Production notes

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Almost all of the characters in Janusz’s article could be typeset with no particular trouble. But two needed special attention: the character ąż (U+F0001 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH STROKE THROUGH TERMINAL) and the invisible glyph ⸡ (U+FE00 VARIATION SELECTOR-1).

For the former, \TeX has no problems typesetting U+F0001 from the Junicode font:
\begin{verbatim}
newfontfamily{\Junicode} % for \TeX
\newcommand{\sgl}{\Junicode #1}
\newcommand{\Fzerosone}{\sgl{...}}
\end{verbatim}

However, I wanted to use \TeX to typeset the article, because its support for microtype’s font expansion feature avoided several overfull lines, and it typeset some other character. It turns out (github.com/latex3/luaotfload/issues/244) that setting the HarfBuzz rendering mode is what’s needed. (This is not the default in \luatex, even though it uses the luaotfload engine.)
\begin{verbatim}
% For \TeX:
newfontfamily{\Junicode} [Renderer=HarfBuzz]{JunicodeTwoBeta-Regular.ttf}
\end{verbatim}

For the latter character: ordinarily, Unicode prescribes that variation selectors are invisible, but a few fonts also provide a visible glyph; the one here (found by Janusz) is from NotoSansManichaean-Regular.ttf, following what is printed in the Unicode font charts.

\TeX could handle this with its \Xeglyph primitive, which can be used to typeset any glyph from a font, whether mapped to an input character or not; in this case, \Xeglyph 58. (The \ttx program can be used to discern such internal information in any OpenType or TrueType font.)

For \TeX, however, it was necessary both to use the Base rendering mode, and a bit of Lua code devised by Henri Menke (thank you Henri, and thank you search engines), which emulates many \TeX primitives in \luatex:
\begin{verbatim}
\if\undefined\Xeglyph % \TeX case:
  \def\Xeglyph{%
    \directlua{...}}%
\fi
newfontfamily{\NSM} [Renderer=Base]{NotoSansManichaean-Regular.ttf}
\newcommand{\VSone}{\NSM\Xeglyph 58}
\end{verbatim}

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Happy Unicode typesetting.

diamond Karl Berry
github.com/TeXUsersGroup