Experimental Unicode mathematical typesetting: The `unicode-math` package

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Abstract

This document describes the `unicode-math` package, which is intended as an implementation of Unicode maths for LaTeX using the XeTeX and LuaTeX typesetting engines. With this package, changing maths fonts is as easy as changing text fonts — and there are more and more maths fonts appearing now. Maths input can also be simplified with Unicode since literal glyphs may be entered instead of control sequences in your document source.

The package provides support for both XeTeX and LuaTeX. The different engines provide differing levels of support for Unicode maths. Please let us know of any troubles.

Alongside this documentation file, you should be able to find a minimal example demonstrating the use of the package, '`unimath-example.ltx`'. It also comes with a separate document, '`unimath-symbols.pdf`', containing a complete listing of mathematical symbols defined by `unicode-math`, including comparisons between different fonts.

Finally, while the STIX fonts may be used with this package, accessing their alphabets in their 'private user area' is not yet supported. (Of these additional alphabets there is a separate caligraphic design distinct to the script design already included.) Better support for the STIX fonts is planned for an upcoming revision of the package after any problems have been ironed out with the initial version.

Part I

User documentation

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1 Introduction

This document describes the `unicode-math` package, which is an *experimental* implementation of a macro to Unicode glyph encoding for mathematical characters.

Users who desire to specify maths alphabets only (Greek and Latin letters, and Arabic numerals) may wish to use Andrew Moschou's `mathspec` package instead. (XeTeX-only at time of writing.)

2 Acknowledgements

Many thanks to: Microsoft for developing the mathematics extension to OpenType as part of Microsoft Office 2007; Jonathan Kew for implementing Unicode math support in XeTeX; Taco Hoekwater for implementing Unicode math support in LuaTeX; Barbara Beeton for her prodigious effort compiling the definitive list of Unicode math glyphs and their LaTeX names (inventing them where necessary), and also for her thoughtful replies to my sometimes incessant questions; Philipp Stephani for extending the package to support LuaTeX. Ross Moore and Chris Rowley have provided moral and technical support from the very early days with great insight into the issues we face trying to extend and use TeX in the future. Apostolos Syropoulos, Joel Salomon, Khaled Hosny, and Mariusz Wodzicki have been fantastic beta testers.

3 Getting started

Load `unicode-math` as a regular LaTeX package. It should be loaded after any other maths or font-related package in case it needs to overwrite their definitions. Here's an example using the filename syntax to load the TeX Gyre Pagella Math font: (this works for both XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX)

```
\usepackage{amsmath} % if desired
\usepackage{unicode-math}
\setmathfont{texgyrepagella-math.otf}
```

Once the package is loaded, traditional TFM-based maths fonts are no longer supported; you can only switch to a different OpenType maths font using the `\setmathfont` command. If you do not load an OpenType maths font before `\begin{document}`, Latin Modern Math (see above) will be loaded automatically.

3.1 New commands

`unicode-math` provides a number of commands (such as `\symbfsf`) to select specific 'symbol alphabets' within the unicode maths font, with usage, e.g., `$\symbfsf{g}$` → **g**. The full listing is shown in Table 1. For backwards compatibility, many of these are also defined with 'familiar' synonyms such as `\mathbfsf`. However, where possible the 'sym' prefix commands should be preferred, as certain synonyms may become deprecated in time.

Table 1: New unicode-math commands.

unicode-math command	Synonym
`\symup`	
`\symit`	
`\symbf`	
`\symsf`	
`\symtt`	
`\symnormal`	`\mathnormal`
`\symliteral`	
`\symbfup`	`\mathbfup`
`\symbfit`	`\mathbfit`
`\symsfup`	`\mathsfup`
`\symsfit`	`\mathsfit`
`\symbfsfup`	`\mathbfsfup`
`\symbfsfit`	`\mathbfsfit`
`\symbfsf`	`\mathbfsf`
`\symbb`	`\mathbb`
`\symbbit`	`\mathbbit`
`\symscr`	`\mathscr`
`\symbfscr`	`\mathbfscr`
`\symcal`	`\mathcal`
`\symbfcal`	`\mathbfcal`
`\symfrak`	`\mathfrak`
`\symbffrak`	`\mathbffrak`

While most alphabet commands are provided with the `\math...` prefix synonyms, there are five 'legacy' font alphabets that intentionally behave somewhat different. These are `\mathup`, `\mathit`, `\mathbf`, `\mathsf`, and `\mathtt`. (N.B.: `\mathrm` is defined as a synonym for `\mathup`, but the latter is prefered as it is a script-agnostic term.)

These commands have 'overloaded' meanings in traditional LaTeX, and it's important to consider the subtle differences between, e.g., the new `\symbf` and `\mathbf`. The `\symbf` command switches to single-letter mathematical symbols (generally within the same OpenType font). The `\mathbf` command switches to a text font that is set up to behave correctly in mathematics, and should be used for multi-letter identifiers. These could be denoted 'text math alphabets'; further details are discussed in section §4.4. Additional similar 'text math alphabet' commands can be defined using the `\setmathfontface` command discussed in section §4.4. To control the behaviour of the default text math alphabet commands to behave in a backwards-compatible mode, see the package options described in section §4.4.2.

3.2 *Package options*

Package options may be set when the package as loaded or at any later stage with the `\unimathsetup` command. Therefore, the following two examples are equivalent:

```
\usepackage[math-style=TeX]{unicode-math}
% OR
\usepackage{unicode-math}
\unimathsetup{math-style=TeX}
```

Note, however, that some package options affects how maths is initialised and changing an option such as `math-style` will not take effect until a new maths font is set up.

Package options may *also* be used when declaring new maths fonts, passed via options to the `\setmathfont` command. Therefore, the following two examples are equivalent:

```
\unimathsetup{math-style=TeX}
\setmathfont{Cambria Math}
% OR
\setmathfont{Cambria Math}[math-style=TeX]
```

A summary list of package options is shown in table 2. See following sections for more information.

4 *Unicode maths font setup*

In the ideal case, a single Unicode font will contain all maths glyphs we need. The file `unicode-math-table.tex` (based on Barbara Beeton's STIX table) provides

Table 2: Package options.

Option	Description	See…
`math-style`	Style of letters	section §5.1
`bold-style`	Style of bold letters	section §5.2
`sans-style`	Style of sans serif letters	section §5.3
`nabla`	Style of the nabla symbol	section §5.5.1
`partial`	Style of the partial symbol	section §5.5.2
`colon`	Behaviour of `\colon`	section §5.5.5
`slash-delimiter`	Glyph to use for ‘stretchy’ slash	section §5.5.6

Table 3: Maths font options.

Option	Description	See…
`range`	Style of letters	section §4.1
`script-font`	Font to use for sub- and super-scripts	section §4.2
`script-features`	Font features for sub- and super-scripts	section §4.2
`sscript-font`	Font to use for nested sub- and super-scripts	section §4.2
`sscript-features`	Font features for nested sub- and super-scripts	section §4.2

the mapping between Unicode maths glyphs and macro names (all 3298 — or however many — of them!). A single command

`\setmathfont{⟨font name⟩}[⟨font features⟩]`

implements this for every every symbol and alphabetic variant. That means `x` to x, `\xi` to ξ, `\leq` to $\leq$, etc., `\symscr{H}` to $\mathscr{H}$ and so on, all for Unicode glyphs within a single font.

This package deals well with Unicode characters for maths input. This includes using literal Greek letters in formulae, resolving to upright or italic depending on preference.

Font features specific to `unicode-math` are shown in table 3. Package options (see table 2) may also be used. Other `fontspec` features are also valid.

4.1 *Using multiple fonts*

There will probably be few cases where a single Unicode maths font suffices (simply due to glyph coverage). The STIX font comes to mind as a possible exception. It will therefore be necessary to delegate specific Unicode ranges of glyphs to separate fonts:

`\setmathfont{⟨font name⟩}[range=⟨unicode range⟩,⟨font features⟩]`

where ⟨*unicode range*⟩ is a comma-separated list of Unicode slot numbers and ranges such as `{"27D0-"27EB,"27FF,"295B-"297F}`. Note that TeX’s syntax for accessing the slot number of a character, such as `` `\+ ``, will also work here.

You may also use the macro for accessing the glyph, such as `\int`, or whole collection of symbols with the same math type, such as `\mathopen`, or complete math styles such as `\symbb`. (Only numerical slots, however, can be used in ranged declarations.)

4.1.1 *Control over alphabet ranges*

As discussed earlier, Unicode mathematics consists of a number of 'alphabet styles' within a single font. In `unicode-math`, these ranges are indicated with the following (hopefully self-explanatory) labels:

```
up , it , tt , bfup , bfit , bb , bbit , scr , bfscr , cal , bfcal ,
frak , bffrak , sfup , sfit , bfsfup , bfsfit , bfsf
```

Fonts can be selected for specified ranges only using the following syntax, in which case all other maths font setup remains untouched:

- `[range=bb]` to use the font for '`bb`' letters only.
- `[range=bfsfit/{greek,Greek}]` for Greek lowercase and uppercase only (also with `latin`, `Latin`, `num` as possible options for Latin lower-/upper-case and numbers, resp.).
- `[range=up->sfup]` to map to different output styles.

Note that 'meta-styles' such as '`bf`' and '`sf`' are not included here since they are context dependent. Use `[range=bfup]` and `[range=bfit]` to effect changes to the particular ranges selected by '`bf`' (and similarly for '`sf`').

If a particular math style is not defined in the font, we fall back onto the lower-base plane (i.e., 'upright') glyphs. Therefore, to use an ASCII-encoded fractur font, for example, write

```
\setmathfont{SomeFracturFont}[range=frak]
```

and because the math plane fractur glyphs will be missing, `unicode-math` will know to use the ASCII ones instead. If necessary this behaviour can be forced with `[range=frak->up]`, since the '`up`' range corresponds to ASCII letters.

Users of the impressive Minion Math fonts (commercial) may use remapping to access the bold glyphs using:

```
\setmathfont{MinionMath-Regular.otf}
\setmathfont{MinionMath-Bold.otf}[range={bfup->up,bfit->it}]
```

To set up the complete range of optical sizes for these fonts, a font declaration such as the following may be used: (adjust may be desired according to the font size of the document)

```
\setmathfont{Minion Math}[
 SizeFeatures = {
  {Size =      -6.01,  Font = MinionMath-Tiny},
  {Size =  6.01-8.41,  Font = MinionMath-Capt},
  {Size =  8.41-13.01, Font = MinionMath-Regular},
  {Size = 13.01-19.91, Font = MinionMath-Subh},
  {Size = 19.91-,      Font = MinionMath-Disp}
 }]

\setmathfont{Minion Math}[range = {bfup->up,bfit->it},
 SizeFeatures = {
  {Size =      -6.01,  Font = MinionMath-BoldTiny},
  {Size =  6.01-8.41,  Font = MinionMath-BoldCapt},
  {Size =  8.41-13.01, Font = MinionMath-Bold},
  {Size = 13.01-19.91, Font = MinionMath-BoldSubh},
  {Size = 19.91-,      Font = MinionMath-BoldDisp}
 }]
```

v0.8: Note that in previous versions of `unicode-math`, these features were labelled `[range=\mathbb]` and so on. This old syntax is still supported for backwards compatibility, but is now discouraged.

4.2 *Script and scriptscript fonts/features*

Cambria Math uses OpenType font features to activate smaller optical sizes for scriptsize and scriptscriptsize symbols (the B and C, respectively, in A_{B_C}). Other typefaces (such as Minion Math) may use entirely separate font files.

The features `script-font` and `sscript-font` allow alternate fonts to be selected for the script and scriptscript sizes, and `script-features` and `sscript-features` to apply different OpenType features to them.

By default `script-features` is defined as `Style=MathScript` and `sscript-features` is `Style=MathScriptScript`. These correspond to the two levels of OpenType's `ssty` feature tag. If the `(s)script-features` options are specified manually, you must additionally specify the `Style` options as above.

4.3 *Maths 'versions'*

LaTeX uses a concept known as 'maths versions' to switch math fonts mid-document. This is useful because it is more efficient than loading a complete maths font from scratch every time—especially with thousands of glyphs in the case of Unicode maths! The canonical example for maths versions is to select a 'bold' maths font which might be suitable for section headings, say. (Not everyone agrees with this typesetting choice, though; be careful.)

To select a new maths font in a particular version, use the syntax

`\setmathfont{`⟨*font name*⟩`}[version=`⟨*version name*⟩`,`⟨*font features*⟩`]`

and to switch between maths versions mid-document use the standard LaTeX command `\mathversion{`⟨*version name*⟩`}`.

4.4 *Legacy maths 'alphabet' commands*

LaTeX traditionally uses `\DeclareMathAlphabet` and `\SetMathAlphabet` to define document commands such as `\mathit`, `\mathbf`, and so on. While these commands can still be used, `unicode-math` defines a wrapper command to assist with the creation of new such maths alphabet commands. This command is known as `\setmathface` in symmetry with `fontspec`'s `\newfontface` command; it takes syntax:

```
\setmathfontface⟨command⟩{⟨font name⟩}[⟨font features⟩]
\setmathfontface⟨command⟩{⟨font name⟩}[version=⟨version name⟩,⟨font features⟩]
```

For example, if you want to define a new legacy maths alphabet font `\mathittt`:

```
\setmathfontface\mathittt{texgyrecursor-italic.otf}
...
$\mathittt{foo} = \mathittt{a} + \mathittt{b}$
```

4.4.1 Default 'text math' fonts

The five 'text math' fonts, discussed above, are: `\mathrm`, `\mathbf`, `\mathit`, `\mathsf`, and `\mathtt`. These commands are also defined with their original definition under synonyms `\mathtextrm`, `\mathtextbf`, and so on.

When selecting document fonts using `fontspec` commands such as `\setmainfont`, `unicode-math` inserts some additional code into `fontspec` that keeps the current default fonts 'in sync' with their corresponding `\mathrm` commands, etc.

For example, in standard LaTeX, `\mathsf` doesn't change even if the main document font is changed using `\renewcommand\sfdefault{...}`. With `unicode-math` loaded, after writing `\setsansfont{Helvetica}`, `\mathsf` will now be set in Helvetica.

If the `\mathsf` font is set explicitly at any time in the preamble, this 'auto-following' does not occur. The legacy math font switches can be defined either with commands defined by `fontspec` (`\setmathrm`, `\setmathsf`, etc.) or using the more general `\setmathfontface\mathsf` interface defined by `unicode-math`.

4.4.2 Replacing 'text math' fonts by symbols

For certain types of documents that use legacy input syntax (say you're typesetting a new version of a book written in the 1990s), it would be preferable to use `\symbf` rather than `\mathbf` en masse. For example, if bold maths is used only for vectors and matrices, a dedicated symbol font will produce better spacing and will better match the main math font.

Alternatively, you may have used an old version of `unicode-math` (pre-v0.8), when the `\symXYZ` commands were not defined and `\mathbf` behaved like `\symbf` does now. A series of package options (table 4) are provided to facilitate switching the definition of `\mathXYZ` for the five legacy text math font definitions.

4.4.3 Operator font

LaTeX defines an internal command `\operator@font` for typesetting elements such as `\sin` and `\cos`. This font is selected from the legacy `operators` NFSS 'MathAlphabet', which is no longer relevant in the context of `unicode-math`. By default, the

Table 4: Maths text font configuration options. Note that `\mathup` and `\mathrm` are aliases of each other and cannot be configured separately.

Defaults (from 'text' font)	From 'maths symbols'
`mathrm=text`	`mathrm=sym`
`mathup=text*`	`mathup=sym*`
`mathit=text`	`mathit=sym`
`mathsf=text`	`mathsf=sym`
`mathbf=text`	`mathbf=sym`
`mathtt=text`	`mathtt=sym`

`\operator@font` command is defined to switch to the `\mathrm` font. You may now change these using the command:

```
\setoperatorfont\mathit
```

Or, to select a `unicode-math` range:

```
\setoperatorfont\symscr
```

For example, after the latter above, `$\sin x$` will produce '$\mathscr{sin}\,x$'.

5 *Maths input*

XeTeX's Unicode support allows maths input through two methods. Like classical TeX, macros such as `\alpha`, `\sum`, `\pm`, `\leq`, and so on, provide verbose access to the entire repertoire of characters defined by Unicode. The literal characters themselves may be used instead, for more readable input files.

5.1 *Math 'style'*

Classically, TeX uses italic lowercase Greek letters and *upright* uppercase Greek letters for variables in mathematics. This is contrary to the ISO standards of using italic forms for both upper- and lowercase. Furthermore, in various historical contexts, often associated with French typesetting, it was common to use upright uppercase *Latin* letters as well as upright upper- and lowercase Greek, but italic lowercase latin. Finally, it is not unknown to use upright letters for all characters, as seen in the Euler fonts.

The `unicode-math` package accommodates these possibilities with the option `math-style` that takes one of four (case sensitive) arguments: `TeX`, `ISO`, `french`, or `upright`.[1] The `math-style` options' effects are shown in brief in table 5.

The philosophy behind the interface to the mathematical symbols lies in LaTeX's attempt of separating content and formatting. Because input source text may come from a variety of places, the upright and 'mathematical' italic Latin and

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[1] Interface inspired by Walter Schmidt's lucimatx package.

Table 5: Effects of the `math-style` package option.

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

Greek alphabets are *unified* from the point of view of having a specified meaning in the source text. That is, to get a mathematical ‘x’, either the ASCII (‘keyboard’) letter `x` may be typed, or the actual Unicode character may be used. Similarly for Greek letters. The upright or italic forms are then chosen based on the `math-style` package option.

If glyphs are desired that do not map as per the package option (for example, an upright ‘g’ is desired but typing `$g$` yields ‘g’), *markup* is required to specify this; to follow from the example: `\symup{g}`. Maths style commands such as `\symup` are detailed later.

‘Literal’ interface Some may not like this convention of normalising their input. For them, an upright `x` is an upright ‘x’ and that’s that. (This will be the case when obtaining source text from copy/pasting PDF or Microsoft Word documents, for example.) For these users, the `literal` option to `math-style` will effect this behaviour. The `\symliteral{⟨syms⟩}` command can also be used, regardless of package setting, to force the style to match the literal input characters. This is a ‘mirror’ to `\symnormal{⟨syms⟩}` (also alias `\mathnormal`) which ‘resets’ the character mapping in its argument to that originally set up through package options.

5.2 Bold style

Similar as in the previous section, ISO standards differ somewhat to TeX’s conventions (and classical typesetting) for ‘boldness’ in mathematics. In the past, it has been customary to use bold *upright* letters to denote things like vectors and matrices. For example, $\mathbf{M} = (M_x, M_y, M_z)$. Presumably, this was due to the relatively scarcity of bold italic fonts in the pre-digital typesetting era. It has been suggested by some that *italic* bold symbols should be used nowadays instead, but this practise is certainly not widespread.

Bold Greek letters have simply been bold variant glyphs of their regular weight, as in $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (\xi_r, \xi_\phi, \xi_\theta)$. Confusingly, the syntax in LaTeX traditionally has been different for obtaining ‘normal’ bold symbols in Latin and Greek: `\mathbf` in the former (‘$\mathbf{M}$’), and `\bm` (or `\boldsymbol`, deprecated) in the latter (‘$\boldsymbol{\xi}$’).

In `unicode-math`, the `\symbf` command works directly with both Greek and Latin maths characters and depending on package option either switches to upright for Latin letters (`bold-style=TeX`) as well or keeps them italic (`bold-`

Table 6: Effects of the `bold-style` package option.

	Example	
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`	$(\mathbf{a},\mathbf{z},\mathbf{B},\mathbf{X})$	$(\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{\beta},\mathbf{\Gamma},\mathbf{\Xi})$
`bold-style=upright`	$(\mathbf{a},\mathbf{z},\mathbf{B},\mathbf{X})$	$(\boldsymbol{\upalpha},\boldsymbol{\upbeta},\mathbf{\Gamma},\mathbf{\Xi})$

`style=ISO`). To match the package options for non-bold characters, with option `bold-style=upright` all bold characters are upright, and `bold-style=literal` does not change the upright/italic shape of the letter. The `bold-style` options' effects are shown in brief in table 6.

Upright and italic bold mathematical letters input as direct Unicode characters are normalised with the same rules. For example, with `bold-style=TeX`, a literal bold italic latin character will be typeset upright.

Note that `bold-style` is independent of `math-style`, although if the former is not specified then matching defaults are chosen based on the latter.

5.3 *Sans serif style*

Unicode contains upright and italic, medium and bold mathematical style characters. These may be explicitly selected with the `\mathsfup`, `\mathsfit`, `\mathbfsfup`, and `\mathbfsfit` commands discussed in section §5.4.

How should the generic `\mathsf` behave? Unlike bold, sans serif is used much more sparingly in mathematics. I've seen recommendations to typeset tensors in sans serif italic or sans serif italic bold (e.g., examples in the `isomath` and `mattens` packages). But LaTeX's `\mathsf` is *upright* sans serif.

Therefore I reluctantly add the package options `[sans-style=upright]` and `[sans-style=italic]` to control the behaviour of `\mathsf`. The `upright` style sets up the command to use upright sans serif, including Greek; the `italic` style switches to using italic in both Latin and Greek. In other words, this option simply changes the meaning of `\mathsf` to either `\mathsfup` or `\mathsfit`, respectively. Please let me know if more granular control is necessary here.

There is also a `[sans-style=literal]` setting, set automatically with `[math-style=literal]`, which retains the uprightness of the input characters used when selecting the sans serif output.

5.3.1 *What about bold sans serif?*

While you might want your bold upright and your sans serif italic, I don't believe you'd also want your bold sans serif upright (or all vice versa, if that's even conceivable). Therefore, bold sans serif follows from the setting for sans serif; it is completely independent of the setting for bold.

In other words, `\mathbfsf` is either `\mathbfsfup` or `\mathbfsfit` based on

Table 7: Mathematical styles defined in Unicode. Black dots indicate an style exists in the font specified; blue dots indicate shapes that should always be taken from the upright font even in the italic style. See main text for description of `\mathbbit`.

Font				Alphabet		
Style	Shape	Series	Switch	Latin	Greek	Numerals
Serif	Upright	Normal	`\mathup`	●	●	●
		Bold	`\mathbfup`	●	●	●
	Italic	Normal	`\mathit`	●	●	🔵
		Bold	`\mathbfit`	●	●	🔵
Sans serif	Upright	Normal	`\mathsfup`	●		●
	Italic	Normal	`\mathsfit`	●		🔵
	Upright	Bold	`\mathbfsfup`	●	●	●
	Italic	Bold	`\mathbfsfit`	●	●	🔵
Typewriter	Upright	Normal	`\mathtt`	●		●
Double-struck	Upright	Normal	`\mathbb`	●		●
	Italic	Normal	`\mathbbit`	●		
Script	Upright	Normal	`\mathscr`	●		
		Bold	`\mathbfscr`	●		
Fraktur	Upright	Normal	`\mathfrak`	●		
		Bold	`\mathbffrac`	●		

`[sans-style=upright]` or `[sans-style=italic]`, respectively. And `[sans-style = literal]` causes `\mathbfsf` to retain the same italic or upright shape as the input, and turns it bold sans serif.

N.B.: there is no medium-weight sans serif Greek range in Unicode. Therefore, `\symsf{\alpha}` does not make sense (it produces '𝛼'), while `\symbfsf{\alpha}` gives '𝝰' or '𝞪' according to the `sans-style`.

5.4 *All (the rest) of the mathematical styles*

Unicode contains separate codepoints for most if not all variations of style shape one may wish to use in mathematical notation. The complete list is shown in table 7. Some of these have been covered in the previous sections.

The math font switching commands do not nest; therefore if you want sans serif bold, you must write `\symbfsf{...}` rather than `\symbf{\symsf{...}}`. This may change in the future.

5.4.1 *Double-struck*

The double-struck style (also known as 'blackboard bold') consists of upright Latin letters {𝕒–𝕫,𝔸ℤ}, numerals 𝟘–𝟡, summation symbol ⅀, and four Greek letters only: {ℽℼℾℿ}.

While `\symbb{\sum}` does produce a double-struck summation symbol, its limits aren't properly aligned. Therefore, either the literal character or the control sequence `\Bbbsum` are recommended instead.

There are also five Latin *italic* double-struck letters: ⅅⅆⅇⅈⅉ. These can be accessed (if not with their literal characters or control sequences) with the `\mathbbit` style switch, but note that only those five letters will give the expected output.

5.4.2 Caligraphic vs. Script variants

The Unicode maths encoding contains a style for 'Script' letters, and while by default `\mathcal` and `\mathscr` are synonyms, there are some situations when a separate 'Caligraphic' style is needed as well.

If a font contains alternate glyphs for a separat caligraphic style, they can be selected explicitly as shown below. This feature is currently only supported by the XITS Math font, where the caligraphic letters are accessed with the same glyph slots as the script letters but with the first stylistic set feature (`ss01`) applied.

```
\setmathfont{xits-math.otf}[range={cal,bfcal},StylisticSet=1]
```

An example is shown below.

> The Script style (`\mathscr`) in XITS Math is: $\mathscr{ABCXYZ}$
>
> The Caligraphic style (`\mathcal`) in XITS Math is: $\mathcal{ABCXYZ}$

5.5 Miscellanea

5.5.1 Nabla

The symbol ∇ comes in the six forms shown in table 8. We want an individual option to specify whether we want upright or italic nabla by default (when either upright or italic nabla is used in the source). TeX classically uses an upright nabla, and ISO standards agree with this convention. The package options `nabla=upright` and `nabla=italic` switch between the two choices, and `nabla=literal` respects the shape of the input character. This is then inherited through `\symbf`; `\symit` and `\symup` can be used to force one way or the other.

`nabla=italic` is the default. `nabla=literal` is activated automatically after `math-style=literal`.

5.5.2 Partial

The same applies to the symbols `U+2202` partial differential and `U+1D715` math italic partial differential.

At time of writing, both the Cambria Math and STIX fonts display these two glyphs in the same italic style, but this is hopefully a bug that will be corrected in the future — the 'plain' partial differential should really have an upright shape.

Use the `partial=upright` or `partial=italic` package options to specify which one you would like, or `partial=literal` to have the same character used in the output as was used for the input. The default is (always, unless someone requests

Table 8: The various forms of nabla.

Description		Glyph
Upright	Serif	∇
	Bold serif	𝛁
	Bold sans	𝝯
Italic	Serif	𝛻
	Bold serif	𝜵
	Bold sans	𝞩

Table 9: The partial differential.

Description		Glyph
Regular	Upright	∂
	Italic	𝜕
Bold	Upright	𝛛
	Italic	𝝏
Sans bold	Upright	𝞉
	Italic	𝟃

and argues otherwise) `partial=italic`.[2] `partial=literal` is activated following `math-style=literal`.

See table 9 for the variations on the partial differential symbol.

5.5.3 *Primes*

Primes (x') may be input in several ways. You may use any combination the ASCII straight quote (') or the Unicode prime U+2032 (′); when multiple primes occur next to each other, they chain together to form double, triple, or quadruple primes if the font contains pre-drawn glyphs. The individual prime glyphs are accessed, as usual, with the `\prime` command, and the double-, triple-, and quadruple-prime glyphs are available with `\dprime`, `\trprime`, and `\qprime`, respectively.

If the font does not contain the pre-drawn glyphs or more than four primes are used, the single prime glyph is used multiple times with a negative kern to get the spacing right. There is no user interface to adjust this negative kern yet (because I haven't decided what it should look like); if you need to, write something like this:

```
\ExplSyntaxOn
\muskip_gset:Nn \g_@@_primekern_muskip { -\thinmuskip/2 }
\ExplySyntaxOff
```

Backwards or reverse primes behave in exactly the same way; use the ASCII back tick (`` ` ``) or the Unicode reverse prime U+2035 (‵). The command to access the backprime is `\backprime`, and multiple backwards primes can accessed with `\backdprime`, `\backtrprime`, and `\backqprime`.

In all cases above, no error checking is performed if you attempt to access a multi-prime glyph in a font that doesn't contain one. For this reason, it may be safer to write `x''''` instead of `x\qprime` in general.

If you ever need to enter the straight quote ' or the backtick ` in maths mode, these glyphs can be accessed with `\mathstraightquote` and `\mathbacktick`.

---

[2] A good argument would revolve around some international standards body recommending upright over italic. I just don't have the time right now to look it up.

$$\boxed{\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{0\ 1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 9}\ +\ -\ =\ (\ )\ \mathrm{i\ n\ n\ h\ j\ r\ w\ y}}\mathrm{Z}}$$

Figure 1: The Unicode superscripts supported as input characters. These are the literal glyphs from Charis SIL, not the output seen when used for maths input. The 'A' and 'Z' are to provide context for the size and location of the superscript glyphs.

$$\boxed{\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{0\ 1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 9}\ +\ -\ =\ (\ )\ \mathrm{a\ e\ i\ o\ r\ u\ v\ x}\ \beta\ \gamma\ \rho\ \varphi\ \chi}\mathrm{Z}}$$

Figure 2: The Unicode subscripts supported as input characters. See note from figure 1.

5.5.4 *Unicode subscripts and superscripts*

You may, if you wish, use Unicode subscripts and superscripts in your source document. For basic expressions, the use of these characters can make the input more readable. Adjacent sub- or super-scripts will be concatenated into a single expression.

The range of subscripts and superscripts supported by this package are shown in figures 1 and 2. Please request more if you think it is appropriate.

5.5.5 *Colon*

The colon is one of the few confusing characters of Unicode maths. In TeX, : is defined as a colon with relation spacing: '$a : b$'. While `\colon` is defined as a colon with punctuation spacing: '$a\colon b$'.

In Unicode, `U+003A` colon is defined as a punctuation symbol, while `U+2236` ratio is the colon-like symbol used in mathematics to denote ratios and other things.

This breaks the usual straightforward mapping from control sequence to Unicode input character to (the same) Unicode glyph.

To preserve input compatibility, we remap the ASCII input character ':' to `U+2236`. Typing a literal `U+2236` char will result in the same output. If amsmath is loaded, then the definition of `\colon` is inherited from there (it looks like a punctuation colon with additional space around it). Otherwise, `\colon` is made to output a colon with `\mathpunct` spacing.

The package option `colon=literal` forces ASCII input ':' to be printed as `\mathcolon` instead.

5.5.6 *Slashes and backslashes*

There are several slash-like symbols defined in Unicode. The complete list is shown in table 10.

In regular LaTeX we can write `\left\slash`…`\right\backslash` and so on and obtain extensible delimiter-like symbols. Not all of the Unicode slashes are suitable for this (and do not have the font support to do it).

Table 10: Slashes and backslashes.

Slot	Name	Glyph	Command
`U+002F`	SOLIDUS	/	`\slash`
`U+2044`	FRACTION SLASH	⁄	`\fracslash`
`U+2215`	DIVISION SLASH	∕	`\divslash`
`U+29F8`	BIG SOLIDUS	⧸	`\xsol`
`U+005C`	REVERSE SOLIDUS	\	`\backslash`
`U+2216`	SET MINUS	∖	`\smallsetminus`
`U+29F5`	REVERSE SOLIDUS OPERATOR	⧵	`\setminus`
`U+29F9`	BIG REVERSE SOLIDUS	⧹	`\xbsol`

Slash Of `U+2044` fraction slash, TR25 says that it is:

> …used to build up simple fractions in running text…however parsers of mathematical texts should be prepared to handle fraction slash when it is received from other sources.

`U+2215` division slash should be used when division is represented without a built-up fraction; $\pi \approx 22/7$, for example.

`U+29F8` big solidus is a 'big operator' (like $\sum$).

Backslash The `U+005C` reverse solidus character `\backslash` is used for denoting double cosets: $A\backslash B$. (So I'm led to believe.) It may be used as a 'stretchy' delimiter if supported by the font.

MathML uses `U+2216` set minus like this: $A \setminus B$.[3] The LaTeX command name `\smallsetminus` is used for backwards compatibility.

Presumably, `U+29F5` reverse solidus operator is intended to be used in a similar way, but it could also (perhaps?) be used to represent 'inverse division': $\pi \approx 7 \setminus 22$.[4] The LaTeX name for this character is `\setminus`.

Finally, `U+29F9` big reverse solidus is a 'big operator' (like $\sum$).

How to use all of these things Unfortunately, font support for the above characters/glyphs is rather inconsistent. In Cambria Math, the only slash that grows (say when writing

$$\left[\begin{matrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{matrix}\right] \Bigg/ \left[\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix}\right] \quad)$$

is the FRACTION SLASH, which we just established above is sort of only supposed to be used in text.

Of the above characters, the following are allowed to be used after `\left`, `\middle`, and `\right`:

---

[3] §4.4.5.11 http://www.w3.org/TR/MathML3/

[4] This is valid syntax in the Octave and Matlab programming languages, in which it means matrix inverse pre-multiplication. I.e., $A \setminus B \equiv A^{-1}B$.

- `\fracslash`;
- `\slash`; and,
- `\backslash` (the only reverse slash).

However, we assume that there is only *one* stretchy slash in the font; this is assumed by default to be `U+002F` solidus. Writing `\left/` or `\left\slash` or `\left\fracslash` will all result in the same stretchy delimiter being used.

The delimiter used can be changed with the `slash-delimiter` package option. Allowed values are `ascii`, `frac`, and `div`, corresponding to the respective Unicode slots.

For example: as mentioned above, Cambria Math's stretchy slash is `U+2044` fraction slash. When using Cambria Math, then `unicode-math` should be loaded with the `slash-delimiter=frac` option. (This should be a font option rather than a package option, but it will change soon.)

5.5.7 *Growing and non-growing accents*

There are a few accents for which TeX has both non-growing and growing versions. Among these are `\hat` and `\tilde`; the corresponding growing versions are called `\widehat` and `\widetilde`, respectively.

Older versions of XeTeX and LuaTeX did not support this distinction, however, and *all* accents there were growing automatically. (I.e., `\hat` and `\widehat` are equivalent.) As of LuaTeX v0.65 and XeTeX v0.9998, these wide/non-wide commands will again behave in their expected manner.

5.5.8 *Pre-drawn fraction characters*

Pre-drawn fractions `U+00BC`–`U+00BE`, `U+2150`–`U+215E` are not suitable for use in mathematics output. However, they can be useful as input characters to abbreviate common fractions.

¼ ½ ¾ ↉ ⅐ ⅑ ⅒ ⅓ ⅔ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞

For example, instead of writing '`\tfrac12 x`', you may consider it more readable to have '`½x`' in the source instead.

If the `\tfrac` command exists (i.e., if `amsmath` is loaded or you have specially defined `\tfrac` for this purpose), it will be used to typeset the fractions. If not, regular `\frac` will be used. The command to use (`\tfrac` or `\frac`) can be forced either way with the package option `active-frac=small` or `active-frac=normalsize`, respectively.

5.5.9 *Circles*

Unicode defines a large number of different types of circles for a variety of mathematical purposes. There are thirteen alone just considering the all white and all black ones, shown in table 11.

Slot	Command	Glyph	Glyph	Command	Slot
U+00B7	`\cdotp`	·			
U+22C5	`\cdot`	⋅			
U+2219	`\vysmblkcircle`	∙	∘	`\vysmwhtcircle`	U+2218
U+2022	`\smblkcircle`	•	◦	`\smwhtcircle`	U+25E6
U+2981	`\mdsmblkcircle`	⦁	⚬	`\mdsmwhtcircle`	U+26AC
U+26AB	`\mdblkcircle`	⚫	⚪	`\mdwhtcircle`	U+26AA
U+25CF	`\mdlgblkcircle`	●	○	`\mdlgwhtcircle`	U+25CB
U+2B24	`\lgblkcircle`	⬤	◯	`\lgwhtcircle`	U+25EF

Table 11: Filled and hollow Unicode circles.

Slot	Command	Glyph	Class
U+25B5	`\vartriangle`	▵	binary
U+25B3	`\bigtriangleup`	△	binary
U+25B3	`\triangle`	△	ordinary
U+2206	`\increment`	∆	ordinary
U+0394	`\mathup\Delta`	Δ	ordinary

Table 12: Different upwards pointing triangles.

LaTeX defines considerably fewer: `\circ` and `\bigcirc` for white; `\bullet` for black. This package maps those commands to `\vysmwhtcircle`, `\mdlgwhtcircle`, and `\smblkcircle`, respectively.

5.5.10 Triangles

While there aren't as many different sizes of triangle as there are circle, there's some important distinctions to make between a few similar characters. See table 12 for the full summary.

These triangles all have different intended meanings. Note for backwards compatibility with TeX, U+25B3 has *two* different mappings in `unicode-math`. `\bigtriangleup` is intended as a binary operator whereas `\triangle` is intended to be used as a letter-like symbol.

But you're better off if you're using the latter form to indicate an increment to use the glyph intended for this purpose, U+2206: ∆x.

Finally, given that △ and ∆ are provided for you already, it is better off to only use upright Greek Delta Δ if you're actually using it as a symbolic entity such as a variable on its own.

6 Advanced

6.1 Warning messages

This package can produce a number of informational messages to try and inform the user when something might be going wrong due to package conflicts or something else. As an experimental feature, these can be turn off on an individual basis with the package option `warnings-off` which takes a comma-separated list of warnings to suppress. A warning will give you its name when printed on the console output; e.g.,

```
* unicode-math warning: "mathtools-colon"
*
* ... <warning message> ...
```

This warning could be suppressed by loading the package as follows:

```
\usepackage[warnings-off={mathtools-colon}]{unicode-math}
```

6.2 Programmer's interface

(Tentative and under construction.) If you are writing some code that needs to know the current maths style (`\mathbf`, `\mathit`, etc.), you can query the variable `\l_@@_mathstyle_tl`. It will contain the maths style without the leading 'math' string; for example, `\symbf { \show \l_@@_mathstyle_tl }` will produce 'bf'.

A STIX table data extraction

The source for the TeX names for the very large number of mathematical glyphs are provided via Barbara Beeton's table file for the STIX project (`ams.org/STIX`). A version is located at `http://www.ams.org/STIX/bnb/stix-tbl.asc` but check `http://www.ams.org/STIX/` for more up-to-date info.

This table is converted into a form suitable for reading by TeX. A single file is produced containing all (more than 3298) symbols. Future optimisations might include generating various (possibly overlapping) subsets so not all definitions must be read just to redefine a small range of symbols. Performance for now seems to be acceptable without such measures.

This file is currently developed outside this DTX file. It will be incorporated when the final version is ready. (I know this is not how things are supposed to work!)

B Documenting maths support in the NFSS

In the following, ⟨*NFSS decl.*⟩ stands for something like `{T1}{lmr}{m}{n}`.

Maths symbol fonts Fonts for symbols: $\propto$, $\leq$, $\rightarrow$

`\DeclareSymbolFont{⟨name⟩}⟨NFSS decl.⟩`
Declares a named maths font such as `operators` from which symbols are defined with `\DeclareMathSymbol`.

Maths alphabet fonts Fonts for $ABC-xyz$, $\mathfrak{ABC}-\mathcal{XYZ}$, etc.

`\DeclareMathAlphabet{⟨cmd⟩}⟨NFSS decl.⟩`

For commands such as `\mathbf`, accessed through maths mode that are unaffected by the current text font, and which are used for alphabetic symbols in the ASCII range.

`\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨name⟩}`

Alternative (and optimisation) for `\DeclareMathAlphabet` if a single font is being used for both alphabetic characters (as above) and symbols.

Maths 'versions' Different maths weights can be defined with the following, switched in text with the `\mathversion{⟨maths version⟩}` command.

`\SetSymbolFont{⟨name⟩}{⟨maths version⟩}⟨NFSS decl.⟩`
`\SetMathAlphabet{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨maths version⟩}⟨NFSS decl.⟩`

Maths symbols Symbol definitions in maths for both characters (=) and macros (`\eqdef`): `\DeclareMathSymbol{⟨symbol⟩}{⟨type⟩}{⟨named font⟩}{⟨slot⟩}` This is the macro that actually defines which font each symbol comes from and how they behave.

Delimiters and radicals use wrappers around TeX's `\delimiter`/`\radical` primitives, which are re-designed in XeTeX. The syntax used in LaTeX's NFSS is therefore not so relevant here.

Delimiters A special class of maths symbol which enlarge themselves in certain contexts.

`\DeclareMathDelimiter{`⟨*symbol*⟩`}{`⟨*type*⟩`}{`⟨*sym.font*⟩`}{`⟨*slot*⟩`}{`⟨*sym.font*⟩`}{`⟨*slot*⟩`}`

Radicals Similar to delimiters (`\DeclareMathRadical` takes the same syntax) but behave 'weirdly'.

In those cases, glyph slots in *two* symbol fonts are required; one for the small ('regular') case, the other for situations when the glyph is larger. This is not the case in XeTeX.

Accents are not included yet.

Summary For symbols, something like:

```
\def\DeclareMathSymbol#1#2#3#4{
  \global\mathchardef#1"\mathchar@type#2
    \expandafter\hexnumber@\csname sym#2\endcsname
    {\hexnumber@{\count\z@}\hexnumber@{\count\tw@}}}
```

For characters, something like:

```
\def\DeclareMathSymbol#1#2#3#4{
  \global\mathcode`#1"\mathchar@type#2
    \expandafter\hexnumber@\csname sym#2\endcsname
    {\hexnumber@{\count\z@}\hexnumber@{\count\tw@}}}
```

C Legacy TeX font dimensions

Text fonts	
ϕ_1	slant per pt
ϕ_2	interword space
ϕ_3	interword stretch
ϕ_4	interword shrink
ϕ_5	x-height
ϕ_6	quad width
ϕ_7	extra space
ϕ_8	cap height (XeTeX only)

Maths font, `\fam2`	
σ_5	x height
σ_6	quad
σ_8	num1
σ_9	num2
σ_{10}	num3
σ_{11}	denom1
σ_{12}	denom2
σ_{13}	sup1
σ_{14}	sup2
σ_{15}	sup3
σ_{16}	sub1
σ_{17}	sub2
σ_{18}	sup drop
σ_{19}	sub drop
σ_{20}	delim1
σ_{21}	delim2
σ_{22}	axis height

Maths font, `\fam3`	
ξ_8	default rule thickness
ξ_9	big op spacing1
ξ_{10}	big op spacing2
ξ_{11}	big op spacing3
ξ_{12}	big op spacing4
ξ_{13}	big op spacing5

D XeTeX math font dimensions

These are the extended `\fontdimen`s available for suitable fonts in XeTeX. Note that LuaTeX takes an alternative route, and this package will eventually provide a wrapper interface to the two (I hope).

`\fontdimen`	Dimension name	Description
10	ScriptPercentScaleDown	Percentage of scaling down for script level 1. Suggested value: 80%.
11	ScriptScriptPercentScaleDown	Percentage of scaling down for script level 2 (ScriptScript). Suggested value: 60%.
12	DelimitedSubFormulaMinHeight	Minimum height required for a delimited expression to be treated as a subformula. Suggested value: normal line height × 1.5.
13	DisplayOperatorMinHeight	Minimum height of n-ary operators (such as integral and summation) for formulas in display mode.

`\fontdimen`	Dimension name	Description
14	MathLeading	White space to be left between math formulas to ensure proper line spacing. For example, for applications that treat line gap as a part of line ascender, formulas with ink going above (os2.sTypoAscender + os2.sTypoLineGap – MathLeading) or with ink going below os2.sTypoDescender will result in increasing line height.
15	AxisHeight	Axis height of the font.
16	AccentBaseHeight	Maximum (ink) height of accent base that does not require raising the accents. Suggested: x-height of the font (os2.sxHeight) plus any possible overshots.
17	FlattenedAccentBaseHeight	Maximum (ink) height of accent base that does not require flattening the accents. Suggested: cap height of the font (os2.sCapHeight).
18	SubscriptShiftDown	The standard shift down applied to subscript elements. Positive for moving in the downward direction. Suggested: os2.ySubscriptYOffset.
19	SubscriptTopMax	Maximum allowed height of the (ink) top of subscripts that does not require moving subscripts further down. Suggested: /5 x-height.
20	SubscriptBaselineDropMin	Minimum allowed drop of the baseline of subscripts relative to the (ink) bottom of the base. Checked for bases that are treated as a box or extended shape. Positive for subscript baseline dropped below the base bottom.
21	SuperscriptShiftUp	Standard shift up applied to superscript elements. Suggested: os2.ySuperscriptYOffset.
22	SuperscriptShiftUpCramped	Standard shift of superscripts relative to the base, in cramped style.
23	SuperscriptBottomMin	Minimum allowed height of the (ink) bottom of superscripts that does not require moving subscripts further up. Suggested: ¼ x-height.

`\fontdimen`	Dimension name	Description
24	SuperscriptBaselineDropMax	Maximum allowed drop of the baseline of superscripts relative to the (ink) top of the base. Checked for bases that are treated as a box or extended shape. Positive for superscript baseline below the base top.
25	SubSuperscriptGapMin	Minimum gap between the superscript and subscript ink. Suggested: 4×default rule thickness.
26	SuperscriptBottomMaxWithSubscript	The maximum level to which the (ink) bottom of superscript can be pushed to increase the gap between superscript and subscript, before subscript starts being moved down. Suggested: /5 x-height.
27	SpaceAfterScript	Extra white space to be added after each subscript and superscript. Suggested: 0.5pt for a 12 pt font.
28	UpperLimitGapMin	Minimum gap between the (ink) bottom of the upper limit, and the (ink) top of the base operator.
29	UpperLimitBaselineRiseMin	Minimum distance between baseline of upper limit and (ink) top of the base operator.
30	LowerLimitGapMin	Minimum gap between (ink) top of the lower limit, and (ink) bottom of the base operator.
31	LowerLimitBaselineDropMin	Minimum distance between baseline of the lower limit and (ink) bottom of the base operator.
32	StackTopShiftUp	Standard shift up applied to the top element of a stack.
33	StackTopDisplayStyleShiftUp	Standard shift up applied to the top element of a stack in display style.
34	StackBottomShiftDown	Standard shift down applied to the bottom element of a stack. Positive for moving in the downward direction.
35	StackBottomDisplayStyleShiftDown	Standard shift down applied to the bottom element of a stack in display style. Positive for moving in the downward direction.
36	StackGapMin	Minimum gap between (ink) bottom of the top element of a stack, and the (ink) top of the bottom element. Suggested: 3×default rule thickness.

`\fontdimen`	Dimension name	Description
37	StackDisplayStyleGapMin	Minimum gap between (ink) bottom of the top element of a stack, and the (ink) top of the bottom element in display style. Suggested: 7×default rule thickness.
38	StretchStackTopShiftUp	Standard shift up applied to the top element of the stretch stack.
39	StretchStackBottomShiftDown	Standard shift down applied to the bottom element of the stretch stack. Positive for moving in the downward direction.
40	StretchStackGapAboveMin	Minimum gap between the ink of the stretched element, and the (ink) bottom of the element above. Suggested: UpperLimitGapMin
41	StretchStackGapBelowMin	Minimum gap between the ink of the stretched element, and the (ink) top of the element below. Suggested: LowerLimitGapMin.
42	FractionNumeratorShiftUp	Standard shift up applied to the numerator.
43	FractionNumeratorDisplayStyleShiftUp	Standard shift up applied to the numerator in display style. Suggested: StackTopDisplayStyleShiftUp.
44	FractionDenominatorShiftDown	Standard shift down applied to the denominator. Positive for moving in the downward direction.
45	FractionDenominatorDisplayStyleShiftDown	Standard shift down applied to the denominator in display style. Positive for moving in the downward direction. Suggested: StackBottomDisplayStyleShiftDown.
46	FractionNumeratorGapMin	Minimum tolerated gap between the (ink) bottom of the numerator and the ink of the fraction bar. Suggested: default rule thickness
47	FractionNumDisplayStyleGapMin	Minimum tolerated gap between the (ink) bottom of the numerator and the ink of the fraction bar in display style. Suggested: 3×default rule thickness.
48	FractionRuleThickness	Thickness of the fraction bar. Suggested: default rule thickness.

`\fontdimen`	Dimension name	Description
49	FractionDenominatorGapMin	Minimum tolerated gap between the (ink) top of the denominator and the ink of the fraction bar. Suggested: default rule thickness
50	FractionDenomDisplayStyleGapMin	Minimum tolerated gap between the (ink) top of the denominator and the ink of the fraction bar in display style. Suggested: 3×default rule thickness.
51	SkewedFractionHorizontalGap	Horizontal distance between the top and bottom elements of a skewed fraction.
52	SkewedFractionVerticalGap	Vertical distance between the ink of the top and bottom elements of a skewed fraction.
53	OverbarVerticalGap	Distance between the overbar and the (ink) top of he base. Suggested: 3×default rule thickness.
54	OverbarRuleThickness	Thickness of overbar. Suggested: default rule thickness.
55	OverbarExtraAscender	Extra white space reserved above the overbar. Suggested: default rule thickness.
56	UnderbarVerticalGap	Distance between underbar and (ink) bottom of the base. Suggested: 3×default rule thickness.
57	UnderbarRuleThickness	Thickness of underbar. Suggested: default rule thickness.
58	UnderbarExtraDescender	Extra white space reserved below the underbar. Always positive. Suggested: default rule thickness.
59	RadicalVerticalGap	Space between the (ink) top of the expression and the bar over it. Suggested: 1¼ default rule thickness.
60	RadicalDisplayStyleVerticalGap	Space between the (ink) top of the expression and the bar over it. Suggested: default rule thickness + ¼ x-height.
61	RadicalRuleThickness	Thickness of the radical rule. This is the thickness of the rule in designed or constructed radical signs. Suggested: default rule thickness.
62	RadicalExtraAscender	Extra white space reserved above the radical. Suggested: RadicalRuleThickness.

`\fontdimen`	Dimension name	Description
63	RadicalKernBeforeDegree	Extra horizontal kern before the degree of a radical, if such is present. Suggested: 5/18 of em.
64	RadicalKernAfterDegree	Negative kern after the degree of a radical, if such is present. Suggested: −10/18 of em.
65	RadicalDegreeBottomRaisePercent	Height of the bottom of the radical degree, if such is present, in proportion to the ascender of the radical sign. Suggested: 60%.

Part II

Package implementation

Table of Contents

E *The* `unicode-math.sty` *loading file*

The prefix for unicode-math is `um`:

```
⟨@@=um⟩
```

The plain sty file is a stub which loads necessary packages and then bifurcates into a XeTeX- or LuaTeX-specific version of the package.

```
⟨*load⟩
```

Bail early if necessary.

```
\ifdefined\XeTeXversion
  \ifdim\number\XeTeXversion\XeTeXrevision in<0.9998in%
    \PackageError{unicode-math}{%
      Cannot run with this version of XeTeX!\MessageBreak
      You need XeTeX 0.9998 or newer.%
    }\@ehd
  \fi
\else\ifdefined\luatexversion
```

```
  \ifnum\luatexversion<64%
    \PackageError{unicode-math}{%
      Cannot run with this version of LuaTeX!\MessageBreak
      You need LuaTeX 0.64 or newer.%
    }\@ehd
  \fi
\else
  \PackageError{unicode-math}{%
    Cannot be run with pdfLaTeX!\MessageBreak
    Use XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX instead.%
  }\@ehd
\fi\fi
```

Packages Assuming people are running up-to-date packages.

```
\RequirePackage{expl3,xparse,l3keys2e}
\RequirePackage{fontspec}
\RequirePackage{ucharcat}
\RequirePackage{fix-cm} % avoid some warnings (still necessary? check...)
\RequirePackage{filehook}
```

Bifurcate

```
\ExplSyntaxOn
\sys_if_engine_luatex:T { \RequirePackageWithOptions{unicode-math-luatex} }
\sys_if_engine_xetex:T  { \RequirePackageWithOptions{unicode-math-xetex}  }
\ExplSyntaxOff
```

```
⟨/load⟩
```

That's the end of the base package. The subsequent packages are derived from the following ordered list of `dtx` files:

1. `unicode-math.dtx`
2. `unicode-math-preamble.dtx`
3. `unicode-math-pkgopt.dtx`
4. `unicode-math-msg.dtx`
5. `unicode-math-usv.dtx`
6. `unicode-math-setchar.dtx`
7. `unicode-math-mathtext.dtx`
8. `unicode-math-main.dtx`
9. `unicode-math-fontopt.dtx`
10. `unicode-math-fontparam.dtx`
11. `unicode-math-mathmap.dtx`
12. `unicode-math-mathtext.dtx`
13. `unicode-math-epilogue.dtx`
14. `unicode-math-primes.dtx`
15. `unicode-math-sscript.dtx`
16. `unicode-math-compat.dtx`
17. `unicode-math-alphabets.dtx`

F unicode-math-preamble.dtx— start of the package code

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

```
⟨*LU⟩
\RequirePackage{lualatex-math}
⟨/LU⟩
```

```
\ExplSyntaxOn
```

Variants needed from expl3:

```
\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NNx { \::N \::x_unbraced \::: }
```

For fontspec:

```
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \fontspec_set_family:Nnn {Nx}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \fontspec_set_fontface:NNnn {NNx}
```

Conditionals

```
\bool_new:N \l_@@_ot_math_bool
\bool_new:N \l_@@_init_bool
\bool_new:N \l_@@_implicit_alph_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_mainfont_already_set_bool
```

For `math-style`:

```
\bool_new:N \g_@@_literal_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_upLatin_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_uplatin_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_upGreek_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_upgreek_bool
```

For `bold-style`:

```
\bool_new:N \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_bfupLatin_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_bfuplatin_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_bfupGreek_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_bfupgreek_bool
```

For `sans-style`:

```
\bool_new:N \g_@@_upsans_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
```

For assorted package options:

```
\bool_new:N \g_@@_upNabla_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_uppartial_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
\bool_new:N \l_@@_smallfrac_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_literal_colon_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_mathrm_text_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_mathit_text_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_mathbf_text_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_mathsf_text_bool
\bool_new:N \g_@@_mathtt_text_bool
```

Variables

```
\int_new:N \g_@@_fam_int
```

For displaying in warning messages, etc.:

```
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_math_alphabet_name_latin_tl {Latin,~lowercase}
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_math_alphabet_name_Latin_tl {Latin,~uppercase}
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_math_alphabet_name_greek_tl {Greek,~lowercase}
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_math_alphabet_name_Greek_tl {Greek,~uppercase}
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_math_alphabet_name_num_tl   {Numerals}
\tl_const:Nn \c_@@_math_alphabet_name_misc_tl  {Misc.}
```

```
\tl_new:N \l_@@_mathstyle_tl
\tl_new:N \l_@@_radicals_tl
\tl_new:N \l_@@_nolimits_tl
```

Used to store the font switch for the `\operator@font`.

```
\tl_new:N \g_@@_operator_mathfont_tl
```

Variables:

```
\seq_new:N \l_@@_missing_alph_seq
\seq_new:N \l_@@_mathalph_seq
\seq_new:N \l_@@_char_range_seq
\seq_new:N \l_@@_mclass_range_seq
\seq_new:N \l_@@_cmd_range_seq
```

`\g_@@_alphabets_seq`

Each of math 'style' (bfup, sfit, etc.) usually contains one or more 'alphabets', which are currently `latin`, `Latin`, `greek`, `Greek`, `num`, and `misc`, although there's an implicit potential for more. `misc` is not included in the official list to avoid checking code.

```
\clist_new:N  \g_@@_alphabets_seq
\clist_set:Nn \g_@@_alphabets_seq { latin, Latin, greek, Greek, num }
```

```
\clist_new:N \g_@@_named_ranges_clist
\clist_new:N \g_@@_char_nrange_clist
\clist_new:N \g_@@_unknown_keys_clist
\clist_new:N \g_@@_alphabet_clist
```

`\g_@@_mathclasses_seq`

Every math class.

```
\seq_new:N \g_@@_mathclasses_seq
\seq_set_from_clist:Nn \g_@@_mathclasses_seq
  {
    \mathord,\mathalpha,\mathbin,\mathrel,\mathpunct,
     \mathop,
    \mathopen,\mathclose,
    \mathfence,\mathover,\mathunder,
      \mathaccent,\mathbotaccent,\mathaccentwide,\mathbotaccentwide
  }
```

`\g_@@_default_mathalph_seq`

This sequence stores the alphabets in each math style.

```
\seq_new:N \g_@@_default_mathalph_seq
```

`\g_@@_mathstyles_seq`

This is every 'named range' and every 'math style' known to `unicode-math`. A named range is such as "bfit" and "sfit", which are also math styles (with `\symbfit` and `\symsfit`). 'Mathstyles' are a superset of named ranges and also include commands such as `\symbf` and `\symsf`.

N.B. for parsing purposes 'named ranges' are defined as strings!

```
\seq_new:N \g_@@_named_ranges_seq
\seq_new:N \g_@@_mathstyles_seq
```

```
\muskip_new:N \g_@@_primekern_muskip
\muskip_gset:Nn \g_@@_primekern_muskip { -\thinmuskip/2 }% arbitrary
\int_new:N \l_@@_primecount_int
\prop_new:N \g_@@_supers_prop
\prop_new:N \g_@@_subs_prop
\tl_new:N \l_not_token_name_tl
```

```
\tl_new:N \g_@@_slash_delimiter_usv
\tl_new:N \g_@@_mathtable_tl
\tl_new:N \g_@@_fontname_tl
\tl_new:N \g_@@_mversion_tl
\tl_new:N \g_@@_symfont_tl
\tl_new:N \g_@@_font_keyval_tl
\tl_new:N \g_@@_family_tl
\tl_new:N \g_@@_style_tl
\tl_new:N \g_@@_remap_style_tl
```

F.1 Extras

What might end up being provided by the kernel.

`\@@_glyph_if_exist:nTF`

: TODO: Generalise for arbitrary fonts! `\l_@@_font` is not always the one used for a specific glyph!!

```
\prg_new_conditional:Nnn \@@_glyph_if_exist:n {p,TF,T,F}
 {
  \etex_iffontchar:D \l_@@_font #1 \scan_stop:
    \prg_return_true:
  \else:
    \prg_return_false:
  \fi:
 }
```

`\@@_set_mathcode:nnnn`
`\@@_set_mathcode:nnn`
`\@@_set_mathchar:NNnn`
`\@@_set_mathchar:cNnn`
`\@@_set_delcode:nnn`
`\@@_radical:nn`
`\@@_delimiter:Nnn`
`\@@_accent:nnn`
`\@@_accent_keyword:`

These are all wrappers for the primitive commands that take numerical input only.

```
\cs_set:Npn \@@_set_mathcode:nnnn #1#2#3#4 {
  \Umathcode \int_eval:n {#1} =
    \mathchar@type#2 \csname sym#3\endcsname \int_eval:n {#4} \scan_stop:
}
\cs_set:Npn \@@_set_mathcode:nnn #1#2#3 {
  \Umathcode \int_eval:n {#1} =
    \mathchar@type#2 \csname sym#3\endcsname \int_eval:n {#1} \scan_stop:
}
```

```
\cs_set:Npn \@@_set_mathchar:NNnn #1#2#3#4 {
  \Umathchardef #1 =
    \mathchar@type#2 \csname sym#3\endcsname \int_eval:n {#4} \scan_stop:
}
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_delcode:nnn {
  \Udelcode#2 = \csname sym#1\endcsname #3 \scan_stop:
}
\cs_new:Nn \@@_radical:nn {
  \Uradical \csname sym#1\endcsname #2 \scan_stop:
}
\cs_new:Nn \@@_delimiter:Nnn {
  \Udelimiter \mathchar@type#1 \csname sym#2\endcsname #3 \scan_stop:
}
\cs_new:Nn \@@_accent:nnn {
  \Umathaccent #1~ \mathchar@type\mathaccent \use:c { sym #2 } #3 \scan_stop:
}
```

```
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_set_mathchar:NNnn {c}
```

`\@@_char_gmake_mathactive:N`
`\@@_char_gmake_mathactive:n`

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_char_gmake_mathactive:N
 {
  \global\mathcode `#1 = "8000 \scan_stop:
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_char_gmake_mathactive:n
 {
  \global\mathcode #1 = "8000 \scan_stop:
 }
```

F.2 *Alphabet Unicode positions*

Before we begin, let's define the positions of the various Unicode alphabets so that our code is a little more readable.[5]

`\usv_set:nnn,\@@_to_usv:nn` Rather than 'readable', in the end, this makes the code more extensible.

```
\cs_new:Nn \usv_set:nnn  { \tl_const:cn { c_@@_#1_#2_usv } {#3} }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_to_usv:nn {       \use:c { c_@@_#1_#2_usv } }
```

`[` TF]@_usv_if_exist:nn

```
\prg_new_conditional:Nnn \@@_usv_if_exist:nn {T,F,TF}
  {
    \cs_if_exist:cTF { c_@@_#1_#2_usv }
      \prg_return_true: \prg_return_false:
  }
```

F.3 *Programmers' interface*

`\unimath_get_mathstyle:` This command expands to the currently math style.

---

[5] 'u.s.v.' stands for 'Unicode scalar value'.

```
\cs_new:Nn \unimath_get_mathstyle:
 {
  \tl_use:N \l_@@_mathstyle_tl
 }
```

F.4 Overcoming \@onlypreamble

The requirement of only setting up the maths fonts in the preamble is now removed. The following list might be overly ambitious.

```
\tl_map_inline:nn
 {
  \new@mathgroup\cdp@list\cdp@elt\DeclareMathSizes
  \@DeclareMathSizes\newmathalphabet\newmathalphabet@@\newmathalphabet@@@
  \DeclareMathVersion\define@mathalphabet\define@mathgroup\addtoversion
  \version@list\version@elt\alpha@list\alpha@elt
  \restore@mathversion\init@restore@version\dorestore@version\process@table
  \new@mathversion\DeclareSymbolFont\group@list\group@elt
  \new@symbolfont\SetSymbolFont\SetSymbolFont@\get@cdp
  \DeclareMathAlphabet\new@mathalphabet\SetMathAlphabet\SetMathAlphabet@
  \DeclareMathAccent\set@mathaccent\DeclareMathSymbol\set@mathchar
  \set@mathsymbol\DeclareMathDelimiter\@xxDeclareMathDelimiter
  \@DeclareMathDelimiter\@xDeclareMathDelimiter\set@mathdelimiter
  \set@@mathdelimiter\DeclareMathRadical\mathchar@type
  \DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet@
 }
 {
  \tl_remove_once:Nn \@preamblecmds {\do#1}
 }
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

G unicode-math-pkgopt.dtx— setup and package options

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

`\unimathsetup` This macro can be used in lieu of or later to override options declared when the package is loaded.

```
\DeclareDocumentCommand \unimathsetup {m} { \keys_set:nn {unicode-math} {#1} }
```

`\@@_keys_choices:nn` To simplify the creation of option keys, let's iterate in pairs rather than worry about equals signs and commas.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_keys_choices:nn
 {
  \cs_set:Npn \@@_keys_choices_fn:nn { \@@_keys_choices_aux:nnn {#1} }
  \use:x
   {
    \exp_not:N \keys_define:nn {unicode-math}
     {
      #1 .choice: ,
      \@@_tl_map_dbl:nN {#2} \@@_keys_choices_fn:nn
     }
   }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_keys_choices_aux:nnn { #1 / #2 .code:n = { \exp_not:n {#3} } , }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_tl_map_dbl:nN
  {
    \__@@_tl_map_dbl:Nnn #2 #1 \q_recursion_tail {}{} \q_recursion_stop
  }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \__@@_tl_map_dbl:Nnn
  {
    \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {#2}
    \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {#3}
    #1 {#2} {#3}
    \__@@_tl_map_dbl:Nnn #1
 }
```

Compatibility

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {mathup}
 {
  {sym}  { \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_mathrm_text_bool }
  {text} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_mathrm_text_bool }
 }
\@@_keys_choices:nn {mathrm}
 {
  {sym}  { \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_mathrm_text_bool }
  {text} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_mathrm_text_bool }
 }
\@@_keys_choices:nn {mathit}
 {
  {sym}  { \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_mathit_text_bool }
  {text} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_mathit_text_bool }
 }
\@@_keys_choices:nn {mathbf}
 {
  {sym}  { \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_mathbf_text_bool }
  {text} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_mathbf_text_bool }
 }
\@@_keys_choices:nn {mathsf}
 {
  {sym}  { \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_mathsf_text_bool }
  {text} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_mathsf_text_bool }
 }
\@@_keys_choices:nn {mathtt}
 {
  {sym}  { \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_mathtt_text_bool }
  {text} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_mathtt_text_bool }
 }
```

math-style

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {normal-style}
 {
       {ISO} {
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_literal_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_upGreek_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_upgreek_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_upLatin_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_uplatin_bool
             }
       {TeX} {
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_literal_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_upGreek_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_upgreek_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_upLatin_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_uplatin_bool
             }
    {french} {
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_literal_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_upGreek_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_upgreek_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_upLatin_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_uplatin_bool
             }
   {upright} {
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_literal_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_upGreek_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_upgreek_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_upLatin_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_uplatin_bool
             }
   {literal} {
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_literal_bool
             }
 }
\@@_keys_choices:nn {math-style}
 {
      {ISO} {
             \unimathsetup { nabla=upright, partial=italic,
              normal-style=ISO, bold-style=ISO, sans-style=italic }
            }
      {TeX} {
             \unimathsetup { nabla=upright, partial=italic,
               normal-style=TeX, bold-style=TeX, sans-style=upright }
            }
   {french} {
             \unimathsetup { nabla=upright, partial=upright,
               normal-style=french, bold-style=upright, sans-style=upright }
            }
```

```
  {upright} {
             \unimathsetup { nabla=upright, partial=upright,
               normal-style=upright, bold-style=upright, sans-style=upright }
            }
  {literal} {
             \unimathsetup { colon=literal, nabla=literal, partial=literal,
               normal-style=literal, bold-style=literal, sans-style=literal }
            }
 }
```

bold-style

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {bold-style}
 {
      {ISO} {
             \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
             \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_bfupGreek_bool
             \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_bfupgreek_bool
             \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_bfupLatin_bool
             \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_bfuplatin_bool
            }
      {TeX} {
             \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
             \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_bfupGreek_bool
             \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_bfupgreek_bool
             \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_bfupLatin_bool
             \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_bfuplatin_bool
            }
  {upright} {
             \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
             \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_bfupGreek_bool
             \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_bfupgreek_bool
             \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_bfupLatin_bool
             \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_bfuplatin_bool
            }
  {literal} {
             \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
            }
 }
```

sans-style

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {sans-style}
 {
  {italic}  { \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_upsans_bool    }
  {upright} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_upsans_bool    }
  {literal} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_sfliteral_bool }
 }
```

Nabla and partial

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {nabla}
 {
  {upright} {
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_upNabla_bool
            }
  {italic}  {
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_upNabla_bool
            }
  {literal} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool }
 }
```

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {partial}
 {
  {upright} {
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
              \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_uppartial_bool
            }
  {italic}  {
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
              \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_uppartial_bool
            }
  {literal} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_literal_partial_bool }
 }
```

Colon style

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {colon}
 {
  {literal} { \bool_set_true:N  \g_@@_literal_colon_bool }
  {TeX}     { \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_literal_colon_bool }
 }
```

Slash delimiter style

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {slash-delimiter}
 {
  {ascii} { \tl_set:Nn \g_@@_slash_delimiter_usv {"002F} }
  {frac}  { \tl_set:Nn \g_@@_slash_delimiter_usv {"2044} }
  {div}   { \tl_set:Nn \g_@@_slash_delimiter_usv {"2215} }
 }
```

Active fraction style

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {active-frac}
 {
   {small}
   {
    \cs_if_exist:NTF \tfrac
     { \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_smallfrac_bool }
     {
      \@@_warning:n {no-tfrac}
      \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_smallfrac_bool
     }
    \use:c {@@_setup_active_frac:}
   }

   {normalsize}
   {
    \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_smallfrac_bool
    \use:c {@@_setup_active_frac:}
   }
 }
```

Debug/tracing

```
\keys_define:nn {unicode-math}
  {
    warnings-off .code:n =
      {
        \clist_map_inline:nn {#1}
          { \msg_redirect_name:nnn { unicode-math } { ##1 } { none } }
      }
  }
```

```
\@@_keys_choices:nn {trace}
 {
  {on}    {} % default
  {debug} { \msg_redirect_module:nnn { unicode-math } { log } { warning } }
  {off}   { \msg_redirect_module:nnn { unicode-math } { log } { none } }
 }
```

G.1 *Defaults*

```
\unimathsetup {math-style=TeX}
\unimathsetup {slash-delimiter=ascii}
\unimathsetup {trace=off}
\unimathsetup {mathrm=text,mathit=text,mathbf=text,mathsf=text,mathtt=text}
\cs_if_exist:NT \tfrac { \unimathsetup {active-frac=small} }
\ProcessKeysOptions {unicode-math}
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

H *unicode-math-msg.dtx— Error messages*

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

Wrapper functions:

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_error:n   { \msg_error:nn   {unicode-math} }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_warning:n { \msg_warning:nn {unicode-math} }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_warning:nnn { \msg_warning:nnxx {unicode-math} }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_log:n     { \msg_log:nn     {unicode-math} }
```

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_log:nx    { \msg_log:nnx    {unicode-math} }
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {no-tfrac}
{
  Small~ fraction~ command~ \protect\tfrac\ not~ defined.\\
  Load~ amsmath~ or~ define~ it~ manually~ before~ loading~ unicode-math.
}
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {default-math-font}
{
  Defining~ the~ default~ maths~ font~ as~ '\l_@@_fontname_tl'.
}
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {setup-implicit}
{
  Setup~ alphabets:~ implicit~ mode.
}
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {setup-explicit}
{
  Setup~ alphabets:~ explicit~ mode.
}
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {alph-initialise}
{
  Initialising~ \@backslashchar math#1.
}
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {setup-alph}
{
  Setup~ alphabet:~ #1.
}
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {no-alphabet}
{
  I~ am~ trying~ to~ set~ up~ alphabet~"#1"~ but~ there~ are~ no~ configuration~ settings~ for~ it.~
  (See~ source~ file~ "unicode-math-alphabets.dtx"~ to~ debug.)
}
\msg_new:nnn { unicode-math } { no-named-range }
 {
 I~ am~ trying~ to~ define~ new~ alphabet~ "#2"~ in~ range~ "#1",~ but~ range~ "#1"~ hasn't~ been~ defined~ yet.
 }
\msg_new:nnn { unicode-math } { missing-alphabets }
 {
  Missing~math~alphabets~in~font~ "\fontname\l_@@_font" \\ \\
  \seq_map_function:NN \l_@@_missing_alph_seq \@@_print_indent:n
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_print_indent:n { \space\space\space\space #1 \\ }
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {macro-expected}
{
  I've~ expected~ that~ #1~ is~ a~ macro,~ but~ it~ isn't.
}
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {wrong-meaning}
{
  I've~ expected~ #1~ to~ have~ the~ meaning~ #3,~ but~ it~ has~ the~ meaning~ #2.
}
\msg_new:nnn {unicode-math} {patch-macro}
{
  I'm~ going~ to~ patch~ macro~ #1.
}
\msg_new:nnn { unicode-math } { mathtools-overbracket } {
  Using~ \token_to_str:N \overbracket\ and~
         \token_to_str:N \underbracket\ from~
 `mathtools'~ package.\\
  \\
  Use~ \token_to_str:N \Uoverbracket\ and~
       \token_to_str:N \Uunderbracket\ for~
       original~ `unicode-math'~ definition.
}
\msg_new:nnn { unicode-math } { mathtools-colon } {
  I'm~ going~ to~ overwrite~ the~ following~ commands~ from~
  the~ `mathtools'~ package: \\ \\
  \ \ \ \ \token_to_str:N \dblcolon,~
  \token_to_str:N \coloneqq,~
  \token_to_str:N \Coloneqq,~
  \token_to_str:N \eqqcolon. \\ \\
  Note~ that~ since~ I~ won't~ overwrite~ the~ other~ colon-like~
  commands,~ using~ them~ will~ lead~ to~ inconsistencies.
}
\msg_new:nnn { unicode-math } { colonequals } {
  I'm~ going~ to~ overwrite~ the~ following~ commands~ from~
  the~ `colonequals'~ package: \\ \\
  \ \ \ \ \token_to_str:N \ratio,~
          \token_to_str:N \coloncolon,~
          \token_to_str:N \minuscolon, \\
  \ \ \ \ \token_to_str:N \colonequals,~
          \token_to_str:N \equalscolon,~
          \token_to_str:N \coloncolonequals. \\ \\
  Note~ that~ since~ I~ won't~ overwrite~ the~ other~ colon-like~
  commands,~ using~ them~ will~ lead~ to~ inconsistencies.~
  Furthermore,~ changing~ \token_to_str:N \colonsep \c_space_tl
  or~ \token_to_str:N \doublecolonsep \c_space_tl won't~ have~
  any~ effect~ on~ the~ re-defined~ commands.
}
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

I unicode-math-usv.dtx— Alphabet Unicode positions

Before we begin, let's define the positions of the various Unicode alphabets so that our code is a little more readable.[6]

---

[6] 'u.s.v.' stands for 'Unicode scalar value'.

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

Alphabets

```
\usv_set:nnn {normal}  {num}  {48}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}  {Latin}{"1D434}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}  {latin}{"1D44E}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}  {Greek}{"1D6E2}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}  {greek}{"1D6FC}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}{varTheta}  {"1D6F3}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}{epsilon}{"1D716}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}{vartheta}  {"1D717}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}{varkappa}  {"1D718}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}{phi}    {"1D719}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}{varrho}    {"1D71A}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}{varpi}     {"1D71B}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}    {Nabla}{"1D6FB}
\usv_set:nnn {normal}    {partial}{"1D715}

\usv_set:nnn {up}  {num}  {48}
\usv_set:nnn {up}  {Latin}{65}
\usv_set:nnn {up}  {latin}{97}
\usv_set:nnn {up}  {Greek}{"391}
\usv_set:nnn {up}  {greek}{"3B1}
\usv_set:nnn {it}  {Latin}{"1D434}
\usv_set:nnn {it}  {latin}{"1D44E}
\usv_set:nnn {it}  {Greek}{"1D6E2}
\usv_set:nnn {it}  {greek}{"1D6FC}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}  {num}  {"1D7D8}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}  {Latin}{"1D538}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}  {latin}{"1D552}
\usv_set:nnn {scr} {Latin}{"1D49C}
\usv_set:nnn {cal} {Latin}{"1D49C}
\usv_set:nnn {scr} {latin}{"1D4B6}
\usv_set:nnn {frak}{Latin}{"1D504}
\usv_set:nnn {frak}{latin}{"1D51E}
\usv_set:nnn {sf}  {num}  {"1D7E2}
\usv_set:nnn {sfup}{num}  {"1D7E2}
\usv_set:nnn {sfit}{num}  {"1D7E2}
\usv_set:nnn {sfup}{Latin}{"1D5A0}
\usv_set:nnn {sf}  {Latin}{"1D5A0}
\usv_set:nnn {sfup}{latin}{"1D5BA}
\usv_set:nnn {sf}  {latin}{"1D5BA}
\usv_set:nnn {sfit}{Latin}{"1D608}
\usv_set:nnn {sfit}{latin}{"1D622}
\usv_set:nnn {tt}  {num}  {"1D7F6}
\usv_set:nnn {tt}  {Latin}{"1D670}
\usv_set:nnn {tt}  {latin}{"1D68A}
```

Bold:

```
\usv_set:nnn {bf}    {num}  {"1D7CE}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}  {num}  {"1D7CE}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}  {num}  {"1D7CE}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}  {Latin}{"1D400}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}  {latin}{"1D41A}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}  {Greek}{"1D6A8}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}  {greek}{"1D6C2}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}  {Latin}{"1D468}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}  {latin}{"1D482}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}  {Greek}{"1D71C}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}  {greek}{"1D736}
\usv_set:nnn {bffrak}{Latin}{"1D56C}
\usv_set:nnn {bffrak}{latin}{"1D586}
\usv_set:nnn {bfscr} {Latin}{"1D4D0}
\usv_set:nnn {bfcal} {Latin}{"1D4D0}
\usv_set:nnn {bfscr} {latin}{"1D4EA}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsf}  {num}  {"1D7EC}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{num}  {"1D7EC}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{num}  {"1D7EC}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{Latin}{"1D5D4}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{latin}{"1D5EE}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{Greek}{"1D756}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{greek}{"1D770}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{Latin}{"1D63C}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{latin}{"1D656}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{Greek}{"1D790}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{greek}{"1D7AA}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {bfsf}{Latin}{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_upLatin_bool   \g_@@_bfsfup_Latin_usv \g_@@_bfsfit_Lat
\usv_set:nnn {bfsf}{latin}{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_uplatin_bool   \g_@@_bfsfup_latin_usv \g_@@_bfsfit_lat
\usv_set:nnn {bfsf}{Greek}{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_upGreek_bool   \g_@@_bfsfup_Greek_usv \g_@@_bfsfit_Gre
\usv_set:nnn {bfsf}{greek}{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_upgreek_bool   \g_@@_bfsfup_greek_usv \g_@@_bfsfit_gre
\usv_set:nnn {bf}  {Latin}{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfupLatin_bool \g_@@_bfup_Latin_usv   \g_@@_bfit_Latin_
\usv_set:nnn {bf}  {latin}{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfuplatin_bool \g_@@_bfup_latin_usv   \g_@@_bfit_latin_
\usv_set:nnn {bf}  {Greek}{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfupGreek_bool \g_@@_bfup_Greek_usv   \g_@@_bfit_Greek_
\usv_set:nnn {bf}  {greek}{ \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfupgreek_bool \g_@@_bfup_greek_usv   \g_@@_bfit_greek_
```

Greek variants:

```
\usv_set:nnn {up}{varTheta}  {"3F4}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{Digamma}   {"3DC}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{epsilon}{"3F5}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{vartheta}  {"3D1}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{varkappa}  {"3F0}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{phi}    {"3D5}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{varrho}    {"3F1}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{varpi}     {"3D6}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{digamma}   {"3DD}
```

Bold:

```
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}{varTheta}  {"1D6B9}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}{Digamma}   {"1D7CA}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}{epsilon}{"1D6DC}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}{vartheta}  {"1D6DD}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}{varkappa}  {"1D6DE}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}{phi}    {"1D6DF}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}{varrho}    {"1D6E0}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}{varpi}     {"1D6E1}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}{digamma}   {"1D7CB}
```

Italic Greek variants:

```
\usv_set:nnn {it}{varTheta}  {"1D6F3}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{epsilon}{"1D716}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{vartheta}  {"1D717}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{varkappa}  {"1D718}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{phi}    {"1D719}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{varrho}    {"1D71A}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{varpi}     {"1D71B}
```

Bold italic:

```
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}{varTheta}  {"1D72D}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}{epsilon}{"1D750}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}{vartheta}  {"1D751}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}{varkappa}  {"1D752}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}{phi}    {"1D753}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}{varrho}    {"1D754}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}{varpi}     {"1D755}
```

Bold sans:

```
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{varTheta}  {"1D767}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{epsilon}{"1D78A}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{vartheta}  {"1D78B}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{varkappa}  {"1D78C}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{phi}    {"1D78D}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{varrho}    {"1D78E}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{varpi}     {"1D78F}
```

Bold sans italic:

```
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{varTheta}  {"1D7A1}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{epsilon}{"1D7C4}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{vartheta}  {"1D7C5}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{varkappa}  {"1D7C6}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{phi}    {"1D7C7}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{varrho}    {"1D7C8}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{varpi}     {"1D7C9}
```

Nabla:

```
\usv_set:nnn {up}    {Nabla}{"02207}
\usv_set:nnn {it}    {Nabla}{"1D6FB}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}  {Nabla}{"1D6C1}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}  {Nabla}{"1D735}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{Nabla}{"1D76F}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{Nabla}{"1D7A9}
```

Partial:

```
\usv_set:nnn {up}    {partial}{"02202}
\usv_set:nnn {it}    {partial}{"1D715}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}  {partial}{"1D6DB}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}  {partial}{"1D74F}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{partial}{"1D789}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{partial}{"1D7C3}
```

Exceptions These are need for mapping with the exceptions in other alphabets: (coming up)

```
\usv_set:nnn {up}{B}{`\B}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{C}{`\C}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{D}{`\D}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{E}{`\E}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{F}{`\F}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{H}{`\H}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{I}{`\I}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{L}{`\L}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{M}{`\M}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{N}{`\N}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{P}{`\P}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{Q}{`\Q}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{R}{`\R}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{Z}{`\Z}

\usv_set:nnn {it}{B}{"1D435}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{C}{"1D436}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{D}{"1D437}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{E}{"1D438}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{F}{"1D439}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{H}{"1D43B}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{I}{"1D43C}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{L}{"1D43F}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{M}{"1D440}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{N}{"1D441}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{P}{"1D443}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{Q}{"1D444}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{R}{"1D445}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{Z}{"1D44D}

\usv_set:nnn {up}{d}{`\d}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{e}{`\e}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{g}{`\g}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{h}{`\h}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{i}{`\i}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{j}{`\j}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{o}{`\o}

\usv_set:nnn {it}{d}{"1D451}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{e}{"1D452}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {it}{g}{"1D454}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{h}{"0210E}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{i}{"1D456}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{j}{"1D457}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{o}{"1D45C}
```

Latin ‘h’:

```
\usv_set:nnn {bb}    {h}{"1D559}
\usv_set:nnn {tt}    {h}{"1D691}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}   {h}{"1D4BD}
\usv_set:nnn {frak}  {h}{"1D525}
\usv_set:nnn {bfup}  {h}{"1D421}
\usv_set:nnn {bfit}  {h}{"1D489}
\usv_set:nnn {sfup}  {h}{"1D5C1}
\usv_set:nnn {sfit}  {h}{"1D629}
\usv_set:nnn {bffrak}{h}{"1D58D}
\usv_set:nnn {bfscr} {h}{"1D4F1}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfup}{h}{"1D5F5}
\usv_set:nnn {bfsfit}{h}{"1D65D}
```

Dotless ‘i’ and ‘j:

```
\usv_set:nnn {up}{dotlessi}{"00131}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{dotlessj}{"00237}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{dotlessi}{"1D6A4}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{dotlessj}{"1D6A5}
```

Blackboard:

```
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{C}{"2102}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{H}{"210D}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{N}{"2115}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{P}{"2119}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{Q}{"211A}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{R}{"211D}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{Z}{"2124}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{Pi}       {"003A0}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{pi}       {"003C0}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{Gamma}    {"00393}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{gamma}    {"003B3}
\usv_set:nnn {up}{summation}{"02211}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{Pi}       {"1D6F1}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{pi}       {"1D70B}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{Gamma}    {"1D6E4}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{gamma}    {"1D6FE}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{Pi}       {"0213F}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{pi}       {"0213C}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{Gamma}    {"0213E}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{gamma}    {"0213D}
\usv_set:nnn {bb}{summation}{"02140}
```

Italic blackboard:

```
\usv_set:nnn {bbit}{D}{"2145}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {bbit}{d}{"2146}
\usv_set:nnn {bbit}{e}{"2147}
\usv_set:nnn {bbit}{i}{"2148}
\usv_set:nnn {bbit}{j}{"2149}
```

Script exceptions:

```
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{B}{"212C}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{E}{"2130}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{F}{"2131}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{H}{"210B}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{I}{"2110}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{L}{"2112}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{M}{"2133}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{R}{"211B}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{e}{"212F}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{g}{"210A}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{o}{"2134}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {cal}{B}{"212C}
\usv_set:nnn {cal}{E}{"2130}
\usv_set:nnn {cal}{F}{"2131}
\usv_set:nnn {cal}{H}{"210B}
\usv_set:nnn {cal}{I}{"2110}
\usv_set:nnn {cal}{L}{"2112}
\usv_set:nnn {cal}{M}{"2133}
\usv_set:nnn {cal}{R}{"211B}
```

Fractur exceptions:

```
\usv_set:nnn {frak}{C}{"212D}
\usv_set:nnn {frak}{H}{"210C}
\usv_set:nnn {frak}{I}{"2111}
\usv_set:nnn {frak}{R}{"211C}
\usv_set:nnn {frak}{Z}{"2128}
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

I.1 STIX fonts

Version 1.0.0 of the STIX fonts contains a number of alphabets in the private use area of Unicode; i.e., it contains many math glyphs that have not (yet or if ever) been accepted into the Unicode standard.

But we still want to be able to use them if possible.

```
⟨*stix⟩
```

Upright

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{partial}{"E17C}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{Greek}{"E17D}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{greek}{"E196}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{varTheta}{"E18E}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{epsilon}{"E1AF}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{vartheta}{"E1B0}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{varkappa}{0000} % ???
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{phi}{"E1B1}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{varrho}{"E1B2}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfup}{varpi}{"E1B3}
\usv_set:nnn {stixupslash}{Greek}{"E2FC}
```

Italic

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{A}{"E154}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{B}{"E155}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{E}{"E156}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{F}{"E157}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{G}{"E158}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{I}{"E159}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{J}{"E15A}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{K}{"E15B}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{L}{"E15C}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{M}{"E15D}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{O}{"E15E}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{S}{"E15F}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{T}{"E160}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{U}{"E161}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{V}{"E162}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{W}{"E163}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{X}{"E164}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{Y}{"E165}

\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{a}{"E166}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{b}{"E167}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{c}{"E168}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{f}{"E169}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{g}{"E16A}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{h}{"E16B}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{k}{"E16C}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{l}{"E16D}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{m}{"E16E}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{n}{"E16F}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{o}{"E170}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{p}{"E171}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{q}{"E172}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{r}{"E173}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{s}{"E174}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{t}{"E175}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{u}{"E176}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{v}{"E177}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{w}{"E178}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{x}{"E179}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{y}{"E17A}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbbit}{z}{"E17B}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{Numerals}{"E1B4}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{partial}{"E1BE}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{Greek}{"E1BF}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{greek}{"E1D8}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{varTheta}{"E1D0}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{epsilon}{"E1F1}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{vartheta}{"E1F2}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{varkappa}{0000} % ???
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{phi}{"E1F3}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{varrho}{"E1F4}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfit}{varpi}{"E1F5}

\usv_set:nnn {stixcal}{Latin}{"E22D}
\usv_set:nnn {stixcal}{num}{"E262}
\usv_set:nnn {scr}{num}{48}
\usv_set:nnn {it}{num}{48}

\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{Latin}{"E294}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{latin}{"E2C8}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{greek}{"E32C}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{epsilon}{"E37A}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{vartheta}{"E35E}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{varkappa}{"E374}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{phi}{"E360}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{varrho}{"E376}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{varpi}{"E362}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{digamma}{"E36A}
```

Bold

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfupslash}{Greek}{"E2FD}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfupslash}{Digamma}{"E369}

\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{A}{"E38A}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{B}{"E38B}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{E}{"E38D}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{F}{"E38E}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{G}{"E38F}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{I}{"E390}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{J}{"E391}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{K}{"E392}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{L}{"E393}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{M}{"E394}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{O}{"E395}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{S}{"E396}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{T}{"E397}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{U}{"E398}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{V}{"E399}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{W}{"E39A}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{X}{"E39B}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{Y}{"E39C}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{a}{"E39D}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{b}{"E39E}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{c}{"E39F}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{f}{"E3A2}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{g}{"E3A3}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{h}{"E3A4}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{k}{"E3A7}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{l}{"E3A8}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{m}{"E3A9}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{n}{"E3AA}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{o}{"E3AB}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{p}{"E3AC}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{q}{"E3AD}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{r}{"E3AE}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{s}{"E3AF}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{t}{"E3B0}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{u}{"E3B1}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{v}{"E3B2}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{w}{"E3B3}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{x}{"E3B4}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{y}{"E3B5}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbb}{z}{"E3B6}

\usv_set:nnn {stixbfsfup}{Numerals}{"E3B7}
```

Bold Italic

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfsfit}{Numerals}{"E1F6}

\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{A}{"E200}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{B}{"E201}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{E}{"E203}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{F}{"E204}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{G}{"E205}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{I}{"E206}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{J}{"E207}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{K}{"E208}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{L}{"E209}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{M}{"E20A}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{O}{"E20B}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{S}{"E20C}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{T}{"E20D}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{U}{"E20E}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{V}{"E20F}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{W}{"E210}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{X}{"E211}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{Y}{"E212}

\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{a}{"E213}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{b}{"E214}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{c}{"E215}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{e}{"E217}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{f}{"E218}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{g}{"E219}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{h}{"E21A}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{k}{"E21D}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{l}{"E21E}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{m}{"E21F}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{n}{"E220}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{o}{"E221}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{p}{"E222}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{q}{"E223}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{r}{"E224}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{s}{"E225}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{t}{"E226}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{u}{"E227}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{v}{"E228}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{w}{"E229}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{x}{"E22A}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{y}{"E22B}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfbbit}{z}{"E22C}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfcal}{Latin}{"E247}
```

```
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfitslash}{Latin}{"E295}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfitslash}{latin}{"E2C9}
\usv_set:nnn {stixbfitslash}{greek}{"E32D}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{epsilon}{"E37B}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{vartheta}{"E35F}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{varkappa}{"E375}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{phi}{"E361}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{varrho}{"E377}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{varpi}{"E363}
\usv_set:nnn {stixsfitslash}{digamma}{"E36B}
```

```
⟨/stix⟩
```

J *unicode-math-setchar.dtx— Setting up maths chars*

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

J.1 *A token list to contain the data of the math table*

Instead of `\input`-ing the unicode math table every time we want to re-read its data, we save it within a macro. This has two advantages: 1. it should be slightly faster, at the expense of memory; 2. we don't need to worry about catcodes later, since they're frozen at this point.

In time, the case statement inside `set_mathsymbol` will be moved in here to avoid re-running it every time.

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_symbol_setup:
 {
  \cs_set:Npn \UnicodeMathSymbol ##1##2##3##4
```

```
   {
    \exp_not:n { \_@@_sym:nnn {##1} {##2} {##3} }
   }
 }
```

```
\tl_set_from_file_x:Nnn \g_@@_mathtable_tl {\@@_symbol_setup:} {unicode-math-table.tex}
```

`\@@_input_math_symbol_table:` This function simply expands to the token list containing all the data.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_input_math_symbol_table: {\g_@@_mathtable_tl}
```

J.2 Definitions of the active math characters

Now give `\_@@_sym:nnn` a definition in terms of `\@@_cs_set_eq_active_char:Nw` and we're good to go.

Ensure catcodes are appropriate; make sure # is an 'other' so that we don't get confused with `\mathoctothorpe`.

```
\AtBeginDocument{\@@_define_math_chars:}
\cs_new:Nn \@@_define_math_chars:
 {
  \group_begin:
    \cs_set:Npn \_@@_sym:nnn ##1##2##3
     {
      \tl_if_in:nnT
      { \mathord \mathalpha \mathbin \mathrel \mathpunct \mathop \mathfence }
       {##3}
      {
        \exp_last_unbraced:NNx \cs_gset_eq:NN ##2 { \Ucharcat ##1 ~ 12 ~ }
      }
     }
    \@@_input_math_symbol_table:
  \group_end:
 }
```

J.3 Commands for each symbol/glyph/char

`\@@_set_mathsymbol:nNNn` #1 : A LaTeX symbol font, e.g., `operators`
#2 : Symbol macro, *e.g.*, `\alpha`
#3 : Type, *e.g.*, `\mathalpha`
#4 : Slot, *e.g.*, `"221E`

There are a bunch of tests to perform to process the various characters. The following assignments should all be fairly straightforward.

The catcode setting is to work around (strange?) behaviour in LuaTeX in which catcode 11 characters don't have italic correction for maths. We don't adjust ascii chars, however, because certain punctuation should not have their catcodes changed.

```
\cs_set:Nn \@@_set_mathsymbol:nNNn
 {
  \bool_lazy_and:nnT
   {
    \int_compare_p:nNn {#4} > {127}
   }
   {
    \int_compare_p:nNn { \char_value_catcode:n {#4} } = {11}
   }
   { \char_set_catcode_other:n {#4} }

  \tl_case:Nn #3
   {
    \mathord   { \@@_set_mathcode:nnn {#4} {#3} {#1} }
    \mathalpha { \@@_set_mathcode:nnn {#4} {#3} {#1} }
    \mathbin   { \@@_set_mathcode:nnn {#4} {#3} {#1} }
    \mathrel   { \@@_set_mathcode:nnn {#4} {#3} {#1} }
    \mathpunct { \@@_set_mathcode:nnn {#4} {#3} {#1} }
    \mathop    { \@@_set_big_operator:nnn {#1} {#2} {#4} }
    \mathopen  { \@@_set_math_open:nnn    {#1} {#2} {#4} }
    \mathclose { \@@_set_math_close:nnn   {#1} {#2} {#4} }
    \mathfence { \@@_set_math_fence:nnnn  {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4} }
    \mathaccent
     { \@@_set_math_accent:Nnnn #2 {fixed} {#1} {#4} }
    \mathbotaccent
     { \@@_set_math_accent:Nnnn #2 {bottom~ fixed} {#1} {#4} }
    \mathaccentwide
     { \@@_set_math_accent:Nnnn #2 {} {#1} {#4} }
    \mathbotaccentwide
     { \@@_set_math_accent:Nnnn #2 {bottom} {#1} {#4} }
    \mathover
     { \@@_set_math_overunder:Nnnn #2 {} {#1} {#4} }
    \mathunder
     { \@@_set_math_overunder:Nnnn #2 {bottom} {#1} {#4} }
   }
 }
```

```
\edef\mathfence{\string\mathfence}
\edef\mathover{\string\mathover}
\edef\mathunder{\string\mathunder}
\edef\mathbotaccent{\string\mathbotaccent}
\edef\mathaccentwide{\string\mathaccentwide}
\edef\mathbotaccentwide{\string\mathbotaccentwide}
```

`\@@_set_big_operator:nnn`

#1 : Symbol font name
#2 : Macro to assign
#3 : Glyph slot

In the examples following, say we're defining for the symbol `\sum` (∑). In order for literal Unicode characters to be used in the source and still have the correct limits behaviour, big operators are made math-active. This involves three steps:

- The active math char is defined to expand to the macro `\sum_sym`. (Later, the control sequence `\sum` will be assigned the math char.)

- Declare the plain old mathchardef for the control sequence `\sumop`. (This follows the convention of LaTeX/`amsmath`.)
- Define `\sum_sym` as `\sumop`, followed by `\nolimits` if necessary.

Whether the `\nolimits` suffix is inserted is controlled by the token list `\l_@@_nolimits_tl`, which contains a list of such characters. This list is checked dynamically to allow it to be updated mid-document.

Examples of expansion, by default, for two big operators:

(`\sum` →) $\sum$ → `\sum_sym` → `\sumop\nolimits`

(`\int` →) $\int$ → `\int_sym` → `\intop`

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_big_operator:nnn
 {
  \@@_char_gmake_mathactive:n {#3}
  \cs_set_protected_nopar:Npx \@@_tmpa: { \exp_not:c { \cs_to_str:N #2 _sym } }
  \char_gset_active_eq:nN {#3} \@@_tmpa:

  \@@_set_mathchar:cNnn {\cs_to_str:N #2 op} \mathop {#1} {#3}

  \cs_gset:cpx { \cs_to_str:N #2 _sym }
   {
    \exp_not:c { \cs_to_str:N #2 op   }
    \exp_not:n { \tl_if_in:NnT \l_@@_nolimits_tl {#2} \nolimits }
   }
 }
```

`\@@_set_math_open:nnn`

#1 : Symbol font name
#2 : Macro to assign
#3 : Glyph slot

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_math_open:nnn
 {
  \tl_if_in:NnTF \l_@@_radicals_tl {#2}
   {
     \cs_gset_protected_nopar:cpx {\cs_to_str:N #2 sign}
       { \@@_radical:nn {#1} {#3} }
     \tl_set:cn {l_@@_radical_\cs_to_str:N #2_tl} {\use:c{sym #1}~ #3}
   }
   {
     \@@_set_delcode:nnn {#1} {#3} {#3}
     \@@_set_mathcode:nnn {#3} \mathopen {#1}
     \cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npx #2
       { \@@_delimiter:Nnn \mathopen {#1} {#3} }
   }
 }
```

`\@@_set_math_close:nnn`

#1 : Symbol font name

`#2` : Macro to assign
`#3` : Glyph slot

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_math_close:nnn
 {
  \@@_set_delcode:nnn {#1} {#3} {#3}
  \@@_set_mathcode:nnn {#3} \mathclose {#1}
  \cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npx #2
    { \@@_delimiter:Nnn \mathclose {#1} {#3} }
 }
```

`\@@_set_math_fence:nnnn`

`#1` : Symbol font name
`#2` : Macro to assign
`#3` : Type, *e.g.*, `\mathalpha`
`#4` : Glyph slot

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_math_fence:nnnn
 {
  \@@_set_mathcode:nnn {#4} {#3} {#1}
  \@@_set_delcode:nnn  {#1} {#4} {#4}
  \cs_gset_protected_nopar:cpx {l \cs_to_str:N #2}
    { \@@_delimiter:Nnn \mathopen  {#1} {#4} }
  \cs_gset_protected_nopar:cpx {r \cs_to_str:N #2}
    { \@@_delimiter:Nnn \mathclose {#1} {#4} }
 }
```

`\@@_set_math_accent:Nnnn`

`#1` : Accend command
`#2` : Accent type (string)
`#3` : Symbol font name
`#4` : Glyph slot

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_math_accent:Nnnn
 {
  \cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npx #1
   { \@@_accent:nnn {#2} {#3} {#4} }
 }
```

`\@@_set_math_overunder:Nnnn`

`#1` : Accend command
`#2` : Accent type (string)
`#3` : Symbol font name
`#4` : Glyph slot

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_math_overunder:Nnnn
 {
  \cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npx #1 ##1
   {
    \mathop
     { \@@_accent:nnn {#2} {#3} {#4} {##1} }
    \limits
   }
 }
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

K unicode-math-mathtext.dtx— Maths text commands

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

K.1 `\setmathfontface`

`\setmathfontface`

```
\keys_define:nn {@@_mathface}
 {
  version .code:n =
   { \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_mversion_tl {#1} }
 }
```

```
\DeclareDocumentCommand \setmathfontface { m O{} m O{} }
 {
  \tl_clear:N \l_@@_mversion_tl

  \keys_set_known:nnN {@@_mathface} {#2,#4} \l_@@_keyval_clist
  \exp_args:Nnx \fontspec_set_family:Nxn \l_@@_tmpa_tl
   { ItalicFont={}, BoldFont={}, \exp_not:V \l_@@_keyval_clist } {#3}

  \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_mversion_tl
   {
    \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_mversion_tl {normal}
    \DeclareMathAlphabet #1 {\g_fontspec_encoding_tl} {\l_@@_tmpa_tl} {\mddefault} {\updefault}
   }
  \SetMathAlphabet #1 {\l_@@_mversion_tl} {\g_fontspec_encoding_tl} {\l_@@_tmpa_tl} {\mddefault} {\updefault}

  % integrate with fontspec's \setmathrm etc:
  \tl_case:Nn #1
   {
    \mathrm { \cs_set_eq:NN \g__fontspec_mathrm_tl \l_@@_tmpa_tl }
    \mathsf { \cs_set_eq:NN \g__fontspec_mathsf_tl \l_@@_tmpa_tl }
    \mathtt { \cs_set_eq:NN \g__fontspec_mathtt_tl \l_@@_tmpa_tl }
   }
 }
```

```
\@onlypreamble \setmathfontface
```

Note that LaTeX's SetMathAlphabet simply doesn't work to "reset" a maths alphabet font after `\begin{document}`, so unlike most of the other maths commands around we still restrict this one to the preamble.

`\setoperatorfont` TODO: add check?

```
\DeclareDocumentCommand \setoperatorfont {m}
 { \tl_set:Nn \g_@@_operator_mathfont_tl {#1} }
\setoperatorfont{\mathrm}
```

K.2 *Hooks into fontspec*

Historically, `\mathrm` and so on were completely overwritten by `unicode-math`, and `fontspec`'s methods for setting these fonts in the classical manner were bypassed.

While we could now re-activate the way that `fontspec` does the following, because we can now change maths fonts whenever it's better to define new commands in `unicode-math` to define the `\mathXYZ` fonts.

K.2.1 *Text font*

```
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_if_eq:nnT {o}
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmainfont_hook:nn
  {
    \tl_if_eq:onT {\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl} {\rmdefault}
      {
⟨XE⟩   \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathrm_tl {#1} {#2}
⟨LU⟩  \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathrm_tl {Renderer=Basic,#1} {#2}
      \SetMathAlphabet\mathrm{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\mddefault\updefau
      \SetMathAlphabet\mathit{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\mddefault\itdefau
      \SetMathAlphabet\mathbf{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\bfdefault\updefau
      }
  }

\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setsansfont_hook:nn
  {
    \tl_if_eq:onT {\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl} {\sfdefault}
      {
⟨XE⟩   \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathsf_tl {#1} {#2}
⟨LU⟩  \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathsf_tl {Renderer=Basic,#1} {#2}
      \SetMathAlphabet\mathsf{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl\mddefault\updefau
      \SetMathAlphabet\mathsf{bold} \g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl\bfdefault\updefau
      }
  }

\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmonofont_hook:nn
  {
    \tl_if_eq:onT {\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl} {\ttdefault}
      {
⟨XE⟩   \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathtt_tl {#1} {#2}
⟨LU⟩  \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathtt_tl {Renderer=Basic,#1} {#2}
      \SetMathAlphabet\mathtt{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl\mddefault\updefau
      \SetMathAlphabet\mathtt{bold} \g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl\bfdefault\updefau
      }
  }
```

K.2.2 *Maths font*

If the maths fonts are set explicitly, then the text commands above will not execute their branches to set the maths font alphabets.

```
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmathrm_hook:nn
```

```
  {
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathrm{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\mddefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathit{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\mddefault\itdefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathbf{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\bfdefault\updefault
  }
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setboldmathrm_hook:nn
  {
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathrm{bold}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_bfmathrm_tl\mddefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathbf{bold}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_bfmathrm_tl\bfdefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathit{bold}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_bfmathrm_tl\mddefault\itdefault
  }
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmathsf_hook:nn
  {
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathsf{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl\mddefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathsf{bold} \g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl\bfdefault\updefault
  }
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmathtt_hook:nn
  {
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathtt{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl\mddefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathtt{bold} \g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl\bfdefault\updefault
  }
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

L *unicode-math-main.dtx— The main* `\setmathfont` *macro*

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

Using a range including large character sets such as `\mathrel`, `\mathalpha`, *etc.*, is *very slow*! I hope to improve the performance somehow.

`\setmathfont` `[#1]`: font features (first optional argument retained for backwards compatibility)
`#2` : font name
`[#3]`: font features

```
\DeclareDocumentCommand \setmathfont { O{} m O{} }
  {
    \@@_setmathfont:nn {#1,#3} {#2}
  }
```

```
\cs_set:Nn \@@_setmathfont:nn
 {
  \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_fontname_tl {#2}
  \@@_init:
```

Grab the current size information: (is this robust enough? Maybe it should be preceded by `\normalsize`). The macro `\S@`⟨*size*⟩ contains the definitions of the sizes used for maths letters, subscripts and subsubscripts in `\tf@size`, `\sf@size`, and `\ssf@size`, respectively.

```
  \cs_if_exist:cF { S@ \f@size } { \calculate@math@sizes }
  \csname S@\f@size\endcsname
```

Parse options and tell people what's going on:

```
  \keys_set_known:nnN {unicode-math} {#1} \l_@@_unknown_keys_clist
  \bool_if:NT \l_@@_init_bool { \@@_log:n {default-math-font} }
```

Use fontspec to select a font to use. After loading the font, we detect what sizes it recommends for scriptsize and scriptscriptsize, so after setting those values appropriately, we reload the font to take these into account.

```
⟨debug⟩  \csname TIC\endcsname
  \@@_fontspec_select_font:
⟨debug⟩  \csname TOC\endcsname
  \bool_if:nT { \l_@@_ot_math_bool && !\g_@@_mainfont_already_set_bool }
   {
    \@@_declare_math_sizes:
    \@@_fontspec_select_font:
   }
```

Now define `\@@_symfont_tl` as the LaTeX math font to access everything:

```
  \cs_if_exist:cF { sym \@@_symfont_tl }
    {
      \DeclareSymbolFont{\@@_symfont_tl}
        {\encodingdefault}{\l_@@_family_tl}{\mddefault}{\updefault}
    }
  \SetSymbolFont{\@@_symfont_tl}{\l_@@_mversion_tl}
    {\encodingdefault}{\l_@@_family_tl}{\mddefault}{\updefault}
```

Set the bold math version.

```
  \str_if_eq_x:nnT {\l_@@_mversion_tl} {normal}
    {
     \SetSymbolFont{\@@_symfont_tl}{bold}
      {\encodingdefault}{\l_@@_family_tl}{\bfdefault}{\updefault}
    }
```

Declare the math sizes (i.e., scaling of superscripts) for the specific values for this font, and set defaults for math fams two and three for legacy compatibility:

```
  \bool_if:nT { \l_@@_ot_math_bool && !\g_@@_mainfont_already_set_bool }
   {
    \bool_set_true:N \g_@@_mainfont_already_set_bool
    \@@_setup_legacy_fam_two:
    \@@_setup_legacy_fam_three:
   }
```

And now we input every single maths char.

```
⟨debug⟩  \csname TIC\endcsname
  \@@_input_math_symbol_table:
⟨debug⟩  \csname TOC\endcsname
```

Finally,

- Remap symbols that don't take their natural mathcode
- Activate any symbols that need to be math-active
- Enable wide/narrow accents

- Assign delimiter codes for symbols that need to grow
- Setup the maths alphabets (`\mathbf` etc.). This is an extensive part of the code; see Section O.
- Setup negations, which are handled on an ad hoc basis; see Section Q.3.1.

```
  \@@_remap_symbols:
  \@@_setup_mathactives:
  \@@_setup_delcodes:
⟨debug⟩  \csname TIC\endcsname
  \@@_setup_alphabets:
⟨debug⟩  \csname TOC\endcsname
  \@@_setup_negations:
 }
```

Fall-back font Want to load Latin Modern Math if nothing else. This needs to happen early so that all of the font-loading machinery executes before the other 'AtBeginDocument' code.

```
\AtBeginDocument { \@@_load_lm_if_necessary: }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_load_lm_if_necessary:
  {
    \cs_if_exist:NF \l_@@_fontname_tl
      {
        % TODO: update this when lmmath-bold.otf is released
        \setmathfont{latinmodern-math.otf}[BoldFont={latinmodern-math.otf}]
        \bool_set_false:N \g_@@_mainfont_already_set_bool
      }
  }
```

Note that here we reset the 'font already loaded' boolean so that a new font being set will do the right thing in terms of setting up defaults.

TODO: need a better way to do this for the general case. (Maybe a 'reset' command option?)

`\@@_init:`

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_init:
 {
```

- Initially assume we're using a proper OpenType font with unicode maths.

```
      \bool_set_true:N  \l_@@_ot_math_bool
```

- Erase any conception LaTeX has of previously defined math symbol fonts; this allows `\DeclareSymbolFont` at any point in the document.

```
      \cs_set_eq:NN \glb@currsize \scan_stop:
```

- To start with, assume we're defining the font for every math symbol character.

```
      \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_init_bool
      \seq_clear:N \l_@@_char_range_seq
      \clist_clear:N \l_@@_char_nrange_clist
      \seq_clear:N \l_@@_mathalph_seq
      \seq_clear:N \l_@@_missing_alph_seq
```

- By default use the 'normal' math version.

```
      \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_mversion_tl {normal}
```

- Other range initialisations.

```
      \tl_set:Nn \@@_symfont_tl {operators}
      \cs_set_eq:NN \_@@_sym:nnn \@@_process_symbol_noparse:nnn
      \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnn \@@_mathmap_noparse:nnn
      \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_remap_symbol:nnn \@@_remap_symbol_noparse:nnn
      \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_maybe_init_alphabet:n \@@_init_alphabet:n
      \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_map_char_single:nn \@@_map_char_noparse:nn
      \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_assign_delcode:nn \@@_assign_delcode_noparse:nn
      \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_make_mathactive:nNN \@@_make_mathactive_noparse:nNN
```

- Define default font features for the script and scriptscript font.

```
      \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_script_features_tl  {Style=MathScript}
      \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_sscript_features_tl {Style=MathScriptScript}
      \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_script_font_tl   \l_@@_fontname_tl
      \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_sscript_font_tl  \l_@@_fontname_tl
```

```
  }
```

`\@@_declare_math_sizes:` Set the math sizes according to the recommended font parameters. TODO: this shouldn't need to be per-engine; check out why the wrappers aren't used.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_declare_math_sizes:
  {
⟨*LU⟩
    \fp_compare:nF { \@@_script_style_size:n {ScriptPercentScaleDown} == 0 }
      {
        \DeclareMathSizes { \f@size } { \f@size }
          { \@@_script_style_size:n {ScriptPercentScaleDown} }
          { \@@_script_style_size:n {ScriptScriptPercentScaleDown} }
      }
⟨/LU⟩
⟨*XE⟩
    \dim_compare:nF { \fontdimen 10 \l_@@_font == 0pt }
      {
        \DeclareMathSizes { \f@size } { \f@size }
```

```
          { \@@_fontdimen_to_scale:nn {10} {\l_@@_font} }
          { \@@_fontdimen_to_scale:nn {11} {\l_@@_font} }
      }
⟨/XE⟩
  }
```

`\@@_script_style_size:n` Determine script- and scriptscriptstyle sizes using luaotfload:

```
⟨*LU⟩
\cs_new:Nn \@@_script_style_size:n
  {
   \fp_eval:n {\directlua{tex.sprint(luaotfload.aux.get_math_dimension("l_@@_font","#1"))} * \f@size
  }
⟨/LU⟩
%   \end{macrocode}
% \end{macro}
%
% \begin{macro}{\@@_setup_legacy_fam_two:}
% \TeX\ won't load the same font twice at the same scale, so we need to magnify this one by an imperceptable amount.
%    \begin{macrocode}
\cs_new:Nn \@@_setup_legacy_fam_two:
  {
    \fontspec_set_family:Nxn \l_@@_family_tl
      {
      \l_@@_font_keyval_tl,
      Scale=1.00001,
      FontAdjustment =
       {
        \fontdimen8\font= \@@_get_fontparam:nn {43} {FractionNumeratorDisplayStyleShiftUp}\relax
        \fontdimen9\font= \@@_get_fontparam:nn {42} {FractionNumeratorShiftUp}\relax
        \fontdimen10\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {32} {StackTopShiftUp}\relax
        \fontdimen11\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {45} {FractionDenominatorDisplayStyleShiftDown}\relax
        \fontdimen12\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {44} {FractionDenominatorShiftDown}\relax
        \fontdimen13\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {21} {SuperscriptShiftUp}\relax
        \fontdimen14\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {21} {SuperscriptShiftUp}\relax
        \fontdimen15\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {22} {SuperscriptShiftUpCramped}\relax
        \fontdimen16\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {18} {SubscriptShiftDown}\relax
        \fontdimen17\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {18} {SubscriptShiftDownWithSuperscript}\relax
        \fontdimen18\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {24} {SuperscriptBaselineDropMax}\relax
        \fontdimen19\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {20} {SubscriptBaselineDropMin}\relax
        \fontdimen20\font=0pt\relax % delim1 = FractionDelimiterDisplaySize
        \fontdimen21\font=0pt\relax % delim2 = FractionDelimiterSize
        \fontdimen22\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {15} {AxisHeight}\relax
       }
      } {\l_@@_fontname_tl}

    \SetSymbolFont{symbols}{\l_@@_mversion_tl}
      {\encodingdefault}{\l_@@_family_tl}{\mddefault}{\updefault}

    \str_if_eq_x:nnT {\l_@@_mversion_tl} {normal}
      {
      \SetSymbolFont{symbols}{bold}
        {\encodingdefault}{\l_@@_family_tl}{\bfdefault}{\updefault}
      }
  }
```

`\@@_setup_legacy_fam_three:` Similarly, this font is shrunk by an imperceptable amount for TEX to load it again.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_setup_legacy_fam_three:
  {
    \fontspec_set_family:Nxn \l_@@_family_tl
      {
      \l_@@_font_keyval_tl,
      Scale=0.99999,
      FontAdjustment={
        \fontdimen8\font= \@@_get_fontparam:nn {48} {FractionRuleThickness}\relax
        \fontdimen9\font= \@@_get_fontparam:nn {28} {UpperLimitGapMin}\relax
        \fontdimen10\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {30} {LowerLimitGapMin}\relax
        \fontdimen11\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {29} {UpperLimitBaselineRiseMin}\relax
        \fontdimen12\font=\@@_get_fontparam:nn {31} {LowerLimitBaselineDropMin}\relax
        \fontdimen13\font=0pt\relax
      }
    } {\l_@@_fontname_tl}

    \SetSymbolFont{largesymbols}{\l_@@_mversion_tl}
      {\encodingdefault}{\l_@@_family_tl}{\mddefault}{\updefault}

    \str_if_eq_x:nnT {\l_@@_mversion_tl} {normal}
      {
      \SetSymbolFont{largesymbols}{bold}
        {\encodingdefault}{\l_@@_family_tl}{\bfdefault}{\updefault}
      }
  }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_get_fontparam:nn
  {
⟨XE⟩    \the\fontdimen#1\l_@@_font\relax
⟨LU⟩    \directlua{fontspec.mathfontdimen("l_@@_font","#2")}
  }
```

`\@@_fontspec_select_font:`

Select the font with `\fontspec` and define `\l_@@_font` from it.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_fontspec_select_font:
 {
  \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_font_keyval_tl {
⟨LU⟩     Renderer = Basic,
    BoldItalicFont = {}, ItalicFont = {},
    Script = Math,
    SizeFeatures =
     {
      {
       Size = \tf@size-
      } ,
      {
       Size = \sf@size-\tf@size ,
       Font = \l_@@_script_font_tl ,
       \l_@@_script_features_tl
      } ,
      {
       Size = -\sf@size ,
       Font = \l_@@_sscript_font_tl ,
       \l_@@_sscript_features_tl
      }
     } ,
    \l_@@_unknown_keys_clist
  }
  \fontspec_set_fontface:NNxn \l_@@_font \l_@@_family_tl
    {\l_@@_font_keyval_tl} {\l_@@_fontname_tl}
```

Check whether we're using a real maths font:

```
  \group_begin:
    \fontfamily{\l_@@_family_tl}\selectfont
    \fontspec_if_script:nF {math} {\bool_gset_false:N \l_@@_ot_math_bool}
  \group_end:
 }
```

L.1 *Functions for setting up symbols with mathcodes*

`\@@_process_symbol_noparse:nnn`
`\@@_process_symbol_parse:nnn`

If the range font feature has been used, then only a subset of the Unicode glyphs are to be defined. See section §M.3 for the code that enables this.

```
\cs_set:Nn \@@_process_symbol_noparse:nnn
 {
  \@@_set_mathsymbol:nNNn {\@@_symfont_tl} #2 #3 {#1}
 }
```

```
\cs_set:Nn \@@_process_symbol_parse:nnn
 {
  \@@_if_char_spec:nNNT {#1} {#2} {#3}
   {
    \@@_process_symbol_noparse:nnn {#1} {#2} {#3}
   }
 }
```

`\@@_remap_symbols:`
`\@@_remap_symbol_noparse:nnn`
`\@@_remap_symbol_parse:nnn`

This function is used to define the mathcodes for those chars which should be mapped to a different glyph than themselves.

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_remap_symbols:
 {
  \@@_remap_symbol:nnn{`\-}{\mathbin}{"02212}% hyphen to minus
  \@@_remap_symbol:nnn{`\*}{\mathbin}{"02217}% text asterisk to "centred asterisk"
  \bool_if:NF \g_@@_literal_colon_bool
   {
   \@@_remap_symbol:nnn{`\:}{\mathrel}{"02236}% colon to ratio (i.e., punct to rel)
   }
 }
```

Where `\@@_remap_symbol:nnn` is defined to be one of these two, depending on the range setup:

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_remap_symbol_parse:nnn
 {
  \@@_if_char_spec:nNNT {#3} {\@nil} {#2}
   { \@@_remap_symbol_noparse:nnn {#1} {#2} {#3} }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_remap_symbol_noparse:nnn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#1}
   { \@@_set_mathcode:nnnn {##1} {#2} {\@@_symfont_tl} {#3} }
 }
```

L.2 *Active math characters*

There are more math active chars later in the subscript/superscript section. But they don't need to be able to be typeset directly.

`\@@_setup_mathactives:`

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_setup_mathactives:
 {
  \@@_make_mathactive:nNN {"2032} \@@_prime_single_mchar \mathord
  \@@_make_mathactive:nNN {"2033} \@@_prime_double_mchar \mathord
  \@@_make_mathactive:nNN {"2034} \@@_prime_triple_mchar \mathord
  \@@_make_mathactive:nNN {"2057} \@@_prime_quad_mchar   \mathord
  \@@_make_mathactive:nNN {"2035} \@@_backprime_single_mchar \mathord
  \@@_make_mathactive:nNN {"2036} \@@_backprime_double_mchar \mathord
  \@@_make_mathactive:nNN {"2037} \@@_backprime_triple_mchar \mathord
  \@@_make_mathactive:nNN {`\'} \mathstraightquote \mathord
  \@@_make_mathactive:nNN {`\`} \mathbacktick      \mathord
 }
```

`\@@_make_mathactive:nNN`

Makes `#1` a mathactive char, and gives cs `#2` the meaning of mathchar `#1` with class `#3`. You are responsible for giving active `#1` a particular meaning!

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_make_mathactive_parse:nNN
  {
    \@@_if_char_spec:nNNT {#1} #2 #3
      { \@@_make_mathactive_noparse:nNN {#1} #2 #3 }
  }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_make_mathactive_noparse:nNN
  {
    \@@_set_mathchar:NNnn #2 #3 {\@@_symfont_tl} {#1}
    \@@_char_gmake_mathactive:n {#1}
  }
```

L.3 Delimiter codes

`\@@_assign_delcode:nn`

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_assign_delcode_noparse:nn
 {
  \@@_set_delcode:nnn \@@_symfont_tl {#1} {#2}
 }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_assign_delcode_parse:nn
 {
  \@@_if_char_spec:nNNT {#2} {\@nil} {\@nil}
   {
    \@@_assign_delcode_noparse:nn {#1} {#2}
   }
 }
```

`\@@_assign_delcode:n` Shorthand.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_assign_delcode:n { \@@_assign_delcode:nn {#1} {#1} }
```

`\@@_setup_delcodes:` Some symbols that aren’t mathopen/mathclose still need to have delimiter codes assigned. The list of vertical arrows may be incomplete. On the other hand, many fonts won’t support them all being stretchy. And some of them are probably not meant to stretch, either. But adding them here doesn’t hurt.

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_setup_delcodes:
 {
  % ensure \left. and \right. work:
  \@@_set_delcode:nnn \@@_symfont_tl {`\.} {\c_zero}
  % this is forcefully done to fix a bug -- indicates a larger problem!

  \@@_assign_delcode:nn {`\/}   {\g_@@_slash_delimiter_usv}
  \@@_assign_delcode:nn {"2044} {\g_@@_slash_delimiter_usv} % fracslash
  \@@_assign_delcode:nn {"2215} {\g_@@_slash_delimiter_usv} % divslash
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"005C} % backslash
  \@@_assign_delcode:nn {`\<} {"27E8} % angle brackets with ascii notation
  \@@_assign_delcode:nn {`\>} {"27E9} % angle brackets with ascii notation
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"2191} % up arrow
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"2193} % down arrow
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"2195} % updown arrow
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"219F} % up arrow twohead
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21A1} % down arrow twohead
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21A5} % up arrow from bar
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21A7} % down arrow from bar
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21A8} % updown arrow from bar
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21BE} % up harpoon right
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21BF} % up harpoon left
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21C2} % down harpoon right
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21C3} % down harpoon left
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21C5} % arrows up down
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21F5} % arrows down up
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21C8} % arrows up up
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21CA} % arrows down down
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21D1} % double up arrow
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21D3} % double down arrow
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21D5} % double updown arrow
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21DE} % up arrow double stroke
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21DF} % down arrow double stroke
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21E1} % up arrow dashed
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21E3} % down arrow dashed
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21E7} % up white arrow
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21E9} % down white arrow
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21EA} % up white arrow from bar
  \@@_assign_delcode:n {"21F3} % updown white arrow
 }
```

L.4 *(Big) operators*

The engine does what is necessary to deal with big operators for us automatically with `\Umathchardef`. However, the limits aren't set automatically; that is, we want to define, a la Plain TEX *etc.*, `\def\int{\intop\nolimits}`, so there needs to be a transformation from `\int` to `\intop` during the expansion of _@@_sym:nnn in the appropriate contexts.

`\l_@@_nolimits_tl` This macro is a sequence containing those maths operators that require a `\nolimits` suffix. This list is used when processing `unicode-math-table.tex` to define such commands automatically (see the macro `\@@_set_mathsymbol:nNNn`). I've chosen essentially just the operators that look like integrals; hopefully a better mathematician can help me out here. I've a feeling that it's more useful *not* to include the multiple integrals such as ⨌, but that might be a matter of preference.

```
\tl_set:Nn \l_@@_nolimits_tl
 {
  \int\iint\iiint\iiiint\oint\oiint\oiiint
  \intclockwise\varointclockwise\ointctrclockwise\sumint
  \intbar\intBar\fint\cirfnint\awint\rppolint
  \scpolint\npolint\pointint\sqint\intlarhk\intx
  \intcap\intcup\upint\lowint
 }
```

`\addnolimits` This macro appends material to the macro containing the list of operators that don't take limits.

```
\DeclareDocumentCommand \addnolimits {m}
  {
    \tl_put_right:Nn \l_@@_nolimits_tl {#1}
  }
```

`\removenolimits` Can this macro be given a better name? It removes an item from the nolimits list.

```
\DeclareDocumentCommand \removenolimits {m}
  {
    \tl_remove_all:Nn \l_@@_nolimits_tl {#1}
  }
```

L.5 Radicals

`\l_@@_radicals_tl` The radicals are organised in `\@@_set_mathsymbol:nNNn`. We organise radicals in the same way as nolimits-operators. (`\cuberoot` and `\fourthroot`, don't seem to behave as proper radicals.)

```
\tl_set:Nn \l_@@_radicals_tl {\sqrt \longdivision}
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

M unicode-math-fontopt.dtx— Font loading options

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

M.1 Math version

```
\keys_define:nn {unicode-math}
  {
    version .code:n =
      {
        \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_mversion_tl {#1}
        \DeclareMathVersion {\l_@@_mversion_tl}
      }
  }
```

M.2 Script and scriptscript font options

```
\keys_define:nn {unicode-math}
  {
    script-features  .tl_set:N =  \l_@@_script_features_tl ,
    sscript-features .tl_set:N = \l_@@_sscript_features_tl ,
         script-font .tl_set:N =      \l_@@_script_font_tl ,
        sscript-font .tl_set:N =     \l_@@_sscript_font_tl ,
  }
```

M.3 Range processing

```
\keys_define:nn {unicode-math}
```

```
 {
  range .code:n =
   {
    \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_init_bool
```

Set processing functions if we're not defining the full Unicode math repetoire. Math symbols are defined with _@@_sym:nnn; see section §L.1 for the individual definitions

```
    \int_incr:N \g_@@_fam_int
    \tl_set:Nx \@@_symfont_tl {@@_fam\int_use:N\g_@@_fam_int}
    \cs_set_eq:NN \_@@_sym:nnn \@@_process_symbol_parse:nnn
    \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:Nnn \@@_mathmap_parse:Nnn
    \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_remap_symbol:nnn \@@_remap_symbol_parse:nnn
    \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_maybe_init_alphabet:n \use_none:n
    \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_map_char_single:nn \@@_map_char_parse:nn
    \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_assign_delcode:nn \@@_assign_delcode_parse:nn
    \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_make_mathactive:nNN \@@_make_mathactive_parse:nNN
```

Proceed by filling up the various 'range' seqs according to the user options.

```
    \seq_clear:N \l_@@_char_range_seq
    \seq_clear:N \l_@@_mclass_range_seq
    \seq_clear:N \l_@@_cmd_range_seq
    \seq_clear:N \l_@@_mathalph_seq

    \clist_map_inline:nn {#1}
     {
      \@@_if_mathalph_decl:nTF {##1}
       {
        \seq_put_right:Nx \l_@@_mathalph_seq
         {
          { \exp_not:V \l_@@_tmpa_tl }
          { \exp_not:V \l_@@_tmpb_tl }
          { \exp_not:V \l_@@_tmpc_tl }
         }
       }
       {
```

Four cases: math class matching the known list; single item that is a control sequence—command name; single item that isn't—edge case, must be 0–9; none of the above—char range.

```
        \seq_if_in:NnTF \g_@@_mathclasses_seq {##1}
          { \seq_put_right:Nn \l_@@_mclass_range_seq {##1} }
          {
            \bool_lazy_and:nnTF { \tl_if_single_p:n {##1} } { \token_if_cs_p:N ##1 }
              { \seq_put_right:Nn \l_@@_cmd_range_seq {##1} }
              { \seq_put_right:Nn \l_@@_char_range_seq {##1} }
          }
       }
     }
   }
```

```
 }
```

`\@@_if_mathalph_decl:nTF`

Possible forms of input:
`\mathscr`
`\mathscr->\mathup`
`\mathscr/{Latin}`
`\mathscr/{Latin}->\mathup`
Outputs:
`tmpa`: math style (*e.g.*, `\mathscr`)
`tmpb`: alphabets (*e.g.*, `Latin`)
`tmpc`: remap style (*e.g.*, `\mathup`). Defaults to `tmpa`.

The remap style can also be `\mathcal->stixcal`, which I marginally prefer in the general case.

```
\prg_new_conditional:Nnn \@@_if_mathalph_decl:n {TF}
 {
  \tl_set:Nn  \l_@@_tmpa_tl {#1}
  \tl_clear:N \l_@@_tmpb_tl
  \tl_clear:N \l_@@_tmpc_tl

  \tl_if_in:NnT \l_@@_tmpa_tl {->}
   { \exp_after:wN \@@_split_arrow:w \l_@@_tmpa_tl \q_nil }

  \tl_if_in:NnT \l_@@_tmpa_tl {/}
   { \exp_after:wN \@@_split_slash:w \l_@@_tmpa_tl \q_nil }

  \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_tmpa_tl { \tl_to_str:N \l_@@_tmpa_tl }
  \exp_args:NNx \tl_remove_all:Nn \l_@@_tmpa_tl { \token_to_str:N \math }
  \exp_args:NNx \tl_remove_all:Nn \l_@@_tmpa_tl { \token_to_str:N \sym }
  \tl_trim_spaces:N \l_@@_tmpa_tl

  \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_tmpc_tl
   { \tl_set_eq:NN \l_@@_tmpc_tl \l_@@_tmpa_tl }

  \seq_if_in:NVTF \g_@@_named_ranges_seq \l_@@_tmpa_tl
   { \prg_return_true: } { \prg_return_false: }
 }
\cs_set:Npn \@@_split_arrow:w #1->#2 \q_nil
 {
  \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_tmpa_tl { \tl_trim_spaces:n {#1} }
  \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_tmpc_tl { \tl_trim_spaces:n {#2} }
 }
\cs_set:Npn \@@_split_slash:w #1/#2 \q_nil
 {
  \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_tmpa_tl { \tl_trim_spaces:n {#1} }
  \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_tmpb_tl { \tl_trim_spaces:n {#2} }
 }
```

Pretty basic comma separated range processing. Donald Arseneau's selectp package has a cleverer technique.

`\@@_if_char_spec:nNNT`

`#1` : Unicode character slot
`#2` : control sequence (character macro)
`#3` : control sequence (math class)
`#4` : code to execute

This macro expands to `#4` if any of its arguments are contained in `\l_@@_char_range_seq`. This list can contain either character ranges (for checking with `#1`) or control sequences. These latter can either be the command name of a specific character, *or* the math type of one (*e.g.*, `\mathbin`).

Character ranges are passed to `\@@_if_char_spec:nNNT`, which accepts input in the form shown in table 14.

Table 14: Ranges accepted by `\@@_if_char_spec:nNNT`.

Input	Range
`x`	$r = x$
`x-`	$r \geq x$
`-y`	$r \leq y$
`x-y`	$x \leq r \leq y$

We have three tests, performed sequentially in order of execution time. Any test finding a match jumps directly to the end.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_if_char_spec:nNNT
  {
    % math class:
    \seq_if_in:NnT \l_@@_mclass_range_seq {#3}
      { \use_none_delimit_by_q_nil:w }

    % command name:
    \seq_if_in:NnT \l_@@_cmd_range_seq {#2}
      { \use_none_delimit_by_q_nil:w }

    % character slot:
    \seq_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_char_range_seq
      {
        \@@_int_if_slot_in_range:nnT {#1} {##1}
          { \seq_map_break:n { \use_none_delimit_by_q_nil:w } }
      }

    % the following expands to nil if no match was found:
    \use_none:nnn
    \q_nil
    \use:n
      {
        \clist_put_right:Nx \l_@@_char_nrange_clist { \int_eval:n {#1} }
        #4
      }
  }
```

`\@@_int_if_slot_in_range:nnT` A 'numrange' is like `-2,5-8,12,17-` (can be unsorted).

Four cases, four argument types:

```
% input    #2     #3      #4
% "1  "   [ 1] - [qn] - [   ] qs
% "1- "   [ 1] - [  ] - [qn-] qs
% " -3"   [  ] - [ 3] - [qn-] qs
% "1-3"   [ 1] - [ 3] - [qn-] qs
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_int_if_slot_in_range:nnT
  { \@@_numrange_parse:nwT {#1} #2 - \q_nil - \q_stop {#3} }
\cs_set:Npn \@@_numrange_parse:nwT #1 #2 - #3 - #4 \q_stop #5
  {
    \tl_if_empty:nTF {#4} { \int_compare:nT {#1=#2} {#5} }
      {
    \tl_if_empty:nTF {#3} { \int_compare:nT {#1>=#2} {#5} }
      {
    \tl_if_empty:nTF {#2} { \int_compare:nT {#1<=#3} {#5} }
      {
    \int_compare:nT {#1>=#2} { \int_compare:nT {#1<=#3} {#5} }
      } } }
  }
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

N *unicode-math-fontparam.dtx— Common interface for font parameters*

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

XeTeX and LuaTeX have different interfaces for math font parameters. We use LuaTeX's interface because it's much better, but rename the primitives to be more LaTeX3-like. There are getter and setter commands for each font parameter. The names of the parameters is derived from the LuaTeX names, with underscores inserted between words. For every parameter `\Umath⟨LuaTeX name⟩`, we define an expandable getter command `\@@_⟨LaTeX3 name⟩:N` and a protected setter command `\@@_set_⟨LaTeX3 name⟩:Nn`. The getter command takes one of the style primitives (`\displaystyle` etc.) and expands to the font parameter, which is a ⟨*dimension*⟩. The setter command takes a style primitive and a dimension expression, which is parsed with `\dim_eval:n`.

Often, the mapping between font dimensions and font parameters is bijective, but there are cases which require special attention:

- Some parameters map to different dimensions in display and non-display styles.
- Likewise, one parameter maps to different dimensions in non-cramped and cramped styles.

- There are a few parameters for which XeTeX doesn't seem to provide `\fontdimen`s; in this case the getter and setter commands are left undefined.

Cramped style tokens LuaTeX has `\crampeddisplaystyle` etc., but they are loaded as `\luatexcrampeddisplaystyle` etc. by the `luatextra` package. XeTeX, however, doesn't have these primitives, and their syntax cannot really be emulated. Nevertheless, we define these commands as quarks, so they can be used as arguments to the font parameter commands (but nowhere else). Making these commands available is necessary because we need to make a distinction between cramped and non-cramped styles for one font parameter.

`\@@_new_cramped_style:N`

`#1` : command

Define ⟨*command*⟩ as a new cramped style switch. For LuaTeX, simply rename the corresponding primitive if it is not already defined. For XeTeX, define ⟨*command*⟩ as a new quark.

```
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_new_cramped_style:N
⟨XE⟩  { \quark_new:N #1 }
⟨LU⟩  {
⟨LU⟩    \cs_if_exist:NF #1
⟨LU⟩      { \cs_new_eq:Nc #1 { luatex \cs_to_str:N #1 } }
⟨LU⟩  }
```

`\crampeddisplaystyle`
`\crampedtextstyle`
`\crampedscriptstyle`
`\crampedscriptscriptstyle`

The cramped style commands.

```
\@@_new_cramped_style:N \crampeddisplaystyle
\@@_new_cramped_style:N \crampedtextstyle
\@@_new_cramped_style:N \crampedscriptstyle
\@@_new_cramped_style:N \crampedscriptscriptstyle
```

Font dimension mapping Font parameters may differ between the styles. LuaTeX accounts for this by having the parameter primitives take a style token argument. To replicate this behavior in XeTeX, we have to map style tokens to specific combinations of font dimension numbers and math fonts (`\textfont` etc.).

`\@@_font_dimen:Nnnnn`

`#1` : style token
`#2` : font dimen for display style
`#3` : font dimen for cramped display style
`#4` : font dimen for non-display styles
`#5` : font dimen for cramped non-display styles

Map math style to XeTeX math font dimension. ⟨*style token*⟩ must be one of the style switches (`\displaystyle`, `\crampeddisplaystyle`, …). The other parameters are integer constants referring to font dimension numbers. The macro expands to a dimension which contains the appropriate font dimension.

```
⟨*XE⟩
  \cs_new_nopar:Npn \@@_font_dimen:Nnnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 #5 {
    \fontdimen
    \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \displaystyle {
      #2 \textfont
    } {
      \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \crampeddisplaystyle {
        #3 \textfont
      } {
        \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \textstyle {
          #4 \textfont
        } {
          \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \crampedtextstyle {
            #5 \textfont
          } {
            \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \scriptstyle {
              #4 \scriptfont
            } {
              \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \crampedscriptstyle {
                #5 \scriptfont
              } {
                \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \scriptscriptstyle {
                  #4 \scriptscriptfont
                } {
```

Should we check here if the style is invalid?

```
                  #5 \scriptscriptfont
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
```

Which family to use?

```
    \c_two
  }
⟨/XE⟩
```

Font parameters This paragraph contains macros for defining the font parameter interface, as well as the definition for all font parameters known to LuaTeX.

`\@@_font_param:nnnnn`

#1 : name
#2 : font dimension for non-cramped display style
#3 : font dimension for cramped display style
#4 : font dimension for non-cramped non-display styles
#5 : font dimension for cramped non-display styles

This macro defines getter and setter functions for the font parameter ⟨*name*⟩. The LuaTeX font parameter name is produced by removing all underscores and prefixing the result with `Umath`. The XeTeX font dimension numbers must be integer constants.

```
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_font_param:nnnnn
⟨*XE⟩
```

```
{
  \@@_font_param_aux:ccnnnn { @@_ #1 :N } { @@_set_ #1 :Nn }
    { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } { #5 }
}
⟨/XE⟩
⟨*LU⟩
{
  \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpa_tl { #1 }
  \tl_remove_all:Nn \l_@@_tmpa_tl { _ }
  \@@_font_param_aux:ccc { @@_ #1 :N } { @@_set_ #1 :Nn }
    { Umath \l_@@_tmpa_tl }
}
⟨/LU⟩
```

`\@@_font_param:nnn`

#1 : name
#2 : font dimension for display style
#3 : font dimension for non-display styles

This macro defines getter and setter functions for the font parameter ⟨*name*⟩. The LuaTEX font parameter name is produced by removing all underscores and prefixing the result with `Umath`. The XƎTEX font dimension numbers must be integer constants.

```
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_font_param:nnn
 {
  \@@_font_param:nnnnn { #1 } { #2 } { #2 } { #3 } { #3 }
 }
```

`\@@_font_param:nn`

#1 : name
#2 : font dimension

This macro defines getter and setter functions for the font parameter ⟨*name*⟩. The LuaTEX font parameter name is produced by removing all underscores and prefixing the result with `Umath`. The XƎTEX font dimension number must be an integer constant.

```
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_font_param:nn
 {
  \@@_font_param:nnnnn { #1 } { #2 } { #2 } { #2 } { #2 }
 }
```

`\@@_font_param:n`

#1 : name

This macro defines getter and setter functions for the font parameter ⟨*name*⟩, which is considered unavailable in XƎTEX. The LuaTEX font parameter name is produced by removing all underscores and prefixing the result with `Umath`.

```
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_font_param:n
⟨XE⟩  { }
⟨LU⟩  { \@@_font_param:nnnnn { #1 } { 0 } { 0 } { 0 } { 0 } }
```

`\@@_font_param_aux:NNnnnn`
`\@@_font_param_aux:NNN`

Auxiliary macros for generating font parameter accessor macros.

```
⟨*XE⟩
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_font_param_aux:NNnnnn
```

```
  {
    \cs_new_nopar:Npn #1 ##1
     {
      \@@_font_dimen:Nnnnn ##1 { #3 } { #4 } { #5 } { #6 }
     }
    \cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn #2 ##1 ##2
     {
      #1 ##1 \dim_eval:n { ##2 }
     }
  }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_font_param_aux:NNnnnn { cc }
⟨/XE⟩
⟨*LU⟩
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_font_param_aux:NNN
  {
    \cs_new_nopar:Npn #1 ##1
     {
      #3 ##1
     }
    \cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn #2 ##1 ##2
     {
      #3 ##1 \dim_eval:n { ##2 }
     }
  }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_font_param_aux:NNN { ccc }
⟨/LU⟩
```

Now all font parameters that are listed in the LuaTeX reference follow.

```
\@@_font_param:nn { axis } { 15 }
\@@_font_param:nn { operator_size } { 13 }
\@@_font_param:n { fraction_del_size }
\@@_font_param:nnn { fraction_denom_down } { 45 } { 44 }
\@@_font_param:nnn { fraction_denom_vgap } { 50 } { 49 }
\@@_font_param:nnn { fraction_num_up } { 43 } { 42 }
\@@_font_param:nnn { fraction_num_vgap } { 47 } { 46 }
\@@_font_param:nn { fraction_rule } { 48 }
\@@_font_param:nn { limit_above_bgap } { 29 }
\@@_font_param:n { limit_above_kern }
\@@_font_param:nn { limit_above_vgap } { 28 }
\@@_font_param:nn { limit_below_bgap } { 31 }
\@@_font_param:n { limit_below_kern }
\@@_font_param:nn { limit_below_vgap } { 30 }
\@@_font_param:nn { over_delimiter_vgap } { 41 }
\@@_font_param:nn { over_delimiter_bgap } { 38 }
\@@_font_param:nn { under_delimiter_vgap } { 40 }
\@@_font_param:nn { under_delimiter_bgap } { 39 }
\@@_font_param:nn { overbar_kern } { 55 }
\@@_font_param:nn { overbar_rule } { 54 }
\@@_font_param:nn { overbar_vgap } { 53 }
```

```
\@@_font_param:n { quad }
\@@_font_param:nn { radical_kern } { 62 }
\@@_font_param:nn { radical_rule } { 61 }
\@@_font_param:nnn { radical_vgap } { 60 } { 59 }
\@@_font_param:nn { radical_degree_before } { 63 }
\@@_font_param:nn { radical_degree_after } { 64 }
\@@_font_param:nn { radical_degree_raise } { 65 }
\@@_font_param:nn { space_after_script } { 27 }
\@@_font_param:nnn { stack_denom_down } { 35 } { 34 }
\@@_font_param:nnn { stack_num_up } { 33 } { 32 }
\@@_font_param:nnn { stack_vgap } { 37 } { 36 }
\@@_font_param:nn { sub_shift_down } { 18 }
\@@_font_param:nn { sub_shift_drop } { 20 }
\@@_font_param:n { subsup_shift_down }
\@@_font_param:nn { sub_top_max } { 19 }
\@@_font_param:nn { subsup_vgap } { 25 }
\@@_font_param:nn { sup_bottom_min } { 23 }
\@@_font_param:nn { sup_shift_drop } { 24 }
\@@_font_param:nnnnn { sup_shift_up } { 21 } { 22 } { 21 } { 22 }
\@@_font_param:nn { supsub_bottom_max } { 26 }
\@@_font_param:nn { underbar_kern } { 58 }
\@@_font_param:nn { underbar_rule } { 57 }
\@@_font_param:nn { underbar_vgap } { 56 }
\@@_font_param:n { connector_overlap_min }
```

N.1 Historical commands

TODO: maybe no longer necessary?

`\@@_fontdimen_to_percent:nn`
`\@@_fontdimen_to_scale:nn`

#1 : Font dimen number
#2 : Font ‘variable’

`\fontdimen`s `10`, `11`, and `65` aren’t actually dimensions, they’re percentage values given in units of sp. `\@@_fontdimen_to_percent:nn` takes a font dimension number and outputs the decimal value of the associated parameter. `\@@_fontdimen_to_scale:nn` returns a dimension correspond to the current font size relative proportion based on that percentage.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_fontdimen_to_percent:nn
 {
  \fp_eval:n { \dim_to_decimal:n { \fontdimen #1 #2 } * 65536 / 100 }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_fontdimen_to_scale:nn
 {
  \fp_eval:n {\@@_fontdimen_to_percent:nn {#1} {#2} * \f@size } pt
 }
```

`\@@_mathstyle_scale:Nnn`

#1 : A math style (`\scriptstyle`, say)
#2 : Macro that takes a non-delimited length argument (like `\kern`)
#3 : Length control sequence to be scaled according to the math style

This macro is used to scale the lengths reported by `\fontdimen` according to the scale factor for script- and scriptscript-size objects.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_mathstyle_scale:Nnn
 {
  \ifx#1\scriptstyle
    #2 \@@_fontdimen_to_percent:nn {10} \l_@@_font #3
  \else
    \ifx#1\scriptscriptstyle
      #2 \@@_fontdimen_to_percent:nn {11} \l_@@_font #3
    \else
      #2 #3
    \fi
  \fi
 }
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

O unicode-math-mathmap.dtx— Mapping in maths alphabets

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

Switching to a different style of alphabetic symbols was traditionally performed with commands like `\mathbf`, which literally changes fonts to access alternate symbols. This is not as simple with Unicode fonts.

In traditional TEX maths font setups, you simply switch between different ‘families’ (`\fam`), which is analogous to changing from one font to another—a symbol such as ‘a’ will be upright in one font, bold in another, and so on. In pkgunicode-math, a different mechanism is used to switch between styles. For every letter (start with ascii a-zA-Z and numbers to keep things simple for now), they are assigned a ‘mathcode’ with `\Umathcode` that maps from input letter to output font glyph slot. This is done with the equivalent of

```
% \Umathcode`\a = 7 1 "1D44E\relax
% \Umathcode`\b = 7 1 "1D44F\relax
% \Umathcode`\c = 7 1 "1D450\relax
% ...
```

When switching from regular letters to, say, `\mathrm`, we now need to execute a new mapping:

```
% \Umathcode`\a = 7 1 `\a\relax
% \Umathcode`\b = 7 1 `\b\relax
% \Umathcode`\c = 7 1 `\c\relax
% ...
```

This is fairly straightforward to perform when we’re defining our own commands such as `\symbf` and so on. However, this means that ‘classical’ TEX font setups will break, because with the original mapping still in place, the engine will be attempting to insert unicode maths glyphs from a standard font.

O.1 Hooks into LaTeX 2ε

To overcome this, we patch `\use@mathgroup`. (An alternative is to patch `\extract@alph@from@version`, which constructs the `\mathXYZ` commands, but this method fails if the command has been defined using `\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet`.) As far as I can tell, this is only used inside of commands such as `\mathXYZ`, so this shouldn't have any major side-effects.

```
\cs_set:Npn \use@mathgroup #1 #2
 {
  \mode_if_math:T % <- not sure if this is really necessary since we've just checked for mmode and raised
ror if not!
   {
    \math@bgroup
      \cs_if_eq:cNF {M@\f@encoding} #1 {#1}
      \@@_switchto_literal:
      \mathgroup #2 \relax
    \math@egroup
   }
 }
```

In LaTeX maths, the command `\operator@font` is defined that switches to the `operator` mathgroup. The classic example is the `\sin` in `$\sin{x}$`; essentially we're using `\mathrm` to typeset the upright symbols, but the syntax is `{\operator@font sin}`. I thought that hooking into `\operator@font` would be hard because all other maths font selection in 2e uses `\mathrm{...}` style. Then reading source2e a little more I stumbled upon:

`\operator@font`

```
\cs_set:Npn \operator@font
 {
  \@@_switchto_literal:
  \@fontswitch {} { \g_@@_operator_mathfont_tl }
 }
```

O.2 Setting styles

Algorithm for setting alphabet fonts. By default, when `range` is empty, we are in *implicit* mode. If `range` contains the name of the math alphabet, we are in *explicit* mode and do things slightly differently.

Implicit mode:

- Try and set all of the alphabet shapes.
- Check for the first glyph of each alphabet to detect if the font supports each alphabet shape.
- For alphabets that do exist, overwrite whatever's already there.
- For alphabets that are not supported, *do nothing*. (This includes leaving the old alphabet definition in place.)

Explicit mode:

- Only set the alphabets specified.
- Check for the first glyph of the alphabet to detect if the font contains the alphabet shape in the Unicode math plane.
- For Unicode math alphabets, overwrite whatever's already there.
- Otherwise, use the ASCII glyph slots instead.

O.3 Defining the math style macros

We call the different shapes that a math alphabet can be a 'math style'. Note that different alphabets can exist within the same math style. E.g., we call 'bold' the math style `bf` and within it there are upper and lower case Greek and Roman alphabets and Arabic numerals.

`\@@_prepare_mathstyle:n`

`#1` : math style name (e.g., `it` or `bb`)
Define the high level math alphabet macros (`\mathit`, etc.) in terms of unicode-math definitions. Use `\bgroup`/`\egroup` so s'scripts scan the whole thing.

The flag `\l_@@_mathstyle_tl` is for other applications to query the current math style.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_prepare_mathstyle:n
 {
  \seq_put_right:Nn \g_@@_mathstyles_seq {#1}
  \@@_init_alphabet:n {#1}
  \cs_set:cpn {_@@_sym_#1_aux:n}
   { \use:c {@@_switchto_#1:} \math@egroup }
  \cs_set_protected:cpx {sym#1}
   {
    \exp_not:n
     {
      \math@bgroup
      \mode_if_math:F
        {
          \egroup\expandafter
          \non@alpherr\expandafter{\csname sym#1\endcsname\space}
        }
      \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_mathstyle_tl {#1}
     }
    \exp_not:c {_@@_sym_#1_aux:n}
   }
 }
```

`\@@_init_alphabet:n`

`#1` : math alphabet name (e.g., `it` or `bb`)
This macro initialises the macros used to set up a math alphabet. First used when the math alphabet macro is first defined, but then used later when redefining a particular maths alphabet.

```
\cs_set:Nn \@@_init_alphabet:n
 {
  \@@_log:nx {alph-initialise} {#1}
  \cs_set_eq:cN {@@_switchto_#1:} \prg_do_nothing:
 }
```

O.4 *Definition of alphabets and styles*

First of all, we break up unicode into 'named ranges', such as `up`, `bb`, `sfup`, and so on, which refer to specific blocks of unicode that contain various symbols (usually alphabetical symbols).

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_new_named_range:n
 {
  \prop_new:c {g_@@_named_range_#1_prop}
 }
\clist_set:Nn \g_@@_named_ranges_clist
 {
  up, it, tt, bfup, bfit, bb , bbit, scr, bfscr, cal, bfcal,
  frak, bffrak, sfup, sfit, bfsfup, bfsfit, bfsf
 }
\clist_map_inline:Nn \g_@@_named_ranges_clist
 { \@@_new_named_range:n {#1} }
```

Each alphabet style needs to be configured. This happens in Section U.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn
 {
  \prop_if_exist:cF {g_@@_named_range_#1_prop}
   { \@@_warning:nnn {no-named-range} {#1} {#2} }

  \prop_gput:cnn {g_@@_named_range_#1_prop} { alpha_tl }
    {
     \prop_item:cn {g_@@_named_range_#1_prop} { alpha_tl }
     {#2}
    }
  % Q: do I need to bother removing duplicates?

  \cs_new:cn { @@_config_#1_#2:n } {#3}
 }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_alphabet_config:nnn
 {
  \use:c {@@_config_#1_#2:n} {#3}
 }
```

```
\prg_new_conditional:Nnn \@@_if_alphabet_exists:nn {T,TF}
 {
  \cs_if_exist:cTF {@@_config_#1_#2:n}
   \prg_return_true: \prg_return_false:
 }
```

The linking between named ranges and symbol style commands happens here. It's currently not using all of the machinery we're in the process of setting up above. Baby steps.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_default_mathalph:nnn
 {
  \seq_put_right:Nx \g_@@_named_ranges_seq { \tl_to_str:n {#1} }
  \seq_put_right:Nn \g_@@_default_mathalph_seq {{#1}{#2}{#3}}
  \prop_gput:cnn { g_@@_named_range_#1_prop } { default-alpha } {#2}
 }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {up    } {latin,Latin,greek,Greek,num,misc} {up    }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {it    } {latin,Latin,greek,Greek,misc}     {it    }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {bb    } {latin,Latin,num,misc}             {bb    }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {bbit  } {misc}                             {bbit  }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {scr   } {latin,Latin}                      {scr   }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {cal   } {Latin}                            {scr   }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {bfcal } {Latin}                            {bfscr }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {frak  } {latin,Latin}                      {frak  }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {tt    } {latin,Latin,num}                  {tt    }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {sfup  } {latin,Latin,num}                  {sfup  }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {sfit  } {latin,Latin}                      {sfit  }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {bfup  } {latin,Latin,greek,Greek,num,misc} {bfup  }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {bfit  } {latin,Latin,greek,Greek,misc}     {bfit  }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {bfscr } {latin,Latin}                      {bfscr }
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {bffrak} {latin,Latin}                      {bffrak}
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {bfsfup} {latin,Latin,greek,Greek,num,misc} {bfsfup}
\@@_default_mathalph:nnn {bfsfit} {latin,Latin,greek,Greek,misc}     {bfsfit}
```

O.4.1 *Define symbol style commands*

Finally, all of the 'symbol styles' commands are set up, which are the commands to access each of the named alphabet styles. There is not a one-to-one mapping between symbol style commands and named style ranges!

```
\clist_map_inline:nn
 {
  up, it, bfup, bfit, sfup, sfit, bfsfup, bfsfit, bfsf,
  tt, bb, bbit, scr, bfscr, cal, bfcal, frak, bffrak,
  normal, literal, sf, bf,
 }
 { \@@_prepare_mathstyle:n {#1} }
```

O.4.2 *New names for legacy textmath alphabet selection*

In case a package option overwrites, say, `\mathbf` with `\symbf`.

```
\clist_map_inline:nn
 { rm, it, bf, sf, tt }
 { \cs_set_eq:cc { mathtext #1 } { math #1 } }
```

Perhaps these should actually be defined using a hypothetical unicode-math interface to creating new such styles. To come.

O.4.3 Replacing legacy pure-maths alphabets

The following are alphabets which do not have a math/text ambiguity.

```
\clist_map_inline:nn
 {
   normal, bb , bbit, scr, bfscr, cal, bfcal, frak, bffrak, tt,
   bfup, bfit, sfup, sfit, bfsfup, bfsfit, bfsf
 }
 {
  \cs_set:cpx { math #1 } { \exp_not:c { sym #1 } }
 }
```

O.4.4 New commands for ambiguous alphabets

```
\AtBeginDocument{
\clist_map_inline:nn
 { rm, it, bf, sf, tt }
 {
  \cs_set_protected:cpx { math #1 }
   {
    \exp_not:n { \bool_if:NTF  } \exp_not:c { g_@@_ math #1 _text_bool}
     { \exp_not:c { mathtext #1 } }
     { \exp_not:c { sym #1 } }
   }
 }}
```

Alias `\mathrm` *as legacy name for* `\mathup`

```
\cs_set_protected:Npn \mathup { \mathrm }
\cs_set_protected:Npn \symrm  { \symup  }
```

O.5 Defining the math alphabets per style

`\@@_setup_alphabets:`

This function is called within `\setmathfont` to configure the mapping between characters inside math styles.

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_setup_alphabets:
 {
```

If `range=` has been used to configure styles, those choices will be in `\l_@@_mathalph_seq`. If not, set up the styles implicitly:

```
  \seq_if_empty:NTF \l_@@_mathalph_seq
   {
    \@@_log:n {setup-implicit}
    \seq_set_eq:NN \l_@@_mathalph_seq \g_@@_default_mathalph_seq
    \bool_set_true:N \l_@@_implicit_alph_bool
    \@@_maybe_init_alphabet:n  {sf}
    \@@_maybe_init_alphabet:n  {bf}
    \@@_maybe_init_alphabet:n  {bfsf}
   }
```

If range= has been used then we're in explicit mode:

```
   {
    \@@_log:n {setup-explicit}
    \bool_set_false:N \l_@@_implicit_alph_bool
    \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnn \@@_mathmap_noparse:nnn
    \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_map_char_single:nn \@@_map_char_noparse:nn
   }

  % Now perform the mapping:
  \seq_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_mathalph_seq
   {
    \tl_set:No    \l_@@_style_tl       { \use_i:nnn   ##1 }
    \clist_set:No \l_@@_alphabet_clist { \use_ii:nnn  ##1 }
    \tl_set:No    \l_@@_remap_style_tl { \use_iii:nnn ##1 }

    % If no set of alphabets is defined:
    \clist_if_empty:NT \l_@@_alphabet_clist
     {
      \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_maybe_init_alphabet:n \@@_init_alphabet:n
      \prop_get:cnN { g_@@_named_range_ \l_@@_style_tl _prop }
       { default-alpha } \l_@@_alphabet_clist
     }

    \@@_setup_math_alphabet:
   }
  \seq_if_empty:NF \l_@@_missing_alph_seq { \@@_log:n { missing-alphabets } }
 }
```

`\@@_setup_math_alphabet:`

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_setup_math_alphabet:
 {
```

First check that at least one of the alphabets for the font shape is defined (this process is fast) …

```
  \clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_alphabet_clist
   {
    \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_alphabet_tl {##1}
    \@@_if_alphabet_exists:nnTF \l_@@_style_tl \l_@@_alphabet_tl
     {
      \str_if_eq_x:nnTF {\l_@@_alphabet_tl} {misc}
       {
        \@@_maybe_init_alphabet:n \l_@@_style_tl
        \clist_map_break:
       }
       {
     \@@_glyph_if_exist:nT { \@@_to_usv:nn {\l_@@_style_tl} {\l_@@_alphabet_tl} }
         {
          \@@_maybe_init_alphabet:n \l_@@_style_tl
          \clist_map_break:
         }
       }
     }
   { \msg_warning:nnx {unicode-math} {no-alphabet} { \l_@@_style_tl / \l_@@_alphabet_tl } }
   }
```

…and then loop through them defining the individual ranges: (currently this process is slow)

```
⟨debug⟩  \csname TIC\endcsname
  \clist_map_inline:Nn \l_@@_alphabet_clist
   {
    \tl_set:Nx \l_@@_alphabet_tl { \tl_trim_spaces:n {##1} }
    \cs_if_exist:cT {@@_config_ \l_@@_style_tl _ \l_@@_alphabet_tl :n}
     {
      \exp_args:No \tl_if_eq:nnTF \l_@@_alphabet_tl {misc}
       {
        \@@_log:nx {setup-alph} {sym \l_@@_style_tl~(\l_@@_alphabet_tl)}
     \@@_alphabet_config:nnn {\l_@@_style_tl} {\l_@@_alphabet_tl} {\l_@@_remap_style_tl}
       }
       {
     \@@_glyph_if_exist:nTF { \@@_to_usv:nn {\l_@@_remap_style_tl} {\l_@@_alphabet_tl} }
         {
          \@@_log:nx {setup-alph} {sym \l_@@_style_tl~(\l_@@_alphabet_tl)}
      \@@_alphabet_config:nnn {\l_@@_style_tl} {\l_@@_alphabet_tl} {\l_@@_remap_style_tl}
         }
         {
          \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_implicit_alph_bool
           {
            \seq_put_right:Nx \l_@@_missing_alph_seq
             {
              \@backslashchar sym \l_@@_style_tl \space
              (\tl_use:c{c_@@_math_alphabet_name_ \l_@@_alphabet_tl _tl})
             }
           }
           {
            \@@_alphabet_config:nnn {\l_@@_style_tl} {\l_@@_alphabet_tl} {up}
           }
         }
       }
     }
   }
⟨debug⟩  \csname TOC\endcsname
 }
```

O.6 *Mapping ‘naked’ math characters*

Before we show the definitions of the alphabet mappings using the functions `\@@_alphabet_config:nnn \l_@@_style_tl {##1} {...}`, we first want to define some functions to be used inside them to actually perform the character mapping.

O.6.1 Functions

`\@@_map_char_single:nn`

Wrapper for `\@@_map_char_noparse:nn` or `\@@_map_char_parse:nn` depending on the context.

`\@@_map_char_noparse:nn`
`\@@_map_char_parse:nn`

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_map_char_noparse:nn
 { \@@_set_mathcode:nnnn {#1}{\mathalpha}{\@@_symfont_tl}{#2} }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_map_char_parse:nn
 {
  \@@_if_char_spec:nNNT {#1} {\@nil} {\mathalpha}
   { \@@_map_char_noparse:nn {#1}{#2} }
 }
```

`\@@_map_char_single:nnn`

#1 : char name ('dotlessi')
#2 : from alphabet(s)
#3 : to alphabet

Logical interface to `\@@_map_char_single:nn`.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_map_char_single:nnn
 {
  \@@_map_char_single:nn { \@@_to_usv:nn {#1}{#3} }
                         { \@@_to_usv:nn {#2}{#3} }
 }
```

`\@@_map_chars_range:nnnn`

#1 : Number of chars (26)
#2 : From style, one or more (it)
#3 : To style (up)
#4 : Alphabet name (Latin)

First the function with numbers:

```
\cs_set:Nn \@@_map_chars_range:nnn
 {
  \int_step_inline:nnnn {0}{1}{#1-1}
   { \@@_map_char_single:nn {#2+##1}{#3+##1} }
 }
```

And the wrapper with names:

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_map_chars_range:nnnn
 {
  \@@_map_chars_range:nnn {#1} { \@@_to_usv:nn {#2}{#4} }
                               { \@@_to_usv:nn {#3}{#4} }
 }
```

O.6.2 Functions for 'normal' alphabet symbols

`\@@_set_normal_char:nnn`

```
\cs_set:Nn \@@_set_normal_char:nnn
 {
  \@@_usv_if_exist:nnT {#3} {#1}
  {
    \clist_map_inline:nn {#2}
     {
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {normal} {#1} {##1} {#3}
      \@@_map_char_single:nnn {##1} {#3} {#1}
     }
  }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#1}
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {normal} {##1} {#2}
    \@@_map_chars_range:nnnn {26} {##1} {#2} {Latin}
   }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_normal_latin:nn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#1}
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {normal} {##1} {#2}
    \@@_map_chars_range:nnnn {26} {##1} {#2} {latin}
   }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_normal_greek:nn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#1}
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {normal} {##1} {#2}
    \@@_map_chars_range:nnnn {25} {##1} {#2} {greek}
    \@@_map_char_single:nnn {##1} {#2} {epsilon}
    \@@_map_char_single:nnn {##1} {#2} {vartheta}
    \@@_map_char_single:nnn {##1} {#2} {varkappa}
    \@@_map_char_single:nnn {##1} {#2} {phi}
    \@@_map_char_single:nnn {##1} {#2} {varrho}
    \@@_map_char_single:nnn {##1} {#2} {varpi}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {normal} {epsilon} {##1} {#2}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {normal} {vartheta} {##1} {#2}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {normal} {varkappa} {##1} {#2}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {normal} {phi} {##1} {#2}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {normal} {varrho} {##1} {#2}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {normal} {varpi} {##1} {#2}
   }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#1}
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {normal} {##1} {#2}
    \@@_map_chars_range:nnnn {25} {##1} {#2} {Greek}
    \@@_map_char_single:nnn {##1} {#2} {varTheta}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {normal} {varTheta} {##1} {#2}
   }
 }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_normal_numbers:nn
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {normal} {#1} {#2}
  \@@_map_chars_range:nnnn {10} {#1} {#2} {num}
 }
```

O.7 *Mapping chars inside a math style*

O.7.1 *Functions for setting up the maths alphabets*

`\@@_set_mathalphabet_char:Nnn`

This is a wrapper for either `\@@_mathmap_noparse:nnn` or `\@@_mathmap_parse:Nnn`, depending on the context.

`\@@_mathmap_noparse:nnn`

`#1` : Maths alphabet, *e.g.*, 'bb'
`#2` : Input slot(s), *e.g.*, the slot for 'A' (comma separated)
`#3` : Output slot, *e.g.*, the slot for '𝔸'
Adds `\@@_set_mathcode:nnnn` declarations to the specified maths alphabet's definition.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_mathmap_noparse:nnn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#2}
   {
    \tl_put_right:cx {@@_switchto_#1:}
     {
      \@@_set_mathcode:nnnn {##1} {\mathalpha} {\@@_symfont_tl} {#3}
     }
   }
 }
```

`\@@_mathmap_parse:nnn`

`#1` : Maths alphabet, *e.g.*, 'bb'
`#2` : Input slot(s), *e.g.*, the slot for 'A' (comma separated)
`#3` : Output slot, *e.g.*, the slot for '𝔸'
When \@@_if_char_spec:nNNT is executed, it populates the `\l_@@_char_nrange_clist` macro with slot numbers corresponding to the specified range. This range is used to conditionally add `\@@_set_mathcode:nnnn` declaractions to the maths alphabet definition.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_mathmap_parse:nnn
 {
  \clist_if_in:NnT \l_@@_char_nrange_clist {#3}
   {
    \@@_mathmap_noparse:nnn {#1}{#2}{#3}
   }
 }
```

`\@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn`

`#1` : math style command
`#2` : input math alphabet name
`#3` : output math alphabet name
`#4` : char name to map

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnn {#1} { \@@_to_usv:nn {#2} {#4} }
                                     { \@@_to_usv:nn {#3} {#4} }
 }
```

`\@@_set_mathalph_range:nnnn`

`#1` : Number of iterations
`#2` : Maths alphabet
`#3` : Starting input char (single)
`#4` : Starting output char

Loops through character ranges setting `\mathcode`. First the version that uses numbers:

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_mathalph_range:nnnn
 {
  \int_step_inline:nnnn {0} {1} {#1-1}
    { \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnn {#2} { ##1 + #3 } { ##1 + #4 } }
 }
```

Then the wrapper version that uses names:

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_mathalph_range:nnnnn
 {
  \@@_set_mathalph_range:nnnn {#1} {#2} { \@@_to_usv:nn {#3} {#5} }
                                        { \@@_to_usv:nn {#4} {#5} }
 }
```

O.7.2 Individual mapping functions for different alphabets

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn
 {
  \@@_usv_if_exist:nnT {#4} {#2}
   {
    \clist_map_inline:nn {#3}
      { \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn {#1} {##1} {#4} {#2} }
   }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#2}
    { \@@_set_mathalph_range:nnnnn {10} {#1} {##1} {#3} {num} }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#2}
    { \@@_set_mathalph_range:nnnnn {26} {#1} {##1} {#3} {Latin} }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#2}
   {
    \@@_set_mathalph_range:nnnnn {26} {#1} {##1} {#3} {latin}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn    {#1} {##1} {#3} {h}
   }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#2}
   {
    \@@_set_mathalph_range:nnnnn {25} {#1} {##1} {#3} {Greek}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn    {#1} {##1} {#3} {varTheta}
   }
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn {#2}
   {
    \@@_set_mathalph_range:nnnnn {25} {#1} {##1} {#3} {greek}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn    {#1} {##1} {#3} {epsilon}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn    {#1} {##1} {#3} {vartheta}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn    {#1} {##1} {#3} {varkappa}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn    {#1} {##1} {#3} {phi}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn    {#1} {##1} {#3} {varrho}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_char:nnnn    {#1} {##1} {#3} {varpi}
   }
 }
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

P unicode-math-mathtext.dtx— Maths text commands

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

P.1 \setmathfontface

\setmathfontface

```
\keys_define:nn {@@_mathface}
 {
  version .code:n =
   { \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_mversion_tl {#1} }
 }
\DeclareDocumentCommand \setmathfontface { m O{} m O{} }
 {
  \tl_clear:N \l_@@_mversion_tl

  \keys_set_known:nnN {@@_mathface} {#2,#4} \l_@@_keyval_clist
  \exp_args:Nnx \fontspec_set_family:Nxn \l_@@_tmpa_tl
   { ItalicFont={}, BoldFont={}, \exp_not:V \l_@@_keyval_clist } {#3}

  \tl_if_empty:NT \l_@@_mversion_tl
   {
    \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_mversion_tl {normal}
    \DeclareMathAlphabet #1 {\g_fontspec_encoding_tl} {\l_@@_tmpa_tl} {\mddefault} {\updefault}
   }
 \SetMathAlphabet #1 {\l_@@_mversion_tl} {\g_fontspec_encoding_tl} {\l_@@_tmpa_tl} {\mddefault} {\updefault}

  % integrate with fontspec's \setmathrm etc:
  \tl_case:Nn #1
   {
    \mathrm { \cs_set_eq:NN \g__fontspec_mathrm_tl \l_@@_tmpa_tl }
    \mathsf { \cs_set_eq:NN \g__fontspec_mathsf_tl \l_@@_tmpa_tl }
    \mathtt { \cs_set_eq:NN \g__fontspec_mathtt_tl \l_@@_tmpa_tl }
   }
 }
```

```
\@onlypreamble \setmathfontface
```

Note that LaTeX's SetMathAlphabet simply doesn't work to "reset" a maths alphabet font after `\begin{document}`, so unlike most of the other maths commands around we still restrict this one to the preamble.

`\setoperatorfont` TODO: add check?

```
\DeclareDocumentCommand \setoperatorfont {m}
 { \tl_set:Nn \g_@@_operator_mathfont_tl {#1} }
\setoperatorfont{\mathrm}
```

P.2 *Hooks into fontspec*

Historically, `\mathrm` and so on were completely overwritten by unicode-math, and fontspec's methods for setting these fonts in the classical manner were bypassed.

While we could now re-activate the way that fontspec does the following, because we can now change maths fonts whenever it's better to define new commands in unicode-math to define the `\mathXYZ` fonts.

P.2.1 *Text font*

```
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_if_eq:nnT {o}
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmainfont_hook:nn
  {
    \tl_if_eq:onT {\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl} {\rmdefault}
      {
⟨XE⟩    \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathrm_tl {#1} {#2}
⟨LU⟩   \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathrm_tl {Renderer=Basic,#1} {#2}
```

```
     \SetMathAlphabet\mathrm{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\mddefault\updefau
     \SetMathAlphabet\mathit{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\mddefault\itdefau
     \SetMathAlphabet\mathbf{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\bfdefault\updefau
      }
  }

\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setsansfont_hook:nn
  {
    \tl_if_eq:onT {\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl} {\sfdefault}
      {
⟨XE⟩   \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathsf_tl {#1} {#2}
⟨LU⟩  \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathsf_tl {Renderer=Basic,#1} {#2}
     \SetMathAlphabet\mathsf{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl\mddefault\updefau
     \SetMathAlphabet\mathsf{bold} \g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl\bfdefault\updefau
      }
  }

\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmonofont_hook:nn
  {
    \tl_if_eq:onT {\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl} {\ttdefault}
      {
⟨XE⟩   \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathtt_tl {#1} {#2}
⟨LU⟩  \fontspec_set_family:Nnn \g__fontspec_mathtt_tl {Renderer=Basic,#1} {#2}
     \SetMathAlphabet\mathtt{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl\mddefault\updefau
     \SetMathAlphabet\mathtt{bold} \g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl\bfdefault\updefau
      }
  }
```

P.2.2 Maths font

If the maths fonts are set explicitly, then the text commands above will not execute their branches to set the maths font alphabets.

```
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmathrm_hook:nn
  {
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathrm{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\mddefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathit{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\mddefault\itdefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathbf{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathrm_tl\bfdefault\updefault
  }
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setboldmathrm_hook:nn
  {
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathrm{bold}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_bfmathrm_tl\mddefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathbf{bold}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_bfmathrm_tl\bfdefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathit{bold}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_bfmathrm_tl\mddefault\itdefault
  }
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmathsf_hook:nn
  {
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathsf{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl\mddefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathsf{bold} \g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathsf_tl\bfdefault\updefault
  }
\cs_set:Nn \__fontspec_setmathtt_hook:nn
```

```
  {
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathtt{normal}\g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl\mddefault\updefault
   \SetMathAlphabet\mathtt{bold} \g_fontspec_encoding_tl\g__fontspec_mathtt_tl\bfdefault\updefault
  }
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

Q unicode-math-epilogue.dtx— Epilogue

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

Lots of little things to tidy up.

Q.1 Resolving Greek symbol name control sequences

`\@@_resolve_greek:` This macro defines `\Alpha`…`\omega` as their corresponding Unicode (mathematical italic) character. Remember that the mapping to upright or italic happens with the mathcode definitions, whereas these macros just stand for the literal Unicode characters.

```
\AtBeginDocument{\@@_resolve_greek:}
\cs_new:Npn \@@_resolve_greek:
 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn
   {
    Alpha,Beta,Gamma,Delta,Epsilon,Zeta,Eta,Theta,Iota,Kappa,Lambda,
    alpha,beta,gamma,delta,epsilon,zeta,eta,theta,iota,kappa,lambda,
    Mu,Nu,Xi,Omicron,Pi,Rho,Sigma,Tau,Upsilon,Phi,Chi,Psi,Omega,
    mu,nu,xi,omicron,pi,rho,sigma,tau,upsilon,phi,chi,psi,omega,
    varTheta,varsigma,vartheta,varkappa,varrho,varpi,varepsilon,varphi
   }
   {
    \tl_set:cx {##1} { \exp_not:c { mit ##1 } }
    \tl_set:cx {up ##1} { \exp_not:N \symup \exp_not:c { ##1 } }
    \tl_set:cx {it ##1} { \exp_not:N \symit \exp_not:c { ##1 } }
   }
 }
```

Q.2 Unicode radicals

Make sure `\Uroot` is defined in the case where the LaTeX kernel doesn't make it available with its native name.

```
⟨*LU⟩
\cs_if_exist:NF \Uroot
  { \cs_new_eq:NN \Uroot \luatexUroot }
⟨/LU⟩
```

```
\AtBeginDocument{\@@_redefine_radical:}
\cs_new:Nn \@@_redefine_radical:
⟨*XE⟩
 {
  \@ifpackageloaded { amsmath } { }
   {
```

\r@@t #1 : A mathstyle (for `\mathpalette`)
#2 : Leading superscript for the sqrt sign
A re-implementation of LaTeX's hard-coded n-root sign using the appropriate `\fontdimen`s.

```
    \cs_set_nopar:Npn \r@@@@t ##1 ##2
     {
      \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
       {
        \c_math_toggle_token
        \m@th
        ##1
        \sqrtsign { ##2 }
        \c_math_toggle_token
       }
      \@@_mathstyle_scale:Nnn ##1 { \kern }
       { \fontdimen 63 \l_@@_font }
      \box_move_up:nn
       {
        (\box_ht:N \l_tmpa_box - \box_dp:N \l_tmpa_box)
        * \number \fontdimen 65 \l_@@_font / 100
       }
       { \box_use:N \rootbox }
      \@@_mathstyle_scale:Nnn ##1 { \kern }
       { \fontdimen 64 \l_@@_font }
      \box_use_clear:N \l_tmpa_box
     }
```

```
   }
 }
⟨/XE⟩
⟨*LU⟩
 {
  \@ifpackageloaded { amsmath } { }
   {
```

\root Redefine this macro for LuaTeX, which provides us a nice primitive to use.

```
    \cs_set:Npn \root ##1 \of ##2
     {
       \Uroot \l_@@_radical_sqrt_tl { ##1 } { ##2 }
     }
```

```
   }
 }
⟨/LU⟩
```

Q.2.1 *Active fractions*

Active fractions can be setup independently of any maths font definition; all it requires is a mapping from the Unicode input chars to the relevant LaTeX fraction declaration.

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_define_active_frac:Nw #1 #2/#3
 {
  \char_set_catcode_active:N #1
  \@@_char_gmake_mathactive:N #1
  \tl_rescan:nn
   {
    \catcode`\_=11\relax
    \catcode`\:=11\relax
   }
   {
    \cs_gset:Npx #1
     {
      \bool_if:NTF \l_@@_smallfrac_bool {\exp_not:N\tfrac} {\exp_not:N\frac}
          {#2} {#3}
     }
   }
 }
```

These are redefined for each math font selection in case the `active-frac` feature changes.

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_setup_active_frac:
 {
  \group_begin:
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2189  0/3
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2152  1/{10}
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2151  1/9
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^215b  1/8
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2150  1/7
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2159  1/6
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2155  1/5
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^00bc  1/4
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2153  1/3
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^215c  3/8
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2156  2/5
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^00bd  1/2
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2157  3/5
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^215d  5/8
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2154  2/3
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^00be  3/4
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^2158  4/5
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^215a  5/6
  \@@_define_active_frac:Nw  ^^^^215e  7/8
  \group_end:
 }
```

```
\@@_setup_active_frac:
```

Q.3 *Synonyms and all the rest*

These are symbols with multiple names. Eventually to be taken care of automatically by the maths characters database.

```
\protected\def\to{\rightarrow}
\protected\def\le{\leq}
\protected\def\ge{\geq}
\protected\def\neq{\ne}
\protected\def\triangle{\mathord{\bigtriangleup}}
\protected\def\bigcirc{\mdlgwhtcircle}
\protected\def\circ{\vysmwhtcircle}
\protected\def\bullet{\smblkcircle}
\protected\def\mathyen{\yen}
\protected\def\mathsterling{\sterling}
\protected\def\diamond{\smwhtdiamond}
\protected\def\emptyset{\varnothing}
\protected\def\hbar{\hslash}
\protected\def\land{\wedge}
\protected\def\lor{\vee}
\protected\def\owns{\ni}
\protected\def\gets{\leftarrow}
\protected\def\mathring{\ocirc}
\protected\def\lnot{\neg}
\protected\def\longdivision{\longdivisionsign}
```

These are somewhat odd: (and their usual Unicode uprightness does not match their amssymb glyphs)

```
\protected\def\backepsilon{\upbackepsilon}
\protected\def\eth{\matheth}
```

These are names that are 'frozen' in HTML but have dumb names:

```
\protected\def\dbkarow {\dbkarrow}
\protected\def\drbkarow{\drbkarrow}
\protected\def\hksearow{\hksearrow}
\protected\def\hkswarow{\hkswarrow}
```

Due to the magic of OpenType math, big operators are automatically enlarged when necessary. Since there isn't a separate unicode glyph for 'small integral', I'm not sure if there is a better way to do this:

```
\protected\def\smallint{\mathop{\textstyle\int}\limits}
```

`\underbar`

```
\cs_set_eq:NN \latexe_underbar:n \underbar
\renewcommand\underbar
 {
  \mode_if_math:TF \mathunderbar \latexe_underbar:n
 }
```

`\colon` Define `\colon` as a mathpunct ‘`:`’. This is wrong: it should be U+003A colon instead! We hope no-one will notice.

```
\@ifpackageloaded{amsmath}
 {
  % define their own colon, perhaps I should just steal it. (It does look much better.)
 }
 {
  \cs_set_protected:Npn \colon
   {
    \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_colon_bool {:} { \mathpunct{:} }
   }
 }
```

`\digamma` `\Digamma` I might end up just changing these in the table.

```
\protected\def\digamma{\updigamma}
\protected\def\Digamma{\upDigamma}
```

Symbols

```
\cs_set_protected:Npn \| {\Vert}
```

`\mathinner` items:

```
\cs_set_protected:Npn \mathellipsis {\mathinner{\unicodeellipsis}}
\cs_set_protected:Npn \cdots {\mathinner{\unicodecdots}}
```

```
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_text_slash: \slash
\cs_set_protected:Npn \slash
 {
  \mode_if_math:TF {\mathslash} {\@@_text_slash:}
 }
```

Q.3.1 `\not`

The situation of `\not` symbol is currently messy, in Unicode it is defined as a combining mark so naturally it should be treated as a math accent, however neither LuaTeX nor XeTeX correctly place it as it needs special treatment compared to other accents, furthermore a math accent changes the spacing of its nucleus, so `\not=` will be spaced as an ordinary not relational symbol, which is undesired.

Here modify `\not` to a macro that tries to use predefined negated symbols, which would give better results in most cases, until there is more robust solution in the engines.

This code is based on an answer to a TeX – Stack Exchange question by Enrico Gregorio[7].

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_newnot:N #1
 {
   \tl_set:Nx \l_not_token_name_tl { \token_to_str:N #1 }
   \exp_args:Nx \tl_if_empty:nF { \tl_tail:V \l_not_token_name_tl }
```

---

[7] http://tex.stackexchange.com/a/47260/729

```
    {
     \tl_set:Nx \l_not_token_name_tl { \tl_tail:V \l_not_token_name_tl }
    }
   \cs_if_exist:cTF { n \l_not_token_name_tl }
    {
     \use:c { n \l_not_token_name_tl }
    }
    {
     \cs_if_exist:cTF { not \l_not_token_name_tl }
      {
       \use:c { not \l_not_token_name_tl }
      }
      {
       \@@_oldnot: #1
      }
    }
 }
```

```
\cs_set_eq:NN \@@_oldnot: \not
\AtBeginDocument{\cs_set_eq:NN \not \@@_newnot:N}
```

```
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_setup_negations:
 {
  \cs_gset:cpn { not= }    { \neq }
  \cs_gset:cpn { not< }    { \nless }
  \cs_gset:cpn { not> }    { \ngtr }
  \cs_gset:Npn  \ngets     { \nleftarrow }
  \cs_gset:Npn  \nsimeq    { \nsime }
  \cs_gset:Npn  \nequal    { \ne }
  \cs_gset:Npn  \nle       { \nleq }
  \cs_gset:Npn  \nge       { \ngeq }
  \cs_gset:Npn  \ngreater  { \ngtr }
  \cs_gset:Npn  \nforksnot { \forks }
 }
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

R *unicode-math-primes.dtx— Primes*

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

We need a new 'prime' algorithm. Unicode math has four pre-drawn prime glyphs.

U+2032 prime (`\prime`): x'

U+2033 double prime (`\dprime`): x''

U+2034 triple prime (`\trprime`): x'''

U+2057 quadruple prime (`\qprime`): x''''

As you can see, they're all drawn at the correct height without being superscripted. However, in a correctly behaving OpenType font, we also see different behaviour after the `ssty` feature is applied:

$$x\prime \quad x\dprime \quad x\trprime \quad x\qprime$$

The glyphs are now 'full size' so that when placed inside a superscript, their shape will match the originally sized ones. Many thanks to Ross Mills of Tiro Typeworks for originally pointing out this behaviour.

In regular LaTeX, primes can be entered with the straight quote character `'`, and multiple straight quotes chain together to produce multiple primes. Better results can be achieved in `unicode-math` by chaining multiple single primes into a pre-drawn multi-prime glyph; consider x''' vs. $x\trprime$.

For Unicode maths, we wish to conserve this behaviour and augment it with the possibility of adding any combination of Unicode prime or any of the n-prime characters. E.g., the user might copy-paste a double prime from another source and then later type another single prime after it; the output should be the triple prime.

Our algorithm is:

- Prime encountered; pcount=1.
- Scan ahead; if prime: pcount:=pcount+1; repeat.
- If not prime, stop scanning.
- If pcount=1, `\prime`, end.
- If pcount=2, check `\dprime`; if it exists, use it, end; if not, goto last step.
- Ditto pcount=3 & `\trprime`.
- Ditto pcount=4 & `\qprime`.
- If pcount>4 or the glyph doesn't exist, insert pcount `\primes` with `\primekern` between each.

This is a wrapper to insert a superscript; if there is a subsequent trailing superscript, then it is included within the insertion.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_arg_i_before_egroup:n {#1\egroup}
\cs_new:Nn \@@_superscript:n
 {
  ^\bgroup #1
  \peek_meaning_remove:NTF ^ \@@_arg_i_before_egroup:n \egroup
 }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_nprimes:Nn
 {
  \@@_superscript:n
   {
    #1
    \prg_replicate:nn {#2-1} { \mskip \g_@@_primekern_muskip #1 }
   }
 }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_nprimes_select:nn
 {
  \int_case:nnF {#2}
   {
    {1} { \@@_superscript:n {#1} }
    {2} {
      \@@_glyph_if_exist:nTF {"2033}
```

```
        { \@@_superscript:n {\@@_prime_double_mchar} }
        { \@@_nprimes:Nn #1 {#2} }
    }
    {3} {
      \@@_glyph_if_exist:nTF {”2034}
        { \@@_superscript:n {\@@_prime_triple_mchar} }
        { \@@_nprimes:Nn #1 {#2} }
    }
    {4} {
      \@@_glyph_if_exist:nTF {”2057}
        { \@@_superscript:n {\@@_prime_quad_mchar} }
        { \@@_nprimes:Nn #1 {#2} }
    }
   }
   {
    \@@_nprimes:Nn #1 {#2}
   }
 }
```

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_nbackprimes_select:nn
 {
  \int_case:nnF {#2}
   {
    {1} { \@@_superscript:n {#1} }
    {2} {
      \@@_glyph_if_exist:nTF {”2036}
        { \@@_superscript:n {\@@_backprime_double_mchar} }
        { \@@_nprimes:Nn #1 {#2} }
    }
    {3} {
      \@@_glyph_if_exist:nTF {”2037}
        { \@@_superscript:n {\@@_backprime_triple_mchar} }
        { \@@_nprimes:Nn #1 {#2} }
    }
   }
   {
    \@@_nprimes:Nn #1 {#2}
   }
 }
```

Scanning is annoying because I’m too lazy to do it for the general case.

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_prime:
 {
  \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_superscript:n \use:n
  \int_zero:N \l_@@_primecount_int
  \@@_scanprime_collect:N \@@_prime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_dprime:
 {
  \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_superscript:n \use:n
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {1}
  \@@_scanprime_collect:N \@@_prime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_trprime:
 {
  \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_superscript:n \use:n
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {2}
  \@@_scanprime_collect:N \@@_prime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_qprime:
 {
  \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_superscript:n \use:n
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {3}
  \@@_scanprime_collect:N \@@_prime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sup_prime:
 {
  \int_zero:N \l_@@_primecount_int
  \@@_scanprime_collect:N \@@_prime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sup_dprime:
 {
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {1}
  \@@_scanprime_collect:N \@@_prime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sup_trprime:
 {
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {2}
  \@@_scanprime_collect:N \@@_prime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sup_qprime:
 {
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {3}
  \@@_scanprime_collect:N \@@_prime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_scanprime_collect:N
 {
  \int_incr:N \l_@@_primecount_int
  \peek_meaning_remove:NTF '
   { \@@_scanprime_collect:N #1 }
   {
    \peek_meaning_remove:NTF \@@_scan_prime:
     { \@@_scanprime_collect:N #1 }
     {
      \peek_meaning_remove:NTF ^^^^2032
       { \@@_scanprime_collect:N #1 }
       {
        \peek_meaning_remove:NTF \@@_scan_dprime:
         {
          \int_incr:N \l_@@_primecount_int
          \@@_scanprime_collect:N #1
         }
         {
          \peek_meaning_remove:NTF ^^^^2033
           {
            \int_incr:N \l_@@_primecount_int
            \@@_scanprime_collect:N #1
           }
           {
            \peek_meaning_remove:NTF \@@_scan_trprime:
             {
              \int_add:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {2}
              \@@_scanprime_collect:N #1
             }
             {
              \peek_meaning_remove:NTF ^^^^2034
               {
                \int_add:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {2}
                \@@_scanprime_collect:N #1
               }
               {
                \peek_meaning_remove:NTF \@@_scan_qprime:
                 {
                  \int_add:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {3}
                  \@@_scanprime_collect:N #1
                 }
                 {
                  \peek_meaning_remove:NTF ^^^^2057
                   {
                    \int_add:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {3}
                    \@@_scanprime_collect:N #1
                   }
                   {
                    \@@_nprimes_select:nn {#1} {\l_@@_primecount_int}
                   }
                 }
               }
             }
           }
         }
       }
     }
   }
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_backprime:
 {
  \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_superscript:n \use:n
  \int_zero:N \l_@@_primecount_int
  \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N \@@_backprime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_backdprime:
 {
  \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_superscript:n \use:n
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {1}
  \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N \@@_backprime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_backtrprime:
 {
  \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_superscript:n \use:n
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {2}
  \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N \@@_backprime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sup_backprime:
 {
  \int_zero:N \l_@@_primecount_int
  \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N \@@_backprime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sup_backdprime:
 {
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {1}
  \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N \@@_backprime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sup_backtrprime:
 {
  \int_set:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {2}
  \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N \@@_backprime_single_mchar
 }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N
 {
  \int_incr:N \l_@@_primecount_int
  \peek_meaning_remove:NTF `
   {
    \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N #1
   }
   {
    \peek_meaning_remove:NTF \@@_scan_backprime:
     {
      \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N #1
     }
     {
      \peek_meaning_remove:NTF ^^^^2035
       {
        \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N #1
       }
       {
        \peek_meaning_remove:NTF \@@_scan_backdprime:
         {
          \int_incr:N \l_@@_primecount_int
          \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N #1
         }
         {
          \peek_meaning_remove:NTF ^^^^2036
           {
            \int_incr:N \l_@@_primecount_int
            \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N #1
           }
           {
            \peek_meaning_remove:NTF \@@_scan_backtrprime:
             {
              \int_add:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {2}
              \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N #1
             }
             {
              \peek_meaning_remove:NTF ^^^^2037
               {
                \int_add:Nn \l_@@_primecount_int {2}
                \@@_scanbackprime_collect:N #1
               }
               {
                \@@_nbackprimes_select:nn {#1} {\l_@@_primecount_int}
               }
             }
           }
         }
       }
     }
   }
 }
\AtBeginDocument { \@@_define_prime_commands: \@@_define_prime_chars: }
\cs_new:Nn \@@_define_prime_commands:
 {
  \cs_set_eq:NN \prime       \@@_prime_single_mchar
  \cs_set_eq:NN \dprime      \@@_prime_double_mchar
  \cs_set_eq:NN \trprime     \@@_prime_triple_mchar
  \cs_set_eq:NN \qprime      \@@_prime_quad_mchar
  \cs_set_eq:NN \backprime   \@@_backprime_single_mchar
  \cs_set_eq:NN \backdprime  \@@_backprime_double_mchar
  \cs_set_eq:NN \backtrprime \@@_backprime_triple_mchar
 }
\group_begin:
  \char_set_catcode_active:N \'
  \char_set_catcode_active:N \`
  \char_set_catcode_active:n {"2032}
  \char_set_catcode_active:n {"2033}
  \char_set_catcode_active:n {"2034}
  \char_set_catcode_active:n {"2057}
  \char_set_catcode_active:n {"2035}
  \char_set_catcode_active:n {"2036}
  \char_set_catcode_active:n {"2037}
  \cs_gset:Nn \@@_define_prime_chars:
   {
    \cs_set_eq:NN '        \@@_scan_sup_prime:
    \cs_set_eq:NN ^^^^2032 \@@_scan_sup_prime:
    \cs_set_eq:NN ^^^^2033 \@@_scan_sup_dprime:
    \cs_set_eq:NN ^^^^2034 \@@_scan_sup_trprime:
    \cs_set_eq:NN ^^^^2057 \@@_scan_sup_qprime:
    \cs_set_eq:NN `        \@@_scan_sup_backprime:
    \cs_set_eq:NN ^^^^2035 \@@_scan_sup_backprime:
    \cs_set_eq:NN ^^^^2036 \@@_scan_sup_backdprime:
    \cs_set_eq:NN ^^^^2037 \@@_scan_sup_backtrprime:
   }
\group_end:
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

S *unicode-math-sscript.dtx— Unicode sub- and super-scripts*

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

The idea here is to enter a scanning state after a superscript or subscript is encountered. If subsequent superscripts or subscripts (resp.) are found, they are lumped together. Each sub/super has a corresponding regular size glyph which is used by XeTeX to typeset the results; this means that the actual subscript/superscript glyphs are never seen in the output document — they are only used as input characters.

Open question: should the superscript-like 'modifiers' (U+1D2C modifier capital letter a and on) be included here?

```
\group_begin:
```

Superscripts Populate a property list with superscript characters; themselves as their key, and their replacement as each key's value. Then make the superscript active and bind it to the scanning function.

`\scantokens` makes this process much simpler since we can activate the char and assign its meaning in one step.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_setup_active_superscript:nn
 {
  \prop_gput:Nnn \g_@@_supers_prop   {#1} {#2}
  \char_set_catcode_active:N #1
  \@@_char_gmake_mathactive:N #1
  \scantokens
   {
    \cs_gset:Npn #1
     {
      \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_ss_chain_tl {#2}
      \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_sub_or_super:n \sp
      \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpa_tl {supers}
      \@@_scan_sscript:
     }
   }
 }
```

Bam:

```
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^2070} {0}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^00b9} {1}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^00b2} {2}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^00b3} {3}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^2074} {4}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^2075} {5}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^2076} {6}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^2077} {7}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^2078} {8}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^2079} {9}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^207a} {+}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^207b} {-}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^207c} {=}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^207d} {(}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^207e} {)}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^2071} {i}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^207f} {n}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^02b0} {h}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^02b2} {j}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^02b3} {r}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^02b7} {w}
\@@_setup_active_superscript:nn {^^^^02b8} {y}
```

Subscripts Ditto above.

```
\cs_new:Nn \@@_setup_active_subscript:nn
 {
  \prop_gput:Nnn \g_@@_subs_prop   {#1} {#2}
  \char_set_catcode_active:N #1
  \@@_char_gmake_mathactive:N #1
  \scantokens
   {
    \cs_gset:Npn #1
     {
      \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_ss_chain_tl {#2}
      \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_sub_or_super:n \sb
      \tl_set:Nn \l_@@_tmpa_tl {subs}
      \@@_scan_sscript:
     }
   }
 }
```

A few more subscripts than superscripts:

```
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2080} {0}
```

```
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2081} {1}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2082} {2}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2083} {3}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2084} {4}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2085} {5}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2086} {6}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2087} {7}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2088} {8}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2089} {9}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^208a} {+}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^208b} {-}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^208c} {=}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^208d} {(}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^208e} {)}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2090} {a}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2091} {e}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2095} {h}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^1d62} {i}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2c7c} {j}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2096} {k}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2097} {l}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2098} {m}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2099} {n}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2092} {o}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^209a} {p}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^1d63} {r}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^209b} {s}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^209c} {t}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^1d64} {u}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^1d65} {v}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^2093} {x}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^1d66} {\beta}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^1d67} {\gamma}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^1d68} {\rho}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^1d69} {\phi}
\@@_setup_active_subscript:nn {^^^^1d6a} {\chi}
```

```
\group_end:
```

The scanning command, which collects a chain of subscripts or a chain of superscripts and then typesets what it has collected.

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sscript:
 {
  \@@_scan_sscript:TF
   {
    \@@_scan_sscript:
   }
   {
    \@@_sub_or_super:n {\l_@@_ss_chain_tl}
   }
 }
```

We do not skip spaces when scanning ahead, and we explicitly wish to bail out on encountering a space or a brace. These cases are filtered using `\peek_N_type:TF`. Otherwise the token can be taken as an `N`-type argument. Then we search for it in the appropriate property list (`\l_@@_tmpa_tl` is `subs` or `supers`). If found, add the value to the current chain of sub/superscripts. Remember to put the character back in the input otherwise. The `\group_align_safe_begin:` and `\group_align_safe_end:` are needed in case `#3` is `&`.

```
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sscript:TF #1#2
 {
  \peek_N_type:TF
   {
    \group_align_safe_begin:
    \@@_scan_sscript_aux:nnN {#1} {#2}
   }
   {#2}
 }
\cs_new:Npn \@@_scan_sscript_aux:nnN #1#2#3
 {
  \prop_get:cnNTF {g_@@_\l_@@_tmpa_tl _prop} {#3} \l_@@_tmpb_tl
   {
    \tl_put_right:NV \l_@@_ss_chain_tl \l_@@_tmpb_tl
    \group_align_safe_end:
    #1
   }
   { \group_align_safe_end: #2 #3 }
 }
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

T *unicode-math-compat.dtx— Compatibility*

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

`\@@_check_and_fix:NNnnnn`

`#1` : command
`#2` : factory command
`#3` : parameter text
`#4` : expected replacement text
`#5` : new replacement text for LuaTEX
`#6` : new replacement text for XƎTEX

Tries to patch ⟨*command*⟩. If ⟨*command*⟩ is undefined, do nothing. Otherwise it must be a macro with the given ⟨*parameter text*⟩ and ⟨*expected replacement text*⟩, created by the given ⟨*factory command*⟩ or equivalent. In this case it will be overwritten using the ⟨*parameter text*⟩ and the ⟨*new replacement text for LuaTEX*⟩ or the ⟨*new replacement text for XƎTEX*⟩, depending on the engine. Otherwise issue a warning and don't overwrite.

```
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_check_and_fix:NNnnnn
```

```
 {
  \cs_if_exist:NT #1
   {
    \token_if_macro:NTF #1
     {
      \group_begin:
      #2 \@@_tmpa:w #3 { #4 }
      \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \@@_tmpa:w
       {
        \msg_info:nnx { unicode-math } { patch-macro }
          { \token_to_str:N #1 }
        \group_end:
        #2 #1 #3
⟨XE⟩         { #6 }
⟨LU⟩         { #5 }
       }
       {
        \msg_warning:nnxxx { unicode-math } { wrong-meaning }
          { \token_to_str:N #1 } { \token_to_meaning:N #1 }
          { \token_to_meaning:N \@@_tmpa:w }
        \group_end:
       }
     }
     {
      \msg_warning:nnx { unicode-math } { macro-expected }
        { \token_to_str:N #1 }
     }
   }
 }
```

`\@@_check_and_fix:NNnnn`

#1 : command
#2 : factory command
#3 : parameter text
#4 : expected replacement text
#5 : new replacement text

Tries to patch ⟨*command*⟩. If ⟨*command*⟩ is undefined, do nothing. Otherwise it must be a macro with the given ⟨*parameter text*⟩ and ⟨*expected replacement text*⟩, created by the given ⟨*factory command*⟩ or equivalent. In this case it will be overwritten using the ⟨*parameter text*⟩ and the ⟨*new replacement text*⟩. Otherwise issue a warning and don't overwrite.

```
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_check_and_fix:NNnnn
 {
  \@@_check_and_fix:NNnnnn #1 #2 { #3 } { #4 } { #5 } { #5 }
 }
```

`\@@_check_and_fix_luatex:NNnnn`
`\@@_check_and_fix_luatex:cNnnn`

#1 : command
#2 : factory command
#3 : parameter text

#4 : expected replacement text
#5 : new replacement text
Tries to patch ⟨*command*⟩. If XeTeX is the current engine or ⟨*command*⟩ is undefined, do nothing. Otherwise it must be a macro with the given ⟨*parameter text*⟩ and ⟨*expected replacement text*⟩, created by the given ⟨*factory command*⟩ or equivalent. In this case it will be overwritten using the ⟨*parameter text*⟩ and the ⟨*new replacement text*⟩. Otherwise issue a warning and don't overwrite.

```
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn \@@_check_and_fix_luatex:NNnnn
 {
⟨LU⟩    \@@_check_and_fix:NNnnn #1 #2 { #3 } { #4 } { #5 }
 }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \@@_check_and_fix_luatex:NNnnn { c }
```

url Simply need to get `url` in a state such that when it switches to math mode and enters ASCII characters, the maths setup (i.e., `unicode-math`) doesn't remap the symbols into Plane 1. Which is, of course, what `\mathup` is doing.

This is the same as writing, e.g., `\def\UrlFont{\ttfamily\@@_switchto_up:}` but activates automatically so old documents that might change the `\url` font still work correctly.

```
\AtEndOfPackageFile * {url}
 {
  \tl_put_left:Nn \Url@FormatString { \@@_switchto_up: }
  \tl_put_right:Nn \UrlSpecials
   {
    \do\`{\mathchar`\`}
    \do\'{\mathchar`\'}
    \do\${\mathchar`\$}
    \do\&{\mathchar`\&}
   }
 }
```

amsmath Since the mathcode of `` `\- `` is greater than eight bits, this piece of `\AtBeginDocument` code from `amsmath` dies if we try and set the maths font in the preamble:

```
\AtEndOfPackageFile * {amsmath}
 {
⟨*XE⟩
    \tl_remove_once:Nn \@begindocumenthook
     {
      \mathchardef\std@minus\mathcode`\-\relax
      \mathchardef\std@equal\mathcode`\=\relax
     }
    \def\std@minus{\Umathcharnum\Umathcodenum`\-\relax}
    \def\std@equal{\Umathcharnum\Umathcodenum`\=\relax}
⟨/XE⟩
  \cs_set:Npn \@cdots {\mathinner{\cdots}}
  \cs_set_eq:NN \dotsb@ \cdots
```

This isn't as clever as the `amsmath` definition but I think it works:

```
⟨*XE⟩
\def \resetMathstrut@
 {%
  \setbox\z@\hbox{$($}%)
  \ht\Mathstrutbox@\ht\z@ \dp\Mathstrutbox@\dp\z@
 }
```

The `subarray` environment uses inappropriate font dimensions.

```
\@@_check_and_fix:NNnnn \subarray \cs_set:Npn { #1 }
 {
  \vcenter
  \bgroup
  \Let@
  \restore@math@cr
  \default@tag
  \baselineskip \fontdimen 10~ \scriptfont \tw@
  \advance \baselineskip \fontdimen 12~ \scriptfont \tw@
  \lineskip \thr@@@@ \fontdimen 8~ \scriptfont \thr@@@@
  \lineskiplimit \lineskip
  \ialign
  \bgroup
  \ifx c #1 \hfil \fi
  $ \m@th \scriptstyle ## $
  \hfil
  \crcr
 }
 {
  \vcenter
  \c_group_begin_token
  \Let@
  \restore@math@cr
  \default@tag
  \skip_set:Nn \baselineskip
   {
```

Here we use stack top shift + stack bottom shift, which sounds reasonable.

```
    \@@_stack_num_up:N \scriptstyle
    + \@@_stack_denom_down:N \scriptstyle
   }
```

Here we use the minimum stack gap.

```
  \lineskip \@@_stack_vgap:N \scriptstyle
  \lineskiplimit \lineskip
  \ialign
  \c_group_begin_token
  \token_if_eq_meaning:NNT c #1 { \hfil }
  \c_math_toggle_token
  \m@th
  \scriptstyle
```

```
      \c_parameter_token \c_parameter_token
      \c_math_toggle_token
      \hfil
      \crcr
     }
⟨/XE⟩
```

The roots need a complete rework.

```
\@@_check_and_fix_luatex:NNnnn \plainroot@ \cs_set_nopar:Npn { #1 \of #2 }
 {
  \setbox \rootbox \hbox
   {
    $ \m@th \scriptscriptstyle { #1 } $
   }
  \mathchoice
    { \r@@@@t \displaystyle      { #2 } }
    { \r@@@@t \textstyle         { #2 } }~
    { \r@@@@t \scriptstyle       { #2 } }
    { \r@@@@t \scriptscriptstyle { #2 } }
  \egroup
 }
 {
  \bool_if:nTF
   {
    \int_compare_p:nNn { \uproot@ } = { \c_zero }
    && \int_compare_p:nNn { \leftroot@ } = { \c_zero }
   }
   {
      \Uroot \l_@@_radical_sqrt_tl { #1 } { #2 }
   }
   {
    \hbox_set:Nn \rootbox
     {
      \c_math_toggle_token
      \m@th
      \scriptscriptstyle { #1 }
      \c_math_toggle_token
     }
    \mathchoice
      { \r@@@@t \displaystyle      { #2 } }
      { \r@@@@t \textstyle         { #2 } }
      { \r@@@@t \scriptstyle       { #2 } }
      { \r@@@@t \scriptscriptstyle { #2 } }
   }
  \c_group_end_token
 }
\@@_check_and_fix:NNnnnn \r@@@@t \cs_set_nopar:Npn { #1 #2 }
 {
  \setboxz@h { $ \m@th #1 \sqrtsign { #2 } $ }
  \dimen@ \ht\z@
```

```
   \advance \dimen@ -\dp\z@
   \setbox\@ne \hbox { $ \m@th #1 \mskip \uproot@ mu $ }
   \advance \dimen@ by 1.667 \wd\@ne
   \mkern -\leftroot@ mu
   \mkern 5mu
   \raise .6\dimen@ \copy\rootbox
   \mkern -10mu
   \mkern \leftroot@ mu
   \boxz@
  }
  {
   \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
    {
     \c_math_toggle_token
     \m@th
     #1
     \mskip \uproot@ mu
     \c_math_toggle_token
    }
     \Uroot \l_@@_radical_sqrt_tl
    {
     \box_move_up:nn { \box_wd:N \l_tmpa_box }
      {
       \hbox:n
        {
         \c_math_toggle_token
         \m@th
         \mkern -\leftroot@ mu
         \box_use:N \rootbox
         \mkern \leftroot@ mu
         \c_math_toggle_token
        }
      }
    }
    { #2 }
  }
  {
   \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
    {
     \c_math_toggle_token
     \m@th
     #1
     \sqrtsign { #2 }
     \c_math_toggle_token
    }
   \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpb_box
    {
     \c_math_toggle_token
     \m@th
```

```
      #1
      \mskip \uproot@ mu
      \c_math_toggle_token
     }
    \mkern -\leftroot@ mu
    \@@_mathstyle_scale:Nnn #1 { \kern }
     {
      \fontdimen 63 \l_@@_font
     }
    \box_move_up:nn
     {
      \box_wd:N \l_tmpb_box
      + (\box_ht:N \l_tmpa_box - \box_dp:N \l_tmpa_box)
      * \number \fontdimen 65 \l_@@_font / 100
     }
     {
      \box_use:N \rootbox
     }
    \@@_mathstyle_scale:Nnn #1 { \kern }
     {
      \fontdimen 64 \l_@@_font
     }
    \mkern \leftroot@ mu
    \box_use_clear:N \l_tmpa_box
   }
 }
```

amsopn This code is to improve the output of analphabetic symbols in text of operator names (`\sin`, `\cos`, etc.). Just comment out the offending lines for now:

```
⟨*XE⟩
\AtEndOfPackageFile * {amsopn}
 {
  \cs_set:Npn \newmcodes@
   {
    \mathcode`\'39\scan_stop:
    \mathcode`\*42\scan_stop:
    \mathcode`\."613A\scan_stop:
%%  \ifnum\mathcode`\-=45 \else
%%    \mathchardef\std@minus\mathcode`\-\relax
%%  \fi
    \mathcode`\-45\scan_stop:
    \mathcode`\/47\scan_stop:
    \mathcode`\:"603A\scan_stop:
   }
 }
⟨/XE⟩
```

mathtools mathtools's `\cramped` command and others that make use of its internal version use an incorrect font dimension.

```
⟨*XE⟩
\AtEndOfPackageFile * { mathtools }
 {
    \@@_check_and_fix:NNnnn
        \MT_cramped_internal:Nn \cs_set_nopar:Npn { #1 #2 }
     {
      \sbox \z@
       {
        $
        \m@th
        #1
        \nulldelimiterspace = \z@
        \radical \z@ { #2 }
        $
       }
      \ifx #1 \displaystyle
        \dimen@ = \fontdimen 8 \textfont 3
        \advance \dimen@ .25 \fontdimen 5 \textfont 2
      \else
        \dimen@ = 1.25 \fontdimen 8
        \ifx #1 \textstyle
          \textfont
        \else
          \ifx #1 \scriptstyle
            \scriptfont
          \else
            \scriptscriptfont
          \fi
        \fi
        3
      \fi
      \advance \dimen@ -\ht\z@
      \ht\z@ = -\dimen@
      \box\z@
     }
```

The XeTeX version is pretty similar to the legacy version, only using the correct font dimensions. Note we used '`\XeTeXradical`' with the family 255 to be almost sure that the radical rule width is not set. Former use of '`\newfam`' had an upsetting effect on legacy math alphabets.

```
     {
      \hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box
       {
        \color@setgroup
        \c_math_toggle_token
        \m@th
        #1
        \dim_zero:N \nulldelimiterspace
        \XeTeXradical \c_two_hundred_fifty_five \c_zero { #2 }
        \c_math_toggle_token
        \color@endgroup
       }
      \box_set_ht:Nn \l_tmpa_box
       {
        \box_ht:N \l_tmpa_box
```

Here we use the radical vertical gap.

```
        - \@@_radical_vgap:N #1
       }
      \box_use_clear:N \l_tmpa_box
     }
 }
⟨/XE⟩
```

`\overbracket`
`\underbracket`

mathtools's `\overbracket` and `\underbracket` take optional arguments and are defined in terms of rules, so we keep them, and rename ours to `\Uoverbracket` and `\Uunderbracket`.

```
\AtEndOfPackageFile * { mathtools }
 {
    \cs_set_eq:NN \MToverbracket  \overbracket
    \cs_set_eq:NN \MTunderbracket \underbracket

    \AtBeginDocument
     {
      \msg_warning:nn { unicode-math } { mathtools-overbracket }

\def\downbracketfill#1#2
 {%
```

Original definition used the height of `\braceld` which is not available with Unicode fonts, so we are hard coding the 5/18ex suggested by mathtools's documentation.

```
            \edef\l_MT_bracketheight_fdim{.27ex}%
            \downbracketend{#1}{#2}
            \leaders \vrule \@height #1 \@depth \z@ \hfill
            \downbracketend{#1}{#2}%
     }
\def\upbracketfill#1#2
 {%
            \edef\l_MT_bracketheight_fdim{.27ex}%
            \upbracketend{#1}{#2}
            \leaders \vrule \@height \z@ \@depth #1 \hfill
            \upbracketend{#1}{#2}%
     }
\let\Uoverbracket =\overbracket
\let\Uunderbracket=\underbracket
        \let\overbracket  =\MToverbracket
        \let\underbracket =\MTunderbracket
     }% end of AtBeginDocument
```

\dblcolon
\coloneqq
\Coloneqq
\eqqcolon

mathtools defines several commands as combinations of colons and other characters, but with meanings incompatible to unicode-math. Thus we issue a warning. Because mathtools uses `\providecommand` `\AtBeginDocument`, we can just define the offending commands here.

```
  \msg_warning:nn { unicode-math } { mathtools-colon }
  \NewDocumentCommand \dblcolon { } { \Colon }
  \NewDocumentCommand \coloneqq { } { \coloneq }
  \NewDocumentCommand \Coloneqq { } { \Coloneq }
  \NewDocumentCommand \eqqcolon { } { \eqcolon }
 }
```

colonequals

\ratio
\coloncolon
\minuscolon
\colonequals
\equalscolon
\coloncolonequals

Similarly to mathtools, the colonequals defines several colon combinations. Fortunately there are no name clashes, so we can just overwrite their definitions.

```
\AtEndOfPackageFile * { colonequals }
 {
  \msg_warning:nn { unicode-math } { colonequals }
  \RenewDocumentCommand \ratio { } { \mathratio }
  \RenewDocumentCommand \coloncolon { } { \Colon }
  \RenewDocumentCommand \minuscolon { } { \dashcolon }
  \RenewDocumentCommand \colonequals { } { \coloneq }
  \RenewDocumentCommand \equalscolon { } { \eqcolon }
  \RenewDocumentCommand \coloncolonequals { } { \Coloneq }
 }
```

```
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

U unicode-math-alphabets.dtx— Setting up alphabets

```
⟨*package&(XE|LU)⟩
```

U.0.1 Upright: up

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {up} {num}
 {
  \@@_set_normal_numbers:nn {up} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {up} {up} {#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {up} {Latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_bool { \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {up} {#1} }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upLatin_bool { \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {up,it} {#1} }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {up} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {literal} {up} {up}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {literal} {it} {it}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {up} {latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_bool { \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {up} {#1} }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_uplatin_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_latin:nn        {up,it} {#1}
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn        {h} {up,it} {#1}
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {dotlessi} {up,it} {#1}
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {dotlessj} {up,it} {#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {up} {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {literal} {up} {up}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {literal} {it} {it}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {up} {Greek}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_bool { \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {up}{#1} }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upGreek_bool { \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {up,it}{#1} }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {up} {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {literal} {up} {up}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {literal} {it} {it}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {up} {greek}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_bool { \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {up} {#1} }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upgreek_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {up,it} {#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {up} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {literal} {up} {up}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {literal} {it} {it}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {up} {misc}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{up}{up}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upNabla_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{up,it}{up}
     }
   }
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{up}{up}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_uppartial_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{up,it}{up}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {up}  {partial} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {up}    {Nabla} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {up} {dotlessi} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {up} {dotlessj} {up,it} {#1}
 }
```

U.0.2 Italic: it

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {it} {Latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_bool { \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {it} {#1} }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upLatin_bool { \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {up,it} {#1} }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {it}{up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {it} {latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {it} {#1}
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {h}{it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_uplatin_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {up,it} {#1}
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {h}{up,it}{#1}
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {dotlessi}{up,it}{#1}
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {dotlessj}{up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {it}            {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {it} {dotlessi} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {it} {dotlessj} {up,it} {#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {it} {Greek}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upGreek_bool { \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {up,it}{#1} }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {it} {up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {it} {greek}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {it} {#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upgreek_bool { \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {it,up} {#1} }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {it} {up,it} {#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {it} {misc}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{it}{it}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upNabla_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{up,it}{it}
     }
   }
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{it}{it}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_uppartial_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{up,it}{it}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {it} {partial} {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {it} {Nabla}   {up,it}{#1}
 }
```

U.0.3 *Blackboard or double-struck: bb and bbit*

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bb} {latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bb} {up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bb} {Latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bb} {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb} {C} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb} {H} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb} {N} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb} {P} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb} {Q} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb} {R} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb} {Z} {up,it} {#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bb} {num}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {bb} {up}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bb} {misc}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb}        {Pi} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb}        {pi} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb}     {Gamma} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb}     {gamma} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bb} {summation} {up} {#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bbit} {misc}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bbit} {D} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bbit} {d} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bbit} {e} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bbit} {i} {up,it} {#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bbit} {j} {up,it} {#1}
 }
```

U.0.4 Script and caligraphic: scr and cal

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {scr} {Latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {scr}    {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {B}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {E}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {F}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {H}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {I}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {L}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {M}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {R}{up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {scr} {latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {scr}    {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {e}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {g}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {scr} {o}{up,it}{#1}
 }
```

These are by default synonyms for the above, but with the STIX fonts we want to use the alternate alphabet.

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {cal} {Latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {cal}  {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {cal} {B}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {cal} {E}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {cal} {F}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {cal} {H}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {cal} {I}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {cal} {L}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {cal} {M}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {cal} {R}{up,it}{#1}
 }
```

U.0.5 Fractur or fraktur or blackletter: frak

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {frak} {Latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {frak}    {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {frak} {C}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {frak} {H}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {frak} {I}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {frak} {R}{up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {frak} {Z}{up,it}{#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {frak} {latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {frak} {up,it}{#1}
 }
```

U.0.6 *Sans serif upright: sfup*

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {sfup} {num}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {sf}   {up}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {sfup} {up}{#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {sfup} {Latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {sfup} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {sf} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {sfup,sfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {sf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {sfup} {up,it}{#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {sfup} {latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {sfup} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {sf} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {sfup,sfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {sf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {sfup} {up,it}{#1}
 }
```

U.0.7 *Sans serif italic: sfit*

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {sfit} {Latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {sfit} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {sf} {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {sfup,sfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {sf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {sfit} {up,it}{#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {sfit} {latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {sfit} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {sf} {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {sfup,sfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {sf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {sfit} {up,it}{#1}
 }
```

U.0.8 Typewriter or monospaced: tt

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {tt} {num}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {tt} {up}{#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {tt} {Latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {tt} {up,it}{#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {tt} {latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {tt} {up,it}{#1}
 }
```

U.0.9 Bold Italic: bfit

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfit} {Latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NF \g_@@_bfupLatin_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfup,bfit} {#1}
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfit} {up,it}{#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfit} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bf} {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_bfupLatin_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfup,bfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfit} {latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NF \g_@@_bfuplatin_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfup,bfit} {#1}
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bfit} {up,it}{#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfit} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bf} {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_bfuplatin_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfup,bfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfit} {Greek}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bfit} {up,it}{#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {bfit}{#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bf} {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_bfupGreek_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {bfup,bfit}{#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
    }
  }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfit} {greek}
  {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bfit} {up,it} {#1}
    \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
      {
        \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {bfit} {#1}
        \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bf} {it} {#1}
      }
      {
        \bool_if:NF \g_@@_bfupgreek_bool
          {
            \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {bfit,bfup} {#1}
            \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bf} {up,it} {#1}
          }
      }
  }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfit} {misc}
  {
    \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
      { \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{bfit}{#1} }
      {
        \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upNabla_bool
          { \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{bfup,bfit}{#1} }
      }
    \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
      { \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{bfit}{#1} }
      {
        \bool_if:NF \g_@@_uppartial_bool
          { \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{bfup,bfit}{#1} }
      }
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfit} {partial} {up,it}{#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfit} {Nabla}   {up,it}{#1}
    \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
      {
        \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf} {partial} {it}{#1}
      }
      {
        \bool_if:NF \g_@@_uppartial_bool
          {
            \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf} {partial} {up,it}{#1}
          }
      }
    \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
      {
        \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf} {Nabla}   {it}{#1}
```

```
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upNabla_bool
     {
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf} {Nabla}   {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
 }
```

U.0.10 *Bold Upright: bfup*

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfup} {num}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {bf}   {up}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {bfup} {up}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfup} {Latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NT \g_@@_bfupLatin_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfup,bfit} {#1}
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfup} {up,it}{#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfup} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bf} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_bfupLatin_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfup,bfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfup} {latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NT \g_@@_bfuplatin_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfup,bfit} {#1}
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bfup} {up,it}{#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfup} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bf} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_bfuplatin_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfup,bfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfup} {Greek}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bfup} {up,it}{#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {bfup}{#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bf} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_bfupGreek_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {bfup,bfit}{#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfup} {greek}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bfup} {up,it} {#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_bfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {bfup} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bf} {up} {#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_bfupgreek_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {bfup,bfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bf} {up,it} {#1}
     }
   }
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfup} {misc}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{bfup}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upNabla_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{bfup,bfit}{#1}
     }
   }
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{bfup}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_uppartial_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{bfup,bfit}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfup} {partial} {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfup} {Nabla}   {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfup} {digamma} {up}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfup} {Digamma} {up}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf}   {digamma} {up}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf}   {Digamma} {up}{#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf} {partial} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_uppartial_bool
     {
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf} {partial} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf} {Nabla}   {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upNabla_bool
     {
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bf} {Nabla}   {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
 }
```

U.0.11 *Bold fractur or fraktur or blackletter: bffrak*

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bffrak} {Latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bffrak} {up,it}{#1}
 }

```

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bffrak} {latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bffrak} {up,it}{#1}
 }
```

U.0.12 Bold script or calligraphic: bfscr

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfscr} {Latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfscr} {up,it}{#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfscr} {latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bfscr} {up,it}{#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfcal} {Latin}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfcal}  {up,it}{#1}
 }
```

U.0.13 Bold upright sans serif: bfsfup

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfup} {num}
 {
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {bfsf}   {up}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_numbers:nnn {bfsfup} {up}{#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfup} {Latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfsfup} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfsf} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfsfup,bfsfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfsf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfsfup} {up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfup} {latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfsfup} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bfsf} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfsfup,bfsfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bfsf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bfsfup} {up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfup} {Greek}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {bfsfup}{#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bfsf} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {bfsfup,bfsfit}{#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bfsf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bfsfup} {up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfup} {greek}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {bfsfup} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bfsf} {up} {#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {bfsfup,bfsfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bfsf} {up,it} {#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bfsfup} {up,it} {#1}
 }
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfup} {misc}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{bfsfup}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upNabla_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{bfsfup,bfsfit}{#1}
     }
   }
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{bfsfup}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_uppartial_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{bfsfup,bfsfit}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsfup} {partial} {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsfup} {Nabla}   {up,it}{#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsf} {partial} {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_uppartial_bool
     {
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsf} {partial} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsf} {Nabla}   {up}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NT \g_@@_upNabla_bool
     {
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsf} {Nabla}   {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
 }
```

U.0.14 Bold italic sans serif: bfsfit

```
\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfit} {Latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfsfit} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfsf} {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Latin:nn {bfsfup,bfsfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfsf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Latin:nnn {bfsfit} {up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfit} {latin}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfsfit} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bfsf} {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_latin:nn {bfsfup,bfsfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bfsf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_latin:nnn {bfsfit} {up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfit} {Greek}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {bfsfit}{#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bfsf} {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_Greek:nn {bfsfup,bfsfit}{#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bfsf} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_Greek:nnn {bfsfit} {up,it}{#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfit} {greek}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_sfliteral_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {bfsfit} {#1}
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bfsf} {it} {#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upsans_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_greek:nn {bfsfup,bfsfit} {#1}
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bfsf} {up,it} {#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_greek:nnn {bfsfit} {up,it} {#1}
 }

\@@_new_alphabet_config:nnn {bfsfit} {misc}
 {
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{bfsfit}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upNabla_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {Nabla}{bfsfup,bfsfit}{#1}
     }
   }
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
   {
    \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{bfsfit}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_uppartial_bool
     {
      \@@_set_normal_char:nnn {partial}{bfsfup,bfsfit}{#1}
     }
   }
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsfit} {partial} {up,it}{#1}
  \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsfit} {Nabla}   {up,it}{#1}
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_partial_bool
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsf} {partial} {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_uppartial_bool
     {
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsf} {partial} {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
  \bool_if:NTF \g_@@_literal_Nabla_bool
   {
    \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsf} {Nabla}   {it}{#1}
   }
   {
    \bool_if:NF \g_@@_upNabla_bool
     {
      \@@_set_mathalphabet_pos:nnnn {bfsf} {Nabla}   {up,it}{#1}
     }
   }
 }
⟨/package&(XE|LU)⟩
```