Example Paper in the ICROMA Format

John J. Smith[1], Taro Yamada[2]

[1]Department of AAA, BBB University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands
[2]PPP Division, QQQ Institute, Tokyo, Japan
E-mail: smith@aaa.bbb.nl, yamada@ppp.qqq.jp

Abstract
The abstract should not exceed 250 words.

Keywords
First keyword, Second keyword, Third keyword, Fourth keyword, Up to five keywords

1   Introduction

This document describes the manuscript layout for the ICROMA proceedings. The document itself is written according the required guidelines and serves as an example document. This document can also be used as a template when preparing the manuscript. A template for MS Word and a style file of the LaTeX 2_ε typesetting system with an example document file are available at the conference website.

The authors of research papers (Type A) should submit a full paper of a maximum length of 20 pages in ICROMA format including figures and references, while the authors of industrial papers (Type B) should submit a full paper of maximal 10 pages. The full research papers will be reviewed according to the standard scientific criteria: technical merit, originality, clarity and relevance. The review of the full industrial papers will retain the former criteria except scientific originality. The purpose of an industrial paper is to showcase innovations and applications of research and development in the railway industry. The main author of an industrial paper is not affiliated with an academic institute.

The manuscript has to be written in English. Please be consistent in the use of punctuation, figures, capital letters and abbreviations, and even more importantly in nomenclature and symbols.

2   Paper Format

Each paper must be submitted as a single PDF file, and it must be in accordance with the template for MS Word or the style file of the LaTeX2e typesetting system. Please do not use compatible word processors such as Google Docs, iWork Pages, or OpenOffice Writer. Do not protect a PDF file to be submitted.

2.1   Text Area

The text area is 237 mm deep x 150 mm wide. You must set all text matter and any figures within this area and ensure that the margins are consistent on all pages. Paper margins must be equal on both sides and equal on the top and bottom (they are all 30 mm). Do not use footers or headers. Number pages centered at the bottom. Any research paper (Type A) should not exceed 20 pages, including the list of references. The industrial papers (Type B) should not exceed 10 pages.

2.2   Document Heading

Title
Each manuscript starts with its title set in bold 14 pt Times (New) Roman, centered, and one complete line space above and below. Capitalize all words in the heading other than articles, short prepositions, and conjunctions.

Author(s) and Affiliation(s)

The author name(s) should be set in 12 pt Times (New) Roman (normal), centred below the title (with one line space in between). Each author's name is given by the initials with optionally full first name followed by the author's surname. Names of several authors are separated by a comma. The author's affiliation follows centred on the next line set in 10pt Times (New) Roman (normal). Give the department and organization name, city and country, followed by the e-mail address(es) on the next line. In the case of several authors of different affiliations, give the different organisations of the authors, and the e-mail address of at least the corresponding author. Indicate each author's affiliation with a superscript number immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate organisation name.

Abstract

An abstract should be given with every manuscript. The abstract begins after one complete line space following the authors information, starting with the word 'Abstract' set in bold 10 pt Times (New) Roman aligned left (level 3 heading). The abstract text follows on a new line according to the main text layout, i.e. set in 10 pt Times (New) Roman (normal) and justified. It should be self-contained. It should be free from formulae, specialized jargon, acronyms, and references. It should be specific and should not exceed 250 words.

Keywords

Each manuscript must contain keywords. The keywords begin after one complete line space following the abstract, starting with the word 'Keywords' set in bold 10 pt Times (New) Roman aligned left (level 3 heading). The list of keywords follows on a new line set in 10 pt Times (New) Roman (normal) and aligned left. The keywords are separated by a comma. The total number of keywords should not exceed five.

2.3 Body Text

Main Text Layout

The main text should be set in 10 pt Times (New) Roman (normal), not in bold, using single line spacing. All text should be produced as a single column and justified throughout.

Headings

Headings should be set aligned left and the text following a heading should not be indented. Capitalize all words in the heading other than articles, short prepositions, and conjunctions. Three levels of headings may be used (not including the title of the manuscript).

The main (first level) section heading should be set in 12 pt Times (New) Roman bold, numbered (e.g. '1'), and one complete line space above and below. Subsection (second level) headings should be set in 10 pt Times (New) Roman bold, numbered (e.g. '1.1'), and one complete line space above and below. Third level headings should be set in 10 pt Times (New) Roman bold, one complete line space above, but none below, and do not number.

Paragraphs

Paragraphs should be indented 5 mm from the left (except after headings — see above), with no line space between paragraphs. Indentation is used to avoid ambiguities when a line ends on a full stop.

Displayed Equations

Equations should be displayed on a separate line and numbered consecutively, if referred to, in parentheses on the right, i.e. (1), (2), (3), etc. All equations must be clearly set. Use equations as part of the text including punctuation, using commas between different parts of the same equation and full stops (periods) at the end. For instance,

$$\int_0^\pi \sin(\frac{1}{2}\varphi)d\varphi - 2 = 0. \tag{1}$$

The last sentence closes after equation (1) and hence (1) ends with a full stop. When referring to equations in the text place the number within brackets, e.g., there are many complicated ways to write nothing as (1) shows. Please ensure that subscripts and superscripts are clearly legible.
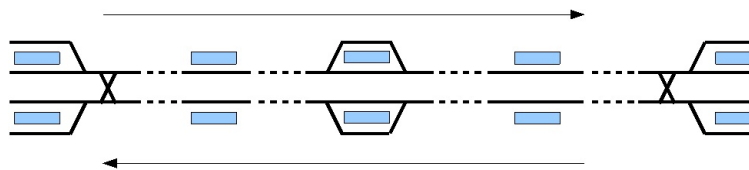
Figure 1: Track layout

Tables

Tables must be set as part of the text, but smaller type sizes may be used to enable the table to fit the space. All tables must have a caption centered over the table set in 10 pt Times (New) Roman (normal). If the caption is more than one line, then the second and subsequent lines must be left aligned with the first word of the caption and should be set justified. Captions should be numbered sequentially starting with number 1. Leave one line space above and below tables.

Table 1: Font types

Text Style	Font	Style	Size (pt)
Main text	Times	regular	10
Section heading	Times	bold	12
Subsection heading	Times	bold	10
Subsubsection heading	Times	bold	10

Table 1 shows an example table format. Note that vertical rules are usually not necessary and only result in busy tables.

Figures

Captions to figures (diagrams and/or illustrations) should be set text size (normal) and centered below the figure. If the caption is more than one line in length please follow the alignment style as given in the table captions above. All figures must be numbered sequentially starting with number 1. Leave two line spaces between the caption and the text.

Figures should be placed either at the top or bottom of the page type area, positioned centrally on the width of the page and close to their text reference. They should not appear on the opening page (first page) and must fit within the page text size. Try to avoid boxing text between two illustrations on a page as this can sometimes make reading more difficult. Please ensure that all spelling and annotations (numbers, letters, symbols and captions) conform to their usage in the text. Colour originals may not be included in their original form and may be reproduced in black and white. You should consider the conversion to black and white carefully, for what may appear to be clear when in colour, e.g. multiple lines on a graph, may make little sense when viewed in black only. Figure 1 shows an example figure format.

Acknowledgments

You can collate acknowledgments in a separate section at the end of the manuscript before the references. The section starts with the word 'Acknowledgments' set in 12 pt Times (New) Roman bold and one complete line space above and below (level 1 heading). The acknowledgments text follows on a new line according to the main text layout.

Appendix

Footnotes to the text should not be used. Short notes can be incorporated in the text in parentheses or square brackets; lengthy notes can be presented as an appendix in a separate section at the end of the manuscript before the references (and after the acknowledgments section). The section starts with the word 'Appendix' set in 12pt Times (New) Roman bold and one complete line space above and below (level 1 heading). The appendix text follows on a new line according to the main text layout. If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc.

References

The APA style for citations and the reference list should be used with author-year citations and references collected at the end of the manuscript in alphabetical order, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/APA_style for more details. A reference is essentially set in the following sequence: author surname, initials, year, title, publication, volume number, issue number, and page range. The year is given in parentheses followed by a full stop. The title is followed by a full stop. An issue number (if any) is given in parentheses after the volume number. Use of the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is encouraged for non-journal articles. Different types of publications have distinct attributes. Journal names should be written out in full. Book titles and journal names should be italicized. In the text a citation is shown by the author's last name, followed by the publication year in parentheses, e.g., Spanninger et al. (2022). If the citation is given between brackets, then write a comma between the name and year, and a semicolon between multiple citations (Bailey, 1995; Spanninger et al., 2022).

The reference list at the end of this document shows the reference format of edited books (Bailey, 1995), articles in an edited book (Goverde and Hansen, 2000), reports (Goverde and Soto y Koelemeijer, 2000), journal articles (Serafini and Ukovich, 1989) (with the DOI), journal articles with an article number instead of issue and page numbers (Spanninger et al., 2022), books (Huckin and Olsen, 1991), and conference papers (Tamura et al., 2013). Huckin and Olsen (1991) give many principles of writing journal papers and writing in English. The last two sentences are examples of fluently using references in a text. In essence, a sentence should still make sense if reference years are neglected. Check your manuscript to ensure that references within the text correspond to the reference list at the end.

References should only be made to relevant literature. Dragging along a cumulative list of everything published on the subject should be avoided. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list and vice versa.

3 Conclusions

Now you are ready to write your manuscript.

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