

Authoring a Scientific Paper in Computer Graphics

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- Introduction
 - ◆ What is a “paper”?
 - ◆ Why should I write one?
- Guide for writing a paper
 - ◆ Content
 - ◆ Structure
 - ◆ Style
- Summary



What Is a „Paper“?

- Scientific text
- About a research contribution
- Published in a scientific forum



- Universities
 - ◆ Students (Diploma, Ph.D.)
 - ◆ Research assistants/professors
- Other research institutions
 - ◆ Fraunhofer, Max-Planck, Akademie der Wissenschaften, etc.
- Companies
 - ◆ Microsoft Research, Adobe, Apple, Google, VRVis, etc.



■ Conferences

- ◆ Organized by scientific societies
 - “ACM Siggraph”, “Eurographics”, “EGSR”, “Pacific Graphics”, “WSCG”, “SCCG”, ...
- ◆ Call for papers (hard deadline)
- ◆ Peer reviewing (double blind)
 - Evaluation by several scientists in the field
 - Ensures high quality
- ◆ Give a talk at the conference
- ◆ Paper printed in conference proceedings



■ Scientific journals

- ◆ Publishing house and/or scientific societies
- ◆ “Transactions on Graphics”, “Computer Graphics Forum”, “TVCG”, “C&G”, ...
- ◆ No hard deadlines
- ◆ Peer reviewing (single blind)
- ◆ Publishing process takes $\frac{1}{2}$ up to 2 years

■ Technical report

- ◆ Internal in institution, put online
- ◆ Should avoid stealing of ideas..(?)



- Knowledge dissemination
- Performance evaluation for scientists
 - ◆ Number and quality of papers per year
 - ◆ H-Index, publish or perish
- Performance evaluation for Universities/institutions/etc.
 - ◆ Increase visibility
 - ◆ Get more money through project proposals
 - ◆ Invitations to talks, STAR reports, etc.
 - ◆ Invitations to program committees, scientific societies, etc.

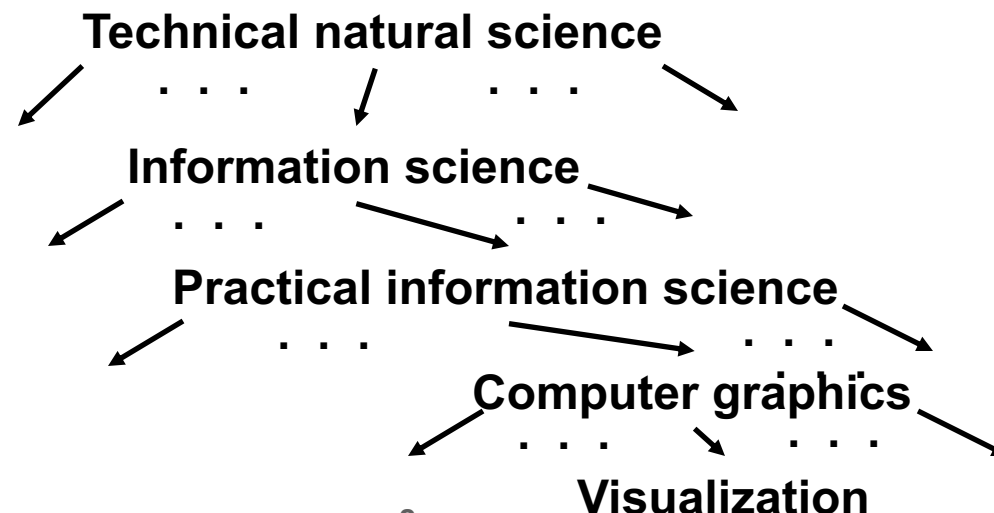


- Guide for writing a paper

- ◆ <https://www.cs.dartmouth.edu/~wjarosz/writing.html>



- **Content: scientific knowledge/insights/results**
 - ◆ New techniques/algorithms/interactions
 - ◆ Originality is important
 - ◆ NO documentation of software systems, very small improvements, etc.
 - ◆ Very strong diversification:



- Target audience: researcher
 - ◆ Reader not necessarily insider
 - ➔ generally understandable style
 - ◆ Easy extraction of relevant information
 - ◆ Main points accurate, but compact (!)



- Motivation
- Contribution
 - ◆ Tell it in the
 - Abstract
 - Introduction
 - Conclusion
- Story



■ Structure:

- ◆ Heading, authors (+ affiliations)

- ◆ Abstract

 - Problem description and main solution idea

 - NO background knowledge, details, etc.

 - 100-300 words (1-3 paragraphs)

- ◆ Introduction

 - Problem statement and importance

 - Assumptions / limitations and rough solution

 - Advantages compared to previous solutions

 - ◆ Raise interest in your work (contribution)



■ Structure (cont):

◆ Related work

- Scope of own idea and difference to existing work

- Solid literature review!

 - ◆ Did not cite ➔ “not read” or “not recognized”

 - ◆ Paper quality determined by no. of references

◆ Description of actual work

- Conceptual view (solution idea)

- Implementation (concrete example)

- Results



- Structure (cont):
 - ◆ Summary and conclusion
 - Repeat problem, solution idea and results
 - Discuss limitations, unanswered / new questions
 - Future work (improvements, extensions)
 - ◆ Acknowledgements
 - ◆ Bibliography



■ Style:

◆ English! (by far most common)

- Leo Dictionary: <http://dict.leo.org/?lang=de>
- Use a spellchecker
- Grammar slammer (hyphens, capitalization, that/which/commas, ...)
- Give colleagues for proof reading

◆ Objectivity

- No humorous descriptions, exaggerations, excessively long texts, etc.



- Style (cont):
 - ◆ Introduce abbreviations on first use
 - ◆ Short, simple sentences
 - Complexity in content, not in style!
 - No-go: “if X and Y or Z, then P or Q”
 - ◆ Consistency
 - Time
 - Don't use 10 words for the same thing
 - ◆ No deep hierarchies
 - ◆ No single-sentence paragraphs



- Style (cont):
 - ◆ Figures and tables
 - Continuous enumeration
 - Each has to be referenced in text
 - Useful captions (more than 1-2 words)
 - ◆ Formatting
 - Typically given by conference/journal template
 - Latex helps



- Style (cont):
 - ◆ Citations and bibliography
 - Only cite most relevant parts
 - Verbal citing very uncommon in CG
 - Avoid citing websites
 - ◆ Not very reliable information
 - ◆ Useful to find technical reports
 - Many different citation and bibliography styles
 - ◆ Typically given by templates
 - Citation is not a noun!



- Writing a paper = using Latex!!!
- Great tools for windows:
 - ◆ Miktex
 - ◆ Texniccenter (others are available)
 - Create a project file
 - ◆ Idea: use an svn for Latex
 - ◆ Sumatrapdf: supports forward search!
 - Google „sumatrapdf forward“



- Images
 - ◆ Use .png or .jpg directly
- Vector graphics
 - ◆ Use .pdf files
- But figures in separate directory
 - ◆ `\graphicspath{{./figures}}`



- There are 3 ways how to find papers:
 1. Google
 2. Google
 3. Google



Where to find papers?

- Problem 1: finding the reference
- Problem 2: finding the full text



- Start with an existing paper and look at refs
- Google keywords
- Google keywords together with „eurographics“, „siggraph“ etc.
- Bibliography engines
 - ◆ → important forward citations!
 - ◆ ACM Digital library
 - ◆ Citeseer
 - ◆ Google Scholar



- Google
- Google Scholar (scholar.google.com)
- MS Academic Search
(academic.research.microsoft.com)
- Author homepages
- Citeseer (caches many pdfs)
- Hardcopy in library!
 - ◆ www.cg.tuwien.ac.at/library
- Via Hauptbibliothek (electronic journals)



- Directly from Publisher:
 - ◆ ACM Digital library (www.acm.org/dl)
 - Access with IP at TU Wien (use VPN)
 - ◆ EUROGRAPHICS digital library (www.eg.org)
 - Access with IP from Institute (come here 😊)
 - ◆ IEEE (www.ieeexplore.org)
 - Access with IP at TU Wien
 - Important: use ieeexplore for search



- Citing other people's work
- Citing your own work
- Figures



- Introduction
 - ◆ What is a “paper”?
 - ◆ Who writes papers?
 - ◆ Where are they published?
- Guide for writing a paper
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- Thank you for your attention!
- Are there any questions?



- Show actual material:
 - ◆ Siggraph/Eurographics webpage
 - ◆ Siggraph review form
 - ◆ A paper (e.g.: Imperfect Shadow Maps)
 - Demonstrate everything on this paper

