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Phys. Rev. Lett. **129**, 275301 — Published 30 December 2022

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.129.275301](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.129.275301)

Fractional disclination charge and discrete shift in the Hofstadter butterfly

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In the presence of crystalline symmetries, topological phases of matter acquire a host of invariants leading to non-trivial quantized responses. Here we study a particular invariant, the discrete shift \mathcal{S} , for the square lattice Hofstadter model of free fermions. \mathcal{S} is associated with a \mathbb{Z}_M classification in the presence of M -fold rotational symmetry and charge conservation. \mathcal{S} gives quantized contributions to (i) the fractional charge bound to a lattice disclination, and (ii) the angular momentum of the ground state with an additional, symmetrically inserted magnetic flux. \mathcal{S} forms its own ‘Hofstadter butterfly’, which we numerically compute, refining the usual phase diagram of the Hofstadter model. We propose an empirical formula for \mathcal{S} in terms of density and flux per plaquette for the Hofstadter bands, and we derive a number of general constraints. We show that bands with the same Chern number may have different values of \mathcal{S} , although odd and even Chern number bands always have half-integer and integer values of \mathcal{S} respectively.

Topological phases of matter are characterized by invariants that give rise to quantized physical responses, such as the Chern number and associated quantized Hall conductivity. In the presence of spatial symmetries, additional invariants also arise, such as the Wen-Zee shift [1] in clean isotropic continuum quantum Hall systems, which characterizes the response to geometric curvature [2–11]. In order to fully understand systems where lattice effects play an important role, we must develop a complete understanding of invariants and their associated quantized responses for topological phases with charge conservation and crystalline symmetries. Recently, [12, 13] developed such a systematic theory in two dimensions by analyzing topological terms for crystalline gauge fields and found several additional quantized invariants. Some of these invariants have no continuum analog, while others give a crystalline analog of invariants known from the setting of continuum spatial symmetries.

In this paper, we study one such invariant, the discrete shift \mathcal{S} , and its physical consequences through numerical studies of the square lattice Hofstadter model [14] of spinless free fermions. \mathcal{S} is an invariant that depends on a discrete \mathbb{Z}_M rotational symmetry and $U(1)$ charge conservation, and is a discrete analog of the Wen-Zee shift arising in continuum systems. For invertible fermionic topological states [15–17], $2\mathcal{S}$ is an integer defined mod $2M$; we show that for fixed Chern number, \mathcal{S} can in principle take one of M distinct values, and odd (even) Chern numbers must have half-integer (integer) values of \mathcal{S} . [18]

Remarkably, \mathcal{S} refines the known phase diagram of the Hofstadter model, leading to a new Hofstadter butterfly (Fig. 1), which we numerically compute. As we study numerically in detail, \mathcal{S} has a physical manifestation in terms of a quantized contribution to the fractional charge bound to lattice disclinations (see Eq. (2)) and, dually, the fractional angular momentum bound to magnetic flux (see Eq.(4)). We theoretically justify several properties of \mathcal{S} that are evident from Fig. 1, and also propose an

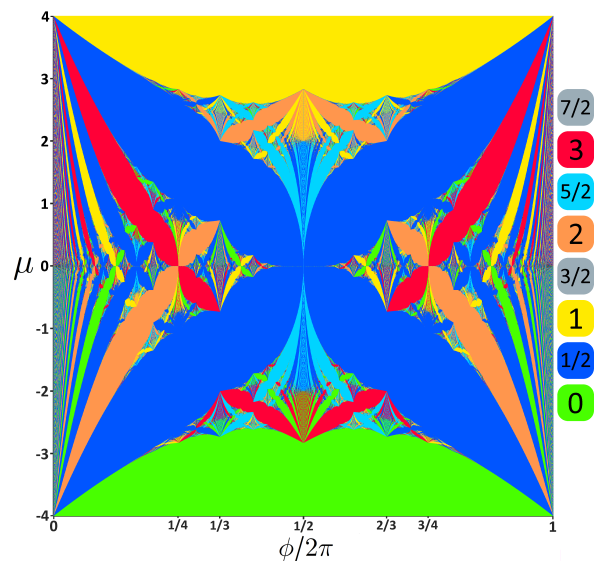


FIG. 1: \mathcal{S} for Hofstadter model, from Eq. (5).

empirical formula for \mathcal{S} (Eq. (5)).

Since the Hofstadter model has now been effectively realized in moiré superlattice systems [19–22], ultracold atoms [23–25], and photonics [26, 27], an experimental verification of our results may be possible.

We note that [28–34] also study some aspects of the shift in lattice settings, with limited results when Chern number $C \neq 0$, as discussed below and in SM (supplementary material) [35] Section I.

Model and response theory. We consider a system of fermions hopping on a lattice with a discrete \mathbb{Z}_4 rotational symmetry, a background magnetic flux ϕ per unit cell, and filling ν_0 charge per unit cell. We focus on the Hofstadter model on a square lattice, with the Hamiltonian $H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} c_i^\dagger c_j e^{-iA_{bgd;ij}} + h.c.$ This describes spinless free fermions c_i coupled to a background $U(1)$ gauge field A_{bgd} , whose holonomy around each plaquette

is ϕ . When $\phi = 2\pi\frac{p}{q}$ with coprime integers p, q , the system has q bands. When r bands are filled, $\nu_0 = r/q$. At any gapped point in the parameter space (ν_0, ϕ) , the total Chern number C of the filled bands is determined by the conditions $\nu_0 = \frac{p}{q}C \pmod{1}$; $|C| \leq \frac{q}{2}$ [36]. Each connected gapped region in this parameter space has a fixed value of C . Simply connected gapped regions with Chern number C (referred to as Chern number C lobes) are separated by special values of $\frac{\phi}{2\pi}$ which lie in the Farey sequence of order $2|C|$ [37]. The continuum limit of n filled Landau levels is obtained by taking $\frac{p}{q} \rightarrow 0^+$, $C = n$.

H has a symmetry group G which is a central extension of the wallpaper group $p4 = \mathbb{Z}^2 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_4$ by $U(1)$. This means that the magnetic translations are generated by the many-body operators $T_{\mathbf{x}}, T_{\mathbf{y}}$, which satisfy $T_{\mathbf{x}}T_{\mathbf{y}} = T_{\mathbf{y}}T_{\mathbf{x}}e^{i\phi\hat{N}}$, where \hat{N} is the total particle number operator. The Hamiltonian is invariant under a ‘‘magnetic’’ rotation operator $\tilde{C}_{4,\lambda} \equiv \hat{C}_4 e^{i\sum_j \lambda_j c_j^\dagger c_j}$ where λ_j is a gauge transformation at site j which is fixed up to an overall constant by A_{bgd} . The usual rotation operator \hat{C}_4 acts as $\hat{C}_4 c_j \hat{C}_4^\dagger = c_{R(j)}$, where $R(j)$ is a vertex-centered $\pi/2$ rotation of site j .

The quantized universal properties can be encoded by a topological response theory involving background G gauge field $B = (A, \vec{R}, \omega)$, which is nonabelian [12]. Here A is the deviation of the usual $U(1)$ gauge field relative to A_{bgd} , while ω, \vec{R} are the crystalline gauge fields (see SM [35] Section VII for additional details, which includes Refs. [38–44]). ω is a background gauge field for the \mathbb{Z}_4 rotational symmetry; in the continuum limit, it is identified with the spin connection. \vec{R} is a two-component gauge field for the \mathbb{Z}^2 translational symmetry. In terms of \vec{R} and ω we also define an area element A_{XY} which counts the number of unit cells [12]. Note that the integral $\int_D dA$ over a two-dimensional region D gives the total excess magnetic flux within D , not including the background flux, while $\int_D d\omega$ gives the total disclination angle of disclinations within D . ω, \vec{R} are taken to be real-valued fields with quantized periods, since they are \mathbb{Z}_4 and \mathbb{Z}^2 gauge fields respectively.[45]

We can write all terms in the topological response theory which depend on A or ω [12]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \frac{C}{4\pi} A \wedge dA + \frac{\mathcal{S}}{2\pi} A \wedge d\omega + \frac{\vec{\mathcal{P}}_c}{2\pi} \cdot A \wedge \vec{T} + \frac{\nu_0}{2\pi} A \wedge A_{XY} \\ & + \frac{\vec{\ell}_s}{4\pi} \omega \wedge d\omega + \frac{\vec{\mathcal{P}}_s}{2\pi} \cdot \omega \wedge \vec{T} + \frac{\nu_s}{2\pi} \omega \wedge A_{XY}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

See SM [35] Section VII for a discussion. $\vec{T} = d\vec{R} + i\sigma_y \omega \wedge \vec{R}$ is the torsion 2-form. Here $C, 2\mathcal{S}$ must be quantized to integers. For fermionic invertible phases there are some additional terms in the theory, discussed in SM [35] Section VII. The first term defines the Hall conductivity $\bar{\sigma}_H = \frac{C}{2\pi}$ in natural units and assigns charge to flux. The second term assigns a fractional $U(1)$ charge $\mathcal{S}\frac{\Omega}{2\pi}$ to

a defect with disclination angle Ω . On a square lattice, it is topologically trivial if a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ disclination is assigned an integer charge, which can be removed by applying local operators at the disclination core. Thus only $\mathcal{S} \pmod{4}$ is a symmetry-protected invariant, in contrast to the continuum shift, which is a \mathbb{Z} invariant.[46] The second term can also be written as $\frac{\mathcal{S}}{2\pi} \omega \wedge dA$, which assigns angular momentum $\mathcal{S}\frac{dA}{2\pi}$ to flux dA . In SM [35] Section VIII we show the nontrivial result that for spinless fermions in free or interacting systems, \mathcal{S} is quantized to a half-integer if C is odd, and to integers if C is even. The numerical values of \mathcal{S} in Fig. 1 agree with this result.

$\nu_0 = C\frac{\phi}{2\pi} + k_0$ and $\nu_s = \mathcal{S}\frac{\phi}{2\pi} + k_s$ are the charge and angular momentum per unit cell, with k_0, k_s integers. The terms with \vec{T} in Eq. (1) can be detected by inserting defects with nontrivial dislocation Burgers vector, but we do not consider such defects in this work. Hereafter we ignore these, as well as the $\omega \wedge d\omega$ term.

Fractional disclination charge. Eq. (1) predicts a contribution to the charge localized at a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ disclination coming from \mathcal{S} . Here we compare the field theory prediction to microscopic calculations. The discussion below applies to general lattices with $p4$ space group symmetry.

We construct a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ disclination at the point o by deleting a quadrant from the infinite plane and reconnecting sites using the operator $\tilde{C}_{4,\lambda}$ (see SM [35] Section III, which includes Ref. [47]). In particular, if each unit cell in the disclination lattice has the same flux, we show that $\lambda_o = 0$. Now consider a region W enclosing the disclination, such that the distance between the disclination and the boundary ∂W is much greater than the correlation length. The total charge is

$$Q_W = \int_W \frac{\delta\mathcal{L}}{\delta A_0} = C \frac{\delta\Phi_W}{2\pi} + \mathcal{S} \frac{\Omega_W}{2\pi} + \nu_0 n_{u.c.,W}, \quad (2)$$

where $n_{u.c.,W}, \Omega_W$ and $\delta\Phi_W$, are the number of unit cells in W , disclination angle, and excess magnetic flux (on top of the background flux $n_{u.c.,W}\phi$) respectively. In order to use Eq. (2), W should enclose a definite integer number of unit cells. Furthermore, in order to ensure that the condition $Q_W + Q_{W'} = Q_{W \cup W'}$ holds microscopically, as in the field theory, we define $Q_W \equiv \sum_{i \in W} \text{wt}(i) Q_i$ where the weight $\text{wt}(i) = 1$ for interior points and $\text{wt}(i) = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ if the interior of W subtends an angle $\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ at site i (see Fig. 2A). Note our definition of disclination charge differs from previous work. [30]

The charge on a site Q_i is simply $\langle c_i^\dagger c_i \rangle$ in the ground state. We choose W such that it encloses a single disclination with $\Omega_W = \frac{\pi}{2}$. We set the excess flux $\delta\Phi_W = 0$ in our numerics. ν_0 can be defined as the filling of a corresponding clean lattice on a torus with the same flux per unit cell ϕ . On a lattice with disclinations, ν_0 is also the charge per unit cell far away from the disclination. Suppose we define the excess charge in W as $\bar{Q}_W \equiv Q_W - \nu_0 n_{u.c.,W}$. We can then extract the shift

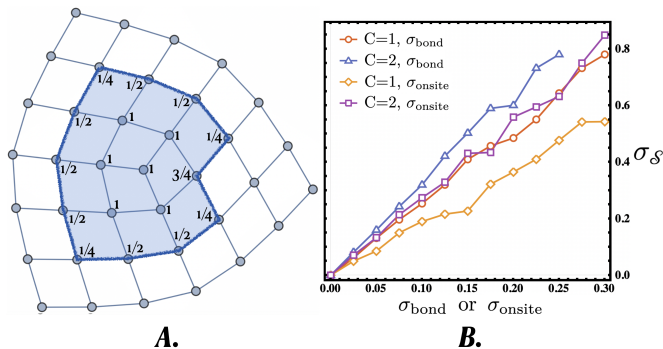


FIG. 2: **A.** Lattice disclination with disclination angle $\Omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$. The blue region W covers 11 unit cells. Q_i is weighted by the indicated amount when calculating Q_W or \bar{Q}_W . **B.** Standard deviation of \mathcal{S} as a function of bond disorder σ_{bond} or onsite disorder σ_{onsite} for $C = 1$ and $C = 2$ main Landau level (average hopping is 1).

\mathcal{S} to be $\frac{\mathcal{S}}{4} = \bar{Q}_W$. Numerically, we find that \bar{Q}_W , and hence the computed \mathcal{S} is indeed independent of the size of W for large enough W . We show this by explicitly plotting Q_i and the size dependence of \bar{Q}_W for three representative sets of parameters in the Hofstadter butterfly (Fig. 3). We can thus use this procedure to calculate \mathcal{S} throughout the Hofstadter butterfly; this is shown in Fig. 1. In the Landau level limit, we numerically recover the result $\mathcal{S} = \frac{C^2}{2}$ [1].

It is instructive to apply Eq. (2) when W is the entire surface of a cube, which has $8 \frac{\pi}{2}$ disclinations corresponding to the 8 corners. In this case, we obtain

$$Q_{\text{cube}} = 2\mathcal{S} + \nu_0 n_{u.c., \text{cube}}. \quad (3)$$

Thus, in order to be in the same gapped phase as a state on a torus with filling ν_0 and identical ϕ and Chern number C , the total charge on the cube is shifted from the naïve expectation of $\nu_0 n_{u.c., \text{cube}}$ by $2\mathcal{S}$. Numerically, this agrees with the number of extra single particle states we need to fill.

Note that the weighting procedure and the numerical result $\bar{Q}_W = \frac{\mathcal{S}}{4}$ generalize to any C_4 symmetric lattice. The details are described in SM [35] Sec. V.

Let us now introduce bond and on-site potential disorder, which break the crystalline symmetry. In this case, the value of \mathcal{S} extracted from \bar{Q}_W through $\mathcal{S} = 4\bar{Q}_W$ deviates from its quantized value for each disorder realization, although remains quantized after disorder averaging. The standard deviation $\sigma_{\mathcal{S}}$ computed from \bar{Q}_W grows to order 1 with an increase in disorder strength, as shown for two representative lobes in Fig. 2B. The value of \mathcal{S} extracted from Q_{cube} is much more robust (i.e. much smaller standard deviation) as long as the chemical potential is far from the band edge, since in this case Q_{cube} can change only if a given disorder configuration moves a single particle state across the chemical potential.

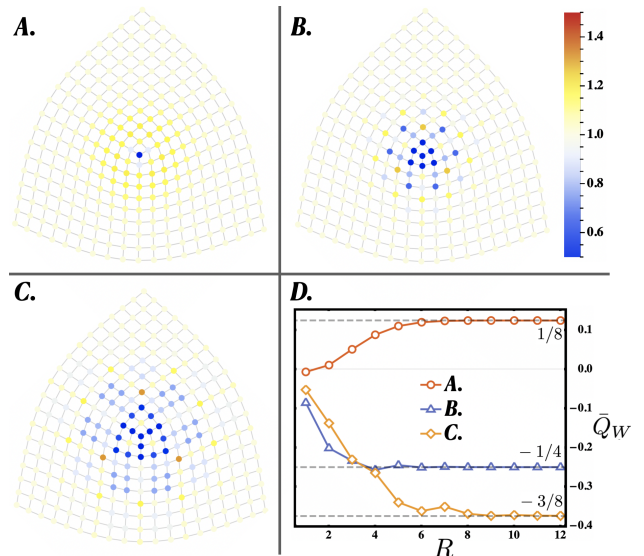


FIG. 3: **(A-C):** Q_i for each site i in a clean system with parameters **A.** $\frac{\phi}{2\pi} = \epsilon, C = 1$; **B.** $\frac{\phi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} - \epsilon, C = -2$; **C.** $\frac{\phi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{3} + \epsilon, C = 3$. The colorbar is in units of ν_0 . ϵ is a small fraction which opens up the band gap. **D.** \bar{Q}_W for **(A-C)** is quantized at $\frac{\mathcal{S}}{4}$ when $R \geq 9$. R is the distance from the disclination center to ∂W . (total side length is $L = 24$ unit cells). Here we have cropped out the edges to show the bulk features more clearly; the full figures with edges are given in SM [35] Sec.V.

Angular momentum due to flux Since ω is a rotation gauge field, the angular momentum is the charge under rotations, given by $l = \int \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \omega_0} = \mathcal{S}(\frac{\delta \Phi}{2\pi} + \frac{\phi}{2\pi} n_{u.c.}) + k_s n_{u.c.} \text{ mod } 4$. Below we compare this topological field theory (TFT) prediction to microscopic calculations. Consider the Hofstadter Hamiltonian on an $L \times L$ torus, with L even and ϕ flux per plaquette. By turning on A , we add a flux $2\pi \Delta m$, also distributed uniformly. If the system has Chern number C , we fill $\Delta m C$ additional single particle states in order to get a gapped many body state with the same C . This state has $m = \frac{\phi L^2}{2\pi} + \Delta m$ flux quanta.

We use the same magnetic rotation operator $\tilde{C}_{4,\lambda}$ that we used to define the disclination. This means that we require $\lambda_o = 0$, where o is a fixed point of the rotation.

Note that the holonomies $e^{-i \oint (A + A_{bgd}) \cdot dl}$ along the two non-contractible cycles of the torus are position dependent. Translation by one site changes the holonomy by a factor $e^{i2\pi \frac{m}{L}}$, and is therefore an exact symmetry only for the infinite system; for any finite system, translation by one site can only be an approximate symmetry. On a finite size torus with even L , there are two points, o_1 and o_2 , distinguished by having holonomy 1 or $e^{i\pi m}$ along both directions. The vertex-centered $\pi/2$ rotational symmetry is only exact for a finite size system when o_1 and o_2 are both fixed points of this rotation.

Since we have two distinct fixed points o_1 and o_2 , there

are two distinct choices of gauge satisfying the above condition, either $\lambda_{o_1} = 0$ and $\lambda_{o_2} = m\frac{\pi}{2}$, or $\lambda_{o_2} = 0$ and $\lambda_{o_1} = -m\frac{\pi}{2}$. In what follows we pick the first choice, denoted \tilde{C}_4 ; the second is related by an overall $U(1)$ rotation $e^{-i\tilde{N}m\frac{\pi}{2}}$, as will be discussed in SM [35] Section VI.

The many-body ground state $|\Psi_m\rangle$ satisfies $\tilde{C}_4|\Psi_m\rangle = e^{il(m)\frac{\pi}{2}}|\Psi_m\rangle$. Since $\tilde{C}_4^4 = 1$, $l(m)$ is an integer mod 4.

In this setup, we require each rotation center to be a vertex. On a torus, this forces L to be even: if L were odd, any rotation would leave two points invariant, one at a vertex, and the other at a plaquette center. If the rotation center was at a plaquette center, then the original \tilde{C}_4 rotation would be modified by a lattice translation. The associated eigenvalue would receive a contribution from the $A \wedge \vec{T}$ term in Eq. (1), which we do not wish to consider here. Indeed, the numerical result with plaquette centred rotations is not consistent with Fig. 1.

We find from direct numerical calculation:

$$l(m) = \mathcal{S}m + C\frac{m^2}{2} + K(C, L) \pmod{4}. \quad (4)$$

The quadratic dependence on m is beyond the TFT description; while it is well-known from the continuum Landau level problem, it has not been derived using effective field theory.[48] For a given lobe, $K(C, L)$ is an integer which does not depend on m , but does depend on C and L . We can obtain \mathcal{S} by subtracting the quadratic term and taking the difference: $\mathcal{S} = l(m+1) - l(m) - Cm - \frac{C}{2} \pmod{4}$. For each lobe with a given C , the value of \mathcal{S} obtained from Eq. (4) matches the result using Eq. (3), confirming the expected duality.

Instead of inserting additional Δm flux uniformly everywhere, we can insert it locally in a smaller region W symmetrically around the rotation center. We find that the value of \mathcal{S} remains constant for different sizes of W , even in the limit when W contains just 4 plaquettes (when C is small enough).

We can also extract \mathcal{S} using *partial* rotations [31, 49]. That is, in a system with background flux $2\pi m_0$ we insert a local flux of $2\pi\Delta m$ in a region W , and we compute $\langle \Psi_{\Delta m, m_0} | \tilde{C}_4|_D | \Psi_{\Delta m, m_0} \rangle$, where $\tilde{C}_4|_D$ is the restriction of \tilde{C}_4 to a region D containing W and $|\Psi_{\Delta m, m_0}\rangle$ is the ground state. Let us fix W and D to be centered on o_2 and continue with our previous gauge choice $\lambda_{o_1} = 0$. The ground state expectation value can be written as $\langle \Psi_{\Delta m, m_0} | \tilde{C}_4|_D | \Psi_{\Delta m, m_0} \rangle = e^{-\gamma_D(\Delta m, m_0) + i l_D(\Delta m, m_0)\pi/2}$. The magnitude $e^{-\gamma_D(\Delta m, m_0)}$ has an exponentially decaying envelope as the perimeter ∂D increases, as expected, in addition to an oscillatory behavior that we do not study in detail. We empirically find $l_D(\Delta m, m_0) = l_D(0, m_0) + \mathcal{S}\Delta m + Cm\Delta m + \frac{C(\Delta m)^2}{2} \pmod{4}$. This matches the expectation from Eq. (4). One can also perform the partial rotation computation in the case where the total system is defined with open boundary conditions, as discussed in SM [35] Section VI.

On the torus we find that the formula for $l_D(\Delta m, m_0) - l_D(0, m_0)$ is sensitive in complicated ways to the gauge choice $\lambda_{o_1} = 0$ or $\lambda_{o_2} = 0$, and whether D is centered on o_1 or o_2 ; these dependencies are not fully understood. We discuss this and related issues arising for open boundary conditions in SM [35] Section VI.

Theoretical analysis. As a function of μ and ϕ , \mathcal{S} and C have the following general properties (note \mathcal{S} is defined mod 4):

1. $\mathcal{S} \pmod{4} = \frac{C}{2} \pmod{4}$.
2. $\mathcal{S}(\mu, \phi) = \mathcal{S}(\mu, 2\pi - \phi)$, i.e. \mathcal{S} is invariant under time-reversal.
3. For the bands with the same Chern number C , $\mathcal{S}(\mu, \phi) = 1 - \mathcal{S}(-\mu, \phi)$.
4. When \mathcal{S} changes, $\frac{\phi}{2\pi}$ must lie in the Farey sequence of order $|C|$.
5. $\mathcal{S}(\mu, 0^+) = \frac{C^2}{2}$ for $C > 0$.

Properties (1-3) will be justified in SM [35] Section VIII. We explain (1) also for general interacting systems, using the classification of invertible topological phases in Ref. [15]. (2) follows for general interacting systems from the time-reversal invariance of the field theory term $\omega \wedge dA$, while (5) reproduces the known results in the continuum Landau level limit [1].

Now let us explain property (4). Consider all possible fractions $\frac{p}{q}$ with $0 \leq \frac{p}{q} \leq 1$, $1 \leq q \leq 2|C|$ and p, q coprime. Arrange them in increasing order, with 0 being the first element and 1 being the last. The resulting sequence is called the *Farey sequence* of order $2|C|$. Now, the different lobes with Chern number C are uniquely specified by the intervals of $\frac{\phi}{2\pi}$ obtained from this sequence [37]. Moreover, each lobe has a constant value of shift. In our numerics, when \mathcal{S} jumps, $\phi/2\pi$ must lie at fractions $\frac{p}{q}$ in a smaller set, namely the Farey sequence of order $|C|$: see SM [35] Section II.

Empirical formula for \mathcal{S} . Suppose we fix a $C > 0$ and consider $\mathcal{S}(\phi)$ as $\frac{\phi}{2\pi} = \frac{p}{q}$ is increased from 0 to 1. As stated above, $\mathcal{S}(\phi)$ jumps by integers at specific values of $\frac{p}{q}$, where $q \leq |C|$. At a given $\frac{p}{q}$, the total jump, defined as $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{S}(2\pi\frac{p}{q} + \epsilon) - \mathcal{S}(2\pi\frac{p}{q} - \epsilon)$, is the sum of two contributions: A contribution of $-C - 1$ whenever q divides C , and another contribution of $2\lfloor \frac{C+q}{2q} \rfloor$ whenever q is odd. Both contributions are automatically 0 if $q > |C|$. The observed jumps are tabulated in SM [35] Section II up to $C = 12$. From these observations, we propose the following empirical formula by summing over all jumps that occur at $2\pi\frac{p}{q} < \phi$. For $C > 0$,

$$\mathcal{S}(\phi) = \frac{C^2}{2} - (C+1) \left\lfloor \frac{C\phi}{2\pi} \right\rfloor + 2 \sum_{\substack{p < \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \\ \text{odd } q}} \left\lfloor \frac{C+q}{2q} \right\rfloor \pmod{4}, \quad (5)$$

where in the third term we sum over all $\frac{p}{q}$ in the Farey sequence of order C that satisfy $\frac{p}{q} < \frac{\phi}{2\pi}$ and q odd. \mathcal{S} for $C < 0$ can be obtained from the symmetry transformation $\mathcal{S}(\mu, \phi) = 1 - \mathcal{S}(-\mu, \phi)$ which flips the sign of C . We numerically checked Eq. (5) for all $|C| \leq 7$ lobes using Eq. (3) on a cube of side length $L = 28$. We also checked all $|C| \leq 12$ lobes using Eq. (4) on a torus with side length $L = 140$, and we checked some representative $|C| = 45$ lobes with $L = 180$. We use (5), together with an eigenvalue database [37], to generate Fig. 1.

Lobes with the same (C, k_0) can have distinct values of \mathcal{S} . For example when $(C, k_0) = (4, -1)$ we can take $\frac{\phi}{2\pi} = 1/3 \mp \epsilon$, and find $\mathcal{S} = 3, 1 \pmod 4$ respectively. Also note that in Fig. 1, we do not see any bands with total shift $\mathcal{S} = 3/2$ or $7/2$. However, there is no theoretical obstruction to realizing this in a system with odd C . Indeed, there are several examples of single excited bands that have odd C and $\mathcal{S} = 3/2$ or $7/2$ in this model.

Acknowledgements. We thank M. Hafezi and S. Das Sarma for comments on the draft, and V. Galitski and D. Bulmash for discussions on related projects. This work is supported by the Laboratory for Physical Sciences through the Condensed Matter Theory Center, NSF CAREER (DMR-1753240) (MB, NM), ARO W911NF-20-1-0232 (GN), ONR N00014-20-1-2325 (GN).

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