

# The chemarr package

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## Abstract

Very often chemists need a longer version of reaction arrows (`\rightleftharpoons`) with the possibility to put text above and below. Analogous to `amsmath`'s `\xrightarrow` and `\xleftarrow` this package provides the macro `\xrightleftharpoons`.

## Contents

<b>1 Usage</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Example . . . . .	1
<b>2 Implementation</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3 Installation</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Download . . . . .	3
3.2 Bundle installation . . . . .	3
3.3 Package installation . . . . .	3
3.4 Refresh file name databases . . . . .	4
3.5 Some details for the interested . . . . .	4
<b>4 History</b>	<b>4</b>
[2001/06/21 v1.0] . . . . .	4
[2001/06/22 v1.1] . . . . .	4
[2006/02/20 v1.2] . . . . .	4
<b>5 Index</b>	<b>5</b>

## 1 Usage

`\xrightleftharpoons` This L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package defines `\xrightleftharpoons`. It prints extensible arrows (harpoons), usually used in chemical reactions. It allows to put some text above and below the harpoons and can be used inside and outside of math mode.

The package is based on `amsmath`, thus it loads it, if necessary.

### 1.1 Example

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \documentclass{article}
3 \usepackage{chemarr}
4 \begin{document}
5 \begin{center}
6   left
7   \xrightleftharpoons[\text{below}]{\text{above}}
8   right
9 \end{center}
```

```

10 \[
11   A
12   \xrightleftharpoons[T \geq 400\,\mathrm{K}]{p > 10\,\mathrm{hPa}}
13   B
14 \]
15 \end{document}
16 \example

```

The result:



## 2 Implementation

```

17 \package

```

Package identification.

```

18 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
19 \ProvidesPackage{chemarr}%
20 [2006/02/20 v1.2 Chemical reaction arrows (H0)]
21 \RequirePackage{amsmath}

```

The package amsmath is needed for the following commands:

```

\ext@arrow, \ifnotempty, \arrowfill@
\relbar, \std@minus
\@ifempty, \@xifempty, \@xp

```

`\xrightleftharpoons` In fontmath.ltx `\rightleftharpoons` is defined with a vertical space of 2pt.

```

22 \newcommand{\xrightleftharpoons}[2] [] {%
23   \ensuremath{%
24     \mathrel{%
25       \settoheight{\dimen@}{\raise 2pt\hbox{$\rightarrow$}}%
26       \setlength{\dimen@}{-\dimen@}%
27       \edef\CA@temp{\the\dimen@}%
28       \settoheight\dimen@{$\rightleftharpoons$}%
29       \addtolength{\dimen@}{\CA@temp}%
30       \raisebox{\dimen@}{%
31         \rlap{%
32           \raisebox{2pt}{%
33             $%
34             \ext@arrow 0359\rightarrowupfill@{\hphantom{#1}}{#2}%
35             $%
36           }%
37         }%
38       \hbox{%
39         $%
40         \ext@arrow 3095\leftarrowdownfill@{#1}{\hphantom{#2}}%
41         $%
42       }%
43     }%
44   }%
45 }%
46 }

```

`\leftarrowdownfill@`

```

47 \newcommand*{\leftarrowdownfill@}{%
48   \arrowfill@\leftarrowdown\relbar\relbar
49 }

```

```

\rightharpoonupfill@
50 \newcommand*{\rightharpoonupfill@}{\%
51 \arrowfill@{\relbar\relbar\rightharpoonup
52 }
53 \</package>

```

## 3 Installation

### 3.1 Download

**Package.** This package is available on CTAN<sup>1</sup>:

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/chemarr.dtx](#) The source file.

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/chemarr.pdf](#) Documentation.

**Bundle.** All the packages of the bundle ‘oberdiek’ are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/oberdiek-tds.zip](#)

### 3.2 Bundle installation

**Unpacking.** Unpack the oberdiek-tds.zip in the TDS tree (also known as texmf tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek-tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

**Script installation.** Check the directory TDS:scripts/oberdiek/ for scripts that need further installation steps. Package attachfile2 comes with the Perl script pdfatfi.pl that should be installed in such a way that it can be called as pdfatfi. Example (linux):

```

chmod +x scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl
cp scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl /usr/local/bin/

```

### 3.3 Package installation

**Unpacking.** The .dtx file is a self-extracting docstrip archive. The files are extracted by running the .dtx through plain-TEX:

```
tex chemarr.dtx
```

**TDS.** Now the different files must be moved into the different directories in your installation TDS tree (also known as texmf tree):

chemarr.sty	→ tex/latex/oberdiek/chemarr.sty
chemarr.pdf	→ doc/latex/oberdiek/chemarr.pdf
chemarr-example.tex	→ doc/latex/oberdiek/chemarr-example.tex
chemarr.dtx	→ source/latex/oberdiek/chemarr.dtx

If you have a docstrip.cfg that configures and enables docstrip’s TDS installing feature, then some files can already be in the right place, see the documentation of docstrip.

---

<sup>1</sup><http://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/>

### 3.4 Refresh file name databases

If your  $\text{\TeX}$  distribution (te $\text{\TeX}$ , mik $\text{\TeX}$ , ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, te $\text{\TeX}$  users run `texhash` or `mktextlsr`.

### 3.5 Some details for the interested

**Attached source.** The PDF documentation on CTAN also includes the `.dtx` source file. It can be extracted by AcrobatReader 6 or higher. Another option is `pdftk`, e.g. unpack the file into the current directory:

```
pdftk chemarr.pdf unpack_files output .
```

**Unpacking with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ .** The `.dtx` chooses its action depending on the format:

**plain- $\text{\TeX}$ :** Run `docstrip` and extract the files.

**$\text{\LaTeX}$ :** Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using  $\text{\LaTeX}$  for `docstrip` (really, `docstrip` does not need  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{chemarr.dtx}
```

Do not forget to quote the argument according to the demands of your shell.

**Generating the documentation.** You can use both the `.dtx` or the `.drv` to generate the documentation. The process can be configured by the configuration file `ltxdoc.cfg`. For instance, put this line into this file, if you want to have A4 as paper format:

```
\PassOptionsToClass{a4paper}{article}
```

An example follows how to generate the documentation with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$ :

```
pdflatex chemarr.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist chemarr.idx
pdflatex chemarr.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist chemarr.idx
pdflatex chemarr.dtx
```

## 4 History

[2001/06/21 v1.0]

- First public version.

[2001/06/22 v1.1]

- Documentation fixes.

[2006/02/20 v1.2]

- DTX framework.
- Example added.

## 5 Index

Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Symbols		M	
<code>\,</code>	12	<code>\mathrel</code>	24
<code>\[</code>	10	<code>\mathrm</code>	12
<code>\]</code>	14		
A		N	
<code>\addtolength</code>	29	<code>\NeedsTeXFormat</code>	18
<code>\arrowfill@</code>	48, 51	<code>\newcommand</code>	22, 47, 50
B		P	
<code>\begin</code>	4, 5	<code>\ProvidesPackage</code>	19
C		R	
<code>\CA@temp</code>	27, 29	<code>\raise</code>	25
D		<code>\raisebox</code>	30, 32
<code>\dimen@</code>	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	<code>\relbar</code>	48, 51
<code>\documentclass</code>	2	<code>\RequirePackage</code>	21
E		<code>\rightharpoonup</code>	25, 51
<code>\end</code>	9, 15	<code>\rightharpoonupfill@</code>	34, 50
<code>\ensuremath</code>	23	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	28
<code>\ext@arrow</code>	34, 40	<code>\rlap</code>	31
G		S	
<code>\geq</code>	12	<code>\setlength</code>	26
H		<code>\settoheight</code>	25, 28
<code>\hbox</code>	25, 38	T	
<code>\hphantom</code>	34, 40	<code>\text</code>	7
L		<code>\the</code>	27
<code>\leftharpoondown</code>	48	U	
<code>\leftharpoondownfill@</code>	40, 47	<code>\usepackage</code>	3
		X	
		<code>\xrightleftharpoons</code>	1, 7, 12, 22