

1	Author Guidelines for GCPR Submission	1
2	Anonymous GCPR 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	1 Introduction	8
9	Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting your manuscript ¹ .	9
10	1.1 Language	10
11	All manuscripts must be in English.	11
12	1.2 Paper length	12
13	The maximum allowed paper length is 10 pages (plus references, which are ex-	13
14	pected to be at most 2 pages in usual cases). Overlength papers exceeding 10	14
15	pages text (without references) will simply not be reviewed. This includes papers	15
16	where the margins and formatting are deemed to have been significantly altered	16
17	from those laid down by this style guide.	17
18	1.3 Dual submission	18
19	By submitting a manuscript to GCPR, the author(s) assert(s) that it has not	19
20	been previously published in substantially similar form. Furthermore, no paper	20
21	which contains significant overlap with the contributions of this paper either	21
22	has been or will be submitted during the GCPR 2014 review period to either a	22
23	journal or a conference.	23
24	If there are any papers that may appear to the reviewers to violate this	24
25	condition, then it is your responsibility to (1) cite these papers – preserving	25
26	anonymity as described in section 2 of this example paper, (2) argue in the	26
27	body of your paper why your GCPR paper is nontrivially different from these	27
28	concurrent submissions, and (3) include anonymized versions of those papers in	28
29	the supplemental material.	29

¹ These instructions have been adapted from DAGM-OAGM 2012.

30 **1.4 Supplemental Material** 30

31 Authors may optionally upload supplemental material. Typically, this mate- 31
 32 rial might include result videos that cannot be included in the main paper, 32
 33 anonymized related submissions to other conferences and journals, and appen- 33
 34 dices or technical reports containing extended proofs and mathematical deriva- 34
 35 tions that are not essential for understanding of the paper. Note that the contents 35
 36 of the supplemental material should be referred to appropriately in the paper, 36
 37 and that reviewers are not obliged to look at the submitted material. 37

38 All supplemental material must be zipped or tarred into a single file. There 38
 39 is a 30MB limit on the size of this file. The deadline for supplemental material 39
 40 is three days after the main paper deadline. To limit the load on the servers, 40
 41 we ask authors to either submit the supplemental material well before the main 41
 42 paper deadline, or after the main paper deadline. 42

43 **1.5 Line numbering** 43

44 All lines should be numbered, as in this example document. This makes reviewing 44
 45 more efficient, because reviewers can refer to a line on a page. If you are preparing 45
 46 a document using a non-L^AT_EX document preparation system, please arrange for 46
 47 an equivalent line numbering. 47

48 **1.6 Mathematics** 48

49 Please number all of your sections and displayed equations. Again, this makes 49
 50 reviewing more efficient. Also, it is important for readers to be able to refer 50
 51 to any particular equation. Just because you didn't refer to it in the text 51
 52 doesn't mean some future reader might not need to refer to it. It is cumber- 52
 53 some to have to use circumlocutions like "the equation second from the top 53
 54 of page 3 column 1". (Note that the line numbering will not be present in 54
 55 the final copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers). Some authors 55
 56 might benefit from reading Mermin's description of how to write mathematics: 56
 57 <http://www.cvpr.org/doc/mermin.pdf>. 57

58 **2 Blind review** 58

59 Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing for blind review. Blind 59
 60 review does not mean that one must remove citations to one's own work – in fact 60
 61 it is often impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are known 61
 62 and available. 62

63 Blind review means that you do not use the words "my" or "our" when citing 63
 64 previous work. That is all. (But see below for technical reports). 64

65 Saying "this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]" does not say that you 65
 66 are Lucy Smith, it says that you are building on her work. If you are Smith and 66
 67 Jones, do not say "as we show in [7]", say "as Smith and Jones show in [7]" and 67
 68 at the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any other cited work. 68

69 An example of a bad paper: 69

70 An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter. 70

71 In this paper we present a performance analysis of our previous paper 71
72 [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the 72
73 previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me. 73
74 [1] Removed for blind review 74

75 An example of an excellent paper: 75

76 An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter. 76

77 In this paper we present a performance analysis of the paper of Smith 77
78 [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the 78
79 previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me. 79
80 [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicable foo filter, a fundamental 80
81 contribution to human knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213. 81

82 If you are making a submission to another conference at the same time, 82
83 which covers similar or overlapping material, you may need to refer to that 83
84 submission in order to explain the differences, just as you would if you had 84
85 previously published related work. In such cases, include the anonymized parallel 85
86 submission [4] as additional material and cite it as 86

87 1. Authors. “The frobnicable foo filter”, BMVC 2014 Submission ID 87
88 324, Supplied as additional material `bmvc14.pdf`. 88

89 Finally, you may feel you need to tell the reader that more details can be 89
90 found elsewhere, and refer them to a technical report. For conference submis- 90
91 sions, the paper must stand on its own, and not *require* the reviewer to go to 91
92 a technical report for further details. Thus, you may say in the body of the 92
93 paper “further details may be found in [5]”. Then submit the technical report 93
94 as additional material. Again, you may not assume the reviewers will read this 94
95 material. 95

96 Sometimes your paper is about a problem which you tested using a tool which 96
97 is widely known to be restricted to a single institution. For example, let’s say 97
98 it’s 1969, you have solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you believe 98
99 that the GCPR audience would like to hear about your solution. The work is a 99
100 development of your celebrated 1968 paper entitled “Zero-g frobnication: How 100
101 being the only people in the world with access to the Apollo lander source code 101
102 makes us a wow at parties”, by Zeus. You can handle this paper like any other. 102
103 Don’t write “We show how to improve our previous work [Anonymous, 1968]. 103
104 This time we tested the algorithm on a lunar lander [name of lander removed for 104
105 blind review]”. That would be silly, and would immediately identify the authors. 105
106 Instead write the following: 106

107 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication. This system is new because 107
108 it handles the following cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al. 1968] 108
109 didn’t handle case B properly. Ours handles it by including a foo term 109
110 in the bar integral. 110

111 ... 111
 112 The proposed system was integrated with the Apollo lunar lander, 112
 113 and went all the way to the moon, don't you know. It displayed the 113
 114 following behaviours which show how well we solved cases A and B: ... 114

115 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads bet- 115
 116 ter than the first version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A 116
 117 reviewer might think it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus, but can- 117
 118 not make any decision based on that guess. He or she would have to be sure that 118
 119 no other authors could have been contracted to solve problem B. 119

120
 121 FAQ: Are acknowledgements OK? No. Please **omit acknowledgements** in your 121
 122 review copy; they can go in the final copy. 122

123 **3 Manuscript Preparation** 123

124 This is an edited version of Springer LNCS instructions adapted for GCPR 2014 124
 125 first paper submission. 125

126 You are strongly encouraged to use L^AT_EX₂_ε for the preparation of your 126
 127 camera-ready manuscript together with the corresponding Springer class file 127
 128 `llncs.cls`. 128

129 We would like to stress that the class/style files and the template should not 129
 130 be manipulated and that the guidelines regarding font sizes and format should 130
 131 be adhered to. This is to ensure that the end product is as homogeneous as 131
 132 possible. 132

133 **3.1 Printing Area** 133

134 The printing area is 122 mm × 193 mm. The text should be justified to occupy 134
 135 the full line width, so that the right margin is not ragged, with words hyphenated 135
 136 as appropriate. Please fill pages so that the length of the text is no less than 136
 137 180 mm. 137

138 **3.2 Layout, Typeface, Font Sizes, and Numbering** 138

139 Use 10-point type for the name(s) of the author(s) and 9-point type for the 139
 140 address(es) and the abstract. For the main text, please use 10-point type and 140
 141 single-line spacing. We recommend using Computer Modern Roman (CM) fonts, 141
 142 Times, or one of the similar typefaces widely used in photo-typesetting. (In these 142
 143 typefaces the letters have serifs, i.e., short endstrokes at the head and the foot 143
 144 of letters.) Italic type may be used to emphasize words in running text. Bold 144
 145 type and underlining should be avoided. With these sizes, the interline distance 145
 146 should be set so that some 45 lines occur on a full-text page. 146

147 **Headings.** Headings should be capitalized (i.e., nouns, verbs, and all other 147
 148 words except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions should be set with an initial 148
 149 capital) and should, with the exception of the title, be aligned to the left. Words 149
 150 joined by a hyphen are subject to a special rule. If the first word can stand alone, 150
 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

151 Here are some examples of headings: “Criteria to Disprove Context-Freeness 151
 152 of Collage Languages”, “On Correcting the Intrusion of Tracing Non-deterministic 152
 153 Programs by Software”, “A User-Friendly and Extendable Data Distribution 154
 154 System”, “Multi-flip Networks: Parallelizing GenSAT”, “Self-determinations of 155
 155 Man”. 156

157 **Lemmas, Propositions, and Theorems.** The numbers accorded to lemmas, 157
 158 propositions, and theorems etc. should appear in consecutive order, starting with 158
 159 the number 1, and not, for example, with the number 11. 159

160 **3.3 Figures and Photographs** 160

161 Please produce your figures electronically and integrate them into your text file. 161
 162 For \LaTeX users we recommend using package `graphicx` or the style files `psfig` 162
 163 or `epsf`. 163

164 Check that in line drawings, lines are not interrupted and have constant 164
 165 width. Grids and details within the figures must be clearly readable and may 165
 166 not be written one on top of the other. Line drawings should have a resolution 166
 167 of at least 800 dpi (preferably 1200 dpi). For digital halftones 300 dpi is usually 167
 168 sufficient. The lettering in figures should have a height of 2 mm (10-point type). 168
 169 Figures should be scaled up or down accordingly. Please do not use any absolute 169
 170 coordinates in figures. 170

171 Figures should be numbered and should have a caption which should always 171
 172 be positioned *under* the figures, in contrast to the caption belonging to a table, 172
 173 which should always appear *above* the table. Please center the captions between 173
 174 the margins and set them in 9-point type (Fig. 1 shows an example). The distance 174

175 between text and figure should be about 8 mm, the distance between figure and 175
caption about 5 mm.

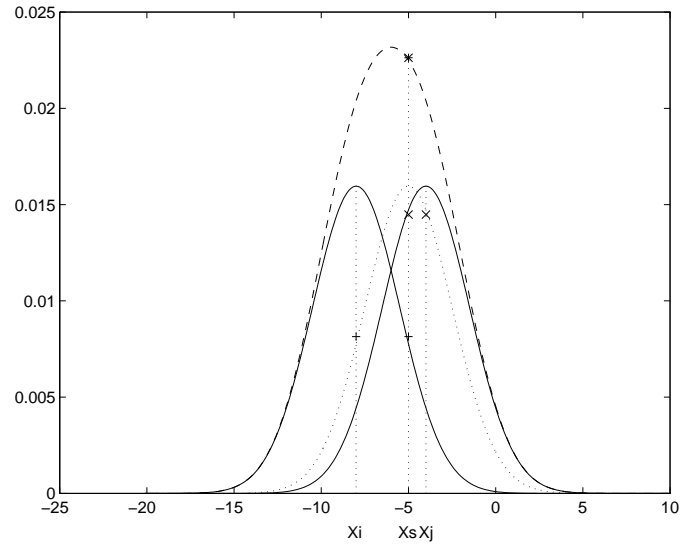


Fig. 1. One kernel at x_s (*dotted kernel*) or two kernels at x_i and x_j (*left and right*) lead to the same summed estimate at x_s . This shows a figure consisting of different types of lines. Elements of the figure described in the caption should be set in italics, in parentheses, as shown in this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

176 If possible (e.g. if you use L^AT_EX) please define figures as floating objects. 176
177 L^AT_EX users should avoid using the location parameter “h” for “here”. If you 177
178 have to insert a pagebreak before a figure, please ensure that the previous page 178
179 is completely filled. 179
180 180

181 3.4 Formulas 181

182 Displayed equations or formulas are centered and set on a separate line (with an 182
183 extra line or halfline space above and below). Displayed expressions should be 183
184 numbered for reference. The numbers should be consecutive within each section 184
185 or within the contribution, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the 185
186 right margin. For example, 186

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

187 Please punctuate a displayed equation in the same way as ordinary text but 187
188 with a small space before the end punctuation. 188

189 **3.5 Program Code** 189

190 Program listings or program commands in the text are normally set in typewriter 190
191 font, e.g., CMTT10 or Courier. 191

192 *Example of a Computer Program* 192

```

193 program Inflation (Output) 193
194   {Assuming annual inflation rates of 7%, 8%, and 10%,... 194
195   years}; 195
196   const 196
197     MaxYears = 10; 197
198   var 198
199     Year: 0..MaxYears; 199
200     Factor1, Factor2, Factor3: Real; 200
201   begin 201
202     Year := 0; 202
203     Factor1 := 1.0; Factor2 := 1.0; Factor3 := 1.0; 203
204     WriteLn('Year 7% 8% 10%'); WriteLn; 204
205     repeat 205
206       Year := Year + 1; 206
207       Factor1 := Factor1 * 1.07; 207
208       Factor2 := Factor2 * 1.08; 208
209       Factor3 := Factor3 * 1.10; 209
210       WriteLn(Year:5,Factor1:7:3,Factor2:7:3,Factor3:7:3) 210
211     until Year = MaxYears 211
212   end. 212

```

213 (Example from Jensen K., Wirth N. (1991) Pascal user manual and report. Springer, 213
214 New York) 214

215 **3.6 Footnotes** 215

216 The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either 216
217 directly after the word to be discussed or – in relation to a phrase or a sentence 217
218 – following the punctuation sign (comma, semicolon, or full stop). Footnotes 218
219 should appear at the bottom of the normal text area, with a line of about 2 cm 219
220 in \TeX and about 5 cm in Word set immediately above them.² 220

221 **3.7 Citations** 221

222 The list of references is headed “References” and is not assigned a number in 222
223 the decimal system of headings. The list should be set in small print and placed 223
224 at the end of your contribution, in front of the appendix, if one exists. Please do 224

² 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.

225 not insert a pagebreak before the list of references if the page is not completely 225
226 filled. An example is given at the end of this information sheet. For citations in 226
227 the text please use square brackets and consecutive numbers: [3], [1], [2] ... 227

228 **References** 228

- 229 1. Alpher, A., , Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N.: Frobnication revisited. Journal of Foo 229
230 13(1), 234–778 (2003) 230
- 231 2. Alpher, A., , Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N., Gamow, G.: Can a machine frobnicate? 231
232 Journal of Foo 14(1), 234–778 (2004) 232
- 233 3. Alpher, A.: Frobnication. Journal of Foo 12(1), 234–778 (2002) 233
- 234 4. Authors: The frobnicable foo filter (2010), ECCV10 submission ID 324. Supplied 234
235 as additional material `eccv08.pdf` 235
- 236 5. Authors: Frobnication tutorial (2010), supplied as additional material `tr.pdf` 236