

## Libertinus and diacritics

### Anchor model

Libertinus has an anchor model where the base anchors are generally where the mark would be placed relative to the base. See the blue dots in the left panel of Figure 1; from top to bottom, the above-anchor is the blue dot above base glyph, the overlay-anchor is blue dot inside the base glyph outline, and the below-anchor is the blue dot below the base glyph. The mark anchor is generally near the optical center of the mark glyph outline. See the red square in the middle panel of Figure 1; the mark's below-anchor is at the optical center of the mark. The base and mark are combined in the right panel of Figure 2 by superimposing their below-anchors.

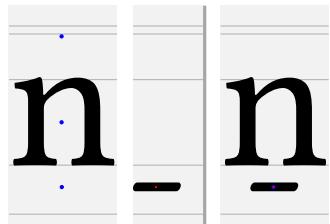


Figure 1: Libertinus n and macron with anchors.

Other fonts use a different geometric model for anchors. In Noto, the base's below-anchor is at the baseline, the overlay-anchor is inside the glyph, and the above-anchor is at the x-height. See the blue dots in the left panel of Figure 2; from the bottom to the top, the mark's below-anchor is the blue dot on the baseline, the overlay-anchor is blue dot inside the base glyph outline, and the above-anchor is the blue dot at the x-height. In Noto, the mark's below-anchor is above the mark glyph. In the middle panel of Figure 2, the mark's below-anchor is the red square, above the mark. The base and mark are combined in the right panel of Figure 2 by superimposing their below-anchors.

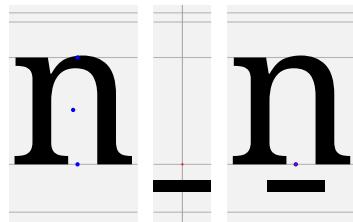


Figure 2: Noto n and macron with anchors.

## Regular, above-anchors and below-anchors

See above- and below-anchor coordinates for A–Z and a–z for Libertinus serif regular in Table 1.

Table 1:  $(X, Y)$  coordinates of above-anchor (rows 1 and 2) and below-anchor (rows 3 and 4) for A–Z and a–z in Libertinus serif regular.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
354	267	340	306	281	284	365	361	150	182	336	151	431	346	335	277	348	269	232	307	346	336	450	332	295	320
850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850
308	268	363	309	287	209	367	362	147	109	342	262	393	348	350	240		258	234	300	328	318	479	307	295	287
-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-319	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
209		242	218	243		231	299	137		306	135	392	264	238	271	238	191	206		255	256	345	256	262	220
645		645	645	645		645	645	795		784	885	645	646	645	646	645	646	645		646	646	645	646	645	646
196	234	236	221	234	132	229	272	136	109	290	135	408	265	243	179	348	135	196	163	239	241	352	224	242	207
-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-319	-110	-110	-319	-214	-110	-110	-110	-319	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-110	-319	-110

A few bases are missing anchors. The  $Y$  coordinates (rows 2 and 4) of base anchors can be set geometrically, relative to a few vertical aspects – descender height, baseline, x-height, ascender height, cap height – the gray horizontal lines of Figure 1 of the font. The  $X$  coordinates (rows 1 and 3) of base anchors are better set optically, by judging the optical weight of the top or bottom of the glyph outline, as well as the glyph width.

## Patch J and Q regular, below-anchor

J's below-anchor is too low. In Table 1, the  $Y$  coordinate of the below-anchor of J is the same as that of the lowercase letters with descenders. But the descender of J is not as low as that of j, p, q etc. Look at the J column in the grid labeled regular, Latin, below, which is later in this document. The below-marks are set with too much clearance below J.

Q has no below-anchor (Table 1). By harfbuzz fallback shaping (in the absence of anchors), a below-marks will be place below the baseline, without considering descenders. Look at the J column in the grid labeled regular, Latin, below, which is later in this document. All the below-marks crash into Q's descender.

Let's analyze the below-anchors in order to set the below-anchor for J and Q. The below clearance is clearly 110 units on the  $Y$  axis, as can be seen from the below-anchor  $Y$  coordinate of the letters that sit on the baseline. What should the below-anchor  $Y$  coordinate be for J and Q? For the  $Y$  coordinate, the lower bound of the J bounding box is at  $Y = -172$ . So, the below-anchor  $Y$  coordinate of J should arguably be  $Y = -172 - 110 = -282$ . But the designer set it at  $Y = -319$ , which is too low. For the  $Y$  coordinate, the lower bound of the Q bounding box is at  $Y = -209$ . So, the below-anchor  $Y$  coordinate of Q should arguably be  $Y = -209 - 110 = -319$ . But the J and Q have curves at the bottoms of their descenders, and to account for overshoot, the anchor should be moved up by a few units. But what is the proper overshoot correction? The O has a baseline overshoot of 10 units. So, the below-anchor  $Y$  coordinate of J should really be  $Y = -282 + 10 = -272$ , and the below-anchor  $Y$  coordinate of Q should really be  $Y = -319 + 10 = -309$ .

Now, let's decide below-anchor  $X$  coordinate of Q. The Q and O are drawn with the same main oval outline coordinates. So, the below-anchor  $X$  coordinate of Q should the same as that for O, which is  $X = 350$ .

That is, the below-anchor of J should be  $(109, -272)$ , and the below-anchor of Q should be  $(350, -309)$ . Here is this positioning of J and Q in a patched version of the font (woth O and X for comparison only).

Original: XJQO

Patched: XJQO

But there is no sane reason to put a below-mark on J or Q, so this is not really a problem at all.

## Patch k regular, below-anchor, Y coordinate

The below-anchor of k, regular, is at  $Y = -214$ . But it should be at  $Y = -110$ , like all other letters that sit on the baseline. That is, the below-anchor of k should be  $(109, -110)$ . Here is this positioning of k in a patched version of the font (with o for comparison only).

Original: k̄ ko ok̄

Patched: k̄ ko ok̄

But there is no sane reason to put a below-mark on k, other than perhaps dot (which is a precomposed character), so this is not really a problem at all.

## Above anchor, a–z regular

b, f, j, and t are missing the above-anchor. d and h have an above-anchor above the meanline but not above the ascender. l has an above-anchor above the ascender. k has an above-anchor, but it is just below the ascender, so any marks other than the do crash into the ascender. These are all legitimate design choices. There are no above-marks, other than those with precomposed characters, the would ever be combined with b, f, or t.

## Patch j dot removal for three above-marks

The dot of i and j should be removed before adding any above-mark. But the dot is not removed for three above-marks: x, turned tilde, double macron. So the GSUB table should be patched to fir the dotless j substitution in this context.

To do.

## Capital mark alternates

Libertinus has custom glyphs for some marks (acute, grave, circumflex, breve, a.o.) that are designed better for capital letters. These alternates are flatter. GSUB lookups 23 and 24 implement the substitution. This substitution is not fired on some capital consonants (T, V, W, X) because these marks are not expected on these bases.

Libertinus has custom glyphs for some marks that are designed better for superscripts. These alternates are smaller. Regrettably?, no GSUB table implements their substitution.

## Regular, above-anchor, capitals, X coordinate

Figure 3 (left panel) shows pairs of bases aligned at their above-anchor. If a capital letter has a bad  $X$  coordinate for its above-anchor, then it will look always off, right or left, in its black column relative to the gray letters that it overlays. Note that the above-anchor  $X$  coordinate is not in the geometric (horizontal) center of the glyph, by design. The above-anchor  $X$  coordinate is always off center by a few UPM units, sometimes left and sometimes right. But it very hard to discern a few UPM units. See the right panel of Figure 3 for an illustration of increasingly bad (spoofed)  $X$  coordinates of N's above-anchor.

Note that the above-anchor of L is above the major (vertical) stem of the L. For E, F, P and R, the above-anchor is optically centered above the glyph, not above the major stem.

Figure 3: Above-anchor  $X$  coordinate alignment. In the left panel, the  $26 \times 26$  grid shows letters A-Z aligned at their above-anchor. The right panel shows how hard it is to discern bad  $X$  coordinates. The right panel shows N aligned with letters at their above-anchor, starting at the first column with N's above-anchor as currently set by the font, and then spoofing increasing bad values for the  $X$  coordinate of N's above-anchor, by 5 UPM per column. At the rightmost column, it becomes evident that the (spoofed)  $X$  coordinate of N's above-anchor is bad, because in that column the black Ns are too far right of the gray letters below them.

## Comma-style marks

Libertinus has some (precomposed) glyphs for Unicode characters (with code points) where the caron or cedilla has a comma-style shape, instead of a wedge or hook as might be naively expected. But all of these are appropriate for Czech/Slovak orthography (caron or *háček*) or Latvian orthography (cedilla, but really the comma-above mark or *komatiņš*, by a known mistake in Unicode).

### Czech/Slovak *háček*

In Czech/Slovak orthography, the d, l, L, n and t may take a reduced caron that may look like a comma, not a wedge. In Libertinus, only the d, L, l, and t have the reduced comma-style caron in their precomposed form, and the n has wedge caron precomposed form.

```
\char"010F d' d' d'  
\char"013D L' L' L'  
\char"013E l' l' l'  
\char"0148 ňň ňň ňň  
\char"0165 t' t' t'
```

Libertinus even has a custom glyph for a small capital L with a caron, and it is comma-style.

```
\textsc{l}\char"030C l'  
\textsc{\char"013E} l'
```

### Cedilla and Latvian *komatiņš*

Here are all precomposed characters with a cedilla.

```
\char"00C7 ÇÇÇÇ \char"00E7 çççç  
\char"1E08 ĶĶĶĶ \char"1E08 ķķķķ  
\char"1E10 ĐĐĐĐ \char"1E11 đđđđ  
\char"0228 ÈÈÈÈ \char"0229 èèèè  
\char"1E1C ËËËË \char"1E1D ëëëë  
\char"0122 ĢĞĞĞ \char"0123 ġġġġ  
\char"1E28 ĤĤĤĤ \char"1E29 īħħħ  
\char"0136 ĶĶĶĶ \char"0137 ķķķ  
\char"013B ŁŁŁŁ \char"013C łłłł  
\char"0145 ÑÑÑÑ \char"0146 ññññ  
\char"0156 RRŔŔ \char"0157 rrŕŕ  
\char"015E SSŞŞ \char"015F şşşş  
\char"0162 TT  T \char"0163 tt  t
```

These characters – G ġ K ķ Ł   N   R   – use the Latvian *komatiņš* which is proper for Latvian orthography, but the result of a historical mistake in Unicode naming.

The Unicode characters of D and d with cedilla exist for scholarly and historical reasons, not Latvian orthography. Fonts design these Unicode characters differently. Libertinus designs them inconsistently: comma-style in regular and italic, and hook-style in (semi)bold and (semi)bold italic. I think the cedilla on a D or d should be hook-like, but I do not really know.

The other characters – c, e, h, s, t – with a cedilla should definitely be hook-like, and they are so in Libertinus.

Somewhat mysteriously, if the LaTeX source tries to combine any of these letters – c, d, e, g, h, k, l, n, r, s, t – with the combining cedilla, U+0327, then the precomposed character is produced.

```
c\char"0327 çç ç ç
d\char"0327 ðð ð ð
e\char"0327 èè è è
g\char"0327 ûû û û
h\char"0327 ìì ì ì
k\char"0327 ïï ï ï
l\char"0327 ll ll
n\char"0327 ññ ñ ñ
r\char"0327 rr rr
s\char"0327 ss ss
t\char"0327 tt tt
```

This behavior does not make sense for the Latvian *komatiņš* bases – g, k, l, n, r – because any person trying to produce Latvian g with *komatiņš* would not try `g\char"0327` or `\c{g}`.

This behavior is tolerable for the other bases – c, d, e, h, s, t.

## IJ

The ij and IJ ligatures are Unicode characters (with code points) and are supported by Libertinus.

IJ \char"0132 U+0132 capital ligature IJ

ij \char"0133 U+0133 small ligature ij

Libertinus has custom glyphs for these ligatures with an acute, and the small capital ligature with an acute. The GSUB table that activates these custom glyphs only works when the language is set to Dutch by a font loading command. For example,

```
\newfontfamily\SerifRegularDutch[Language = Dutch]{LibertinusSerif-Regular.otf}
```

Ĳ {\SerifRegularDutch \char"0132\char"0301} Dutch capital ligature IJ with acute

ĳ {\SerifRegularDutch \char"0133\char"0301} Dutch small ligature ij with acute

ĳ {\SerifRegularDutch \textsc{\char"0133\char"0301}} Dutch small capital ligature IJ with acute

In an English LaTeX document, ij and IJ are kerned by the GPOS table to produce ij and IJ, so they look close together, but they are not substituted by the single glyph for the ligature.

## f with dot below

tiy  rfa

*tiy  rfa*

tiy  rfa

*tiy  rfa*

ř = \char"1E5B is the precomposed character U+1E5B Latin small letter r with dot below.

ř = f\char"0323 is f with U+0323 combining dot below.

Here are some letters with a dot below.

  b   e   h   i   k   l   m   n   o   r   s   t   u   v   w   y   z   c   f   g   j   p   q   x

*a b d e h i k l m n o r s t u v w y z c f g j p q x*  
*ä b ð e h ï k l m n o r s t u v w y z c f g j p q x*  
*æ b ð e h ï k l m n o r s t u v w y z c f g j p q x*

The left group of letters – a b d e h i k l m n o r s t u v w y z – have a precomposed character. For the right group of letters – c f g j p q x – the dot is placed according to the below-anchor (if the below-anchor is defined for the letter) or by harfbuzz fallback shaping (placing the dot below the baseline, regardless of the letter's bounding box).

In all styles – regular, italic, semibold, and semibold italic – the precomposed glyph of y with dot below places the dot beside the descender, even though the y has a below-anchor below the descender.

Do the letters c, f, g, j, p, q, and x have good below-anchors? In regular, the below-anchor of all these combining bases is below the glyph outline (good). In italic, the below-anchor of f, p, and q is beside the descender (bad), the below-anchor of g and j is below the descender (good), and the below-anchor of c and x is below the baseline (good). In semibold, the below-anchor of g and j is below the descender (good), but the other bases – c, f, p, q – have no below-anchor, and harfbuzz fallback positioning places the combining dot below the baseline, not below the bounding box; for c, f and x this is good, but for p and q this is bad, because of the descenders. In semibold italic, the below-anchor of c, g, j, p and q is below the glyph outline (good), the below-anchor of f is inside the descender (very bad), and x has no below-anchor but harfbuzz fallback positioning places the combining dot below the baseline (good).

Which dots are used in precomposed characters and how big are the dots? In all styles (except semibold italic), the precomposed characters reference the dot of `uni0307`, combining dot above, U+0307, and take care to translate this above-mark to a position below the letter outline, except for m, which references `dotbelowcomb`, combining dot below, U+0323. In semibold italic, `dotaccent` is used instead of `uni0307`. These two dots are four-point Bézier circles (in regular and semibold, but ovals in italic and semibold italic), but of different diameter. In regular, `uni0307` has diameter 100, and `dotbelowcomb` has diameter 108. That is, the precomposed characters (except m) use a smaller dot, and the non-precomposed letters (and m) take a bigger dot. In semibold, the size difference is reversed: `uni0307` has larger diameter 124, and `dotbelowcomb` has small diameter 108. Actually, semibold `dotbelowcomb` is not a Bézier circle – the horizontal span is 109, and the vertical span is 108. In semibold italic, `dotaccent` is a skewed four-point Bézier oval – the horizontal and vertical spans are 120, offset by  $(\pm 6, \pm 7.5)$  from the center – and `dotbelowcomb` is slightly larger, slightly flatter skewed six-point Bézier oval – horizontal span is 122 and the vertical span is 120. So, in semibold italic the two dots in precomposed and combining form are closest in size. Recall that f has a bad below-anchor, inside the descender, but g, j, p and q have a good below-anchor, below the glyph outline.

So, in order to solve the problem of the bad dot below f in italic, I need to decide the scope of the badness to correct. The simplest patch is move the below-anchor in italic and semibold italic below the descender. But this does not solve inconsistent below dot size across styles and letters. In italic and semibold italic, g and j have a (good) below-anchor at  $Y = -319$ , so that is also good Y coordinate for f's below-anchor.

I asked Copilot/GPT-5.1 to calculate a good X coordinate for f's below-anchor in italic and semibold italic, taking into account the U-pocket of f's descender and the below-anchor of `dotbelowcomb`. I decided that this U-pocket strategy was appropriate after testing other strategies that accounted for the slant of onf the major stroke. Here is a reasonably faithful summary of the calculations and reasoning by Copilot/GPT-5.1.

For italic, the descender's U-pocket is defined by the control points at  $(14, -238)$  and  $(33, -205)$ , giving a U-center around  $x \approx 24$ . Using the (symmetric) italic `dotbelowcomb` anchor as the dot's optical center, the dot should sit under this U-pocket, not under the ball or the stem. A balanced, U-centered, slightly inner-biased choice is  $X \approx 30$ .

For semibold italic, the U-pocket of the semibold italic descender is wider and more asymmetric, with a geometric U-center of  $X = -33.5$ . The semibold italic `dotbelowcomb` itself is also skewed, with its anchor already shifted relative to its mass. In practice, the visually correct position for the dot below f is under the open side of the U-pocket, clearly right of the ball and closer the right of the stem. The anchor candidate is  $X \approx 62$ .

Here are examples with the patched fonts, with f's below-anchor in italic at  $(30, -319)$  and semibold italic at  $(62, -319)$ . This does not solve the problem of inconsistent dot size below letters, and I did not touch p, q, or y.

Original	Patched italics (f only)
<i>tiyá rfa</i>	<i>tiyá rfa</i>

Original (repeated from above)

ä b d e h i k l m n o r s t u v w y z ç f g j p q x  
ä b d e h i k l m n o r s t u v w y z ç f g j p q x  
ä b d e h i k l m n o r s t u v w y z ç f g j p q x  
ä b d e h i k l m n o r s t u v w y z ç f g j p q x

Patched italics (f only)

ä b d e h i k l m n o r s t u v w y z ç f g j p q x  
ä b d e h i k l m n o r s t u v w y z ç f g j p q x

## Marks

### Above marks – GPOS anchor 0

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ Ò Ó Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ  
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ Ò Ó Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ È Ë Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ  
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ Ò Ó Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ È Ë Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ  
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ Ò Ó Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ È Ë Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ

### Below marks – GPOS anchor 2

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ Ò Ó Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ È Ë Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ  
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ Ò Ó Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ È Ë Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ  
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ Ò Ó Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ È Ë Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ  
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ Ò Ó Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ È Ë Ì Í Ù Ú Ê Ë Ï Ñ

### Left angle – GPOS anchor 3

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ

### Below-right marks – GPOS anchor 4

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ

### Cedilla – GPOS anchor 5

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ

### Overlay marks – GPOS anchor 6

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ  
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ  
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ  
À Á Â Ã Ä Å Ç È É Æ

## Double marks

xx xx xx xx xx xx

xx xx xx xx xx xx

xx xx xx xx xx xx

xxx xxx xxx xxx

## Overline and low line

O+0305 combining overline and U+0332 combining low line are applied by GSUB lookups that substitute a custom-width line mark according to width classes. GSUB lookup 51 effectively classifies the glyphs by width, and GSUB lookups 52–82 provide the appropriate custom-width mark for the base width class. Semibold and semibold italic do not have any combining low lines. Custom-width line marks do not have anchors. They are positioned by harfbuzz fallback shaping. The overlines are above the ascender line, so they are above all bases. The low lines are below the baseline, but above the descender line, and so they cut though any descenders. If a new glyph is added, and you want to support custom-width line marks for it, then remember to classify the new glyph in GSUB lookup 51.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzÆæŒœØøÐðÞþßƒÐðHhijLlBB

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzÆæŒœØøÐðÞþßƒÐðHhijLlBB

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzÆæŒœØøÐðÞþßƒÐðHhijLlBB

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzÆæŒœØøÐðÞþßƒÐðHhijLlBB

БСДДДgЕЭFFГылИКШНØЛ32!!#!аанбcdmеæззejdggyqhjiillkшпнøвфllrркssfllиuвлуzzзз??JСОвогhјkl

БСДДДgЕЭFFГылИКШНØЛ32!!#!аанбcdmеæззejdggyqhjiillkшпнøвфllrркssfllиuвлуzzзз??JСОвогhјkl

БСДДДgЕЭFFГылИКШНØЛ32!!#!аанбcdmеæззejdggyqhjiillkшпнøвфllrркssfllиuвлуzzзз??JСОвогhјkl

БСДДДgЕЭFFГылИКШНØЛ32!!#!аанбcdmеæззejdggyqhjiillkшпнøвфllrркssfllиuвлуzzзз??JСОвогhјkl

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzÆæŒœØøÐðÞþßƒÐðHhijLlBB

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzÆæŒœØøÐðÞþßƒÐðHhijLlBB

БСДДДgЕЭFFГылИКШНØЛ32!!#!аанбcdmеæззejdggyqhjiillkшпнøвфllrркssfllиuвлуzzзз??JСОвогhјkl

БСДДДgЕЭFFГылИКШНØЛ32!!#!аанбcdmеæззejdggyqhjiillkшпнøвфllrркssfllиuвлуzzзз??JСОвогhјkl

## Above-right marks – GPOS anchor 1

Libertinus has three combining marks with GPOS anchor 1 – U+031B horn, U+0315 comma above right, and U+0358 dot above right.

A few bases in *Libertinus* have this anchor (anchor 1), but none that possibly need it.

Horn

The Vietnamese alphabet has two horn vowels – Ô œ Ǖ – and these vowels may take tonal marks. All these combinations are Unicode characters (with code points).

*O o U u Ó ó Ó ò Ó ó Ó õ Ó q Ú ú Ú ù Ú ü Ú û Ú ù Ú u*

*OσUuOσOøOøOøOøOσUúUùUùUùUù*

There is a Unicode character for the combining horn mark: '\char"031B U+031B, but this is not used in practice. The Vietnamese vowels are usually entered in a LaTeX document as Unicode characters, also with \usepackage[vietnamese]{babel} for hyphenation and spacing.

Comma above right

There is a Unicode character for the combining comma above right mark: '\char"0315 U+0315.

U+0315 (comma above right) is used in rare cases when another comma-like mark does not fit.

In IPA, the glottalization diacritic mark uses U+0313 (comma above) as a combining mark. But when a glottalization mark is needed for a superscript consonant (1) or superscript consonant cluster (2), then the combining mark U+0315 (comma above right) is used instead, because its positioning is hopefully better than that of U+0313.

- (1) *kwkt* [k<sup>wkx</sup>t] ‘to scrape’ (Nuxalk)  
 (2) *p'ak* [p<sup>'kx</sup>ak] ‘he/she cut it’ (Upper Chehalis)

In (1), the superscript consonant cluster is  ${}^{w_{kx}}$  and it is glottalized. In (2), the superscript consonant  ${}^x$  is glottalized.

Because U+0315 is being used in superscript position on a smaller sized glyph, U+0315 should probably be smaller than U+0313, but it is not so in Libertinus.

Dot above right

There is a Unicode character for the combining dot above right mark: \char"0358 U+0358 dot above right

U+0358 should be a small, above-right dot, used to mark palatalization or similar secondary articulations on superscript consonants, created for the same typographic reason U+0315 exists – the standard palatalization diacritic (U+0307, dot above) is too big and too high.

In Libertinus, U+0358 is a 104-diameter Bezier circle, and U+0307 is a smaller Bezier oval, inverting the desired size difference.

There are only a few IPA superscript letters that may serve as the possible host of U+0315 or U+0358 on superscript consonants or on superscript consonant clusters. In Libertinus, regrettably none of these characters has the anchor (anchor 1), so the mark (U+0315 and U+0358) is positioned by harfbuzz fallback shaping, which seems to place the mark at the right boundary of the glyph at a constant vertical aspect (effectively at the superscript x-height).

These IPA marks U+0315 and U+0358 should only be used in regular (not italic and not semibold). Regrettably, in Libertinus serif semibold, U+0358 looks like a grave, not a dot, and there is no U+0358 glyph in Libertinus serif semibold italic.

There are three comma/apostrophe glyphs that could possibly mark glottalization: U+0313 combining comma above, U+0315 combining comma above right, and U+02BC modifier letter apostrophe. In Libertinus, U+0315 has the worst appearance, even though U+0315 is intended for superscript letters. In Gentium Plus (SIL Global), U+0315 is tightly above-right the superscript letter, as expected.

Libertinus

[k\char"0313\char"02B7\char"1D4F\char"02E3\char"0313 t] [k'w\xt]t]  
[k\char"0313\char"02B7\char"1D4F\char"02E3\char"0315 t] [k'w\xt]t]  
[k\char"0313\char"02B7\char"1D4F\char"02E3\char"02BC t] [k'w\xt]t]

Gentium Plus

[k\char"0313\char"02B7\char"1D4F\char"02E3\char"0313 t] [k<sup>wkx</sup>t]  
[k\char"0313\char"02B7\char"1D4F\char"02E3\char"0315 t] [k<sup>wkx</sup>t]  
[k\char"0313\char"02B7\char"1D4F\char"02E3\char"02BC t] [k<sup>wkx</sup>t]

I patched Libertinus to add anchors to those IPA superscript letters to support U+0315.

Patched Libertinus, selected IPA superscript letters with U+0315 and U+0358

h f i j r r t b w y y i s x f b k m p t u v e β γ δ

[k\char"0313\char"02B7\char"1D4F\char"02E3\char"0315 t] [k<sup>wkx</sup>t]

Gentium Plus, selected IPA superscript letters with U+0315 and U+0358

h' f' j' r' x' k' w' y' y' l' s' x' s' b' k' m' p' t' u' v' w' β' γ' δ'

[k\char"0313\char"02B7\char"1D4F\char"02E3\char"0315 t] [',w<sup>k</sup>x<sup>t</sup>]

Here are the IPA superscript letters considered and their new anchor (anchor 1).

U+02B0: (347, 648), U+02B1: (339, 648), U+02B2: (193, 648), U+02B3: (284, 648), U+02B4: (274, 648), U+02B5: (319, 648), U+02B6: (308, 648), U+02B7: (497, 648), U+02B8: (368, 648), U+02E0: (341, 648), U+02E1: (193, 648), U+02E2: (270, 648), U+02E3: (344, 648), U+02E4: (282, 648), U+1D47: (319, 648), U+1D4F: (353, 648), U+1D50: (533, 648), U+1D56: (334, 648), U+1D57: (241, 648), U+1D5A: (525, 648), U+1D5B: (354, 648), U+1D5C: (508, 648), U+1D5D: (335, 648), U+1D5E: (372, 648), U+1D5F: (353, 648)

I did not change the anchor-1 of U+315 and U+0358. U+0358 has its anchor at the xMin and yMin of its bounding box. But U+0315 already has some clearance built in to its anchor: its anchor is 62 units below its yMin, but 25 units right of its xMin. So, I decided to provide x-clearance of 12 units and y-clearance of 80 units from the bases. All these IPA superscript letters already have a superscript meanline at  $Y = 630$ . So their anchor will be at  $Y = 630 - 62 + 80 = 648$ . The X coordinate depends on their bounding box and its xMax. To provide the desired clearance of 12 units, the anchor is at  $X = \text{xMax} + 26 + 12$ . These anchor coordinate values were optimized for U+0315 but they work fine for U+0358.

## Bases

Latin

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz æ œ ø ð þ þ f ð h h j l l b

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzÆæŒœØøÐðþþſſÐðHhijLlBþ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzÆæØøÐÐþþƒÐdHhLlLIBB

IPA

## Superscript consonants

h f i j r i t b w y y l s x f b k m p t u v ~~a~~ β γ δ

*h f j r x l b w y y l s x f b k m p t w v*    

h f j r x t w y y l s x f b k m p t w v z z z z

**h h j r x . l b w y Y l s x ? b k m p t w v**    

Greek

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩαβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω

*ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩαβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω*

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩαβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω

*ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩαβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω*

## Cyrillic

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОРСТУФХЦЧШЬЫЬЭЮЯабвгдежзиийклмноопрстуфхцчшьыъэюя ёё€€їїўўЭэӨөһиН

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОРСТУФХЦЧШЩЬЫЭЮЯабгдежзиийклмнорстуфхцичишшьыэюяёеїўўэртнл

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОРСТУФХЦЧШ҃ҮҮЛҮҮЛЭБІЛІК

АБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОРСТУФХЧШҮҮРҮҮЛЭХЭӨНӨҮҮЛЭХ

## Precomposed capital vowels

## Precomposed small vowels

## Precomposed capital consonants

BBCÓCÇÇDĐĐĐĐĐF GG GGGH HHHJ KKKKKL L L L M M M N N N N N N N O P P P R R R R S S S S S S S S S T T T T T U V Y U W W W W X X Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Z Z Z Z Z Z

## Precomposed small consonants

b b b b b c c c c c c c c d d d d d d d d f g g g g g g k h h h h h j k k k k k l l l l l l l l l m m m n n n n n n n n o q p p b r r r r r r s s s s s s s s e t t t t t f u v y w w w w x x y y y y y y y z z z z z z z 3 5 5 p z

b b b b b c c c c c c d d d d d d d d f g g g g g g g k h h h h b j k k k k l l l l m m m n n n n n n q p p b r r r r r r s s s s s s s s t t t t f u v y w w w x x y y y y y y z z z z z z z 3 5 5 p 3

No marks: rare, digraph etc.

$\Sigma \Sigma DZ Dz dz D\check{Z} D\check{z} d\check{z} LJ Lj lj NJ Nj nj$

$\mathcal{E} \mathcal{E} DZ Dz dz D\check{Z} D\check{z} d\check{z} LJ Lj l j NJ Nj n j$

**Σ Σ DZ Dz dz DŽ Dž dž LJ Lj lj NJ Nj nj**

$\Sigma \mathcal{E} DZ Dz dz D\check{Z} D\check{z} d\check{z} Lj Lj lj NJ Nj nj$

## Small capitals

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Ð Ø Ï Ù ß ï

*A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z æ ð œ Þ ï ß ï*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z æ ð œ Þ ï ß ï

*A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z æ ð œ þ ij ß ij*

## Precomposed characters of anchor-relevant bases and marks

à á â ã ä å ä å ä å ä å è é ê ê ê ê ê ï í î ï ï ï ò ó ô ô ô ô ô ô ù ú û û û û ý ý ý ý ý y d l n r s t z

à á â ã ä å q ä å å ä å ã ä è é ê e ë e ë ë ë i ï ï ï j ò ó ô õ õ õ õ õ ù ú û û û u y ý y ý y ý y d l n r s t z

à á â ã ä å q ä å ä å ä å è é ê ê e ê é ê i í ü l ï ö ó ô ô ô ô ô ù ú ü û u y ý y y y d l n r s t z

## Base and mark shaping

These grids display base and mark rendering in XeLaTeX documents in Libertinus serif regular, italic, semibold and semibold italic. Note that LSP uses the Libertinus fonts named “Semibold”, e.g. `LibertinusSerif-Semibold.otf`, for all boldface style.

A black color means GPOS anchor positioning.

A blue color means a precomposed glyph.

A red color means harfbuzz fallback shaping (no anchors, no precomposed glyph, no GSUB substitution).

A green color means that a GSUB substitution (to dotless i or j) was expected but did not occur.

A faded color – gray, light blue, pink, or light green – means that the base and mark combination is not reasonably expected in notation in linguistics.

A gray color can also mean that mark glyph is missing in the font. In this case, just the gray base is printed. This only happens in Libertinus Serif Semibold and Semibold Italic for three below marks:  $\mathring{q}$  (U+0333 double macron below),  $\mathring{\mathring{q}}$  (U+033A inverted bridge below), and  $\mathring{\mathring{\mathring{q}}}$  (U+033B square below). Otherwise, all considered base and mark combinations can be drawn in XeLaTeX documents in Libertinus without tofu for missing glyphs.

There are separate grids for common marks (for IPA etc.) and rare marks (for UPA etc.). Each grid considers all possible bases for marks in that grid, and so the grid is actually a complete matrix or grid or table, but with faded colors indicating combinations that can be ignored because they are not expected in notation in linguistics.

## Regular

### **Italic**

## Semibold

## Semibold italic

## Regular

### **Italic**

## Semibold

## Semibold italic

## Patch superscript consonant anchors

Libertinus serif regular

h f i j p r l w y y i s x f b k m p t u v w β γ δ

h f t j r x g w y y t s x 9 b k m p t u v x 8 y 8

•**הניעו נסיגת הדרישות**

ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପତ୍ର ନଂ ୩୫୩

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

## Libertinus serif regular, patched

b f i e l l h w v y i s x i b k m p t w v z θ y g

http://www.vix.com/price/vix

[View Details](#)

### REFERENCES AND NOTES

h h j t x b w y s t s x t s k m p t a v w p y o

h h J T q B w y s t x t b k m p t w v & p y o

Gentium Plus

Centrum Plus

left it to me to decide what the next step should be.

1-647-555-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521

h h j t x q b w y g t s x t s

6666666666666666

ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

A' B' C' D' E' F' G' H' I' J' K' L' M' N' O' P' Q' R' S' T' U' V' W' X' Y' Z' a' b' c' d' e' f' g' h' i' j' k' l' m' n' o' p' q' r' s' t' u' v' w' x' y' z' Æ' æ' œ' œ' Ø' ø' Ð' ð' Þ' þ' ß' ß' Ð' ð' Ð' ð' H' h' i' j' L' l' B' B'