

spbmark – Customize superscripts and subscripts

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Abstract

`spbmark` provides three commands `\super`, `\sub` and `\supersub` to improve the layout of superscripts and subscripts which can be adjusted the relative position and format, and can be used in text and math mode.

Contents

1	Macro package options	1
2	User commands	2
3	Global control interface	2
4	Examples of use	3
5	Known issues	4
	Index	4

1 Macro package options

ctex
New: 2021-06-26

This option works with the CTeX document class used by simplified Chinese users, there's actually no functional change. Adding path `style` to `\ctexset` command, which is equivalent to using `\spbset`.

newsupb
New: 2021-06-30

`newsupb` is a boolean option with a default value of true that redefines the L^AT_EX kernel commands to cause `\sp` and `\textsuperscript` are equivalent to `\super` command, and `\sb` and `\textsubscript` are equivalent to `\sub` command.

*<https://github.com/texl3/spbmark>

2 User commands

```
\super
\sub
\supersub
```

New: 2021-06-26
Updated: 2021-06-28

```
\super*[\vshift][\height,\depth](\code){\content}[\hshift]
\sub*[\vshift][\height,\depth](\code){\content}[\hshift]
\supersub*[\script sep][\script align](\super format code)
{\super content}{\sub content}
[\horizontal shift](\sub format code)
```

\super command is used to output superscripts, \sub command is used to output subscripts, \supersub command is used to output both superscripts and subscripts.

They match the corresponding pattern depending on whether they are currently in text mode or mathematical mode, or they can use an asterisk variant to force the mathematical pattern. The $\langle vshift \rangle$ and $\langle hshift \rangle$ represent respectively vertical and horizontal offsets of superscript or subscript, their default value is 0pt, and the parameters of $\langle script align \rangle$ are the same as the `supersubalign`.

The second optional parameter generally does not need to be used. The $\langle height \rangle$ and $\langle depth \rangle$ are separated by commas. Only the front part indicates the height of the superscript or subscript, and only the back part indicates the depth.

The $\langle code \rangle$ is used to format superscripts and subscripts, and can insert commands such as fonts or colors. The last command in the code can take an argument, which is either a superscript or a subscript.

```
\sp
\sb
\spb
\textsuperscript
\textsubscript
```

New: 2021-06-30

Except for the \spb command which is equivalent to \supersub, the others are L^AT_EX kernel commands. If you use the `newsupb` package option then they will be redefined to make the command shorter, see section 1.

If you need to use the original definitions of \textsuperscript and \textsubscript, then \spb@textsuperscript@save and \spb@textsubscript@save will be available. If you need to use the original definitions of \sp and \sb, then \spb@sp@save and \spb@sb@save will be available.

3 Global control interface

```
\spbset{\key-value list}
```

New: 2021-06-26
Updated: 2021-07-23

```
super-vshift = <fixed length>
super-hshift = <fixed length>
sub-vshift = <fixed length>
sub-hshift = <fixed length>
super-format = <format code>
sub-format = <format code>
```

These list of keys control the format of superscript or subscript. They are equivalent to the optional parameters of the \super or \sub commands.

super-vshift Extra vertical shift of the superscripts.

super-hshift Extra horizontal shift of the superscripts.

sub-vshift	Extra vertical shift of the subscripts.
sub-hshift	Extra horizontal shift of the subscripts.
super-format	Control the format of superscripts, the last command in the code can take an argument, which is a superscript.
sub-format	Control the format of subscripts, the last command in the code can take an argument, which is a subscript.
<hr/>	
supersub-hshift	<code>supersub-hshift = <fixed length></code>
supersub-format	<code>supersub-format = {<super code>,<sub code>}</code>
supersubsep	<code>supersubsep = <fixed length></code>
supersubalign	<code>supersubalign = <horizontal alignment></code>
<hr/>	
supersub-hshift	These list of keys control the format of superscripts and subscripts. They are equivalent to the optional parameters of the <code>\supersub</code> command.
supersub-format	Extra vertical shift of the superscripts and the subscripts.
supersubsep	Control the format of superscripts or subscripts. The first part is in superscript format, and the latter part is in subscript format. The two are separated by commas, or only the first part exists.
supersubalign	The distance between superscripts and subscripts, its default value is <code>0.3ex</code> . The alignment of superscripts and subscripts, which contains <code>l</code> , <code>c</code> , and <code>r</code> parameters respectively for left, center, and right alignment.

4 Examples of use

Here is a list of the three commands, please pay attention to the delimiter and usage of optional parameters:

```
\spbset{supersub-format = {\ttfamily,\color{blue}}}
A\super[0.2ex]{\textcolor{red}{exam}}[0.2em]B
$A\sub{\mathsf{exam}}B$
A\supersub[0.3ex][c]{examsuper}{sub}B
A \color{red}{exam}B
A \color{blue}{examsuper}B
A \color{blue}{sub}B
```

It can also be used with the `siunitx` package to output superscripts and subscripts in the unit:

```
\unit[mode = math]{kg.m/s\super*[-1pt]{2}}
\qty[mode = text]{30}{A\supersub(\color{red}){b}{c}[1pt]}
\spbset{sub-hshift = 2pt}\unit[mode = text]{A_b}
kg m/s2
30 A bc
A b
```

`spbmark` also patches the footer markers for standard document class and KOMA-Script. You can format the footer markers by redefining the `\fnmarkfont` command. Note that extra horizontal shift does not work with footnote markers.

5 Known issues

At present, the vertical and horizontal offsets are effective for the unit commands in the `siunitx` macro package. However, due to the special mechanism that the decimal point is not recognized correctly because it is converted to a space in the `\unit` command, it is recommended to use `pt` as the unit of offset.

References

- [1] WILL ROBERTSON. *The realscripts package* [CP/OL]. version 0.3d, (2016-02-13)
<https://ctan.org/pkg/realscripts>

Index

The italic numbers denote the pages where the corresponding entry is described, numbers underlined point to the definition, all others indicate the places where it is used.

C	super-format	2
ctex	super-hshift (option)	2
	super-hshift	2
N	super-vshift (option)	2
newsupb	super-vshift	2
O	\supersub	1
options:	supersub-format (option)	3
sub-format	supersub-format	2
sub-hshift	supersub-hshift (option)	3
sub-vshift	supersub-hshift	2
super-format	supersubalign (option)	3
super-hshift	supersubalign	2
super-vshift	supersubsep (option)	3
supersub-format	supersubsep	2
supersub-hshift		
supersubalign		
supersubsep		
S	T	
\sb	TeX and L ^A T _E X 2 _{&} commands:	
\sp	\ctexset	1
\spb	\fnmarkfont	3
\spbset	\sb	1, 2
\sub	\sp	1, 2
sub-format (option)	\spb	2
sub-format	\spb@sb@save	2
sub-hshift (option)	\spb@sp@save	2
sub-hshift	\spb@textsubscript@save	2
sub-vshift (option)	\spb@textsupserscript@save	2
sub-vshift	\spbset	1, 2
\super	\sub	1, 2
super-format (option)	\sub*	1
	\super	1, 2
	\super*	1
	\supersub	1, 2

\supersub*	1	\unit	3
\textsubscript	1, 2	\textsubscript	2
\textsuperscript	1, 2	\textsuperscript	2