

# $\LaTeX$ Author Guidelines for EarthVision Proceedings

Anonymous EarthVision submission

Paper ID \*\*\*\*\*

## Abstract

001     *The ABSTRACT is to be in fully justified italicized text,*  
 002     *at the top of the left-hand column, below the author and af-*  
 003     *iliation information. Use the word “Abstract” as the title,*  
 004     *in 12-point Times, boldface type, centered relative to the*  
 005     *column, initially capitalized. The abstract is to be in 10-*  
 006     *point, single-spaced type. Leave two blank lines after the*  
 007     *Abstract, then begin the main text. Look at previous Earth-*  
 008     *Vision abstracts to get a feel for style and length.*

## 009     1. Introduction

010     Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting  
 011     your manuscript to the IEEE Computer Society Press. This  
 012     style guide now has several important modifications (for ex-  
 013     ample, you are no longer warned against the use of sticky  
 014     tape to attach your artwork to the paper), so all authors  
 015     should read this new version.

### 016     1.1. Language

017     All manuscripts must be in English.

### 018     1.2. Dual submission

019     Please refer to the author guidelines on the CVPR 2024 web  
 020     page for a discussion of the policy on dual submissions.

### 021     1.3. Paper length

022     Papers, excluding the references section, must be no longer  
 023     than eight pages in length. The references section will not  
 024     be included in the page count, and there is no limit on the  
 025     length of the references section. For example, a paper of  
 026     eight pages with two pages of references would have a total  
 027     length of 10 pages. **There will be no extra page charges**  
 028     **for EarthVision 2024.**

029     Overlength papers will simply not be reviewed. This in-  
 030     cludes papers where the margins and formatting are deemed  
 031     to have been significantly altered from those laid down by  
 032     this style guide. Note that this  $\LaTeX$  guide already sets fig-  
 033     ure captions and references in a smaller font. The reason

such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no provi- 034  
 sion for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The review- 035  
 ing process cannot determine the suitability of the paper for 036  
 presentation in eight pages if it is reviewed in eleven. 037

### 1.4. The ruler 038

The  $\LaTeX$  style defines a printed ruler which should be 039  
 present in the version submitted for review. The ruler is 040  
 provided in order that reviewers may comment on partic- 041  
 ular lines in the paper without circumlocution. If you are 042  
 preparing a document using a non- $\LaTeX$  document prepara- 043  
 tion system, please arrange for an equivalent ruler to appear 044  
 on the final output pages. The presence or absence of the 045  
 ruler should not change the appearance of any other content 046  
 on the page. The camera-ready copy should not contain a 047  
 ruler. ( $\LaTeX$  users may use options of `cvpr.sty` to switch 048  
 between different versions.) 049

Reviewers: note that the ruler measurements do not align 050  
 well with lines in the paper — this turns out to be very dif- 051  
 ficult to do well when the paper contains many figures and 052  
 equations, and, when done, looks ugly. Just use fractional 053  
 references (*e.g.*, this line is 087.5), although in most cases 054  
 one would expect that the approximate location will be ad- 055  
 equate. 056

### 1.5. Paper ID 057

Make sure that the Paper ID from the submission system 058  
 is visible in the version submitted for review (replacing the 059  
 “\*\*\*\*\*” you see in this document). If you are using the 060  
 $\LaTeX$  template, **make sure to update paper ID in the ap-** 061  
**propriate place in the tex file.** 062

### 1.6. Mathematics 063

Please number all of your sections and displayed equations 064  
 as in these examples: 065

$$E = m \cdot c^2 \quad (1) \quad 066$$

and 067

$$v = a \cdot t. \quad (2) \quad 068$$

It is important for readers to be able to refer to any particu- 069  
 lar equation. Just because you did not refer to it in the text 070

071	does not mean some future reader might not need to refer to	[1] Authors. “The frobnicatable foo filter”, F&G	119
072	it. It is cumbersome to have to use circumlocutions like “the	2014 Submission ID 324, Supplied as supplement-	120
073	equation second from the top of page 3 column 1”. (Note	al material fg324.pdf.	121
074	that the ruler will not be present in the final copy, so is not		
075	an alternative to equation numbers). All authors will benefit	Finally, you may feel you need to tell the reader that	122
076	from reading Mermin’s description of how to write math-	more details can be found elsewhere, and refer them to	123
077	ematics: <a href="http://www.pamitc.org/documents/mermin.pdf">http://www.pamitc.org/documents/</a>	a technical report. For conference submissions, the pa-	124
078	<a href="http://www.pamitc.org/documents/mermin.pdf">mermin.pdf</a> .	per must stand on its own, and not <i>require</i> the reviewer	125
079	<b>1.7. Blind review</b>	to go to a tech report for further details. Thus, you may	126
080	Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing	say in the body of the paper “further details may be found	127
081	for blind review. Blind review does not mean that one must	in [6]”. Then submit the tech report as supplemental	128
082	remove citations to one’s own work—in fact it is often im-	material. Again, you may not assume the reviewers will read	129
083	possible to review a paper unless the previous citations are	this material.	130
084	known and available.	Sometimes your paper is about a problem which you	131
085	Blind review means that you do not use the words “my”	tested using a tool that is widely known to be restricted to a	132
086	or “our” when citing previous work. That is all. (But see	single institution. For example, let’s say it’s 1969, you have	133
087	below for tech reports.)	solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you believe	134
088	Saying “this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]” does	that the 1970 audience would like to hear about your solu-	135
089	not say that you are Lucy Smith; it says that you are building	tion. The work is a development of your celebrated 1968	136
090	on her work. If you are Smith and Jones, do not say “as we	paper entitled “Zero-g frobnication: How being the only	137
091	show in [7]”, say “as Smith and Jones show in [7]” and at	people in the world with access to the Apollo lander source	138
092	the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any	code makes us a wow at parties”, by Zeus <i>et al.</i>	139
093	other cited work.	You can handle this paper like any other. Do not write	140
094	An example of a bad paper just asking to be rejected:	“We show how to improve our previous work [Anonymous,	141
095	An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.	1968]. This time we tested the algorithm on a lunar lander	142
096	In this paper we present a performance analysis	[name of lander removed for blind review]”. That would be	143
097	of our previous paper [1], and show it to be infer-	silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead	144
098	ior to all previously known methods. Why the	write the following:	145
099	previous paper was accepted without this analysis	We describe a system for zero-g frobnication.	146
100	is beyond me.	This system is new because it handles the fol-	147
101	[1] Removed for blind review	lowing cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al.	148
102	An example of an acceptable paper:	1968] did not handle case B properly. Ours han-	149
103	An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.	dles it by including a foo term in the bar integral.	150
104	In this paper we present a performance analysis of	...	151
105	the paper of Smith <i>et al.</i> [1], and show it to be infer-	The proposed system was integrated with the	152
106	ior to all previously known methods. Why the	Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the	153
107	previous paper was accepted without this analysis	moon, don’t you know. It displayed the follow-	154
108	is beyond me.	ing behaviours, which show how well we solved	155
109	[1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicatable	cases A and B: ...	156
110	foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human	As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific	157
111	knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213.	convention, reads better than the first version, and does not	158
112	If you are making a submission to another conference at	explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer might think	159
113	the same time, which covers similar or overlapping mate-	it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus <i>et al.</i> , but	160
114	rial, you may need to refer to that submission in order to	cannot make any decision based on that guess. He or she	161
115	explain the differences, just as you would if you had pre-	would have to be sure that no other authors could have been	162
116	viously published related work. In such cases, include the	contracted to solve problem B.	163
117	anonymized parallel submission [5] as supplemental mate-	FAQ	164
118	rial and cite it as	<b>Q:</b> Are acknowledgements OK?	165
		<b>A:</b> No. Leave them for the final copy.	166
		<b>Q:</b> How do I cite my results reported in open challenges?	167
		<b>A:</b> To conform with the double-blind review policy, you	168

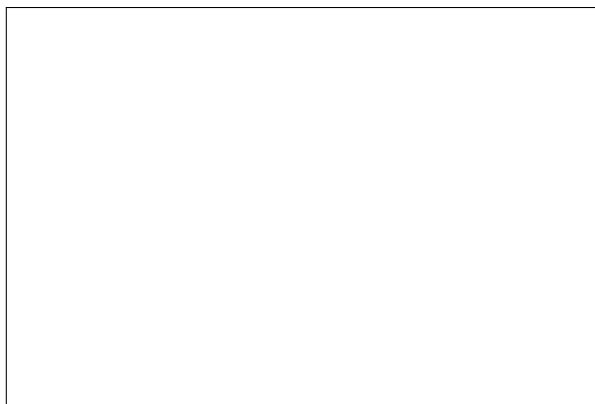


Figure 1. Example of caption. It is set in Roman so that mathematics (always set in Roman:  $B \sin A = A \sin B$ ) may be included without an ugly clash.

169 can report results of other challenge participants together  
170 with your results in your paper. For your results, however,  
171 you should not identify yourself and should not mention  
172 your participation in the challenge. Instead present your  
173 results referring to the method proposed in your paper and  
174 draw conclusions based on the experimental comparison to  
175 other results.

176

177 **1.8. Miscellaneous**

178 Compare the following:

```
179 $conf_a$          conf_a
180 $\mathit{conf}_a$ conf_a
```

181 See The TeXbook, p165.

182 The space after *e.g.*, meaning “for example”, should not  
183 be a sentence-ending space. So *e.g.* is correct, *e.g.* is not.  
184 The provided `\eg` macro takes care of this.

185 When citing a multi-author paper, you may save space  
186 by using “*et alia*”, shortened to “*et al.*” (not “*et. al.*” as “*et*”  
187 is a complete word). If you use the `\etal` macro provided,  
188 then you need not worry about double periods when used at  
189 the end of a sentence as in Alpher *et al.* However, use it only  
190 when there are three or more authors. Thus, the following is  
191 correct: “Frobnication has been trendy lately. It was intro-  
192 duced by Alpher [1], and subsequently developed by Alpher  
193 and Fotheringham-Smythe [2], and Alpher *et al.* [4].”

194 This is incorrect: “... subsequently developed by Alpher  
*et al.* [2] ...” because reference [2] has just two authors.

195 **2. Formatting your paper**

196 All text must be in a two-column format. The total allow-  
197 able size of the text area is  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches (17.46 cm) wide by  $8\frac{7}{8}$   
198 inches (22.54 cm) high. Columns are to be  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches (8.25  
199 cm) wide, with a  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch (0.8 cm) space between them. The

main title (on the first page) should begin 1 inch (2.54 cm) 200  
from the top edge of the page. The second and following 201  
pages should begin 1 inch (2.54 cm) from the top edge. On 202  
all pages, the bottom margin should be  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches (2.86 cm) 203  
from the bottom edge of the page for  $8.5 \times 11$ -inch paper; 204  
for A4 paper, approximately  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches (4.13 cm) from the 205  
bottom edge of the page. 206

207 **2.1. Margins and page numbering**

All printed material, including text, illustrations, and charts, 208  
must be kept within a print area  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches (17.46 cm) wide 209  
by  $8\frac{7}{8}$  inches (22.54 cm) high. Page numbers should be in 210  
the footer, centered and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches from the bottom of the 211  
page. The review version should have page numbers, yet 212  
the final version submitted as camera ready should not show 213  
any page numbers. The TeX template takes care of this 214  
when used properly. 215

216 **2.2. Type style and fonts**

Wherever Times is specified, Times Roman may also be 217  
used. If neither is available on your word processor, please 218  
use the font closest in appearance to Times to which you 219  
have access. 220

MAIN TITLE. Center the title  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches (3.49 cm) from 221  
the top edge of the first page. The title should be in Times 222  
14-point, boldface type. Capitalize the first letter of nouns, 223  
pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; do not capitalize 224  
articles, coordinate conjunctions, or prepositions (unless the 225  
title begins with such a word). Leave two blank lines after 226  
the title. 227

AUTHOR NAME(s) and AFFILIATION(s) are to be 228  
centered beneath the title and printed in Times 12-point, 229  
non-boldface type. This information is to be followed by 230  
two blank lines. 231

The ABSTRACT and MAIN TEXT are to be in a two- 232  
column format. 233

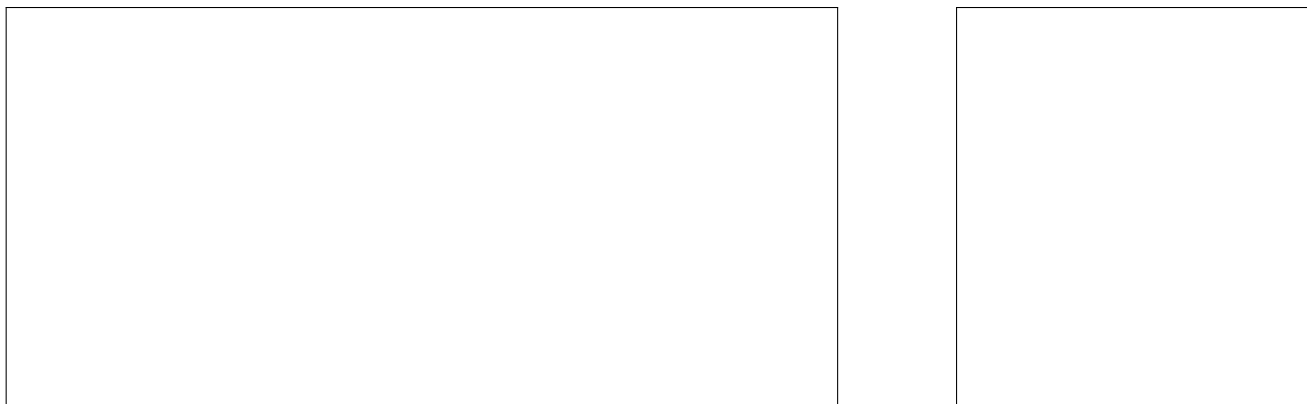
MAIN TEXT. Type main text in 10-point Times, single- 234  
spaced. Do NOT use double-spacing. All paragraphs 235  
should be indented 1 pica (approx.  $\frac{1}{6}$  inch or 0.422 cm). 236  
Make sure your text is fully justified—that is, flush left and 237  
flush right. Please do not place any additional blank lines 238  
between paragraphs. 239

Figure and table captions should be 9-point Roman type 240  
as in Figs. 1 and 2. Short captions should be centred. 241

Callouts should be 9-point Helvetica, non-boldface type. 242  
Initially capitalize only the first word of section titles and 243  
first-, second-, and third-order headings. 244

FIRST-ORDER HEADINGS. (For example, **1. Intro-** 245  
**duction**) should be Times 12-point boldface, initially cap- 246  
italized, flush left, with one blank line before, and one blank 247  
line after. 248

SECOND-ORDER HEADINGS. (For example, **1.1.** 249  
**Database elements**) should be Times 11-point boldface, 250



(a) An example of a subfigure.

(b) Another example of a subfigure.

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

251 initially capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before,  
 252 and one after. If you require a third-order heading (we dis-  
 253 courage it), use 10-point Times, boldface, initially capital-  
 254 ized, flush left, preceded by one blank line, followed by a  
 255 period and your text on the same line.

### 256 2.3. Footnotes

257 Please use footnotes<sup>1</sup> sparingly. Indeed, try to avoid foot-  
 258 notes altogether and include necessary peripheral observa-  
 259 tions in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this  
 260 sentence). If you wish to use a footnote, place it at the bot-  
 261 tom of the column on the page on which it is referenced.  
 262 Use Times 8-point type, single-spaced.

### 263 2.4. Cross-references

264 For the benefit of author(s) and readers, please use the

265 `\cref{...}`

266 command for cross-referencing to figures, tables, equa-  
 267 tions, or sections. This will automatically insert the appro-  
 268 priate label alongside the cross-reference as in this example:

269 To see how our method outperforms previous  
 270 work, please see Fig. 1 and Tab. 1. It is also pos-  
 271 sible to refer to multiple targets as once, *e.g.* to  
 272 Figs. 1 and 2a. You may also return to Sec. 2 or  
 273 look at Eq. (2).

274 If you do not wish to abbreviate the label, for example at the  
 275 beginning of the sentence, you can use the

276 `\Cref{...}`

277 command. Here is an example:

278 Figure 1 is also quite important.

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

Method	Frobability
Theirs	Frumpy
Yours	Frobably
Ours	Makes one's heart Frob

Table 1. Results. Ours is better.

### 259 2.5. References

List and number all bibliographical references in 9-point  
 Times, single-spaced, at the end of your paper. When refer-  
 enced in the text, enclose the citation number in square  
 brackets, for example [5]. Where appropriate, include page  
 numbers and the name(s) of editors of referenced books.  
 When you cite multiple papers at once, please make sure  
 that you cite them in numerical order like this [1–3, 5, 6].  
 If you use the template as advised, this will be taken care of  
 automatically.

### 263 2.6. Illustrations, graphs, and photographs

All graphics should be centered. In  $\LaTeX$ , avoid using the  
`center` environment for this purpose, as this adds poten-  
 tially unwanted whitespace. Instead use

`\centering`

at the beginning of your figure. 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 that render effectively in print.  
 Readers (and reviewers), even of an electronic copy, may  
 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 `\includegraphics`, and to specify the figure width  
 as a multiple of the line width as in the example below

```
305 \usepackage{graphicx} ...
306 \includegraphics[width=0.8\linewidth]
307 {myfile.pdf}
```

## 308 2.7. Color

309 Please refer to the author guidelines on the EarthVision  
310 2024 web page for a discussion of the use of color in your  
311 document.

312 If you use color in your plots, please keep in mind that a  
313 significant subset of reviewers and readers may have a color  
314 vision deficiency; red-green blindness is the most frequent  
315 kind. Hence avoid relying only on color as the discrimina-  
316 tive feature in plots (such as red vs. green lines), but add a  
317 second discriminative feature to ease disambiguation.

## 318 3. Final copy

319 You must include your signed IEEE copyright release form  
320 when you submit your finished paper. We MUST have this  
321 form before your paper can be published in the proceedings.

322 Please direct any questions to the production editor in  
323 charge of these proceedings at the IEEE Computer Soci-  
324 ety Press: [https://www.computer.org/about/](https://www.computer.org/about/contact)  
325 [contact](https://www.computer.org/about/contact).

## 326 References

- 327 [1] FirstName Alpher. Frobnication. *IEEE TPAMI*, 12(1):234–  
328 778, 2002. 3, 4
- 329 [2] FirstName Alpher and FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe.  
330 Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003.  
331 3
- 332 [3] FirstName Alpher and FirstName Gamow. Can a computer  
333 frobnicate? In *CVPR*, pages 234–778, 2005. 4
- 334 [4] FirstName Alpher, FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe, and  
335 FirstName Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of*  
336 *Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004. 3
- 337 [5] FirstName LastName. The frobnicable foo filter, 2014. Face  
338 and Gesture submission ID 324. Supplied as supplemental  
339 material `fg324.pdf`. 2, 4
- 340 [6] FirstName LastName. Frobnication tutorial, 2014. Supplied  
341 as supplemental material `tr.pdf`. 2, 4