

Direction and Drive

What would you do if your spaceship was falling apart around you?

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Abstract

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1 Preface

1.1 Notation

Typical D&D notation will be used, with some shorthand added.

- *Advantage* means roll two dice and use the larger result. *Disadvantage* means roll two dice and use the smaller result.
- $1d20$ means roll one 20-sided die.
- $1d2$ means flip a coin.
- $1d20 = 1$ means only do this if you roll exactly one on a 20-sided die.
- $1d4 ? 1. \dots 2. \dots 3. \dots 4. \dots$ means roll a 4-sided die, and if it comes up 1 then follow the sentence after 1 (whatever is in the first ellipsis), and likewise for 2, 3, and 4.

Some abbreviations for damage types will be used. In general piercing and bludgeoning will be more common, since ship weaponry can cause them. Heating is usually caused indirectly by thermal system failures, and wear is generally the result of hazards in the environment.

- *P* - piercing
- *B* - bludgeoning
- *H* - heating
- *W* - wear

1.2 Recommended Prior Knowledge

The players can have any amount of schooling in the subject, or none at all, as long as they are ready and willing to learn. The DM's knowledge is more demanding, as the arbiter of engineered solutions. In general this RPG assumes that the DM has at least high-school (secondary school) level knowledge in the sciences. The following is a list of topics that the DM should know or be familiar with.

- Most biology required will be related to medicine or injury. Recommended is an awareness of how the following injuries manifest in a person: burns, acids, deafening noises, and oxygen deprivation.
- High-school level chemistry will be plenty. Technically the only knowledge necessary is chemical reaction equations, all four states of matter, ionization, and combustion reactions.
- Knowledge of physics is somewhat more demanding. High-school physics is a must and taking some physics or engineering courses at undergraduate level is recommended. A student who did well in the first year of a high-school course in physics should suffice. The items below are a list of the subjects within physics that are needed or recommended.
- Classical mechanics is required. The players will be in zero-gravity, where movement demands understanding the subject.
- Electronics is required. Most of the system relies on some form of electricity, and one of the systems is designed for generating and storing it. One of the systems uses many symbols from circuit design, so one should be able to read a simple circuit. One should be familiar with the vocabulary AC/DC, capacitor, and electromagnet.
- Thermodynamics is required. One should know the laws of thermodynamics and the three ways that heat can be transferred. Additionally one should be familiar with how to model ideal gases and how a refrigerator can keep things cold.
- Basic Fluid Mechanics is recommended. Most people have a sufficient understanding of plumbing to DM, but some additional equations relating pressure and velocity will help understand the engine and perhaps the thermal and life support systems.
- Electrostatics is recommended. This is the study of static (non-changing) electric and magnetic fields. While not necessary, knowing this subject will help understand the structure of railguns, rays, and magnetic field coils.

2 Theory of the RPG

2.1 Example First Combat

The DM will tell the players that ship-to-ship combat has begun, but their only glimpse of the action will be what specks they can pick out of the tiny windows. All will be silent until the first enemy shots connect with the ship. It's at this moment that the DM chooses a single player to face a problem. The weapon will hit and damage a single component of one of this player's systems, and it will be up to that player alone to fix it.

Here the DM refers back to an interview they had with the player about their character. While the DM encouraged each character to have clear and helpful strengths, they also required tangible weaknesses. Whether it's anger issues, feeling lost, or childhood fears, the DM will have picked out several weaknesses that can challenge the player and a few strengths to reward them.

The DM picks a weakness and keeps it in mind for what then plays out. Here the DM rolls or chooses from the list of components of one of that player's systems. Whatever component chosen is then damaged according to the damage type of the weapon used. For the first few fights, and when unsure, roll on the table. However, if a specific theme has already come up and you want to explore it further, feel free to choose a specific part to break, as long as you keep the weapon the same.

A DM must choose their words carefully. When describing the problem that arises, the DM keeps in mind the player's weakness and delivers the information in a way to help build the emotion of the scene. A sentence spoken is generally split up into three things to notice:

- diction - Choose specific words to evoke the worst of the character's weakness. A character terrified of snakes would be traumatized if you mention the hiss of a gas escaping, while a character with anger issues would be more affected by the deafening sound of that gas escaping.

- style - Alter the length of your sentences to convey meaning as well. To help develop tension, use short, direct sentences with long pauses between them. To help develop further anger, make the sentences long, include more superfluous vocabulary, and never stop for long to breathe.
- voice - This advice will be more acting than writing, and more general, but pay attention to the volume of your voice and your facial features. Making the face of whatever emotion you intend to convey oddly enough works often to imbue your voice with that emotion.

Once the problem is described, it's up to the player to fix it. Be sure to put pressure onto the player. Thinking and googling is okay, but they take too long specifically to decide on something, that's when to continue describing how the mess is getting bigger, or the problem is getting worse. Once pressure is on, think of different ways to raise the stakes. If there's a particular kind of problem that sticks out to you as relevant to what just happened, make note of it and use it as the next problem for that player. If you see a way that the solution could fail, make note of problems that could do so, and decide whether or not to use them or to give the player a break.

This system is a long-form description of the DM presenting the player a problem, and the player giving the DM a solution. The main problem that arises is when the player presents an easy solution and thinks nothing of it. At that point the player is ready for a more complex problem, or multiple smaller problems at the same time. With each successive combat session, the DM should raise the complexity of each problem given, either by including more different problems, or by propagating a problem down toward different parts.

Each part of the ship is a real, tangible thing in today's society. When things go wrong aboard a spaceship, the consequences are real, the problems are real, and the only person there to solve it is the player. This situation naturally enhances the emotion of the moment by putting pressure on the player, meaning if the DM can adequately tailor the problem and the delivery of it, then a player's weakness can be intimately explored.

2.2 Damage Types

Two types of weaponry will be prominent during ship combat: railguns and rays. Railguns accelerate hunks of metal to huge speeds. The shot hits its target with *bludgeoning* damage, leaving a huge dent in whatever it hits. Rays accelerate small streams of hot plasma to insane speeds. These shots are focused over a much smaller area, meaning they deal *piercing* damage, poking a hole directly through whatever it hits. Both of these types of damage can cause severe damage to the delicate systems of the ship.

Additionally, two other less common types of damage exist. If the thermal control of a system fails, it will begin to heat up, and the component will be subject to *heating* damage. Over time, every system becomes subject to *wear* damage, representing the long-term wear and tear of the system. This is only rarely apparent for systems inside the ship, which can be engineered to avoid wear for many years. However, the outside of the ship is subject to stray solar wind and ionizing radiation, which breaks down materials much more quickly than without. Wear is most apparent and relevant to the systems outside the ship.

2.3 Direction and Drive

This title is a handy way of remembering the key variables needed to describe the different areas of physics. For Each unique disciple of classical mechanics, fluid mechanics, thermodynamics, and electronics all have different variables but share this common relation between two variables.

Discipline	direction variable	drive variable	(resistance variable)
Classical Mechanics	p momentum	k_e kinetic energy	ϵ elasticity of collision?
Fluid Mechanics	ϕ fluid flux	p pressure	A cross-sectional area
Thermodynamics	T temperature	Q heat flow	κ thermal conductivity
Electronics	I current	V voltage	R resistance

The direction variable encodes which direction things are moving in a situation. Comparing two temperatures will tell you the direction that heat will flow. Knowing the current in a wire tells you the direction and rate at which electrons in it are flowing. The fluid flux of water is a fancy word for how much total volume of water is flowing through a pipe, which again tells the direction

of flow by being positive or negative. Finally momentum is strictly a vector quantity, meaning it has a direction.

The drive variable encodes how strong things are being pushed in a situation. While temperature tells you which direction heat will flow, the heat flow rate must be known to be aware of how much heat actually ends up flowing. The current in a wire means nothing to an electrical device if it doesn't have the adequate voltage to push it through the device fully. A similar story exists for water, where the water flowing through a pipe is useless if there isn't enough pressure to push it out. In classical mechanics, momentum tells you the direction of movement while kinetic energy is a measure of how much punch something has, and both are needed to determine the final speeds and directions after a collision in zero gravity.

More of these variables exist, for example all of fluid mechanics, thermodynamics, and electronics have an analogue for resistance, and both fluid mechanics and electronics have an analogue for power. However, none of these variables have a thesaurus entry that starts with d, meaning including them in the title would ruin the alliteration. Additionally, these variables tend to have a weak counterpart in one or more discipline, for example classical mechanics does not have a clean variable that mimics resistance. Thus including them would break the pretty symmetry in the table above. Finally, the title is the perfect length as-is. It follows anapestic meter, meaning it scores bonus points with poets. Its initialism is DnD, which is neat too.

2.4 Highlighting Emotions

The following are a few particular emotions that arise naturally from the nature of the problems presented. I recommend that the DM be able to explore many of the player's weaknesses through these. For example, at least one player should have one weakness that the DM can use fear to explore.

2.4.1 Fear

In this document the word Fear will represent a more Lovecraftian style of horror. Large industrial machinery is everywhere on the ship, most of which the players will not fully understand. These enormous machines do not care about the wills of humans, and will break spectacularly under the right conditions. This sets up an atmosphere of indifference to the players, ensuring that the machinery will go on its way without them, if left alone.

2.4.2 Anger

When fixing things, building things, or playing games, it's easy to become frustrated by materials or rules that don't go your way. While this Anger is a rather general emotion rather than a specific one, it still will happen a lot when players' solutions start failing.

2.4.3 Isolation

The word Isolation is misleading like fear was above. Isolation here refers not to long-term loneliness but to the players' current position. They are physically isolated from the Earth and any space stations nearby, meaning absolutely nobody is going to save them except for themselves. They are isolated from the vacuum around them, living mere inches away from an inhospitable wasteland. The players are living on the edge at every moment. While this type of emotion does not generate crazy roleplaying scenarios, it adds to the other emotions. Isolation will enhance the fear of a situation, since failing to fix it is exceedingly dangerous. Isolation will enhance anger, since the player knows that only they themselves are there to fix it, making every failure even more frustrating.

2.4.4 Duty

Finally, isolation will hopefully inspire a sense of Duty to the ship and crew. Since nobody else is there to save them, and problems can be dangerous for the entire ship, a single crew member will often have to step up and try to fix a dangerous situation despite terrifying odds. This could be called courage or bravery, but in this context is hopefully inspired by loyalty to the vessel.

3 Systems

3.1 Engine

Engineers aboard a large ship spend their time in the hot engine decks by the rear of the ship. An engineer needs to be particularly handy in fixing things, since a rocket engine is already a complex thing, let alone one that needs to work in zero gravity, survive no atmosphere, and turn on and off at will.

The following table contains all the different components of an engine. When the engine is hit by a damaging weapon, roll on the table to determine which component of the engine is actually going to be hit. When a component is hit, determine which type of damage the weapon does, then look up the component below the table and find that damage type listed beneath the component. That sentence will explain the most likely problems that arise because of that component taking that type of damage, so use this to continuously throw different random problems at the players. In general, more important components are located near the top, so for harder problems roll smaller dice or give yourself disadvantage on the roll.

Four emotions are highlighted here. Under each emotion is listed a few hand-selected problems which enhance the emotion.

Fear

- The churning of a turbine blade against its casing is a horrific, high-pitched wail which nobody enjoys hearing. See *turbo 3.1.2*, *H₂O (l) Pump 3.1.7*, or *O₂ (l) Pump 3.1.14*.

Isolation

- When one of the fuel liquids in *H₂ (l) Storage 3.1.8* or *O₂ (l) Storage 3.1.11* escapes, it will create a billowing gas. A DM could explore being lost amidst this gas, or use the tension of something it represents. Clouds of hydrogen represent the danger of fire, while clouds of oxygen represent a huge wave of coldness.

Anger

- The flame roaring from a pierced *turbo 3.1.2* or *combustion chamber 3.1.3*, or if a bludgeoning shot rips the seam open.

Duty

- When a severely cold liquid escapes, such as in *H₂ (l) Storage 3.1.8* or *O₂ (l) Storage 3.1.11*, the whole room will fill with white gas and it will become cold. A true crewman must fix this before things start freezing around him, and so must push directly into the smoke and cold to fix it.

Table 3.1 Engine Components		
1d30	Component	Link
1-2	Electrolysis Chamber	3.1.1
3	Turbo	3.1.2
4	Combustion Chamber	3.1.3
5-8	Exhaust Vent	3.1.4
9-12	H ₂ O (l) Storage	3.1.5
13	H ₂ O (l) Pipe	3.1.6
14	H ₂ O (l) Pump	3.1.7
15-16	H ₂ (l) Storage	3.1.8
17-18	H ₂ (l) Pipe	3.1.9
19	H ₂ (g) Condenser	3.1.10
20-21	O ₂ (l) Storage	3.1.11
22-23	O ₂ (l) Pipe	3.1.12
24	O ₂ (l) Pump	3.1.14
25	O ₂ (g) Condenser	3.1.15
26-29	O ₂ (l) Cooling Pipes	3.1.13

3.1.1 Electrolysis Chamber

Long-term spacefaring vessels require frequent refueling, meaning most ships elect to use water due to its frequency on planets and in the asteroid belt. Storing hydrogen gas for long periods of time is dangerous, and oxygen is similar, so fuel is stored as liquid water. The liquid water is constantly pumped into the hydrolysis chamber, which uses an electrical current to separate $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ into $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$. These gases then liquefy in an adjacent condenser, to be stored and used as rocket fuel. Given that a rocket consumes fuel very quickly, this is the main limiting factor in the engine's output, even when the chamber is huge and has many layers of filaments.

Therefore the engine consists of a large chamber to hold water, a huge number of metal filaments, and escape vents for gas to filter out.

P - A small hole is punctured through the casing.

- 1d2 ? 1. A stream of water flows out.
- 2. Either 1d2 $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ or $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ escapes.

B - The casing is dented.

- 1d4 = 1 A seal is broken. Either 1d3 $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$, $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$, or $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ escapes.

H - Heats very slowly.

- 1d4 = 1 An electrical filament overheats. Either 1d2 H_2 or O_2 production is severely reduced.

W - Filaments must be regularly replaced. Container is subject to acids and oxidation.

3.1.2 Turbo

Given that the engine must stop and let the hydrolysis chamber refuel every now and then, the fuel flow needs to be able to shut off and start up at will. A typical electric motor cannot push enough fuel for an engine to run at full capacity. Instead, a separate stream of rocket fuel is ignited, which then powers the set of main turbines. That is, a separate rocket "engine" is powering the turbines which push fuel into the rocket engine.

This contraption is called the turbo, which consists of a separate fuel intake powering a miniature combustion chamber, which pushes a drive shaft that connects to the main turbines.

P - 1d3 ? 1. A hole is pierced in the miniature combustion chamber. A small jet of flames escapes when fuel is flowing into the engine, and this fuel flow is slowed slightly.

- 2. A hole is punctured in the blade of either the 1d2 H_2 or O_2 miniature turbine in the combustion chamber. Its structure is compromised.
- 1d4 = 1 It shatters when used, and fuel flow is severely reduced until it can be rebalanced.

- 3. A hole is punctured in the blade of either the 1d2 H_2 or O_2 main turbine. Its structure is compromised.

- 1d2 = 1 It shatters when used, and fuel flow is severely reduced until it can be rebalanced.

B - Complete stoppage of flow. Either the 1d2 miniature or main turbine grinds to a halt against its dented outer casing. This is either the 1d2 H_2 or O_2 turbine.

H - Turbine blade structure weakened. Heats up fuel flowing directly to the exhaust vent cooling system.

- 1d4 = 1 Turbine blade structure compromised, fuel flow reduced to save it.

W - Turbines require oiling. Over time, exhaust water and oncoming O_2 erodes turbine blades.

3.1.3 Combustion Chamber

The turbo pumps an enormous amount of liquid oxygen and hydrogen fuel into this chamber, where it is lit, it combusts, and the exhaust escapes out the exhaust vent.

P - Hole pierced in chamber, allowing a huge jet of flame to escape when the engine is firing. Reduces output.

B - Shape of chamber changed, reducing flow and altering exhaust direction vector.

- 1d4 = 1 Hit so hard that the shape of the output nozzle changes too, significantly limiting exhaust flow.

H - Possible slight structural warping giving similar effects to bludgeoning damage. Otherwise designed to get hot.

W - Severe erosion at nozzle.

3.1.4 Exhaust Vent

Exhaust from the combustion chamber flows out this vent and into space. The particular shape of the vent is designed to maximize the output of the engine. The vent gets very hot, so liquid oxygen fuel is pumped through an extensive array of cooling pipes that surround the vent. This liquid oxygen absorbs much of the heat, and then immediately explodes and flies off to space, taking the heat with it.

- P* - A small hole is pierced through the plate shell of the vent, releasing a jet of hot steam out the side when firing.
 - 1d4 = 1 A structural joint, bolt, or strut is punctured, compromising it. Doing full throttle will result in the structure warping.
- B* - Structure dented, changed exhaust vector.
 - 1d4 = 1 Structure compromised, so doing full throttle will result in the structure warping.
- H* - If coolant is flowing, the liquid oxygen can boil before it reaches the combustion chamber, noticeably reducing output. If coolant has stopped, the boiling oxygen will burst the pipes. Afterwards, the heat may begin to warp the engine.
- W* - Noticeable erosion inside the vent.

3.1.5 H₂O (l) Storage

Water is easy to store at room temperature and pressure. However, a zero-gravity ship makes this more complicated. No water tower can provide water pressure, and water in any container will slosh around and mix with the gas in the container. As a result, liquid storage vats contain inflatable bags that hold the liquid itself, while the atmosphere between the bag but still inside the container is pressurized to allow flow and generate water pressure as desired.

- P* - The outside container is punctured. Maintaining pressure becomes difficult, so only passive flow occurs.
 - 1d2 = 1 The inner lining is punctured too. Liquid escapes into the container vat, and passive flow is reduced.
- B* - The outer container is dented, reducing maximum capacity. If the tank is full, this sends a pressure wave to break the weakest point of the tank, its outflow valve. 1d4 = 1 The outflow valve breaks and water surges out.
- H* - Water absorbs huge amounts of heat before its temperature rises dangerously. Little effect.
- W* - Water erodes any container it's in relatively quickly. This is particularly apparent around the input and output valves.

3.1.6 H₂O (l) Pipe

It's a pipe with room-temperature, 1 atm pressure water flowing through it.

- P* - Water flows out.
- B* - Water flow is reduced.
- H* - Water absorbs heat easily, so little effect.
- W* - Water erodes things relatively quickly.

3.1.7 H₂O (l) Pump

A big fan inside of a pipe. Usually the blades are elongated like a screw.

- P* - Blade structure weakened. 1d4 = 1 Blade shatters, reducing pump flow.
- B* - Turbine grinds to a halt. 1d4 out of 4 blades are damaged.
- H* - Blades expand, increasing friction. Blade structure weakens.
- W* - Requires oiling.

3.1.8 H₂ (l) Storage

Liquid hydrogen is terrifying to store. The liquid can spontaneously evaporate, particularly when jostled or flowing, and it's highly flammable if it hits an oxygen atmosphere. Only so much storage at a time is safe, making this another main limiting factor of the engine. There is no material flexible enough to expand and contract like a bag at such low temperatures, so it is kept in a container that is pressurized highly enough to ensure the majority of the hydrogen inside is liquid.

Liquid hydrogen must be stored below 20 K to ensure no boiling occurs at room pressure [4]. With a pressurized tank, some leniency is given. Expect pressures in the range of tens of atmospheres.

- P* - The huge pressure of the container squirts out a jet of freezing-cold liquid hydrogen. The hydrogen spray would cover the room, immediately evaporating into hydrogen steam. Both the freezing temperature and the evaporation sap heat from the room, quickly making it cold. At the moment of evaporation, the hydrogen gas becomes highly flammable, and the slightest stray spark will completely combust the room, removing all available oxygen and roasting everything inside.
- B* - The tank is dented. A pressure wave flows throughout the tank. The pressure wave combines with the nucleation site of the dent, both making many bubbles where hydrogen is kicked into evaporating. The pressure wave and the additional pressure from the newly-created gas are likely to overload the opening valve of the tank.
 1d2 = 1 The opening valve of the tank bursts, spraying liquid hydrogen throughout the room. The effects will be similar to piercing damage.
- H* - When liquid hydrogen is heated even slightly, many additional bubbles form from the spontaneous evaporation.
 1d2 = 1 The additional bubbles become enough to burst the opening valve of the tank. The effects will be similar to piercing damage.
- W* - Hydrogen is slightly corrosive, forming rare free radicals that have an acidic effect.

3.1.9 H₂ (l) Pipe

A highly-insulated strictly-static pipe through which liquid hydrogen flows.

- P* - Liquid hydrogen spills into the room, resulting in smaller but similar effects as piercing damage in *H₂ Storage 3.1.8*.
- B* - Liquid flow slightly reduced.
- H* - Hydrogen gas bubbles form and pass the extra pressure on to the next component.
- W* - Hydrogen is slightly corrosive.

3.1.10 H₂ (g) Condenser

The liquid hydrogen storage tank is pressurized to ensure its contents are liquid. This has the added benefit that the pressure naturally forces liquid hydrogen out of the container when it is opened, meaning no pump is required. This is helpful since a pump would jostle the liquid hydrogen too much. Still a powerful condenser is needed to put hydrogen into the tank.

This particular condenser is composed of a chamber which collects hydrogen. This chamber is then mechanically compressed with a piston, increasing the pressure until the hydrogen condenses. Once the pressure is higher than the pressure of the tank, the new liquid hydrogen will freely flow into the tank.

- P* - 1d2 ?
 1. A hole is pierced behind the piston head, which is harmless as long as the piston stays ahead of it.
 2. A hole is pierced in front of the piston head, and hydrogen gas will begin to escape. The escape is especially rapid if the piston is compressing the gas.
- B* - 1d2 ?
 1. A dent is placed behind the piston, stopping it from being able to retract fully.
 2. A dent is placed in front of the piston, stopping it from being able to compress fully.
- H* - The dangerous part is the hydrogen absorbing the heat, which then is transferred directly into the hydrogen storage.
- W* - Pistons require lubrication and maintenance.

3.1.11 O₂ (l) Storage

The oxygen storage tank is similarly supercooled to around 60 K and pressurized to a handful of tens of atmospheres. Oxygen is slightly more forgiving, since it won't explode or spontaneously boil, though it's highly corrosive to the wrong materials.

- P* - A stream of highly pressurized liquid oxygen at unbelievably cold temperatures streams outward and covers the room. The oxygen sucks heat out of the air both to warm itself up and to boil away, leaving everything a frost-covered mess. A high concentration of oxygen in the room allows for many more things to burn than normal, and at even lower temperatures, making the risk of fires high.
- B* - The tank is dented, sending a sudden pressure wave to the output valve.
 1d4 = 1 The pressure is enough to burst the output valve, and oxygen floods out. The effects will be similar to piercing damage.

H - Liquid oxygen will boil if its temperature gets too high, though not as sensitively as hydrogen.

1d4 = 1 The boiling creates enough additional pressure to burst the output valve, and oxygen floods out. The effects will be similar to piercing damage.

W - Oxygen corrodes the wrong materials, though the tank is designed to avoid that.

3.1.12 O₂ (l) Pipe

This pipe carries liquid oxygen from place to place.

P - Liquid oxygen leaks out. Use a less dangerous version of the piercing damage section of *O₂(l) Storage 3.1.11*

B - Limits liquid flow rate.

H - Transfers heat to downstream component.

W - Designed to withstand oxygen corrosion.

3.1.13 O₂ (l) Cooling Pipes

Since oxygen has a decent specific heat capacity, these pipes wrap around the exhaust vent several times. Otherwise these pipes are identical to the above O₂(l) pipes.

3.1.14 O₂ (l) Pump

While a decent flow comes out of the liquid oxygen storage tank due to the pressurization of the liquid, it's not enough to push the liquid around the exhaust vent several times. An additional liquid pump is required, which is simply a small turbine that pushes the liquid through it.

P - A turbine blade has a hole punched through it, compromising its structure.

1d4 = 1 It shatters when used, stopping its addition to the flow until it can be rebalanced.

B - The turbine grinds to a halt. 1d4 of the 4 turbine blades are damaged.

H - Heating here will transfer to the exhaust vent.

W - Designed to withstand oxygen corrosion.

3.1.15 O₂ (g) Condenser

An oxygen condenser is similar to a hydrogen condenser except that it's significantly safer.

P - 1d2 ? 1. A hole is pierced behind the piston head, which is harmless as long as the piston stays ahead of it.

2. A hole is pierced in front of the piston head, and oxygen gas will begin to escape. The escape is especially rapid if the piston is compressing the gas.

B - 1d2 ? 1. A dent is placed behind the piston, stopping it from being able to retract fully.

2. A dent is placed in front of the piston, stopping it from being able to compress fully.

H - Oxygen will absorb the heat readily, though it will heat up relatively slowly, and this will be transferred into the oxygen storage.

W - Pistons require lubrication and maintenance.

3.2 Thermal

Every ship in space generates heat via various mechanisms. Any energy generation has some inefficiency which becomes stray heat, weaponry creates heat on firing, and every other system generates at least some heat as well. If a spaceship were left in space with no way to get rid of its heat, it would melt far more quickly than it would freeze. As a result, every ship is equipped with a thermal system, a system designed to take the heat from all the other parts of the ship and to get rid of it.

Most systems aboard a ship operate at room temperature. For these systems, liquid water works perfectly fine as a conduit to transfer heat to the radiator. Even systems that generate large amounts of heat like weaponry can be handled by water due to its specific heat capacity. However, certain parts of the ship require extreme temperatures. The radiator must be excruciatingly hot, while liquid fuel for the engines and liquid helium in magnetic field coils must be near absolute zero. For these, a compressible substance is needed. Compressible substances can be compressed and expanded at will, unlike water, allowing their temperature to be varied as needed.

If the radiator or nitrogen circuit stops, heat will continue being transferred into the heat sink until the heat sink becomes full. When the heat sink is full, heat can be dumped into any system

that can handle it. If the water circuit stops, heat will start to be generated by every system on the ship. Each system will simultaneously have to fight off heat-related problems, though more severe for systems that generate lots of heat like weaponry.

Fear

- If a single hole were poked into the *Radiator* 3.2.1, or if a bludgeoning attack tears a crack in it, a laser beam of heat would escape. This beam would be raging hot, something that nobody should touch, nobody should see. The belly of the beast is a raw and powerful thing.

Isolation

- Something small and insignificant stops working, like a *compressor* 3.2.2. Perhaps even a simple fix. However, for a brief moment, the radiator must stop running, and heat must build up. The ship is only one tiny malfunction away from the radiator completely stopping, and the ship would boil alive. The only line of defense that the ship has is the player.

Anger

- Heat is often synonymous with anger. If a player is getting particularly angry, consider having the thermal pipes that carry water to their system H_2O (l) *Pipe* 3.2.5 burst. This way their machine will become hot to be around, hot to the touch, and further problems may arise.

Duty

- When a *Radiator* 3.2.1 breaks open, the air around it becomes singed with heat and plasma, and the walls of the room facing the opening grow red hot. If more heat keeps spilling into the room, it will overheat the enginery and overload the atmosphere's climate control. The lone player must venture directly toward the radiator, into the blazing heat and sizzling air, and have the courage to place something over the breakage to stop it.

Table 3.2 Thermal Components		
1d10	Component	Link
1	Radiator	3.2.1
2	Compressor	3.2.2
3	Heat Exchanger	3.2.3
4	Heat Sink	3.2.4
5-6	H_2O (l) Pipe	3.2.5
7	H_2O (l) Pump	3.2.6
8-9	N_2 (g) Pipe	3.2.7
10	N_2 (g) Pump	3.2.8

3.2.1 Radiator

The radiator is the component that actually sends heat flying away. All objects constantly release some energy in the form of light as a result of their temperature. Hotter objects like the sun release more energy as light. Larger objects also release more energy, which is why the ISS is equipped with huge arrays of white panel radiators.

Aboard a combat vessel, a ship's radiator should be as small as possible to avoid being damaged. As a result, high-temperature radiators are used. These radiators dump waste heat into an extremely hot metal filament. The insane temperature of the filament means that it will radiate heat much more quickly. The waste heat therefore escapes out the radiator and is reflected into a thin cone pointed in a single direction.

P - A hole is pierced through the casing of the radiator. The heat from the radiator escapes through this hole. The air begins to noticeably warm, and wherever the beam of heat is shining becomes red-hot quickly.

1d4 = 1 The shot pierces through the filament as well. Sudden kicks to the ship or full-throttle acceleration may cause the filament to snap. If it snaps, the tip of the filament will

- touch the casing at a single point, beginning to melt it.
- B* - The casing of the radiator is dented, altering its outflow direction slightly.
- 1d2 = 1 The denting is enough to touch the filament. The casing at that point immediately becomes red hot and will quickly melt.
- H* - The radiator is designed to get stupidly hot.
- W* - The filament needs to be changed regularly.

3.2.2 Compressor

Just before nitrogen enters the radiator to transfer its heat to the filament, the nitrogen must become hotter than the filament. This work is done by a compressor, squeezing the gas by so much that its temperature rises significantly. Once it has transferred its heat, a decompressor just after the nitrogen leaves the radiator will return it to normal pressure levels.

- P* - 1d2 ? 1. The piercing shot hits the compressor while nitrogen is still highly pressurized. A stream of piping-hot nitrogen shoots out of the pipage.
2. The piercing shot hits the while nitrogen is depressurized. A small leakage of nitrogen gas escapes.
- B* - 1d2 ? 1. The dent prevents the compressor from fully compressing the gas.
2. The dent prevents the compressor from fully entering the decompressed state.
- H* - The nitrogen takes the heat and dumps it directly into the radiator.
- W* - Compressors require oiling and are subject to mechanical erosion.

3.2.3 Heat Exchanger

The thermal system on large ships is split into two separate circuits: the main H₂O (l) circuit which cools the majority of systems, and the secondary N₂ (g) circuit which cools the very cold systems and heats the very hot ones. Between these two systems is an interface called the heat exchanger. This exchanger keeps the two liquids separate, but separates them by a material that allows heat to pass easily. This means that the waste heat in the water circuit can be constantly passed to the nitrogen circuit in order to release it out the radiator.

The exchanger separates water and nitrogen into large sheets and lets them flow down either side of a large boundary. Several layers of sheets are included to increase the total heat flow rate.

- P* - Flip two coins.
- 1d2 ? 1. The shot misses any water tube.
2. The shot hits a water tube, and lukewarm water sprays out.
- 1d2 ? 1. The shot misses any nitrogen tube.
2. The shot hits a nitrogen tube, releasing it.
- B* - The dent will certainly cause flow to slow somewhere. However, there are so many different tubes and panels that it will go mostly unnoticed.
- H* - The exchanger will dump heat into the nitrogen.
- W* - The exchanger is subject to erosion on both sides across a huge surface area. Layers require frequent cleaning and replacing.

3.2.4 Heat Sink

When the radiator needs repairs, or when too much heat is entering the ship for the radiator to handle, the extra heat can be dumped into a heat sink. In the majority of cases this heat sink is the engine's water fuel tank, since water has an impressive specific heat capacity and a lot of water is carried in the tank. For problems with this tank, see *H₂O (l) Storage* 3.1.5. When nearly empty, certain metal parts of the hull can also absorb much heat.

3.2.5 H₂O (l) Pipe

It carries water. Amazing.

- P* - Water spills out.
- B* - Water flow is slowed.
- H* - The water carries heat to the heat exchanger.
- W* - Water erodes pipes relatively quickly compared to other liquids.

3.2.6 H₂O (l) Pump

A water pump is a big wet fan.

- P* - The structure of a fan blade becomes compromised.
1d4 = 1 The blade shatters, severely slowing flow until it can be rebalanced.
- B* - The fan grinds to a halt. A total of 1d4 out of the 8 blades are damaged.
- H* - The fan is cooled by the water around it.
- W* - Water erodes fans quickly.

3.2.7 N₂ (g) Pipe

A pipe that holds nitrogen. When these pipes carry nitrogen to a system that requires extreme cooling, the nitrogen passes through a condenser first to be turned into a liquid. This allows it to reach temperatures far lower than as a gas. Afterwards it is turned back into a gas via an evaporator and the nitrogen rejoins the gas circuit.

- P* - Nitrogen gas spills out.
- B* - The flow of nitrogen gas is limited slightly.
- H* - The nitrogen delivers its heat directly to the radiator. If the nitrogen is in liquid form, extra heat may cause some to boil. This is not dangerous in small quantities, since the evaporator handles gases just fine. In large quantities, bursting may occur from the unexpected pressure increase.
- W* - Little wear or tear.

3.2.8 N₂ (g) Pump

A pump that pushes gaseous nitrogen through its circuit. It is literally just a fan.

- P* - One of the blades is punctured.
1d4 = 1 The blade shatters on use, severely slowing nitrogen flow until it can be rebalanced.
- B* - The blades grind to a halt against their casing. A total of 1d4 out of 4 of the blades are damaged.
- H* - The pump is cooled by the nitrogen.
- W* - Little wear or tear.

3.3 Railgun

A railgun is composed of two parallel metal rails with a round of ammunition, a small hunk of metal flak, sandwiched between them. Huge amounts of current is passed through this system, traveling down one rail, through the metal flak, and then back the other rail. The particular circular movement of current generates a magnetic field, and individual electrons in the current through the flak round experience a force as a result of the moving through the magnetic field. With a capacitor to store a huge amount of electrical energy and a switch to release it, the large voltage from the capacitor will draw a large current from the electrical grid. The will generate an enormous force on the small flak round. Railguns can typically accelerate a small round to velocities at least 2.5 km/s [1] and up to 5.9 km/s [3].

Fear

- The railgun can get messy. Consider first having the *Ammunition Supply* 3.3.5 get bludgeoned so that the room is covered with floating metal cubes getting in the way of everything. Also make sure to emphasize the sound of the railgun itself as it fires: the scrape of metal on metal, the hiss of gases and water sizzling, and the hum of pumps and pistons resetting the gun.

Anger

- If a breakage causes the thermal system of the railgun to temporarily stop, it can still theoretically be fired. Pushing it like this will heat the rails up to huge temperatures, and could parallel a character's recklessness well.

Isolation

- Gazing through the *Cameras* [3.3.4](#) shows complete darkness most of the time, and otherwise only shows the smallest red blip of another ship. The gunner has the closest connection to space outside, so make sure there's a window nearby. Occasionally describe their shots disappearing into the void when they miss.

Duty

- A railgun that's lost its *Cameras* [3.3.4](#) or its computer system can still be aimed and fired manually. Perhaps a player must fire the last critical shot at an enemy by hand.

Table 3.3 Railgun Components		
1d20	Component	Link
1-4	Rails	3.3.1
5	Reloader	3.3.2
6-7	Hatch	3.3.3
8	Cameras	3.3.4
9-12	Ammunition Supply	3.3.5
13	H ₂ O (g) Condenser	3.3.6
14	H ₂ O (g) Pump	3.3.7
15-17	H ₂ O (l) Pipe	3.3.8
18	H ₂ O (l) Pump	3.3.9

3.3.1 Rails

Two long metal rails are precisely engineered to be smooth and an exact distance away from each other, so that they fit rounds of ammunition snugly. Unfortunately no matter the smoothness, the railgun still loses much energy to friction and to the partial deformation of the rails. The friction generates huge amounts of heat, so a railgun can only fire one shot before requiring cooling. It is cooled by sealing the railgun with exterior flaps, pumping the chamber full of atmosphere and then spraying the rails with water via sprinklers, which evaporates and sucks heat away.

P - The structure of one of the rails is compromised. The outer casing is pierced, so a small amount of atmosphere and water escapes each cooling cycle.

The next time the railgun is fired, the railgun shot will warp the rail enough to break the flow of current between them, weakening the shot until the rail is changed. A rapid change from hot to cold or vice-versa via the heating system could also cause such a significant warpage.

B - The outer casing of the railgun is hugely dented, and the rail took the brunt of the rest of the hit. It is deformed enough to break the flow of current halfway through the shot, weakening the shot and making it much less accurate until the rail is changed.

H - Heating will weaken the metal just like firing a shot.

W - The frequent heating and cooling of the rails weakens the metal and can contribute to developing cracks, and the flak scrapes metal away as it is fired and this can deform the rails further. This means that rails need to be frequently changed out even under optimal conditions.

3.3.2 Reloader

The railgun fires several shots at a time, cooling between each one, before returning to upright position to reload. The reloading mechanism is a simple piston which pushes a chunk of cubical metal slugs into the railgun, while maintaining a seal. This device is typically broken when directly being used, so when the piston is expanding and retracting.

P - 1d2 ? 1. The piston arm or head is pierced, weakening it though not noticeably.
2. The piston's pneumatics are pierced, releasing water and immediately shrinking the bottom of the piston arm down to the level of the hole.

B - 1d2 ? 1. The piston arm is dented, and will not push straight nor far enough.
2. The pneumatic cylinder is dented, preventing the bottom of the piston arm from dropping lower than the dent.

- H* - The piston head is a relatively small piece of metal, meaning it can heat up quickly.
- W* - Pistons require lubrication and occasional maintenance.

3.3.3 Hatch

The entire railgun arms are enclosed in a cylindrical casing. At the muzzle, a hatch opens so that the railgun can fire into the vacuum of space.

- P* - Some water and atmosphere escape when cooling the railgun.

- B* - 1d2 ?
 1. The hatch is stuck open.
 2. The hatch is stuck closed.

- H* - The hatch becomes much easier to push open from the inside.
- W* - The hatch requires lubrication and decays under stellar radiation.

3.3.4 Cameras

A railgun is equipped with several thermal cameras which track the locations of enemy ships so that targeting computers can properly aim the railguns. There are at least two cameras per railgun in order to help estimate distances.

- P* - 1d2 ?
 1. A part of the electronics of the camera is pierced through, completely disabling it.
 2. The lens chamber is pierced, allowing in extra light.

- B* - One of the cameras is smashed to pieces.

- H* - The intricate electronics of a camera's optical sensor will be the first to melt, followed by the rest of the circuitry.

- W* - Cameras in space are subject to harmful radiation. Stray UV photons fry individual pixels of the optical sensor over time. Those same photons can interfere with wiring as well and cause errors in the electronics of the camera. Cameras have some shielding but this is still not enough.

3.3.5 Ammunition Supply

Somewhere next to the railgun a huge pile of ammunition is stored. This is just a cube of stacked metal slugs, where each slug is a cube as well, with a piston to push slugs into reloading position.

- P* - A total of 1d4 slugs now have a hole in them.

- B* - A total of 1d4 slugs are smashed into unusable shape and another 1d12 slugs go flying off into the room.

- H* - The metal slugs can absorb a ton of heat.

- W* - Slugs need to have precisely manufactured dimensions in order to fit between the perfect distance between the rails. Deforming them in any way will most of the time make them unusable.

3.3.6 H₂O (g) Condenser

Spraying water into the railgun chamber utilizes the huge amount of latent heat required to turn water from liquid into steam. The steam is vented out by a steam pump, and needs to be recovered. Thermal pipes curl around several times to provide ample surface area for water to condense, drip, and be collected for spraying again.

- P* - Some steam escapes.

- 1d2 = 1 A thermal pipe is also pierced. Additional water flows into the condenser until it can be plugged.

- B* - The condenser chamber is dented.

- 1d4 = 1 The denting is enough to break a seal somewhere, and steam escapes.

- H* - If this component ends up collecting extra heat, it will increase the temperature difference between steam and thermal pipe and therefore will increase the heat flow rate into from the steam into the pipe. Thus the steam will condense even faster.

- W* - Water will corrode both sides of the thermal pipes, making them subject to annual replacement.

3.3.7 H₂O (g) Pump

It's a big fan.

- P* - One of the turbine blades has a hole pierced through it.

- 1d4 = 1 The hole is enough to shatter the blade when it starts spinning too quickly.

- B* - The turbine comes screeching to a halt. A total of 1d4 out of 8 blades are damaged.
- H* - The turbine will transfer heat to the steam.
- W* - The turbine erodes moderately quickly due to the steam.

3.3.8 H₂O (l) Pipe

It's a pipe that carries water.

- P* - Water spills out.
- B* - Limits water flow slightly.
- H* - Transfers heat to the railgun when sprayed on it.
- W* - Water wears pipes decently quickly.

3.3.9 H₂O (l) Pump

It's literally just a big wet fan.

- P* - One of the turbine blades has a hole pierced through it.
1d4 = 1 The hole is enough to shatter the blade when it starts spinning too quickly.
- B* - The turbine comes screeching to a halt. A total of 1d4 out of 8 blades are damaged.
- H* - The turbine will transfer heat to the water.
- W* - The turbine erodes quickly from the water.

3.4 Ray Accelerator

The ray accelerator is a theoretical weapon based on the particle accelerators of modern day. The machine ionizes a material, accelerates it by spinning it around a circular path, and then lets the stream of hot ionized gas fly toward the enemy. While no proper experiments have been done to determine this, it is likely that the shot will penetrate through essentially anything it comes across due to the pinpoint accuracy available when using voltages for precise targeting.

Fear

- The xenon is spinning right there in the main vacuum chamber [3.4.1](#), mere feet away from the gunner. If a container magnet [3.4.4](#) so much as malfunctions slightly, that beam of xenon will pierce through the walls of its chamber just as easily as an enemy.

Anger

- The vacuum can fail in the main chamber [3.4.1](#) or the ionization chamber [3.4.2](#), and once it fails it takes a long time to reestablish the full vacuum. I could see a character's frustration building as they cannot seem to get a vacuum to stay put, taking up long amounts of time where the ray is completely inoperable.

Isolation

- If all the xenon gas in its storage [3.4.5](#) escapes, which is surprisingly likely, there's no backup xenon anywhere. The player must come up with something themselves that can be used in place of xenon and scavenge it from a different part of the ship. Make sure the captain or another crew asks for frequent updates on the ray.

Duty

- The electromagnets (in [3.4.3](#) and [3.4.4](#)) are finely positioned and critical to the system. If something knocks them out of place, the whole system fails. A particularly heroic crew member might need to stand up on top of the vacuum chamber and use their strength to force a hot metal coil back into place while it sizzles and sparks in their hands.

Table 3.4 Ray Components		
1d10	Component	Link
1-4	Vacuum Chamber	3.4.1
5	Ionization Chamber	3.4.2
6	Electric Field Accelerator	3.4.3
7-8	Magnetic Field Containment	3.4.4
9	Xe (g) Storage	3.4.5
10	Vacuum Pump	3.4.6

3.4.1 Vacuum Chamber

The gaseous material needs to be accelerated to incredible speeds in order for such otherwise weak gases to deal damage. This simply is not possible in an atmosphere, since air resistance will completely destroy such small quantities of gas. Therefore the donut in which the gas is accelerated has a near-perfect vacuum maintained in it.

P - The vacuum quickly weakens to unacceptable levels and the gas becomes unable to accelerate.

B - The chamber is dented.

1d2 = 1. The dent is enough to break the vacuum seal, quickly destroying the vacuum.

1d2 = 1. The dent is enough to get in the way of the beam of gas as it accelerates, meaning the ray cannot fire until this dent is undone.

H - The metal walls of the chamber can store a decent amount of heat, though they do not get rid of it very quickly.

W - A vacuum is never perfect and the seal weakens over time.

3.4.2 Ionization Chamber

Only charged particles are affected by electric and magnetic field, meaning the gas needs to be ionized before use. A shot's worth of gas is sprayed into the ionization chamber, where it is bombarded with electrons until electrons are knocked off. Like the acceleration chamber, this chamber must be at a vacuum as well.

P - The vacuum is destroyed, xenon gas leaks out, and stray electrons can leak out.

B - The chamber is dented.

The dent is enough to break the seal, destroying the vacuum.

H - The chamber walls will heat up and stay hot.

W - Vacuum seal weakens over time. Inside walls become damaged by ions and bombardment.

3.4.3 Electric Field Accelerator

Each time that the gas goes around in a circle inside the main vacuum chamber, it passes the accelerator. This device generates a strong electric field that will accelerate charged particles that pass through it in the proper direction. If it circles enough times, its velocity will eventually be so large that the gas can pierce nearly anything.

This particular design of electric field uses an electromagnet wrapped around a single slice of the main vacuum chamber. Energy is dumped rapidly into the magnet coil, and the rapid rise in a magnetic field can generate a strong electric field as well. As long as the timings for when the particles arrive at the accelerator and when the magnetic field is increasing or decreasing are matched up, this can accelerate particles to huge velocities.

P - The wiring of the electromagnet is pierced. The casing is open, meaning sparks can fly.

1d2 = 1. The piercing completely nicks the wiring, stopping all electrical flow.

B - The electromagnet is bent out of shape, altering the precise direction that it accelerates the particles in the main chamber. As a result the beam of particles will eventually hit the wall, and the weapon cannot accelerate its shot to proper speed.

H - The wiring will warp and can come in contact with the vacuum chamber. Even slight warping will alter the direction of acceleration, scattering the beam far before it can fire every time it is shot.

W - Such swings in current will wear even a strong wire decently quickly.

3.4.4 Magnetic Field Containment

The particles inside the vacuum chamber need some force that keeps them spinning in a circle. This force is conveniently supplied just by placing strong magnets above and below. The faster the particle is moving, the stronger the magnetic field needs to be, so its power increases over time as a shot is fired.

The magnetic field needs to begin at near zero and end at a huge strength. Such huge changes are possible with only electromagnets. This magnetic coil will be larger and more densely packed than the electric field generator coil.

P - One of the wires is nicked, stopping ample current from flowing until it is patched.

B - The coil is knocked out of shape, altering the direction of the magnetic field it creates. This will change the exact orbit of the gas in the accelerator when it fires.

1d2 = 1. The magnetic field is altered enough to knock particles into the walls of the vacuum chamber every time. The ray cannot fire.

H - The coil can warp with temperature and change direction slightly. Slight changes to direction mean only slight changes to particle orbits, meaning not much happens until the electromagnet is significantly warped.

W - The coil deals with large changes in current and voltage, and it generates a lot of heat, making it wear away quickly.

3.4.5 Xe (g) Storage

A particle accelerator requires single ions in a stream, meaning diatomic gases and larger molecules are off-limits. In terms of natural and common gases, this leaves only the noble gases. The gas chosen is the gas with the most weight per small chunk, so as to punch as large a hole as possible with as little material as possible. A bonus of noble gases is that they store easily and are not poisonous or reactive in any way, as long as one can overlook the price and lack of abundance.

P - Xenon gas escapes. Only a small amount is kept in storage, since microscopic amounts are used per shot. The gas will all escape if not stopped quickly.

B - The storage vessel is dented.

1d4 = 1. The dent is enough to break a seal, and nearly all the xenon escapes.

H - The xenon heats up and the pressure increases. This is unlikely to break anything given the small and well-reinforced container.

W - The seal becomes less effective over time.

3.4.6 Vacuum Pump

Both the main chamber and the ionization chamber need to be almost perfect vacuums. As a result one almost always hears the loud hum of a vacuum pump running. A vacuum pump is a pump with a one way seal. That is, a fan pumps air out, and when the fan stops the seal prevents air from rushing back in.

P - The seal around the fan is broken, making it much less effective. One of the fan blades has a hole punched through it.

1d4 = 1. The fan blade is compromised enough to shatter on next usage.

B - The fan grinds to a stop. A total of 1d4 of the 8 blades are damaged.

H - The fan is cooled by the air it sucks out.

W - A fan of such power and constant use requires oiling and regular maintenance.

3.5 Life Support

Human beings need to live and work in the ship for long periods of time. The ship is equipped with a fully self-sufficient life support system, meaning it its a closed loop that could theoretically go on indefinitely. Note that life support does not include thermal controle. The primary function of life support is to clean the air of the ship. As humans waddle about the ship, they release moisture, germs, and they add take away oxygen while adding carbon dioxide. The physical moisture and bacteria is not particularly difficult to deal with, so the main challenge is getting rid of carbon dioxide chemically.

Fear

- The *Carbon Scrubber* 3.5.2 and the *Hydrogen Recapture* 3.5.3 components both handle extremely dangerous gases. The hydrogen and methane they use is handled at many hundreds of degrees centigrade, meaning the gases will instantly, violently explode if they come into contact with oxygen. Dealing with these systems requires the utmost care to avoid burn, explosion, or other extremely dangerous mishap.

Isolation

- The quintessential way to make your players feel like they are alone in space, is to open up their room to the vacuum of space. Piercing or bludgeoning open the *Atmosphere* 3.5.5 of a room is a simple way to add tension while making sure the players are constantly reminded of just how close they are to cold, dead nothingness.

Anger

- The endless tiny pebbles contained in the *Dehumidifier* 3.5.4 could be unimaginably annoying if they escape into the room. They will float around everywhere, bump into you while you work, and get into delicate machinery. A DM could poke a single player over and over with such a mishap, raising their frustration each time.

Duty

- The *Carbon Scrubber* 3.5.2 and the *Hydrogen Recapture* 3.5.3 components both contain layers of delicate catalysts. If a bludgeoning shot hits one of them, it can dent the sheets of metal out of shape, making them extremely difficult to remove. A character might be forced to open up the blazing-hot chamber and physically yank the sheets out in order to make sure the system keeps working.

Table 3.7 Life Support Components		
1d30	Component	Link
1-2	Electrolysis Chamber	3.5.1
3-4	Carbon Scrubber	3.5.2
5	Hydrogen Recapture	3.5.3
6-7	Dehumidifier	3.5.4
8-9	Atmosphere	3.5.5
12-15	H ₂ O (l) Storage	3.5.6
16	H ₂ O (l) Pump	3.5.7
17-18	H ₂ O (l) Pipe	3.5.8
19-20	H ₂ (g) Storage	3.5.9
21-22	H ₂ (g) Pipe	3.5.10
23	H ₂ (g) Compressor	3.5.11
24-25	O ₂ (g) Storage	3.5.12
26-27	O ₂ (g) Pipe	3.5.13
28	O ₂ (g) Compressor	3.5.14
29-30	N ₂ (l) Storage	3.5.15

3.5.1 Electrolysis Chamber

A large vat of water serves as backup oxygen in case of failure. This is also needed because the one of the byproducts of the carbon stripping process is water. This water is split into its component gases which both go to temporary storage, to be then sent where needed.

An electrolysis chamber is composed of two filaments which gain opposite charges when electricity is applied. The electricity excites the water enough to split into gases, which are then collected. In case the electrolysis chamber needs to work very quickly, many layers of thin filaments are stacked on top of each other inside the chamber.

P - A small hole is punctured through the casing.

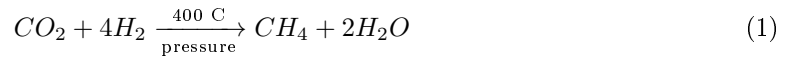
1d2 ?

1. A stream of water flows out.
 2. Either 1d2 H₂(g) or O₂(g) escapes.
- B* - The casing is dented.
1d4 = 1 A seal is broken. Either 1d3 H₂O(l), H₂(g), or O₂(g) escapes.
- H* - Heats very slowly.
1d4 = 1 An electrical filament overheats. Either 1d2 H₂ or O₂ production is severely reduced.
- W* - Filaments must be regularly replaced. Container is subject to acids and oxidation.

3.5.2 Carbon Scrubber

The carbon scrubbing process is composed of two parts. First carbon dioxide must be isolated from the air, and then the oxygen in it must be reclaimed. The first part of the process takes place in the *Dehumidifier* 3.5.4.

The second part of the scrubbing process isolates extracts oxygen from carbon dioxide by using the Sabatier reaction

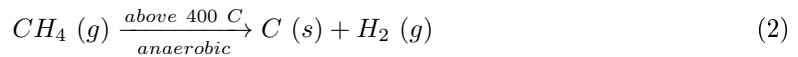


A small pressurized chamber next to the radiator is kept very hot. Several thin plates of nickel act as catalysts for the reaction [2]. Carbon dioxide is brought from the dehumidifier and allowed to pass over the catalysts in a hydrogen atmosphere. The reaction is allowed to go to near completion, and the methane then passes to the hydrogen recapture chamber.

- P* - Extremely hot gas of either 1d2 H₂ or CH₄ escapes. As soon as the gas meets the oxygen of the air, it is so hot that it combusts, turning the jet of gas into a hydrogen or methane flamethrower.
- B* - The case is dented.
1d2 = 1. The denting is enough to make it difficult to remove layers of catalyst when they need to be replaced.
- H* - The heating of this component is kept tightly controlled. Any stray heat will transfer directly to the radiator to escape.
- W* - Plates require constant replacement due to cracking, wear, and depositing.

3.5.3 Hydrogen Recapture

Once oxygen has been reclaimed from the carbon dioxide, hydrogen has taken the place of the oxygen. If the life support system intends to be fully self-sufficient, this hydrogen must be recaptured as well. If methane becomes hot enough in the absence of oxygen, it will decompose into solid carbon and hydrogen gas.



A second chamber sits next to the carbon scrubber chamber, which is also kept pressurized and much hotter, up to 900 °C. This chamber is similarly filled with plates of catalysts, though these plates are thinner and are made of iron or nickel in an alternating pattern. Methane enters, is heated, and the carbon is deposited on the surface of the catalyst sheets in the form of black soot, nanotubes, or graphite. The hydrogen can then return to storage while the carbon is scraped and shaken off. [5].

- P* - A hole is pierced through the chamber, and a hot gas escapes of either 1d2 H₂ or CH₄. As soon as the hot gas meets the oxygen of the atmosphere, it combusts, turning the jet of gas into a flamethrower.
- B* - The chamber is dented. Carbon begins to accumulate at the point of denting, and is difficult to remove.
1d2 = 1. The denting is enough to make it difficult to remove catalyst layers when they need replacement.
- H* - The heating of this component is also tightly controlled, so extra heat passes directly to the radiator.
- W* - Carbon is deposited directly onto the plates. The hot, pressurized plates are then shaken vigorously, and carbon is physically scraped off. This is a trifecta of erosion. Catalyst plates need to be replaced and recycled constantly.

3.5.4 Dehumidifier

Humans mix water vapor and carbon dioxide into the air they breathe. The nitrogen and oxygen left in the gas can be reused, and will often mess with reclamation reactions, meaning the carbon dioxide and water must be physically separated from the rest of the atmosphere before they can be reused.

Eventually the air contained in all rooms in the ship must pass through a central dehumidifier chamber. This chamber is filled with a synthetic mineral called zeolite which soaks up water and carbon dioxide. Then the atmosphere can be vacated, and when the zeolite is reheated in the presence of a vacuum it will give off its stored water and carbon dioxide. The water is then condensed to a liquid and sent to storage, while the carbon dioxide is passed to the carbon scrubber.

P - The hole allows either air or carbon dioxide and water to escape.

B - The tiny mineral rocks are scattered everywhere throughout the room. They are smaller than pebbles and begin to bounce off everything in the room.

H - The rocks absorb heat well and will not melt for a long time.

W - Rocks become covered in stray grime and dust over time, becoming less absorbant. Rocks therefore must be replaced and recycled.

3.5.5 Atmosphere

Each individual room is hooked up to several things needed for life support. Every room needs to be pressurized and climate controlled. A room is connected directly to oxygen and nitrogen gas storage in case it needs to be repressurized, and it can be opened to the vacuum of space to depressurize as well. Each room has thermal cooling pipes for cooling the room and an electric heater in case a room needs to be quickly heated.

I recommend avoiding the more trivial items listed in the above paragraph. The following list describes how any room can be damaged by a weapon. Include this to add additional challenge to a problem.

P - If a room's walls are pierced, it's only a matter of time before the room runs out of atmosphere.

B - If a bludgeoning shot has hit another system, it must have gone through the outer hull to get there. Make the hole small and the dent large so that every single bludgeoning shot doesn't immediately depressurize the room.

H - The room's heating system can only handle so much. If a system is heating up in a room, then the room is heating up too.

W - The structure of the outer hull degenerates over time like all things. Expect larger dents, and perhaps throw in a permanent crack or two.

3.5.6 H₂O (l) Storage

This tank holds long-term reserve oxygen in case of emergency. It additionally collects the byproducts of the carbon scrubbing process and the water vapor that humans breathe out into the atmosphere.

P - The outside container is punctured. Maintaining pressure becomes difficult, so only passive flow occurs.

1d2 = 1 The inner lining is punctured too. Liquid escapes into the container vat, and passive flow is reduced.

B - The outer container is dented, reducing maximum capacity. If the tank is full, this sends a pressure wave to break the weakest point of the tank, its outflow valve. 1d4 = 1 The outflow valve breaks and water surges out.

H - Water absorbs huge amounts of heat before its temperature rises dangerously. Little effect.

W - Water erodes any container it's in relatively quickly. This is particularly apparent around the input and output valves.

3.5.7 H₂O (l) Pump

It's a big wet fan.

P - One of the turbine blades has a hole pierced through it.

1d4 = 1 The hole is enough to shatter the blade when it starts spinning too quickly.

B - The turbine comes screeching to a halt. A total of 1d4 out of 8 blades are damaged.

H - The turbine will transfer heat to the water.

W - The turbine erodes quickly from the water.

3.5.8 H₂O (l) Pipe

It's a pipe that carries water.

- P* - Water spills out.
- B* - Limits water flow slightly.
- H* - Transfers heat to the railgun when sprayed on it.
- W* - Water wears pipes decently quickly.

3.5.9 H₂ (g) Storage

Hydrogen is slightly less terrifying to store as a gas than as a liquid, but should still be handled with utmost care.

- P* - Hydrogen gas escapes.
- B* - The tank is dented.
 - 1d4 = 1. The pressure increase is enough to break the output valve, letting hydrogen gas gush into the air.
- H* - Hydrogen gas heats very quickly and will push out immense pressures.
 - 1d4 = 1. The pressure increase is enough to break the output valve, letting hydrogen gas gush into the air.
- W* - Hydrogen wears containers very little.

3.5.10 H₂ (g) Pipe

Hydrogen gas flows through this pipe.

- P* - Hydrogen gas escapes.
- B* - The flow is restricted.
 - 1d2 = 1. The blow is enough to break a seal, letting hydrogen gas escape into the atmosphere.
- H* - The hydrogen will heat up a lot and transfer that increased temperature and pressure to the system downstream.
- W* - Little wear.

3.5.11 H₂ (g) Compressor

For hydrogen gas to be stored in a tank, something must compress it to a higher pressure than the tank before it will flow into the tank. A typical compressor is a fan that blows strongly, but such blades could disturb the hydrogen into combustion. Instead, a slow-moving piston is used to compress the gas.

- P* - 1d2 ?
 - 1. The hole is behind the piston, preventing it from retracting behind that point.
 - 2. The hole is in front of the piston. Super-compressed hydrogen gas escapes extremely quickly. The sheer speed of the hydrogen escaping would likely be enough to ignite it on fire.
- B* - 1d2 ?
 - 1. The dent prevents the piston from retracting fully.
 - 2. The dent prevents the piston from compressing fully.
- H* - The pressure of the hydrogen will increase. Luckily, that is what this system is designed to handle.
- W* - Pistons require lubrication and the seal requires maintenance.

3.5.12 O₂ (g) Storage

Oxygen gas is stored in a container before it is piped into the atmosphere.

- P* - Oxygen gas escapes.
- B* - The tank is dented.
 - 1d4 = 1. The denting sends a pressure wave strong enough to break the output valve, letting oxygen gas escape.
- H* - The oxygen will absorb the heat slowly, and then will transfer it to the atmosphere of the rooms.
- W* - Oxygen is corrosive but the tank is designed to mitigate that.

3.5.13 O₂ (g) Pipe

This pipe carries oxygen gas.

- P* - Oxygen gas escapes.

- B* - Restricts flow.
1d2 = 1. The blow is enough to break a seal, and oxygen gas escapes.
- H* - The oxygen gas transfers the heat to the atmosphere of the room it is entering.
- W* - Oxygen is corrosive but the pipe is designed to mitigate that.

3.5.14 O₂ (g) Compressor

A similar oxygen compressor works in parallel with the hydrogen compressor, pushing oxygen gas into storage.

- P* - 1d2 ?
1. The hole is behind the piston, stopping it from retracting behind that point.
2. The hole is in front of the piston, allowing super-compressed oxygen gas to escape very quickly.
- B* - 1d2 ?
1. The dent prevents the piston from retracting fully.
2. The dent prevents the piston from compressing fully.
- H* - The oxygen heats up, increasing the pressure, but this device is designed to handle high pressures.
- W* - Oxygen corrodes things that aren't designed to hold it.

3.5.15 N₂ (l) Storage

A vat of liquid nitrogen supplies extra air for the ship. The vat is kept very close to boiling temperature, and the gas that evaporates naturally flows into each room. This nitrogen should only be used if a room needs to be repressurized after its air has been evacuated.

- P* - Liquid nitrogen spills out. It immediately freezes anything it touches. Great billows of thick white gas engulf the room, significantly lowering the temperature and completely blocking vision.
- B* - The tank is dented.
1d4 = 1. The dent sends a pressure wave enough to burst a seal, and liquid nitrogen spills out. See *piercing* effects above.
- H* - The nitrogen immediately begins to boil. The cooling coils can deal with heat gain due to passive influences, but if something actively adds heat to this tank, they could not keep up. The boiling nitrogen will raise the pressure of its container significantly.
1d2 = 1. The rise in pressure is enough to burst a seal, letting liquid nitrogen spill out. See *piercing* effects above.
- W* - Such cold liquids wear little, but their containers become brittle over time.

3.6 Electrical Grid

Every single system aboard the ship requires some form of electricity to function properly. A small, self-contained nuclear reactor gives the ship more power than it knows what to do with. This supplies power in the form of a central high-voltage AC line. Weaponry taps directly into this line, though converting it to DC power first. A transformer lowers the voltage for the less intense systems and computers.

Fear

- While it would match with the theme of fear, I recommend avoiding damaging the *reactor* 3.6.1, as it would immediately turn the RPG into a post-apocalyptic horror scenario. Instead, the extremely cold, humming *magnetic field coils* 3.6.7 provide sufficient tension while keeping the danger (relatively) low. A single puncture or a stray source of heat can turn this system into a frozen helium bomb.

Anger

- Any time a component with wiring is damaged by either piercing or bludgeoning, there is a likely chance that electrical sparks fly. If things keep going wrong in this system for a character, consider continually shocking them, with the shocks getting worse the more angry and sloppy the character gets.

Isolation

- A single line connects the reactor to the rest of the ship. If this line is broken or stopped, every single system on the ship loses power and many of them stop immediately. While batteries can be used as a backup to maintain power for a while, they can't sustain weaponry during combat. If the power goes out, the ship is completely stranded with no communication or control.

Duty

- Many different coils exist throughout the electrical grid, including in the *transformer* 3.6.3, *electric field generator* 3.6.6, and *magnetic field coils* 3.6.7. If these are bent out of shape, it is likely they come into contact with another metal object. This short circuits the coil and causes a part of it to become very hot very quickly. A brave soul might have to bend a coil back into shape by hand while it's searing hot.

Table 3.6 Electrical Grid Components		
1d20	Component	Link
-	Reactor	3.6.1
1-4	Batteries	3.6.2
5-6	Transformer	3.6.3
7-8	Converter	3.6.4
9-10	Capacitor	3.6.5
11-12	Electric Field Generator	3.6.6
13-16	Magnetic Field Coils	3.6.7
17-19	Wiring	3.6.8
20	Heavy Wiring	3.6.9

3.6.1 Reactor

The part of the ship that generates electricity is a self-contained nuclear reactor. A ship's engineer need only plug it in to the electrical and thermal grids, and it works. The reactor typically produces an excess of electrical energy for the ship, so that nobody should worry about running out. A nuclear reactor is a complicated thing in itself, and any damage to it could be catastrophic to the crew inside. As a result, avoid having the reactor undergo any problems. It is by far the safest hardware on the ship, with the worst consequences if broken.

3.6.2 Batteries

If the reactor needs to temporarily shut down, the ship can run off of a store of batteries for a few hours. Using these batteries to shoot weaponry will make them deplete significantly faster.

P - Battery acid spills out from a total of 1d4 batteries.

B - One battery is smashed to pieces. A total of 1d4 batteries are ripped from their sockets and scattered, and 1d8 more are dislodged from place but are still connected.

H - Batteries do not fare well under heat. Expect eventual leakage and expansion.

W - Batteries lose capacity over time, and must be replaced.

3.6.3 Transformer

Power from the reactor comes at high voltage for the more demanding parts of the ship. The majority of systems require only a computer or minor electrical parts, and so only need low-voltage wiring. A transformer turns the high voltage reactor output into low voltage electricity for most of the ship to use.

A transformer is composed of a large hunk of metal with two coils wrapped entirely around it on separate sides.

P - 1d4 ? 1-2. The chunk of metal in the middle is pierced, with little effect.

3. The high voltage coil is pierced, significantly reducing current flow.

4. The low voltage coil is pierced, significantly reducing current output.

B - Will likely dent something enough that a coil begins to touch the metal hunk. This will short circuit the system and may melt or burn a section of the coil.

H - The metal chunk will absorb much heat.
W - Little wear.

3.6.4 Converter

The main electrical grid of the ship uses AC power, which needs to be converted to DC power for a few systems, including the 1d4 railgun, ray, electric field generator, and magnetic field coils. A converter consists of a diode bridge, containing four diodes, and a capacitor.

P - 1d5 ? 1-4. A diode is hit. These are impractical to fix and simply need replacing. The wires are unfortunately quite thick in order to handle such currents and voltages, and so need thick wire cutters and proper soldering to replace.

5. The capacitor is hit. This is a heavy-duty capacitor and there are plenty of replacement capacitors, though again soldering is required for a proper fix on such a critical part.

B - Mostly only the casing is dented.

1d4 = 1 A single wire is disconnected somewhere.

H - The wires are thick and used to being heated significantly from the huge current.

W - Wiring and especially soldering joints require maintenance and occasional replacement.

3.6.5 Capacitor

Certain systems need a huge surge of current and voltage in a fraction of a second, which is perfect for a capacitor. A large array of capacitors are connected in parallel and charged by the DC power coming from the converter before it. A capacitor is included in the 1d3 railgun, ray, and electric field generator (sub)systems.

P - A single capacitor is hit and requires replacement.

B - A total of 1d4 different capacitors are all damaged by the hit, and many are scattered and displaced. A few wires become tangled, and some are pulled out.

H - The thin metal plates of a capacitor will melt under focused heat, though capacitors are kept far from the hot rails.

W - Capacitors burn out and wires corrode.

3.6.6 Electric Field Generator

This particular design of electric field generator uses a strong electromagnet. Energy is dumped rapidly into the magnet coil, and the rapid rise in a magnetic field can generate a strong electric field as well. An electric field generator coil is included at two opposite parts of the ship where the magnetic fields of the ship end up accumulating hot particles. Strong bursts of electric field push the particles away when the accumulations become too large.

P - The wiring of the electromagnet is pierced. The casing is open, meaning sparks can fly.
1d2 = 1. The piercing completely nicks the wiring, stopping all electrical flow.

B - The electromagnet is bent out of shape, altering the direction that it accelerates away the hot ions near it.

1d2 = 1. The coil is bent completely out of shape, and will not sufficiently push away the hot ions.

H - The wiring will warp and can eventually short circuit.

W - Such swings in current will wear even a strong wire decently quickly.

3.6.7 Magnetic Field Coils

The ship is wrapped in long coils that envelop the ship in magnetic fields. When hot ions arrive from the sun or from enemy ray shots, they are deflected by the magnetic fields.

Ray shots arrive far too quickly to be able to predict. As a result, the magnetic fields must be kept up at all times. This is possible by keeping the magnetic field coils cooled so much that the helium inside becomes a superconductor. A ship can dump excess electrical energy into the superconductor, and very little of that energy will be dissipated over time. Instead that energy will all go toward deflecting any ions that arrive, whenever they arrive.

P - Liquid helium escapes. Whether it escapes into the vacuum of space or into a pressurized atmosphere, it instantly evaporates into a gas.

B - The coils become dented, limiting helium flow rate and thus magnetic field strength. Warms up the coil noticeably as well, temporarily stopping its use.

- H* - Keeping the coils so incredibly cool for so long is difficult, and the more energy the ship dumps into the coils the warmer they become. As a result, this defense mechanism works in the beginning of the fight, but rapidly falls behind as the helium loses its superconducting state and must be slowly cooled again. Once it stops superconducting, all the magnetic fields die.
- W* - Casing becomes brittle from the cold. Helium escapes slightly, but over time this is noticeable.

3.6.8 Wiring

The most common wiring carries low voltage electricity to the majority of systems on the ship.

- P* - The wire is nicked, reducing current flow significantly.
- B* - The wire is yanked out of place and its 1d2 out of its two connections on either side are ripped out.
- H* - The wire’s covering will burn before the wire melts.
- W* - Little wear, mostly on the connections between wires and other things.

3.6.9 Heavy Wiring

Heavy wiring carries high voltage electricity from the reactor to the systems of the ship that demand more power.

- P* - A small section of the wiring is pierced, doing little. Sparks can now easily jump out of the hole due to the enormous voltage.
- B* - The wiring takes the brunt of the hit. This can split open its rubber casing, allow sparks out. Additionally it can smash wires inside or break them, reducing flow. Finally it can sever the connection on either end of the wiring.
- H* - The metal in the wire will absorb much heat, though the rubber will still burn first.
- W* - Requires regular replacement.

3.7 blank section

description

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Fear | Anger |
| — problem | — problem |
| Isolation | Duty |
| — problem | — problem |

Table 3.7 Blank Components		
1d??	Component	Link
1	Blank blank	3.7.1

3.7.1 Blank Component

text

- P* -
- B* -
- H* -
- W* -

3.7.2 Blank Component

text

- P* -
- B* -
- H* -
- W* -

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