

annotate_equations.sty

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https://github.com/st--/annotate_equations

1 Introduction

This package is there to make it easier to make annotated equations in L^AT_EX, such as in this example:

The image shows the Schrödinger equation $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x, t) = \hat{H} \Psi(x, t)$. Annotations include: a line from \hbar to the text " $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$, reduced Planck constant"; a red arrow from \hat{H} to the text "Hamilton operator"; and a blue arrow from $\Psi(x, t)$ to the text "Wave function". The terms $\Psi(x, t)$ and \hat{H} are highlighted with blue and red boxes respectively.

```
\vspace{4em}
\renewcommand{\eqnhighlightheight}{\vphantom{\hat{H}}\mathstrut}
\begin{equation*}
  i \tikzmarknode{hbar}{\mathstrut\hbar} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}
  \eqnmarkbox[blue]{Psi1}{\Psi(x, t)} = \eqnmark[red]{Hhat}{\hat{H}}
  \eqnmarkbox[blue]{Psi2}{\Psi(x, t)}
\end{equation*}
\annotate[yshift=3em]{above}{hbar}{\mathstrut\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}, reduced Planck constant}
\annotate[yshift=1em]{above}{Hhat}{Hamilton operator}
\annotatetwo[yshift=-1em]{below}{Psi1}{Psi2}{Wave function}
\vspace{1em}
```

There is still a bit of manual tweaking required, but hopefully this will make it a bit less painful to annotate your equations!

2 Marking annotation targets within your equation

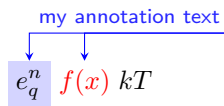
Use `\eqnmarkbox[⟨color⟩]{⟨node name⟩}{⟨equation term(s)⟩}` or `\eqnmark[⟨color⟩]{⟨node name⟩}{⟨equation term(s)⟩}` to define the target of an annotation within your equation. `\eqnmarkbox` adds background shading, whereas `\eqnmark` changes the text color. (You can also use `\tikzmarknode{⟨node name⟩}{⟨equation term(s)⟩}`, but this is likely to end up with the arrow tip too close to the target.)

The image shows the equation $e_q^n f(x) kT$. The term e_q^n is highlighted with a blue box, and $f(x)$ is highlighted with a red box.

```
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[blue]{node1}{e_q^n}
  \eqnmark[red]{node2}{f(x)}
  \tikzmarknode{node3}{kT}
\end{equation*}
```

3 Simple annotations

Once you have defined nodes within your equations, you can annotate them using `\annotate[⟨tikz options⟩]{⟨annotate keys⟩}{⟨node name[,...]⟩}{⟨annotation text⟩}`. `⟨tikz options⟩` is passed through to the options for the TikZ node defining the annotation; its most important use is to set the `yshift`. For `⟨annotate keys⟩`, see section 3.1. `⟨node name⟩` is the same name you used to mark the node within the equation, e.g. using `\eqnmarkbox`. `⟨annotation text⟩` is the text of the annotation itself.



```
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[blue]{node1}{e_q^n}
  \eqnmark[red]{node2}{f(x)}
  \tikzmarknode{node3}{kT}
\end{equation*}
\annotate[yshift=1em]{}{node1,node2}{my annotation text}
```

You generally need to manually adjust the `yshift` to move the annotations to an appropriate distance above (or negative values for below) the equation. (You can also adjust `xshift` if needed, also positive or negative.)

The annotation picks the same text color as given to `\eqnmarkbox` or `\eqnmark`, but you can also override it using `color` option.

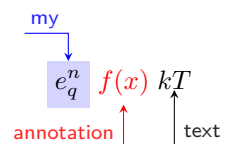
One annotation can point to multiple targets, and multiple annotations can point to the same target.

3.1 Annotation options

`\annotate keys` can be empty, or contain one or more of:

- `above` (default) or `below`,
- `right` (default) or `left`,
- `label above` (default) or `label below`.

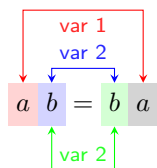
Note: currently only works for `\annotatetwo` (section 4).



```
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[blue]{node1}{e_q^n}
  \eqnmark[red]{node2}{f(x)}
  \tikzmarknode{node3}{kT}
\end{equation*}
\annotate[yshift=1em]{left}{node1}{my}
\annotate[yshift=-0.5em]{below,left}{node2}{annotation}
\annotate[yshift=-1em]{below}{node3}{text}
```

4 Double annotations

`\annotatetwo[tikz options]{annotate keys}{first node name}{second node name}{annotation text}`. *tikz options* and *annotate keys* are as described above in sections 3 and 3.1. Note that *annotate keys* `left/right` have no effect in `\annotatetwo`.



```
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[red]{a1}{a} \eqnmarkbox[blue]{b1}{b} =
  \eqnmarkbox[green]{b2}{b} \eqnmarkbox{a2}{a}
\end{equation*}
\annotatetwo[yshift=1.5em]{above, label below}{a1}{a2}{var 1}
\annotatetwo[yshift=0.5em]{above}{b1}{b2}{var 2}
\annotatetwo[yshift=-0.5em]{below}{b2}{b1}{var 2}
```

Color is picked from the first of the two nodes.

5 Package options

5.1 Size of highlight: shrink to content or always full height

`\eqnhighlightheight` is inserted into every `\eqnhighlight`, `\eqncolor`, `\eqnmark`, and `\eqnmarkbox` and by redefining it you can specify the minimum height for the corresponding box:

\hbar q

```
\renewcommand{\eqnhighlightheight}{} % package default
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[red]{\hbar}{\hbar} \eqnmarkbox[blue]{q}{q}
\end{equation*}
```

\hbar q

```
\renewcommand{\eqnhighlightheight}{\mathstrut} % 0-width "constant" height
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[red]{\hbar}{\hbar} \eqnmarkbox[blue]{q}{q}
\end{equation*}
```

`\eqnhighlightheight` is used in math mode.

Note that in some cases `\mathstrut` might not be enough, as in the introductory example:

\hat{H} Ψ

```
\renewcommand{\eqnhighlightheight}{\mathstrut} % 0-width "constant" height
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[red]{\hat{H}}{\hat{H}} \eqnmarkbox[blue]{\Psi}{\Psi}
\end{equation*}
```

You can create custom 0-width characters using `\vphantom`:

\hat{H} Ψ

```
\renewcommand{\eqnhighlightheight}{\vphantom{\hat{H}}\mathstrut} % custom
% 0-width height
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[red]{\hat{H}}{\hat{H}} \eqnmarkbox[blue]{\Psi}{\Psi}
\end{equation*}
```

(It looks more balanced if you still include the `\mathstrut`.)

5.2 Amount of shading of mark highlight

`\eqnhighlightshade` defines the percentage of the specified color to take:

\hbar q

```
\renewcommand{\eqnhighlightshade}{17} % package default
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[red]{\hbar}{\hbar} \eqnmarkbox[blue]{q}{q}
\end{equation*}
```

By redefining this command, you can change the “alpha” value of the highlight:

\hbar q

```
\renewcommand{\eqnhighlightshade}{47} % 0 is white, 100 is solid color
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[red]{\hbar}{\hbar} \eqnmarkbox[blue]{q}{q}
\end{equation*}
```

5.3 Default formatting of annotation labels

`\eqnannotationtext` is a one-argument command that gets the annotation text as an argument and can be used to have consistent formatting:

v
↑
velocity

```
% package default:
\renewcommand{\eqnannotationtext}[1]{\sffamily\footnotesize#1\strut}

\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[blue]{v}{v}
\end{equation*}
\annotate[yshift=-0.5em]{below}{v}{velocity}
\vspace{1em}
```

(The `\strut` has a similar effect to `\mathstrut` in `\eqnhighlightheight`.)

v
↑
velocity

```
\renewcommand{\eqnannotationtext}[1]{\bfseries\small#1}

\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[blue]{v}{v}
\end{equation*}
\annotate[yshift=-0.5em]{below}{v}{velocity}
\vspace{1em}
```

6 Recommendations, tips & tricks

6.1 Use `\colorlet` for consistent, easily changeable colors

6.2 Line breaks within annotations

Possible, but a bit annoying. By default, the formatting only covers the first line:

h
↑
Planck
constant

```
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[blue]{h}{h}
\end{equation*}
\annotate[yshift=-0.5em]{below}{h}{Planck\constant}
\vspace{1em}
```

Here is a manual work-around:

h
↑
Planck
constant

```
\begin{equation*}
  \eqnmarkbox[blue]{h}{h}
\end{equation*}
\annotate[yshift=-0.5em]{below}{h}{Planck\sfamily\footnotesize constant}
\vspace{1em}
```

7 Known issues

- `label above`/`label below` not implemented for `\annotate`.
- Formatting only covers first line in multi-line annotation texts (see section 6.2).