

# Star Trek: Armada Model Hierarchy

## Summary

*Star Trek: Armada* utilizes [SOD files](#), that basically contain each units' structural definition, the [mesh](#), as well as references to the [textures](#) to be applied to the faces defined by it.

Along with that come also the so-called node definitions. Each node has a specific role, like functioning as a point of origin from which weapons fire or from where damage-flares are emitted. Every node has a [vertex](#) position and some types also have a direction in which they point (e.g. crew damage indicator sprites).

The totality of the nodes is part of the node hierarchy of the model. Each node is tied to a parent node, except for the *root* node, which stands for itself. While the textures on the faces of the mesh are clearly visible, nodes serve as location points of other elements, so are by themselves not visible. The names of nodes are in part fixed, in part depend on your models mesh groups or the number of hardpoints you give them.

Depending on what tool you use, Node names may be prepended by node type prefixes. See [Node Name Conventions](#) on an example for [Milkshape 3D](#). Some names are very specific, serving a unique purpose: *borg*, *crew*, *damage*, *engines*, *geometry*, *hardpoints*, *life*, *lights*, *root*, *sensors*, *shield* and *target*. They must not be used for anything else but their standard function. Others depend strictly on the contents of your model.

## A Basic Hierarchy

Here is an example structure of nodes derived from the [Cube](#) unit:

```
root
  damage
    borg
    crew
      crew1
    engines
      plasmalrg
    life
      steamlrg
    sensors
      sensor
    shield
    target
  hardpoints
    hp01
  geometry
    bbattleglow1
  Lod0
```

```
Bbattle_2
Lod1
  Bbattle_1
  Lod2
  Bbattle
```

The indentation represents the hierarchical structure. There are different types of nodes, some of which are mandatory.

## Node Types

### Borg Node

Nodes of this type are simply named *borg*. *borg* nodes are serving the task of parts of the model to be displayed, once it has been built or assimilated by a Borg faction. For all other factions the referenced model is set invisible. The *borg* node is child node of *damage* and it is optional. By itself the *borg* node and its child elements do not have any direction. The direction of the child elements is implicitly clear by the mesh models alignment as part of the entire model. So they don't need any alignment via node direction. A *borg* node without any child nodes will have no visible effect. So you can simply omit it, if you do not intend to give your model any borg indicators. (E.g. when meant for the Borg faction to begin with, the unit most likely will be recognizable as Borg anyway.)

The child elements of the *borg* node have to have the name(s) of the mesh group(s), that are only displayed for as long as the occupying crew is of faction Borg. These child nodes may also have an additional child node each, that has the name of another mesh group making up the borg glow (green, **not** the team color). These also only appear, if the currently occupying crew is of faction Borg.

### Crew Nodes

The *crew* node is child element of *damage* and the parent of further nodes that are displayed when the unit suffers crew losses. It is optional (e.g. crew-less units won't need it). Usually it contains at least one child node in form of sprite nodes taken from the *damage.spr* file. See also [Damage Sprite Node Names](#). By itself it does not have any direction. But its child nodes will need to be directed properly, so that sprite textures align with the surface the node is close to.

Note that when adding multiple damage nodes for crew, the order in which they will start to appear is given by the tailing number in the sprite name, after *crew*. The higher the number, the later the sprite is being displayed (indicating more and more amount of crew damage taken). Higher order damage nodes are added as child node of lower level nodes (making the default sprite *crew16* always be the last and *crew1* always be the first in stock game models).

### Damage Node

The node *damage* is mandatory and has strictly a grouping function. It is parent element for the nodes *borg*, *crew*, *engines*, *life*, *sensors*, *shields* and *target*. The *damage* node is a child element of *root*. It does not have any direction and its location has no specific effect by itself.

## Engine Nodes

The node named *engines* is a child of the *damage* element. Child elements of *engines* are used as damage indicators, when the engines are down. They are optional (e.g. for stationary models it makes little sense to have them). The location or direction of the *engines* node has no relevance by itself, but the location **and** direction of its child nodes does matter.

## Geometry Nodes

The node with the name *geometry* is mandatory. It represents the actual unit's optical manifestation. Without it the model will not be visible. It is child element of the *root* node and the parent of sub-parts of the geometry definition. Some are special in their function, such as the *glow* element. It makes the unit get the team color. **LODs** on the other hand are meant for representations of different details. See [Level of Display](#) on the concept.

The *geometry* node should always house nodes with the names of all mesh parts to be visible either constantly or during animations. This specifically excludes *borg* node elements, that are only visible if the unit is occupied by a Borg faction.

In case of mesh elements being visible only for certain levels of details (lod), the mesh elements must be child nodes of the corresponding lod node (*lod1* to *lodn*). In case of animation elements, they must be direct child elements to *geometry*.

## LOD Nodes

LOD nodes reference parts of the model by naming convention. *Lodx* with *x* being a number, defines the level of detail. Each LOD node has a child node, that references the part of the model by name of the mesh group to be shown for that level of detail. In the above example the sub model *Bbattle\_2* if referenced by the most basic LOD, with the number 0. LODs are optional. They don't have any location or orientation.

## Hardpoint Nodes

The *hardpoints* node is a grouping node with no direction and no effect of its location by itself. It houses two different types of nodes, actual hardpoints and bot nodes.

## Hardpoints

Actual hardpoints are the locations from which weapons fire. They are children of the *hardpoints* element. Each hardpoint is named *hpxx*, where *xx* is a unique, serialized number of two digits, beginning with 01. Their location is directly relevant as point of origin (when pulses, torpedoes, phasers or other originating weapons come from, when they are fired, including [special weapons](#)), but also their direction may make a difference in case of directed pulse weapons.

## Bot

The *botx* nodes are child elements of the *hardpoints* node. They define the location where the worker bees of [constructors](#) come from.

## Repair

Child element of the *hardpoints* node can also be the *repair* node. It is the spot units will move to for repairing. It is found in yards. It is a node with location and direction. The y-direction together with its location is the line in 3-dimensional space units will line up at for repair queuing.

## Build

The *build* node almost the same as the *repair* node, except it is used for construction of units, not repairs. It is as such part of yards and [starbases](#).

## Life Node

The *life* node is a child element of the *damage* hierarchy. It's child nodes are usually emitters, a special kind of [sprite](#). They are named in the same way as animated SOD models, usually representing flares. See also [Steam and Fog Emitters](#) on some commonly used ones for the *life* node. They are indicating the life support system being down. For ships without life support system (e.g. automated stations) it is not needed. While the location and direction of the *life* node has no direct relevance, the location and direction of its child nodes are relevant. They mark the origin of the emitter animation, and the direction the emitter animation will take.

## Light Nodes

The *root* hierarchy may also contain the *lights* node. If used, it holds elements that are used for lighting, such as positioning lights. Child nodes of *lights* are named by sprite names that can be found in the file *lights.spr* in the *Sprites* directory of your Armada main directory or in the [Weapons Sprite Names](#) article. The *lights* node itself has no direction and the location does not have an effect by itself. But the child elements locations and directions are both relevant.

## Root Node

The node named *root* is mandatory. It is parent of the nodes *damage*, *hardpoints*, *geometry* and *lights*. It serves strictly a grouping purpose. As such it has no orientation and its location is not relevant by itself.

## Sensor Node

The *sensor* node is child node of the *damage* node. It has no orientation and its location is not relevant by itself. It serves as a grouping node for sprite nodes. These are in stock models animated sprites, that look like welding sparks. These sprites of course have an orientation and location.

## Shield Nodes

The node *shield* is child of *root*. It represents shield system damage. Child elements of it are referencing sprites shown when the shield generator is failing (red) but not when it is simply deactivated, like in a Cerulean Nebula (yellow). As always, sprite nodes have not only their location but also their direction as relevant information.

## Target Nodes

The node hierarchy *target* is child of *damage* and sprite nodes. By itself it has no orientation and its location has no effect by itself. Its child nodes are the names of the sprites shown when the weapons are down.

## Node Names for Multiple Occurrences of the Same Name

If you have to add a specific emitter or other node multiple times, the game will need you to specify different names for them, although of course e.g. an emitter like *plasmamed* still has only one name. The solution for this is adding a number at the end of such a node, e.g. like this: `p_lasmamed_1` and `p_lasmamed_2`. The game will recognize that both times *plasmamed* is meant. So you can make both of your nacelles each have a plasma leak at the same time.

## Stock Game Node Names

The names of nodes used in the stock game can be found in article [Node Names](#).

## Level of Display

The further away the view point of the player is from the unit, the less details a unit needs, in order to still look good. To facilitate this concept of dynamically shown models or model parts, *Levels of Display* (LOD). Parts of the mesh are named specifically, to be referenced by the hierarchy on form of LOD nodes.

## Hierarchy Creation With Milkshape

### Modelling

*Milkshape* is not particularly well suited when it comes to creating the node **hierarchy**. It does not know of the concept, somewhat. Instead of it, the joint concept usually used for animations, takes its place. This has the implication, that every joint does still have a direction (just like nodes) but the location of one joint is always depending on the location of its parent element. The parent element concept is basically the same as meant for nodes. But positioning a node is not as free as it is usually required. So creating the nodes in *Milkshape* is **not** advised. [3DS Max](#) and [Storm3D Tool](#) do a far better job.

## Node Name Conventions

Apparently *Milkshape* in conjunction with an SOD exporter requires the normally none-prefixed node names to be prefixed with indicators such as h\_. These prefixes indicate what type the node has. The different types are as follows:

Type	Prefix	Description
<i>hardpoints</i>	h_	Some technical elements being part of the hierarchy, not necessarily having an artwork-like function (like applying a texture or giving a direction of something). This may include structuring nodes, like <i>borg</i> , but also nodes with special tasks, such as the bee-nodes <i>botx</i> . Structuring nodes have a location that does not really matter by itself. The location of the child elements on the other hand may very much be relevant, e.g. for <i>hp</i> nodes (actual hardpoint nodes). Depending on the situation, some of the child elements may even have a direction, such as hard points (directed pulse weapons will only fire in the general direction the node points to).
<i>sprite</i>	s_	A location <b>and</b> direction of a sprite texture being applied (e.g. crew damage indicators).
<i>emitter</i>	e_	A 3D animated object with location <b>and</b> direction, usually damage indicators for life support and engines being down.
<i>mesh</i>	m_	An actual 3D object, e.g. Borg modification indicators, that only appear, when a ship is commandeered by a Borg faction. These nodes don't have a direction and their location is arbitrary. The vertizes/faces of the mesh itself define where the mesh will appear and how it is oriented.

So for example the *damage* node will not be named just *damage* but has to be named h\_*damage* in order to work properly. SODs imported into *Milkshape* will already fit this naming convention. When you have a look at the interior of SOD files exported from *Milkshape*, the names will be set to normal (for our example, still be named *damage*), too. But when creating nodes yourself, you have to prepend the names of nodes with the correct prefixes. Otherwise your model may not work (e.g. not show the meshes used or not exhibit certain behaviors, such as damage indicators).

Here are some examples of what that may look like:

Node Name	Milkshape Node Name
<i>Bconst</i>	m_ <i>Bconst</i>
<i>borg</i>	h_ <i>borg</i>
<i>bot1</i>	h_ <i>bot1</i>
<i>crew</i>	h_ <i>crew</i>
<i>crew1</i>	s_ <i>crew1</i>
<i>damage</i>	h_ <i>damage</i>
<i>engines</i>	h_ <i>engines</i>

<b>Node Name</b>	<b>Milkshape Node Name</b>
<i>geometry</i>	<i>h_geometry</i>
<i>hardpoints</i>	<i>h_hardpoints</i>
<i>hp01</i>	<i>h_hp01</i>
<i>life</i>	<i>h_life</i>
<i>lod1</i>	<i>h_lod1</i>
<i>lod2</i>	<i>h_lod2</i>
<i>plasmamed</i>	<i>e_plasmamed</i>
<i>poly1</i>	<i>m_poly</i>
<i>root</i>	<i>h_root</i>
<i>sensor</i>	<i>s_sensor</i>
<i>sensors</i>	<i>h_sensors</i>
<i>shield</i>	<i>h_shield</i>
<i>steamIrg</i>	<i>e_steamIrg</i>
<i>target</i>	<i>h_target</i>

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