

pariman

v0.2.1

<https://github.com/pacaunt/pariman>

Calculations with Units in Typst

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1 Installation

Import the package by

typst

```
1 #import "@preview/pariman:0.1.0": *
```

Or install the package locally by cloning this package into your local package location.

2 Usage

2.1 The `quantity` function

The package provides a dictionary-based element called `quantity`. This `quantity` can be used as a number to all of the calculation functions in Pariman's framework. The quantity is declared by specify its value and unit.

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```
1 #let a = quantity("1.0e5", "m/s^2")
2 Display value and unit: #a.display \
3 Display only the formatted value: #a.show \
4 Display the raw value verbatim: #a.text \
5 Significant figures: #a.figures \
6 Decimal places: #a.places
```

Display value and unit: $1.000\,00 \times 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
Display only the formatted value: $1.000\,00 \times 10^5$
Display the raw value verbatim: $1\text{e}5$
Significant figures: 6
Decimal places: 0

Pariman's `quantity` takes care of the significant figure calculations and unit formatting automatically. The unit formatting functionality is provided by the [zero](#) package. Therefore, the format options for the unit can be used.

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```
1 #let b = quantity("1234.56", "kg m/s^2")
2 The formatted value and unit: #b.display \
3 #zero.set-unit(fraction: "fraction")
4 After new fraction mode: #b.display
```

The formatted value and unit: $1234.56 \text{ kg m s}^{-2}$
After new fraction mode: $1234.56 \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{s}^2}$

Pariman loads the `zero` package automatically, so the the unit formatting options can be modified by `zero.set-xxx` functions.

For exact values like integers, pi, or other constants, that should not be counted as significant figures, Pariman have the `#exact` function for exact number quantities. The `#exact` function has 99 significant figures and 99 decimal places, but the displayed figures and decimal places can be set by using the option `display-figures` and `display-places`.

```

1 #let pi = exact(calc.pi)
2 The value: #pi.display \
3 Significant figures: #pi.figures \
4 Decimal places: #pi.places
5
6 // The shorter version
7 #let s-pi = exact(calc.pi, display-figures: 4)
8 The displayed value: #s-pi.display \
9 // does not effect the real significant figures
10 Significant figures: #s-pi.figures \
11 Decimal places: #s-pi.places

```

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The value: 3.141 592 653 589 793
 Significant figures: 99
 Decimal places: 99
 The displayed value: 3.142
 Significant figures: 99
 Decimal places: 99

Note that the `quantity` function can accept only the value for the unitless quantity.

2.2 The calculation module

The `calculation` module provides a framework for calculations involving units. Every function will modify the input quantities into a new value with a new unit corresponding to the law of unit relationships.

```

1 #let s = quantity("1.0", "m")
2 #let t = quantity("5.0", "s")
3 #let v = calculation.div(s, t) // division
4 The velocity is given by #v.display. \
5 The unit is combined!

```

typst

The velocity is given by 0.2 m s^{-1} .
 The unit is combined!

Moreover, each quantity also have a `method` property that can show its previous calculation.

```

1 #let V = quantity("2.0", "cm^3")
2 #let d = quantity("0.89", "g/cm^3")
3 #let m = calculation.mul(d, V)
4 From $V = #V.display$, and density $d =
  #d.display$, we have
5 $m = d V = #m.method = #m.display. $

```

typst

From $V = 2 \text{ cm}^3$, and density $d = 0.89 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, we have

$$m = dV = 0.89 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \times 2 \text{ cm}^3 = 2 \text{ g}.$$

The `method` property is recursive, meaning that it is accumulated if your calculation is complicated. Initially, `method` is set to `auto`.

```

1 #let A = quantity("1.50e4", "1/s")
2 #let Ea = quantity("50e3", "J/mol")
3 #let R = quantity("8.314", "J/mol K")
4 #let T = quantity("298", "K")
5
6 Arrhenius equation is given by
7 $k = A e^{(-E_a/(R T))}$
8 This $k$, at $A = #A.display$, $E_a =
  #Ea.display$, and $T = #T.display$, we have
9 #let k = {
10   import calculation: *
11   mul(A, exp(
12     div(
13       neg(Ea),
14       mul(R, T)
15     )
16   ))
17 }
18 $
19 k &= #k.method \
20   &= #k.display
21 $

```

typst

Arrhenius equation is given by

$$k = A e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$$

This k , at $A = 1.5000 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $E_a = 5.0000 \times 10^4 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$, and $T = 298 \text{ K}$, we have

$$k = 1.5000 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1} \times \exp\left(\frac{-5.0000 \times 10^4 \text{ J mol}^{-1}}{8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 298 \text{ K}}\right)$$

$$= 3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

2.3 set-quantity

If you want to manually set the formatting unit and numbers in the `quantity`, you can use the `set-quantity` function.

```

1 #let R = quantity("8.314", "J/mol K")
2 #let T = quantity("298.15", "K")
3
4 #calculation.mul(R, T).display
5 // 4 figures, follows R (the least).
6
7 // reset the significant figures
8 #let R = set-quantity(R, figures: 8)
9 #calculation.mul(R, T).display
10 // 5 figures, follows the T.

```

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2479 J mol⁻¹

2478.8 J mol⁻¹

Moreover, if you want to reset the method property of a quantity, you can use `set-quantity(q, method: auto)` as

```

1 #let R = quantity("8.314", "J/mol K")
2 #let T = quantity("298.15", "K")
3
4 #let prod = calculation.mul(R, T)
5 Before reset:
6 $ prod.method = prod.display $
7 // reset
8 #let prod = set-quantity(prod, method: auto)
9 After reset:
10 $ prod.method = prod.display $

```

typst

Before reset:

$$8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 298.15 \text{ K} = 2479 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$$

After reset:

$$2479 \text{ J mol}^{-1} = 2479 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$$

2.4 Unit conversions

The `new-factor` function creates a new quantity that can be used as a conversion factor. This conversion factor have the following characteristics:

1. It has, by default, 10 significant figures.
2. It have a method called `inv` for inverting the numerator and denominator units.

```

1 #let v0 = quantity("60.0", "km/hr")
2 #let km-m = new-factor(
3   quantity("1", "km"),
4   quantity("1000", "m")
5 ) // km → m
6
7 #let hr-s = new-factor(
8   quantity("1", "hr"),
9   quantity("3600", "s"),
10 ) // s → hr
11
12 #let v1 = calculation.mul(v0, km-m)
13 First conversion, from km to m
14 $ v1.method = v1.display $
15
16 // change from hr → s, use `hr-s.inv` because
   hr is in the denominator
17 #let v2 = calculation.mul(v1, hr-s.inv)
18 Second conversion:
19 $ v2.method = v2.display $

```

typst

First conversion, from km to m

$$60 \text{ km hr}^{-1} \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} = 6.0 \times 10^4 \text{ m hr}^{-1}$$

Second conversion:

$$60 \text{ km hr}^{-1} \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 17 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

2.5 In-Text Quantity Declaration (The `qt` Module)

This module provides a top-layer functions that makes declaration of the quantities can be done at the same time as showing the formatted quantities. Declaration can be done by `qt.new()` function, which receives the same argument set as the `quantity` constructor, but with an additional, positional argument: its key/name. This name is important because it will be used to retrieve the value declared for further calculations or updates.

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```
1 // Syntax: #qt.new(name, value, ..units)
2 A chemist added #qt.new("mA", "1.050", "g")
3 of A into a beaker filled with
4 #qt.new("Vw", "100", "mL") of water.
```

A chemist added 1.05 g of A into a beaker filled with 100 mL of water.

Moreover, this `#qt.new` function also receives the following named options:

- `display` (bool, default: `true`) Whether to display the declared quantity immediately.
- `is-exact` (bool, default: `false`) Whether to set the specified quantity as an exact value (like declaring by `exact` function).

To manipulate the quantities declared, we can use `#qt.update(key, function)` to update the variable that has a named `key` (same as the name specified by `#qt.new`), or create a new quantity named `key` by using a function `function`. For example,

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```
1 I put a #qt.new("ms", "30.0", "g") of sugar into
  a #qt.new("V", "105", "mL") of water in a cup.
  After being stirred thoroughly, the sugar
  solution will have a concentration of
2 // import the division function
3 #import calculation: div
4 // An update to calculate the concentration!
5 #qt.update("conc", q => div(q.ms, q.V))
6 // Show the result!
7 $ #qt.method("conc") = #qt.display("conc") $
```

I put a 30 g of sugar into a 105 mL of water in a cup. After being stirred thoroughly, the sugar solution will have a concentration of

$$\frac{30 \text{ g}}{105 \text{ mL}} = 0.29 \text{ g mL}^{-1}$$

Note that `#qt.display(key)` and `#qt.method(key)` are used as shortcut for accessing the `display` and `method` properties of the quantity identified by the name `key`. For other properties, you can access by `#qt.get(key: name)` as the following. Highlight the context.

typst

```
1 #context qt.get(key: "ms")
```

```
(
  value: 30.0,
  unit: (("g", 1),),
  places: 0,
  figures: 2,
  show: context(),
  text: "30",
  display: context(),
  method: context(),
  source: none,
  round-mode: "places",
  is-exact: false,
)
```

Lastly, you can set the property like `set-quantity` function by using the analogous `#qt.set-property(key, ..properties)`, such as

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```
1 What is the value of $pi$? \
2 // too long number!
3 It is #qt.new("pi", calc.pi, is-exact: true) \
4 Oh, too long, \
5 // set the displayed figure number
6 #qt.set-property("pi", display-figures: 4)
7 It is now only #qt.display("pi")
```

What is the value of π ?
It is 3.141 592 653 589 793
Oh, too long,
It is now only 3.142

3 Available Calculation Methods

- `neg(a)` negate a number, returns negative value of `a`.
- `add(..q)` addition. Error if the unit of each added quantity has different units. Returns the sum of all `q`.
- `sub(a, b)` subtraction. Error if the unit of each quantity is not the same. Returns the quantity of `a - b`.

- `mul(..q)` multiplication, returns the product of all `q`.
- `div(a, b)` division, returns the quantity of `a/b`.
- `inv(a)` returns the reciprocal of `a`.
- `exp(a)` exponentiation on based e . Error if the argumenrt of e has any leftover unit. Returns a unitless `exp(a)`.
- `pow(a, n)` returns a^n . If n is not an integer, `a` must be unitless.
- `ln(a)` returns the natural log of `a`. The quantity `a` must be unitless.
- `log(a, base: 10)` returns the logarithm of `a` on base `base`. Error if `a` is not unitless.
- `root(a, n)` returns the n th root of `a`. If n is not an integer, then `a` must be unitless.
- `solver(func, init: none)` solves the function that is written in the form $f(x) = 0$. It returns another quantity that has the same dimension as the `init` value.