

Manuscript Title: with Forced Linebreak*

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An article usually includes an abstract, a concise summary of the work covered at length in the main body of the article.

Usage: Secondary publications and information retrieval purposes.

Structure: You may use the `\description` environment to structure your abstract; use the optional argument of the `\item` command to give the category of each item.

I. INTRODUCTION

II. THEORETICAL MODEL AND QUANTITIES OF INTEREST

III. ALGORITHMS

A. Exact Diagonalisation

B. Density Matrix Renormalisation Group Algorithm

IV. RESULTS

V. CONCLUSION

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to acknowledge the support of the author community in using REVTeX, offering suggestions and encouragement, testing new versions,

Appendix A: Appendixes

To start the appendixes, use the `\appendix` command. This signals that all following section commands refer to appendixes instead of regular sections. Therefore, the `\appendix` command should be used only once—to setup the section commands to act as appendixes. Thereafter normal section commands are used. The heading for a section can be left empty. For example,

```
\appendix
\section{}
```

will produce an appendix heading that says “APPENDIX A” and

```
\appendix
\section{Background}
```

will produce an appendix heading that says “APPENDIX A: BACKGROUND” (note that the colon is set automatically).

If there is only one appendix, then the letter “A” should not appear. This is suppressed by using the star version of the appendix command (`\appendix*` in the place of `\appendix`).

Appendix B: A little more on appendixes

Observe that this appendix was started by using

```
\section{A little more on appendixes}
```

Note the equation number in an appendix:

$$E = mc^2. \tag{B1}$$

1. A subsection in an appendix

You can use a subsection or subsubsection in an appendix. Note the numbering: we are now in Appendix B 1.

* A footnote to the article title

Note the equation numbers in this appendix, produced with the subequations environment:

$$E = mc, \tag{B2a}$$

$$E = mc^2, \tag{B2b}$$

$$E \gtrsim mc^3. \tag{B2c}$$

They turn out to be Eqs. (B2a), (B2b), and (B2c).

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- [1] R. P. Feynman, Phys. Rev. **94**, 262 (1954). 777 (1935).
 [2] A. Einstein, B. Podolsky, and N. Rosen, Phys. Rev. **47**, [3] E. Witten, hep-th/0106109.