

Quantum Chaos, Randomness and Universal Scaling of Entanglement in Various Krylov Spaces

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Abstract

Multipartite entanglement is a crucial resource for advancing quantum technologies, with considerable research efforts directed toward achieving its rapid and scalable generation. In this work, we derive an analytical expression for the time-averaged quantum Fisher information (QFI), enabling the detection of scalable multipartite entanglement dynamically generated by all quantum chaotic systems governed by Dyson's ensembles. Our approach integrates concepts of randomness and quantum chaos, demonstrating that the QFI is universally determined by the structure and dimension of the Krylov space that confines the chaotic dynamics. In particular, the QFI ranges from $N^2/3$ for N qubits in the permutation-symmetric subspace (e.g. for chaotic kicked top models with long-range interactions), to N when the dynamics extend over the full Hilbert space with or without bit reversal symmetry or parity symmetry (e.g. in chaotic models with short-range Ising-like interactions). In the former case, the QFI reveals multipartite entanglement among $N/3$ qubits and highlights the power of chaotic collective spin systems in generating scalable multipartite entanglement. Interestingly this result can be related to isotropic substructures in the Wigner distribution of chaotic states and demonstrates the efficacy of quantum chaos for Heisenberg-scaling quantum metrology. Finally, our general expression for the QFI agrees with that obtained for random states and, differently from out-of-time-order-correlators, it can also distinguish chaotic from integrable unstable spin dynamics.

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Publication information to appear upon publication.

Received Date

Accepted Date

Published Date

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18 1 Introduction

19 Engineering large multipartite entanglement in ensembles of many qubits is central to quan-
 20 tum simulations [1], information theory [2], and metrology [3]. These states are also pivotal
 21 for enhancing our understanding of condensed matter [4, 5] and high-energy physics [6, 7].
 22 One of the primary objectives is the rapid generation of multipartite entanglement from readily
 23 available non-entangled states, such as (Gaussian) coherent spin states [8], using many-body
 24 dynamics [9–14].

25 The quantum Fisher information (QFI) not only quantifies the ultimate quantum sensing
 26 ability but also serves as a powerful detector of multipartite entanglement [15–17] in non-
 27 Gaussian states [18, 19]. The established connection [20–22] between out-of-time-order cor-
 28 relators (OTOCs)—a measure of information scrambling—and the QFI expands the scope of
 29 chaotic quantum systems [23] expected to exhibit exponentially fast generation of multipartite
 30 entanglement, owing to their ability to scramble information at an exponential rate. However,
 31 due to another constraint imposed by the Lieb-Robinson bounds on operator dynamics [24, 25],
 32 this does not generally imply that scrambling dynamics leads to scalable multipartite entan-
 33 glement [26–28] in the long run. It thus remains unclear which types of chaotic systems can
 34 generate scalable multipartite entanglement, i.e., QFI scaling as N^2 known as the Heisenberg
 35 scaling.

36 In this Letter, we investigate multipartite entanglement generated by chaotic quantum
 37 dynamics for times longer than the scrambling (or Ehrenfest) time t^* . In particular, we study
 38 the time-averaged QFI,

$$\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\hat{O}] \equiv \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T - t^*} \int_{t^*}^T dt F_Q[|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle, \hat{O}], \quad (1)$$

39 where $F_Q[|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle, \hat{O}]$ is the QFI of the quantum state $|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle$ evolved under chaotic
 40 dynamics and $\hat{O}$ is a generic Hermitian operator. We compute analytically Eq. (1) based on
 41 standard random matrix theory (RMT) for all chaotic models described by Dyson’s three cir-
 42 cular ensembles [29–31] and using the ergodicity hypothesis [32, 33]. We demonstrate the
 43 universal behavior of QFI in chaotic systems

$$\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\hat{O}] = \frac{4\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K} - \frac{4\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}]^2}{K^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K^2}\right), \quad (2)$$

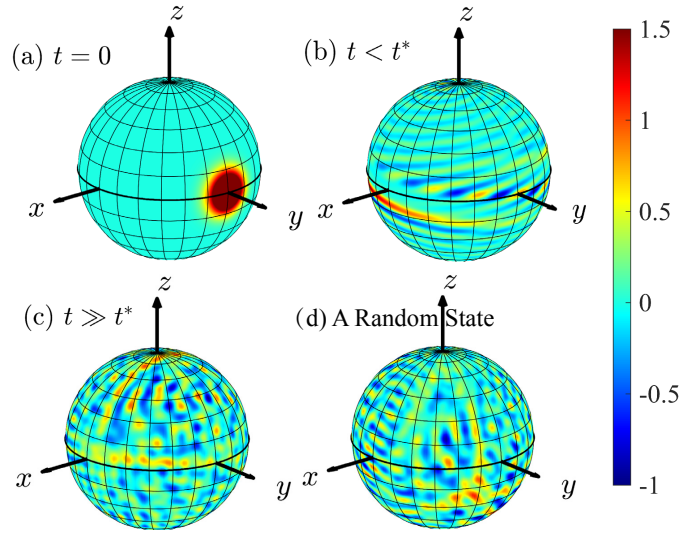


Figure 1: Panels (a)-(c) show the Wigner distributions (colormap) of the evolved state $|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle$ for the COE chaotic model Eq. (B.1): (a) $t = 0$, corresponding to the initial coherent spin state aligned along the y axis; (b) $t < t^*$; and (c) $t \gg t^*$. Panel (d) shows the Wigner distribution of a typical example of random state with QFI close to $\bar{F}_{\text{rand}}$, Eq. (3).

which is universally governed by the structure and dimension $K \equiv \dim \mathcal{K}$ of the Krylov space $\mathcal{K}$. The Krylov space is the minimal subspace to confine the chaotic dynamics [34]. Although Eq. (2) holds for arbitrary $\hat{O}$, we mainly consider the special case $\hat{O} = J_\alpha$, where $J_\alpha = \sum_{j=1}^N \sigma_\alpha^{(j)}/2$ ($\alpha = x, y, z$) are collective spin operators of N qubits, with $\sigma_\alpha^{(j)}$ being Pauli matrices. It predicts $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}} \simeq N$ when the chaotic dynamics extends over the full N -qubit space $\mathcal{K} = \otimes^N \mathbb{C}^2$ ($K = 2^N$) or the subspace subjected to bit reversal symmetry or parity symmetry, which explains why only the linear scaling of QFI can be obtained in a chaotic Ising model. Instead, we find $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}} \simeq N^2/3$ for the permutation-symmetric subspace $\mathcal{K} = \text{Sym}^N(\mathbb{C}^2)$ ($K = N + 1$), as numerically confirmed by various kicked-top models. In this case, our results indicate that chaotic collective spin systems [35] can generate chaotic permutation-symmetric N -qubit states which exhibit at least $\lfloor N/3 \rfloor$ -particle scalable entanglement. Furthermore, for permutation-symmetric states, we clarify that the universal scaling of QFI in Eq. (2) and its independence from spin direction α can distinguish chaotic from integrable collective spin systems with positive Lyapunov exponents (LEs) [21, 22, 36], in contrast to OTOCs.

Equation (2) has several remarkable consequences [37]. First, it provides a unifying view of randomness and quantum chaos, as expressed by the equality

$$\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\hat{O}] \simeq \bar{F}_{\text{rand}}[\hat{O}] \equiv \int d\mu(U) F_Q[U|\phi_0\rangle, \hat{O}], \quad (3)$$

up to the leading terms in K , where the right-hand side quantity is the QFI averaged over random states in the space $\mathcal{K}$. Reference [38] proved that $\bar{F}_{\text{rand}}[\hat{O}] = 4\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]/(K + 1) - 4(\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2/K(K + 1)$, which agrees with Eq. (2) for $K \gg 1$ [39]. Notice that the unitary operators generating chaotic states are not Haar random [40]. Actually, the implementation of random unitary operators in a quantum system is exponentially hard in general [41–43]. Our findings demonstrate that randomness displayed by the QFI in Eq. (3) can be achieved in chaotic N -qubit systems involving only two-body interactions and initially polarized states, realizable in current atomic quantum simulators [44–53].

Furthermore, interesting insights can be gained by using the fundamental relation between

the QFI and the fidelity OTOC, $\mathcal{F}_{\hat{O}}(\theta, t) \equiv \langle \psi_0 | W_{\hat{O}}^\dagger(\theta, t) \rho^\dagger(0) W_{\hat{O}}(\theta, t) \rho(0) | \psi_0 \rangle$ [20–22, 54]:

$$-2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{F}_{\hat{O}}(\theta, t)}{\partial \theta^2} = F_Q[|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle, \hat{O}], \quad (4)$$

where $\rho(0) = |\psi_0\rangle\langle\psi_0|$ is the initial pure state and $W_{\hat{O}}(\theta, t) = U_{\text{chaos}}^\dagger(t) \exp(i\theta\hat{O}) U_{\text{chaos}}(t)$ [55]. Let us consider chaotic states in the permutation-symmetric subspace and use $\hat{O} = J_\alpha$. In this case, Eqs. (2) and (4) predict that typically (namely, by replacing $F_Q[|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle, J_\alpha]$ for $t \gg t^*$ by its time average $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[J_\alpha]$) the fidelity decreases sharply after a collective spin rotation $\exp(i\delta\theta\hat{J}_\alpha)$ by an angle $\delta\theta \sim \sqrt{3}/N$ around any axis α : an evident non-Gaussian feature. Consequently, we anticipate that chaotic states exhibit uniform angular substructures in the generalized Bloch sphere, with a characteristic angular size $\delta\theta$. This is confirmed by plotting the Wigner distribution of chaotic states obtained from a kicked top model (as discussed below) and illustrated in Fig. 1(a)-(c). Starting from a coherent spin state [panel (a)], the Wigner distribution of the chaotic state initially develops elongated structures for $t < t^*$ [panel (b)]. Subsequently, for $t \gg t^*$, we observe characteristic isotropic substructures [panel (c)], as expected, which indicates a high metrological sensitivity [56, 57]. For comparison, panel (d) displays the Wigner distribution of a random state with QFI close to the average given by Eq. (3). The similarity between the Wigner distribution of $|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t \gg t^*)\rangle$ with that of a random state visually supports the results discussed above.

In the following, we detail the derivation and consequences of Eq. (2), also see Appendix, and present the results of numerical simulations.

2 QFI for quantum chaotic dynamics

First, let us briefly recall the fundamental relationship between QFI and entanglement [3, 58]. For a generic pure N -qubit state $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$, the QFI [59] is given by

$$F_Q[|\psi\rangle, \hat{O}] = 4(\langle\psi|\hat{O}^2|\psi\rangle - \langle\psi|\hat{O}|\psi\rangle^2). \quad (5)$$

Violation of the inequality $F_Q[|\psi\rangle, J_\alpha] \leq sk^2 + r^2$, for $\hat{O} = J_\alpha$, indicates that $|\psi\rangle$ contains at least $(k+1)$ -particle entanglement among the N qubits [15–17], where $s = \lfloor N/k \rfloor$ represents the largest integer less than or equal to N/k , and $r = N - sk$. QFI can also be used to detect inseparability and entanglement depth [60, 61]. Next, we will derive the QFI for chaotic systems by computing Eq. (5) using RMT and the ergodicity hypothesis.

The chaotic systems under consideration exhibit energy spectrum structures that, although potentially belonging to distinct symmetry classes, are effectively modeled by Dyson's three circular ensembles of unitary random matrices [29–31, 62, 63], which validates the reliability of employing RMT. These are the circular orthogonal ensemble (COE), the circular unitary ensemble (CUE), or the circular symplectic ensemble (CSE), each gives distinct distributions of energy level spacings

$$P(S) = \begin{cases} \frac{S\pi}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{S^2\pi}{4}\right), & \text{COE,} \\ \frac{S^2 32}{\pi^2} \exp\left(-\frac{S^2 4}{\pi}\right), & \text{CUE,} \\ \frac{S^4 2^{18}}{3^6 \pi^3} \exp\left(-\frac{S^2 64}{9\pi}\right), & \text{CSE,} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

corresponding to linear, quadratic, and quartic level repulsion, respectively. Here, $S_n = (E_{n+1} - E_n)/\Delta E$ with the E_n being the ordered eigenenergies of H and ΔE the mean level spacing.

Let $\{|b_m\rangle\}_{m=1}^K$ be a basis of the Krylov space formed by eigenstates of the corresponding random matrix associated with the chaotic Hamiltonian H . We recall that the Krylov space

105 $\mathcal{K} \equiv \text{span}\{H^n|\psi_0\rangle\}_{n=0}^\infty$ is the minimal subspace of the full Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$ confining the time
 106 evolution of $|\psi(t)\rangle_{\text{chaos}} \equiv U(t)|\psi_0\rangle$ where $H \equiv i \ln U(t)/t$ [34]. We write

$$\langle \hat{O}^2(t) \rangle = \sum_{m,m'=1}^K a_m^*(t) a_{m'}(t) \langle b_m | \hat{O}^2 | b_{m'} \rangle, \quad (7)$$

107 where $a_m(t) = \langle b_m | \psi_{\text{chaos}}(t) \rangle$, to evaluate Eq. (5). According to the ergodicity hypothesis [32,
 108 33], the time averaging for vector $\mathbf{a}(t) = [a_1(t), a_2(t), \dots, a_K(t)]$ as in Eq. (1) can be replaced
 109 by averaging over random matrices (that we indicate with an overline in the following). We
 110 have $\langle \hat{O}^2 \rangle = \sum_{m,m'=1}^K \overline{a_m^* a_{m'}} \langle b_m | \hat{O}^2 | b_{m'} \rangle$ and use the result [62, 64, 65]

$$\overline{a_m^* a_{m'}} = \frac{\Gamma(\beta K/2)}{\Gamma(\beta K/2 + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(1 + \beta/2)}{\Gamma(\beta/2)} \delta_{m,m'}, \quad (8)$$

111 where $\beta = 1, 2, 4$ refers to COE, CUE, and CSE, respectively, and $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the Gamma function.
 112 Noticing that $\sum_m \langle b_m | \hat{O}^2 | b_m \rangle = \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]$, we find $\overline{\langle \hat{O}^2 \rangle} = \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]/K$, in the limit $K \gg 1$. In the
 113 same limit, $\overline{\langle O \rangle^2} = (\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2 / K^2 + \mathcal{O}(\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]/K^2)$, see Appendix A. Equation (2) is recovered
 114 by substituting the above correlation functions into Eq. (5). We emphasize that, in the limit
 115 $K \gg 1$, β -dependent terms do not contribute to the leading terms of QFI (see Appendix A) and
 116 Eq. (2) thus universally applies to chaotic dynamics irrespective of whether they are described
 117 by COE, CUE, or CSE.

118 3 Chaotic dynamics in the permutation-symmetric subspace

119 We consider N -qubit systems with Hamiltonian involving collective spin operators, thus hav-
 120 ing $J^2 = \sum_{\alpha=x,y,z} J_\alpha^2$ as a conserved quantity (Casimir invariant). By taking $|\psi_0\rangle$ as a spin-
 121 polarized state, we find that the Krylov space is given by the permutation-symmetric subspace
 122 $\mathcal{K} = \text{Sym}^N(\mathbb{C}^2)$ of dimension $K = N + 1$ with $J^2 = N(N + 1)/4 \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{K}}$. In this case,

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[J_\alpha^2] = N(N + 1)(N + 2)/12, \quad \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[J_\alpha] = 0, \quad (9)$$

123 and thus Eq. (2) predicts $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[J_\alpha] \simeq N^2/3$.

124 We validate these predictions using specific examples of chaotic kicked-top models with
 125 all-to-all spin-spin interactions and addressing the different Dyson ensembles. Considering
 126 stroboscopic times, we write $|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(n)\rangle = U^n |\psi_0\rangle$, where U is a Floquet operator for the
 127 different random matrix models [62, 66]:

$$U_{\text{COE}} = \exp\left(-i \frac{C}{N} J_z^2\right) \exp(-i A J_x), \quad (10)$$

$$U_{\text{CUE}} = \exp\left(-i \frac{\lambda' J_y^2}{N}\right) \exp\left(-i \frac{\lambda J_z^2}{N}\right) e^{-ip J_x}, \quad (11)$$

$$U_{\text{CSE}} = \exp(-i V) \exp(-i H_0), \quad (12)$$

128 with $H_0 = 2\lambda_0 J_z^2/N$ and $V = 8\lambda_1 J_z^4/N^3 + 2\lambda_2 (J_x J_z + J_z J_x)/N + 2\lambda_3 (J_x J_y + J_y J_x)/N$, for COE,
 129 CUE and CSE, respectively.

130 Figures 2 provide direct numerical evidence supporting the $N^2/3$ -scaling law for chaotic
 131 collective spin dynamics irrespective of the specific random matrix model. Panels (a), (e),
 132 and (g) display numerically computed histograms of the level spacing distribution for $i \ln(U_y)$
 133 ($y = \text{COE, CUE, CSE}$), and compare them with the analytic expressions Eq. (6). These pan-
 134 els clearly distinguish the distinct level-spacing distributions among the three models (COE,

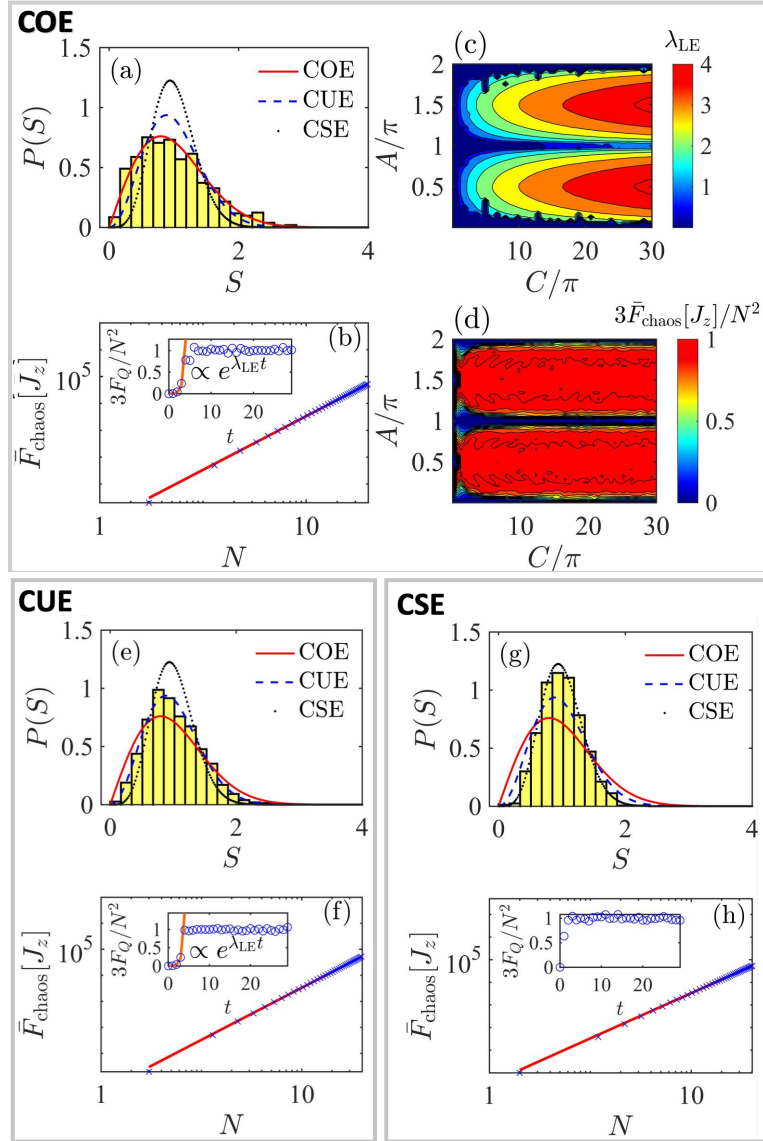


Figure 2: Level spacing distributions $P(S)$ [panels (a), (e), and (g)], LE λ_{LE} [panel (c)], and long-time averaged QFI $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}$ [panels (b), (d), (f) and (h)] for COE [panels (a)-(d)], CUE [panels (e)-(f)], and CSE [panels (g)-(h)] chaotic kicked top models (B.1)-(12). Panels (a), (e), and (g) compare numerically obtained level spacing distributions (histograms) for models Eqs. (B.1)-(12) with analytic expressions Eq. (6) [line, dashed line, and dots, respectively], and verify their classification under RMT. Panels (b), (f), and (h) confirm the consistency between numerically obtained $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}$ (blue crosses) and the universal scaling $N^2/3$ of QFI from Eq. (2) (red line). Their insets depict the dynamic evolution of QFI (blue circles). The short-time behavior is accurately described by exponential growth (red line) $\propto \exp(\lambda_{\text{LE}} t)$ with $\lambda_{\text{LE}} = 1.874$ for U_{COE} and $\lambda_{\text{LE}} = 1.937$ for U_{CUE} . After the transient Ehrenfest time, the QFI exhibits barely noticeable fluctuations around the constant value given by Eq. (2). For COE model, the red region in panel (d), given by Eq. (2) corresponds to the region in panel (c) with a positive LE. In all panels, we start with a coherent spin state along the $-y$ direction and evolve it under the following chaotic conditions: $A=1.7, C=10$ for model Eq. (B.1), $p=1.7, \lambda=10, \lambda'=0.5$ for model Eq. (B.2), and $\lambda_0=\lambda_1=2.5, \lambda_2=5, \lambda_3=7.5$ for model Eq. (12).

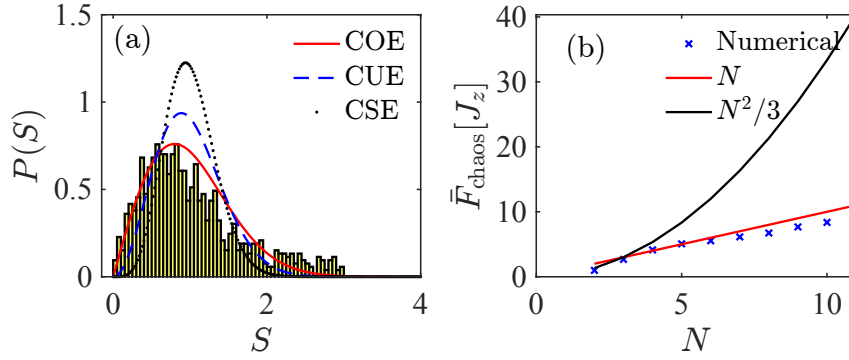


Figure 3: Level spacing distributions [panel (a)] and long-time averaged QFI [panels (b)] for the chaotic Ising model, Eq. (13) with parameters $J=h=\lambda=1$.

CUE, and CSE). The insets in panels (b), (f), and (h) plot the QFI as a function of time. The QFI $F_Q[|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle, J_z]$ exhibits an initial exponential growth [22, 67] in a short-time regime (for $t \leq t^*$, solid red line) followed by saturation at the predicted value Eq. (2), namely $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[J_\alpha] = N^2/3$. In panels (b), (f), and (h), we plot the QFI extracted from long-time averaging for $t \gg t^*$, as a function of the number of qubits N . The QFI plotted in all figures corresponds to J_z . In the Appendix D, we also plot the QFI with respect to J_x and J_y and numerically verify that the universal scaling of QFI holds for all spin directions. A difference between spin directions is observed only for a short time $t < t^*$, see Appendix D. The numerical results agree very well with Eq. (2) even for relatively small values of N . Moreover, panel (c) shows the LE computed numerically, see Appendix B, while panel (d) plots the long-time averaged QFI, as a function of the parameters A and C of the model (B.1). The agreement between the semi-elliptical regions with finite LEs and the region exhibiting $N^2/3$ scaling of the QFI further supports the universality of Eq. (2).

4 Chaotic dynamics in the full Hilbert space

Another distinct chaotic model is constructed by applying both transverse and longitudinal fields to the N -qubit Ising model

$$H_{\text{clsing}} = \sum_{i=1}^N (J\sigma_i^x \sigma_{i+1}^x + h\sigma_i^x + \lambda\sigma_i^z), \quad (13)$$

where open boundary conditions are adopted. Energy-level spacing statistics, see Fig. 3(a), indicate that this model is chaotic for $J=h=\lambda=1$ [68, 69]. We argue that the dynamics extend over the Krylov space $\mathcal{K} = \otimes^N \mathbb{C}^2$, which coincides with the full N -qubit Hilbert space of dimension $K = 2^N$. In this case, $\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[J_\alpha^2] = N2^{N-2}$, $\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[J_\alpha] = 0$, and thus Eq. (2) implies $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[J_\alpha] \simeq N$. This result holds even in the presence of bit reversal symmetry or parity symmetry, which will further reduce the full N -qubit Hilbert space, see Appendix A1. Our prediction is confirmed by numerical analysis in Fig. 3(b), **covering system sizes from $N = 2, 3, \dots, 11$. Even for moderately small values of K , our theoretical result remains valid.** More generally, Eq. (2) suggests an operational approach to identify the Krylov space dimension [70] for chaotic dynamics with variable-range interaction, to be explored in future research.

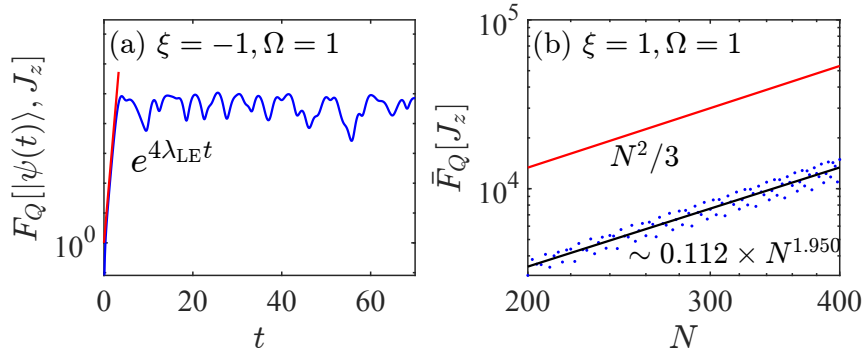


Figure 4: Time-evolution of QFI (a) and long-time averaged QFI (b) in the integrable LMG model for the initial unstable coherent spin state along the $-z$ direction. The red straight line in (a) (semi-logarithmic coordinate) corresponds to the exponential curve with the rate given by four times LE, $\exp(4\lambda_{LE}t)$. Blue dots in (b) are numerical results, which are fitted by a black solid line with scaling of $F_Q \simeq 0.112N^{1.950}$. This behavior deviates from the universal scaling for chaotic collective spin models $N^2/3$, as marked by the solid red line.

161 5 Comparison with quantum systems with semiclassical correspon- 162 dence

163 The QFI of quantum systems with semiclassical correspondence grows exponentially at a rate
164 given by the largest LE, including both chaotic and integrable models [22]. Some integrable
165 models [71, 72] exhibit positive LEs at unstable points, leading to false detection of quantum
166 chaos using OTOCs. However, these models do not conform to the RMT description, indicating
167 they are not truly chaotic and thus invalidating Eq (2). Therefore, compared with OTOCs, our
168 universal scaling Eq. (2), better excludes these atypical integrable models with positive LEs
169 from chaotic models, providing a clearer indicator of quantum chaos.

170 As an illustration, we examine the Lipkin-Meshkov-Glick (LMG) model [73–75],

$$H_{\text{LMG}} = \Omega J_z - \frac{2\xi}{N} J_x^2, \quad (14)$$

171 which is characterized by the generalized Gaudin Lie algebra, enabling exact solvability through
172 the Bethe ansatz [76]. It finds experimental realizations in various atomic ensembles [3, 12, 18,
173 19] and nuclear magnetic resonance platforms [77]. Due to the existence of an unstable point,
174 this integrable model has a positive LE $\lambda_{LE} = \sqrt{\Omega(2\xi - \Omega)}$ in the phase of $\Omega(\Omega - 2\xi) < 0$ [71],
175 also see Appendix C. Figure 4(a) plots the evolution of the QFI $F_Q[|\psi(t)\rangle, J_\alpha]$ of an initial
176 coherent spin state prepared at the semiclassical unstable fixed point, and for the given $\alpha = z$.
177 Initially, the QFI exhibits exponential growth $\sim e^{4\lambda_{LE}t}$, resembling chaotic dynamics [22, 36].
178 However, the saturation value reached for time $t \gg t^*$ does not agree with the value $N^2/3$,
179 Eq. (2), of truly quantum chaotic systems, despite the positive LE. Furthermore, in contrast to
180 Eq. (2) the QFI of the unstable integrable model shows a strong dependence in α , see Appendix
181 D.

182 6 Conclusion and discussion

183 Through QFI, we have provided a unifying approach to randomness, multipartite entangle-
184 ment, and quantum chaos, with a fundamental dependence on the dimension of the Krylov

space or symmetry. Our analysis has been restricted to the broad class of chaotic systems governed by Dyson’s three random matrix ensembles, **with a focus on the long-time dynamical behavior of the QFI**. Nevertheless, we expect possible generalizations beyond the threefold class [78–82] and open chaotic systems [83], as well as a dependence on possible deviations from RMT statistics. **It is important to emphasize that, while fast scrambling is often viewed as a necessary condition for the rapid buildup of entanglement, it is not sufficient to achieve scalable entanglement from separable initial states. For instance, despite exhibiting fast scrambling, the chaotic Ising model fails to dynamically generate Heisenberg-scaling (HS) entangled states due to the absence of an appropriate symmetry structure.** From the perspective of quantum metrology, our results demonstrate the remarkable capability of chaotic collective spin systems with SU(2) symmetry to generate scalable multipartite entanglement at an exponentially fast rate. In particular, the QFI exhibits a universal scaling $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[J_\alpha] = N^2/3$, indicating the emergence of scalable multipartite entanglement [84]. Unlike GHZ or squeezed states, which achieve large QFI only for specific axes [3], the entanglement generated by chaotic collective spin dynamics is axis-independent and accessible from any symmetric separable initial state, in contrast also to entanglement from integrable dynamics such as one-axis twisting [9].

Our findings offer a complementary perspective to previous work. Ref. [27] established lower bounds on the time required to prepare HS-entangled states based on Lieb-Robinson constraints, assuming the existence of such target states. Ref. [26] showed that under short-range local Hamiltonians, the QFI from separable initial states scales only linearly with system size, ruling out generic HS generation. Ref. [28] highlighted the role of correlation spreading in fast entanglement growth, but without addressing symmetry constraints. In contrast, our results demonstrate that symmetry is a crucial enabling factor for HS scaling in chaotic dynamics, going beyond fast scrambling alone. In addition, while quantities such as OTOCs primarily capture short-time behavior, the QFI offers a complementary probe of long-time quantum dynamics. This enables a clear distinction between fast-scrambling integrable systems and genuinely chaotic ones—a distinction that remains elusive when using short-time diagnostics alone. Altogether, our work deepens the understanding of dynamical entanglement generation and its fundamental limits, with significant implications for quantum metrology and quantum information processing in quantum many-body systems.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Satoya Imai, Li Gan, Silvia Pappalardi, Jing Yang, Sandro Wimberger and Wei Xia for discussions.

Funding information This work was supported by the European Commission through the H2020 QuantERA ERA-NET Cofund in Quantum Technologies project “MENTA” and received funding under Horizon Europe programme HORIZONCL4-2022-QUANTUM-02-SGA via the project 101113690 (PASQuanS2.1)

A Derivation of long-time averaged QFI for chaotic systems, Eq. (2)

Let $\{|b_m\rangle\}_{m=1}^K$ be a basis of the Krylov space $\mathcal{K} \equiv \text{span}\{H^n|\psi_0\rangle\}_{n=0}^\infty$ formed by eigenstates of the corresponding random matrix associated with the chaotic Hamiltonian H . The evolved

chaotic state $|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle = e^{-iHt}|\psi_0\rangle$ can be expanded in the Krylov space as

$$|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle = \sum_{m=1}^K a_m(t)|b_m\rangle, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where $a_m(t) = \langle b_m|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle$. We want to compute

$$\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\hat{O}] \equiv \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T - t^*} \int_{t^*}^T dt F_Q[|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle, \hat{O}], \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where $\hat{O}$ is a Hermitian operator and

$$F_Q[|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle, \hat{O}] = 4(\langle \hat{O}^2(t) \rangle - \langle \hat{O}(t) \rangle^2) \quad (\text{A.3})$$

is the QFI of the evolved chaotic state $|\psi_{\text{chaos}}(t)\rangle$, with

$$\langle \hat{O}^K(t) \rangle = \sum_{m,m'=1}^K a_m^*(t) a_{m'}(t) \langle b_m | \hat{O}^K | b_{m'} \rangle. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Combining the above equations we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\hat{O}] \\ &= 4 \sum_{m,m'=1}^K \langle b_m | \hat{O}^2 | b_{m'} \rangle \left(\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T - t^*} \int_{t^*}^T dt a_m^*(t) a_{m'}(t) \right) \\ & - 4 \sum_{m_1,m'_1,m_2,m'_2=1}^K \langle b_{m_1} | \hat{O} | b_{m'_1} \rangle \langle b_{m_2} | \hat{O} | b_{m'_2} \rangle \left(\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T - t^*} \int_{t^*}^T dt a_{m_1}^*(t) a_{m'_1}(t) a_{m_2}^*(t) a_{m'_2}(t) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

According to the ergodicity hypothesis [32,33], the time averaging for vector $\mathbf{a}(t) = [a_1(t), a_2(t), \dots, a_K(t)]$ can be replaced by averaging over random matrices (that we indicate with an overline in the following), namely

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T - t^*} \int_{t^*}^T dt a_m^*(t) a_{m'}(t) &= \overline{a_m^*(0) a_{m'}(0)}, \\ \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T - t^*} \int_{t^*}^T dt a_{m_1}^*(t) a_{m'_1}(t) a_{m_2}^*(t) a_{m'_2}(t) &= \overline{a_{m_1}^*(0) a_{m'_1}(0) a_{m_2}^*(0) a_{m'_2}(0)}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

where $a_m(0) = \langle b_m | \psi_0 \rangle$ is the projection of the initial state $|\psi_0\rangle$ on the eigenvector $|b_m\rangle$, with $|b_m\rangle$ being the m -th eigenvector of one of the random matrices in the random matrix ensemble. We can define another basis formed by $\{|\psi_0\rangle, |\psi_1\rangle, \dots, |\psi_{K-1}\rangle\}$ and define $a_m \equiv \langle b_1 | \psi_{m-1} \rangle$ as the m -th element of the eigenvector $|b_1\rangle$. Random matrix theory (RMT) provides [62,64,65]

$$\overline{a_m(0)^* a_{m'}(0)} = \overline{a_m^* a_{m'}} = \overline{|a_m|^2} \delta_{m,m'} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{a_{m_1}^*(0) a_{m'_1}(0) a_{m_2}^*(0) a_{m'_2}(0)} &= \overline{a_{m_1}^* a_{m'_1} a_{m_2}^* a_{m'_2}} \\ &= \overline{|a_m|^4} \delta_{m_1,m} \delta_{m'_1,m} \delta_{m_2,m} \delta_{m'_2,m} + \overline{|a_{m_1}|^2 |a_{m_2}|^2} (\delta_{m_1,m'_1} \delta_{m_2,m'_2} + \delta_{m_1,m'_2} \delta_{m_2,m'_1}). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{|a_1|^{2m_1} |a_2|^{2m_2} \dots |a_K|^{2m_K}} &= \frac{\int \left(\prod_{i=1}^K |a_i|^{2m_i} \right) \delta \left(\sum_{i=1}^K |a_i|^2 - 1 \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^K |a_i|^{\beta-1} d|a_i| \right)}{\int \delta \left(\sum_{i=1}^K |a_i|^2 - 1 \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^K d|a_i| \right)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\beta K/2)}{\Gamma(\beta K/2 + \sum_{i=1}^K m_i)} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^K \Gamma(m_i + \beta/2)}{\prod_{i=1}^K \Gamma(\beta/2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

Here, m_i are non-negative integers, $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the Gamma function, and $\beta = 1, 2, 4$ refers to COE, CUE and CSE, respectively. Equation A.5 rewrites as

$$\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\hat{O}] = 4(\overline{\langle \hat{O}^2 \rangle} - \overline{\langle \hat{O} \rangle^2}), \quad (\text{A.10})$$

with

$$\overline{\langle \hat{O}_\alpha^2 \rangle} = \sum_{m=1}^K \overline{|a_m|^2} \langle b_m | \hat{O}^2 | b_m \rangle, \quad (\text{A.11a})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle \hat{O} \rangle^2} &= \sum_{m=1}^K \overline{|a_m|^4} \langle b_m | \hat{O} | b_m \rangle^2 \\ &+ \sum_{m_1 \neq m_2}^K \overline{|a_{m_1}|^2 |a_{m_2}|^2} [\langle b_{m_1} | \hat{O} | b_{m_1} \rangle \langle b_{m_2} | \hat{O} | b_{m_2} \rangle + \langle b_{m_1} | \hat{O} | b_{m_2} \rangle \langle b_{m_2} | \hat{O} | b_{m_1} \rangle], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.11b})$$

where the second term is obtained by considering three kinds of nonzeros contributions in Eq. (A.5): $m_1 = m'_1 = m_2 = m'_2$, $m_1 = m'_1 \neq m_2 = m'_2$, and $m_1 = m'_2 \neq m_2 = m'_1$. From Eq. (A.9), we have

$$\overline{|a_m|^2} = \frac{\Gamma(\beta K/2) \Gamma(1 + \beta/2)}{\Gamma(\beta K/2 + 1) \Gamma(\beta/2)} = \frac{1}{K}, \quad \forall m \quad (\text{A.12a})$$

$$\overline{|a_m|^4} = \frac{\Gamma(\beta K/2) \Gamma(2 + \beta/2)}{\Gamma(\beta K/2 + 2) \Gamma(\beta/2)} = \frac{\beta + 2}{(\beta K + 2)K}, \quad \forall m \quad (\text{A.12b})$$

$$\overline{|a_{m_1}|^2 |a_{m_2}|^2} = \frac{\Gamma(\beta K/2) \Gamma(1 + \beta/2) \Gamma(1 + \beta/2)}{\Gamma(\beta K/2 + 2) \Gamma(\beta/2) \Gamma(\beta/2)} = \frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K}, \quad \forall m_1 \neq m_2. \quad (\text{A.12c})$$

Substituting Eq. (A.12) into Eq. (A.11), we obtain

$$\overline{\langle \hat{O}^2 \rangle} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{m=1}^K \langle b_m | \hat{O}^2 | b_m \rangle, \quad (\text{A.13})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle \hat{O} \rangle^2} &= \frac{\beta + 2}{(\beta K + 2)K} \sum_{m=1}^K \langle b_m | \hat{O} | b_m \rangle^2 + \frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K} \sum_{m_1 \neq m_2}^K [\langle b_{m_1} | \hat{O} | b_{m_1} \rangle \langle b_{m_2} | \hat{O} | b_{m_2} \rangle \\ &+ \langle b_{m_1} | \hat{O} | b_{m_2} \rangle \langle b_{m_2} | \hat{O} | b_{m_1} \rangle], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.14})$$

Due to $\sum_{m=1}^K \langle b_m | \hat{O}^2 | b_m \rangle = \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]$, the first correlation function in Eq. (A.13) becomes

$$\overline{\langle \hat{O}^2 \rangle} = \frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K}, \quad (\text{A.15})$$

which is the Eq. (8) in the Main text. The second correlation function in Eq. (A.13) can be evaluated as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle \hat{O} \rangle^2} &= \frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K} \sum_{m=1}^K \langle b_m | \hat{O} | b_m \rangle^2 + \frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K} \sum_{m_1, m_2=1}^K [\langle b_{m_1} | \hat{O} | b_{m_1} \rangle \langle b_{m_2} | \hat{O} | b_{m_2} \rangle \\ &+ \langle b_{m_1} | \hat{O} | b_{m_2} \rangle \langle b_{m_2} | \hat{O} | b_{m_1} \rangle] \\ &= \frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K} \sum_{m=1}^K \langle b_m | \hat{O} | b_m \rangle^2 + \frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K} \left(\sum_{m=1}^K [\langle b_m | \hat{O} | b_m \rangle]^2 \right. \\ &+ \frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K} \sum_{m_1, m_2=1}^K \langle b_{m_1} | \hat{O} | b_{m_2} \rangle \langle b_{m_2} | \hat{O} | b_{m_1} \rangle \\ &= \frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K} \sum_{m=1}^K \langle b_m | \hat{O} | b_m \rangle^2 + \frac{\beta (\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2}{(\beta K + 2)K} + \frac{\beta \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{(\beta K + 2)K}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

where in deriving the last equation we have used the identity relation $\sum_{m=1}^K |b_m\rangle\langle b_m| = \text{Id}_{\mathcal{K}}$. Let us analyze the three terms in Eq. (A.16) and compare them to Eq. (A.15). Let's start with the first term in Eq. (A.16). We use $\langle b_m|\hat{O}|b_m\rangle^2 \leq \langle b_m|\hat{O}^\dagger\hat{O}|b_m\rangle = \langle b_m|\hat{O}^2|b_m\rangle$, for all $|b_m\rangle$, which follows from the Hermiticity of operator $\hat{O}$. This gives

$$\frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K} \sum_{m=1}^K \langle b_m|\hat{O}|b_m\rangle^2 \leq \frac{\beta}{(\beta K + 2)K} \sum_{m=1}^K \langle b_m|\hat{O}^2|b_m\rangle = \frac{\beta K}{(\beta K + 2)} \frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K^2} \leq \frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K^2}. \quad (\text{A.17})$$

Similarly, the last term in Eq. (A.16) is

$$\frac{\beta \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{(\beta K + 2)K} = \frac{\beta K}{\beta K + 2} \frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K^2} \leq \frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K^2}. \quad (\text{A.18})$$

Finally, we will show that the second term in Eq. (A.16) is the same or lesser order term than $\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]/K$, and thus it should be kept. By writing the operator $\hat{O}$ in the spectral decomposition form within the Krylov space: $\hat{O} = \sum_{m=1}^K \lambda_m |d_m\rangle\langle d_m|$. It follows that

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2] = \sum_{m=1}^K \lambda_m^2, \quad (\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2 = \left(\sum_{m=1}^K \lambda_m \right)^2. \quad (\text{A.19})$$

Applying Jensen's inequality for the convex function $f(x) = x^2$, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{K} \sum_{m=1}^K \lambda_m^2 \geq \left(\frac{1}{K} \sum_{m=1}^K \lambda_m \right)^2 \quad (\text{A.20})$$

Combining Eqs. (A.19) and (A.20), we deduce that

$$K \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2] \geq (\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2. \quad (\text{A.21})$$

Thus, the second term in Eq. (A.16) is

$$\frac{\beta (\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2}{(\beta K + 2)K} \leq \frac{\beta}{\beta K + 2} \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2] \leq \frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K}, \quad (\text{A.22})$$

which implies that this term $\beta (\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2 / (\beta K + 2)K$ is the same or lesser order term than $\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]/K$. The following examples will show that $\beta (\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2 / (\beta K + 2)K$ can be on the same order of $\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]/K$ and thus it will contribute to the leading terms of QFI for some special situations. Based on the above analysis, Eq. (A.16) can be written as

$$\overline{\langle \hat{O} \rangle^2} = \frac{\beta (\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2}{(\beta K + 2)K} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K^2}\right). \quad (\text{A.23})$$

To analyze the influence of β , we can expand $\beta/(\beta K + 2)K$ by using Taylor expansion up to β , i.e.,

$$\frac{\beta}{K(\beta K + 2)} = \frac{1}{K^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta K}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{K^2} - \frac{2}{\beta K^3} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{K^4}\right). \quad (\text{A.24})$$

Therefore, Eq. (A.23) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle \hat{O} \rangle^2} &= \frac{(\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2}{K^2} - \frac{2(\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2}{\beta K^3} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{(\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2}{K^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K^2}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.25})$$

where the β -dependent term $(\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2/\beta K^3 \leq \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]/\beta K^2$ cannot contribute to the leading terms.

Combining Eqs. (A.10), (A.15) and (A.25), we find

$$\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\hat{O}] = \frac{4\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K} - \frac{4(\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}])^2}{K^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}}[\hat{O}^2]}{K^2}\right), \quad (\text{A.26})$$

which is one of the main results of our manuscript, Eq. (2) in the main text. Next, we will discuss different behaviors of QFI by considering two kinds of Krylov spaces.

A.1 Full Hilbert space with or without bit reversal symmetry or parity symmetry

For a fix collective spin operator J_α , we can define a basis $\{|j_1, j_2, \dots, j_N\rangle\}$, ($j_\ell \in \{0, 1\}, \ell = 1, 2, \dots, N$) when considering the full Hilbert space $\otimes^N \mathbb{C}^2$ as the Krylov space, denoted as $\mathcal{K}_f$. Clearly, the dimension of $\mathcal{K}_f$ is $K = 2^N$. By noticing that $|j_1, j_2, \dots, j_N\rangle$ is an eigenvector of J_α with an eigenvalue $\sum_{\ell=1}^N (2j_\ell - 1)/2$, then we have

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_f}[J_\alpha] = \sum_{m=0}^N \left(m - \frac{N}{2}\right) \binom{N}{m} = 0, \quad \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_f}[J_\alpha^2] = \sum_{m=0}^N \left(m - \frac{N}{2}\right)^2 \binom{N}{m} = 2^N \frac{N}{4}, \quad (\text{A.27})$$

where we have used the results

$$\sum_{m=0}^N \binom{N}{m} = 2^N, \quad \sum_{m=0}^N m \binom{N}{m} = 2^N \frac{N}{2}, \quad \sum_{m=0}^N m^2 \binom{N}{m} = 2^N \frac{N(N+1)}{4}. \quad (\text{A.28})$$

Therefore, by Eq. (A.26), we find $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[J_\alpha] = N + \mathcal{O}(N/2^N)$ for the full Hilbert space.

In the following we want to show that $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[J_\alpha] \simeq N$ for the full Hilbert space with or without bit reversal symmetry or parity symmetry. Let us first include parity symmetry. This separates the full Hilbert space into two subspaces constructed by states with an odd number of up spins or an even number of up spins. For the parity-odd (parity-even) subspace as the Krylov space, denoted as $\mathcal{K}_+$ ($\mathcal{K}_-$), the basis will be $\{|j_1, j_2, \dots, j_K\rangle\}$ with $\sum_{\ell=1}^N j_\ell$ being odd (even). Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_\pm}[J_\alpha] &= \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} \left(2m + \frac{1 \pm 1}{2} - \frac{N}{2}\right) \binom{N}{2m} = 2^N \frac{1 \pm 1}{4}, \\ \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_\pm}[J_\alpha^2] &= \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} \left(2m + \frac{1 \pm 1}{2} - \frac{N}{2}\right)^2 \binom{N}{2m} = 2^N \frac{N + (1 \pm 1)^2}{8}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.29})$$

where we have used the results

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} \binom{N}{2m} = 2^N \frac{1}{2}, \quad \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} m \binom{N}{2m} = 2^N \frac{N}{8}, \quad \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} m^2 \binom{N}{2m} = 2^N \frac{N(N+1)}{32}, \quad \forall N \geq 3. \quad (\text{A.30})$$

The dimensions of $\mathcal{K}_\pm$ are both 2^{N-1} . Therefore, substituting Eq. (A.29) into Eq. (A.26), we conclude that $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[J_\alpha] = N + \mathcal{O}(N/2^N)$ for both spaces $\mathcal{K}_\pm$.

Finally, we consider a full Hilbert space subjected to the bit reversal symmetry B . The bit reversal operator B is defined by

$$B|j_1, j_2, \dots, j_N\rangle = |j_N, j_{N-1}, \dots, j_1\rangle. \quad (\text{A.31})$$

According to the bit reversal symmetry, the separated subspaces are denoted by $\mathcal{K}_{b\pm}$ corresponding to $B = \pm 1$. For simplification, we only consider the case of N being even. The dimension of $\mathcal{K}_{b-}$ is half the number of nonpalindromic binary words of length N , i.e., $2^{N-1} - 2^{N/2-1}$, and the dimension of $\mathcal{K}_{b+}$ is thus $2^{N-1} + 2^{N/2-1}$. Introducing the space $\mathcal{P} \equiv \text{span}\{|j_1, j_2, \dots, j_N\rangle : B|j_1, j_2, \dots, j_N\rangle = |j_1, j_2, \dots, j_N\rangle\}$. It is straightforward to prove that

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_{b+}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^\eta] = \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{P}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^\eta] + \frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_f}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^\eta] - \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{P}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^\eta]}{2}, \quad \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_{b-}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^\eta] = \frac{\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_f}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^\eta] - \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{P}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^\eta]}{2}, \quad (\text{A.32})$$

where $\eta = 1, 2$. An direction calculation gives

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{P}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha] = \sum_{m=0}^{N/2} \left(2m - \frac{N}{2}\right) \binom{N/2}{m} = 0, \quad \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{P}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^2] = \sum_{m=0}^{N/2} \left(2m - \frac{N}{2}\right)^2 \binom{N/2}{m} = 2^{N/2} \frac{N}{2}. \quad (\text{A.33})$$

Substituting Eqs. (A.33) and (A.27) into Eq. (A.32) we have

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_{b\pm}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha] = 0, \quad \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_{b\pm}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^2] = 2^N \frac{N}{8} \pm 2^{N/2} \frac{N}{4}. \quad (\text{A.34})$$

Therefore, further by Eq. (A.26) we conclude that $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha] = N + \mathcal{O}(N/2^N)$ for both spaces $\mathcal{K}_{b\pm}$.

A.2 Permutation-symmetric subspace

Now we consider the permutation-symmetric subspace as the Krylov space, denoted by $\mathcal{K}_s$. For a fixed spin operator $\mathbf{J}_\alpha$, we can construct a basis for $\mathcal{K}_s$ by using the Dicks state $\{|m\rangle\}_{m=-N/2}^{N/2}$ and meanwhile ensure $\mathbf{J}_\alpha|m\rangle = m|m\rangle$. It finds that the dimension of $\mathcal{K}_s$ is $N+1$ and

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_s}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha] = \sum_{m=-N/2}^{N/2} m = 0, \quad \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_s}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^2] = \sum_{m=-N/2}^{N/2} m^2 = \frac{N(N+1)(N+2)}{12}. \quad (\text{A.35})$$

Then by using Eq. (A.26), we find that $\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha] = N^2/3 + \mathcal{O}(N)$.

Furthermore, we can consider the case of taking $\hat{O} = \mathbf{J}_\alpha^2$. Due to

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{K}_s}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^4] = \sum_{m=-N/2}^{N/2} m^4 = \frac{N(N+1)(N+2)(3N^2+6N-4)}{240}, \quad (\text{A.36})$$

then by Eq. (A.26), we have

$$\bar{F}_{\text{chaos}}[\mathbf{J}_\alpha^2] = \frac{N^4}{45} + \mathcal{O}(N^3), \quad (\text{A.37})$$

which is numerically verified in Fig. 5.

B Calculation of Lyapunov Exponent (LE)

The chaotic properties of quantum chaotic models are quantitatively assessed by their (largest) LE, denoted as λ_{LE} , from their classical counterpart, which measures the rate of divergence between nearby orbits in classical dynamical systems. We take the COE-described kicked top model as an example to illustrate the numerical calculation of LE. Its Hamiltonian is given by

$$U_{\text{COE}} = \exp\left(-i\frac{C}{N}\mathbf{J}_z^2\right)\exp(-iA\mathbf{J}_x), \quad (\text{B.1})$$

$$(\text{B.2})$$

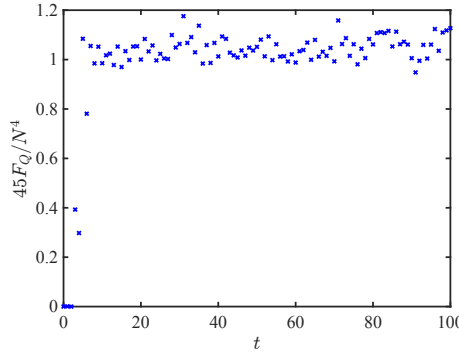


Figure 5: Evolution of QFI with respect to J_z^2 in the chaotic COE model with parameters $A = 1.7$ and $C = 10$.

by defining classical variable $\vec{X} \equiv (X, Y, Z) = 2(J_x, J_y, J_z)/N$, quantum dynamics $\vec{J}_{n+1} = U_{\text{COE}}^\dagger \vec{J}_n U_{\text{COE}}$ can be mapped onto classical dynamics in the limit $N \rightarrow \infty$, as follows

$$\begin{aligned} X_{n+1} &= X_n \cos \Theta_n - (\cos A Y_n - \sin A Z_n) \sin \Theta_n, \\ Y_{n+1} &= X_n \sin \Theta_n + (\cos A Y_n - \sin A Z_n) \cos \Theta_n, \\ Z_{n+1} &= \cos A Z_n + \sin A Y_n, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

where $\Theta_n = C(\cos A Z_n + \sin A Y_n)$. The LE can be calculated by using [85–87]

$$\lambda_{\text{LE}} = \ln \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (t_+(n))^{1/n} \right], \quad (\text{B.4})$$

where $t_+(n)$ is the largest eigenvalue of $T = \prod_{p=1}^n \mathcal{T}(\vec{X}_p)$ and $\mathcal{T}(\vec{X}_n) = \partial \vec{X}_{n+1} / \partial \vec{X}_n$. In the main text, we will always consider the following coherent spin state as the initial state for numerical calculation,

$$\begin{aligned} |\theta, \phi\rangle &= \cos^N \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \exp \left[\tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) e^{i\phi} J^- \right] |N/2, N/2\rangle \\ &= \bigotimes_{i=1}^N \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} |\uparrow\rangle_i + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |\downarrow\rangle_i \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.5})$$

Therefore, the initial classical variables for coherent spin states are

$$X_0 = \sin(\theta) \cos(\phi), \quad Y_0 = \sin(\theta) \sin(\phi), \quad Z_0 = \cos(\theta). \quad (\text{B.6})$$

Equations (B.3) and (B.4) provide a numerical approach to calculate LE.

C An unstable point in the LMG model

The Lipkin-Meshkov-Glick (LMG) model is given by

$$H_{\text{LMG}} = \Omega J_z - \frac{2\xi}{N} J_x^2. \quad (\text{C.1})$$

To identify unstable points, we express the LMG Hamiltonian with respect to coherent spin states

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\text{LMG}} &\equiv \frac{\langle \theta, \phi | H_{\text{LMG}} | \theta, \phi \rangle}{N/2} \\ &= \Omega \cos \theta - 2\xi \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.2})$$

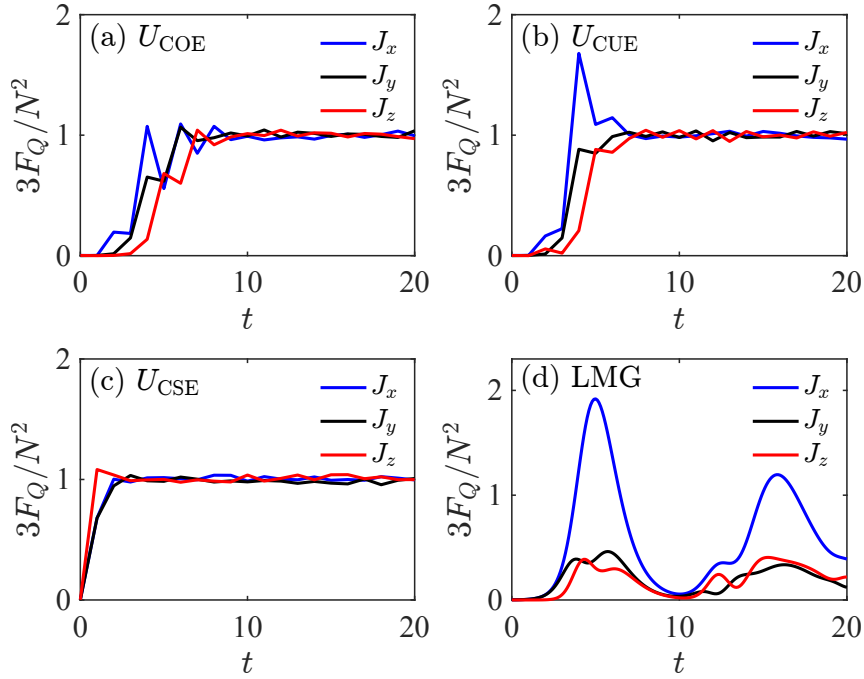


Figure 6: Evolution of QFI with respect to different spin operators $J_{x,y,z}$ in models of (a) U_{COE} , (b) U_{CUE} , (c) U_{CSE} , and (d) LMG. Chaotic conditions are used, $A = 1.7, C = 10$ for (a), $p = 1.7, \lambda = 10, \lambda' = 0.5$ for (b), and $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = 2.5, \lambda_2 = 5, \text{ and } \lambda_3 = 7.5$ for (c). The coherent spin state $|\pi/2, -\pi/2\rangle$ is used in panels (a-c). In panel (d), we consider the unstable coherent spin state $|\pi, \phi\rangle$ as the initial state, and parameters of the LMG model are chosen as $\Omega = 1$ and $\xi = -1$.

325 Canonical variables are defined as follows $Q = \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \theta)} \cos \phi$ and $P = -\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \theta)}$
 326 $\sin \phi$. Consequently, Eq. (C.2) transforms into

$$h_{\text{LMG}} = \frac{\Omega}{2}(P^2 + Q^2) - \Omega - \xi Q^2 \left(1 - \frac{P^2 + Q^2}{4}\right). \quad (\text{C.3})$$

327 Analysis of the classical Hamiltonian, Eq. (C.2), reveals that $P = Q = 0$ denotes the un-
 328 stable point when $\Omega(\Omega - 2\xi) < 0$ since $\partial_P h_{\text{LMG}}(0, 0) = \partial_Q h_{\text{LMG}}(0, 0) = 0$ and $\partial_P^2 h_{\text{LMG}}(0, 0)$
 329 $\partial_Q^2 h_{\text{LMG}}(0, 0) - [\partial_P \partial_Q h_{\text{LMG}}(0, 0)]^2 = \Omega(\Omega - 2\xi) < 0$. Correspondingly, the positive Lyapunov
 330 Exponent (LE) for this unstable point, $P = Q = 0$, is given by [71]

$$\lambda_{\text{LE}} = \sqrt{\Omega(2\xi - \Omega)}. \quad (\text{C.4})$$

331 D QFI for different spin directions

332 From Fig. (6), we see that in chaotic collective spin models, e.g., U_{COE} , U_{CUE} , and U_{CSE} , defined
 333 in the main text, the short-time behavior of QFI is dependent on the choice of the direction
 334 of the spin operator J_α . However, in the long-time region, QFI in chaotic collective models
 335 behaves independently of α and tends towards a universal behavior, $F_Q \rightarrow N^2/3$. For the LMG
 336 model, although at the unstable point, QFI displays exponential growth during the short time,
 337 there is no universal behavior of QFI even in the long-time region, and it highly depends on
 338 the choice of α .

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