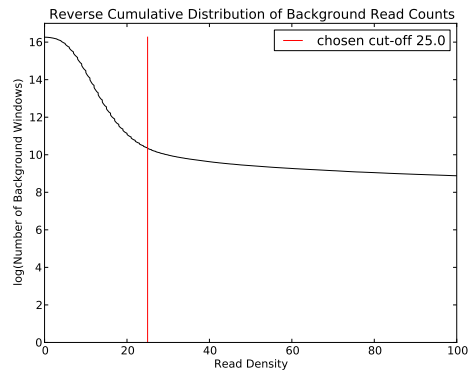


## Filtering of Background Read Counts:

### 0.1

Used BG cut-off: 25

31731 of 11579671 input windows were filtered out (0.274023329333 percent).



## Fitting Background Noise Distribution:

### 0.2

Fitted parameters:

—sigma: 0.113180633348141  
—rho: 0.00091456329349722  
—mu: 0.00118370542897287

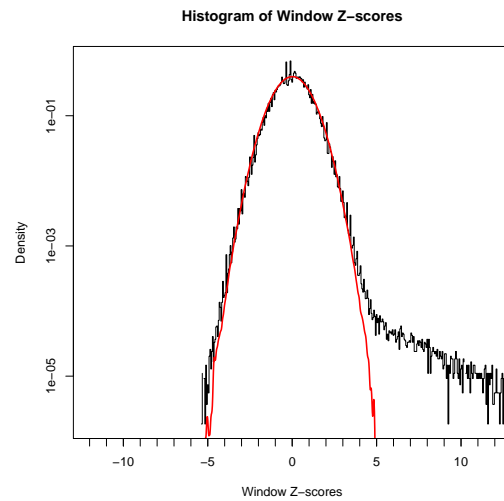


Figure 1: Distribution of Window Z-values with Fitted Gaussian.

## Determining Z-value Cut-off and Mergeing Windows:

### Bin Reads Log

Z value cut-off: 4.19

Number of windows above Z value cut-off: 3396

Number of regions above Z value cut-off: 1969

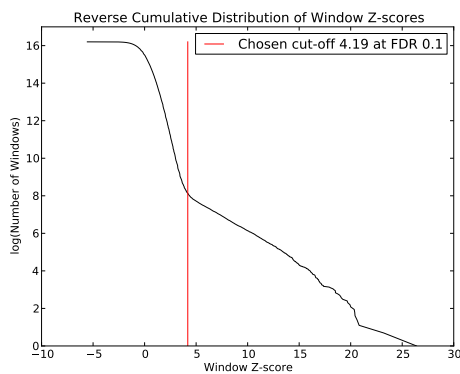


Figure 2: Reverse Cumulative Distribution of Window Z-values.

## Refining Peaks (Gaussian Mixture Modelling):

### 0.3

About 2000 input regions.

Found mean fragment length 113.0. Constrained sigma to 35.282–92.282

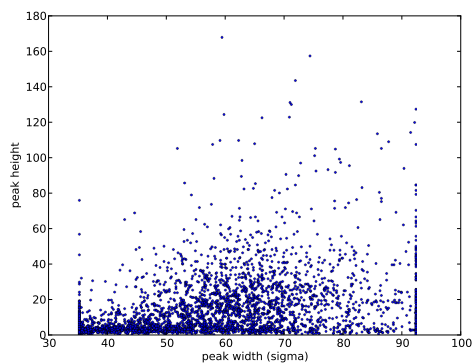


Figure 3: Scatter plot of peak height versus peak width

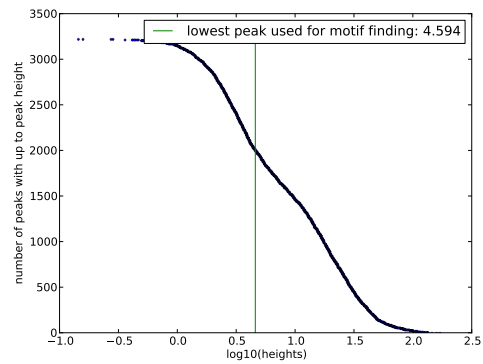


Figure 4: Reverse cumulative distribution of peak heights

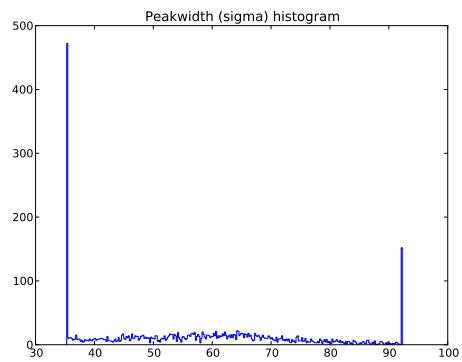


Figure 5: Histogram of peak widths (sigmas)

## Computing Z-scores of Refined Peaks:

### 0.4

Total number of peaks: 3215

Number of peaks above Z-score of 4.19: 1464

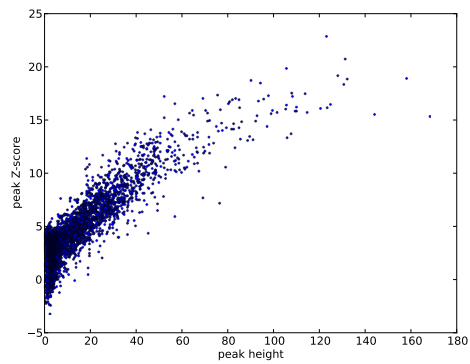


Figure 6: Scatter plot of peak height versus peak Z-score

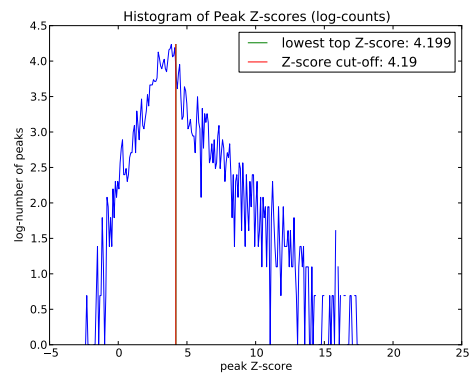


Figure 7: Histogram of peak Z-scores

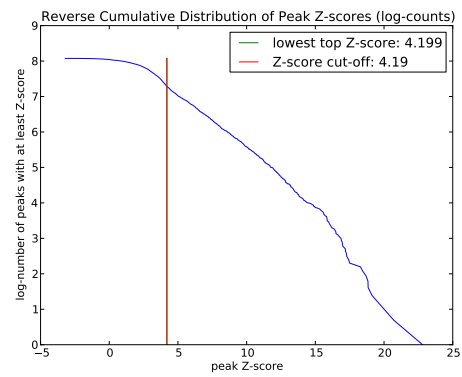


Figure 8: Reverse cumulative of peak Z-scores

## Annotating Refined Peaks:

0.5

16 peaks were not annotated out of 1464 peaks.