

$\text{\LaTeX}$ 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

071 to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have to use circumlo-
072 cutions like “the equation second from the top of page 3
073 column 1”. (Note that the ruler will not be present in the
074 final copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers).
075 All authors will benefit from reading Mermin’s description
076 of how to write mathematics: [http://www.pamitc.](http://www.pamitc.org/documents/mermin.pdf)
077 [org/documents/mermin.pdf](http://www.pamitc.org/documents/mermin.pdf).

078 1.7. Blind review

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

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

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

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

094 An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

095 In this paper, we present a performance analysis
096 of our previous paper [1], and show that it is in-
097 ferior to all previously known methods. Why the
098 previous paper was accepted without this analysis
099 is beyond me.

100 [1] Removed for blind review

101 An example of an acceptable paper:

102 An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

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

108 [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicatable
109 foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human
110 knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213.

111 If you are making a submission to another conference at
112 the same time that covers similar or overlapping material,
113 you may need to refer to that submission to explain the dif-
114 ferences, just as you would if you had previously published
115 related work. In such cases, include the anonymized paral-
116 lel submission [5] as supplemental material and cite it as

117 [1] Authors. “The frobnicatable foo filter”, F&G
118 2014 Submission ID 324, Supplied as supplemen-
119 tal material fg324.pdf.

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

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

138 You can handle this paper like any other. Do not write
139 “We show how to improve our previous work [Anonymous,
140 1968]. This time we tested the algorithm on a lunar lander
141 [name of lander removed for blind review]”. That would be
142 silly, and would immediately identify the authors. Instead
143 write the following:

144 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication.

145 This system is new because it handles the fol-
146 lowing cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus *et al.*
147 1968] did not handle case B properly. Ours han-
148 dles it by including a foo term in the bar integral.

149 ...

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

155 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific
156 convention, reads better than the first version, and does not
157 explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer might think
158 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
159 she would have to be sure that no other authors could have
160 been contracted to solve problem B.

162 FAQ

163 **Q:** Are acknowledgements OK?

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

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

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

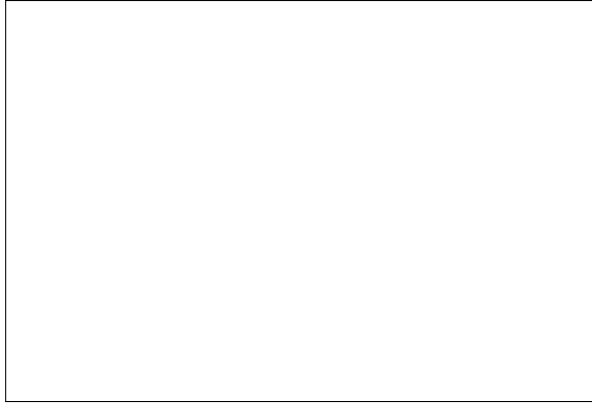


Figure 1. Example of caption. It is set in Roman so that mathematics (always set in Roman: $B \sin A = A \sin B$) may be included without an ugly clash.

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:

`$conf_a$` $conf_a$
`$\mathit{conf}_a$` $conf_a$

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 8.5×11 -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-

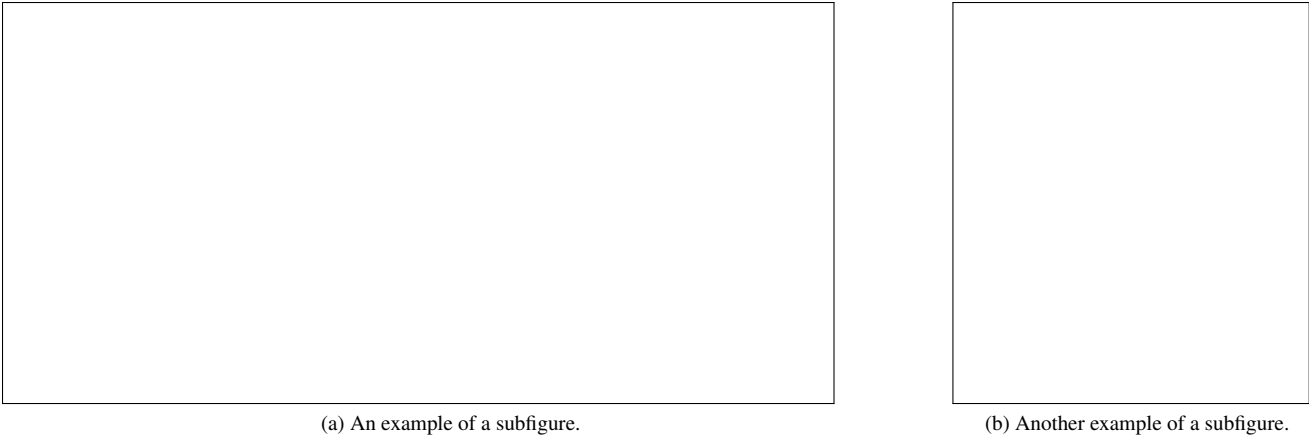


Figure 2. Example of a short caption, which should be centered.

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 footnotes¹ 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.

¹This 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^AT_EX, 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^AT_EX, 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

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

308 2.7. Color

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

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

317 3. Final copy

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

321 Please direct any questions to the production editor in
322 charge of these proceedings at the IEEE Computer Soci-
323 ety Press: [https://www.computer.org/about/](https://www.computer.org/about/contact)
324 [contact](https://www.computer.org/about/contact).

325 References

- 326 [1] FirstName Alpher. Frobnication. *IEEE TPAMI*, 12(1):234–
327 778, 2002. 3, 4
- 328 [2] FirstName Alpher and FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe.
329 Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003.
330 3
- 331 [3] FirstName Alpher and FirstName Gamow. Can a computer
332 frobnicate? In *CVPR*, pages 234–778, 2005. 4
- 333 [4] FirstName Alpher, FirstName Fotheringham-Smythe, and
334 FirstName Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of*
335 *Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004. 3
- 336 [5] FirstName LastName. The frobnicatable foo filter, 2014. Face
337 and Gesture submission ID 324. Supplied as supplemental
338 material `fg324.pdf`. 2, 4
- 339 [6] FirstName LastName. Frobnication tutorial, 2014. Supplied
340 as supplemental material `tr.pdf`. 2, 4