Package: himach (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Find Routes for Supersonic Aircraft

Version 0.3.2.9000

Description For supersonic aircraft, flying subsonic over land, find the best route between airports. Allow for coastal buffer and potentially closed regions. Use a minimal model of aircraft performance: the focus is on time saved versus subsonic flight, rather than on vertical flight profile. For modelling and forecasting, not for planning your flight!

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URL https://github.com/david6marsh/himach, https://david6marsh.github.io/himach/

BugReports https://github.com/david6marsh/himach/issues

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

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`crs_120E` *Asia-centred coordinate reference system*

Description

Coordinate reference system (CRS) for plotting and analysing maps. Centred on East Asia (120E).

Usage

```
crs_120E
```

Format

CRS

Details

"+proj=robin +lon_0=120 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +ellps=WGS84 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs"

See Also

crs_Atlantic, crs_Pacific, crs_N, crs_S

`crs_Atlantic` *Atlantic-centred coordinate reference system*

Description

Coordinate reference system (CRS) for plotting and analysing maps. Atlantic-centred. Works for most analysis, but not recommended for N-region (eg New Zealand and Fiji), instead use crs_Pacific.

Usage

```
crs_Atlantic
```

Format

CRS

Details

crs_Atlantic is "+proj=robin +lon_0=0 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +ellps=WGS84 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs"

See Also

crs_Pacific, crs_120E, crs_N, crs_S

`crs_longlat` *Lat-long coordinate reference system*

Description

Coordinate reference system (CRS) for creating maps from longitude-latitude coordinates. Used in analysis, but not recommended for plots.

Usage

```
crs_longlat
```

Format

CRS

Details

`crs_longlat` is EPSG4326

See Also

`crs_Atlantic`, `crs_Pacific`, `crs_S`, `crs_N`

---

crs_N *Arctic-centred coordinate reference system*

Description

Coordinate reference system (CRS) for plotting and analysing maps. WGS 84 / Arctic Polar Stereographic. Used in analysis, but not recommended for plots.

Usage

```
crs_N
```

Format

CRS

Details

crs_N is EPSG3995

See Also

`crs_Atlantic`, `crs_Pacific`, `crs_120E`, `crs_longlat`, `crs_S`

---

crs_Pacific *Pacific-centred coordinate reference system*

Description

Coordinate reference system (CRS) for plotting and analysing maps. Pacific-centred.

Usage

```
crs_Pacific
```

Format

CRS

Details

"+proj=robin +lon_0=180 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +ellps=WGS84 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs"

See Also

crs_Atlantic, crs_120E, crs_N, crs_S

---

crs_S *Antarctic-centred coordinate reference system*

Description

Coordinate reference system (CRS) for plotting and analysing maps. WGS 84 / Antarctic Polar Stereographic. Used in analysis, but not recommended for plots.

Usage

```
crs_S
```

Format

CRS

Details

crs_N is EPSG 3031

See Also

crs_Atlantic, crs_Pacific, crs_120E, crs_longlat, crs_N

---

find_leg *Find best non-stop route between 2 airports*

Description

find_leg finds the quickest non-stop route for ac between two airports ap2.

Usage

```
find_leg(
  ac,
  ap2,
  route_grid,
  fat_map,
  ap_loc,
  avoid = NA,
  enforce_range = TRUE,
  best_by_time = TRUE,
  grace_km = NA,
  shortcuts = TRUE,
  ad_dist_m = 100 * 1000,
  ad_nearest = 12,
  max_leg_circuity = 1.4,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ac, ap2, route_grid, fat_map, ap_loc, avoid	See find_route
enforce_range	If TRUE (default) then leg is constrained to aircraft range, otherwise routes of excess range can be found.
best_by_time	If TRUE (default) then the quickest route is found, else the shortest distance.
grace_km	Default NA. Otherwise, if great circle distance is within 3pct of aircraft range, then add grace_kmkm to the range.
shortcuts	If TRUE (default) then path will be checked for great circle shortcuts.
ad_dist_m	The length of arrival/departure links, in m. (Default 100,000=100km)
ad_nearest	The number of arrival/departure links to create (Default 12)
max_leg_circuity	The maximum detour over great circle distance that can be flown to find a quick over-sea route. Default 1.4.
...	Other parameters, passed to make_route_envelope

Details

This function finds the quickest non-stop route between two airports. A 'route' is made up of one or two 'legs' (airport to airport without intermediate stop). find_route makes one or more calls to find_leg as required.

It assumes that the routing grid, route_grid, has already been classified as land or sea using the map fat_map. The map is further used when converting the grid-based route to one of great-circle segments.

In fact find_leg finds up to 4 versions of the path:

1. A great circle, direct between the airports

2. A grid path, consisting of segments of the routing grid, plus departure and arrival routes from the airports
3. A simplification of the grid path to great circle segments
4. `shortcuts` defaults to TRUE. Without this, you see near-raw Dijkstra results, which are _not_ shortest great circle.

Legs are automatically saved in `route_cache` and retrieved from here if available rather than re-calculated. See vignette on caching for cache management.

Value

Dataframe with details of the leg

Examples

```
# need to load some of the built-in data (not run)
## Not run:
aircraft <- make_aircraft(warn = FALSE)
airports <- make_airports(crs = crs_Pacific)
# get test datasets
NZ_buffer30 <- hm_get_test("buffer")
NZ_grid <- hm_get_test("grid")

options("quiet" = 4) #for heavy reporting
# from Auckland to Christchurch
ap2 <- make_AP2("NZAA","NZCH",airports)
routes <- find_leg(aircraft[4,],
                   ap2,
                   fat_map = NZ_buffer30,
                   route_grid = NZ_grid,
                   ap_loc = airports)

## End(Not run)
```

`find_route` *Find best route between 2 airports*

Description

`find_route` finds the quickest route between two airports, refuelling if necessary

Usage

```
find_route(
  ac,
  ap2,
  fat_map,
  avoid = NA,
  route_grid,
```

```
  cf_subsonic = NA,
  refuel = NA,
  refuel_h = 1,
  refuel_only_if = TRUE,
  refuel_topN = 1,
  max_circuity = 2,
  ap_loc,
  margin_km = 200,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ac	One aircraft, as from make_aircraft
ap2	One airport pair, as from make_AP2
fat_map	sf::MULTIPOLYGON map of land, including buffer
avoid	sf::MULTIPOLYGON map of areas not to fly over
route_grid	GridLat routing grid as from make_route_grid
cf_subsonic	Further aircraft to use as comparator, default NA. (use is not recommended)
refuel	Airports available for refuelling, dataframe with APICAO,long, lat
refuel_h	Duration of refuelling stop, in hours
refuel_only_if	If TRUE (default) only test refuel options if necessary because the great circle distance is too far for the aircraft range
refuel_topN	Return the best N (default 1) refuelling options
max_circuity	Threshold for excluding refuelling stops (default 2.0)
ap_loc	Airport locations as from make_airports
margin_km	Great circle distance between airports must be less than aircraft range minus this operating margin (default 200km), to give a margin for arrival and departure.
...	Other parameters, passed to find_leg and thence to to make_route_envelope.

Details

This function finds the quickest route between two airports. A 'route' is made up of one or two 'legs' (airport to airport without intermediate stop). find_route makes one or more calls to find_leg as required.

It assumes that the routing grid, route_grid, has already been classified as land or sea using the map fat_map. The map is further used when converting the grid-based route to one of great circles segments.

Value

Dataframe with details of the route

Refuelling

If either necessary, because the great circle distance is greater than the aircraft range, or because `refuel_only_if` is FALSE, `find_route` searches through a list of refuelling airports and chooses the quickest one (or `refuel_topN`).

Circuitous refuelling is avoided, tested against total distance < `max_circuity` * great circle distance. This is separate to the limits placed on circuity of individual legs in `find_leg`.

If no refuel option is found, a message is displayed. The route with 'NA' for 'time_h' is returned.

Each refuelling stop costs `refuel_h` in addition to the time to descend to the airport and then to climb out again.

Examples

```
# need to load some of the built-in data
aircraft <- make_aircraft(warn = FALSE)
# get test datasets
NZ_buffer30 <- hm_get_test("buffer")
NZ_grid <- hm_get_test("grid")
airports <- make_airports(crs = sf::st_crs(NZ_buffer30))

options("quiet" = 4) #for heavy reporting
# from Auckland to Christchurch
ap2 <- make_AP2("NZAA","NZCH",airports)
# on some CRAN machines even this takes too long, so not run
## Not run:
routes <- find_route(aircraft[4,],
                     ap2,
                     fat_map = NZ_buffer30,
                     route_grid = NZ_grid,
                     ap_loc = airports)

## End(Not run)
```

`find_routes` *Find best routes between airport-pair & aircraft combinations*

Description

`find_routes` combines an aircraft and airport-pair list and finds the best routes between them, refuelling if necessary

Usage

```
find_routes(ac_ids, ap2_ids, aircraft, airports, ...)
```

Arguments

ac_ids	A vector of aircraft IDs, as in column 'id' from make_aircraft
ap2_ids	A 2-column matrix or dataframe of airport pair text IDs
aircraft	Specification of the aircraft, see make_aircraft
airports	Airport locations as from make_airports
...	Other parameters, passed to find_route.

Details

This function finds is a wrapper for the single-case function find_route. It takes (text) lists of aircraft and airport codes, combines them, then finds routes for all of these. A 'route' is made up of one or two 'legs' (airport to airport without intermediate stop).

For more details see find_route

Value

Dataframe with details of the routes

Examples

```
# need to load some of the built-in data
aircraft <- make_aircraft(warn = FALSE)
airports <- make_airports(crs = crs_Pacific)
# get test datasets
NZ_buffer30 <- hm_get_test("buffer")
NZ_grid <- hm_get_test("grid")

options("quiet" = 4) #for heavy reporting
# from Auckland to Christchurch
ap2 <- make_AP2("NZAA","NZCH",airports)
## Not run:
routes <- find_route(aircraft[4,],
                     ap2,
                     fat_map = NZ_buffer30,
                     route_grid = NZ_grid,
                     ap_loc = airports)

## End(Not run)
```

GridLat-class *A grid and lattice combination*

Description

A GridLat keeps together a grid of points and a lattice of links between those points.

It has 3 components:

* A character name, which isn't used much in anger but might help you remember what's gone into it. * A dataframe containing the points of the lattice (the vertices), which each have an ID, a longitude and latitude. * A dataframe containing the edges of the lattice, joining the points.

---

hm_clean_cache *Clean the route and SID-STAR cache.*

Description

Empties the cache.

Usage

```
hm_clean_cache(cache = c("route", "star"))
```

Arguments

cache	Which caches to clear. Default is both c("route","star").

Value

TRUE silently

See Also

For more details see the cache section in the vignette: vignette("Supersonic_Routes_in_depth", package = "himach"). or Vignette on caching

Examples

```
hm_clean_cache("route")

hm_clean_cache()
```

`hm_get_test` *Get test data*

Description

Access 5 datasets that are used in vignettes and in testing.

Usage

```
hm_get_test(item = c("coast", "buffer", "nofly", "grid", "route"))
```

Arguments

`item`	Any one of `"coast"`, `"buffer"`, `"nofly"`, `"grid"`, `"route"`. See details.

Details

`"coast"` A dataset containing sf::MULTIPOLYGONS for New Zealand. Simplified version of Stats NZ data, at 1km resolution.

`"buffer"` As `"coast"` but with an added 30km buffer to keep supersonic flight away from the coast.

`"nofly"` As `"buffer"`, but limited to Buller district with a 40km buffer. To test additional no-fly zones.

`"grid"` Latitude-longitude-based routing grid around New Zealand at 30km target distance, as generated by `make_route_grid`, so format is GridLat

`"route"` Some very unlikely supersonic routes around New Zealand using the test aircraft that was given a very short range and slow subsonic cruise to get the example to 'work'. Includes one refuelling stop (!) in Wellington. [Not for operational use!] Returns a dataframe.

This is not the normal way to access package test data. But the usual, direct, way fails on some machines that have some older software (a known feature of the 'sf' package). This is a least-ugly workaround.

Value

See list above

Source

https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/104266-territorial-authority-2020-clipped-generalised/

Examples

```
NZ_coast <- hm_get_test("coast")
```

hm_load_cache *Load route and SID/STAR cache*

Description

This silently overwrites any existing values in the cache.

Usage

```
hm_load_cache(file)
```

Arguments

file	Including the path.

Value

Invisible true

See Also

For more details see the cache section in the vignette: `vignette("Supersonic_Routes_in_depth", package = "himach")`. or Vignette on caching

Examples

```
# not run
# hm_load_cache(file="") #load from this file
```

hm_save_cache *Save route and SID/STAR cache to file*

Description

Filename is `"route_star_cache_id_XXX.rda"` where "id" is the id parameter and XXX is made up from the name of the grid (which identifies the map used) and the 'aircraftSet' attribute of the aircraft dataset (which identifies the source). This is because the cache should be for a unique combination of these (and you must have these available, because they were needed to generate the routes).

Usage

```
hm_save_cache(id, grid, aircraft, path = "data/")
```

Arguments

id	Identifying text, see above. Recommended to use a version number or date.
grid	Your route grid dataset. The grid@name will be added to the filename.
aircraft	Your aircraft dataset. The attr(aircraft,"aircraftSet") will be added to the filename.
path	By default "data/", where the file will be saved.

Value

Invisible true

See Also

For more details see the cache section in the vignette: vignette("Supersonic_Routes_in_depth", package = "himach"). or Vignette on caching

Examples

```
# not run
# hm_save_cache("v2", grid, ac) #save here
```

---

mach_kph *Speed of sound, for Mach to km conversion*

Description

1 Mach is approximately 1062kph in standard met conditions at the altitude for supersonic flight (approx 50,000 feet).

Usage

```
mach_kph
```

Format

double

make_aircraft *Make aircraft data from minimum dataset*

Description

make_aircraft ensures a minimum set of variables describing aircraft

Usage

```
make_aircraft(ac = NA, sound_kph = himach::mach_kph, warn = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ac	Dataframe containing the minimum fields, or NA (default)
sound_kph	Speed of sound used to convert from Mach to kph, default mach_kph=1062 at a suitable altitude.
warn	Warn if no ac supplied, so default set is used. Default TRUE.

Details

This function provides a test set of aircraft if necessary and adds variables to a minimal set of data to give all the information that will be needed.

This minimal set needs to have the following fields:

- id, type: a very short, and longer text identifier for this aircraft
- over_sea_M, over_land_M: the eponymous two speeds, given as a Mach number
- accel_Mpm: acceleration in Mach per minute between these two
- arrdep_kph: the speed on arrival and departure from airports, given in km per hour
- range_km: range in km

An attribute is set to help keep track of where the aircraft data came from (and whether a new cache is needed). If the aircraftSet attribute of the ac parameter is not set, the set is treated as 'disposable'.

For more details see the help vignette: vignette("SupersonicRouting", package = "himach")

Value

Dataframe with at least 11 variables describing the performance of one or more aircraft

Examples

```
# do minimal version (we know it will use the default so turn off warning)
ac <- make_aircraft(warn = FALSE)

# on-the-fly example
ac <- data.frame(id = "test", type = "test aircraft",
                 over_sea_M = 2.0, over_land_M = 0.9, accel_Mpm = 0.2,
                 arrdep_kph = 300, range_km = 6000, stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
ac <- make_aircraft(ac, warn = FALSE)

## Not run:
# example for your own data
aircraft <- utils::read.csv("data/aircraft.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
aircraft <- make_aircraft(aircraft)
# strongly recommended to record the file name for later reference
attr(aircraft, "aircraftSet") <- "aircraft.csv"

## End(Not run)
```

---

make_airports *Make or load airport data*

Description

`make_airports` ensures a minimum set of variables describing airports

Usage

```
make_airports(ap = NA, crs = crs_longlat, warn = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ap	Dataframe containing the minimum fields, or NA (default)
crs	Coordinate reference system for the coded lat-longs. Default 4326.
warn	warn if default set is used (default = TRUE)

Details

This function provides a test set of airports if necessary from `airportr::airports` and geocodes the lat-long of this or the dataset provide as ap.

This minimal set needs to have the following fields:

- `APICAO`: the 4-letter ICAO code for the airport (though there is no validity check applied, so 'TEST', or 'ZZZZ' could be used, for example)
- `lat, long`: latitude and longitude in decimal degrees

Value

Dataframe with, in addition, a geocoded lat-long.

Examples

```
# do minimal version
airports <- make_airports()

# on-the-fly example
airports <- data.frame(APICAO = "TEST", lat = 10, long = 10, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
airports <- make_airports(airports)

## Not run:
# example for your own data
airports <- utils::read.csv("data/airports.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
airports <- make_airports(airports)

## End(Not run)
```

---

make_AP2 *Make airport-pair dataset*

Description

make_AP2 creates an airport-pair set from two sets of airports

Usage

```
make_AP2(adep, ades, ap = make_airports())
```

Arguments

adep, ades	Identical-length lists of airport codes
ap	List of locations of airports, defaults to the output of make_airports.

Details

This function takes two lists of airports (of the same length), specified as 4-letter codes and combines them, adding the fields:

- from_long, from_lat, to_long, to_lat: the airport lat-longs with adep first
- AP2: a name for the route in a specific order
- gcdist_km: the great circle distance in km

In AP2 European airports (crudely, from starting letter = 'E' or 'L') are listed first, otherwise in alphabetical order. If unidirectional is TRUE, then ">" is the separator, otherwise "<>". (Unidirectional not currently supported)

For more details see the introductory vignette.

Value

Dataframe with additional variables as described above.

Examples

```
airports <- make_airports() #get a default set of lat-longs
ap2 <- make_AP2("NZAA","NZCH", airports)
```

`make_route_envelope` *Make range-constrained envelope between 2 airports*

Description

`make_route_envelope` finds the range envelope for a given route

Usage

```
make_route_envelope(ac, ap2, envelope_points = 200, fuzz = 0.005)
```

Arguments

`ac, ap2`	See `find_route`
`envelope_points`	How many points are used to define the ellipse? Default 200.
`fuzz`	Add a little margin to the range, to allow the longest range to be flown, rather than be cut off at the boundary. (Default 0.005)

Details

The 'route envelope' is the region within which a route from A to B must remain. This is an ellipse.

It differs from the pure 'range envelope' which is the points which an aircraft can reach from a given airport.

Value

`sf POLYGON` with ad hoc coordinate reference system.

Examples

```
# Need aircraft and airport datasets
ac <- make_aircraft(warn = FALSE)
ap <- make_airports()
z <- make_route_envelope(ac[1,], make_AP2("EGLL","KJFK",ap))
```

make_route_grid *Make lat-long grid for route finding*

Description

make_route_grid creates, and optionally classifies, a lat-long route grid

Usage

```
make_route_grid(
  fat_map,
  name,
  target_km = 800,
  lat_min = -60,
  lat_max = 86,
  long_min = -180,
  long_max = 179.95,
  classify = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

fat_map	MULTIPOLYGON map defining land regions
name	String assigned to the name slot of the result
target_km	Target length. Default 800km only to avoid accidentally starting heavy compute. 30-50km would be more useful.
lat_min, lat_max	Latitude extent of grid
long_min, long_max	Longitude extend of grid. Two allow small grids crossing the 180 boundary, the function accepts values outside [-180,180), then rounds to within this range.
classify	Whether to classify each link. Defaults to FALSE only to avoid accidentally starting heavy compute.

Details

This function creates a GridLat object that contains a set of point on a lat long grid (ie all the points are on lines of latitude). It also joins these points into a lattice. Optionally, but required later, it classifies each link as land, sea, or transition, with reference to a given map (typically including a coastal buffer).

The definitions are

- land: both ends of the link are on land
- sea: both ends are on sea, and the link does not intersect the land
- transition: otherwise

The length of the links will be around target_km or 50pct longer for the diagonal links.

For more details see the help vignette: vignette("Supersonic Routing", package = "himach")

Value

gridLat object containing points and lattice.

Examples

```
NZ_buffer <- hm_get_test("buffer")
system.time(
  p_grid <- make_route_grid(NZ_buffer,"NZ lat-long at 300km",
                            target_km = 300, classify = TRUE,
                            lat_min = -49, lat_max = -32,
                            long_min = 162, long_max = 182)
)
```

---

map_routes *Map a set of routes*

Description

map_routes plots routes, with many options

Usage

```
map_routes(
  thin_map,
  routes = NA,
  crs = himach::crs_Atlantic,
 show_route = c("speed", "aircraft", "time", "circuity", "acceleration", "traffic"),
  fat_map = NA,
  avoid_map = NA,
  ap_loc = NA,
  ap_col = "darkblue",
  ap_size = 0.4,
  forecast = NA,
  fc_var = NA_character_,
  fc_text = NA_character_,
  crow = FALSE,
  crow_col = "grey70",
  crow_size = 0.2,
  route_envelope = FALSE,
  bound = TRUE,
  bound_margin_km = 200,
  simplify_km = 8,
  land_f = "grey90",
```

```
  buffer_f = "grey60",
  land_c = "grey85",
  land_s = 0.2,
  avoid_f = "grey80",
  avoid_c = "grey95",
  avoid_s = 0.3,
  l_alpha = 0.8,
  l_size = 0.5,
  e_alpha = 0.4,
  e_size = 0.6,
  e_col = "grey70",
  refuel_airports = ap_loc,
  rap_col = "red",
  rap_size = 0.4,
  scale_direction = -1,
  title = "",
  subtitle = "",
  warn = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

thin_map	The minimum is a MULTIPOLYGON map, 'thin' in that it is without buffer, so a normal coastline map.
routes	as generated by find_route
crs	Coordinate reference system, default crs_Atlantic.
show_route	one of "speed", "aircraft", "time", "circuity", "accel", "traffic" to indicate what goes in the legend.
fat_map	optional coast + buffer map, default NA.
avoid_map	optional map of no-fly zones, default NA.
ap_loc	Show used origin and destination airports if this is a set of airports from make_airports, or not if NA (default). This dataset can be all airports, and is filtered to those used by routes.
ap_col, ap_size	Colour and size of used airport markers (dark blue, 0.4)
forecast, fc_var, fc_text	Forecast set and two strings. See details, default NA.
crow, crow_col, crow_size	If TRUE, show the 'crow-flies' direct great circle, in colour crow_col and thickness crow_size. Default FALSE, "grey70", 0.2
route_envelope	show the route envelope (default FALSE).
bound, bound_margin_km	If bound=TRUE (default) crop to bounding box of the routes, with additional bound_margin_km in km (default 200)
simplify_km	Simplify the two maps to this scale before plotting (default 10).

land_f, buffer_f, avoid_f
: fill colours for thin, fat and no-fly maps, default grey 90, 70 and 80, respectively

land_c, land_s
: boundary colour and size for land areas (countries), default grey 85 and 0.2, respectively (use NA to turn off)

avoid_c, avoid_s
: boundary colour and size for avoid areas, default grey 95 and 0.3, respectively

l_alpha, l_size
: line (route) settings for alpha (transparency) and width, defaults 0.6 and 0.4.

e_col, e_alpha, e_size
: colour, alpha and width for the range envelope. Default "grey70", 0.4, 0.6

refuel_airports
: Show the used refuel airports using these locations, or nothing if NA. (Defaults to same as ap_loc.)

rap_col, rap_size
: Colour and size of refuel airport markers (red, 0.4)

scale_direction
: Passed to scale_colour_viridis, either -1 (default) or or 1.

title, subtitle
: Passed to ggplot.

warn
: if TRUE show some warnings (when defaults loaded) (default FALSE)

...
: further parameters passed to scale_colour_viridis_b (or _c, _d), such as breaks = .

Details

This function plots the routes, with options for additional layers. Multiple routes are expected, and they can be coloured by time advantage, by speed along each segment, or by aircraft type.

The option show_route "time" requires 'advantage_h' to have been added to the routes set, from the route summary. If it hasn't then this is done in a local version, then discarded. Running summarise_routes to do this requires an airport dataset; if is.na(ap_loc) then this is not available, so a default set is used. You can turn on warn to see if this is happening, but by default it is silent.

For show_route = "speed", "aircraft", "time", "circuity" or "accel", the information is already available in the routes dataset. For show_route = "traffic" you need to provide a forecast dataset that contains at least the fullRouteID and acID fields which are normal in the routes dataset, and a field giving the volume of the forecast fc_var. This could be flights, seats, or something else: use fc_text for the legend title to show the units of fc_var. Combinations of fullRouteID and acID must be unique, which probably means you must filter by forecast year and forecast scenario before passing to map_routes.

The time to compute the map may not be very different with simplify_km varying between 2km and 20km, but the time to plot on the screen, or ggsave to a file, is longer than the compute time. It is this latter time that's reduced by simplifying the maps. For single, or short routes, you can probably see the difference between 2km and 10km, so it's your choice to prefer speed or beauty.

Value

A ggplot.

Examples

```
#see introductory vignette
```

`profile_routes` *Profile a set of routes*

Description

Profile a set of routes

Usage

```
profile_routes(
  routes,
  yvar = c("hours", "longitude"),
  ap_loc = make_airports(warn = FALSE),
  n_max = 2
)
```

Arguments

`routes`	as generated by `find_route`
`yvar`	horizontal axis is hours or longitude
`ap_loc`	Airports and coordinates, by (silent) default from `make_airports`
`n_max`	maximum number of routes to plot (default 2)

Value

A list of named list pairs of plots, which can be displayed using eg `result[1]`.

Examples

```
# not run ---
# plot_list <- profile_routes(routes, n_max = 3)
# plot_list # to display them all
```

st_window *Version of* st_transform *with view window to avoid dateline*

Description

st_window does a st_transform but first cuts the data to an appropriate view window and so avoids problems with objects wrapping around the back of the globe

Usage

```
st_window(m, crs = himach::crs_Atlantic, longit_margin = 0.1)
```

Arguments

m	A map dataframe, ie of class sf and data.frame, or an sfc_MULTIPOLYGON
crs	Destination coordinate reference system, as in st_tranform
longit_margin	Amount trimmed off the 'far side' of the projection in degrees.

Details

st_wrap_dateline _should_ handle the break in a map projections but uses 'GDAL' for this. Given persistent issues in installing GDAL, st_window achieves the same using s2 instead.

It works for any 'simple' projection, in the sense of one that has a dateline that is a single line of longitude: ie the proj4string contains either "longitude_of_center", so the dateline is that +180; or not, in which case it assumes the "longitude_of_center" is 0.

Value

sf dataframe, same as the parameter m

Examples

```
world <- sf::st_as_sf(rnaturalearthdata::coastline110)
w_pacific <- st_window(world, crs_Pacific)
ggplot2::ggplot(w_pacific) + ggplot2::geom_sf()

# bad - not run - dateline problem example
# ggplot2::ggplot(st_transform(world, crs_Pacific)) +
#   ggplot2::geom_sf()
```

summarise_routes *Summarise a set of routes*

Description

Reduce a set of routes to a one-line per route summary

Usage

```
summarise_routes(routes, ap_loc, arrdep_h = 0.5)
```

Arguments

routes	Each segment in each route, as produced by find_route or find_leg
ap_loc	List of airport locations, output of make_airports
arrdep_h	Total time for the M084 comparator aircraft to arrive & depart in hours. Default 0.5.

Details

This function takes the output of find_route and summarises to one line per (full) route.

With refuelling, there can be multiple 'full routes' for each 'route'. The best column indicates the best route for each routeID.

The results are rounded to a reasonable number of significant figures. After all this is just an approximate model. The arrdep_h has been checked against actual and is reasonable (observed range roughly 0.3-0.5).

Value

Dataframe with summary of the route, sorted in ascending order of advantage_h so that the best route are plotted on top. The fields are:

- timestamp: when the leg was originally generated (it may have been cached)
- fullRouteID: including the refuel stop if any
- routeID: origin and destination airport, in make_AP2 order
- refuel_ap: code for the refuelling airport, or NA
- acID, acType: aircraft identifiers taken from the aircraft set
- M084_h: flight time for a Mach 0.84 comparator aircraft (including 2*arrdep_h)
- gcdist_km: great circle distance between the origin and destination airports
- sea_time_frac: Fraction of time_h time spent over sea, hence at supersonic speed, or accelerating to, or decelerating from supersonic speed
- sea_dist_frac: as sea_time_frac, but fraction of dist_km
- dist_km: total length of the route, in km

- time_h: total time, in hours
- n_phases: number of distinct phases: arr/dep, transition, land, sea, refuel.
- advantage_h: M084_h - time_h
- circuity: the route distance extension (1 = perfect) dist_km / gcdist_km
- best: for each routeID, the fullrouteID with maximum advantage_h

Examples

```
# here we use a built-in set of routes
# see vignette for more details of how to obtain it
airports <- make_airports(crs = crs_Pacific)
NZ_routes <- hm_get_test("route")
sumy <- summarise_routes(NZ_routes, airports)
```

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