ebgaramond-maths

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Abstract

ebgaramond-maths provides some LaTeX support for the use of EBGaramond in mathematics. It requires ebgaramond and uses the postscript fonts provided by that package[1]. The package essentially consists of the files generated by an answer to a question at http://tex.stackexchange.com/q/152038/ and is a response to a follow-up request by the author of that question.

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*Bug tracker: codeberg.org/cfr/ebgaramond-maths/issues | Code: codeberg.org/cfr/ebgaramond-maths | Mirror: github.com/cfr42/ebgaramond-maths

[1]This version corresponds to the 2019–05–04 version of ebgaramond.

Table 1: Symbols missing from EBGaramond

\leftharpoonup	\triangleright	\flat	\smile
\leftharpoondown	\triangleleft	\natural	\frown
\rightharpoonup	\star	\sharp	\vec
\rightharpoondown	\partial		\t

1 Introduction

There is not really much to document. To use EBGaramond in mathematics, you just load the package with any ⟨*options*⟩ required:

```
\usepackage[cmintegrals,cmbraces]{newtxmath}
\usepackage[<options>]{ebgaramond-maths}
```

Note that this will also load ebgaramond which will set your default serif font to EBGaramond. If for any reason you do not want this, note two things. First, your document will be a typographic abomination. Second, you can easily create the abomination of your choice by changing the default serif family *after* loading ebgaramond-maths.

⟨*options*⟩ are simply passed to ebgaramon, so the above code is equivalent to

```
\usepackage[cmintegrals,cmbraces]{newtxmath}
\PassOptionsToPackage{<options>}{ebgaramond}
\usepackage{ebgaramond-maths}
```

2 Details

The package includes `.tfm` and `.map` files which define EBGaramond-Maths, a new TEX font for LATEX. This font uses EBGaramond-Italic with an OML encoding. However, not all characters in this encoding are available (see table 1). Note that this is a limitation of the font itself and not of this package.

ebgaramond-maths uses this new font together with support files from ebgaramond to set up support for mathematics as follows:

- EBGaramond-Maths is used for `letters` (standard and bold);

- EBGaramond-LF (upright shape) is used for `operators` (standard and bold);

- EBGaramond-LF (swash shape) is used for the calligraphic alphabet, \mathcal (standard and bold);

- \mathrm, \mathbf and \mathit should work as expected and use EBGaramond-LF (upright, bold or italic as appropriate).

Note that EBGaramond did not include a bold weight by design. Contrary to the designer's intentions, this package follows ebgaramond and provides bold where required. Specifically, ebgaramond-maths uses whichever weight ebgaramond uses for \mdseries for the `normal` version of maths and whichever weight ebgaramond uses for \bfseries for the `bold` version.

3 Method

If you just wish to use the package, you do not need to read this section. It explains how to create the font support files used by the package given that you have ebgaramond installed.

As of version 1.3, l3build and fontscripts are used to generate the font files and build the package. This enables the use of automated regression testing and facilitates cross-platform building.

3.1 Current Method

This is the method used to build the package as of version 1.3. It used fontscripts, which extends and customises 'l3build' for use in creating font-support packages.

3.1.1 Obtain the Code

You need a copy of the code repository from either CODEBERG or GITHUB. This is simplest if you have `git` installed.

```
git clone https://codeberg.org/cfr/ebgaramond-maths.git
```

Alternatively, you can download a `zip` or `tar.gz`. CODEBERG also allows you to open a copy of the repository directly in various IDEs or to download a 'bundle'. GITHUB also provides a range of options.

3.1.2 Build

Unpack the archive if necessary, then change into the top-level of the repository, which should include a `build.lua`.

```
l3build fnttarg
```

This will should generate the font support files the package requires.

3.1.3 Additional Steps

Provided the previous step was successful, you should now be able to build whichever further l3build targets you wish. For example, to run the tests and build the documentation:

```
l3build check
l3build doc
```

Note that `install` will install the package into your personal `texmf` TDS tree. This is not recommended because it greatly complicates management of `.map` files.

3.2 Manual Method

This is the method originally used to create the package. I am leaving this in the documentation because it is likely to be more useful to somebody trying to understand how to create the package than the current method, especially somebody unfamiliar with l3build and fontscripts. It does, however, assume that you are using TeX Live on GNU/Linux or another Unix-like system such as OS X.

3.2.1   Variables

Make a working directory somewhere which I'll call `${work}`. The only requirement is that you have permission to write there and a (very small) amount of space. (It goes without saying that this should not be done as root.)

In the instructions which follow `${texmain}` is your main, current `texmf` directory. On my system, that's `/usr/local/texlive/YYYY` (where YYYY is the latest version of TeX Live installed) or `/usr/local/texlive/current`.

3.2.2   Working environment

Change to `${work}`. From now on, I assume that all commands are executed in this directory and that all created files are saved there.

Create the following symbolic links in your working directory[2]:

```
ln -s ${texmain}/texmf-dist/tex/fontinst/mathetx/oml.etx \
  ${texmain}/texmf-dist/fonts/opentype/public/ebgaramond/\
  EBGaramond-Italic.otf ./
```

3.2.3   Create a preliminary encoding file

This is not the encoding file TeX needs but it will form the basis for that file.

First, run `fontinst` in interactive mode. (That is, just type `fontinst` at the command.) At the prompt:

```
\input finstmsc.sty
\etxtoenc{oml}{oml-ebgaramond}
\bye
```

This will produce `oml-ebgaramond.enc` which should be lightly modified before feeding to `otftotfm`[3]:

```
sed -i -e 's/TeXMathItalicEncoding/\
  EBGaramondTeXMathItalicEncoding/g' \
  -e 's/oldstyle//' oml-ebgaramond.enc
```

This ensures that the encoding has a distinctive (and hopefully unique) name.

3.2.4   Generate the TeX font

ebgaramond already provides the type1 files needed so there is no need to regenerate those. All that is required is to generate a suitable `.tfm`:

```
otftotfm -e oml-ebgaramond.enc EBGaramond-Italic.otf \
  > EBGaramond-Maths.map
```

---

[2]On Windows, you will need to copy the file instead.

[3]On Windows, you will need to substitute an equivalent command or edit the file by hand.

This will create both the `.tfm` file and the `.map` file fragment TeX needs to use the font. It will also create a new encoding file with what will almost certainly be a very weird name. This is the encoding file TeX will use, as specified in the `.map` file fragment. The temporary encoding `oml-ebgaramond.enc` can now be deleted as it is no longer required.

4   Implementation

You do not need to read the remainder of this document in order to install or use the package.

```
1 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
2 \RequirePackage{svn-prov}
3 \ProvidesPackageSVN[\filebase.sty]{$Id: ebgaramond-maths.dtx 10827 2025-02-19
4 \DefineFileInfoSVN


5
6 \RequirePackageWithOptions{ebgaramond}
7
8 \DeclareSymbolFont{letters}    {OML}   {EBGaramond-Maths} {\mdseries@rm} {it}
9 \DeclareSymbolFont{operators} {OT1}    {EBGaramond-LF}     {\mdseries@rm} {n}
10
11 \SetSymbolFont{letters}   {bold}  {OML} {EBGaramond-Maths} {\bfseries@rm} {it}
12 \SetSymbolFont{operators} {bold}  {OT1} {EBGaramond-LF}     {\bfseries@rm} {n}
13
14 \DeclareFontSubstitution{OML}{EBGaramond-Maths}{\mdseries@rm}{it}
15 \DeclareFontSubstitution{OT1}{EBGaramond-LF}{\mdseries@rm}{n}
16
17 \SetMathAlphabet{\mathbf}   {normal}  {OT1} {EBGaramond-LF} {\bfseries@rm} {n
18 \SetMathAlphabet{\mathbf}   {bold}    {OT1} {EBGaramond-LF} {\bfseries@rm} {n
19 \SetMathAlphabet{\mathit}   {normal}  {OT1} {EBGaramond-LF} {\mdseries@rm} {i
20 \SetMathAlphabet{\mathit}   {bold}    {OT1} {EBGaramond-LF} {\bfseries@rm} {i
21
22 \DeclareMathAlphabet{\mathcal} {OT1} {EBGaramond-LF} {\mdseries@rm} {sw}
23 \SetMathAlphabet{\mathcal}  {bold}     {OT1} {EBGaramond-LF} {\bfseries@rm} {sw
24
25 %
26 \gdef\ebgaramond@maths@help{%  EBGaramond does not provide this symbol.\Messa
27   If you are using the recommended setup with newtxmath\MessageBreak
28   you can use \string\re@DeclareMathSymbol{}{}{}{} to take it from another fo
29   For example, to take symbols from Computer Modern:\MessageBreak
30   \expandafter\noexpand\string\DeclareSymbolFont{cmletters}{OML}{cmm} {m}{it}
31   Then a specific symbol, such as \string\leftharpoonup, can be defined as fo
32   \expandafter\noexpand\string\re@DeclareMathSymbol{\string\leftharpoonup}{\ma
33
34 %\newcommand*{\ebgaramond@maths@dim}{\leftharpoonup,\leftharpoondown,\rightha
35 \@for \xx:=\ebgaramond@maths@dim \do {%  \expandafter\edef\xx{\noexpand\Packa
36
```

4.1   Font Definitions

```
37 %%% Based on a file created using fontinst v1.928
38
39 %% THIS FILE SHOULD BE PUT IN A TEX INPUTS DIRECTORY
40
```

```
41 \ProvidesFileSVN{$Id: ebgaramond-maths.dtx 10827 2025-02-19 19:39:10Z cfrees
42
43 \DeclareFontFamily{OML}{EBGaramond-Maths}{}
44
45 \DeclareFontShape{OML}{EBGaramond-Maths}{m}{it}{
46 <-> EBGaramond-Italic--oml-ebgaramond
47 }{}
48 \DeclareFontShape{OML}{EBGaramond-Maths}{sb}{it}{
49 <-> EBGaramond-SemiBoldItalic--oml-ebgaramond
50 }{}
51 \DeclareFontShape{OML}{EBGaramond-Maths}{b}{it}{
52 <-> EBGaramond-BoldItalic--oml-ebgaramond
53 }{}
54 \DeclareFontShape{OML}{EBGaramond-Maths}{eb}{it}{
55 <-> EBGaramond-ExtraBoldItalic--oml-ebgaramond
56 }{}
57 \DeclareFontShape{OML}{EBGaramond-Maths}{medium}{it}{
58 <-> EBGaramond-MediumItalic--oml-ebgaramond
59 }{}
60
61 \DeclareFontShape{OML}{EBGaramond-Maths}{bx}{it}{<->ssub * EBGaramond-Maths/b
62
```

4.2 Sample

```
63 \documentclass{article}
64 \pdfmapfile{-EBGaramond-Maths}
65 \pdfmapfile{+EBGaramond-Maths}
66 \usepackage[cmintegrals,cmbraces]{newtxmath}
67 \usepackage[semibold]{ebgaramond-maths}
68
69 \begin{document}
70 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
71
72 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
73
74 1234567890
75
76 $ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$
77
78 $abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz$
79
80 $1234567890$
81
82 $\Gamma\varGamma\Delta\Lambda\varLambda\Xi\varXi\Pi\varPi\Sigma\varSigma\Upsi
83
84 $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\iota\kappa\lambda\
85
86 $\mathbf{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
87
88 $\mathbf{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$
89
90 $\mathbf{0123456789}$
91
92 $\mathit{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$
93
```

94 `$\mathit{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$`

95

96 `$\mathit{0123456789}$`

97

98 `$\mathrm{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$`

99

100 `$\mathrm{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$`

101

102 `$\mathrm{0123456789}$`

103

104 `$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$`

105

106 `$\mathcal{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$`

107

108 `$\mathcal{0123456789}$`

109

110 `{\bfseries`

111 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

112

113 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

114

115 1234567890}

116

117 `\mathversion{bold}`

118

119 `$ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$`

120

121 `$abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz$`

122

123 `$1234567890$`

124

125 `$\Gamma\varGamma\Delta\Lambda\varLambda\Xi\varXi\Pi\varPi\Sigma\varSigma\Upsi`

126

127 `$\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\varepsilon\zeta\eta\theta\iota\kappa\lambda\`

128

129 `$\mathbf{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$`

130

131 `$\mathbf{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$`

132

133 `$\mathbf{0123456789}$`

134

135 `$\mathit{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$`

136

137 `$\mathit{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$`

138

139 `$\mathit{0123456789}$`

140

141 `$\mathrm{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$`

142

143 `$\mathrm{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$`

144

145 `$\mathrm{0123456789}$`

146

147 `$\mathcal{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}$`

148

149 `$\mathcal{abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz}$`

```
150
151 $\mathcal{0123456789}$
152
153 \end{document}
```

Change History

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.