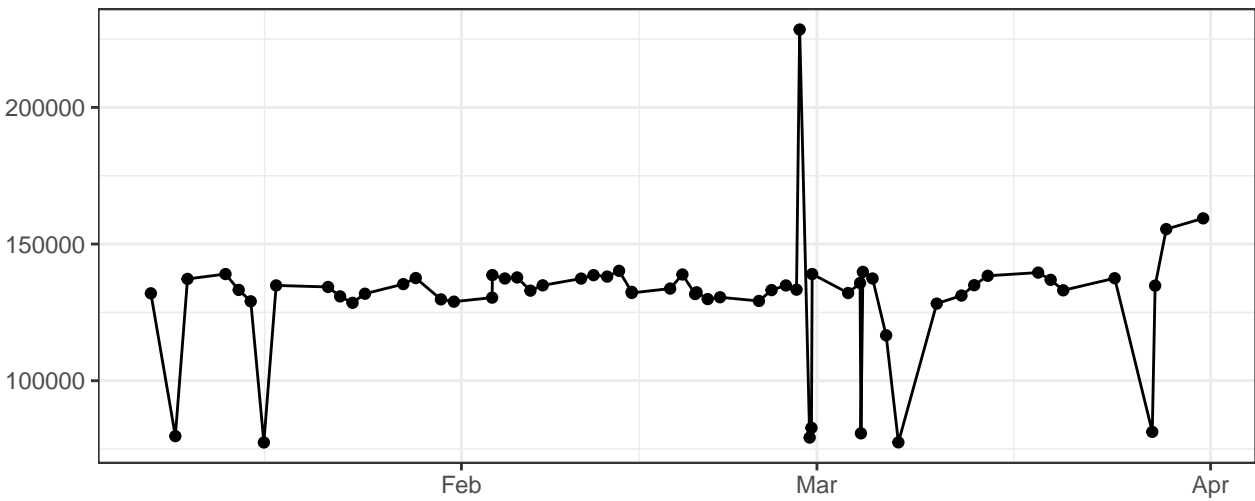
### FSC-H



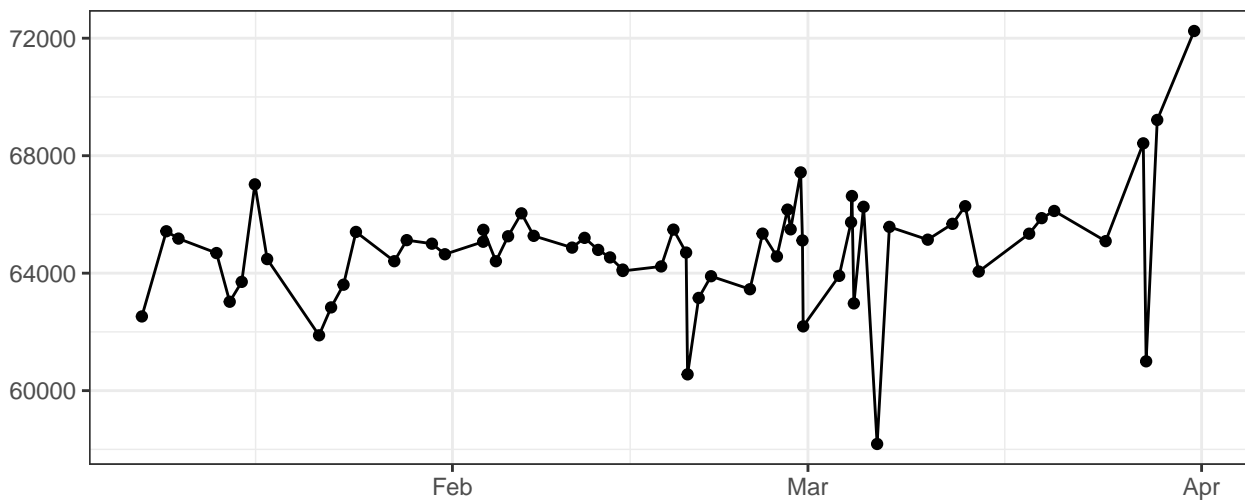
### FSC-W



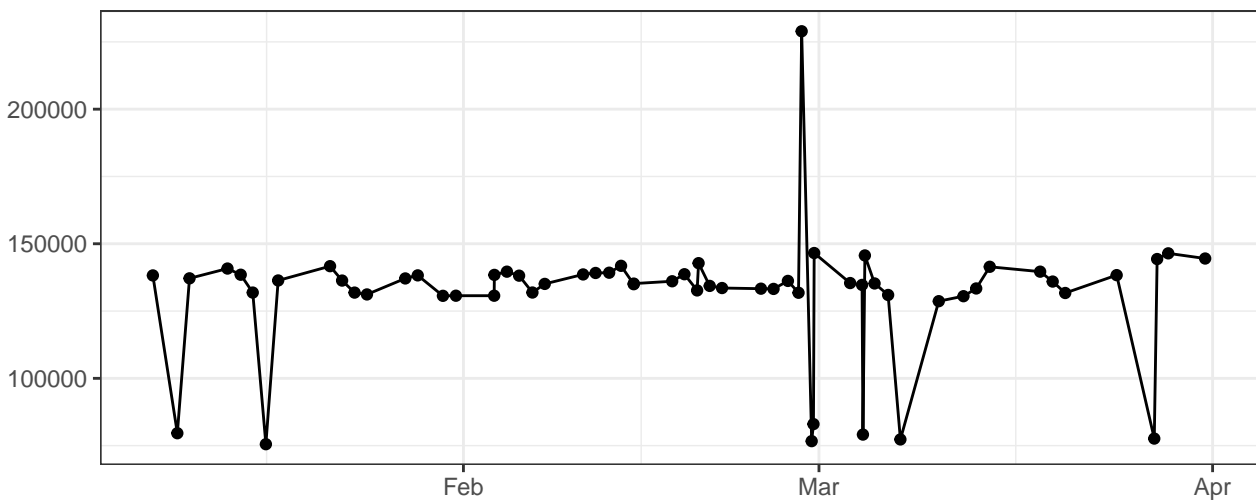
### SSC-A



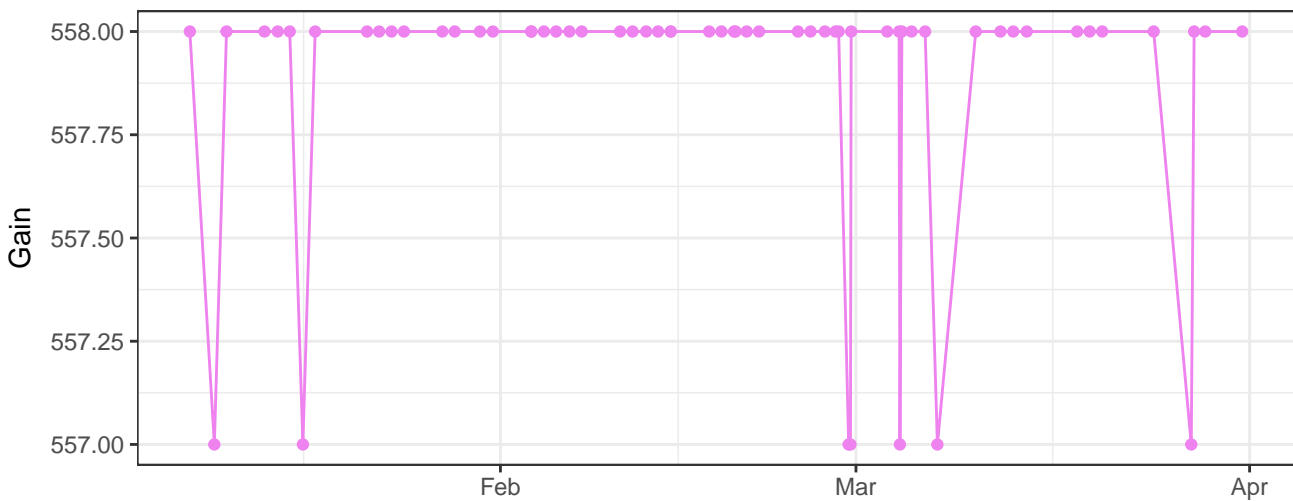
SSC-H



SSC-W



V450-A\_Gain



### V530-A\_Gain



### V710-A\_Gain



### B530-A\_Gain



### B695-A\_Gain



### Y590-A\_Gain

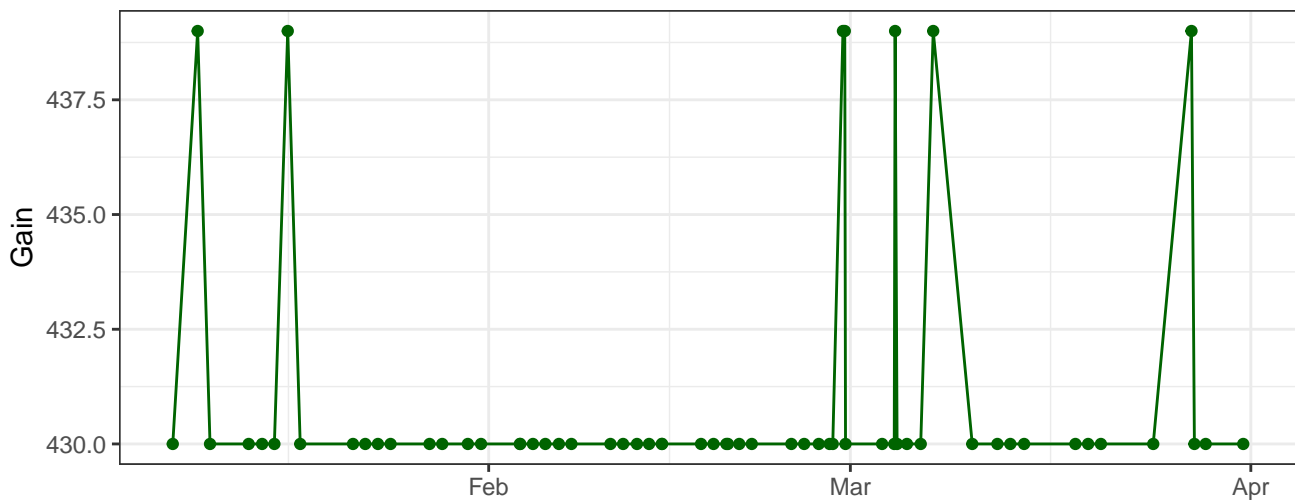


### Y610-A\_Gain





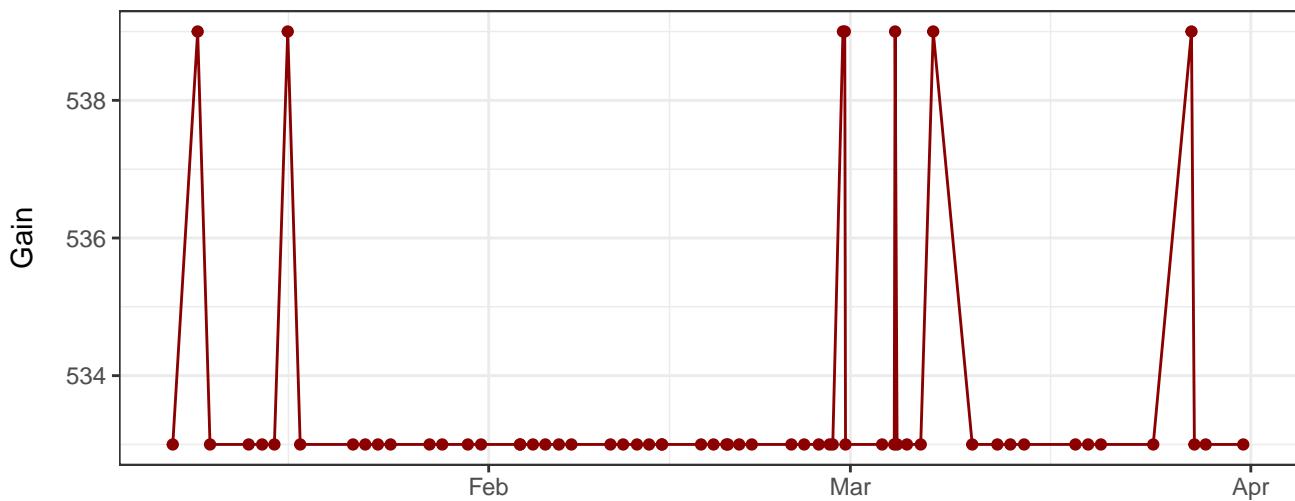
Y670-A\_Gain



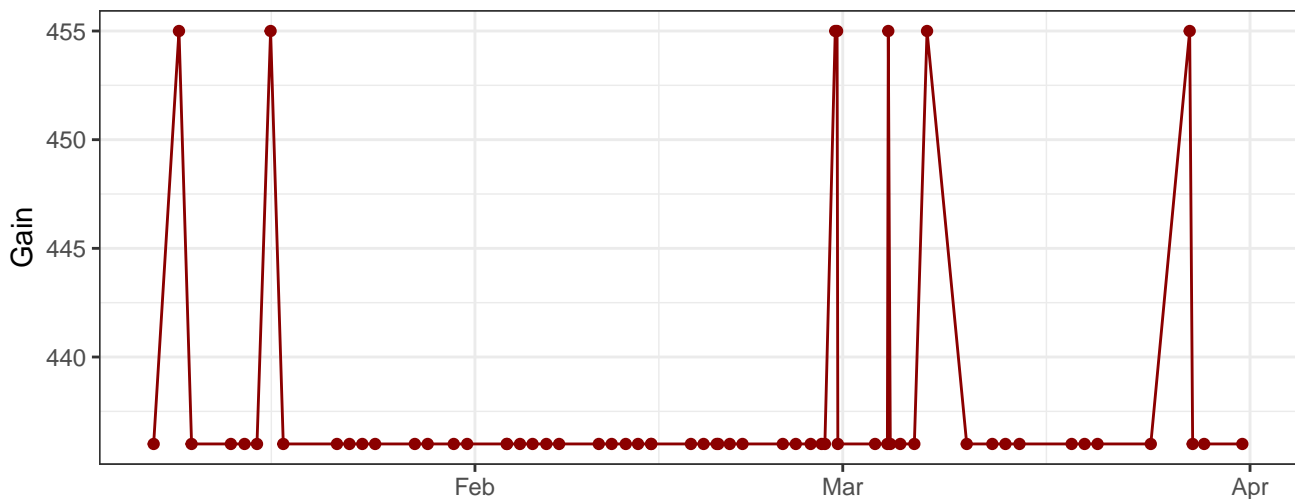
Y780-A\_Gain



R660-A\_Gain



# R780-A\_Gain



# FSC-A\_Gain



# SSC-A\_Gain



Violet\_LaserDelay



Blue\_LaserDelay



Yellow\_LaserDelay



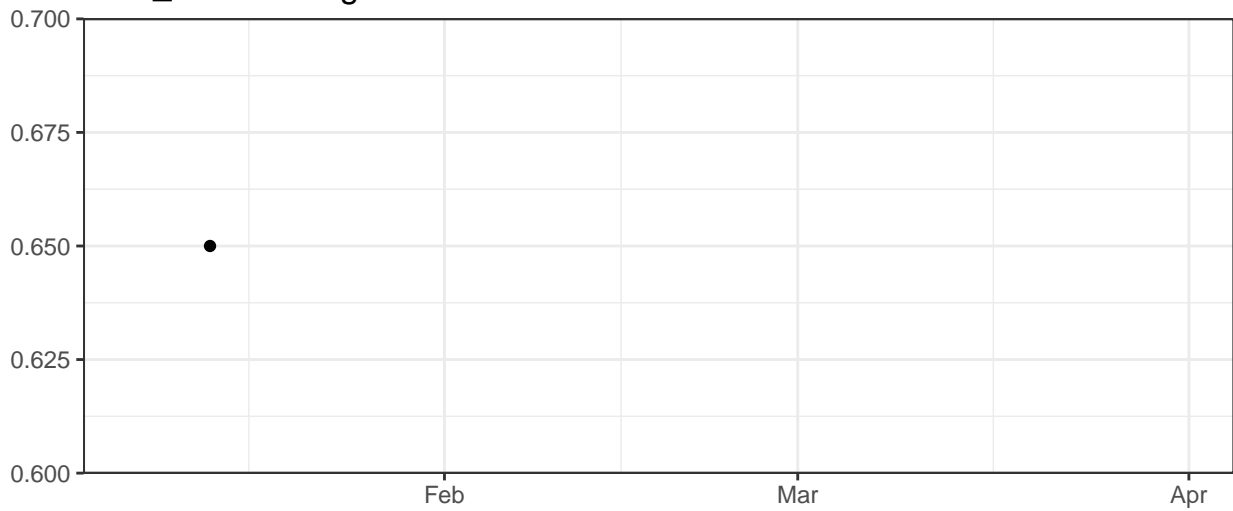
Red\_LaserDelay



Violet\_AreaScalingFactor



Blue\_AreaScalingFactor



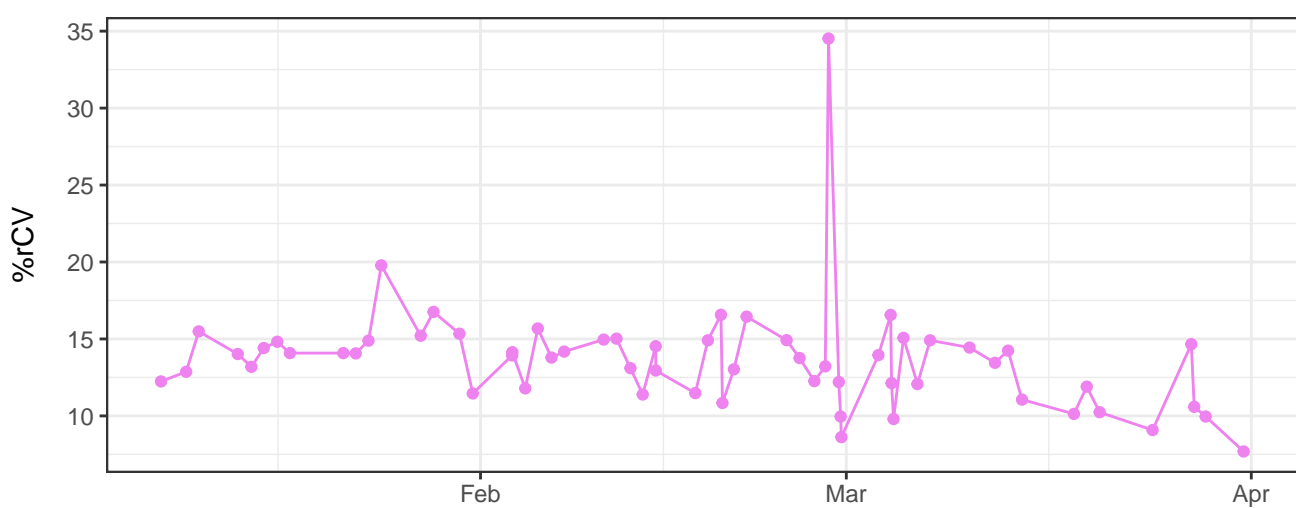
### Yellow\_AreaScalingFactor



### Red\_AreaScalingFactor



### V450-A-% rCV



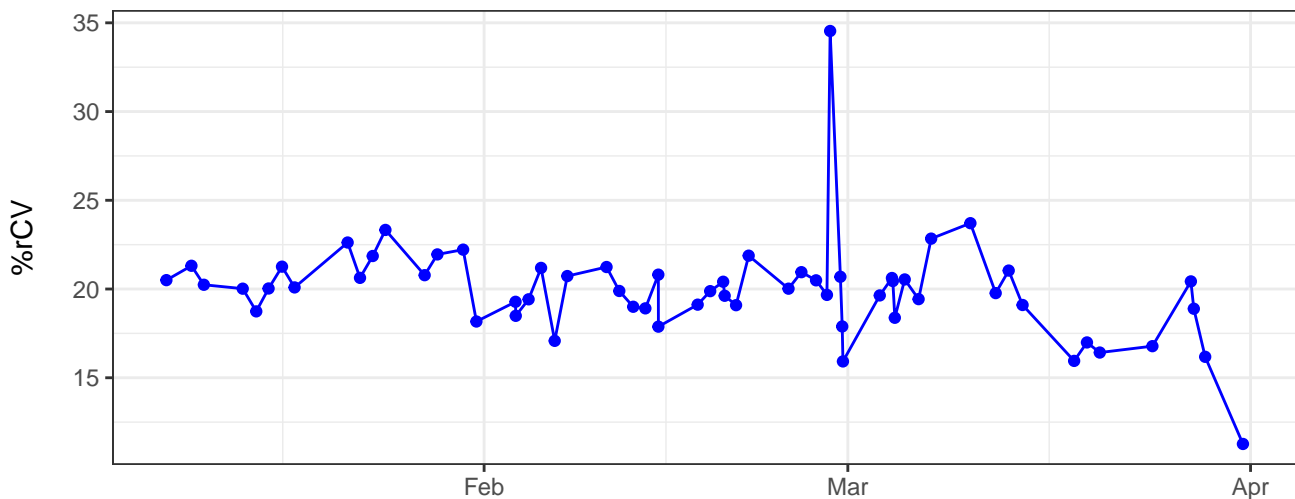
The line graph illustrates the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States from January 1, 2020, to April 1, 2020. The x-axis represents time, with labels for February, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a grid extending up to 100,000. The data shows a period of low activity in January, followed by a significant surge starting in late February. A major peak occurs in early March, reaching nearly 100,000 cases. Following this peak, there is a period of fluctuation with a secondary smaller peak in mid-March, followed by a general decline through April, ending at approximately 10,000 cases.

Date	Number of Cases (Approximate)
Jan 1	10,000
Jan 15	15,000
Jan 20	40,000
Jan 25	15,000
Jan 30	20,000
Feb 5	25,000
Feb 10	20,000
Feb 15	25,000
Feb 20	60,000
Feb 25	30,000
Feb 30	35,000
Mar 5	30,000
Mar 10	40,000
Mar 15	20,000
Mar 20	25,000
Mar 25	15,000
Mar 30	95,000
Apr 5	10,000
Apr 10	40,000
Apr 15	15,000
Apr 20	20,000
Apr 25	15,000
Apr 30	10,000

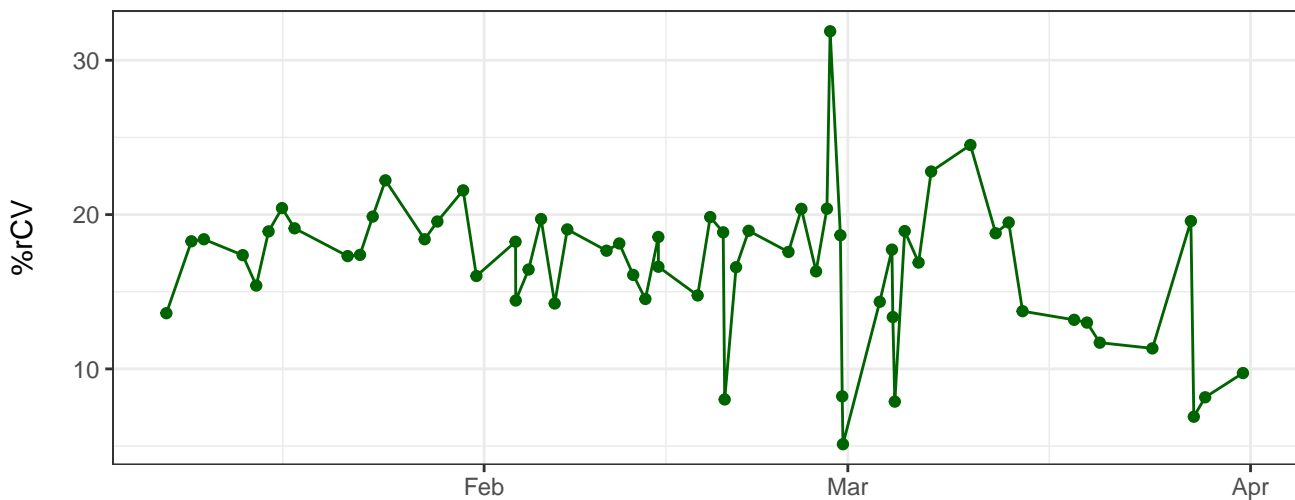
The graph illustrates the daily reported COVID-19 cases in the United States. The data shows a period of relative stability with low case counts until late February. A sharp upward trend begins around February 20th, reaching a peak of nearly 1 million cases in early March. This is followed by a rapid decline and subsequent fluctuations, with a notable second peak 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 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 mid-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 this peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing a steady decrease through April, with some minor fluctuations, including a small secondary peak in mid-April.

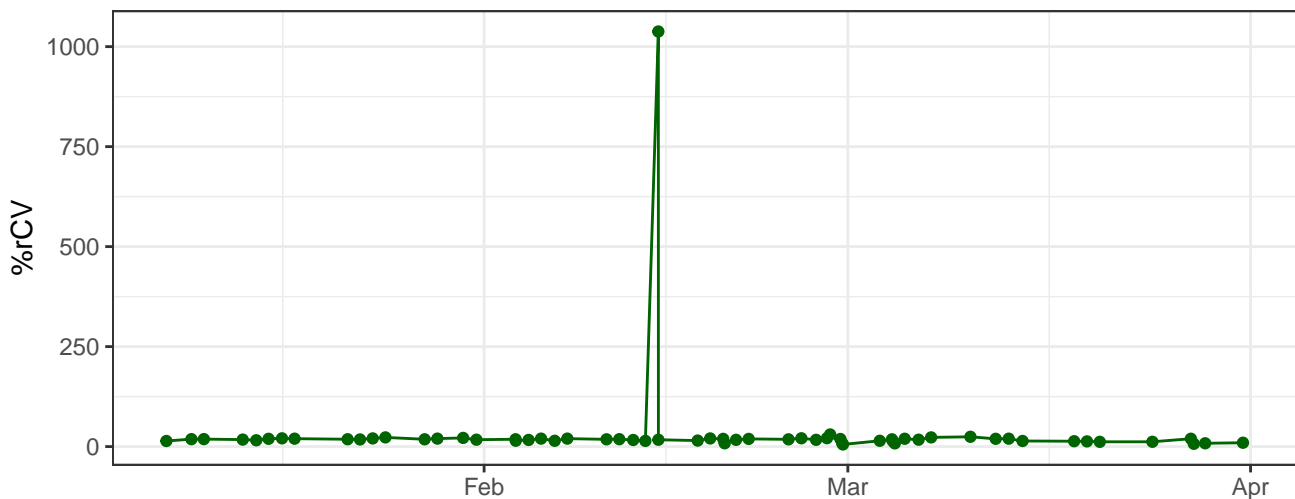
B695-A-% rCV



Y590-A-% rCV



Y610-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 and March. 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 until late February, followed by a rapid ascent to a peak of approximately 100,000 cases in early March. After the peak, there is a significant decline, with cases falling back to around 20,000 by mid-March, followed by a period of low activity and a slight uptick towards the end of the period shown.

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 scale from 0 to 200. The data shows a period of relative stability with low case counts (mostly below 50) from January 1 to mid-February. A significant increase begins in late February, peaking at approximately 210 cases in early March. This is followed by a sharp decline to near-zero cases in mid-March. A second, even more dramatic surge occurs in late March, with cases spiking to over 100 per day before declining again in early April.

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, March, and April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, with a scale from 0 to 200. The data shows a period of low activity in January, followed by a sharp increase in early February, peaking at approximately 200 cases in early March. After a decline, there is a resurgence in late March and early April, with cases rising again towards the end of the period shown.



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 scale break between 100 and 1,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 100) from January 1 to late February. A massive spike occurs in late February/early March, with cases exceeding 1,000 per day. Following this peak, the case count drops sharply and then fluctuates between approximately 100 and 200 cases per day through April 1.

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 scale from 0 to 100,000. The data shows a period of low case counts (mostly below 10,000) from January through mid-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 this peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing a downward trend through April, though it remains higher than the initial January levels.

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 February, March, and April. The data points are connected by a solid black line. A significant spike is visible in early March, reaching a value above 6. The data shows high volatility with frequent daily fluctuations.

### FSC-W-% rCV



### SSC-A-% rCV



### SSC-H-% rCV



SSC-W-% rCV

