The metsymb package*

Frédéric P.A. Vogt frederic.vogt@meteoswiss.ch

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Abstract

This package introduces commands to generate official meteorological symbols with vectorial quality. As of August 30, 2023, these include: oktas $(\bigcirc, \bigcirc, \bigcirc, \ldots)$, cloud genera $(\rightarrow, \angle, \angle, \ldots)$, and $C_L-C_M-C_H$ cloud codes $(\triangle, \succ, \angle, \ldots)$. This package essentially introduces a new font in which each symbol is assigned to a glyph, which can then be called individually from LaTeX documents via dedicated commands.

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1 Why metsymb?

The creation of this package was motivated by the fact that in 2021, there were no dedicated Unicode elements for okta and cloud genera symbols. To the best of my knowledge, no LATEX package provides a uniform set of these symbols either¹.

This package is a direct attempt to remedy to this unfortunate state of affair. Individual symbols are designed using TikZ². They are then bundled into a dedicated font with FontForge³. Individual glyphs of this metsymb font are then tied to dedicted L^AT_EX commands via this package.

^{*}This document corresponds to metsymb v1.2, dated 2022/09/10.

¹If you know of one, please let me know and I shall list it here!

²https://www.ctan.org/pkg/pgf

³https://fontforge.org/en-US/

One key element of the metsymb symbols is that they are **designed using explicit (mathematical) TikZ commands**. This evidently helps to maintain a uniform look between the symbols, but also – and perhaps more importantly– it ensures that each symbol can be faithfully reproduced with different software in the future (should the need arise).

2 Usage

Using the metsymb package is straightforward. By importing it via a not-so-surprising \usepackage \{metsymb\} in the preamble of your documents, you will gain access to the commands listed in Tables 1 to 3.

Table 1: metsymb commands for the okta symbols.

\circ	\zerookta	lacksquare	\fiveoktas
\bigcirc	\oneokta		\sixoktas
	\twooktas	0	\sevenoktas
	\threeoktas		\eightoktas
	\fouroktas	\otimes	\nineoktas

Table 2: metsymb commands for the cloud genera symbols.

\rightarrow	\cirrus		\nimbostratus
2	\cirrocumulus	=≎=	\stratocumulus
2	\cirrostratus		\stratus
\cup	\altocumulus	\wedge	\cumulus
4	\altostratus	\bowtie	\cumulonimbus

Table 3: metsymb commands for the $C_L,\,C_M,\,$ and C_H cloud symbols.

```
\clI
                                   \chI
                    \cmI
8
    \clII
                    \cmII
                                   \chII
               1
A
    \clIII
                    \cmIII
                                   \chIII
    \clIV
                    \cmIV
                                   \chIV
               6
                   \cm V
    \clV
               4
                                   \chV
    \clVI
               \bowtie
                    \cmVI
                                   \chVI
    \clVII
                6
                    \cmVII
                                   \chVII
\succeq
    \clVIII
               М
                    \cmVIII
                                   \chVIII
                               _
                                   \chIX
\boxtimes
    \clIX
                    \cmIX
```

2.1 Using metsymb with matplotlib

metsymb can be used to include meteorological symbols inside Python plots, provided that the use of a system-wide LATEX installation is enabled via the setting text.usetex in your rcParams⁴. In fact, the assembly of a dedicated vectorial font to store the metsymb symbols⁵ is directly motivated by the fact that matplotlib requires proper font metrics to include symbols in Python plots.

The following minimal working example, stored in metsymb_mwe.py inside the metsymb Github repository, illustrates how one can couple metsymb and matplotlib (see Fig. 1 for the result):

```
\# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
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originally written by F.P.A. Vogt; frederic.vogt@meteoswiss.ch
This file may be distributed and/or modified under the conditions
of the BSD-3-Clause License.
The terms of this license are available at:
https://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause
SPDX\!-\!License\!-\!Identifier: BSD\!-\!3\!-\!Clause
Module content: minimal working example of the metsymb LaTeX package
with matplotlib figures.
# Import matplotlib
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
# Set the proper reparams elements
plt.style.use('./metsymb_mwe.mplstyle')
# Create a basic figure with some demo text in the center.
plt.close(1)
plt.figure (1, figsize = (4, 0.5))
plt.text(0.5, 0.5,
         r'\LARGE_Hello_World:_\threeoktas_\nimbostratus_\chIX',
         ha='center')
plt.axis('off')
# Export to different format and display on-screen.
plt.savefig('metsymb_mwe.pdf')
plt.savefig('metsymb_mwe.png')
\#plt.show()
```

where metsymb_mwe.mplstyle contains:

```
text.usetex: True
text.latex.preamble: \usepackage{metsymb}
```

Hello World: ①⊿之

Figure 1: Result of the metsymb_mwe.py demonstration script, illustrating how the metsymb package can be used with matplotlib.

⁴https://matplotlib.org/stable/tutorials/text/usetex.html

⁵instead of a simpler TikZ approach, for example

3 Code development and bug reports

The metsymb package is being developed inside a dedicated Github repository under the MeteoSwiss organization, located at: https://github.com/MeteoSwiss/metsymb. User contributions are welcome and will be examined in details. So are bug reports and suggestions for new symbols, which are best submitted as *Github Issues* directly on the code's repo at: https://github.com/MeteoSwiss/metsymb/issues

4 License and copyright

The copyright (2021-2023) of metsymb is owned by MeteoSwiss. The code, originally written by Frédéric P.A. Vogt, is released under the terms of the BSD-3-Clause License, available at https://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause.

5 Ackowledgments

The following resources proved immensely useful to assemble the first version of this package:

- How to Package Your LATEXPackage, Scott Pakin (2015): https://mirror.foobar.to/CTAN/info/dtxtut/dtxtut.pdf
- The FontForge documentation, and in particular the FontForge and TeX article: https://fontforge.org/docs/techref/PfaEdit-TeX.html
- The TEX font errors: Cheatsheet: https://texdoc.org/serve/tex-font-errors-cheatsheet/

Several StackOverflow users also proved extremely helpful when building metsymb, in particular:

• those that provided clarifications and help in this post, in that post, and in that other post.

Thank you also to jklymak and annutzer lee from the matplotlib discourse community for their clarifications in this post.

6 Font table

The complete font table for metsymb, generated via the command pdftex testfont with the \sample call, is visible in Fig. 2.

7 Implementation

The metsymb package very simply defines new commands to fetch individual glyphs from the metsymb font. As such, its LATEX side is rather simple.

\zerookta The 0 okta symbol:

1 \newcommand{\zerookta}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char33 }}%

\oneokta The 1 okta symbol:

\twooktas The 2 oktas symbol:

3 \newcommand{\twooktas}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char35 }}%

\threeoktas The 3 oktas symbol: 4 \newcommand{\threeoktas}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char36 }}% \fouroktas The 4 oktas symbol: 5 \newcommand{\fouroktas}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char37 }}% \fiveoktas The 5 oktas symbol: 6 \newcommand{\fiveoktas}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char38 }}% \sixoktas The 6 oktas symbol: 7 \newcommand{\sixoktas}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char39 }}% \sevenoktas The 7 oktas symbol: \eightoktas The 8 oktas symbol: 9 \newcommand{\eightoktas}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char41 }}% \nineoktas The 9 oktas symbol: 10 \newcommand{\nineoktas}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char42 }}% \cirrus The cirrus symbol: 11 \newcommand{\cirrus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char43 }}% \cirrocumulus The cirrocumulus symbol: 12 \newcommand{\cirrocumulus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char44 }}% \cirrostratus The cirrostratus symbol: 13 \newcommand{\cirrostratus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char45 }}% \altocumulus The altocumulus symbol: 14 \newcommand{\altocumulus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char46 }}% \altostratus The altostratus symbol: 15 \newcommand{\altostratus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char47 }}% \nimbostratus The nimbostratus symbol: 16 \newcommand{\nimbostratus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char48 }}% \stratocumulus The stratocumulus symbol: 17 \newcommand{\stratocumulus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char49 }}% \stratus The stratus symbol: 18 \newcommand{\stratus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char50 }}% \cumulus The cumulus symbol: 19 \newcommand{\cumulus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char51 }}% \cumulonimbus The cumulonimbus symbol: 20 \newcommand{\cumulonimbus}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char52 }}% \cli The $C_L = 1$ cloud symbol: 21 \newcommand{\clI}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char53 }}%

- $\label{eq:clii} The $C_L=2$ cloud symbol: $$ 22 \end{\clii}_{{\bf U}_{metsymb}_{n} \char54 }}%$
- $\label{eq:CL} The $C_L=3$ cloud symbol: $$ 23 \newcommand{\cilli}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char55 }}%$
- $\label{eq:CL} The $C_L=4$ cloud symbol: $$ 24 \left\c U^{\{\{usefont\{U\}\{metsymb\}\{m\}\{n\} \char56 \}\}\%$ } \right. $$$
- $\label{eq:clv} The $C_L = 5$ cloud symbol: $$ \operatorname{CL} = 5 cloud symbol: $$ \operatorname{CL} {\space{0.5cm} }_{m} \char57 }$% $$$
- $\label{eq:CL} The $C_L=6$ cloud symbol: $$ \operatorname{CL}=6 cloud symbol: $$ ^26 \operatorname{CUVI}_{{\boldsymbol U}_{metsymb}_{m}_{n} \char58 }}%$
- $\label{eq:clVII} The $C_L = 7$ cloud symbol: $$ 27 \left(\cluster{U}{metsymb}_{m}^{n} \right) $$$
- $\label{eq:clviii} The $C_L = 8$ cloud symbol: $$ \end{\clviii}_{{\usefont\{U\}\{metsymb\}\{m\}\{n\} \char60 \}}_{n}$$$
 - $\label{eq:clix} The $C_L = 9$ cloud symbol: $$ 29 \end{\clix}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char61 }}% $$$
 - \cmI The $C_M=1$ cloud symbol: 30 \newcommand{\cmI}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char62 }}%
- $\label{eq:cmiii} The $C_M=3$ cloud symbol: $$32 \newcommand{\cmiii}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char64 }}%$$
- \cmIV The $C_M=4$ cloud symbol: 33 \newcommand{\cmIV}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \cdot }}%
- \cmVI The $C_M=6$ cloud symbol: 35 \newcommand{\cmVI}{{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \cdot }}%
- $\label{eq:cmVIII} The $C_M = 8$ cloud symbol: $$ 37 \left(\c VIII\right)_{{\mathbb{Q}}\mbox{metsymb}_{m}_{n} \c } $$$

 - $\label{eq:chi} The $C_H = 1$ cloud symbol: $$ \operatorname{C}_H = 1 cloud symbol: $$ \operatorname{C}_H = 1$

- $\label{eq:chii} The $C_H=2$ cloud symbol: $$ 40 \end{\chii}_{{\bf U}_{metsymb}_{n} \char72 }}%$
- $\label{eq:chiii} The $C_H=3$ cloud symbol: $$ 41 \end{$\chiii}_{{\usefont\{U\}\{metsymb\}\{m\}\{n\} \char73 \}}% $$$
- $\label{eq:chiv} The $C_H=4$ cloud symbol: $$ 42 \end{\chiv}_{{\bf U}_{metsymb}_{m}_{n} \char74 }}%$
- $\label{eq:chV} The $C_H = 5$ cloud symbol: $$ 43 \end{\chV}_{{\usefont}U}_{metsymb}_{m}_{n} \char75 }%$
- $\label{eq:chVI} The $C_H=6$ cloud symbol: $$ 44 \end{\chVI}_{{\bf U}_{metsymb}_{m}_{n} \char76 }}%$
- $\label{eq:chVII} The $C_H = 7$ cloud symbol: $$ 45 \end{$\chVII}_{{\bf U}_{metsymb}_{m}^n} \char77 }}%$
- $\label{eq:chVIII} The $C_H = 8$ cloud symbol: $$ 46 \end{ChVIII}_{{\usefont\{U}_{metsymb}_{n} \char78 }}%$
 - \chix The $C_H = 9$ cloud symbol: $47 \neq 0$ \chix}{\usefont{U}{metsymb}{m}{n} \char79 }}%

	0	1	2	<i>'</i> 3	<i>'</i> 4	' 5	6	′7	
'04x		0	Φ	•	•	•	•	•	″2x
'05x	0	•	\otimes	→	2	2	\cup	4	1 2x
'06x		❖		A	R		A	A	″3x
′07x	4	~	_		ĭ	Z		4	34
′10x	w	6	6	\simeq	6	М	6	_	″4x
′11x	»	_	/	2_	2	25		2	1 4x
	″8	″9	″A	″В	"C	"D	"E	"F	



Figure 2: Complete font table for metsymb.