

Paper Template for Odyssey 2014

Julian Fierrez-Aguilar

Department of Audiovisual Engineering and Communications

Technical University of Madrid, Spain

jffierrez@diac.upm.es

Abstract

This is a layout specification and template definition for the papers of Odyssey 2014 Conference, which will be held in Joensuu, Finland, 16 – 19 June, 2014. This template has been generated from Eurospeech 2001 templates and aims at producing conference proceedings in electronic form. The format is essentially the one used for IEEE ICASSP conferences.

1. Introduction

This template can be found on the conference website. Please use either a Word or a LaTeX format file when preparing your submission. If there are special questions or wishes regarding paper preparation and submission for Odyssey 2014, correspondence should be addressed to <odyssey@cs.uef.fi>.

Information for full paper submission is available in the web at <<http://cs.uef.fi/odyssey2014/>> under which you also will find instructions for paper preparation and usage of templates.

2. Page layout and style

The page layout should match with the following rules. A highly recommended way to meet these requirements is to use given templates (Word or LaTeX) and check details against this example file. If you for some reason cannot use Word or LaTeX, please follow these rules as carefully as possible, or contact the organizers at <odyssey@cs.uef.fi> for further instructions.

2.1. Basic layout features

- Proceedings will be printed in A4 format. The layout is designed so that files, when printed in US Letter format, include all material but the margins are not symmetric. TRY TO MAKE YOUR SUBMISSION IN A4 FORMAT, if possible, although this is not an absolute requirement.
- Two columns are used except for the title part and possibly for large figures that need a full page width.
- Left margin is 20 mm.
- Column width is 80 mm.
- Spacing between columns is 10 mm.
- Top margin 25 mm (except first page 30 mm to title top).
- Text height (without headers and footers) is maximum 235 mm.

- Headers and footers should be left empty (they will be added for printing).
- Check indentations and spacings by comparing to this example file (in pdf).

2.1.1. Headings

Section headings are centered in boldface with the first word capitalized and the rest of the heading in lower case. Sub headings appear like major headings, except they start at the left margin in the column. Sub-sub headings appear like sub headings, except they are in italics and not boldface. See examples in this file. No more than 3 levels of headings should be used.

2.2. Text font

Times or Times Roman font is used for main text. Recommended font size is 9 points that is also minimum allowed size. Other font types may be used if needed for special purposes. While making the final .pdf file, remember to include all fonts!

LaTeX users: DO NOT USE Computer Modern FONT FOR TEXT (Times is specified in the style file). If possible, make the final document using POSTSCRIPT FONTS since for example equations with non-ps Computer Modern are very hard to read on screen.

2.3. Figures

All figures should be centered on the column (or page, if the figure spans both columns). Figure captions should follow each figure and have the format given in Fig. 1.

Figures should be preferably line drawings. If they contain gray levels or colors, they should be checked to print well on a high-quality non-color laser printer.

2.4. Tables

An example of a table is shown as Table 1. Somewhat different styles are allowed according to the type and purpose of the table. The caption text may be above or below the table.

2.5. Equations

Equations should be placed on separate lines and numbered. Examples of equations are given below. Particularly,

$$x(t) = s(f_{\omega}(t)) \quad (1)$$

where $f_{\omega}(t)$ is a special warping function

$$f_{\omega}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C \frac{v^{-1k} dv}{(1 - \beta v^{-1})(v^{-1} - \beta)} \quad (2)$$

Table 1: This is an example of a table

ratio	Decibels
1/1	0
2/1	≈ 6
3.16	10
1/10	20
10/1	-20
100/1	40
1000/1	60

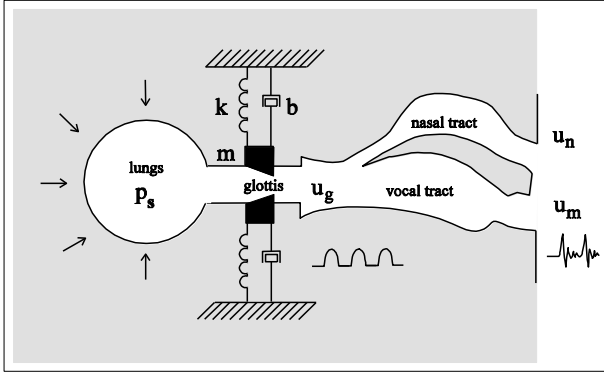


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of speech production.

A residue theorem states that

$$\oint_C F(z)dz = 2\pi j \sum_k \text{Re } s[F(z), p_k] \quad (3)$$

Applying theorem 3 to 1, it is quite straightforward to see that

$$1 + 1 = \pi \quad (4)$$

Finally we have proven the secret theorem of all speech sciences. No more math is needed to show how useful the result is!

2.6. Page Numbers

Page numbers will be added later to the document electronically. *Don't make any footers or headers!*

2.7. References

The reference format is the standard IEEE one. References should be numbered in order of appearance, for example [1], [2] and [3].

3. Discussion

This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion. This is the discussion.

4. Conclusions

This template can be found on the conference website <http://cs.uef.fi/odyssey2014/>.

5. References

- [1] Smith, J. O. and Abel, J. S., "Bark and ERB Bilinear Transforms", *IEEE Trans. Speech and Audio Proc.*, 7(6):697-708, 1999.
- [2] Lee, K.-F., *Automatic Speech Recognition: The Development of the SPHINX SYSTEM*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston, 1989.
- [3] Rudnick, A. I., Polifroni, Thayer, E H., and Brennan, R. A. "Interactive problem solving with speech", *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, Vol. 84, 1988, p S213(A).