

Operating principle - Doppler technology

An ultrasonic transducer sends an acoustic signal diagonally to the flow direction, and receives its reflexion by suspended particles. Because the particles move with the flow, there will be a Doppler frequency shift (sent and received signal). The Doppler frequency shift is proportional to the flow velocity and therefore directly related to the discharge of a known cross section.

Specifications

Water Velocity

Measurement range	+/- 10 m/s
Resolution	0.1 cm/s
Accuracy	± 1% of measured velocity, +/- 0.5 cm/s

Standard Features

Single beam sensors
Water level measurement using external pressure transmitter
Real-time flow calculations using user-supplied channel geometry
64 MB CompactFlash recorder capacity
Watchdog timer
Interfaces: PS/2-keyboard, COM1, COM2, VGA. LCD over I²C-Bus
Input: 2 x 0/4 - 20 mA, 2 x 0 - 1/2,5 V
Output: 3 x 0/4 - 20 mA, 2 x RS 232, Impuls TTL
Temperature sensor
Software *View* for instrument setup, data collection, and post processing
Mounting plate

Optional Features

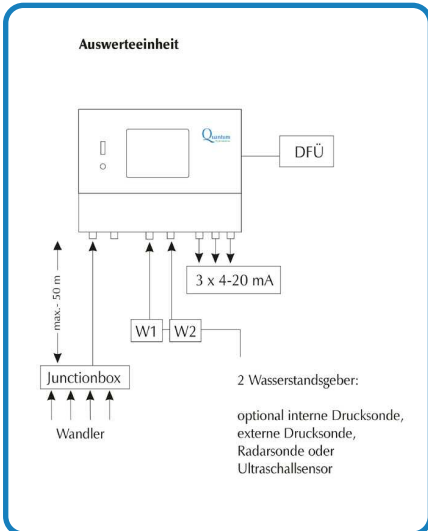
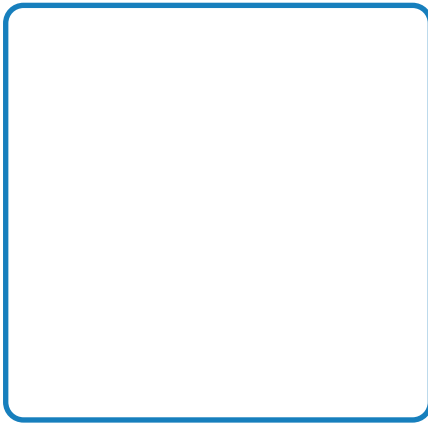
Double beam sensor
Underwater plug
6,4 " LCD colour display

Technical Specifications

Frequency	600 kHz
Beam width	3,1°
Penetration depth	until 90 m
Operating temperature range	-5°C to +60°C
Storage temperature range	-30°C to +70°C
Housing sensor	Length: 600 mm ø: 200 mm
Housing control unit	IP 56 330 x 235 x 185 (W x H x D)

Power Requirements

Input Power	12- 24 V _{DC}
Power consumption	11 W at continuous operation < 1 W at standby mode



Control unit Q-Aqua Doppler

Q-HADCP-Doppler