Top 3 longest experiment

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The essence of science is to set questions and carry out accurate experiments to find answers on them.Typically, experiments are carried out not for too long, maximum for several years, but some experiments are so much that the initial question is almost forgotten, and the organizers of experience are no longer with us.

About the electric call, which does not break down in any way, sealing time capsules with weeds and a very viscous fluid, which leaves for about 10 years to fall on the fall, we will now tell you.These are the three longest experiments that continue to continue.3. PEUM RUURENTURE

This multi-year experiment is called: "Experience with dripping PEC". In 1927, the professor of one of the universities in Australia decided to demonstrate that the pitch, he is bitumen, flowing slowly, but flows as a liquid, although it looks and visually "leads" itself as a solid substance. Pek actually flows, just truly very and very slowly. For experience, a large funnel filled with black pek, which slowly dripped into the glass. The first drop fell eight years after the start of the experiment. And for 90 years, only eight drops fell. Based on this data, scientists found out that the viscosity of the pen was 30 billion times higher than that of the water. This means that it flows at 30 billion times more slowly than water.

In the 1980s, scientists, having received results, were going to finish the experiment, but they were stopped by two factors. First, they realized that no one did not really see how the pitch drops fall. They simply discovered drops in the glass after their fall. And secondly, the pec began to behave strangely. Previously, the drops fell approximately with the same frequency, but the eighth drop fell after a longer interruption. It was formed in 2000, but the electricity failure occurred and the cameras did not record its fall. The ninth drop fell in 2014, and this time her decline managed to write down. However, it seems that the pec began to flow slower and scientists do not know why it happens. Therefore, observation continues and there is hope that it will explain many aspects related, including with other very viscous materials, such as plastic and silicone. 2. Study of the survivability of weeds

In the garden it is more difficult to cope with weeds. Sometimes it seems that it is impossible to win the battle with them, and all because many weeds can be in a hibernation right at the surface of the soil. Here you are smugly thinking that they got rid of them, how suddenly they are again everywhere. A lot of studies have been conducted in which scientists tried to understand how long weeds can hide in the soil. The longest similar experiment is buried on the territory of the University of Michigan. It is five (remaining) bottles from under whiskey filled with sand and surpassed in secret places. This is the Botanical Heritage of William James Bill.

In 1879, he filled 20 bottles of seeds of 21 types of weeds and wet sand, and then buried their neck

down so that water would not get into them. He planned to refuse one bottle every five years and check which seeds survived. This was the original plan, but in 1919 the early autumn frosts were happening and a simple shovel to dig a bottle was impossible. Therefore, scientists waited until 1920, and only then dug up the eighth bottle. They then decided to increase the interval between the elimination of the next bottles up to 10 years. In 1990, scientists who inherited control over the experiment did not refund the next (15th) bottle, and again the interval was increased, now until 20 years. Thus, the very 15th bottle was dying only in 2000, and at that time there were still 5 wicked bottles. So, if the interval does not increase again, the last bottle will be extracted in 2100.

When scientists put the seeds from the bottle, dug in 2000, then only two types of plants sprouted. About this scientists and expected, since viable seeds more than three species were only in a bottle dugged in 1930. But researchers are interested, whether the seeds of the most persistent species will grow when they will get the following bottles. However, now the purpose of the experience has changed a little. Researchers no longer interest how long weeds can survive. Scientists want to find out what the secret of the vitality of the most persistent seeds. 1. Oxford electric bell

Most modern batteries are designed to serve about 5 years, but in Oxford University there is a battery that has been working since 1840 and so far. At the same time, no one knows why it works for so long. In 1840, one of the Oxford physics teachers bought a wonderful device, which is two long, gray cylinder-coated cylinder connected to two bells. A metallic ball fluctuates between the bells, in motion it leads the charge of batteries, which belong to the type of batteries from dry items. In them, in contrast to modern batteries, electrolyte, that is, the substance conductive charge is a paste, not a liquid. The call was created in just 40 years after the invention of the first batteries. It was expected that his power supply would last about 4 or 5 years. It is surprising that he has been working for almost two centuries.

What was the initial essence of experience with this electric call, and whether it was generally an experiment or simply a demonstration, not yet known. However, at the moment, physics would be happy to learn how the power supply is arranged in this call, but, unfortunately, the cylinders are sealed, and the technical documentation has long been lost. However, there are several considerations on this. The fact is that other dry batteries created at that time consist of many metal disks set on each other and filled with gray. On the one hand, the discs are coated with zinc sulfate, on the other - manganese dioxide. Today zinc sulfate is more often used as a bioactive food additive, but manganese dioxide is still used in dry batteries. In the past, somehow managed to do so that the batteries served incredibly long. However, while we do not open the cylinders of Oxford Call, we will not know how everything is arranged. Scientists are still in no hurry to open the call. First, they want to know how long he will serve, but as soon as he stops working, physics will quickly hold him an autopsy.