

# $\text{\LaTeX}$ Author Guidelines for CVPR Proceedings

Anonymous CVPR submission

Paper ID \*\*\*\*

## Abstract

001 *The ABSTRACT is to be in fully justified italicized text, at*  
002 *the top of the left-hand column, below the author and affil-*  
003 *iation information. Use the word “Abstract” as the title, in*  
004 *12-point Times, boldface type, centered relative to the col-*  
005 *umn, initially capitalized. The abstract is to be in 10-point,*  
006 *single-spaced type. Leave two blank lines after the Abstract,*  
007 *then begin the main text. Look at previous CVPRabstracts*  
008 *to get a feel for style and length.*

## 009 1. Introduction

010 Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting  
011 your manuscript to the IEEE Computer Society Press. This  
012 style guide now has several important modifications (for ex-  
013 ample, you are no longer warned against the use of sticky  
014 tape to attach your artwork to the paper), so all authors  
015 should read this new version.

### 016 1.1. Language

017 All manuscripts must be in English.

### 018 1.2. Dual submission

019 Please refer to the author guidelines on the CVPR 2026 web  
020 page for a discussion of the policy on dual submissions.

### 021 1.3. Paper length

022 Papers, excluding the references section, must be no longer  
023 than eight pages in length. The references section will not  
024 be included in the page count, and there is no limit on the  
025 length of the references section. For example, a paper of  
026 eight pages with two pages of references would have a total  
027 length of 10 pages. **There will be no extra page charges**  
028 **for CVPR 2026.**

029 Overlength papers will simply not be reviewed. This in-  
030 cludes papers where margins and formatting are deemed to  
031 have been significantly altered from those laid down by this  
032 style guide. Note that this  $\text{\LaTeX}$  guide already sets the fig-  
033 ure captions and references in a smaller font. The reason  
034 why such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no

provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The re-  
view process cannot determine the suitability of the paper  
for presentation in eight pages if it is reviewed in 11 pages.

### 1.4. The ruler

The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  style defines a printed ruler that 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- $\text{\LaTeX}$  document preparation system,  
arrange for an equivalent ruler to appear on the final out-  
put 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. ( $\text{\LaTeX}$   
users may use the options of `cvpr.sty` to switch between  
different versions.)

Reviewers: note that the ruler measurements do not align  
well with lines in the paper — this turns out to be very dif-  
ficult to do well when the paper contains many figures and  
equations, and, when done, looks ugly. Use fractional ref-  
erences (e.g., this line is 087.5), although in most cases the  
approximate location would be adequate.

### 1.5. Paper ID

Make sure that the Paper ID from the submission system  
is visible in the version submitted for review (replacing the  
“\*\*\*\*” you see in this document). If you are using the  
 $\text{\LaTeX}$  template, **make sure to update paper ID in the ap-  
propriate place in the tex file.**

### 1.6. Mathematics

Please, number all of your sections and displayed equations  
as in these examples:

$$E = m \cdot c^2 \quad (1)$$

and

$$v = a \cdot t. \quad (2)$$

It is important for the reader to be able to refer to any par-  
ticular equation. Just because you did not refer to it in the  
text does not mean that 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 of how to write mathematics: <http://www.pamitc.org/documents/mermin.pdf>.

### 1.7. Blind review

Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing for blind review. Blind review does not mean that one must remove citations to one’s own work—in fact it is often impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are known and available.

Blind review means that you do not use the words “my” or “our” when citing previous work. That is all. (But see below for tech reports.)

Saying “this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]” does not mean that you are Lucy Smith; it says that you are building on her work. If you are Smith and Jones, do not say “as we show in [7]”, say “as Smith and Jones show in [7]” and at the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any other cited work.

An example of a bad paper just asking to be rejected:

An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter.

In this paper, we present a performance analysis of our previous paper [1], and show that it is inferior to all previously known methods. Why the previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me.

[1] Removed for blind review

An example of an acceptable paper:

An analysis of the frobnicable foo filter.

In this paper, we present a performance analysis of the paper of Smith *et al.* [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me.

[1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicable foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human knowledge”. *Nature* 381(12), 1-213.

If you are making a submission to another conference at the same time that covers similar or overlapping material, you may need to refer to that submission to explain the differences, just as you would if you had previously published related work. In such cases, include the anonymized parallel submission [5] as supplemental material and cite it as

[1] Authors. “The frobnicable foo filter”, F&G 2014 Submission ID 324, Supplied as supplemental material [fg324.pdf](#).

Finally, you may feel you need to tell the reader that more details can be found elsewhere and refer them to a technical report. For conference submissions, the paper must stand on its own, and not *require* the reviewer to go to a tech report for further details. Thus, you may say in the body of the paper “further details may be found in [6]”. Then submit the tech report as supplemental material. Again, do not assume that the reviewers will read this material.

Sometimes your paper is about a problem that you tested using a tool that is widely known to be restricted to a single institution. For example, let’s say it’s 1969, you have solved a key problem on the Apollo lander, and you believe that the 1970 audience would like to hear about your solution. The work is a development of your celebrated 1968 paper entitled “Zero-g frobnication: How being the only people in the world with access to the Apollo lander source code makes us a wow at parties”, by Zeus *et al.*

You can handle this paper like any other. Do not write “We show how to improve our previous work [Anonymous, 1968]. This time we tested the algorithm on a lunar lander [name of lander removed for blind review]”. That would be silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead write the following:

We describe a system for zero-g frobnication. This system is new because it handles the following cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus *et al.* 1968] did not handle case B properly. Ours handles it by including a foo term in the bar integral.

...

The proposed system was integrated with the Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the moon, don’t you know. It displayed the following behaviours, which show how well we solved cases A and B: ...

As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads better than the first version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer might think that it is likely that the new article was written by Zeus *et al.*, but cannot make any decision based on that guess. He or she would have to be sure that no other authors could have been contracted to solve problem B.

### FAQ

**Q:** Are acknowledgements OK?

**A:** No. Leave them for the final copy.

**Q:** How do I cite my results reported in open challenges?

**A:** To conform with the double-blind review policy, you can report results of other challenge participants together with your results in your paper. However, for your results, you should not identify yourself and should not mention your participation in the challenge. Instead, present your

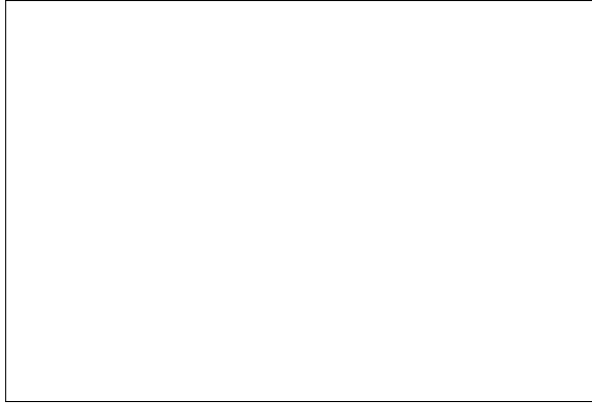


Figure 1. Example of caption. It is set in Roman so that mathematics (always set in Roman:  $B \sin A = A \sin B$ ) may be included without an ugly clash.

results referring to the method proposed in your paper and draw conclusions based on the experimental comparison with other results.

## 1.8. Miscellaneous

Compare the following:

`$conf_a$` *conf<sub>a</sub>*  
`$\mathit{conf}_a$` *conf<sub>a</sub>*

See The `TEXbook`, p165.

The space after *e.g.*, meaning “for example”, should not be a sentence-ending space. So *e.g.* is correct, *e.g.* is not. The provided `\eg` macro takes care of this.

When citing a multi-author paper, you may save space by using “et alia”, shortened to “*et al.*” (not “*et. al.*” as “*er*” is a complete word). If you use the `\etal` macro provided, then you need not worry about double periods when used at the end of a sentence as in Alpher *et al.* 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.* [4].”

This is incorrect: “... subsequently developed by Alpher *et al.* [2] ...” because reference [2] has only two authors.

## 2. Formatting your paper

All text must be in two-column format. The total allowable size of the text area is  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches (17.46 cm) wide by  $8\frac{7}{8}$  inches (22.54 cm) high. The columns should be  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches (8.25 cm) wide, with a  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch (0.8 cm) space between them. The main title (on the first page) should begin 1 inch (2.54 cm) from the top edge of the page. The second and following pages should begin 1 inch (2.54 cm) from the top edge. On all pages, the bottom margin should be

$1\frac{1}{8}$  inches (2.86 cm) from the bottom edge of the page for  $8.5 \times 11$ -inch paper; for A4 paper, approximately  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches (4.13 cm) from the bottom edge of the page.

### 2.1. Margins and page numbering

All printed material, including text, illustrations, and charts, must be kept within a print area  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches (17.46 cm) wide by  $8\frac{7}{8}$  inches (22.54 cm) high. Page numbers should be in the footer, centered, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches from the bottom of the page. The review version should have page numbers, yet the final version submitted as camera ready should not show any page numbers. The `LATEX` template takes care of this when used properly.

### 2.2. Type style and fonts

Wherever Times is specified, Times Roman may also be used. If neither is available on your word processor, please use the font closest in appearance to Times to which you have access.

MAIN TITLE. Center the title  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches (3.49 cm) from the top edge of the first page. The title should be in Times 14-point, boldface type. Capitalize the first letter of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; do not capitalize articles, coordinate conjunctions, or prepositions (unless the title begins with such a word). Leave two blank lines after the title.

AUTHOR NAME(s) and AFFILIATION(s) are to be centered beneath the title and printed in Times 12-point, non-boldface type. This information is to be followed by two blank lines.

The ABSTRACT and MAIN TEXT are to be in a two-column format.

MAIN TEXT. Type main text in 10-point Times, single-spaced. Do NOT use double-spacing. All paragraphs should be indented 1 pica (approx.  $\frac{1}{6}$  inch or 0.422 cm). Make sure your text is fully justified—that is, flush left and flush right. Please do not place any additional blank lines between paragraphs.

The captions of the figures and tables should be in 9-point Roman type as in Figs. 1 and 2. Short captions should be centered. Table captions should be above tables, while figure captions should be below figures.

Callouts should be 9-point Helvetica, non-boldface type. Initially capitalize only the first word of section titles and first-, second-, and third-order headings.

FIRST-ORDER HEADINGS. (For example, **1. Introduction**) should be Times 12-point boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before and one blank line after.

SECOND-ORDER HEADINGS. (For example, **1.1. Database elements**) should be Times 11-point boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before and one after. If you require a third-order heading (we dis-

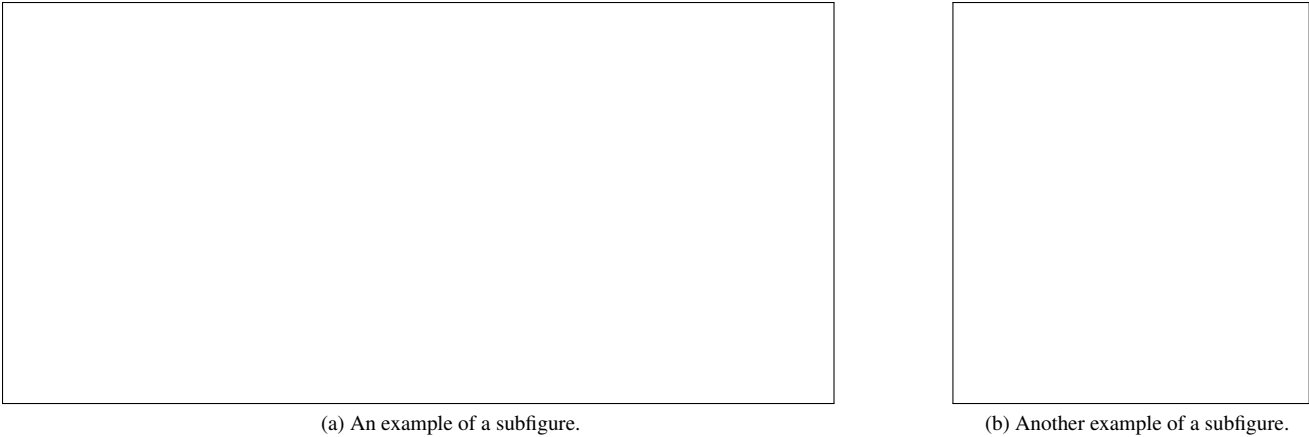


Figure 2. Example of a short caption, which should be centered.

253 courage it), use 10-point Times, boldface, initially capital-  
254 ized, flush left, preceded by one blank line, followed by a  
255 period, and your text on the same line.

256 **2.3. Footnotes**

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

263 **2.4. Cross-references**

264 For the benefit of author(s) and readers, please use the

265 `\cref{...}`

266 command for cross-referencing to figures, tables, equations,  
267 or sections. This will automatically insert the appropriate  
268 label alongside the cross-reference as in this example:

269 To see how our method outperforms previous  
270 work, see Fig. 1 and Tab. 1. It is also possible  
271 to refer to multiple targets as once, *e.g.* to Figs. 1  
272 and 2a. You may also return to Sec. 2 or look at  
273 Eq. (2).

274 If you do not wish to abbreviate the label, for example, at  
275 the beginning of the sentence, you can use

276 `\Cref{...}`

277 command. Here is an example:

278 Figure 1 is also quite important.

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

Table 1. Results. Ours is better.

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

279 **2.5. References**

280 List and number all bibliographical references in 9-point  
281 Times, single-spaced, at the end of your paper. When ref-  
282 erenced in the text, include the citation number in square  
283 brackets, for example [5]. Where appropriate, include page  
284 numbers and the name(s) of editors of referenced books.  
285 When citing multiple papers at once, make sure that you  
286 cite them in numerical order such as this [1–3, 5, 6]. If you  
287 use the template as advised, this will be taken care of auto-  
288 matically.

289 **2.6. Illustrations, graphs, and photographs**

290 All graphics should be centered. In L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, avoid using the  
291 `center` environment for this purpose, as this adds poten-  
292 tially unwanted whitespace. Instead, use

293 `\centering`

294 at the beginning of your figure. Please ensure that any point  
295 you wish to make is resolvable in a printed copy of the pa-  
296 per. Resize fonts in figures to match the font in the body  
297 text, and choose line widths that render effectively in print.  
298 Readers (and reviewers), even of an electronic copy, may  
299 choose to print your paper in order to read it. You cannot  
300 insist that they do otherwise and, therefore, must not assume  
301 that they can zoom in to see tiny details on a graphic.

302 When placing figures in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, it is almost always best to  
303 use `\includegraphics`, and to specify the figure width  
304 as a multiple of the line width as in the example below

```
\usepackage{graphicx} ...  
\includegraphics[width=0.8\linewidth]  
{myfile.pdf}
```

## 2.7. Color

Please refer to the author guidelines on the CVPR 2026 web page for a discussion of the use of color in your document.

If you use color in your plots, please keep in mind that a significant subset of reviewers and readers may have a color vision deficiency; red-green blindness is the most frequent kind. Hence, avoid relying only on color as the discriminative feature in plots (such as red vs. green lines), but add a second discriminative feature to ease disambiguation.

## 3. Final copy

You must include your signed IEEE copyright release form when you submit your finished paper. We MUST have this form before your paper can be published in the proceedings.

Please direct any questions to the production editor in charge of these proceedings at the IEEE Computer Society Press: <https://www.computer.org/about/contact>.

## References

- [1] FirstName Alpher. Frobnication. *IEEE TPAMI*, 12(1):234–778, 2002. 3, 4
- [2] FirstName Alpher and FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003. 3
- [3] FirstName Alpher and FirstName Gamow. Can a computer frobnicate? In *CVPR*, pages 234–778, 2005. 4
- [4] FirstName Alpher, FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe, and FirstName Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004. 3
- [5] FirstName LastName. The frobnicatable foo filter, 2014. Face and Gesture submission ID 324. Supplied as supplemental material `fg324.pdf`. 2, 4
- [6] FirstName LastName. Frobnication tutorial, 2014. Supplied as supplemental material `tr.pdf`. 2, 4