



Improving figures using TikZ/PGF for LATEX: An Introduction

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► To cite this version:

Vincent Darrigrand, Florian Faucher. Improving figures using TikZ/PGF for LATEX: An Introduction. Doctoral. Bilbao, Spain. 2016. cel-01400571

HAL Id: cel-01400571

<https://hal.science/cel-01400571>

Submitted on 22 Nov 2016

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Improving figures using TikZ/PGF for $\text{\LaTeX}$: An Introduction

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May 25, 2016
BCAM
Bilbao, Spain

- Examples and “short” tutorials online.
 - en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PGF/TikZ
 - www.texample.net/tikz/resources/
 - www.texample.net/tikz/examples/
- List of packages TikZ/PGF:
 - www.ctan.org/topic/pgf-tikz
- PGF Manual:
 - mirrors.ctan.org/graphics/pgf/base/doc/pgfmanual.pdf
- Pgfplots manual:
 - mirrors.ctan.org/graphics/pgf/contrib/pgfplots/doc/pgfplots.pdf

Learning process

- 1 Working from already existing files.
- 2 Generation of TiKZ examples from software: Geogebra, Matlab, R, inkscape...
- 3 Understand and adapt the examples.
- 4 Make your own pictures

Introduction

```
\usepackage{pgfplots} % loads TiKZ/PGF and pgfplots  
\usepgfplotslibrary{library_name}  
\usetikzlibrary{library_name}
```

```
\begin{figure}  
  \begin{tikzpicture}
```

⋮

Here is the code for your picture

⋮

```
  \end{tikzpicture}  
  \caption{my caption}  
\end{figure}
```

- 1 Algorithm
- 2 Computational domain sketch
- 3 Data plot

Algorithm

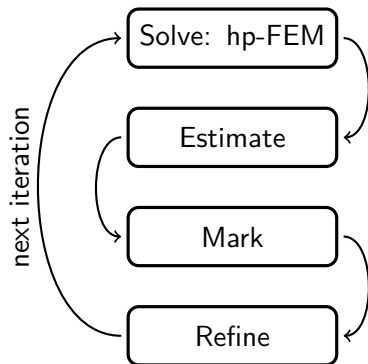


Figure: Algorithm related graph


```
\node[boxOptions]  
(sol){Solve: hp-FEM};
```

Solve: hp-FEM

```
\node[boxOptions]  
(sol){Solve: hp-FEM};
```

Solve: hp-FEM

```
\tikzset{boxOptions/.style={  
rectangle,  
rounded corners,  
draw=black, very thick,  
text width=6.5em,  
minimum height=2em,  
text centered}  
}
```

```
\node[boxOptions]  
(sol){Solve: hp-FEM};
```

Solve: hp-FEM

```
\node[boxOptions,below=of  
sol]  
(estim){Estimate};
```

Estimate

```
\node[boxOptions]  
(sol){Solve: hp-FEM};
```

Solve: hp-FEM

```
\node[boxOptions,below=of  
sol]  
(estim){Estimate};
```

Estimate

```
\node[boxOptions,below=of  
estim]  
(mark){Mark};
```

Mark

```
\node[boxOptions]  
(sol){Solve: hp-FEM};
```

Solve: hp-FEM

```
\node[boxOptions,below=of  
sol]  
(estim){Estimate};
```

Estimate

```
\node[boxOptions,below=of  
estim]  
(mark){Mark};
```

Mark

```
\node[boxOptions,below=of  
mark]  
(ref)Refine;
```

Refine

```
\draw[arrowStyle]
(sol.east) to[out=0,in=0]
(estim.east);

\tikzset{arrowStyle/.style={
->,
thick,
shorten <=2pt,
shorten >=2pt},
```

Solve: hp-FEM

Estimate

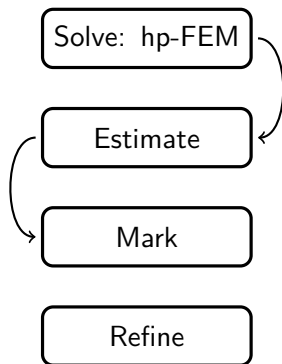
Mark

Refine



```
\draw[arrowStyle]  
(sol.east) to[out=0,in=0]  
(estim.east);
```

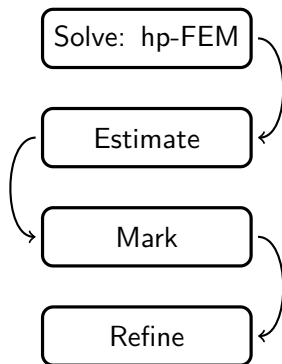
```
\draw[arrowStyle]  
(estim.west) to[out=180,  
in=180] (mark.west);
```



```
\draw[arrowStyle]
(sol.east) to[out=0,in=0]
(estim.east);

\draw[arrowStyle]
(estim.west) to[out=180,
in=180] (mark.west);

\draw[arrowStyle]
(mark.east) to[out=0,in=0]
(ref.east);
```



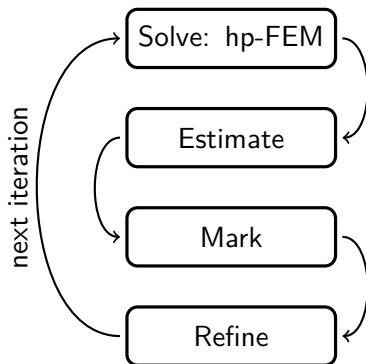
Algorithm

```
\draw[arrowStyle]  
(sol.east) to[out=0,in=0]  
(estim.east);
```

```
\draw[arrowStyle]  
(estim.west) to[out=180,  
in=180] (mark.west);
```

```
\draw[arrowStyle]  
(mark.east) to[out=0,in=0]  
(ref.east);
```

```
\draw[arrowStyle]  
(ref.west) to[out=180,in=180]  
node[sloped, anchor=south]  
{next iteration}(sol.west);
```



Computational domain sketch

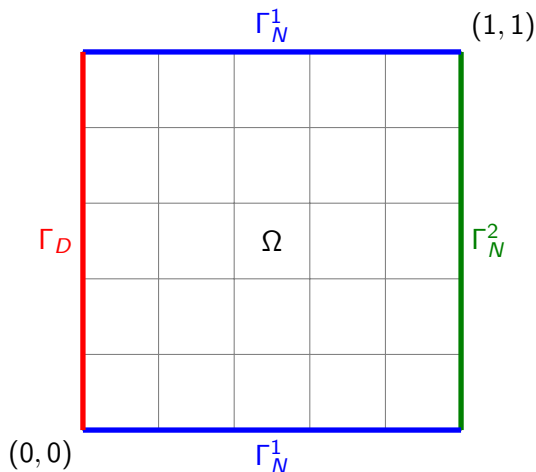
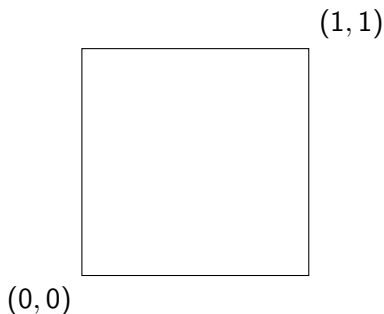


Figure: 2D Computational domain

Computational Domain: Step by step

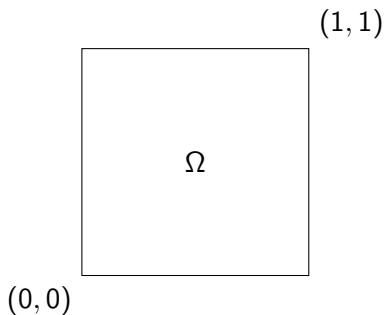
```
\draw[color=black] (0,0)  
rectangle (1,1);
```

```
\node[anchor=north east]  
at (0,0){(0,0)};  
\node[anchor=south west]  
at (1,1){(1,1)};
```



Computational Domain: Step by step

```
\draw[color=black] (0,0)  
rectangle (1,1);  
\node at (0.5,0.5) {\Omega};
```



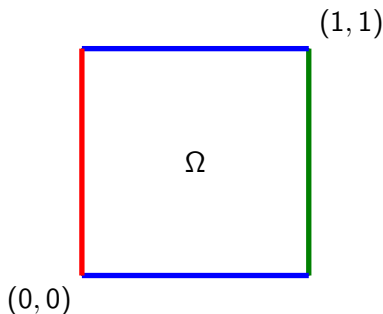
Computational Domain: Step by step

```
\draw[border_style,  
color=green!50!black] (1,0)  
- (1,1);  
\draw[border_style,  
color=blue] (0,1) - (1,1);
```

```
\draw[border_style,  
color=blue] (0,0) - (1,0);
```

```
\draw[border_style,  
color=red,] (0,0) - (0,1);
```

```
\tikzset{border_style/.style  
= {line width=2pt}}
```



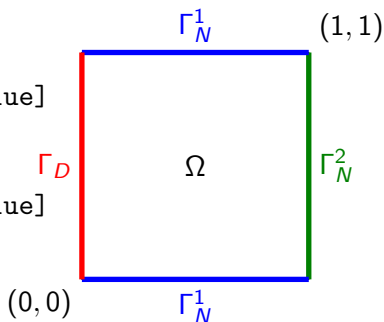
Computational Domain: Step by step

```
\node[anchor=east, color=red]  
at (0,1/2) {\Gamma_D};
```

```
\node[anchor=south, color=blue]  
at (1/2,1) {\Gamma_N^1};
```

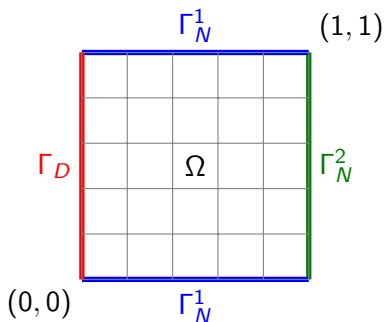
```
\node[anchor=north, color=blue]  
at (1/2,0) {\Gamma_N^1};
```

```
\node[anchor=west,  
color=green!50!black] at  
(1,1/2) {\Gamma_N^2};
```



Computational Domain: Step by step

```
\draw[step=0.2,gray]  
(0,0) grid (1,1);
```



Data plot

epsilon	error1	error2
$7.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.51 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2.27 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$9.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.01 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3.96 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$1.28 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2.69 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$5.84 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$1.73 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3.6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$1.23 \cdot 10^{-2}$
$2.32 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4.76 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2.61 \cdot 10^{-2}$
$3.12 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$6.28 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2.51 \cdot 10^{-2}$

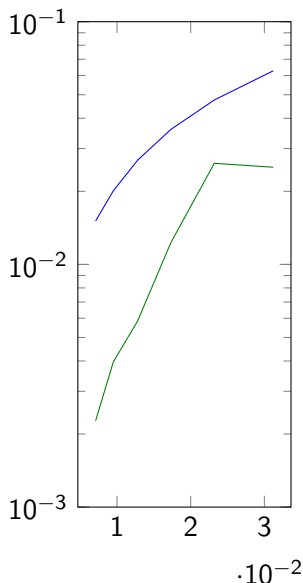
Data Plots: a simple example

```
\begin{axis}[axis options]
```

```
\addplot[color=blue]  
table[x=epsilon,y=error1]  
{./data.txt};
```

```
\addplot[color=green!50!black]  
table[x=epsilon,y=error2]  
{./data.txt};
```

```
\end{axis}
```



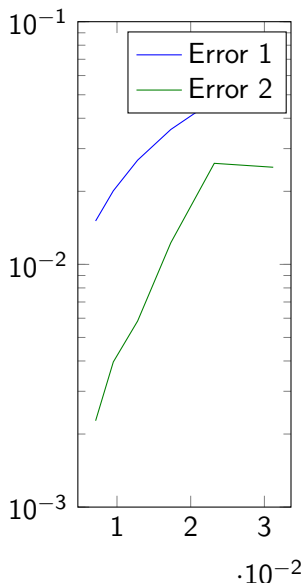
Data Plots: a simple example

```
\begin{axis}[axis options]
```

```
\addplot[color=blue]  
table[x=epsilon,y=error1]  
{./data.txt};  
\addlegendentry{error 1};
```

```
\addplot[color=green!50!black]  
table[x=epsilon,y=error2]  
{./data.txt};  
\addlegendentry{error 2};
```

```
\end{axis}
```



Data Plots: a simple example

```
\begin{axis}[axis options]
```

```
\addplot[color=blue]
```

```
table[x=epsilon,y=error1]
```

```
{./data.txt};
```

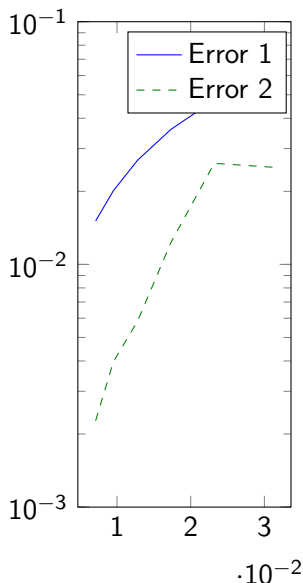
```
\addlegendentry{error 1};
```

```
\addplot[color=green!50!black,  
dashed] table[x=epsilon,y=error2]
```

```
{./data.txt};
```

```
\addlegendentry{error 2};
```

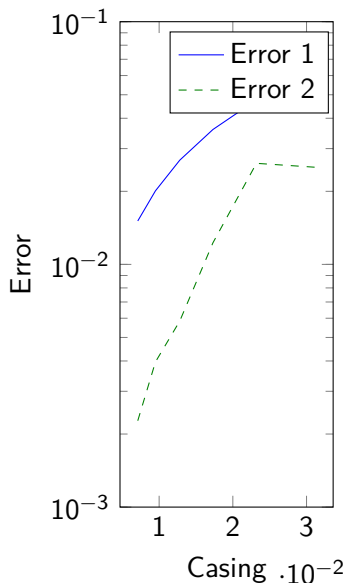
```
\end{axis}
```



Data Plots: a simple example

Axis options:

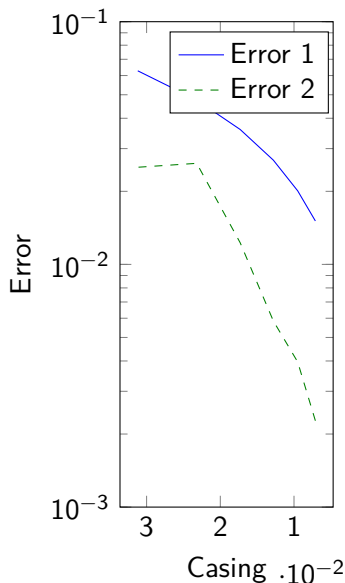
```
y mode=log,  
y min=1e-3,  
y max=1e-1,  
x label=Casing,  
y label=Error,
```



Data Plots: a simple example

Axis options:

```
y mode=log,  
y min=1e-3,  
y max=1e-1,  
x label=Casing,  
y label=Error,  
x dir=reverse,
```



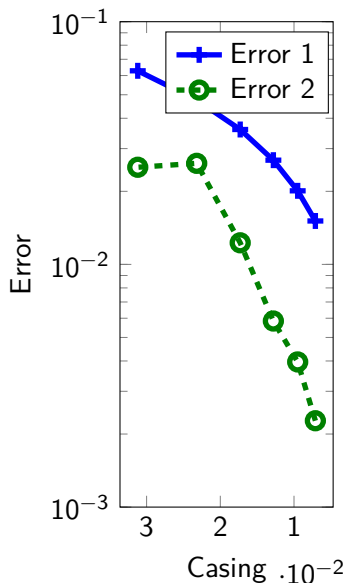
Data Plots: a simple example

Axis options:

```
y mode=log,  
y min=1e-3,  
y max=1e-1,  
x label=Casing,  
y label=Error,  
x dir=reverse,
```

More plot options:

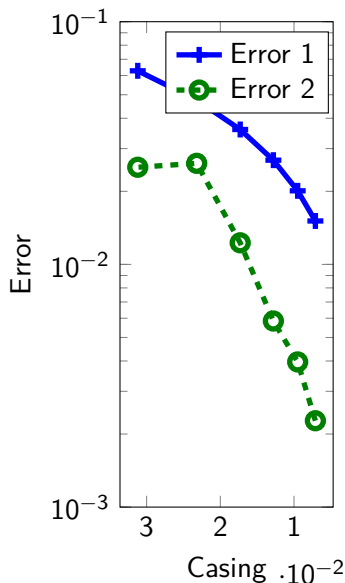
```
mark=+, mark=o,  
mark size=3pt,  
line width=2pt,
```



Data Plots: a simple example

Legend options:

legend pos=north east,

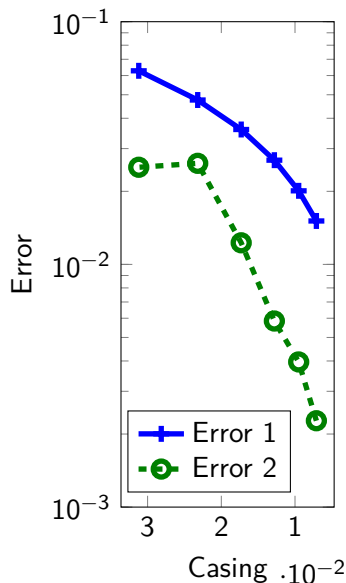


Data Plots: a simple example

Legend options:

legend pos=north east,

legend pos=south west,



Data Plots: a simple example

Legend options:

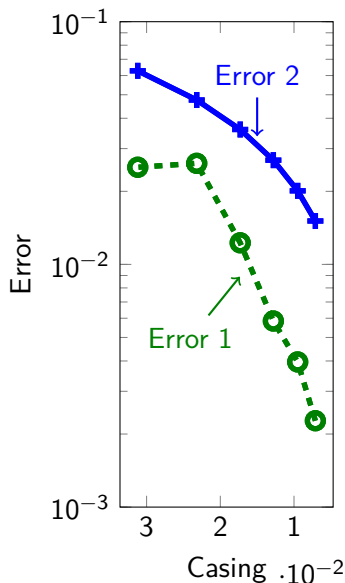
legend pos=north east,

legend pos=south west,

*Pin point: (after the
\addplot)*

```
node[pin={ [pin edge={<-,solid,  
blue, thick}]90:Error2}
```

```
] at (1.5e-2 ,3e-2) {};
```



Many ways and packages to improve your figures

