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Figure 1 consists of three panels, (a), (b), and (c), each showing the evolution of the number of particles in the 100-150 MeV energy range as a function of time. The x-axis for all panels is time in seconds, ranging from 0 to 10. The y-axis is the number of particles, ranging from 0 to 100. Panel (a) shows a sharp increase in the number of particles at approximately 2 seconds, reaching a plateau around 80. Panel (b) shows a similar sharp increase at approximately 2 seconds, but the plateau is lower, around 60. Panel (c) shows a similar sharp increase at approximately 2 seconds, but the plateau is even lower, around 40. The data points are represented by black squares, and the curves are solid lines.

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$$U^{-1/4} \cdot \hat{A} \hat{C}^{-1/2} \hat{U} \hat{E}^{1/2} \hat{U}^{-1/2} \cdot \hat{E} \cdot \hat{C} \hat{O} \hat{r}^{1/2} \hat{a} \hat{C} \hat{U} \hat{A} \cdot \hat{r} \hat{a} \hat{C} \hat{A} \hat{J} \hat{K} \cdot \hat{U}^{-1/2} \cdot \hat{U}^{-1/2}$$