framecite

Per-frame mini references for beamer + biblatex

Tobias J. Bauer

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The idea

Short-form citations stay readable in the text, but the audience still sees the source on the very slide: the literate-programming idea goes back to [2], and the standard reference is [3].

[2] Donald E. Knuth: “Literate Programming”
[3] Leslie Lamport: “LaTeX”

The idea

Short-form citations stay readable in the text, but the audience still sees the source on the very slide: the literate-programming idea goes back to [2], and the standard reference is [3].

Each cited work appears once below, in first-citation order — even if you cite it repeatedly [2].

[2] Donald E. Knuth: “Literate Programming”
[3] Leslie Lamport: “LaTeX”

Automatic collection

With `patchcite` (the default) the short-form commands that print a citation label are intercepted: `\cite`, `\parencite`, and `\textcite`.

The field extractors `\citeauthor`, `\citeyear` and `\citetitle` print no label, so they leave the block alone; `\fsource` registers such keys manually.

[4] extends the basics, while Knuth [2] coined the term. Proceedings with editors but no authors are handled too [1]: the source line names the editor.

[4] Frank Mittelbach et al.: "LaTeX Companion"
[2] Donald E. Knuth: "Literate Programming"
[1] Isabelle Guyon et al.: "NeurIPS 30"

What is not intercepted

`\footcite` and `\footfullcite` already place the full citation in the footnote, so they are left alone — an extra source line would only duplicate it.

For comparison, here is a full footnote citation[1], with no additional source line below.

The untouched originals are always available as `\ocite`, `\oparencite` and `\otextcite`: [2] prints the style label and feeds nothing below — with or without `patchcite`. Use them in frame titles and section headings, where a patched cite can misfire.

[1] Leslie Lamport. **LaTeX: A Document Preparation System.** Addison-Wesley, 1994.

Manual registration

`\fcite [pre]{key}[post]` prints the label and registers the source; the optional pre/post texts appear in the footer line only — before the label and after the title.

The idea goes back to [2], and the standard reference is [3].

cf. [2] Donald E. Knuth: “Literate Programming” ch. 2
[3] Leslie Lamport: “LaTeX”
[4] Frank Mittelbach et al.: “LaTeX Companion”

Manual registration

`\fcite [pre]{key}[post]` prints the label and registers the source; the optional pre/post texts appear in the footer line only — before the label and after the title.

The idea goes back to [2], and the standard reference is [3].

`\fsource` is the *blind* variant: it registers the source without printing a marker. Nothing visible here, yet the LaTeX Companion appears below.

cf. [2] Donald E. Knuth: "Literate Programming" ch. 2
[3] Leslie Lamport: "LaTeX"
[4] Frank Mittelbach et al.: "LaTeX Companion"

Overlay behavior

A source is listed where the cite *executes*, not where it becomes visible.

- [2] sits in the open: listed on every slide.

Uncover-style hiding (`\pause`, `\onslide`, `\visible`) still typesets every pass; `\only` discards its content on other slides.

[2] Donald E. Knuth: “Literate Programming”

Overlay behavior

A source is listed where the cite *executes*, not where it becomes visible.

- [2] sits in the open: listed on every slide.
- [3] runs on slide 2 only, so Lamport appears from slide 2.

Uncover-style hiding (`\pause`, `\onslide`, `\visible`) still typesets every pass; `\only` discards its content on other slides.

[2] Donald E. Knuth: "Literate Programming"
[3] Leslie Lamport: "LaTeX"

Configuration

Three option groups, set at load time:

`patchcite` intercept the standard cite commands (default). `nopatchcite` leaves them untouched; register sources with `\fcite` or `\fsource`.

`label=margin` place the label in the left margin (default); `label=inline` sets label and title in one flow.

`rule=auto` draw the footnote rule only when a real `\footnote` was called (default). `always` draws it for any footnote content; `never` suppresses it.

This demo loads `[rule=auto, label=margin]`.

Known limitations

- In `\frametitle`, `\framesubtitle`, and section titles, cite with `\ocite`: titles expand late and theme-dependently, so a patched cite there can miss its slide, attach to the next frame, or work in one theme and fail in another. Add `\fsource` in the body if the source should still be listed.
- The source order is first appearance, not bibliography order.
- The multi-set commands `\cites`, `\textcites`, ... and `\nocite` are not captured.
- In `rule=auto` mode, a `\footnote` inside a `minipage` (without the `[frame]` option) falsely draws the rule above the source block: the wrapper cannot tell a minipage-scoped footnote from a frame-scoped one (next slide).

Limitation: `rule=auto` and minipage footnotes

A `\footnote` inside a `minipage` (without the beamer `[frame]` option) is set at the minipage bottom — standard beamer behavior, not a bug. The subtle part is the interaction with `rule=auto`: the rule above the source block should appear only when a real frame-level footnote sits above it. The package wraps `\footnote` to flag "real footnote", but cannot tell a minipage-scoped call from a frame-scoped one, so a minipage footnote still raises the flag.

A footnote inside a minipage.[a]

[a] Placed at the minipage bottom, yet it draws the rule above the source lines.

The cite here registers normally [4], and a rule appears above it though no frame footnote is present.

Workaround: `\footnote[frame]{...}` for a genuine frame footnote, or `rule=never` / `rule=always`.

[4] Frank Mittelbach et al.: "LaTeX Companion"

References

[1] Isabelle Guyon et al., eds. **Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 30.** Curran Associates, 2017.

[2] Donald E. Knuth. **"Literate Programming".** In: *The Computer Journal* 27.2 (1984), pp. 97–111.

[3] Leslie Lamport. **LaTeX: A Document Preparation System.** Addison-Wesley, 1994.

[4] Frank Mittelbach et al. **"The LaTeX Companion".** In: Addison-Wesley, 2004.