

Microsoft Word Author Guidelines for HPCA submissions

Anonymous HPCA submission

Paper ID ****< replace **** here and in header with paperID>

Abstract

The ABSTRACT is to be in fully-justified italicized text. Use the word “Abstract” as the title, in 14-point Times, boldface type, centered relative to the column, initially capitalized. The abstract is to be in 12-point, double-spaced type. The abstract may be up to 6 inches (15.22 cm) long. Leave two blank lines after the Abstract, then begin the main text.

1. Introduction

Please follow the steps outlined below when submitting your manuscript for review to HPCA 2012.

Papers that violate these formatting rules will be summarily rejected. *This guide and style files are adapted with some revisions from the guide for ICCV (International Conference on Computer Vision) submissions (<http://www.iccv2011.org/paper-submission>) and the guide for MICRO 2011.*

1.1. Language

All manuscripts must be in English.

1.2. Dual submission

By submitting a manuscript to HPCA, the authors assert that it has not been previously published in substantially similar form. Furthermore, no paper which contains significant overlap with the contributions of this paper either has been or will be submitted during the HPCA 2012 review period to **either a conference** (including HPCA 2012) or **a journal** (prior publication to IEEE Computer Architecture Letters is not considered a conflict). Papers violating this condition will be rejected and further action will be taken with IEEE and ACM.

If you have submitted any papers recently that may appear to the reviewers to violate this condition, then it is your responsibility to (1) cite these papers (preserving anonymity as described in Section 1.6 below), (2) argue in the body of your paper why your HPCA paper is nontrivially different from these concurrent submissions, and (3) include anonymized versions of those papers as supplemental material (provided that this functionality is present in the submission system at the time of submission – if not, you do not have to submit this material).

1.3. Paper Length

Submitted papers may have up to 28 pages. Overlength papers will simply 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. Note that this style guide already sets figure captions and references in a smaller font. There are two reasons why such papers will not be reviewed: (1) There is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The reviewing process cannot determine the suitability of the paper for presentation in fewer pages than the submitted version. (2) Reviewing is hard work and is done on a volunteer basis on the “spare” time of the reviewers. Please respect the

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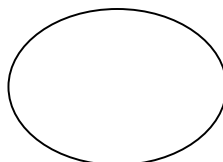


Figure 1: Example of a figure with caption. Captions are set in arial/sans serif, 10 point. Use a Drawing area to make space for figures.

reviewer’s time by putting the effort to succinctly present your ideas and results in the reasonable amount of space that has been provisioned.

1.4. The Ruler

This style file 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 different document preparation system, please arrange for an equivalent ruler to appear on the final output pages. **Note to 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. The ruler uses single spacing making it easier to identify lines even under these situations.

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”. (Note that the ruler will not be present in the final copy, so is not an

400 alternative to equation numbers).

403 1.6. Blind review

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405 Blind review does not mean that one must remove citations to one's own work—in fact it is often
406 impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are known and available.

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

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413 Saying “this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]” does not say that you are Lucy Smith, it says that
414 you are building on her work. If you are Smith and Jones, do not say “as we show in [7]”, say “as
415 Smith and Jones show in [7]” and at the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any other
416 cited work. **Papers with improper self-references or that violate blind reviewing will be rejected.**

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421 An example of an inappropriate paper:

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425 An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

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

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437 [1] Removed for blind review

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441 An example of an acceptable paper:

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

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512 [1] Smith, L and Jones, C. “The frobnicatable
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514 foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human
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516 knowledge”. Nature 381(12), 1-213.

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518 Finally, you may feel you need to tell the reader that more details can be found elsewhere, and refer
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520 them to a technical report. For conference submissions, the paper must stand on its own, and not
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522 require the reviewer to go to a techreport for further details. Thus, you may say in the body of the paper
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524 “further details may be found in [5]”. Again, you may not assume the reviewers will read this material.

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526 Sometimes your paper is about a problem which you tested using a tool which is widely known to be
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528 restricted to a single institution. For example, let’s say it’s 1969, you have solved a key problem on the
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530 Apollo lander, and you believe that the HPCA 2012 audience would like to hear about your solution.
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532 The work is a development of your celebrated 1968 paper entitled ”Zero-g frobnication: How being the
533
534 only people in the world with access to the Apollo lander source code makes us a wow at parties”, by
535
536 Zeus *et al.*

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

600 We describe a system for zero-g frobnication. This system is new because it handles the following
601 cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al. 1968] didn't handle case B properly. Ours handles it by
602 including a foo term in the bar integral.
603

604 ...
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606 The proposed system was integrated with the Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the
607 moon, don't you know. It displayed the following behaviours which show how well we solved cases
608 A and B: ...
609

610 As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads better than the first
611 version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer might think it likely that the new
612 paper was written by Zeus et al, but cannot make any decision based on that guess. He or she would
613 have to be sure that no other authors could have been contracted to solve problem B.
614

615 Do not include an acknowledgement section in the submitted version.
616

617 1.7. Miscellaneous

618 When citing a multi-author paper, you may save space by using "*et alia*", shortened to "*et al.*" (not
619 "*et. al.*" as "*et*" is a complete word.) However, use it only when there are three or more authors. Thus,
620 the following is correct:
621

622 "Frobnication has been trendy lately. It was introduced
623 by Alpher [3], and subsequently developed by Alpher and Fotheringham-Smythe [1], and Alpher *et al.*
624 [2]."
625

626 This is incorrect: "... subsequently developed by Alpher et al. [1] ..." because reference [1] has just
627 two authors.
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629 For this citation style, keep multiple citations in numerical (not chronological) order, so prefer [1, 3,
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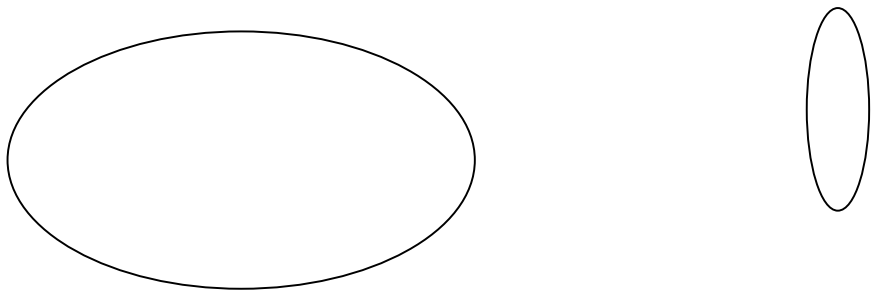


Figure 2: Short captions should be centered.

4] to [3, 1, 4].

2. Formatting your paper

All text must be in a single column format and the paper must be submitted in PDF format printed for 8.5 × 11-inch paper (letter size). The total allowable width of the text area is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches (17.5 cm) wide by $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches (22.54 cm) high. The main title (on the first page) should begin 1.0 inch (2.54 cm) from the top edge of the page. The second and following pages should begin 1.0 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.

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 (17.5 cm) wide by $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches (22.54 cm) high.

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.

800 MAIN TITLE. Center the title 1-3/8 inches (3.49 cm) from the top edge of the first page. The title
801 should be in Times 14-point, boldface type. Capitalize the first letter of nouns, pronouns, verbs,
802 adjectives, and adverbs; do not capitalize articles, coordinate conjunctions, or prepositions (unless the
803 title begins with such a word). Leave two blank lines after the title.
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808 MAIN TEXT. Type main text in 12-point Times, doublespaced. All paragraphs should be indented
809 1 pica (approx. 1/6 inch or 0.422 cm). Make sure your text is fully justified—that is, flush left and
810 flush right. Please do not place any additional blank lines between paragraphs.
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813
814 Figure and table captions should be 10-point arial/sans serif type as in Figures 1 and 2. Short
815 captions should be centred. Callouts should be 10-point Helvetica, non-boldface type. Initially
816 capitalize only the first word of section titles and first-, second-, and third-order headings.
818

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820 Table contents should be in at least 10-point type.
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822 FIRST-ORDER HEADINGS. (For example, **1. Introduction**) should be Times 14-point
823 boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before, and one blank line after.
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826 SECOND-ORDER HEADINGS. Should be Times 12-point boldface, initially capitalized, flush left,
827 with one blank line before, and one after. If you require a third-order heading (we discourage it), use
828 12-point Times, boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, preceded by one blank line, followed by a
829 period and your text on the same line.
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834 835 **2.3. Tables** 836

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838 Use at least 12-pt font size for your tables, center them, and use the same caption style as that for
839 figures.
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Method	Frobnability
Theirs	Frumpy
Yours	Frobbly
Ours	All of the Above

Table 1: Results. Ours is better.

2.4. Footnotes

Please use footnotes¹ 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 10-point type, single-spaced or double-spaced.

2.5. References

List and number all bibliographical references in 10-point Times, single-spaced or double-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.

2.6. Illustrations, graphs, and photographs

All graphics should be centered. Please ensure that any point you wish to make is resolvable in a printed copy of the paper. Resize fonts in figures to match the font in the body text, and choose line widths which render effectively in print. Many readers (and reviewers), even of an electronic copy, will choose to print your paper in order to read it. You cannot insist that they do otherwise, and therefore you must not assume that they can zoom in to see tiny details on a graphic. Do not use font sizes less than 9pt in figures.

2.7. 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.

3. References

- [1] A. Alpher, , and J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003.
- [2] A. Alpher, , J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe, and G. Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004.
- [3] A. Alpher. Frobnication. *Journal of Foo*, 12(1):234–778, 2002.
- [4] Authors. The frobnicable foo filter, 2011. *Face and Gesture 2011* submission ID 324. Supplied as additional material efg324.pdf.
- [5] Authors. Frobnication tutorial, 2006. Supplied as additional material tr.pdf.

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