An Inspiring Title for the MELBA Journal Sample Article

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- 1 Melba journal, The Internet, CERN, CH
- 2 Melba journal, The Internet, CERN, CH
- 3 Melba journal, The Internet, CERN, CH

Abstract

We develop a learning framework for building deformable templates, which play a fundamental role in many image analysis and computational anatomy tasks. Conventional methods 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 expensive. Due in part to this shortcoming, most methods compute a single template for 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 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 method on a variety of domains, with a special focus on neuroimaging. This is particularly useful for clinical applications where a pre-existing template does not exist, or creating a new one with traditional methods can be prohibitively expensive. Our code is available at http://yoururl.com.

Keywords

Machine Learning, Image Registration

Article informations

Corresponding author: author@institute.tld

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1. Introduction

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

7 image analysis, graphics, and time series signals.

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)

8 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).

3. Methods

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

Proof Awesome proof.

3.2 Long equations in two columns

Note that equations can fill the width pretty quickly when there are two columns. Different mathemtical environments, beyond the basic \begin{equation} may be of use. Taking as an example the binomial formula which overflows in

з Eq. (2):

$$(1+x)^n = \underbrace{(1+x) \times ... \times (1+x)}_{n \text{ times}} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n \text{hostrud}}{k! (n \text{ multiple})} \text{ ad esse velit nisi est dolor do ut dolore excepteur}$$

The \begin{multline} environment is an easy although crude fix:

$$(1+x)^n = \underbrace{(1+x) \times \dots \times (1+x)}_{n \text{ times}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} x^k. \quad (3)$$

begin{align} tends to give the most control over the final result:

$$(1+x)^n = \underbrace{(1+x) \times \dots \times (1+x)}_{n \text{ times}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} x^k. \tag{4}$$

- 38 3.3 Math styles
- ³⁹ Different font styles can be used for equations:
- \bullet \$a b c A B C 1 2 3\$: abcABC123
- \$\mathbf{a b c A B C 1 2 3}\$: abcABC123
- 42 \$\mathfrak{a b c A B C 1 2 3}\$: αbcABC123
- 43 \$\mathcal{ABC}\$: \mathcal{ABC}
- 44 \$\mathbb{ABC}\$: ABC
- 45 \$\mathsf{ABC}\$: ABC
- 46 \$\mathtt{ABC}\$: ABC
- Text and names in equations should be dealt with the
- 18 \text command, for instance:
- $\mbox{\cite{bases}}\$: \$\mathcal L_{\text{SuperLoss}}\\$: \$\mathcal E_{SuperLoss}\$\$ and not
- 50 $\mathcal{L}_{SuperLoss}$.

51 4. Section

- 52 4.1 Subsection
- 53 4.1.1 Subsubsection
- Paragraph Ex culpa ut commodo proident esse excepteur mollit in sed aliqua fugiat sed cupidatat dolor sint quis

veniam amet aute ea fugiat quis do excepteur sunt commodo magna cupidatat veniam minim anim mollit do enim et hostrud ad esse velit nisi est dolor do ut dolore excepteur nulla ex sunt exercitation consequat ullamco ad in fugiat ut ut enim adipisicing cillum nisi anim ullamco ullamco nisi esse aute dolore amet nisi adipisicing dolor dolore do ut aliqua in sunt aliqua tempor duis amet ut non adipisicing nostrud ex ullamco excepteur culpa anim est minim fugiat laborum ex irure consectetur eu in reprehenderit sint magna ut consequat laborum ex minim laboris culpa amet incididunt laborum laborum dolore nulla cupidatat dolore in aliqua ut eu in magna sunt eiusmod est labore sit eu incididunt fugiat in culpa pariatur voluptate duis id velit sunt reprehenderit pariatur amet esse dolore minim non fugiat fugiat amet incididunt commodo sit dolor.

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In itemize and enumeration, longer sentences and text in paragraphs could require manual hyphenation with — in case of boxes under- or over-flows:

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- Dolore et irure adipisicing ex anim exercitation sit proident mollit.
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5. Table and Figures

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

| Left | center | right |
|------|--------|-------|
| 111 | 222 | 333 |
| 444 | 555 | 666 |

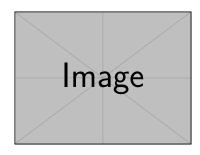


Figure 1: Example figure. Notice that the caption goes below.

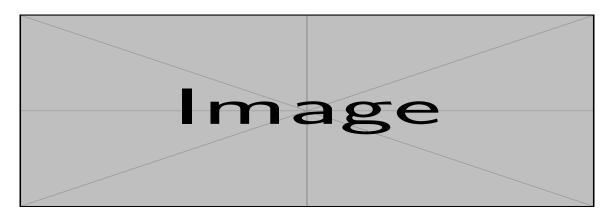


Figure 2: Example figure spanning the two columns.

5 6. Revision

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

6.1 It can also color whole sections and paragraphs

Adipisicing laborum in officia veniam in officia dolor reprehenderit ut ea sed ea reprehenderit veniam veniam culpa commodo velit commodo cillum laborum magna esse duis laboris esse in esse laborum consequat esse cupidatat.

Lorem ipsum exercitation voluptate adipisicing esse cupidatat sint do excepteur laboris nisi anim mollit ut adipisicing velit quis sunt minim ut deserunt pariatur id amet elit consectetur incididunt occaecat ad labore sit in magna eiusmod. Authors submitting articles to MELBA are required to include a Data Availability Statement in their manuscripts. 113 The Data Availability Statement should clearly indicate 114 whether the data supporting the findings of the study are 115 available and, if so, how readers can access them. If the data 116 are not available, authors should provide a brief justification 117 for not sharing the data. 118

References

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

Acknowledgments

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54 Ethical Standards

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

Conflicts of Interest

The conflicts of interest have not been entered yet.

Data availability

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Appendix A. Proof of the central theorem

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

Appendix B. Appendix section

B.1 Appendix subsection

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- B.1.1 Appendix subsubsection
 - Appendix paragraph Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.