## Blow

# Blow Thin Blow Light Blow Regular Blow Medium Blow Bold

Designer

Yanik Hauschild

Design Support

**Gabriel Richter** 

Fontproduction

Christoph Koeberlin

OpenType Feature Support

**Alphabet Type** 

Release

2019

URL

https://nicetotype.de/retailtypefaces/blow.html

Contact

Gabriel Richter info@nicetotype.de

Specimen Version

1.0

Texts

The following texts are sourced from wikipedia.com. This file is for evaluation purposes only.

Copyright

©2019 nice to type - Gabriel Richter. All rights reserved.

### ABC

Character set

5

Uppercase

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÁĂÂÄĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĈĊĐĎĐÉĔĚĖĒĖĒĒĢĞĢĠĦĤĺĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĴĶĹĽ ĻĿŁŃŇŊŊÑÓŎÔÖŎŐŌØØÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŜŞƏßŦŤŢŢÚŬÛÜÙ ÚŪUŮŨŴŴŴŶŶŶŶŹŽŽ Lowercase Alternates 02

abcdefghijkmnpqrstuvwxyz áăâäāāaåãcčçĉċddeĕĕeëėeēegggggħĥīiīiīijjjknnnnoærrṛśš şŝşβtťţţoŏoöooooowwwwxzżż

Lowercase Alternates 03

Lowercase

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz áăâäāāaaåãæcccccoddeeeeeeeeeeggggbhhıııııııııııkll|l-lnnnn noooooooooooprrrssssssaßfttttuuuuuuuuwwwwwyyyyzzz

Uppercase Alternates 01

ABCDEGHŢKLMNQRSTUVWXYZ ÁĂÂÄĀĀÅÃÆĆČÇĈĊĐĎĐÉĔĚĒĒĒĒĒĞĞĢĠĦĤĴĶĹĽĻĿĿŃ ŇŅŊŇŒŔŘŖŚŠŞŜŞŦŤŢŢŰŬÜÜÜŰŪŰŪŰŴŴŴŴŶŶŸŸŹŽŻ Superior Lowercase

Habcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Uppercase Alternates 02

ABCDEFGHJKLMNPQRTUVWYZ ÁĂÂÄÄĀĄÅÃĆČÇĈĊĐĎĐÉĔĚÊËĖĒĒĢĞĢĠĦĤĴĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇ ŅŊŇÞŔŘŖßŦŤŢŢÚŬŮÜŮŰŪŲŮŨWŴŴŴŶŶŸŶŹŽŽ Standard Figures

00123456789

Alternate Figures

00123456789123456791345679

Standard Tabular Figures

00123456789

Uppercase Alternates 03

Alternate Tabular Figures

00123456789123456791345679

Lowercase Alternates 01

abcdefghklmnpqrstuvwxyz áăâäāāaåãæćčçĉċddeĕĕêëèēēeggggħĥķĺlļŀlñňŋŋñœþŕřŗs šşŝştťţtúŭûüùúūuůŭwŵwwyŷÿyźžż Subscript | Denominator | Numerator | Superscript

H<sub>00123456789</sub> | H<sub>00123456789</sub> | H<sup>00123456789</sup> | H<sup>00123456789</sup>

Standard Fractions

1/2 1/3 2/3 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8

Circled Figures

012345678900123456789

**Punctuation Standard** 

**Punctuation Tabular** 

**Punctuation Case** 

**Punctuation Ornamental** 

**??**,47,,4477

Currencies Standard | Tabular

BB¢¤\$€f₺₼₽₹£₩¥|BB¢¤\$€f₺₼₽₹£₩¥

Symbol Math

Symbol Standard

Symbol Greek

ΑΒΓΔΕΩΜΠαβγεδμπω

Symbol Geometric

Arrows Standard

$$\uparrow \nearrow \rightarrow \lor \lor \lor \leftarrow \land \Leftrightarrow \diamondsuit$$

Arrows Alternates 01

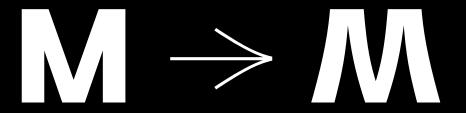
$$\uparrow \nearrow \rightarrow \searrow \downarrow \swarrow \leftarrow \nwarrow \Leftrightarrow \diamondsuit$$

$A^1 A^2 A^3$
Æ <sup>1</sup> Æ <sup>3</sup>
$B^1B^2B^3$
C1C2
$D^{1}D^{2}$
$E^1E^2C^3$
$F^2F^3$
$G^{1}G^{2}G^{3}$
H <sup>1</sup> H <sup>2</sup> H <sup>3</sup>
J <sup>3</sup>
3 <sup>1</sup> 3 <sup>2</sup> 3 <sup>3</sup>
ゝゝゟ K¹K²K³
L <sup>1</sup> L <sup>2</sup> L <sup>3</sup>
$M^1M^2$
$N^1N^2N^3$
$N^1N^2$
$\mathbf{O}^3$
Œ¹Œ³
$\rho^2 p^3$
<b>þ</b> ² <b>þ</b> ³
$Q^1Q^2$
$R^1R^2R^3$

S <sup>1</sup>
$\beta^2$
τ¹τ²τ³
U <sup>1</sup> U <sup>2</sup>
$V^1V^2D^3$
$W^1W^2$
$X^1$
<b>Y</b> <sup>1</sup> <b>y</b> <sup>2</sup>
<b>Z</b> <sup>1</sup> <b>Z</b> <sup>2</sup>
$a^1a^2a^3$
$æ^1ce^3$
$b^1b^2b^3$
$\mathbf{c}^{1}\mathbf{c}^{2}$
$d^1d^2\delta^3$
$e^1e^2\epsilon^3$
f <sup>1</sup> f <sup>2</sup> f <sup>3</sup>
$g^1g^2g^3$
$h^1h^2h^3$
<b>i</b> ²í³
j <sup>2</sup> j <sup>3</sup>
$k^1k^2k^3$
L <sub>1</sub> 83

$\mathbf{m}^1\mathbf{m}^2\mathbf{m}^3$
$n^1 n^2$
<b>ŋ</b> ¹ <b>9</b> ²
$ce^1ce^2ce^3$
$p^1p^2p^3$
þ¹
$q^1q^2q^3$
$r^1r^2r^3$
$s^1s^2$
$\beta^2$
-
t <sup>1</sup> t <sup>2</sup> t <sup>3</sup>
$\mathbf{u}^{1}\mathbf{v}^{2}\mathbf{u}^{3}$
$\mathbf{v}^{1}\mathbf{v}^{2}\mathbf{v}^{3}$
$\mathbf{w}^{1}\mathbf{w}^{2}\mathbf{\omega}^{3}$
$\mathbf{x}^{1}\mathbf{x}^{2}\mathbf{x}^{3}$
$y^1y^2y^3$
$z^{1}z^{2}z^{3}$
$O^{1}$
1 <sup>1</sup> 1 <sup>2</sup> 1 <sup>3</sup>
2 <sup>1</sup> 2 <sup>2</sup>
3 <sup>1</sup> 3 <sup>2</sup> 3 <sup>3</sup>
<b>4</b> <sup>1</sup> <b>4</b> <sup>2</sup> <b>4</b> <sup>3</sup>

5 <sup>1</sup> 5 <sup>2</sup> 5 <sup>3</sup>
<b>6</b> <sup>1</sup> <b>6</b> <sup>2</sup> <b>6</b> <sup>3</sup>
<b>7<sup>1</sup>7<sup>2</sup>7<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>8</b> <sup>1</sup>
<b>9<sup>1</sup>9<sup>2</sup>9</b> <sup>3</sup>
<b>i</b> 3
?1?2?3
&¹ <b>&amp;</b> ²&³
$No_1No_5No_3$



Contextual Alternates (calt) - randomizer

Beaufort scale

 $\rightarrow$ 

Beaufort scale

Stylistic Set 01 - Alternates 01 (ss01)

Light breeze

 $\rightarrow$ 

Light breeze

Stylistic Set 02 - Alternates 02 (ss02)

Light breeze

 $\rightarrow$ 

Light breeze

Stylistic Set 03 - Alternates 03 (ss03)

Light breeze

 $\rightarrow$ 

Light breeze

Stylistic Set 04 - Tabular Punctuation (ss04)

(5,6)

 $\rightarrow$ 

(5,6)

(5,6)

(5,6)

Stylistic Set 05 - Thin Arrows (ss05)

∧ NORTHEAST

 $\rightarrow$ 

*对* **NORTHEAST** 

Standard Tabular Figures and Currencies (tnum)

123456 €

 $\rightarrow$ 

123456€

658983€

658983€

Tabular Alternates and Currencies (tnum+calt)

123456€

 $\rightarrow$ 

123456€

658983€

658983€

Case-Sensitive Forms (case)

(FCO-DUS)

 $\rightarrow$ 

(FCO-DUS)

Individual Fractions (frac)

1/12 ℓ

 $\rightarrow$ 

1/<sub>12</sub> &

Superscript (sups) and Scientific Inferiors (sinf)

H2O1abc

 $\rightarrow$ 

H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>1abc</sup>

Slashed Zero (zero)

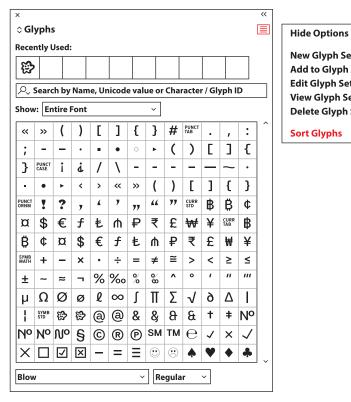
E020091R

 $\rightarrow$ 

E020091R



All nice to type fonts provide a structured glyph order for a better overview – just choose "CID / GID" instead of "Unicode" in your Glyphs overview.



InDesign CC example

In addition preglyphs are featured in all nice to type OpenType fonts (.otf and .ttf) to structure our glyph set even more. To save webspace and loading time our webfonts (.WOFF/.WOFF) don't come with preglyphs.

LATN UC	Latin Uppercase Standard
LATN UC ALT01	Latin Uppercase Alternates 01
LATN UC ALTO2	Latin Uppercase Alternates 02
LATN UC ALT03	Latin Uppercase Alternates 03
LATN LC	Latin Lowercase Standard
LATN LC ALT01	Latin Lowercase Alternates 01
LATN LC ALT02	Latin Lowercase Alternates 02
LATN LC ALT03	Latin Lowercase Alternates 03
SUPSIC	Superior Lowercase

FIG STD ALT Superior Lowercase
Figure Standard
Figure Standard Alte

FIG STD ALT
FIG STD TAB
FIG TAB ALT
Figure Standard Alternates
Figure Standard Tabular
Figure Tabular Alternates

FIG SINF
FIG DNOM
FIG NUMR
FIG SUPS
FIG FRAC
FIG CIRCLE
FIGURE Sinferior
Figure Denominator
Figure Numerator
Figure Superscript
Figure Fraction
Figure Circled

SPACE Space

PUNCT STDPunctation StandardPUNCT TABPunctation TabularPUNCT CASEPunctation Case

**PUNCT ORNM Punctation Ornamental CURR STD** Currency Standard **CURR TAB** Currency Tabular SYMB MATH Symbol Mathematics SYMB STD Symbol Standard **SYMB GREEK** Symbol Greek **SYMB GEOM** Symbol Geometric **ARRW STD** Arrow Standard **ARRW ALT01** Arrow Alternates 01 **DIACUC** Diacritic Uppercase **DIAC LC** Diacritic Lowercase

# The quick br...

80 pt Blow Thin

#### SEA CONDITIONS

80 pt Blow Light

#### PRESSURE

80 pt Blow Regular

#### ENERGY STORAGE

80 pt Blow Medium

#### CIRCULATION

80 pt Blow Bold

#### ANEMOMETER

80 pt Blow Thin

#### SEA CONDITIONS

80 pt Blow Light

#### PRESSURE

80 pt Blow Regular

#### ENERGY Storage

80 pt Blow Medium

#### CIRCULAtion

80 pt Blow Bold

#### ANEMOMETER

25/30 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Massimo Grafia Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Massimo Grafia Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes

25/30 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes

25/30 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local

25/30 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed windare termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, andburricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local

18/23,4 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of

18/23,4 pt Blow Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-scale atmospheric

12/15,6 pt Blow Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-

21

18/23,4 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-scale atmospheric

18/23,4 pt Blow Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-

18/23,4 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-

18/23,4 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main

18/23,4 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

18/23,4 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-

12/15,6 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main

18/23,4 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from

12/15,6 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between

18/23,4 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from

12/15,6 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gosts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between

