Author Guidelines for Proceedings of ICOSST-2010

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Abstract

The Abstract should be italicized text, at the top of the left-hand column, below the author and affiliation information. The word “Abstract” should be in 12-point Times, boldface type, centered relative to the column, and initially capitalized. The body of the abstract should be in 10-point, single-spaced type. Leave two blank lines after the Abstract, then begin the main text.

1. Introduction

Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting your manuscript to the ICOSST-2010. Since this is an open-source conference, you are strongly encouraged to use \LaTeX to compose your paper. If you are planning to use any other word processor package, make sure that your paper conforms to the guidelines presented in this sample manuscript.

1.1. Dual submission

By submitting a manuscript to ICOSST-2010, the authors declare that the manuscript has not been previously published in substantially similar form. Furthermore, no paper which contains significant overlap with the contents of this paper either has been or will be submitted during the ICOSST-2010 review period to either a journal or a conference; we will try our best to have a very short review period.

If you have recently submit a paper to another conference that is quite similar to your submission to ICOSST-2010, it is quite possible that a reviewer has seen your ‘other’ paper. To ensure a fair review of your paper, it is your responsibility to:

1. cite the other paper(s) (preserving anonymity as described in Section 1.4 below).
2. argue in the body of your paper why your paper is non-trivially different from your other submissions.
3. include anonymized versions of other papers in the supplemental material.

1.2. Paper length

Consult the call for papers for page-length limits. 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 sample manuscript.

1.3. 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 feel like referring to it in the text doesn’t mean some future reader might not need to refer to it.

1.4. Blind review

We will follow a double-blind review process. In a single-blind review, the reviewer knows the identity of the author but the authors are not informed about the identity of the reviewers. In double-blind review, the identity of the authors is concealed from reviewers. Hence, you must not use your name in your manuscript. Actually, you should not give any hint regarding your identity. You must anonymize your manuscript. Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing for blind review. Blind review does not mean that one must remove citations to one’s own work—in fact it is often impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are known and available.

Blind review means that you do not use the words “my” or “our” when citing previous work. Saying “this builds on the work of Lucy Smith[3]” does not say that you are Lucy Smith, it says that you are building on her work. If you are Smith and Jones, do not say “as we show in[2]”, say “as Smith and Jones show in[2]” and at the end of the paper, include reference[2] as you would any other cited work.

An example of a bad self-citation:

An analysis of the nonlinear interpolation filter.

In this paper we present a performance analysis of our previous paper[2], and show that the performance deteriorates in the presence of noise.
Figure 1. The caption is set in Roman so that mathematics (always set in Roman: $B \sin A = A \sin B$) may be included without any visual degradation.

[2] Details removed to save our identity from the reviewer.

An example of a proper method of self-citation:

An analysis of the nonlinear interpolation filter.

In this paper we present a performance analysis of the paper of Smith et al. [2], and show that the performance deteriorates in the presence of noise. [2] Smith, L and Jones, C. “A new nonlinear interpolation filter”. In Proc. FICIP, Ptinsk, June 2005.

You should also send the anonymized version of your ICOSST-2010 submission to other conferences where your concurrent submission has been sent. Such un-published material should be marked as ‘additional material’ but you should not assume that reviewers will actually read such material.

To reiterate, you should not reveal your identity to the reviewers. Do not give any clues, not even acknowledgments. Leave them for the final camera-ready copy.

1.5. Miscellaneous

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. For this citation style, keep multiple citations in numerical (not chronological) order, so prefer [1, 3, 2] to [2, 1, 3].

2. Formatting your paper

All text must be in a two-column format. The total allowable width of the text area is 6-7/8 inches (17.5 cm) wide by 8-7/8 inches (22.54 cm) high. Columns are to be 3-1/4 inches (8.25 cm) wide, with a 5/16 inch (8 mm) 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.

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 centered and long captions could be left-justified. 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\(^1\) sparingly. Indeed, try to avoid footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as 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\([1]\). Where appropriate, include the name(s) of editors of referenced books.

\[\begin{multicols}{2}
\begin{enumerate}
\item This is what a footnote looks like. It forces the reader to take his gaze away from the main text. Hence, footnotes should be avoided.
\end{multicols}\]

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 \LaTeX, it’s almost always best to use \texttt{\includegraphics}, and to specify the figure width as a multiple of the line width as in the example below

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[dvips]{graphicx} ...
\includegraphics[width=0.8\linewidth]{myfile.eps}
\end{verbatim}

2.6. Colour

Colours are valuable, and will be visible to readers of the electronic copy. However, ensure that no important information is lost during conversion to grayscale when your figures are printed on a monochrome printer.

3. Final copy

If your paper gets accepted, we will send you instructions to prepare camera-ready copy of your paper. Please direct any questions to the head of technical committee of ICOSST-2010.

4. Acknowledgment

The contents of this sample manuscript were derived from the author kit prepared by the computer society of IEEE. Similarly, the accompanying icosst.sty is a modified version of cvpr.sty.

References

