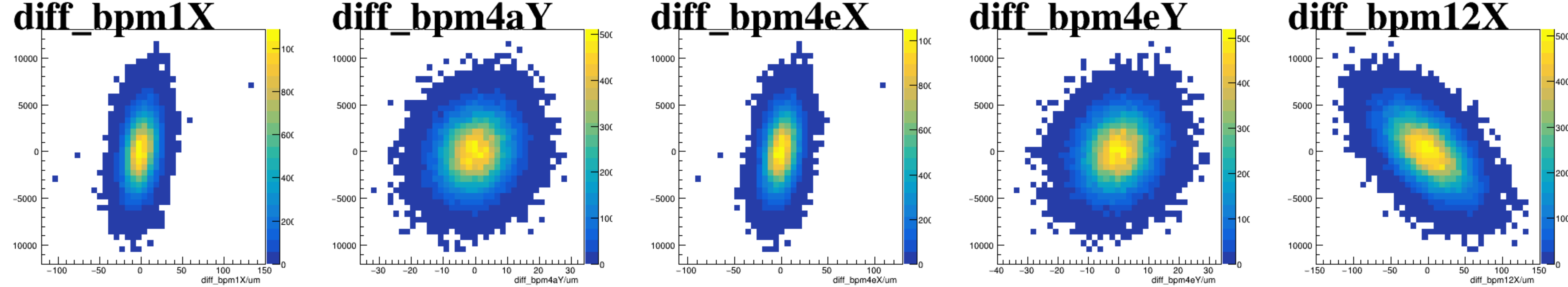
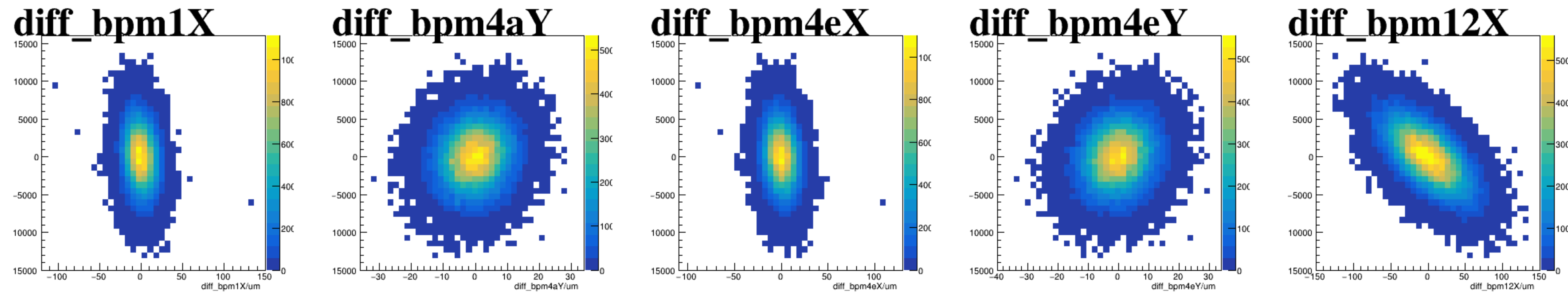


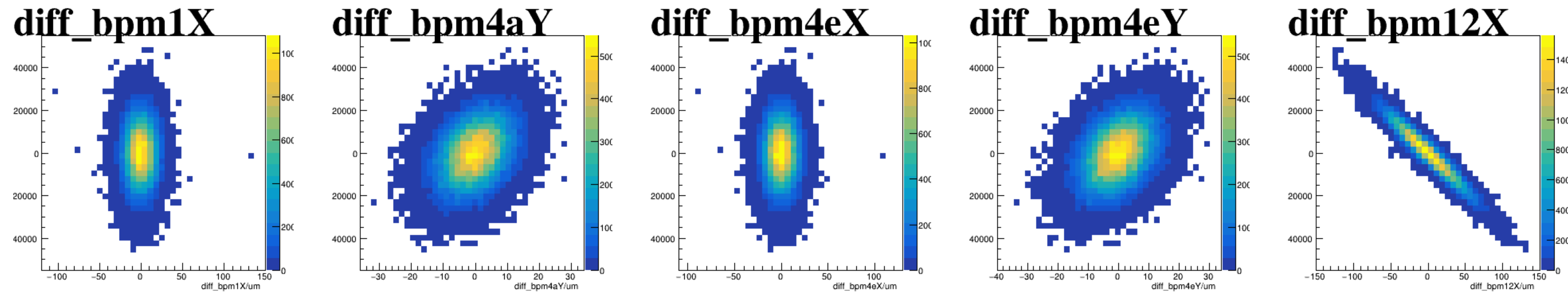
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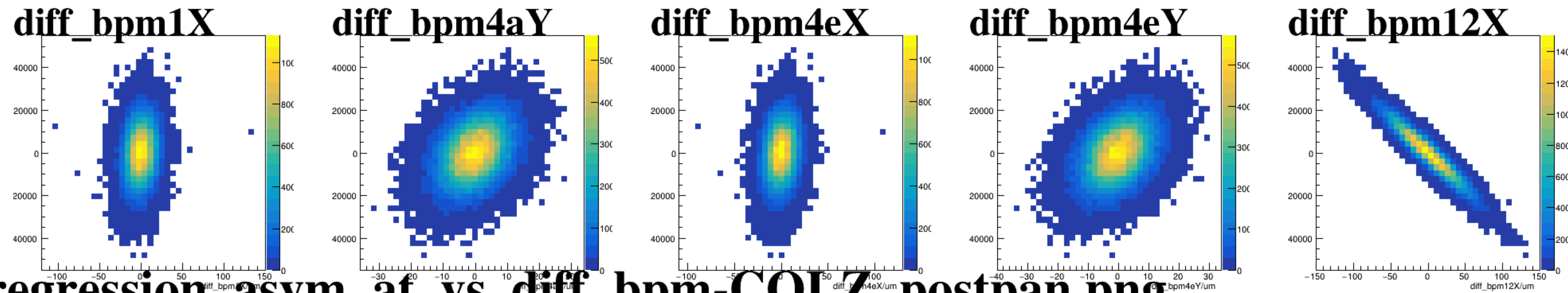
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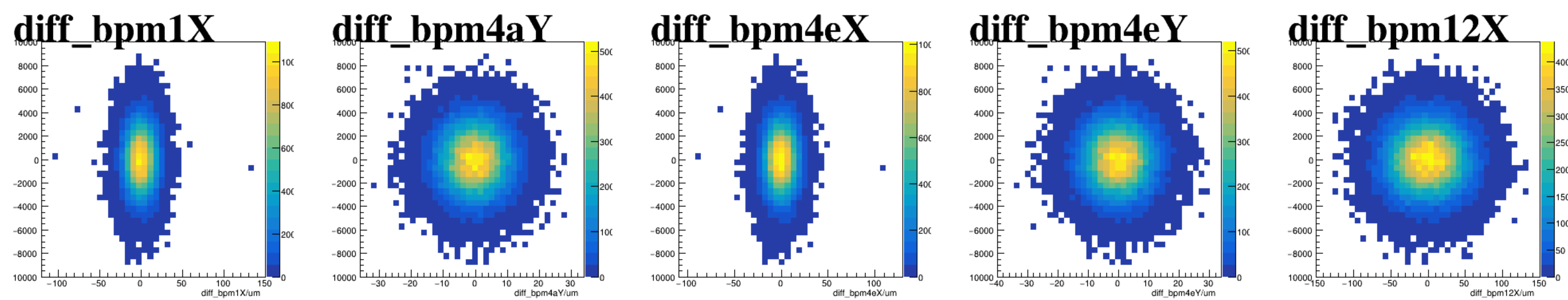
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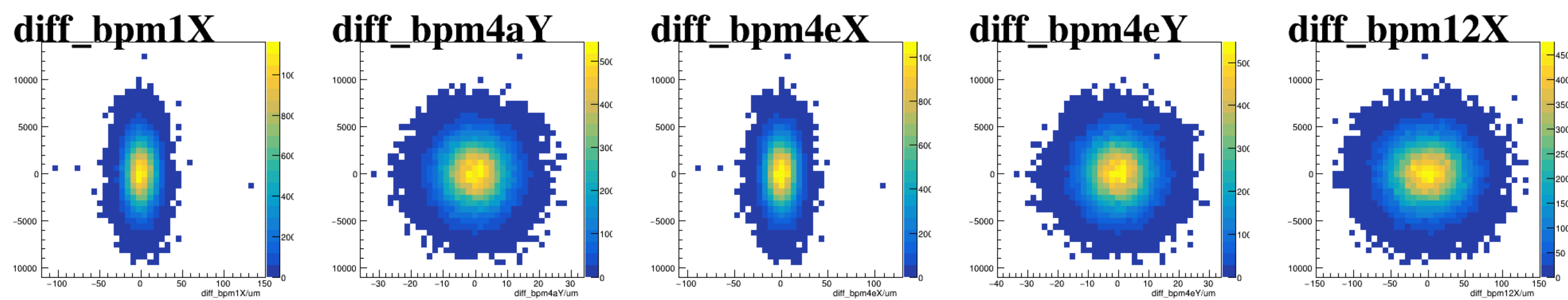
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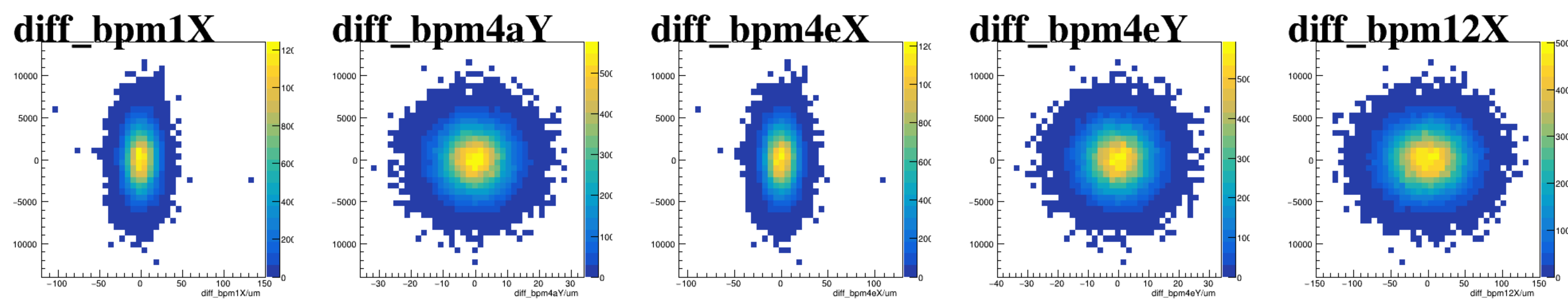
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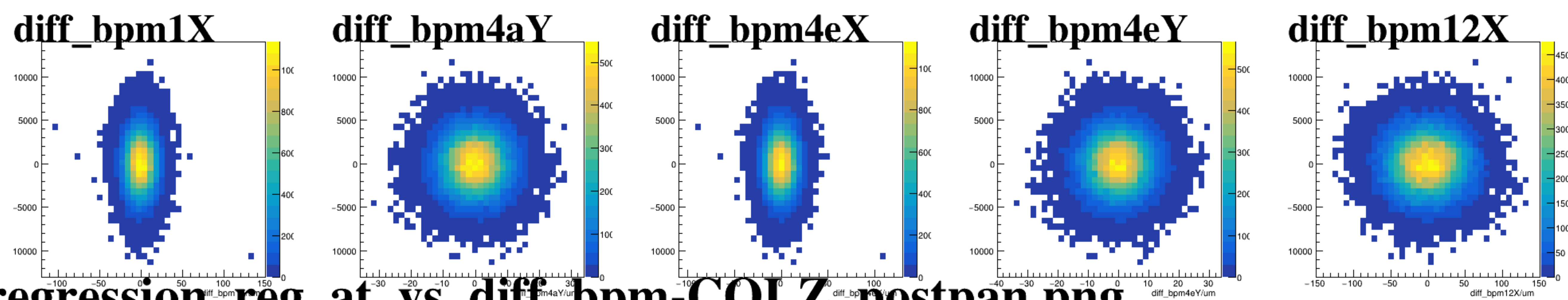
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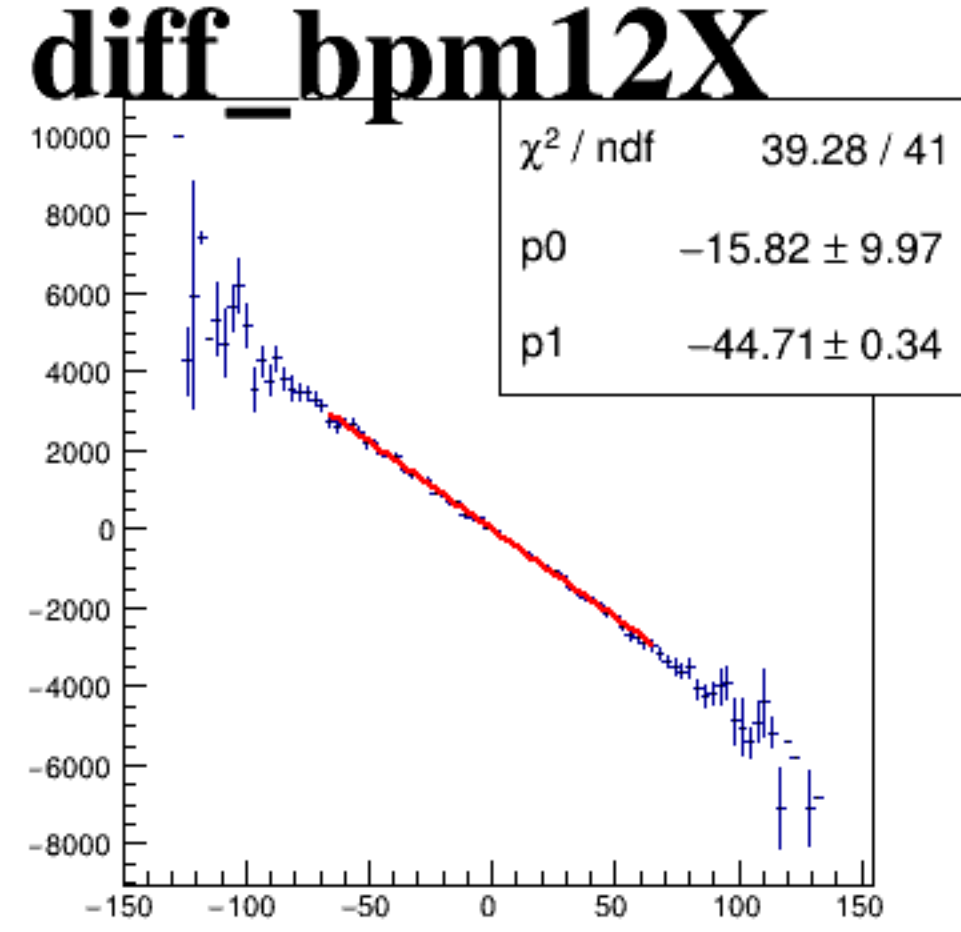
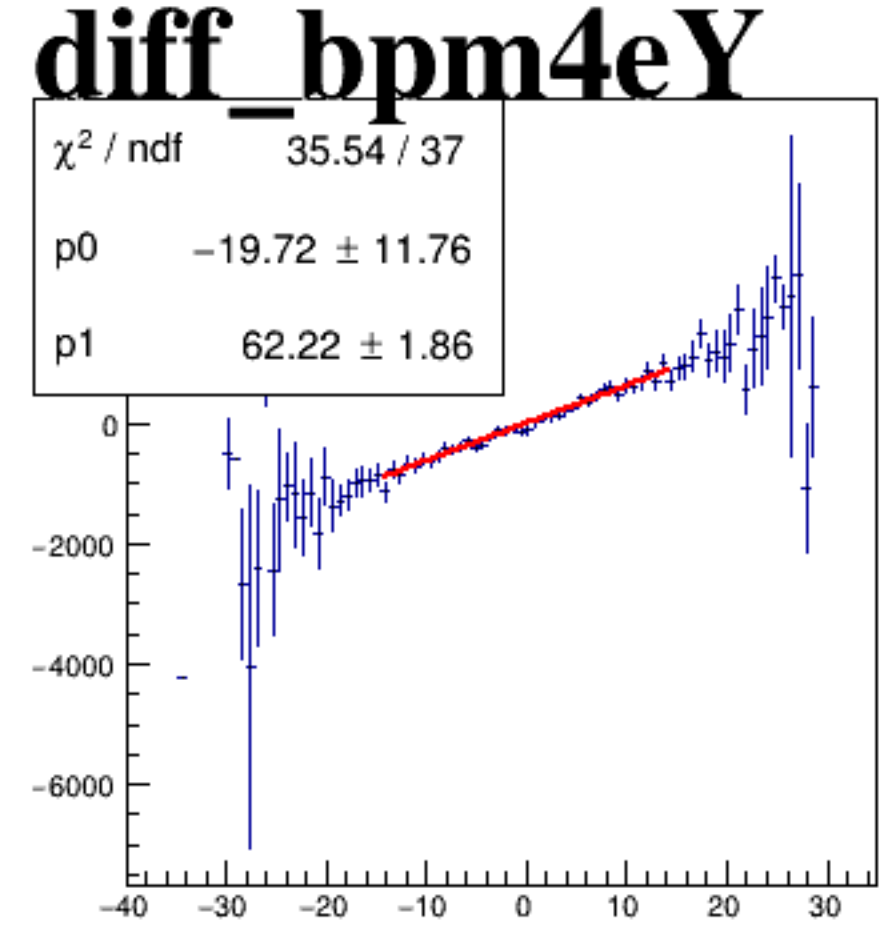
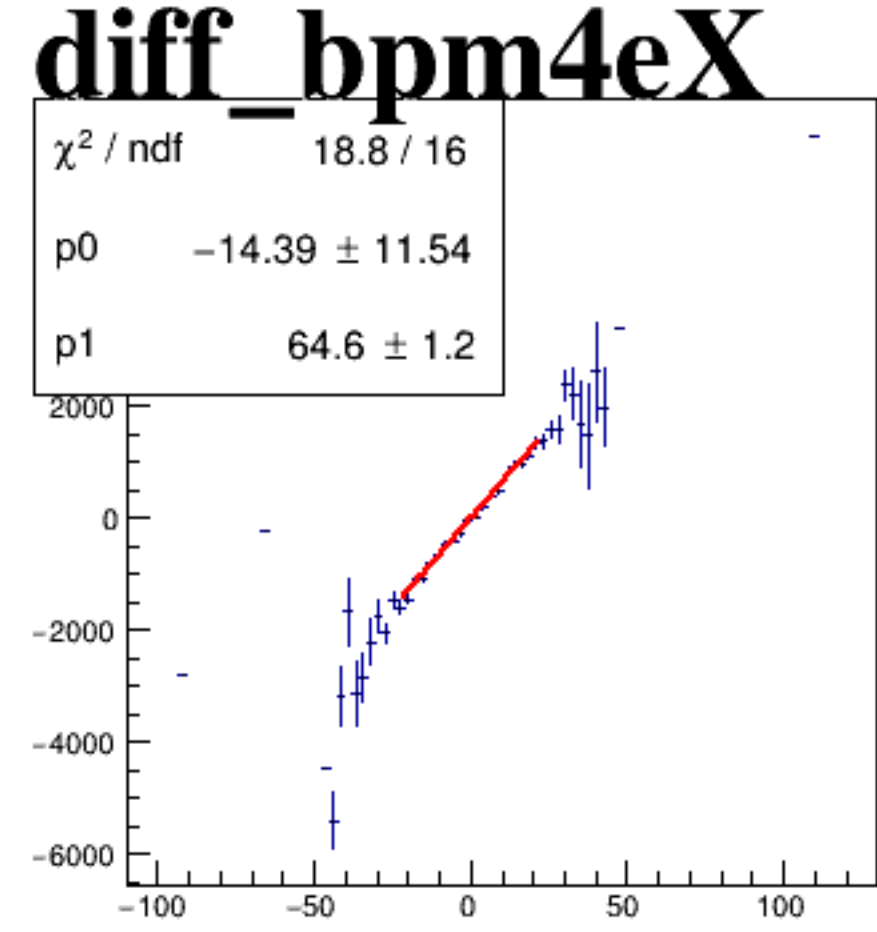
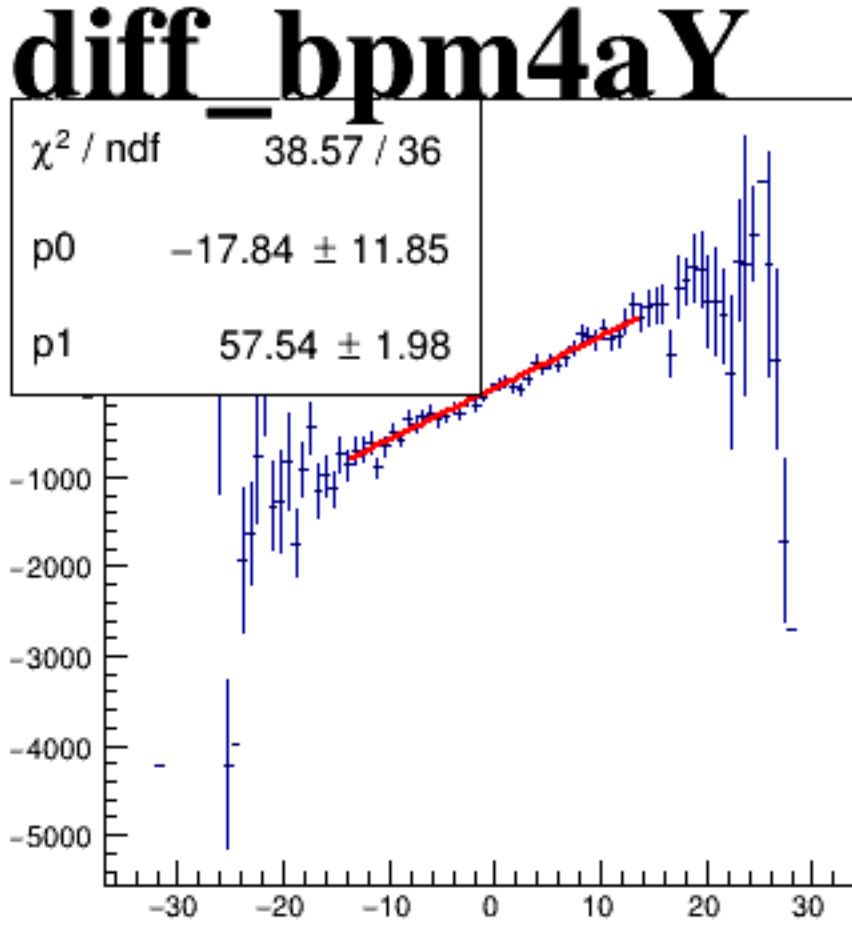
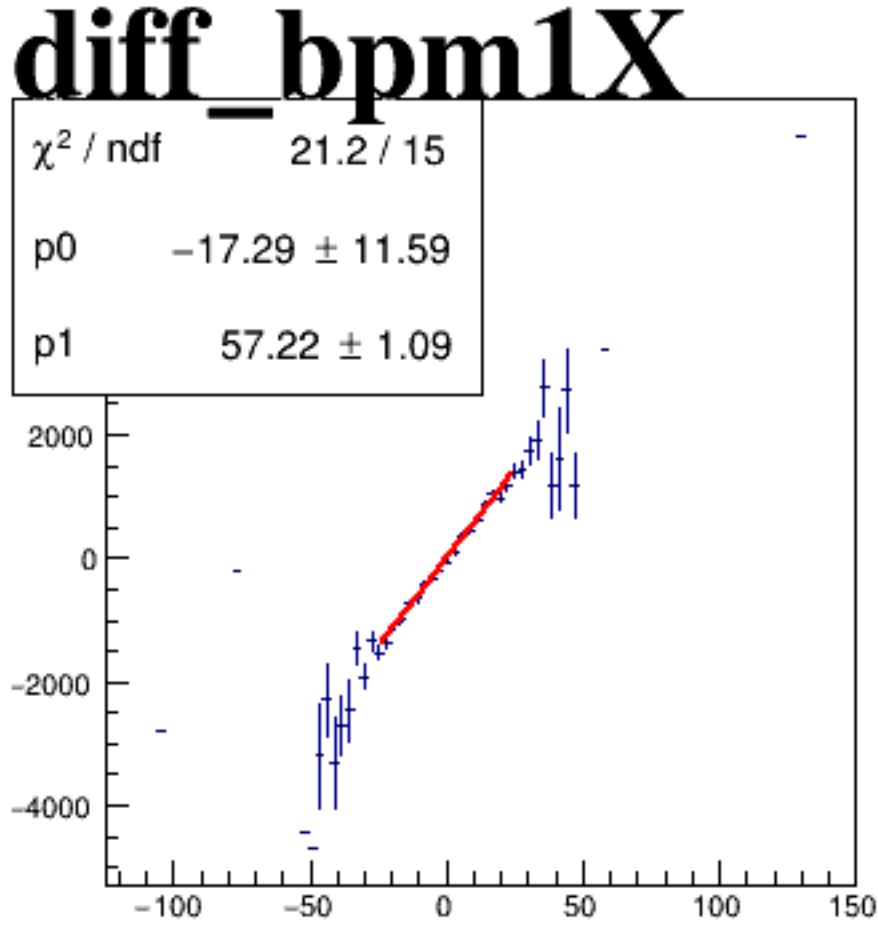
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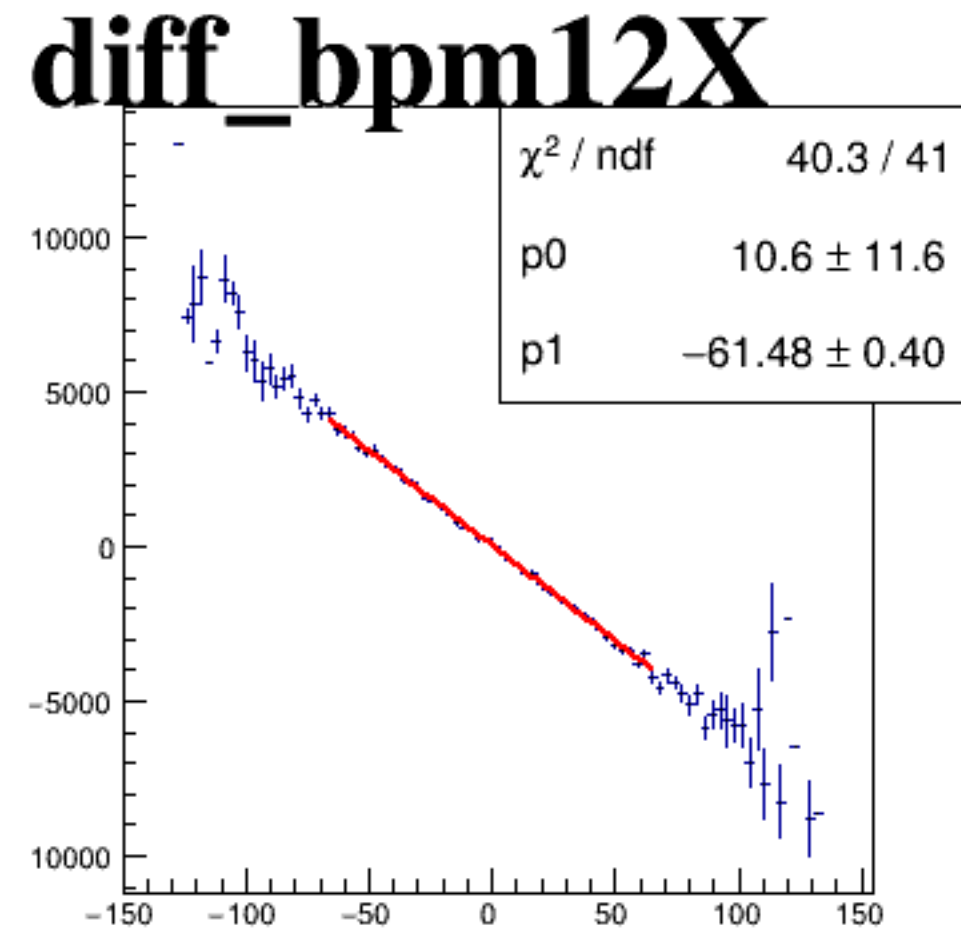
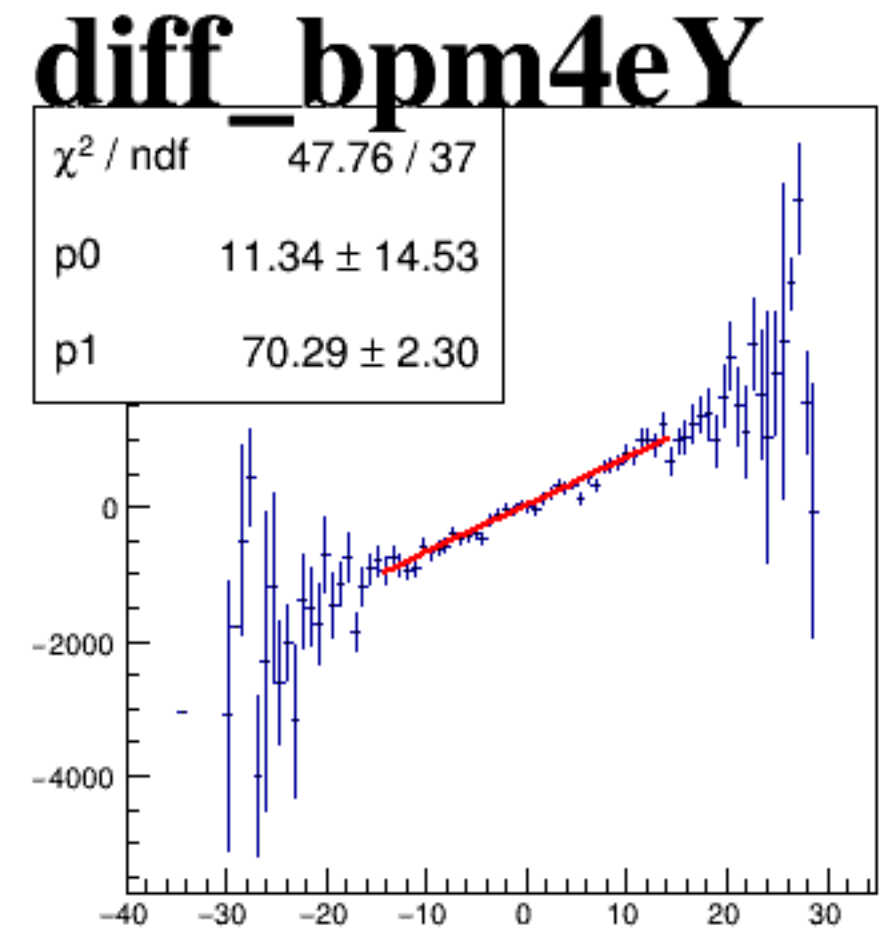
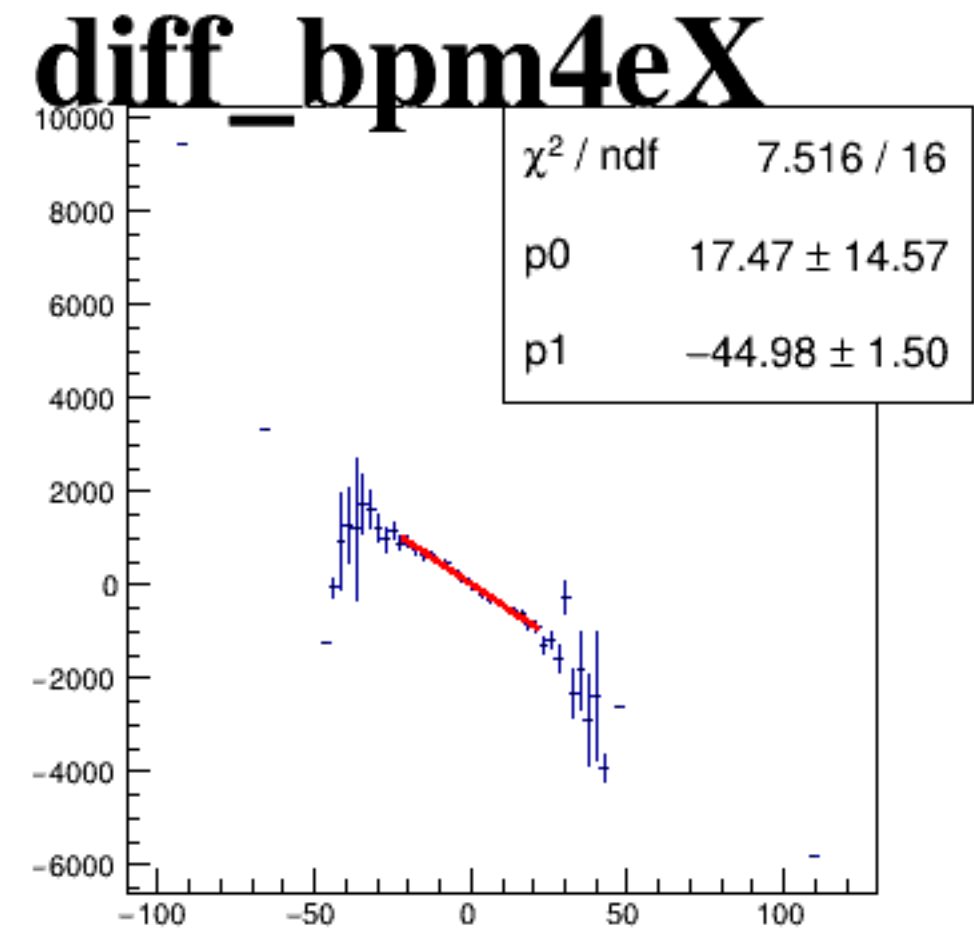
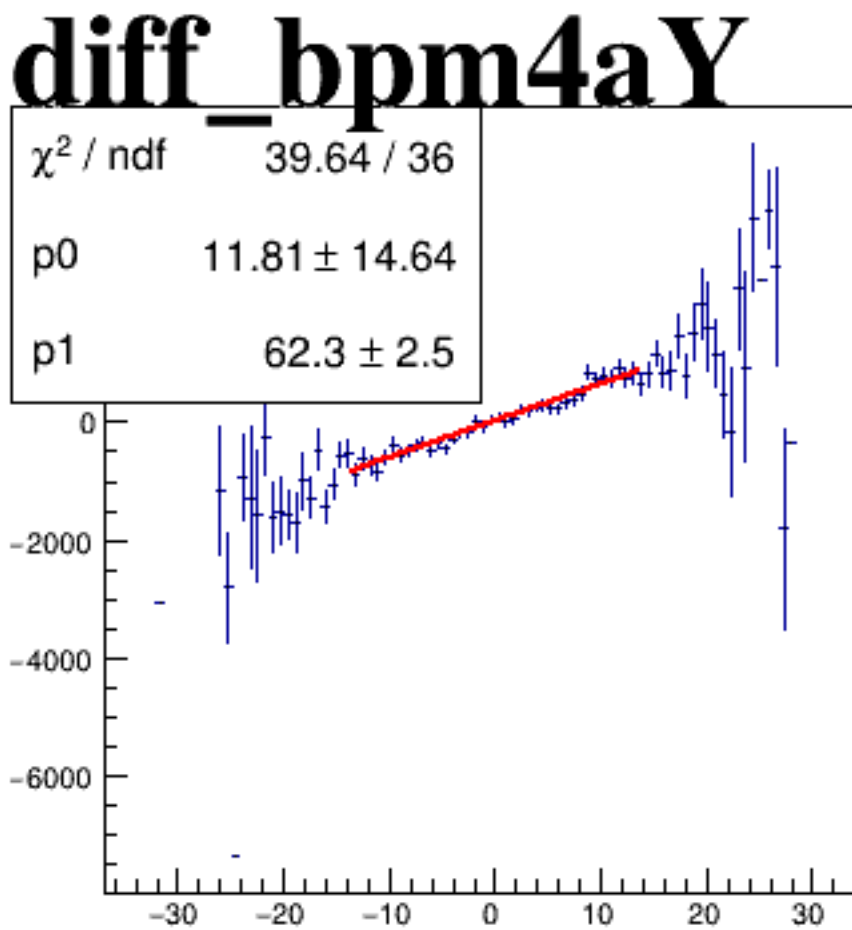
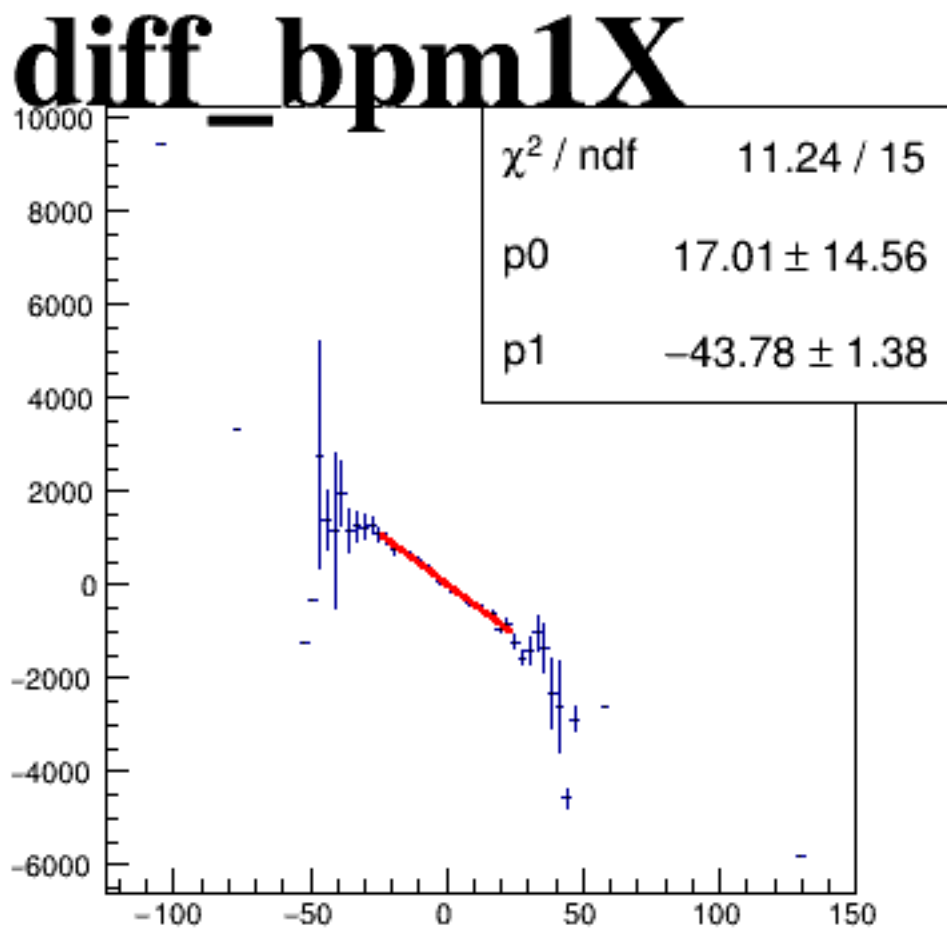
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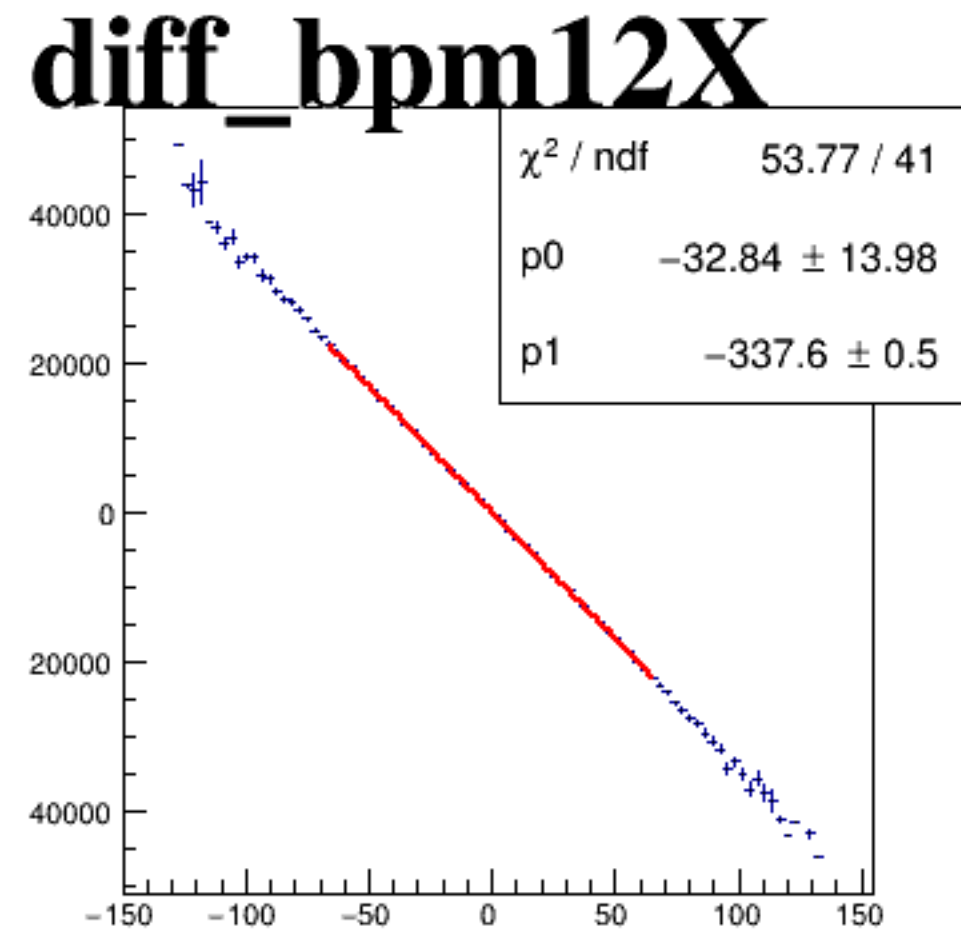
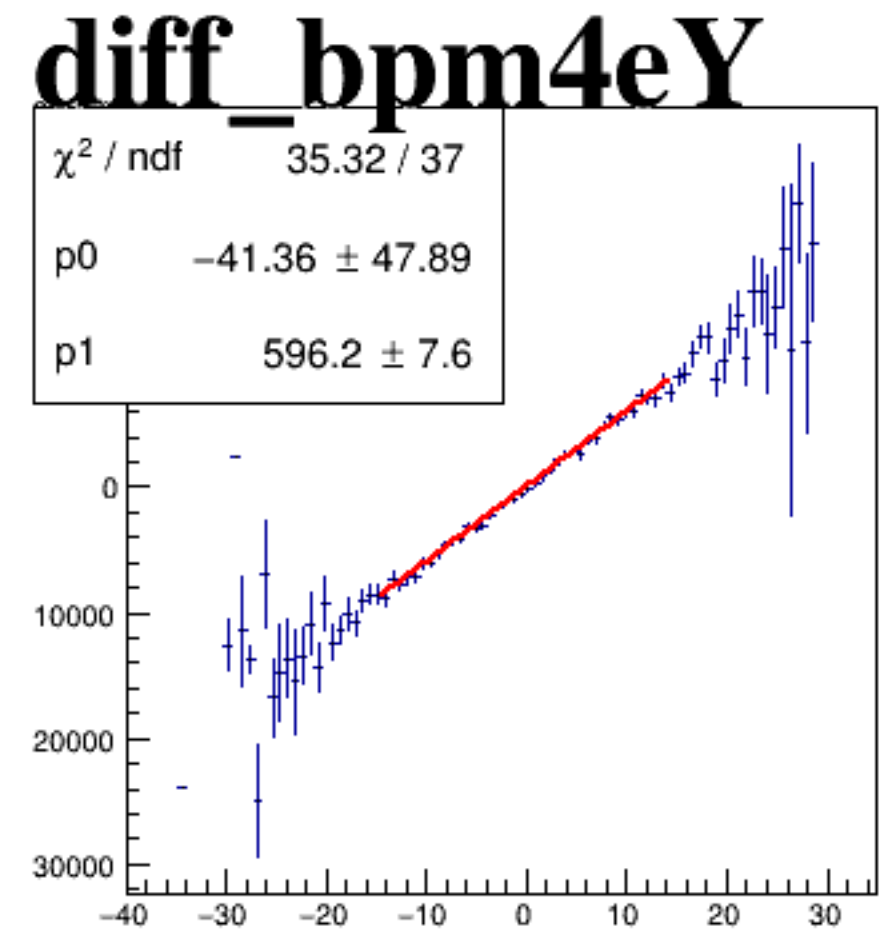
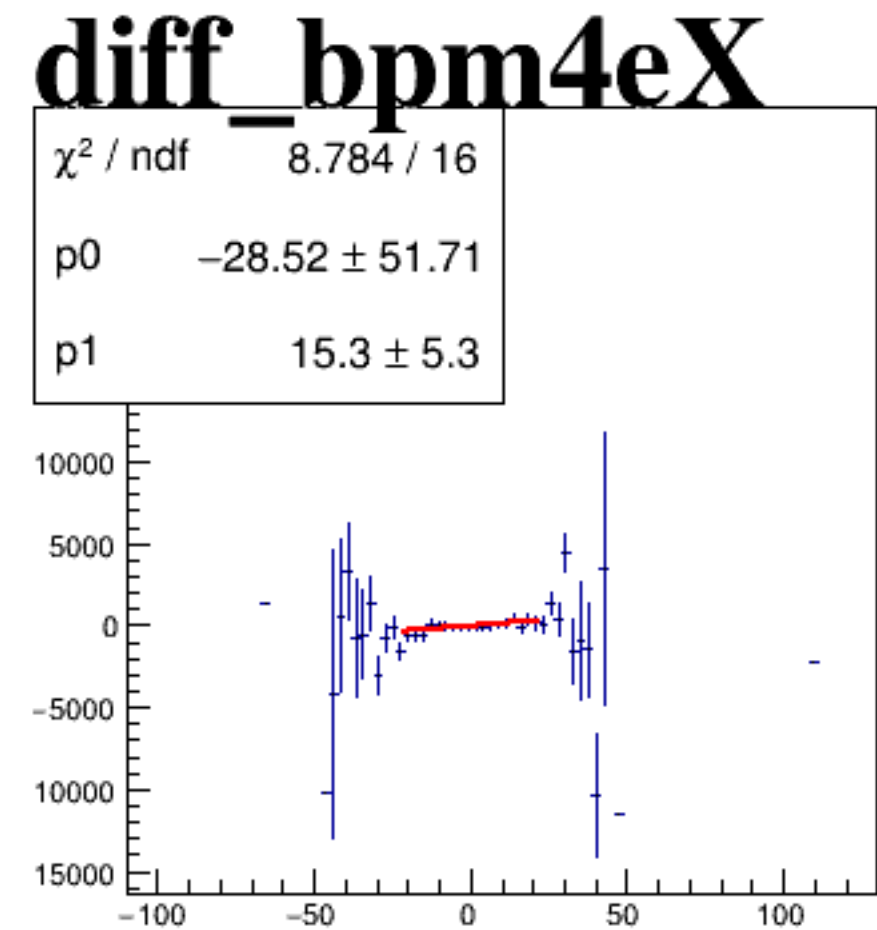
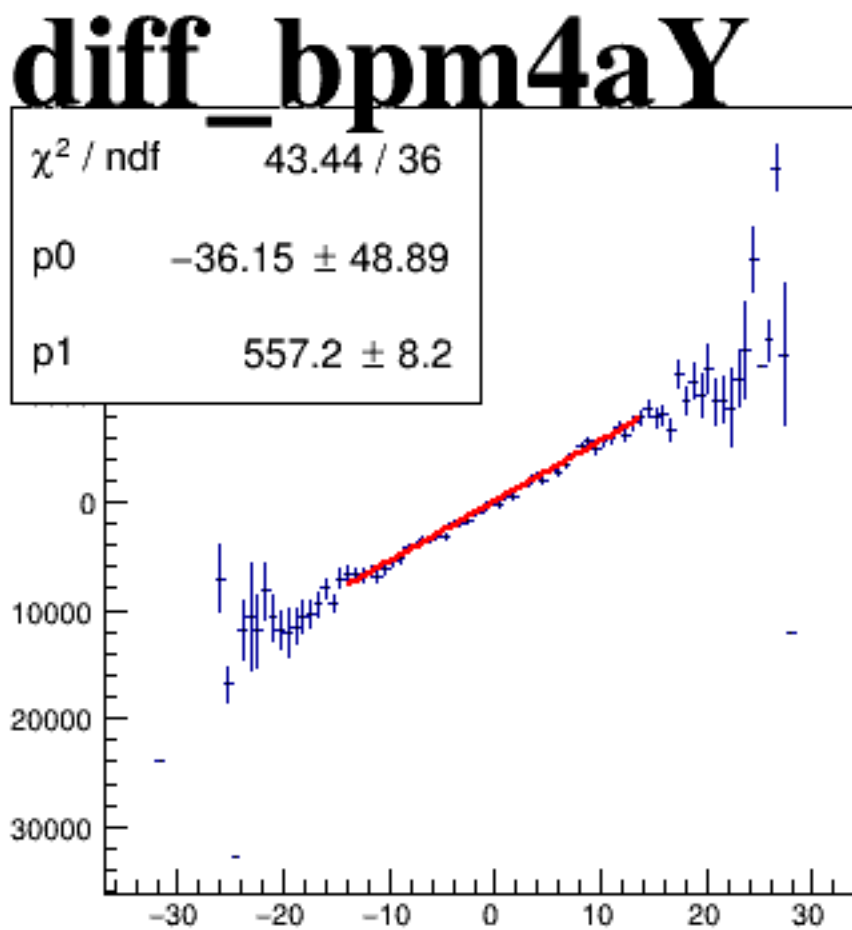
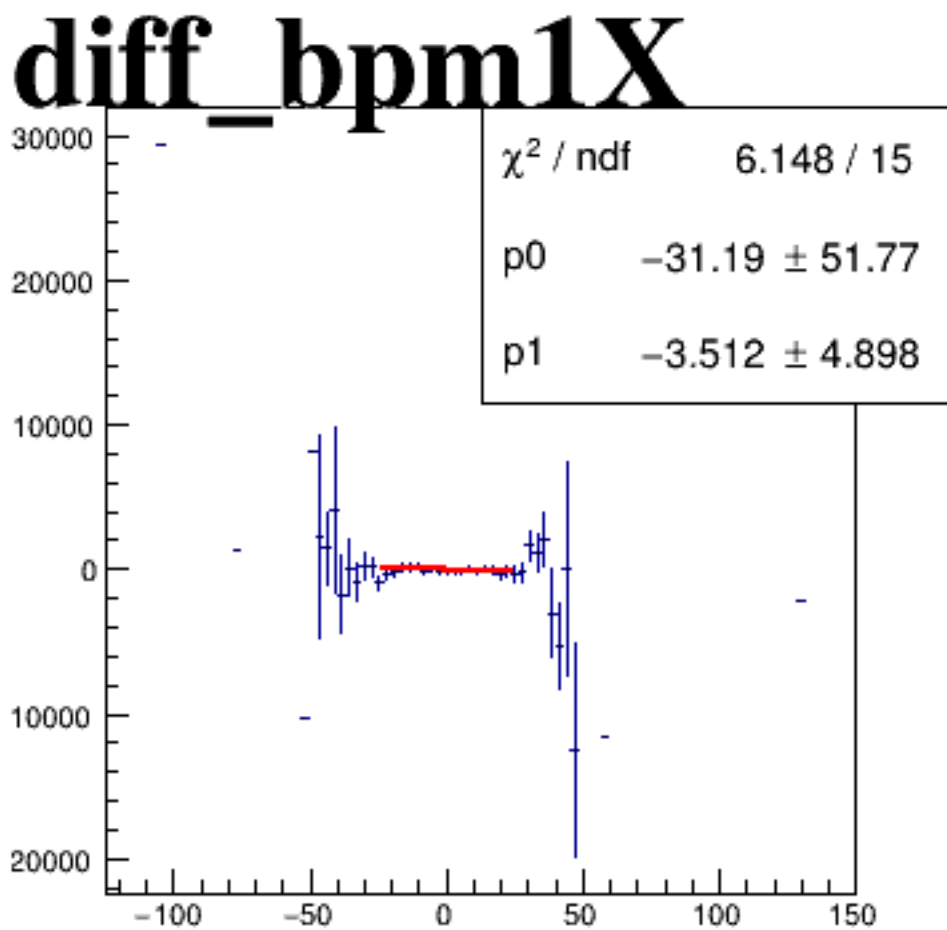
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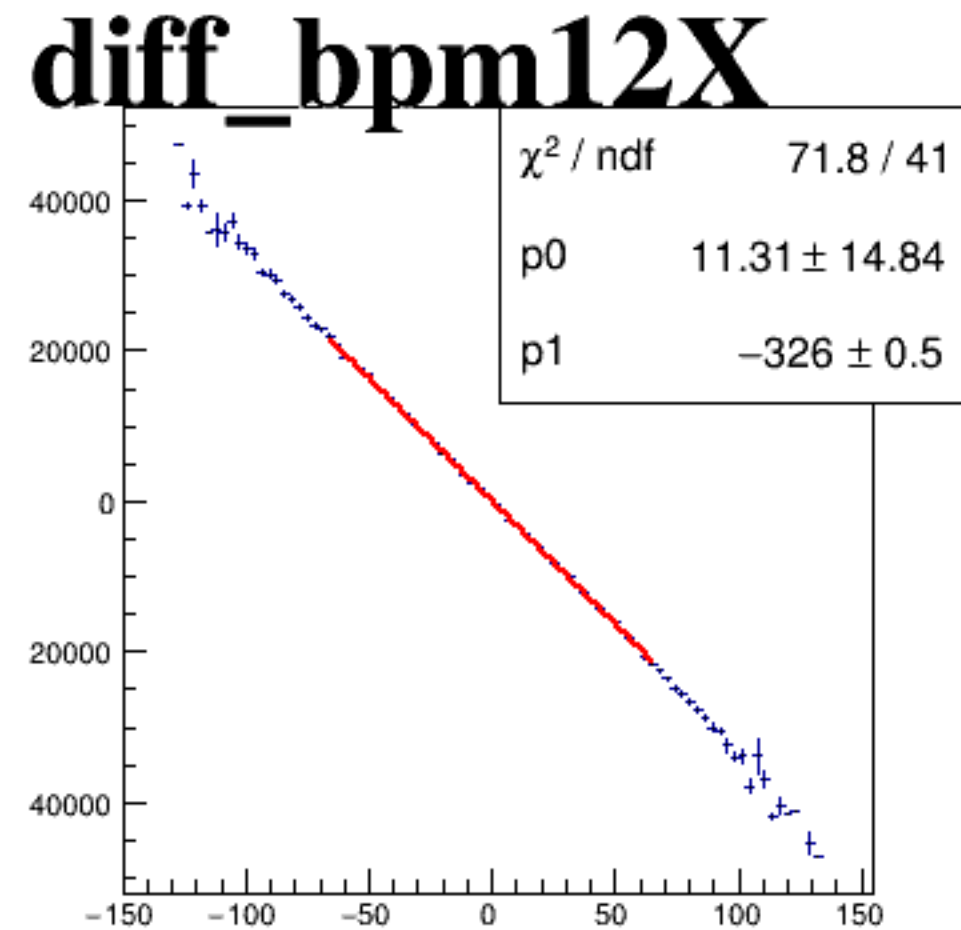
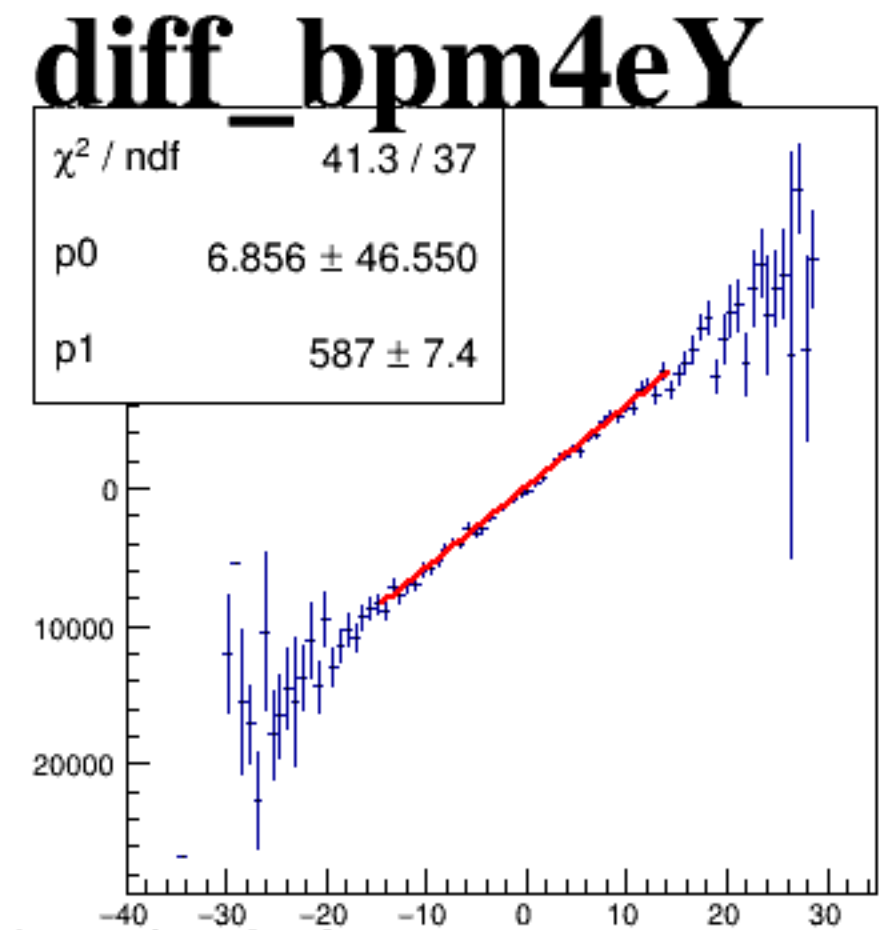
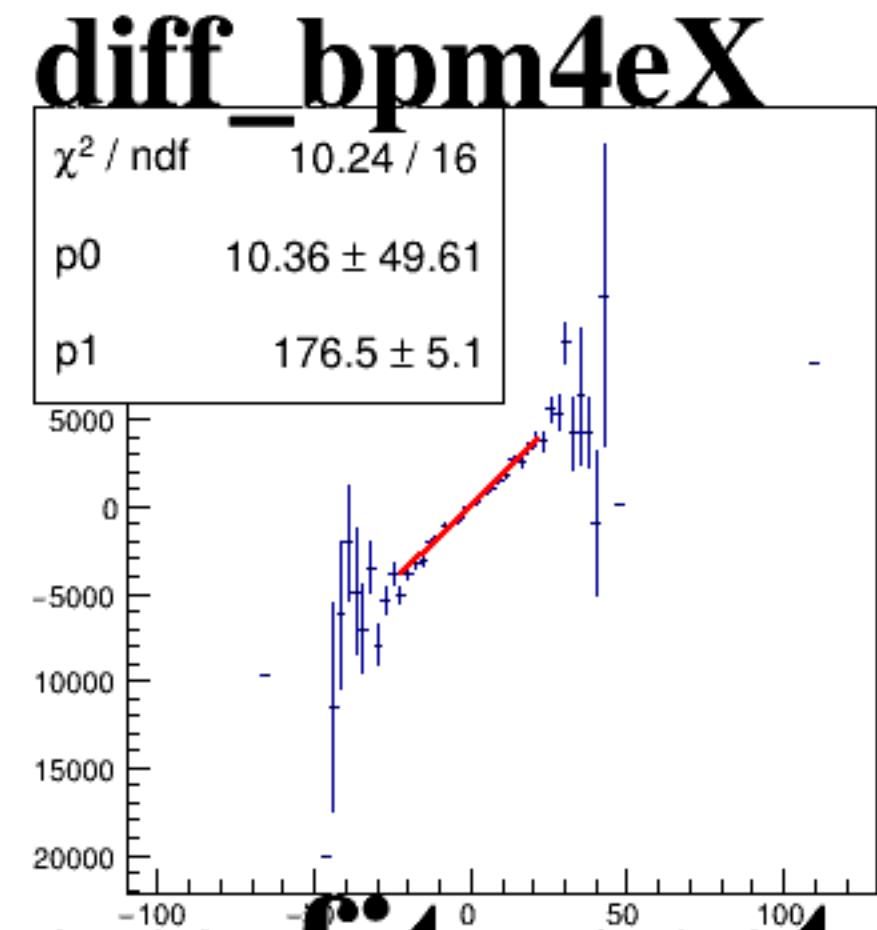
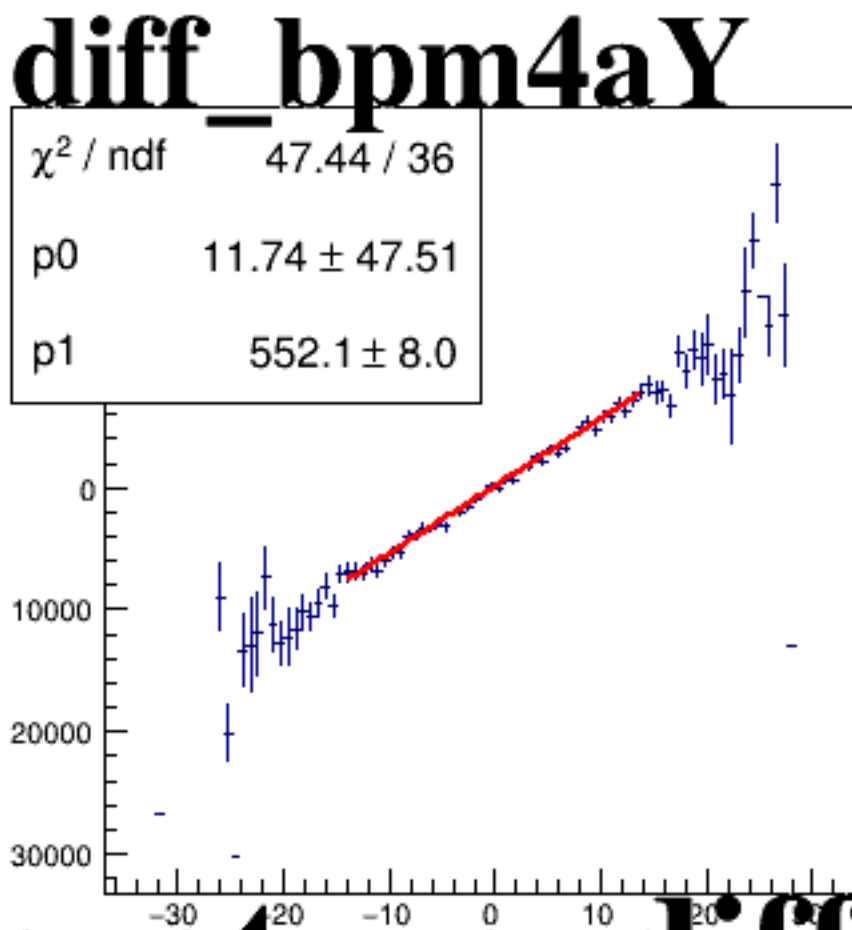
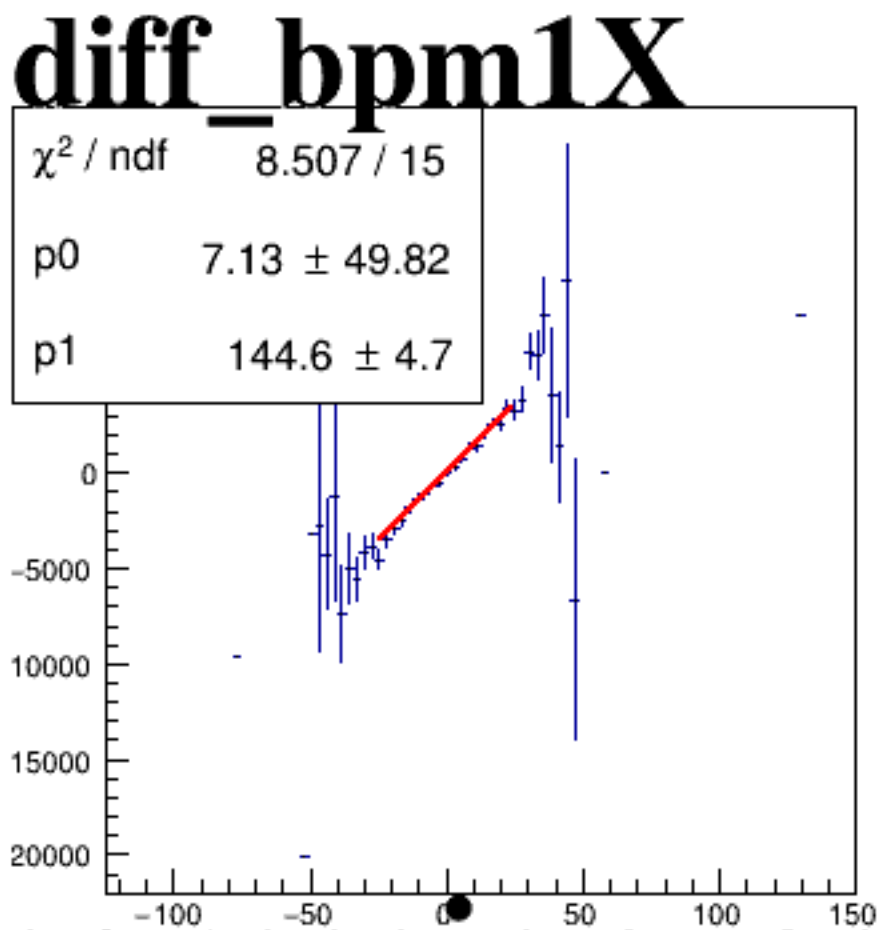
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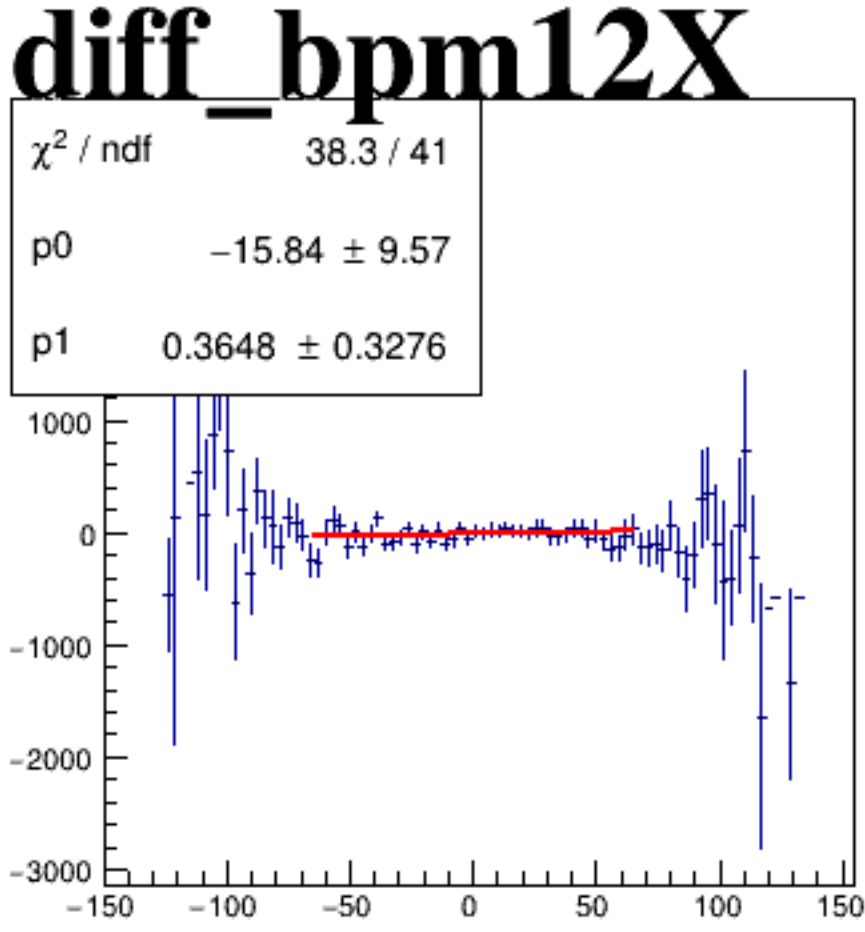
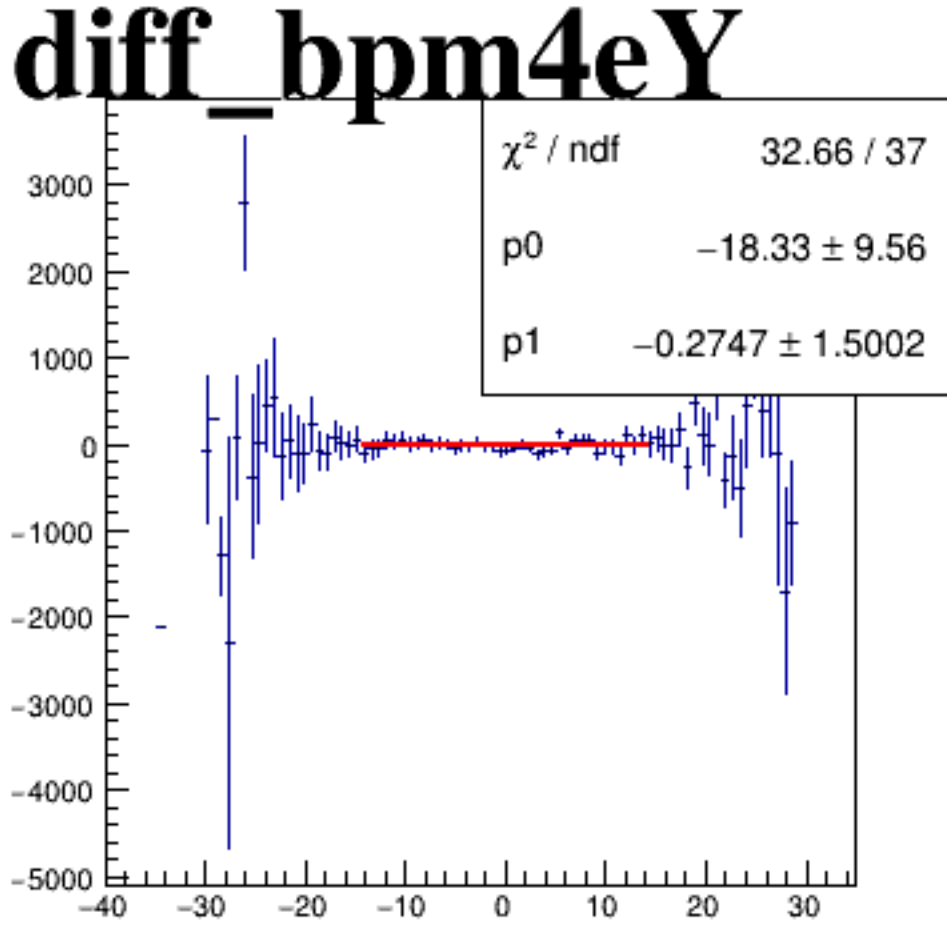
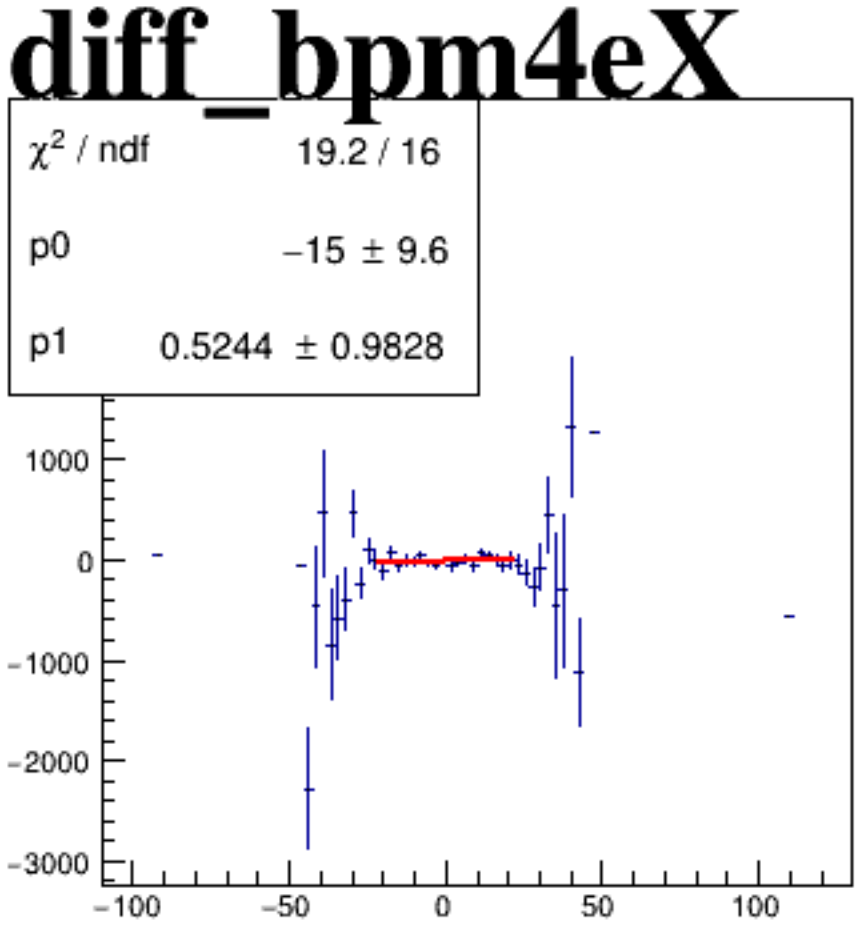
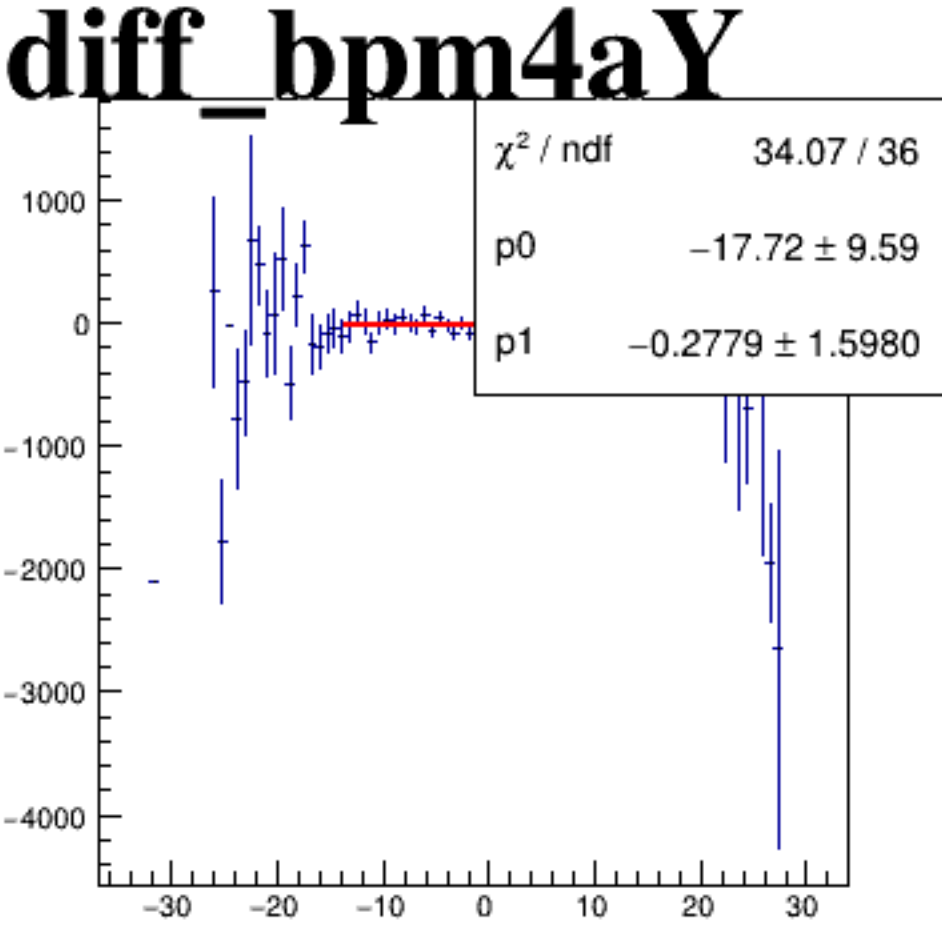
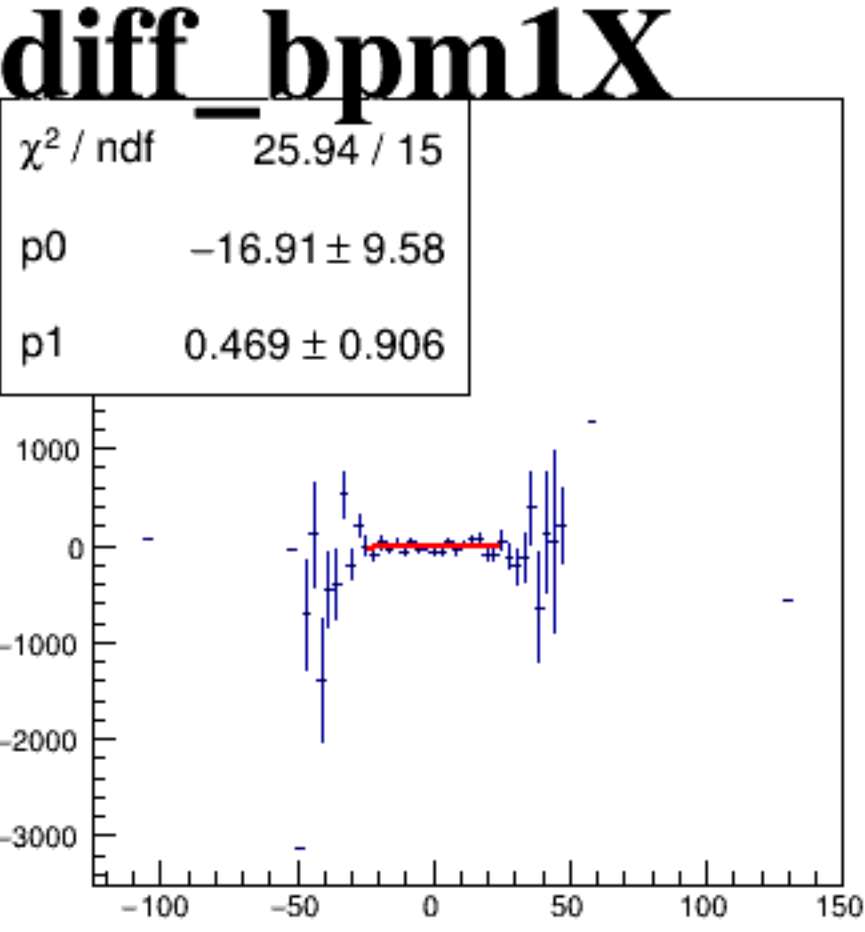
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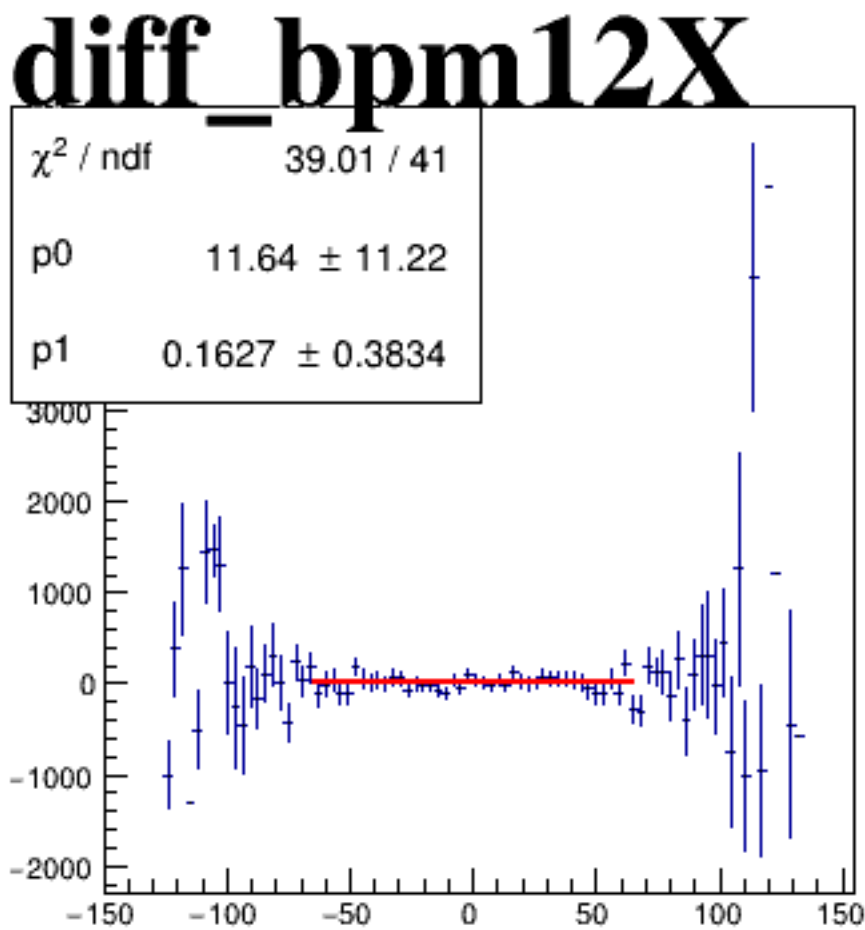
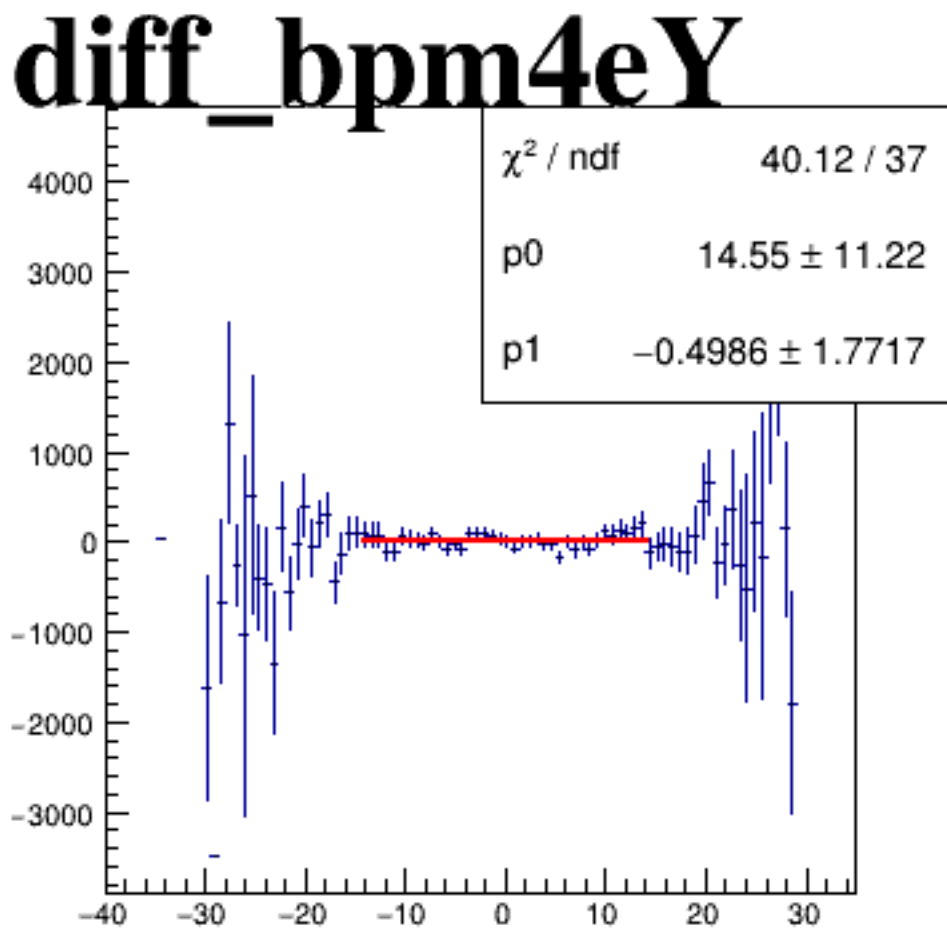
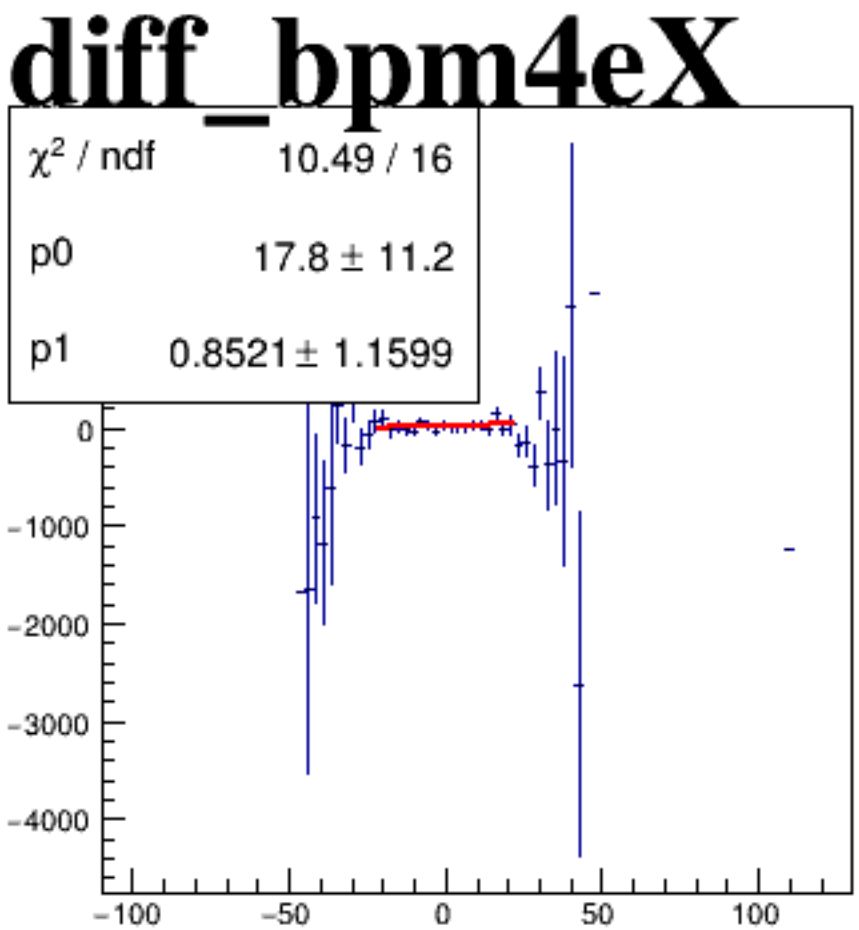
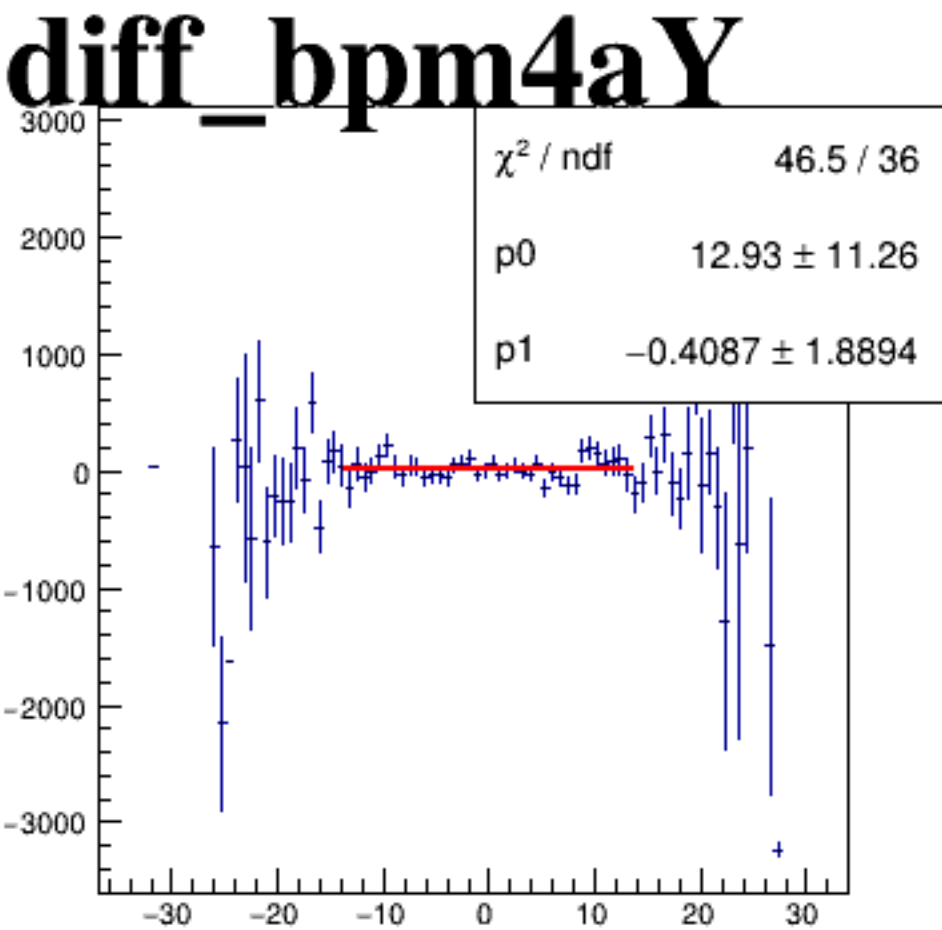
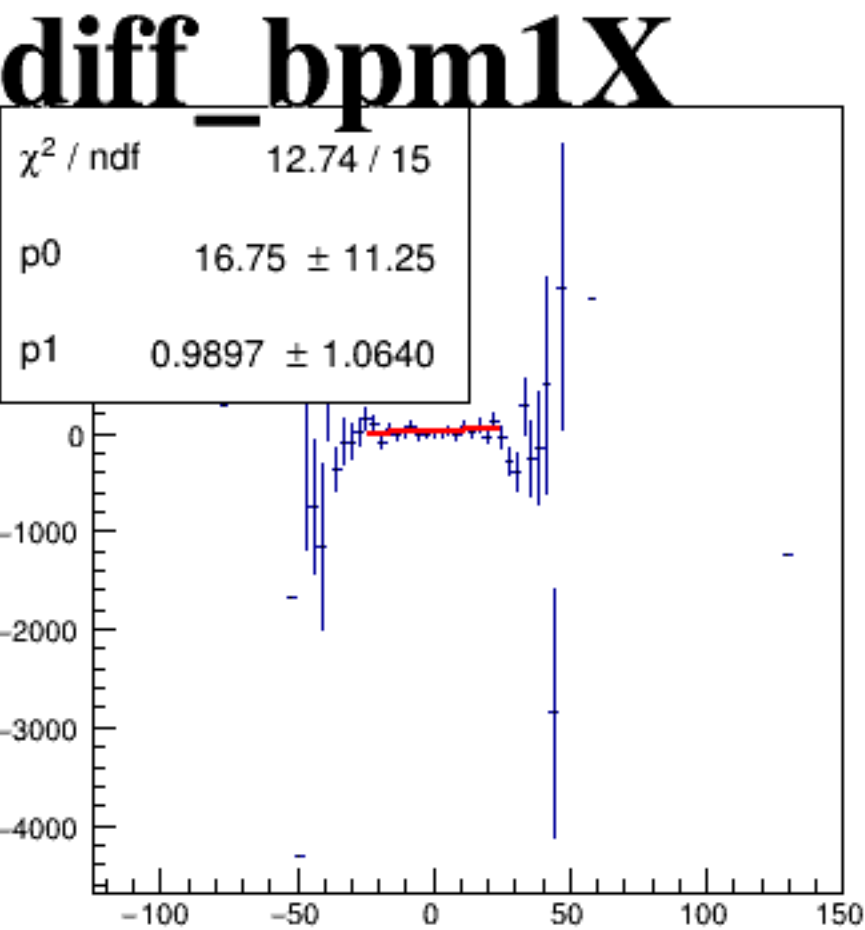
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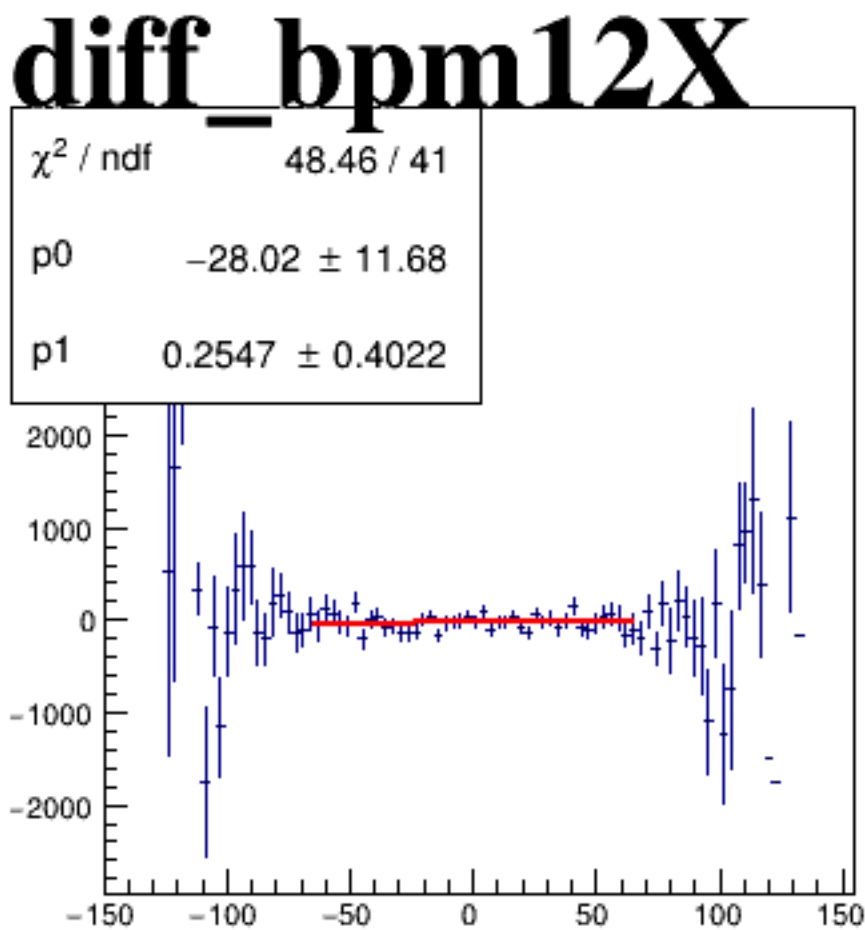
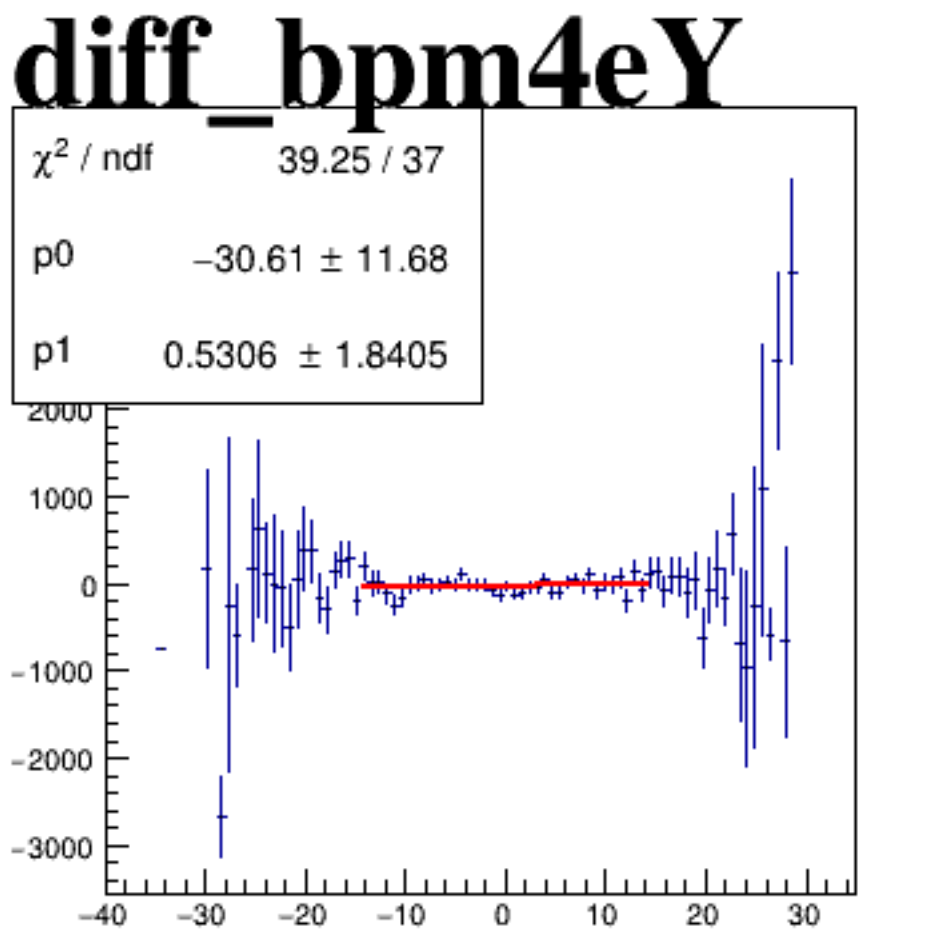
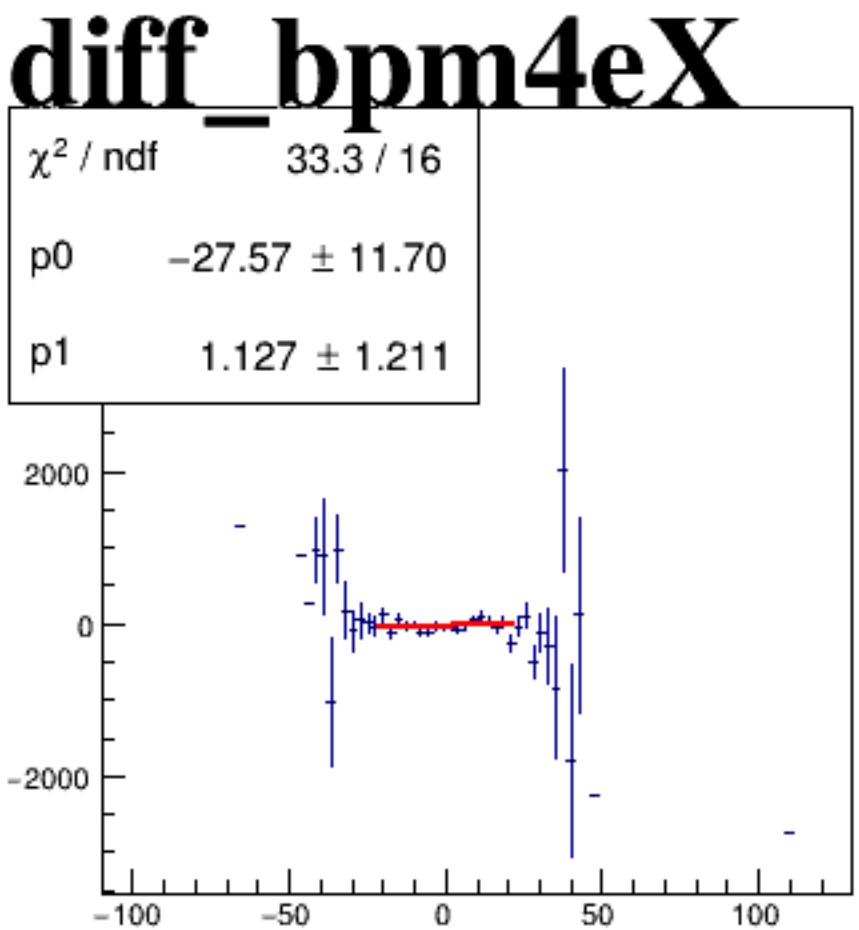
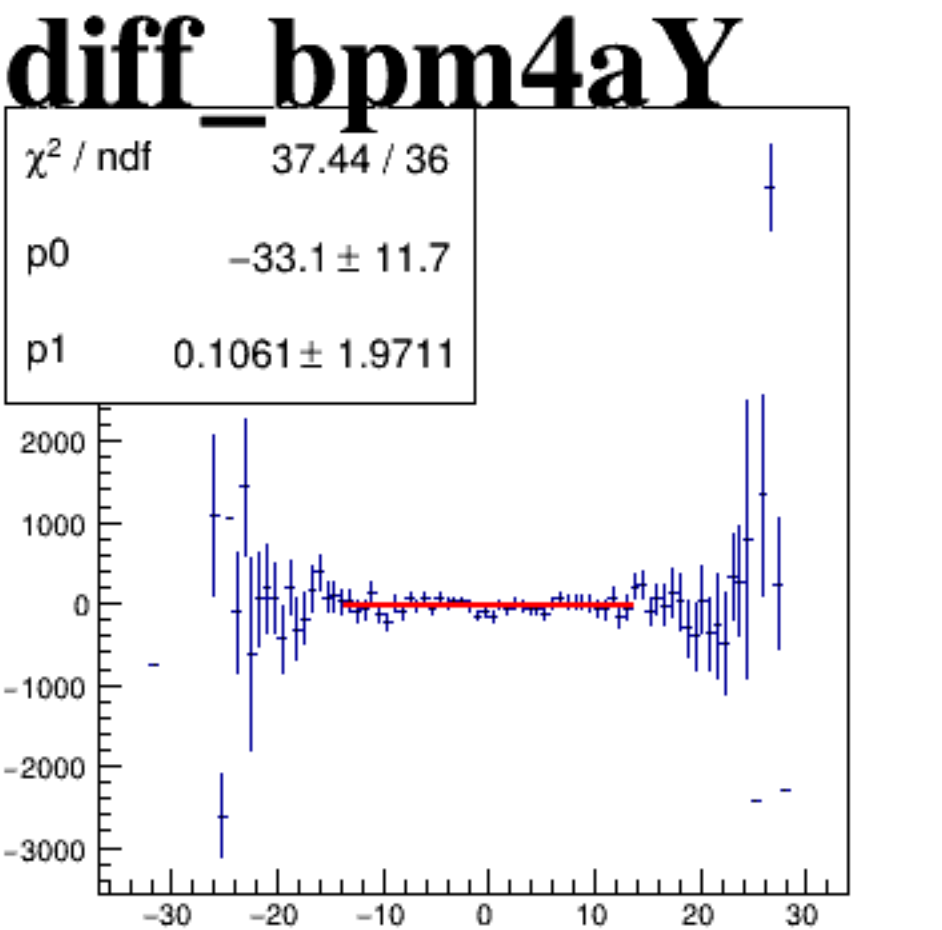
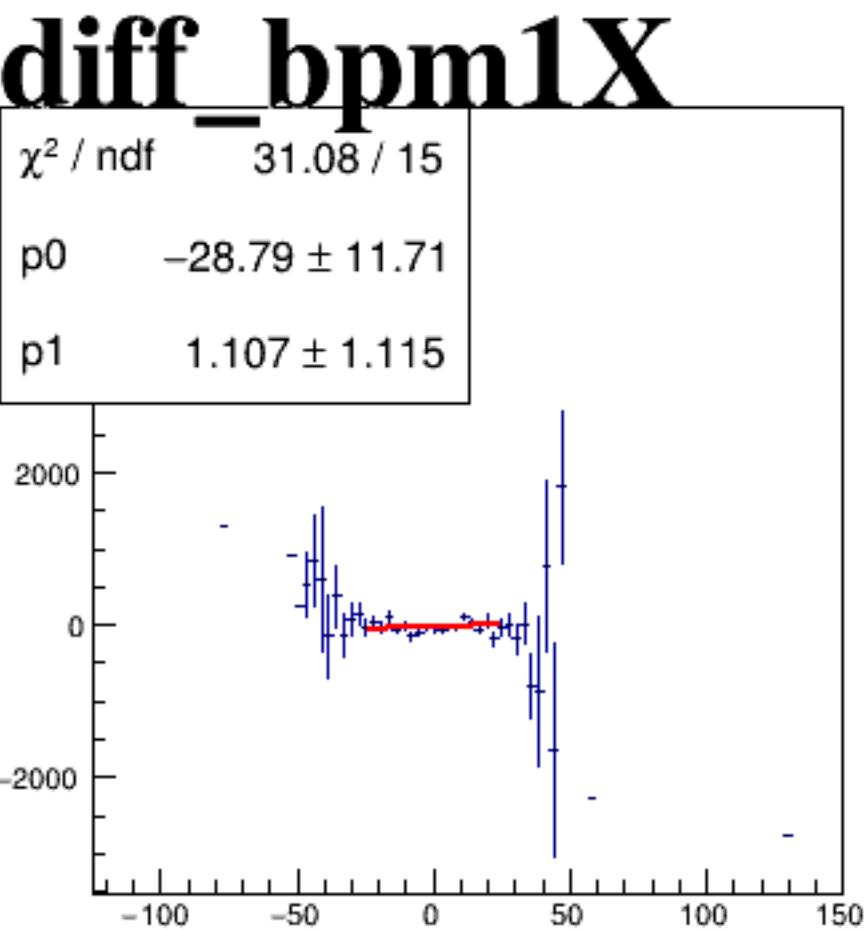
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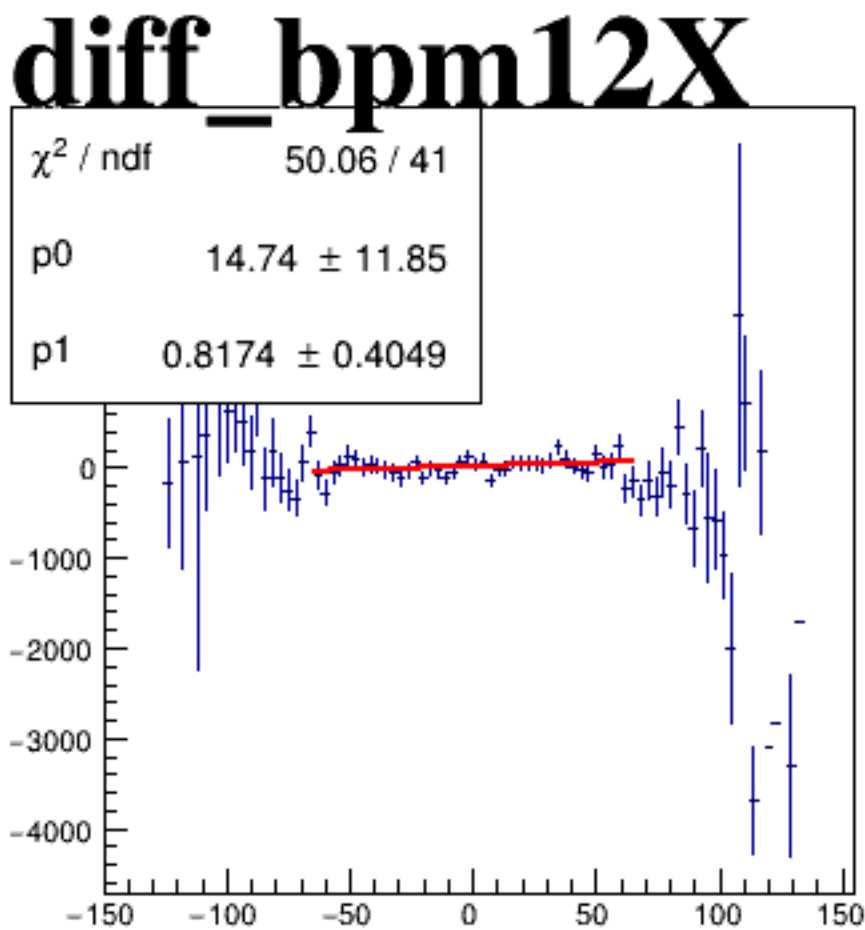
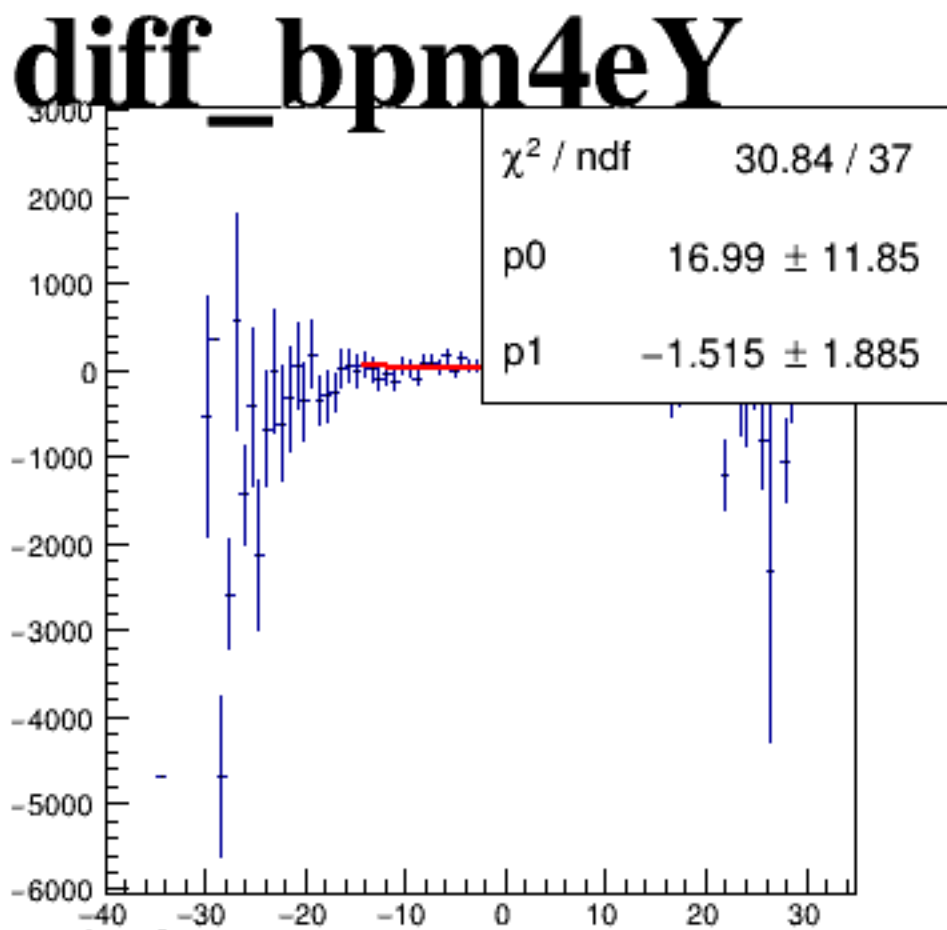
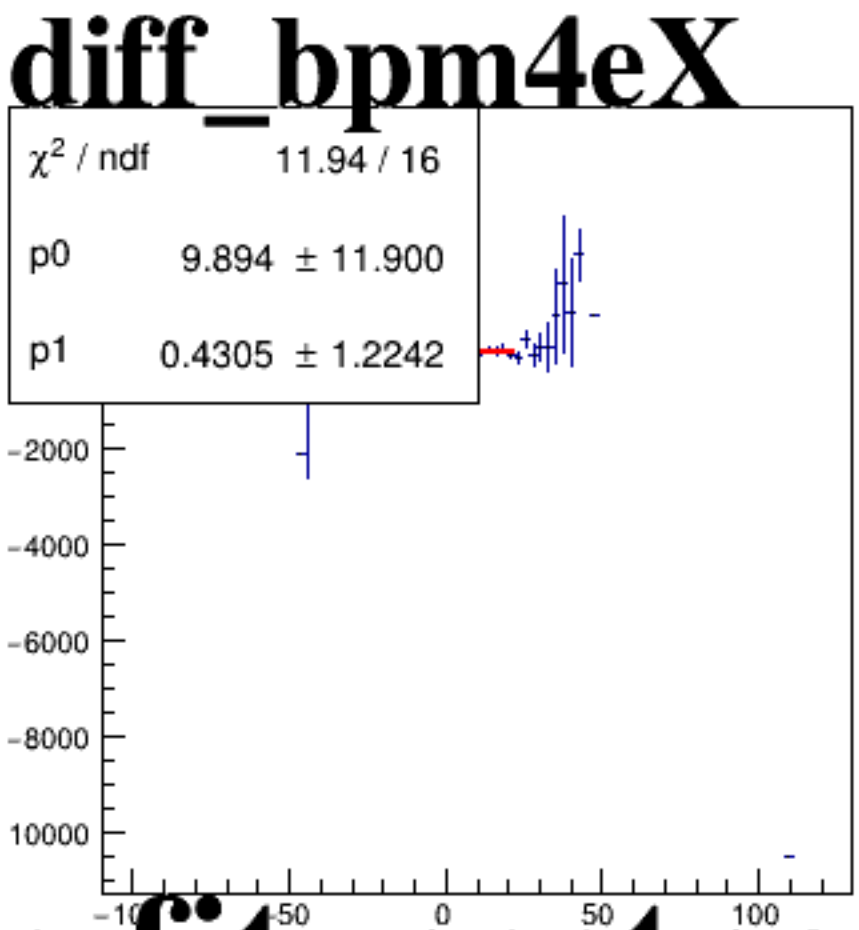
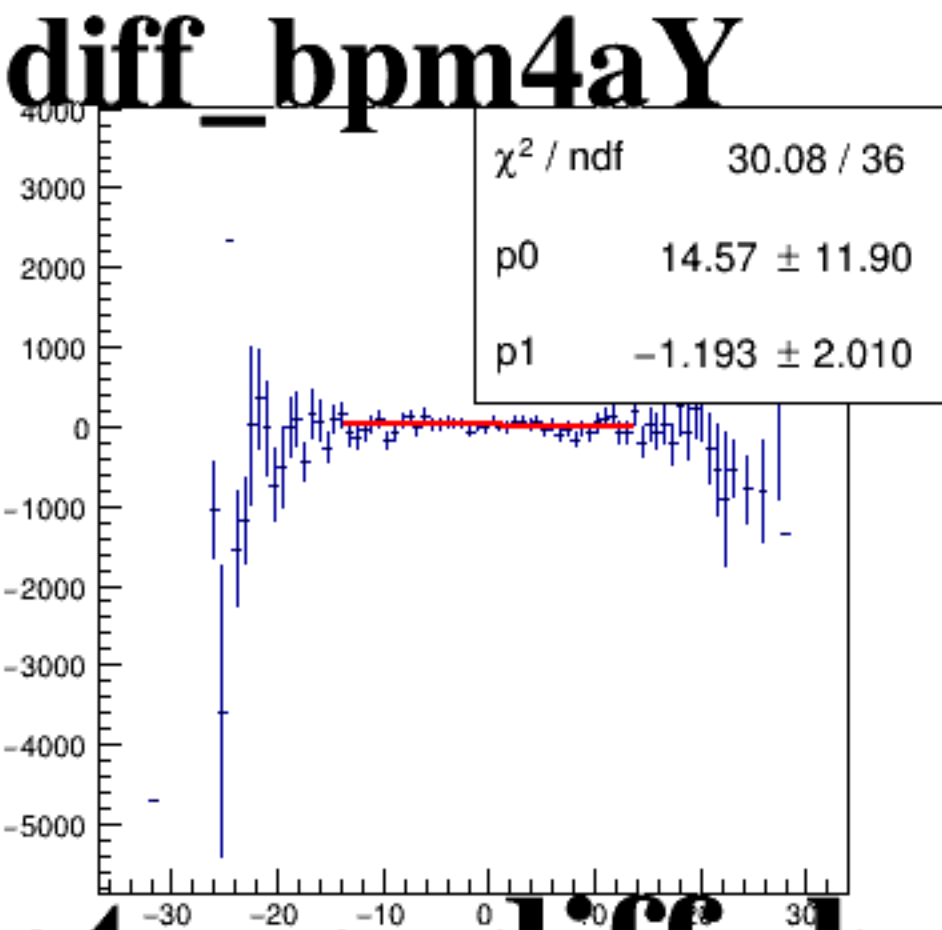
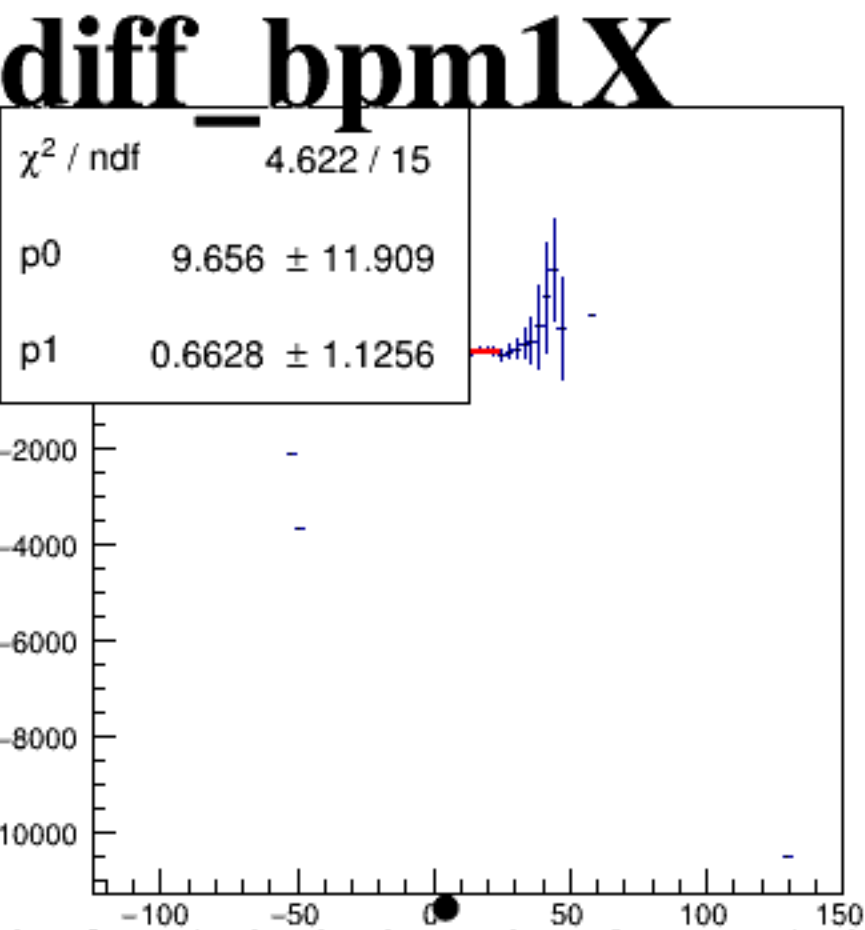
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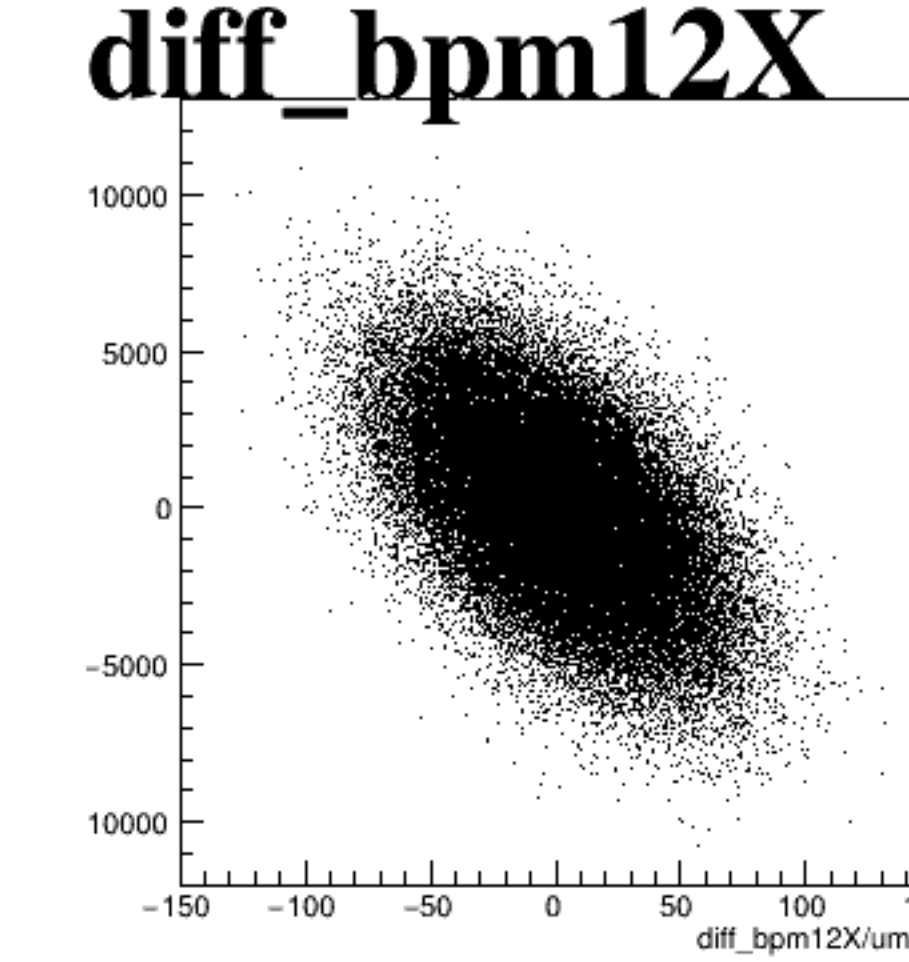
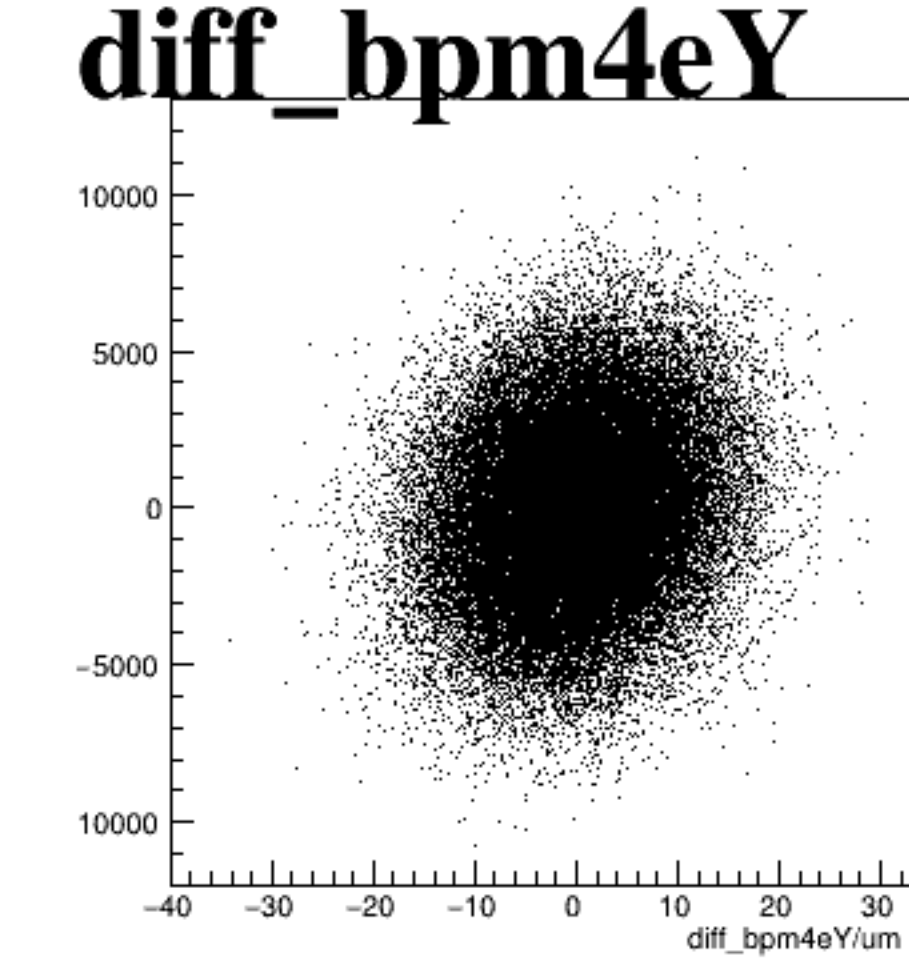
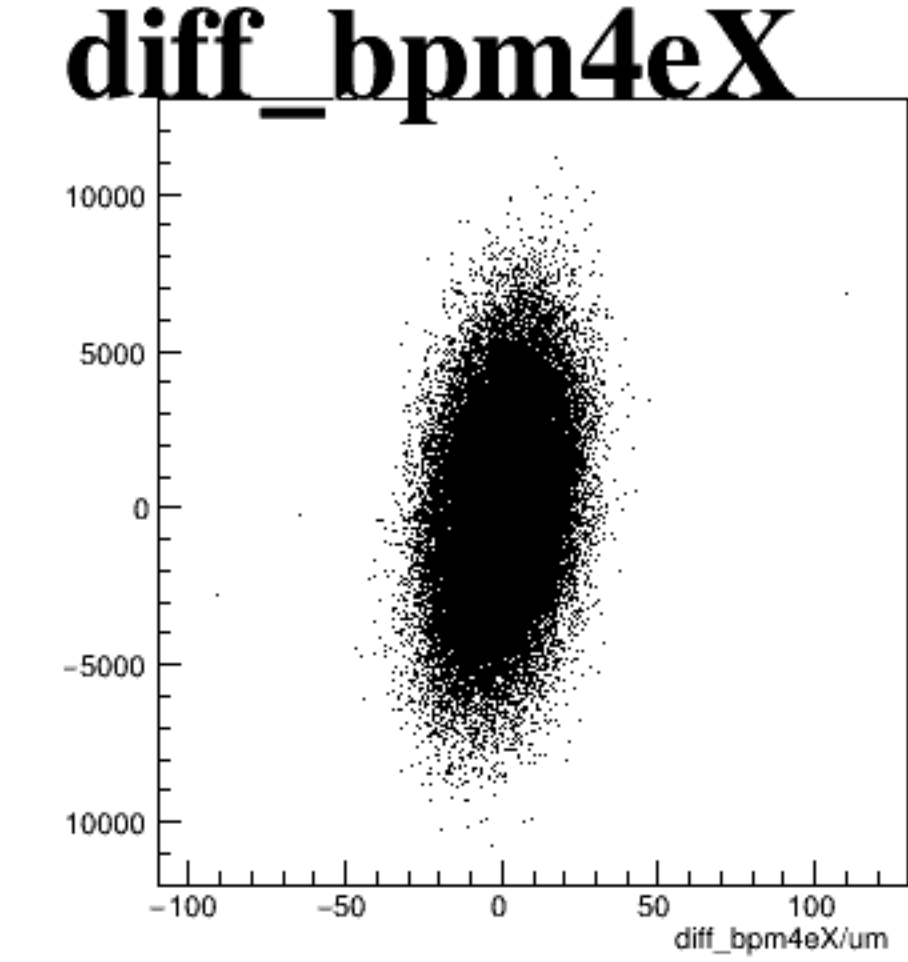
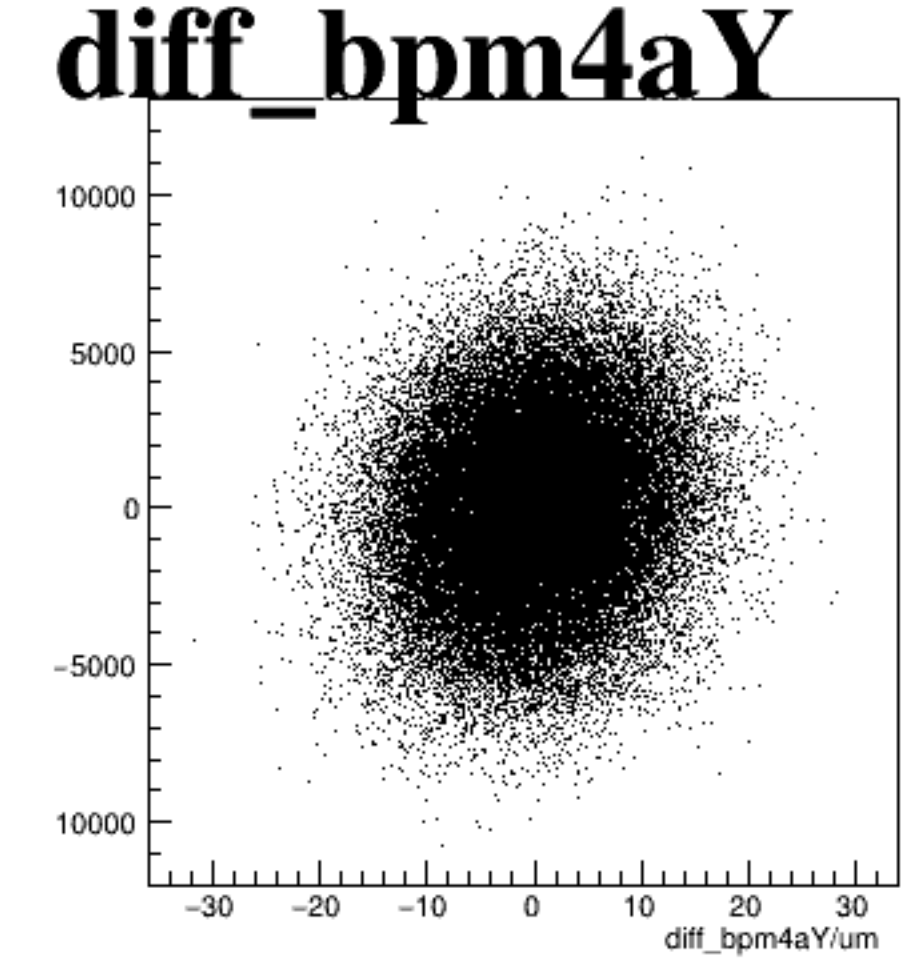
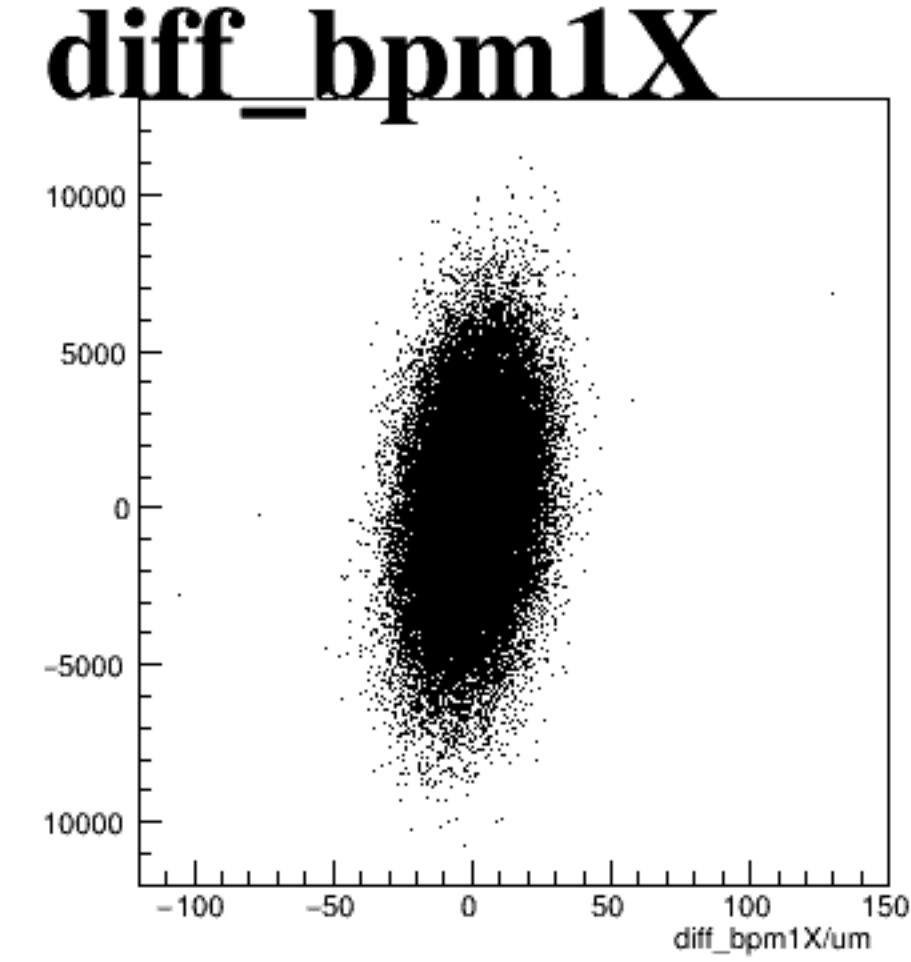
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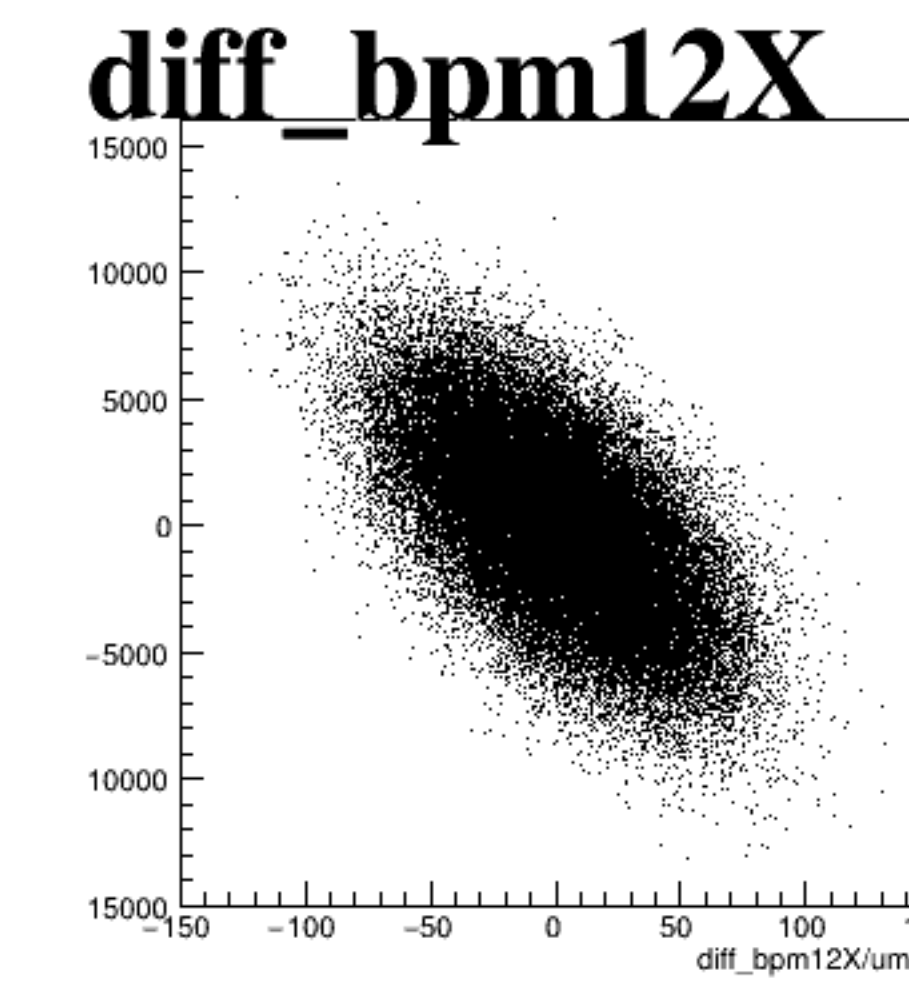
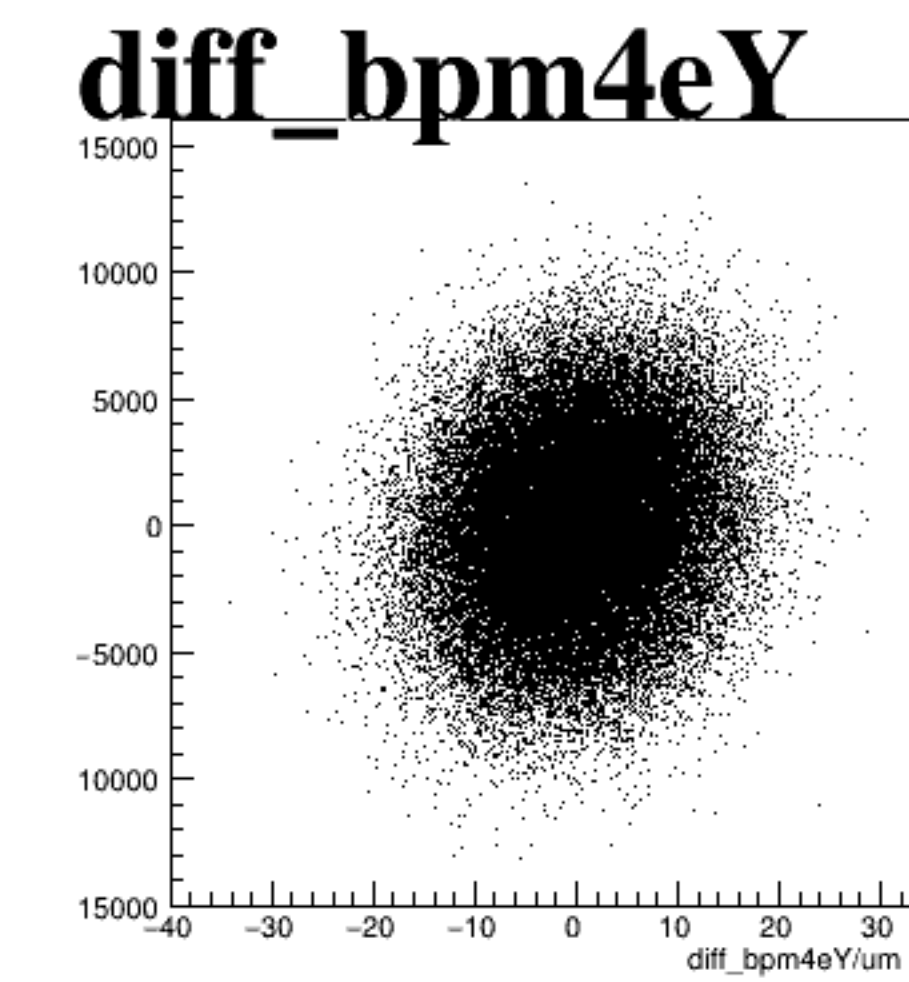
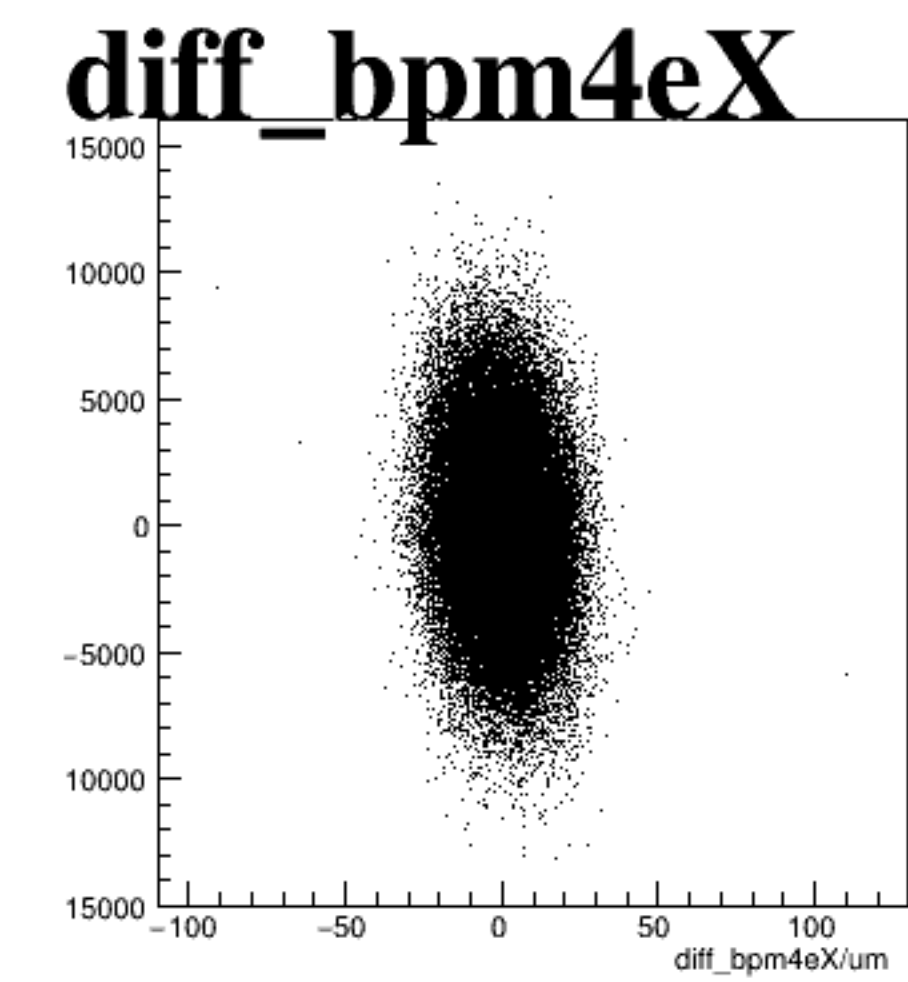
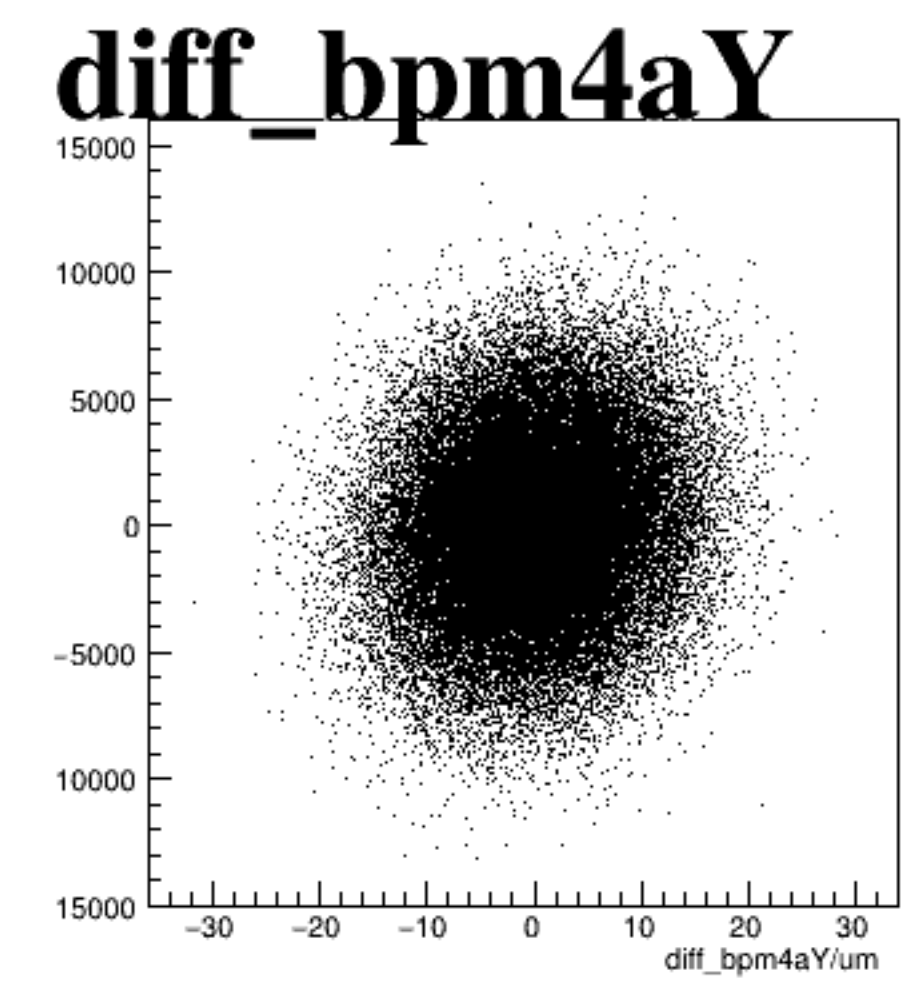
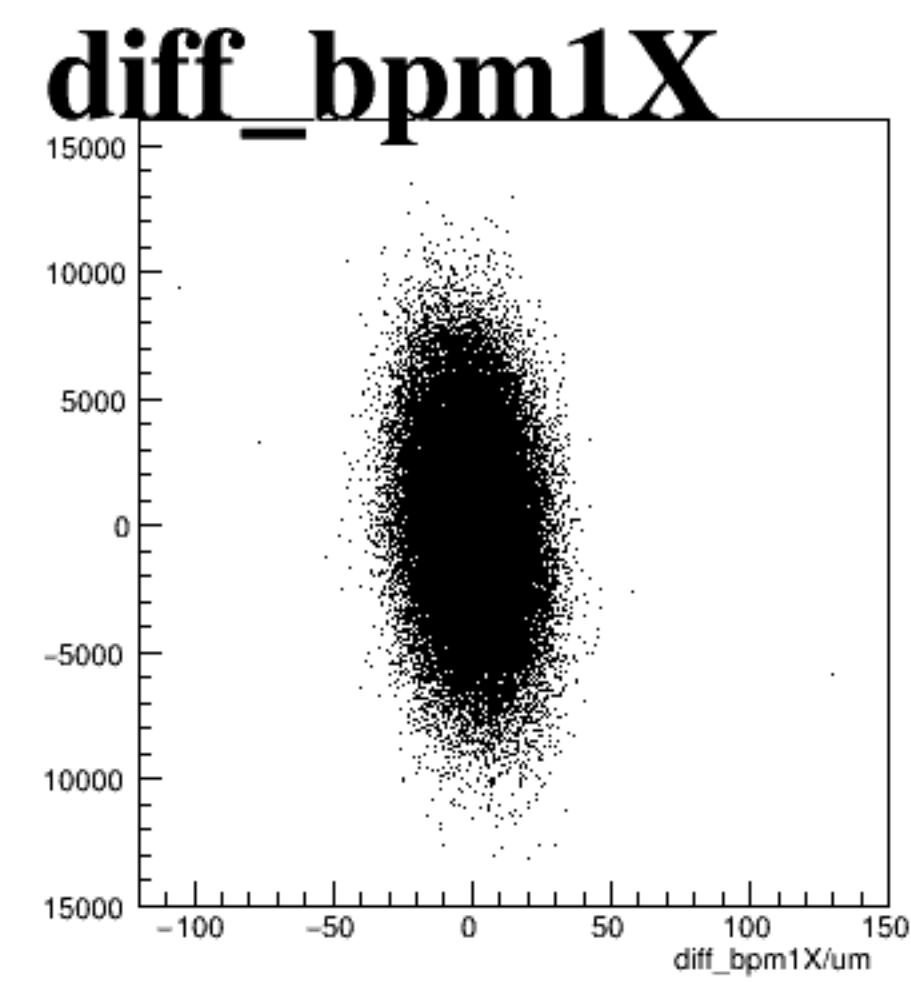
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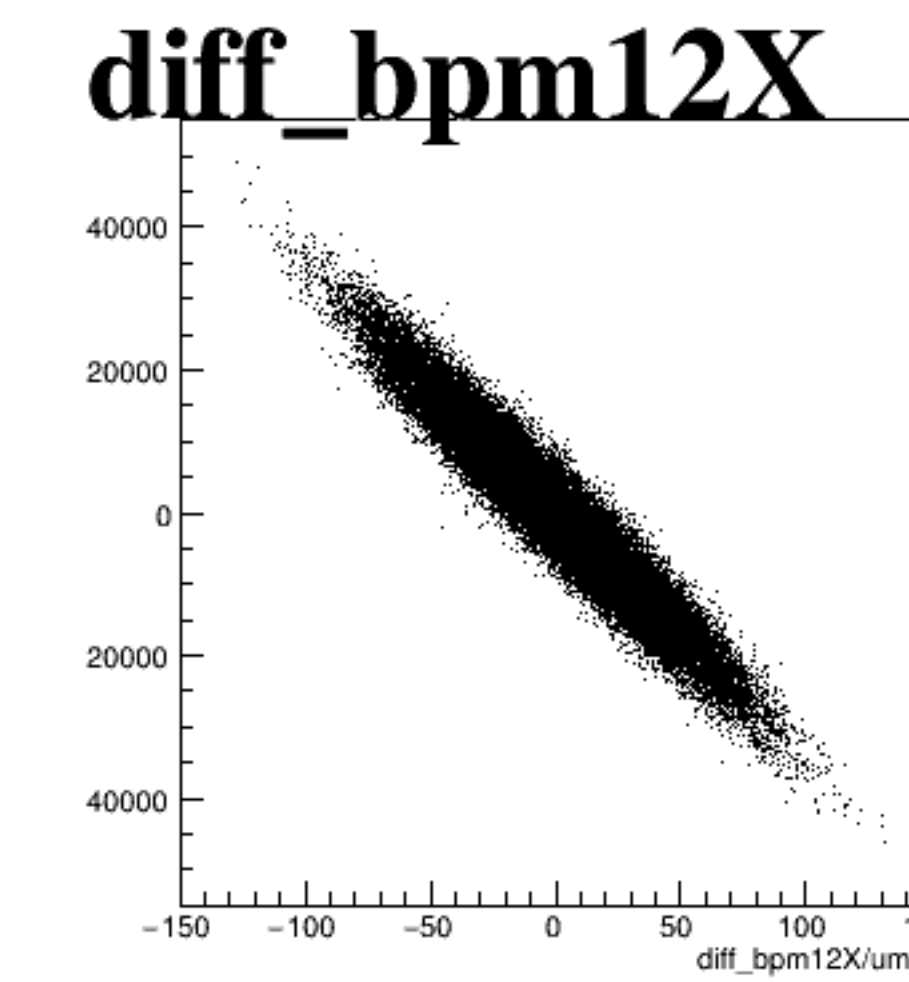
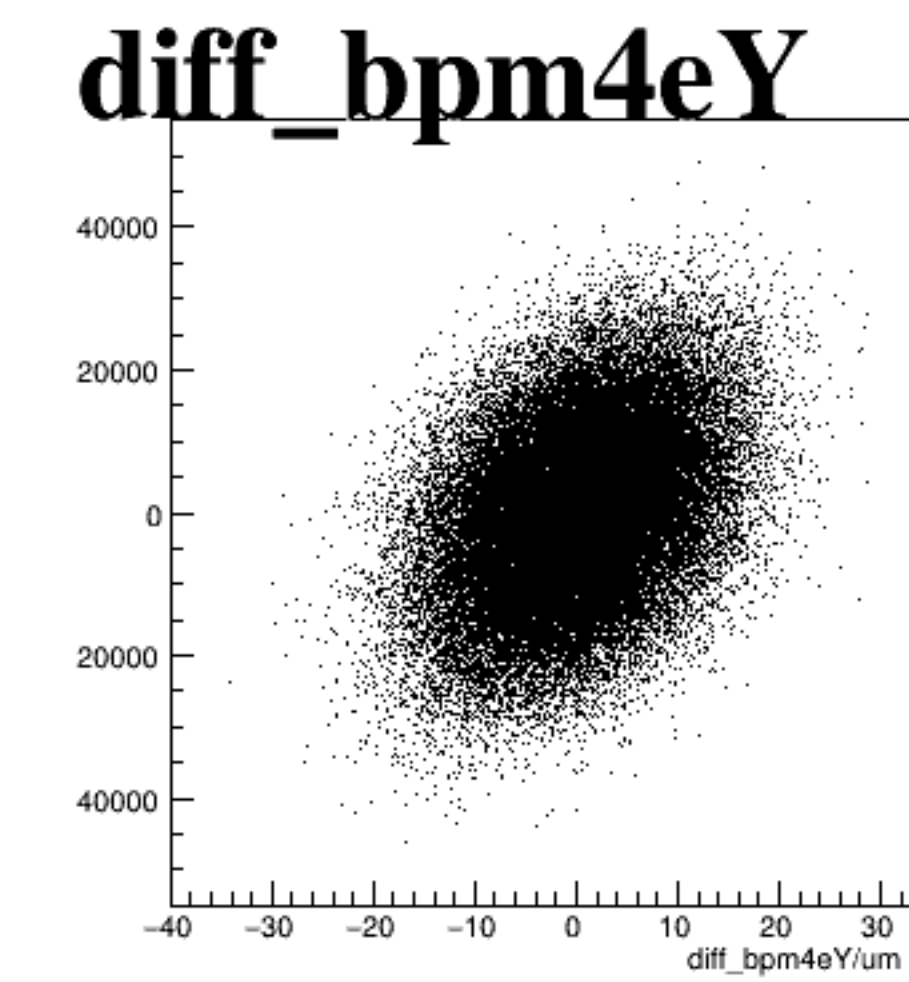
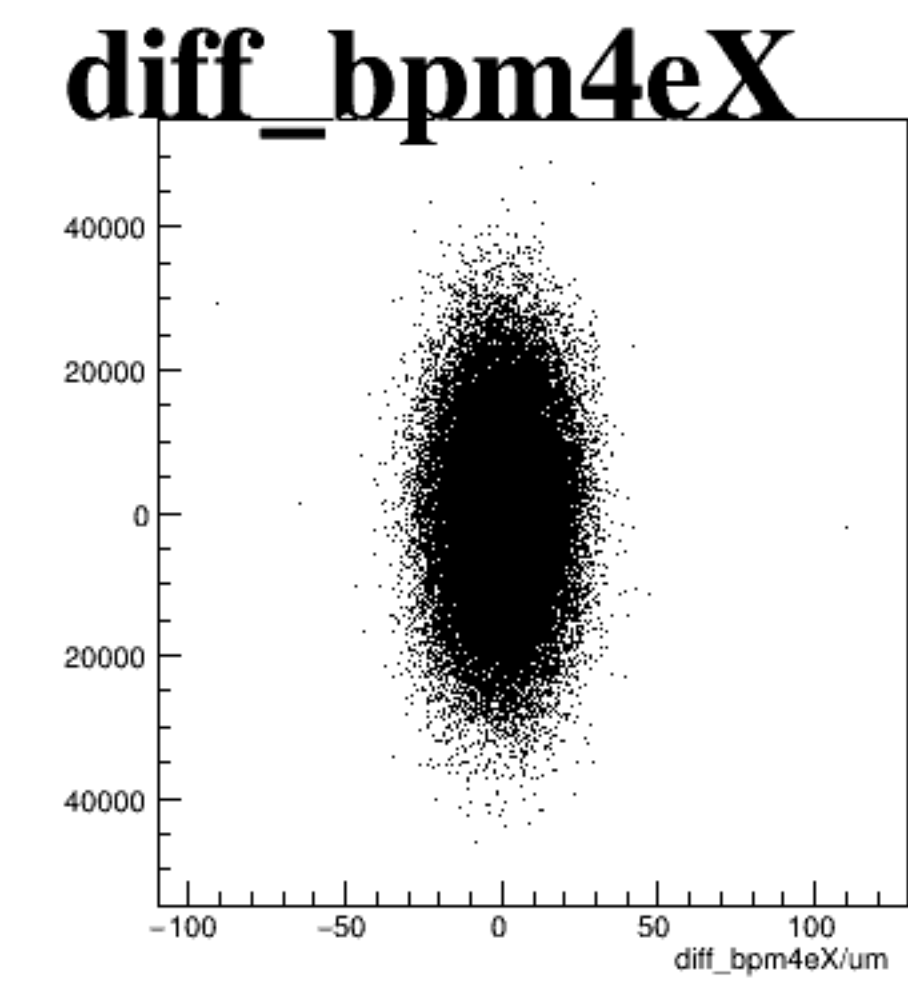
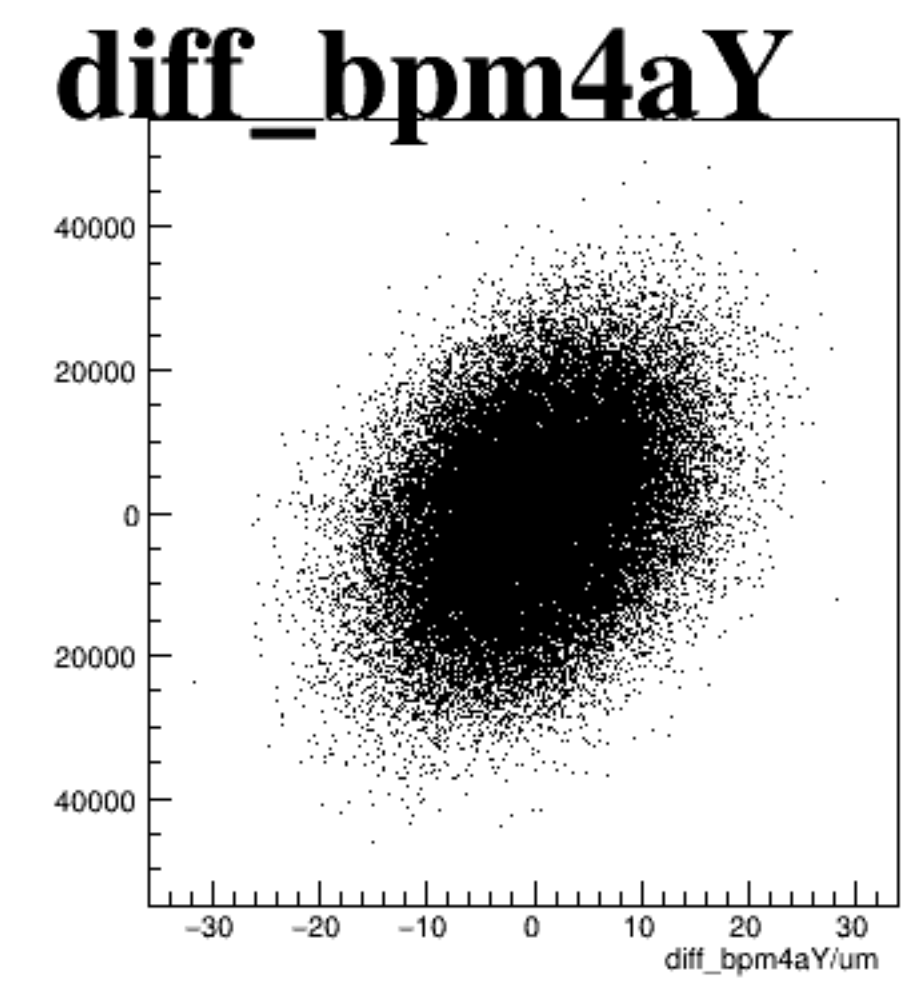
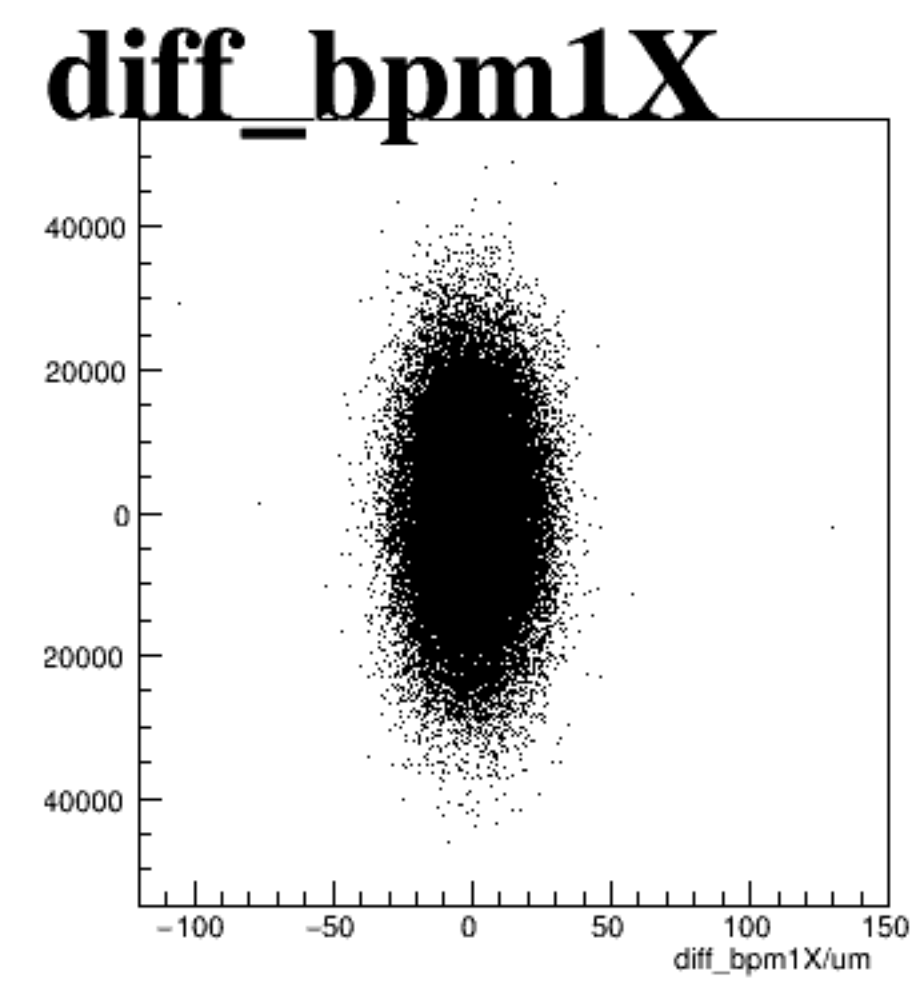
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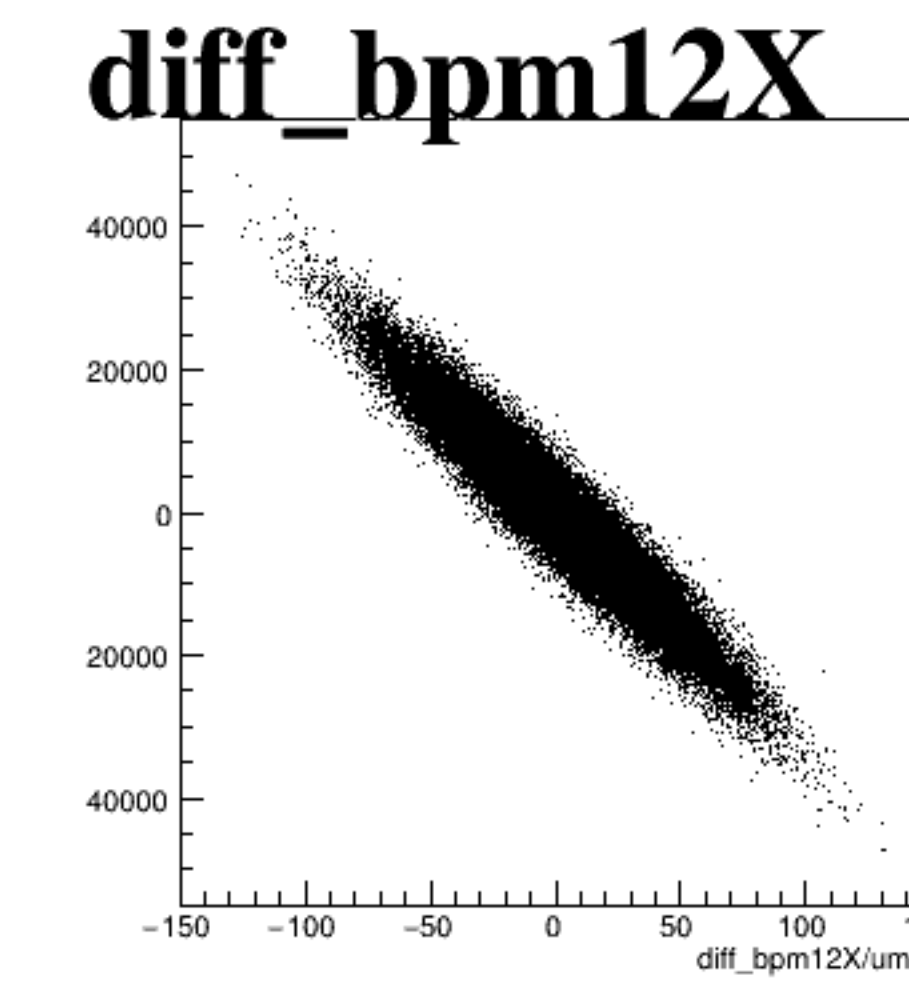
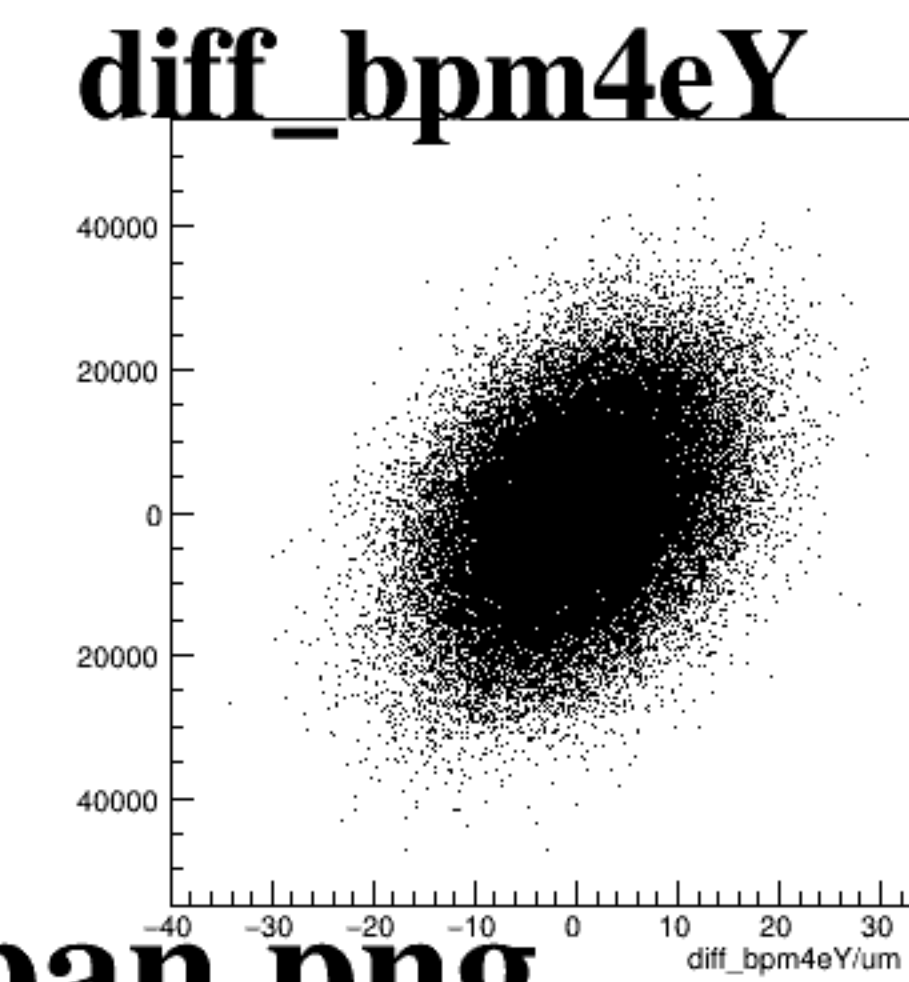
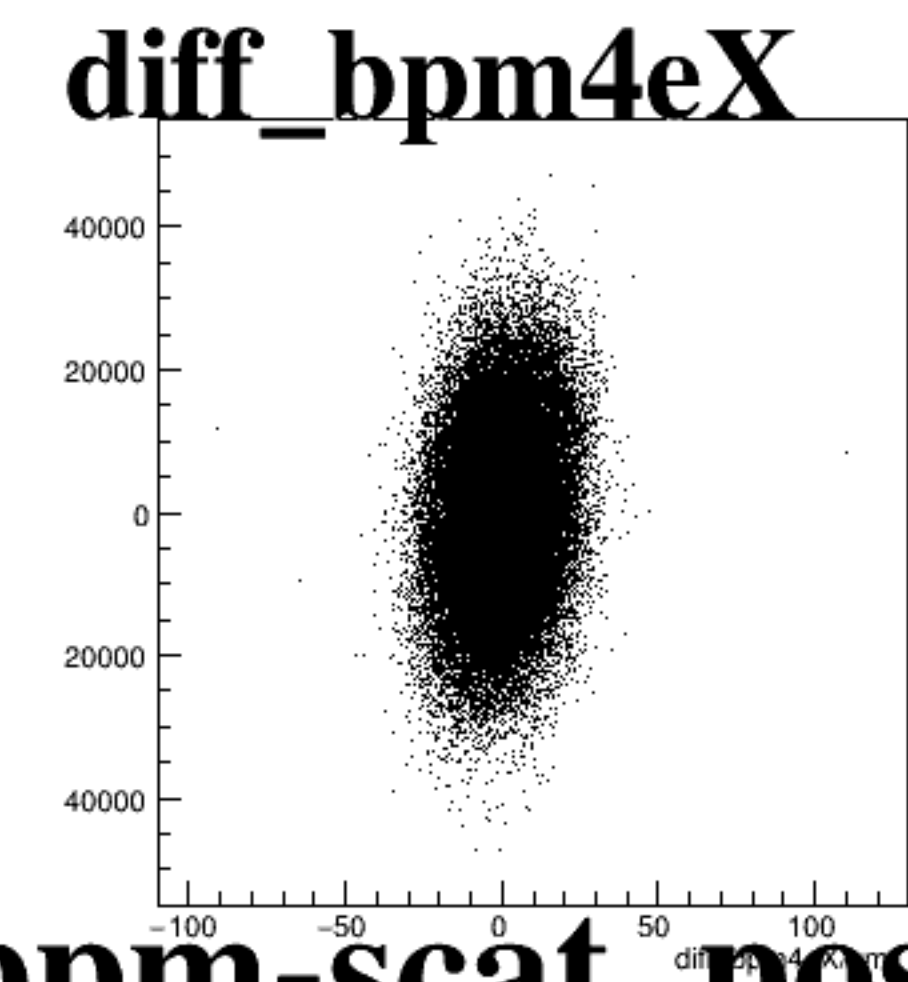
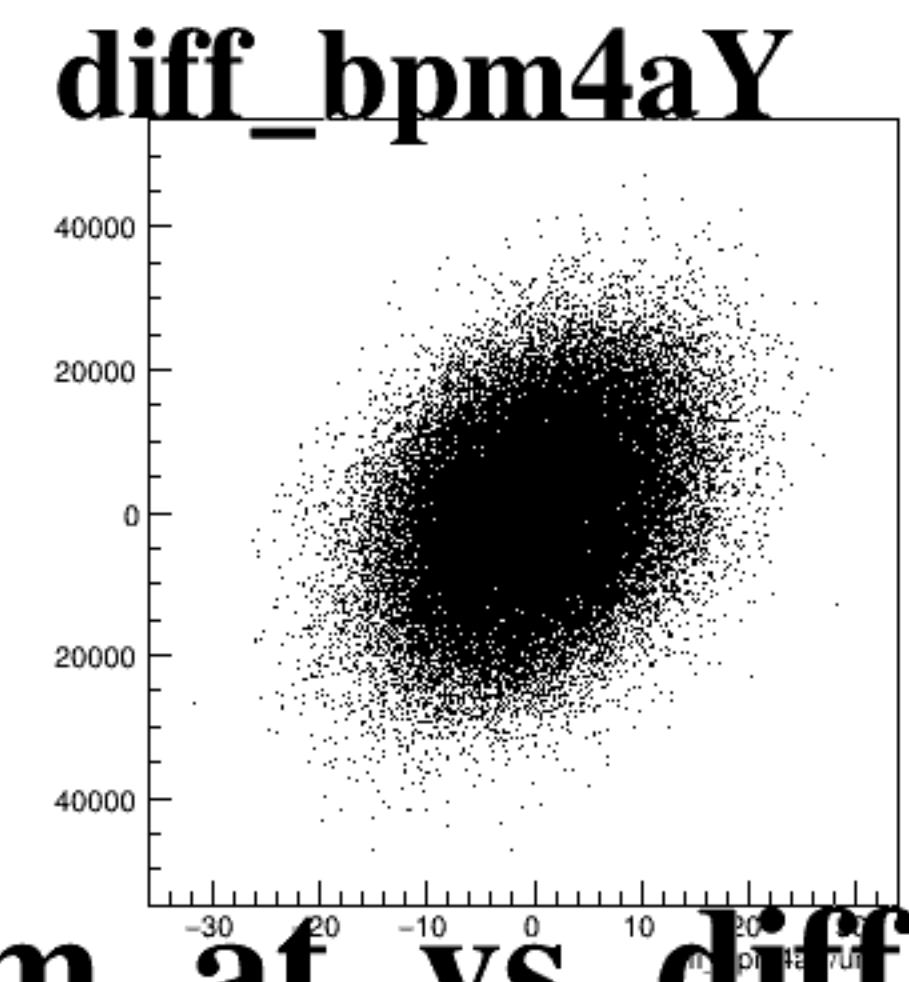
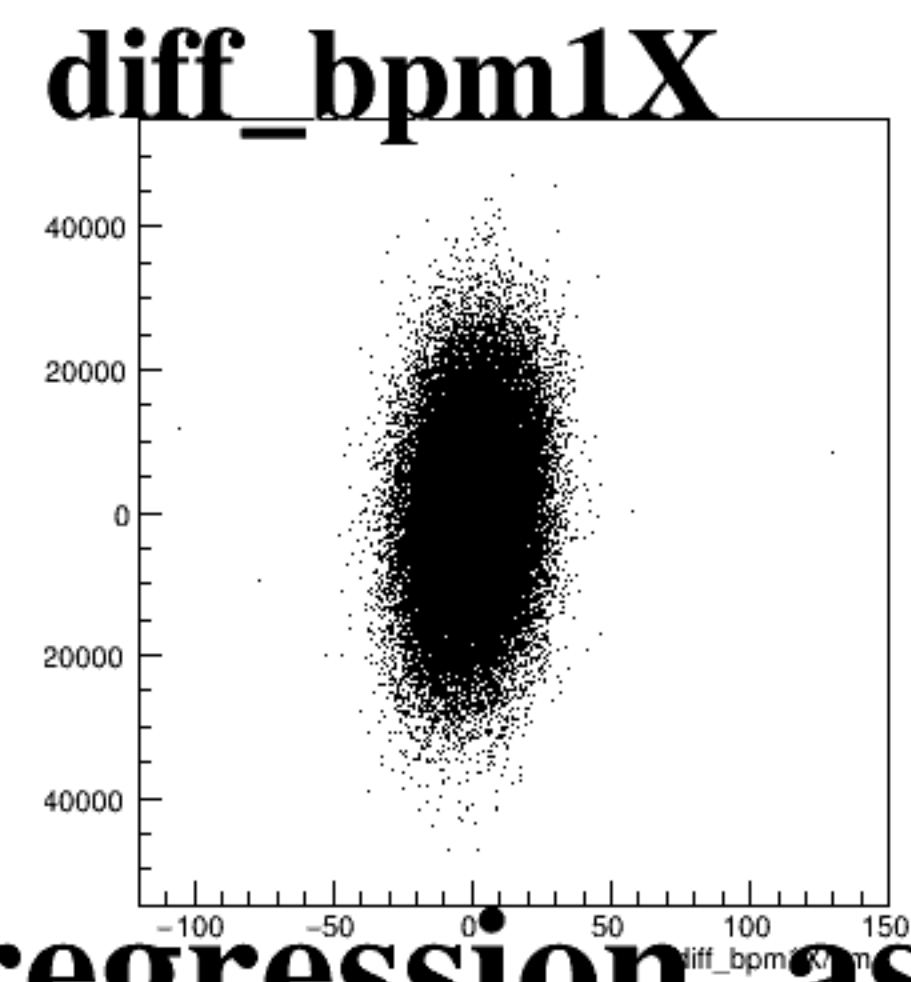
asym_atr1



asym_atl2



asym_atr2



The figure consists of five scatter plots arranged horizontally, each showing the distribution of differences between different beam position monitors (BPMs). The plots are titled as follows:

- diff_bpm1X**: The x-axis is labeled 'diff_bpm1X/um' and ranges from -100 to 150. The y-axis ranges from -10000 to 10000.
- diff_bpm4aY**: The x-axis is labeled 'diff_bpm4aY/um' and ranges from -30 to 30. The y-axis ranges from -10000 to 10000.
- diff_bpm4eX**: The x-axis is labeled 'diff_bpm4eX/um' and ranges from -100 to 100. The y-axis ranges from -10000 to 10000.
- diff_bpm4eY**: The x-axis is labeled 'diff_bpm4eY/um' and ranges from -40 to 30. The y-axis ranges from -10000 to 10000.
- diff_bpm12X**: The x-axis is labeled 'diff_bpm12X/um' and ranges from -150 to 150. The y-axis ranges from -10000 to 10000.

In all plots, the data points form a dense, roughly elliptical cloud centered at the origin (0,0), indicating that the differences between the BPMs are generally small and centered around zero.