

# Author Guidelines for the Portuguese Conference on Pattern Recognition

Susan Student<sup>1</sup>  
<http://www.vision.inst.ac.uk/~ss>  
Petra Prof<sup>1</sup>  
<http://www.vision.inst.ac.uk/~pp>  
Colin Collaborator<sup>2</sup>  
[colin@collaborators.com](mailto:colin@collaborators.com)

<sup>1</sup> The Vision Institute  
University of Borsetshire  
Wimbleham, UK  
<sup>2</sup> Collaborators, Inc.  
123 Park Avenue,  
New York, USA

## Abstract

This document demonstrates the format requirements for papers submitted to the Portuguese Conference on Pattern Recognition. The format is designed for easy on-screen reading, and to print well at one or two pages per sheet. Additional features include: pop-up annotations for citations [4, 6]; a margin ruler for reviewing; and a greatly simplified way of entering multiple authors and institutions.

All authors are encouraged to read this document, even if you have written many papers before. As well as a description of the format, the document contains many instructions relating to formatting problems and errors that are common even in the work of authors who *have* written many papers before.

## 1 Introduction

The proceedings of RecPad (the Portuguese Conference on Pattern Recognition) will be published only in electronic form. This document illustrates the required paper format, and includes guidelines on preparation of submissions. Papers which fail to adhere to these requirements may be rejected at any stage in the review process.

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X users should use this template in order to prepare their paper. Users of other packages should emulate the style and layout of this example. Note that best results will be achieved using pdf<sub>l</sub>atex, which is available in most modern distributions.

### 1.1 Paper length: two pages including bibliography and title

Papers must be 2 pages in length, *including* the bibliography. Length is counted from the bottom of the title on the first page. Therefore, the bibliography should begin eight lines into page ten. This is an approximate measure, intended to encourage brevity, but authors should keep in mind that blatant disregard of this instruction will cause reviewers to require greater originality and impact of the submission. **Papers which are clearly overlength will not be reviewed.** This includes papers where the margins and formatting are deemed to have been significantly altered from those laid down by this style guide. The reason such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The reviewing process cannot determine the suitability of the paper for presentation in nine pages if it is reviewed in twelve.

The bibliography should begin immediately after the paper text. It may be of any length, within reason. It should *not* include annotations, figures, or any other paraphernalia intended to subvert the paper length requirement.

### 1.2 Citations

When citing a multi-author paper, you may save space by using “*et alia*”, shortened to “*et al.*” (not “*et. al.*” as “*et*” is a complete word.) The provided \etal macro is a useful *aide memoire* in this regard. However, use it only when there are three or more authors. Thus, the following is correct: “Frobnication has been trendy lately. It was introduced by Alpher [1], and subsequently developed by Alpher and Fotheringham-Smythe [2], and Alpher *et al.* [3].”

This is incorrect: “... subsequently developed by Alpher *et al.* [2] ...” because reference [2] has just two authors. If you use the \etal macro, then you need not worry about double periods when used at the end of a sentence as in Alpher *et al.*

Method	Frobnability
Theirs	Frumpy
Yours	Frobbly
Ours	Makes one’s heart Frob

Table 1: Results. Ours is better.

We use natbib, so citations in random order are nicely sorted: [1, 2, 4, 5]. However, we don’t use the compress option, as we want each reference to have its own hyperlink and popup window.

## 1.3 Footnotes

Please use footnotes<sup>1</sup> sparingly. Indeed, try to avoid footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence). If you wish to use a footnote, place it at the bottom of the column on the page on which it is referenced. Use Times 8-point type, single-spaced.

## 1.4 The ruler

The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X style defines a printed ruler which should be present in the version submitted for review. The ruler is provided in order that reviewers may comment on particular lines in the paper without circumlocution. If you are preparing a document using a non-L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document preparation system, please arrange for an equivalent ruler to appear on the final output pages. The presence or absence of the ruler should not change the appearance of any other content on the page. The camera ready copy should not contain a ruler. (L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X users may remove the [review] option from the \documentclass statement.) Reviewers: note that the ruler measurements do not align well with lines in the paper — this turns out to be very difficult to do well when the paper contains many figures and equations, and, when done, looks ugly. Just use fractional references (e.g. this line is 210.5), although in most cases one would expect that the approximate location (210 in the previous example) will be adequate.

## 1.5 Mathematics

Please number all of your sections and displayed equations. It is important for readers to be able to refer to any particular equation. Just because you didn’t refer to it in the text doesn’t mean some future reader might not need to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have to use circumlocutions like “the equation second from the top of page 3 column 1”. (Note that the ruler will not be present in the final copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers). All authors will benefit from reading Mermin’s description [6] of how to write mathematics.

## 2 References

List and number all bibliographical references in 9-point Times, single-spaced, at the end of your paper. When referenced in the text, enclose the citation number in square brackets, for example [4]. Where appropriate, include the name(s) of editors of referenced books.

<sup>1</sup>This is what a footnote looks like. It often distracts the reader from the main flow of the argument.

Figure 1: It is often a good idea for the first figure to attempt to encapsulate the article, complementing the abstract. This figure illustrates the various print and on-screen layouts for which this paper format has been optimized: (a) traditional print format; (b) on-screen single-column format, or large-print paper; (c) full-screen two column, or 2-up printing.

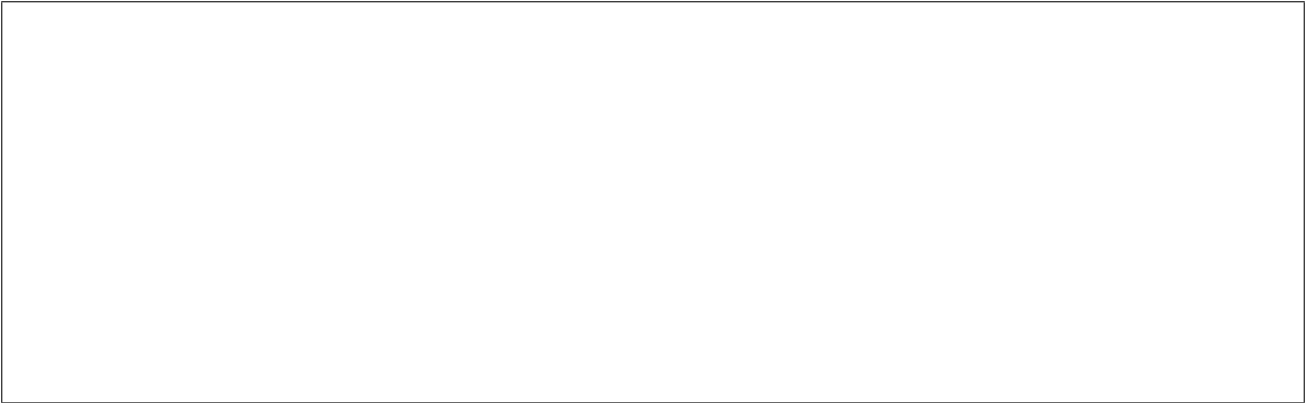


Figure 2: Example of a short caption, which should be centered.

3 Color

Color is valuable, and will be visible to readers of the electronic copy. However ensure that, when printed on a monochrome printer, no important information is lost by the conversion to grayscale.

References

[1] A. Alpher. Frobnication. *Journal of Foo*, 12(1):234–778, 2002.

[2] A. Alpher and J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003.

[3] A. Alpher, J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe, and G. Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004.

[4] Authors. The frobnicatable foo filter, 2006. ECCV06 submission ID 324. Supplied as additional material `eccv06.pdf`.

[5] Authors. Frobnication tutorial, 2006. Supplied as additional material `tr.pdf`.

[6] N. David Mermin. What’s wrong with these equations? *Physics Today*, October 1989. <http://www.cvpr.org/doc/mermin.pdf>.