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Photogrammetric Record template

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Abstract

This is an example of an original article in the layout expected by The Photogrammetric Record. The abstract is a concise summary of the essential elements of the paper, and should not contain detailed results. It should be no longer than 150 words. This template indicates how a paper submitted to journal should be structured and formatted, including figures, tables, mathematics and references.

Keywords: photogrammetry, example, word or short phrase, layout, maximum 6 words

Introduction

This template is designed to indicate to potential authors the required layout of papers submitted to *The Photogrammetric Record*. The working area of each page is 12.75 cm wide by 19 cm high. The manuscript should be no longer than 20 pages, including references, figures, tables and foreign abstracts. All text should use Times New Roman font and be fully justified (that is on both the left and right sides). The majority of the text should be in 10 point (including the English abstract), though the title uses 15 point text and figure and table captions, together with the list of references and the French, German, Spanish and Chinese abstracts, are in 8 point text. Author names following the paper's title (and also authors in the list of references at the end of the paper) are in Small Caps (use the Font tab or the shortcut Shift+Ctrl+K). Author names and email addresses should be followed by their affiliation (institution, city, country) in *italics*; the corresponding author should be indicated by an asterisk (\*) - this may not be the first (primary) author but is the author for all communication. The abstract, in italics, is followed by a minimum of three, and a maximum of six, keywords; these can be single words or *short* phrases.

Other than the first paragraph, the first line of a new paragraph should be indented by 0.75 cm with single-line spacing and no gaps between paragraphs. Even pages should contain, in their header, a *running head* in 8 point text that consists of the author's family name in Small Caps followed by the paper's title, shortened (if necessary) to fit on one line - it CANNOT run over one line of 8 pt text. (If your paper's title does not fit on one line, you should in any case consider shortening it.) Odd pages will state '*The Photogrammetric Record*' in the running head. The footer should contain page numbers but nothing else.

The main text should start with an introduction, followed by the main body of text (suitably divided into sections and subsections with appropriate headings), and finishing with conclusions. Acknowledgements can follow if appropriate (please avoid thanking referees and the editor - these are understood without specific statement), followed by the list of references and the four foreign abstracts (these will generally be provided by the *Record's* translators, but should be provided by the authors if within their capabilities). Appendices should only be used where appropriate to provide additional technical detail. The use of footnotes is strongly discouraged. Authors are asked to consult the Granshaw (2016) paper entitled '*Photogrammetric terminology: third edition*', freely available on the journal's homepage (Wiley, 2016) for advice on particular terms.

The introduction provides an overview of the topic and should include a concise appraisal of prior work in the research area of the paper. This should include references to other publications that provide the reader with resources to investigate the context and background of the current contribution. The structure of the main body of the paper is up to the author(s) but should typically be divided into several sections with headings (in Small Caps) and subheadings in *italics* (see the examples below). The concluding section should summarise the findings of the paper in a concise manner, but without undue repetition of the previous text.

Main Sections and Headings

The body of the main text should be divided into (unnumbered) sections commencing with a centre justified heading in Small Caps as above.

*Subheadings within Sections*

Subheadings are left justified, in *italics*, and use initial capitals for the primary words, as above, preceded and followed by 18 and 6 point line spaces respectively. One further level of subsections can be nested by using a line space followed by an indented italicised heading the start of the next paragraph with the text following immediately, as in the two examples below:

*Use of Abbreviations*. These are generally in upper case and should normally be fully explained (in lower case) on first usage, but with any conventions adhered to. Examples are structure from motion (SfM), scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT) and normalised digital surface model (nDSM) (but note 'lidar' and 'radar' are lower case). Again see '*Photogrammetric terminology: third edition*' (Granshaw, 2016) for acceptable abbreviations.

*Lists*. Bullet points should *not* be used. Instead indented numbers [(1), (2), …] or lower case letters [(a), (b), …] within brackets should be adopted.

References

Within the body of the text, references can either:

(a) be cited by direct reference to the author name, such as:

… in this research Ackermann (1984) demonstrated that … ; or

(b) by indirect references in brackets, separated by semi-colons if multiple papers:

… these photogrammetric results (Ackermann, 1984; Zhang, 2005) can be …

If there are two authors both are cited (Vosselman and Maas, 2010); if there are three or more authors only the first is cited followed by et al. (Toldo et al., 2013). Authors should carefully check that all cited references appear in the reference list and, conversely, that all listed references are cited in the body of the text. The inclusion of *grey literature* (which is not published commercially and is not widely accessible) is strongly discouraged, as readers will find difficulty in accessing such sources.

*Reference Lists*

References are listed in full, in alphabetical order, at the end of the paper; *all* authors are shown (with all their initials) in the order and form listed in the original publication, as in the examples at the end of this template. This means that the family name (surname) is followed by all initials of given names.

*References to Journal Papers*. The first reference at the end of this template (Ackermann, 1984) is typical: the paper's title appears in sentence case, followed by the name of the journal in *italics*; the numerical reference details [11(64): 429-439] includes the volume number (11), issue number (64) and page numbers (429 to 439). It is imperative to include both the VOLUME *and* ISSUE numbers. Occasionally some series, such as *Lecture Notes in Computer Science* and *SPIE*, use a single issue number (for example *SPIE*, 5665: 164-171); the *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing* has also now adopted this format. Two different papers by the same author in the same year are differentiated by letters after the year, as in Gruen (1996a) and Gruen (1996b).

Be careful when quoting papers from the ISPRS *Archives* (Gruen, 1996a; Pierrot-Deseilligny and Paparoditis, 2006; Toldo et al. 2013), noting differences due to title changes over the years and whether paginated printed copies or electronic media (such as CD-ROM) were used. Authors should always use the final form of the reference held by ISPRS (2014), *not* the form they may have received at a conference.

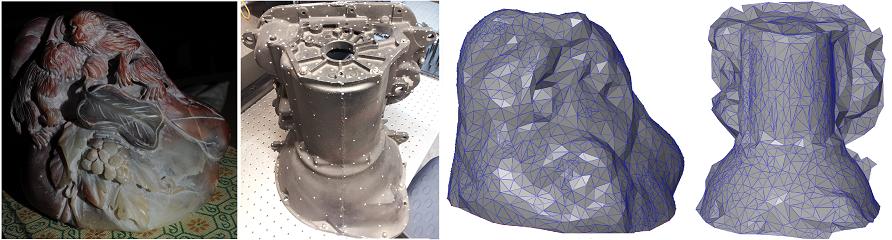
*References to Books and Dissertations*. It is the book or dissertation title that appears in *italics*. Examples of book references are Vosselman and Maas (2010), who are editors in this case rather than authors, and Gruen (1996b) where a chapter within a book is identified; in both cases the number of pages are quoted together with the publisher, place and country of publication. An example of a dissertation or thesis can be seen in the final reference (Zhang, 2005), again quoting the total number of pages.

*Internet References*. As internet pages change over time, web-based references should include the date accessed, as in ISPRS (2014) and Wiley (2016).

Figures and Tables

*Figures*

Figures are numbered consecutively with normal numerals (Fig, 1, Fig. 2, …) with captions *beneath* the illustration in 8 point text. Lower case letters (a), (b) … are used to identify component illustrations, as in Fig. 1. Manuscripts should be submitted with figures embedded where they should appear (NOT at the end of the manuscript), using only low-resolution versions to keep the final file size reasonable; if the paper is accepted, high-resolution figures can be uploaded for publication at that stage.



(a) (b) (c) (d)

Fig. 1. Test objects: (a) the Chinese statue; (b) the gearbox casing. On the right are the meshes of each object generated with: (c) “ReconstructMe” and (d) SfM. Source: Hosseininaveh Ahmadabadian et al. (2014).

*Tables*

Tables are also numbered consecutively and embedded (NOT at the end of the manuscript) but using Roman numerals (Table I, Table II, …) with captions *above* the table; 8 point text is used throughout tables. Column headings should be in *italics* with only horizontal row lines (*not* vertical column divisions) present, as in Table I. The units used (such as mm) should be clearly stated.

Table I. The parameters defined for different tests. Modified from Hosseininaveh Ahmadabadian et al. (2014).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Stereo camera system* | *F-Stop* | *Baseline (mm)* | *Overlap between rings (%)* | *Image precision (mm)* | *Minimum distance between two points in object space* | |
| *Statue (mm)* | *Gearbox (mm)* |
| Nikon D700 | 22 | 102.32 | 80 | 0.0042 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Two uEye cameras | 16 | 45.419 | 80 | 0.0011 | 0.1 | 0.3 |

Mathematics

Units should be separated from figures by a *thin* space (Shift\_Ctrl+Space bar) as in 5 m. Equations, which should be centre justified, are be numbered consecutively using (normal Hindu-Arabic) numerals in brackets and referenced in the text as equation (1), equation (2) and so on. Matrices and vectors should, respectively, be in upper case and lower case **bold**. Scalars and variables should be in *italics*, thus making them distinctive when used in the text, but mathematical functions such as 'tan' should remain in normal text and a superscript 'T' (T) used for the transpose:

(1)



**** and **** (2)

Conclusions

This template provides typical examples of the correct formatting and presentation as adopted by *The Photogrammetric Record*. Authors are advised to follow this template closely in their own submissions.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements are optional, but authors may wish to show their appreciation to colleagues or members of other institutions who have assisted them. Sources of project funding may also be acknowledged. Please do NOT include anonymous reviewers or the editor; it is taken as read that their assistance is appreciated.

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*Résumé*

L’histoire de l’appariement d’images remonte à plus de cinquante ans, lorsque les premières …

Zusammenfassung

Die digitale Bildzuordnung hat seit den ersten analogen Ansätzen für die automatisierte ...

Resumen

La correspondencia de imágenes tiene una historia de más de 50 años, desde los primeros …

摘要

影像匹配技术在模拟摄影测量中首次应用开始，已经有50年的发展 …