Concrete Math font, OTF version

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1 What is concmath-otf?

The concmath-otf package offers an OpenType version of the Concrete Math font created by Ulrik Vieth in MetaFont. concmath-otf.sty is a replacement for the original concmath.sty package.

It requires LuaTeX or XeTeX as engine and the unicode-math package[1].

Please note that the current version (0.62) is *experimental, do expect metrics and glyphs to change* until version 1.0 is reached. Comments, suggestions and bug reports are welcome!

2 Usage

2.1 Calling \setmathfont

A basic call for concmath-otf would be:

```
\usepackage{unicode-math}
\setmathfont{Concrete-Math.otf} % Call by file name or
\setmathfont{Concrete Math}     % Call by file name
```

this loads concmath-otf as maths font [2] with the default options, see subsections 3.1 on the following page, 3.2 on page 3 and 3.3 on page 4 for customisation.

Please note that the three sets of text fonts have to be chosen separately, f.i. if you want the Concrete text fonts[3] as Roman font:

[1] Please read the documentation unicode-math.pdf.

[2] Both calls work equally well with LuaTeX; with XeTeX a call by font name will fail unless the font is declared as a *system font*.

[3] They are part of the cm-unicode package.

```
\setmainfont{cmunorm.otf}
  [BoldFont =       cmunobx.otf ,
   ItalicFont =     cmunoti.otf ,
   BoldItalicFont = cmunobi.otf ]
```

otherwise you would get Latin Modern for text fonts (rm, sf and tt).

2.2 Calling `concmat-otf.sty`

A (recommended) alternative is:

`\usepackage[` *options* [4] `]{concmath-otf}`

it loads `unicode-math` with the default options, sets Concrete-Math as maths font and Concrete text fonts as Roman fonts (families *sf* and *tt* left unchanged) but does a bit more:

1. it checks at `\begin{document}` if packages `amssymb` or `latexsym` are loaded and issues warnings in case they are;
2. it provides aliases for glyphs named differently in Unicode, so that `latexsym` or AMS names are also available;
3. it reduces spacing in maths mode: `\thinmuskip`, `\medmuskip` and `\thickmuskip` are reduced as in `fourier.sty`. The option `loose` disables these settings.

Apart from the `loose` option mentioned above, `concmath-otf.sty` provides an option `no-text` to be used for loading the `concmath-otf` font together with roman text fonts other than Concrete.

3 What is provided?

`concmath-otf` provides all glyphs available in the `concmath`, `amssymb` and `latexsym` packages and more. Therefore, these two packages *should not* be loaded as they might override `concmath-otf` glyphs.

A full list of available glyphs is shown in file `unimath-concrete.pdf`.

See in section 3.5 on page 7 how to choose from other maths fonts for these styles.

3.1 Upright or slanted?

Package `unicode-math` follows TEX conventions for Latin and Greek letters: in math mode, the default option (`math-style=TeX`) prints Latin letters $a...z$ $A...Z$ and lowercase Greek letters $\alpha...\omega$ slanted (italic) while uppercase Greek letters $AB\Gamma...\Omega$ are printed upright. This can be changed by option `math-style` as shown in table 1 on the following page.

[4] Possible *options* are `loose`, `no-text`, `Scale=` or any of the options described in sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.

Table 1: Effects of the `math-style` package option.

Package option	Latin	Greek
`math-style=ISO`	(a, z, B, X)	$(\alpha, \beta, \Gamma, \Xi)$
`math-style=TeX`	(a, z, B, X)	$(\alpha, \beta, \Gamma, \Xi)$
`math-style=french`	$(a, z, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{X})$	$(\alpha, \beta, \Gamma, \Xi)$
`math-style=upright`	$(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{X})$	$(\alpha, \beta, \Gamma, \Xi)$

Bold letters are printed upright except lowercase Greek letters which are slanted (the default option is `bold-style=TeX`). This can be changed by option `bold-style` as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Effects of the `bold-style` package option.

Package option	Latin	Greek
`bold-style=ISO`	$(\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{B}, \boldsymbol{X})$	$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\Gamma}, \boldsymbol{\Xi})$
`bold-style=TeX`	$(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{z}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{X})$	$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\Gamma}, \boldsymbol{\Xi})$
`bold-style=upright`	$(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{z}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{X})$	$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\Gamma}, \boldsymbol{\Xi})$

Other possible customisation: ∇ is printed upright and ∂ is printed slanted by default, but `nabla=italic` and `partial=upright` can change this.

All these options are offered by the `unicode-math` package but they can be added to the `\setmathfont` call[5], for example:

`\setmathfont{Concrete-Math.otf}[math-style=french,partial=upright]`

will print for the code

```
\[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \alpha \symbf{V} + a\nabla\Gamma
                                 + \symbf{\beta}\symbf{M} \]
```

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \alpha \mathrm{V} + a\nabla\Gamma + \boldsymbol{\beta}\mathrm{M}$$

while the default settings would print

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \alpha \mathrm{V} + a\nabla\Gamma + \beta \mathrm{M}$$

Both shapes remain available anytime: `$\muppi,\mitpi$` prints π, π.

If your text editor is able to handle Greek letters or maths symbols, they can be entered in the code instead control sequences (i.e. α, β, Γ,... for `\alpha`, `\beta`, `\Gamma`,...).

3.2 Character variants

`concmath-otf` provides ten "Character Variants" options, listed on table 3 on the following page, to choose between different glyphs for Greek characters and some others.

[5] IMHO it is easier to add *all options* to the `\setmathfont` command.

Table 3: Character variants.

	Default	Variant	Name
cv01	$\hbar$	$\hbar$	\hslash
cv02	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	\emptyset
cv03	ϵ	ε	\epsilon
cv04	κ	$\varkappa$	\kappa
cv05	π	ϖ	\pi
cv06	ϕ	φ	\phi
cv07	ρ	ϱ	\rho
cv08	σ	ς	\sigma
cv09	θ	ϑ	\theta
cv10	Θ	$\varTheta$	\Theta

For instance, to get \epsilon and \phi typeset as ε and φ instead of ϵ and ϕ, you can add option CharacterVariant={3,6} to the \setmathfont call:

```
\setmathfont{Concrete-Math.otf}[CharacterVariant={3,6}]
```

This works for all shapes and weights of these characters: f.i. $\symbf{\epsilon}$, $\symbf{\phi}$ are output as $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$, $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ instead of $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$, $\boldsymbol{\phi}$.

Similarly with math-style=french, \epsilon and \phi are output as ε and φ (upright).

Please note that curly braces are mandatory whenever more than one "Character Variant" is selected.

Note: unicode-math defines \hbar as \hslash (U+210F) while amsmath provides two different glyphs (italic h with horizontal or diagonal stroke).
concmath-otf follows unicode-math; the italic h with horizontal stroke can be printed using \hslash or \hbar together with character variant cv01 or with \mithbar (replacement for AMS' command \hbar).

3.3 Stylistic sets

concmath-otf provides four "Stylistic Sets" options to choose between different glyphs for families of maths symbols.

StylisticSet=4, alias[6] Style=leqslant, converts (large) inequalities into their slanted variants as shown by table 5a on the next page.

StylisticSet=5, alias Style=smaller, converts some symbols into their smaller variants as shown by table 5b on the following page.

StylisticSet=6, alias Style=subsetneq, converts some inclusion symbols as shown by table 5 on the next page.

To enable Stylistic Sets 4 and 6 for concmath-otf, you should enter

[6]These Style aliases are provided by concmath-otf.sty.

Table 4: Stylistic Sets 4 and 5

(a) `Style=leqslant` (+ss04)

Command	Default	Variant
\leq	$\leq$	$\leqslant$
\geq	$\geq$	$\geqslant$
\nleq	$\not\leq$	$\not\leqslant$
\ngeq	$\not\geq$	$\not\geqslant$
\leqq	$\leqq$	$\leqslant$
\geqq	$\geqq$	$\geqslant$
\nleqq	$\not\leqq$	$\not\leqslant$
\ngeqq	$\not\geqq$	$\not\geqslant$
\eqless	$\eqslantless$	$\leqslant$
\eqgtr	$\eqslantgtr$	$\geqslant$
\lesseqgtr	$\lesseqgtr$	$\lesseqgtr$
\gtreqless	$\gtreqless$	$\gtreqless$
\lesseqqgtr	$\lesseqqgtr$	$\lesseqqgtr$
\gtreqqless	$\gtreqqless$	$\gtreqqless$

(b) `Style=smaller` (+ss05)

Command	Default	Variant
\in	$\in$	$\in$
\ni	$\ni$	$\ni$
\mid	$\mid$	$\mid$
\nmid	$\nmid$	$\nmid$
\parallel	$\parallel$	$\parallel$
\nparallel	$\nparallel$	$\nparallel$

Table 5: Stylistic Sets 6

Command	Default	Variant
\subsetneq	$\subsetneq$	$\subsetneq$
\supsetneq	$\supsetneq$	$\supsetneq$
\subsetneqq	$\subsetneqq$	$\subsetneqq$
\supsetneqq	$\supsetneqq$	$\supsetneqq$

`\setmathfont{Concrete-Math.otf}[StylisticSet={4,6}]` or
`\usepackage[Style={leqslant,subsetneq}]{concmath-otf}`

then, `\[x\leq y \quad A \subsetneq B\]` will print as
$x \leqslant y \quad A \subsetneq B$ instead of $x \leq y \quad A \subsetneq B$

`StylisticSet=3`, alias[7] `Style=upint`, converts integrals signs into their upright variants, see table 6 on the following page.

3.4 Standard LaTeX math commands

All standard LaTeX maths commands, all `amssymb` commands and all `latexsym` commands are supported by `concmath-otf`, for some of them loading `concmath-otf.sty` is required.

Various wide accents are also supported:

[7] These `Style` aliases are provided by `concmath-otf.sty`.

Table 6: Style=upint (+ss03)

Command	\int	\iint	\iiint	\iiiint	\oint	\oiint	\oiiint	
Default	$\int$	$\iint$	$\iiint$	$\iiiint$	$\oint$	$\oiint$	$\oiiint$	
Upright	$\upint$	$\upiint$	$\upiiint$	$\upiiiint$	$\upoint$	$\upoiint$	$\upoiiint$	

Command	\intclockwise	\awint	\varointclockwise	\ointctrclockwise
Default	$\intclockwise$	$\awint$	$\varointclockwise$	$\ointctrclockwise$
Upright	$\upintclockwise$	$\upawint$	$\upvarointclockwise$	$\upointctrclockwise$

- \wideoverbar and \mathunderbar[8]

$$\overline{x}\quad\overline{xy}\quad\overline{xyz}\quad\overline{A\cup B}\quad\overline{A\cup(B\cap C)\cup D}\quad\underline{m+n+p}$$

- \widehat and \widetilde

$$\widehat{x}\ \widehat{xx}\ \widehat{xxx}\ \widehat{xxxx}\ \widehat{xxxxx}\ \widehat{xxxxxx}\ \widehat{xxxxxxx}\ \widetilde{x}\ \widetilde{xx}\ \widetilde{xxx}\ \widetilde{xxxx}\ \widetilde{xxxxx}\ \widetilde{xxxxxx}\ \widetilde{xxxxxxx}$$

- \widecheck and \widebreve

$$\breve{x}\quad\widecheck{xxxx}\quad\widecheck{xxxxxx}\quad\breve{x}\quad\widecheck{xxxx}\quad\widecheck{xxxxxx}$$

- \overparen and \underparen

$$\overparen{x}\quad\overparen{xy}\quad\overparen{xyz}\quad\overparen{\mathring{A\cup B}}\quad\overparen{A\cup(B\cap C)\cup D}^{\circ}\quad\overparen{x+y}^{2}\quad\overparen{a+b+\ldots+z}^{26}$$

$$\underparen{x}\quad\underparen{xz}\quad\underparen{xyz}\quad\underparen{x+z}_{2}\quad\underparen{a+b+\ldots+z}_{26}$$

- \overbrace and \underbrace

$$\overbrace{a}\quad\overbrace{ab}\quad\overbrace{abc}\quad\overbrace{abcd}\quad\overbrace{abcde}\quad\overbrace{a+b+c}^{3}\quad\overbrace{a+b+\ldots+z}^{26}$$

$$\underbrace{a}\quad\underbrace{ab}\quad\underbrace{abc}\quad\underbrace{abcd}\quad\underbrace{abcde}\quad\underbrace{a+b+c}_{3}\quad\underbrace{a+b+\ldots+z}_{26}$$

[8] \overline and \underline are not font related, they are based on \rule.

- `\overbracket` and `\underbracket`

$$\overbracket{a} \quad \overbracket{ab} \quad \overbracket{abc} \quad \overbracket{abcd} \quad \overbracket{abcde} \quad \overbracket{a+b+c}^{3} \quad \overbracket{a+b+\ldots+z}^{26}$$

$$\underbracket{a} \quad \underbracket{ab} \quad \underbracket{abc} \quad \underbracket{abcd} \quad \underbracket{abcde} \quad \underbracket{a+b+c}_{3} \quad \underbracket{a+b+\ldots+z}_{26}$$

- `\overrightarrow` and `\overleftarrow`

$$\vec{v} \quad \vec{M} \quad \vec{vv} \quad \vec{AB} \quad \vec{ABC} \quad \vec{ABCD} \quad \vec{ABCDEFGH}.$$

$$\overleftarrow{v} \quad \overleftarrow{M} \quad \overleftarrow{vv} \quad \overleftarrow{AB} \quad \overleftarrow{ABC} \quad \overleftarrow{ABCD} \quad \overleftarrow{ABCDEFGH}$$

- `\overrightharpoon` and `\overleftharpoon`

$$\vec{v} \quad \vec{M} \quad \vec{vv} \quad \vec{AB} \quad \vec{ABC} \quad \vec{ABCD} \quad \vec{ABCDEFGH}.$$

$$\overleftharpoon{v} \quad \overleftharpoon{M} \quad \overleftharpoon{vv} \quad \overleftharpoon{AB} \quad \overleftharpoon{ABC} \quad \overleftharpoon{ABCD} \quad \overleftharpoon{ABCDEFGH}$$

- `\underrightarrow` and `\underleftarrow`

$$\underrightarrow{v} \quad \underrightarrow{M} \quad \underrightarrow{vv} \quad \underrightarrow{AB} \quad \underrightarrow{ABC} \quad \underrightarrow{ABCD} \quad \underrightarrow{ABCDEFGH}.$$

$$\underleftarrow{v} \quad \underleftarrow{M} \quad \underleftarrow{vv} \quad \underleftarrow{AB} \quad \underleftarrow{ABC} \quad \underleftarrow{ABCD} \quad \underleftarrow{ABCDEFGH}$$

- `\underrightharpoon` and `\underleftharpoondown`

$$\underrightharpoon{v} \quad \underrightharpoon{M} \quad \underrightharpoon{vv} \quad \underrightharpoon{AB} \quad \underrightharpoon{ABC} \quad \underrightharpoon{ABCD} \quad \underrightharpoon{ABCDEFGH}.$$

$$\underleftharpoon{v} \quad \underleftharpoon{M} \quad \underleftharpoon{vv} \quad \underleftharpoon{AB} \quad \underleftharpoon{ABC} \quad \underleftharpoon{ABCD} \quad \underleftharpoon{ABCDEFGH}.$$

- Finally `\widearc` and `\overrightarc` (loading `concmath-otf.sty` is required)

$$\widearc{AMB} \quad \overrightarc{AMB}$$

3.5 Mathematical alphabets

- All Latin and Greek characters are available in italic, upright, bold and bold italic via the `\symit{}`, `\symup{}`, `\symbf{}` and `\symbfit{}` commands.
- Calligraphic alphabet uppercase only (commands `\symscr` or `\symcal`), also in Bold (commands `\symbfscr` or `\symbfcal`):

  $\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
  $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}}$

- Blackboard-bold alphabet (`\symbb` or `\mathbb` command):

  $\mathbb{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
  $\mathbb{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\ 0123456789}$

- Fraktur alphabet, borrowed from Latin Modern:
  𝔄𝔅ℭ𝔇𝔈𝔉𝔊ℌℑ𝔍𝔎𝔏𝔐𝔑𝔒𝔓𝔔ℜ𝔖𝔗𝔘𝔙𝔚𝔛𝔜ℨ𝔞𝔟𝔠𝔡𝔢𝔣𝔤𝔥𝔦𝔧𝔨𝔩𝔪𝔫𝔬𝔭𝔮𝔯𝔰𝔱𝔲𝔳𝔴𝔵𝔶𝔷
  any alphabet can overwritten, i.e.

  ```
  \setmathfont{Asana-Math.otf}[range=frak,Scale=MatchUppercase]
  $\symfrak{ABCDEFGHIJKL...XYZ abcdefghijkl...xyz}$
  ```

  𝔄𝔅ℭ𝔇𝔈𝔉𝔊ℌℑ𝔍𝔎𝔏𝔐𝔑𝔒𝔓𝔔ℜ𝔖𝔗𝔘𝔙𝔚𝔛𝔜ℨ𝔞𝔟𝔠𝔡𝔢𝔣𝔤𝔥𝔦𝔧𝔨𝔩𝔪𝔫𝔬𝔭𝔮𝔯𝔰𝔱𝔲𝔳𝔴𝔵𝔶𝔷

- Sans-serif (Latin and Greek) and Typewriter (Latin) alphabets (commands `\symsfup{}`, `\symsfit{}`, `\symbfsfup{}`, `\symbfsfit{}`, `\symtt{}`):
  𝖠𝖡𝖢𝖣𝖤𝖥𝖦𝖧𝖨𝖩𝖪𝖫𝖬𝖺𝖻𝖼𝖽𝖾𝖿𝗀𝗁𝗂𝗃𝗄𝗅𝗆 𝑁𝑂𝑃𝑄𝑅𝑆𝑇𝑈𝑉𝑊𝑋𝑌𝑍𝑛𝑜𝑝𝑞𝑟𝑠𝑡𝑢𝑣𝑤𝑥𝑦𝑧
  𝗔𝗕𝗚𝗗𝗘𝗭𝗛𝗜𝗞𝗟𝗠𝛂𝛃𝛄𝛅𝛆𝛇𝛈𝛉𝛋𝛌𝛍 𝙉𝙓𝙊𝙋𝙍𝙎𝙏𝙔𝙁𝙓𝙔𝙕𝝂𝝃𝝄𝝅𝝆𝝈𝝉𝝊𝝋𝝌𝝍𝝎
  𝙰𝙱𝙲𝙳𝙴𝙵𝙶𝙷𝙸𝙹𝙺𝙻𝙼𝙽𝙾𝙿𝚀𝚁𝚂𝚃𝚄𝚅𝚆𝚇𝚈𝚉𝚊𝚋𝚌𝚍𝚎𝚏𝚐𝚑𝚒𝚓𝚔𝚕𝚖𝚗𝚘𝚙𝚚𝚛𝚜𝚝𝚞𝚟𝚠𝚡𝚢𝚣

3.6 Bold variant

In case short maths formulas have to be printed in section titles, a *limited* bold variant has been added in version 0.60. Example of usage:
`\setmathfont{Concrete-Math-Bold.otf}[version=bold, options]`
`\section{\mathversion{bold} Einstein's equation $E=mc^2$}`

It is also possible to use the `\boldmath` command if the BoldFont has been declared when defining Concrete-Math:
`\setmathfont{Concrete-Math-Regular.otf}[BoldFont=Concrete-Math-Bold.otf]`
`\section{\boldmath Einstein's equation $E=mc^2$}`

3.7 Missing symbols

`concmath-otf` does not aim at being as complete as `STIXTwoMath-Regular` or `Cambria`, the current glyph coverage compares with TeXGyre maths fonts. In case some symbols do not show up in the output file, you will see warnings in the `.log` file, for instance:

`Missing character: There is no ⇒ (U+2964) in font ConcreteMath`

Borrowing them from a more complete font, say `Asana-Math`, is a possible workaround:
`\setmathfont{Asana-Math.otf}[range={"2964},Scale=1.02]`
scaling is possible, multiple character ranges are separated with commas:
`\setmathfont{Asana-Math.otf}[range={"294A-"2951,"2964,"2ABB-"2ABE}]`

Let's mention `albatross`, a useful tool to find out the list of fonts providing a given glyph: f.i. type in a terminal "`albatross U+2964`", see the manpage or `albatross-manual.pdf`.

4 Acknowledgements

The original Metafont glyphs have been converted first to Type 1 (pfa) using `mftrace` and `fontforge`. The `cm-unicode` package has also helped a lot while cleaning the glyphs.

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