

# OpenType Math Fonts: What's new or noteworthy?

Ulrik Vieth  
Stuttgart, Germany

Bach $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$  2019, Brodnica, Poland



# 10+ years of OpenType math fonts

- Some milestones
  - 2007: engine support in MS Office; Cambria Math
  - 2008: engine support in Xe $\TeX$ , XeLa $\TeX$ ; Asana Math
  - 2009: engine support in Lua $\TeX$ , LuaLa $\TeX$ , Con $\TeX$ t
  - 2010: engines + macros + fonts in  $\TeX$  Live; XITS Math
  - 2011: Latin Modern Math (GUST Team)
  - 2011–12: Lucida Math (TUG, Bigelow & Holmes)
  - 2012–16:  $\TeX$  Gyre Math (4x) + DejaVu (GUST Team)
  - 2013–16: STIX Math, STIX Two Math
  - 2016–19: Libertinus Math, Garamond Math, Fira Math, etc.



# 10+ years of OpenType math fonts

- engine support: mostly stable
  - T<sub>E</sub>X engines: LuaT<sub>E</sub>X 1.0x, XeT<sub>E</sub>X 0.99999x
  - MS engines: Office 2007, 2010, etc
  - Browser support: Mozilla Firefox + Plugins
- macro support: mostly stable
  - LuaLaT<sub>E</sub>X/XeLaT<sub>E</sub>X (via unicode-math)
  - ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt Mk IV
  - Plain LuaT<sub>E</sub>X (via luatex-plain)
- font development: ongoing
  - some 15-18 math fonts available
  - some fonts still under development
  - (+ some bold variants)
  - (+ some sans-serif designs)
  - (+ some extra weights)

# Choices of OpenType math fonts

- by origin
  - traditional  $\TeX$  fonts: Latin Modern (+ Euler + AMS Symbols)
  - traditional PS Fonts:  $\TeX$  Gyre, XITS/STIX/STIX2
  - other: Cambria, Lucida, Minion, Libertinus, DejaVu
- by developer
  - GUST Team: Latin Modern,  $\TeX$  Gyre, DejaVu
  - Khaled Hosny: XITS, Lucida, Libertinus
  - other: STIX/STIX2, Cambria, Asana, Minion
  - recent additions: Garamond, Fira, GFS, etc
- by availability
  - from CTAN: Latin Modern,  $\TeX$  Gyre, XITS/STIX/STIX2
  - from CTAN or `github`: Libertinus, Garamond, Fira, GFS
  - sold commercially: Lucida (via TUG), Minion
  - as system fonts: Cambria (on Windows 7 or 10)

# Choices of OpenType math fonts

- by release date
  - Cambria Math, since 2007
  - Asana Math, since 2008
  - Neo Euler, since 2009 (abandoned)
  - XITS Math, since 2010 (from STIX 1.0)
  - STIX Math, June 2013 (from STIX 1.1)
  - Latin Modern Math, May 2011
  - Minion Math, Oct 2011
  - Lucida Math, March 2012
  - T<sub>E</sub>X Gyre Pagella Math, May 2012
  - T<sub>E</sub>X Gyre Termes Math, Sept 2012
  - T<sub>E</sub>X Gyre Bonum Math, May 2013
  - T<sub>E</sub>X Gyre Schola Math, May 2014
  - (T<sub>E</sub>X Gyre) DejaVu Math, May 2015/16

# Choices of OpenType math fonts

- by release date (recent additions)
  - STIX Two Math, Dec 2016 (latest in Apr 2019)
  - Libertinus Math, since 2016 (latest in Apr 2019)
  - Garamond Math, since 2018 (latest in Feb 2019)
  - Fira Math, since 2018 (latest in Feb 2019)
  - GFS Neohellenic Math, since ???
- Choices of sans-serif math
  - Fira Math
  - GFS Neohellenic Math
- Choices of bold math
  - XITS Math Bold
  - Lucida Math Demi
  - Libertinus Math Bold
- Multiple weights / sizes
  - Fira Math (12 weights)
  - Minion (4 weights, 5 sizes)

## Recent OpenType math fonts

- Libertinus Math
  - alphabets from Libertine, sans-serif from Biolinum
  - Scripts from XITS Math, BBold constructed, no Fraktur

$$\Delta E - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \nabla \lambda + \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}}{\partial t}, \quad \Delta \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{B}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{j}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla - q\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) \right)^2 \psi + q\phi(\mathbf{r}) \psi$$

$$\gamma^\alpha \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \partial_\alpha - qA_\alpha \right) \psi + m_0 c \psi = 0$$

$$R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g^{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{8\pi G}{c^2} M^{\mu\nu}$$

## Recent OpenType math fonts

- Garamond Math
  - alphabets from EB Garamond, sans-serif from Libertinus
  - Scripts from XITS Math, BBold constructed, no Fraktur

$$\Delta \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \nabla \lambda + \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}}{\partial t}, \quad \Delta \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{B}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{j}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla - q\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) \right)^2 \psi + q\phi(\mathbf{r}) \psi$$

$$\gamma^\alpha \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \partial_\alpha - qA_\alpha \right) \psi + m_0 c \psi = 0$$

$$R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g^{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{8\pi G}{c^2} M^{\mu\nu}$$



## Recent OpenType math fonts

- Fira Math
  - sans-serif design, no alternate sans-serif
  - no Script, Fraktur, full BBold

$$\Delta \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \nabla \lambda + \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}}{\partial t}, \quad \Delta \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{B}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{j}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla - q\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) \right)^2 \psi + q\phi(\mathbf{r}) \psi$$

$$\gamma^\alpha \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \partial_\alpha - qA_\alpha \right) \psi + m_0 c \psi = 0$$

$$R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g^{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{8\pi G}{c^2} M^{\mu\nu}$$

## Recent OpenType math fonts

- GFS Neohellenic Math
  - sans-serif design, no alternate sans-serif
  - minimal Scripts, Fraktur, BBold

$$\Delta \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \nabla \lambda + \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}}{\partial t}, \quad \Delta \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{B}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{j}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla - q\mathbf{A}(r) \right)^2 \psi + q\phi(r) \psi$$

$$\gamma^\alpha \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \partial_\alpha - qA_\alpha \right) \psi + m_0 c \psi = 0$$

$$R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g^{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{8\pi G}{c^2} M^{\mu\nu}$$

# Status of OpenType math font development

- Completeness
  - Completeness of math symbols
  - Completeness of math alphabets
- Design issues
  - How to choose matching fonts?
  - How should certain fonts look like?
- Technical issues
  - Spacing and side bearings
  - Placements of accents
  - Placements of superscripts / subscripts

## Completeness of math symbols

- Unicode math defines hundreds of math symbols (1200+)
- OpenType math fonts can choose what to implement
  - most fonts have some missing symbols
  - each font can have different range
  - Latin Modern and T<sub>E</sub>X Gyre cover the same subsets
  - all fonts have common subset (traditional T<sub>E</sub>X)
- How complete are math symbols?
  - most complete: XITS/STIX/STIX2
  - mostly complete: Minion, GFS, Asana, Cambria, Lucida
  - in between: Latin Modern, T<sub>E</sub>X Gyre, Garamond
  - less complete: Libertinus, Fira, (Neo Euler)

## Completeness of math alphabets

- Unicode math defines dozens of math alphabets
- OpenType math fonts can choose what to implement
  - most fonts have some missing symbols/alphabets
  - e.g. bold sans-serif Greek (upright + italic)
  - e.g. lowercase Script, bold Script, bold Fraktur
  - e.g. lowercase BBold, numerals BBold
- How complete are math alphabets?
  - most complete: XITS/STIX/STIX2
  - also complete: Asana, Cambria, T<sub>E</sub>X Gyre
  - in between: Latin Modern, Lucida, Libertinus, Garamond
  - less complete: Minion, GFS, Fira, (Neo Euler)

## Completeness of math alphabets

- What is missing in various fonts?
  - Latin Modern: lower Script (regular + bold)
  - Lucida: lower bold Script, lower bold Fraktur
  - Libertinus: bold sans italic Greek, all Fraktur
  - Garamond: bold sans italic Greek, all Fraktur
  - Minion: all Script, all Fraktur, lower BBold
  - GFS: lower+bold Script, Fraktur, lower BBold
  - Fira: all Script, all Fraktur
- In some cases, there are special reasons:
  - sans-serif designs: empty slots for sans-serif
  - multiple weights: empty slots for bold

# Completeness of symbols and alphabets

- How complete are various fonts?

STIX Math	1225 symbols + 1168 alphabetic
XITS Math	1253 symbols + 1170 alphabetic
STIX Two Math	1256 symbols + 1170 alphabetic
Minion Math	1215 symbols + 280 alphabetic
GFS Neohellenic	1174 symbols + 568 alphabetic
Asana Math	1172 symbols + 1167 alphabetic
Cambria Math	1158 symbols + 1170 alphabetic
Lucida Math	944 symbols + 1038 alphabetic
TeX Gyre Math (5x)	556 symbols + 1163 alphabetic
Latin Modern Math	554 symbols + 1111 alphabetic
Garamond Math	558 symbols + 989 alphabetic
Libertinus Math	535 symbols + 992 alphabetic
Fira Math	445 symbols + 584 alphabetic
Neo Euler	251 symbols + 399 alphabetic

# Completeness of symbols and alphabets

- **Bold Math**

XITS Math 1253 symbols + 1170 alphabetic

XITS Math Bold 499 symbols + 1093 alphabetic

Lucida Math 944 symbols + 1038 alphabetic

Lucida Math Demi 472 symbols + 961 alphabetic

Libertinus Math 535 symbols + 992 alphabetic

Libertinus Math Bold 535 symbols + 992 alphabetic

- **Sans-serif Math**

GFS Neohellenic 1174 symbols + 568 alphabetic

Fira Math 445 symbols + 584 alphabetic



## Design issues: Choices of matching fonts

- Unicode math combines multiple alphabets (e.g. Serif, Sans Serif, Script, Fraktur, BBold)
- OpenType math fonts need to choose matching fonts
  - no problem for comprehensive families (LM, Lucida)
  - non-trivial design issue for most other font families
- Choosing a matching sans-serif font
  - Which sans-serif fonts are available and complete enough?
  - Sans-serif should be clearly distinguishable from Serif
  - Sans-serif should not be too incompatible with Serif
  - Sans-serif should match the weight, width, angle, shapes
- Choosing a matching Script or Fraktur font
  - Which Script or Fraktur fonts are available?
  - Script and Fraktur should match expected style

## Technical issues

- OpenType math fonts need extensive testing
  - testing and fine-tuning the spacing (side-bearings)
  - testing the placement of accents, superscripts, subscripts
  - checking visual consistency of alphabets and symbols
  - It is easy to tell, if something looks wrong
  - It is not easy to tell how it should be right
- font support varies a lot
  - some font projects have frequent releases
  - some font projects take years to next release
  - some system fonts are updated without notice
  - some bugs get fixed eventually, but may take years

## Summary and Conclusions

- Where are we?
  - OpenType math font technology established for 10+ years
  - OpenType math fonts provide advantages to users
  - OpenType math fonts pose challenges to developers
- How are we doing?
  - Several recent additions and new releases of fonts
  - Choices of math fonts have grown to 15–18 fonts
  - Coverage of symbols and alphabets has also improved
  - some fonts may need another round of revisions
- Is OpenType math ready for use?
  - Completeness depends on what you are using
  - Stability depends on how you are using it