

1 **Author Guidelines for GCPR 2019 Submission** 1

2 Anonymous GCPR 2019 submission 2

3 Paper ID 1 3

4 **Abstract.** The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper. It 4
5 will be set in 9-point font size and be inset 1.0 cm from the right and left 5
6 margins. There will be two blank lines before and after the Abstract. 6

7 **1 Introduction** 7

8 Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting your manuscript¹. 8

9 **1.1 Language** 9

10 All manuscripts must be in English. 10

11 **1.2 Paper Length** 11

12 **The maximum allowed paper length is 12 pages without references and 14 pages** 12
13 **with references.** For example, a paper with 13 pages text and 1 page references 13
14 exceeds the paper length while a paper with 11 pages text and 3 pages references 14
15 is within the limits. Over-length papers will be rejected without reviewing. This 15
16 includes papers where the margins and formatting are deemed to have been 16
17 significantly altered from those laid down by this style guide. 17

18 **1.3 Submission and Paper ID** 18

19 The paper needs to be submitted via Microsoft CMT before the deadline. After 19
20 the registration of a paper in the CMT, you will receive a paper ID. The paper 20
21 ID needs to added to the paper by editing 21

22 `\def\GCPR19SubNumber{PAPERID}.` 22

23 It is also strongly recommended to use the paper ID for the supplementary 23
24 material (file names, titles, ...). 24

¹ These instructions have been adapted from GCPR 2014 and the LNCS Authors Guidelines <http://www.springer.com/computer/lncs?SGWID=0-164-6-793341-0>

25 **1.4 Dual Submission** 25

26 By submitting a manuscript to GCPR, the authors assert that it has not been 26
 27 previously published in substantially similar form. Furthermore, no paper which 27
 28 contains significant overlap with the contributions of this paper either has been 28
 29 or will be submitted during the GCPR 2019 review period to either a journal or 29
 30 a conference. 30

31 If there are any papers that may appear to the reviewers to violate this 31
 32 condition, then it is your responsibility to (1) cite these papers – preserving 32
 33 anonymity as described in Section 2 of this example paper, (2) argue in the 33
 34 body of your paper why your GCPR paper is non-trivially different from these 34
 35 concurrent submissions, and (3) include anonymized versions of those papers in 35
 36 the supplementary material. 36

37 **1.5 Supplementary Material** 37

38 Authors may optionally upload supplementary material. Typically, this mate- 38
 39 rial might include result videos that cannot be included in the main paper, 39
 40 anonymized related submissions to other conferences and journals, and appen- 40
 41 dices or technical reports containing extended proofs and mathematical deriva- 41
 42 tions that are not essential for understanding of the paper. Note that the contents 42
 43 of the supplementary material should be referred to appropriately in the paper, 43
 44 and that reviewers are not obliged to look at the submitted material. All supple- 44
 45 mentary material must be either a single PDF or a zip file containing multiple 45
 46 items. To limit the load on the servers, we ask authors to either submit the 46
 47 supplementary material well before the main paper deadline, or after the main 47
 48 paper deadline. 48

49 **1.6 Line Numbering** 49

50 All lines should be numbered, as in this example document. This makes reviewing 50
 51 more efficient, because reviewers can refer to a line on a page. 51

52 **1.7 Mathematics** 52

53 Please number all of your sections and displayed equations. Again, this makes 53
 54 reviewing more efficient. Also, it is important for readers to be able to refer to 54
 55 any particular equation. Just because you didn't refer to it in the text doesn't 55
 56 mean some future reader might not need to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have 56
 57 to use circumlocutions like “the equation second from the top of page 3 column 57
 58 1”. (Note that the line numbering will not be present in the final copy, so is not 58
 59 an alternative to equation numbers). 59

60 **2 Blind Review** 60

61 Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing for blind review. Blind 61
 62 review does not mean that one must remove citations to one’s own work – in fact 62
 63 it is often impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are known 63
 64 and available. Blind review means that you do not use the words “my” or “our” 64
 65 when citing previous work. That is all. (But see below for technical reports). 65

66 Saying “this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]” does not say that you 66
 67 are Lucy Smith, it says that you are building on her work. If you are Smith and 67
 68 Jones, do not say “as we show in [7]”, say “as Smith and Jones show in [7]” and 68
 69 at the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any other cited work. 69

70 – An example of a paper that violates the guidelines: 70

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

75 – An example of a paper well prepared for blind review: 75

76 *In this paper we present a performance analysis of the paper of 76*
 77 *Smith [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known meth- 77*
 78 *ods. Why the previous paper was accepted without this analysis is 78*
 79 *beyond me. [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicatable foo filter, 79*
 80 *a fundamental contribution to human knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 80*
 81 *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 [5] as additional material and cite it as 86

87 *1. Authors. “The frobnicatable foo filter”, FOOBAR Conference 2019 87*
 88 *Submission ID 324, Supplied as additional material FOOBAR19.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 [6]”. 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 107*
 108 *because it handles the following cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et 108*
 109 *al. 1968] didn’t handle case B properly. Ours handles it by including a foo 109*
 110 *term in the bar integral. . . . The proposed system was integrated with the 110*
 111 *Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the moon, don’t you know. 111*
 112 *It displayed the following behaviours which show how well we solved cases 112*
 113 *A and B: . . .* 113

114 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads better 114
 115 than the first version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer 115
 116 might think it is likely that the new paper was written by Zeus, but cannot make 116
 117 any decision based on that guess. He or she would have to be sure that no other 117
 118 authors could have been contracted to solve problem B. 118

119 Since acknowledgements are not relevant for reviewing and violate blind re- 119
 120 view, please **omit acknowledgements**. The acknowledgements can be added 120
 121 to the final copy. 121

122 **3 Manuscript Preparation** 122

123 This is an edited version of Springer LNCS instructions² adapted for GCPR 123
 124 2019 paper submission. You have to use L^AT_EX₂_ε for the preparation of your 124
 125 camera-ready manuscript together with the corresponding Springer class file 125
 126 `llncs.cls`. We would like to stress that the class/style files and the tem- 126
 127 plate should not be manipulated and that the guidelines regarding font sizes 127
 128 and format should be adhered to. This is to ensure that the end product is as 128
 129 homogeneous as possible. 129

130 **3.1 Printing Area** 130

131 The printing area is 122 mm × 193 mm. The text should be justified to occupy 131
 132 the full line width, so that the right margin is not ragged, with words hyphenated 132
 133 as appropriate. Please fill pages so that the length of the text is no less than 133
 134 180 mm. 134

135 **3.2 Layout, Typeface, Font Sizes, and Numbering** 135

136 Use 10-point type for the name(s) of the author(s) and 9-point type for the 136
 137 address(es) and the abstract. For the main text, please use 10-point type and 137

² <http://www.springer.com/computer/lncs?SGWID=0-164-6-793341-0>

138 single-line spacing. We recommend using Computer Modern Roman (CM) fonts, 138
 139 Times, or one of the similar typefaces widely used in photo-typesetting. (In these 139
 140 typefaces the letters have serifs, i.e., short endstrokes at the head and the foot 140
 141 of letters.) Italic type may be used to emphasize words in running text. Bold 141
 142 type and underlining should be avoided. With these sizes, the interline distance 142
 143 should be set so that some 45 lines occur on a full-text page. 143

144 **Headings.** Headings should be capitalized (i.e., nouns, verbs, and all other 144
 145 words except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions should be set with an initial 145
 146 capital) and should, with the exception of the title, be aligned to the left. Only 146
 147 the first two levels of section headings should be numbered, as shown in Table 1. 147
 148 The respective font sizes are also given in Table 1. Kindly refrain from using “0” 148
 149 when numbering your section headings. Words joined by a hyphen are subject 149
 150 to a special rule. If the first word can stand alone, the second word should be 150
 151 capitalized. 151

Table 1. Font sizes of headings. Table captions should always be positioned *above* the tables.

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

152 Here are some examples of headings: “Criteria to Disprove Context-Freeness 152
 153 of Collage Languages”, “On Correcting the Intrusion of Tracing Non-deterministic 153
 154 Programs by Software”, “A User-Friendly and Extendable Data Distribution 154
 155 System”, “Multi-flip Networks: Parallelizing GenSAT”, “Self-determinations of 155
 156 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 Lemma 1. Please do not include section counters in the numbering like “Theorem 159
 160 1.1”. 160

161 **3.3 Figures and Photographs** 161

162 Please produce your figures electronically and integrate them into your text 162
 163 file. Integrate images by using the package `graphicx` or the style files `psfig` 163
 164 or `epsf` and define figures as floating objects. Please avoid using the location 164
 165 parameter “h” for “here”. 165

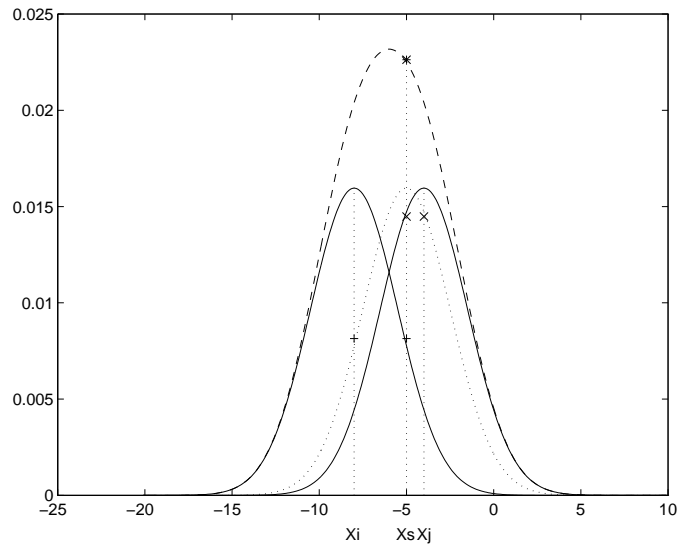


Fig. 1. One kernel at x_s (*dotted kernel*) or two kernels at x_i and x_j (*left and right*) lead to the same summed estimate at x_s . This shows a figure consisting of different types of lines. Elements of the figure described in the caption should be set in italics, in parentheses, as shown in this sample caption.

166 It is essential that all illustrations are clear and legible. Vector graphics 166
 167 (rather than rasterized images) should be used for diagrams and schemas when- 167
 168 ever possible. Please check that the lines in line drawings are not interrupted 168
 169 and have a constant width. Grids and details within the figures must be clearly 169
 170 legible and may not be written one on top of the other. Line drawings are to 170
 171 have a resolution of at least 800 dpi (preferably 1200 dpi). The lettering in figures 171
 172 should not use font sizes smaller than 6 pt (2 mm character height). Figures are 172
 173 to be numbered and to have a caption which should always be positioned under 173
 174 the figures, in contrast to the caption belonging to a table, which should always 174
 175 appear above the table. Captions are set in 9-point type. If they are short, they 175
 176 are centered between the margins. Longer captions, covering more than one line, 176
 177 are justified (Fig. 1 shows an example). Captions that do not constitute a full 177
 178 sentence, do not have a period. Text fragments of fewer than four lines should 178
 179 not appear at the tops or bottoms of pages, following a table or figure. In such 179
 180 cases, it is better to set the figures right at the top or right at the bottom of the 180
 181 page. 181

182 3.4 Formulas 182

183 Displayed equations or formulas are centered and set on a separate line (with 183
 184 an extra line or half line space above and below). Displayed expressions should 184
 185 be numbered for reference. The numbers should be consecutive within the con- 185

186 tribution, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the right margin. 186
 187 Please do not include section counters in the numbering. 187

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

188 Equations should be punctuated in the same way as ordinary text but with a 188
 189 small space before the end punctuation mark. 189

190 3.5 Footnotes 190

191 The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either 191
 192 directly after the word to be discussed or – in relation to a phrase or a sentence 192
 193 – following the punctuation sign (comma, semicolon, or period).³ 193

194 3.6 Citations 194

195 For citations in the text, please use square brackets and consecutive numbers. 195
 196 We would write [2–6] for consecutive numbers and [2, 4, 6] for non-consecutive 196
 197 numbers. The numbers in the bibliography section are without square brackets. 197
 198 Springer standardizes the format of the references and references that do not 198
 199 adhere to the LNCS style will be reformatted. We would like to draw your at- 199
 200 tention to the fact that references to LNCS proceedings papers are particularly 200
 201 often reformatted due to missing editor names or incomplete publisher informa- 201
 202 tion. This adjustment may result in the final papers as published by Springer 202
 203 having more pages than the original versions as submitted by the authors. Here 203
 204 is an example: 204

- 205 – Reference as formatted in author’s original version: 205
- 206 *Assemlal, H.E., Tschumperlé, D., Brun, L.: Efficient Computation* 206
- 207 *of PDF-Based Characteristics from Diffusion MR Signal. In: MIC-* 207
- 208 *CAI. Volume 5242. (2008) 7078* 208
- 209 – Reference after reformatting by Springer: 209
- 210 *Assemlal, H.E., Tschumperlé, D., Brun, L.: Efficient Computation* 210
- 211 *of PDF-Based Characteristics from Diffusion MR Signal. In: Metaxas,* 211
- 212 *D., Axel, L., Fichtinger, G., Székely, G. (eds.) MICCAI 2008, Part* 212
- 213 *II. LNCS, vol. 5242, pp. 7078. Springer, Heidelberg (2008)* 213

214 One more line is needed for this reference, as a result of Springers adjustment. 214
 215 Please make sure that all your sources are correctly listed in the reference section. 215
 216 Do not include references to pieces of work that are not connected with your 216
 217 paper. In the references are examples for a journal article [7], an LNCS chapter 217
 218 [11], a book [8], a paper in a proceeding without editors [9], a technical report 218
 219 [10], as well as a URL [1]. Please note that proceedings published in LNCS are 219
 220 not cited with their full titles, but with their acronyms. 220

³ The footnote numeral is set flush left and the text follows with the usual word spacing.

221 **3.7 Plagiarism** 221

222 Plagiarism is a serious violation of the submission guidelines. Even in the very 222
 223 unlikely case that plagiarism is not discovered during the reviewing process, 223
 224 the paper will be retracted at any time in case of plagiarism. If an author has 224
 225 copied from another author or has used parts of another author’s work (text, 225
 226 tables, figures, etc.), without his or her permission and a reference, then the 226
 227 paper on SpringerLink will be given a “retracted” stamp, and an erratum ex- 227
 228 plaining the reasons for the retraction will be included. In addition, the volume 228
 229 editors and the author’s academic supervisors will be informed that plagiarism 229
 230 has been committed. Please note that a retracted paper remains visible, with its 230
 231 “retracted” stamp. It does not simply disappear. 231

232 **References** 232

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- 235 3. Alpher, A., Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N.: Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo* 235
 236 13(1), 234–778 (2003) 236
- 237 4. Alpher, A., Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N., Gamow, G.: Can a machine frobnicate? 237
 238 *Journal of Foo* 14(1), 234–778 (2004) 238
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 240 as additional material `eccv08.pdf` 240
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- 243 8. Zuthor, Z.: *My Book*. Morgan Kaufmann, San Francisco (1999) 243
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 245 (2001) 245
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- 247 11. Zuthor, Z., Zuthor, B.: My GCPR paper. In: Editor, W., Editor, W. (eds.) *GCPR*, 247
 248 LNCS, vol. 4128, pp. 1148–1158. Springer Heidelberg (2014) 248