

The LuaT_EX-ja package

The LuaT_EX-ja project team

May 23, 2012

Contents

I	User's manual	3
1	Introduction	3
1.1	Backgrounds	3
1.2	Major Changes from pTeX	3
1.3	Notations	4
1.4	About the project	4
2	Getting Started	5
2.1	Installation	5
2.2	Cautions	5
2.3	Using in plain TeX	5
2.4	Using in L ^A T _E X	6
3	Changing Fonts	6
3.1	plain TeX and L ^A T _E X 2 _ε	6
3.2	fontspec	7
3.3	プリセット設定	8
3.4	\CID, \UTF and macros in <code>otf</code> package	9
4	Changing Parameters	9
4.1	Editing the range of <code>JAchars</code>	9
4.2	<code>kanjiskip</code> and <code>xkanjiskip</code>	11
4.3	Insertion Setting of <code>xkanjiskip</code>	12
4.4	Shifting Baseline	12
4.5	Cropmark	12
II	Reference	13
5	Font Metric and Japanese Font	13
5.1	<code>\jfont primitive</code>	13
5.2	Prefix <code>psft</code>	14
5.3	Structure of JFM file	15
5.4	Math Font Family	16
5.5	Callbacks	16
6	Parameters	18
6.1	<code>\ltjsetparameter primitive</code>	18
6.2	List of Parameters	18
7	Other Primitives	19
7.1	Primitives for Compatibility	19
7.2	<code>\inhibitglue primitive</code>	20
8	Control Sequences for L^AT_EX 2_ε	20
8.1	Patch for NFSS2	20
8.2	Cropmark/'tombow'	21

9 Extensions	21
9.1 luatexja-fontspec.sty	21
9.2 luatexja-otf.sty	21
III Implementations	22
10 Storing Parameters	22
10.1 Used Dimensions, Attributes and whatsit nodes	22
10.2 Stack System of LuaTeX-ja	23
11 Linebreak after Japanese Character	24
11.1 Reference: Behavior in pTeX	24
11.2 Behavior in LuaTeX-ja	24
12 Insertion of JFM glues, kanjiskip and xkanjiskip	25
12.1 Overview	25
12.2 definition of a ‘cluster’	26
12.3 段落 / 水平ボックスの先頭や末尾	27
12.4 概観と典型例：2つの「和文 A」の場合	28
12.5 その他の場合	30
13 psft	33
References	33
A Package versions used in this document	34

This documentation is far from complete. It may have many grammatical (and contextual) errors. Also, several parts (especially, Section 12) are written in Japanese only.

Part I

User's manual

1 Introduction

The LuaTeX-ja package is a macro package for typesetting high-quality Japanese documents when using LuaTeX.

1.1 Backgrounds

Traditionally, ASCII pTeX, an extension of TeX, and its derivatives are used to typeset Japanese documents in TeX. pTeX is an engine extension of TeX: so it can produce high-quality Japanese documents without using very complicated macros. But this point is a mixed blessing: pTeX is left behind from other extensions of TeX, especially ϵ -TeX and pdfTeX, and from changes about Japanese processing in computers (*e.g.*, the UTF-8 encoding).

Recently extensions of pTeX, namely upTeX (Unicode-implementation of pTeX) and ϵ -pTeX (merging of pTeX and ϵ -TeX extension), have developed to fill those gaps to some extent, but gaps still exist.

However, the appearance of LuaTeX changed the whole situation. With using Lua ‘callbacks’, users can customize the internal processing of LuaTeX. So there is no need to modify sources of engines to support Japanese typesetting: to do this, we only have to write Lua scripts for appropriate callbacks.

1.2 Major Changes from pTeX

The LuaTeX-ja package is under much influence of pTeX engine. The initial target of development was to implement features of pTeX. However, *LuaTeX-ja is not a just porting of pTeX; unnatural specifications/behaviors of pTeX were not adopted.*

The followings are major changes from pTeX:

- A Japanese font is a tuple of a ‘real’ font, a Japanese font metric (**JFM**, for short), and an optional string called ‘variation’.
- In pTeX, a line break after Japanese character is ignored (and doesn’t yield a space), since line breaks (in source files) are permitted almost everywhere in Japanese texts. However, LuaTeX-ja doesn’t have this function completely, because of a specification of LuaTeX.
- The insertion process of glues/kerns between two Japanese characters and between a Japanese character and other characters (we refer these glues/kerns as **JAg glue**) is rewritten from scratch.
 - As LuaTeX’s internal character handling is ‘node-based’ (*e.g.*, of `{ }fice` doesn’t prevent ligatures), the insertion process of **JAg glue** is now ‘node-based’.
 - Furthermore, nodes between two characters which have no effects in line break (*e.g.*, `\special` node) and kerns from italic correction are ignored in the insertion process.
 - *Caution: due to above two points, many methods which did for the dividing the process of the insertion of **JAg glue** in pTeX are not effective anymore.* In concrete terms, the following two methods are not effective anymore:

ちよ{}つと ちよ\つと

If you want to do so, please put an empty hbox between it instead:

ちよ\hbox{}つと

- In the process, two Japanese fonts which only differ in their ‘real’ fonts are identified.
- At the present, vertical typesetting (*tategaki*), is not supported in LuaTeX-ja.

For detailed information, see Part [III](#).

1.3 Notations

In this document, the following terms and notations are used:

- Characters are divided into two types:
 - **J_Achar**: standing for Japanese characters such as Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji and other punctuation marks for Japanese.
 - **ALchar**: standing for all other characters like alphabets.

We say ‘alphabetic fonts’ for fonts used in **ALchar**, and ‘Japanese fonts’ for fonts used in **J_Achar**.

- A word in a sans-serif font (like `prebreakpenalty`) means an internal parameter for Japanese typesetting, and it is used as a key in `\ltjsetparameter` command.
- A word in typewriter font with underline (like `fontspec`) means a package or a class of \LaTeX .
- The word ‘primitive’ is used not only for primitives in \LaTeX , but also for control sequences that defined in the core module of \LaTeX -ja.
- In this document, natural numbers start from 0.

1.4 About the project

Project Wiki Project Wiki is under construction.

- <http://sourceforge.jp/projects/luatex-ja/wiki/FrontPage%28en%29> (English)
- <http://sourceforge.jp/projects/luatex-ja/wiki/FrontPage> (Japanese)
- <http://sourceforge.jp/projects/luatex-ja/wiki/FrontPage%28zh%29> (Chinese)

This project is hosted by SourceForge.JP.

Members

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| • Hironori KITAGAWA | • Kazuki MAEDA | • Takayuki YATO |
| • Yusuke KUROKI | • Noriyuki ABE | • Munehiro YAMAMOTO |
| • Tomoaki HONDA | • Shuzaburo SAITO | • MA Qiyuan |

2 Getting Started

2.1 Installation

To install the LuaTeX-ja package, you will need:

- LuaTeX (version 0.65.0-beta or later) and its supporting packages.
If you are using TeX Live 2011 or current W32TeX, you don't have to worry.
- The source archive of LuaTeX-ja, of course :)
- The `xunicode` package, which version is *just v0.981 (2011/09/09)*.
If you have the `fontspec` package, this `xunicode` package must be exist. But be careful about the version; other versions may not work correctly with LuaTeX-ja.

The installation methods are as follows:

1. Download the source archive, by one of the following method. At the present, LuaTeX-ja has no *stable* release.

- Copy the Git repository:

```
$ git clone git://git.sourceforge.jp/gitroot/luatex-ja/luatexja.git
```
- Download the tar.gz archive of HEAD in the master branch from
<http://git.sourceforge.jp/view?p=luatex-ja/luatexja.git;a=snapshot;h=HEAD;sf=tgz>.
- Now LuaTeX-ja is available from the following archive and distributions:
 - CTAN (in the `macros/luatex/generic/luatexja` directory)
 - MiKTeX (in `luatexja.tar.lzma`)
 - TeX Live (in `texmf-dist/tex/luatex/luatexja`)
 - W32TeX (in `luatexja.tar.xz`)

These are based on the master branch.

Note that the master branch, and hence the archive in CTAN, are not updated frequently; the forefront of development is not the master branch.

2. Extract the archive. You will see `src/` and several other sub-directories. But only the contents in `src/` are needed to work LuaTeX-ja.
3. Copy all the contents of `src/` into one of your TEXMF tree. `TEXMF/tex/luatex/luatexja/` is an example location. If you cloned entire Git repository, making a symbolic link of `src/` instead copying is also good.
4. If `mktexlsr` is needed to update the file name database, make it so.

2.2 Cautions

- The encoding of your source file must be UTF-8. No other encodings, such as EUC-JP or Shift-JIS, are not supported.

2.3 Using in plain TeX

To use LuaTeX-ja in plain TeX, simply put the following at the beginning of the document:

```
\input luatexja.sty
```

This does minimal settings (like `ptex.tex`) for typesetting Japanese documents:

- The following 6 Japanese fonts are preloaded:

classification	font name	'10 pt'	'7 pt'	'5 pt'
<i>mincho</i>	Ryumin-Light	<code>\tenmin</code>	<code>\sevenmin</code>	<code>\fivemin</code>
<i>gothic</i>	GothicBBB-Medium	<code>\tengt</code>	<code>\seventgt</code>	<code>\fivegt</code>

- It is widely accepted that the font ‘Ryumin-Light’ and ‘GothicBBB-Medium’ aren’t embedded into PDF files, and PDF reader substitute them by some external Japanese fonts (*e.g.*, Kozuka Mincho is used for Ryumin-Light in Adobe Reader). We adopt this custom to the default setting.
- A character in an alphabetic font is generally smaller than a Japanese font in the same size. So actual size specification of these Japanese fonts is in fact smaller than that of alphabetic fonts, namely scaled by 0.962216.

- The amount of glue that are inserted between a **J**Achar and an **A**Lchar (the parameter `xkanjiskip`) is set to

$$(0.25 \cdot 0.962216 \cdot 10 \text{pt})_{-1 \text{pt}}^{+1 \text{pt}} = 2.40554 \text{pt}_{-1 \text{pt}}^{+1 \text{pt}}.$$

2.4 Using in L^AT_EX

L^AT_EX 2_ε Using in L^AT_EX 2_ε is basically same. To set up the minimal environment for Japanese, you only have to load `luatexja.sty`:

```
\usepackage{luatexja}
```

It also does minimal settings (counterparts in pL^AT_EX are `plfonts.dtx` and `pldefs.ltx`):

- JY3 is the font encoding for Japanese fonts (in horizontal direction).
When vertical typesetting is supported by LuaT_EX-ja in the future, JT3 will be used for vertical fonts.
- Two font families `mc` and `gt` are defined:

classification	family	<code>\mdseries</code>	<code>\bfseries</code>	scale
<i>mincho</i>	<code>mc</code>	Ryumin-Light	GothicBBB-Medium	0.962216
<i>gothic</i>	<code>gt</code>	GothicBBB-Medium	GothicBBB-Medium	0.962216

Remark that the bold series in both family are same as the medium series of *gothic* family. This is a convention in pL^AT_EX. This is a trace that there were only 2 fonts (these are Ryumin-Light and GothicBBB-Medium) in early years of DTP.

- Japanese characters in math mode are typeset by the font family `mc`.

However, above settings are not sufficient for Japanese-based documents. To typeset Japanese-based documents, you are better to use class files other than `article.cls`, `book.cls`, and so on. At the present, we have the counterparts of `jclasses` (standard classes in pL^AT_EX) and `jsclasses` (classes by Haruhiko Okumura), namely, `ltjclasses` and `ltjsclasses`.

3 Changing Fonts

3.1 plain T_EX and L^AT_EX 2_ε

Remark: Japanese Characters in Math Mode Since pT_EX supports Japanese characters in math mode, there are sources like the following:

<code>1 \$f_{高温}\$~(\$f_{\text{high temperature}})\$).</code>	$f_{\text{高温}} (f_{\text{high temperature}}).$
<code>2 \[y=(x-1)^2+2\quad よって\quad y>0 \]</code>	$y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \quad \text{よって} \quad y > 0$
<code>3 \$5\in 素 := \{\, p \in \mathbb{N} : \text{p is a prime} \, \}\$.</code>	$5 \in \text{素} := \{ p \in \mathbb{N} : p \text{ is a prime} \}.$

We (the project members of LuaTeX-ja) think that using Japanese characters in math mode are allowed if and only if these are used as identifiers. In this point of view,

- The lines 1 and 2 above are not correct, since ‘高温’ in above is used as a textual label, and ‘よって’ is used as a conjunction.
- However, the line 3 is correct, since ‘素’ is used as an identifier.

Hence, in our opinion, the above input should be corrected as:

```

1 $f_{\text{高温}}$-%                                $f_{\text{高温}}$  ( $f_{\text{high temperature}}$ ).
2 ($f_{\text{high temperature}}$).
3 \[ y=(x-1)^2+2\quad                                $y = (x - 1)^2 + 2$    よって    $y > 0$ 
4 \mathrel{\text{よって}}\quad y>0 \]
5 $5\in \text{素}:=\{\,p\in\mathbb{N}:\text{\$p\$ is a prime}\,\}$    $5 \in \text{素} := \{p \in \mathbb{N} : p \text{ is a prime}\}.$ 

```

We also believe that using Japanese characters as identifiers is rare, hence we don’t describe how to change Japanese fonts in math mode in this chapter. For the method, please see Subsection 5.4.

plain T_EX To change Japanese fonts in plain T_EX, you must use the primitive `\jfont`. So please see Subsection 5.1.

L^AT_EX 2_ε (NFSS2) For L^AT_EX 2_ε, LuaTeX-ja adopted most of the font selection system of pL^AT_EX 2_ε (in `plfonts.dtx`).

- Two control sequences `\mcdefault` and `\gtdefault` are used to specify the default font families for *mincho* and *gothic*, respectively. Default values: `mc` for `\mcdefault` and `gt` for `\gtdefault`.
- Commands `\fontfamily`, `\fontseries`, `\fontshape` and `\selectfont` can be used to change attributes of Japanese fonts.

	encoding	family	series	shape	selection
alphabetic fonts	<code>\romanencoding</code>	<code>\romanfamily</code>	<code>\romanseries</code>	<code>\romanshape</code>	<code>\useroman</code>
Japanese fonts	<code>\kanjiencoding</code>	<code>\kanjifamily</code>	<code>\kanjiserie</code>	<code>\kanjishape</code>	<code>\usekanji</code>
both	—	—	<code>\fontseries</code>	<code>\fontshape</code>	—
auto select	<code>\fontencoding</code>	<code>\fontfamily</code>	—	—	<code>\usefont</code>

`\fontencoding{<encoding>}` changes the encoding of alphabetic fonts or Japanese fonts depending on the argument. For example, `\fontencoding{JY3}` changes the encoding of Japanese fonts to JY3 and `\fontencoding{T1}` changes the encoding of alphabetic fonts to T1. `\fontfamily` also changes the family of Japanese fonts, alphabetic fonts, or both. For detail, see Subsection 8.1.

- For defining a Japanese font family, use `\DeclareKanjiFamily` instead of `\DeclareFontFamily`. However, in the present implementation, using `\DeclareFontFamily` doesn’t cause any problem.

3.2 fontspec

To coexist with the `fontspec` package, it is needed to load `luatexja-fontspec` package in the preamble. This additional package automatically loads `luatexja` and `fontspec` package, if needed.

In `luatexja-fontspec` package, the following 7 commands are defined as counterparts of original commands in the `fontspec` package:

Japanese fonts	<code>\jfontspec</code>	<code>\setmainjfont</code>	<code>\setsansjfont</code>	<code>\newfontfamily</code>
alphabetic fonts	<code>\fontspec</code>	<code>\setmainfont</code>	<code>\setsansfont</code>	<code>\newfontfamily</code>
Japanese fonts	<code>\newfontface</code>	<code>\defaultjfontfeatures</code>	<code>\addjfontfeatures</code>	
alphabetic fonts	<code>\newfontface</code>	<code>\defaultfontfeatures</code>	<code>\addfontfeatures</code>	


```

1 \fontspec[Numbers=OldStyle]{TeX Gyre Termes}
2 \jfontspec{IPAexMincho}
3 JIS-X-0213:2004  辻                               JIS X 0213:2004 →辻
4
5 \addfontfeatures{CJKShape=JIS1990}                JIS X 0208:1990 →辻
6 JIS-X-0208:1990  辻

```

Note that there is no command named `\setmonojfont`, since it is popular for Japanese fonts that nearly all Japanese glyphs have same widths. Also note that the kerning feature is set off by default in these 7 commands, since this feature and **JAg**lue will clash (see 5.1).

3.3 プリセット設定

よく使われている和文フォント設定を一行で指定できるようにしたのが `luatexja-preset` パッケージである。このパッケージは、`otf` パッケージの一部機能と八登崇之氏による `PXchfon` パッケージの一部機能とを合わせたような格好をおり、内部で `luatexja-fontspec` を読み込んでいる。

一般的なオプション

- `deluxe` 明朝・ゴシック各2ウェイトと、丸ゴシック体 (`\mgfamily`) を使用可能とする。
- `expert` 横組専用仮名を用いる。また、`\rubyfamily` でルビ用仮名が使用可能となる。
- `bold` 明朝の太字をゴシック体の太字とする。
- `90jis` 出来る限り 90JIS の字形を使う。
- `jis2004` 出来る限り JIS2004 の字形を使う。
- `jis` 用いる JFM を `jfm-jis.lua` とする。このオプションがない時は LuaTeX-ja 標準の `jfm-ujis.lua` が用いられる。

小塚フォント まず、小塚フォントを用いる設定を述べる。単ウェイト時のゴシック体は小塚ゴシック R では細いように感じるので、小塚ゴシックに変更している。さらに、丸ゴシック体はないので便宜上小塚ゴシック H で代用している。

	kozuka4	kozuka6	kozuka6n
明朝体細字	小塚明朝 Pro R	小塚明朝 ProVI R	小塚明朝 Pr6N R
明朝体太字	小塚明朝 Pro B	小塚明朝 ProVI B	小塚明朝 Pr6N B
ゴシック体細字			
単ウェイト時	小塚ゴシック Pro M	小塚ゴシック ProVI M	小塚ゴシック Pr6N M
多ウェイト時	小塚ゴシック Pro R	小塚ゴシック ProVI R	小塚ゴシック Pr6N R
ゴシック体太字	小塚ゴシック Pro B	小塚ゴシック ProVI B	小塚ゴシック Pr6N B
(丸ゴシック体)	小塚ゴシック Pro H	小塚ゴシック ProVI H	小塚ゴシック Pr6N H

モリサワ・ヒラギノ モリサワ・ヒラギノ用の設定はそのようなことは行っていない：

	hiragino	hiraginon
明朝体細字	ヒラギノ明朝体 Pro W3	ヒラギノ明朝体 Pr6N W3
明朝体太字	ヒラギノ明朝体 Pro W6	ヒラギノ明朝体 Pr6N W6
ゴシック体細字	ヒラギノ角ゴ Pro W3	ヒラギノ角ゴ Pr6N W3
ゴシック体太字	ヒラギノ角ゴ Pro W6	ヒラギノ角ゴ Pr6N W6
丸ゴシック体	ヒラギノ丸ゴ Pro W4	ヒラギノ丸ゴ Pr6N W4
	morisawa4	morisawa6n
明朝体細字	リュウミン Pro L-KL	リュウミン Pr6N L-KL
明朝体太字	太ミン A101 Pro Bold	太ミン A101 Pr6N Bold
ゴシック体細字	中ゴシック BBB Pro Med	中ゴシック BBB Pr6N Med
ゴシック体太字	太ゴ B101 Pro Bold	太ゴ B101 Pr6N Bold
丸ゴシック体	じゅん Pro 101	じゅん Pr6N 101

単ウェイト用設定 次に，単ウェイト用の設定を述べる．この4設定では「細字」「太字」の区別はない．また，丸ゴシック体はゴシック体と同じフォントを用いる．

	noembed	ipa	ipaex	ms
明朝体	Ryumin-Light (非埋込)	IPA 明朝	IPAex 明朝	MS 明朝
ゴシック体	GothicBBB-Medium (非埋込)	IPA ゴシック	IPAex ゴシック	MS ゴシック

HG フォントの利用 すぐ前に書いた単ウェイト用設定を，Microsoft Office 等に付属する HG フォントを使って多ウェイト化した設定もある．

	ipa-dx	ipaex-dx	ms-dx
明朝体細字	IPA 明朝	IPAex 明朝	MS 明朝
明朝体太字	HG 明朝 E		
ゴシック体細字			
単ウェイト時	IPA ゴシック	IPAex ゴシック	MS ゴシック
jis2004 指定時	IPA ゴシック	IPAex ゴシック	MS ゴシック
それ以外の時	HG ゴシック M		
ゴシック体太字	HG ゴシック E		
丸ゴシック体	HG 丸ゴシック体 PRO		

なお，HG 明朝 E・HG ゴシック E・HG 丸ゴシック体 PRO の3つについては，内部で

標準 フォント名 (HGMinchoE など) による指定

90jis 指定時 ファイル名 (hgrme.ttc, hgrge.ttc, hgrsmp.ttf) による指定

jis2004 指定時 ファイル名 (hgrme04.ttc, hgrge04.ttc, hgrsmp04.ttf) による指定

となっているので注意すること．

3.4 \CID, \UTF and macros in `otf` package

Under $\text{p}\mathcal{L}\text{T}\mathcal{E}\text{X}$, `otf` package (developed by Shuzaburo Saito) is used for typesetting characters which is in Adobe-Japan1-6 CID but not in JIS X 0208. Since this package is widely used, $\text{L}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{A}\text{T}\mathcal{E}\text{X}$ -ja supports some of functions in `otf` package. If you want to use these functions, load `luatexja-otf` package.

¹ 森\UTF{9DD7}外と内田百\UTF{9592}とが\UTF{9AD9}島屋に行く。

森鷗外と内田百間とが高島屋に行く。

²

³ \CID{7652}飾区の\CID{13706}野家，

葛飾区の吉野家，葛飾区の吉野家

⁴ 葛飾区の吉野家

4 Changing Parameters

There are many parameters in $\text{L}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{A}\text{T}\mathcal{E}\text{X}$ -ja. And due to the behavior of $\text{L}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{A}\text{T}\mathcal{E}\text{X}$, most of them are not stored as internal register of $\text{T}\mathcal{E}\text{X}$, but as an original storage system in $\text{L}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{A}\text{T}\mathcal{E}\text{X}$ -ja. Hence, to assign or acquire those parameters, you have to use commands `\ltjsetparameter` and `\ltjgetparameter`.

4.1 Editing the range of `J`Achars

To edit the range of `J`Achars, you have to assign a non-zero natural number which is less than 217 to the character range first. This can be done by using `\ltjdefcharrange` primitive. For example, the next line assigns whole characters in Supplementary Ideographic Plane and the character ‘漢’ to the range number 100.

```
\ltjdefcharrange{100}{"10000-"1FFFF,`漢}
```

This assignment of numbers to ranges are always global, so you should not do this in the middle of a document.

If some character has been belonged to some non-zero numbered range, this will be overwritten by the new setting. For example, whole SIP belong to the range 4 in the default setting of Lua \TeX -ja, and if you specify the above line, then SIP will belong to the range 100 and be removed from the range 4.

After assigning numbers to ranges, the `jacharrange` parameter can be used to customize which character range will be treated as ranges of **J**Achars, as the following line (this is just the default setting of Lua \TeX -ja):

```
\ltjsetparameter{jacharrange={-1, +2, +3, -4, -5, +6, +7, +8}}
```

The argument to `jacharrange` parameter is a list of integer. Negative integer $-n$ in the list means that ‘the characters that belong to range n are treated as **AL**char’, and positive integer $+n$ means that ‘the characters that belong to range n are treated as **J**Achar’.

Default Setting Lua \TeX -ja predefines eight character ranges for convenience. They are determined from the following data:

- Blocks in Unicode 6.0.
- The Adobe-Japan1-UCS2 mapping between a CID Adobe-Japan1-6 and Unicode.
- The `PXbase` bundle for up \TeX by Takayuki Yato.

Now we describe these eight ranges. The alphabet ‘J’ or ‘A’ after the number shows whether characters in the range is treated as **J**Achars or not by default. These settings are similar to the `prefercjk` settings defined in `PXbase` bundle.

Range 8^J Symbols in the intersection of the upper half of ISO 8859-1 (Latin-1 Supplement) and JIS X 0208 (a basic character set for Japanese). This character range consists of the following characters:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • § (U+00A7, Section Sign) | • ´ (U+00B4, Spacing acute) |
| • ¨ (U+00A8, Diaeresis) | • ¶ (U+00B6, Paragraph sign) |
| • ° (U+00B0, Degree sign) | • × (U+00D7, Multiplication sign) |
| • ± (U+00B1, Plus-minus sign) | • ÷ (U+00F7, Division Sign) |

Range 1^A Latin characters that some of them are included in Adobe-Japan1-6. This range consist of the following Unicode ranges, *except characters in the range 8 above*:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • U+0080–U+00FF: Latin-1 Supplement | • U+0300–U+036F: Combining Diacritical Marks |
| • U+0100–U+017F: Latin Extended-A | |
| • U+0180–U+024F: Latin Extended-B | • U+1E00–U+1EFF: Latin Extended Additional |
| • U+0250–U+02AF: IPA Extensions | |
| • U+02B0–U+02FF: Spacing Modifier Letters | |

Range 2^J Greek and Cyrillic letters. JIS X 0208 (hence most of Japanese fonts) has some of these characters.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • U+0370–U+03FF: Greek and Coptic | • U+1F00–U+1FFF: Greek Extended |
| • U+0400–U+04FF: Cyrillic | |

Range 3^J Punctuations and Miscellaneous symbols. The block list is indicated in Table 1.

Range 4^A Characters usually not in Japanese fonts. This range consists of almost all Unicode blocks which are not in other predefined ranges. Hence, instead of showing the block list, we put the definition of this range itself:

```
\ltjdefcharrange{4}{%
"500-"10FF, "1200-"1DFF, "2440-"245F, "27C0-"28FF, "2A00-"2AFF,
"2C00-"2E7F, "4DC0-"4DFF, "A4D0-"A82F, "A840-"ABFF, "FB50-"FE0F,
"FE20-"FE2F, "FE70-"FEFF, "FB00-"FB4F, "10000-"1FFFF} % non-Japanese
```

Table 1. Unicode blocks in predefined character range 3.

U+2000–U+206F	General Punctuation	U+2070–U+209F	Superscripts and Subscripts
U+20A0–U+20CF	Currency Symbols	U+20D0–U+20FF	Comb. Diacritical Marks for Symbols
U+2100–U+214F	Letterlike Symbols	U+2150–U+218F	Number Forms
U+2190–U+21FF	Arrows	U+2200–U+22FF	Mathematical Operators
U+2300–U+23FF	Miscellaneous Technical	U+2400–U+243F	Control Pictures
U+2500–U+257F	Box Drawing	U+2580–U+259F	Block Elements
U+25A0–U+25FF	Geometric Shapes	U+2600–U+26FF	Miscellaneous Symbols
U+2700–U+27BF	Dingbats	U+2900–U+297F	Supplemental Arrows-B
U+2980–U+29FF	Misc. Mathematical Symbols-B	U+2B00–U+2BFF	Miscellaneous Symbols and Arrows
U+E000–U+F8FF	Private Use Area		

Table 2. Unicode blocks in predefined character range 6.

U+2460–U+24FF	Enclosed Alphanumerics	U+2E80–U+2EFF	CJK Radicals Supplement
U+3000–U+303F	CJK Symbols and Punctuation	U+3040–U+309F	Hiragana
U+30A0–U+30FF	Katakana	U+3190–U+319F	Kanbun
U+31F0–U+31FF	Katakana Phonetic Extensions	U+3200–U+32FF	Enclosed CJK Letters and Months
U+3300–U+33FF	CJK Compatibility	U+3400–U+4DBF	CJK Unified Ideographs Extension A
U+4E00–U+9FFF	CJK Unified Ideographs	U+F900–U+FAFF	CJK Compatibility Ideographs
U+FE10–U+FE1F	Vertical Forms	U+FE30–U+FE4F	CJK Compatibility Forms
U+FE50–U+FE6F	Small Form Variants	U+20000–U+2FFFF	(Supplementary Ideographic Plane)

Table 3. Unicode blocks in predefined character range 7.

U+1100–U+11FF	Hangul Jamo	U+2F00–U+2FDF	Kangxi Radicals
U+2FF0–U+2FFF	Ideographic Description Characters	U+3100–U+312F	Bopomofo
U+3130–U+318F	Hangul Compatibility Jamo	U+31A0–U+31BF	Bopomofo Extended
U+31C0–U+31EF	CJK Strokes	U+A000–U+A48F	Yi Syllables
U+A490–U+A4CF	Yi Radicals	U+A830–U+A83F	Common Indic Number Forms
U+AC00–U+D7AF	Hangul Syllables	U+D7B0–U+D7FF	Hangul Jamo Extended-B

Range 5^A Surrogates and Supplementary Private Use Areas.

Range 6^J Characters used in Japanese. The block list is indicated in Table 2.

Range 7^J Characters used in CJK languages, but not included in Adobe-Japan1-6. The block list is indicated in Table 3.

4.2 kanjiskip and xkanjiskip

JAglue is divided into the following three categories:

- Glues/kerns specified in JFM. If `\inhibitglue` is issued around a Japanese character, this glue will not be inserted at the place.
- The default glue which inserted between two **J**Achars (kanjiskip).
- The default glue which inserted between a **J**Achar and an **AL**char (xkanjiskip).

The value (a skip) of `kanjiskip` or `xkanjiskip` can be changed as the following.

```
\ltjsetparameter{kanjiskip={0pt plus 0.4pt minus 0.4pt},
xkanjiskip={0.25\zw plus 1pt minus 1pt}}
```

It may occur that JFM contains the data of ‘ideal width of `kanjiskip`’ and/or ‘ideal width of `xkanjiskip`’. To use these data from JFM, set the value of `kanjiskip` or `xkanjiskip` to `\maxdimen`.

4.3 Insertion Setting of xkanjiskip

It is not desirable that xkanjiskip is inserted into every boundary between **J**Achars and **A**Lchars. For example, xkanjiskip should not be inserted after opening parenthesis (e.g., compare ‘(あ’ and ‘(あ’). LuaTeX-ja can control whether xkanjiskip can be inserted before/after a character, by changing jaxspmode for **J**Achars and alxspmode parameters **A**Lchars respectively.

```
1 \ltjsetparameter{jaxspmode={`あ,preonly},
   alxspmode={`\!,postonly}}
2 pあ q い! う
```

The second argument preonly means ‘the insertion of xkanjiskip is allowed before this character, but not after’. the other possible values are postonly, allow and inhibit.

jaxspmode and alxspmode use a same table to store the parameters on the current version. Therefore, line 1 in the code above can be rewritten as follows:

```
\ltjsetparameter{alxspmode={`あ,preonly}, jaxspmode={`\!,postonly}}
```

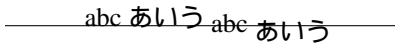
One can use also numbers to specify these two parameters (see Subsection 6.2).

If you want to enable/disable all insertions of kanjiskip and xkanjiskip, set autospacing and autoxspacing parameters to true/false, respectively.

4.4 Shifting Baseline

To make a match between a Japanese font and an alphabetic font, sometimes shifting of the baseline of one of the pair is needed. In pTeX, this is achieved by setting \ybaselineshift to a non-zero length (the baseline of alphabetic fonts is shifted below). However, for documents whose main language is not Japanese, it is good to shift the baseline of Japanese fonts, but not that of alphabetic fonts. Because of this, LuaTeX-ja can independently set the shifting amount of the baseline of alphabetic fonts (yalbaselineshift parameter) and that of Japanese fonts (yjabaselineshift parameter).

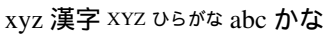
```
1 \vrule width 150pt height 0.4pt depth 0pt\
   hskip-120pt
2 \ltjsetparameter{yjabaselineshift=0pt,
   yalbaselineshift=0pt}abcあいう
3 \ltjsetparameter{yjabaselineshift=5pt,
   yalbaselineshift=2pt}abcあいう
```



Here the horizontal line in above is the baseline of a line.

There is an interesting side-effect: characters in different size can be vertically aligned center in a line, by setting two parameters appropriately. The following is an example (beware the value is not well tuned):

```
1 xyz漢字
2 {\scriptsize
3 \ltjsetparameter{yjabaselineshift=-1pt,
4 yalbaselineshift=-1pt}
5 XYZひらがな
6 }abcかな
```



4.5 Cropmark

Cropmark is a mark for indicating 4 corners and horizontal/vertical center of the paper. In Japanese, we call cropmark as tomo(w). pTeX and this LuaTeX-ja support ‘tombow’ by their kernel. The following steps are needed to typeset cropmark:

1. First, define the banner which will be printed at the upper left of the paper. This is done by assigning a token list to \@bannertoken.

For example, the following sets banner as ‘filename (YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm)’:

```

\makeatletter

\hour\time \divide\hour by 60 \@tempcnta\hour \multiply\@tempcnta 60\relax
\minute\time \advance\minute-\@tempcnta
\@bannertoken{%
  \jobname\space(\number\year-\two@digits\month-\two@digits\day
  \space\two@digits\hour:\two@digits\minute)}%

```

2. ...

Part II

Reference

5 Font Metric and Japanese Font

5.1 \jfont primitive

To load a font as a Japanese font, you must use the `\jfont` primitive instead of `\font`, while `\jfont` admits the same syntax used in `\font`. Lua \TeX -ja automatically loads `luaotfload` package, so TrueType/OpenType fonts with features can be used for Japanese fonts:

```

1 \jfont\tradgt={file:ipaexg.ttf:script=latn;%
2 +trad;-kern;jfm=ujis} at 14pt
3 \tradgt{}当 / 体 / 医 / 区

```

當 / 體 / 醫 / 區

Note that the defined control sequence (`\tradgt` in the example above) using `\jfont` is not a `font_def` token, hence the input like `\fontname\tradgt` causes an error. We denote control sequences which are defined in `\jfont` by `\jfont_cs`.

JFM As noted in Introduction, a JFM has measurements of characters and glues/kerns that are automatically inserted for Japanese typesetting. The structure of JFM will be described in the next subsection. At the calling of `\jfont` primitive, you must specify which JFM will be used for this font by the following keys:

`jfm=<name>` Specify the name of JFM. If specified JFM has not been loaded, Lua \TeX -ja search and load a file named `jfm-<name>.lua`.

The following JFMs are shipped with Lua \TeX -ja:

`jfm-ujis.lua` A standard JFM in Lua \TeX -ja. This JFM is based on `upnmlminr-h.tfm`, a metric for UTF/OTF package that is used in `up \TeX` . When you use the `luaotfload` package, you should use this JFM.




`jfm-jis.lua` A counterpart for `jis.tfm`, ‘JIS font metric’ which is widely used in `p \TeX` . A major difference of `jfm-ujis.lua` and this `jfm-jis.lua` is that most characters under `jfm-ujis.lua` are square-shaped, while that under `jfm-jis.lua` are horizontal rectangles.

`jfm-min.lua` A counterpart for `min10.tfm`, which is one of the default Japanese font metric shipped with `p \TeX` . There are notable difference between this JFM and other 2 JFMs, as shown in Table 4.

`jfmvar=<string>` Sometimes there is a need that

¹from: 乙部 蔵己, min10 フォントについて. <http://argent.shinshu-u.ac.jp/~otobe/tex/files/min10.pdf>.

Table 4. Differences between JFMs shipped with LuaTeX-ja

	jfm-ujis.lua	jfm-jis.lua	jfm-min.lua
Example 1 ¹	ある日モモちゃ んがお使いで迷 子になって泣き ました。	ある日モモちゃ んがお使いで迷 子になって泣き ました。	ある日モモちゃ んがお使いで迷 子になって泣き ました。
Example 2	ちょっと！何	ちょっと！何	ちょっと！何
Bounding Box			

Note: kern feature Some fonts have information for inter-glyph spacing. However, this information is not well-compatible with LuaTeX-ja. More concretely, this kerning space from this information are inserted *before* the insertion process of **JAglue**, and this causes incorrect spacing between two characters when both a glue/kern from the data in the font and it from JFM are present.

- You should specify `-kern` in `jfont` primitive, when you want to use other font features, such as `script=...`
- If you want to use Japanese fonts in proportional width, and use information from this font, use `jfm-prop.lua` for its JFM, and.... TODO: `kanjiskip`?

5.2 Prefix `psft`

Besides `file:` and `name:` prefixes, one can use `psft:` prefix in `\jfont` (and `\font`) primitive, to specify a ‘name-only’ Japanese font which will not be embedded to PDF. Typical use of this prefix is to specify the ‘standard’ Japanese fonts, namely, ‘Ryumin-Light’ and ‘GothicBBB-Medium’.

cid key The default font defined by using `psft:` prefix is for Japanese typesetting; it is Adobe-Japan1-6 CID-keyed font. One can specify `cid` key to use other CID-keyed non-embedded fonts for Chinese or Korean typesetting.

```

1 \jfont\testJ={psft:Ryumin-Light:cid=Adobe-Japan1-6;jfm=jis} % Japanese
2 \jfont\testD={psft:Ryumin-Light:jfm=jis} % default value is Adobe-Japan1-6
3 \jfont\testC={psft:AdobeMingStd-Light:cid=Adobe-CNS1-5;jfm=jis} % Traditional Chinese
4 \jfont\testG={psft:SimSun:cid=Adobe-GB1-5;jfm=jis} % Simplified Chinese
5 \jfont\testK={psft:Batang:cid=Adobe-Korea1-2;jfm=jis} % Korean

```

Note that the code above specifies `jfm-jis.lua`, which is for Japanese fonts, as JFM for Chinese and Korean fonts.

At present, LuaTeX-ja supports only 4 values written in the sample code above. Specifying other values, e.g., `\jfont\test={psft:Ryumin-Light:cid=Adobe-Japan2;jfm=jis}`

occurs the following error:

```

1 ! Package luatexja Error: bad cid key `Adobe-Japan2'.
2
3 See the luatexja package documentation for explanation.
4 Type H <return> for immediate help.
5 <to be read again>
6
7 \par
8
9 1.78
10
11 ? h
12 I couldn't find any non-embedded font information for the CID
13 `Adobe-Japan2'. For now, I'll use `Adobe-Japan1-6'.
14 Please contact the LuaTeX-ja project team.
15 ?

```

5.3 Structure of JFM file

A JFM file is a Lua script which has only one function call:

```
luatexja.jfont.define_jfm { ... }
```

Real data are stored in the table which indicated above by { ... }. So, the rest of this subsection are devoted to describe the structure of this table. Note that all lengths in a JFM file are floating-point numbers in design-size unit.

`dir`= $\langle direction \rangle$ (required)

The direction of JFM. At the present, only 'yoko' is supported.

`zw`= $\langle length \rangle$ (required)

The amount of the length of the 'full-width'.

`zh`= $\langle length \rangle$ (required)

The amount of the length of the 'full-height' (height + depth).

`kanjiskip`={ $\langle natural \rangle$, $\langle stretch \rangle$, $\langle shrink \rangle$ } (optional)

This field specifies the 'ideal' amount of `kanjiskip`. As noted in Subsection 4.2, if the parameter `kanjiskip` is `\maxdimen`, the value specified in this field is actually used (if this field is not specified in JFM, it is regarded as 0pt). Note that $\langle stretch \rangle$ and $\langle shrink \rangle$ fields are in design-size unit too.

`xkanjiskip`={ $\langle natural \rangle$, $\langle stretch \rangle$, $\langle shrink \rangle$ } (optional)

Like the `kanjiskip` field, this field specifies the 'ideal' amount of `xkanjiskip`.

Besides from above fields, a JFM file have several sub-tables those indices are natural numbers. The table indexed by $i \in \omega$ stores information of 'character class' i . At least, the character class 0 is always present, so each JFM file must have a sub-table whose index is [0]. Each sub-table (its numerical index is denoted by i) has the following fields:

`chars`={ $\langle character \rangle$, ...} (required except character class 0)

This field is a list of characters which are in this character type i . This field is not required if $i = 0$, since all **J**Achar which are not in any character class other than 0 are in the character class 0 (hence, the character class 0 contains most of **J**Achars). In the list, a character can be specified by its code number, or by the character itself (as a string of length 1). Moreover, there are 'imaginary characters' which specified in the list. We will describe these later.

`width`= $\langle length \rangle$, `height`= $\langle length \rangle$, `depth`= $\langle length \rangle$, `italic`= $\langle length \rangle$ (required)

Specify width of characters in character class i , height, depth and the amount of italic correction. All characters in character class i are regarded that its width, height and depth are as values of these fields. But there is one exception: if 'prop' is specified in width field, width of a character becomes that of its 'real' glyph

`left`= $\langle length \rangle$, `down`= $\langle length \rangle$, `align`= $\langle align \rangle$

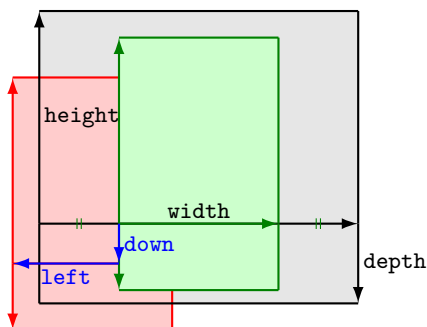
These fields are for adjusting the position of the 'real' glyph. Legal values of `align` field are 'left', 'middle' and 'right'. If one of these 3 fields are omitted, `left` and `down` are treated as 0, and `align` field is treated as 'left'. The effects of these 3 fields are indicated in Figure 1.

In most cases, `left` and `down` fields are 0, while it is not uncommon that the `align` field is 'middle' or 'right'. For example, setting the `align` field to 'right' is practically needed when the current character class is the class for opening delimiters'.

`kern`=[j]= $\langle kern \rangle$, ...}

`glue`=[j]= $\langle width \rangle$, $\langle stretch \rangle$, $\langle shrink \rangle$, ...}

As described before, you can specify several 'imaginary characters' in `chars` field. The most of these characters are regarded as the characters of class 0 in pTeX. As a result, LuaTeX-ja can control typesetting finer than pTeX. The following is the list of 'imaginary characters':



Consider a node containing Japanese character whose value of the `align` field is 'middle'.

- The black rectangle is a frame of the node. Its width, height and depth are specified by JFM.
- Since the `align` field is 'middle', the 'real' glyph is centered horizontally (the green rectangle).
- Furthermore, the glyph is shifted according to values of fields `left` and `down`. The ultimate position of the real glyph is indicated by the red rectangle.

Figure 1. The position of the 'real' glyph.

Table 5. Primitives for Japanese math fonts.

Japanese fonts	alphabetic fonts
<code>\jfam ∈ [0, 256)</code>	<code>\fam</code>
<code>\jtextfont={⟨jfam⟩, ⟨jfont_cs⟩}</code>	<code>\textfont⟨fam⟩=⟨font_cs⟩</code>
<code>\jascriptfont={⟨jfam⟩, ⟨jfont_cs⟩}</code>	<code>\scriptfont⟨fam⟩=⟨font_cs⟩</code>
<code>\jascriptscriptfont={⟨jfam⟩, ⟨jfont_cs⟩}</code>	<code>\scriptscriptfont⟨fam⟩=⟨font_cs⟩</code>

'lineend' An ending of a line.

'diffmet' Used at a boundary between two **J**Achar whose JFM or size is different.

'boxbdd' The beginning/ending of a horizontal box, and the beginning of a noindented paragraph.

'parbdd' The beginning of an (indented) paragraph.

'jcharbdd' A boundary between **J**Achar and anything else (such as **A**Lchar, kern, glue, ...).

-1 The left/right boundary of an inline math formula.

Porting JFM from pTeX ...

5.4 Math Font Family

TeX handles fonts in math formulas by 16 font families², and each family has three fonts: `\textfont`, `\scriptfont` and `\scriptscriptfont`.

LuaTeX-ja's handling of Japanese fonts in math formulas is similar; Table 5 shows counterparts to TeX's primitives for math font families. There is no relation between the value of `\fam` and that of `\jfam`; with appropriate settings, you can set both `\fam` and `\jfam` to the same value.

5.5 Callbacks

Like LuaTeX itself, LuaTeX-ja also has callbacks. These callbacks can be accessed via `luatexbase.add_to_callback` function and so on, as other callbacks.

luatexja.load_jfm callback With this callback you can overwrite JFMs. This callback is called when a new JFM is loaded.

```

1 function (<table> jfm_info, <string> jfm_name)
2   return <table> new_jfm_info
3 end

```

²Omega, Aleph, LuaTeX and ϵ (u)pTeX can handles 256 families, but an external package is needed to support this in plain TeX and L^ATeX.

The argument `jfm_info` contains a table similar to the table in a JFM file, except this argument has `chars` field which contains character codes whose character class is not 0.

An example of this callback is the `ltjarticle` class, with forcefully assigning character class 0 to 'parbdd' in the JFM `jfm-min.lua`. This callback doesn't replace any code of LuaTeX-ja.

luatexja.define_font callback This callback and the next callback form a pair, and you can assign letters which don't have fixed code points in Unicode to non-zero character classes. This `luatexja.define_font` callback is called just when new Japanese font is loaded.

```
1 function (<table> jfont_info, <number> font_number)
2   return <table> new_jfont_info
3 end
```

You may assume that `jfont_info` has the following fields:

`jfm` The index number of JFM.

`size` Font size in a scaled point ($= 2^{-16}$ pt).

`var` The value specified in `jfmvar=...` at a call of `\jfont`.

The returned table `new_jfont_info` also should include these three fields. The `font_number` is a font number.

A good example of this and the next callbacks is the `luatexja-otf` package, supporting "AJ1-xxx" form for Adobe-Japan1 CID characters in a JFM. This callback doesn't replace any code of LuaTeX-ja.

luatexja.find_char_class callback This callback is called just when LuaTeX-ja is trying to determine which character class a character `chr_code` belongs. A function used in this callback should be in the following form:

```
1 function (<number> char_class, <table> jfont_info, <number> chr_code)
2   if char_class~=0 then return char_class
3   else
4     ....
5     return (<number> new_char_class or 0)
6   end
7 end
```

The argument `char_class` is the result of LuaTeX-ja's default routine or previous function calls in this callback, hence this argument may not be 0. Moreover, the returned `new_char_class` should be as same as `char_class` when `char_class` is not 0, otherwise you will overwrite the LuaTeX-ja's default routine.

This callback doesn't replace any code of LuaTeX-ja.

luatexja.set_width callback This callback is called when LuaTeX-ja is trying to encapsule a **J**Achar *glyph_node*, to adjust its dimension and position.

```
1 function (<table> shift_info, <table> jfont_info, <number> char_class)
2   return <table> new_shift_info
3 end
```

The argument `shift_info` and the returned `new_shift_info` have `down` and `left` fields, which are the amount of shifting down/left the character in a scaled-point.

A good example is `test/valign.lua`. After loading this file, the vertical position of glyphs is automatically adjusted; the ratio (height : depth) of glyphs is adjusted to be that of letters in the character class 0. For example, suppose that

- The setting of the JFM: (height) = $88x$, (depth) = $12x$ (the standard values of Japanese OpenType fonts);
- The value of the real font: (height) = $28y$, (depth) = $5y$ (the standard values of Japanese TrueType fonts).

Then, the position of glyphs is shifted up by

$$\frac{88x}{88x+12x}(28y+5y)-28y = \frac{26}{25}y = 1.04y.$$

6 Parameters

6.1 `\ltjsetparameter` primitive

As noted before, `\ltjsetparameter` and `\ltjgetparameter` are primitives for accessing most parameters of Lua \TeX -ja. One of the main reason that Lua \TeX -ja didn't adopted the syntax similar to that of p \TeX (e.g., `\prebreakpenalty``) =10000) is the position of `hpack_filter` callback in the source of Lua \TeX , see Section 10.

`\ltjsetparameter` and `\ltjglobalsetparameter` are primitives for assigning parameters. These take one argument which is a $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$ list. Allowed keys are described in the next subsection. The difference between `\ltjsetparameter` and `\ltjglobalsetparameter` is only the scope of assignment; `\ltjsetparameter` does a local assignment and `\ltjglobalsetparameter` does a global one. They also obey the value of `\globaldefs`, like other assignment.

`\ltjgetparameter` is the primitive for acquiring parameters. It always takes a parameter name as first argument, and also takes the additional argument—a character code, for example—in some cases.

```
1 \ltjgetparameter{differentjfm},  
2 \ltjgetparameter{autospacing},           average, 1, 10000.  
3 \ltjgetparameter{prebreakpenalty}` }.
```

The return value of `\ltjgetparameter` is always a string. This is outputted by `tex.write()`, so any character other than space ‘ ’ (U+0020) has the category code 12 (other), while the space has 10 (space).

6.2 List of Parameters

The following is the list of parameters which can be specified by the `\ltjsetparameter` command. [`\cs`] indicates the counterpart in p \TeX , and symbols beside each parameter has the following meaning:

- No mark: values at the end of the paragraph or the hbox are adopted in the whole paragraph/hbox.
- ‘*’: local parameters, which can change everywhere inside a paragraph/hbox.
- ‘†’: assignments are always global.

`jcharwidowpenalty = \langle penalty \rangle` [`\jcharwidowpenalty`] Penalty value for suppressing orphans. This penalty is inserted just after the last **J**Achar which is not regarded as a (Japanese) punctuation mark.

`kcatcode = { \langle chr_code \rangle , \langle natural number \rangle }` An additional attributes which each character whose character code is $\langle chr_code \rangle$ has. At the present version, the lowermost bit of $\langle natural\ number \rangle$ indicates whether the character is considered as a punctuation mark (see the description of `jcharwidowpenalty` above).

`prebreakpenalty = { \langle chr_code \rangle , \langle penalty \rangle }` [`\prebreakpenalty`]

`postbreakpenalty = { \langle chr_code \rangle , \langle penalty \rangle }` [`\postbreakpenalty`]

`jatextfont = { \langle jfam \rangle , \langle jfont_cs \rangle }` [`\textfont` in \TeX]

`jascriptfont = { \langle jfam \rangle , \langle jfont_cs \rangle }` [`\scriptfont` in \TeX]

`jascriptscriptfont = { \langle jfam \rangle , \langle jfont_cs \rangle }` [`\scriptscriptfont` in \TeX]

`yjabaselineshift = \langle dimen \rangle *`

`yalbaselineshift = \langle dimen \rangle *` [`\ybaselineshift`]

`jaxspmde = { \langle chr_code \rangle , \langle mode \rangle }` Setting whether inserting `xkanjiskip` is allowed before/after a **J**Achar whose character code is $\langle chr_code \rangle$. The followings are allowed for $\langle mode \rangle$:

- 0, inhibit** Insertion of `xkanjiskip` is inhibited before the character, nor after the character.
- 1, preonly** Insertion of `xkanjiskip` is allowed before the character, but not after.
- 2, postonly** Insertion of `xkanjiskip` is allowed after the character, but not before.
- 3, allow** Insertion of `xkanjiskip` is allowed both before the character and after the character. This is the default value.

This parameter is similar to the `\inhibitxspcode` primitive of pTeX, but not compatible with `\inhibitxspcode`.

`alxspmode` = { $\langle chr_code \rangle$, $\langle mode \rangle$ } [`\xspcode`]

Setting whether inserting `xkanjiskip` is allowed before/after a **ALchar** whose character code is $\langle chr_code \rangle$. The followings are allowed for $\langle mode \rangle$:

- 0, inhibit** Insertion of `xkanjiskip` is inhibited before the character, nor after the character.
- 1, preonly** Insertion of `xkanjiskip` is allowed before the character, but not after.
- 2, postonly** Insertion of `xkanjiskip` is allowed after the character, but not before.
- 3, allow** Insertion of `xkanjiskip` is allowed before the character and after the character. This is the default value.

Note that parameters `jaxspmode` and `alxspmode` use a common table, hence these two parameters are synonyms of each other.

`autospacing` = $\langle bool \rangle^*$ [`\autospacing`]

`autoxspacing` = $\langle bool \rangle^*$ [`\autoxspacing`]

`kanjiskip` = $\langle skip \rangle$ [`\kanjiskip`]

`xkanjiskip` = $\langle skip \rangle$ [`\xkanjiskip`]

`differentjfm` = $\langle mode \rangle^\dagger$ Specify how glues/kerns between two **JChars** whose JFM (or size) are different. The allowed arguments are the followings:

- `average`
- `both`
- `large`
- `small`

`jacharrange` = $\langle ranges \rangle^*$

`kansujichar` = { $\langle digit \rangle$, $\langle chr_code \rangle$ } [`\kansujichar`]

7 Other Primitives

7.1 Primitives for Compatibility

The following primitives are implemented for compatibility with pTeX:

`\kuten`

`\jis`

`\euc`

`\sjis`

`\ucs`

`\kansuji`

7.2 `\inhibitglue` primitive

The primitive `\inhibitglue` suppresses the insertion of **JAglue**. The following is an example, using a special JFM that there will be a glue between the beginning of a box and ‘あ’, and also between ‘あ’ and ‘ウ’.

<pre> 1 \jfont\g=psft:Ryumin-Light:jfm=test \g 2 \fbox{\hbox{あウあ\inhibitglue ウ}} 3 \inhibitglue\par\noindent あ1 4 \par\inhibitglue\noindent あ2 5 \par\noindent\inhibitglue あ3 6 \par\hrule\noindent あ off\inhibitglue ice </pre>	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">あ</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">ウあウ</td> </tr> </table> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding-top: 5px;"> <table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">あ</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">あ</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">あ</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">あ</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">office</td> </tr> </table> </div>	あ	ウあウ	あ	1	あ	2	あ	3	あ	office
あ	ウあウ										
あ	1										
あ	2										
あ	3										
あ	office										

With the help of this example, we remark the specification of `\inhibitglue`:

- The call of `\inhibitglue` in the (internal) vertical mode is simply ignored.
- The call of `\inhibitglue` in the (restricted) horizontal mode is only effective on the spot; does not get over boundary of paragraphs. Moreover, `\inhibitglue` cancels ligatures and kernings, as shown in the last line of above example.
- The call of `\inhibitglue` in math mode is just ignored.

8 Control Sequences for $\LaTeX 2\epsilon$

8.1 Patch for NFSS2

As described in Subsection 2.4, $\text{Lua}\TeX\text{-ja}$ simply adopted `plfonts.dtx` in $\text{p}\LaTeX 2\epsilon$ for the Japanese patch for NFSS2. For an convenience, we will describe commands which are not described in Subsection 3.1.

```
\DeclareYokoKanjiEncoding{\langle encoding \rangle}{\langle text-settings \rangle}{\langle math-settings \rangle}
```

In NFSS2 under $\text{Lua}\TeX\text{-ja}$, distinction between alphabetic font families and Japanese font families are only made by their encodings. For example, encodings OT1 and T1 are for alphabetic font families, and a Japanese font family cannot have these encodings. This command defines a new encoding scheme for Japanese font family (in horizontal direction).

```
\DeclareKanjiEncodingDefaults{\langle text-settings \rangle}{\langle math-settings \rangle}
```

```
\DeclareKanjiSubstitution{\langle encoding \rangle}{\langle family \rangle}{\langle series \rangle}{\langle shape \rangle}
```

```
\DeclareErrorKanjiFont{\langle encoding \rangle}{\langle family \rangle}{\langle series \rangle}{\langle shape \rangle}{\langle size \rangle}
```

The above 3 commands are just the counterparts for `DeclareFontEncodingDefaults` and others.

```
\reDeclareMathAlphabet{\langle unified-cmd \rangle}{\langle al-cmd \rangle}{\langle ja-cmd \rangle}
```

```
\DeclareRelationFont{\langle ja-encoding \rangle}{\langle ja-family \rangle}{\langle ja-series \rangle}{\langle ja-shape \rangle}
{\langle al-encoding \rangle}{\langle al-family \rangle}{\langle al-series \rangle}{\langle al-shape \rangle}
```

This command sets the ‘accompanied’ alphabetic font family (given by the latter 4 arguments) with respect to a Japanese font family given by the former 4 arguments.

```
\SetRelationFont
```

This command is almost same as `\DeclareRelationFont`, except that this command does a local assignment, where `\DeclareRelationFont` does a global assignment.

```
\userelfont
```

Change current alphabetic font encoding/family/... to the ‘accompanied’ alphabetic font family with respect to current Japanese font family, which was set by `\DeclareRelationFont` or `\SetRelationFont`. Like `\fontfamily`, `\selectfont` is required to take an effect.

```
\adjustbaseline
```

```
...
```

```
\fontfamily{\langle family \rangle}
```

As in $\text{L}\LaTeX 2\epsilon$, this command changes current font family (alphabetic, Japanese, or both) to `\langle family \rangle`. Which family will be changed is determined as follows:

- Let current encoding scheme for Japanese fonts be $\langle ja-enc \rangle$. Current Japanese font family will be changed to $\langle family \rangle$, if one of the following two conditions is met:
 - The family $\langle fam \rangle$ under the encoding $\langle ja-enc \rangle$ has been already defined by `\DeclareKanjFamily`.
 - A font definition named $\langle enc \rangle \langle ja-enc \rangle .fd$ (the file name is all lowercase) exists.
- Let current encoding scheme for alphabetic fonts be $\langle al-enc \rangle$. For alphabetic font family, the criterion as above is used.
- There is a case which none of the above applies, that is, the font family named $\langle family \rangle$ doesn't seem to be defined neither under the encoding $\langle ja-enc \rangle$, nor under $\langle al-enc \rangle$. In this case, the default family for font substitution is used for alphabetic and Japanese fonts. Note that current encoding will not be set to $\langle family \rangle$, unlike the original implementation in \LaTeX .

As closing this subsection, we shall introduce an example of `\SetRelationFont` and `\userelfont`:

```

1 \gtfamily{} あいう abc
2 \SetRelationFont{JY3}{gt}{m}{n}{OT1}{pag}{m
   }{n}          あいう abc あいう abc
3 \userelfont\selectfont{} あいう abc

```

8.2 Cropmark/‘tombow’

9 Extensions

9.1 luatexja-fontspec.sty

As described in Subsection 3.2, this optional package provides the counterparts for several commands defined in the `fontspec` package. In addition to ‘font features’ in the original `fontspec`, the following ‘font features’ specifications are allowed for the commands of Japanese version:

```

CID= $\langle name \rangle$ 
JFM= $\langle name \rangle$ 
JFM-var= $\langle name \rangle$ 

```

These 3 font features correspond to `cid`, `jfm` and `jfmvar` keys for `\jfont` primitive, respectively. CID is effective only when with `NoEmbed` described below. See Subsections 5.1 and 5.2 for details.

`NoEmbed` By specifying this font feature, one can use ‘name-only’ Japanese font which will not be embedded in the output PDF file. See Subsection 5.2.

9.2 luatexja-otf.sty

This optional package supports typesetting characters in Adobe-Japan1. `luatexja-otf.sty` offers the following 2 low-level commands:

```

\CID{ $\langle number \rangle$ } Typeset a character whose CID number is  $\langle number \rangle$ .
\UTF{ $\langle hex\_number \rangle$ } Typeset a character whose character code is  $\langle hex\_number \rangle$  (in hexadecimal). This command is similar to \char"  $\langle hex\_number \rangle$ , but please remind remarks below.

```

Remarks Characters by `\CID` and `\UTF` commands are different from ordinary characters in the following points:

- Always treated as **J**Achars.
- Processing codes for supporting OpenType features (e.g., glyph replacement and kerning) by the `luaotfload` package is not performed to these characters.

Additional Syntax of JFM `luatexja-otf.sty` extends the syntax of JFM; the entries of `chars` table in JFM now allows a string in the form 'AJ1-xxx', which stands for the character whose CID number in Adobe-Japan1 is xxx.

Part III

Implementations

10 Storing Parameters

10.1 Used Dimensions, Attributes and whatsit nodes

Here the following is the list of dimensions and attributes which are used in LuaTeX-ja.

- `\jQ` (dimension) `\jQ` is equal to $1Q = 0.25$ mm, where 'Q' (also called '級') is a unit used in Japanese phototypesetting. So one should not change the value of this dimension.
- `\jH` (dimension) There is also a unit called '齒' which equals to 0.25 mm and used in Japanese phototypesetting. This `\jH` is a synonym of `\jQ`.
- `\ltj@zw` (dimension) A temporal register for the 'full-width' of current Japanese font.
- `\ltj@zh` (dimension) A temporal register for the 'full-height' (usually the sum of height of imaginary body and its depth) of current Japanese font.
- `\jfam` (attribute) Current number of Japanese font family for math formulas.
- `\ltj@curjfnt` (attribute) The font index of current Japanese font.
- `\ltj@charclass` (attribute) The character class of Japanese *glyph_node*.
- `\ltj@yablshift` (attribute) The amount of shifting the baseline of alphabetic fonts in scaled point (2^{-16} pt).
- `\ltj@ykblshift` (attribute) The amount of shifting the baseline of Japanese fonts in scaled point (2^{-16} pt).
- `\ltj@autospc` (attribute) Whether the auto insertion of `kanjiskip` is allowed at the node.
- `\ltj@autoxspc` (attribute) Whether the auto insertion of `xkanjiskip` is allowed at the node.
- `\ltj@icflag` (attribute) An attribute for distinguishing 'kinds' of a node. One of the following value is assigned to this attribute:
 - italic* (1) Glues from an italic correction (`\/`). This distinction of origins of glues (from explicit `\kern`, or from `\/`) is needed in the insertion process of `xkanjiskip`.
 - packed* (2)
 - kinsoku* (3) Penalties inserted for the word-wrapping process of Japanese characters (*kinsoku*).
 - from_jfm* (4) Glues/kerns from JFM.
 - line_end* (5) Kerns for ...
 - kanji_skip* (6) Glues for `kanjiskip`.
 - xkanji_skip* (7) Glues for `xkanjiskip`.
 - processed* (8) Nodes which is already processed by
 - ic_processed* (9) Glues from an italic correction, but also already processed.
 - boxbdd* (15) Glues/kerns that inserted just the beginning or the ending of an hbox or a paragraph.
- `\ltj@kcati` (attribute) Where *i* is a natural number which is less than 7. These 7 attributes store bit vectors indicating which character block is regarded as a block of **J**Achars.

Furthermore, LuaTeX-ja uses several ‘user-defined’ whatsit nodes for internal processing. All those nodes store a natural number (hence the node’s type is 100). The following user_ids are used:

- 30111** Nodes for indicating that `\inhibitglue` is specified. The value field of these nodes doesn’t matter.
- 30112** Nodes for LuaTeX-ja’s stack system (see the next subsection). The value field of these nodes is current group.
- 30113** Nodes for Japanese Characters which the callback process of `luaotfload` won’t be applied, and the character code is stored in the value field. Each node having this user_id is converted to a ‘glyph_node’ after the callback process of `luaotfload`. This user_id is only used by the `luatexja-otf` package.
- 30114** Nodes for indicating beginning of a paragraph. A paragraph which is started by `\item` in list-like environments has a horizontal box for its label before the actual contents. So ...

These whatsits will be removed during the process of inserting **JAg**lues.

10.2 Stack System of LuaTeX-ja

Background LuaTeX-ja has its own stack system, and most parameters of LuaTeX-ja are stored in it. To clarify the reason, imagine the parameter `kanjiskip` is stored by a skip, and consider the following source:

```

1 \ltjsetparameter{kanjiskip=0pt}ふがふが.%
2 \setbox0=\hbox{\ltjsetparameter{kanjiskip=5   ふがふが. ほげほげ. ひよひよ
   pt}ほげほげ}
3 \box0.ひよひよ\par

```

As described in Subsection 6.2, the only effective value of `kanjiskip` in an `hbox` is the latest value, so the value of `kanjiskip` which applied in the entire `hbox` should be 5 pt. However, by the implementation method of LuaTeX, this ‘5 pt’ cannot be known from any callbacks. In the `tex/packaging.w` (which is a file in the source of LuaTeX), there are the following codes:

```

void package(int c)
{
    scaled h;          /* height of box */
    halfword p;        /* first node in a box */
    scaled d;          /* max depth */
    int grp;
    grp = cur_group;
    d = box_max_depth;
    unsave();
    save_ptr -= 4;
    if (cur_list.mode_field == -hmode) {
        cur_box = filtered_hpack(cur_list.head_field,
                                cur_list.tail_field, saved_value(1),
                                saved_level(1), grp, saved_level(2));
        subtype(cur_box) = HLIST_SUBTYPE_HBOX;
    }
}

```

Notice that `unsave` is executed *before* `filtered_hpack` (this is where `hpack_filter` callback is executed): so ‘5 pt’ in the above source is orphaned at `unsave`, and hence it can’t be accessed from `hpack_filter` callback.

The method The code of stack system is based on that in a post of Dev-luatex mailing list³.

These are two TeX count registers for maintaining information: `\ltj@stack` for the stack level, and `\ltj@group@level` for the TeX’s group level when the last assignment was done. Parameters are stored in one big table named `charprop_stack_table`, where `charprop_stack_table[i]` stores data of stack level *i*. If a new stack level is created by `\ltjsetparameter`, all data of the previous level is copied.

To resolve the problem mentioned in ‘Background’ above, LuaTeX-ja uses another thing: When a new stack level is about to be created, a whatsit node whose type, subtype and value are 44 (*user_defined*), 30112, and current group level respectively is appended to the current list (we refer this node by *stack_flag*). This enables us to know whether assignment is done just inside a `hbox`. Suppose that the stack level is *s* and the TeX’s group level is *t* just after the `hbox` group, then:

³ [Dev-luatex] `tex.currentgrouplevel`, a post at 2008/8/19 by Jonathan Sauer.

- If there is no `stack_flag` node in the list of the hbox, then no assignment was occurred inside the hbox. Hence values of parameters at the end of the hbox are stored in the stack level s .
- If there is a `stack_flag` node whose value is $t + 1$, then an assignment was occurred just inside the hbox group. Hence values of parameters at the end of the hbox are stored in the stack level $s + 1$.
- If there are `stack_flag` nodes but all of their values are more than $t + 1$, then an assignment was occurred in the box, but it is done in ‘more internal’ group. Hence values of parameters at the end of the hbox are stored in the stack level s .

Note that to work this trick correctly, assignments to `\lj@@stack` and `\lj@@group@level` have to be local always, regardless the value of `\globaldefs`. This problem is resolved by using `\directlua{tex.globaldefs=0}` (this assignment is local).

11 Linebreak after Japanese Character

11.1 Reference: Behavior in pTeX

In pTeX, a line break after a Japanese character doesn’t emit a space, since words are not separated by spaces in Japanese writings. However, this feature isn’t fully implemented in LuaTeX-ja due to the specification of callbacks in LuaTeX. To clarify the difference between pTeX and LuaTeX, We briefly describe the handling of a line break in pTeX, in this subsection.

pTeX’s input processor can be described in terms of a finite state automaton, as that of TeX in Section 2.5 of [1]. The internal states are as follows:

- State N : new line
- State S : skipping spaces
- State M : middle of line
- State K : after a Japanese character

The first three states— N , S and M —are as same as TeX’s input processor. State K is similar to state M , and is entered after Japanese characters. The diagram of state transitions are indicated in Figure 2. Note that pTeX doesn’t leave state K after ‘beginning/ending of a group’ characters.

11.2 Behavior in LuaTeX-ja

States in the input processor of LuaTeX is the same as that of TeX, and they can’t be customized by any callbacks. Hence, we can only use `process_input_buffer` and `token_filter` callbacks for to suppress a space by a line break which is after Japanese characters.

However, `token_filter` callback cannot be used either, since a character in category code 5 (end-of-line) is converted into an space token *in the input processor*. So we can use only the `process_input_buffer` callback. This means that suppressing a space must be done *just before* an input line is read.

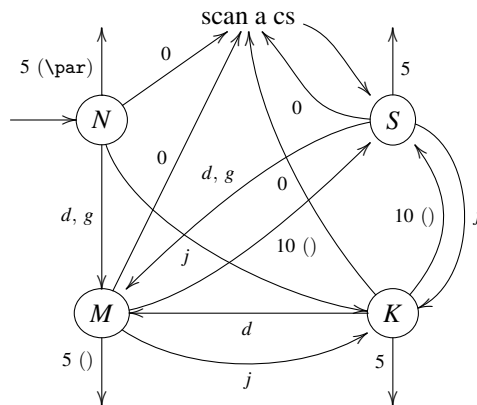
Considering these situations, handling of an end-of-line in LuaTeX-ja are as follows:

A character U+FFFFF (its category code is set to 14 (comment) by LuaTeX-ja) is appended to an input line, *before LuaTeX actually process it*, if and only if the following three conditions are satisfied:

1. The category code of `\endlinechar`⁴ is 5 (end-of-line).
2. The category code of U+FFFFF itself is 14 (comment).
3. The input line matches the following ‘regular expression’:

$$(\text{any char})^*(\mathbf{JA}\text{char})(\{\text{catcode} = 1\} \cup \{\text{catcode} = 2\})^*$$

⁴Usually, it is `\return` (whose character code is 13).



$d := \{3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13\}$, $g := \{1, 2\}$, $j := (\text{Japanese characters})$

- Numbers represent category codes.
- Category codes 9 (ignored), 14 (comment) and 15 (invalid) are omitted in the above diagram.

Figure 2. State transitions of pTeX's input processor.

Remark The following example shows the major difference from the behavior of pTeX:

```

1 \ltjsetparameter{autoxspacing=false}
2 \ltjsetparameter{jacharrange={-6}}xあ          xyzあ u
3 y\ltjsetparameter{jacharrange={+6}}zあ
4 u

```

- There is no space between 'x' and 'y', since the line 2 ends with a **J**Achar 'あ' (this 'あ' considered as an **J**Achar at the ending of line 1).
- There is no space between 'あ' (in the line 3) and 'u', since the line 3 ends with an **A**Lchar (the letter 'あ' considered as an **A**Lchar at the ending of line 2).

12 Insertion of JFM glues, kanjiskip and xkanjiskip

12.1 Overview

LuaTeX-jāにおける和文処理グルーの挿入方法は、pTeXのそれとは全く異なる。pTeXでは次のような仕様であった：

- JFM グルーの挿入は、和文文字を表すトークンを元に水平リストに（文字を表す） $\langle char_node \rangle$ を追加する過程で行われる。
- xkanjiskip の挿入は、水平ボックスへのパッケージングや行分割前に行われる。
- kanjiskip はノードとしては挿入されない。パッケージングや行分割の計算時に「和文文字を表す2つの $\langle char_node \rangle$ の間には kanjiskip がある」ものとみなされる。

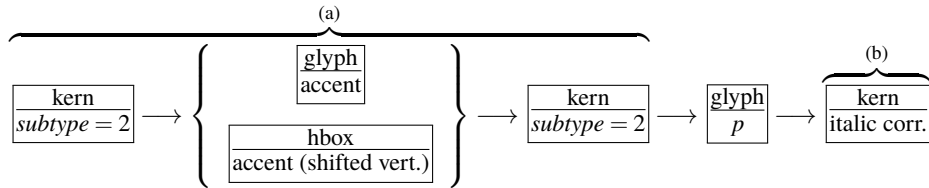
しかし、LuaTeX-jāでは、水平ボックスへのパッケージングや行分割前に全ての **J**Aglue、即ち JFM グルー・xkanjiskip・kanjiskip の3種類を一度に挿入することになっている。これは、LuaTeXにおいて欧文の合字・カーニング処理がノードベースになったことに対応する変更である。

LuaTeX-jāにおける **J**Aglue 挿入処理では、次節で定義する「クラスタ」を単位にして行われる。大雑把にいうと、「クラスタ」は文字とそれに付随するノード達（アクセント位置補正用のカーンや、イタリック補正）をまとめたものであり、2つのクラスタの間には、ペナルティ、 $\backslash vadjust$ 、 \whatsit など、行組版には関係しないものがある。

12.2 definition of a ‘cluster’

Definition 1. A *cluster* is a list of consecutive nodes in one of the following forms, with the *id* of it:

1. Nodes whose value of `\ltj@icflag` is in $[3, 15)$. These nodes come from a `hbox` which is already packaged, by unpackaging (`\unhbox`). The *id* is *id_pbox*.
2. A inline math formula, including two *math_nodes* at the boundary of it. The *id* is *id_math*.
3. A *glyph_node* *p* with nodes which relate with it:
 - (1) A kern for the italic correction of *p*.
 - (2) An accent attached to *p* by `\accent`.



The *id* is *id_jglyph* or *id_glyph*, according to whether the *glyph_node* represents a Japanese character or not.

4. An box-like node, that is, an `hbox`, a `vbox`, a `rule` (`\vrule`) and an *unset_node*. The *id* is *id_hlist* if the node is an `hbox` which is not shifted vertically, or *id_box_like* otherwise.
5. A glue, a kern whose subtype is not 2 (*accent*), and a discretionary break. The *id* is *id_glue*, *id_kern* and *id_disc*, respectively.

Let *Np*, *Nq* and *Nr* denote a cluster.

id の意味 *Np.id* の意味を述べるとともに、「先頭の文字」を表す *glyph_node* *Np.head* と、「最後の文字」を表す *glyph_node* *Np.tail* を次のように定義する．直感的に言うと，*Np* は *Np.head* で始まり *Np.tail* で終わるような単語，と見做すことができる．これら *Np.head*, *Np.tail* は説明用に準備した概念であって，実際の Lua コード中にそのように書かれているわけではないことに注意．

id_jglyph 和文文字．

Np.head, *Np.tail* は，その和文文字を表している *glyph_node* そのものである．

id_glyph 和文文字を表していない *glyph_node* *p* ．

多くの場合，*p* は欧文文字を格納しているが，‘ffi’などの合字によって作られた *glyph_node* である可能性もある．前者の場合，*Np.head*, *Np.tail* = *p* である．一方，後者の場合，

- *Np.head* は，合字の構成要素の先頭（その *glyph_node* における）合字の構成要素の先頭 …… と再帰的に検索していったどり着いた *glyph_node* である．
- *Np.last* は，同様に末尾 末尾 と検索してたどり着いた *glyph_node* である．

id_math インライン数式．

便宜的に，*Np.head*, *Np.tail* とともに「文字コード -1 の欧文文字」とおく．

id_hlist 縦方向にシフトされていない水平ボックス．

この場合，*Np.head*, *Np.tail* はそれぞれ *p* の内容を表すリストの，先頭・末尾のノードである．

- 状況によっては，TeX ソースで言うと

```
\hbox{\hbox{abc}...\hbox{\lower1pt\hbox{xyz}}}
```

のように，*p* の内容が別の水平ボックスで開始・終了している可能性も十分あり得る．そのような場合，*Np.head*, *Np.tail* の算出は，垂直方向にシフトされていない水平ボックスの場合だけ内部を再帰的に探索する．例えば上の例では，*Np.head* は文字「a」を表すノードであり，一方 *Np.tail* は垂直方向にシフトされた水平ボックス，`\lower1pt\hbox{xyz}`に対応するノードである．

- また，先頭にアクセント付きの文字がきたり，末尾にイタリック補正用のカーンが来ることもあり得る．この場合は，クラスタの定義のところにもあったように，それらは無視して算出を行う．

- 最初・最後のノードが合字によって作られた *glyph_node* のときは、それぞれに対して *id_glyph* と同様に再帰的に構成要素をたどっていく。

id_pbox 「既に処理された」ノードのリストであり、これらのノードが二度処理を受けないためにまとめて 1 つのクラスタとして取り扱うだけである。*id_hlist* と同じ方法で *Np.head*, *Np.tail* を算出する、

id_disc discretionary break (`\discretionary{pre}{post}{nobreak}`).

id_hlist と同じ方法で *Np.head*, *Np.tail* を算出するが、第 3 引数の *nobreak* (行分割が行われない時の内容) を使う。言い換えれば、ここで行分割が発生した時の状況は全く考慮に入れない。

id_box_like *id_hlist* とならない box や、rule。

この場合は、*Np.head*, *Np.tail* のデータは利用されないので、2 つの算出は無意味である。敢えて明示するならば、*Np.head*, *Np.tail* は共に nil 値である。

他 以上がない *id* に対しても、*Np.head*, *Np.tail* の算出は無意味。

クラスタの別の分類 さらに、JFM グルー挿入処理の実際の説明により便利のように、*id* とは別のクラスタの分類を行っておく。挿入処理では 2 つの隣り合ったクラスタの間に空白等の実際の挿入を行うことは前に書いたが、ここでの説明では、問題にしているクラスタ *Np* は「後ろ側」のクラスタであるとする。「前側」のクラスタについては、以下の説明で *head* が *last* に置き換わることに注意すること。

和文 A リスト中に直接出現している和文文字。*id* が *id_jglyph* であるか、*id* が *id_pbox* であって *Np.head* が **J**Achar であるとき。

和文 B リスト中の水平ボックスの中身の先頭として出現した和文文字。和文 A との違いは、これの前に JFM グルーの挿入が行われない (*xkanjiskip*, *kanjiskip* は入り得る) ことである。*id* が *id_hlist* か *id_disc* であって *Np.head* が **J**Achar であるとき。

欧文 リスト中に直接 / 水平ボックスの中身として出現している欧文文字。次の 3 つの場合が該当：

- *id* が *id_glyph* である。
- *id* が *id_math* である。
- *id* が *id_pbox* か *id_hlist* か *id_disc* であって、*Np.head* が **A**Lchar。

箱 box, またはそれに類似するもの。次の 2 つが該当：

- *id* が *id_pbox* か *id_hlist* か *id_disc* であって、*Np.head* が *glyph_node* でない。
- *id* が *id_box_like* である。

12.3 段落 / 水平ボックスの先頭や末尾

先頭部の処理 まず、段落 / 水平ボックスの一番最初にあるクラスタ *Np* を探索する。水平ボックスの場合は何の問題もないが、段落の場合では以下のノード達を事前に読み飛ばしておく：

`\parindent` 由来の水平ボックス (*subtype* = 3), 及び *subtype* が 44 (*user_defined*) でないような *whatsit*。

これは、`\parindent` 由来の水平ボックスがクラスタを構成しないようにするためである。

次に、*Np* の直前に空白 *g* を必要なら挿入する：

1. この処理が働くような *Np* は和文 A である。
2. 問題のリストが字下げありの段落 (`\parindent` 由来の水平ボックスあり) の場合は、この空白 *g* は「文字コード 'parbdd' の文字」と *Np* の間に入るグルー / カーンである。
3. そうでないとき (`noindent` で開始された段落や水平ボックス) は、*g* は「文字コード 'boxbdd' の文字」と *Np* の間に入るグルー / カーンである。

ただし、もし *g* が *glue* であった場合、この挿入によって *Np* による行分割が新たに可能になるべきではない。そこで、以下の場合には、*g* の直前に `\penalty10000` を挿入する：

- 問題にしているリストが段落であり、かつ
- *Np* の前には予めペナルティがなく、*g* は *glue*。

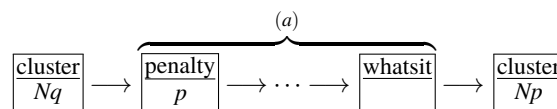
末尾の処理 末尾の処理は、問題のリストが段落のものか水平ボックスのものかによって異なる。後者の場合は容易い：最後のクラスタを Nq とおくと、 Nq と「文字コード 'boxb' の文字」の間に入るグルー/カーンを、 Nq の直後に挿入するのみである。

一方、前者（段落）の場合は、リストの末尾は常に `\penalty10000` と、`\parfillskip` 由来のグルーが存在する。よって、最後のクラスタ Np はこの `\parfillskip` 由来のグルーとなり、実質的な中身の最後はその1つ前のクラスタ Nq となる。

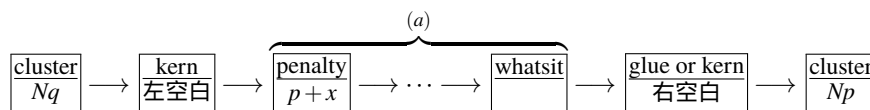
1. まず Nq の直後に（後に述べる）line-end [E] によって定まる空白を挿入する。
2. 次に、段落の最後の「通常の和文文字 + 句点」が独立した行となるのを防ぐために、`jcharwidowpenalty` の値の分だけ適切な場所のペナルティを増やす。
ペナルティ量を増やす場所は、`head` が `JAchar` であり、かつその文字の `kcatcode` が偶数であるような最後のクラスタの直前にあるものたちである⁵。

12.4 概観と典型例：2つの「和文 A」の場合

先に述べたように、2つの隣り合ったクラスタ、 Nq と Np の間には、ペナルティ、`\vadjust`、`whatsit` など、行組版には関係しないものがある。模式的に表すと、



のようになっている。間の (a) に相当する部分には、何のノードもない場合ももちろんあり得る。そうして、JFM グルー挿入後には、この2クラスタ間は次のようになる：



以後、典型的な例として、クラスタ Nq と Np が共に和文 A である場合を見ていこう、この場合が全ての場合の基本となる。

「右空白」の算出 まず、「右空白」にあたる量を算出する。通常はこれが、隣り合った2つの和文文字間に入る空白量となる。

JFM 由来 [M] JFM の文字クラス指定によって入る空白を以下によって求める。この段階で空白量が未定義（未指定）だった場合、デフォルト値 `kanjiskip` を採用することとなるので、次へ。

1. もし両クラスタの間で `\inhibitglue` が実行されていた場合（証として `whatsit` ノードが自動挿入される）、代わりに `kanjiskip` が挿入されることとなる。次へ。
2. Nq と Np が同じ JFM・同じ `jfmvar` キー・同じサイズの和文フォントであったならば、共通に使っている JFM 内で挿入される空白（グルーかカーン）が決まっているか調べる。
3. 1. でも 2. でもない場合は、 Nq と Np が違う JFM/`jfmvar`/サイズである。この場合、まず

$gb := (Nq \text{ と「文字コードが 'diffmet' の文字」との間に入るグルー/カーン})$
 $ga := (\text{「文字コードが 'diffmet' の文字」と } Np \text{ との間に入るグルー/カーン})$

として、左側由来・右側由来の空白（グルー/カーン）を（それぞれの JFM から）求める。 ga と gb のどちらか片方が未定義であるならば、定義されている側の値をそのまま採用する。もし ga と gb が両方決まっているならば、両者の値を平均⁶した値を採用する。

例えば、

⁵大雑把に言えば、`kcatcode` が奇数であるような `JAchar` を約物として考えていることになる。`kcatcode` の最下位ビットはこの `jcharwidowpenalty` 用にも利用される。

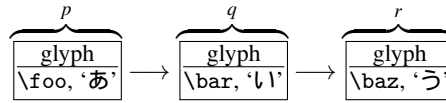
⁶`differentjfm` パラメタの値によって、「大きい方」「小さい方」「合計」に変えることができる。

```

\font\foo=psft:Ryumin-Light:jfm=ujis
\font\bar=psft:GothicBBB-Medium:jfm=ujis
\font\baz=psft:GothicBBB-Medium:jfm=ujis;jfmvar=piyo

```

という3フォントを考え、



という3ノードを考える(それぞれ単独でクラスタをなす)。この場合、 p と q の間は、実フォントが異なるにもかかわらず(2)の状況となる一方で、 q と r の間は(実フォントが同じなのに)jfmvarキーの内容が異なるので(3)の状況となる。

kanjiskip [K] 上の [M] において空白が定まらなかった場合、kanjiskip の値を以下で定め、それを「右空白」として採用する。この段階においては、\inhibitglue は効力を持たないため、結果として、2つの和文文字間には常に何らかのグルー/カーンが挿入されることとなる。

1. 両クラスタ(厳密には $Nq.tail$, $Np.head$) の中身の文字コードに対する autospacing パラメタが両方とも false だった場合は、長さ0の glue とする。
2. ユーザ側から見た kanjiskip パラメタの自然長が $\maxdimen = (2^{30} - 1)sp$ でなければ、kanjiskip パラメタの値を持つ glue を採用する。
3. 2. でない場合は、 Nq , Np で使われている JFM に指定されている kanjiskip の値を用いる。どちらか片方のクラスタだけが和文文字(和文A・和文B)のときは、そちらのクラスタで使われている JFM 由来の値だけを用いる。もし両方で使われている JFM が異なった場合は、上の [M] 3. と同様の方法を用いて調整する。

「左空白」の算出とそれに伴う補正 次に、「左空白」にあたる量を算出する：

line-end [E] Nq と Np の間で行分割が起きたときに、 Nq と行末の間に入る空白である。ぶら下げ組の組版などに用いられることを期待している。

1. 既に算出した「右空白」がカーンである場合は、「左空白」は挿入されない。
2. 「右空白」が glue か未定義(長さ0の glue とみなす)の場合は、「左空白」は Nq と「文字コード 'lineend' の文字」との間に入るカーンとして、JFM から決定される。
3. 2. で決まった「左空白」の長さが0でなければ、その分だけ先ほど算出した「右空白」の自然長を引く。

禁則用ペナルティの挿入 まず、

$$a := (Nq^7 \text{の文字に対する postbreakpenalty の値}) + (Np^8 \text{の文字に対する prebreakpenalty の値})$$

とおく。ペナルティは通常 $[-10000, 10000]$ の整数値をとり、また ± 10000 は正負の無限大を意味することになっているが、この a の算出では単純な整数の加減算を行う。

a は禁則処理用に Nq と Np の間に加えられるべきペナルティ量である。

P-normal [PN] Nq と Np の間の (a) 部分にペナルティ (*penalty_node*) があれば処理は簡単である：それらの各ノードにおいて、ペナルティ値を (± 10000 を無限大として扱いつつ) a だけ増加させればよい。また、 $10000 + (-10000) = 0$ としている。

少々困るのは、(a) 部分にペナルティが存在していない場合である。直感的に、補正すべき量 a が0でないとき、その値をもつ *penalty_node* を作って「右空白」の(もし未定義なら Np の)直前に挿入……ということになるが、実際には僅かにこれより複雑である。

- 「右空白」がカーンであるとき、それは「 Nq と Np の間で改行は許されない」ことを意図している。そのため、この場合は $a \neq 0$ であってもペナルティの挿入はしない。
- 「左空白」がカーンとしてきちり定義されている時(このとき、「右空白」はカーンでない)、この「左空白」の直後での行分割を許容しないといけないので、 $a = 0$ であっても *penalty_node* を作って挿入する。
- 以上のどれでもないときは、 $a \neq 0$ ならば *penalty_node* を作って挿入する。

⁸厳密にはそれぞれ $Nq.tail$, $Np.head$.

Table 6. Summary of JFM glues.

Np	和文 A	和文 B	欧文	箱	glue	kern
和文 A	$\frac{E \quad M \quad K}{PN}$	$\frac{O_A \quad K}{PN}$	$\frac{O_A \quad X}{PN}$	$\frac{O_A}{PA}$	$\frac{O_A}{PN}$	$\frac{O_A}{PS}$
和文 B	$\frac{E \quad O_B \quad K}{PA}$	$\frac{K}{PS}$	$\frac{X}{PS}$			
欧文	$\frac{E \quad O_B \quad X}{PA}$	$\frac{X}{PS}$				
箱	$\frac{E \quad O_B}{PA}$					
glue	$\frac{E \quad O_B}{PN}$					
kern	$\frac{E \quad O_B}{PS}$					

Here $\frac{E \quad M \quad K}{PN}$ means that

1. To determine the ‘right-space’, Lua_T_EX-ja first attempts by the method ‘JFM-origin [M]’. If this attempt fails, Lua_T_EX-ja use the method ‘kanjiskip [K]’.
2. The ‘left space’ between Nq and Np is determined by the method ‘line-end [E]’.
3. Lua_T_EX-ja adopts the method ‘P-normal [PN]’ to adjust the penalty between two clusters for *kinsoku shori*.

12.5 その他の場合

本節の内容は表 6 にまとめてある .

和文 A と欧文の間 Nq が和文 A で , Np が欧文の場合 , JFM グルー挿入処理は次のようにして行われる .

- 「右空白」については , まず以下に述べる Boundary-B [O_B] により空白を決定しようと試みる . それ
が失敗した場合は , xkanjiskip [X] によって定める .
- 「左空白」については , 既に述べた line-end [E] をそのまま採用する . それに伴う 「右空白」の補正
も同じ .
- 禁則用ペナルティも , 以前述べた P-normal [PN] と同じである .

Boundary-B [O_B] 和文文字と 「和文でないもの」 との間に入る空白を以下によって求め , 未定義でなければそれを 「右空白」として採用する . JFM-origin [M] の変種と考えて良い . これによって定まる空白の典型例は , 和文の閉じ括弧と欧文文字の間に入る半角アキである .

1. もし両クラスタの間で `\inhibitglue` が実行されていた場合 (証として `whatsit` ノードが自動挿入される) , 次へ .
2. そうでなければ , Nq と 「文字コードが 'jcharbdd' の文字」 との間に入るグルー / カーンとして定まる .

xkanjiskip [X] この段階では , kanjiskip [K] のときと同じように , xkanjiskip の値を以下で定め , それを 「右空白」として採用する . この段階で `\inhibitglue` は効力を持たないのも同じである .

1. 以下のいずれかの場合は , xkanjiskip の挿入は抑止される . しかし , 実際には行分割を許容するために , 長さ 0 の glue を採用する :
 - 両クラスタにおいて , それらの中身の文字コードに対する autoxspacing パラメタが共に false である .

- N_q の中身の文字コードについて、「直後への xkanjiskip の挿入」が禁止されている（つまり、jxspmode (or alxspmode) パラメタが 2 以上）。
 - N_p の中身の文字コードについて、「直前への xkanjiskip の挿入」が禁止されている（つまり、jxspmode (or alxspmode) パラメタが偶数）。
2. ユーザ側から見た xkanjiskip パラメタの自然長が $\backslash\maxdimen = (2^{30} - 1)sp$ でなければ、xkanjiskip パラメタの値を持つ glue を採用する。
 3. でない場合は、 N_q, N_p (和文 A/和文 B なのは片方だけ) で使われている JFM に指定されている xkanjiskip の値を用いる。

欧文と和文 A の間 N_q が欧文で、 N_p が和文 A の場合、JFM グルー挿入処理は上の場合とほぼ同じである。和文 A のクラスタが逆になるので、Boundary-A [O_A] の部分が変わるだけ。

- 「右空白」については、まず以下に述べる Boundary-A [O_A] により空白を決定しようと試みる。それが失敗した場合は、xkanjiskip [X] によって定める。
- N_q が和文でないので、「左空白」は算出されない。
- 禁則用ペナルティは、以前述べた P-normal [PN] と同じである。

Boundary-A [O_A] 「和文でないもの」と和文字との間に入る空白を以下によって求め、未定義でなければそれを「右空白」として採用する。JFM-origin [M] の変種と考えて良い。これによって定まる空白の典型例は、欧文文字と和文の開き括弧との間に入る半角アキである。

1. もし両クラスタの間で $\backslash\inhibitglue$ が実行されていた場合（証として whatsit ノードが自動挿入される）、次へ。
2. そうでなければ、「文字コードが 'jcharbdd' の文字」と N_p との間に入るグルー / カーンとして定まる。

和文 A と箱・グルー・カーンの間 N_q が和文 A で、 N_p が箱・グルー・カーンのいずれかであった場合、両者の間に挿入される JFM グルーについては同じ処理である。しかし、そこでの行分割に対する仕様が異なるので、ペナルティの挿入処理は若干異なったものとなっている。

- 「右空白」については、既に述べた Boundary-B [O_B] により空白を決定しようと試みる。それが失敗した場合は、「右空白」は挿入されない。
- 「左空白」については、既に述べた line-end [E] の算出方法をそのまま採用する。それに伴う「右空白」の補正も同じ。
- 禁則用ペナルティの処理は、後ろのクラスタ N_p の種類によって異なる。なお、 $N_p.head$ は無意味であるから、「 $N_p.head$ に対する prebreakpenalty の値」は 0 とみなされる。言い換えれば、

$$a := (N_q^9 \text{ の文字に対する postbreakpenalty の値}).$$

箱 N_p が箱であった場合は、両クラスタの間での行分割は（明示的に両クラスタの間に $\backslash\penalty10000$ があった場合を除き）いつも許容される。そのため、ペナルティ処理は、後に述べる P-allow [PA] が P-normal [PN] の代わりに用いられる。

グルー N_p がグルーの場合、ペナルティ処理は P-normal [PN] を用いる。

カーン N_p がカーンであった場合は、両クラスタの間での行分割は（明示的に両クラスタの間にペナルティがあった場合を除き）許容されない。ペナルティ処理は、後に述べる P-suppress [PS] を使う。

これらの P-normal [PN], P-allow [PA], P-suppress [PS] の違いは、 N_q と N_p の間（以前の図だと (a) の部分）にペナルティが存在しない場合にのみ存在する。

P-allow [PA] N_q と N_p の間の (a) 部分にペナルティがあれば、P-normal [PN] と同様に、それらの各ノードにおいてペナルティ値を a だけ増加させる。

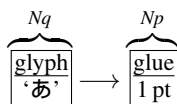
(a) 部分にペナルティが存在していない場合、LuaTeX-ja は N_q と N_p の間の行分割を可能にしようとする。そのために、以下の場合に a をもつ $penalty_node$ を作って「右空白」の（もし未定義なら N_p の）直前に挿入する：

- ・「右空白」がグルーでない（カーンか未定義）であるとき．
- ・「左空白」がカーンとしてきちり定義されている時．

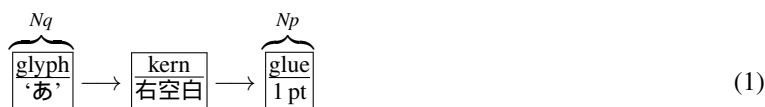
P-suppress [PS] N_q と N_p の間の (a) 部分にペナルティがあれば, P-normal [PN] と同様に, それらの各ノードにおいてペナルティ値を a だけ増加させる．

(a) 部分にペナルティが存在していない場合, N_q と N_p の間の行分割は元々不可能のはずだったのであるが, LuaTeX-ja はそれをわざわざ行分割可能にはしない．そのため, 「右空白」が glue であれば, その直前に `\penalty10000` を挿入する．

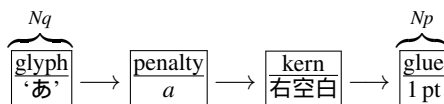
なお, 「右空白」はカーン, 「左空白」は未定義の



のような状況を考える．このとき, a , 即ち「あ」の `postbreakpenalty` がいかなる値であっても, この2クラスタ間は最終的に



となり, a 分のペナルティは挿入されないことに注意して欲しい．`postbreakpenalty` は (a は) 殆どの場合が非負の値と考えられ, そのような場合では (1) と



との間に差異は生じない¹⁰．

箱・グルー・カーンと和文 A の間 N_p が箱・グルー・カーンのいずれかで, N_p が和文 A であった場合は, すぐ上の (N_q と N_p の順序が逆になっている) 場合とほぼ同じであるが, 「左空白」がなくなることにのみ注意．

- ・「右空白」については, 既に述べた Boundary-A [O_A] により空白を決定しようと試みる．それが失敗した場合は, 「右空白」は挿入されない．
- ・ N_q が和文でないので, 「左空白」は算出されない．
- ・禁則用ペナルティの処理は, N_q の種類によって異なる． $N_q.tail$ は無意味なので,

$$a := (N_p^{11} \text{の文字に対する prebreakpenalty の値}).$$

箱 N_q が箱の場合は, P-allow [PA] を用いる．

グルー N_q がグルーの場合は, P-normal [PN] を用いる．

カーン N_q がカーンの場合は, P-suppress [PS] を用いる．

和文 A と和文 B の違い 先に述べたように, 和文 B は水平ボックスの中身の先頭 (or 末尾) として出現している和文文字である．リスト内に直接ノードとして現れている和文文字 (和文 A) との違いは,

- ・和文 B に対しては, JFM の文字クラス指定から定まる空白 JFM-origin [M] Boundary-A [O_A] Boundary-B [O_B] の挿入は行われない．「左空白」の算出も行われない．例えば,
 - 片方が和文 A, もう片方が和文 B のクラスタの場合, Boundary-A [O_A] または Boundary-B [O_B] の挿入を試み, それがダメなら `kanjiskip [K]` の挿入を行う．
 - 和文 B の 2 つのクラスタの間には, `kanjiskip [K]` が自動的に入る．

¹⁰`kern→glue` が 1 つの行分割可能点 (行分割に伴うペナルティは 0) であるため, たとえ $a = 10000$ であっても, N_q と N_p の間で行分割を禁止することはできない．

- 和文 B と箱・グルー・カーンが隣接したとき（どちらが前かは関係ない）、間に JFM グルー・ペナルティの挿入は一切しない。
- 和文 B と和文 B, また和文 B と欧文とが隣接した時は、禁則用ペナルティ挿入処理は P-suppress [PS] が用いられる。
- 和文 B の文字に対する prebreakpenalty, postbreakpenalty の値は使われず、0 として計算される。

次が具体例である：

1	あ .\inhibitglue A\\	あ .A
2	\hbox{あ .}A\\	あ .A
3	あ . A	あ . A

- 1 行目の `\inhibitglue` は Boundary-B [O_B] の処理のみを抑止するので、ピリオドと「A」の間には `xkanjiskip`（四分アキ）が入ることに注意。
- 2 行目のピリオドと「A」の間においては、前者が和文 B となる（水平ボックスの中身の末尾として登場しているから）ので、そもそも Boundary-B [O_B] の処理は行われない。よって、`xkanjiskip` が入ることとなる。
- 3 行目では、ピリオドの属するクラスは和文 A である。これによって、ピリオドと「A」の間には Boundary-B [O_B] 由来の半角アキが入ることになる。

13 psft

References

- [1] Victor Eijkhout, *T_EX by Topic, A T_EXnician's Reference*, Addison-Wesley, 1992.

A Package versions used in this document

This document was typeset using the following packages:

<code>geometry.sty</code>	2010/09/12 v5.6 Page Geometry
<code>keyval.sty</code>	1999/03/16 v1.13 key=value parser (DPC)
<code>ifpdf.sty</code>	2011/01/30 v2.3 Provides the ifpdf switch (HO)
<code>ifvtex.sty</code>	2010/03/01 v1.5 Detect VTeX and its facilities (HO)
<code>ifxetex.sty</code>	2010/09/12 v0.6 Provides ifxetex conditional
<code>mathptmx.sty</code>	2005/04/12 PSNFSS-v9.2a Times w/ Math, improved (SPQR, WaS)
<code>amsmath.sty</code>	2000/07/18 v2.13 AMS math features
<code>amstext.sty</code>	2000/06/29 v2.01
<code>amsgen.sty</code>	1999/11/30 v2.0
<code>amsbsy.sty</code>	1999/11/29 v1.2d
<code>amsopn.sty</code>	1999/12/14 v2.01 operator names
<code>amssymb.sty</code>	2009/06/22 v3.00
<code>amsfonts.sty</code>	2009/06/22 v3.00 Basic AMSFonts support
<code>xcolor.sty</code>	2007/01/21 v2.11 LaTeX color extensions (UK)
<code>infwarerr.sty</code>	2010/04/08 v1.3 Providing info/warning/error messages (HO)
<code>ltxcmds.sty</code>	2011/11/09 v1.22 LaTeX kernel commands for general use (HO)
<code>pdftexcmds.sty</code>	2011/11/29 v0.20 Utility functions of pdfTeX for LuaTeX (HO)
<code>ifluatex.sty</code>	2010/03/01 v1.3 Provides the ifluatex switch (HO)
<code>luatex-loader.sty</code>	2010/03/09 v0.4 Lua module loader (HO)
<code>pict2e.sty</code>	2011/04/05 v0.2y Improved picture commands (HjG,RN,JT)
<code>trig.sty</code>	1999/03/16 v1.09 sin cos tan (DPC)
<code>multienum.sty</code>	
<code>amsthm.sty</code>	2009/07/02 v2.20.1
<code>float.sty</code>	2001/11/08 v1.3d Float enhancements (AL)
<code>booktabs.sty</code>	2005/04/14 v1.61803 publication quality tables
<code>listings.sty</code>	2007/02/22 1.4 (Carsten Heinz)
<code>lstmisc.sty</code>	2007/02/22 1.4 (Carsten Heinz)
<code>showexpl.sty</code>	2011/08/22 v0.3i Typesetting example code (RN)
<code>calc.sty</code>	2007/08/22 v4.3 Infix arithmetic (KKT,FJ)
<code>ifthen.sty</code>	2001/05/26 v1.1c Standard LaTeX ifthen package (DPC)
<code>graphicx.sty</code>	1999/02/16 v1.0f Enhanced LaTeX Graphics (DPC,SPQR)
<code>graphics.sty</code>	2009/02/05 v1.0o Standard LaTeX Graphics (DPC,SPQR)
<code>varwidth.sty</code>	2009/03/30 ver 0.92; Variable-width minipages
<code>multicol.sty</code>	2011/06/27 v1.7a multicolumn formatting (FMi)
<code>metalogo.sty</code>	2010/05/29 v0.12 Extended TeX logo macros
<code>luatexja-otf.sty</code>	2012/04/20 v0.2
<code>luatexja.sty</code>	2011/04/01 v0.1
<code>luatexja-core.sty</code>	2012/04/20 v0.2
<code>luaotfload.sty</code>	2012/03/27 v1.26 OpenType layout system
<code>luatexbase.sty</code>	2010/10/06 v0.3 Module utilities for LuaTeX
<code>luatexbase-compat.sty</code>	2010/10/10 v0.3 Compatibility tools for LuaTeX
<code>luatexbase-loader.sty</code>	2010/10/10 v0.3 Lua module loader for LuaTeX
<code>luatexbase-regs.sty</code>	2010/10/10 v0.3 Registers allocation for LuaTeX
<code>etex.sty</code>	1998/03/26 v2.0 eTeX basic definition package (PEB)
<code>luatexbase-attr.sty</code>	2011/05/21 v0.31 Attributes allocation for LuaTeX
<code>luatexbase-cctb.sty</code>	2010/10/10 v0.3 Catcodetable allocation for LuaTeX
<code>luatexbase-mcb.sty</code>	2010/10/10 v0.3 Callback management for LuaTeX
<code>luatexbase-modutils.sty</code>	2010/10/10 v0.3 Module utilities for LuaTeX
<code>xkeyval.sty</code>	2008/08/13 v2.6a package option processing (HA)
<code>ltj-cctbreg.sty</code>	2012/04/21 v0.2
<code>ltj-base.sty</code>	2012/04/21 v0.2
<code>ltj-latex.sty</code>	2012/04/21 LuaLaTeX-ja
<code>lltjfont.sty</code>	2011/11/22 Patch to NFSS2 for LuaLaTeX-ja

lltjdefs.sty	2011/11/22 Default font settings for LuaLaTeX-ja
lltjcore.sty	2011/11/22 Patch to LaTeX2e Kernel for LuaLaTeX-ja
luatexja-compat.sty	2011/04/01 v0.1
luatexja-ajmacros.sty	2012/05/08 v0.1a
luatexja-preset.sty	2012/05/18 v0.0
expl3.sty	2012/04/23 v3570 L3 Experimental code bundle wrapper
l3names.sty	2012/03/04 v3494 L3 Experimental namespace for primitives
l3bootstrap.sty	2011/12/29 v3110 L3 Experimental bootstrap code
luatex.sty	2010/03/09 v0.4 LuaTeX basic definition package (HO)
l3basics.sty	2012/03/04 v3491 L3 Experimental basic definitions
l3expan.sty	2012/02/26 v3460 L3 Experimental argument expansion
l3tl.sty	2012/03/04 v3490 L3 Experimental token lists
l3seq.sty	2012/03/04 v3490 L3 Experimental sequences and stacks
l3int.sty	2012/03/04 v3490 L3 Experimental integers
l3quark.sty	2012/02/12 v3384 L3 Experimental quarks
l3prg.sty	2012/03/04 v3490 L3 Experimental control structures
l3clist.sty	2012/03/04 v3490 L3 Experimental comma separated lists
l3token.sty	2012/03/04 v3491 L3 Experimental token manipulation
l3prop.sty	2012/03/04 v3490 L3 Experimental property lists
l3msg.sty	2012/04/23 v3568 L3 Experimental messages
l3file.sty	2012/03/09 v3520 L3 Experimental file and I/O operations
l3skip.sty	2012/03/05 v3499 L3 Experimental dimensions and skips
l3keys.sty	2012/03/03 v3487 L3 Experimental key-value interfaces
l3fp.sty	2012/03/04 v3490 L3 Experimental floating-point operations
l3box.sty	2012/03/04 v3490 L3 Experimental boxes
l3coffins.sty	2012/03/03 v3482 L3 Experimental coffin code layer
l3color.sty	2011/09/07 v2776 L3 Experimental colour support
l3luatex.sty	2012/02/09 v3355 L3 Experimental LuaTeX-specific functions
luatexja-fontspec.sty	2011/09/23 v0.2
fontspec.sty	2012/05/06 v2.2b Advanced font selection for XeLaTeX/LuaLaTeX
xparse.sty	2012/04/23 v3570 L3 Experimental document command parser
fontspec-patches.sty	2012/05/06 v2.2b Advanced font selection for XeLaTeX/LuaLaTeX
fixltx2e.sty	2006/09/13 v1.1m fixes to LaTeX
fontspec-luatex.sty	2012/05/06 v2.2b Advanced font selection for XeLaTeX/LuaLaTeX
fontenc.sty	
xunicode.sty	2011/09/09 v0.981 provides access to latin accents and many other characters in Unicode lower plane
hyperref.sty	2012/05/13 v6.82q Hypertext links for LaTeX
hobsub-hyperref.sty	2012/04/25 v1.12 Bundle oberdiek, subset hyperref (HO)
hobsub-generic.sty	2012/04/25 v1.12 Bundle oberdiek, subset generic (HO)
hobsub.sty	2012/04/25 v1.12 Construct package bundles (HO)
intcalc.sty	2007/09/27 v1.1 Expandable calculations with integers (HO)
etexcmds.sty	2011/02/16 v1.5 Avoid name clashes with e-TeX commands (HO)
kvsetkeys.sty	2012/04/25 v1.16 Key value parser (HO)
kvdefinekeys.sty	2011/04/07 v1.3 Define keys (HO)
pdfescape.sty	2011/11/25 v1.13 Implements pdfTeX's escape features (HO)
bigintcalc.sty	2012/04/08 v1.3 Expandable calculations on big integers (HO)
bitset.sty	2011/01/30 v1.1 Handle bit-vector datatype (HO)
uniquecounter.sty	2011/01/30 v1.2 Provide unlimited unique counter (HO)
letltxmacro.sty	2010/09/02 v1.4 Let assignment for LaTeX macros (HO)
hopatch.sty	2011/06/24 v1.1 Wrapper for package hooks (HO)
xcolor-patch.sty	2011/01/30 xcolor patch
atveryend.sty	2011/06/30 v1.8 Hooks at the very end of document (HO)
atbegshi.sty	2011/10/05 v1.16 At begin shipout hook (HO)
refcount.sty	2011/10/16 v3.4 Data extraction from label references (HO)
hycolor.sty	2011/01/30 v1.7 Color options for hyperref/bookmark (HO)
kvoptions.sty	2011/06/30 v3.11 Key value format for package options (HO)

<code>url.sty</code>	2006/04/12 ver 3.3 Verb mode for urls, etc.
<code>rerunfilecheck.sty</code>	2011/04/15 v1.7 Rerun checks for auxiliary files (HO)
<code>xy.sty</code>	2011/05/27 Xy-pic version 3.8.6
<code>lltjp-xunicode.sty</code>	2012/04/18 Patch to xunicode for LuaLaTeX-ja
<code>lltjp-listings.sty</code>	2012/02/02 0.51
<code>epstopdf-base.sty</code>	2010/02/09 v2.5 Base part for package epstopdf
<code>grfext.sty</code>	2010/08/19 v1.1 Manage graphics extensions (HO)
<code>nameref.sty</code>	2010/04/30 v2.40 Cross-referencing by name of section
<code>getttitlestring.sty</code>	2010/12/03 v1.4 Cleanup title references (HO)
<code>lstlang1.sty</code>	2004/09/05 1.3 listings language file
<code>lstlang2.sty</code>	2004/09/05 1.3 listings language file
<code>lstlang3.sty</code>	2004/09/05 1.3 listings language file