The isotope package*

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1 Introduction

Despite its powerful typographic capabilities it is surprisingly difficult to typeset isotopes with LATEX. Ad hoc methods as for example \$^{232}_{90}\mathbb{Th}. This is not satisfactory because of the wrong alignment of atomic and nuclear numbers. The package isotope provides the \isotope macro for correct typesetting of isotopes.

2 Usage

The package isotope has to be included into the preamble of your LATEX file by:

\usepackage{isotope}

\isotope

The usage of the \isotope macro is straight forward. Just provide the isotope's name and optionally its nucleon number and its atomic number.

\isotopestyle

See Table ?? for some examples. Note that the \alpha has been enclosed by \mathnormal. Not doing so may give unexpected results for some math fonds.

The macro \isotopestyle determines the style which is used to typeset the name of the iostope. It may be redefined. For example, the redefinition

```
\renewcommand{\isotopestyle}{\mathsf}
\isotope[228]{Ra}
```

gives ²²⁸Ra.

^{*}This document corresponds to isotope v0.3, dated 2011/08/26.

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Table 1: Examples for \isotope macro usage.

		١	1		
command				result	;
\isotope{Ra}				Ra	
\isotope[228]{Ra}				$^{228}\mathrm{Ra}$	L
\isotope[228][88]{Ra}				$^{228}_{88}{ m Ra}$	ı
<pre>\$\isotope[A][Z]{X}\to\</pre>	isotope	e[A-4]	[Z-2] {	Y }+ $A_{\mathbf{V}}$	$\rightarrow {A-4 \atop Z-2} Y + {4 \atop 2} \alpha$
\isotope[4][2]{\mathno	$\operatorname{rmal}\{ar{\lambda}\}$	alpha}]	-\$	$_{Z}\Lambda$ $-$	\neq_{Z-2} $\mathbf{I} + 2\alpha$

3 Implementation

\isotopestyle \isotopestyle

\isotopestyle determines the style which is used to typeset the name of an iostope and its nucleon and atomic numbers.

1 \newcommand{\isotopestyle}{\mathrm}

\isotope Now it follows the implementation of the \isotope macro.

- 2 \newcommand{\isotope@atomicnumber}{}
- 3 \newcommand{\isotope@nucleonnumber}{}
- 5 \begingroup%
- 6 \renewcommand{\isotope@nucleonnumber}{#1}%
- 7 \isotope@two}%
- 8 \newcommand{\isotope@two}[2][]{%
- 9 \renewcommand{\isotope@atomicnumber}{#1}%
- 10 {\m@th%

24 }%

Determine which has a larger width nucleon number or atomic number.

```
11
    \settowidth\@tempdimb{\ensuremath{%
      \scriptstyle\isotope@nucleonnumber}}%
12
    \settowidth\@tempdimc{\ensuremath{%
13
      \scriptstyle\isotope@atomicnumber}}%
14
    \ifdim\@tempdimb<\@tempdimc\@tempdimb=\@tempdimc\fi%
15
16
    \ensuremath{{}%
      ^{\makebox[\@tempdimb][r]{\ensuremath{%
17
         \scriptstyle\isotope@nucleonnumber}}}%
18
      _{\makebox[\@tempdimb][r]{\ensuremath{%
19
         \scriptstyle\isotope@atomicnumber}}}%
20
21
      \isotopestyle{#2}}%
    }%
22
23
    \endgroup%
```