



Supplementary Figure 2 **A:** An example power (absolute) spectrum of one of signals in **E**: the channel interval becomes visible as maximum (denoted with *). **B** is the rotated input image, used to calculate profile **C**, of which the discrete difference (*i.e.* the derivative) **D** is calculated. **C** can be split into positive and negative parts, which correspond to the left/right sides of the channels. **E** is the intermediate result used for further processing: the positive and (absolute) negative part (light blue/dark red) of the profile.