\LaTeX{} Author Guidelines for CVPR Proceedings

Anonymous CVPR submission

Paper ID ****

Abstract

The ABSTRACT is to be in fully-justified italicized text, at the top of the left-hand column, below the author and affiliation information. Use the word “Abstract” as the title, in 12-point Times, boldface type, centered relative to the column, initially capitalized. The abstract is to be in 10-point, single-spaced type. Leave two blank lines after the Abstract, then begin the main text. Look at previous CVPR abstracts to get a feel for style and length.

1. Introduction

Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting your manuscript to the IEEE Computer Society Press. This style guide now has several important modifications (for example, you are no longer warned against the use of sticky tape to attach your artwork to the paper), so all authors should read this new version.

1.1. Language

All manuscripts must be in English.

1.2. Dual submission

By submitting a manuscript to CVPR, the authors guarantee that it has not been previously published or accepted for publication in substantially similar form in an archival peer-reviewed forum. Furthermore, no paper which contains significant overlap with the contributions of this paper is neither under review at the moment of submission nor will be submitted during the CVPR 2013 review period to any of the following: another conference, a workshop, or a journal. The authors also attest that they did not submit substantially similar submissions to CVPR 2013. Violation of any of these conditions will lead to rejection. If you are not sure about the extent of overlap, you may upload a copy of the paper in question as supplementary material. Note that a Technical Report (departmental, arXiv.org, etc.) that is put up without any form of direct peer-review is NOT considered a publication. Likewise, mention of the work under review in a presentation is NOT considered a violation.

If there are papers that may appear to the reviewers to violate this condition, then it is your responsibility to: (1) cite these papers (preserving anonymity as described in Section 1.6 below), (2) argue in the body of your paper why your CVPR paper is non-trivially different from these concurrent submissions, and (3) include anonymized versions of those papers in the supplemental material.

1.3. Paper length

CVPR papers may be between 6 pages and 8 pages, with a $100 per page added fee. Overlength papers will simply not be reviewed. This includes papers where the margins and formatting are deemed to have been significantly altered from those laid down by this style guide. Note that this \LaTeX{} guide already sets figure captions and references in a smaller font. The reason such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The reviewing process cannot determine the suitability of the paper for presentation in eight pages if it is reviewed in eleven. If you submit 8 for review expect to pay the added page charges for them.

1.4. The ruler

The \LaTeX{} style defines a printed ruler which should be present in the version submitted for review. The ruler is provided in order that reviewers may comment on particular lines in the paper without circumlocution. If you are preparing a document using a non-\LaTeX{} document preparation system, please arrange for an equivalent ruler to appear on the final output pages. The presence or absence of the ruler should not change the appearance of any other content on the page. The camera ready copy should not contain a ruler. (\LaTeX{} users may uncomment the \texttt{\cvprfinalcopy} command in the document preamble.) Reviewers: note that the ruler measurements do not align well with lines in the paper — this turns out to be very difficult to do well when the paper contains many figures and equations, and, when done, looks ugly. Just use fractional references (e.g. this line is 095.5), although in most
cases one would expect that the approximate location will
be adequate.

1.5. Mathematics

Please number all of your sections and displayed equa-
tions. It is important for readers to be able to refer to any
particular equation. Just because you didn’t refer to it in
the text doesn’t mean some future reader might not need
to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have to use circumlo-
cutions like “the equation second from the top of page 3
column 1”. (Note that the ruler will not be present in the
final copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers).
All authors will benefit from reading Mermin’s description
of how to write mathematics: http://www.pamitc.
org/documents/mermin.pdf.

1.6. Blind review

Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymiz-
ing for blind review. Blind review does not mean that one
must remove citations to one’s own work—in fact it is often
impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations
are known and available.

Blind review means that you do not use the words “my”
or “our” when citing previous work. That is all. (But see
below for techreports)

Saying “this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]” does
not say that you are Lucy Smith, it says that you are building
on her work. If you are Smith and Jones, do not say “as we
show in [7]”, say “as Smith and Jones show in [7]” and at
the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any
other cited work.

An example of a bad paper just asking to be rejected:

An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter.

In this paper we present a performance analysis
of our previous work [1], and show it to be in-
ferior to all previously known methods. Why the
previous paper was accepted without this analysis
is beyond me.

[1] Removed for blind review

An example of an acceptable paper:

An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter.

In this paper we present a performance analysis
of the paper of Smith et al. [1], and show it to be in-
ferior to all previously known methods. Why the
previous paper was accepted without this analysis
is beyond me.

[1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicable
foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human
knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213.

If you are making a submission to another conference at
the same time, which covers similar or overlapping mate-
rial, you may need to refer to that submission in order to
explain the differences, just as you would if you had pre-
viously published related work. In such cases, include the
anonymized parallel submission [4] as additional material
and cite it as

2013 Submission ID 324, Supplied as additional
material fg324.pdf.

Finally, you may feel you need to tell the reader that
more details can be found elsewhere, and refer them to a
technical report. For conference submissions, the paper
must stand on its own, and not require the reviewer to go
to a techreport for further details. Thus, you may say in
the body of the paper “further details may be found in [5]”.
Then submit the techreport as additional material. Again,
you may not assume the reviewers will read this material.

Sometimes your paper is about a problem which you
have solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you
believe that the CVPR70 audience would like to hear about
your solution. The work is a development of your cele-
brated 1968 paper entitled “Zero-g frobnication: How be-
ing the only people in the world with access to the Apollo
lander source code makes us a wow at parties”, by Zeus et
al.

You can handle this paper like any other. Don’t write
“We show how to improve our previous work [Anonymous,
1968]. This time we tested the algorithm on a lunar lander
[name of lander removed for blind review]”. That would be
silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead
write the following:

We describe a system for zero-g frobnication.
This system is new because it handles the fol-
lowing cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al.
1968] didn’t handle case B properly. Ours han-
dles it by including a foo term in the bar integral.

... The proposed system was integrated with the
Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the
moon, don’t you know. It displayed the following
behaviours which show how well we solved cases
A and B: ...

As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific
convention, reads better than the first version, and does not
explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer might think
it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus et al., but
cannot make any decision based on that guess. He or she
2. Formatting your paper

All text must be in a two-column format. The total allowable width of the text area is 6 7/8 inches (17.5 cm) wide by 8 1/2 inches (22.54 cm) high. Columns are to be 3 1/2 inches (8.25 cm) wide, with a 5/16 inch (0.8 cm) space between them. The main title (on the first page) should begin 1.0 inch (2.54 cm) from the top edge of the page. The second and following pages should begin 1.0 inch (2.54 cm) from the top edge. On all pages, the bottom margin should be 1-1/8 inches (2.86 cm) from the bottom edge of the page for 8.5 × 11-inch paper; for A4 paper, approximately 1-5/8 inches (4.13 cm) from the bottom edge of the page.

2.1. Margins and page numbering

All printed material, including text, illustrations, and charts, must be kept within a print area 6-7/8 inches (17.5 cm) wide by 8-7/8 inches (22.54 cm) high.

2.2. Type-style and fonts

Wherever Times is specified, Times Roman may also be used. If neither is available on your word processor, please use the font closest in appearance to Times to which you have access.

MAIN TITLE. Center the title 1-3/8 inches (3.49 cm) from the top edge of the first page. The title should be in Times 14-point, boldface type. Capitalize the first letter of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; do not capitalize articles, coordinate conjunctions, or prepositions (unless the title begins with such a word). Leave two blank lines after the title.

AUTHOR NAME(s) and AFFILIATION(s) are to be centered beneath the title and printed in Times 12-point, boldface, capitalized, flush left, preceded by one blank line, followed by a second blank line.

The ABSTRACT and MAIN TEXT are to be in a two-column format.

MAIN TEXT. Type main text in 10-point Times, single-spaced. Do NOT use double-spacing. All paragraphs should be indented 1 pica (approx. 1/6 inch or 0.422 cm). Make sure your text is fully justified—that is, flush left and right. Please do not place any additional blank lines between paragraphs.

Figure and table captions should be 9-point Roman type as in Figures 1 and 2. Short captions should be centred. Callouts should be 9-point Helvetica, non-boldface type. Initially capitalize only the first word of section titles and first-, second-, and third-order headings.

FIRST-ORDER HEADINGS. (For example, 1. Introduction) should be Times 12-point boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before, and one blank line after.

SECOND-ORDER HEADINGS. (For example, 1.1. Database elements) should be Times 11-point boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before, and one after. If you require a third-order heading (we discourage it), use 10-point Times, boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, preceded by one blank line, followed by a period and your text on the same line.
Figure 2. Example of a short caption, which should be centered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Frobnability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theirs</td>
<td>Frumpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yours</td>
<td>Frobbly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ours</td>
<td>Makes one’s heart Frob</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Results. Ours is better.

2.3. Footnotes

Please use footnotes\(^1\) sparingly. Indeed, try to avoid footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence). If you wish to use a footnote, place it at the bottom of the column on the page on which it is referenced. Use Times 8-point type, single-spaced.

2.4. References

List and number all bibliographical references in 9-point Times, single-spaced, at the end of your paper. When referenced in the text, enclose the citation number in square brackets, for example [4]. Where appropriate, include the name(s) of editors of referenced books.

2.5. Illustrations, graphs, and photographs

All graphics should be centered. Please ensure that any point you wish to make is resolvable in a printed copy of the paper. Resize fonts in figures to match the font in the body text, and choose line widths which render effectively in print. Many readers (and reviewers), even of an electronic copy, will choose to print your paper in order to read it. You cannot insist that they do otherwise, and therefore must not assume that they can zoom in to see tiny details on a graphic.

When placing figures in \LaTeX, it’s almost always best to use `\includegraphics`, and to specify the figure width as a multiple of the line width as in the example below

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[dvips]{graphicx} ...
\includegraphics[width=0.8\linewidth]{myfile.eps}
\end{verbatim}

2.6. Color

Color is valuable, and will be visible to readers of the electronic copy. However ensure that, when printed on a monochrome printer, no important information is lost by the conversion to grayscale.

3. Final copy

You must include your signed IEEE copyright release form when you submit your finished paper. We MUST have this form before your paper can be published in the proceedings.

Please direct any questions to the production editor in charge of these proceedings at the IEEE Computer Society Press: Phone (714) 821-8380, or Fax (714) 761-1784.

References

\begin{enumerate}
\item Authors. The frobnicable foo filter, 2013. Supplied as additional material \texttt{fg324.pdf}. \(2,3,4\)
\item Authors. Frobnication tutorial, 2013. Supplied as additional material \texttt{tr.pdf}. \(2\)
\end{enumerate}

\(^1\)This is what a footnote looks like. It often distracts the reader from the main flow of the argument.