

The figureSeries package*

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This work is author-maintained, i.e., it can only be maintained by Thomas Weise.

2015/07/07

Abstract

This package provides a first working version of a figure*-like construct, which can contain arbitrarily many sub-figures, (somewhat) float, and automatically break over multiple pages if necessary. The most current source code of this package can be found online at <http://github.com/thomasWeise/figureSeries>. Some discussions and additional information may be found at <http://www.it-weise.de>.

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*This document corresponds to figureSeries v0.9.3, dated 2015/07/07.

1 Introduction

1.1 Addressed Problem and Use Case

L^AT_EX documents can contain floating objects such as figures or tables. “floating” here means that you insert a figure somewhere in your text and L^AT_EX will find the best place where to put it for you, a place where it fits nicely into the overall layout of the document. Sometimes it is desirable that a figure contains several sub-figures. Let’s say you want to group several diagrams which show related information and which all have the same structure.

In L^AT_EX, a floating object (composed of its contents and potentially a caption) can occupy at most one full page, meaning that it cannot contain any page break. This, in turn, means that the number of (or better the space for) sub-figures that can be hosted inside a figure is limited as well. But what if we have too many sub-figures? What if the sub-figures do not fit on one page, into one floating object, into one `\begin{figure}... \end{figure}`? (Again: The required space includes the space for the sub-figures themselves, their captions, the vertical space between rows of sub-figures, and the caption of the hosting figure.)

We can somewhat solve this issue by splitting the hosting figure into several separate figures, each containing a feasible amount of sub-figures. This needs to be done by hand, because we need to compile the document and fix and compile and fix and so on, since we usually not know beforehand how many sub-figures fit into one figure. This is not nice.

Problems may occur when our L^AT_EX document is created automatically and has an *a priori* unknown number of sub-figures in a figure. There is no way to automatically determine how many sub-figures we can place into a figure. Even if we would know the sub-figure sizes, we cannot compute the space occupied by their captions beforehand (well, without replicating L^AT_EX, that is...). Trust me, I have tried this (in the software project *TSPSuite* [1]). Similar use cases have been reported in [2, 3].

Also, L^AT_EX is limited in terms of the number of floating objects it can handle, I believe the limit is 18 and can be increased using the package `morefloats` [4], but this is a true problem when creating many sub-figures automatically. You may have so many sub-figures that splitting them into multiple (hosting) figures leads to too many (hosting) figures. Or you just end up with too many floating objects which are all laid out at once at the end of a chapter or something or which otherwise make your text layout look odd and unbalanced.

1.2 Provided Functionality

This package provides

1. a facility to include an arbitrary number of (potentially differently-sized) sub-figures into a figure*-like construct,
2. the ability to make this figure*-like construct look as if it was a floating object, which

3. works well in both single-column and double-column documents.

WARNING: This is just a first, hacked-together version of this package. I am not an expert in \LaTeX , and I am pretty sure I managed to incorporate a few “that cannot be made to work reliable”s into the code. Plus, it contains some code taken from the internet, which I myself only partially understand (see Section 3.3.5). This package here is just there for discussion. Use it at your own risk.

2 Usage

2.1 Loading the Package

Load this package using

```
\RequirePackage{figureSeries}
```

This will automatically load the packages `caption` [5], `subcaption` [6], `afterpage` [7], `everypage` [8], and `placeins` [9].

2.2 Provided Macros

Here we discuss the macros that can directly be accessed by the user to make use of the package’s functionality. The implementation of these macros is given in Section 3.2 and several examples can be found in Section 2.3.

`\figureSeriesElement`

The macro `\figureSeriesElement{<caption>}{<contents>}` inserts an element of the figure series, i.e., one sub-figure. Its first argument is the caption of the element and may contain a `\label`. The second argument is the graphic to print. It could, e.g., be a call to `\includegraphic` from the `graphicx` package [10].

`\figureSeriesRow`

`\figureSeriesElement{<contents>}` inserts a new row of elements (sub-figures) into the figure series. Its single argument should thus contain a sequence of `\figureSeriesElements`. As a consequence of this architecture, each sub-figure belongs to one row and no sub-figure can span multiple rows.

`\figureSeriesHere`

The macro `\figureSeriesHere{<caption>}{<contents>}` tries to insert a (non-floating) figure series at the current position in the document. This means that it may begin wherever, well, it is used, e.g., in the middle of the page.

The macro has two mandatory parameters, the caption and the contents. The caption will be put at the beginning of the figure series, which is different from the normal behavior of captions in `\begin{figure*}... \end{figure*}` or `\begin{figure}... \end{figure}`. The reason is that a figure series may span over multiple pages and having the caption at the end may be awkward and confusing. The caption text may contain a `\label`.

The contents of a figure series should be a sequence of `\figureSeriesRow` calls.

Since figure series are page-wide elements, starting them in the middle of the page only works in single-column documents. In two-column documents, any figure series will behave as specified in macro `\figureSeriesFloat` below.

`\figureSeriesFloat`

The macro `\figureSeriesFloat{<caption>}{<contents>}` macro takes the

same parameters as `\figureSeriesHere`, but has a float-like behavior. By using the `\afterpage` command of `afterpage` package [7], we let it start at the following page. This is different from L^AT_EX’ normal floating behavior, but as good as we can get with page-breaking objects, I think.

2.3 Examples

Here we provide a set of examples for the use of the package. Each example demonstrates another facet of the package and, at the same time, serves as test case. Instead of using `\includegraphic`, we simply stretch single letters via `\resizebox` and use them “sub-figures”. This is good enough to see how the layout works and allows us to generate arbitrarily-sized placeholders for figures.

In order to create some placeholder text in the examples, we use the `lipsum` command from package `lipsum` [11], which prints pseudo-Latin text known as “Lorem Ipsum” (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lorem_ipsum).

2.3.1 Non-Floating Figure Series in Single-Column Document

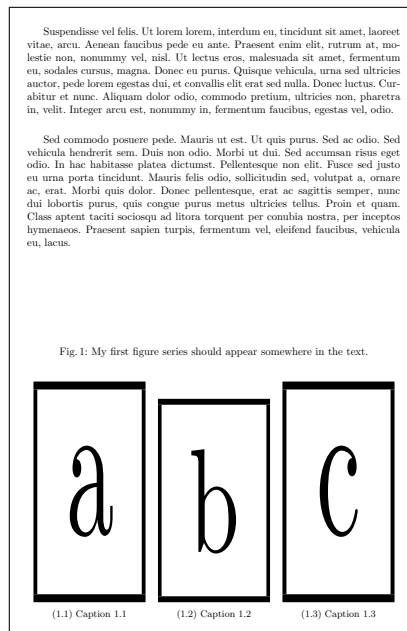
In Example 1 we place a non-floating figure series consisting of two rows of figures into a single-column document using Springer’s document class `llncs` [12]. The result can be seen in Figure 1 and compared with a floating version in Figure 7, which represents the floating version of this example (given in Example 7).

Example 1 An example using the single-column `llncs` class, rendered as Figure 1.

```
\documentclass{llncs}%
\RequirePackage{graphicx}%
\RequirePackage{lipsum}%
\RequirePackage{figureSeries}%
\begin{document}%
\lipsum%
\figureSeriesHere{%
My first figure series should appear somewhere in the text.%
}%
\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 1.1}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{a}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 1.2}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{b}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 1.3}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{c}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 1.4}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{d}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 1.5}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{e}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 1.6}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{f}}}%
}%
\lipsum%
\end{document}%
```



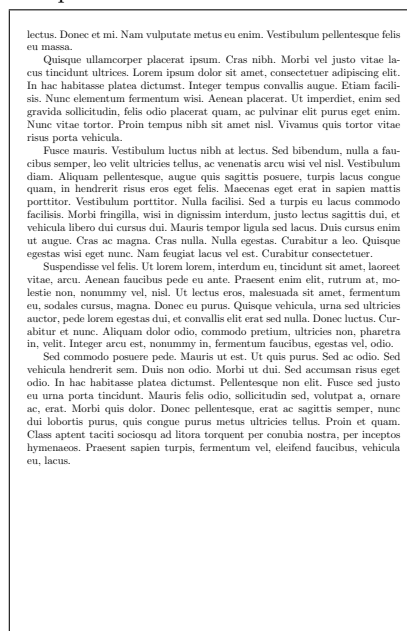
(1.1) Page 1 of the pdf compiled from Example 1.



(1.2) Page 2 of the pdf compiled from Example 1.



(1.3) Page 3 of the pdf compiled from Example 1.



(1.4) Page 4 of the pdf compiled from Example 1.

Figure 1: The rendered result of Example 1 (with trimmed page margins): A **figureSeries** starts at the bottom of a page and extends to the top of the next page.

2.3.2 Floating Figure Series in Double-Column Document

We now put a floating figure series into a double-column document using the `IEEEtran` [13] class in Example 2. This new figure series has five rows of sub-figures and should span over multiple pages. The two-column text continues directly after the figure series. The rendered results of this example are given in Figure 2.

2.3.3 Coalescing Figure Series in Double-Column Document

In Example 3, we put several floating figure series close to each other into a double-column document, again using the `IEEEtran` class [13]. The bodies of the figure series should coalesce without losing their captions, figure numbers, or identities. Since they coalesce, no empty pages are produced in between (see Section 3.3.4.F). The result is rendered as Figure 3.

Example 2 An example using the double-column `IEEEtran` class, rendered as Figure 2.

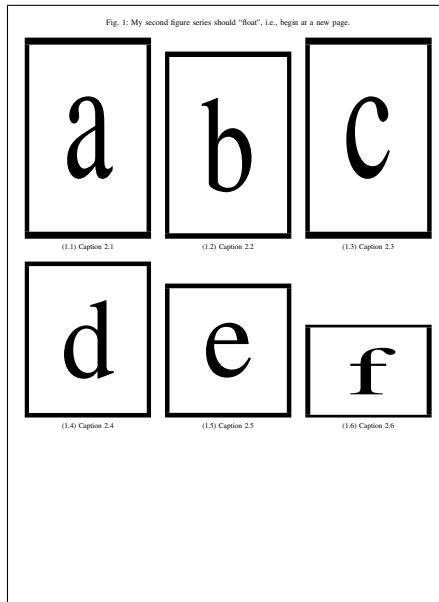
```

\documentclass{IEEEtran}%
\RequirePackage{graphicx}%
\RequirePackage{lipsum}%
\RequirePackage{figureSeries}%
\begin{document}%
\lipsum%
\figureSeriesFloat{%
My second figure series should ‘float’, i.e., begin at a new page.%
}%
\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.1}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{a}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.2}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{b}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.3}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{c}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.4}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{d}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.5}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4cm}{\fbox{e}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.6}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{f}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.7}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{g}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.8}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{h}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.9}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{i}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.10}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{j}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.11}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{2cm}{\fbox{k}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.12}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{2.5cm}{\fbox{l}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.13}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{m}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.14}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{n}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.15}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4cm}{\fbox{o}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.16}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{p}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.17}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{q}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.18}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{r}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.19}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{s}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.20}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{t}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 2.21}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{u}}}%
}%
\lipsum[1-20]%
\end{document}%

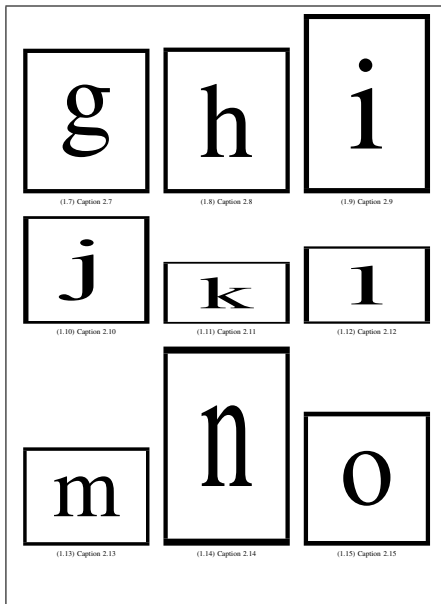
```



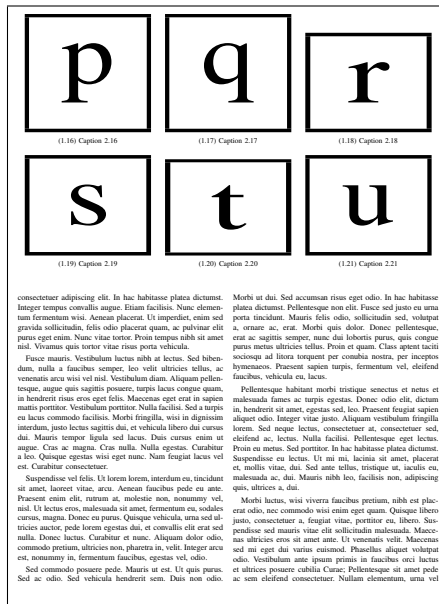
(2.1) Page 1 of the pdf compiled from Example 2.



(2.2) Page 2 of the pdf compiled from Example 2.



(2.3) Page 3 of the pdf compiled from Example 2.



(2.4) Page 4 of the pdf compiled from Example 2.

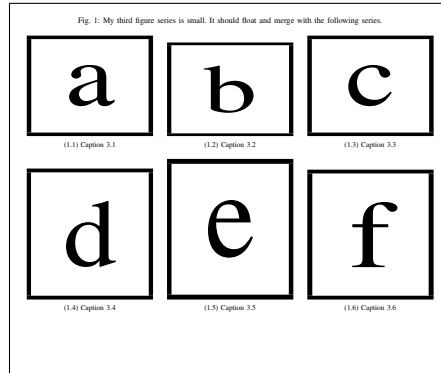
Figure 2: The rendered result of Example 2 (with trimmed page margins): A floating `figureSeries` in double-column mode.

Example 3 An example using the double-column `IEEEtran` class and two coalescing figure series, rendered as Figure 3.

```

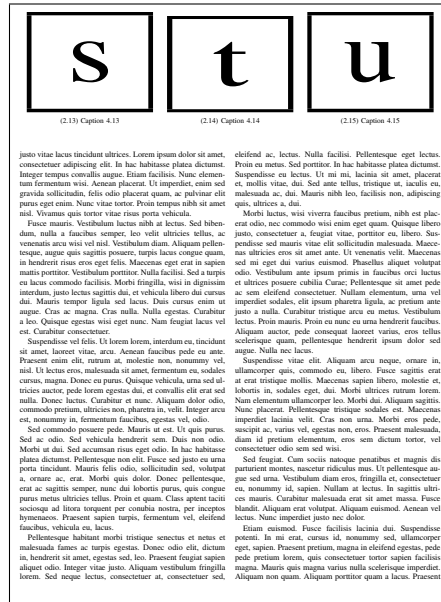
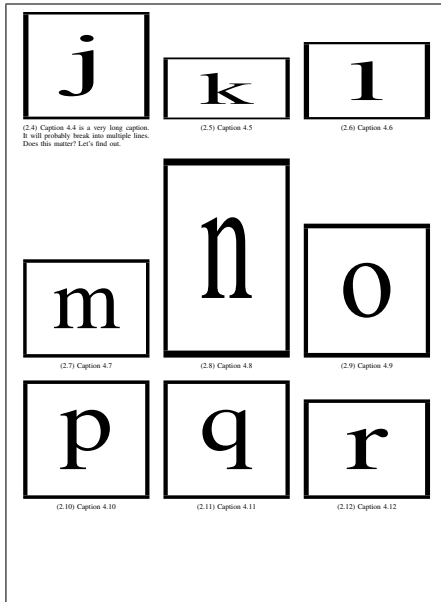
\documentclass{IEEEtran}%
\RequirePackage{graphicx}%
\RequirePackage{lipsum}%
\RequirePackage{figureSeries}%
\begin{document}%
\lipsum%
\figureSeriesFloat{%
My third figure series is small. It should float and merge with the following
series.\label{ser:3}%
}%
\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 3.1}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{a}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 3.2}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{b}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 3.3}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{c}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 3.4}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4.2cm}{\fbox{d}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 3.5}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4.2cm}{\fbox{e}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 3.6}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4.2cm}{\fbox{f}}}%
}%
This is a short text inbetween the two series~\ref{ser:3} and~\ref{ser:4},
which should not prevent them from merging.
\figureSeriesFloat{%
My fourth figure series is a bit longer. It should merge with the previous
series~\ref{ser:3}.\label{ser:4}%
}{
\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.1}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{g}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.2}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{h}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.3}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{i}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.4 is a very long caption. It will probably %
break into multiple lines. Does this matter? Let's find out.}%
\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{j}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.5}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{2cm}{\fbox{k}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.6}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{2.5cm}{\fbox{l}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.7}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{m}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.8}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{n}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.9}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4cm}{\fbox{o}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.10}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{p}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.11}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{q}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.12}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{r}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.13}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{s}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.14}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{t}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 4.15}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{u}}}%
}%
\lipsum[1-20]%
\end{document}%

```



(3.1) Page 1 of the pdf compiled from Example 3.

(3.2) Page 2 of the pdf compiled from Example 3.



(3.3) Page 3 of the pdf compiled from Example 3.

(3.4) Page 4 of the pdf compiled from Example 3.

Figure 3: The rendered result of Example 3 (with trimmed page margins): Two floating `figureSeries` in double-column mode are coalesced, without using their caption and identities.

2.3.4 Double-Column Document with sig-alternate

In the following Example 4, we test the `figureSeries` together for documents using ACM's `sig-alternate` [14] document class.

2.3.5 Many Small Sub-Figures in Double-Column Document

In the following Example 5 (again based on ACM's `sig-alternate` [14] document class), we put many small sub-figures into a figure. Also, the last paragraph of the text in the example is a reference to one of the sub-figures. The results are rendered as Figure 5.

2.3.6 Two figureSeries Separated by Text in Double-Column Document

In the following Example 6 (again based on ACM's `sig-alternate` [14] document class), we put two `figureSeries` which are separated by text. The results are rendered as Figure 6.

2.3.7 One Floating figureSeries in a Single-Column Document

In the following Example 7 (based on Springer's `llncs` [12] document class), we let the figure series from Example 1 float. You can compare the rendered in Figure 7 with those in Figure 1.

Example 4 An example featuring the double-column `sig-alternate` class. The results are rendered as Figure 4.

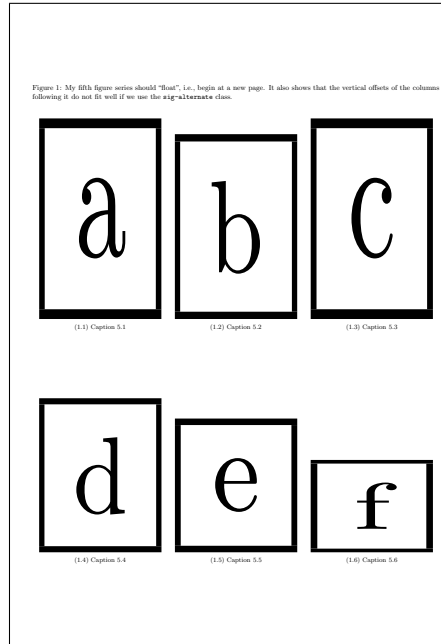
```

\documentclass{sig-alternate}
\RequirePackage{graphicx}%
\RequirePackage{lipsum}%
\RequirePackage{figureSeries}%
\begin{document}%
\lipsum[1]%
\figureSeriesFloat{%
My fifth figure series should ‘float’, i.e., begin at a new page. It
also shows that the vertical offsets of the columns following it do not fit
well if we use the \texttt{sig-alternate} class.%
}%
\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.1}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{a}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.2}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{b}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.3}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{c}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.4}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{d}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.5}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4cm}{\fbox{e}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.6}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{f}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.7}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{g}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.8}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{h}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.9}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{i}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.10}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{j}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.11}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{2cm}{\fbox{k}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.12}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5.5cm}{\fbox{l}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.13}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{m}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.14}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{n}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.15}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4cm}{\fbox{o}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.16}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{p}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.17}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{q}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 5.18}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{r}}}%
}%
\lipsum[1-20]%
\end{document}%

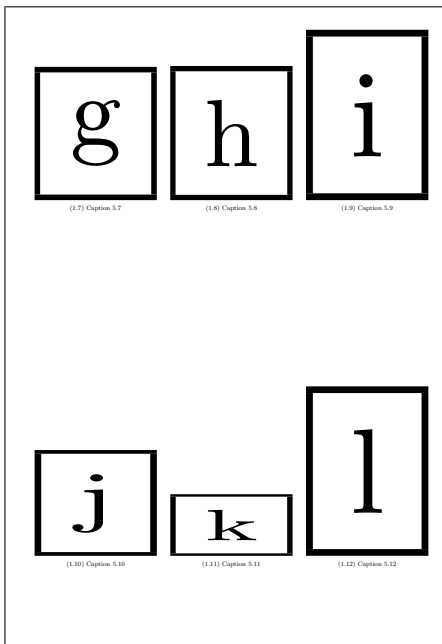
```



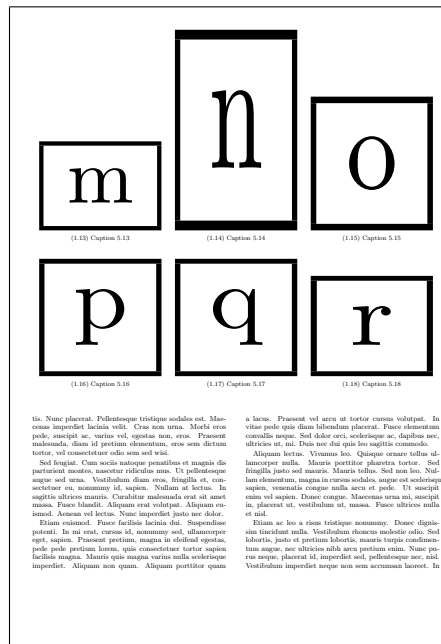
(4.1) Page 1 of the pdf compiled from Example 4.



(4.2) Page 2 of the pdf compiled from Example 4.



(4.3) Page 3 of the pdf compiled from Example 4.



(4.4) Page 4 of the pdf compiled from Example 4.

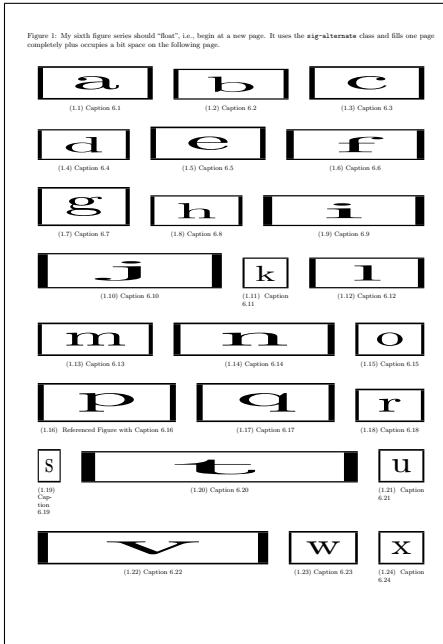
Figure 4: The rendered result of Example 4 (with trimmed page margins): It works for sig-alternate too.

Example 5 An example featuring the double-column `sig-alternate` class with a reference to sub-figure. The results are rendered as Figure 5.

```

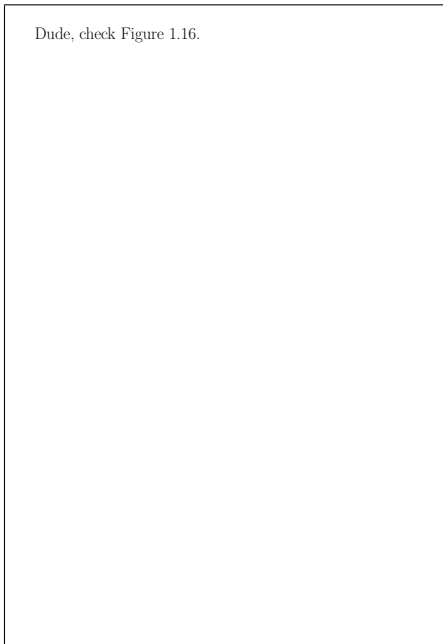
\documentclass{sig-alternate}
\RequirePackage{graphicx}%
\RequirePackage{lipsum}%
\RequirePackage{figureSeries}%
\begin{document}%
\lipsum[1]%
\figureSeriesFloat{%
My sixth figure series should ‘float’, i.e., begin at a new page.
It uses the \texttt{sig-alternate} class and fills one page completely
plus occupies a bit space on the following page.%
}%
\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.1}{\resizebox{5cm}{1cm}{\fbox{a}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.2}{\resizebox{5cm}{1cm}{\fbox{b}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.3}{\resizebox{5cm}{1cm}{\fbox{c}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.4}{\resizebox{4cm}{1cm}{\fbox{d}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.5}{\resizebox{5cm}{1cm}{\fbox{e}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.6}{\resizebox{6cm}{1cm}{\fbox{f}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.7}{\resizebox{4cm}{1cm}{\fbox{g}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.8}{\resizebox{4cm}{1cm}{\fbox{h}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.9}{\resizebox{7cm}{1cm}{\fbox{i}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.10}{\resizebox{8cm}{1cm}{\fbox{j}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.11}{\resizebox{2cm}{1cm}{\fbox{k}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.12}{\resizebox{5cm}{1cm}{\fbox{l}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.13}{\resizebox{5cm}{1cm}{\fbox{m}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.14}{\resizebox{7cm}{1cm}{\fbox{n}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.15}{\resizebox{3cm}{1cm}{\fbox{o}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{\label{checkThis}Referenced Figure with Caption 6.16}{\resizebox{6cm}{1cm}{\fbox{p}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.17}{\resizebox{6cm}{1cm}{\fbox{q}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.18}{\resizebox{3cm}{1cm}{\fbox{r}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.19}{\resizebox{1cm}{1cm}{\fbox{s}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.20}{\resizebox{12cm}{1cm}{\fbox{t}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.21}{\resizebox{2cm}{1cm}{\fbox{u}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.22}{\resizebox{10cm}{1cm}{\fbox{v}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.23}{\resizebox{3cm}{1cm}{\fbox{w}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.24}{\resizebox{2cm}{1cm}{\fbox{x}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.25}{\resizebox{7.5cm}{1cm}{\fbox{y}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 6.26}{\resizebox{7.5cm}{1cm}{\fbox{z}}}%
}%
\lipsum[1-20]\par%
\huge{Dude, check Figure~\ref{checkThis}.}%
\end{document}%

```



(5.1) Page 1 of the pdf compiled from Example 5.

(5.2) Page 2 of the pdf compiled from Example 5.



(5.3) Page 3 of the pdf compiled from Example 5.

(5.4) Page 4 of the pdf compiled from Example 5.

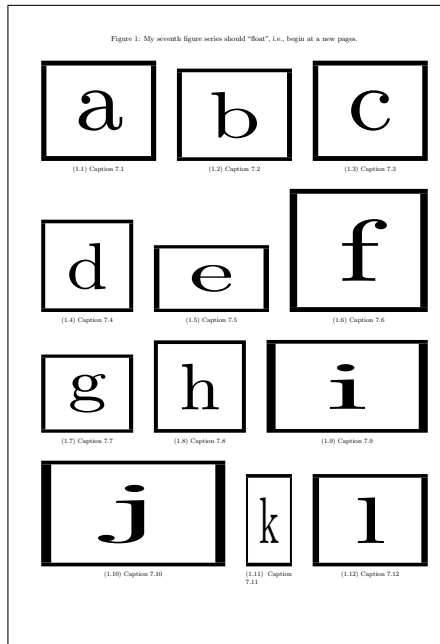
Figure 5: The rendered result of Example 5 (with trimmed page margins): Many small sub-figures nicely fill a page.

Example 6 An example featuring two figure series separated by text. The results are rendered as Figure 6.

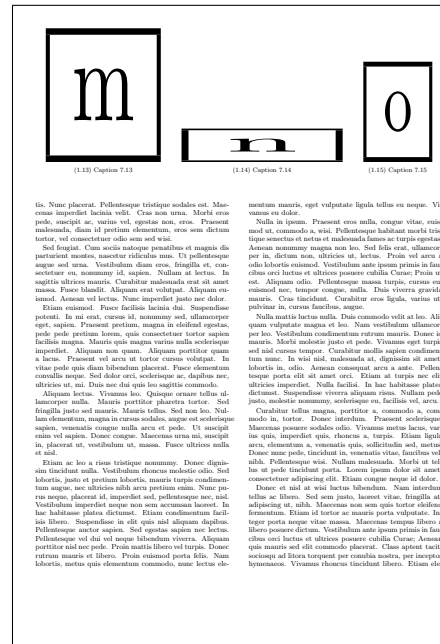
```

\documentclass{sig-alternate}
\RequirePackage{graphicx}%
\RequirePackage{lipsum}%
\RequirePackage{figureSeries}%
\begin{document}%
\lipsum[1]%
\figureSeriesFloat{%
My seventh figure series should ‘‘float’’, i.e., begin at a new pages.%
}%
\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.1}{\resizebox{5cm}{3cm}{\fbox{a}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.2}{\resizebox{5cm}{3cm}{\fbox{b}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.3}{\resizebox{5cm}{3cm}{\fbox{c}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.4}{\resizebox{4cm}{3cm}{\fbox{d}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.5}{\resizebox{5cm}{2cm}{\fbox{e}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.6}{\resizebox{6cm}{4cm}{\fbox{f}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.7}{\resizebox{4cm}{2cm}{\fbox{g}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.8}{\resizebox{4cm}{3cm}{\fbox{h}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.9}{\resizebox{7cm}{3cm}{\fbox{i}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.10}{\resizebox{8cm}{3cm}{\fbox{j}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.11}{\resizebox{2cm}{3cm}{\fbox{k}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.12}{\resizebox{5cm}{3cm}{\fbox{l}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.13}{\resizebox{5cm}{4cm}{\fbox{m}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.14}{\resizebox{7cm}{1cm}{\fbox{n}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 7.15}{\resizebox{3cm}{3cm}{\fbox{o}}}%
}%
\lipsum[1-30]%
\figureSeriesFloat{%
My eighth figure series also ‘‘floats’’. It comes after the seventh.%
}%
\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.1}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{a}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.2}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{b}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.3}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{c}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.4}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{d}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.5}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4cm}{\fbox{e}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.6}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{f}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.7}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{g}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.8}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{h}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.9}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{i}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.10}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{3cm}{\fbox{j}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.11}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{2cm}{\fbox{k}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.12}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{8.5cm}{\fbox{l}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.13}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{!}{\fbox{m}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.14}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{6cm}{\fbox{n}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 8.15}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{4cm}{\fbox{o}}}%
}%
\lipsum[1-30]%
\end{document}%

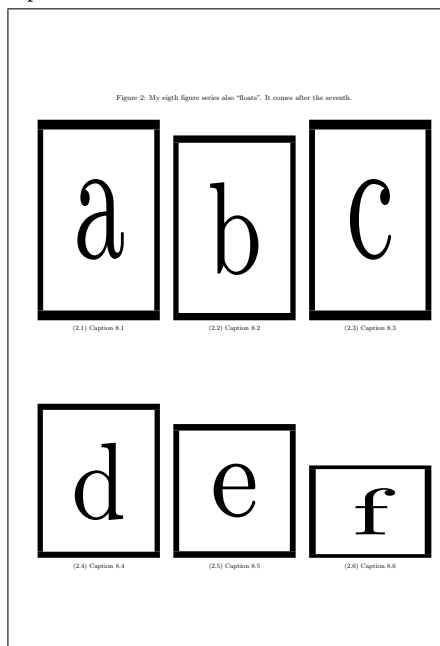
```

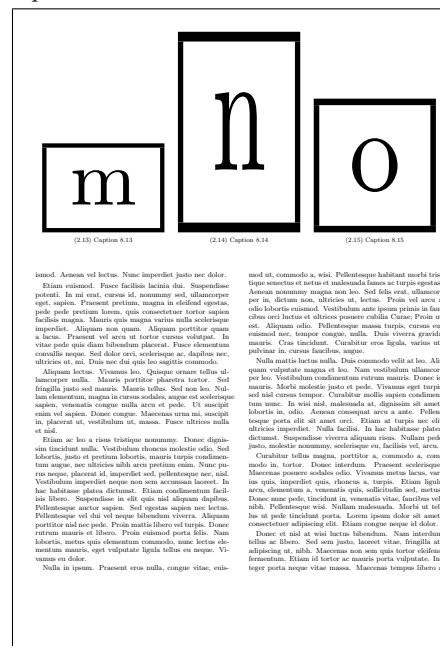
(6.1) Page 2 of the pdf compiled from Example 6.



(6.2) Page 3 of the pdf compiled from Example 6.



(6.3) Page 6 of the pdf compiled from Example 6.



(6.4) Page 8 of the pdf compiled from Example 6.

Figure 6: The rendered result of Example 6 (with trimmed page margins): Two figureSeries are separated by text.

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Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

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(7.1) Page 1 of the pdf compiled from Example 7.

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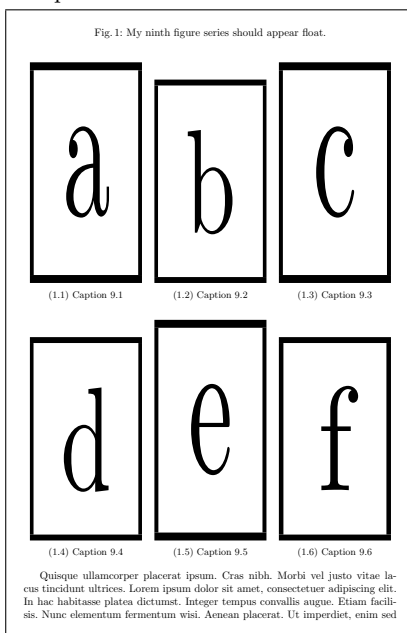
Sed commodo posuere pede. Mauris ut est. Ut quis purus. Sed ac odio. Sed vehicula hendrerit sem. Duis non odio. Morbi ut dui. Sed accumsan risus eget odio. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Pellentesque non elit. Fusce sed justo eu urna porta tincidunt. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat. Morbi quis dolor. Donec pellentesque, erat ac sagittis semper, nunc dui lobortis purus, quis congue purus metus ultricies tellus. Proin et quam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Praesent sapien turpis, fermentum vel, eleifend faucibus, vehicula eu, lacus.

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(7.2) Page 2 of the pdf compiled from Example 7.



(7.3) Page 3 of the pdf compiled from Example 7.

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Suspendisse vel felis. Ut lorem lorem, interdum eu, tincidunt sit amet, laoreet vitae, arcu. Aenean faucibus pede eu ante. Praesent enim elit, rutrum at, molestie non, nonummy vel, nisl. Ut lectus eros, malesuada sit amet, fermentum eu, sodales cursus, magna. Donec eu purus. Quisque vehicula, urna sed ultricies auctor, pede lorem egestas dui, et convallis elit erat sed nulla. Donec luctus. Curabitur et nunc. Aliquam dolor odio, commodo pretium, ultricies non, pharetra in, velit. Integer arcu est, nonummy in, fermentum faucibus, egestas vel, odio.

Sed commodo posuere pede. Mauris ut est. Ut quis purus. Sed ac odio. Sed vehicula hendrerit sem. Duis non odio. Morbi ut dui. Sed accumsan risus eget odio. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Pellentesque non elit. Fusce sed justo eu urna porta tincidunt. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat. Morbi quis dolor. Donec pellentesque, erat ac sagittis semper, nunc dui lobortis purus, quis congue purus metus ultricies tellus. Proin et quam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Praesent sapien turpis, fermentum vel, eleifend faucibus, vehicula eu, lacus.

(7.4) Page 4 of the pdf compiled from Example 7.

Figure 7: The rendered result of Example 7 (with trimmed page margins): A **figureSeries** floating in single-column mode (see Example 1 for the non-floating version).

Example 7 An example using the single-column `llncs` class, rendered as Figure 7.

```

\documentclass{llncs}%
\RequirePackage{graphicx}%
\RequirePackage{lipsum}%
\RequirePackage{figureSeries}%
\begin{document}%
\lipsum%
\figureSeriesFloat{%
My ninth figure series should appear float.%
}%
\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 9.1}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{a}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 9.2}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{b}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 9.3}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{c}}}%
}\figureSeriesRow{%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 9.4}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{d}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 9.5}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{e}}}%
\figureSeriesElement{Caption 9.6}{\resizebox{0.3\linewidth}{5cm}{\fbox{f}}}%
}%
\lipsum%
\end{document}%

```

3 Implementation

The names of all macros for public use are prefixed with `figureSeries`. The names of all internal elements of the package are prefixed with `@figSer@`. This naming convention should prevent any name clashes with other packages.

3.1 Loading of Required Packages

Our `figureSeries` package requires five other packages:

1. The package `caption` [5] for the caption of the `figureSeries`.
2. The package `subcaption` [6] for sub-figure layout and captions.
3. The package `afterpage` [7] for creating the impression that our `figureSeries` can float.
4. The package `everypage` [8] and
5. the package `placeins` [9] to avoid “Float(s) lost” errors (see later).

3.1.1 Loading caption and subcaption

We rely on the packages `caption` and `subcaption` to render the `figureSeries`’ and sub-figure’s captions. However, Springer’s `llncs.cls` [12] seems to be incompatible with the `subcaption` package [6]¹. Yet, we need that package for giving nice captions to the sub-figures. Therefore, we load the `caption` package [5] with option `compatibility=false` (which can solve this issue) if necessary. This is behavior governed by the Boolean flag `@figSer@captionCompatibilityFalse`, initialized to `false`.

```
1 \newif\if@figSer@captionCompatibilityFalse%
2 \@figSer@captionCompatibilityFalsefalse%
```

After the flag has been allocated and set to `false`, we check for Springer’s `llncs.cls` (in a crude way). In case of `llncs.cls`, if we do not set the option `compatibility` of the `caption` package to `false`, we will get the error *! Package caption Error: The ‘subcaption’ package does not work correctly in compatibility mode.*

```
3 \ifx\spnewtheorem\undefined%
4 \else%
5 \@figSer@captionCompatibilityFalsetrue%
6 \fi%
```

Now we can load the `caption` [5] package with the right “compatibility” setting.

```
7 \if@figSer@captionCompatibilityFalse%
```

¹According to <http://www.michaelshell.org/tex/ieeetran/>, IEEE’s `IEEEtran.cls` [13] may also be incompatible, but it seems to work here.

```

8 \RequirePackage[compatibility=false]{caption}%
9 \else%
10 \RequirePackage{caption}%
11 \fi%

```

We now load the `subcaption` package [6] and set the caption style for sub-figures to arabic. The reason is that we may have many sub-figures, too many for indexes ranging only from *a*) to *z*). By using arabic numbers, we are on the safe side.

```

12 \RequirePackage{subcaption}%
13 \DeclareCaptionSubType*[arabic]{figure}%

```

3.1.2 Loading the afterpage Package

Floating objects cannot break across pages, so we cannot really make our figure series float. However, by using the afterpage package, we can make it look as if it was floating by rendering it on the next page.

```

14 \RequirePackage{afterpage}%

```

3.1.3 Loading the everypage and placeins Packages

The package `afterpage` [7] was not designed for the use in two-column documents and may get confused by floating objects, such as figures or tables. Unfortunately, we exactly plan to use it in two-column documents and floating objects are our business, so other floating objects may be hanging around as well. This may lead to L^AT_EX errors, such as “! LaTeX Error: Float(s) lost.”. To avoid such errors, we will forcefully lay out all floats first when doing a floating figure series. We do this by using `placeins`’ `\FloatBarrier` command [9] inside an `\AddThispageHook` from `everypage` [8].

```

15 \RequirePackage{everypage}%
16 \RequirePackage{placeins}%

```

3.2 User Interface Macros

This section contains the macros which the package user can/should access, i.e., those macros which have been shortly discussed in Section 2.2.

`\figureSeriesElement` The macro `\figureSeriesElement{<caption>}{<contents>}` inserts an element of the figure series, i.e., one sub-figure. Its first argument is the caption of the element. This argument also may contain a `\label`. The second argument is the graphic to print. It could, e.g., be a call to `\includegraphic` from the `graphicx` package [10].

Spacing between sub-figures is handled dynamically via `\hfill`. We make sure to tell the `subcaption` that the sub-figures are sub-figures by setting `@capttype` appropriately.

```

17 \long\gdef\figureSeriesElement#1#2{%
18 \strut\hfill\strut%

```

```

19 \edef\@capttype{figure}%
20 \subcaptionbox{#1}{#2}%
21 \strut\hfill\strut%%
22 }%

```

`\figureSeriesRow` `\figureSeriesRow{<contents>}` inserts a new row of elements (sub-figures) into the figure series. Its single argument should thus contain a sequence of `\figureSeriesElements`. Since sub-figures are placed row-by-row, no sub-figure can span multiple rows.

If the overall caption of the figure series has not yet been printed, it would be stored in `\@figSer@delayedCaption`. Thus, if `\@figSer@delayedCaption` is not empty, this macro first prints the delayed caption and then the contents of the row together in a `\parbox` command which is wrapped into a `center` environment. The reason why we need to delay caption printing is that L^AT_EX's page breaking algorithm may separate the caption from the first figure row if the figure series starts close to the bottom of the page. Thus, we pack the delayed caption together with the first row of figures into a `\parbox` command. `\parboxes` are not affected by page breaking and always remain as solid objects. If the caption has already been printed, i.e., `\@figSer@delayedCaption` is empty, we do not need the awkward `\parbox`.

Plain `\parboxes`, however, seem to not work we with the breaking of the `figureSeries` into multiple pieces to facilitate page breaking later on. Thus, we need to wrap everything into a `center` environment. Since I am not sure why this is (see Section 3.3.5), this may be one of dodgy parts of this package.

```

23 \long\gdef\figureSeriesRow#1{%
24 \begin{center}%
25 \ifx\@figSer@delayedCaption\@empty%
26 \vspace\abovecaptionskip%
27 \strut#1\strut%
28 \else%
29 \parbox[b]{\textwidth}{%
30 \@figSer@delayedCaption%
31 \xdef\@figSer@delayedCaption{}%
32 \vspace\abovecaptionskip%
33 \strut#1\strut%
34 }%
35 \fi%
36 \end{center}%
37 }%

```

The following two macros, `\figureSeriesHere` and `\figureSeriesFloat`, basically act as switches according to the different situations given in Section 3.3.2. Basically, different things need to be done for

1. the non-floating (“Here”) or floating (“Float”) case, as well as for
2. single-column or double-column documents.

`\figureSeriesHere` The macro `\figureSeriesHere{<caption>}{<contents>}` tries to insert a non-floating figure series at the current position in the document. This means that it may begin wherever, well, it is defined, e.g., in the middle of the page.

The macro has two mandatory parameters, the caption and the contents. The caption will (different from usual `figures`) be put at the beginning of the figure series. The reason is that a figure series may span over multiple pages and having the caption at the end may be awkward. The caption text may contain a `\label`.

The contents of a figure series should be a sequence of `\figureSeriesRow` calls.

Since figure series are page-wide elements, starting them in the middle of the page only works in single-column documents. In two-column documents, any figure series will behave as specified in macro `\figureSeriesFloat` below.

```

38 \long\def\figureSeriesHere#1#2{%
39 \@figSer@detectColumns%
40 \if@figSer@isTwoColumns%
41 \@figSer@hereTwoCol{#1}{#2}%
42 \else%
43 \@figSer@hereOneCol{#1}{#2}%
44 \fi%
45 }%

```

`\figureSeriesFloat` The macro `\figureSeriesFloat{<caption>}{<contents>}` takes the same parameters as `\figureSeriesHere`, but has a float-like behavior. By using the `\afterpage` command from the `afterpage` package [7], we let it start at the following page. This is different from L^AT_EX' normal floating behavior, but as good as we can get with page-breaking objects, I think. Here we also take care of potential Float(s) lost! errors by issuing a `\FloatBarrier` (from package `placeins` [9]) in an `\AddThispageHook` from package `everypage` [8].

```

46 \long\gdef\figureSeriesFloat#1#2{%
47 \AddThispageHook{\FloatBarrier}%
48 \@figSer@detectColumns%
49 \if@figSer@isTwoColumns%
50 \@figSer@floatTwoCol{#1}{#2}%
51 \else%
52 \@figSer@floatOneCol{#1}{#2}%
53 \fi%
54 }%

```

3.3 Internal Utility Definitions and Macros

The way in which we can create figure series in double-column mode is different (and very significantly more complex and dodgy) from how it works in single-column mode. We thus need to detect in which mode we are. This is done in the following code. Since my knowledge of L^AT_EX and T_EX is very limited, this may be quite a crude approach. Also, this code will probably not work if you load the `multicol` package. It will definitely not work with more than two columns.

3.3.1 Two-Column Mode Detection

Anyway, I first define a new Boolean flag `\if@figSer@isTwoColumns`, which will denote whether or not we are in two-column mode. It is initialized to `false`.

```
55 \newif\if@figSer@isTwoColumns%
56 \@figSer@isTwoColumnsfalse%%
```

`\@figSer@detectColumns` The internal macro `\@figSer@detectColumns` detects whether or not we are in two-column mode. It will set `\if@figSer@isTwoColumns` to `\@figSer@isTwoColumnstrue` if yes and to `\@figSer@isTwoColumnsfalse` otherwise.

```
57 \def\@figSer@detectColumns{%
58 \@figSer@isTwoColumnsfalse%
59 \ifx\multicols\@undefined%
60 \else%
61 \ifnum\col@number>\@ne%
62 \@figSer@isTwoColumnstrue%
63 \fi%
64 \fi%
65 \if@twocolumn%
66 \@figSer@isTwoColumnstrue%
67 \fi%
68 }%
```

3.3.2 The Four Cases

Our figure series are basically nothing else than simple array of rows. Each `\figureSeriesRow` is a `\parbox` wrapped into a `center` environment and the `\figureSeriesElements` are horizontally distributed inside using `\struts` and `\hfills`.

There are four situations that need to be distinguished when building a `figureSeries` and for each of which we define an appropriate internal macro:

1. Single-column mode and `\figureSeriesHere`. This is the easiest situation, we just apply the approach discussed above as-is. It will perfectly line into the existing text.
2. Single-column mode and `\figureSeriesFloat`. In this case, we just put our macro into an `\afterpage` call.
3. Double-column mode and `\figureSeriesFloat`: This is the tricky part. We need to leave double-column mode to single-column mode, insert our environment, and revert back to double-column mode. This causes all sorts of problems and oddities, as discussed later.
4. Double-column mode and `\figureSeriesHere`: Same as Double-column mode and `\figureSeriesFloat`.

Anyway, before getting down to business, we first declare `\@figSer@delayedCaption` as the initially empty container for captions, as discussed when introducing the `\figureSeriesRow` macro in Section 3.2.

```
69 \edef\@figSer@delayedCaption{}
```

3.3.3 Single-Column Mode

Here we discuss the first two cases from Section 3.3.2.

`\@figSer@hereOneCol` The internal macro performing the work of `\figureSeriesHere` in single-column mode. It takes the same arguments as `\figureSeriesHere`.

```
70 \long\def\@figSer@hereOneCol#1#2{%
```

We first store the caption in `\@figSer@delayedCaption` to later be picked up and printed by `\figureSeriesRow` (as discussed in Section 3.2) in order to prevent L^AT_EX from putting it alone on the foot of a page. We put the caption into a separate `\parbox`, because otherwise the first row of sub-figures will have captions on top instead of below (for some reason not clear to me).

```
71 \def\@figSer@delayedCaption{%
72 \noindent\parbox{\textwidth}{%
73 \captionof{figure}{#1}%
```

This command makes the figure caption counter's value global, preserving it for outside the `\parbox`. Otherwise, the figure counter would always remain 0 (if only `figureSeries` are used).

```
74 \global\advance\c@figure by 0%
75 }%
76 \par}%
```

Put the contents of the figure series.

```
77 \begin{center}%
78 #2%
79 \end{center}%
```

After the figure series body, we add some small spacing to prevent the text from starting too close to it.

```
80 \medskip%
81 }%
```

`\@figSer@floatOneCol` The internal macro performing the work of `\figureSeriesFloat` in single-column mode. It takes the same arguments as `\figureSeriesFloat`. It basically places the output created by `\@figSer@hereOneCol` into an `\afterpage` call, giving it the same look-and-feel as `\@figSer@hereOneCol` while also looking like a floating object.

```
82 \long\def\@figSer@floatOneCol#1#2{%
83 \afterpage{\@figSer@hereOneCol{#1}{#2}}%
84 }%
```

3.3.4 Double-Column Mode

Here we discuss the last two cases from Section 3.3.2.

Documents with two columns create a big headache. After a long search, I think I have more or less got a working solution. The problem is as follows:

A. Figure series make only sense as page-wide constructs. Figure series can include a sequence of many figures which may span over multiple pages. If we would restrict them to single-column elements, then they could start in the middle of left column and end in the middle of the right column. That would look very odd. Also, it is our goal to create something which looks more or less the same, regardless whether the document is typeset as single- or double-column.

B. This means we need to switch to single-column mode if we are in double-column mode. We can do that with the `\onecolumn` command, but this will always begin a new page. This could mean that we get a (true) page break after only half of the left column. This would look odd. But OK, we can define figure series in double-column mode as floating objects by default and use the same `\afterpage` facility that we used to make figure series in single-column mode float. We then just put the `\onecolumn` into the stuff we float away with `\afterpage` and avoid the ugly page break in the middle of the text.

C. In double-column mode, `\afterpage` behaves more like “`\aftercolumn`”. That is, if we are currently in the left column, its contents will not be rendered at the start of the next page, but at the start of the right column. Only if we are in the right column, it will put our stuff on the next page. Well, this is already the answer: If we are in the left column, we do something like `\afterpage{\afterpage{...}}`.

D. The biggest problem is that we need to switch back to double-column mode after our figure series. We can do that with the `\twocolumn` command, but this will entail a `\clearpage` afterwards. This means that even if our figure series only occupies the top 20% of a page, there will be a page break, leaving the rest of the page blank before continuing in double-column mode.

E. After searching for a long time for a solution, I found a lead in an answer to the StackOverflow question <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/74433> on a vaguely related issue. In his answer [16], Tomáš Hejda introduced a way to switch to the `\twocolumn` mode and prepending a long series of vertical boxes. I simply copied his code from the answer into this package but renamed all involved entities to fit to our internal naming scheme.

F. Still, there is another problem: If more than one figure series is started on the same page, then we may get an empty page inbetween because of the `\clearpage` done by `\onecolumn`. The trick here is to detect whether another figure series is “scheduled” but not yet laid out. In this case, we attach the contents of our

new figure series to the contents of the pending one (stored in a body macro) via `\g@addto@macro`. After the figure series is actually laid out, the body macro must be emptied.

Alltogether, this is a bit of a Frankenstein’s monster. Anyway, here we go with the code.

Let us first allocate a macro placeholder `\@figSer@floatingBody` for the floating figure series body (see Section 3.3.4.G), which will later be filled in by `\@figSer@hereTwoCol`.

```
85 \xdef\@figSer@floatingBody{}%
```

`\@figSer@afterPage` This macro is invoked in the context of `\afterpage`. It will switch from single-column to double-column mode but print the body of the figure series first (in single-column mode). It thus solves the problem from Section 3.3.4.D by using the solution from [16] mentioned in Section 3.3.4.E.

```
86 \gdef\@figSer@afterPage{%
87 \@figSer@longTwoColumnMain[\@figSer@floatingBody]%
88 \xdef\@figSer@floatingBody{}%
89 }%
```

`\@figSer@floatTwoCol` The internal macro performing the work of `\figureSeriesFloat` in two-column mode.

```
90 \long\def\@figSer@floatTwoCol#1#2{%
```

If no figure series is pending, we build the figure series “body” exactly as in the single-column case, but instead of laying it out directly, it is stored in the `\@figSer@floatingBody` macro.

```
91 \ifx\@figSer@floatingBody\@empty%
92 \gdef\@figSer@floatingBody{\@figSer@hereOneCol{#1}{#2}}%
```

Ok, we have now created the body of our figure series, but it is not yet “floating”. We let it float by putting it into an `\afterpage` if we already are in the second (right) column (`\if@firstcolumn` is false) or into two nested `\afterpages`, if we are in the first (left) column (`\if@firstcolumn` is true).

```
93 \if@firstcolumn%
94 \afterpage{\afterpage{\@figSer@afterPage}}%
95 \else%
96 \afterpage{\@figSer@afterPage}%
97 \fi%
```

End of “new” figure series.

```
98 \else%
```

OK, if we get here, a figure series is pending. In this case, the body of the current figure is appended to it as discussed in Section 3.3.4.G. We do not need to `\afterpage` a call to `\@figSer@afterPage` since there must already be one enqueued.

```
99 \g@addto@macro{\@figSer@floatingBody}{\@figSer@hereOneCol{#1}{#2}}%
100 \fi%
101 }%
```

`\@figSer@hereTwoCol` The macro `\@figSer@hereTwoCol` represents the fourth case listed in Section 3.3.2. Since there is no way we can have a page-wide object in the middle of a double-column page that I know of, for now, this case simply behaves like the double-column floating case.

```
102 \let\@figSer@hereTwoCol\@figSer@floatTwoCol%
```

3.3.5 Switch back to twocolumn According to [16]

Here I include the code provided by Tomáš Hejda in his answer to question <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/74433> [16]. Instead of copy-pasting it, I changed all naming to match this package's convention and made one minor modification. The name changing has two reasons: First, it ensures that all parts of this package follow the same naming convention and can easily be identified as parts of this package. Second, if Tomáš Hejda should turn his code into a package (as his answer [16] indicated), there will be no name clashes between his package and mine.

I must point out that I do not really understand this code. I understand roughly what it does, but there are several nuances which are unclear to me.

Also, some of the numbers, like for the page height fraction (0.84) or the `\vspace` (15pt plus 15pt), seem to be fixed to somewhat arbitrary values, which may be better taken from the current configuration (like `\floatpagefraction` or `\medskip` something). Right now, I don't have the nerve to check for this, but I may check this again in the future.

Furthermore, I don't understand much about L^AT_EX box registers, which is maybe why I find it a bit dangerous to use boxes at low indexes (0, 1, 2). Maybe some box registers should explicitly be allocated in one way or another? I am not sure. This probably really is correct, but as I have too limited knowledge,

Anyway, let's begin with the code. First, a new `newsavebox` is allocated.

```
103 \newsavebox\@figSer@box%
```

This macro represents the body of the figure series. In a loop, chunks as big as possible but small enough to fit on a page are cut off and printed. Different from [16], we implement this macro for re-use in the next figure series. The equivalent `\longtwo@repeat` macro in [16] seems to ultimately be overwritten and, from what I can see at first glance without testing, can only be used once.

`\@figSer@breakBodyRepeat@Orig`

```
104 \def\@figSer@breakBodyRepeat@Orig{%
105 \@figSer@longTwoColumn[{\@twocolumnfalse%
106 \ifdim\ht\@figSer@box>1.00\textheight%
107 \begingroup%
108 \vbadness10000%
109 \setbox0\vsplit\@figSer@box to 1.00\textheight%
110 \setbox1\vbox{\unvbox\@figSer@box}%
111 \global\setbox\@figSer@box\vbox{\unvbox1}%
112 \setbox2\vbox to \textheight{%
113 \unvbox0%
```

```

114 }%
115 \ht2=0.9\textheight%
116 \box2%
117 \endgroup%
118 \else%
119 \ifdim\ht\@figSer@box>0.84\textheight%
120 \global\let\@figSer@breakBodyRepeat\clearpage%
121 \else%
122 \global\let\@figSer@breakBodyRepeat\relax%
123 \fi%
124 \unvbox\@figSer@box%
125 \vspace{15pt plus 15pt}%
126 \fi%
127 }]%
128 \@figSer@breakBodyRepeat%
129 }%

```

\@figSer@longTwoColumnMain This is the main entry point to our version of Tomáš Hejda's method [16], equivalent to his \longtwo@ macro, with the slight difference that we restore \@figSer@breakBodyRepeat and thus can use this macro multiple times.

```

130 \long\def\@figSer@longTwoColumnMain[#1]{%
131 \let\@figSer@breakBodyRepeat\@figSer@breakBodyRepeat@Orig%
132 \begingroup%
133 \let\@figSer@longTwoColumn\twocolumn%
134 \@figSer@longTwoColumn[{\@twocolumnfalse%
135 \global\setbox\@figSer@box\vbox{#1}%
136 \ifdim\ht\@figSer@box>\textheight%
137 \begingroup%
138 \vbadness10000%
139 \setbox0\vsplit\@figSer@box to 1.00\textheight%
140 \setbox1\vbox{\unvbox\@figSer@box}%
141 \global\setbox\@figSer@box\vbox{\unvbox1}%
142 \setbox2\vbox to \textheight{%
143 \unvbox0%
144 }%
145 \ht2=0.9\textheight%
146 \box2%
147 \endgroup%
148 \else%
149 \ifdim\ht\@figSer@box>0.87\textheight%
150 \global\let\@figSer@breakBodyRepeat\clearpage%
151 \else%
152 \global\let\@figSer@breakBodyRepeat\relax%
153 \fi%
154 \unvbox\@figSer@box%
155 \fi%
156 }]%
157 \@figSer@breakBodyRepeat%
158 \endgroup%
159 }%

```

3.4 Tests and Incompatibilities

`figureSeries` loads the packages `caption` [5], `subcaption` [6], `afterpage` [7], `everypage` [8], and `placeins` [9]. Therefore it inherits all incompatibilities of these packages. The `subcaption` package, for instance, is not compatible with the packages `subfigure` and `subfig`. Additionally, we are using the `\afterpage` command in a context for which it was not designed (namely two-column documents with floats flying around). This may lead to `Float(s) lost!` or other funky errors, although I hope that by using the `\AddThispageHook{\FloatBarrier}`-trick, we got rid of those.

3.5 Related Work

The `longfigure` package [15] provides a similar functionality, i.e., a figure environment that can wrap over multiple pages. This environment can be made to float by using `\afterpage`, but does not work in double-column documents.

Tomáš Hejda's method [16], which is used by our package, may be extended to provide similar functionality, if it is published as package as indicated in [16].

3.6 License

The copyright (c) of this work is with Thomas Weise (<http://www.it-weise.de>) except for the code in Section 3.3.5. The code in Section 3.3.5 is a modified version from Tomáš Hejda's (tohecz@gmail.com) answer [16] to question <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/74433>. The copyright of this is thus not clear to me, so I won't claim it :-)

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Change History

v0.9.0		v0.9.2	
General: Initial Draft Version	1	General: Shortcomings in two-column mode fixed: vertical column starts are now aligned well.	1
v0.9.1		v0.9.3	
General: Better examples showing the shortcomings of the package (in particular in two-column mode).	1	General: Fixes “Float(s) lost” errors.	1

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