Work done on 28/09/2017

# Intro

I played around with the data for a bit, looking for correlations.

In the first part, I was looking at high-microbe samples (which had between 180-200 CFUs/ml) and at the wavelengths that Mikhail gave me:

EX/EM:

* 210/360
* 220/360
* 230/330-340
* 275/360

I didn't find anything interesting there, it seems that the samples and the DDW are the same.

According to Mekorot data we got, I have no sample date in which there were both "dirty" and "clean" samples. For some reason they don't have total bacteria count AFTER chlorination for these high-microbe samples.

I haven't done any statistics because I think the graphs speak for themselves.

In the 2nd part, I was looking at some other data BUT... it's all basically bacteria free (<10 CFUs/ml is pretty much within the method's margin of error... so you can't compare 4 and 8 CFUs or against "nothing" because its all essentially the same).

I did the analysis anyways and didn't really see anything of interest except for one graph (Ex230), but that's without repetitions and personally it doesn't seem real to me. Looking at the Mekorot data you can see its ~5 CFUs difference before and after chlorination...

# Part 1 – correlation on “high-microbe” data.

AAI5, AAI8, SH7 are water samples with ~200 CFUs/ml

Each graph is a single excitation wavelength, and the x-axis is the emission wavelengths.

The title has the excitation (EX210 means excitation at 210 nm)

# Part 2 – correlation on before-after chlorination data with number of microbes known

In these graphs you see 2 water sources: QP006 (עינן 6) and QP003 (עינן 3).

The number at the end of the name is whether the sample is chlorinated, 0=before chlorination, 5=after chlorination. This is also apparent in the graphs where the dashed lines are after chlorination.