

**L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Author Guidelines for ICCV Proceedings**

Anonymous ICCV 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 ICCV 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 ICCV, the authors assert that it has not been previously published in substantially similar form. Furthermore, no paper which contains significant overlap with the contributions of this paper either has been or will be submitted during the ICCV 2011 review period to **either a journal** or any conference (including ICCV 2011) or any workshop (including ICCV 2011 workshops). Papers violating this condition will be rejected.

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 ICCV 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**

ICCV 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X users may uncomment the `\iccvfinalcopy` 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 097.15), 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 equations. 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 circumlocutions like “the equation second from the top of page 3 col-

108 umn 1”. (Note that the ruler will not be present in the final  
109 copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers). All au-  
110 thors will benefit from reading Mermin’s description of how  
111 to write mathematics: [http://www.iccv.org/doc/  
112 mermin.pdf](http://www.iccv.org/doc/mermin.pdf).

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114 **1.6. Blind review**

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

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

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

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

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131 An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.  
132  
133 In this paper we present a performance analysis  
134 of our previous paper [1], and show it to be in-  
135 ferior to all previously known methods. Why the  
136 previous paper was accepted without this analysis  
137 is beyond me.

138 [1] Removed for blind review

139 An example of an acceptable paper:

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141 An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.  
142  
143 In this paper we present a performance analysis of  
144 the paper of Smith *et al.* [1], and show it to be in-  
145 ferior to all previously known methods. Why the  
146 previous paper was accepted without this analysis  
147 is beyond me.

148 [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicatable  
149 foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human  
150 knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213.

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

158  
159 [1] Authors. “The frobnicatable foo filter”, F&G  
160 2011 Submission ID 324, Supplied as additional  
161 material fg324.pdf.

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

170 Sometimes your paper is about a problem which you  
171 tested using a tool which is widely known to be restricted  
172 to a single institution. For example, let’s say it’s 1969, you  
173 have solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you  
174 believe that the ICCV 11 audience would like to hear about  
175 your solution. The work is a development of your cele-  
176 brated 1968 paper entitled “Zero-g frobnication: How be-  
177 ing the only people in the world with access to the Apollo  
178 lander source code makes us a wow at parties”, by Zeus *et*  
179 *al.*

180 You can handle this paper like any other. Don’t write  
181 “We show how to improve our previous work [Anonymous,  
182 1968]. This time we tested the algorithm on a lunar lander  
183 [name of lander removed for blind review]”. That would be  
184 silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead  
185 write the following:

186 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication.  
187 This system is new because it handles the fol-  
188 lowing cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus *et al.*  
189 1968] didn’t handle case B properly. Ours han-  
190 dles it by including a foo term in the bar integral.

191 ...  
192 The proposed system was integrated with the  
193 Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the  
194 moon, don’t you know. It displayed the following  
195 behaviours which show how well we solved cases  
196 A and B: ...

197  
198 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific  
199 convention, reads better than the first version, and does not  
200 explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer might think  
201 it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus *et al.*, but  
202 cannot make any decision based on that guess. He or she  
203 would have to be sure that no other authors could have been  
204 contracted to solve problem B.

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

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208 **1.7. Miscellaneous**

209 Compare the following:

210  $\$conf\_a\$$  *conf<sub>a</sub>*  
211  $\$\mathit{conf}\_a\$$  *conf<sub>a</sub>*

212 See The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook, p165.

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

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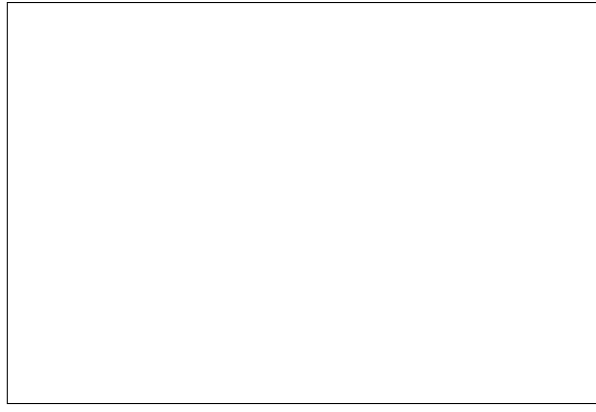


Figure 1. Example of caption. It is set in Roman so that mathematics (always set in Roman:  $B \sin A = A \sin B$ ) may be included without an ugly clash.

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: “Frobination has been trendy lately. It was introduced by Alpher [?], and subsequently developed by Alpher and Fotheringham-Smythe [?], and Alpher *et al.* [?].”

This is incorrect: “... subsequently developed by Alpher *et al.* [?] ...” because reference [?] 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 [?, ?, ?] to [?, ?, ?].

## 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.

Camera-ready final version only: **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 ?? and ??. 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.

### 2.3. Footnotes

Please use footnotes<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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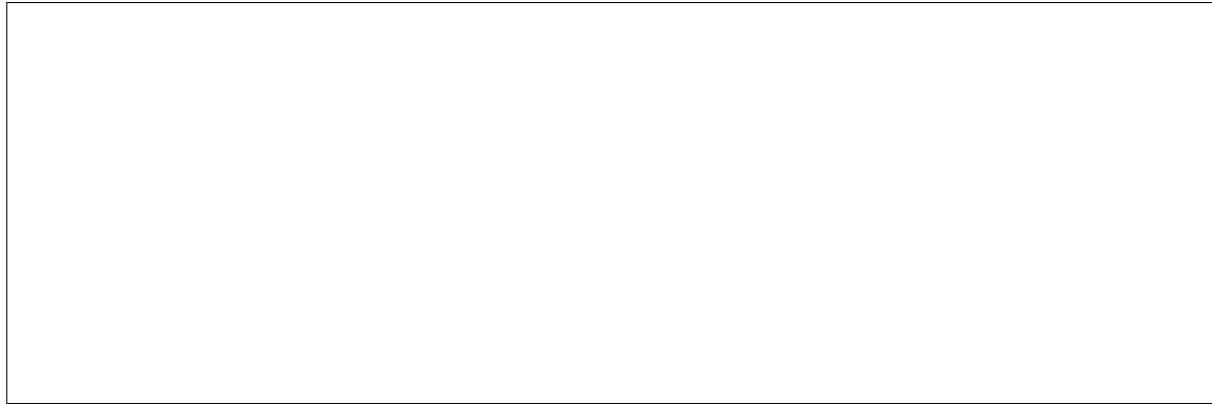


Figure 2. Example of a short caption, which should be centered.

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

Table 1. Results. Ours is better.

## 2.4. 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 [?]. 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

```
\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.