

Package ‘Ternary’

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Version 1.2.1

Title Create Ternary Plots

Description Plots ternary diagrams (simplex plots / Gibbs triangles) using the standard graphics functions.

An alternative to 'ggtern', which uses the 'ggplot2' family of plotting functions.

Includes a 'Shiny' user interface for point-and-click plotting.

URL <https://ms609.github.io/Ternary/>,

<https://github.com/ms609/Ternary/>

BugReports <https://github.com/ms609/Ternary/issues/>

License GPL (>= 2)

Language en-GB

Depends R (>= 3.2.0)

Imports shiny, viridisLite

Suggests colourpicker, knitr, readxl, rmarkdown, shinyjs, testthat, vdiff

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NeedsCompilation no

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AddToTernary	<i>Add elements to ternary plot</i>
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Description

Plot shapes onto a ternary diagram created with `TernaryPlot()`.

Usage

`AddToTernary(PlottingFunction, coordinates, ...)`

`TernaryArrows(fromCoordinates, toCoordinates = fromCoordinates, ...)`

`TernaryLines(coordinates, ...)`

`TernaryPoints(coordinates, ...)`

`TernaryPolygon(coordinates, ...)`

`TernaryText(coordinates, ...)`

`JoinTheDots(coordinates, ...)`

Arguments

`PlottingFunction`

Function to add data to a plot; perhaps one of `points`, `lines` or `text`.

coordinates A list, matrix, data.frame or vector in which each element (or row) specifies the three coordinates of a point in ternary space.

... Additional parameters to pass to `PlottingFunction()`. If using `TernaryText()`, this will likely include the parameter `labels`, to specify the text to plot.

fromCoordinates, toCoordinates For `TernaryArrows()`, coordinates at which arrows should begin and end; cf. `x0`, `y0`, `x1` and `y1` in [arrows](#). Recycled as necessary.

Functions

- TernaryArrows: Add [arrows](#)
- TernaryLines: Add [lines](#)
- TernaryPoints: Add [points](#)
- TernaryPolygon: Add [polygons](#)
- TernaryText: Add [text](#)
- JoinTheDots: Add points, joined by lines

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith (martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

Examples

```
coords <- list(
  A = c(1, 0, 2),
  B = c(1, 1, 1),
  C = c(1.5, 1.5, 0),
  D = c(0.5, 1.5, 1)
)
TernaryPlot()
AddToTernary(lines, coords, col='darkgreen', lty='dotted', lwd=3)
TernaryLines(coords, col='darkgreen')
TernaryArrows(coords[1], coords[2:4], col='orange', length=0.2, lwd=1)
TernaryText(coords, cex=0.8, col='red', font=2)
TernaryPoints(coords, pch=1, cex=2, col='blue')
AddToTernary(points, coords, pch=1, cex=3)
```

Description

Colour palettes recommended for use with colour blind audiences.

Usage

```
cbPalette8
```

```
cbPalette13
```

```
cbPalette15
```

Format

Character vectors of lengths 8, 13 and 15.

An object of class character of length 8.

An object of class character of length 13.

An object of class character of length 15.

Details

cbPalette15 is a **Brewer palette**. Because colours 4 and 7 are difficult to distinguish from colours 13 and 3, respectively, in individuals with tritanopia, cbPalette13 omits these colours (i.e. `cbPalette13 <-cbPalette15[-c(4,7)]`).

Source

- cbPalette8: *Wong B. 2011. Color blindness. Nat. Methods. 8:441. doi: 10.1038/nmeth.1618*
- cbPalette15: <http://mkweb.bcgsc.ca/biovis2012/color-blindness-palette.png>

Examples

```
data('cbPalette8')
plot.new()
plot.window(xlim = c(1, 16), ylim = c(0, 3))
text(1:8 * 2, 3, 1:8, col = cbPalette8)
points(1:8 * 2, rep(2, 8), col = cbPalette8, pch = 15)

data('cbPalette15')
text(1:15, 1, col = cbPalette15)
text(c(4, 7), 1, '[' ]')
points(1:15, rep(0, 15), col = cbPalette15, pch = 15)
```

Description

Colour a ternary plot according to the output of a function

Usage

```
ColourTernary(
  values,
  spectrum = viridisLite::viridis(256L, alpha = 0.6),
  resolution = sqrt(ncol(values)),
  direction = getOption("ternDirection")
)
```

```
ColorTernary(
  values,
  spectrum = viridisLite::viridis(256L, alpha = 0.6),
  resolution = sqrt(ncol(values)),
  direction = getOption("ternDirection")
)
```

Arguments

values	Numeric matrix specifying the values associated with each point, generated using TernaryPointValues .
spectrum	Vector of colours to use as a spectrum, or NULL to use values['z',].
resolution	The number of triangles whose base should lie on the longest axis of the triangle. Higher numbers will result in smaller subdivisions and smoother colour gradients, but at a computational cost.
direction	(optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith (martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

Other contour plotting functions: [TernaryContour\(\)](#), [TernaryDensityContour\(\)](#), [TernaryPointValues\(\)](#)
 Other functions for colouring and shading: [TernaryTiles\(\)](#)

Examples

```
TernaryPlot(alab = 'a', blab = 'b', clab = 'c')

FunctionToContour <- function (a, b, c) {
  a - c + (4 * a * b) + (27 * a * b * c)
}

values <- TernaryPointValues(FunctionToContour, resolution = 24L)
ColourTernary(values)
TernaryContour(FunctionToContour, resolution = 36L)

TernaryPlot()
```

```

values <- TernaryPointValues(rgb, resolution = 20)
ColourTernary(values, spectrum = NULL)

# Create a helper function to place white centrally:
rgbWhite <- function (r, g, b) {
  highest <- apply(rbind(r, g, b), 2L, max)
  rgb(r/highest, g/highest, b/highest)
}

TernaryPlot()
values <- TernaryPointValues(rgbWhite, resolution = 20)
ColourTernary(values, spectrum = NULL)

```

OutsidePlot	<i>Is a point in the plotting area?</i>
-------------	---

Description

Evaluate whether a given set of coordinates lie outwith the boundaries of a plotted ternary diagram.

Usage

```
OutsidePlot(x, y, tolerance = 0)
```

Arguments

x, y	Vectors of x and y coordinates of points.
tolerance	Consider points this close to the edge of the plot to be inside. Set to negative values to count points that are just outside the plot as inside, and to positive values to count points that are just inside the margins as outside. Maximum positive value: $1/3$.

Value

OutsidePlot() returns a logical vector specifying whether each pair of x and y coordinates corresponds to a point outside the plotted ternary diagram.

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith (martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

Other plot limits: [TernaryXRange\(\)](#)

Examples

```
TernaryPlot()
points(0.5, 0.5, col = 'darkgreen')
OutsidePlot(0.5, 0.5)

points(0.1, 0.5, col = 'red')
OutsidePlot(0.1, 0.5)

OutsidePlot(c(0.5, 0.1), 0.5)
```

ReflectedEquivalents *Reflected equivalents of points outside the ternary plot*

Description

To avoid edge effects, it may be desirable to add the value of a point within a ternary plot with the value of its 'reflection' across the nearest axis or corner.

Usage

```
ReflectedEquivalents(x, y, direction = getOption("ternDirection"))
```

Arguments

<code>x, y</code>	Vectors of x and y coordinates of points.
<code>direction</code>	(optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.

Value

`ReflectedEquivalents()` returns a list of the x, y coordinates of the points produced if the given point is reflected across each of the edges or corners.

See Also

Other coordinate translation functions: [TernaryCoords\(\)](#), [TriangleCentres\(\)](#), [XYToTernary\(\)](#)

Examples

```
TernaryPlot(axis.labels=FALSE, point=4)

xy <- cbind(
  TernaryCoords(0.9, 0.08, 0.02),
  TernaryCoords(0.15, 0.8, 0.05),
  TernaryCoords(0.05, 0.1, 0.85)
)
```

```
x <- xy[1, ]
y <- xy[2, ]

points(x, y, col='red', pch=1:3)
ref <- ReflectedEquivalentents(x, y)
points(ref[[1]][, 1], ref[[1]][, 2], col='blue', pch=1)
points(ref[[2]][, 1], ref[[2]][, 2], col='green', pch=2)
points(ref[[3]][, 1], ref[[3]][, 2], col='orange', pch=3)
```

TernaryApp

Graphical user interface for creating ternary plots

Description

TernaryApp() launches a 'Shiny' application for the construction of ternary plots. The 'app' allows data to be loaded and plotted, and provides code to reproduce the plot in R should more sophisticated plotting functions be desired.

Usage

```
TernaryApp()
```

Details

Load data:

The 'Load data' input tab allows for the upload of datasets. Data can be read from csv files, .txt files created with write.table(), or (if the 'readxl' package is installed) Excel spreadsheets.

Data should be provided as three columns, corresponding to the three axes of the ternary plot. Colours or point styles may be specified in columns four to six to allow different categories of point to be plotted distinctly. Example datasets are installed at C:/Research/R/Ternary/inst/TernaryApp.

Axes are automatically labelled using column names, if present; these can be edited manually on this tab.

Plot display:

Allows the orientation, colour and configuration of the plot and its axes to be adjusted,

Grids:

Adjust the number, spacing and styling of major and minor grid lines.

Labels:

Configure the colour, position and size of tip and axis labels.

Points:

Choose whether to plot points, lines, connected points, or text. Set the style of points and lines.

Exporting plots

A plot can be saved to PDF or as a PNG bitmap at a specified size. Alternatively, R script that will generate the displayed plot can be viewed (using the 'R code' output tab) or downloaded to file.

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith (martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

References

If you use figures produced with this package in a publication, please cite

Smith, Martin R. (2017). *Ternary: An R Package for Creating Ternary Plots*. Zenodo, doi: [10.5281/zenodo.1068996](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1068996).

See Also

Full detail of plotting with 'Ternary', including features not (yet) implemented in the application, is provided in the accompanying [vignette](#).

TernaryContour	<i>Add contours to a ternary plot</i>
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Description

Draws contour lines to depict the value of a function in ternary space.

Usage

```
TernaryContour(
  Func,
  resolution = 96L,
  direction = getOption("ternDirection"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

Func	Function taking the parameters a, b and c, which evaluates to a numeric whose value should be depicted.
resolution	The number of triangles whose base should lie on the longest axis of the triangle. Higher numbers will result in smaller subdivisions and smoother colour gradients, but at a computational cost.
direction	(optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.
...	Further parameters to pass to <code>'contour'</code> .

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith (martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

Other contour plotting functions: [ColourTernary\(\)](#), [TernaryDensityContour\(\)](#), [TernaryPointValues\(\)](#)

Examples

```
TernaryPlot(alab = 'a', blab = 'b', clab = 'c')

FunctionToContour <- function (a, b, c) {
  a - c + (4 * a * b) + (27 * a * b * c)
}

values <- TernaryPointValues(FunctionToContour, resolution = 24L)
ColourTernary(values)
TernaryContour(FunctionToContour, resolution = 36L)
```

TernaryCoords

Convert ternary coordinates to Cartesian space

Description

Convert coordinates of a point in ternary space, in the format (a, b, c) , to x and y coordinates of Cartesian space, which can be sent to standard functions in the 'graphics' package.

Usage

```
TernaryCoords(
  abc,
  b_coord = NULL,
  c_coord = NULL,
  direction = getOption("ternDirection")
)
```

Arguments

abc	A vector of length three giving the position on a ternary plot that points in the direction specified by direction (1 = up, 2 = right, 3 = down, 4 = left). $c(100, 0, 0)$ will plot in the direction-most corner; $c(0, 100, 0)$ will plot in the corner clockwise of direction; $c(0, 0, 100)$ will plot in the corner anti-clockwise of direction. Alternatively, the a coordinate can be specified as the first parameter, in which case the b and c coordinates must be specified via b_coord and c_coord.
b_coord	The b coordinate, if abc is a single number.

`c_coord` The c coordinate, if abc is a single number.
`direction` (optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.

Value

`TernaryCoords()` returns a vector of length two that converts the coordinates given in abc into Cartesian (x, y) coordinates corresponding to the plot created by the last call of `TernaryPlot()`.

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith (martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

- [TernaryPlot\(\)](#)

Other coordinate translation functions: [ReflectedEquivalents\(\)](#), [TriangleCentres\(\)](#), [XYToTernary\(\)](#)

Examples

```
TernaryCoords(100, 0, 0)
TernaryCoords(c(0, 100, 0))

coords <- matrix(1:12, ncol=3)
apply(coords, 1, TernaryCoords)
```

TernaryDensityContour *Add contours of estimated point density to a ternary plot*

Description

Use two-dimensional kernel density estimation to plot contours of point density.

Usage

```
TernaryDensityContour(  
  coordinates,  
  bandwidth,  
  resolution = 25L,  
  tolerance = -0.2/resolution,  
  edgeCorrection = TRUE,  
  direction = getOption("ternDirection"),  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

coordinates	A list, matrix, data.frame or vector in which each element (or row) specifies the three coordinates of a point in ternary space.
bandwidth	Vector of bandwidths for x and y directions. Defaults to normal reference bandwidth (see MASS::bandwidth.nrd). A scalar value will be taken to apply to both directions.
resolution	The number of triangles whose base should lie on the longest axis of the triangle. Higher numbers will result in smaller subdivisions and smoother colour gradients, but at a computational cost.
tolerance	Numeric specifying how close to the margins the contours should be plotted, as a fraction of the size of the triangle. Negative values will cause contour lines to extend beyond the margins of the plot.
edgeCorrection	Logical specifying whether to correct for edge effects (see details).
direction	(optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.
...	Further parameters to pass to <code>'contour'</code> .

Details

This function is modelled on MASS::kde2d(), which uses "an axis-aligned bivariate normal kernel, evaluated on a square grid".

This is to say, values are calculated on a square grid, and contours fitted between these points. This produces a couple of artefacts. Firstly, contours may not extend beyond the outermost point within the diagram, which may fall some distance from the margin of the plot if a low resolution is used. Setting a negative tolerance parameter allows these contours to extend closer to (or beyond) the margin of the plot.

Individual points cannot fall outside the margins of the ternary diagram, but their associated kernels can. In order to sample regions of the kernels that have 'bled' outside the ternary diagram, each point's value is calculated by summing the point density at that point and at equivalent points outside the ternary diagram, 'reflected' across the margin of the plot (see function [ReflectedEquivalentents](#)). This correction can be disabled by setting the edgeCorrection parameter to FALSE.

A model based on a triangular grid may be more appropriate in certain situations, but is non-trivial to implement; if this distinction is important to you, please let the maintainers know by opening a [Github issue](#).

Author(s)

Adapted from MASS::kde2d() by Martin R. Smith

See Also

Other contour plotting functions: [ColourTernary\(\)](#), [TernaryContour\(\)](#), [TernaryPointValues\(\)](#)

Examples

```
TernaryPlot(axis.labels = seq(0, 10, by = 1))

nPoints <- 400L
coordinates <- cbind(abs(rnorm(nPoints, 2, 3)),
                    abs(rnorm(nPoints, 1, 1.5)),
                    abs(rnorm(nPoints, 1, 0.5)))

ColourTernary(TernaryDensity(coordinates, resolution = 10L))
TernaryPoints(coordinates, col = 'red', pch = '.')
TernaryDensityContour(coordinates, resolution = 30L)
```

TernaryPlot	<i>Create a ternary plot</i>
-------------	------------------------------

Description

Create and style a blank ternary plot.

Usage

```
TernaryPlot(
  atip = NULL,
  btip = NULL,
  ctip = NULL,
  alab = NULL,
  blab = NULL,
  clab = NULL,
  lab.offset = 0.16,
  lab.col = NULL,
  point = "up",
  clockwise = TRUE,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  lab.cex = 1,
  lab.font = 0,
  tip.cex = lab.cex,
  tip.font = 2,
  tip.col = "black",
  isometric = TRUE,
  atip.rotate = NULL,
  btip.rotate = NULL,
  ctip.rotate = NULL,
  atip.pos = NULL,
  btip.pos = NULL,
```

```

ctip.pos = NULL,
padding = 0.08,
col = NA,
grid.lines = 10,
grid.col = "darkgrey",
grid.lty = "solid",
grid.lwd = par("lwd"),
grid.minor.lines = 4,
grid.minor.col = "lightgrey",
grid.minor.lty = "solid",
grid.minor.lwd = par("lwd"),
axis.lty = "solid",
axis.labels = TRUE,
axis.cex = 0.8,
axis.font = par("font"),
axis.rotate = TRUE,
axis.pos = NULL,
axis.tick = TRUE,
axis.lwd = 1,
ticks.lwd = axis.lwd,
ticks.length = 0.025,
axis.col = "black",
ticks.col = grid.col,
...
)

HorizontalGrid(
  grid.lines = 10,
  grid.col = "grey",
  grid.lty = "dotted",
  grid.lwd = par("lwd"),
  direction = getOption("ternDirection")
)

```

Arguments

<code>atip</code> , <code>btip</code> , <code>ctip</code>	Character string specifying text to title corners, proceeding clockwise from the corner specified in point (default: top).
<code>alab</code> , <code>blab</code> , <code>clab</code>	Character string specifying text with which to label the corresponding sides of the triangle. Left or right-pointing arrows are produced by typing <code>\U2190</code> or <code>\U2192</code> , or using expression(<code>'value' %>% '</code>).
<code>lab.offset</code>	Numeric specifying distance between midpoint of axis label and the axis. Increase padding if labels are being clipped. Use a vector of length three to specify a different offset for each label.
<code>lab.col</code>	Character vector specifying colours for axis labels. Use a vector of length three to specify a different colour for each label.

<code>point</code>	Character string specifying the orientation of the ternary plot: should the triangle point "up", "right", "down" or "left"? The integers 1 to 4 can be used in place of the character strings.
<code>clockwise</code>	Logical specifying the direction of axes. If TRUE (the default), each axis runs from zero to its maximum value in a clockwise direction around the plot.
<code>xlim, ylim</code>	Numeric vectors of length 2 specifying the minimum and maximum x and y limits of the plotted area, to which padding will be added. The default is to display the complete height or width of the plot. Allows cropping to magnified region of the plot. (See vignette for diagram.) May be overridden if <code>isometric=TRUE</code> ; see documentation of <code>isometric</code> parameter.
<code>lab.cex, tip.cex</code>	Numeric specifying character expansion (font size) for axis labels. Use a vector of length three to specify a different value for each direction.
<code>lab.font, tip.font</code>	Numeric specifying font style (Roman, bold, italic, bold-italic) for axis titles. Use a vector of length three to set a different font for each direction.
<code>isometric</code>	Logical specifying whether to enforce an equilateral shape for the ternary plot. If only one of <code>xlim</code> and <code>ylim</code> is set, the other will be calculated to maintain an equilateral plot. If both <code>xlim</code> and <code>ylim</code> are set, but have different ranges, then the limit with the smaller range will be scaled until its range matches that of the other limit.
<code>atip.rotate, btip.rotate, ctip.rotate</code>	Integer specifying number of degrees to rotate label of rightmost apex.
<code>atip.pos, btip.pos, ctip.pos</code>	Integer specifying positioning of labels, iff the corresponding <code>xlab.rotate</code> parameter is set.
<code>padding</code>	Numeric specifying size of internal margin of the plot; increase if axis labels are being clipped.
<code>col</code>	The colour for filling the plot; see polygon .
<code>grid.lines</code>	Integer specifying the number of grid lines to plot.
<code>grid.col, grid.minor.col</code>	Colours to draw the grid lines. Use a vector of length three to set different values for each direction.
<code>grid.lty, grid.minor.lty</code>	Character or integer vector; line type of the grid lines. Use a vector of length three to set different values for each direction.
<code>grid.lwd, grid.minor.lwd</code>	Non-negative numeric giving line width of the grid lines. Use a vector of length three to set different values for each direction.
<code>grid.minor.lines</code>	Integer specifying the number of minor (unlabelled) grid lines to plot between each major pair.
<code>axis.lty</code>	Line type for both the axis line and tick marks. Use a vector of length three to set a different value for each direction.

<code>axis.labels</code>	This can either be a logical value specifying whether (numerical) annotations are to be made at the tickmarks, or a character or expression vector of labels to be placed at the tick points.
<code>axis.cex</code>	Numeric specifying character expansion (font size) for axis labels. Use a vector of length three to set a different value for each direction.
<code>axis.font</code>	Font for text. Defaults to <code>par('font')</code> .
<code>axis.rotate</code>	Logical specifying whether to rotate axis labels to parallel grid lines, or numeric specifying custom rotation for each axis, to be passed as <code>srt</code> parameter to <code>text()</code> . Expand margins or set <code>par(xpd = NA)</code> if labels are clipped.
<code>axis.pos</code>	Vector of length one or three specifying position of axis labels, to be passed as <code>pos</code> parameter to <code>text()</code> ; populated automatically if NULL (the default).
<code>axis.tick</code>	Logical specifying whether to mark the axes with tick marks.
<code>axis.lwd, ticks.lwd</code>	Line width for the axis line and tick marks. Zero or negative values will suppress the line or ticks. Use a vector of length three to set different values for each axis.
<code>ticks.length</code>	Numeric specifying distance that ticks should extend beyond the plot margin. Also affects position of axis labels, which are plotted at the end of each tick. Use a vector of length three to set a different length for each direction.
<code>axis.col, ticks.col, tip.col</code>	Colours for the axis line, tick marks and tip labels respectively. Use a vector of length three to set a different value for each direction. <code>axis.col = NULL</code> means to use <code>par('fg')</code> , possibly specified inline, and <code>ticks.col = NULL</code> means to use whatever colour <code>axis.col</code> resolved to.
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters to <code>plot</code> .
<code>direction</code>	(optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.

Details

The plot will be generated using the standard 'graphics' plot functions, on which additional elements can be added using cartesian coordinates, perhaps using functions such as [arrows](#), [legend](#) or [text](#).

Functions

- `HorizontalGrid`: Add `grid.lines` horizontal lines to the ternary plot

Author(s)

[Martin R. Smith \(martin.smith@durham.ac.uk\)](mailto:martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

- `AddToTernary()`: Add elements to a ternary plot
- `TernaryCoords()`: Convert ternary coordinates to Cartesian (x and y) coordinates
- `TernaryXRange()`, `TernaryYRange()`: What are the x and y limits of the plotted region?

Examples

```
TernaryPlot(atip = "Top", btip = "Bottom", ctip = "Right", axis.col = "red",
            col = rgb(0.8, 0.8, 0.8))
HorizontalGrid(grid.lines = 2, grid.col = 'blue', grid.lty = 1)
# the second line corresponds to the base of the triangle, and is not drawn
```

TernaryPointValues *Value of a function at regularly spaced points*

Description

Intended to facilitate coloured contour plots with `ColourTernary()`, `TernaryPointValue()` evaluates a function at points on a triangular grid; `TernaryDensity()` calculates the density of points in each grid cell.

Usage

```
TernaryPointValues(
  Func,
  resolution = 48L,
  direction = getOption("ternDirection"),
  ...
)

TernaryDensity(
  coordinates,
  resolution = 48L,
  direction = getOption("ternDirection")
)
```

Arguments

Func	Function taking the parameters a, b and c, which evaluates to a numeric whose value should be depicted.
resolution	The number of triangles whose base should lie on the longest axis of the triangle. Higher numbers will result in smaller subdivisions and smoother colour gradients, but at a computational cost.
direction	(optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.
...	Additional parameters to <code>Func()</code> .
coordinates	A list, matrix, data.frame or vector in which each element (or row) specifies the three coordinates of a point in ternary space.

Value

TernaryPointValues() returns a matrix whose rows correspond to:

- **x, y**: co-ordinates of the centres of smaller triangles
- **z**: The value of Func(a, b, c), where a, b and c are the ternary coordinates of x and y.
- **down**: 0 if the triangle concerned points upwards (or right), 1 otherwise

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith (martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

Other contour plotting functions: [ColourTernary\(\)](#), [TernaryContour\(\)](#), [TernaryDensityContour\(\)](#)

Examples

```
TernaryPointValues(function (a, b, c) a * b * c, resolution = 2)
```

```
TernaryPlot(grid.lines = 4)
cols <- TernaryPointValues(rgb, resolution = 4)
text(as.numeric(cols['x', ]), as.numeric(cols['y', ]),
     labels = ifelse(cols['down', ] == '1', 'v', '^'),
     col = cols['z', ])
```

```
TernaryPlot(axis.labels = seq(0, 10, by = 1))
```

```
nPoints <- 4000L
coordinates <- cbind(abs(rnorm(nPoints, 2, 3)),
                    abs(rnorm(nPoints, 1, 1.5)),
                    abs(rnorm(nPoints, 1, 0.5)))
```

```
density <- TernaryDensity(coordinates, resolution = 10L)
ColourTernary(density)
TernaryPoints(coordinates, col = 'red', pch = '.')
```

TernaryTiles

Paint tiles on ternary plot

Description

Function to fill a ternary plot with coloured tiles. Useful in combination with [TernaryPointValues](#) and [TernaryContour](#).

Usage

```
TernaryTiles(  
  x,  
  y,  
  down,  
  resolution,  
  col,  
  direction = getOption("ternDirection")  
)
```

Arguments

<code>x, y</code>	Numeric vectors specifying x and y coordinates of centres of each triangle.
<code>down</code>	Logical vector specifying TRUE if each triangle should point down (or right), FALSE otherwise.
<code>resolution</code>	The number of triangles whose base should lie on the longest axis of the triangle. Higher numbers will result in smaller subdivisions and smoother colour gradients, but at a computational cost.
<code>col</code>	Vector specifying the colour with which to fill each triangle.
<code>direction</code>	(optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith (martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

Other functions for colouring and shading: [ColourTernary\(\)](#)

Examples

```
FunctionToContour <- function (a, b, c) {  
  a - c + (4 * a * b) + (27 * a * b * c)  
}  
  
TernaryPlot()  
  
values <- TernaryPointValues(FunctionToContour, resolution = 24L)  
ColourTernary(values)  
TernaryContour(FunctionToContour, resolution=36L)
```

TernaryXRange	<i>X and Y coordinates of ternary plotting area</i>
---------------	---

Description

X and Y coordinates of ternary plotting area

Usage

```
TernaryXRange(direction = getOption("ternDirection"))
```

```
TernaryYRange(direction = getOption("ternDirection"))
```

Arguments

`direction` (optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.

Value

`TernaryXRange()` and `TernaryYRange()` return the minimum and maximum X or Y coordinate of the area in which a ternary plot is drawn, oriented in the specified direction. Because the plotting area is a square, the triangle of the ternary plot will not occupy the full range in one direction. Assumes that the defaults have not been overwritten by specifying `xlim` or `ylim`.

Functions

- `TernaryYRange`: Returns the minimum and maximum Y coordinate for a ternary plot in the specified direction.

Author(s)

Martin R. Smith (martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

Other plot limits: [OutsidePlot\(\)](#)

TriangleCentres	<i>Coordinates of triangle mid-points</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Calculate x and y coordinates of the midpoints of triangles tiled to cover a ternary plot.

Usage

```
TriangleCentres(resolution = 48L, direction = getOption("ternDirection"))
```

Arguments

resolution	The number of triangles whose base should lie on the longest axis of the triangle. Higher numbers will result in smaller subdivisions and smoother colour gradients, but at a computational cost.
direction	(optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.

Value

TriangleCentres() returns a matrix with three named rows:

- x coordinates of triangle midpoints;
- y coordinates of triangle midpoints;
- triDown 0 for upwards-pointing triangles, 1 for downwards-pointing.

Author(s)

[Martin R. Smith \(martin.smith@durham.ac.uk\)](mailto:martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

Other coordinate translation functions: [ReflectedEquivalentents\(\)](#), [TernaryCoords\(\)](#), [XYToTernary\(\)](#)

Examples

```
TernaryPlot(grid.lines = 4)
centres <- TriangleCentres(4)
text(centres['x', ], centres['y', ], ifelse(centres['triDown', ], 'v', '^'))
```

`XYToTernary`*Cartesian coordinates to ternary point*

Description

Convert cartesian (x, y) coordinates to a point in ternary space.

Usage

```
XYToTernary(x, y, direction = getOption("ternDirection"))
```

Arguments

<code>x, y</code>	Numeric values giving the x and y coordinates of a point or points.
<code>direction</code>	(optional) Integer specifying the direction that the current ternary plot should point: 1, up; 2, right; 3, down; 4, left.

Value

`XYToTernary()` Returns the ternary point(s) corresponding to the specified x and y coordinates, where $a + b + c = 1$.

Author(s)

[Martin R. Smith \(martin.smith@durham.ac.uk\)](mailto:martin.smith@durham.ac.uk)

See Also

Other coordinate translation functions: [ReflectedEquivalents\(\)](#), [TernaryCoords\(\)](#), [TriangleCentres\(\)](#)

Examples

```
XYToTernary(c(0.1, 0.2), 0.5)
```

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