

L^AT_EX 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 2014 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 2014. **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 L^AT_EX 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 L^AT_EX 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-L^AT_EX 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. (L^AT_EX users may uncomment the `\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

108 cases one would expect that the approximate location will
109 be adequate.

110 1.5. Mathematics

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

121 1.6. Blind review

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

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

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

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

137 An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter.

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

143 [1] Removed for blind review

144 An example of an acceptable paper:

145 An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter.

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

151 [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. "The frobnicable
152 foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human
153 knowledge". Nature 381(12), 1-213.

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

169 [1] Authors. "The frobnicable foo filter", F&G
170 2014 Submission ID 324, Supplied as additional
171 material `fg324.pdf`.
172

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

181 Sometimes your paper is about a problem which you
182 tested using a tool which is widely known to be restricted
183 to a single institution. For example, let's say it's 1969, you
184 have solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you
185 believe that the CVPR70 audience would like to hear about
186 your solution. The work is a development of your cele-
187 brated 1968 paper entitled "Zero-g frobnication: How be-
188 ing the only people in the world with access to the Apollo
189 lander source code makes us a wow at parties", by Zeus *et al.*

190 You can handle this paper like any other. Don't write
191 "We show how to improve our previous work [Anonymous,
192 1968]. This time we tested the algorithm on a lunar lander
193 [name of lander removed for blind review]". That would be
194 silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead
195 write the following:
196

197 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication.
198 This system is new because it handles the fol-
199 lowing cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al.
200 1968] didn't handle case B properly. Ours han-
201 dles it by including a foo term in the bar integral.
202

203 ...

204 The proposed system was integrated with the
205 Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the
206 moon, don't you know. It displayed the following
207 behaviours which show how well we solved cases
208 A and B: ...
209

210 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific
211 convention, reads better than the first version, and does not
212 explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer might think
213 it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus *et al.*, but
214 cannot make any decision based on that guess. He or she
215

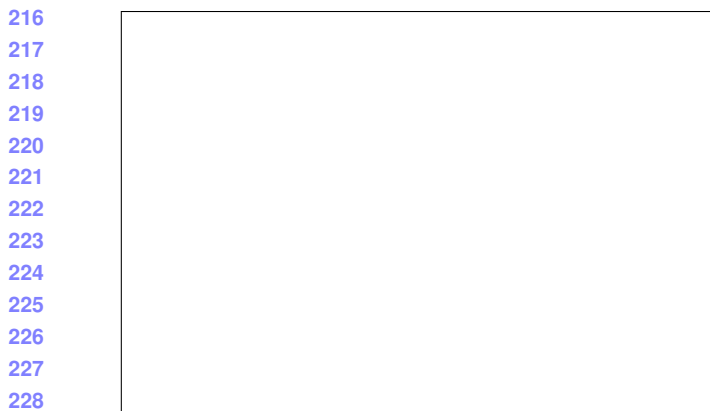


Figure 1. Example of caption. It is set in Roman so that mathematics (always set in Roman: $B \sin A = A \sin B$) may be included without an ugly clash.

would have to be sure that no other authors could have been contracted to solve problem B.

FAQ: Are acknowledgements OK? No. Leave them for the final copy.

1.7. Miscellaneous

Compare the following:

`\conf_a$` *conf_a*

`\mathit{conf}_a$` *conf_a*

See The TeXbook, p165.

The space after *e.g.*, meaning “for example”, should not be a sentence-ending space. So *e.g.* is correct, *e.g.* is not. The provided `\eg` macro takes care of this.

When citing a multi-author paper, you may save space by using “et alia”, shortened to “*et al.*” (not “*et. al.*” as “*et*” is a complete word.) However, use it only when there are three or more authors. Thus, the following is correct: “Frobnication has been trendy lately. It was introduced by Alpher [1], and subsequently developed by Alpher and Fotheringham-Smythe [2], and Alpher *et al.* [3].”

This is incorrect: “... subsequently developed by Alpher *et al.* [2] ...” because reference [2] has just two authors. If you use the `\etal` macro provided, then you need not worry about double periods when used at the end of a sentence as in Alpher *et al.*

For this citation style, keep multiple citations in numerical (not chronological) order, so prefer [2, 1, 4] to [1, 2, 4].

2. Formatting your paper

All text must be in a two-column format. The total allowable width of the text area is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches (17.5 cm) wide by $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches (22.54 cm) high. Columns are to be $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches (8.25 cm) wide, with a $\frac{5}{16}$ 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, non-boldface type. This information is to be followed by two blank lines.

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 flush 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.

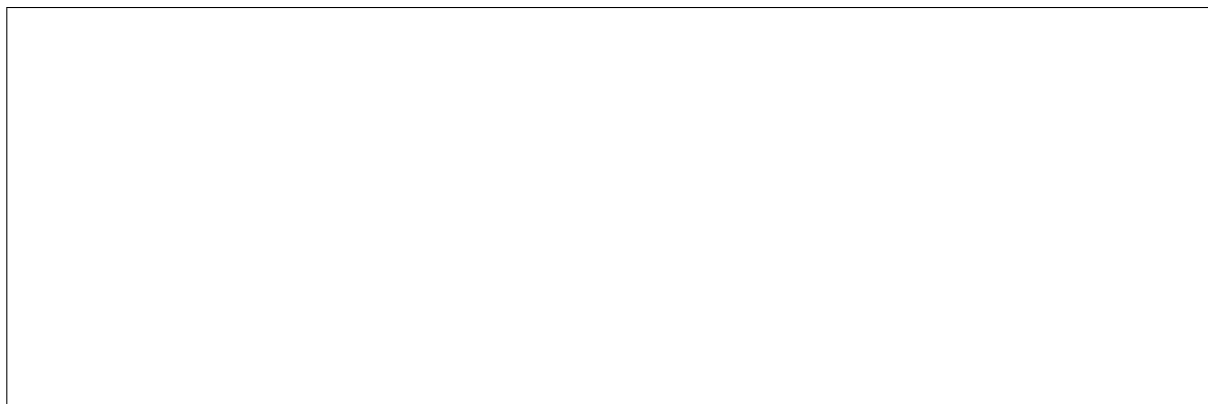


Figure 2. Example of a short caption, which should be centered.

Method	Frobnability
Theirs	Frumpy
Yours	Frobbly
Ours	Makes one's heart Frob

Table 1. Results. Ours is better.

2.3. Footnotes

Please use footnotes¹ 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

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

as a multiple of the line width as in the example below

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

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

- [1] A. Alpher. Frobnication. *Journal of Foo*, 12(1):234–778, 2002. 3
- [2] A. Alpher and J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003. 3
- [3] A. Alpher, J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe, and G. Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004. 3
- [4] Authors. The frobnicable foo filter, 2014. Face and Gesture submission ID 324. Supplied as additional material `fg324.pdf`. 2, 3, 4
- [5] Authors. Frobnication tutorial, 2014. Supplied as additional material `tr.pdf`. 2