

# Photosynthesis of aquatic plants with Cobra SMARTsense



Chemistry

Organic chemistry

Biochemistry

Biology

Biochemistry

Applied Science

Medicine

Biochemistry



Difficulty level

medium



Group size

2



Preparation time

20 minutes



Execution time

30 minutes

This content can also be found online at:



<http://localhost:1337/c/5f6811dae5cabf0003972820>

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## General Information



## Application

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Experiment set-up

Photosynthesis is performed by all green plants. On land this seems plausible, after all, organisms absorb gas and release gas. In water this only makes sense if you remember that water is a good solvent. Not only salts dissolve well in water, but also other liquids such as ethanol. However, many gases are also substances that can dissolve in water. Carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) dissolves in water in the form of carbon dioxide and also oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ ) dissolves.

For this experiment it is important to know that gases are contained in water and that aquatic plants absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. In this experiment, the photosynthesis of aquatic plants will be examined.

## Other teacher information (1/2)

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### Prior knowledge



Plants absorb the carbon dioxide dissolved in water and release oxygen, they carry out photosynthesis.

### Scientific principle



This experiment is based on photosynthesis of algae and the relationship between photosynthesis and the gas pressures of CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>.

## Other teacher information (2/2)

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### Learning objective



This experiment is suitable as a demonstration experiment for the teacher or as a practical experiment for biology studies. The CO<sub>2</sub>-sensor also allows quantitative measurements, whereby the photosynthetic activity of aquatic plants is investigated. In this test description, the qualitative change in CO<sub>2</sub>-concentration in parts per million (ppm) depending on the light intensity (light irradiation - normal conditions - darkness).

### Tasks



Measurement of the increase and decrease of CO<sub>2</sub>-content in the air in a reaction vessel containing an aquatic plant.

## Safety instructions

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Note that the CO<sub>2</sub>-sensor does not come into contact with the water. Measured is the CO<sub>2</sub>-concentration in the air.

The general instructions for safe experimentation in science lessons apply to this experiment.

## Theory

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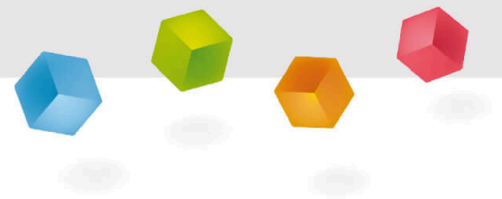
As mentioned at the beginning, gases also dissolve in water. The CO<sub>2</sub> which is present as carbonic acid, is absorbed by plants and converted into oxygen with the help of sunlight. In this context it is also interesting to know that most of the CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere is not converted into oxygen by the rainforest or the boreal coniferous forests, but cyanobacteria, microscopic algae, are responsible for it.

For this experiment, it is also important to know that everything is in a chemical equilibrium and that this equilibrium is not rigid but dynamic. This means that the reaction does not come to a standstill; rather, the chemical equilibrium is reached when the back reaction is as fast as the forward reaction. This also applies to solutions. In the air O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> are present as gases and are dissolved in water. If the CO<sub>2</sub>-content in the air, it always dissolves in water. This can easily be determined by the pH value of the water. If the O<sub>2</sub>-content in the water, this in turn goes into the air, because the gas pressure of oxygen in the air is in line with the O<sub>2</sub>-content of the water in balance. This makes it possible to measure the photosynthesis of water plants.

## Equipment

Position	Material	Item No.	Quantity
1	<a href="#">Cobra SMARTsense - CO2, 0 ... 100000 ppm (Bluetooth + USB)</a>	12932-01	1
2	<a href="#">Photosynthesis Experiment Chamber, 29 cm (11.4"), fits the Cobra SMARTsense sensors</a>	64837-00	1
3	<a href="#">measureAPP - the free measurement software for all devices and operating systems</a>	14581-61	1

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# Structure and implementation

## Set-up (1/2)

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For measurement with the **Cobra SMARTsense sensors** the **PHYWE measureAPP** is required. The app can be downloaded free of charge from the relevant app store (see below for QR codes). Before starting the app, please check that on your device (smartphone, tablet, desktop PC) **Bluetooth** is **activated**.



iOS



Android



Windows

## Set-up (2/2)

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Water plague - Elodea

First the reaction chamber is built up by closing the three holes on top of the lid with the enclosed rubber plugs. Then place the water pest in the reaction vessel and add water until the reaction chamber is filled. Next, the sensor should be coupled to the smartphone by selecting the "SMARTsense sensor CO<sub>2</sub>" in measureAPP under "Sensors". The recommended measurement is "continuous". In addition, the sensor "can be set to zero", which ensures comparability.

**Please note: Under no circumstances bring the CO<sub>2</sub> sensor probe into contact with water!**

## Procedure (1/3)

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Experiment set-up

The first part of the experiment is performed under normal lighting.

The measurement can start when the sensor has been inserted into the vessel through a rubber plug with a hole. After ensuring that the chamber is sealed, the measurement can start.

The experiment should take a few minutes until the CO<sub>2</sub>-concentration no longer changes.

The second part of the experiment is carried out under lighter conditions. A desk lamp or direct sunlight can be used for this. Before the measurement, the lid should be removed so that the CO<sub>2</sub>-concentration of the air.

For measurement, proceed as above.

## Procedure (2/3)



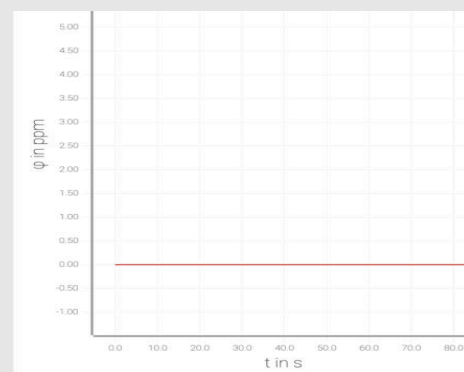
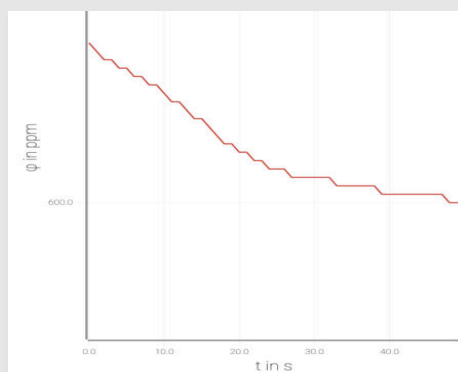
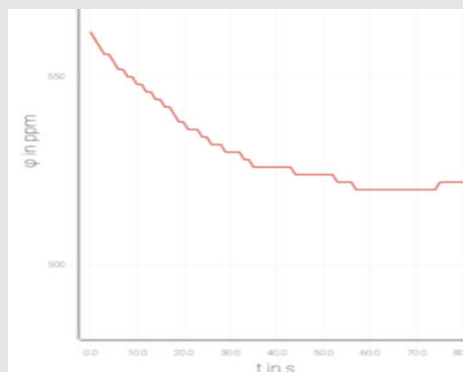
The third and last part of the experiment is carried out in the dark. The reaction chamber can be covered with a blanket or a cardboard.

The measurement is analogous to the first two parts.

Note: For better results, carbonate can be added to the water in the form of baking powder.

## Procedure (3/3)

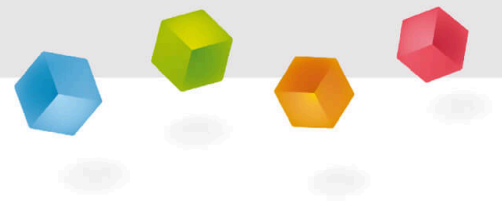
The results should look similar to those shown below. Under direct lighting, the CO<sub>2</sub>-concentration slower. In the dark, it stays at the same level. The left picture shows the results under normal light; the middle one under illumination; the right one in the dark. (The scales for the time axis are not the same).





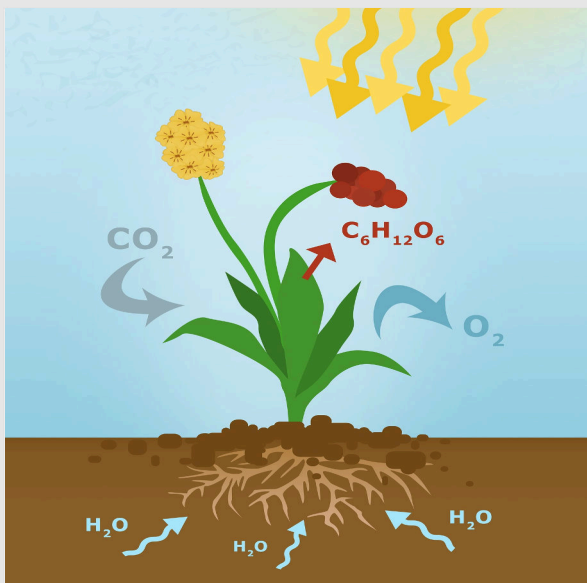
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# Evaluation



## Report (1/3)

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What is responsible for most of the carbon dioxide converted into oxygen?

Soya plantations

The tropical rainforests

The boreal coniferous forests

Cyanobacteria

## Report (2/3)

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What is needed for photosynthesis?

☐ Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)☐ Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>)☐ Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)☐ Glucose (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)☒ Check

## Report (3/3)

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Why is it possible to determine the O<sub>2</sub> content in the water in the air above the water?


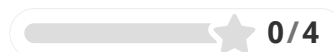
It's not possible. Water and air are as different as fire and water.

Because oxygen does not dissolve in water and immediately rises to the air as bubbles and is not present in the water at all.

Because the O<sub>2</sub> content of the water is in equilibrium with the air. If there is more in one, the balance is reset and there is more in the other.

Slide	Score / Total
Slide 15: CO <sub>2</sub> content of the atmosphere	0/1
Slide 16: Photosynthesis	0/2
Slide 17: Equilibrium: gas and liquid phase	0/1

Total points

 Show solutions Repeat