

Paper Title

Justin Solomon¹ and Carl Friedrich Gauß²

¹MIT Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

²Department of Astronomy, Universitätssternwarte Göttingen

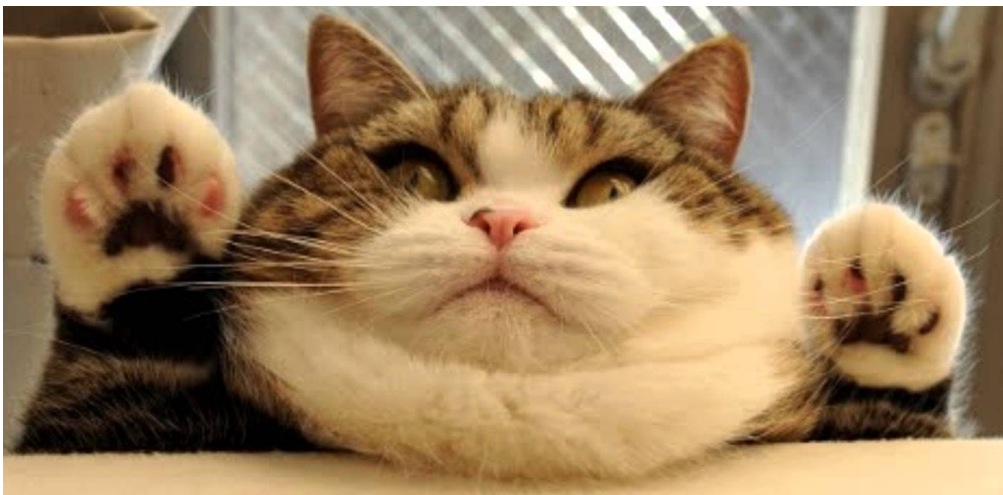


Figure 1: An optional teaser figure at the top of your paper can help readers quickly understand what your work is about.

Abstract

The abstract includes a few sentences describing the project, including the motivation, technical approach, and results. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

1. Introduction

A few paragraphs with an intuitive/accessible description of the motivation for your project. What is new? What are the applications?

2. Related Work

Descriptions of and citations to academic research papers and/or existing software products related to your work. Here is an example of how to cite a paper [SPKS16]; see 68410bibs sample.bib for bibliography entries.

3. Technical Approach

A description in words, equations, algorithm listings, and/or flow charts describing your approach.

Some useful L^AT_EX tips: Inline equations are useful for small expressions, like $E = mc^2$. Unnumbered equations can take up more space:

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot F \, dV = \oint_{\partial\Omega} F \cdot \hat{n} \, dA.$$



Figure 2: *This is an example of a single-column figure.*

If you need a number in an equation, you can do that as follows:

$$\int_U (\varphi \Delta \psi + \nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla \varphi) dV = \oint_{\partial U} \psi (\nabla \varphi \cdot \hat{n}) dA. \quad (1)$$

Then you can refer to equation numbers like (1). If you use `label`, you can refer to other items, like sections §3 and figures, e.g. Figure 2. Never hard-code the number of a section, equation, or figure!

4. Results

Figures/tables illustrating the results of your work, as well as text interpreting these results.

References

- [SPKS16] SOLOMON J., PEYRÉ G., KIM V. G., SRA S.: Entropic metric alignment for correspondence problems. *ACM Trans. Graph.* 35, 4 (July 2016), 72:1–72:13. [1](#)