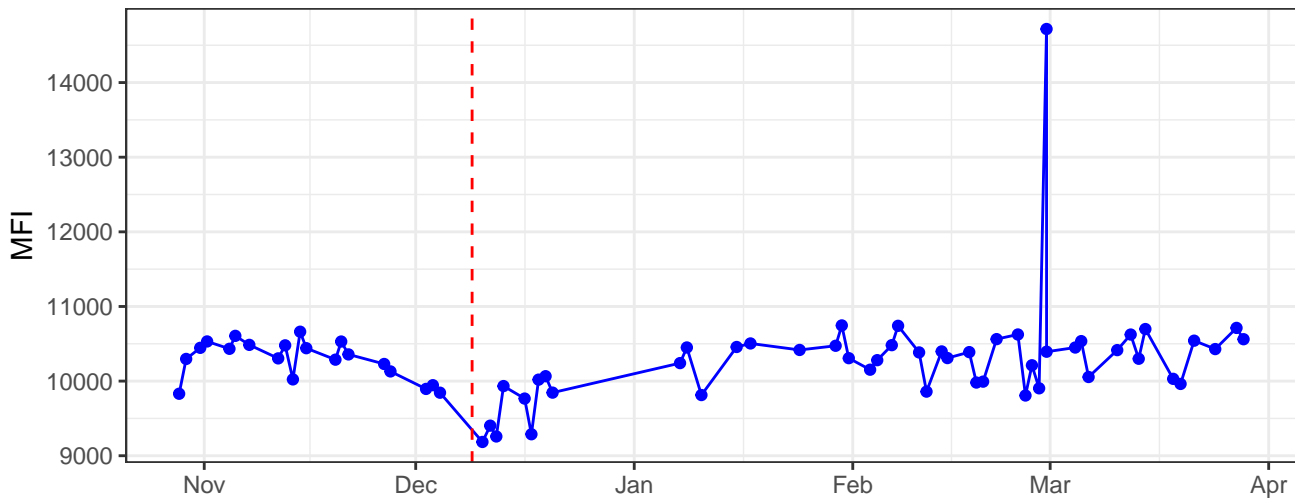
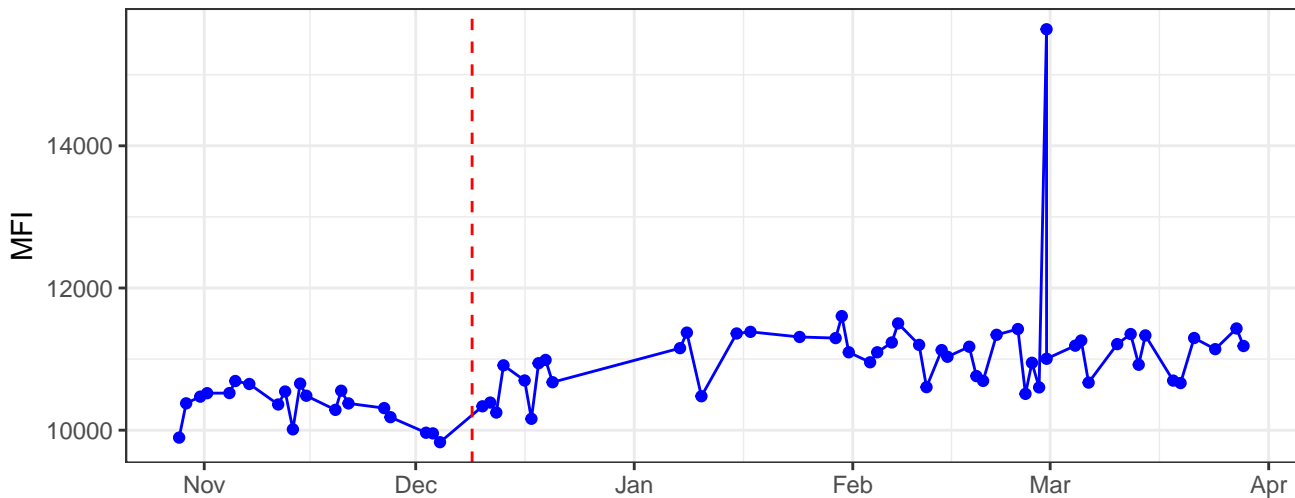


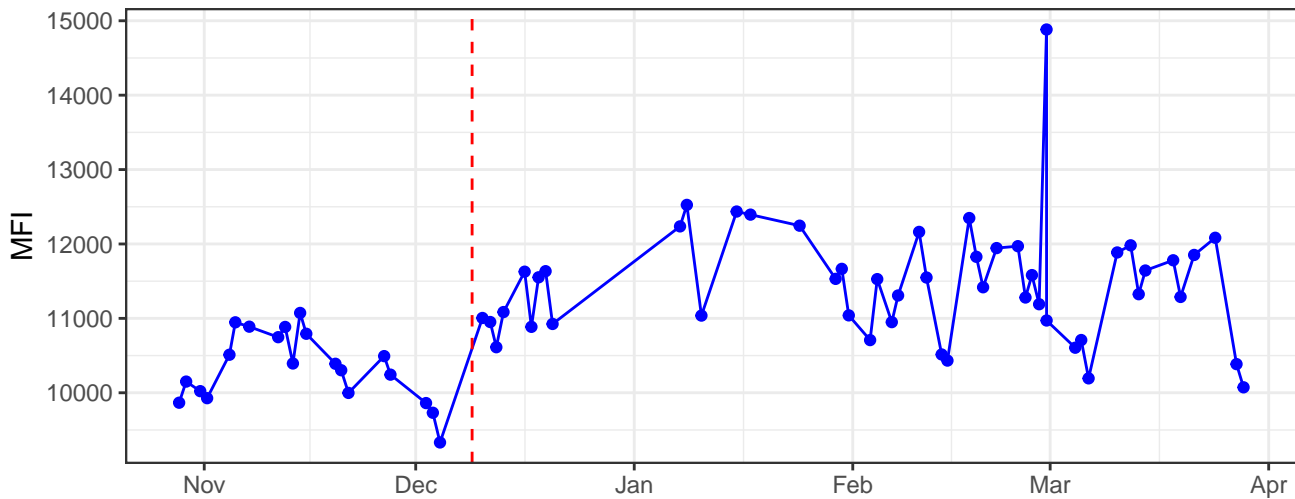
B530-A



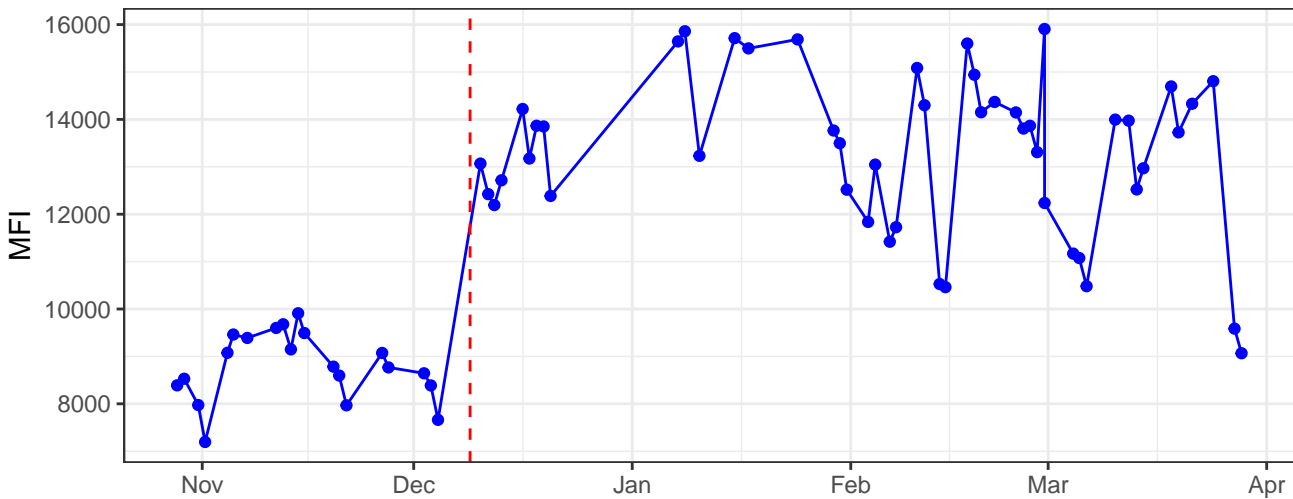
B585-A



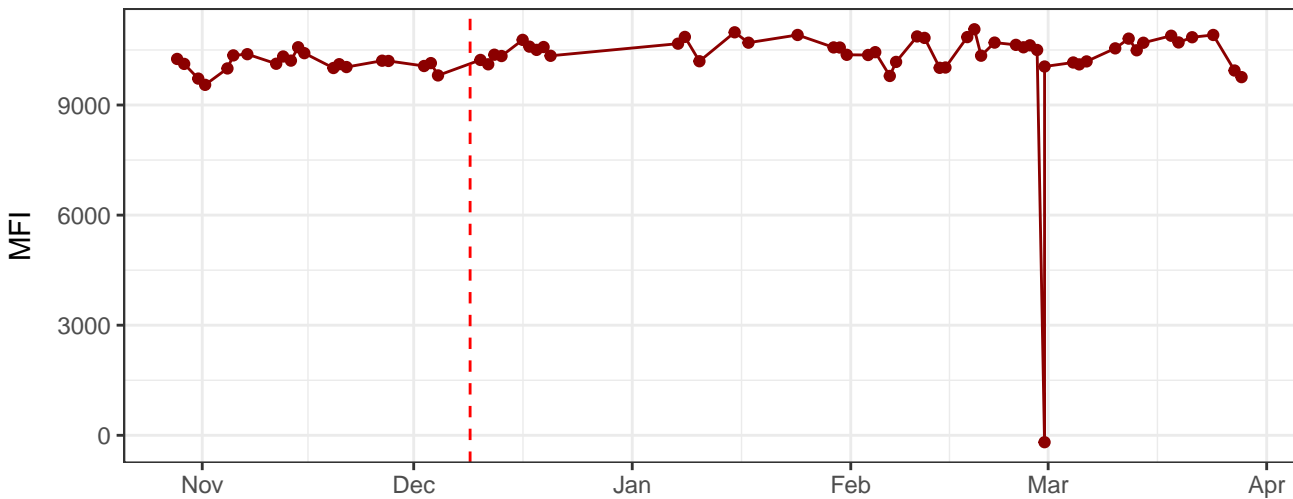
B695-A



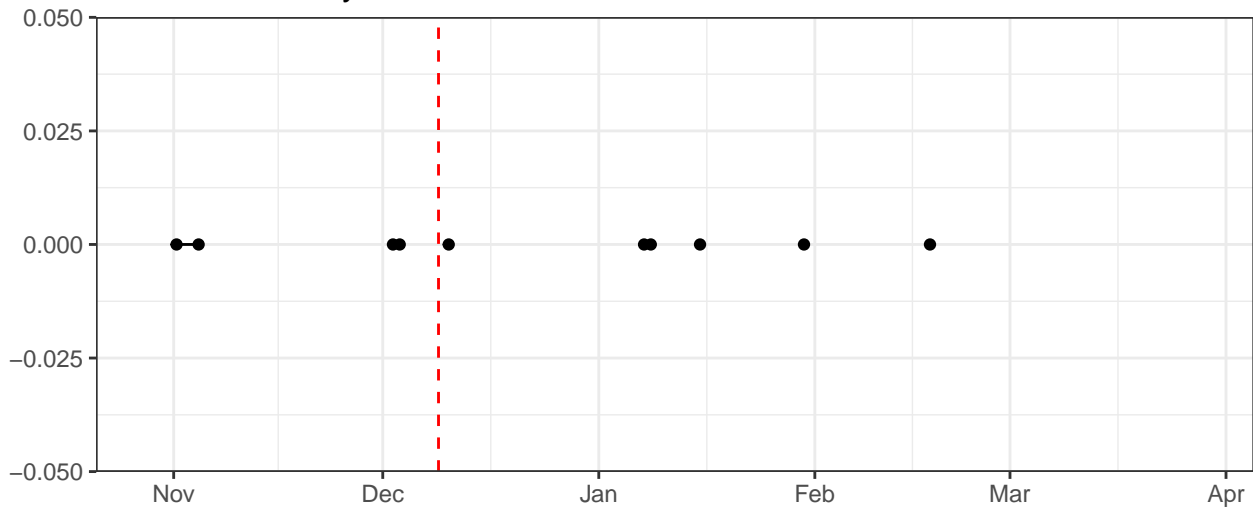
B780-A



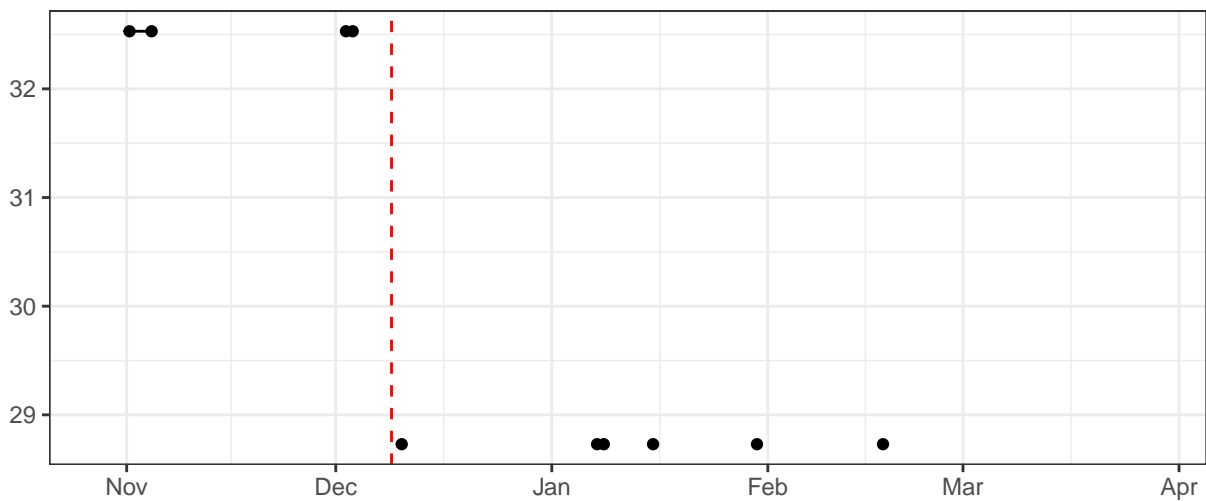
R670-A



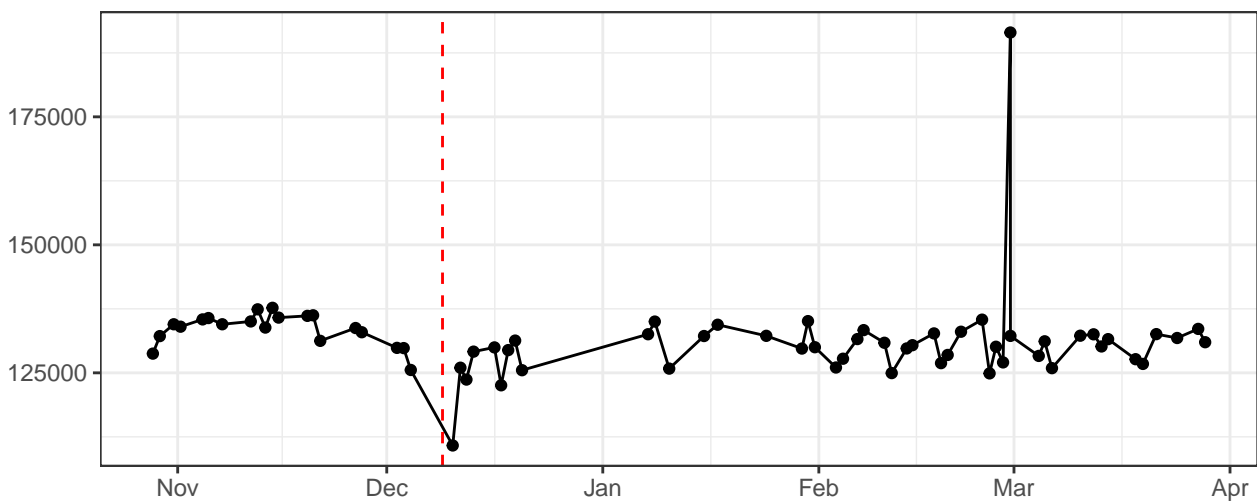
Blue_LaserDelay



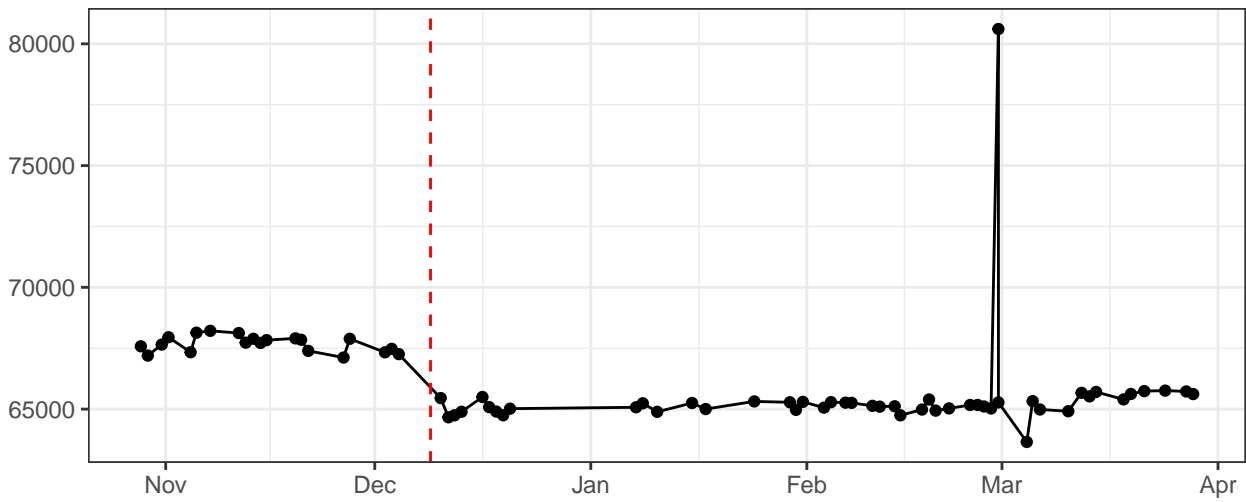
Red_LaserDelay



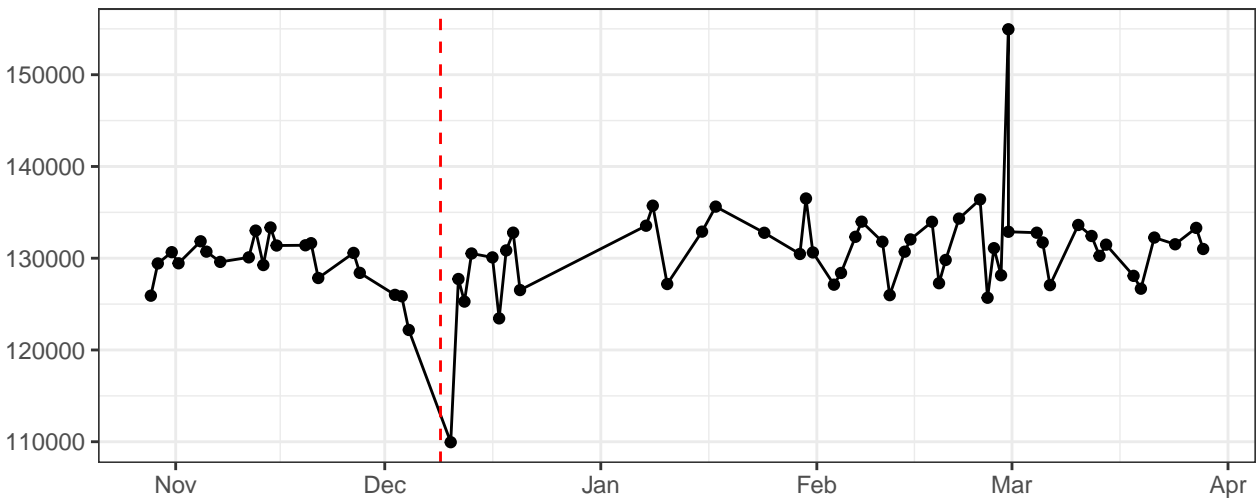
FSC-A



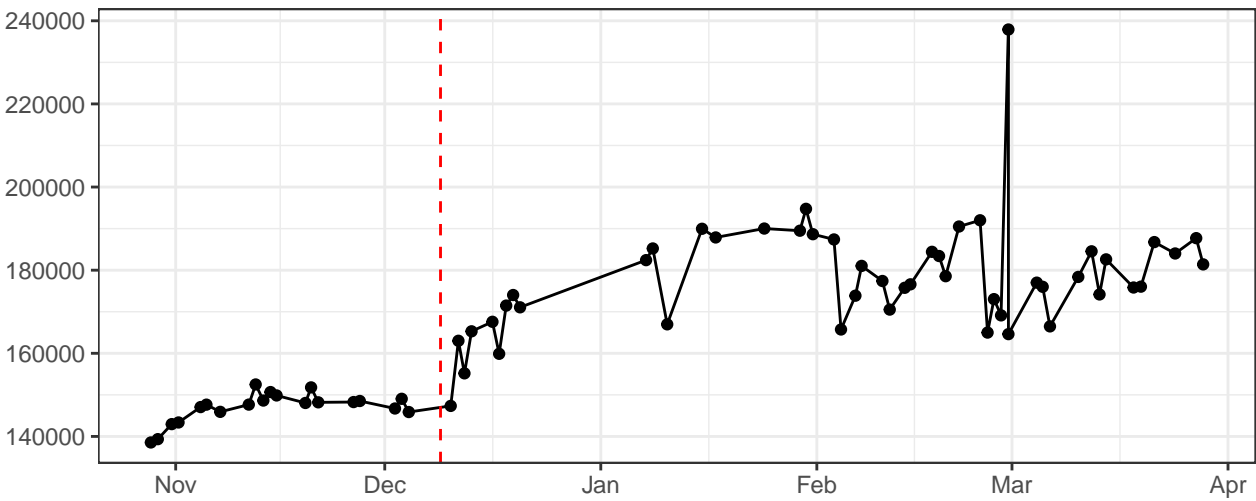
FSC-H



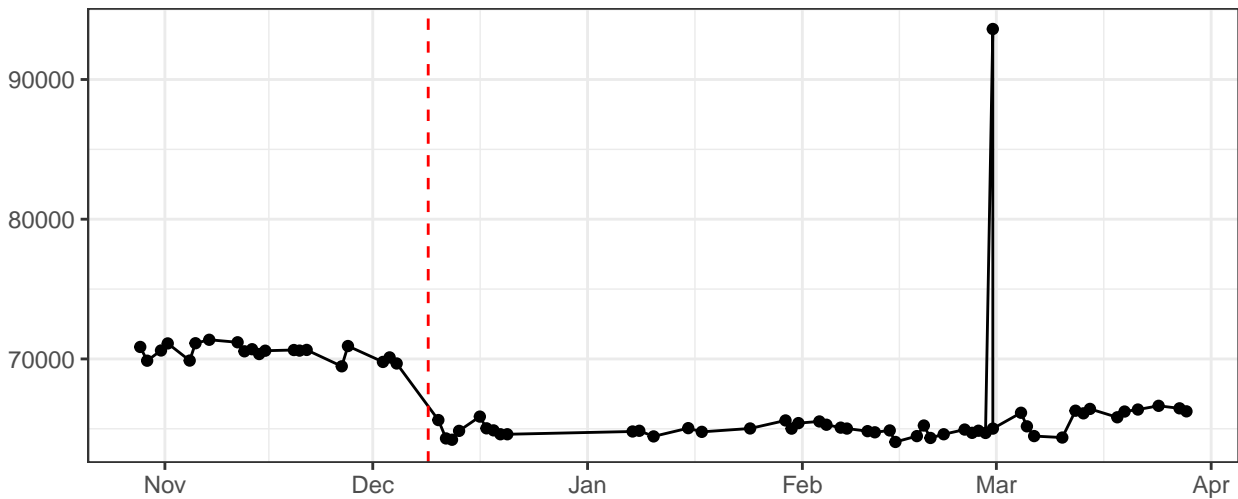
FSC-W



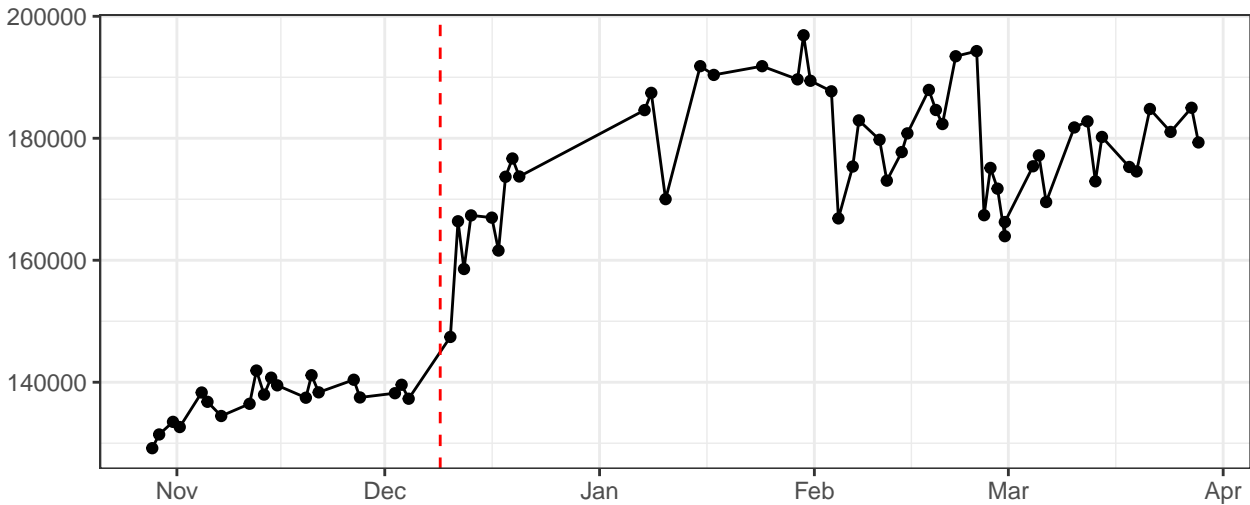
SSC-A



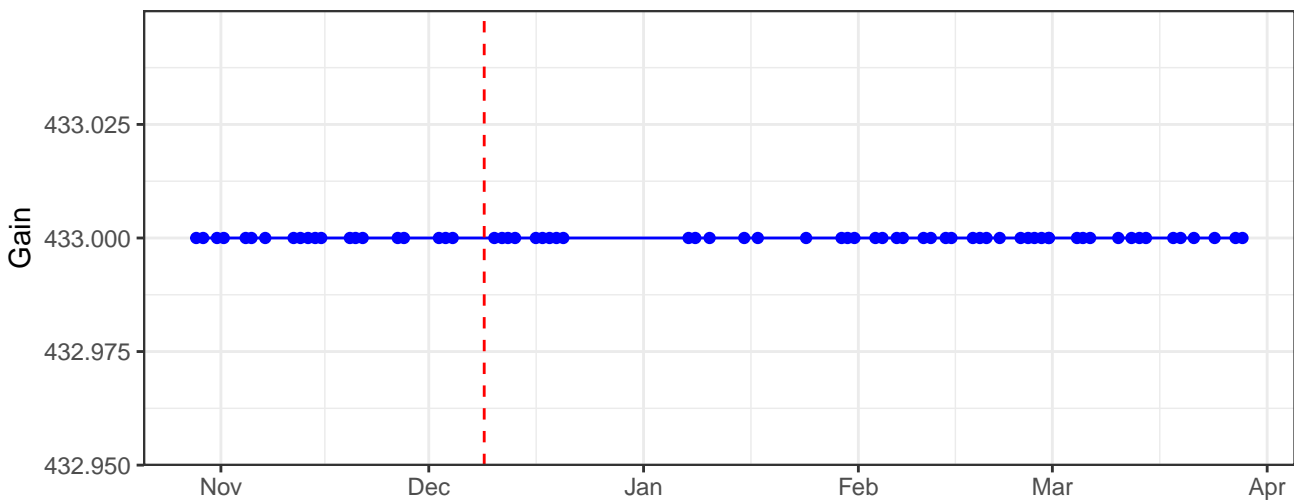
SSC-H



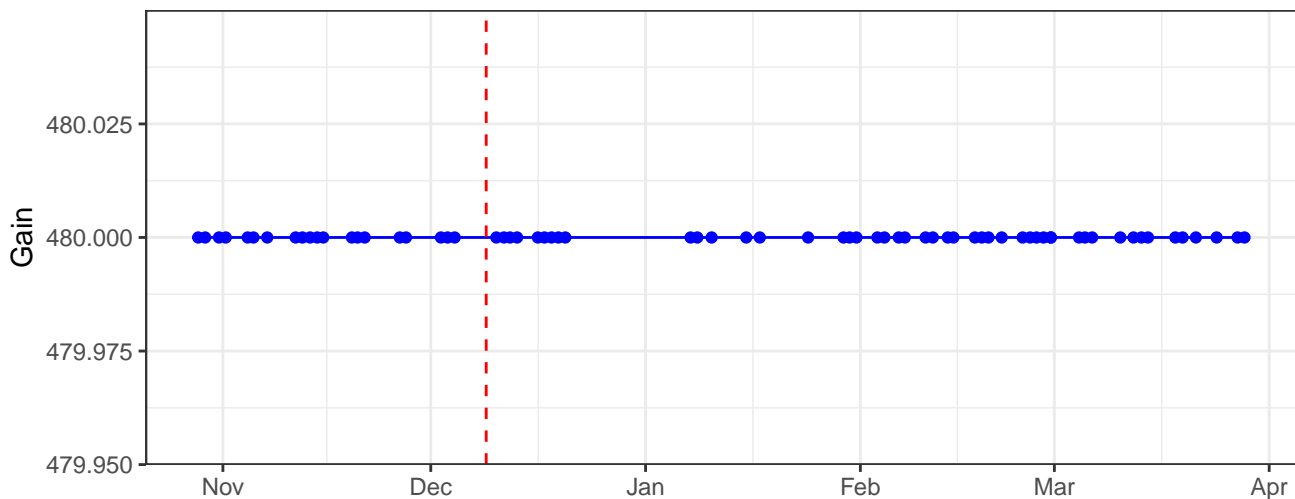
SSC-W



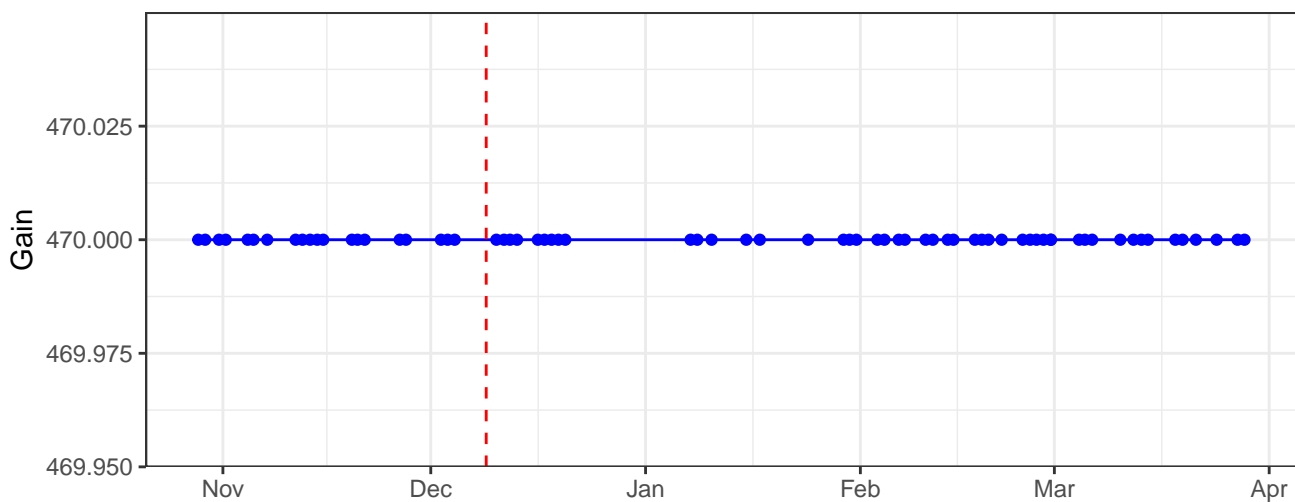
B530-A_Gain



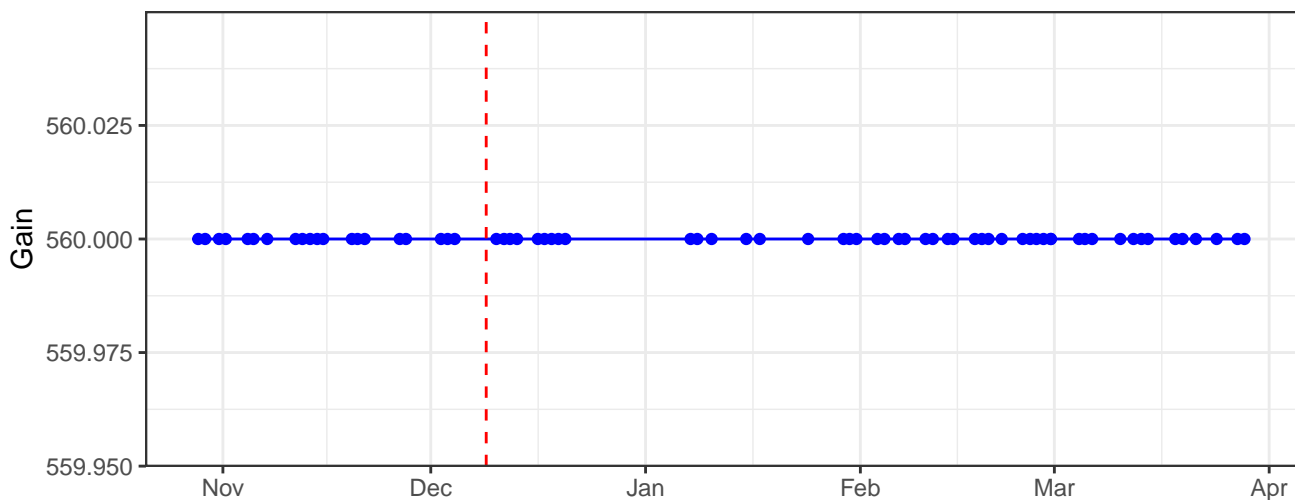
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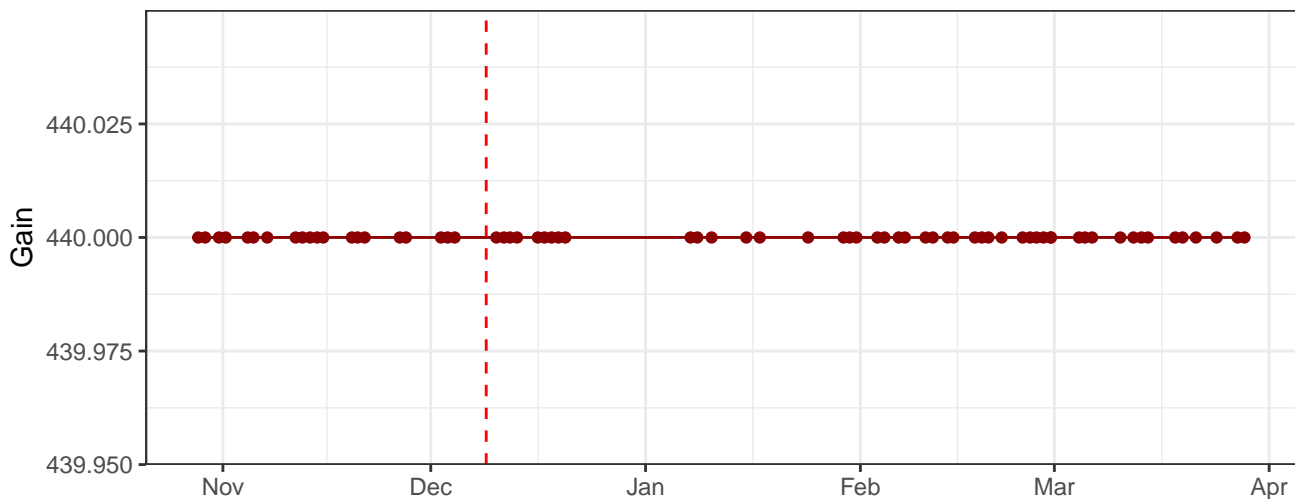
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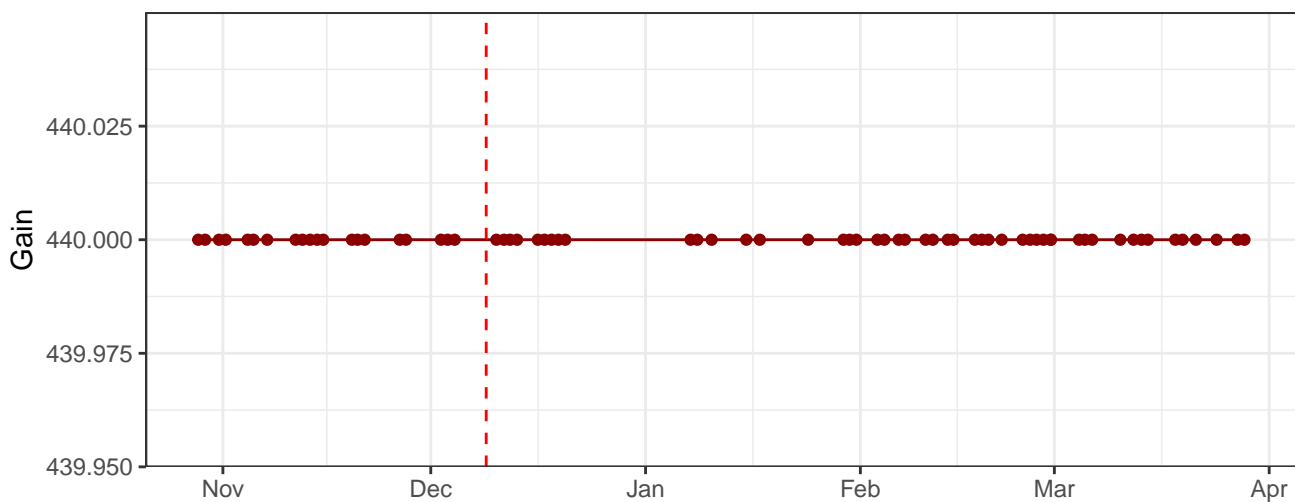
B780-A_Gain



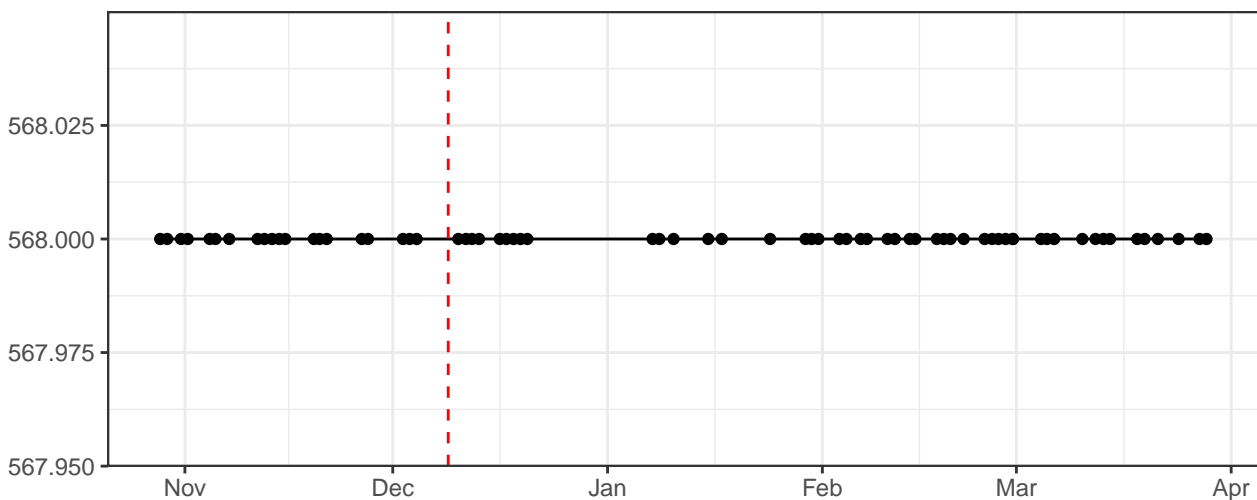
R670-A_Gain



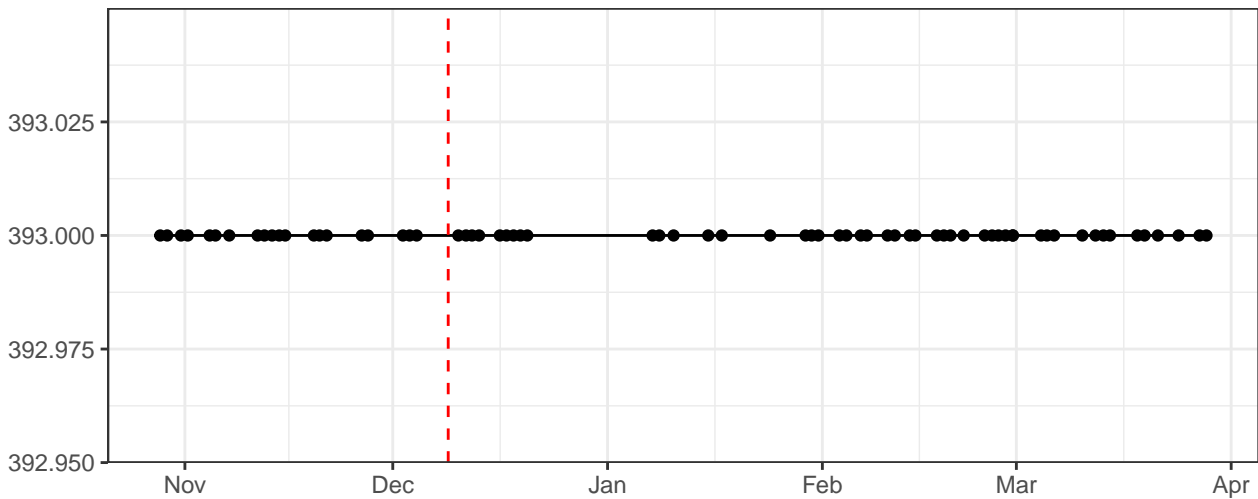
R780-A_Gain



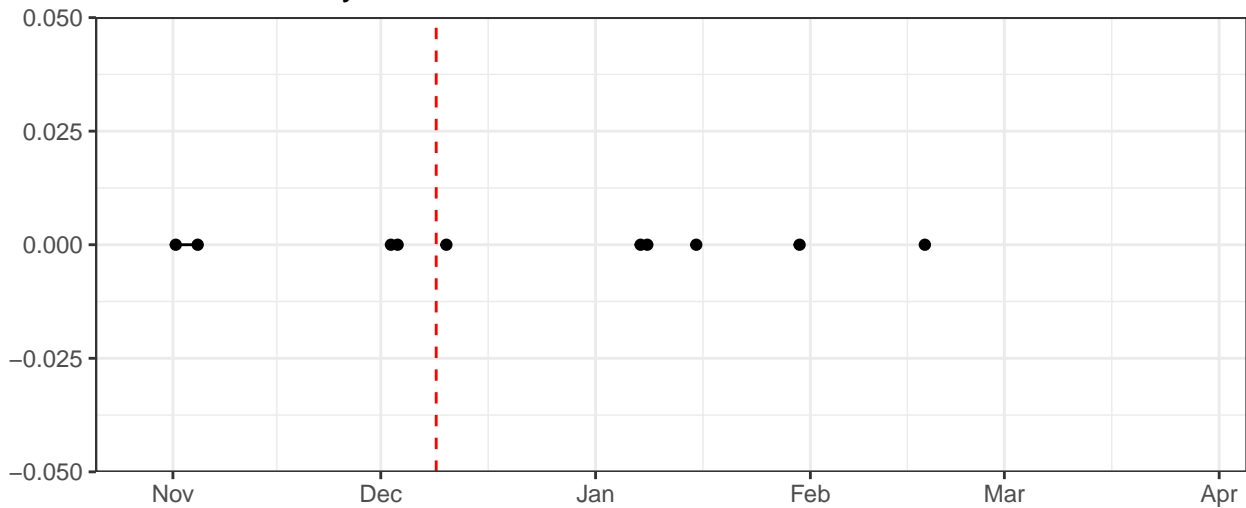
FSC-A_Gain



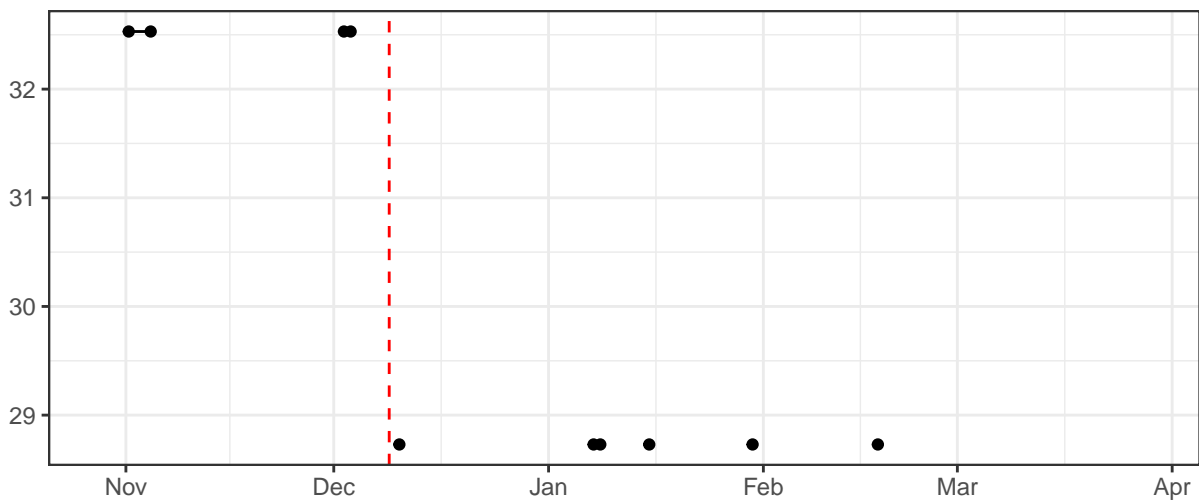
SSC-A_Gain



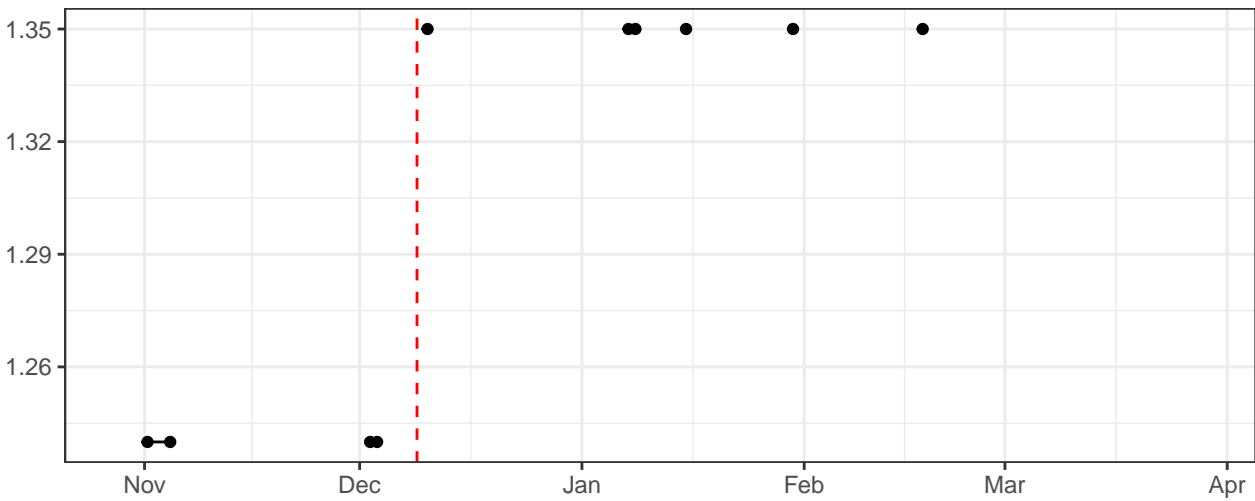
Blue_LaserDelay



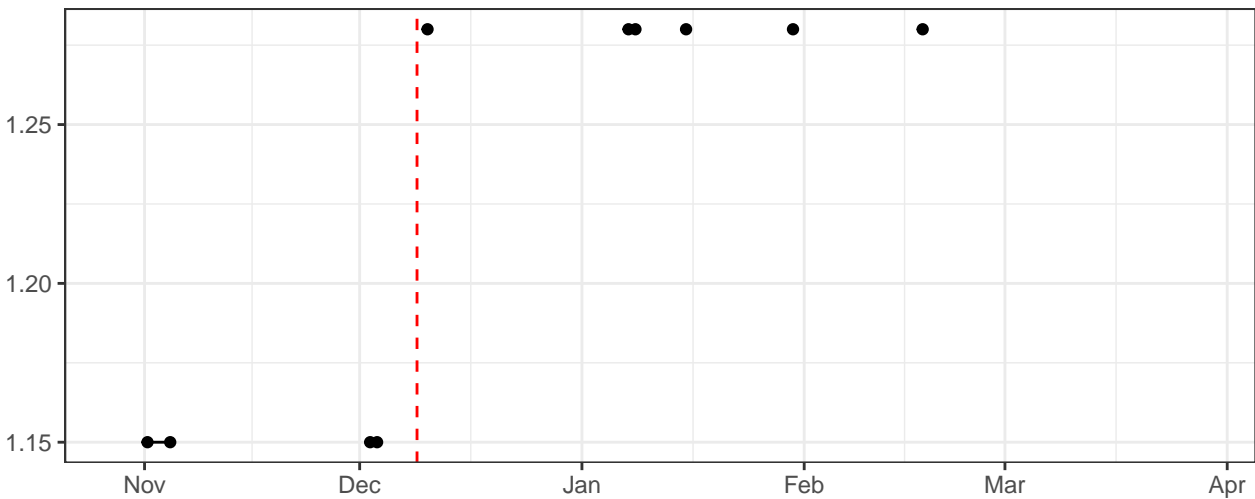
Red_LaserDelay



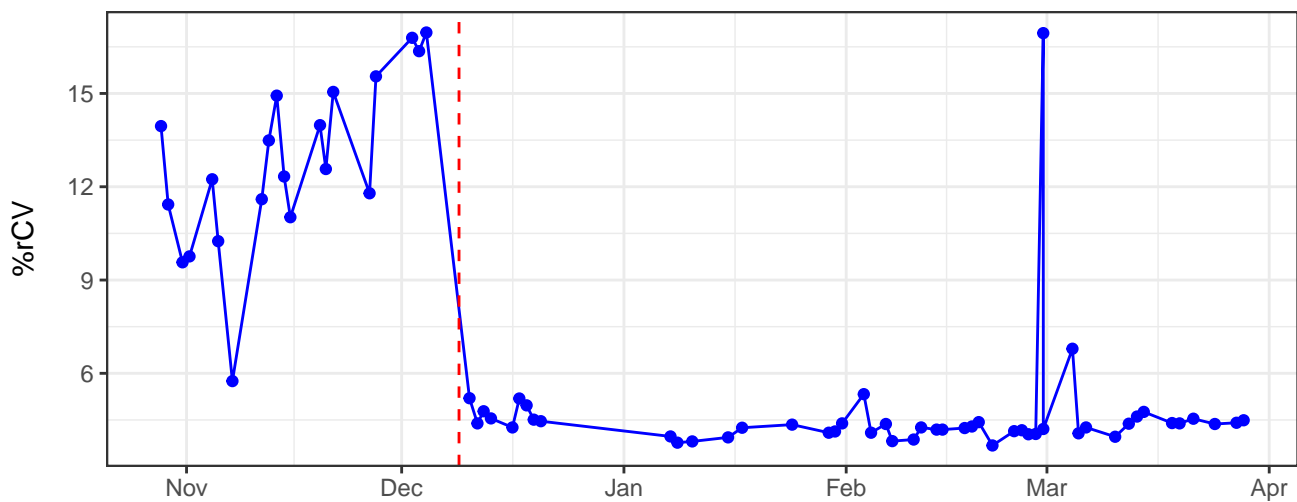
Blue_AreaScalingFactor



Red_AreaScalingFactor



B530-A-% rCV

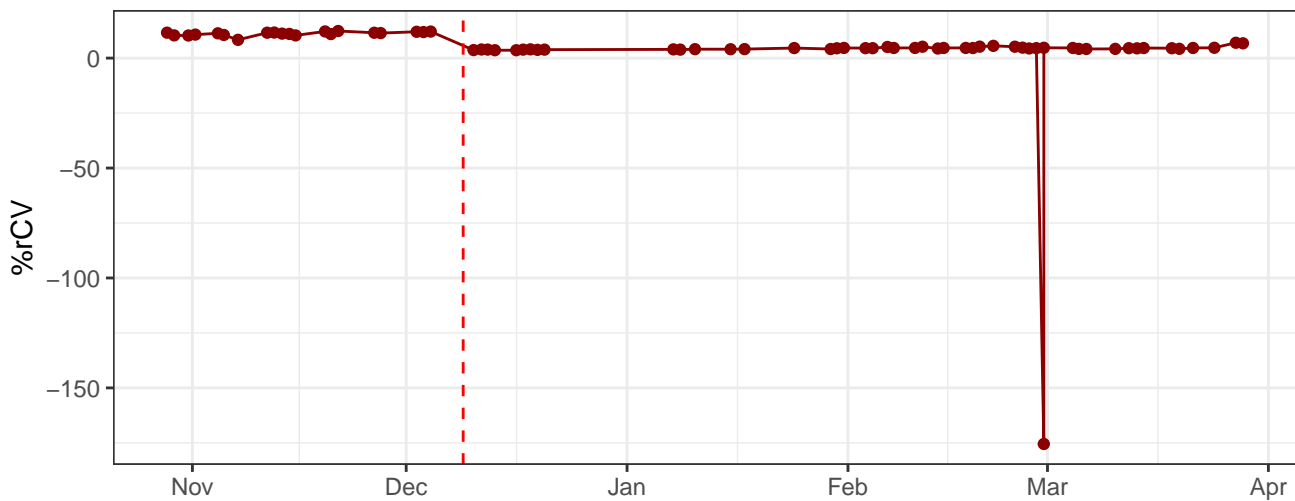


The graph displays the daily number of COVID-19 cases in the United States from November to April. The y-axis represents the number of cases, and the x-axis represents time in months. A vertical dashed red line is positioned at the beginning of the data series in early December. The data shows a significant increase in cases starting in late December, reaching a peak in early January, followed by a steady decline through February and March, with a notable spike in late March.

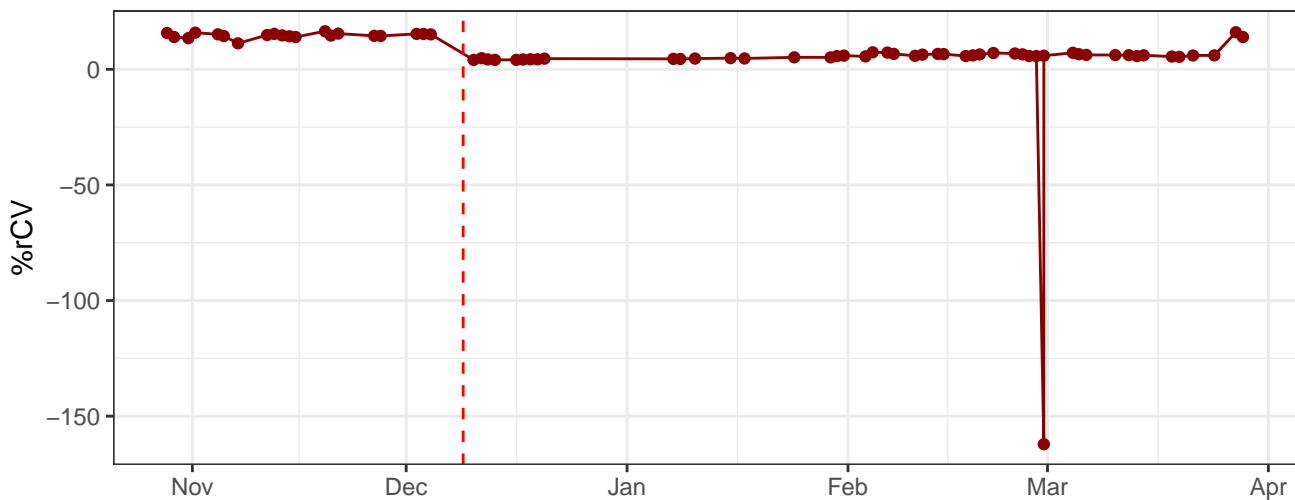
The graph illustrates the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown in the Netherlands. Before the lockdown (late November), the number of daily cases was high, fluctuating between approximately 2,000 and 10,000. Following the lockdown, the number of cases dropped significantly, remaining mostly below 1,000 per day. A sharp spike in cases occurred in early March, reaching nearly 10,000, before returning to low levels.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The data shows a period of relative stability with minor fluctuations from November through early December. A vertical dashed red line marks the end of December. Following this point, there is a rapid and significant increase in cases, reaching a peak of nearly 100,000 in early March. After the peak, the number of cases begins to decline, showing a slight uptick in late April.

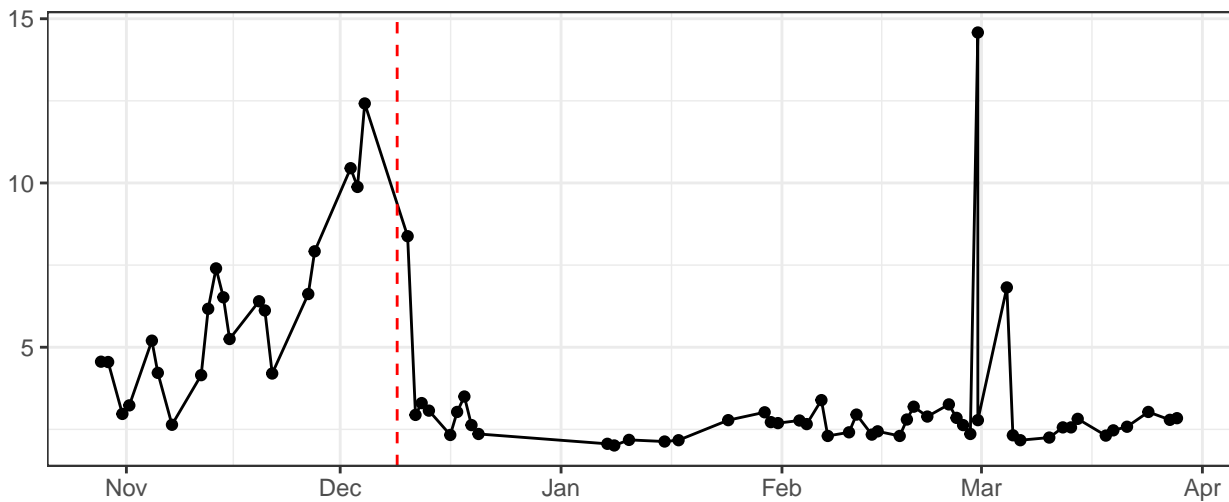
R670-A-% rCV



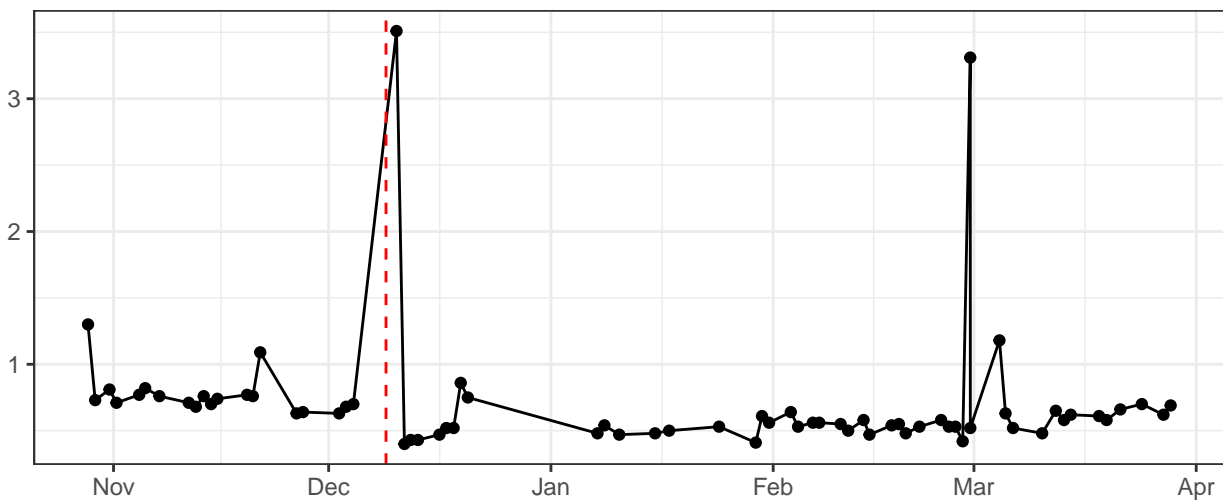
R780-A-% rCV



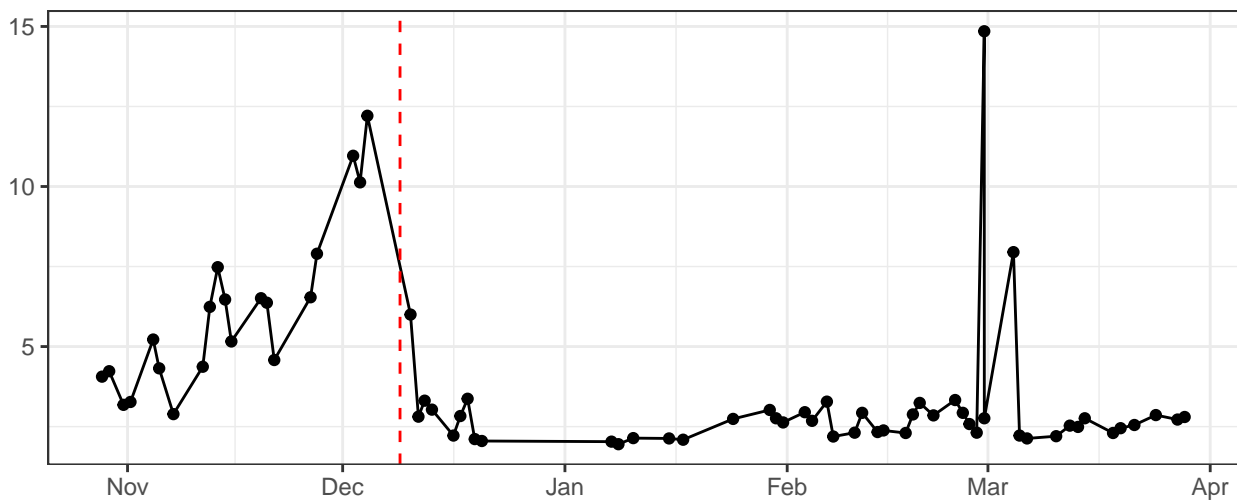
FSC-A-% rCV



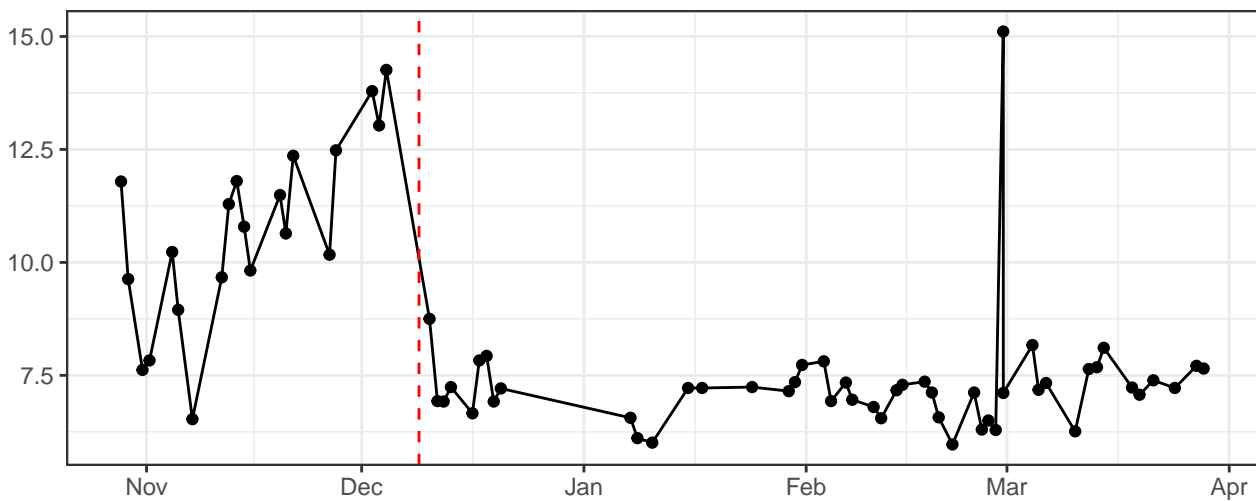
FSC-H-% rCV



FSC-W-% rCV



SSC-A-% rCV



The graph displays the daily number of COVID-19 cases in the Netherlands. The y-axis is labeled 'Number of cases' and ranges from 0 to 100,000 in increments of 20,000. The x-axis shows months from November to April. A red dashed vertical line is positioned at the beginning of December, indicating the start of the second wave. The data shows a first wave peaking in late November at around 20,000 cases, followed by a decline. The second wave begins in early December, peaks in late February/early March at approximately 100,000 cases, and then declines with some fluctuations through April.

The graph displays the daily count of COVID-19 cases in the United States. The x-axis is labeled with months: Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, and Apr. The y-axis is labeled with case counts: 0, 10, 15, and 20. A vertical dashed red line is positioned at the beginning of the data series in early December. The data shows a period of relative stability with minor fluctuations until late February, followed by a rapid ascent to a peak of about 20 cases in early March. After the peak, the case count drops sharply and then fluctuates at a lower level, generally between 5 and 8 cases, through April.