

1	Author Guidelines for EMMCVPR Submission	1
2	Anonymous EMMCVPR-2011 submission	2
3	Paper ID ***	3
4	Abstract. The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper	4
5	and should contain at least 70 and at most 300 words. It should be set	5
6	in 9-point font size and should be inset 1.0 cm from the right and left	6
7	margins. . . .	7
8	Key words: We would like to encourage you to list your keywords	8
9	within the abstract section	9
10	1 Introduction	10
11	Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting your manuscript.	11
12	1.1 Language	12
13	All manuscripts must be in English.	13
14	1.2 Paper length	14
15	The <i>maximum</i> length for submission is 14 pages in total (including all reference,	15
16	figures, etc.). Overlength papers will simply not be reviewed. This includes pa-	16
17	pers where the margins and formatting are deemed to have been significantly	17
18	altered from those laid down by this style guide. The reason such papers will not	18
19	be reviewed is that there is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts.	19
20	The reviewing process cannot determine the suitability of the paper for presen-	20
21	tation in 14 pages if it is reviewed in 16.	21
22	1.3 Dual submission	22
23	By submitting a manuscript to EMMCVPR, the author(s) assert that it has not	23
24	been previously published in substantially similar form. Furthermore, no paper	24
25	which contains significant overlap with the contributions of this paper either has	25
26	been or will be submitted during the EMMCVPR 2011 review period to either	26
27	a journal or a conference.	27
28	If there are any papers that may appear to the reviewers to violate this condi-	28
29	tion, then it is your responsibility to (1) cite these papers (preserving anonymity	29
30	as described in section 2 of this example paper, (2) argue in the body of your	30
31	paper why your EMMCVPR paper is nontrivially different from these concur-	31
32	rent submissions, and (3) include anonymized versions of those papers in the	32
33	supplemental material.	33

34 1.4 Supplemental Material 34

35 Authors may optionally upload supplemental material. Typically, this material 35
 36 might include videos of results that cannot be included in the main paper, 36
 37 anonymized related submissions to other conferences and journals, and appen- 37
 38 dices or technical reports containing extended proofs and mathematical deriva- 38
 39 tions that are not essential for understanding of the paper. Note that the contents 39
 40 of the supplemental material should be referred to appropriately in the paper 40
 41 and that reviewers are not obliged to look at it. 41

42 All supplemental material must be zipped into a single file. There is a 10MB 42
 43 limit on the size of this file. The deadline for supplemental material is five days 43
 44 after the main paper deadline. 44

45 1.5 Line numbering 45

46 All lines should be numbered, as in this example document. This makes reviewing 46
 47 more efficient, because reviewers can refer to a line on a page. If you are preparing 47
 48 a document using a non-L^AT_EX document preparation system, please arrange for 48
 49 an equivalent line numbering. 49

50 1.6 Mathematics 50

51 Please number all of your sections and displayed equations. Again, this makes 51
 52 reviewing more efficient, because reviewers can refer to a line on a page. Also, 52
 53 it is important for readers to be able to refer to any particular equation. Just 53
 54 because you didn't refer to it in the text doesn't mean some future reader might 54
 55 not need to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have to use circumlocutions like "the 55
 56 equation second from the top of page 3". (Note that the line numbering will 56
 57 not be present in the final copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers). 57
 58 Some authors might benefit from reading Mermin's description of how to write 58
 59 mathematics: <http://www.cvpr.org/doc/mermin.pdf>. 59

60 2 Blind review 60

61 Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing for blind review. Blind 61
 62 review does not mean that one must remove citations to one's own work—in fact 62
 63 it is often impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are known 63
 64 and available. 64

65 Blind review means that you do not use the words "my" or "our" when citing 65
 66 previous work. That is all. (But see below for techreports). 66

67 Saying "this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]" does not say that you 67
 68 are Lucy Smith, it says that you are building on her work. If you are Smith and 68
 69 Jones, do not say "as we show in [7]", say "as Smith and Jones show in [7]" and 69
 70 at the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any other cited work. 70

71 An example of a bad paper: 71

72 An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter. 72

73 In this paper we present a performance analysis of our previous paper 73

74 [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the 74

75 previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me. 75

76 [1] Removed for blind review 76

77 An example of an excellent paper: 77

78 An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter. 78

79 In this paper we present a performance analysis of the paper of Smith 79

80 [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the 80

81 previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me. 81

82 [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicable foo filter, a fundamental 82

83 contribution to human knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213. 83

84 If you are making a submission to another conference at the same time, 84

85 which covers similar or overlapping material, you may need to refer to that 85

86 submission in order to explain the differences, just as you would if you had 86

87 previously published related work. In such cases, include the anonymized parallel 87

88 submission [?] as additional material and cite it as 88

89 1. Authors. “The frobnicable foo filter”, BMVC 2010 Submission ID 89

90 324, Supplied as additional material `bmvc10.pdf`. 90

91 Finally, you may feel you need to tell the reader that more details can be 91

92 found elsewhere, and refer them to a technical report. For conference submissions, 92

93 the paper must stand on its own, and not *require* the reviewer to go to 93

94 a techreport for further details. Thus, you may say in the body of the paper 94

95 “further details may be found in [?]”. Then submit the techreport as additional 95

96 material. Again, you may not assume the reviewers will read this material. 96

97 Sometimes your paper is about a problem which you tested using a tool which 97

98 is widely known to be restricted to a single institution. For example, let’s say it’s 98

99 1969, you have solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you believe that 99

100 the EMMCVPR audience would like to hear about your solution. The work is 100

101 a development of your celebrated 1968 paper entitled “Zero-g frobnication: How 101

102 being the only people in the world with access to the Apollo lander source code 102

103 makes us a wow at parties”, by Zeus. 103

104 You can handle this paper like any other. Don’t write “We show how to 104

105 improve our previous work [Anonymous, 1968]. This time we tested the algorithm 105

106 on a lunar lander [name of lander removed for blind review]”. That would be 106

107 silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead write the following: 107

108 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication. This system is new because 108

109 it handles the following cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al. 1968] 109

110 didn’t handle case B properly. Ours handles it by including a foo term 110

111 in the bar integral. 111

112 ... 112

113 The proposed system was integrated with the Apollo lunar lander, 113
 114 and went all the way to the moon, don't you know. It displayed the 114
 115 following behaviours which show how well we solved cases A and B: ... 115

116 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads bet- 116
 117 ter than the first version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A 117
 118 reviewer might think it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus, but can- 118
 119 not make any decision based on that guess. He or she would have to be sure that 119
 120 no other authors could have been contracted to solve problem B. 120

121
 122 FAQ: Are acknowledgements OK? No. Please **omit acknowledgements** in your 122
 123 review copy; they can go in the final copy. 123

124 **3 Manuscript Preparation** 124

125 This is an edited version of Springer LNCS instructions adapted for EMMCVPR 125
 126 2011 first paper submission. 126

127 You are strongly encouraged to use $\text{\LaTeX}2_\epsilon$ for the preparation of your 127
 128 camera-ready manuscript together with the corresponding Springer class file 128
 129 `llncs.cls`. 129

130 We would like to stress that the class/style files and the template should not 130
 131 be manipulated and that the guidelines regarding font sizes and format should 131
 132 be adhered to. This is to ensure that the end product is as homogeneous as 132
 133 possible. 133

134 **3.1 Printing Area** 134

135 The printing area is 122 mm \times 193 mm. The text should be justified to occupy 135
 136 the full line width, so that the right margin is not ragged, with words hyphenated 136
 137 as appropriate. Please fill pages so that the length of the text is no less than 137
 138 180 mm. 138

139 **3.2 Layout, Typeface, Font Sizes, and Numbering** 139

140 Use 10-point type for the name(s) of the author(s) and 9-point type for the 140
 141 address(es) and the abstract. For the main text, please use 10-point type and 141
 142 single-line spacing. We recommend using Computer Modern Roman (CM) fonts, 142
 143 Times, or one of the similar typefaces widely used in photo-typesetting. (In these 143
 144 typefaces the letters have serifs, i.e., short endstrokes at the head and the foot 144
 145 of letters.) Italic type may be used to emphasize words in running text. Bold 145
 146 type and underlining should be avoided. With these sizes, the interline distance 146
 147 should be set so that some 45 lines occur on a full-text page. 147

148 **Headings.** Headings should be capitalized (i.e., nouns, verbs, and all other 148
 149 words except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions should be set with an initial 149
 150 capital) and should, with the exception of the title, be aligned to the left. Words 150
 151 joined by a hyphen are subject to a special rule. If the first word can stand alone, 151
 the second word should be capitalized. The font sizes are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Font sizes of headings. Table captions should always be positioned *above* the tables. The final sentence of a table caption should end without a full stop

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	Lecture Notes . . .	14 point, bold
1st-level heading	1 Introduction	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	2.1 Printing Area	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	Headings. Text follows . . .	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	<i>Remark.</i> Text follows . . .	10 point, italic

152 Here are some examples of headings: “Criteria to Disprove Context-Freeness 152
 153 of Collage Languages”, “On Correcting the Intrusion of Tracing Non-deterministic 153
 154 Programs by Software”, “A User-Friendly and Extendable Data Distribution 154
 155 System”, “Multi-flip Networks: Parallelizing GenSAT”, “Self-determinations of 155
 156 Man”. 156
 157 157

158 **Lemmas, Propositions, and Theorems.** The numbers accorded to lemmas, 158
 159 propositions, and theorems etc. should appear in consecutive order, starting with 159
 160 the number 1, and not, for example, with the number 11. 160

161 **3.3 Figures and Photographs** 161

162 Please produce your figures electronically and integrate them into your text file. 162
 163 For L^AT_EX users we recommend using package `graphicx` or the style files `psfig` 163
 164 or `epsf`. 164

165 Check that in line drawings, lines are not interrupted and have constant 165
 166 width. Grids and details within the figures must be clearly readable and may 166
 167 not be written one on top of the other. Line drawings should have a resolution 167
 168 of at least 800 dpi (preferably 1200 dpi). For digital halftones 300 dpi is usually 168
 169 sufficient. The lettering in figures should have a height of 2 mm (10-point type). 169
 170 Figures should be scaled up or down accordingly. Please do not use any absolute 170
 171 coordinates in figures. 171

172 Figures should be numbered and should have a caption which should always 172
 173 be positioned *under* the figures, in contrast to the caption belonging to a table, 173
 174 which should always appear *above* the table. Please center the captions between 174
 175 the margins and set them in 9-point type (Fig. 1 shows an example). The distance 175

176 between text and figure should be about 8 mm, the distance between figure and 176
176 caption about 5 mm.

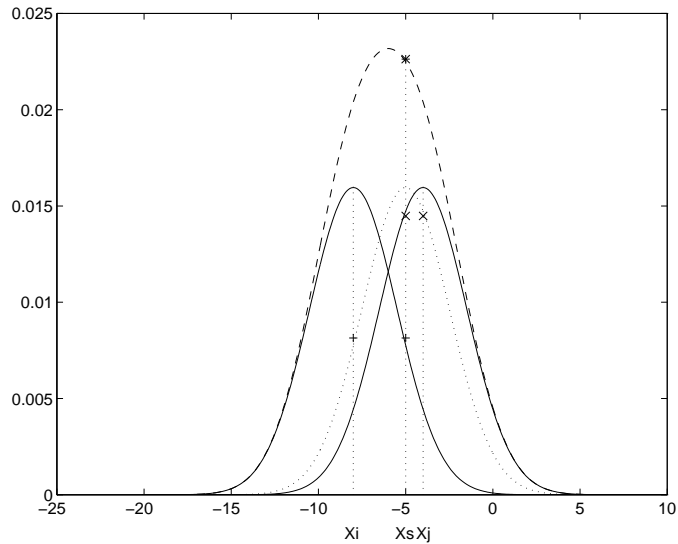


Fig. 1. One kernel at x_s (*dotted kernel*) or two kernels at x_i and x_j (*left and right*) lead to the same summed estimate at x_s . This shows a figure consisting of different types of lines. Elements of the figure described in the caption should be set in italics, in parentheses, as shown in this sample caption. The last sentence of a figure caption should generally end without a full stop

177 If possible (e.g. if you use \LaTeX) please define figures as floating objects. 177
178 \LaTeX users, please avoid using the location parameter “h” for “here”. If you 178
179 have to insert a pagebreak before a figure, please ensure that the previous page 179
180 is completely filled. 180
181 181

182 3.4 Formulas 182

183 Displayed equations or formulas are centered and set on a separate line (with an 183
184 extra line or halfline space above and below). Displayed expressions should be 184
185 numbered for reference. The numbers should be consecutive within each section 185
186 or within the contribution, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the 186
187 right margin. For example, 187

$$\psi(u) = \int_o^T \left[\frac{1}{2} (A_o^{-1}u, u) + N^*(-u) \right] dt. \quad (1)$$

188 Please punctuate a displayed equation in the same way as ordinary text but 188
189 with a small space before the end punctuation. 189

190 **3.5 Program Code** 190

191 Program listings or program commands in the text are normally set in typewriter 191
 192 font, e.g., CMTT10 or Courier. 192

193 *Example of a Computer Program* 193

```

194 program Inflation (Output) 194
195   {Assuming annual inflation rates of 7%, 8%, and 10%,... 195
196   years}; 196
197   const 197
198     MaxYears = 10; 198
199   var 199
200     Year: 0..MaxYears; 200
201     Factor1, Factor2, Factor3: Real; 201
202   begin 202
203     Year := 0; 203
204     Factor1 := 1.0; Factor2 := 1.0; Factor3 := 1.0; 204
205     WriteLn('Year 7% 8% 10%'); WriteLn; 205
206     repeat 206
207       Year := Year + 1; 207
208       Factor1 := Factor1 * 1.07; 208
209       Factor2 := Factor2 * 1.08; 209
210       Factor3 := Factor3 * 1.10; 210
211       WriteLn(Year:5,Factor1:7:3,Factor2:7:3,Factor3:7:3) 211
212     until Year = MaxYears 212
213   end. 213

```

214 (Example from Jensen K., Wirth N. (1991) Pascal user manual and report. Springer, 214
 215 New York) 215

216 **3.6 Footnotes** 216

217 The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either 217
 218 directly after the word to be discussed or – in relation to a phrase or a sentence 218
 219 – following the punctuation sign (comma, semicolon, or full stop). Footnotes 219
 220 should appear at the bottom of the normal text area, with a line of about 2 cm 220
 221 in \TeX and about 5 cm in Word set immediately above them.¹ 221

222 **3.7 Citations** 222

223 The list of references is headed “References” and is not assigned a number in 223
 224 the decimal system of headings. The list should be set in small print and placed 224
 225 at the end of your contribution, in front of the appendix, if one exists. Please do 225

¹ The footnote numeral is set flush left and the text follows with the usual word spacing. Second and subsequent lines are indented. Footnotes should end with a full stop.

226 not insert a pagebreak before the list of references if the page is not completely 226
227 filled. An example is given at the end of this information sheet. For citations in 227
228 the text please use square brackets and consecutive numbers: [?], [?], [?] ... 228

229 **References** 229

- 230 1. Authors: The frobnicable foo filter (2010) ECCV10 submission ID 324. Supplied 230
231 as additional material `eccv08.pdf`. 231
- 232 2. Authors: Frobnication tutorial (2010) Supplied as additional material `tr.pdf`. 232
- 233 3. Alpher, A.: Frobnication. *Journal of Foo* **12** (2002) 234–778 233
- 234 4. Alpher, A., , Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N.: Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo* 234
235 **13** (2003) 234–778 235
- 236 5. Alpher, A., , Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N., Gamow, G.: Can a machine frobnicate? 236
237 *Journal of Foo* **14** (2004) 234–778 237

14 EMMCVPR-11 submission ID ***

243 Page 14 of the manuscript. This is the last page of the manuscript.

243

244 Now we have reached the maximum size of the EMMCVPR 2011 submission.

244