

Researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) suggested that life in space could arise not in ordinary water, but in an ionic fluid resistant to extreme conditions. The results of the study are published in the journal PNAS.

The leading author of the study by the rachane agrav noted that the ionic liquid consisting only of ions could exist on Venus and other planets with a high temperature of up to 180 degrees and low pressure. According to the scientist, in experiments with sulfuric acid, a "stable layer of fluid" was discovered, which prompted researchers to a hypothesis about the origin of life from the ionic fluid.

The co -author of the study by Sarah Saiger emphasized that it is very surprising how ionic fluid is formed in such different conditions.