

1	<b>Author Guidelines for DAGM Submission</b>	1
2	Anonymous DAGM submission	2
3	Paper ID ***	3
4	<b>Abstract.</b> The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper	4
5	and should contain at least 70 and at most 300 words. It should be set	5
6	in 9-point font size and should be inset 1.0 cm from the right and left	6
7	margins. . . .	7
8	<b>1 Introduction</b>	8
9	Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting your manuscript <sup>1</sup> .	9
10	<b>1.1 Language</b>	10
11	All manuscripts must be in English.	11
12	<b>1.2 Paper length</b>	12
13	The maximum allowed paper length is 10 pages. Overlength papers will simply	13
14	not be reviewed. This includes papers where the margins and formatting are	14
15	deemed to have been significantly altered from those laid down by this style	15
16	guide. The reason such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no provision	16
17	for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The reviewing process cannot determine	17
18	the suitability of the paper for presentation in 10 pages if it is reviewed in 12.	18
19	<b>1.3 Dual submission</b>	19
20	By submitting a manuscript to DAGM, the author(s) assert(s) that it has not	20
21	been previously published in substantially similar form. Furthermore, no paper	21
22	which contains significant overlap with the contributions of this paper either	22
23	has been or will be submitted during the DAGM 2011 review period to either a	23
24	journal or a conference.	24
25	If there are any papers that may appear to the reviewers to violate this	25
26	condition, then it is your responsibility to (1) cite these papers – preserving	26
27	anonymity as described in section 2 of this example paper, (2) argue in the	27
28	body of your paper why your DAGM paper is nontrivially different from these	28
29	concurrent submissions, and (3) include anonymized versions of those papers in	29
30	the supplemental material.	30

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<sup>1</sup> These instructions have been adapted from ECCV 2010 / DAGM 2010.

### 31 **1.4 Supplemental Material** 31

32 Authors may optionally upload supplemental material. Typically, this mate- 32  
 33 rial might include result videos that cannot be included in the main paper, 33  
 34 anonymized related submissions to other conferences and journals, and appen- 34  
 35 dices or technical reports containing extended proofs and mathematical deriva- 35  
 36 tions that are not essential for understanding of the paper. Note that the contents 36  
 37 of the supplemental material should be referred to appropriately in the paper, 37  
 38 and that reviewers are not obliged to look at the submitted material. 38

39 All supplemental material must be zipped or tarred into a single file. There 39  
 40 is a 30MB limit on the size of this file. The deadline for supplemental material 40  
 41 is three days after the main paper deadline. To limit the load on the servers, 41  
 42 we ask authors to either submit the supplemental material well before the main 42  
 43 paper deadline, or after the main paper deadline. 43

### 44 **1.5 Line numbering** 44

45 All lines should be numbered, as in this example document. This makes reviewing 45  
 46 more efficient, because reviewers can refer to a line on a page. If you are preparing 46  
 47 a document using a non-L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document preparation system, please arrange for 47  
 48 an equivalent line numbering. 48

### 49 **1.6 Mathematics** 49

50 Please number all of your sections and displayed equations. Again, this makes 50  
 51 reviewing more efficient, because reviewers can refer to a line on a page. Also, it is 51  
 52 important for readers to be able to refer to any particular equation. Just because 52  
 53 you didn't refer to it in the text doesn't mean some future reader might not need 53  
 54 to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have to use circumlocutions like “the equation 54  
 55 second from the top of page 3 column 1”. (Note that the line numbering will 55  
 56 not be present in the final copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers). 56  
 57 Some authors might benefit from reading Mermin's description of how to write 57  
 58 mathematics: <http://www.cvpr.org/doc/mermin.pdf>. 58

## 59 **2 Blind review** 59

60 Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing for blind review. Blind 60  
 61 review does not mean that one must remove citations to one's own work—in fact 61  
 62 it is often impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are known 62  
 63 and available. 63

64 Blind review means that you do not use the words “my” or “our” when citing 64  
 65 previous work. That is all. (But see below for techreports). 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 bad paper: 70

71 An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter. 71

72 In this paper we present a performance analysis of our previous paper 72  
73 [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the 73  
74 previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me. 74  
75 [1] Removed for blind review 75

76 An example of an excellent paper: 76

77 An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter. 77

78 In this paper we present a performance analysis of the paper of Smith 78  
79 [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the 79  
80 previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me. 80  
81 [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicable foo filter, a fundamental 81  
82 contribution to human knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213. 82

83 If you are making a submission to another conference at the same time, 83  
84 which covers similar or overlapping material, you may need to refer to that 84  
85 submission in order to explain the differences, just as you would if you had 85  
86 previously published related work. In such cases, include the anonymized parallel 86  
87 submission [4] as additional material and cite it as 87

88 1. Authors. “The frobnicable foo filter”, BMVC 2010 Submission ID 88  
89 324, Supplied as additional material `bmvc10.pdf`. 89

90 Finally, you may feel you need to tell the reader that more details can be 90  
91 found elsewhere, and refer them to a technical report. For conference submis- 91  
92 sions, the paper must stand on its own, and not *require* the reviewer to go to 92  
93 a techreport for further details. Thus, you may say in the body of the paper 93  
94 “further details may be found in [5]”. Then submit the techreport as additional 94  
95 material. Again, you may not assume the reviewers will read this 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 DAGM 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. 102

103 You can handle this paper like any other. Don’t write “We show how to 103  
104 improve our previous work [Anonymous, 1968]. This time we tested the algorithm 104  
105 on a lunar lander [name of lander removed for blind review]”. That would be 105  
106 silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead write the following: 106

107 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication. This system is new because 107  
108 it handles the following cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al. 1968] 108  
109 didn’t handle case B properly. Ours handles it by including a foo term 109  
110 in the bar integral. 110  
111 ... 111

112 The proposed system was integrated with the Apollo lunar lander, 112  
 113 and went all the way to the moon, don't you know. It displayed the 113  
 114 following behaviours which show how well we solved cases A and B: ... 114

115 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads bet- 115  
 116 ter than the first version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A 116  
 117 reviewer might think it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus, but can- 117  
 118 not make any decision based on that guess. He or she would have to be sure that 118  
 119 no other authors could have been contracted to solve problem B. 119

120  
 121 FAQ: Are acknowledgements OK? No. Please **omit acknowledgements** in your 121  
 122 review copy; they can go in the final copy. 122

### 123 **3 Manuscript Preparation** 123

124 This is an edited version of Springer LNCS instructions adapted for DAGM 2011 124  
 125 first paper submission. 125

126 You are strongly encouraged to use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sub>2</sub><sub>ε</sub> for the preparation of your 126  
 127 camera-ready manuscript together with the corresponding Springer class file 127  
 128 `llncs.cls`. 128

129 We would like to stress that the class/style files and the template should not 129  
 130 be manipulated and that the guidelines regarding font sizes and format should 130  
 131 be adhered to. This is to ensure that the end product is as homogeneous as 131  
 132 possible. 132

#### 133 **3.1 Printing Area** 133

134 The printing area is 122 mm × 193 mm. The text should be justified to occupy 134  
 135 the full line width, so that the right margin is not ragged, with words hyphenated 135  
 136 as appropriate. Please fill pages so that the length of the text is no less than 136  
 137 180 mm. 137

#### 138 **3.2 Layout, Typeface, Font Sizes, and Numbering** 138

139 Use 10-point type for the name(s) of the author(s) and 9-point type for the 139  
 140 address(es) and the abstract. For the main text, please use 10-point type and 140  
 141 single-line spacing. We recommend using Computer Modern Roman (CM) fonts, 141  
 142 Times, or one of the similar typefaces widely used in photo-typesetting. (In these 142  
 143 typefaces the letters have serifs, i.e., short endstrokes at the head and the foot 143  
 144 of letters.) Italic type may be used to emphasize words in running text. Bold 144  
 145 type and underlining should be avoided. With these sizes, the interline distance 145  
 146 should be set so that some 45 lines occur on a full-text page. 146

147 **Headings.** Headings should be capitalized (i.e., nouns, verbs, and all other 147  
 148 words except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions should be set with an initial 148  
 149 capital) and should, with the exception of the title, be aligned to the left. Words 149  
 150 joined by a hyphen are subject to a special rule. If the first word can stand alone, 150  
 the second word should be capitalized. The font sizes are given in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Font sizes of headings. Table captions should always be positioned *above* the tables. The final sentence of a table caption should end without a full stop

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	<b>Lecture Notes . . .</b>	14 point, bold
1st-level heading	<b>1 Introduction</b>	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	<b>2.1 Printing Area</b>	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	<b>Headings.</b> Text follows . . .	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	<i>Remark.</i> Text follows . . .	10 point, italic

151 Here are some examples of headings: “Criteria to Disprove Context-Freeness 151  
 152 of Collage Languages”, “On Correcting the Intrusion of Tracing Non-deterministic 152  
 153 Programs by Software”, “A User-Friendly and Extendable Data Distribution 153  
 154 System”, “Multi-flip Networks: Parallelizing GenSAT”, “Self-determinations of 154  
 155 Man”. 155  
 156 156

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 the number 1, and not, for example, with the number 11. 159

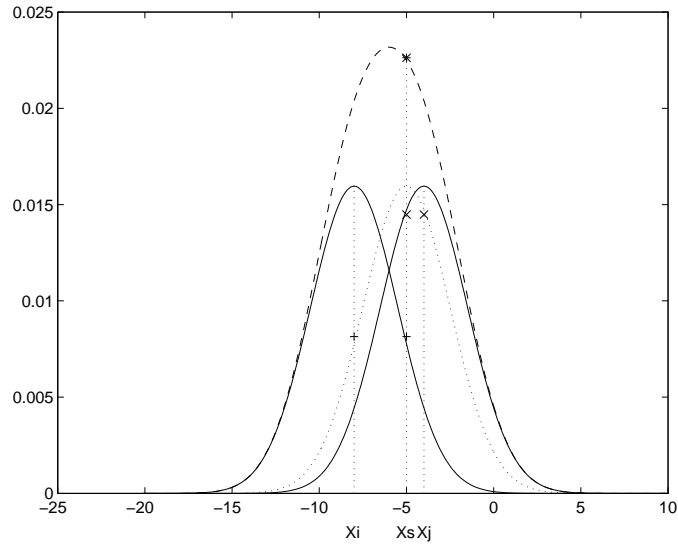
### 160 **3.3 Figures and Photographs** 160

161 Please produce your figures electronically and integrate them into your text file. 161  
 162 For  $\text{\LaTeX}$  users we recommend using package `graphicx` or the style files `psfig` 162  
 163 or `epsf`. 163

164 Check that in line drawings, lines are not interrupted and have constant 164  
 165 width. Grids and details within the figures must be clearly readable and may 165  
 166 not be written one on top of the other. Line drawings should have a resolution 166  
 167 of at least 800 dpi (preferably 1200 dpi). For digital halftones 300 dpi is usually 167  
 168 sufficient. The lettering in figures should have a height of 2 mm (10-point type). 168  
 169 Figures should be scaled up or down accordingly. Please do not use any absolute 169  
 170 coordinates in figures. 170

171 Figures should be numbered and should have a caption which should always 171  
 172 be positioned *under* the figures, in contrast to the caption belonging to a table, 172  
 173 which should always appear *above* the table. Please center the captions between 173  
 174 the margins and set them in 9-point type (Fig. 1 shows an example). The distance 174

175 between text and figure should be about 8 mm, the distance between figure and 175  
caption about 5 mm.



**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. The last sentence of a figure caption should generally end without a full stop

176 If possible (e.g. if you use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X) please define figures as floating objects. 176  
177 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X users, please avoid using the location parameter “h” for “here”. If you 177  
178 have to insert a pagebreak before a figure, please ensure that the previous page 178  
179 is completely filled. 179  
180 180

### 181 3.4 Formulas 181

182 Displayed equations or formulas are centered and set on a separate line (with an 182  
183 extra line or halfline space above and below). Displayed expressions should be 183  
184 numbered for reference. The numbers should be consecutive within each section 184  
185 or within the contribution, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the 185  
186 right margin. For example, 186

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

187 Please punctuate a displayed equation in the same way as ordinary text but 187  
188 with a small space before the end punctuation. 188

189 **3.5 Program Code** 189

190 Program listings or program commands in the text are normally set in typewriter 190  
 191 font, e.g., CMTT10 or Courier. 191

192 *Example of a Computer Program* 192

```

193 program Inflation (Output) 193
194   {Assuming annual inflation rates of 7%, 8%, and 10%,... 194
195   years}; 195
196   const 196
197     MaxYears = 10; 197
198   var 198
199     Year: 0..MaxYears; 199
200     Factor1, Factor2, Factor3: Real; 200
201   begin 201
202     Year := 0; 202
203     Factor1 := 1.0; Factor2 := 1.0; Factor3 := 1.0; 203
204     WriteLn('Year 7% 8% 10%'); WriteLn; 204
205     repeat 205
206       Year := Year + 1; 206
207       Factor1 := Factor1 * 1.07; 207
208       Factor2 := Factor2 * 1.08; 208
209       Factor3 := Factor3 * 1.10; 209
210       WriteLn(Year:5,Factor1:7:3,Factor2:7:3,Factor3:7:3) 210
211     until Year = MaxYears 211
212   end. 212

```

213 (Example from Jensen K., Wirth N. (1991) Pascal user manual and report. Springer, 213  
 214 New York) 214

215 **3.6 Footnotes** 215

216 The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either 216  
 217 directly after the word to be discussed or – in relation to a phrase or a sentence 217  
 218 – following the punctuation sign (comma, semicolon, or full stop). Footnotes 218  
 219 should appear at the bottom of the normal text area, with a line of about 2 cm 219  
 220 in  $\text{\TeX}$  and about 5 cm in Word set immediately above them.<sup>2</sup> 220

221 **3.7 Citations** 221

222 The list of references is headed “References” and is not assigned a number in 222  
 223 the decimal system of headings. The list should be set in small print and placed 223  
 224 at the end of your contribution, in front of the appendix, if one exists. Please do 224

---

<sup>2</sup> 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.

225 not insert a pagebreak before the list of references if the page is not completely 225  
226 filled. An example is given at the end of this information sheet. For citations in 226  
227 the text please use square brackets and consecutive numbers: [3], [1], [2] ... 227

## 228 **References** 228

- 229 1. Alpher, A., , Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N.: Frobnication revisited. Journal of Foo 229  
230 13(1), 234–778 (2003) 230
- 231 2. Alpher, A., , Fotheringham-Smythe, J.P.N., Gamow, G.: Can a machine frobnicate? 231  
232 Journal of Foo 14(1), 234–778 (2004) 232
- 233 3. Alpher, A.: Frobnication. Journal of Foo 12(1), 234–778 (2002) 233
- 234 4. Authors: The frobnicable foo filter (2010), ECCV10 submission ID 324. Supplied 234  
235 as additional material `eccv08.pdf` 235
- 236 5. Authors: Frobnication tutorial (2010), supplied as additional material `tr.pdf` 236





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238

Page 10 of the manuscript. This is the last page of the manuscript.

238

239

Now we have reached the maximum size of the DAGM 2011 submission.

239