## The engsymbols package\*

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## 1 Introduction

This document describes the engsymbols package, a collection of macros to facilitate the writing of common engineering symbols.

The following packages are prerequisites:

• siunitx

This package follows the conventions specified by ISO standards of typesetting mathematics [1].

## 2 Implementation

#### 2.1 Special individual symbols

volume This macro produces a calligraphic V to indicate volume, as  $\mathcal{V}$ . This is usually done to avoid confusion with velocity.

1 \newcommand{\volume}{\mathcal{V}}

\let\DiffSpace\relax

diffd This macro produces the differential dioperator, as in dx. The definition is fairly complex beacuse it tries to do an optimal spacing, as described by [1].

```
2 \newcommand{\diffd}{\@ifnextchar^{\DIfF}{\DIfF^{}}}
3 \def\DIfF^#1{%
4  \mathop{\mathrm{\mathstrut d}}%
5   \nolimits^{#1}\gobblespace}
6 \def\gobblespace{%
7  \futurelet\diffarg\opspace}
8 \def\opspace{%
9  \let\DiffSpace\!%
10  \ifx\diffarg(%
```

<sup>\*</sup>This document corresponds to engsymbols v0.1, dated 2014/12/02.

```
12 \else
13 \ifx\diffarg[%
14 \let\DiffSpace\relax
15 \else
16 \ifx\diffarg\{%
17 \let\DiffSpace\relax
18 \fi\fi\DiffSpace\
```

## 2.2 Basic operations

ped This macro by [1] typesets the argument in math roman font, to indicate a object. Italic subscripts should be used only to refer to another variables, for example,  $c_P$  is the specific heat obtained by mantaining the pressure, a physical parameter, fixes. By contrast,  $h_L$  is the liquid enthalpy; liquid is not a variable. The command \ap does the same to superscripts, like  $T^I$  for the interface temperature.

```
19 \newcommand{\ped}[1]{\ensuremath{_{\mathrm{#1}}}} 20 \newcommand{\ap}[1]{\ensuremath{^{\mathrm{#1}}}}
```

## References

[1] Claudio Beccari. Type setting mathematics for science and technology according to iso  $31/{\rm xi}.~TUGboat,$  18(1):39–48, 1997.