Using emoji inside LaTeX

January 18, 2016

You can include any available emoji with the \emoji command. For example, calling \emoji{1F514} gives 🔔. You can switch between different versions via the optional argument:

🔔 = \emoji[android]{1F514}

🔔 = \emoji[ios]{1F514}

🔔 = \emoji[windows]{1F514}

🔔 = \emoji[bw]{1F514}

🔔 = \emoji[twitter]{1F514}

To select multi-char emoji, pass both codes joined by a dash to the command. For example, \emoji{1F1E8-1F1F3} gives 🇨🇳. This also works for longer combinations, such as 👩‍❤️‍👩, but is a hard coded hack at this point and fails for very long emoji.

For single character emoji, you can also type that character directly (encode your document in UTF-8) and the emoji will be displayed instead. For example, the line "The ⏩ brown 🐴 jumps over the lazy 🐶." does not contain the emoji command. Note that this is disabled when using XeTeX.

During import of the package, you can pick the default emoji set by passing an optional argument as for the emoji command. If you want to switch emoji sets for more than one emoji, you can use the android-emojis, ios-emojis, bw-emojis, windows-emojis, twitter-emojis environments to temporarily change the default. For example, all following emojis are set in twitter style: The ⏩ brown 🐺 jumps over the lazy 🐶.

When using XeTeX, you can also specify a text option to set the emoji in a given font. The font to use is passed to the package during loading. On Windows, for example, you might want to use Segeo UI Emoji or Symbola. That font would be selected by using: \usepackage[font=seguiemj.ttf]{emoji} or \usepackage[font=Symbola_hint.ttf]{emoji}. Emojis rendered via a font are, e.g.: ⏩ 🐺 🐶