

L^AT_EX Author Guidelines for ICAT Proceedings

Anonymous ICAT submission

Paper ID ****

Abstract

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

1. Introduction

This document is a style guide for manuscript submission to ICAT conference.

1.1. Language

All manuscripts must be in English.

1.2. Paper length

Consult the call for papers for page-length limits. This includes papers where the margins and formatting are deemed to have been significantly altered from those laid down by this style guide. Note that this L^AT_EX guide already sets figure captions and references in a smaller font. The reason such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The reviewing process cannot determine the suitability of the paper for presentation in eight pages if it is reviewed in eleven.

1.3. The ruler

The L^AT_EX style defines a printed ruler which should be present in the version submitted for review. The ruler is provided in order that reviewers may comment on particular lines in the paper without circumlocution. If you are preparing a document using a non-L^AT_EX document preparation system, please arrange for an equivalent ruler to appear on the final output pages. The presence or absence of the ruler should not change the appearance of any other content on the page. The camera ready copy should not contain a ruler. (L^AT_EX users may uncomment

the `\icatfinalcopy` command in the document preamble.) Reviewers: note that the ruler measurements do not align well with lines in the paper — this turns out to be very difficult to do well when the paper contains many figures and equations, and, when done, looks ugly. Just use fractional references (e.g. this line is 095.5), although in most cases one would expect that the approximate location will be adequate.

1.4. 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 refer to it in the text doesn’t 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 ruler will not be present in the final copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers).

1.5. Blind review

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. That is all. (But see below for techreports)

Saying “this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]” 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 [7]”, say “as Smith and Jones show in [7]” and at the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any other cited work.

An example of a bad paper:

An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

In this paper we present a performance analysis of our previous paper [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the

previous paper was accepted without this analysis
is beyond me.

[1] Removed for blind review

An example of an excellent paper:

An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

In this paper we present a performance analysis of
the paper of Smith *et al.* [1], and show it to be in-
ferior to all previously known methods. Why the
previous paper was accepted without this analysis
is beyond me.

[1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicatable
foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human
knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213.

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

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

...

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

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

FAQ: Are acknowledgements OK? No. Leave them for
the final copy.

1.6. Miscellaneous

Compare the following:

$\$conf_a\$$ $conf_a$

$\$\mathit{conf}_a\$$ $conf_a$

See The TeXbook, p165.

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.



Figure 1. Example of caption. It is set in Roman so that mathemat-
ics (always set in Roman: $B \sin A = A \sin B$) may be included
without an ugly clash.

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. Thus, the following is correct:
“Frobnication has been trendy lately. It was introduced
by Alpher [3], and subsequently developed by Alpher and
Fotheringham-Smythe [1], and Alpher *et al.* [2].”

This is incorrect: “... subsequently developed by Alpher
et al. [1] ...” because reference [1] has just two authors.
If you use the `\etal` macro provided, then you need not
worry about double periods when used at the end of a sen-
tence as in Alpher *et al.*

For this citation style, keep multiple citations in numeri-
cal (not chronological) order, so prefer [1, 3, 4] to [3, 1, 4].

2. Formatting your paper

All text must be in a two-column format. The total allow-
able width of the text area is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches (17.5 cm) wide by
 $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches (22.54 cm) high. Columns are to be $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches
(8.25 cm) wide, with a $\frac{5}{16}$ inch (0.8 cm) 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 $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches (17.5
cm) wide by $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches (22.54 cm) high.



Figure 2. Example of a short caption, which should be centered.

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.

AUTHOR NAME(s) and AFFILIATION(s) are to be centered beneath the title and printed in Times 12-point, non-boldface type. This information is to be followed by two blank lines.

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 centred. 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 dis-

Method	Frobnability
Theirs	Frumpy
Yours	Frobbly
Ours	Makes one's heart Frob

Table 1. Results. Ours is better.

courage 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 footnotes¹ 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 [4] and [5]. Where appropriate, include the name(s) of editors of referenced books.

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.

¹This is what a footnote looks like. It often distracts the reader from the main flow of the argument.

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 `\includegraphics`, and to specify the figure width as a multiple of the line width as in the example below

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

2.6. Color

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

References

- [1] A. Alpher, , and J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003. 2
- [2] A. Alpher, , J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe, and G. Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004. 2
- [3] A. Alpher. Frobnication. *Journal of Foo*, 12(1):234–778, 2002. 2
- [4] Authors. The frobnicatable foo filter, 2006. ECCV06 submission ID 324. Supplied as additional material `eccv06.pdf`. 2, 3
- [5] Authors. Frobnication tutorial, 2006. Supplied as additional material `tr.pdf`. 3