An Inspiring Title for the MELBA Journal Sample Article

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Abstract

We develop a learning framework for building deformable templates, which play a funda-1 mental role in many image analysis and computational anatomy tasks. Conventional meth-2 ods for template creation and image alignment to the template have undergone decades of rich technical development. In these frameworks, templates are constructed using an iterative process of template estimation and alignment, which is often computationally very 5 expensive. Due in part to this shortcoming, most methods compute a single template for 6 the entire population of images, or a few templates for specific sub-groups of the data. In this work, we present a probabilistic model and efficient learning strategy that yields 8 either universal or *conditional* templates, jointly with a neural network that provides efficient alignment of the images to these templates. We demonstrate the usefulness of this 10 method on a variety of domains, with a special focus on neuroimaging. This is particularly 11 useful for clinical applications where a pre-existing template does not exist, or creating a 12 new one with traditional methods can be prohibitively expensive. Our code is available 13 at http://yoururl.com. 14

Keywords: Machine Learning, Image Registration

1. Introduction

15

A deformable template is an image that can be geometrically deformed to match images in a dataset, providing a common reference frame. Templates are a powerful tool that enables the analysis of geometric variability. They have been used in computer vision, medical image analysis, graphics, and time series signals.

2. Related Works

Spatial alignment, or registration, between two images is a building block for estimation of
 deformable templates. Alignment usually involves two steps: a global affine transformation,
 and a deformable transformation (as in many optical flow applications).

Use \cite{} for reference that is part of the sentence, and \citep{} for references in parenthesis. For example, Viola and Wells III (1997) is awesome. Also, this is a citation (Viola and Wells III, 1997).

28 3. Methods

29 3.1 Equations

We estimate the deformable template parameters θ_t and the deformation fields for every data point using maximum likelihood. Letting $\mathcal{V} = \{v_i\}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \{a_i\}$,

$$\hat{\theta}_{t}, \hat{\mathcal{V}} = \arg \max_{\theta_{t}, \mathcal{V}} \log p_{\theta_{t}}(\mathcal{V}|\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{A})
= \arg \max_{\theta_{t}, \mathcal{V}} \log p_{\theta_{t}}(\mathcal{X}|\mathcal{V}; \mathcal{A}) + \log p(\mathcal{V}),$$
(1)

where the first term captures the likelihood of the data and deformations, and the second term controls a prior over the deformation fields.

34 **Proof** Awesome proof.

35

36 3.2 Math styles

Different font styles can be used for equations:

- \$a b c A B C 1 2 3\$: abcABC123
- \$\mathbf{a b c A B C 1 2 3}\$: abcABC123
- \$\mathfrak{a b c A B C 1 2 3}\$: αbcABC123
- \mathbf{ABC}
- \$\mathbb{ABC}\$: ABC
- Text and names in equations should be dealt with the \text command, for instance:
- \$\mathcal L_{\text{SuperLoss}}\$: $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{SuperLoss}}$ and not $\mathcal{L}_{SuperLoss}$.

45 4. Section

46 4.1 Subsection

4.1.1 Subsubsection

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55 5. Table and Figures

Table 1: By convention, Table caption goes on top.

Left	center	\mathbf{right}
111	222	333
444	555	666

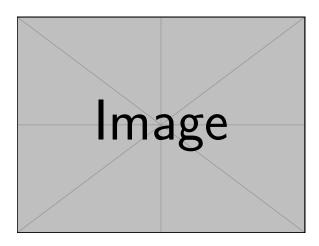


Figure 1: Example figure. Notice that the caption goes below.

6. Revision

- 61 We provide, in melba.sty a helpful command to color modifications after a revision:
- 62 \revision{}. It is automatically de-activated for papers compiled with the accepted,
- 63 arxiv or specialissue options.

6.1 It can also color whole sections and paragraphs

- 65 Adipisicing laborum in officia veniam in officia dolor reprehenderit ut ea sed ea reprehenderit
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71 Acknowledgments

- 72 This work was supported by grants X, Y and Z. We also acknowledge important conversa-
- tions with our colleagues A, B and C.

74 Ethical Standards

- 75 The work follows appropriate ethical standards in conducting research and writing the
- manuscript, following all applicable laws and regulations regarding treatment of animals or
- 77 human subjects.

78 Conflicts of Interest

79 The conflicts of interest have not been entered yet.

Data availability

- Authors submitting articles to Melba are required to include a Data Availability Statement
- in their manuscripts. The Data Availability Statement should clearly indicate whether the
- data supporting the findings of the study are available and, if so, how readers can access
- 84 them. If the data are not available, authors should provide a brief justification for not
- 85 sharing the data.

86 References

- 87 Paul Viola and William M Wells III. Alignment by maximization of mutual information.
- International journal of computer vision, 24(2):137–154, 1997.

89 Appendix A. Proof of the central theorem

- 90 In this appendix we prove the central theorem and present additional experimental results.
- 91 Remainder omitted in this sample.

92 Appendix B. Appendix section

- 93 B.1 Appendix subsection
- 94 B.1.1 APPENDIX SUBSUBSECTION
- 95 Appendix paragraph Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
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- 99 Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit
- 100 anim id est laborum.