## Adaptation of an osmotically pumped continuous in situ water sampler for application in riverine environments

A. Gkritzalis-Papadopoulos<sup>1\*</sup>, M.R. Palmer<sup>2</sup>, M.C. Mowlem<sup>1</sup>

1. Underwater Systems laboratory, Centre for Marine MicroSystems, National Oceanography Centre, European Way, Southampton SO14 3ZH, U.K.

2. School of Ocean and Earth Science, NOCS, University of Southampton, European Way, Southampton SO14 3ZH, U.K.

 $*Corresponding \ author$ 

Number of pages of Supporting Information material: 5

Number of figures in Supporting Information Material: 7

## **Table of Figures in Supporting Information**

Figure 1: Segmentation of the sampling tube using a tracer	
Figure 2: Osmotic sampler main pump 1	
Figure 3: Osmotic sampler pump assembly	)
Figure 4: Basic configuration of NOCS Osmotic sampler as configured for this study	;
Figure 5: Map of the area near the deployment site	ŀ
Figure 6: Error in calculated segment length using recorded temperature and i) equation 1	
without calibration (black triangles) and ii) equation 1 corrected with known T0 condition	
and total length of sample (black circles)	ŀ
Figure 7: Cumulative error in segmentation of the sampling tube using eq. 1 with a T0 and	
endpoint calibration. As expected the error is reduced significantly (less than 10%)	,



Figure 1: Segmentation of the sampling tube using a tracer



Figure 2: Osmotic sampler main pump



Figure 3: Osmotic sampler pump assembly.



Figure 4: Basic configuration of NOCS Osmotic sampler as configured for this study.



Figure 5: Map of the area near the deployment site.



Figure 6: Error in calculated segment length using recorded temperature and i) equation 1 without calibration (black triangles) and ii) equation 1 corrected with known T0 condition and total length of sample (black circles)



Figure 7: Cumulative error in segmentation of the sampling tube using eq. 1 with a T0 and endpoint calibration. As expected the error is reduced significantly (less than 10%).