

# Vehicle Weapons

When you want a really BIG badaboom...

- [Plasma Cannons](#)
- [Laser Cannons](#)
- [Mark VII Tachyon Splitter Cannons](#)
- [Trans-Warp Boson Cannons](#)
- [Railgun Cannons](#)

# Plasma Cannons

Basically a scaled-up version of a plasma rifle. The larger the vehicle, the bigger the fuel tank of the cannon can be.

# Laser Cannons

A basic laser, scaled up. The larger the vehicle, the more powerful the laser beam, thanks to the ability to scale the size of the lasing core.

# Mark VII Tachyon Splitter Cannons

This is essentially the same as the rifles but scaled much larger. The larger vehicle enables larger power systems to drive it, thus increasing the beam intensity, size, and range.

# Trans-Warp Boson Cannons

The trans- warp boson cannon is a high- powered weapon typically found only on spacecraft, because it requires a large power plant, as well as the use of an Alcubierre warp. It generates a quark gluon plasma, then shunts it through the propulsion system's warp bubble toward the target. In doing so, the plasma is stabilized and compressed into tiny gravitational singularities, effectively becoming mini- black holes. The combined gravitational- warp effect as it propagates through the propulsive warp bubble is therefore termed 'trans- warp.'

The effect upon the target is to rip large chunks of mass from the target, which are then absorbed into the singularities.

# Railgun Cannons

These are similar to the railguns being tested by the U.S. Navy, except that the power plant is much stronger and the equipment more miniaturized than the Navy weapons. Consequently the projectile fired by the cannons are faster, more massive, and capable of more kinetic damage. They are not recommended for endoatmospheric firing due to the extreme friction and bow shock; the 'standard' USN weapons can have a muzzle velocity exceeding Mach 7, but the Agency's cannons can beat NASA's X-43 scramjet speed record by several Mach. [The exact number is classified.]