

THE CHEMMACROS BUNDLE

v4.2e 2014/01/09

packages **CHEMMACROS** (v4.2e), **CHEMFORMULA** (v4.2a), **GHSYSTEM** (v4.2e) and
CHEMGREEK (v0.2a)

documentation for the **CHEMMACROS** package

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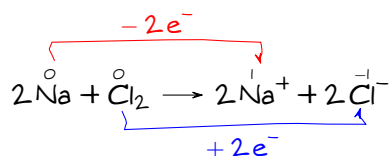


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Part I.

Preliminaries

1. Licence, Requirements and README

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this software under the terms of the L^AT_EX Project Public License (LPPL), version 1.3 or later (<http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt>). The software has the status “maintained.”

The CHEMMACROS bundle needs the bundles l3kernel [The13a] and l3packages [The13b]. It

also needs the packages `siunitx`¹ [Wri13], `mathtools`² [MRW13], `bm`³ [CMo4], `nicefrac`⁴ [Rei98] and `environ`⁵ [Rob13] as well as `tikz`⁶ [Tan10] and the TikZ libraries `calc` and `arrows`. Language support is done with the help of the translations⁷ [Nie13]. The `CHEMMACROS` package also loads the other packages of this bundle.

The package option `xspace` also loads the package `xspace` [CHo9].

The `CHEMMACROS` bundle bundles four packages: `CHEMMACROS`, `CHEMFORMULA`, `GHSYSTEM` and `CHEMGREEK`. The package dependencies of the other packages are described in the respective manuals.

2. Motivation and Background

`CHEMMACROS` started some years ago as a growing list of custom macros that I frequently used. I cannot completely recall when and why I decided to release them as a package. Well – here we go and you might find it useful, too, I hope.

Both the macros and their functionality have changed over time and quite a lot have been added. Many things have been unified and what’s probably most important: many possibilities to customize have been added, too.

Probably every chemist using \LaTeX 2_ε is aware of the great `mhchem` package by Martin Hensel. There have always been some difficulties intertwining it with `CHEMMACROS`, though. Also, some other minor points in `mhchem` always bothered me, but they hardly seemed enough for a new package. They weren’t even enough for a feature request to the `mhchem` author. The challenge and the fun of creating a new package and the wish for a highly customizable alternative led to `CHEMFORMULA` after all.

`CHEMFORMULA` works very similar to `mhchem` but is more strict as to how compounds, stoichiometric factors and arrows are input. In the same time `CHEMFORMULA` offers possibilities to customize the output that `mhchem` does not. Although `CHEMFORMULA` is meant as an *alternative* to `mhchem` `CHEMMACROS` only loads `CHEMFORMULA` and uses it at various places internally, too.

As a chemist you are probably aware of the fact that the UNITED NATIONS have developed the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS) as a global replacement for the various different systems in different countries. While it has not been implemented by all countries yet [Uni12], it is only a matter of time.

The package `GHSYSTEM` enables you to typeset all the hazard and precautionary statements and pictograms in a very easy way. The statements are taken from EU regulation 1272/2008 [Theo8].

There are four points I hope I have achieved with this bundle:

- intuitive usage as far as the syntax of the commands is concerned

-
1. on CTAN as `siunitx`: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/siunitx/>
 2. on CTAN as `mathtools`: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/mathtools/>
 3. on CTAN as `bm`: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/bm/>
 4. on CTAN as `nicefrac`: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/nicefrac/>
 5. on CTAN as `environ`: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/environ/>
 6. on CTAN as `pgf`: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/graphics/pgf/>
 7. on CTAN as `translations`: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/translations/>

3. News

- the commands shall not only make typesetting easier and faster but also the document source more readable with respect to semantics (`\ortho`-dichlorobenzene is easier to read and understand than `\textit{o}`-dichlorobenzene)
- as much customizability as I could think of so every user can adapt the commands to his or her own wishes
- default settings compliant with the recommendations of the INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY (IUPAC).

Especially the last point needed some pushing from users to get things right in many places. If you find anything not compliant with IUPAC recommendations⁸ I would welcome an email very much!

3. News

3.1. Version 4.0

With version 4.0 some changes have been made:

- first of all the packages `CHEMFORMULA` and `GHSYSTEM` do not load `CHEMMACROS` any more which means they can be used independently.
- the option `bpchem` has been dropped.
- the commands `\mch` and `\pch` now match `CHEMFORMULA`'s charges.
- the option `method` has been dropped.
- the option `append` has deprecated.
- the option `greek` has been extended to support other uppercase greek letters, for example those provided by `kpfonts`. This is handled internally by the new package in the family: `CHEMGREEK`. This package is not really a package for usage at a user-level but could in principle be used to extend the `greek` option.
- language support is now done with the help of the translations. This means that with version 4.0 the document language is recognized automatically.
- the status of the commands `\Lfi` and `\Dfi` has been changed from *deprecated* to *dropped*.
- various other changes like bug fixes and improvements on the typographical appearance of `CHEMFORMULA`'s inline formulae with `\ch`.

8. This does not concern the `\ox` command. The IUPAC version is `\ox*`.

3.2. Version 4.2

- Changed particles with electron pairs such as `\ba` to use `CHEMFORMULA`'s new macro `\chlewis` for the Lewis electrons.
- Changed the implicit `\Delta` in the thermodynamic state variables into `\ChemDelta` to ensure that an upright symbol is used.
- Change in the syntax of `\DeclareChemState` and `\RenewChemState`. The old syntax is still supported but discouraged.

4. Package Options

`CHEMMACROS` has several package options. They all are used as key/value pairs like

```
\usepackage[option1 = <value1>, option2 = <value2>]{chemmacros}
```

Some also can be used without value (`\usepackage[option1]{chemmacros}`), which means that the underlined value is used.

Both `CHEMFORMULA` and `GHSYSTEM` don't have package options of their own. If you load them explicitly any given option will silently fail. Options can then only be set using the setup command.

option » `circled` = `formal`|`all`|`none` Default: `formal`
`CHEMMACROS` uses two different kinds of charges which indicate the usage of real (+/−) and formal (⊕/⊖) charges. The option `formal` distinguishes between them, option `none` displays them all without circle, option `all` circles all.

option » `circletype` = `chem`|`math` Default: `chem`
This option switches between two kinds of circled charge symbols: `\fplus` ⊕ and `\oplus$` ⊕.

option » `cmversion` = 1|2|3|4|`newest` Default: `newest`
This option restores the old definitions of some commands and tries to ensure backwards compatibility as much as possible (default = 4). Actually 2 and 3 are aliases, as are – for now – 4 and `newest`. *This option can only be chosen in the preamble.*

option » `ghsystem` = `true`|`false` Default: `true`
`ghsystem` = {`false`} disables the automatic loading of the `GHSYSTEM` package.

option » `greek` = `auto`|`kpfonts`|`math`|`newtx`|`textgreek`|`upgreek` Default: `auto`
This option determines how the letters `\Chemalpha` and friends are typeset. See page 10 for more information. Please note that this option *does not load either upgreek, kpfonts, newtxmath nor textgreek!* It only determines which one to choose if available. The option `auto` will detect if either (in order of priority) `upgreek`, `textgreek`, `kpfonts` or `newtxmath` have been loaded and use them if available. If you explicitly choose `upgreek`, `textgreek`, `kpfonts` or `newtxmath` you also have to load the corresponding package. *This option can only be chosen in the preamble.*

5. Setup

- option** » `iupac` = `auto`|`restricted`|`strict` Default: `auto`
Take care of how IUPAC naming commands are defined, see page 12.
- option** » `language` = `american`|`british`|`english`|`french`|`german`|`italian`|`ngerman` (initially empty)
Load the language used by **CHEMMACROS**. *This option can only be chosen in the preamble.*
- option** » `Nu` = `chemmacros`|`mathspec` Default: `chemmacros`
The package `mathspec` also defines a macro `\Nu`. This option chooses which definition holds, see page 9. *This option can only be chosen in the preamble.*
- option** » `strict` = `true`|`false` Default: `false`
Setting `strict` = `{\true}` will turn all warning messages into errors messages.
- option** » `synchronize` = `true`|`false` Default: `false`
The setting `true` will tell **CHEMMACROS** to adapt the font settings of **CHEMFORMULA**.
- option** » `xspace` = `true`|`false` Default: `true`
With this option most commands are defined with a `\xspace`.

5. Setup

Various of **CHEMMACROS**’, **CHEMFORMULA**’s and **GHSYSTEM**’s commands have key/value pairs with which they can be customized. Most times they can be used as (optional) argument of the commands themselves. They also can most times be used with the `\chemsetup` command.

`\chemsetup[<module>]{<key> = <value>}`
Set up the options for module `<module>` only or

`\chemsetup{<module>/<key> = <value>}`
in combination with options from other modules.

The keys each belong to a module, which defines for which commands they are intended for. If a key is presented, you’ll see the module to which it belongs in the left margin. You have two ways to use keys with the `\chemsetup`, as you can see above.

The package options can also be seen as keys belonging to the module `option`. This means they can also be used with the `\chemsetup` command (except for the option `version` = 1|2|3).

```
1 \chemsetup[option]{circled=none}
2 \leavevmode\mch\ \pch\ \fmch\ \fpch\ \el\ \prt \par
3 \chemsetup[option]{circled=formal}
4 \leavevmode\mch\ \pch\ \fmch\ \fpch\ \el\ \prt \par
5 \chemsetup[option]{circletype=math}
6 \leavevmode\mch\ \pch\ \fmch\ \fpch\ \el\ \prt \par
7 \chemsetup{option/circletype=chem,option/circled=all}%
8 \leavevmode\mch\ \pch\ \fmch\ \fpch\ \el\ \prt \par
9 \chemsetup{option/circletype=math}
```

```
10 \leavevmode\mch\ \pch\ \fmch\ \fpch\ \el\ \prt
```

```
- + ⊖ ⊕ e- p+
- + ⊖ ⊕ e- p+
- + ⊖ ⊕ e- p+
- + ⊖ ⊕ e- p+
- + ⊖ ⊕ e- p+
```

Keys *not* belonging to a module *cannot* be used with `\chemsetup!`

All options of `CHEMFORMULA` belong to the module `chemformula` and all of `GHSYSTEM`'s options belong to the module `ghsystem`.

6. Language Settings

6.1. How it Works

`CHEMMACROS` uses the translations package for a number of language dependent strings. That means that if a suitable translation to those strings is given the babel [Bra13] or polyglossia [Cha13] language will be picked up automatically. You can, however, overwrite this mechanism by explicitly choosing the language you want. This is done with the package option `language`.

Section 6.2 lists all language dependent strings and the provided translations.

6.2. Supported Languages

By choosing the option

```
\chemsetup[⟨option⟩]{language=⟨language⟩}
```

Selection of the language `⟨language⟩`.

you can set the language that is used by `CHEMMACROS` if you want it to be a *different language than your main document language*.

There are some language definitions made by `CHEMMACROS`. They include

- the header of the list of reactions,
- the beginning of the entries in the list of reactions, and
- the H- and P-statements of the GHS statements.

`CHEMMACROS` uses the translations to get translated strings sensitive to babel or polyglossia settings. All pre-defined translations keys are listed in table 1. To some of those a few non-English translations are provided.

Currently this includes the following translations:

6. Language Settings

TABLE 1: Language dependent strings.

translations key	English default
K-acid	A
K-base	B
K-water	W
phase-sld	l
phase-lqd	s
phase-gas	g
phase-aq	aq
list-of-reactions reaction	List of reactions

```
1 % subscript used in \Ka:
2 \DeclareTranslation{German}{K-acid}{S}
3 % the phases \sld and \lqd:
4 \DeclareTranslation{German}{phase-sld}{f}
5 \DeclareTranslation{German}{phase-lqd}{f}{l}
6 % heading of the list of reactions:
7 \DeclareTranslation{English}{list-of-reactions}{List of reactions}
8 \DeclareTranslation{German}{list-of-reactions}{Reaktionsverzeichnis}
9 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{list-of-reactions}{Elenco delle reazioni}
10 \DeclareTranslation{French}{list-of-reactions}{Table des r\'eactions}
11 % name at the beginning of each entry in the list of reactions:
12 \DeclareTranslation{English}{reaction}{Reaction}
13 \DeclareTranslation{German}{reaction}{Reaktion}
14 \DeclareTranslation{Italian}{reaction}{Reazione}
15 \DeclareTranslation{French}{reaction}{R\'eaction}
```

All other languages will fall back to English. However, you can always add the translation you want. If you send me an email with translations you'd like to have added to **CHEMMACROS** I'll gladly add them.

6.3. Specialties

6.3.1. German

If you choose `german`/`ngerman` the phase commands `\sld` and `\lqd` and the command `\pKa` are translated.

6.3.2. Italian

Choosing the language `italian` defines two additional IUPAC commands:

`\ter`
 ter

`\sin`
 sin

Part II.

CHEMMACROS

7. Particles, Ions and Symbols

7.1. Predefined

CHEMMACROS defines some simple macros for displaying often needed particles and symbols. Please note, that they're displayed differently depending on the package options used, see section 4. These commands can be used in text as well as in math mode. Note that they are not meant to be used in **CHEMFORMULA**'s `\ch`.

`\Hpl`
 H^+ (proton)

`\Hyd`
 OH^- (hydroxide)

`\HtO`
 H_3O^+ (oxonium ion) (**H three O**)

`\water`
 H_2O

`\el`
 e^- (electron)

`\prt`
 p^+ (proton)

`\ntr`
 n^0 (neutron)

`\Nu`
 Nu^- (nucleophile)

The package `mathspec` also defines a macro `\Nu`. If you chose package option `Nu = {mathspec}` **CHEMMACROS** defines `\Nuc` instead.

`\El` E^+ (electrophile)`\ba` ba^- (base)`\fplus` \oplus `\fminus` \ominus `\transitionstatesymbol` \ddagger `\standardstate` \ominus

This symbol is only provided by `CHEMMACROS`, if the package `chemstyle` is not loaded; the idea is borrowed from there.⁹

`\changestate` Δ

A math operator symbol for denoting the change in an extensive thermodynamic quantity for a process such as ΔH° . This symbol is used in the definitions presented in section 14.

`\Chemalpha` α , `\ChemAlpha` A

For each of the 24 greek letters a lowercase and uppercase `\Chem...` command is defined that maps to the upright greek letter as set with the option `greek`. More details on this can be found in the manual of the `CHEMGREEK` package.

The two particles `\Nu` and `\ba` can be modified. To do that you use the option

`particle` » `elpair = false|dots|dash`

Default: `false`

Set how the electron pair of the particles `\Nu` and `\ba` are set.

```
1 \ba[elpair] \Nu[elpair=dash]
2
3 \chemsetup[particle]{elpair}
4 \ba\ \Nu
```

 $ba\cdot^- \quad Nu\Gamma$
 $ba\cdot^- \quad Nu\cdot^-$

The greek letters aren't newly defined symbols but are defined differently depending on the packages you've loaded. The default definition is the corresponding math letter. If you have loaded the `textgreek` package the letters are taken from there, and if you have loaded the package `upgreek` the macros of that package are used. This is also described in the description of

⁹ many thanks to the package author Joseph Wright.

the package option `greek`, other details can be found in the documentation of the `CHEMGREEK` package. This documentation uses `newtxmath` and the setting `greek = {newtx}` for instance.

The reason why `CHEMMACROS` uses these macros in the first place is IUPAC compliance. IUPAC recommends to use upright greek letters in nomenclature.

Greek letters are used in systematic organic, inorganic, macromolecular and biochemical nomenclature. These should be roman (upright), since they are not symbols for physical quantities. *IUPAC Green Book [Coh+08, p. 9]*

`CHEMMACROS` uses these commands now to define nomenclature commands, see page 13.

7.2. Own Particles

Surely sometimes it can be handy to have other particle macros defined such as `\positron` or `\photon`. This can easily be done with this command:

`\DeclareChemParticle{<cs>}{<definition>}`

Define a new particle command.

`\RenewChemParticle{<cs>}{<definition>}`

Renew the definition of a particle command.

The particle defined this way behaves uses `CHEMFORMULA`'s `\ch` to typeset the particle which means that the `<definition>` should be a valid `CHEMFORMULA` compound. Please have a look at the `CHEMFORMULA` manual for details. The particle will obey the `circled` option.

```
1 \DeclareChemParticle\positron{\Chembeta+}
2 \DeclareChemParticle\photon{\Chemgamma}
3 \RenewChemParticle\el{\Chembeta-}
4 \positron\ \photon\ \el
```



`\DeclareChemParticle` only defines a particle if `<cs>` is not already used by any other command. If it is already used `CHEMMACROS` will either give a warning or an error, depending on the option `strict`. `\RenewChemParticle` only defines a particle if `<cs>` is already used and issues a warning/error otherwise.

8. Nomenclature, Stereo Descriptors, Latin Phrases

8.1. IUPAC Names

Similar to the `bpchem` package `CHEMMACROS` provides a command¹⁰ to typeset IUPAC names. Why is that useful? IUPAC names can get very long. So long indeed that they span over more

¹⁰ The idea and the implementation is shamelessly borrowed from `bpchem` by Bjørn Pedersen.

than two lines, especially in two-column documents. This means they must be allowed to be broken more than one time. This is what the following command does.

`\iupac{\IUPAC name}`

Inside this command use `\|` and `\-` to indicate a breaking point or a breaking dash. Use `\^` as a shortcut for `\textsuperscript`.

```
1 \begin{minipage}{.4\linewidth}
2   \iupac{%
3     Tetra\|cyclo[2.2.2.1\^{1,4}]\|un\|decane-2\|-dodecyl\|-%
4     5\|-(hepta\|decyl\|iso\|dodecyl\|thio\|ester)%
5   }
6 \end{minipage}
```

Tetracyclo[2.2.2.1^{1,4}]-undecane-2-dodecyl-5-(heptadecylisododecylthioester)

The `\iupac` command is more of a semantic command. Most times you can achieve (nearly) the same thing by using `\-` instead of `\|`, `-` instead of `\-` and `\textsuperscript` instead of `\^`.

There are some subtleties: `\-` inserts a small space before the hyphen and removes a small space after it. The command `\|` not only prevents ligatures but also inserts a small space.

```
1 \huge\iupac{2,4\|Di\|chlor\|pentan} \par
2 2,4-Dichlorpentan
```

2,4-Dichlorpentan
2,4-Dichlorpentan

The spaces inserted by these commands can be customized.

`iupac` » `hyphen-pre-space = {\langle dim \rangle}`

Default: `.01em`

Set the space that is inserted before the hyphen set with `\-`.

`iupac` » `hyphen-post-space = {\langle dim \rangle}`

Default: `- .03em`

Set the space that is inserted after the hyphen set with `\-`.

`iupac` » `break-space = {\langle dim \rangle}`

Default: `.01em`

Set the space inserted by `\|`.

The command `\iupac` serves another purpose, too, however. Regardless of the setting of the `iupac` option all the commands presented in this section are always defined *inside* `\iupac`. Quite a number of the naming commands have very general names: `\meta`, `\D`, `\E`, `\L`, `\R`, `\S`, `\trans` and so forth. This means they either are predefined already (`\L` `\L`) or are easily defined by another package or class (the `cool` package defines both `\D` and `\E`, for example). In order to give you control which commands are defined in which way, there is the package option `iupac`. It has three modes:

- `iupac = {auto}`: if the commands are *not* defined by any package or class you're using they are available generally, otherwise only *inside* `\iupac`.
- `iupac = {restricted}`: all naming commands are *only* defined inside `\iupac`. If the commands are defined by another package they of course have that meaning outside. They're not defined outside otherwise.
- `iupac = {strict}`: `CHEMMACROS` overwrites any other definition and makes the commands available throughout the document. Of course the commands can be redefined (but only in the document body). They will still be available inside `\iupac` then.

Table 2 demonstrates the different modes.

	auto	restricted	strict
<code>\L</code>	L̸	L̸	L
<code>\iupac{\L}</code>	L	L	L
<code>\D</code>	D	–	D
<code>\iupac{\D}</code>	D	D	D

TABLE 2: Demonstration of `iupac`'s modes.

8.1.1. Predefined Commands

The macros in this section are intended to make the writing of IUPAC names more convenient.

Greek Letters Greek letters in compound names are typeset upright. For this there are for example the packages `upgreek` and `textgreek`. If you have loaded one of them¹¹ the following commands typeset upright Greek letters:

`\a` α `\b` β `\g` γ `\d` δ `\k` κ `\m` μ `\n` η `\w` ω

```

1 \iupac{5\a\androstano-3\b\ol} \par
2 \iupac{\a\-(tri\chloro\methyl)\-w\chloro\poly(1,4\phenylene\methylene)}
```

5α-androstan-3β-ol
α-(trichloromethyl)-ω-chloropoly(1,4-phenylenemethylene)

¹¹ There are other options, see the description of the `greek` option.

Hetero Atoms and added Hydrogen Attachments to hetero atoms and added hydrogen atoms are indicated by italic letters [Coh+08]. **CHEMMACROS** defines a few shortcuts for the most common ones.

`\H H` `\O O` `\N N` `\Sf S` `\P P`

<code>1 \iupac{\N\methyl\ benz\ amide} \par</code>	<i>N</i> -methylbenzamide
<code>2 \iupac{3\H\pyrrole} \par</code>	<i>3H</i> -pyrrole
<code>3 \iupac{\O\ethyl hexanethioate}</code>	<i>O</i> -ethyl hexanethioate

Cahn-Ingold-Prelog

`\cip{\langle conf \rangle}`

Typeset Cahn-Ingol-Prelog descriptors, *e. g.*: `\cip{R,S}` (*R,S*)

`\R (R)`

Typeset recto descriptor.

`\S (S)`

Typeset sinister descriptor.

Since the command `\S` has another meaning already (§) it is only available inside `\iupac` in the default setting.

Both these commands and the entgegen/zusammen descriptors get a small additional amount of kerning after the closing parenthesis. This amount can be changed through the following option:

`iupac > \cip-kern = {<dim>}`

Default: .075em

Set the amount of kerning after the closing parenthesis.

Fischer

`\D D` `\L L`

Since the command `\L` has another meaning already (Ł) it is only available inside `\iupac` in the default setting.

cis/trans, zusammen/entgegen, syn/anti & tert

`\cis cis` `\trans trans` `\fac fac` `\mer mer` `\Z (Z)` `\E (E)` `\syn syn` `\anti anti` `\tert tert`

The package cool defines the commands `\E` and `\D`, too. If you load it, the **CHEMMACROS** version will only be available inside `\iupac` in the default setting.

ortho/meta/para



`\ortho o` `\meta m` `\para p`

Although these commands are provided I like to cite [PPRo4]:



The letters *o*, *m*, and *p* have been used in place of *ortho*, *meta*, and *para*, respectively, to designate the 1,2-, 1,3-, and 1,4- isomers of disubstituted benzene. This usage is strongly discouraged and is not used in preferred IUPAC names. *IUPAC Blue Book [PPRo4, p. 90]*

Absolute Configuration (uses TikZ)

`\Rconf[⟨letter⟩]`

`\Rconf:`  `\Rconf[]:` 

`\Sconf[⟨letter⟩]`

`\Sconf:`  `\Sconf[]:` 

Examples:

```

1 \iupac{\D\Wein\|s"aure} =
2 \iupac{\cip{2S,3S}\Wein\|s"aure} \par
3 \iupac{\D\-(\-$)\Threose} =
4 \iupac{\cip{2S,3R}\-(\-$)\-2,3,4-Tri\|hydroxy\|butanal} \par
5 \iupac{\cis\2-Butene} =
6 \iupac{\Z\2-Butene}, \par
7 \iupac{\cip{2E,4Z}\Hexa\|diene} \par
8 \iupac{\meta\Xylol} =
9 \iupac{1,3-Di\|methyl\|benzene}

```

D-Weinsäure = (2*S*,3*S*)-Weinsäure
D-(−)-Threose = (2*S*,3*R*)-(−)-2,3,4-Trihydroxybutanal
cis-2-Butene = (*Z*)-2-Butene,
(2*E*,4*Z*)-Hexadiene
m-Xylol = 1,3-Dimethylbenzene

Coordination Chemistry `CHEMMACROS` provides two commands useful with coordination chemistry:

`\bridge{⟨num⟩} μ3` `\hapto{⟨num⟩} η5`

```

1 Ferrocene = \iupac{bis(\hapto{5}cyclo\|penta\|dienyl)iron} \par
2 \iupac{tetra\-\bridge{3}iodido\Tetrakis[tri\|methyl\|platinum(IV)]}

```

Ferrocene = bis(η^5 cyclopentadienyl)iron
 tetra- μ_3 iodido-tetrakis[trimethylplatinum(IV)]

Two options allow customization:

`iupac` » `bridge-number` = sub|super Default: sub
 Appends the number as a subscript or superscript. IUPAC recommendation is the subscript [Con+05].

`iupac` » `coord-use-hyphen` = true|false Default: true
 Append a hyphen to `\hapto` and `\bridge` or don't.

8.1.2. Own Naming Commands

If you find any commands missing you can define them using

`\DeclareChemIUPAC{<cs>}{<declaration>}`

Define a new IUPAC command that is in any case defined inside of `\iupac` regardless if `<cs>` is defined elsewhere already.

`\RenewChemIUPAC{<cs>}{<declaration>}`

Redefine an existing IUPAC command that is in any case defined inside of `\iupac` regardless if `<cs>` is defined elsewhere already.

A command defined in this way will obey the setting of the option `iupac`. This means any existing command is only overwritten with `iupac = {strict}`. However, `\DeclareChemIUPAC` will *not* change the definition of an existing IUPAC naming command but issue a warning/an error (depending on the package option `strict`) if the IUPAC naming command already exists.

```
1 \DeclareChemIUPAC\endo{\textit{endo}}
2 \RenewChemIUPAC\anti{\textit{anti}}
3 \iupac{(2\-\endo,7\-\anti)\-2\-\bromo\-\-7\-\fluoro\|bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane}
```

(2-endo,7-anti)-2-bromo-7-fluorobicyclo[2.2.1]heptane

`\RenewChemIUPAC` allows you to redefine the existing IUPAC naming commands.

```
1 \iupac{\meta\-\Xylol} \par m-Xylol
2 \RenewChemIUPAC\meta{\textup{m}} m-Xylol
3 \iupac{\meta\-\Xylol}
```

8.2. Latin Phrases

The package `chemstyle` provides the command `\latin` to typeset common latin phrases in a consistent way. `CHEMMACROS` defines a similar `\latin` only if `chemstyle` has *not* been loaded and additionally provides these commands:

9. Units for the Usage With siunitx

`\insitu` *in situ* `\abinitio` *ab initio* `\invacuo` *in vacuo*

If the package chemstyle has been loaded they are defined using chemstyle's `\latin` command. This means that then the appearance depends on chemstyle's option `abbremp`.

The commands are defined through

`\DeclareChemLatin{<cs>}{<phrase>}`

Define a new latin phrase.

`\RenewChemLatin{<cs>}{<phrase>}`

Redefine an existing latin phrase.

`\DeclareChemLatin\ltn{latin text}\ltn latin text`

If you have *not* loaded chemstyle you can change the appearance with this option:

`\latin » format = {<definition>}`

Default: `\itshape`

Set the format of the latin phrases.

9. Units for the Usage With siunitx

In chemistry some non-SI units are very common. siunitx provides the command `\DeclareSIUnit{<command>}{<unit>}` to add arbitrary units. `CHEMMACROS` uses that command to provide some units. Like all siunitx units they're only valid inside `\SI{<num>}{<unit>}` and `\si{<unit>}`.

`\atmosphere`
atm

`\atm`
atm

`\calory`
cal

`\cal`
cal

`\cmc`
cm³

The units `\cmc`, `\molar`, and `\Molar` are defined by the package chemstyle as well. `CHEMMACROS` only defines them, if chemstyle is not loaded.

`\molar`
mol dm⁻³

`\moLar`
mol L⁻¹

`\Molar` M `\MolMass` g mol^{-1} `\normal` N `\torr` torr

By the way: `\mmHg` mmHg already is defined by siunitx and chemstyle.

10. Acid/Base

Easy representation of pH, pK_A ... (the command `\pKa` depends on the package option `language`).
The translations may be adapted, though, see section 6.

`\pH` pH `\pOH` pOH `\Ka` K_A `\Kb` K_B `\Kw` K_W `\pKa[⟨num⟩]``\pKa:` pK_A , `\pKa[1]:` pK_{A1} `\pKb[⟨num⟩]``\pKb:` pK_B , `\pKb[1]:` pK_{B1} `\p{⟨anything⟩}`e. g. `\p{\Kw}` pK_W

$$_1 \text{ \Ka \Kb \pKa \pKa[1] \pKb \pKb[1]}$$

$$K_A K_B pK_A pK_{A1} pK_B pK_{B1}$$

The operator $p[\dots]$ shall be printed in Roman type. *IUPAC Green Book [Coh+08, p. 103]*

There is one option which changes the style the p is typeset:

`acid-base` » `p-style = italics|slanted|upright`

Default: upright

Set the style of the p operator.

`acid-base` » `K-acid = {\text{}}`

The subscript to `\Ka` and `\pKa`.

`acid-base` » `K-base = {\text{}}`

The subscript to `\Kb` and `\pKb`.

`acid-base` » `K-water = {\text{}}`

The subscript to `\Kw`.

```
1 \pH, \pKa \par
2 \chemsetup[acid-base]{p-style=slanted} \pH, \pKa \par
3 \chemsetup[acid-base]{p-style=italics} \pH, \pKa
```

$\text{pH}, \text{p}K_A$
 $p\text{H}, pK_A$
 $p\text{H}, pK_A$

Introduced in
version 4.2d

As you can see the default subscripts of `\Kw`, `\Ka` and `\Kb` are uppercase letters. The literature is inconclusive about if this is the right way or if lowercase letters should be preferred. In textbooks the uppercase variant usually seems to be used while journals seem to prefer the lowercase variant. Since I like the uppercase version better this is the default. If you want to change this you have two possibilities:

```
1 % this works only in the preamble:
2 % \DeclareTranslation{English}{K-acid}{a}% use your language here
3 % alternative:
4 \chemsetup{acid-base/K-acid=a}% overwrites language dependent settings
5 \pKa
```

$\text{p}K_a$

11. Oxidation Numbers, Real and Formal Charges

CHEMMACROS distinguishes between real (+/−) and formal (⊕/⊖) charge symbols, also see section 4. All commands using formal charge symbols start with a f.

11.1. Ion Charges

Simple displaying of (real) charges. It is worth noting that these commands really are relicts from a time when **CHEMMACROS** tried hard to be compliant with mhchem and **CHEMFORMULA** didn't exist, yet. They are still provided for backwards compatibility but *my recommendation is to use `\ch`* (see the documentation of the **CHEMFORMULA** package) *and forget about these commands*:

`\pch[⟨number⟩]`
positive charge (**p**lus + **ch**arge)

`\mch[⟨number⟩]`
negative charge (**m**inus + **ch**arge)

```
1 \leavevmode
2 \pch, Na\pch, Ca\pch[2]\par
3 \leavevmode
4 \mch, F\mch, S\mch[2]
```

$$^+, \text{Na}^+, \text{Ca}^{2+}$$

$$^-, \text{F}^-, \text{S}^{2-}$$

The same for formal charges:

`\fpch[⟨number⟩]`
positive charge

`\fmch[⟨number⟩]`
negative charge

```
1 \leavevmode
2 \fpch\ \fmch\ \fpch[3] \fmch[3]
```

$$\oplus \ominus 3\oplus 3\ominus$$

11.2. Oxidation Numbers

Typesetting oxidation numbers:

`\ox[⟨options⟩]{⟨number⟩,⟨atom⟩}`

Places `⟨number⟩` above `⟨atom⟩`; `⟨number⟩` has to be a (rational) number!

```
1 \ox{+1,Na}, \ox{2,Ca}, \ox{-2,S}, \ox{-1,F}
```

$$\overset{\text{I}}{\text{Na}}, \overset{\text{II}}{\text{Ca}}, \overset{-\text{II}}{\text{S}}, \overset{-\text{I}}{\text{F}}$$

There are a number of keys, that can be used to modify the `\ox` command.

11. Oxidation Numbers, Real and Formal Charges

`ox » parse = true|false` Default: true
When false an arbitrary entry can be used for <number>.

`ox » roman = true|false` Default: false
Switches from roman to arabic numbers.

`ox » pos = top|super|side` Default: top
top places <number> above <atom>, super to the upper right as superscript and side to the right and inside brackets.

`ox » explicit-sign = true|false` Default: false
Shows the + for positiv numbers and the ± for 0.

`ox » decimal-marker = comma|point` Default: point
Choice for the decimal marker for formal oxidation numbers like $X^{1.2}$.

`ox » align = center|right` Default: center
Center the oxidation number relative to the atom or right-align it.

<code>1 \ox[roman=false]{2,Ca} \ox{2,Ca} \</code>	$\overset{2}{\text{Ca}} \overset{\text{II}}{\text{Ca}}$
<code>2 \ox[pos=super]{3,Fe}-Oxide \</code>	$\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{-Oxide}$
<code>3 \ox[pos=side]{3,Fe}-Oxide \</code>	Fe(III)-Oxide
<code>4 \ox[parse=false]{?,Mn} \</code>	$\overset{?}{\text{Mn}}$
<code>5 \ox[align=right]{2,Ca}</code>	$\overset{\text{II}}{\text{Ca}}$

The `pos = {super}` variant also can be set with the shortcut `\ox*`:

<code>1 \ox{3,Fe} \ox*{3,Fe}</code>	$\overset{\text{III}}{\text{Fe}} \text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$
-------------------------------------	--

Using the `explicit-sign` key will always show the sign of the oxidation number:

```
1 \chemsetup[ox]{explicit-sign = true}
2 \ox{+1,Na}, \ox{2,Ca}, \ox{-2,S}, \ch{"\ox{0,F}" {2}}
```

$\overset{+1}{\text{Na}}, \overset{+II}{\text{Ca}}, \overset{-II}{\text{S}}, \overset{\pm 0}{\text{F}_2}$

```
1 Compare \ox{-1,\ch{O2^2-}} to \ch{"\ox{-1,0}" {2}^2-}
```

Compare $\overset{-1}{\text{O}_2^{2-}}$ to $\overset{-1}{\text{O}_2^{2-}}$

Sometimes one might want to use formal oxidation numbers like 0.5 or $\frac{1}{3}$:

```
1 \ox{.5,\ch{Br2}} \ch{"\ox{1/3,I}" {}3+} Br2 I30.5 1/3+
```

The fraction uses the `\sfrac` command of the `xfrac` package. For this purpose the instance `chemmacros-ox-frac` is defined.

```
1 \DeclareInstance{xfrac}{chemmacros-ox-frac}{text}{
2   scale-factor      = 1.2 ,
3   denominator-bot-sep = -.5ex ,
4   numerator-top-sep  = -.3ex ,
5   slash-left-kern    = -.2em ,
6   slash-right-kern   = -.2em ,
7   slash-symbol-font  = \mr
8 }
```

Of course you can redefine it so that it suits your needs as the output often strongly depends on the used font.

11.3. Partial Charges and Similar Stuff

The next ones probably are seldomly needed but nevertheless useful:

`\delp`

δ^+ (**d**elta + **p**lus)

`\delm`

δ^- (**d**elta + **m**inus)

`\fdelp`

δ^\oplus

`\fdelm`

δ^\ominus

These macros for example can be used with the `\ox` command or with the `chemfig` package:

```
1 \chemsetup{
2   option/circled = all,
3   ox/parse      = false
4 }
5 \ch{"\ox{\delp,H}" -{} "\ox{\delm,Cl}" } \hspace*{1cm}
6 \chemfig{\chemabove[3pt]{\lewis{246,Br}}{\delm}-\chemabove[3pt]{H}{\delp}}
```



The following macros are useful together with chemfig, too.

`\scrp`

+ (`\scriptstyle` + **plus**)

`\scrm`

- (`\scriptstyle` + **minus**)

`\fscrp`

\oplus

`\fscrm`

\ominus

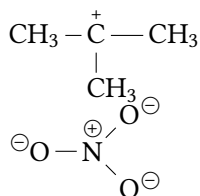
`\fsscrp`

\oplus (using `\scriptscriptstyle`)

`\fsscrm`

\ominus

```
1 \setatomsep{1.8em}\chemfig{CH_3-\chemabove{C}{\scrp}{-[6]C|H_3}-\vphantom{H_3}
   CH_3}
2
3 \chemfig{\fmch{}}|0-\chemabove{N}{\fscrp}{-[1]O|\fmch}-[7]O|\fmch}
```



12. Reaction Mechanisms

`\mech[⟨type⟩]`

Allows to specify the most common reaction mechanisms.

⟨type⟩ can have one of the following values:

`\mech`

(empty, no opt. argument) nucleophilic substitution S_N

`\mech[1]`

unimolecular nucleophilic substitution S_N1

`\mech[2]`
bimolecular nucleophilic substitution S_N2

`\mech[se]`
electrophilic substitution S_E

`\mech[1e]`
unimolecular electrophilic substitution S_{E1}

`\mech[2e]`
bimolecular electrophilic substitution S_{E2}

`\mech[ar]`
electrophilic aromatic substitution Ar- S_E

`\mech[e]`
elimination E

`\mech[e1]`
unimolecular elimination E_1

`\mech[e2]`
bimolecular elimination E_2

`\mech[cb]`
unimolecular elimination “conjugated base”, *i. e.*, via carbanion E_{1cb}

13. Redox Reactions

CHEMMACROS provides two commands to visualize the transfer of electrons in redox reactions. Both commands are using TikZ.

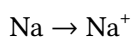
`\OX{<name>,<atom>}`
Label $\langle atom \rangle$ with the label $\langle name \rangle$.

`\redox(<name1>,<name2>)[<tikz>][<num>]{<text>}`
Connect two $\langle atom \rangle$ s previously labelled with `\OX`. Only the first argument ($\langle name1 \rangle, \langle name2 \rangle$) is required, the others are all optional.

`\OX` places $\langle atom \rangle$ into a node, which is named with $\langle name \rangle$. If you have set two `\OX`, they can be connected with a line using `\redox`. To do so the names of the two nodes that are to be connected are written in the round braces. Since `\redox` draws a `tikzpicture` with options `remember picture, overlay`, the document needs to be *compiled at least two times*.

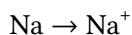
```
1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \OX{a,Na} $\rightarrow$ \OX{b,Na}\pch\redox(a,b){oxidation}
```


13. Redox Reactions



This line can be customized using TikZ keys in [*<tikz>*]:

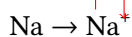
```
1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \OX{a,Na} $\rightarrow$ \OX{b,Na}\pch\redox(a,b)[->,red]{ox}
```



ox
↓

With the argument [*<num>*] the length of the vertical parts of the line can be adjusted. The default length is .6em. This length is multiplied with *<num>*. If you use a negative value the line is placed *below* the text.

```
1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \OX{a,Na} $\rightarrow$ \OX{b,Na}\pch
3 \redox(a,b)[->,red]{ox}
4 \redox(a,b)[->,blue][-1]{red}
5 \vspace{7mm}
```



↑
red

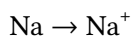
The default length of the vertical lines can be customized with the option

redox » **dist** = {*<dim>*}

Default: .6em

A TeX dimension.

```
1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \chemsetup{redox/dist=1em}
3 \OX{a,Na} $\rightarrow$ \OX{b,Na}\pch\redox(a,b)[->,red]{ox}
```



ox
↓

redox » **sep** = {*<dim>*}

Default: .2em

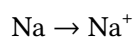
The option can be used to change the distance between the atom and the beginning of the line.

13. Redox Reactions

```

1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \chemsetup{redox/sep=.5em}
3 \OX{a,Na} $\rightarrow$ \OX{b,Na}\pch\redox(a,b)[->,red]{ox}

```



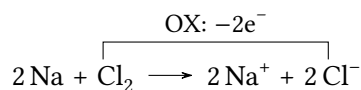
OX
↓

Examples:

```

1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \ch{
3   2 "\OX{o1,Na}" + "\OX{r1,Cl}" {}2
4   ->
5   2 "\OX{o2,Na}" {}+ + 2 "\OX{r2,Cl}" {}-
6 }
7 \redox(o1,o2){\small OX: $- 2\text{el}$}
8 \redox(r1,r2)[][-1]{\small RED: $+ 2\text{el}$}
9 \vspace{7mm}

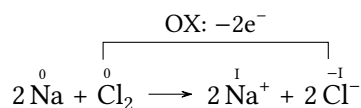
```



```

1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \ch{
3   2 "\OX{o1,\ox{0,Na}}" + "\OX{r1,\ox{0,Cl}}" {}2
4   ->
5   2 "\OX{o2,\ox{+1,Na}}" {}+ + 2 "\OX{r2,\ox{-1,Cl}}" {}-
6 }
7 \redox(o1,o2){\small OX: $- 2\text{el}$}
8 \redox(r1,r2)[][-1]{\small RED: $+ 2\text{el}$}
9 \vspace{7mm}

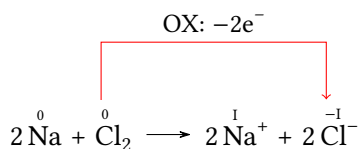
```



```

1 \vspace{14mm}
2 \ch{
3   2 "\OX{o1,\ox{0,Na}}" + "\OX{r1,\ox{0,Cl}}" {}2
4   ->
5   2 "\OX{o2,\ox{+1,Na}}" {}+ + 2 "\OX{r2,\ox{-1,Cl}}" {}-
6 }
7 \redox{o1,o2}[draw=red,->][3.33]{\small OX: $- 2\text{el}$}
8 \redox{r1,r2}[draw=blue,->]{\small RED: $+ 2\text{el}$}

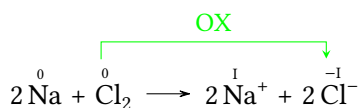
```



```

1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \ch{
3   2 "\OX{o1,\ox{0,Na}}" + "\OX{r1,\ox{0,Cl}}" {}2
4   -> 2 "\OX{o2,\ox{+1,Na}}" {}+ + 2 "\OX{r2,\ox{-1,Cl}}" {}-
5 }
6 \redox{o1,o2}[green,-stealth]{\small OX}
7 \redox{r1,r2}[purple,-stealth][ -1]{\small RED}
8 \vspace{7mm}

```



14. (Standard) State, Thermodynamics

14.1. Thermodynamic Variables

The following commands use siunitx:

`\Enthalpy[⟨options⟩](⟨subscript⟩){⟨value⟩}`

Typeset the amount of enthalpy.

`\Entropy[⟨options⟩](⟨subscript⟩){⟨value⟩}`

Typeset the amount of entropy.

`\Gibbs[⟨options⟩](⟨subscript⟩){⟨value⟩}`

Typeset the amount of Gibbs enthalpy.

14. (Standard) State, Thermodynamics

Their usage is pretty much self-explaining:

1 <code>\Enthalpy{123} \par</code>	$\Delta H^\circ = 123 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
2 <code>\Entropy{123} \par</code>	$S^\circ = 123 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
3 <code>\Gibbs{123}</code>	$\Delta G^\circ = 123 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

The argument (*<subscript>*) adds a subscript for specification: `\Enthalpy(r){123}` $\Delta_r H^\circ = 123 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.

There are several keys to customize the commands. They do not belong to a module and can only be used in the optional arguments of the commands.

exponent = {<anything>}

Choose <anything> as exponent.

delta = <anything>|false

Disable or choose a symbol in front of the main symbol. <anything> will be placed in math mode!

subscript = left|right

Choose if the subscript is placed to the left or the right of the main symbol.

unit = {<unit>}

Set the unit of the variable.

The default values depend on the command.

1 <code>\Enthalpy[unit=\kilo\joule]{-285} \par</code>	$\Delta H^\circ = -285 \text{ kJ}$
2 <code>\Gibbs[delta=false]{0} \par</code>	$G^\circ = 0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
3 <code>\Entropy[delta=\Delta,exponent=]{56.7}</code>	$\Delta S = 56.7 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

The unit is set corresponding to the rules of siunitx and depends on its settings:

1 <code>\Enthalpy{-1234.56e3} \par</code>	
2 <code>\sisetup{</code>	
3 <code>per-mode=symbol,</code>	$\Delta H^\circ = -1234.56 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
4 <code>exponent-product=\cdot,</code>	$\Delta H^\circ = -1\,234,56 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kJ/mol}$
5 <code>output-decimal-marker={,},</code>	
6 <code>group-four-digits=true</code>	
7 <code>}</code>	
8 <code>\Enthalpy{-1234.56e3}</code>	

14.1.1. Create New Variables or Redefine Existing Ones

`\DeclareChemState{<name>}[<options>]{<symbol>}{<unit>}`

Define new corresponding commands. <name> may either be a control sequence token or a

Changed in
version 4.2

control sequence name without leading backslash. This means that `\DeclareChemState{name}` and `\DeclareChemState{\name}` are equivalent. The reason for this rather strange definition is a syntax change in `\DeclareChemState` while retaining backwards compatibility. The latter version is recommended though and the former version may deprecate in the future.

`\RenewChemState{<name>}[<options>]{<symbol>}{<unit>}`

Changed in
version 4.2

Redefine existing state commands. `<name>` may either be a control sequence token or a control sequence name without leading backslash. This means that `\RenewChemState{name}` and `\RenewChemState{\name}` are equivalent. The reason for this rather strange definition is a syntax change in `\RenewChemState` while retaining backwards compatibility. The latter version is recommended though and the former version may deprecate in the future.

```
1 \DeclareChemState\Helmholtz{A}{\kilo\joule\per\mole}
2 \DeclareChemState\ElPot[subscript-left=false,exponent=]{E}{\volt}
3 \Helmholtz{123.4} \par
4 \ElPot{-1.1} \par
5 \ElPot[exponent=0]($\ch{Sn}||\ch{Sn^2+}||\ch{Pb^2+}||\ch{Pb}$){0.01}
```

$$\Delta A^\ominus = 123.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta E = -1.1 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{Sn}|\text{Sn}^{2+}||\text{Pb}^{2+}|\text{Pb}}^0 = 0.01 \text{ V}$$

The command has some keys with which the default behaviour of the new command can be set.

`exponent = {<anything>}`

Default: `\standardstate`

Set the default exponent.

`delta = <anything>|false`

Default: `\changestate`

Choose the default “delta” symbol that is placed in front of the main symbol. `<anything>` will be placed in math mode!

`subscript-left = true|false`

Default: `true`

Choose the default position of the subscript.

`subscript = {<anything>}`

(initially empty)

Choose the default subscript symbol.

```
1 \RenewChemState\Enthalpy{h}{\joule}
2 \Enthalpy(f){12.5}
```

$$\Delta_f h^\ominus = 12.5 \text{ J}$$

The existing commands have been defined like this:

```

1 \DeclareChemState\Enthalpy{H}{\kilo\joule\per\mole}
2 \DeclareChemState\Entropy[delta=false,subscript-left=false]{S}
3   {\joule\per\kelvin\per\mole}
4 \DeclareChemState\Gibbs{G}{\kilo\joule\per\mole}

```

So – for following thermodynamic conventions – one could define a molar and an absolute variable:

```

1 \DeclareChemState\enthalpy[exponent=]{h}{\kilo\joule\per\mole}% molar
2 \RenewChemState\Enthalpy[exponent=]{H}{\kilo\joule}% absolute
3 \enthalpy{-12.3} \Enthalpy{-12.3}

```

$$\Delta h = -12.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad \Delta H = -12.3 \text{ kJ}$$

14.2. State

The commands presented in section 14.1 internally all use the command¹²

`\State[⟨options⟩]{⟨symbol⟩}{⟨subscript⟩}`

Typeset a state variable.

It can be used to write the thermodynamic state variables without value and unit.

```

1 \State{A}, \State{G}{f},
2 \State[subscript-left=false]{E}{\ch{Na}},
3 \State[exponent=\SI{1000}{\celsius}]{H}

```

$$\Delta A^\ominus, \Delta_f G^\ominus, \Delta E_{\text{Na}}^\ominus, \Delta H^{1000\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$$

Again there are some keys to customize the command:

`state` » `exponent = {⟨anything⟩}`

Set the default exponent symbol.

`state` » `subscript-left = true|false`

Set the default subscript position.

`state` » `delta = ⟨anything⟩|false`

Set the default “delta” symbol. `⟨anything⟩` will be placed in math mode!

¹². Please note that `{⟨subscript⟩}` is an *optional* argument.

15. Spectroscopy and Experimental Data

15.1. The `\NMR` Command

When you're trying to find out if a compound is the one you think it is often NMR spectroscopy is used. The experimental data are typeset similar to this:

$^1\text{H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl}_3\text{): } \delta = 1.59$

CHEMMACROS provides a command which simplifies the input (uses `siunitx`).

`\NMR*{<num>,<element>}(<num>,<unit>)[<solvent>]`

Typeset nuclear magnetic resonance data.

All Argument are optional! Without arguments we get:

<code>1 \NMR \par</code>	$^1\text{H-NMR: } \delta$
<code>2 \NMR*</code>	$^1\text{H-NMR}$

The first argument specifies the kind of NMR:

<code>1 \NMR{13,C}</code>	$^{13}\text{C-NMR: } \delta$
---------------------------	------------------------------

The second argument sets the frequency (in MHz):

<code>1 \NMR(400)</code>	$^1\text{H-NMR (400 MHz): } \delta$
--------------------------	-------------------------------------

You can choose another unit:

<code>1 \NMR(4e8,\hertz)</code>	$^1\text{H-NMR (4} \times 10^8 \text{ Hz): } \delta$
---------------------------------	--

Please note that the setup of `siunitx` also affects this command:

<code>1 \sisetup{exponent-product=\cdot}</code>	$^1\text{H-NMR (4} \cdot 10^8 \text{ Hz): } \delta$
<code>2 \NMR(4e8,\hertz)</code>	

The third argument specifies the solvent:

<code>1 \NMR[CDCl3]</code>	$^1\text{H-NMR (CDCl}_3\text{): } \delta$
----------------------------	---

15.2. Short Cuts

It is possible to define short cut commands for specific nuclei.

`\DeclareChemNMR{<cs>}{<num>,<atom>}`

Define a new shortcut macro for typesetting a certain type of magnetic resonance data.

`\RenewChemNMR{<cs>}{<num>,<atom>}`

Redefine an existing shortcut macro for typesetting a certain type of magnetic resonance data.

This defines a command with the same arguments as `\NMR` except for `{<num>,<atom>}`:

1	<code>\DeclareChemNMR\HNMR{1,H}%</code>	^1H -NMR (100 MHz)
2	<code>\DeclareChemNMR\CNMR{13,C}%</code>	^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz)
3	<code>\CNMR*(100) \par</code>	^1H -NMR (400 MHz)
4	<code>\HNMR*(400)</code>	

15.3. An Environment to Typeset Experimental Data

`CHEMMACROS` provides an environment to ease the input of experimental data.

`\begin{experimental}`

Environment for the output of experimental data. Inside the environment the following commands are defined.

`\data{<type>}[<specification>]`

Type of data, e. g. IR, MS... The optional argument takes further specifications which are output in parentheses.

`\data*{<type>}[<specification>]`

Like `\data` but changes the = into a :, given that `use-equal = {true}` is used.

`\NMR{<num>,<elem>[<coupling core>]}(<num>,<unit>)[<solvent>]`

This command gets an additional argument: `\NMR{13,C[^1H]}` $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR: δ

`\J(<bonds>;<nuclei>)[<unit>]{<list of nums>}`

Coupling constant, values are input separated by ; (NMR). The argument `(<bonds>;<nuclei>)` is optional and enables further specifications of the coupling.

`\#{<num>}`

Number of nuclei (NMR).

`\pos{<num>}`

Position of nuclues (NMR).

`\val{<num>}`

A number, an alias of `siunitx`' `\num{<num>}`.

`\val{<num1>-<num2>}`

An alias of siunitx' `\numrange{<num1>}{<num2>}`.

```

1 \begin{experimental}
2   \data{type1} Data.
3   \data{type2}[specifications] More data.
4   \data*{type3} Even more data.
5 \end{experimental}

```

type1 Data. type2 (specifications) More data. type3 Even more data.

15.4. Customization

The output of the environment and of the NMR commands can be customized by a number of options. For historical reasons they all belong to the module `nmr`.

`nmr` » `unit = {<unit>}` Default: `\mega\hertz`
 The used default unit.

`nmr` » `nucleus = {<num>,<atom>}` Default: `{1,H}`
 The used default nucleus.

`nmr` » `format = {<commands>}` (initially empty)
 For example `\bfseries`.

`nmr` » `pos-number = side|sub` Default: `side`
 Position of the number next to the atom.

`nmr` » `coupling-unit = {<unit>}` Default: `\hertz`
 A siunitx unit.

`nmr` » `parse = true|false` Default: `true`
 Treat the solvent as `CHEMFORMULA` formula or not.

`nmr` » `delta = {<tokens>}` (initially empty)
 The `<tokens>` are added after δ .

`nmr` » `list = true|false` Default: `false`
 The environment `nmr` is formatted as a list

`nmr` » `list-setup = {<setup>}`
 Setup of the list. See below for the default settings.

`nmr` » `use-equal = true|false` Default: `false`
 Add equal sign after `\NMR` and `\data`.

The default setup of the list:

```

1 \topsep\z@skip \partopsep\z@skip
2 \itemsep\z@ \parsep\z@ \itemindent\z@
3 \leftmargin\z@

```

```

1 \begin{experimental}[format=\bfseries]
2   \data{type1} Data.
3   \data{type2}[specifications] More data.
4   \data*{type3} Even more data.
5 \end{experimental}

```

type1 Data. **type2 (specifications)** More data. **type3** Even more data.

The command `\NMR` and all commands defined through `\DeclareChemNMR` can be used like `\data` for the NMR data.

```

1 \begin{experimental}[format=\bfseries,use-equal]
2   \data{type1} Data.
3   \data{type2}[specifications] More data.
4   \NMR Even more data.
5 \end{experimental}

```

type1 = Data. **type2 (specifications)** = More data. ¹H-NMR: δ = Even more data.

15.5. An Example

The code below is shown with different specifications for *<options>*. Of course options can also be chosen with `\chemsetup`.

```

1 \sisetup{separate-uncertainty,per-mode=symbol,detect-all,range-phrase=- -}
2 \begin{experimental}[<optionen>]
3   \data*{yield} \SI{17}{\milli\gram} yellow needles (\SI{0.04}{\milli\mole},
4     \SI{13}{\percent}).
5   %
6   \data{mp.} \SI{277}{\celsius} (DSC).
7   %
8   \NMR(600)[CDCl3] \val{2.01} (s, \#{24}, \pos{5}), \val{2.31} (s, \#{12},
9     \pos{1}), \val{6.72--6.74} (m, \#{2}, \pos{11}), \val{6.82} (s, \#{8},
10    \pos{3}), \val{7.05--7.07} (m, \#{2}, \pos{12}), \val{7.39--7.41} (m, \#{4},
11    \pos{9}), \val{7.48--7.49} (m, \#{4}, \pos{8}).
12   %
13   \NMR{13,C}(150)[CDCl3] \val{21.2} ($+$, \#{4}, \pos{1}), \val{23.4} ($+$,

```

15. Spectroscopy and Experimental Data

```

14 \#{8}, \pos{5}), \val{126.0} ($+$, \#{4}, \pos{9}), \val{128.2} ($+$, \#{8},
15 \pos{3}), \val{130.8} ($+$, \#{2}, \pos{12}), \val{133.6} ($+$, \#{2},
16 \pos{11}), \val{137.0} ($+$, \#{4}, \pos{8}), \val{138.6} (q, \#{4},
17 \pos{2}), \val{140.6} (q, \#{2}, \pos{10}), \val{140.8} (q, \#{8}, \pos{4}),
18 \val{141.8} (q, \#{4}, \pos{6}), \val{145.6} (q, \#{2}, \pos{7}).
19 %
20 \data{MS}[DCP, EI, \SI{60}{\electronvolt}] \val{703} (2, \ch{M+}), \val{582}
21 (1), \val{462} (1), \val{249} (13), \val{120} (41), \val{105} (100).
22 %
23 \data{MS}[\ch{MeOH + H2O + KI}, ESI, \SI{10}{\electronvolt}] \val{720} (100,
24 \ch{M+ + OH-}), \val{368} (\ch{M+ + 2 OH-}).
25 %
26 \data{IR}[KBr] \val{3443} (w), \val{3061} (w), \val{2957} (m), \val{2918}
27 (m), \val{2856} (w), \val{2729} (w), \val{1725} (w), \val{1606} (s),
28 \val{1592} (s), \val{1545} (w), \val{1446} (m), \val{1421} (m), \val{1402}
29 (m), \val{1357} (w), \val{1278} (w), \val{1238} (s), \val{1214} (s),
30 \val{1172} (s), \val{1154} (m), \val{1101} (w), \val{1030} (w), \val{979}
31 (m), \val{874} (m), \val{846} (s), \val{818} (w), \val{798} (m), \val{744}
32 (w), \val{724} (m), \val{663} (w), \val{586} (w), \val{562} (w), \val{515}
33 (w).
34 %
35 \data*{UV-Vis} \SI{386}{\nano\metre} ($\varepsilon = \val{65984}$),
36 \SI{406}{\nano\metre} ($\varepsilon = \val{65378}$).
37 %
38 \data*{quantum yield} $\Phi = \val{0.74+-0.1}$, .
39 \end{experimental}

```

15.5.1. Nearly Standard

Output with these options:

```

1 delta=(ppm), pos-number=sub, use-equal

```

yield: 17 mg yellow needles (0.04 mmol, 13 %). mp. = 277 °C (DSC). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) = 2.01 (s, 24 H, H₅), 2.31 (s, 12 H, H₁), 6.72–6.74 (m, 2 H, H₁₁), 6.82 (s, 8 H, H₃), 7.05–7.07 (m, 2 H, H₁₂), 7.39–7.41 (m, 4 H, H₉), 7.48–7.49 (m, 4 H, H₈). ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) = 21.2 (+, 4 C, C₁), 23.4 (+, 8 C, C₅), 126.0 (+, 4 C, C₉), 128.2 (+, 8 C, C₃), 130.8 (+, 2 C, C₁₂), 133.6 (+, 2 C, C₁₁), 137.0 (+, 4 C, C₈), 138.6 (q, 4 C, C₂), 140.6 (q, 2 C, C₁₀), 140.8 (q, 8 C, C₄), 141.8 (q, 4 C, C₆), 145.6 (q, 2 C, C₇). MS (DCP, EI, 60 eV) = 703 (2, M⁺), 582 (1), 462 (1), 249 (13), 120 (41), 105 (100). MS (MeOH + H₂O + KI, ESI, 10 eV) = 720 (100, M⁺ + OH⁻), 368 (M⁺ + 2 OH⁻). IR (KBr) = 3443 (w), 3061 (w), 2957 (m), 2918 (m), 2856 (w), 2729 (w), 1725 (w), 1606 (s), 1592 (s), 1545 (w), 1446 (m), 1421 (m), 1402 (m), 1357 (w), 1278 (w), 1238 (s), 1214 (s), 1172 (s), 1154 (m), 1101 (w), 1030 (w), 979 (m), 874 (m), 846 (s), 818 (w), 798 (m), 744 (w), 724 (m), 663 (w), 586 (w), 562 (w), 515 (w). UV-Vis: 386 nm (ε = 65 984), 406 nm (ε = 65 378). quantum yield: Φ = 0.74 ± 0.10.

15.5.2. Formatted List

Output with these options:

```
1 format=\bfseries,delta=(ppm),list=true,use-equal
```

yield: 17 mg yellow needles (0.04 mmol, 13 %).

mp. = 277 °C (DSC).

¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) = 2.01 (s, 24 H, H-5), 2.31 (s, 12 H, H-1), 6.72–6.74 (m, 2 H, H-11), 6.82 (s, 8 H, H-3), 7.05–7.07 (m, 2 H, H-12), 7.39–7.41 (m, 4 H, H-9), 7.48–7.49 (m, 4 H, H-8).

¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) = 21.2 (+, 4 C, C-1), 23.4 (+, 8 C, C-5), 126.0 (+, 4 C, C-9), 128.2 (+, 8 C, C-3), 130.8 (+, 2 C, C-12), 133.6 (+, 2 C, C-11), 137.0 (+, 4 C, C-8), 138.6 (q, 4 C, C-2), 140.6 (q, 2 C, C-10), 140.8 (q, 8 C, C-4), 141.8 (q, 4 C, C-6), 145.6 (q, 2 C, C-7).

MS (DCP, EI, 60 eV) = 703 (2, M⁺), 582 (1), 462 (1), 249 (13), 120 (41), 105 (100).

MS (MeOH + H₂O + KI, ESI, 10 eV) = 720 (100, M⁺ + OH⁻), 368 (M⁺ + 2 OH⁻).

IR (KBr) = 3443 (w), 3061 (w), 2957 (m), 2918 (m), 2856 (w), 2729 (w), 1725 (w), 1606 (s), 1592 (s), 1545 (w), 1446 (m), 1421 (m), 1402 (m), 1357 (w), 1278 (w), 1238 (s), 1214 (s), 1172 (s), 1154 (m), 1101 (w), 1030 (w), 979 (m), 874 (m), 846 (s), 818 (w), 798 (m), 744 (w), 724 (m), 663 (w), 586 (w), 562 (w), 515 (w).

UV-Vis: 386 nm (ϵ = 65 984), 406 nm (ϵ = 65 378).

quantum yield: Φ = 0.74 ± 0.10.

15.5.3. Crazy

Output for these options:

```
1 format=\color{red}\itshape,
2 list=true,
3 delta=\textcolor{green}{\ch{M+ + H2O}},
4 pos-number=side,
5 coupling-unit=\mega\gram\per\square\second,
6 list-setup=,
7 use-equal
```

yield: 17 mg yellow needles (0.04 mmol, 13 %).

mp. = 277 °C (DSC).

¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ **M⁺ + H₂O** = 2.01 (s, 24 H, H-5), 2.31 (s, 12 H, H-1), 6.72–6.74 (m, 2 H, H-11), 6.82 (s, 8 H, H-3), 7.05–7.07 (m, 2 H, H-12), 7.39–7.41 (m, 4 H, H-9), 7.48–7.49 (m, 4 H, H-8).

¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ **M⁺ + H₂O** = 21.2 (+, 4 C, C-1), 23.4 (+, 8 C, C-5), 126.0 (+, 4 C, C-9), 128.2 (+, 8 C, C-3), 130.8 (+, 2 C, C-12), 133.6 (+, 2 C, C-11), 137.0 (+, 4 C, C-8), 138.6 (q, 4 C, C-2), 140.6 (q, 2 C, C-10), 140.8 (q, 8 C, C-4), 141.8 (q, 4 C, C-6), 145.6 (q, 2 C, C-7).

MS (DCP, EI, 60 eV) = 703 (2, M⁺), 582 (1), 462 (1), 249 (13), 120 (41), 105 (100).

MS (MeOH + H₂O + KI, ESI, 10 eV) = 720 (100, M⁺ + OH⁻), 368 (M⁺ + 2 OH⁻).

IR (KBr) = 3443 (w), 3061 (w), 2957 (m), 2918 (m), 2856 (w), 2729 (w), 1725 (w), 1606 (s), 1592 (s), 1545 (w), 1446 (m), 1421 (m), 1402 (m), 1357 (w), 1278 (w), 1238 (s), 1214 (s), 1172 (s), 1154 (m), 1101 (w), 1030 (w), 979 (m), 874 (m), 846 (s), 818 (w), 798 (m), 744 (w), 724 (m), 663 (w), 586 (w), 562 (w), 515 (w).

UV-Vis: 386 nm (ϵ = 65 984), 406 nm (ϵ = 65 378).

quantum yield: Φ = 0.74 ± 0.10 .

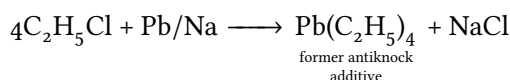
16. Commands for mhchem

mhchem is not officially supported by **CHEMMACROS** as it used **CHEMFORMULA** instead. However, for historical reasons the following command is still provided.

\mhName[*<options>*]{*<formula>*}{*<text>*}
Writes *<text>* below *<formula>*

For example:

```
1 \ce{
2   4 C2H5Cl + Pb{/}Na
3   ->
4   \mhName{Pb(C2H5)4}{former antiknock additive} + NaCl
5 }
```



There are several keys to customize **\mhName**.

\mhName » **align** = {*<alignment command>*}

The alignment of the text in the box it is placed in.

Default: **\centering**

\mhName » **format** = {*<anything>*}

The format of the text.

(initially empty)

`mhName` » `fontsize = {⟨font size command⟩}`

Default: `\tiny`

The fontsize of the text.

`mhName` » `width = ⟨dim⟩|auto`

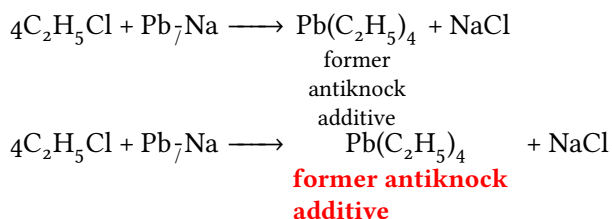
Default: `auto`

The width of the box the text is placed in.

Since version 3.13 of mhchem you need to hide the command in braces if you want to use the optional argument,

```

1 \ce{
2   4 C2H5Cl + Pb / Na
3   ->
4   {\mhName[fontsize=\footnotesize]{Pb(C2H5)4}{former antiknock additive}}}
5   + NaCl
6 }\par
7 \chemsetup[mhName]{
8   align=\raggedright,
9   fontsize=\small,
10  format=\bfseries\color{red},
11  width=3cm
12 }
13 \ce{
14   4 C2H5Cl + Pb / Na
15   ->
16   \mhName{Pb(C2H5)4}{former antiknock additive} + NaCl
17 }
```



17. Reaction Environments

17.1. Defined by CHEMMACROS

You can use these environments for numbered...

`\begin{reaction}`

A single reaction where `CHEMFORMULA` code is placed directly in the environment body. A wrapper around the equation environment.

`\begin{reactions}`

Several aligned reactions. A wrapper around amsmath's align environment.

...and their starred versions for unnumbered reactions.

`\begin{reaction*}`

A wrapper around the `equation*` environment.

`\begin{reactions*}`

A wrapper around `amsmath`'s `align*` environment.

With them you can create (un)numbered reaction equations similar to mathematical equations.

These environments use the `equation/equation*` environments or the `align/align*` environments, respectively, to display the reactions.

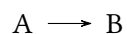
1 Reaction with counter:

2 `\begin{reaction}`

3 `A -> B`

4 `\end{reaction}`

Reaction with counter:



{1}

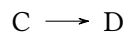
1 Reaction without counter:

2 `\begin{reaction*}`

3 `C -> D`

4 `\end{reaction*}`

Reaction without counter:



1 Several aligned reactions with counter:

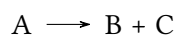
2 `\begin{reactions}`

3 `A \quad \&-> B + C \quad \backslash \backslash`

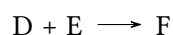
4 `D + E \&-> F`

5 `\end{reactions}`

Several aligned reactions with counter:



{2}



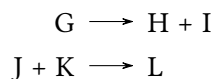
{3}

```

1 Several aligned reactions without counter:
2 \begin{reactions*}
3   G      &-> H + I \\
4   J + K &-> L
5 \end{reactions*}

```

Several aligned reactions without counter:



If you want to change the layout of the counter tags, you can use

`\renewtagform{<tagname>}[<format>]{<right delimiter>}{<left delimiter>}`.¹³

```

1 \renewtagform{reaction}[R \textbf{}]{[]{} }
2 \begin{reaction}
3   H2O + CO2 <=> H2CO3
4 \end{reaction}

```



With version 3.3 referencing and the use of \mathcal{M} Smith's `\intertext` also function properly:

```

1 \begin{reactions}
2   A + 2 B &-> 3 C + D \label{rxn:test}
3   \intertext{Some text in between aligned reactions}
4   3 E + F &=> G + 1/2 H
5 \end{reactions}
6 See reaction~\ref{rxn:test}.

```



Some text in between aligned reactions



¹³. Provided by the mathtools package

See reaction 5.

You should not use `\mch` and its relatives inside the reaction environments.

17.2. Own Reactions

You can create new types of reactions with the command:

`\DeclareChemReaction[⟨options⟩]{⟨name⟩}{⟨math name⟩}`

⟨name⟩ will be the name of the new environment. ⟨math name⟩ is the underlying math environment.

The command has two options.

`star = true|false`

Also create a starred variant.

`arg = true|false`

Add a mandatory argument to the defined environment.

There is `star`, which will also define a starred version of the new environment, if the starred math environment exists. If it doesn't exist, this will cause an error.

Then there is `arg`, which is used to define an environment with a mandatory argument. Of course this only works, if the used math environment has a mandatory argument.

The predefined environments are defined via

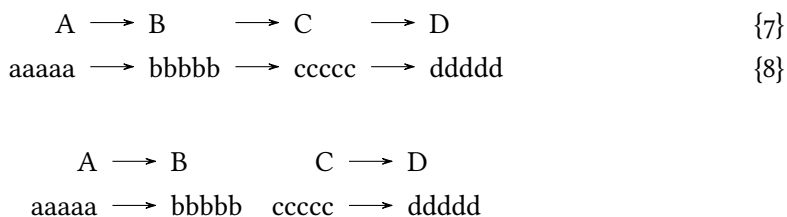
```
1 \DeclareChemReaction[star]{reaction}{equation}
2 \DeclareChemReaction[star]{reactions}{align}.
```

Let's suppose, you'd like to have the alignment behaviour of the `alignat` environment for `CHEMFORMULA` reactions. You could do the following:

```
1 \DeclareChemReaction[star,arg]{reactionsat}{alignat}
```

With this the `reactionsat` environment is defined.

```
1 \DeclareChemReaction[star,arg]{reactionsat}{alignat}
2 \begin{reactionsat}{3}
3   A      &-> B      &&-> C      &&-> D  \\\
4   aaaaa &-> bbbbb &&-> ccccc &&-> ddddd
5 \end{reactionsat}
6 \begin{reactionsat*}{2}
7   A      &-> B      & C              &-> D  \\\
8   aaaaa &-> bbbbb &\quad{} ccccc &-> ddddd
9 \end{reactionsat*}
```



17.3. List of Reactions

CHEMMACROS also provides a command to display a list of the reactions created with the reaction environment.

`\listofreactions`

Print a list of reactions.

```
1 \listofreactions
```

List of reactions

Reaction {1}	39
Reaction {2}	39
Reaction {3}	39
Reaction [R 4]	40
Reaction {5}	40
Reaction {6}	40
Reaction {7}	42
Reaction {8}	42
Reaction {9}: Autoprotolyse	43
Reaction {10}: first step of chain	43
Reaction {11}: second step of chain	43

The output of this list can be modified by two options:

reaction » `list-name = {\<name of the list>}`

Default: List of reactions

Let's you set the name of the list manually. The default name is language dependent, see section 6.

reaction » `list-entry = {\<prefix to each entry>}`

Default: Reaction

Let's you set a prefix to each list entry. The default name is language dependent, see section 6.

Instead of using the option `list-name` you also could redefine `\reactionlistname`.

The list lists all reactions with a number and disregards reactions without number. All reaction environments without star have an optional argument which let's you add a description (or caption) for the entry in the list.

```
1 \begin{reaction}[Autoprotolyse]
2   2 H2O <=> H3O+ + OH-
3 \end{reaction}
```

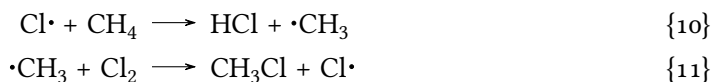


If you use the reactions environment this will not work, though. In this case you can use

`\AddRxnDesc{<description>}`

Add a description to a reaction.

```
1 \begin{reactions}
2   Cl "\Lewis{0.,\vphantom{Cl}}" + CH4 &
3     -> HCl + "\Lewis{4.,\vphantom{CH}}" CH3 \AddRxnDesc{first-step-of-chain} \
4     "\Lewis{4.,\vphantom{CH}}" CH3 + Cl2 &
5     -> CH3Cl + Cl "\Lewis{0.,\vphantom{Cl}}" \AddRxnDesc{second-step-of-chain}
6 \end{reactions}
```



Note: you don't have to use the phantom commands if you haven't changed the format of the atoms (see the documentation of the `CHEMFORMULA` package for information on how to do this).

18. Phases

18.1. Basics

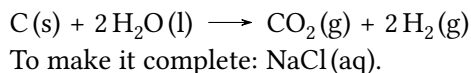
These commands are intended to indicate the phase of a compound.

`\sld (s)` `\lqd (l)` `\gas (g)` `\aq (aq)`

```

1 \ch{C\sld{}} + 2 H2O\lqd{} -> CO2\gas{} + 2 H2\gas{}\par
2 To make it complete: NaCl\aq.

```



The IUPAC recommendation to indicate the state of aggregation is to put it in parentheses after the compound [Coh+08]. However, you might want to put it as a subscript which is also very common.

The [...] symbols are used to represent the states of aggregation of chemical species. The letters are appended to the formula in parentheses and should be printed in Roman (upright) type without a full stop (period). *IUPAC Green Book [Coh+08, p. 54]*

There are two options to customize the output:

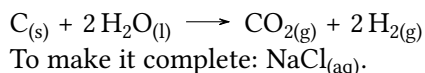
phases » **pos** = side|sub Default: side
 Switch the position of the phase indicator.

phases » **space** = {<dim>} Default: .1333em
 Change the default spacing between compound a phase indicator if **pos** = {side}. A $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ dimension.

```

1 \chemsetup{phases}{pos=sub}
2 \ch{C\sld{}} + 2 H2O\lqd{} -> CO2\gas{} + 2 H2\gas{}\par
3 To make it complete: NaCl\aq.

```



18.2. Define Own Phases

Depending on the subject of your document you might need to indicate other states of aggregation. You can easily define them.

\DeclareChemPhase{<cs>}[<german>]{<english>}

Define a new phase command. Actually the optional argument is an artefact of an earlier implementation of the command. It has no effect at all. See section 18.3 for a way to define language dependent settings.

\RenewChemPhase{<cs>}[<german>]{<english>}

Redefine an existing phase command. Actually the optional argument is an artefact of an earlier implementation of the command. It has no effect at all. See section 18.3 for a way to define language dependent settings.

`\phase{⟨phase⟩}`

If you need a phase indicator just once or twice.

`\DeclareChemPhase` only defines a phase if `⟨cs⟩` is not already used by any other command. If it is already used `CHEMMACROS` will either give a warning or an error, depending on the option `strict`. `\RenewChemPhase` only defines a phase if `⟨cs⟩` is already used and issues a warning/error otherwise. Unlike the other declaration commands of `CHEMMACROS` `\DeclareChemPhase` and `\RenewChemPhase` can only be used in the preamble.

```
1 % preamble:
2 % \DeclareChemPhase{\aqi}{aq,$\infty$}% aqueous solution at infinite dilution
3 % \DeclareChemPhase{\cd}{cd}% condensed phase
4 % \DeclareChemPhase{\lc}{lc}% liquid crystal
5 NaOH\aqi\ \ch{H2O\cd} U\phase{cr} A\lc \par
6 \chemsetup[phases]{pos=sub}
7 NaOH\aqi\ \ch{H2O\cd} U\phase{cr} A\lc
```

NaOH(aq, ∞) H₂O(cd) U(cr) A(lc)

NaOH_(aq, ∞) H₂O_(cd) U_(cr) A_(lc)

18.3. Language Dependencies

For each phase command a translation into the custom language can be defined. If a phase is declared with `\DeclareChemPhase` no translation exists and for every babel language the literal string is used that was provided as a definition. Let's say you define the phase

```
1 \DeclareChemPhase\liquid{l}
```

and want to add the German translation "fl". Then you could do

```
1 \DeclareTranslation{German}{phase-liquid}{f{l}}
```

This way, when you use it in a German document using the appropriate babel option using `\liquid` would correctly translate. For this the package translations is used. The ID always is `phase-⟨csname⟩` where `⟨csname⟩` is the name of the phase command you defined without leading backslash.

See section 6 for predefined translations.

19. Newman Projections

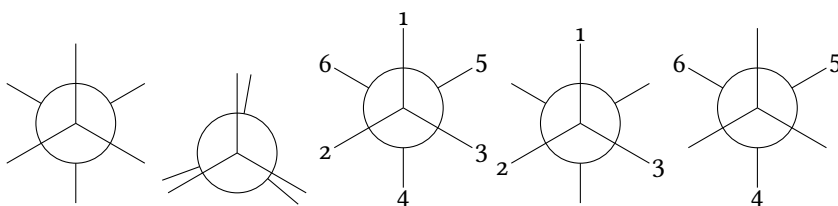
`CHEMMACROS` provides a command to draw Newman projections.

19. Newman Projections

`\newman[⟨options⟩](⟨angle⟩){⟨1⟩,⟨2⟩,⟨3⟩,⟨4⟩,⟨5⟩,⟨6⟩}`

Create Newman projections. This command uses TikZ internally. $\langle angle \rangle$ rotates the back atoms counter clockwise with respect to the front atoms and is an optional argument. $\langle 1 \rangle$ to $\langle 6 \rangle$ are the positions, the first three are the front atoms, the last three the back atoms.

```
1 \newman{} \newman(170){}
2 \newman{1,2,3,4,5,6} \newman{1,2,3} \newman{,,4,5,6}
```



Several options allow customization:

`newman` » `angle = {⟨angle⟩}` Default: 0
 Default angle.

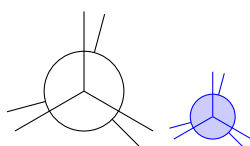
`newman` » `scale = {⟨factor⟩}` Default: 1
 Scale the whole projection by factor $\langle factor \rangle$.

`newman` » `ring = {⟨tikz⟩}` (initially empty)
 Customize the ring with TikZ keys.

`newman` » `atoms = {⟨tikz⟩}` (initially empty)
 Customize the nodes within which the atoms are set with TikZ keys.

`newman` » `back-atoms = {⟨tikz⟩}` (initially empty)
 Explicitly customize the nodes of the back atoms with TikZ keys.

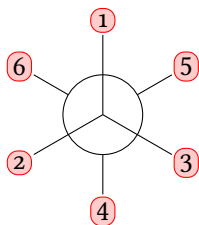
```
1 \chemsetup[newman]{angle=45} \newman{}
2 \newman[scale=.75,ring={draw=blue,fill=blue!20}]{}
```



```

1 \chemsetup[newman]{atoms={draw=red,fill=red!20,inner sep=2pt,rounded corners}}
2 \newman{1,2,3,4,5,6}

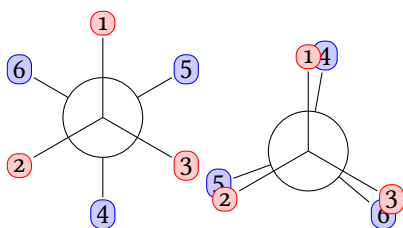
```



```

1 \chemsetup[newman]{
2   atoms = {draw=red,fill=red!20,inner sep=2pt,rounded corners},
3   back-atoms = {draw=blue,fill=blue!20,inner sep=2pt,rounded corners}
4 }
5 \newman{1,2,3,4,5,6} \newman(170){1,2,3,4,5,6}

```



20. *s*, *p*, and Hybrid Orbitals

CHEMMACROS provides the following command to create orbitals:

`\orbital[⟨options⟩]{⟨type⟩}`

Draw an orbital shape of type *⟨type⟩*. This command uses TikZ internally.

There are the following types available for *⟨type⟩*:

`s` `p` `sp` `sp2` `sp3`

```

1 \orbital{s} \orbital{p} \orbital{sp} \orbital{sp2} \orbital{sp3}

```



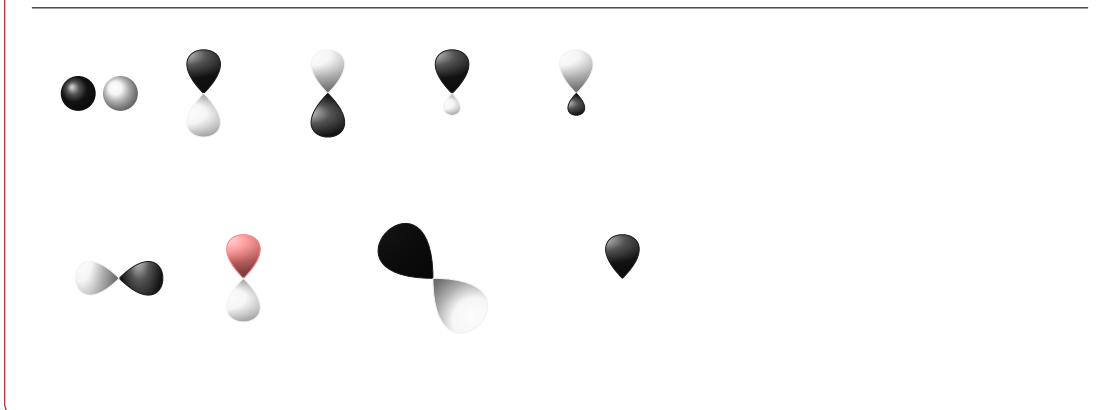
Depending on the type you have different options to modify the orbitals:

- `orbital` » `phase = ±| -` Default: +
 changes the phase of the orbital (all types)
- `orbital` » `scale = {⟨factor⟩}` Default: 1
 changes the size of the orbital (all types)
- `orbital` » `color = {⟨color⟩}` Default: black
 changes the color of the orbital (all types)
- `orbital` » `angle = {⟨angle⟩}` Default: 0
 rotates the orbitals with a p contribution counter clockwise (all types except s)
- `orbital` » `half = true|false` Default: false
 displays only half an orbital (only p)

```

1 \orbital{s} \orbital[phase=-]{s}
2 \orbital{p} \orbital[phase=-]{p}
3 \orbital{sp3} \orbital[phase=-]{sp3}
4
5 \orbital[angle=0]{p} \orbital[color=red!50]{p}
6 \orbital[angle=135,scale=1.5]{p} \orbital[half]{p}

```



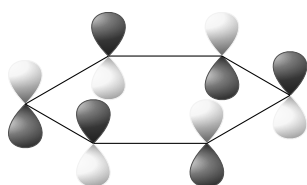
Additionally there are two options, with which the TikZ behaviour can be changed.

- `orbital` » `overlay = true|false`
 The orbital “doesn’t need space”; it is displayed with the TikZ option `overlay`.
- `orbital` » `opacity = {⟨num⟩}`
 The orbital becomes transparent; *⟨value⟩* can have values between 1 (fully opaque) to 0 (invisible).


```

1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \chemsetup[orbital]{
3   overlay,
4   p/color = black!70
5 }
6 \setbondoffset{0pt}
7 \chemfig{
8   ?\orbital{p}
9   -[,1.3]{\orbital[phase=-]{p}}
10  -[:30,1.1]\orbital{p}
11  -[:150,.9]{\orbital[phase=-]{p}}
12  -[4,1.3]\orbital{p}
13  -[: -150,1.1]{\orbital[phase=-]{p}}?
14 }
15 \vspace{7mm}

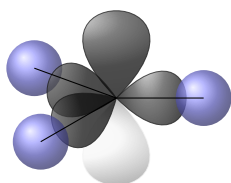
```



```

1 \vspace{7mm}
2 \setbondoffset{0pt}
3 \chemsetup[orbital]{
4   overlay ,
5   opacity = .75 ,
6   p/scale = 1.6 ,
7   s/color = blue!50 ,
8   s/scale = 1.6
9 }
10 \chemfig{
11   \orbital{s}
12   -[: -20]{\orbital[scale=2]{p}}
13           {\orbital[half,angle=0]{p}}
14           {\orbital[angle=170,half]{p}}
15           {\orbital[angle=-150,half]{p}}
16   (-[: -150]\orbital{s})-\orbital{s}
17 }
18 \vspace{1cm}

```



Part III.

Other Packages of the Bundle

The other three packages, **CHEMFORMULA**, **GHSYSTEM** and **CHEMGREEK**, all have their own documentation (if you click on the name the corresponding file will open):

- [chemformula_en.pdf](#)
- [ghsystem_en.pdf](#)
- [chemgreek_en.pdf](#)

Introduced in
version 4.0

This change has been made with version 4.0 since with this version every of those packages can be used independently from the **CHEMMACROS** package. It made sense to give each of them an own documentation file. You should be able to find them in the same folder as this document as well as via the `texdoc` program. You can also try and click on the names in the list above. They are links and *should* open the respective file.

Part IV.

Appendix

Suggestions and Bug Reports

Feedback on **CHEMMACROS**, **CHEMFORMULA**, **CHEMGREEK**, and **GHSYSTEM** is highly appreciated and welcome!

If you have suggestions for macros, missing features *etc.*, please don't hesitate to contact me. If you recognize any errors, be it chemical ones, wrong documentation and the like, I'd be grateful about a short email.¹⁴

If you find any bugs, it would be best, if you'd send me a minimal example, with which I can reproduce the bug. You can also submit an issue on <https://bitbucket.org/cgnieder/chemmacros/> instead.

Many thanks to all the people who already provided me with feedback, especially (in alphabetical order):

¹⁴. contact@mychemistry.eu

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- Christina Lüdigg
- Dr. Paul King
- Jonas Rivetti (Special thanks for his translation of the hazard and precautionary statements into Italian!)
- Christoph Schäfer
- Timo Stein

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