

Author Guidelines for ACCV Submission

Anonymous ACCV 2014 submission

Paper ID ***

Abstract. The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper and should contain at least 70 and at most 300 words. It should be set in 9-point font size and should be inset 1.0 cm from the right and left margins. . . .

1 Introduction

Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting your manuscript.

1.1 Language

All manuscripts must be in English.

1.2 Paper length

The submission page length is 14 pages for content plus unlimited pages for references. Over-length 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. The reason such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts.

1.3 Dual submission

By submitting a manuscript to ACCV, the author(s) 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 ACCV 2014 review period to either a journal or a conference. However, the manuscript may also be submitted to one workshop that is accompanying ACCV 2014 in Singapore (see Fig. 1).

If there are any 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 2 of this example paper), (2) argue in the body of your paper why your ACCV paper is non-trivially different from these concurrent submissions, and (3) include anonymized versions of those papers in the supplemental material.



Fig. 1. The website of ACCV 2014 is at <http://www.accv2014.org>. If images are copied from some source then provide the reference. Follow copyright rules as they apply. A caption ends with a full stop.

1.4 Supplemental Material

Authors may optionally upload supplemental material. Typically, this material might include videos of results that cannot be included in the main paper, anonymized related submissions to other conferences and journals, and appendices or technical reports containing extended proofs and mathematical derivations that are not essential for understanding of the paper. Note that the contents of the supplemental material should be referred to appropriately in the paper and that reviewers are not obliged to look at it.

All supplemental material must be zipped or tarred into a single file. There is a 30 MB limit on the size of this file. The deadline for supplemental material is a week after the main paper deadline.

1.5 Line numbering

All lines should be numbered, as in this example document. This makes reviewing more efficient, because reviewers can refer to a line on a page. If you are preparing a document using a non- \LaTeX document preparation system, please arrange for an equivalent line numbering. Note that accepted papers need to be submitted as a \LaTeX document in the style as defined in this document.

1.6 Mathematics

Please number all of your sections and displayed equations. Again, this makes reviewing more efficient, because reviewers can refer to a line on a page. Also, it is important for readers to be able to refer to any particular equation. Just because you did not refer to it in the text does not 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 line numbering will not be present in the final copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers). Some authors might benefit from reading Mermin’s description of how to write mathematics: <http://www.cvpr.org/doc/mermin.pdf>.

090 **2 Blind review**

091 Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing for blind review. Blind
092 review does not mean that one must remove citations to one’s own work—in fact
093 it is often impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are known
094 and available. 094

095 Blind review means that you do not use the words “my” or “our” when citing
096 previous work. That is all. (But see below for techreports). 096

097 Saying “this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]” does not say that you
098 are Lucy Smith, it says that you are building on her work. If you are Smith and
099 Jones, do not say “as we show in [7],” say “as Smith and Jones show in [7]” and
100 at the end of the paper, include Reference 7 as you would any other cited work. 100

101 An example of a bad paper: 101

102 **An Analysis of the Frobnicable Foo Filter** 102

103 In this paper we present a performance analysis of our previous paper
104 [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the
105 previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me. 105

106 [1] Removed for blind review 106

107 An example of an excellent paper: 107

108 **An Analysis of the Frobnicable Foo Filter** 108

109 In this paper we present a performance analysis of the paper of Smith
110 and Jones [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods.
111 Why the previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond
112 me. 112

113 [1] Smith, L., Jones, C.: The frobnicable foo filter, a fundamental con-
114 tribution to human knowledge. Nature **381** (2005) 1–213 114

115 If you are making a submission to another conference at the same time,
116 which covers similar or overlapping material, you may need to refer to that
117 submission in order to explain the differences, just as you would if you had
118 previously published related work. In such cases, include the anonymized parallel
119 submission [1] as additional material and cite it as 119

120 [1] Authors: The frobnicable foo filter, ACCV 2014 Submission ID 324,
121 Supplied as additional material `bmvc12.pdf`. 121

122 Finally, you may feel you need to tell the reader that more details can be
123 found elsewhere, and refer them to a technical report. For conference submis-
124 sions, the paper must stand on its own, and not *require* the reviewer to go to
125 a techreport for further details. Thus, you may say in the body of the paper
126 “further details may be found in [2].” Then submit the anonymized techreport
127 as additional material. Again, you may not assume the reviewers will read this
128 material. 128

129 Sometimes your paper is about a problem which you tested using a tool which
130 is widely known to be restricted to a single institution. For example, let us say
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135 it is 1969, you have solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you believe 135
136 that the ACCV audience would like to hear about your solution. The work is a 136
137 development of your celebrated 1968 paper entitled “Zero-g frobnication: How 137
138 being the only people in the world with access to the Apollo lander source code 138
139 makes us a wow at parties,” by Zeus. 139

140 You can handle this paper like any other. Do not write “We show how to 140
141 improve our previous work [Anonymous, 1968]. This time we tested the algorithm 141
142 on a lunar lander [name of lander removed for blind review].” That would be 142
143 silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead write the following: 143

144 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication. This system is new because 144
145 it handles the following cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al. 1968] 145
146 did not handle case B properly. Ours handles it by including a foo term 146
147 in the bar integral. 147

148 The proposed system was integrated with the Apollo lunar lander, 148
149 and went all the way to the moon. 149
150

151 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads better 151
152 than the first version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer 152
153 might think it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus, but cannot make 153
154 any decision based on that guess. He or she would have to be sure that no other 154
155 authors could have been contracted to solve problem B. 155
156

157 FAQ: Are acknowledgements OK? – Answer: No. Please *omit acknowledgements* 157
158 in your review copy; they can go in the final copy. 158
159

160 161 3 Manuscript Preparation 161

162 This is an edited version of Springer LNCS instructions adapted for ACCV 2014 162
163 full paper paper submission. 163

164 You will have to use $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ for the preparation of your final (accepted) 164
165 camera-ready manuscript together with the corresponding Springer class file 165
166 `llncs.cls`. 166

167 We would like to stress that the class/style files and the template should not 167
168 be manipulated and that the guidelines regarding font sizes and format should 168
169 be adhered to. This is to ensure that the end product is as homogeneous as 169
170 possible. 170
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172 173 174 3.1 Printing Area 174

175 The printing area is 122 mm \times 193 mm. The text should be justified to occupy 175
176 the full line width, so that the right margin is not ragged, with words hyphenated 176
177 as appropriate. Please fill pages so that the length of the text is no less than 177
178 180 mm. 178
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180 **3.2 Layout, Typeface, Font Sizes, and Numbering** 180

181 Use 10-point type for the name(s) of the author(s) and 9-point type for the 181
 182 address(es) and the abstract. For the main text, use 10-point type and single-line 182
 183 spacing. We recommend using Computer Modern Roman (CM) fonts, Times, or 183
 184 one of the similar typefaces widely used in photo-typesetting. (In these typefaces 184
 185 the letters have serifs, *i.e.*, short endstrokes at the head and the foot of letters.) 185
 186 Italic type may be used to emphasize words in running text. 186

187 *Bold type and underlining should be avoided.* 187

188 With these sizes, the interline distance should be set so that some 45 lines 188
 189 occur on a full-text page. 189

190
 191 **Headings.** Headings should be capitalised (*i.e.*, nouns, verbs, and all other 191
 192 words except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions should be set with an initial 192
 193 capital) and should, with the exception of the title, be aligned to the left. Words 193
 194 joined by a hyphen are subject to a special rule. If the first word can stand alone, 194
 195 the second word should be capitalised. The font sizes are given in Table 1. (Note 195
 196 that vertical lines are not common table components anymore.) 196
 197 197

198
 199 **Table 1.** Font sizes of headings. Table captions should always be positioned *above* the 199
 200 tables. A table caption ends with a full stop. 200

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

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 211 Here are some examples of headings: “Criteria to Disprove Context-Freeness 211
 212 of Collage Languages,” “On Correcting the Intrusion of Tracing Non-deterministic 212
 213 Programs by Software,” “A User-Friendly and Extendable Data Distribution 213
 214 System,” “Multi-flip Networks: Parallelizing GenSAT,” “Self-determinations of 214
 215 Man.” 215

216
 217 **Lemmas, Propositions, and Theorems.** The numbers accorded to lemmas, 217
 218 propositions, theorems, and so forth should appear in consecutive order, starting 218
 219 with the number one, and not, for example, with the number eleven. 219

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221 **3.3 Figures and Photographs** 221

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 223 Produce your figures electronically and integrate them into your text file. We 223
 224 recommend using package `graphicx` or the style files `psfig` or `epsf`. 224

225 Check that in line drawings, lines are not interrupted and have constant
226 width. Grids and details within the figures must be clearly readable and may
227 not be written one on top of the other. Line drawings should have a resolution
228 of at least 800 dpi (preferably 1200 dpi). For digital halftones 300 dpi is usu-
229 ally sufficient. Color is possible in figures, but note that figures in the printed
230 proceedings will be in halftones only.

231 The lettering in figures should have a height of 2 mm (10-point type). Figure 1
232 contains lettering of different sizes; in such a case make sure that the smallest
233 letters have a height of 2 mm. Figures should be scaled up or down accordingly.
234 Do not use any absolute coordinates in figures.

235 Figures should be numbered and should have a caption which should always
236 be positioned *under* the figures, in contrast to the caption belonging to a table,
237 which should always appear *above* the table. Please center the captions between
238 the margins and set them in 9-point type (Figs. 1 and 2 show examples). The
239 distance between text and figure should be about 8 mm, the distance between
240 figure and caption about 5 mm.

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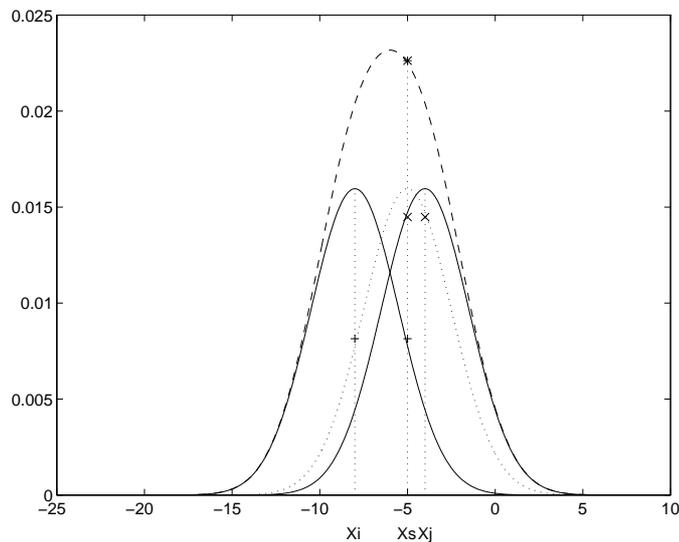
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260 **Fig. 2.** One kernel at x_s (*dotted kernel*) or two kernels at x_i and x_j (*left and right*) lead
261 to the same summed estimate at x_s . This shows a figure consisting of different types
262 of lines. Elements of the figure described in the caption should be set in *Italics* and in
263 parentheses, as shown in this sample caption.

266 If possible define figures as floating objects, or use location parameters “t” or
267 “b” for “top” or “bottom.” Avoid using the location parameter “h” for “here.”
268 If you have to insert a page break before a figure, ensure that the previous page
269 is completely filled.

270 **3.4 Formulas** 270

271

272 Displayed equations or formulas are centered and set on a separate line (with an 272
273 extra line or halfline space above and below). Displayed expressions should be 273
274 numbered for reference. The numbers should be consecutive within each section 274
275 or within the contribution, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the 275
276 right margin. For example, 276

277

$$278 \psi(u) = \int_o^T \left[\frac{1}{2} (A_o^{-1}u, u) + N^*(-u) \right] dt . \quad (1) \quad 278$$

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281 Please punctuate a displayed equation in the same way as ordinary text but 281
282 with a small space before the end punctuation. 282

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285 **3.5 Program Code** 285

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287 Program listings or program commands in the text are normally set in typewriter 287
288 font, for example, CMTT10 or Courier. 288

289

290 *Example of a Computer Program* 290

291

292 program Inflation (Output) 292

293 {Assuming annual inflation rates of 7%, 8%, and 10%,... 293

294 years}; 294

295 const 295

296 MaxYears = 10; 296

297 var 297

298 Year: 0..MaxYears; 298

299 Factor1, Factor2, Factor3: Real; 299

300 begin 300

301 Year := 0; 301

302 Factor1 := 1.0; Factor2 := 1.0; Factor3 := 1.0; 302

303 WriteLn('Year 7% 8% 10%'); WriteLn; 303

304 repeat 304

305 Year := Year + 1; 305

306 Factor1 := Factor1 * 1.07; 306

307 Factor2 := Factor2 * 1.08; 307

308 Factor3 := Factor3 * 1.10; 308

309 WriteLn(Year:5,Factor1:7:3,Factor2:7:3,Factor3:7:3) 309

310 until Year = MaxYears 310

311 end. 311

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313 (Example from Jensen K., Wirth N. (1991) Pascal user manual and report. Springer, 313
314 New York) 314

315 **3.6 Footnotes**

316 The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either
317 directly after the word to be discussed or – in relation to a phrase or a sentence
318 – following the punctuation sign (comma, semicolon, or full stop). Footnotes
319 should appear at the bottom of the normal text area, with a line of about 2 cm
320 immediately above them.¹

322 **3.7 Citations**

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

326 Do not insert a page break before the list of references if the page is not
327 completely filled. Citations in the text are with square brackets and consecutive
328 numbers, such as [3], or [4, 5].

331 **References**

- 332
- 333
- 334 1. Authors: The frobnicable foo filter (2012) ACCV12 submission ID 512. Supplied
335 as additional material `accv12-512-frfofi.pdf`.
- 336 2. Authors: Frobnication tutorial (2012) Supplied as additional material
337 `accv12-512-frtut.pdf`.
- 338 3. Alpher, A.: Frobnication. *J. of Foo* **12** (2002) 234–778
- 339 4. Alpher, A., Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N.: Frobnication revisited. *J. of Foo* **13**
340 (2003) 234–778
- 341 5. Herman, S., Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N., Gamow, G.: Can a machine frobnicate?
342 *J. of Foo* **14** (2004) 234–778
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357 ¹ The footnote numeral is set flush left and the text follows with the usual word
358 spacing. Second and subsequent lines are indented. Footnotes should end with a full
359 stop.