uspace user manual

v0.05

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Contents

1 Introduction

This LaTeX package gives useful meaning to various Unicode space characters so that they fulfill their intended function when used in LaTeX source. It uses \newunicodechar macro to do it. Its source is hosted on GitHub in wilx/project-uspace repository.

Here is a list of the implemented characters and their implementations:

ZERO WIDTH SPACE (U+200B)	**\hspace**{0pt}
NARROW NO-BREAK SPACE (U+202F)	**\leavevmode\,**
NON-BREAKING SPACE[1] (U+00A0)	~
SOFT HYPHEN[1] (U+00AD)	\-
EM QUAD[2] (U+2001)	**\quad**
EM SPACE[2] (U+2003)	**\quad**
EN QUAD[3] (U+2000)	**\enskip**
EN SPACE[3] (U+2002)	**\enskip**
THREE-PER-EM SPACE (U+2004)	**\hspace**{0.33333em}
FOUR-PER-EM SPACE (U+2005)	**\hspace**{0.25em}
SIX-PER-EM SPACE (U+2006)	**\hspace**{0.16667em}
FIGURE SPACE (U+2007)	**\leavevmode\hphantom**{0}
PUNCTUATION SPACE (U+2008)	**\hspace**{\fontcharwd **\font** `\,}
THIN SPACE (U+2009)	**\leavevmode\allowbreak\,**
HAIR SPACE (U+200A)	**\hspace**{0.08333em}
MEDIUM MATH SPACE (U+205F)	**\hspace**{0.22222em}

LINE SEPARATOR (U+2028)	`\newline`
NEXT LINE (NEL) (U+0085)	`\newline`
PARAGRAPH SEPARATOR (U+2029)	`\csname` par`\endcsname`

2 History

This package would not be what it is without help and comments from people of TₑX, LᴬTₑX and Friends StackExchange chat room and the TₑX.SE site itself.

v0.05 Add implementation for MEDIUM MATH SPACE.

v0.04 Add implementation for LINE SEPARATOR, NEXT LINE (NEL) and PARAGRAPH SEPARATOR.

v0.03 Change implementation for PUNCTUATION SPACE and THIN SPACE to fix issues with line wrapping when using these characters.

v0.02 Round lengths to five digits after decimal point. List also Unicode code point values beside character names.

v0.01 First published version of this package.

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[1]This already defined for pdfLᴬTₑX because we use inputenc with utf8 option when compiling with pdfLᴬTₑX, therefore this is only defined for LuaLᴬTₑX and XₑLᴬTₑX.

[2]According to Unicode, these two are canonically equivalent. See http://unicode.org/notes/tn5/ for explanation of the term.

[3]These two are also canonically equivalent. See previous footnote.