

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`.

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1 Usage

`\xrightleftharpoons` This L^AT_EX 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

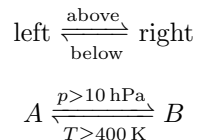
```
1 \example
2 \documentclass{article}
3 \usepackage{chemarr}
4 \begin{document}
5 \begin{center}
6   left
7   \xrightleftharpoons[\text{below}]{\text{above}}
8   right
9 \end{center}
```

```

10 \[
11 A
12 \xrightarrow[T \geq 400\,\mathrm{K}]{p > 10\,\mathrm{hPa}}
13 B
14 \]
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 (HO)]
21 \RequirePackage{amsmath}

```

The package amsmath is needed for the following commands:

```

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

```

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

```

22 \newcommand{\xrightarrow}[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@{\xrightarrow}%
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 \}
```

3 Installation

3.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

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

TDS refers to the standard “A Directory Structure for \TeX Files” ([CTAN:tds/tds.pdf](#)). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

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`.

¹<http://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/>

3.4 Refresh file name databases

If your \TeX distribution (te \TeX , mik \TeX , ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, te \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 \LaTeX . The `.dtx` chooses its action depending on the format:

plain \TeX : Run `docstrip` and extract the files.

\LaTeX : Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using \LaTeX for `docstrip` (really, `docstrip` does not need \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 \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; plain numbers refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Symbols			
<code>\,</code>	12	<code>\mathrel</code>	24
<code>\[</code>	10	<code>\mathrm</code>	12
<code>\]</code>	14		
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