

THE TITLE OF THE PAPER

First Author, Second Writer
 IVT, ETH Zürich
 External Coauthor
 Other Institute, Other University

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Hyphen Dash agent-based

Range Dash page 123–138

em Dash bla bla—thinking—bla bla

Predefined

special

characters

Some characters are used for special functions. If you want to write them use the following substitutions:

`$ & % # { } $ £ \ ~ ^ ` i`

There are a lot more special characters, especially for formulas. You will find a fairly good overview in `lshort.pdf`. This is by the way a good reference for many questions concerning \LaTeX .

Non-breaking

space

Sometimes, you do not want that two words are split at a line ending. To prevent this use the “tilde” character. Example:

6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM
6 AM 6 AM

versus

6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 6 AM
AM 6 AM

Ligatures

Take a closer look at the words “affluent”, “effective” and “flow”. The joining of the f and l letters happens automatically; however on rare occasions you may want to suppress this, like for “shelfful”.

2 COMPLEX

STRUCTURES

Here you can find how to use labeling, cross-references, footnotes, etc. Some of them are standard \LaTeX commands, described in this section. Commands available only in the IVT environment will be explained in the next section.

2.1 Labels

and

Cross-Refs

Anywhere you want you can add a label (see above for this subsection). Wherever you want you can refer (cross-ref) to this label by using the “\ref” command. Example:

Labels and Cross-Refs can be found in Section 2.1.

Labels can also be used in lists:

1. Step one
2. Step two
3. Feedback (Goto 1)

Labels are very important in Figures and Tables. It is used to refer to them in the written text (see Sections 3.1 and 3.2).

2.2 Clever

referencing

The “cleveref” package provides the “\cref” command to conveniently reference any type of object¹. For example:

- This is a reference to a single section: Labels are described in Section 2.1.
- This is a reference to multiple sections: This document contains, among others, Sections 2.1 to 2.3.
- This is a reference to multiple subsequent sections: This document contains, among others, Sections 2.1, 2.3 and 3.1.
- One can summarize refs to different types of objects. This becomes clear when taking a look at this sentence with references to Section 2.1, Figs. 3(a) and 3(b), and Table 1.

¹See its CTAN entry, accessed on May 28th, 2010.

- Figure 1—this is how a reference to a figure should look like at the beginning of a sentence. Compare this with the following: Fig. 2.

Note how “cleveref” automatically adds the object type. One does not have to write it anymore. But remember using the “\Cref” command instead at the beginning of the sentence!

2.3 Footnotes

Footnotes are directly embedded in the text where you want to refer to them.

Depending on the layout, they will appear at the bottom of the current page or at the end of the Section. Example:

This is a text² with a footnote³.

2.4 Formulas

To write formulas in \LaTeX you can describe it as plain text. You can either embed a formula into the text or add it on a separate line. In the second version formula numbers will be automatically added. With labels you are able to refer to the formulas.

Formula **embedded** **in** **text**

The formula part is enclosed by \$. Examples:

bla bla bla $[-30min, +30min]$ bla bla bla.

bla bla bla bla bla bla $P > N$ bla bla bla S_j bla j bla bla bla β bla bla bla.

Formula **as** **separate** **line**

Using the “equation” environment the formulas will be placed on a separate line with a number. Examples:

$$S = (1 - \alpha) \cdot S_{\text{old}} + \alpha \cdot S_{\text{new}} , \quad (1)$$

$$U_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i=1}^n U_{\text{perf},i} + \sum_{i=1}^n U_{\text{late},i} + \sum_{i=1}^n U_{\text{travel},i} , \quad (2)$$

$$U_{\text{perf},i}(t_{\text{perf},i}) = \max \left[0, \beta_{\text{perf}} \cdot t_i^* \cdot \ln \left(\frac{t_{\text{perf},i}}{t_{0,i}} \right) \right] , \quad (3)$$

$$t_{0,i} = t_i^* \cdot e^{-\zeta/(p \cdot t_i^*)} , \quad (4)$$

$$U_{\text{perf},i}(t_{\text{perf},i}) = \max \left[0, \beta_{\text{perf}} \cdot t_i^* \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{t_{\text{perf},i}}{t_i^*} \right) + \frac{\zeta}{p \cdot t_i^*} \right) \right] . \quad (5)$$

$$U_{\text{late},i} = \begin{cases} \beta_{\text{late}} \cdot t_{\text{late},i} & : t_{\text{late},i} \geq 0 \\ 0 & : \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

²more information about “text”

³more information about “footnote”

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{\text{travel},i} &= \beta_{\text{travel}} \cdot t_{\text{travel},i} \\
 &= \beta_{\text{travel}} \cdot \dots
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{7}$$

With the labels you can refer to an equation with the “ref” command. Examples:
As shown in Eq. (2), the total utility is. . . See Eq. (7) for the definition of the travel-utility.

Text **mode**

Text in math mode looks ugly, and spaces are ignored: *bafflinglyugly*. Anything that consists of more than one letter should be surrounded by the “\text” command: *bafflingly ugly*. If you need italics, use “\text{\emph{. . .}}” or simply “\mathit”; the latter still eats spaces: *bafflinglyugly*.

2.5 Citations **and** **References**

By using the IVT bibliography database you can refer to a reference by using the command “\citep” (citation in parentheses) or “\citet” (citation embedded in the sentence). With the unique key of the bib-entry you will automatically refer to that reference and the reference will automatically be added to the reference list. The way the references will be sorted depends on the layout you use.

Examples for “\citet”:

bla bla Hensher (2001) and Gärling and Axhausen (2004) bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla Bowman et al. (1999); Vovsha et al. (2002); Jonnalagadda et al. (2001); Bhat et al. (2004); Axhausen (1990) bla bla bla bla bla bla bla bla.

Examples for “\citep”:

bla bla bla bla bla bla (e.g., Sheffi, 1985; Ortúzar and Willumsen, 2001, 2011).
bla bla bla bla bla bla (see also Wardrop, 1952, pp. 325-378).
bla bla bla bla bla bla (Wardrop, 1952).

Just like with the clever referencing commands (cf. Section 2.2) you should use “\Citet” or “\Citep” instead at the beginning of a sentence. De Jong et al. (2005) would be otherwise shown as de Jong et al. (2005) in your paper.

3 IVT-SPECIFIC **COMMANDS**

This section defines the special commands that are available only at the IVT environment. Those special commands react on different layouts defined in the environment, thus making it convenient to switch between paper layouts.

3.1 Figures

There are three commands for including Figures. One for a single Figure and one for a Multi-Figure. The position of the Figure is chosen by L^AT_EX, but a hint can be provided.

Single **Figures**

A single figure as shown in Fig. 1 has the following construct:

\createfigure[1]{2}{3}{4}{5}{6}

1. the placement modifier (optional)
2. the short caption for the content List
3. the long caption shown next to the figure
4. the label of the figure
5. the figure
6. the source with other additional comments

The placement modifier (item 1) specifies where the figure appears in the final document. It can be “tp”, “hp” or “bp”; “t” means “at the top of this or a following page”, “h” means “at the place where the command appears”, and “p” means “on a separate

page”. If you leave out this parameter (including the square brackets), “tp” is the default. Usually a figure will appear on the next suitable location after it has been declared. The placement on a separate page will be used as a last resort if the figure does not fit anywhere else, even if you do not include it.

If the short and the long caption (item 2&3) should say the same, just add the same text twice. Item 4 ALWAYS defines a label (as shown in Section 2.1). Item 5 always contains the “\includegraphics” command. The parameter “width” defines the size of the Figure (respecting width and length ratio). If “width” is equal to \textwidth the Figure has width of the text area width; if it is \linewidth the Figure has width of the column – this makes a difference in two-column layouts such as JTLU. With “angle” you can rotate the Figure by ± 180 . With Item 6 you can add a source. If you do not want to add a source, just leave it empty. If not, “Source: ” or “Quelle: ” will be added followed by your text.

For two-column layouts, there is a “starred” version of the command that will make the figure stretch over both columns: Simply write \createfigure* instead of \createfigure.

Multi-Figures

Multi-Figures uses the same command as for single Figures. But instead of adding one “\includegraphics” command in Item 5 you can add as many “\createsubfigure” commands as you want.

The structure of the “\createsubfigure” command is:

1. the caption for the sub-figure
2. the figure (again by using the “\includegraphics” command)
3. the label of the sub-figure
4. either \\ or leave it empty

The last item defines, if you want a line break between this sub-figure and the following one. By using \\ the following figure will be on the next line. The last Sub-Figure should not use \\.

Figure 2 contains two sub-figures (Figs. 2(a) and 2(b)) put on the same line.

Figure 3 contains three sub-figures (Figs. 3(a) to 3(c)). The first is set on the first line, while the other two are set to the second line.

Landscape

figures

Oversize figures in landscape orientation can be put rotated on a separate page using the “\createsidewaysfigure” command, only that no placement specifier is available.

The syntax is identical to that of the “\createfigure” command (cf. Section 3.1). The page is rotated for on-screen display, too. The result can be seen in Fig. 4.

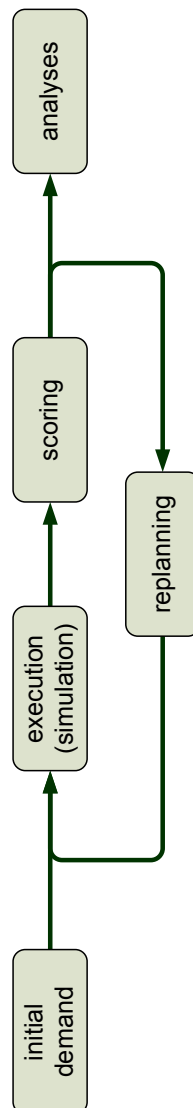
3.2 Tables

A table has the same structure as the single Figure (see above). But instead of including a graphic in item 4 you add the “tabular” construct. Unfortunately it is not that easy to understand and edit such a table. One has to get used to it. However, quite a few tools can help converting the data to the \LaTeX format, see

<http://tex.stackexchange.com/q/49414/8057> for an overview.

If you do not like it you can still add the table as a graphic (with the “\includegraphics” command). But you still need to use the “\createtable” command, otherwise your table will appear in the list of figures instead of the list of tables. Table 1 shows an example of a table.

There is an analogous command “\createsubtable” for multi-tables.



Source: Christoph Dobler

Figure 1 Single Figure: Here you can add the long Caption of the Figure. This Caption appears only in the paper and NOT in the Content. With that, the content list is much better to read. The Caption for the Content can be added above.

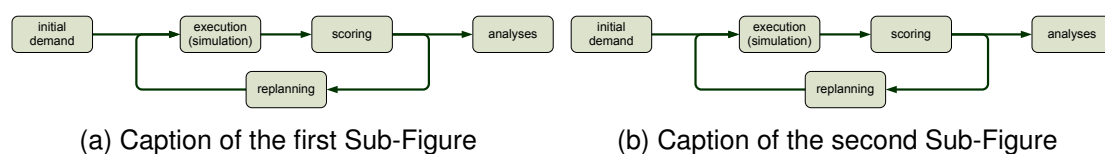


Figure 2 Multi-Figure 1: Long Caption

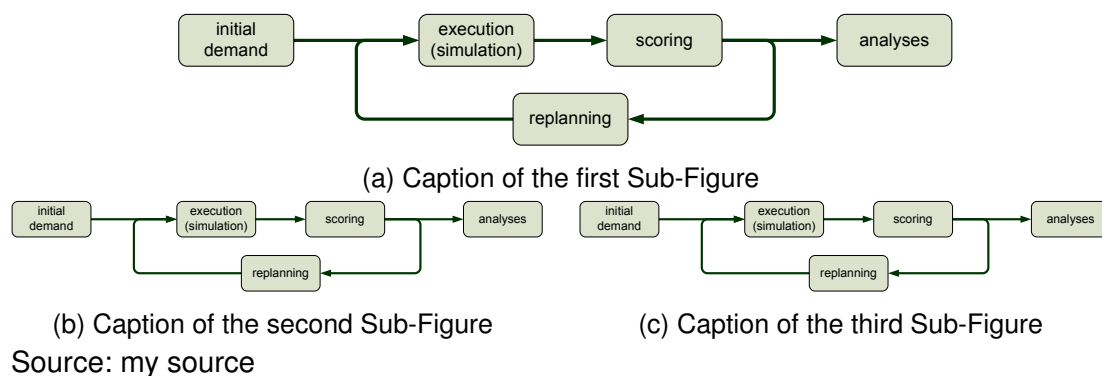


Figure 3 Multi-Figure 2: Long Caption

Table 1 A Tables long Caption

Bias / Error	Routes Only	Times and Routes
Mean Abs. Bias:	+331.40	+306.32
Mean Rel. Bias:	+19.62%	+25.27%
Mean Abs. Error:	533.55	503.77
Mean Rel. Error:	37.50%	35.38%

Source: my source

3.3 Pretty

Printing

\LaTeX provides several functionalities for printing nice code, data and so on. At the moment the layout features a nice way of printing XML code. You do not have to copy XML into this paper, instead you can include an XML file. The command is similar to the Figure (it also will be included into the list of figures). Figure 5 shows an example.

If you want other pretty printing options, please ask kirill.mueller@ivt.baug.ethz.ch.

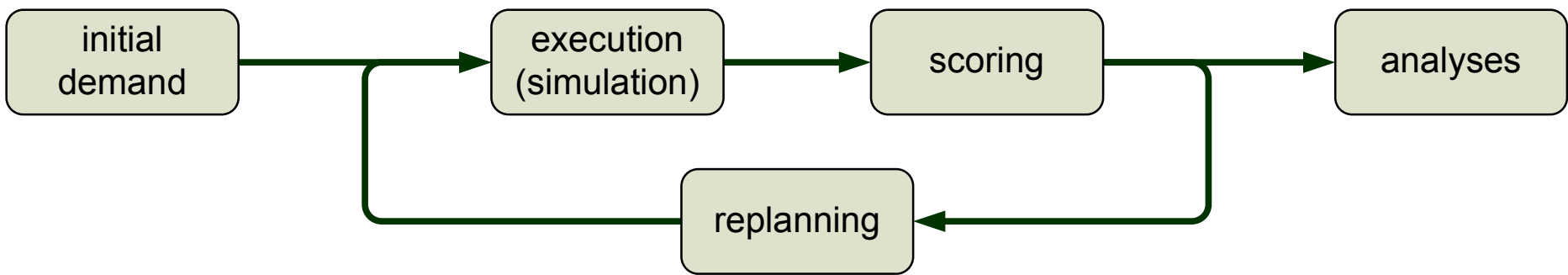
4 SUMMARY AND IMPORTANT NOTES

This example paper gives you a short overview of how to write a paper in \LaTeX inside the IVT \LaTeX -Bib \TeX environment. Some of the concepts are general while other are made for the use at the IVT using the IVT \LaTeX environment.

If you want to know more about \LaTeX , there is a pretty good and not too long introduction in the file `lshort.pdf`; simply type the command `texdoc lshort` in a terminal. Even more can be found under <http://www.ctan.org/>. Also using Google search engine helps a lot.

At last, there are some very important notes about writing in \LaTeX : Since it is not a WYSIWYG way of writing papers, you always need to “compile” it to pdf. Unfortunately, if you do something wrong (i.e. forgetting a closing bracket, using non ISO characters, or using special character that \TeX will interpret in another way) then error messages will appear that are very very hard to understand. Therefore, if you add something special, i.e. a figure, a table, a new Bib \TeX entry or a formula, compile the paper right before and right after you added such stuff. If errors occurs, then you will at least know that the produced error is caused by the last thing you did. That helps a lot!

And something helps a lot, too: There are already many papers, dissertations, CVs, misc stuff, etc., that you can find under `ivt/doc`, that shows you very good examples



Source: Christoph Dobler

Figure 4 The MATSim simulation loop

```

<plans name="example plans file" xml:lang="de-CH"> ...
  <person id="393241" age="37" income="50000">
    <knowledge>
      <activity type="work">
        <location type="link" id="844">
          <capacity value="180" />
          <opentime day="wkday" start_time="07:00:00"
            end_time="20:00:00" />
          <opentime day="sat" start_time="07:00:00"
            end_time="16:00:00" />
        </location>
        ...
      </activity>
      ...
    </knowledge>
    <plan>
      <act type="home" link="58" start_time="00:00" dur="07:00"
        end_time="07:00" />
      <leg mode="car" dept_time="07:00" trav_time="00:25"
        arr_time="07:25">
        <route>1932 1933 1934 1947</route>
      </leg>
      <act type="work" link="844" start_time="07:25" dur="09:00"
        end_time="16:25" />
      <leg mode="car" dept_time="16:25" trav_time="00:14"
        arr_time="16:39">
        <route>1934 1933</route>
      </leg>
      <act type="home" link="58" start_time="16:39" dur="07:21"
        end_time="24:00" />
    </plan>
  </person>
  ...
</plans>

```

Figure 5 A typical plan in XML. This agent, id 393241, leaves home (on link id 5834 of the given network) at 7:00 AM (performing home activity for 7 hours), and drives to work via a four-node route (five links) which it expects to take 25 minutes to traverse. The agent stays at work for 9 hours, then drives home again via a two-node route and stays at home until midnight. Therefore, it describes a complete day-plan for person number 393241.

what you can do with \LaTeX .

If you have questions do not hesitate to ask someone at the IVT with a bit of experience (Kirill, Basil, ...).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State your acknowledgements here.

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