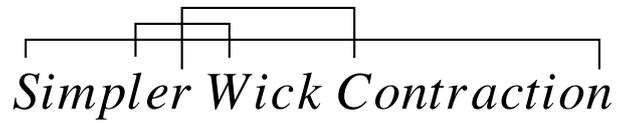# {Simpler-Wick}

Simpler Wick Contractions

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Simpler Wick Contraction

`\(\wick{\c1Simp\c2le\c3r\ \c2Wick\ \c3Contractio\c1n}\)`

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1   Introduction

This package provides simple way of inserting Wick contractions.

If you have any suggestions or have found any bugs, please feel free to create a new issue or pull request on the Github page: `https://www.github.com/JP-Ellis/simpler-wick`.

1.1   Installation

In order to use this as it is, simply download `simpler-wick.sty` and place it in the same directory as your TeX file and include it using the usual `\usepackage{simpler-wick}`. Alternatively, it is also possible to install `simpler-wick` system-wide by placing it inside TeX's search path (which will vary based on your operating system). This package is also available through CTAN.

2   Usage

The package is imported by adding `\usepackage{simpler-wick}` to your preamble. In your math environment, you can now use the `\wick` command in combination with `\c`:

```
\begin{equation}
  \wick{\c\phi A \c\phi}
\end{equation}
```
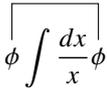$$\overline{\phi A \phi}$$

If you wish to have multiple contractions, then follow `\c` with a number between 1 and 9; the first occurrence of `\cN` will start the Wick contraction, and the second occurrence of `\cN` will end it. After you have ended a contraction, `\cN` start another contraction.

```
\begin{equation}
  \wick{
    \c1 a \c2 b \c3 c \c1 a \c4 d \c1 e
    \c1 e \c1 a \c2 b \c3 c \c1 a
  }
\end{equation}
```
$$abcadeeabca$$

The package has two options: `sep` and `offset`. `sep` is the distance separating each level and `offset` is the base offset. By default, `\sep=3pt` and `\offset=1em`, but they can be changed globally by specifying them as package variables:

`\usepackage[sep=5pt, offset=1.5em]{simpler-wick}`

Or you can specify them as optional argument to `\wick`. This is particularly useful if you have some tall symbols within your Wick contraction:

```
\begin{equation}
  \wick[offset=2em]{\c\phi \int \frac{dx}{x} \c\phi}
\end{equation}
```
$$\phi \int \frac{dx}{x} \phi$$