Water Treatment Solution

Measure item	Measure range	Resolution	Accuracy	Model
PH sensor	0-14PH	0.01PHS	±0.3PH	CDT-11A
Water temperature	0-60℃	0.1℃	±0.5℃	CDT-12A
DO sensor	0-20mg/L(ppm)	0.01mg/L	±0.5%FS	
ORP sensor	-1500mV-+1500mV	0.1mV	±0.5mV	CDT-14A
Dissolved CO2	0-2000ppm	1ppm	±20ppm	CDT-1T2B
Turbidity Sensor	0-1000NTU	0.01NTU	±3%FS	CDT-19B
Water conductivity	0～2000us/cm, 10～20000us/cm	1us/cm	±1%	CDT-25B
liquid level sensor	0～0.5m…200mH2O or 0～5KPa…2MPa	0.1m	0.1%FS,0.3%FS(0.25%FS),0.5%FS	CDL-10B
Rainfall	0-8mm/min	0.2mm	±4%	CDY-12A
Ultrasonic liquid level	5m,10m,15m,20m,30m	0.01m	0.5%-1%	CDL-13B
Residual Chlorine	2mg/L,8mg/L,20mg/L	0.01mg/L	±0.05mg/L	CDT-1T5A

Water Treatment Weather Station

CODA

CDT-11A PH Sensor

- The pH value directly reflects the acidity and alkalinity of water. The appropriate pH range is essential for the survival and reproduction of aquatic organisms, and plays an irreplaceable role in protecting aquatic ecosystems, ensuring drinking water safety, optimizing water treatment processes and monitoring water pollution.

CDT-12A DO Sensor

- Accurate measurement of dissolved oxygen is crucial for aquaculture. Insufficient dissolved oxygen may lead to slow growth, disease and even death of farmed organisms, resulting in economic losses.

CDT-14A ORP Sensor

- ORP measurement provides an important basis for comprehensive understanding of water quality, analysis of pollutant behavior, optimization of water treatment technology and protection of water resources.

CDT-1T2B Dissolved CO2 sensor

- The amount of dissolved CO_2 affects the pH of the water. CO_2 dissolves in water to form carbonic acid, which lowers the pH of the water. This is essential for maintaining the living environment of aquatic organisms and the balance of water ecosystems.

Water Treatment Weather Station

CDT-19B (SS) Turbidity Sensor

- Turbidity directly reflects the content of suspended particles in water. Suspended particles may include sediment, clay, microorganisms, organic matter, etc. Higher turbidity means more impurities in the water, which may affect the transparency and appearance of the water.

CDT-25B Water Conductivity

- The conductivity can reflect the total concentration of dissolved ions in water. The higher the ion concentration, the greater the conductivity. This helps to quickly understand the purity and contamination of the water.

CDL-10B Submersible Liquid Level

CDL-13B Ultrasonic Liquid Level

- Level measurement can help determine the depth and location of the water sample collection. The water quality may be different at different depths. For example, in a lake or reservoir, surface water and bottom water may have different temperatures, dissolved oxygen content, pollutant concentrations, and so on. Through accurate liquid level measurement, representative water samples can be collected for testing.

Water Treatment Weather Station

CDY-12A Rainfall

- The amount of rainfall directly affects the formation and intensity of surface runoff. Heavy rainfall will cause a large amount of rainwater to wash the surface, carrying soil pollutants, fertilizers, pesticides and other pollutants into the water body, thus affecting the water quality. For example, in agricultural areas, heavy rains may wash nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus from farmland into nearby rivers, causing water eutrophication.

CDT-1T5A Residual Chlorine

- Residual chlorine is an important index to judge the disinfection effect of drinking water. In tap water treatment, an appropriate amount of chlorine is usually added to kill bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms to ensure the health and safety of drinking water. By measuring the residual chlorine content, you can know whether the disinfection process is effective.