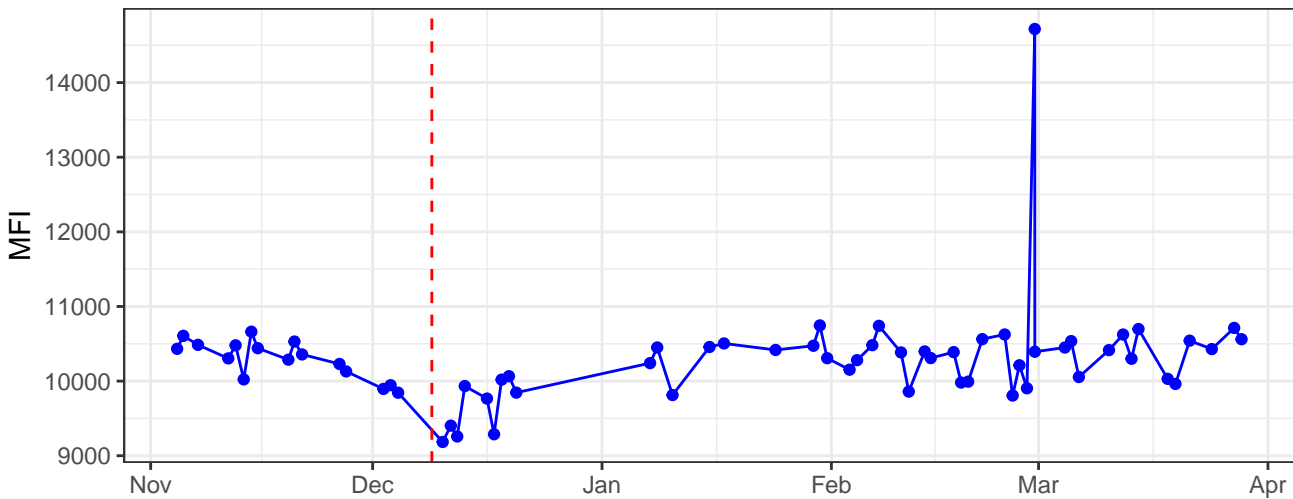
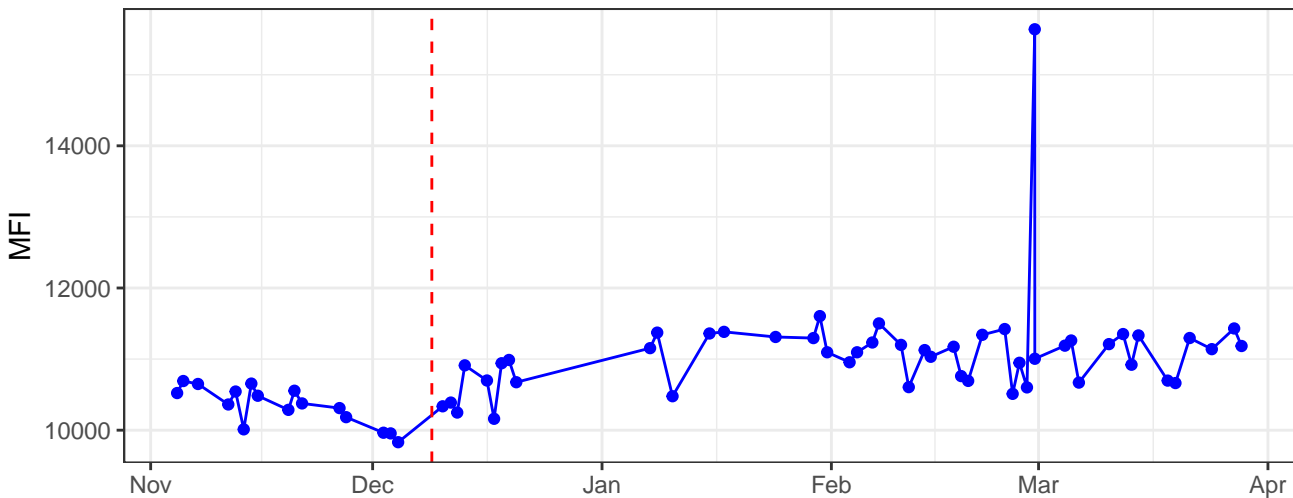


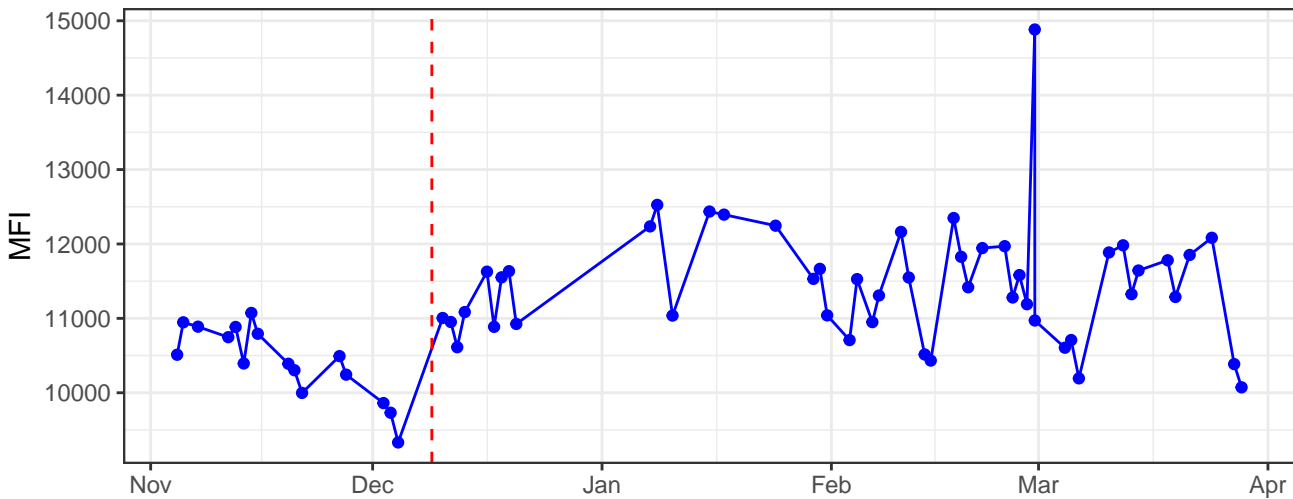
B530-A



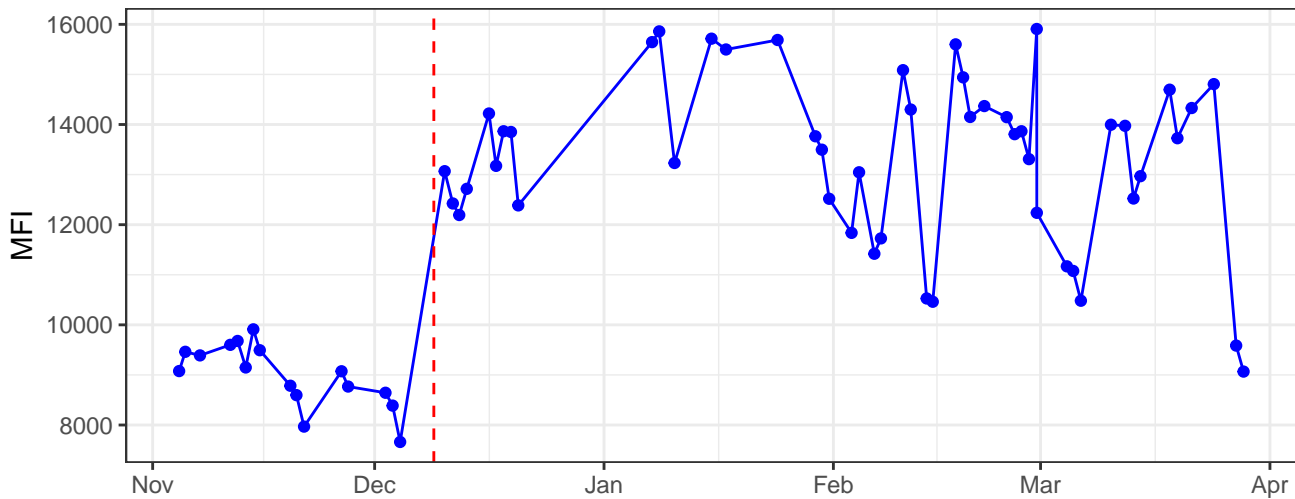
B585-A



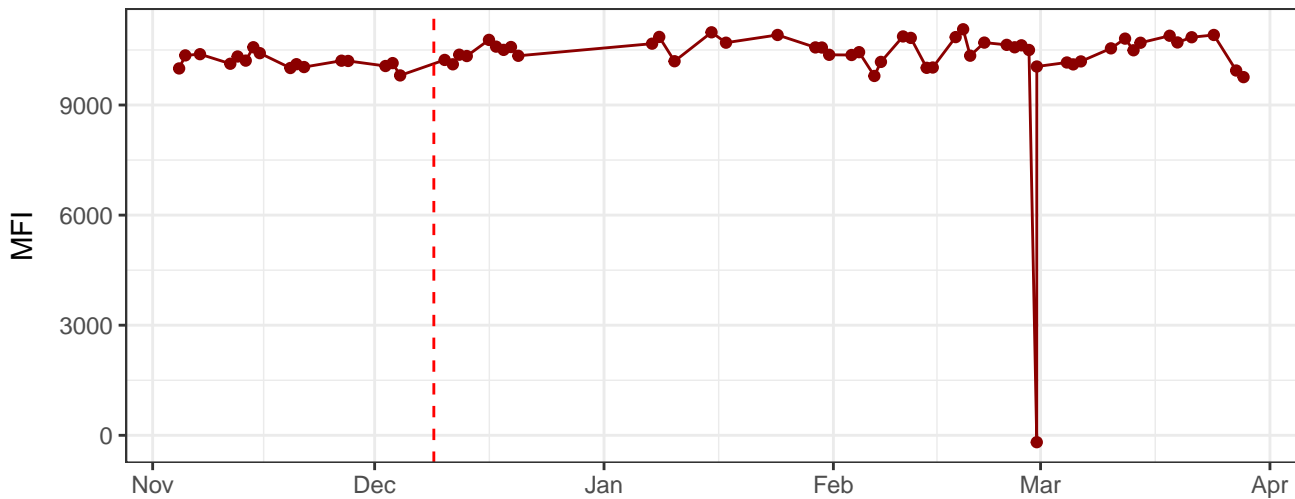
B695-A



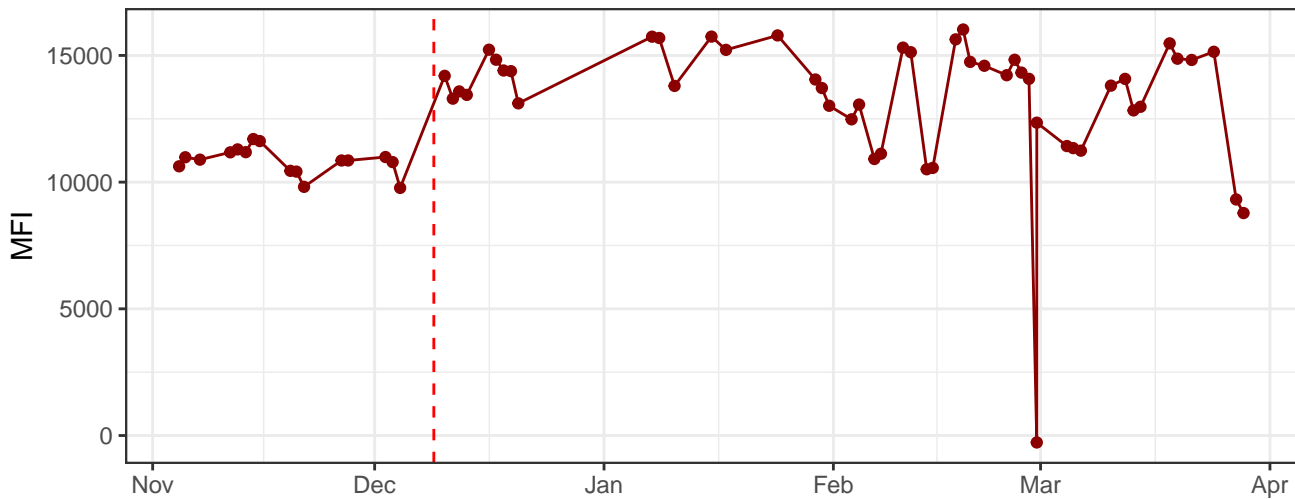
B780-A



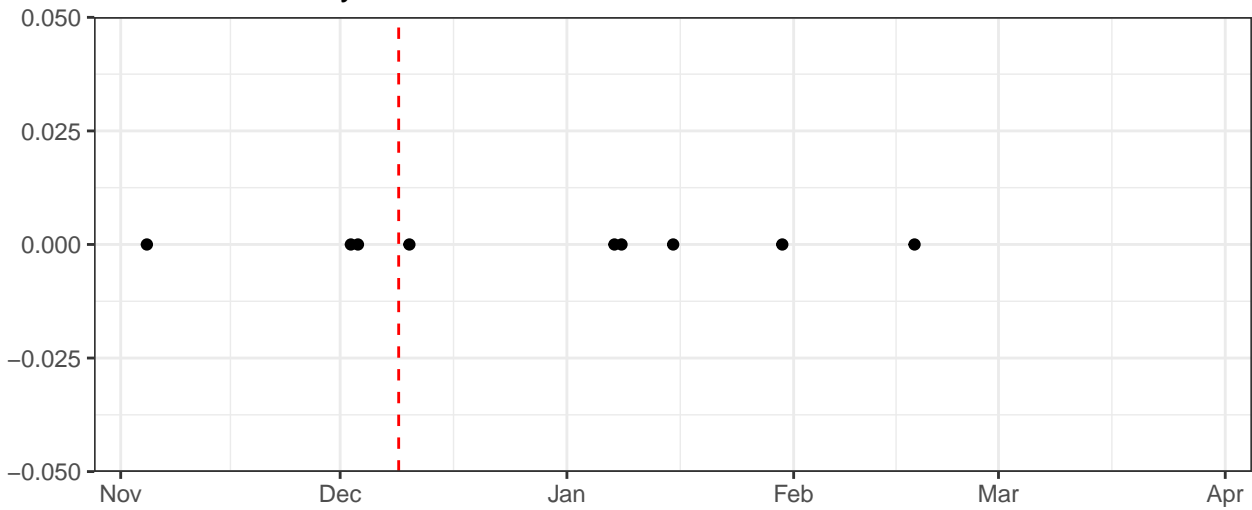
R670-A



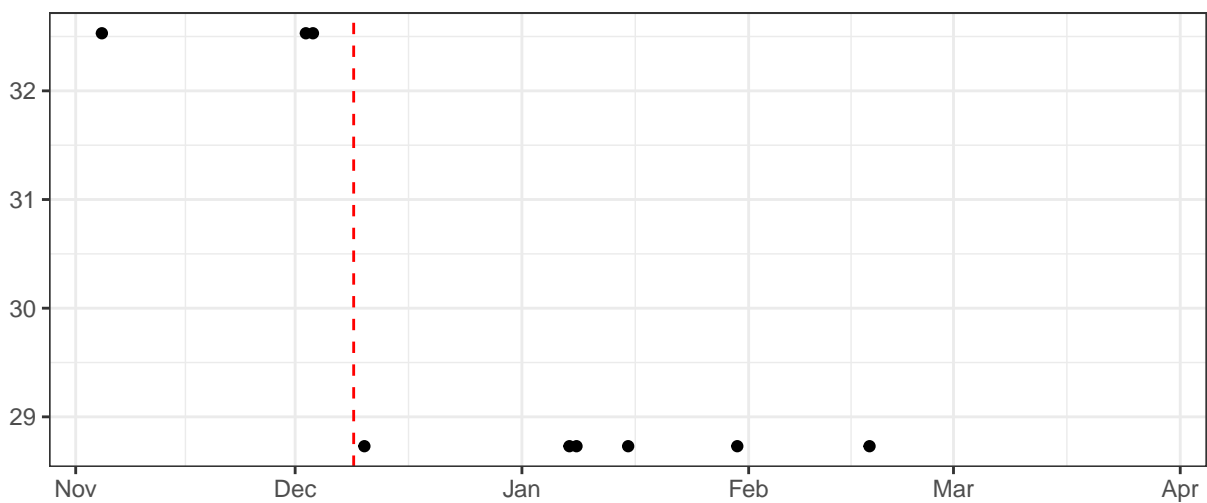
R780-A



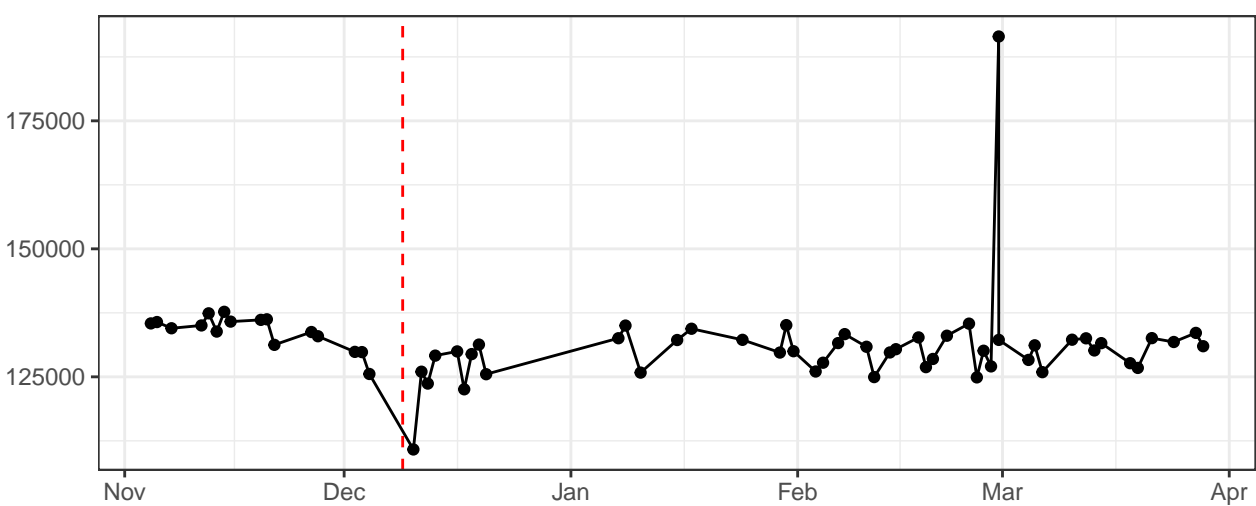
Blue_LaserDelay



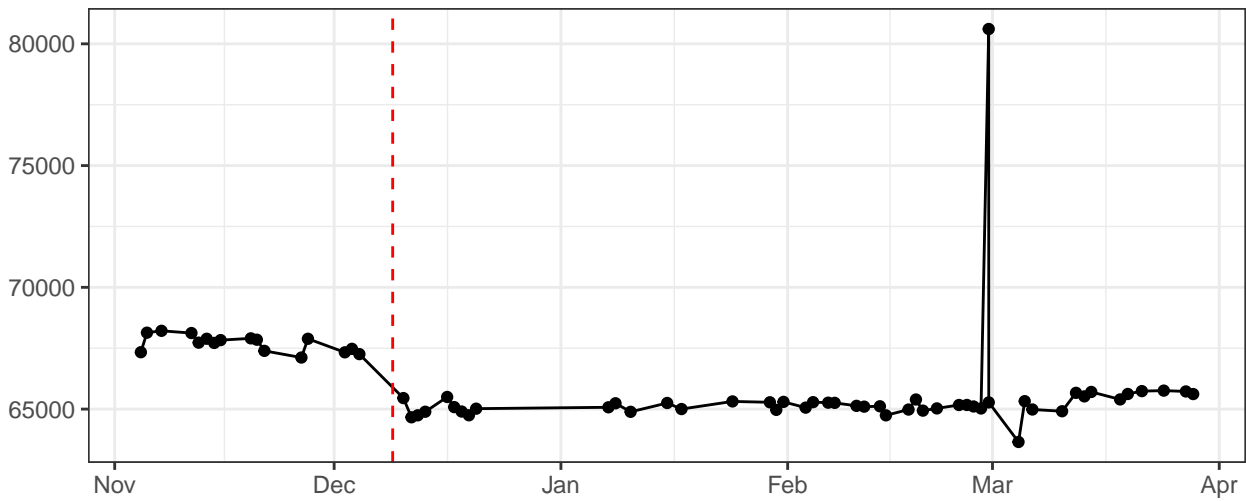
Red_LaserDelay



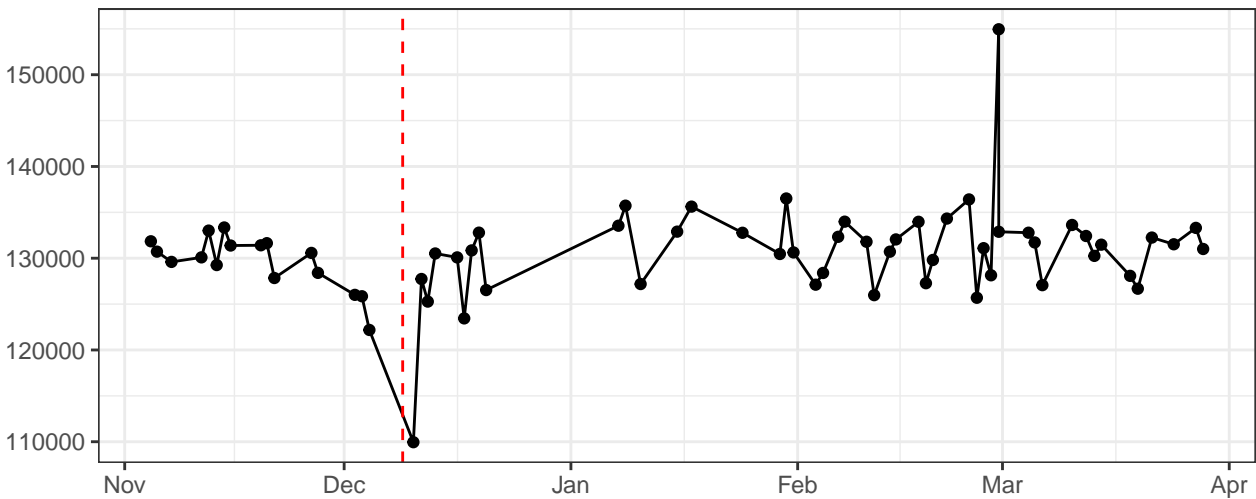
FSC-A



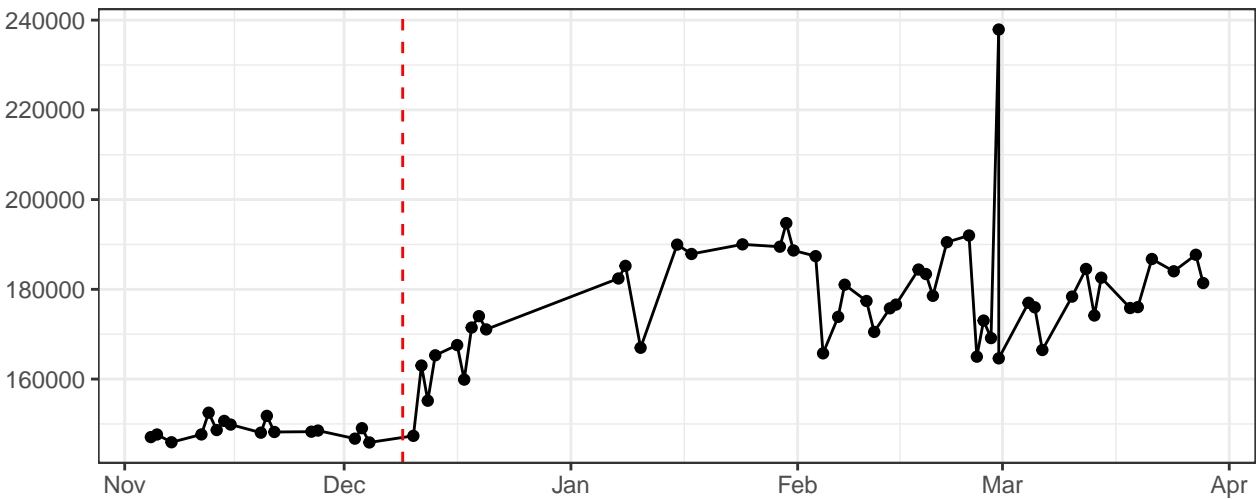
FSC-H



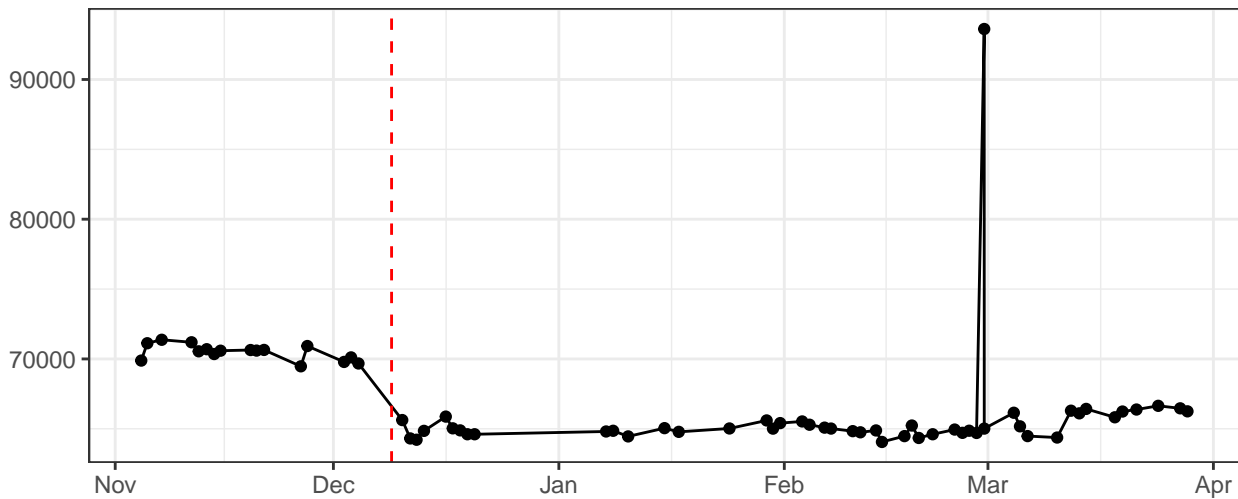
FSC-W



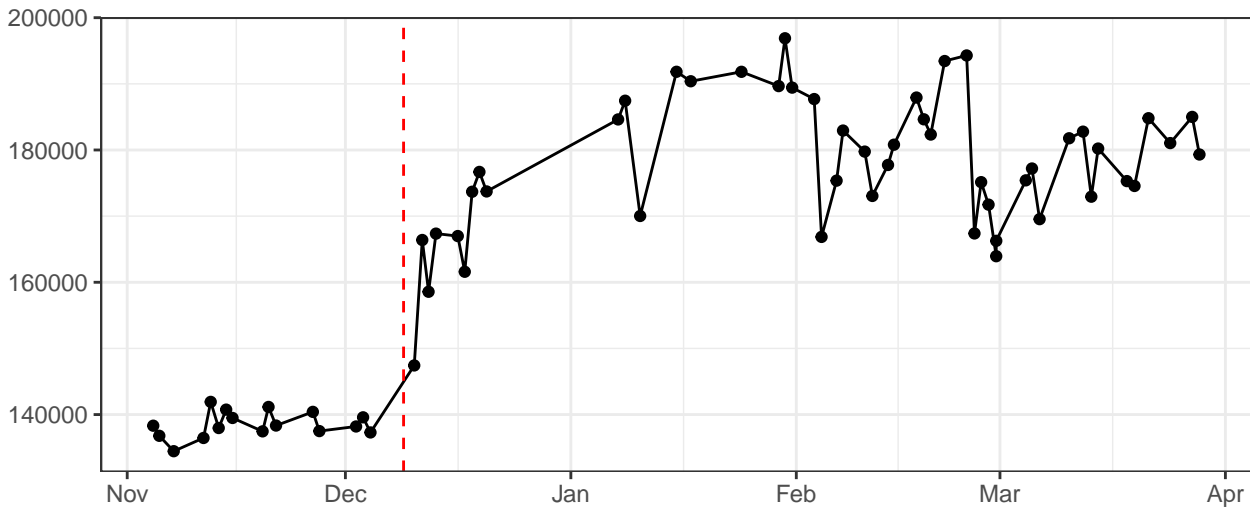
SSC-A



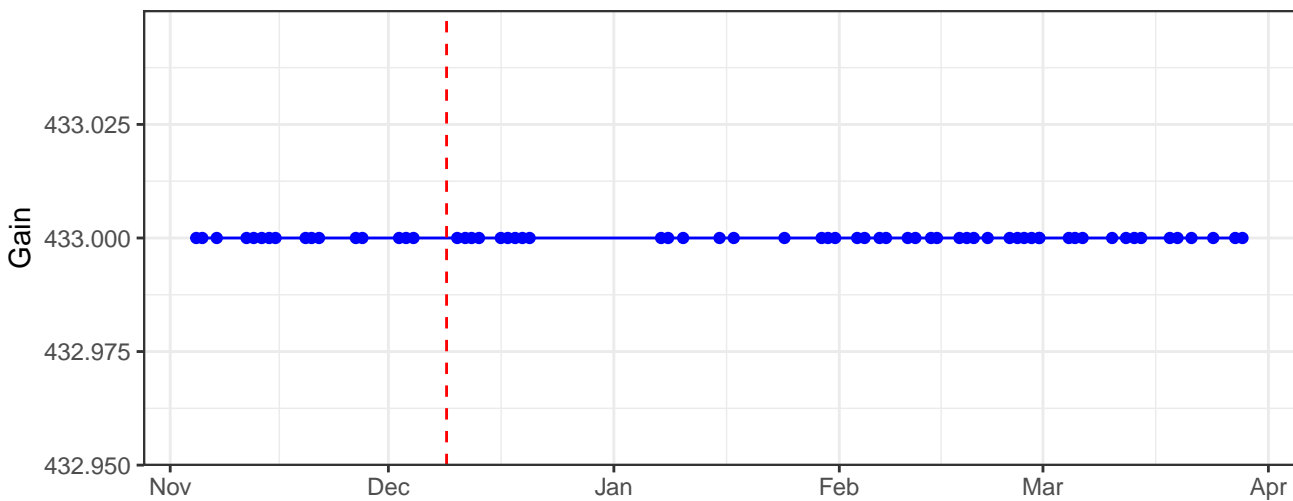
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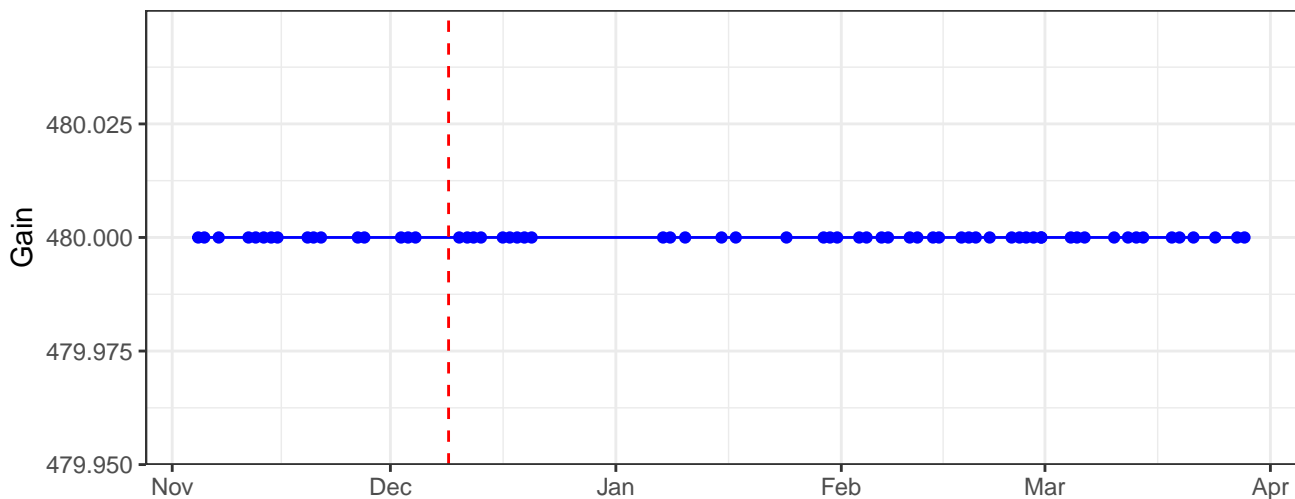
SSC-W



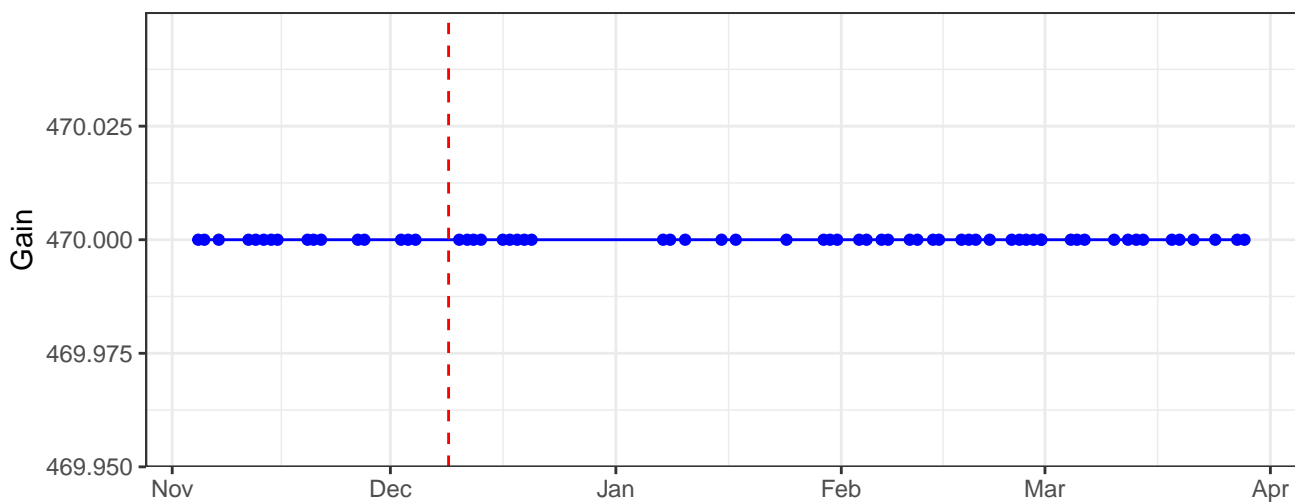
B530-A_Gain



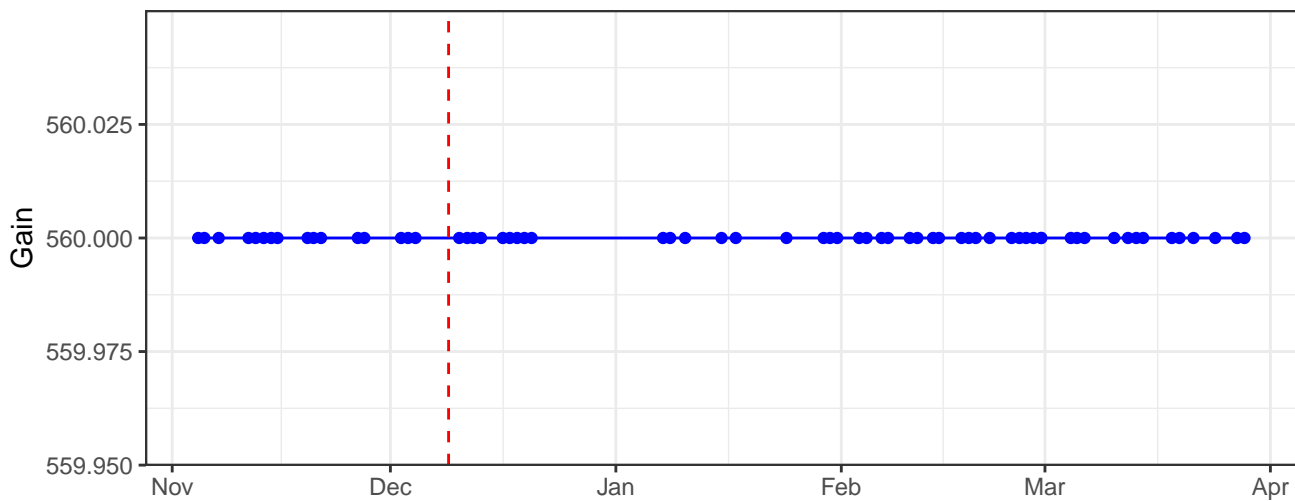
B585-A_Gain



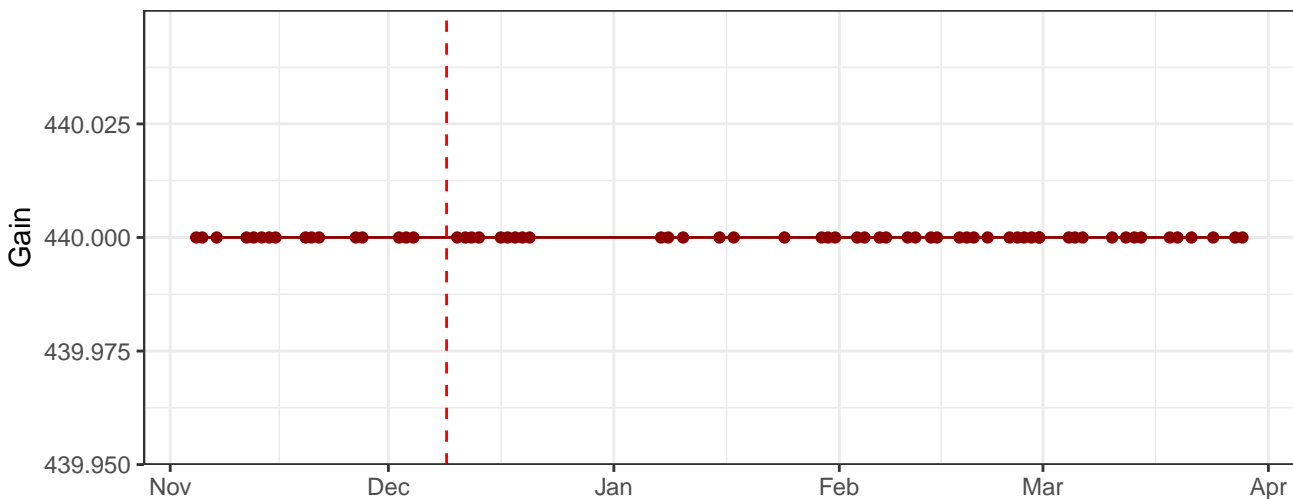
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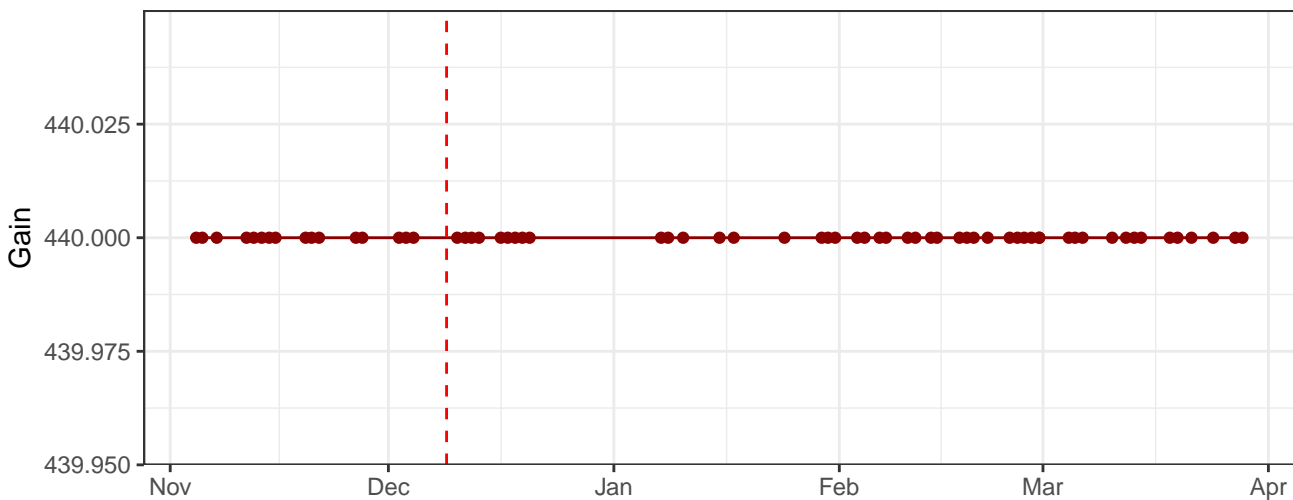
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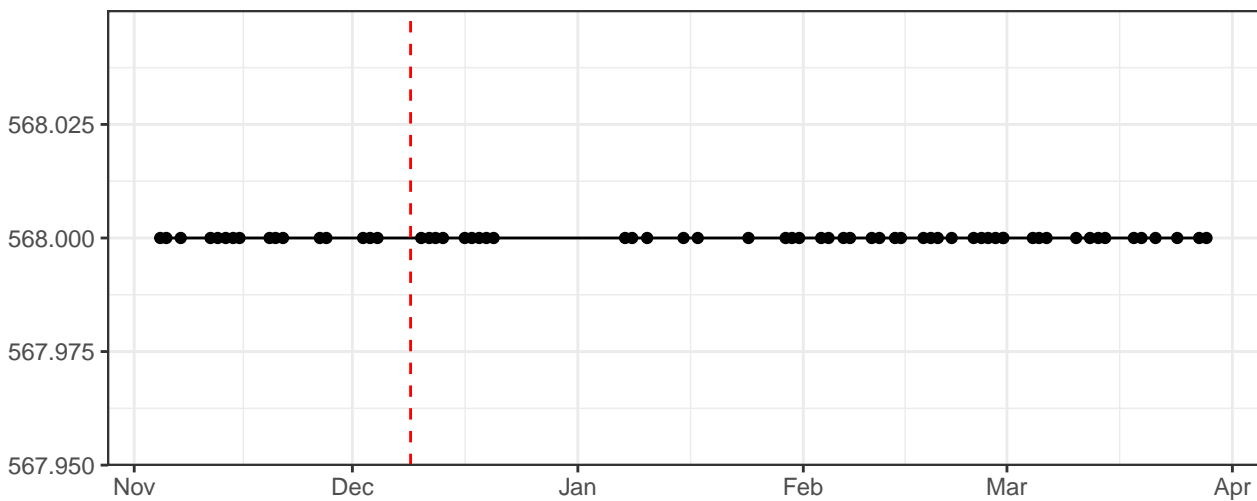
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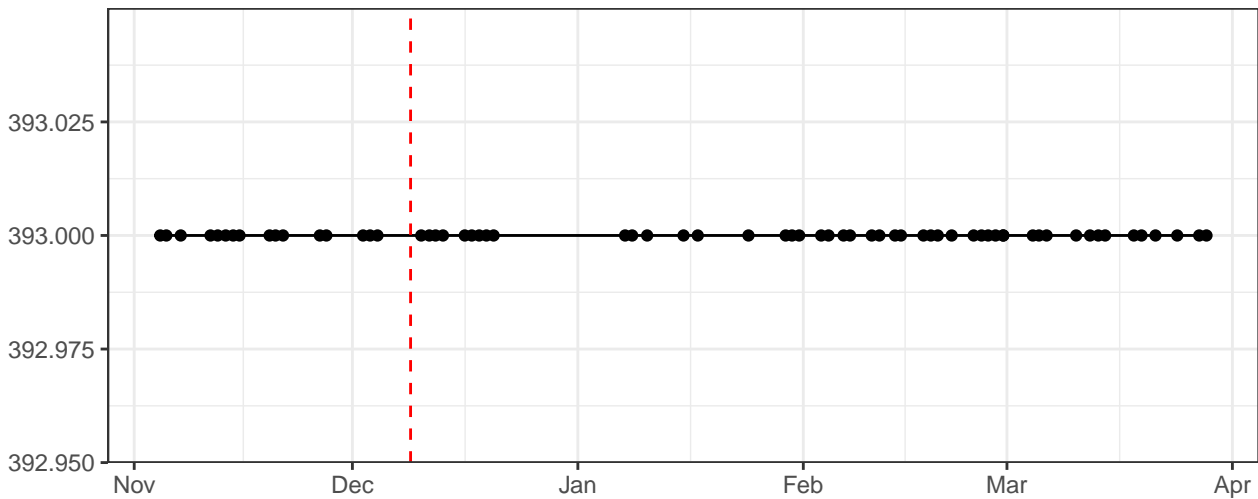
R780-A_Gain



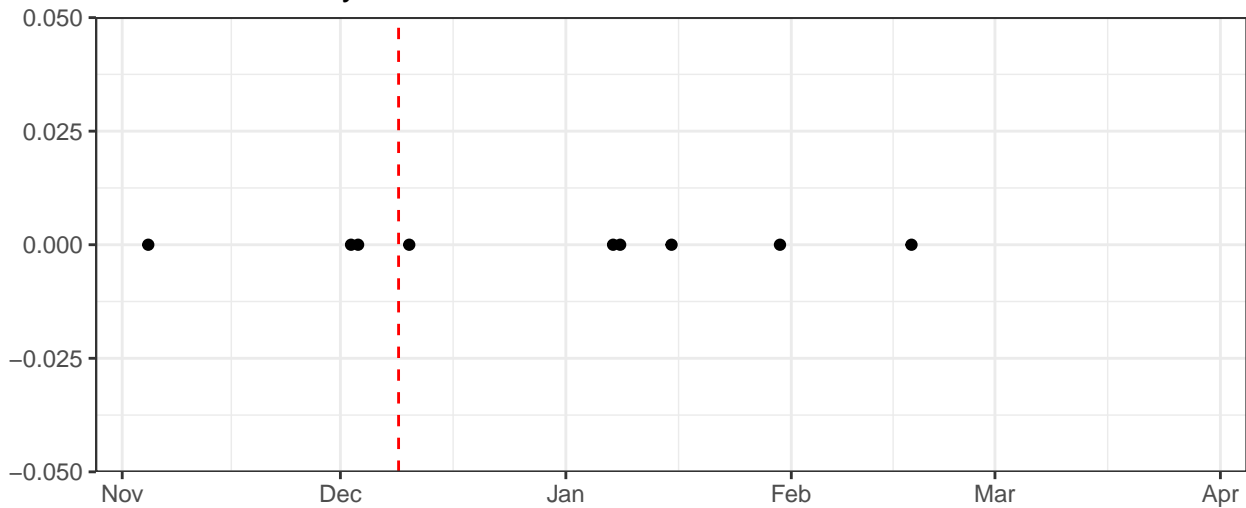
FSC-A_Gain



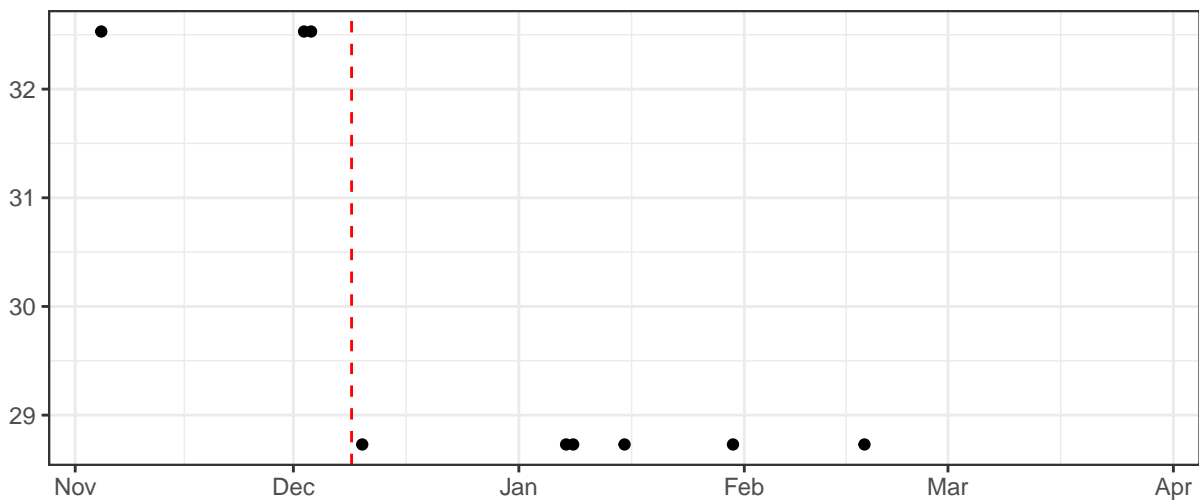
SSC-A_Gain



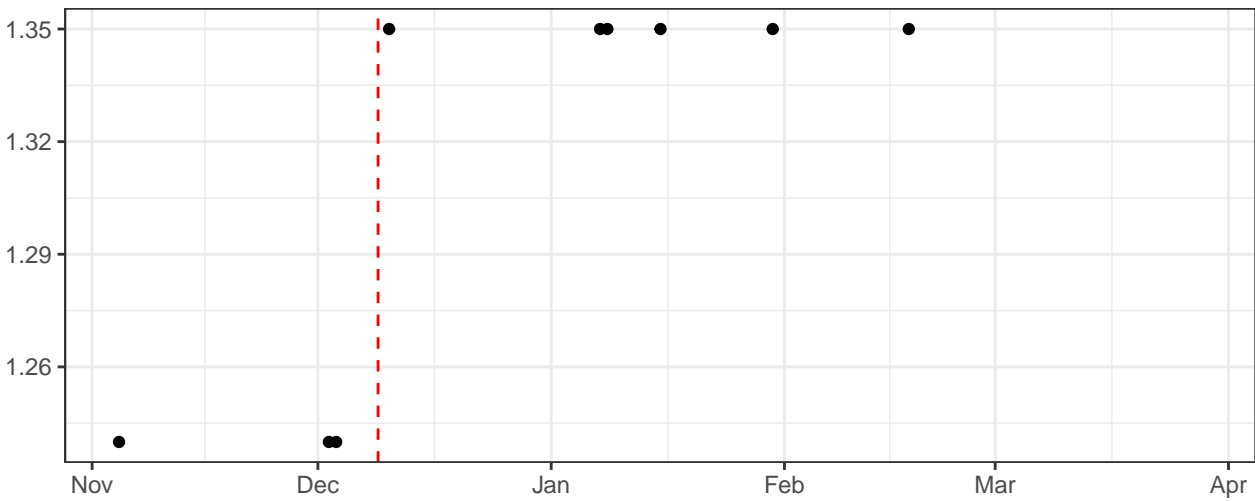
Blue_LaserDelay



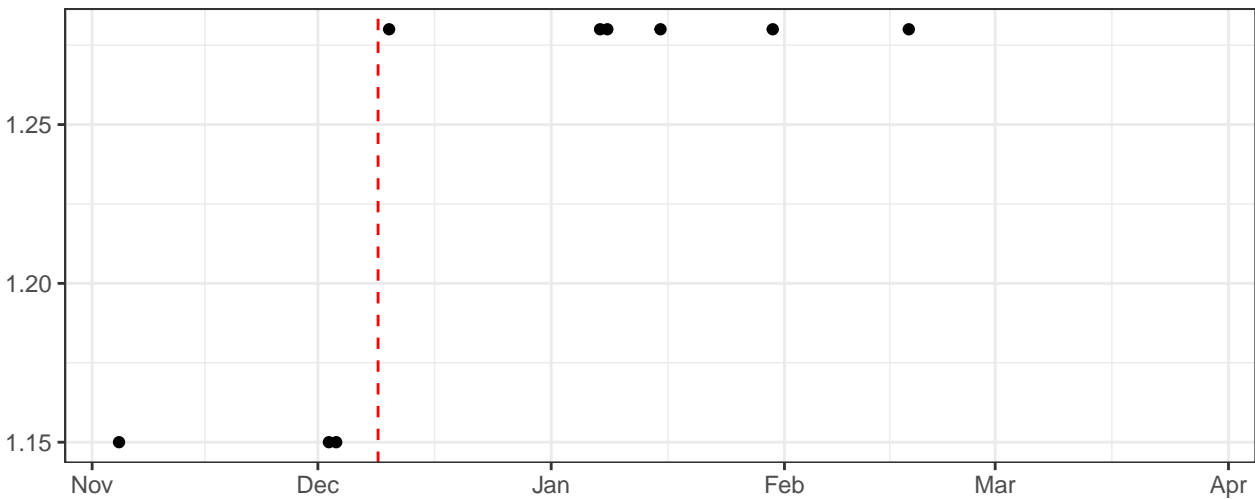
Red_LaserDelay



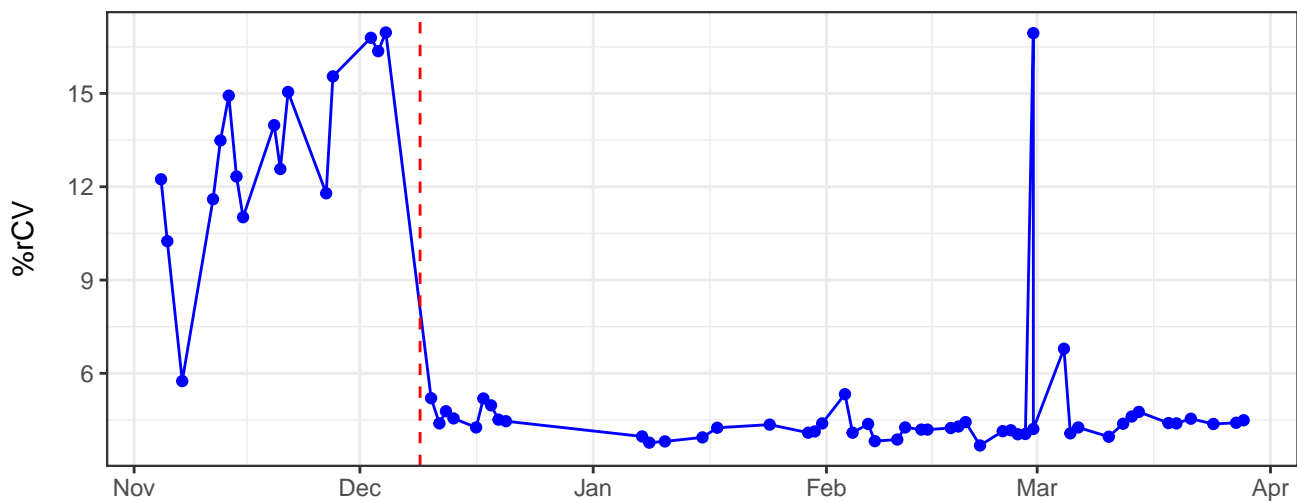
Blue_AreaScalingFactor



Red_AreaScalingFactor



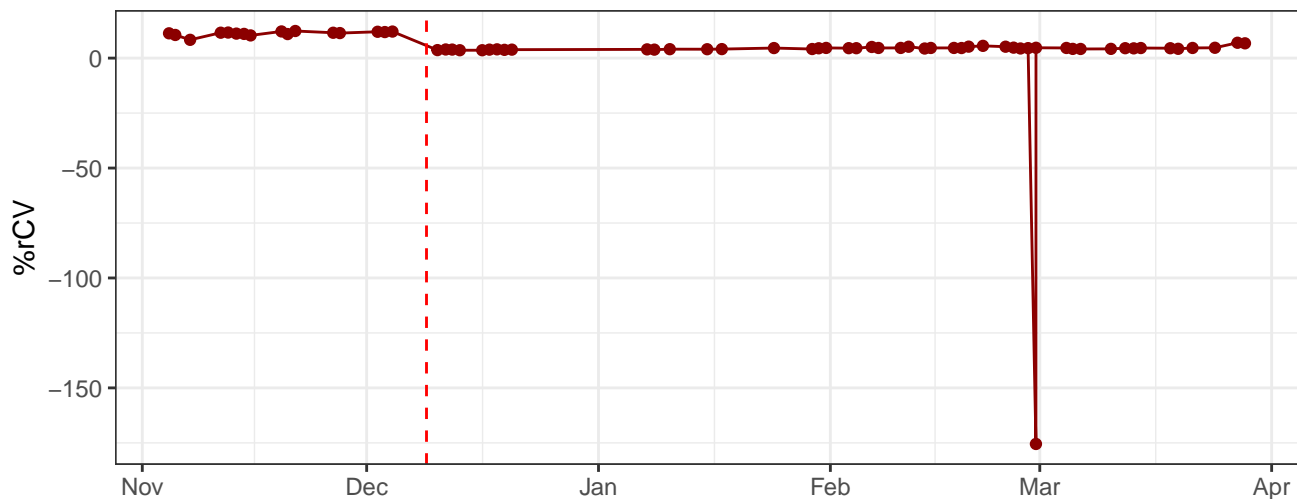
B530-A-% rCV



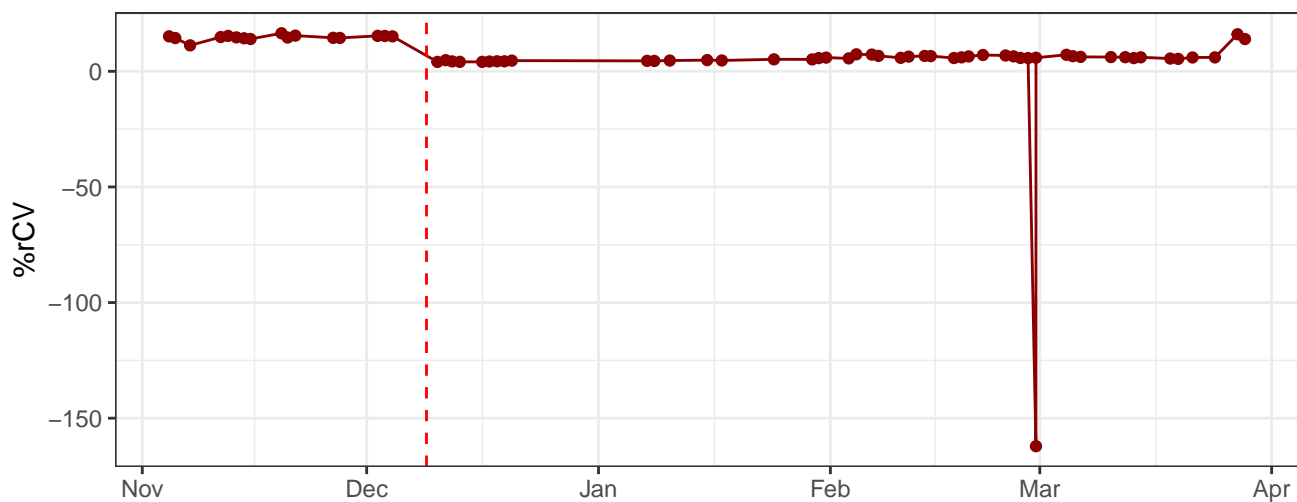
The graph illustrates the progression of COVID-19 cases in the Netherlands. The initial wave peaks in late December, coinciding with the implementation of the lockdown. Following this, there is a period of relative stability with low case counts, interrupted by a second, significant wave in early March. After this second peak, the number of cases remains low and stable through April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The data begins in early December, showing a period of relative stability around 10,000 cases. A sharp increase occurs in late December, peaking in early January at approximately 100,000 cases. This is followed by a decline and then a significant spike in late February/early March reaching over 100,000 cases, before declining again.

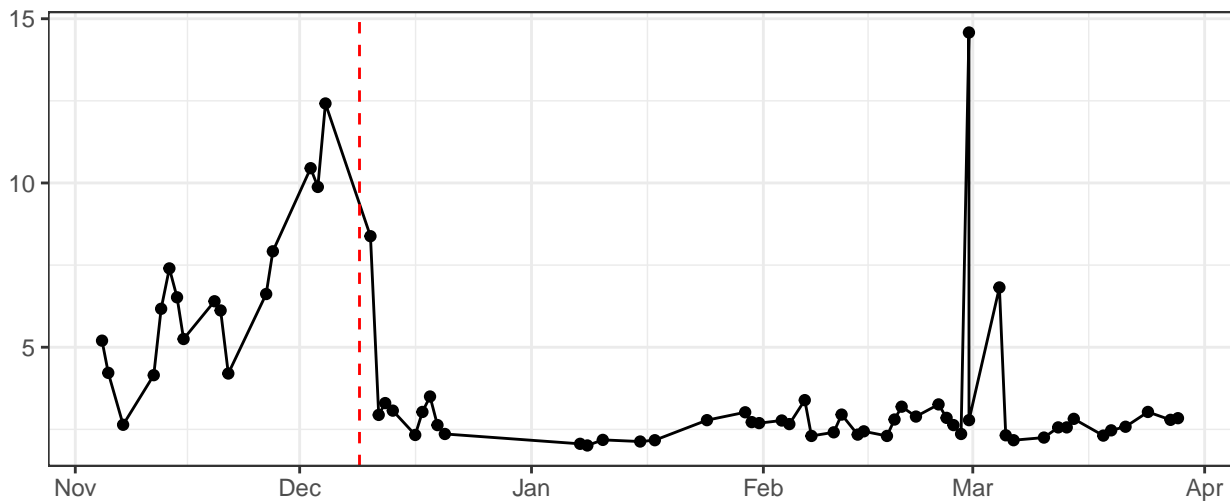
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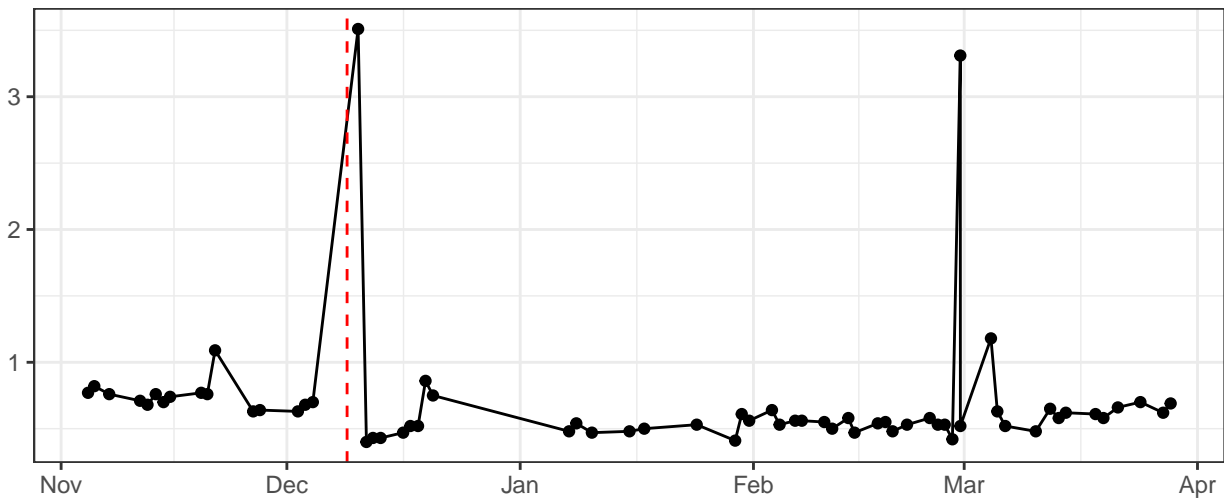
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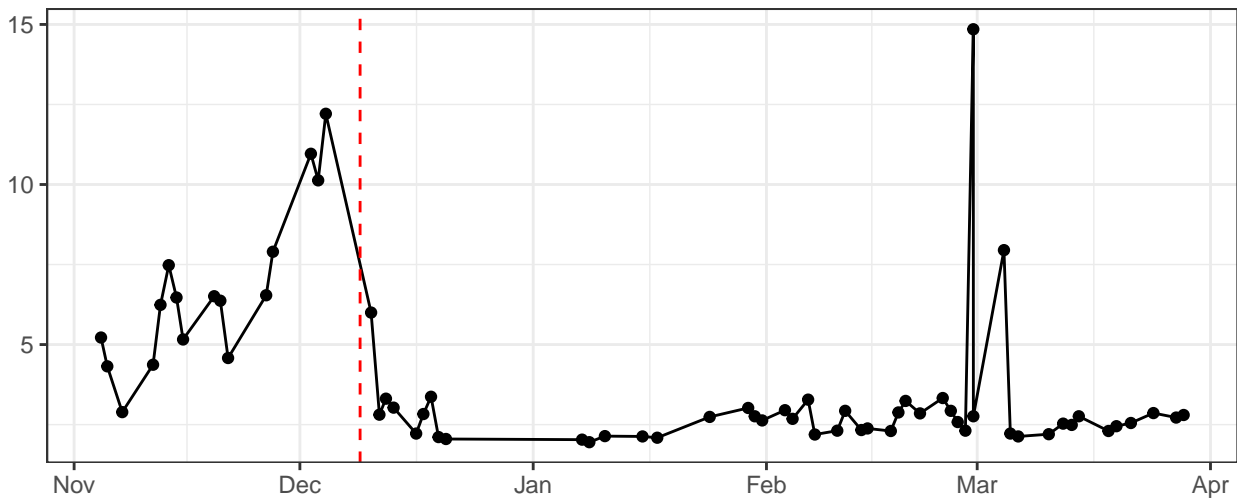
FSC-A-% rCV



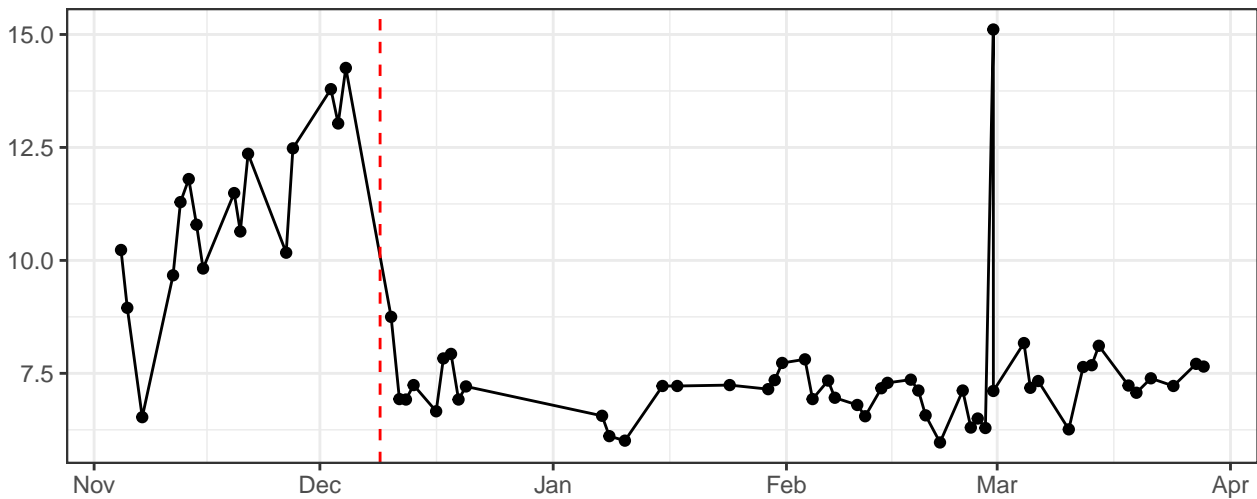
FSC-H-% rCV



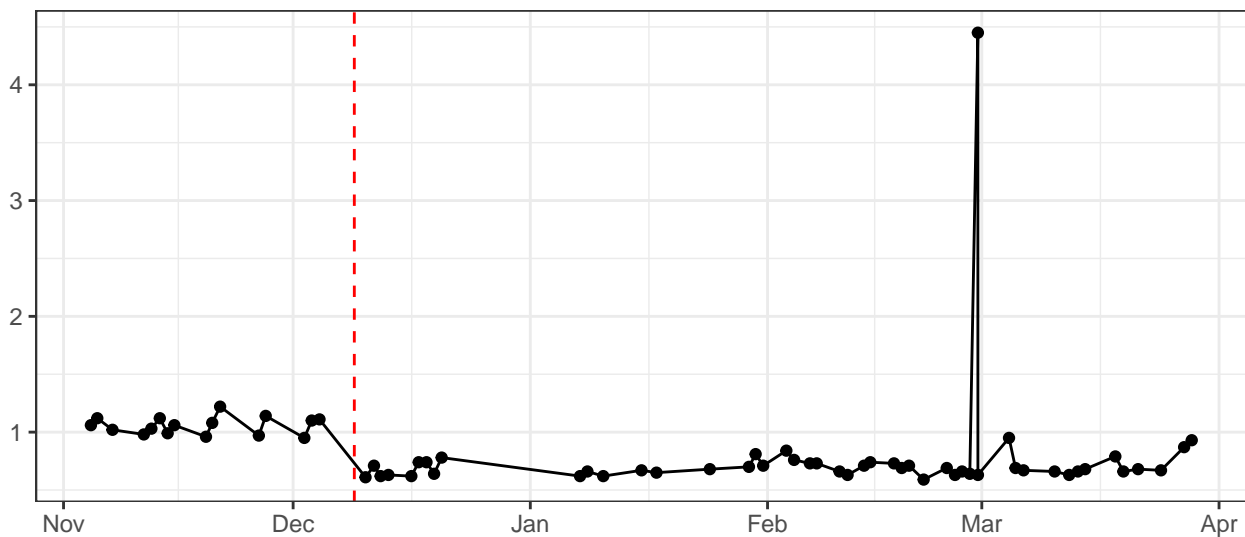
FSC-W-% rCV



SSC-A-% rCV



SSC-H-% rCV



SSC-W-% rCV

