

Featureless Bosonic Insulators

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Block with inner block

```
text of inner block
asdf
asdf
asdf
asdf
asdf
asdf
asdf
asdf
asdf
```

Standard Text Block: How to put authors in

To make title, use the standard commands `\title` and `\author` in the preamble, and then the following macro:

```
\titleblock{50}{1.5}
```

Macro `\titleblock` has three parameters. The first one is optional and it specifies the shift of the title block w.r.t. its default position, which is set to $(0.5*(0.\text{paperheight})-(0.\text{margin}))$. The second parameter is the width of the title block, and the third parameter is the scaling ratio (to make the title bigger or smaller).

The syntax for specifying authors is similar to the one in `aaai.sty`. Author information can be set in various styles: For several authors from the same institution:

```
\author{Author 1 \and ... \and Author n \\
Address line \\ ... \\ Address line}
```

If the names do not fit well on one line use

```
\author{Author 1 \\ {\bf Author 2} \\ ... \\ {\bf Author n} \\
Address line \\ ... \\ Address line}
```

For authors from different institutions:

```
\author{Author 1 \\ Address line \\ ... \\ Address line
\And ... \And
Author n \\ Address line \\ ... \\ Address line}
```

To start a separate “row” of authors use `\AND`, as in

```
\author{Author 1 \\ Address line \\ ... \\ Address line \AND
Author 2 \\ Address line \\ ... \\ Address line \AND
Author 3 \\ Address line \\ ... \\ Address line}
```

(though, I must say `\and ... \and` did not work for me with more than 2 authors, so just use commas where you need if it does not work for you either).

Variable Width Block Nodes

You can also create blocks of arbitrary width

```
\blocknodew[coordinate]{Block width}{Block Title}{Block Content}
```

In this case it is better to specify coordinate manually if you want to have blocks aligned vertically.

Note that `(xshift)` and `(yshift)` are coordinates created in macro `\initialize-sizeandshifts`, and they allow to have relative positioning of block nodes in an automatic fashion. If you want to define your own shifts, set new values for `(xshift)` and `(yshift)` using commands `\setxshift` and `\setyshift`.

Also, it might be useful to know the y-coordinate of the south border of the previous block. You can retrieve it by using the command

```
\getcurrentrow{box} or \getcurrentrow{note}
```

This coordinate will be stored in `(currentrow)`, which can be used to specify the location of the next block node.

Block Nodes in the Second Column

To start the second column or the third column use commands `\startsecondcolumn`, and `\startthirdcolumn`.

If the number of columns is 2, then the last command will not have effect.

You can also start a new column with an arbitrary x-coordinate by specifying explicitly the coordinate of the new block node as follows:

```
\blocknode[(\firstrow)-(yshift)+(x,0$)]{Block Title}{Block Content}
```

Colored Boxes Inside Block Nodes

There are three types of colored boxes/blocks that you can use inside block nodes to highlight information.

Theorem

Statement

`\innerblock{Theorem}{Statement}`

Text

`\innerblockplain[colorone!80!]{Text}`

Text

`\coloredbox{colorthree!50!}{Text}`

There are also callout nodes that allow for a more interesting layout of the poster.

```
\calloutnode[rotate angle]{from coordinate}{coordinate}{Node Width}{Node Content}
```

The alias for such nodes is *note*.

Plain nodes These nodes are similar to callout nodes. They allow for specifying the title of the node.

```
\plainnode[rotate angle]{coordinate}{Node Width}{Node Title}{Node Content}
```

Block with items

start text:

- item 1
subitemlist
- item 2
text here
- item 3
blah, blah
- item 4
blah, blah