
Obtaining High-quality Panorama from Videos

Songlin Zhao, Shuheng Zhang

Paper ID: 8

songlinzhao@link.cuhk.edu.cn

shuhengzhang@link.cuhk.edu.cn

Abstract

1 The abstract should first state the problem you want to solve and drawbacks of
2 existing approaches in a very brief way. Then it should state key steps of your
3 proposed algorithm with *clear* motivations and/or observations. This part is the
4 majority of your abstract. Finally, some highlight experiment results should be
5 shown here. Try to avoid using citation and equation here.

6 Disclaimer: The writing guideline below is just for *beginners*. You are absolutely at free will to
7 write in your own style. An example paper on pose estimation is here:

8 <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1611.00468.pdf>.

9 1 Introduction

10 Probably this is the most important section in the whole paper. First you should state the problem
11 background, overview, etc.

12 Then some transitional sentence is followed by starting a new paragraph, pointing out the potential
13 drawbacks or concerns in the problem you are trying to solve. The motivation naturally comes out.
14 It would be better to provide some figures to illustrate your idea (like a toy example).

15 The third part first comes the famous ‘In this paper, we propose XXX, which is shown in Figure 1.’
16 sentence; some brief statements should be appended explaining the key steps of your algorithm. A
17 very brief version of the algorithm’s key components should appear in the abstract.

18 The last paragraph should list the contributions of your paper and optionally provide some external
19 links (Github/project page, code link, etc.), as we have an active lean towards open-source research.

20 1.1 Related Work

21 Due to a maximum page of four in our project, we suggest you to write a sub-section of related work
22 here. No need to start a new section. This part should state some important and relevant work with
23 your method: how previous work address the problem, their existing problems or drawbacks, what
24 differentiate yours from theirs. For citation, you can use Li *et al.* [1] propose a blabla. Or use batch
25 citations like, previous work [2, 4, 3] address the problem blabla.

26 2 The Proposed Algorithm

27 Write a clear pipeline; use subsection to state your method explicitly; apply professional mathemat-
28 ical denotations and expressions. Use figures and/or tables to illustrate the claimed idea.

29 In one word: write a professional research article.

Table 1: Sample table title

Part		
Name	Description	Size (μm)
Dendrite	Input terminal	~ 100
Axon	Output terminal	~ 10
Soma	Cell body	up to 10^6

3 Experiments

The experiment should first state the dataset overview, evaluation metric and implementation details; then a sub-section on individual component analysis should be followed (why component A is necessary in my algorithm; what if A is removed, or A is replaced with B); the last part should list the performance comparison between the proposed method and previous state-of-the-arts.

Since we have a tight paper length requirement, you can put some parts of the experiments in the Appendix section if your paper is over-length.

4 Discussions (optional)

Note: no need to write the conclusion part.

5 Misc for preparing your paper

There are some useful commands for first-time \LaTeX writers.

5.1 Figures

See Figure 1.

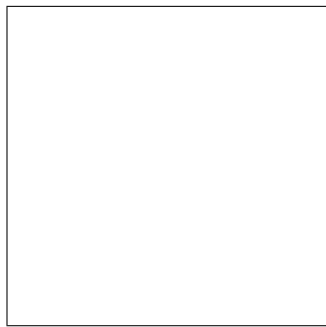


Figure 1: Sample figure caption.

5.2 Tables

All tables must be centered, neat, clean and legible. The table number and title always appear before the table. See Table 1.

5.3 Items and Algorithm

- Item 1.
- I love deep learning so much and the course TAs are so lovely.

49 5.4 Citations

50 Add the citations in the `dl.bib` file. Try to use unanimous citation format across your paper.

51 Acknowledgments

52 This part is optional. All acknowledgments go at the end of the paper. Do *not* include acknowledg-
53 ments in the anonymized submission, only in the final paper.

54 References

- 55 [1] P. Arbeláez, J. Pont-Tuset, J. Barron, F. Marques, and J. Malik. Multiscale combinatorial group-
56 ing. In *CVPR*, 2014.
- 57 [2] M. Cheng, Z. Zhang, W. Lin, and P. H. S. Torr. BING: binarized normed gradients for objectness
58 estimation at 300fps. In *CVPR*, 2014.
- 59 [3] J. Hosang, R. Benenson, P. Dollár, and B. Schiele. What makes for effective detection proposals?
60 *IEEE Trans. on PAMI*, 2015.
- 61 [4] Z. Jie, X. Liang, J. Feng, W. F. Lu, E. H. F. Tay, and S. Yan. Scale-aware pixelwise object
62 proposal networks. *IEEE Trans. on Image Processing*, 25, 2016.

66 **STOP.** The length of the paper is six.

67 A 7-th page can include references *only*. However, we ***strongly*** suggest you to write all contents
68 including references within six pages.

69 If you have more to write, put it in the appendix. We do admit the six-page requirement is a little bit
70 light for a high-quality paper. In top-tier AI/CV/ML conferences, the common paper length is 8.

⁷¹ **Appendix**

⁷² Put whatever you like here. In some sense, this section is also called supplementary material.