- it comprises an optical sensor arranged at the rear face of the substrate to detect the ultraviolet rays emitted by the ultraviolet lamp,

- the ultraviolet lamp is in the form of a light-emitting diode.

Other advantages of the present invention will appear from the reading of the following description, made with respect to the drawings. ~~in which:~~

It should be noted in this connection that the description which follows is that of a preferred embodiment, given by way of non-limiting example.

- Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of a device for measuring conductivity of an ultrapure liquid, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

- Figure 2 is a longitudinal median cross-section, at a larger scale, of the device of Figure 1;

- Figure 3 is a very diagrammatic plan view, representing the patterns for the conductivity measurement electrodes and the thermistor-forming pattern of the measuring device of Figures 1 and 2; and

- Figure 4 is a longitudinal median cross-section view of a TOC measuring device.

~~It should be noted in this connection that the description which follows is that of a preferred embodiment, given by way of non-limiting example.~~

The device 1 for measuring conductivity of an ultrapure liquid, here ultrapure water, comprises a casing 10 in two parts, 10, 11 of plastics material, here machined, by virtue of which there are housed a window 12 transparent to UV, here of quartz glass, and a substrate 13, also of quartz glass and having several motifs. This window 12 is provided with a recess 14 forming a conductivity measurement chamber adapted to receive the liquid sample to analyze.

With the substrate 13 it forms the actual conductivity measurement cell.

The substrate 13 comprises, to that end, two deposits of electrically conductive material forming patterns of electrodes 15, 16 for conductivity measurement and another deposit of semiconductor material forming a thermistor 17 which serves to determine the temperature of the liquid sample present in the chamber 14. These deposits are made on the face of the substrate 13 that faces the conductivity measurement chamber 14 and they terminate with soldering surfaces 18 situated at one of the ends of the substrate 13, for the connection of electrical connection wires 19 of an electrical connector 20 making it possible to