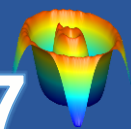


Info to *SimplexNumerica*

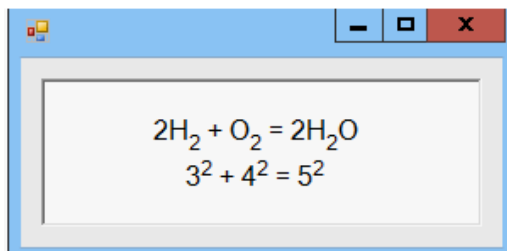
Unicode Subscripts & Superscripts

V17



Why this?

Superscripts are characters set above the normal line of type (e.g. 2nd) and Subscripts are characters set below (e.g. H₂O). There are many reasons to use them in charts: Some organization's style guides demand that you use them for e.g. chemical and physical formulas or footnotes.



What are Unicode Subscripts & Superscripts?

Unicode fonts have Subscripted and Superscripted versions of a certain number of characters (You should inquire: Why not for all characters?)

The most common Superscripts digits (1, 2, and 3) were in ISO-8859-1 and were therefore carried over into those positions in the Latin-1 range of Unicode. The rest were placed in a dedicated section of Unicode at U+2070 to U+209F. The two tables below show these characters. Each Superscripts or Subscripts character is preceded by a normal x to show the Subscripting/Superscripting.

The following table contains the actual supported Unicode characters:

Unicode characters																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
U+00Bx			x ²	x ³						x ¹						
U+207x	x ⁰	x ⁱ			x ⁴	x ⁵	x ⁶	x ⁷	x ⁸	x ⁹	x ⁺	x ⁻	x ⁼	x ⁽	x ⁾	x ⁿ
U+208x	x ₀	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅	x ₆	x ₇	x ₈	x ₉	x ₊	x ₋	x ₌	x ₍	x ₎	
U+209x	x _a	x _e	x _o	x _x	x _o	x _h	x _k	x _l	x _m	x _n	x _p	x _s	x _t			

See Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unicode_Subscripts_and_Superscripts) for more...

A better description is in German here:

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unicodeblock_Hoch-_und_tiefgestellte_Zeichen

GPX Module

Letters, only available

Besides numbers, there are also Unicode **Superscripts** letters:

- Lowercase alphabet but without a q: `a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p r s t u v w x y z`
- Uppercase alphabet but without C, F, Q, S, X, Y, and Z: `A B D E G H I J K L M N O P R T U V W`
- Few letters from the Greek alphabet: `α β γ δ ε θ ι φ ρ χ`

There are also Unicode **Subscripts** letters:

- Few letters from the lowercase alphabet: `a e h i k l m n o p r s t u v x`
- Few letters from the Greek alphabet: `β γ ρ φ χ`

Trademark and copyright symbols

It's possible to use Superscripts letters to form the trademark symbol (like so: `companyTM`), but trademark symbol has its own Unicode symbol that we recommend to use instead, to make sure it looks the same as it does everywhere: **companyTM**. Here are other Unicode symbols that you can copy to your chart:

Symbol	Unicode character	Example
Trademark symbol	TM	Company TM
Registered trademark symbol	®	Company®
Service mark symbol	SM	Gardener SM
Copyright symbol	©	© 2019 Estelle

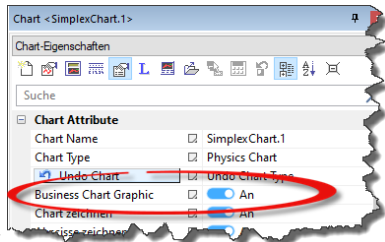
Main Letters

Superscript: `0123456789 +-=() ni`

Subscript: `0123456789 +-=() aeoxə hklmpst`

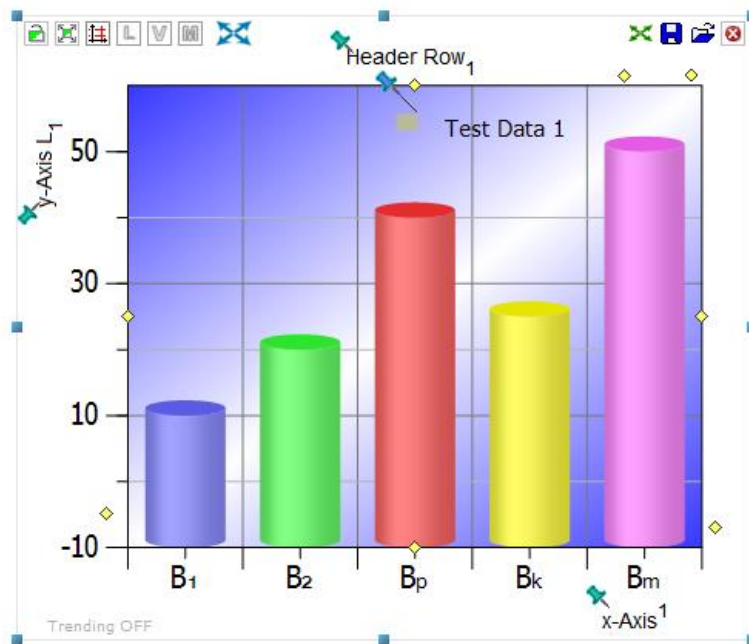
GPX Module

How to use them in SimplexNumerica?



View		
Data 1 SampleData		
Legend	G0.x	G0.y
B_1	1.000	10.000
B_2	2.000	20.000
B_p	3.000	40.000
B_k	4.000	25.000
B_m	5.000	50.000

A Business Chart plots the Legend from the GraphTable between the Tickmarks of an x-Axis, instead of the x-Data-Values, itself. Internally, the program is using the x-Values from 1, 2, ..., n-1, n. See the following Bar Chart:



As you can see here, the Legendtext like B1 shows the number 1 in Subscripts form.

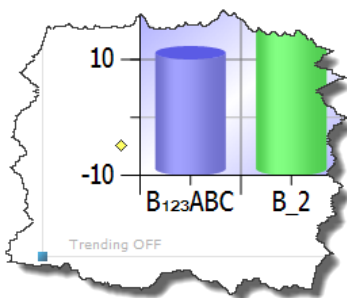
You can do that by the following characters at the end of a text string:

A₁ for Subscripts displays A₁ and B² for Superscripts displays B²

→ The character `_` sets the next letter of a string in Subscripts and `^` in Superscripts form.

→ But, if you like to use `_` then use it twice, like `__` and the same for `^` use `^^` instead.

Now, the confused thing with the Unicode letters are shown next:



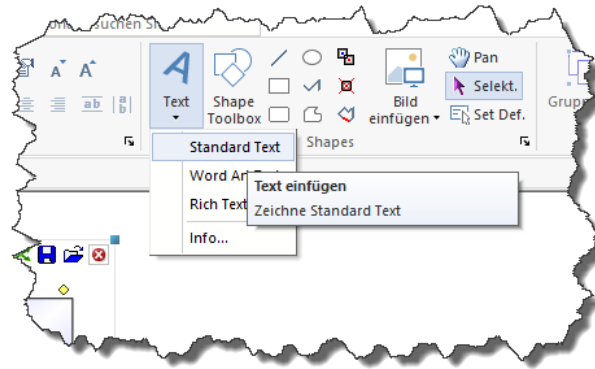
The legend was set like:
 → But ABC are not part of
 The Unicode Subscripts
 letters.

Is that not strange!

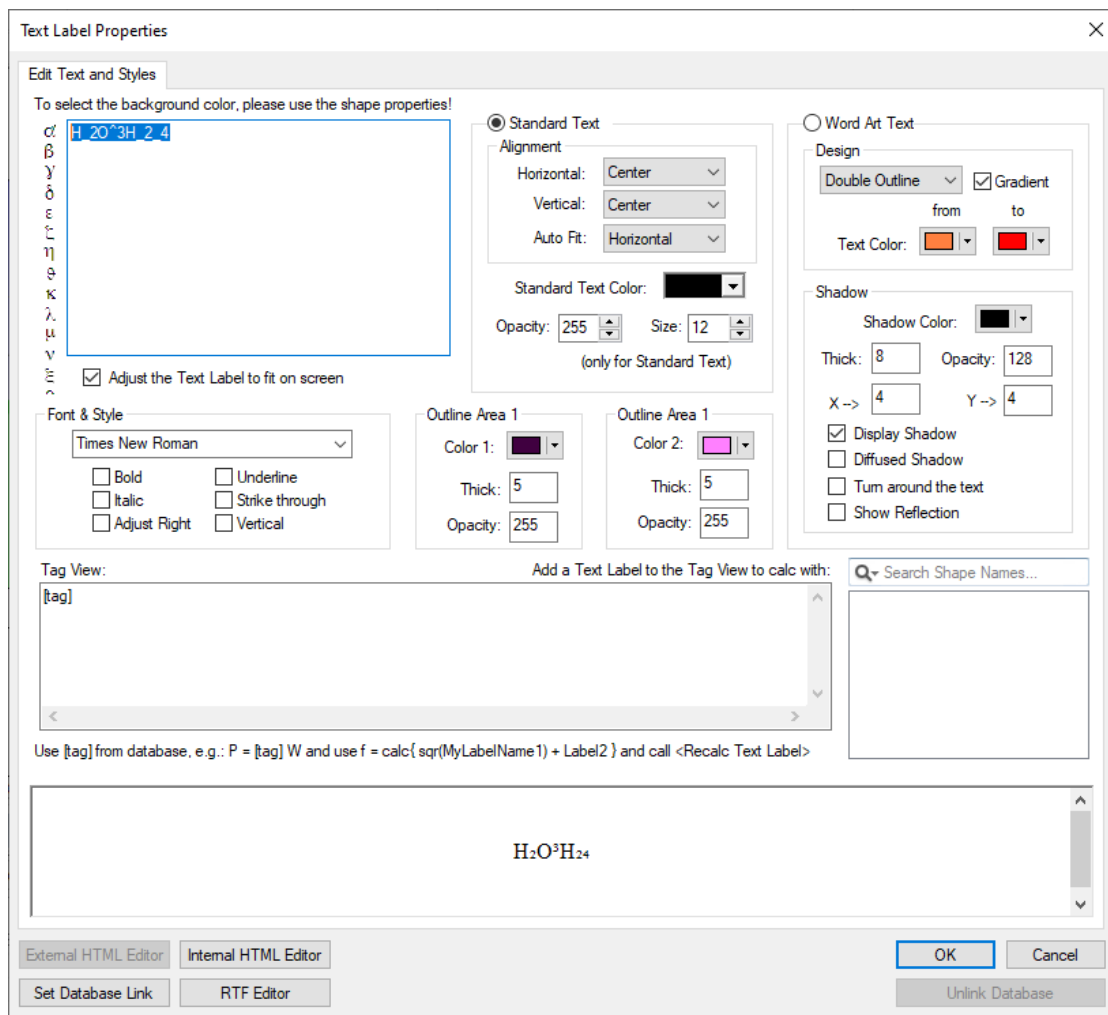
Ok, SimplexNumerica cannot influence this!

Legend		
	Legend	Farbe
1	B_123ABC	#B8BC9C
2	B_2	#A0BDC4
3	B_p	#0000FF

GPX Module



Here an example for a standard text shape



In front of each superscript/subscript character you have to set either `_` or `^`.