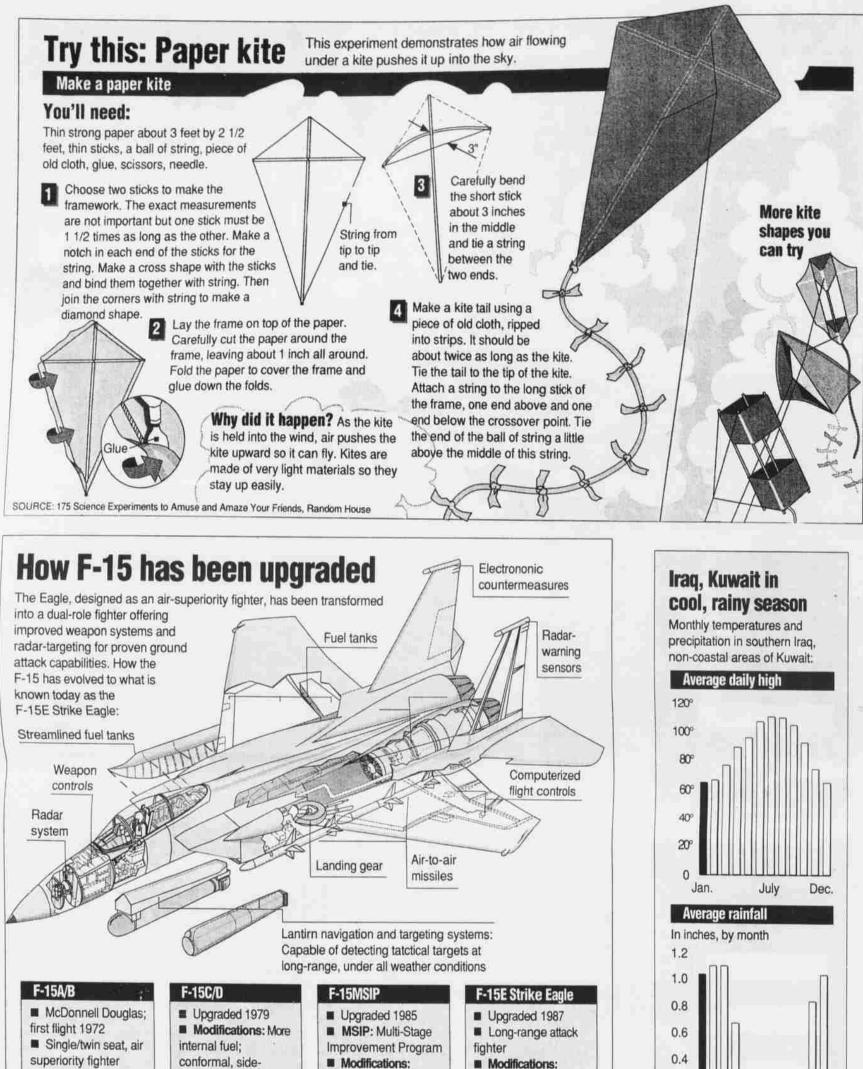
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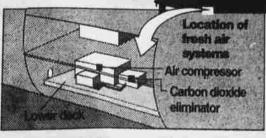


superiority fighter Engine: 2 F100-PW-100 Speed: Mach 2 Armament: Air-to-air missiles; 20mm gun; head-up display; radar; radar-warning sensors; counter-	conformal, side- hugging fuel tanks (10,000 lbs. fuel with no additional drag; stronger landing gear; modified radar electronics; air-to-ground weapons capability	Modifications: Improved electronic warfare system; new engines; new weapons controls; new radar wired for AIM-120 AMRAAM (Advanced Medium Range Air to Air	Modifications: Stronger structure; fewer parts; two seats (pilot and weapons officer); new cockpit displays; new inertial navigation system; Lantirn pods for low altitude night attack	0.4 0.2 0 Jan. July D SOURCE: Knight-Ridder Global Weather Services
measures		Missile)		HELICOPTERS

SOURCE: Dayton Daily News, U.S. Air Force, McDonnell Douglas; Research by Tim Galfney

Oxygen for submarine crews

Nuclear submarines produce their own air supply while under the sea. A process called electrolysis extracts oxygen from the sea water. The oxygen is stored in high-pressure flasks until needed.
A chemical filtering system removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by passing it through absorbing liquids. Other contaminants, such as hydrogen, are removed by burning, filtering and chemical processes.



How electrolysis works

An electric current is passed through a liquid, which causes a chemical reaction. Electrolysis breaks up the liquid (sea water) into two gases: hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen gas is collected at the cathode and Incoming current oxygen gas collects at the anode. Outgoing current Sea water

