Title (Times New Roman 14-Heading Centred) for the Word document. Not here, simply fill in the title slot

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(Dated: November 30, 2006)

I. INTRODUCTION

(Text in Times New Roman 10-normal justified and indented 0.5 cm - see example below) The problem of hail formation and hail forecasting had been faced by several authors (Fawbush and Miller, 1953; Ludlam, 1958; Prodi and Wirth, 1973; Morgan, 1973), nevertheless, even if the general understanding of this phenomenon is highly increased, it still presents some open questions mainly because its occurrence involves both mesoscale and microphysical processes ...

II. PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH OR ANOTHER TITLE FOR THIS SECTION

(Text in Times New Roman 10-normal justified and indented 0.5 cm - see example below) The effects of mixing ratio on hailstone growth are analyzed using a simple analytical model where it is assumed that the growth process is entirely due to the collection of supercooled droplets. With this assumption, the growth equation becomes (Mason, 1971; Knight and Knight, 2001)

Here below we show how to include a figure. Encapsulated Postscript files are automatically included according to the template suggestions. You need to download the file figure.eps to compile this example.

Fig. 1 shows a figure that is small enough to fit in a single column. It is embedded using the `figure` environment which provides both the caption and the imports the figure file.

III. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS OR WHAT ELSE

(Text in Times New Roman 10-normal justified and indented 0.5 cm - see example below). In this, work it is shown that the average mixing ratio vertical profile over the Friuli Venezia Giulia plain is not constant, neither in the various months of the year nor in the four times-of-the-day.

In particular, the amount of mixing ratio increases from January to August and from morning (06 UTC) to night (00 UTC), being the last differences particularly evident in July, August and September.

Taking into account these differences and using a simple analytical model for hail growth, it has been possible to reproduce the order of magnitude of the observed differences in the shape of the hailstone size distribution in the four times-of-the-day...

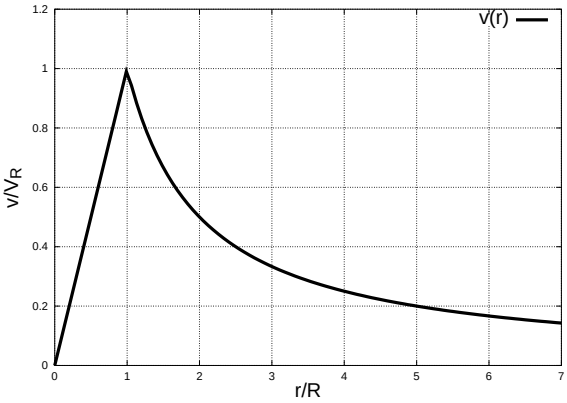

FIG. 1: A figure caption. The figure captions are automatically numbered. The Rankine vortex model is characterized by a flow that is always and everywhere parallel to the j unit vector, so the only non null vector component is the v_θ which is also the total velocity vector modulus. In this figure the normalized velocity vector modulus (v/V_R) is plotted against the normalized radial distance (r/R). Note that at the characteristic distance R there flow is continuous, but the flow regime changes, form a solid rotation for $0 \leq r < R$ to a hyperbolic decrease at distances greater or equal than R.

In LaTeX there are many different ways to display equations, and a few preferred ways are noted below. Displayed math will center by default. Use the class option `fleqn` to flush equations left.

Below we have numbered single-line equations;

$$\chi_+(p) \lesssim [2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p_z)]^{-1/2} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}|+p_z \\ px+ip_y \end{pmatrix}, \qquad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \mathbb{1}234567890abc123\alpha\beta\gamma\delta1234556\alpha\beta \frac{1\sum_b^a}{A^2} \right\}. \qquad (2)$$

Note the open one in Eq. (2).

Not all numbered equations will fit within a narrow column this way. The equation number will move down automatically if it cannot fit on the same line with a

	r_c (Å)	r_0 (Å)	κr_0		r_c (Å)	r_0 (Å)	κr_0
Cu	0.800	14.10	2.550	Sn[a]	0.680	1.870	3.700
Ag	0.990	15.90	2.710	Pb[b]	0.450	1.930	3.760
Au	1.150	15.90	2.710	Ca[c]	0.750	2.170	3.560
Mg	0.490	17.60	3.200	Sr[d]	0.900	2.370	3.720
Zn	0.300	15.20	2.970	Li[b]	0.380	1.730	2.830
Cd	0.530	17.10	3.160	Na[e]	0.760	2.110	3.120
Hg	0.550	17.80	3.220	K[e]	1.120	2.620	3.480
Al	0.230	15.80	3.240	Rb[c]	1.330	2.800	3.590
Ga	0.310	16.70	3.330	Cs[d]	1.420	3.030	3.740
In	0.460	18.40	3.500	Ba[e]	0.960	2.460	3.780
Tl	0.480	18.90	3.550				

[a]Here's the first.
[b]Here's the second.
[c]Here's the third.
[d]Here's the fourth.
[e]And etc.

TABLE I: A table with more columns still fits properly in a column. Note that several entries share the same footnote. Inspect the LaTeX input for this table to see exactly how it is done.

one-line equation:

$$\left\{ab12345678abc123456abcdef\alpha\beta\gamma\delta1234556\alpha\beta\frac{1\sum_b^a}{A^2}\right\}. \tag{3}$$

When the `\label{#1}` command is used [cf. input for Eq. (2)], the equation can be referred to in text without knowing the equation number that TeX will assign to it. Just use `\ref{#1}`, where `#1` is the same name that used in the `\label{#1}` command.

Unnumbered single-line equations can be typeset using the `\[`, `\]` format:

$$g^+g^+ \rightarrow g^+g^+g^+g^+ \dots \ , \quad q^+q^+ \rightarrow q^+g^+g^+ \dots \ .$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F}|_z \ = \ \left[\frac{1}{r}(\frac{\partial(rF_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \theta})\right] \tag{4}$$

IV. EXAMPLE OF TABLE

Here is reported an example on how to produce a table. Please remember that this is an extended abstract and it is uniquely voted to the evaluation of the submitted work to the ECSS 2007, so tables have to be kept in a reasonable size and length. See table I

V. AKNOWLEDGMENTS: IF THERE ARE ANY

(Text in Times New Roman 10-normal justified - see example below) The authors would like to thank all the volunteers who, since 1988, contribute to the collection of the hailpads. Withouth their effort, this work ... cc

VI. REFERENCES

FamilyName N., FamilyName N., Year: Title. Journal_name_in_italic, volume firstpagenumber - lastpagenumber

Giaiotti D. B., Stel F., 2006: Environmental Variables Affecting the Hailstone Size Distribution at the Ground. Atmos. Res., 20 109-112.