

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS OF PAPERS USING L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

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### ABSTRACT

This set of instructions for producing a proceedings paper for the 2009 Winter Simulation Conference (WSC) with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X also serves as a sample file that you can edit to produce your submission, and a checklist to ensure that your submission meets WSC 2009 requirements. Please follow the guidelines herein when preparing your paper. Failure to do so may result in a paper being rejected, returned for appropriate revision, or edited without your knowledge. These instructions, and associated style files, ensure the proper format for the new single column format of WSC papers.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This paper provides instructions for the preparation of papers for the 2009 Winter Simulation Conference (WSC) using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. There is a companion paper that provides instructions for the preparation of papers using Microsoft Word.

**The easiest way to write a paper using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X that complies with the requirements is to edit the source file, `wsc09paper.tex`, for this document.**

An author kit is available online via [www.wintersim.org](http://www.wintersim.org). The author kit includes this L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document and its Microsoft Word companion. It also includes guidelines that you may find helpful for writing a conference paper and for giving a presentation.

This document was typeset using `pdflatex`, which allows you to use certain graphics file types that are not allowed using the traditional `latex-dvips-ps2pdf` route. For more on this issue, see Section 4.4 below.

## 2 GENERAL GUIDELINES

### 2.1 Paper Submission

You will submit both the source files for your paper, as well as the paper in Portable Document Format (`.pdf`), electronically at [www.wintersim.org](http://www.wintersim.org).

Your source file(s) should be submitted either as a single `.tex` file if you only use one file, or as a zipped folder containing your files. Zipped folders can be produced using the `tar` and `compress` commands on Unix systems, by right-clicking on a folder in Windows XP or later, by right-clicking and using the `compress` command in Mac OS, or by using an application from e.g., [www.winzip.com](http://www.winzip.com) or [www.ultimatezip.com](http://www.ultimatezip.com). The `.pdf` file allows the editors to ensure that the edited version of your paper conforms reasonably to the appearance that you intended.

In addition to the source file (`.tex`), include all files necessary to generate your paper, including figures, bibliography files, and any non-standard packages that you use (please try to avoid the use of non-standard packages). Section 4.4 discusses the inclusion of figures in your paper, as well as requirements for the submission of figure files. Section 5.4 discusses requirements for submitting bibliography files (`.bib` and `.bibl`), if you choose to use BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>. If you use any non-standard packages, then please include them as well, since they will be needed to generate the final pdf versions of your paper. The final pdfs are generated by the conference proceedings editors.

You will also need to transfer the copyright of your article to the WSC using the copyright transfer form that will be available via the conference web site at the appropriate time. *In order for your paper to be published by the WSC, you must complete the transfer of copyright.* When you have successfully transferred the copyright, you will receive a .pdf receipt. Please email a copy of this receipt to [<wsc09proceedings@gmail.com>](mailto:wsc09proceedings@gmail.com)

If you are unable to satisfy these requirements then you should contact the proceedings editors.

## **2.2 Length Constraints**

### **2.2.1 The Abstract and Keywords**

The abstract should be at most 150 words. Since abstracts of all papers accepted for publication in the proceedings will also appear in the final program, the length limit of 150 words for each abstract will be strictly enforced. The abstract should consist of a single paragraph, and it should not contain references or mathematical symbols. Do not include a list of keywords as they are not used in WSC proceedings.

### **2.2.2 Length of the Paper**

The page size in the proceedings is 8.5 inches by 11 inches (21.6 cm by 27.9 cm). The overall length of the paper should be at least 3 proceedings pages. Papers should be at most 12 pages, except for introductory tutorials, advanced tutorials, and panel sessions, for which the limit is 15 pages.

### **2.2.3 Font Specification and Spacing**

The paper should be set in the Times New Roman font using a 10-point font size. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X users may use the 10-point Computer Modern font; ultimately, however, the proceedings publisher will convert all papers to the Times New Roman font. If you wish to use 10-point Computer Modern font, then simply comment out the line

```
\usepackage{times, mathptmx}
```

in the preamble of the source file for this document. If you use Computer Modern fonts, then you may notice some poor effects with subsection headings. Do not worry about these, as the conversion to Times New Roman font will fix such problems.

Please do not use bold Greek symbols, as they cannot be converted to Times New Roman.

The paper should be single spaced—that is, 6 lines per inch.

### **2.2.4 Margins**

The width of the text area is 7 inches (17.8 cm). The left and right margins should be 0.75 inches (1.9 cm) on each page. Except for the first page, the top and bottom margins should be 1 inch (2.5 cm).

### **2.2.5 Justification**

Headings of sections, subsections, and subsubsections should be left-justified. One-line captions for figures or tables should be centered. A multiline caption for a figure or table should be fully justified. All other text should be fully justified in each column (that is, the text should line up on the right-hand and left-hand sides of each column).

## **2.3 Headings of Sections, Subsections, and Subsubsections**

Section, subsection, and subsubsection headings should appear flush left, set in the bold font style, and numbered as shown in this document. The headings for the Abstract, Acknowledgments, References and Author Biographies sections are not numbered. To suppress the section headings, use the `\section*{}` command. Section headings should be set in **FULL CAPITALS LIKE THIS PHRASE**, while subsection and subsubsection headings should be **Capitalized in Headline Style**

**like This Phrase.** Lengthy headings should be broken across two or more lines in a way similar to the heading of this subsection. Insert one blank line before and after each heading.

### **2.3.1 Paragraphs**

The first paragraph after a heading should not be indented; all other paragraphs should be indented by 0.25 inches. Do not insert additional space between paragraphs.

### **2.3.2 Footnotes**

Do not use footnotes; instead incorporate such material into the text directly or parenthetically.

### **2.3.3 Page Numbers**

Do not include page numbers. Page numbers are added when the final pdfs are created.

## **3 FORMATTING THE FIRST PAGE**

### **3.1 Running Heads**

The running head (provided in the template) in the upper left-hand corner of the first page (which should read *Proceedings of the 2009 Winter Simulation Conference ...*) is left-justified and set in the 10-point italic font style. The running headers, as given in the `\lhead` command in the example document, is set by the proceedings editors and does not need to be changed.

Running heads on the second and subsequent pages should contain the last names of the authors, centered and set in the 10-point italic font style. For example, running heads for papers with varying numbers of authors would appear like *Rossetti*, or *Rossetti and Hill*, or *Rossetti, Hill and Johansson*. The author names are listed in the same order as they appear on the title page, which is the same order the author biographies are provided. These entries **do** need to be changed by the authors in the `\chead` command in the source for this file.

### **3.2 Title and Authors**

Center the title of the paper across the page and set it in bold **FULL CAPITALS** so that the top edge of the title begins 1.5 inches from the top of the page. Multiline titles should have about the same amount of text on each line. There should be 2 blank lines between the title and the authors' names.

Each author's name should be capitalized and centered on a new line, with the author's first name first and no job title or honorific. Insert 1 blank line between the authors name and address. Type the complete street address, without abbreviations, followed by the city, standard two-letter state or province abbreviation, zip code, and country. The address should be centered and capitalized, except for the country, which should be set in FULL CAPITALS. Do not include emails on the cover page; these are provided in the author biographies (See the first page of these instructions.) For papers with multiple authors, the authors should be listed in order of decreasing contribution, with authors from the same institution grouped together if possible. Different formats for multiple authors are shown as examples in Figures 3 through 9 at the end of this document. There should be 3 blank lines between the author names and the text of the paper.

You should use the `\author` command to enter author names, separated using the command `\and` — see the source for this document.

If you have several authors, then the author names and addresses may overwrite the text. In that case, search for the command `\titlevboxsize` and increase the space allocated for the title area.

## **4 FORMATTING SUBSEQUENT PAGES**

For the remaining pages, the top margin should be 1 inch (2.5 cm).

#### 4.1 Mathematical Expressions in Text and in Displays

Display only the most important equations, and number only the displayed equations that are explicitly referenced in the text. To conserve space, simple mathematical expressions such as  $\bar{Y} = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$  may be incorporated into the text. Mathematical expressions that are more complicated or that must be referenced later should be displayed, as in

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2.$$

If a display is referenced in the text, then enclose the equation number in parentheses and place it flush with the right-hand margin of the column. For example, the quadratic equation has the general form

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0, \text{ where } a \neq 0. \tag{1}$$

In the text, each reference to an equation number should also be enclosed in parentheses. For example, the solution to (1) is given in (2) in Appendix A.

If the equation is at the end of a sentence, then you should end the equation with a period. If the sentence in question continues beyond the equation, then you should end the equation with the appropriate punctuation—that is, a comma, semicolon, or no punctuation mark.

#### 4.2 Displayed Lists

A displayed list is a list that is set off from the text, as opposed to a run-in list that is incorporated into the text. The bulleted list given below provides more information about the format of a displayed list.

- Use standard bullets instead of checks, arrows, etc. for bulleted lists.
- For numbered lists, the labels should not be Arabic numbers enclosed in parentheses because such labels cannot be distinguished from equation numbers.

#### 4.3 Definitions and Theorems

Definitions, theorems, propositions, etc. should be formatted like a normal paragraph with a boldface heading as shown in the examples below. Number these items separately and sequentially. You may choose not to separately number theorems, propositions, corollaries, etc., as opposed to the example below where corollaries and theorems are numbered together. Search the source of this document to see how these environments were defined. The key command is `\newtheorem`.

**Definition 1** *In colloquial New Zealand English, the term dopey mongrel is used to refer to someone who has exhibited less than stellar intelligence.*

**Theorem 1** *If a proceedings editor from New Zealand accidentally deletes his draft of the author kit shortly after completing it, he would be considered to be a dopey mongrel.*

**Corollary 2** *One of the proceedings editors is a dopey mongrel.*

#### 4.4 Figures and Tables

Figures and tables should be centered within the text and should not extend beyond the right and left margins of the paper. Figures and tables can make use of color since the WSC produces electronic proceedings. Figures and tables are numbered sequentially, but separately, using Arabic numerals.

Each table should appear in the document after the paragraph in which the table is first referenced. One-line captions are centered, while multiline captions are left justified. The captions appear *above* the table. See Tables 1 and 2 for examples.

Each figure should appear in the document after the paragraph in which the figure is first referenced. One-line captions are centered, while multiline captions are left justified. Figure captions appear below the figure. See Figures 1 and 2 for examples.

References to tables and figures identified by number are capitalized. For example, “We see in Table 5 that...” and “We see in the previous table that...” are both correct. Be sure to use the `\label` command within the figure or table environment and refer to the associated figure or table using `Table~\ref{labelgiven}`.

Table 1: Table captions appear above the table, and if they are longer than one line they are left justified. Captions are written using normal sentences with full punctuation. It is fine to have multiple-sentence captions that help to explain the table.

Creature	IQ	Diet
dog	70	anything
cat	75	almost nothing
human	60	ice cream
dolphin	120	fish fillet

Table 2: Counting in Maori.

English	Maori
one	tahi
two	rua
three	toru
four	wha

Please ensure that your graphics files use standard fonts (Times New Roman, Symbol, etc.).

Including graphics files in your document can be complicated. Brace yourself! You have 2 options. Either (a) all of your files are .ps or .eps files, or (b) none of your files are of those types, and instead you use .jpg, .png or .pdf files.

If you follow Option (a), then you should use the traditional `latex - dvips - ps2pdf` route for generating a pdf file. You may run into a problem if using both the `hyperref` package and the `graphicx` package; there seems to be a clash there. In that case, you might either not use the `hyperref` package and continue to use `graphicx`, or continue to use the `hyperref` package and use the `epsfig` package in place of the `graphicx` package. If you persevere with `hyperref` then be sure to use the appropriate version of the `\usepackage` command; see the preamble in the source of this file for details. See also Section 4.5 below.

If you follow Option (b), then you must use the PDFLaTeX command to generate your pdf file, as was done with this file.

## 4.5 Hyperlinks

A *hyperlink* specifies a Web address (URL) or an e-mail address. The use of hyperlinks allows authors to give readers access to external electronic information, such as a dynamic simulation or animation. The use of hyperlinks is at the discretion of the author(s).

Each hyperlink should be set in the Courier New font using the 10-point font size. Hyperlinks are *not* underlined. All hyperlinks should be enclosed in angle brackets (that is, `<>`).

A live hyperlink (or hot link)—that is, a hyperlink that will activate your Web browser and take it to an external Web site or that will activate your e-mail software for sending a message to a specific e-mail address—should be colored red. You have already seen examples of such hyperlinks in this paper.

To use live hyperlinks in a proceedings paper, use the `hyperref` package. If you are using PDFLaTeX to generate your pdf file then, as was done for this file, you should add the following as the last `\usepackage` command in the preamble.

```
\usepackage[pdftex,colorlinks=true,%
urlcolor=red,citecolor=blue,%
anchorcolor=black,linkcolor=black]%
{hyperref}
```

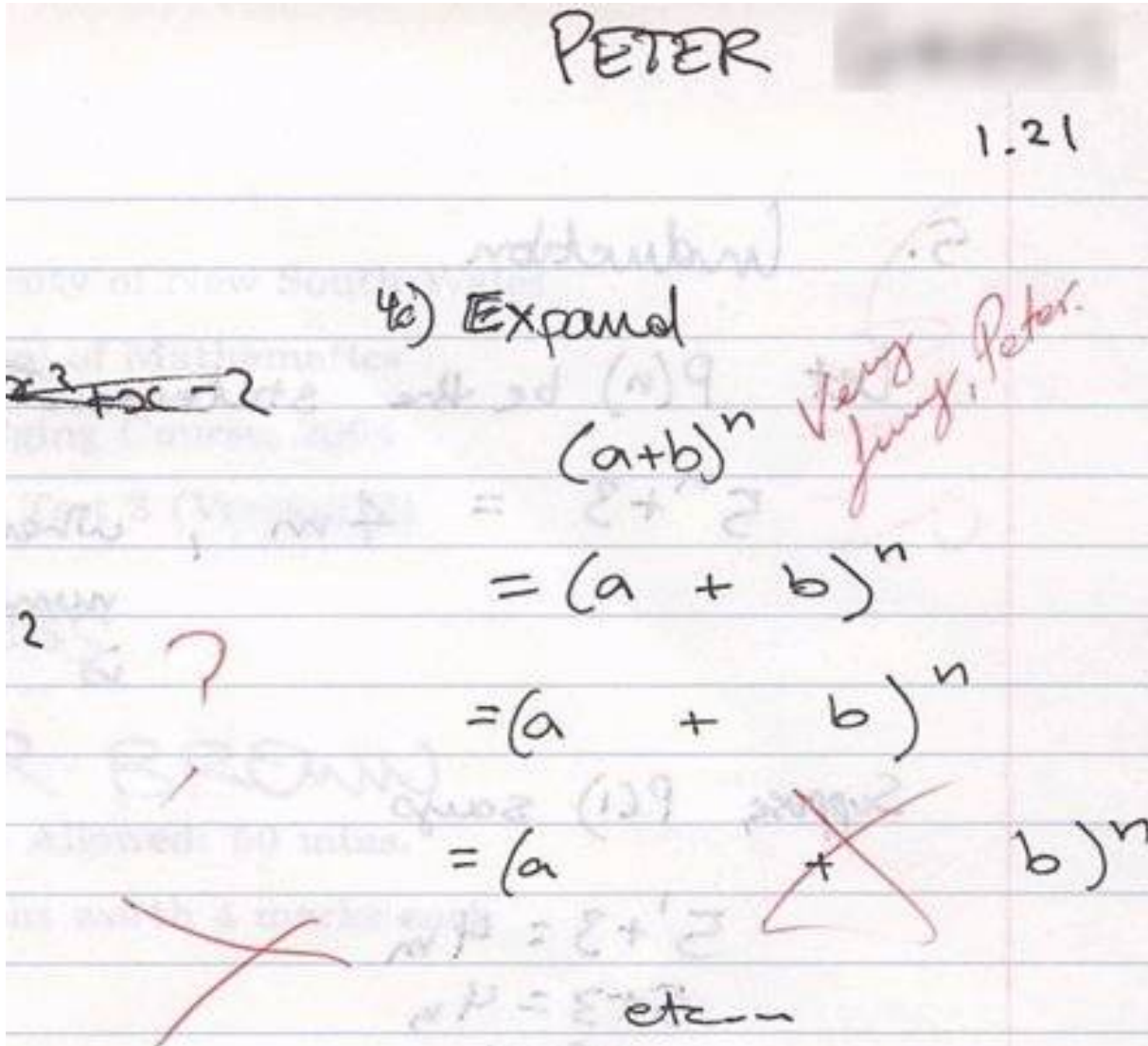


Figure 1: An unusual answer to a question.

On the other hand, if you are using the traditional latex - dvips - ps2pdf route, then users of MiKTEX or PCTEX for Windows should add the command

```
\usepackage[dvips,colorlinks=true,%
urlcolor=red,citecolor=blue,%
anchorcolor=black,linkcolor=black]%
{hyperref}
```

as the last \usepackage command in the preamble, while users of Y&Y TEX should add the command

```
\usepackage[dvipsone,colorlinks=true,%
urlcolor=red,citecolor=blue,%
anchorcolor=black,linkcolor=black]%
{hyperref}
```

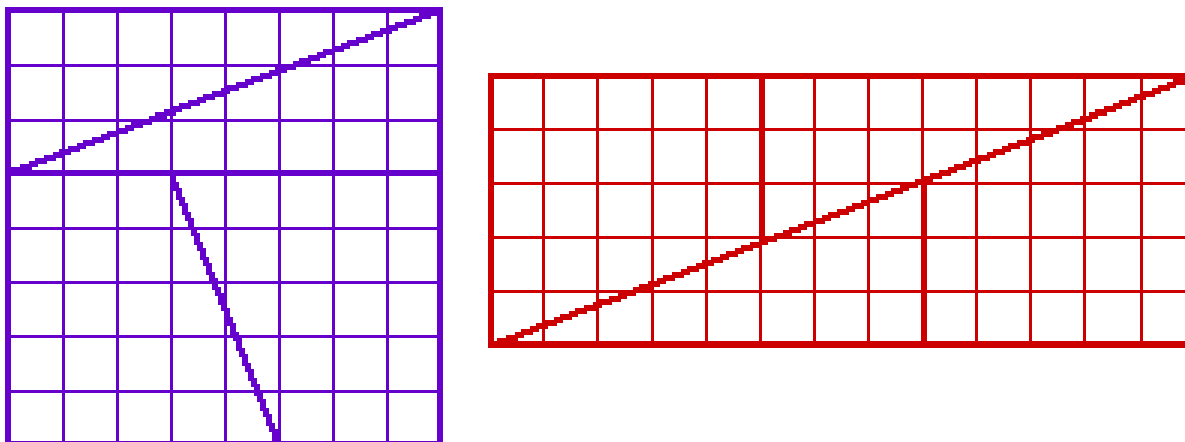


Figure 2: The area of the square is 64 squares, while that of the rectangle is 65 squares, yet they are made of the same pieces! How is this possible?

as the last `\usepackage` command in the preamble. (In general the `\usepackage` command above that works for MiKTeX running on a Windows system should also work for most implementations of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X running on a Unix or Apple system.) Thus the hypertext link [www.wintersim.org](http://www.wintersim.org) to the WSC website can be established by the command

```
\href{http://www.wintersim.org}%  
{\texttt{<www.wintersim.org>}}
```

Nonlive hyperlinks—that is, the hyperlinks that are included in the text for the readers information but do not actually invoke the readers Web browser or e-mail software— should be colored black. Thus the nonlive link [www.wintersim.org](http://www.wintersim.org) can be encoded as

```
\texttt{<www.wintersim.org>}
```

Author(s) must ensure that the text displayed for each hyperlink is complete and correct so that a reader who has only a hard copy of the paper can still access the cited material by typing the relevant part of the displayed text of the hyperlink into the address bar of a Web browser. This is especially important since WSC papers are filed in the IEEE Xplore digital library which does not allow hyperlinks, so for that purpose the hyperlinks are removed. The hyperlinks still appear in the CD of the proceedings and in other repositories.

If you use the package `hyperref` as suggested here, and if you use citation commands to handle references, then your citations will become hyperlinks and appear in blue (as in this document).

## 4.6 Citing a Reference

To cite a reference in the text, use the author-date method. Thus, [Chien \(1989\)](#) could also be cited parenthetically ([Chien 1989](#)). For a work by more than three authors, use an abbreviated form. For example, a work by Banks, Carson, Nelson and Nicol would be cited in one of the following ways: [Banks et al. \(2000\)](#) or ([Banks et al. 2000](#)).

Parenthetical citations are enclosed in parentheses ( ), not square brackets [ ]. The items in a series of such citations are usually separated by commas. If an item in the series of parenthetical citations contains punctuation because (for example) it refers to a work with three or more coauthors, then all items should be separated by semicolons.

The following is a list of correct forms of citations:

- Brown and Edwards (1993),
- (Brown and Edwards 1993),
- (Brown and Edwards 1993, Smith 1997), and
- (Arnold, Brown, and Edwards 1992; Brown and Edwards 1993; Smith 1997).

The following is a list of incorrect forms of citations:

- Brown and Edwards [1993],
- (Brown and Edwards, 1993),
- (Brown and Edwards, 1993; Smith, 1997), and
- (Arnold Brown and Edwards 1992, Brown and Edwards 1993, Smith 1997)

There are many reference and citation styles. Clarity and consistency should be your primary concern.

#### 4.7 List of References

Place the list of references after the appendices. The section heading is **REFERENCES**, and is not numbered. List only references that are cited in the text. Arrange the references in alphabetical order (chronologically for a particular author or group of authors); do not number the references. Give complete references without abbreviations. To identify multiple references by the same authors and year, append a lower case letter to the year of publication; for example, 1984a and 1984b.

Use hanging indentation to distinguish individual entries. Do not insert additional space between references. You can enter the references manually using (a) the `hangref` environment as shown below, (b) using the environment `thebibliography` via the `\bibitem` and `\cite` commands, or (c) `BIBTEX` as discussed in Section 5.

To use `hangref` you would enter the following lines.

```
\begin{hangref}
\item The first reference goes here, and if you happen to have enough information on the line
  see how the second and later
lines of the reference are indented.
\item The second reference goes here,
and once again later lines are indented.
\item Further references appear here.
\end{hangref}
```

The output looks as follows.

The first reference goes here, and if you happen to have enough information on the line you will be able to see how the second and later lines of the reference are indented.

The second reference goes here, and once again later lines are indented.

Further references appear here.

The bibliographic style for a journal article is:

<Surname of first author>, <First author initials>, <Initials and surnames of other authors>. <year>. <Article title>.  
<*Journal Name in Headline Italics*> <Volume number>: <page numbers>.

The format for other types of reference can be inferred from the examples in the references, which include:

- a technical report (Chien 1989),
- a proceedings article (Cheng 1994),
- a journal article (Gupta, Nagel, and Panchapakesan 1973),
- a book by 2 authors (Hammersley and Handscomb 1964),
- a chapter in a book (Schruben 1979),
- an unpublished thesis or dissertation (Steiger 1999),
- a book with no identified authors (The University of Chicago Press 2003), and
- a document available on the web (Mugglenet 2005).

Be sure that references to past WSC proceedings, such as (Cheng 1994) include the necessary information such as *Proceedings of the xxx Winter Simulation Conference*, following by the list of editors, then the page number range for the paper and finally the publisher information, Piscataway, New Jersey: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

## 5 USING BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>

You may prefer to use BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> for referencing. Indeed, the references in this document were generated using BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>, so the source for this document serves as an example of how to use BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> to meet the WSC formatting requirements. One benefit of using BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> is that bibliography formatting and referencing can be greatly simplified. We assume that you already know how to use BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>.

The BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> input file `wsc.bst` and the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X macros found in `wscbib.tex` are required, but are included in `wsc09papersty.tex`, so no other files (apart from your bibliography) are required. The macros in these files have been tested with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. They are not intended for use with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2.09, which is obsolete. The file `wsc.bst` is essentially the same as `chicago.bst`, a file found on many L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X distributions, but is modified to be more compatible with WSC format requirements.

The simplest way to write a WSC article that uses BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> is to take the source file for this document, and modify it to generate your article. The file `wsc09paper.tex` requires the style file `wsc09papersty.tex`, which contains, among other things, `wsc.bst` and `wscbib.tex` that are needed for BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>.

### 5.1 Set Up the BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> Input Files

BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> requires a bibliography style file (extension `.bst`) and a bibliography database file (extension `.bib`). This is achieved using

```
\bibliographystyle{wsc}
\bibliography{demobib}
```

just before the AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY section. The file `demobib` in the `\bibliography` command should be replaced with the base names of your BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> `*.bib` files that you use for your bibliography. BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> is then run as usual to create a bibliography file (`*.bbl`).

### 5.2 Use the Citation Macros

There are a number of macros available to cite references in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X source document. The `\cite` macro can be used to give a list of references in parentheses. For example,

```
\cite{law:simulationc,cheng:queuehetero}
```

results in the citation (Law and Kelton 2000, Cheng and Kleijnen 1999). A reference that functions as a noun is created with the `\citeN` macro. For example,

```
\citeN{law:simulationc} say \ldots
```

results in: Law and Kelton (2000) say ...

Citations within parentheses do not need the extra parentheses provided by the above citation commands. To suppress the inclusion of extra parentheses, use the `\citeNP` macro. To obtain (Cheng and Kleijnen 1999, Law and Kelton 2000), for example, use:

```
(\citeNP{cheng:queuehetero},
 \citeNP{law:simulationc}).
```

When there are four or more authors, the name of the first author should be given along with the text ‘et al.’. This can be achieved with the `\shortcite` macro. To obtain (Banks et al. 2000), for example, use:

```
\shortcite{bcnn:simulation}
```

The macros `\shortciteN` and `\shortciteNP` are also available to obtain ‘et al.’ when a citation with many authors is used as a noun.

For further information on the available commands for citing, search for `\cite` in the file `wscbib.tex`, or consult the file `chicago.sty`. The commands for making BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> work with `wsc.bst` are very similar to those used in the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X file `chicago.sty`.

### 5.3 Generate the Bibliography File

Run PDF<sub>L</sub>A<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> (or L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X), then BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>, and then PDF<sub>L</sub>A<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> two more times. Running PDF<sub>L</sub>A<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> the first time creates the `.aux` file. Running BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> creates the `.bbl` file. Running PDF<sub>L</sub>A<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> again (twice) fixes the bibliography and citation references.

### 5.4 Include the Bibliography File in Your Submission

Be sure to include your `.bib` file(s) or your `.bbl` file as part of your submission. If you only include the `.bbl` file then please verify that you include the most up-to-date version reflecting changes during the editing process by rerunning BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> one last time before submission.

## 6 AUTHOR CHECKLIST

We strive for a consistent appearance in all papers published in the proceedings. If you used this file as a template, then almost all of the requirements in this checklist will be automatically satisfied, and there is very little to check.

Please **print a hard copy of your paper**, and go over your printed paper to make sure it adheres to the following requirements. *Thank you!*

1. Abstract
  - (a) 150 or fewer words.
  - (b) No list of keywords.
2. Paper Length
  - (a) At least 3, but no more than 12 pages (15 pages for papers in the introductory and advanced tutorial tracks, and for panels).
  - (b) Page size is letter size (8.5" x 11", or 216 mm x 279 mm).
3. All text is in 10-Point Times New Roman. (Papers prepared in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X may use Computer Modern font.)
4. Spacing and Margins
  - (a) Single spaced (6 lines per inch).
  - (b) Left and right margins are each 0.75 inch.
  - (c) Top and bottom margins are each 1 inch except first page.
  - (d) First page has 1.5 inch margin from the title to the top of the page, and a 1 inch bottom margin.
5. Section Headings
  - (a) Left justified and set in **BOLDFACE ALL CAPS**.
  - (b) Numbered, except for the abstract, acknowledgments, references and author biographies.
  - (c) Subsection headings are not set in all capitals.
6. No footnotes or page numbers.
7. The running head on the first page is as given in the template file, and the running head on subsequent pages is the surnames of the authors.
8. The title is in **10 POINT BOLDFACE ALL CAPS**
9. Multiple authors are formatted correctly, with email addresses and other information in the Author Biography section.
10. Equations are centered and any equation numbers are in parentheses and right-justified.
11. Figures and Tables
  - (a) All text in figures and tables is readable.
  - (b) Table captions appear above the table. Figure captions appear below the figure.

## 12. Citations and References

- (a) Citations are by author and year, and are enclosed in parentheses, not brackets.
- (b) References are in the hangref style, and are listed alphabetically by the last name(s) of the author(s).

13. Author biographies are one paragraph per author.

## 14. Hyperlinks

- (a) Hyperlinks will work as of the date of December 2009.
- (b) Live hyperlinks are red. Nonlive hyperlinks are black.

15. Include all files necessary to generate your paper, including

- (a) Figures (either all in .ps or .eps format, or all in .jpg, .png, or .pdf format — see Section 4.4),
- (b) Bibliography files, if used (.bib and .bbl files — see Section 5.4), and
- (c) Any non-standard packages you use.

After verifying that your paper meets these requirements, please go to the final submission page at [www.wintersim.org](http://www.wintersim.org) and submit your paper. Be sure to complete the transfer of copyright and email a copy of your .pdf receipt to [wsc09proceedings@gmail.com](mailto:wsc09proceedings@gmail.com) in the process. Thank you for contributing to the WSC!

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## A APPENDICES

Place any appendices after the acknowledgments and label them **A**, **B**, **C**, and so forth.

The solution to (1) has the form

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \text{ if } a \neq 0. \quad (2)$$

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*LastName1, LastName2 and LastNameLastAuthor*

First Name Last Name 1  
First Name Last Name 2

Street Address 1  
Street Address 2  
Institution  
City, ST Zip, COUNTRY

Figure 3: Example title page heading with 2 authors from the same institution.

First Name Last Name 1	First Name Last Name 2
Street Address 1	Street Address 1
Street Address 2	Street Address 2
Institution 1	Institution 2
City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY

Figure 4: Example title page heading with 2 authors from different institutions.

First Name Last Name 1	First Name Last Name 2	First Name Last Name 3
Street Address 1	Street Address 1	Street Address 1
Street Address 2	Street Address 2	Street Address 2
Institution 1	Institution 2	Institution 3
City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY

Figure 5: Example title page heading with 3 authors from 3 different institutions.

*LastName1, LastName2 and LastNameLastAuthor*

First Name Last Name 1	First Name Last Name 2	First Name Last Name 3
Street Address 1	Street Address 1	Street Address 1
Street Address 2	Street Address 2	Street Address 2
Institution 1	Institution 2	Institution 1
City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY

Figure 6: Example title page heading with 3 authors (1st and 3rd authors from the same institution).

First Name Last Name 1 First Name Last Name 2	First Name Last Name 3	First Name Last Name 4
Street Address 1	Street Address 1	Street Address 1
Street Address 2	Street Address 2	Street Address 2
Institution 1	Institution 2	Institution 1
City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY

Figure 7: Example title page heading with 4 authors (1st, 2nd and 4th authors from the same institution).

First Name Last Name 1	First Name Last Name 2
Street Address Line 1	Street Address Line 1
Street Address Line 2	Street Address Line 2
Institution 1	Institution 2
City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY
	First Name Last Name 3
	Street Address 1
	Street Address 2
	Institution 3
	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY

Figure 8: Alternate example title page heading with 3 different authors.

*LastName1, LastName2 and LastNameLastAuthor*

First Name Last Name 1	First Name Last Name 2
Street Address Line 1	Street Address Line 1
Street Address Line 2	Street Address Line 2
Institution 1	Institution 2
City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY
First Name Last Name 3	First Name Last Name 4
Street Address Line 1	Street Address Line 1
Street Address Line 2	Street Address Line 2
Institution 3	Institution 4
City, ST Zip, COUNTRY	City, ST Zip, COUNTRY

Figure 9: Example title page heading with 4 authors from different institutions.