

Template for DCC Manuscripts

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Abstract

The abstract describes concisely and clearly the main contributions of the paper. It should not contain math equations or citations, to ensure the abstract is self-contained and readable if converted to ASCII text. The abstract should contain about 100 to 150 words.

Introduction

This document follows formatting specified in the *DCC Call for Papers*; top margin 1 inch, left margin 1.25 inches, text area 9 inches high by 6 inches wide, single-column, 12 point type. Submissions in response to the DCC call may not be more than 10 pages (including all figures, tables, and appendices).

Headings

The L^AT_EXclass for DCC includes formatting for sections . . .

A Subsection Heading

and also for subsections. The use of sub-subsections is discouraged.

Figures and Tables

The proceedings are published in black and white; all figures and charts should be clear when printed in grayscale. Figures and tables should be concise and easy to read. Avoid making complex graphics and then reducing them so much that they become hard to read.

Position illustrations at the top of the page rather than in the middle or at the bottom. Caption and number every illustration. Fig. 1 shows an example illustration. Table 1 shows an example table.

Reference to Prior Literature

List and number all bibliographical references at the end of the paper. The references can be numbered in alphabetic order or in order of appearance in the document. When referring to them in the text, type the corresponding reference number in square brackets as shown at the end of this sentence [1]. The reference list below shows an example of citing a journal article [1], a conference paper [2], a book chapter [3], and a book [4]. Add your citations to the `refs.bib` file.

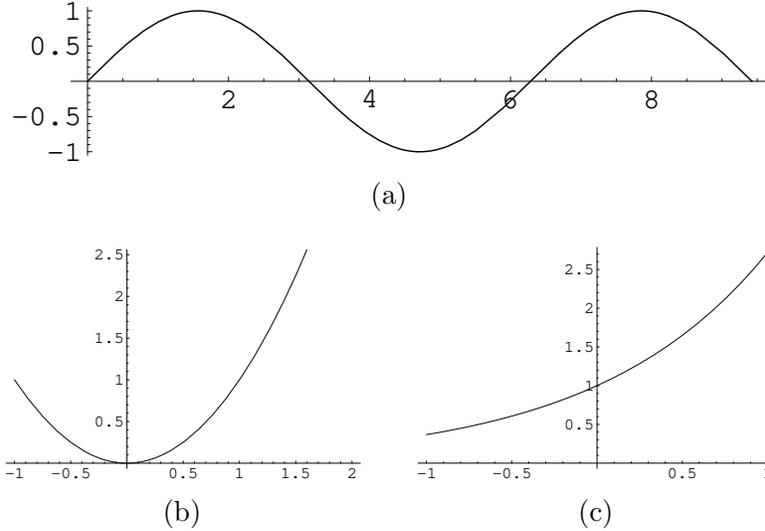


Figure 1: An example figure.

Table 1: Average PSNR in dB for the “Coastguard” video sequence

| S_{NK} | 2D | 3D | MC-BCS-SPL | |
|----------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------|
| | BCS-SPL | BCS-SPL | $S_K = S_{NK}$ | $S_K = 0.7$ |
| 0.1 | 22.69 | 22.76 | 23.06 | 25.29 |
| 0.2 | 24.70 | 24.76 | 25.78 | 27.94 |
| 0.3 | 26.37 | 26.45 | 28.29 | 30.15 |
| 0.4 | 27.99 | 27.95 | 30.88 | 32.30 |
| 0.5 | 29.60 | 29.57 | 33.58 | 34.42 |

References

- [1] James E. Fowler, “Compressive-projection principal component analysis,” *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, vol. 18, no. 10, pp. 2230–2242, October 2009.
- [2] James E. Fowler, “Compressive-projection principal component analysis for the compression of hyperspectral signatures,” in *Proceedings of the Data Compression Conference*, James A. Storer and Michael W. Marcellin, Eds., Snowbird, UT, March 2008, pp. 83–92.
- [3] James E. Fowler and Qian Du, “Reconstructions from compressive random projections of hyperspectral imagery,” in *Optical Remote Sensing: Advances in Signal Processing and Exploitation Techniques*, Saurabh Prasad, Lori M. Bruce, and Jocelyn Chanussot, Eds., chapter 3, pp. 31–48. Springer, 2011.
- [4] Beresford N. Parlett, *The Symmetric Eigenvalue Problem*, Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Philadelphia, PA, 1998.