title

A,[1] B,[1] and C[1]

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This is the abstract.

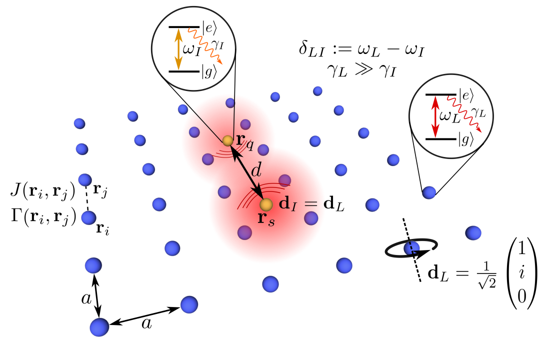

Figure 1. •

I. INTRODUCTION

This is the introduction, see [not sure about this statement] Fig. 1.

$$H = p^2 \tag{1}$$

We see in Eqs. (1) and Fig. 1, e. g., test [1]

II. MODEL

[arb. geometry, Green's Tensor, Couplings, Polarizations -> Distance dependence, Hamiltonian, Self-energy, Ref. to Taylor's work]

III. SINGLE IMPURITY CASE

[Define lattices, define distances related to lattices, Γ_{eff}, constant area]

A. Square vs. triangular

1. *Interstitial*

[Interstitial which imposes one more length scale -> refer to analytics, numerics -> impurity position]

2. *Substitution*

[Does NOT(!) impose another length scale as long as it is not away from the center -> refer to analytics, -> always at band edge, numerics -> impurity position]

B. Monoclinic vs. rectangular lattice

[similar arguments]

1. *Interstitial*

2. *Substitution*

3. *Varying scaling factors*

[justify why we use interstitial in the following]

IV. TWO IMPURITY CASE

[Q-factor, analyze different lattices -> discuss the most important figures, constant distance]

A. Monoclinic lattice

B. Rectangular lattice

V. CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

These are the Conclusions.

Acknowledgments. We would like to thank [add people]. This work was supported by [add funding sources]

The numerical simulations were performed with the open-source framework `QuantumOptics.jl` [1].

[1] S. Krämer, D. Plankensteiner, L. Ostermann, and H. Ritsch, QuantumOptics.jl: A Julia framework for simulating open quantum systems, Computer Physics Communications **227**, 109 (2018).