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Supplementary Materials

Influent pollutants monitoring in decentralised sewage treatment facilities using electrical conductivity sensors: Experimental and modelling insights

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Fig. S1. The frequency distributions of TP (a) and EC (b) from the original sewage. (c) The correlation analysis between EC and TP concentration.



Fig. S2. Histograms of the frequency distribution of influent TN, NH₃-N, TP, COD concentrations and EC values of decentralised domestic sewage treatment facilities in plain (a-e) and mountainous (f-j) rural areas, Eastern China



Fig. S3. Linear fit relations of TN/NH₃-N/TP and EC in influent and effluent decentralised domestic sewage treatment facilities in JX City (a, b, c) and SX City (d, e, f)



Fig S4. Digital photos of pipe network for transporting rural sewage. Most of the pipe networks were built closing to low-lying places, irrigation canals and ditches even rivers, therefore showing high risks of leaking.



Fig S5. Detailed information about the correlations between influent concentrations of TP and EC values simulated by different distribution modes in plain (a-g) and mountainous (h-n) rural areas.



Fig. S6. Histograms of the frequency distribution of simulated TP concentrations resulted from Poisson models, Normal model and Uniform model of dilution coefficients for plain (a-f) and mountainous (g-l) rural areas, Eastern China