Author Guidelines for ACCV Final Paper

Authors

Address

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.
Please follow the instructions as outlined below. This will save time for all involved. We aim at a uniform appearance of the proceedings.

1   Introduction

Do not use any additional Latex macros. All the individual papers need to be merged into one volume, what requires that there are no conflicting Latex definitions. Just plain "basic Latex", please.

1.1   Language

All manuscripts must be in English.

1.2   Paper length

The basic length is 12 pages, but up to two additional pages may be purchased in the final electronic and printed proceedings. This brings the *maximum* length for submission to 14 pages. Margins and formatting should not be significantly altered from those laid down by this style guide (e.g. "squeezing in" some text by reducing spacing between headers, captions, figures, formulas, and so forth). There is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts, and incorrectly formatted manuscripts will be returned to authors for revision.

1.3   Numbering Equations

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 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 there is no line numbering 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.

2   Manuscript Preparation

This is an edited version of Springer LNCS instructions adapted for ACCV 2010 full paper paper submission.

You will have to use LaTeX2$_\varepsilon$ for the preparation of your final (accepted) camera-ready manuscript together with the corresponding Springer class file `llncs.cls`.

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

2.1   Printing Area

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

2.2   Layout, Typeface, Font Sizes, and Numbering

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

Bold type and underlining should be avoided.

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

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

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

Table 1. Font sizes of headings. Table captions should always be positioned *above* the tables. A table caption ends with a full stop. Avoid vertical lines in tables, and aim at having tables spread all the way from left to right, making good use of the available space.

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	*Remark.* Text follows ...	10 point, italic

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

Lemma 1. *This statement is not important on its own, but will prove to be useful.*

Proof. The proof is actually not very difficult. We just apply the main result in [2]. The proof ends by showing this little square on the right.   □

Lemma 2. *This is also a nice little result.*

Proof. Consider the following equation:

$$\alpha = \min\{\beta, \gamma\} \tag{1}$$

This proves the lemma. Here is the little square again.   □

Fig. 1. The website of ACCV 2010 is at http://www.accv2010.org. Accompanying workshops are listed on http://www.accv2010.org/workshops.html. If images are copied from some source then provide the reference. Follow copyright rules as they apply. A caption ends with a full stop.

Here is an example for referring to an equation. The proof contains Eq. (1). Note that this is with brackets. Equation (1) is numbered, as any equation, and "Equation" is not abbreviated if at the beginning of a sentence.

Theorem 1. *This is an important result.*

Proof. This proof is based on Lemmas 1 and 2.   □

2.3   Figures and Photographs

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

Important: We will use a pdf-Latex system for producing the LNCS volumes. Please submit all your figure files in pdf, png or jpg format.

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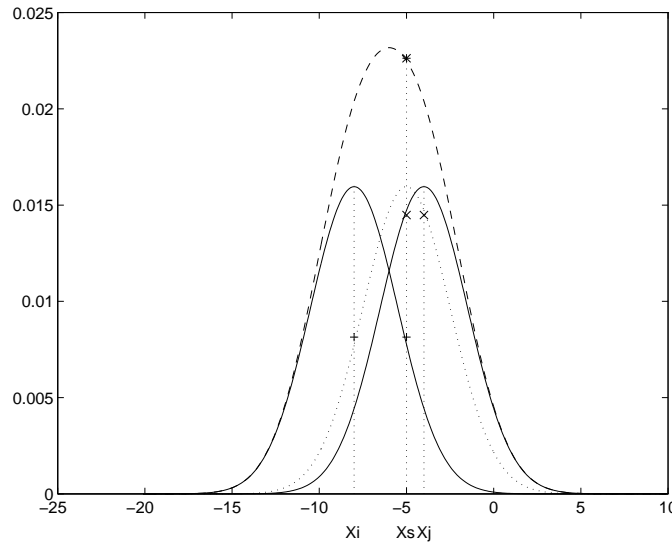

Fig. 2. One kernel at x_s (*dotted kernel*) or two kernels at x_i and x_j (*left and right*) lead to the same summed estimate at x_s. This shows a figure consisting of different types of lines. Elements of the figure described in the caption should be set in Italics and in parentheses, as shown in this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

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

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

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

2.4 Formulas

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

$$\psi(u) = \int_o^T \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\Lambda_o^{-1} u, u \right) + N^*(-u) \right] \mathrm{d}t \tag{2}$$

Do not punctuate a displayed equation in the same way as ordinary text; for example, there is no full stop at the end of Eq. (2).

2.5 Program Code

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

Example of a Computer Program

```
program Inflation (Output)
  {Assuming annual inflation rates of 7%, 8%, and 10%,...
   years};
   const
     MaxYears = 10;
   var
     Year: 0..MaxYears;
     Factor1, Factor2, Factor3: Real;
   begin
```

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[1] Note: "Figure" was not abbreviated because at the beginning of a sentence; otherwise it would be "Fig." if within a sentence. – The footnote is inserted *after* the full stop.

```
    Year := 0;
    Factor1 := 1.0; Factor2 := 1.0; Factor3 := 1.0;
    WriteLn('Year  7% 8% 10%'); WriteLn;
    repeat
      Year := Year + 1;
      Factor1 := Factor1 * 1.07;
      Factor2 := Factor2 * 1.08;
      Factor3 := Factor3 * 1.10;
      WriteLn(Year:5,Factor1:7:3,Factor2:7:3,Factor3:7:3)
    until Year = MaxYears
end.
```

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

2.6   Footnotes

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

2.7   Citations

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

Do not insert a page break before the list of references if the page is not completely filled. Citations in the text are with square brackets and consecutive numbers, such as [1], or [2, 3, 5].

References are listed in alphabetic order by the surname of the first author, or the identifying word (e.g., in case of a website).

For simplifying the work of the volume editors, it would be much appreciated if the references would be inserted already into the paper's tex file, and not in a separate bbl file.

Very important: follow the LNCS guidelines for writing references (e.g., with years in brackets, no full stop at the end of a reference, initials after the surnames of authors, and no "and" in the list of authors). If not this way then manuscripts might be returned to authors for correction.

Acknowledgement. Here you may have your acknowledgments - if any.

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[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.

References

1. Alpher, A.: Advances in Frobnication. J. of Foo **12** (2002) 234–778
2. Alpher, A., Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N.: Frobnication revisited. J. of Foo **13** (2003) 234–778
3. Herman, S., Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N., Gamow, G.: Can a machine frobnicate? J. of Foo **14** (2004) 234–778
4. Smith, F.: *The Frobnicatable Foo Filter*. GreatBooks, Atown (2009)
5. Wills, H.: Frobnication tutorial. Technical report CS-1204, XYZ University, Btown (1999)

Page 8 of the manuscript.

Page 9 of the manuscript.

Page 10 of the manuscript.

Page 11 of the manuscript. 12 pages are without extra charge for additional pages.

This is the minimum number of pages required for ACCV 2010.

Page 12 of the manuscript.

Page 13 of the manuscript. Pages 13 and 14 are "additional pages"; they will need extra payment.

Now we have reached the maximum size of the ACCV 2010 final paper.