

# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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

Please refer to the author guidelines on the CVPR 2020 web page for a discussion of the policy on dual submissions.

### 1.3. Paper length

Papers, excluding the references section, must be no longer than eight pages in length. The references section will not be included in the page count, and there is no limit on the length of the references section. For example, a paper of eight pages with two pages of references would have a total length of 10 pages. **There will be no extra page charges for CVPR 2020.**

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.

### 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 `\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 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 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 anonymizing for blind review. Blind review does not mean that one

108 must remove citations to one’s own work—in fact it is often  
109 impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations  
110 are known and available.

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

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

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

121 An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

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

127 [1] Removed for blind review

128 An example of an acceptable paper:

129 An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

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

135 [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicatable  
136 foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human  
137 knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213.

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

145 [1] Authors. “The frobnicatable foo filter”, F&G  
146 2014 Submission ID 324, Supplied as additional  
147 material fg324.pdf.

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

162 Sometimes your paper is about a problem which you  
163 tested using a tool which is widely known to be restricted  
164 to a single institution. For example, let’s say it’s 1969, you  
165 have solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you  
166 believe that the CVPR70 audience would like to hear about  
167 your solution. The work is a development of your cele-  
168 brated 1968 paper entitled “Zero-g frobnication: How be-  
169 ing the only people in the world with access to the Apollo  
170 lander source code makes us a wow at parties”, by Zeus *et al.*

171 You can handle this paper like any other. Don’t write  
172 “We show how to improve our previous work [Anonymous,  
173 1968]. This time we tested the algorithm on a lunar lander  
174 [name of lander removed for blind review]”. That would be  
175 silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead  
176 write the following:  
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178 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication.  
179 This system is new because it handles the fol-  
180 lowing cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al.  
181 1968] didn’t handle case B properly. Ours han-  
182 dles it by including a foo term in the bar integral.  
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184 ...

185 The proposed system was integrated with the  
186 Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the  
187 moon, don’t you know. It displayed the following  
188 behaviours which show how well we solved cases  
189 A and B: ...  
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191 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific  
192 convention, reads better than the first version, and does not  
193 explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer might think  
194 it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus *et al.*, but  
195 cannot make any decision based on that guess. He or she  
196 would have to be sure that no other authors could have been  
197 contracted to solve problem B.  
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199 FAQ

200 **Q:** Are acknowledgements OK?

201 **A:** No. Leave them for the final copy.

202 **Q:** How do I cite my results reported in open challenges?

203 **A:** To conform with the double blind review policy, you  
204 can report results of other challenge participants together  
205 with your results in your paper. For your results, however,  
206 you should not identify yourself and should not mention  
207 your participation in the challenge. Instead present your  
208 results referring to the method proposed in your paper and  
209 draw conclusions based on the experimental comparison to  
210 other results.  
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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.

## 1.7. Miscellaneous

Compare the following:

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$conf_a$          conf_a
$\mathit{conf}_a$ conf_a
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See The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook, 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: “Frobination 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.

## 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

<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.

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  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , 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

Please refer to the author guidelines on the CVPR 2020 web page for a discussion of the use of color in your document.

## 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: <https://www.computer.org/about/contact>.

## References

- [1] FirstName Alpher. Frobnication. *Journal of Foo*, 12(1):234–778, 2002. 3
- [2] FirstName Alpher and FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003. 3
- [3] FirstName Alpher, FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe, and FirstName 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