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Abstract. Leave the word "Abstract." then type your abstract here. For a new paragraph, do not tab over or indent, just hit the Enter key. It will look like a double space between paragraphs. If your abstract is long, choose a smaller font or let it run onto the next page.

The abstract is often the only part of the paper to be read, so include your major findings in a useful and concise manner. Include a problem statement, objectives, brief methods, quantitative results, and the significance of your findings. The abstract should be no more than 250 words long.

Keywords. Leave the word "Keywords." then type keywords or key phrases, separated by commas. List both specific and general terms that will aid in searches.

Introduction

This section automatically starts a new page. Start a new paragraph with a single hit of the Enter key, without a tab or indent. It will look like a double space between paragraphs.

Your ordinary text and equations use the Normal Style. You can use italics, bold, underlines, superscripts and subscripts. It's best to choose symbols from the Symbol or Arial Basic, Latin, or Greek sets; avoid unusual symbols. Use plain text or Equation Editor for equations. Put several spaces (not a tab) between the equation and the equation reference number.

Put your figures and tables where you would like them, generally after their first mention. Cite each of your tables and figures in the text, either parenthetically (Fig. 1) or as part of a sentence, e.g., Figure 1 illustrates that.... References should be numbered and be cited in superscript.

In general, use SI units. Inch-pound units may be also used to meet the needs of your target audience.

Be sure to have someone proofread your paper.

First-Level Headings Beyond Introduction Use the Heading 1 Style

Type any combination of Heading 1, Heading 2, text and equations in the Normal Style, figures, tables, captions, and lists.

Secondary Headings

For second-level headings, type in your words, select them, and pick out the Heading 2 Style from the pull-down Styles menu. If necessary, use Heading 3, etc., for lower-level headings.

How to Handle Graphics--This is in Heading 2 Style

Put your graphics into the Word document. If you insert a scan, please use 600 dpi line art or 300 dpi grayscale (.tif or .jpg). If you insert a digital-camera image, please use the "large" .jpg setting. Lower-resolution settings may yield poor quality images in the paper copies. Color figures will show color in the web version but the paper version will be in black and white. Please test your color figures to be sure they are also legible in black and white.

Format graphics to be "In Line With Text" or uncheck the "Float Over Text" box. The choices vary a bit depending on your version of Word and type of graphic. To do this, first click on the figure to select it, then hit Format---Picture or Object---Layout or Position. If the figure will not go in line with text, just insert it and SMPTE staff will deal with it.

⇒ Put figure here—it will be centered automatically ⇐

Figure 1. Use the Figure Caption Style for a caption below each figure, outside of the graphics box. The graphic itself is in the Figure Style.

About Tables

Table 1. Use the Table Caption Style below each table.

Material in the table uses the Table Contents Style.	Use standard Word table commands.	Use only solid lines, with no diagonals or broken lines.
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About Lists

If you like, you may use the List Bullet or List Number Styles for your lists. Type in the material, pressing "Enter" between items. Then, select all the listed items and apply the List Bullet (or List Number) Style from the Style menu. If Word forces text into the list against your wishes, press Backspace or select the text and make it Normal style.

The paragraph above the list is in the List Start Style. This is typically a phrase such as "We found that..." used to introduce the list.

- This is an item in a bullet list. Use bullets unless numbering is necessary.
- This is a second item.

Here is a numbered list:

1. This is number one.
2. This is number two.

Conclusion

Every paper must have a Conclusion section to restate the major findings and suggest further research. It is the last main heading before References. Type any combination of Normal text, Heading 2, equations, figures, tables, captions, and lists.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements, if any, are placed here following the Conclusion.

Format for Reference and Bibliography Entries

Bibliography entries are in alphabetical order; references, in numerical order according to their citations in text. In bibliographies, the last name is listed first; if there is no author, the entries begin with "Anon." and are alphabetized by title. In references, the listing is as in the examples below. If more than three authors are listed, use the first name followed by et al. The following are examples of format for various types of publications or non-published documents. Use standard abbreviation for journal articles when known; otherwise, spell out.

Journal Articles

M. C. Gruszka, "Bumps on the All-Digital Road," *TV Technology*, 12:12-39, June 1994.

M. Sugawara, K. Masaoka, M. Emoto, Y. Matsuo, Y. Nojiri, "Research on Human Factors in Ultrahigh-Definition Television (UHDTV) to Determine its Specifications," *SMPTE Mot. Imag. J.*, 117 (3): 23-29, Apr. 2008.

Articles Published in Proceedings

M. Shibata, "A Temporal Segmentation Method for Video Sequence," *Proc. SPIE Visual Comm. and Image Proc.* '92, pp. 1194-1205 1992.

Books

L. S. Birks, *Electron Probe Microanalysis*, Wiley: New York, 1982.

Chapter in a Book

P. E. Wilcock, "Analog Components," in Video Pictures of the Future, SMPTE: Scarsdale, N.Y., 1983.

Unpublished Paper

W. E. Glenn, J. Marcinka, and R. Dhein, "Subband Coding Compression System for Program Production," presented at the 136th SMPTE Technical Conference, Los Angeles, CA, Oct. 1994.

J. Steurer, "Tri-Focal Rig (Practical Camera Configurations for Image and Depth Acquisition)," presented at the SMPTE 2013 Annual Technical Conference & Exhibition, Hollywood, CA, Oct. 2013

Dissertation or Thesis

T. L. Gilbert, "Rate of Decay of Auditory Sensation," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of Chemistry, University of Massachusetts, 1984.

Standards

SMPTE, ST 377-1:2011 Am1:2012, "Material Exchange Format (MXF) — File Format Specification — Amendment 1."

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), "Extensible Markup Language (XML)", Feb. 1996, <https://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/>

SMPTE, ST 298:2009, "Universal Labels for Unique Identification of Digital Data"

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), RFC 3280, "Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile," Available: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3280.txt>

International Telecommunications Union – Radiocommunication (ITU-R), Recommendation BT.2020-2, "Parameter values for ultra-high definition television systems for production and international programme exchange," 10/2015.

Patents

W. J. Thompson and D. R. Albert, U.S. Patent No.7 430 020, Mar. 3,1975.

Acronyms in "The Digital Image World:"