

Full Title of Paper

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Manuscript submitted dd Month yyyy

The Abstract for your paper goes here. This is typically a single paragraph that summarizes the intent and findings of your work that is being presented in this paper. This part of the paper is formatted as one wide column, not in two-column mode as most of the rest of the paper is.

1. Your first section

The main body of your paper begins here. It is divided into sections and is formatted as two columns. Just leave a blank line to end one paragraph and begin a new one. After the last section, there is a spot for your acknowledgments and a place to list your references.

The first section of your paper is often called “Introduction” and typically introduces the reader to background information about your topic and presents an outline of what will be presented in the remaining sections of your paper.

2. Your second section

Here is the second section of your paper. One shortcoming of this template is that floats (figures and tables) can

only be inserted across both columns, not within a single column. Fortunately, this is easily achieved using the *-forms of the table and figure environments. Figure 1 shows the JAMES logo.

3. Another section

Here is another section of your paper. Here is an example equation

$$E = mc^2. \quad (3.1)$$

Equations such as (3.1) get formatted within a single column. Sometimes an equation, such as (3.2) below, is not easily displayed within a single column of the two-column format being used here. In such a case, it is possible to display the long equation across both columns, as shown here

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_\psi(\lambda, \mu, t) \\ v_\psi(\lambda, \mu, t) \\ h(\lambda, \mu, t) \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{2E}{\alpha_{mn}(\epsilon)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -(1 - \mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} S'_{mn}(\epsilon; \mu) \\ im(1 - \mu^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_{mn}(\epsilon; \mu) \\ ag^{-1} 2\Omega\mu S_{mn}(\epsilon; \mu) \end{pmatrix} e^{i[m\lambda + \nu_{mn}(\epsilon)t]} \quad (3.2)$$

by temporarily switching to one-column format, displaying the equation, and then switching back to two-column format. To help the reader follow the flow of this tempo-

rary switch from two-column format, to one-column, and then back to two-column again, two column-wide rules (lines) should be added: one under the left column above

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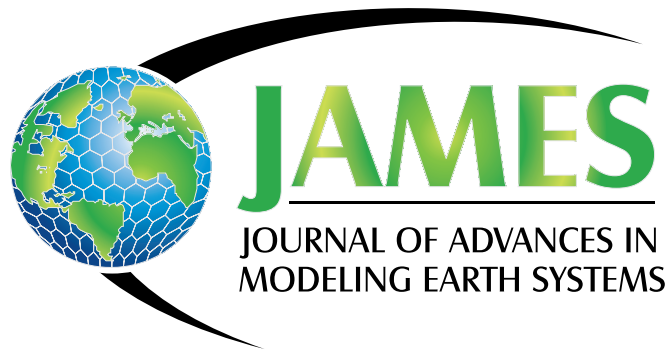


Figure 1: The logo for JAMES.

the equation, and the other above the right column after the equation. Long equations can often be split into two or more lines to avoid needing this temporary switch to one-column format, as illustrated here

$$\frac{d}{d\mu} \left[(1 - \mu^2) \frac{dS_{mn}}{d\mu} \right] + \left(\alpha_{mn} - \epsilon\mu^2 - \frac{m^2}{1 - \mu^2} \right) S_{mn} = 0. \quad (3.3)$$

But for some long and complicated equations, the temporary switch to one-column format cannot be avoided and provides the nicest display of the equation.

4. Last section

Time to wrap things up! Put your summary, conclusions, future work ideas, etc. here.

Acknowledgments. Put your acknowledgments here. Be sure to give credit where credit is due!

References

- Smith, J. W., and W. S. Jones, 2008: *A Very Good Book*. Publisher, 1000 pp.
- Well, I. M., 2007: A very interesting article. *J. Interest. News*, **13**, 99-101. DOI: 12345.6789