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Rakovszky, Tibor; Pollmann, Frank; Von Keyserlingk, C.W.

DOI:

[10.1103/PhysRevX.8.031058](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevX.8.031058)

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Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Rakovszky, T, Pollmann, F & Von Keyserlingk, CW 2018, 'Diffusive Hydrodynamics of Out-of-Time-Ordered Correlators with Charge Conservation', *Physical Review X*, vol. 8, no. 3, 031058.
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevX.8.031058>

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Diffusive Hydrodynamics of Out-of-Time-Ordered Correlators with Charge Conservation

Tibor Rakovszky,¹ Frank Pollmann,¹ and C. W. von Keyserlingk²

¹*Department of Physics, T42, Technische Universität München,
James-Frank-Straße 1, D-85748 Garching, Germany*

²*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, United Kingdom*



(Received 9 January 2018; published 7 September 2018)

The scrambling of quantum information in closed many-body systems, as measured by out-of-time-ordered correlation functions (OTOCs), has received considerable attention lately. Recently, a hydrodynamical description of OTOCs has emerged from considering random local circuits. Numerical work suggests that aspects of this description are universal to ergodic many-body systems, even *without* randomness; a conjectured explanation for this is that while the random circuits have noise built into them, deterministic quantum systems, much like classically chaotic ones, “generate their own noise” and look effectively random on sufficient length scales and timescales. In this paper, we extend this approach to systems with locally conserved quantities (e.g., energy). We do this by considering local random unitary circuits with a conserved U(1) charge and argue, with numerical and analytical evidence, that the presence of a conservation law slows relaxation in both time-ordered *and* out-of-time-ordered correlation functions; both can have a diffusively relaxing component or “hydrodynamic tail” at late times. We verify the presence of such tails also in a deterministic, periodically driven system. We show that for OTOCs, the combination of diffusive and ballistic components leads to a wave front with a specific asymmetric shape, decaying as a power law behind the front. These results also explain existing numerical investigations in non-noisy ergodic systems with energy conservation. Moreover, we consider OTOCs in Gibbs states, parametrized by a chemical potential μ , and apply perturbative arguments to show that for $\mu \gg 1$ the ballistic front of information spreading can only develop at times exponentially large in μ —with the information traveling diffusively at earlier times. We also develop a new formalism for describing OTOCs and operator spreading, which allows us to interpret the saturation of OTOCs as a form of thermalization on the Hilbert space of operators.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevX.8.031058](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevX.8.031058)

Subject Areas: Condensed Matter Physics,
Quantum Information,
Statistical Physics

I. INTRODUCTION

The question of how quantum information spreads in a closed quantum system as it approaches equilibrium via unitary time evolution has appeared in various guises in the literature of the past decade [1–3]. While many studies focus on the buildup of entanglement between spatially separated regions [4–7], in recent years a great deal of attention has focused on different measures of the “scrambling” of quantum information, coming from the fields of high-energy physics, condensed matter physics, and quantum information theory [8–10]. The problem of scrambling

is related to the spreading of operators in the Heisenberg picture, and to the definition of “many-body quantum chaos” as put forward in Refs. [11,12]. These effects are captured by so-called out-of-time-ordered correlation functions, or OTOCs [13], defined as

$$\mathcal{C}^{WV}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \langle [\hat{V}(t), \hat{W}]^\dagger [\hat{V}(t), \hat{W}] \rangle,$$

where \hat{V} , \hat{W} are two appropriately chosen operators and the expectation value is usually taken in some equilibrium state. The OTOC exhibits an initial exponential time dependence, in analogy with the exponential divergence of trajectories which defines classical chaos, in certain weakly coupled field theories [14–17] (and their extrapolations to the strongly correlated regime [18]) and in the Sachdev-Ye-Kitaev model [12,19–21]. There is, however, no clear indication of such an exponent appearing in

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generic local lattice systems [22–27]. In Ref. [28] it was shown that the growth rate of the OTOC has an upper bound which is linearly increasing with temperature and which is saturated by models that are dual to black holes. Moreover, in cases where the dynamics is local, it was found that OTOCs show a ballistic spreading with the so-called “butterfly velocity”.

While there is a profusion of valuable numerical work on these questions, and various, often uncontrolled forays in quantum field theory, exact results are few and far between. Recent work by the authors and others [7,25,26] set out to examine these questions in the context of local random unitary circuits, where a number of exact results can be derived for the average behavior of OTOCs and other relevant quantities. Most prominently, the OTOCs in these circuits were found to obey a “hydrodynamic” equation of motion, given in terms of a biased diffusion equation. The main prediction of this formalism is that the OTOC has a light-cone structure in space-time, where the light cone itself broadens diffusively as a function of time. This prediction has been shown to hold more generally in systems without randomness, for example, in deterministic ergodic Hamiltonians [27,29] and Floquet unitaries [26].

It is striking that the OTOC behavior of random circuits agrees well with that in deterministic systems. One possible explanation follows. Consider first a classical problem, the Brownian motion of a tracer particle moving in a background of hard spheres. Even though the microscopic motion of all the particles is fully deterministic, such systems are well described by the Langevin equation, which ignores the complicated motion of the background particles, and simply replaces them with a noisy forcing term consistent with their temperature. This approach of approximating a many-body background by inserting noise “by hand” is widely used in studies of classical hydrodynamics [30]. Our motivation for considering random unitary circuits is similar. Consider a deterministic ergodic system, and some bipartition of the degrees of freedom. Our program is based on the conjecture that one of the components of the system can behave as a noisy environment for the other, effectively inducing noisy dynamics. This conjecture is consistent with some intriguing recent studies on the coarse graining of Keldysh quantum field theories [31], where it is shown that integrating out the high-energy degrees of freedom in an interacting quantum field theory can induce Lindblad dynamics on the lower-energy degrees of freedom (see also Ref. [32]). In other words, the high-energy degrees of freedom can act as a noisy bath for the lower-energy degrees of freedom. Indeed, diffusion of conserved quantities, typically associated with noisy stochastic dynamics, appears in many deterministic or non-noisy interacting quantum systems and is conjectured to be generic [33–35] at sufficiently high temperatures. Thus, we are motivated to consider quantum systems with noisy dynamics, like random circuits, in

the hope that these tractable models describe the long wavelength, long timescale physics of deterministic ergodic systems. Understanding how and when precisely such a noisy effective description is applicable is an important direction for future research.

The goal of this work is to understand how the OTOC is affected by the presence of a conserved quantity (e.g., energy) in generic ergodic lattice systems. Our plan of attack is to assume that the above hypothesis concerning self-generated noise holds, and therefore we study this problem in the context of a one-dimensional local random unitary circuit with a conserved $U(1)$ charge. In this setting we are able to obtain long-time numerical results on the behavior of OTOCs, as well as analytical arguments explaining their behavior. We then provide numerical evidence that the same features are also present in a system without any randomness. Our random circuit predictions also help in explaining existing numerical results in time-independent ergodic spin chains [36].

Our key results are as follows. (i) For random circuits, we prove that on-site observables relax slowly (diffusively) on average if they overlap with the conserved charge, while they relax instantly otherwise. The result that the charge undergoes diffusion, derived for random circuits, is in agreement with the expectation that conserved densities generically diffuse in interacting ergodic systems, even those with deterministic or nonrandom dynamics [29,33–35,37]. We then map the calculation of the OTOC to the evaluation of a classical partition function, which in turn allows us to simulate the system up to long times and establish numerically that (ii) on top of the usual light-cone structure understood in the case without symmetries, OTOCs also have diffusive relaxation when either of the operators involved have overlap (which we define precisely below) with the local charge density, otherwise the relaxation is exponentially fast, as was the case in circuits without conserved quantities. We also provide both an analytical justification for this result and strong numerical evidence that it continues to hold in systems without noise. (iii) Those OTOCs with diffusive relaxation have a particular algebraic space-time structure, $\sim 1/\sqrt{v_B t - x}$, well behind the front $|x| \leq v_B t$. (v) Considering OTOCs in a Gibbs ensemble with respect to the conserved charge, parametrized by a chemical potential μ , we show evidence that (i)–(iii) remain valid at small chemical potentials, while for large μ and short times $t < e^{2\mu}$ the OTOC can show a space-time structure which is diffusive, rather than ballistic.

Some comments are in order. We can explain (ii) at a general level by rewriting the OTOC as an expectation value on a doubled version of the original Hilbert space, which we also call “operator space.” This novel language, expressed in terms of superoperators, makes it explicit that there are two (rather than one) charge densities relevant for the dynamics of the OTOCs, which we denote as $\mathcal{L}_Q, \mathcal{R}_Q$. Whether or not the OTOC has slow diffusive relaxation can

be attributed to the diffusion of one or both of these new charge densities. As a useful aside, we show that the superoperator formalism also gives a direct interpretation of the saturation of OTOCs as a measure of thermalization on operator space. Moreover, we show that the long-time saturation value of the OTOC is determined by a Gibbs-like ensemble on operator space, involving \mathcal{L}_Q and \mathcal{R}_Q . We briefly provide an alternative view of (ii) by considering the problem of operator spreading in the presence of symmetries. Explaining (iii) requires a direct calculation, approximating the Haar averaged OTOC. To do this, we study a circuit with gates acting on $2M$ rather than just 2 sites. This M can be used as a large parameter which allows us to better control an analytical calculation. To attack (iv) we apply our partition function method to the case of nonzero chemical potential μ , focusing on the $\mu \gg 1$ limit. The most striking feature of this is a lack of a ballistically traveling front up to times $t \sim e^{2\mu}$, which we understand by developing a perturbative expansion for the OTOCs around the $\mu = \infty$ (“zero temperature”) limit. We show that in this limit certain OTOCs can exhibit a double plateau structure, saturating to a prethermal value on a $\mathcal{O}(1)$ time scale and reaching their expected long-time values only at a timescale that diverges in the $\mu \rightarrow \infty$ limit.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we introduce charge-conserving random circuits and then prove charge diffusion in Sec. III. In Sec. IV, we turn to the discussion of out-of-time-ordered correlators. We begin by showing how to map the computation of the Haar averaged OTOC onto the evaluation of a classical partition function which can more readily be computed numerically. We summarize these numerical results for the case of $\mu = 0$ in Sec. IV B, supporting assertions (ii) and (iii) above. We complement our discussion of the random circuit model in Sec. IV C with numerical data on a nonrandom spin chain, showing the same long-time tails in the relaxation of OTOCs. Section V provides a theoretical description of these hydrodynamical tails, first in the language of operator spreading in Sec. V B, and then in a superoperator formalism which we develop in Sec. V B 1. Then in Sec. V C we describe analytically the detailed $\sim 1/\sqrt{v_B t - x}$ space-time structure of certain OTOCs at late times using a “coarse-grained” unitary circuit. Last, in Sec. VI, we consider the behavior of OTOCs in the nonzero μ case, starting with an analytical calculation of their long-time saturation values in Sec. VI A, which we verify in Sec. VI B, and then by expanding around the $\mu = \infty$ limit in Sec. VI C. We conclude in Sec. VII with a summary and discussion.

In Appendix A, we derive formulas for the average effect of a single, charge-conserving random unitary operator, which are used for the derivation of the classical partition function in Sec. IV A. We use these formulas also in Appendix B to derive the result Eq. (22) for the shape of the OTOC wave front in the coarse-grained version of

the circuit (introduced in Sec. V C). Appendix C explains how the long-time limit of OTOCs can be interpreted as a form of thermalization on the space of operators. In Appendixes D and E, we present additional details of the calculation of OTOCs in the low filling (large chemical potential) limit.

II. RANDOM LOCAL UNITARY DYNAMICS WITH A CONSERVED CHARGE

For most of the paper we focus on a random circuit with the geometry illustrated in Fig. 1, wherein two-site gates act in turns on the even and odd bonds of a one-dimensional spin chain. (Later in Sec. V C and its associated appendixes, we consider a slightly modified geometry, consisting of longer-range unitary gates as shown by Fig. 8.) Each gate is independently chosen from an ensemble of random unitary operators, which are block diagonal with respect to the total charge on the two sites, but Haar random within each block.

Consider a spin system with L sites and a q -dimensional on-site Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^{\text{on-site}} = \mathbb{C}^q$. We will think of these q different states as corresponding to q possible values of some charge, measured by the operator $\hat{Q}^{\text{on-site}} = \text{diag}(0, 1, \dots, q-1)$. We then define a global conserved charge \hat{Q} as the sum over sites r of the local charge density \hat{Q}_r , given by

$$\hat{Q} \equiv \sum_{r=1}^L \hat{Q}_r, \quad \hat{Q}_r \equiv \bigotimes_{s \neq r} \mathbb{1}_s^{\text{on-site}} \otimes \hat{Q}_r^{\text{on-site}}, \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbb{1}_s^{\text{on-site}}$ is a local identity operator acting on site s , and $\hat{Q}_r^{\text{on-site}}$ is the on-site charge operator on site r .

The random circuit model is defined as follows. Consider a discrete time evolution, consisting of layers of two-site unitary gates acting on pairs of neighboring sites in the chain. Odd numbered layers act on all the odd bonds of the chain while even numbered layers act on even bonds. Each two-site gate is chosen independently from the Haar distribution over $q^2 \times q^2$ unitary matrices which commute with \hat{Q} . In practice, this means that the two-site unitary

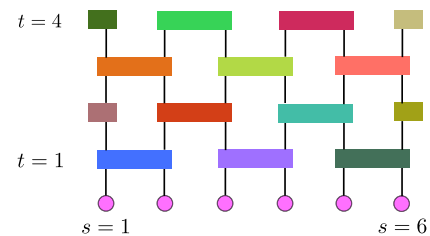


FIG. 1. Structure of the local unitary circuits. The on-site Hilbert space dimension is q . Each two-site gate is an independently chosen $q^2 \times q^2$ unitary matrix commuting with the $U(1)$ charge \hat{Q} , defined in Eq. (1).

$U_{r,r+1}$, acting on sites $r, r+1$, is block diagonal with respect to $\hat{Q}_r + \hat{Q}_{r+1}$, and each of the blocks is Haar random. With the definition of \hat{Q} given above, the block structure of such a two-site unitary is $U_{r,r+1} = \bigoplus_{Q=0}^{2(q-1)} U_Q$, where U_Q is a Haar-random unitary acting on \mathcal{H}_Q , the $d_Q \equiv \dim(\mathcal{H}_Q) = q - |Q+1-q|$ dimensional space of states on sites $r, r+1$ that have total charge Q . For example, for $q=2$ it has the form

$$U_{r,r+1} = \begin{pmatrix} Q=0 & & \\ & Q=1 & \\ & & Q=2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where the first and last blocks are 1×1 and the second block is a 2×2 Haar-random unitary.

The time evolution after an even number of $2t$ layers is given by

$$U(t) = \prod_{\tau=1}^{2t} \prod_{x=1}^{L/2} U_{2x-1+n_\tau, 2x+n_\tau}(\tau), \quad (2)$$

where $n_\tau = \{[1 + (-1)^\tau]/2\}$ and each of the unitaries $U_{r,r+1}(\tau)$, labeled by the pair of sites they act on as well as the layer or time label τ , is an independent random matrix chosen from the charge-conserving (i.e., block-diagonal) random ensemble defined above. The product $\prod_{\tau=1}^{2t}$ is defined to be time ordered. The geometry of such a circuit is graphically illustrated in Fig. 1. We denote averages over the different circuit realizations by $\overline{(\dots)}$.

III. CHARGE DIFFUSION AND TIME-ORDERED CORRELATORS

Before attacking the problem of OTOCs, we begin our study of the charge-conserving random circuit by showing rigorously that the density of conserved charge diffuses in this system when averaged over many realizations of the circuit. This is analogous to the diffusive behavior observed [22,29,37,38] in generic interacting many-body systems with a few (in our case a single) global conserved quantities in the regime of incoherent transport. We show the diffusive spreading by directly considering the time evolution of the local charge operator \hat{Q}_r in the Heisenberg picture, and discuss how it appears in time-ordered correlation functions.

To understand the dynamics of \hat{Q}_r let us first understand how a single two-site gate, acting on sites r and $r+1$, evolves a generic operator \hat{O} acting on the same sites. After applying a single two-site random charge-conserving gate on these two sites, the operator becomes, on average (see also Appendix A)

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\hat{O}(\Delta\tau)} &= \overline{\sum_{Q,Q'} \hat{P}_Q U_Q \hat{P}_{Q'} \hat{O} \hat{P}_{Q'} U_Q^\dagger \hat{P}_Q} \\ &= \sum_Q \frac{1}{d_Q} \hat{P}_Q \text{tr}(\hat{O} \hat{P}_Q), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where \hat{P}_Q projects onto the sector of the two-site Hilbert space with $\hat{Q} = Q$ and we use the fact that U decomposes into blocks U_Q , each of which is Haar random. We use $\Delta\tau$ as shorthand for time evolution with a single layer of the random circuit. The diffusion of charge density follows from this algebraic result, but a more elementary argument goes as follows. Note that $\overline{\hat{Q}(\Delta\tau)} = \hat{Q}$, because the Haar ensemble commutes with the total charge on two sites. On the other hand, the ensemble of two-site gates is invariant under multiplication by the operator swapping sites $r, r+1$, so $\overline{\hat{Q}_r(\Delta\tau)} = \overline{\hat{Q}_{r+1}(\Delta\tau)}$. This allows us to write

$$\overline{\hat{Q}_r(\Delta\tau)} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{Q}_r + \hat{Q}_{r+1}). \quad (4)$$

Let us iterate the above formula for a series of two-site gates arranged in the regular gate geometry shown in Fig. 1. The local charge operator performs a random walk, such that at each application of a two-site gate it ends up on either of the two sites with equal probabilities. It is readily verified that after an even number $2t$ layers of the circuit it becomes

$$\overline{\hat{Q}_r(t)} = \frac{1}{2^{2t}} \sum_{k=0}^{2t-1} \binom{2t-1}{k} (\hat{Q}_{2j-2t+2k} + \hat{Q}_{2j+1-2t+2k}), \quad (5)$$

where $j = \lfloor (r+1)/2 \rfloor$. At large times, the right-hand side behaves like an unbiased diffusion kernel. Note that summing the equation over all r gives $\overline{\hat{Q}(t)} = \overline{\hat{Q}(0)}$, which is the global conservation law.

An approximate continuum formulation of the above discrete operator equation is

$$\partial_t \overline{\hat{Q}}(x, t) = D \partial_x^2 \overline{\hat{Q}}(x, t), \quad (6)$$

where D is a constant independent of q [39]. Hence, on average, the local charge density obeys diffusive dynamics. In this sense our random circuit model can be thought of as a toy model for a many-body system in the regime of incoherent, diffusive transport. Such behavior is expected also in clean systems at times longer than the coherence time of charged quasiparticle excitations [33–35] (which can be very short, for example, at high temperatures [22]), or in systems that do not possess well-defined quasiparticles at all [40]. Note that in our case the diffusion of charge appears directly at the level of operators, without having to refer to any particular state, indicating incoherent charge transport over all timescales. This is consistent with

the behavior of the single-particle Green's function, $\langle \hat{\sigma}_0^-(t) \hat{\sigma}_r^+ \rangle$, where $\hat{\sigma}_r^+$ is the operator creating a single charge on site r . Applying formula Eq. (3) shows that this Green's function vanishes on average after only a single time step, independently of the state chosen, which is another way of saying that there is no coherent charge transport.

We have shown that the local charge density relaxes diffusively. As a result, at the longest times ($t > L^2/D$) the charge density becomes uniform in the system. Off-diagonal operators, on the other hand, equilibrate immediately to zero on average. Both of these statements imply that for the purposes of calculating on-site expectation values, the system thermalizes to a Gibbs ensemble of the form

$$\hat{\rho}_\mu = e^{-\mu \hat{Q}} / \text{tr}(e^{-\mu \hat{Q}}), \quad (7)$$

where μ is determined by the charge density of the initial state. It is similarly possible to argue that more complicated many-body operators eventually equilibrate to a value determined by the same ensemble on average (we leave the proof of this to future work). Using this ensemble we can also make contact with more conventional definitions of the diffusion constant [22], given by the autocorrelation function $\langle \hat{Q}_r(t) \hat{Q}_r(0) \rangle_\mu - \langle \hat{Q}_r \rangle_\mu^2$ in the above Gibbs state. This correlator captures the relaxation of charge to the equilibrium value. Applying the solution Eq. (5), we find that it behaves at long times as

$$\overline{\langle \hat{Q}_r(t) \hat{Q}_r(0) \rangle_\mu - \langle \hat{Q}_r \rangle_\mu^2} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \frac{1}{(2 \cosh \frac{\mu}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi D(\mu) t}}.$$

The last equation defines an effective diffusion constant $D(\mu)$ which singles out an effective timescale for charge relaxation, $t_D \propto 1/D(\mu)$ with $D(\mu) = 4 \cosh^4 \mu/2$.

IV. OUT-OF-TIME-ORDERED CORRELATORS

We now turn to the description of out-of-time-ordered correlators in the charge-conserving random circuit. Such quantities are a measure of the spreading of quantum information in many-body systems [12–18, 22, 23, 41]. For translation-invariant systems they have been studied in weakly coupled [42] local quantum field theories [15, 16, 18, 43, 44], in models for black hole scrambling [12, 28, 45], and more recently in local random circuits [25, 26]. In all these studies it was found that the OTOC exhibits ballistic behavior with a linearly moving front, behind which it saturates to an $\mathcal{O}(1)$ value, even in cases where conventional (i.e., time-ordered) correlators behave diffusively. In this regard the OTOC is more similar to measures of quantum information, such as entanglement [6], rather than to usual correlation functions.

In lattice systems the OTOC can be understood as a measure of “operator spreading,” i.e., how simple product

operators become superpositions of many such operators under time evolution (also resulting in the growth of operator entanglement [46, 47]). In Refs. [25, 26] it was shown that the behavior of the OTOC in spin chains can be understood in terms of a hydrodynamic description, taking the form of a biased diffusion equation in 1D, which gives rise to the aforementioned ballistic front, albeit with a front that itself broadens in time diffusively. This description was shown to hold exactly on average for random circuits without symmetries, and it was conjectured to remain valid as an effective description in other chaotic systems at sufficiently large timescales and length scales, evidence of which has been observed numerically [26, 29].

One question of great interest is how the behavior of OTOCs changes with temperature. On general grounds it is expected that at higher temperatures many-body systems behave more chaotically as there are effectively more states to scramble over. In Ref. [28] a temperature-dependent upper bound was derived for the growth rate of OTOCs which is known to be saturated in certain holographic models. In more generic systems, however, not much is known about the detailed dependence of out-of-time-ordered correlators on temperature [22].

While temperature is not well defined for the random circuits we study, due to lack of energy conservation, it is plausible that the chemical potential μ can play a similar role, setting the equilibrium entropy density of the system and thus effectively limiting the size of the Hilbert space available for the dynamics. For example, the $\mu \rightarrow \infty$ projects it down to a single stationary state, analogous to $T \rightarrow 0$ in conventional systems. On the other hand, $\mu \rightarrow 0$ is equivalent to the $T \rightarrow \infty$ infinite temperature limit. We therefore define the out-of-time-ordered correlator between operators \hat{V} and \hat{W} as

$$C_\mu^{WV}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\hat{\rho}_\mu [\hat{V}(t), \hat{W}]^\dagger [\hat{V}(t), \hat{W}]), \quad (8)$$

where $\hat{\rho}_\mu = e^{-\mu \hat{Q}} / \text{tr}(e^{-\mu \hat{Q}})$ is the Gibbs state defined in Eq. (7). By expanding the commutators, we get

$$C_\mu^{WV}(t) = \frac{\langle \hat{W}^\dagger \hat{V}^\dagger(t) \hat{V}(t) \hat{W} \rangle_\mu + \langle \hat{V}^\dagger(t) \hat{W}^\dagger \hat{W} \hat{V}(t) \rangle_\mu}{2} - \text{Re} \langle \hat{V}^\dagger(t) \hat{W}^\dagger \hat{V}(t) \hat{W} \rangle_\mu.$$

We refer to the last term as the out-of-time-ordered part of the OTOC and to the first two terms as its time-ordered part. The interesting physics of the OTOC are captured by the out-of-time-ordered part [49], which we denote

$$\mathcal{F}_\mu^{VW}(t) \equiv \text{Re} \langle \hat{V}^\dagger(t) \hat{W}^\dagger \hat{V}(t) \hat{W} \rangle_\mu. \quad (9)$$

In the following, we mostly focus on this quantity (a notable exception is in Sec. VI A where we discuss the long-time limit of the full OTOC, which is mostly

dominated by its time-ordered part). Unless stated otherwise, we assume that \hat{V} and \hat{W} both have trace zero.

It will be convenient to consider operators \hat{V} , \hat{W} with particular charges λ_V , λ_W under the adjoint action, i.e., $[\hat{Q}, \hat{V}] = \lambda_V \hat{V}$. For example, in the $q = 2$ case which we focus on, the one-site operators $\hat{\sigma}^+$, $\hat{\sigma}^-$, \hat{Z} have charges $+1$, -1 , 0 , respectively (in the following, \hat{Z}_r denotes the Pauli z operator on site r , while the operators $\hat{\sigma}_r^\pm$ increase or decrease the local charge by one). As we show below, the behavior of the OTOC can depend strongly on the charges λ_V and λ_W . It is particularly interesting to consider operators with charge $\lambda_V = 0$, which can have a nonvanishing overlap with the conserved quantity, $\text{tr}(\hat{Q} \hat{V}) \neq 0$. As we argue below, for such operators the diffusion of charge implies (a) slow relaxation of the OTOCs and (b) nontrivial long-time saturation values at finite μ (see Secs. IV B, V, and VI A, in particular) [50].

We can reduce the number of distinct OTOCs we need to consider by noting that there are certain relations between them. For example, note that

$$\mathcal{F}_\mu^{V^\dagger W^\dagger}(t) = e^{-\mu(\lambda_V + \lambda_W)} \mathcal{F}_\mu^{WV}(t)$$

holds on general grounds, decreasing the number of independent OTOCs. Moreover, in the $q = 2$ case we discuss below, we can also make use of the relation

$$\mathcal{F}_\mu^{\sigma_0^+ \sigma_r^-}(t) = e^{-\mu} \mathcal{F}_\mu^{\sigma_0^+ \sigma_r^+}(t). \quad (10)$$

Therefore, we will focus solely on the OTOCs between operators \hat{Z} , $\hat{Z}\hat{\sigma}^+$, and $\hat{\sigma}^+\hat{\sigma}^+$. Note that we can relate \hat{Z}_r to the local charge density \hat{Q}_r as

$$\hat{Z}_r(t) = \hat{1}_r - 2\hat{Q}_r(t), \quad (11)$$

which means that any correlator of the form Eq. (9) has the same behavior if we replace all occurrences of \hat{Z}_r with \hat{Q}_r , up to some unimportant contributions that are either time independent or decay diffusively, as in Eq. (5).

In the remainder of this section we first focus on OTOCs at zero chemical potential. We begin by showing that computing the average value of the OTOC in our random circuit problem is equivalent to evaluating a classical partition function. This allows us to compute the OTOC to significantly longer times than those available to direct numerical calculations. We find that at $\mu = 0$ all OTOCs spread in a ballistic wave front, wherein the width of the front broadens in time, similarly to the case of random circuits without symmetries. The main new feature is that OTOCs involving the conserved operator \hat{Z} exhibit a slow decay behind their wave front, which we confirm also for a nonrandom spin chain. We explain this behavior in Sec. V by building on the results of Sec. III and detailing the different ways in which the diffusion of charge affects the

dynamics of OTOCs. We give further support to our numerical results in Sec. V C by considering a modified version of the random circuit where we are able to derive analytical predictions for the dynamics of different OTOCs. We return to the question of their behavior at finite chemical potential in Sec. VI.

A. Mapping to a classical partition function

We now outline how to compute OTOCs in the charge-conserving random circuit problem. The properties of the Haar distribution allow us to evaluate the average effect of a single two-site gate on the OTOC exactly. As we show below, applying this averaging procedure to all the gates in the circuit transforms the problem of computing the average OTOC to the evaluation of a particular classical partition function, similar to what has been achieved in random circuits without symmetries in Refs. [25,26]. While the classical model we obtain has much more structure than the nonsymmetric case, and does not allow for an exact closed-form solution, it serves as the basis of both numerical calculations and analytical approximations which we present throughout the rest of the paper.

We begin by observing that one can write the $\mu = 0$ OTOC as (the generalization to finite μ is straightforward, as we describe later in Sec. VI)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{\mu=0}^{VW}(t) &\propto U_{\beta\alpha}^* V_{\gamma\beta}^* U_{\gamma\delta} W_{\mu\delta}^* U_{\nu\mu}^* V_{\nu\lambda} U_{\lambda\eta} W_{\eta\alpha} \\ &= V_{\gamma\beta}^* V_{\nu\lambda} (U^* \otimes U \otimes U^* \otimes U)_{(\beta\gamma\nu\lambda)(\alpha\delta\mu\eta)} W_{\mu\delta}^* W_{\eta\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where U is defined in Eq. (2). Therefore, the central quantity one needs to compute in order to obtain the average OTOC is $\overline{U^* \otimes U \otimes U^* \otimes U}$. This is an operator acting on four copies of the original Hilbert space. We can think of this construction as a generalization of the Keldysh contour [16], involving four ‘‘layers,’’ as illustrated in Fig. 2. Each of the four operators appearing in the definition of the OTOC connects two of these layers.

Since every gate in the random circuit is independently chosen, we can evaluate the Haar average for all of the gates individually. For each gate, the Haar averaging results in a four-leg tensor with two incoming and two outgoing legs, one for both of the sites the gate acts on. One leg of this averaged tensor corresponds to four copies of the original Hilbert space. For our $q = 2$ case, this would mean in principle 16 states per site of the form $|\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\rangle$ for $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta = 0, 1$. As we argue below, only 6 of these 16 appear in the averaged circuit and therefore the average OTOC can be calculated in terms of an effective description involving 6 states per site.

In particular, as we show in Appendix A, the average for a *single two-site gate* takes the form

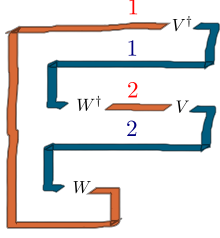


FIG. 2. Representation of the OTOC $\langle \hat{V}^\dagger(t) \hat{W}^\dagger \hat{V}(t) \hat{W} \rangle$, as a “path integral” involving four layers. Each layer corresponds to one of the unitary time evolution operators (blue, U ; red, U^\dagger) appearing in the correlator. These unitaries are given by a realization of the random circuit, and averaging over them gives rise to interactions between different layers.

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{U^* \otimes U \otimes U^* \otimes U} \\ &= \sum_{s=\pm} \sum_{Q_1 \neq Q_2} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2}} |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^s\rangle \langle \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^s| \\ &+ \sum_{s=\pm} \sum_Q \frac{1}{d_Q^2 - 1} \left[|\mathcal{I}_{QQ}^s\rangle \langle \mathcal{I}_{QQ}^s| - \frac{1}{d_Q} |\mathcal{I}_{QQ}^s\rangle \langle \mathcal{I}_{QQ}^{-s}| \right], \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where $|\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^\pm\rangle$ are states from four copies of the two-site Hilbert space, defined as

$$|\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+\rangle \equiv \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathcal{H}_{Q_1} \\ \beta \in \mathcal{H}_{Q_2}}} |\alpha\alpha\beta\beta\rangle, \quad |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^-\rangle \equiv \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathcal{H}_{Q_1} \\ \beta \in \mathcal{H}_{Q_2}}} |\alpha\beta\beta\alpha\rangle. \quad (14)$$

\mathcal{H}_Q here is the sector of the two-site Hilbert space with total charge Q .

The states $|\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^\pm\rangle$ cannot be written as products of states on (four copies of) the individual sites [51]. Nevertheless, as we detail in Appendix A, they can all be written in terms of the following six states, living on four copies of a *single site*: $|0000\rangle$, $|1100\rangle$, $|0011\rangle$, $|1001\rangle$, $|0110\rangle$, and $|1111\rangle$ (e.g., $|\mathcal{I}_{12}^-\rangle = |1111\rangle_1 |0110\rangle_2 + |0110\rangle_1 |1111\rangle_2$). The first of these is an “empty” state, wherein all four layers are unoccupied at a given site. We refer to the states with exactly two layers occupied as having a single “particle” on a given site, which can belong to four different species, as illustrated in Fig. 3(a). The last state then can be thought of as a site being occupied by two particles. In terms of these six states, Eq. (13) defines a four-leg tensor that maps each of the 36 possible states on the two sites to a linear combination of the same 36 states with some particular (real, but possibly negative) coefficients. Some of these possible processes are shown in Fig. 3(b), while the other nonzero coefficients can be obtained by swapping the two sites (either on the bottom or the top of the gate) or permuting the different particle types.

To compute the full-time evolution we need to contract the four-leg tensors, defined above, according to the geometry of the circuit seen in Fig. 1. Thus, every layer

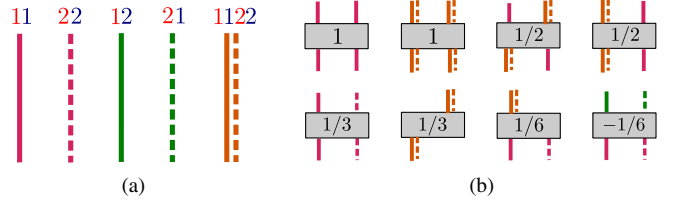


FIG. 3. Interpretation of Eq. (13) in terms of local states. (a) Notation of the five different “particle types” that can occur: the first four correspond to exactly two of the four layers (shown in Fig. 2) being occupied by a charge, while the last one is a bound state, formed by either the first two or the second two particle types. The empty state is not denoted. (b) Some possible one- and two-particle processes generated by averaging over a single two-site gate.

of the random circuit acts as a transfer matrix, evolving a configuration of particles (in the sense defined above) to a linear combination of different configurations. Finally, in the first and last layers, we need to contract the remaining legs with those of the operators \hat{V} and \hat{W} appearing in the OTOC formula Eq. (12). We can write the result as the matrix element

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}_{\mu=0}^{VW}(t)} \propto \langle \mathcal{P}_V | \overline{U^* \otimes U \otimes U^* \otimes U} | \mathcal{D}_W \rangle, \quad (15)$$

where $|\mathcal{P}_V\rangle$ and $|\mathcal{D}_W\rangle$ are states in the four-copy Hilbert space, defined by $\langle \alpha\beta\gamma\delta | \mathcal{P}_V \rangle = V_{\beta\alpha} V_{\gamma\delta}^*$ and $\langle \alpha\beta\gamma\delta | \mathcal{D}_W \rangle = W_{\delta\alpha} W_{\gamma\beta}^*$ (we give an interpretation of these quantities in terms of superoperators in Sec. VB 1). In this formula, U is the full unitary circuit of Eq. (2). Equation (15), together with Eq. (13), can be interpreted as a classical partition function on a two-dimensional lattice, where every site has six possible states. The gates in one layer of the circuit form a transfer matrix of this classical spin problem while the operators \hat{V} and \hat{W} in the definition of the OTOC appear through the boundary conditions, at times 0 and t , respectively. While we are not able to evaluate this partition function exactly (unlike the case with no symmetries), it allows for efficient numerical computations, much beyond the timescales attainable otherwise, as well as for some analytical approximations, which we detail below.

B. Hydrodynamic tails and the shape of the OTOC wave front in the random circuit model

Using the formalism developed in the previous section for computing circuit-averaged OTOCs as classical partition functions, we are able to investigate their dynamics at timescales much larger than what is obtainable using real-time evolution. We evaluate this partition function numerically, representing it as a two-dimensional tensor network. We present the results below and find evidence of both the ballistically propagating, diffusively broadening wave front, found previously for random circuits without symmetries, as well as the late-time power-law tails with

characteristic space-time dependence $\propto (v_B t - r)^{-1/2}$ mentioned in Sec. I. We present our analytical understanding of these results in Sec. V.

Armed with the mapping to the classical partition function described in Sec. IV A, we evaluate the OTOC up to time $t \approx 40$ (80 layers of the random circuit). We do this by representing the partition function as a two-dimensional tensor network, built out of the four-legged tensors, defined in Eq. (13), that arise when averaging a single gate. We contract these together by representing the boundary condition $|\mathcal{D}_W\rangle$ at $t = 0$ as a matrix product state (MPS), which we then propagate forward layer by layer, using a method analogous to the well-known time-evolving block decimation (TEBD) algorithm. [52,53] The OTOC is then computed by taking the overlap of this MPS with another one that represents the boundary condition $\langle \mathcal{P}_V |$ at time t .

In this section, we focus on the case where $\mu = 0$; the finite μ case is treated separately in Sec. VI. The results, in Fig. 4, demonstrate that OTOCs exhibit ballistic behavior

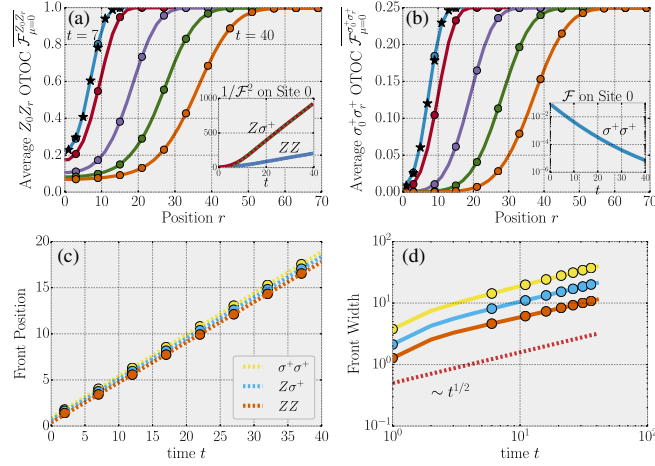


FIG. 4. The average OTOC \mathcal{F} , defined in Eq. (9), at $\mu = 0$, evaluated as a classical partition function. All OTOCs spread in a ballistically propagating front, which itself diffusively broadens in time, and saturate to zero behind the front. The shape of the front is shown for (a) the $\hat{Z}\hat{Z}$ and (b) the $\hat{\sigma}^+\hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOCs for times (from left to right) $t = 7, 10, 20, 30, 40$. The black stars represent data obtained by performing the unitary time evolution with TEBD and averaging over 100 realizations. The insets show the value of \mathcal{F} for different operators at site 0 as a function of time. For OTOCs involving \hat{Z} we find that $1/\mathcal{F}^2$ grows linearly in time, indicating a saturation $\mathcal{F} \propto 1/\sqrt{t}$ at long times, while the $\hat{\sigma}^+\hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOC saturates exponentially fast. The two lower panels show the (c) position and (d) width of the front as a function of time. The front moves ballistically with the three types of OTOCs having similar front velocities $v_B \approx 0.45$ in units of the circuit light-cone velocity, while they all broaden diffusively. The position and the width are extracted from a curve that smoothly interpolates between the data points: the front position is defined by the point where the OTOC decays to half of its original value, while the width is computed as the inverse of the maximal derivative of this curve near the front.

much like that which has been analytically described for random circuits without conserved quantities [25,26]. In particular, there exists a velocity scale [54] v_B such that the OTOC $\mathcal{F}_{\mu=0}^{V_0 W_r}(t)$ is of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ at $|r| > v_B t$, decreases near the so-called “butterfly front” $|r| \approx v_B t$, and saturates to 0 for $v_B t \gg |r|$, as shown in Fig 4. In line with previous work, our numerics indicate that the regime over which the OTOCs obtain an $\mathcal{O}(1)$ value (the “width of the front”) broadens diffusively ($\sim\sqrt{t}$) in time (see, in particular, the last panel of Fig 4).

Our results indicate that OTOCs saturate to zero behind the front (this is peculiar to the $\mu = 0$ case considered here: as we argue in Sec. VI A, at finite μ certain OTOCs have finite saturation values). Our main new finding is that OTOCs $\mathcal{F}^{VW}(t)$ for which at least one of \hat{V}, \hat{W} is the conserved density \hat{Z}_r decay at long times as $\mathcal{F} \propto 1/\sqrt{t}$. We refer to this slow, power-law relaxation as a “hydrodynamic tail,” due to its analogy with similar slow decay of time-ordered correlation functions in classical and quantum hydrodynamics [35,37,38,55]. The $\hat{\sigma}_0^+\hat{\sigma}_0^+$ OTOC, on the other hand, decays exponentially with time, and using Eq. (10), the same is true for the $\hat{\sigma}_0^+\hat{\sigma}_0^-$ OTOC. These results are in contrast with previous results on random circuits without symmetries, where all OTOCs showed an exponential decay. As we explain in Sec. V, the hydrodynamic tails we observe here are a natural consequence of the diffusive charge transport discussed in Sec. III.

Going beyond the decay of the OTOC at a given position, we can ask the question, what is the shape of the front at a fixed time? As we noted above, there is a diffusive broadening around the middle of the front which is expected from previous studies of random circuits without symmetries, where the OTOC near the front was well approximated by an error function [26]. While this form is in agreement with the behavior of the $\hat{\sigma}^+\hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOC in Fig. 4, note in the same figure that the $\hat{Z}\hat{Z}$ OTOC has a position dependence that differs significantly from this error-function profile. Well behind the butterfly front, the position dependence of the OTOC is well described by $\mathcal{F} \propto 1/\sqrt{v_B t - r}$; i.e., it exhibits power-law decay as a function of the distance from the position of the front. This is shown in Fig. 5. These results indicate that the simple biased diffusion description of OTOCs, developed previously for random circuits without symmetries, has to be supplemented by considerations of the diffusion of the local conserved quantities. We elaborate on this further in Sec. V C, where, by considering a modified random circuit with a large parameter, we derive such a “hydrodynamic” equation of motion for the OTOCs. The solution of this equation shows the same $1/\sqrt{v_B t - r}$ behavior observed in our numerics (see Fig. 9, in particular).

C. Hydrodynamic tails in deterministic systems

As we argued in the Introduction, we expect random unitary circuits, like the one studied in this paper, to capture

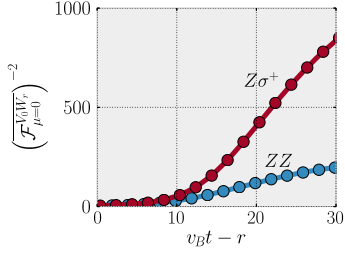


FIG. 5. Space-time structure of the wave front in Fig. 4 at time $t = 40$ for OTOCs involving the conserved density \hat{Z}_0 . We plot \mathcal{F}^{-2} at $\mu = 0$ for $\hat{V} = \hat{Z}_0$ and $\hat{W} = \hat{Z}_r, \hat{\sigma}_r^+$ as a function of the distance from the front $v_B t - r$ and find a linearly growing regime in both quantities, indicating a decay of the form $\mathcal{F} \propto 1/\sqrt{v_B t - r}$.

universal properties of non-noisy, ergodic quantum systems in the strongly interacting, high-temperature regime. This is true for the diffusion of conserved quantities, discussed in Sec. III, and recent numerical work suggests that it is also the case for the diffusive broadening of the OTOC wave front [26,29]. We expect that the hydrodynamic tails that we observed in the previous section—and which, as we argue below, are a direct consequence of charge diffusion—should therefore also be present in non-noisy systems, provided that they exhibit diffusive transport of conserved quantities. Such power-law decay of OTOCs in a weakly disordered Hamiltonian system has already been observed numerically in Ref. [36]. Here we show that the same phenomena appear also in a system without any randomness. We do this by considering a periodically driven (Floquet) spin chain, where the total spin z component is conserved, and find that OTOCs involving \hat{Z} show similar diffusive decay to the one seen in the random circuit model, while OTOCs between nonconserved operators decay exponentially.

We consider a one-dimensional chain of spin-1/2 degrees of freedom. A single driving sequence consists of four parts, with the so-called Floquet unitary given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_F &= e^{-i\tau H_4} e^{-i\tau H_3} e^{-i\tau H_2} e^{-i\tau H_1}, \\
 H_1 &= J_z^{(1)} \sum_r \hat{Z}_r \hat{Z}_{r+1}, \\
 H_3 &= J_z^{(2)} \sum_r \hat{Z}_r \hat{Z}_{r+2}, \\
 H_2 = H_4 &= J_{xy} \sum_r (\hat{X}_r \hat{X}_{r+1} + \hat{Y}_r \hat{Y}_{r+1}), \quad (16)
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\hat{X}_r \equiv \hat{\sigma}_r^+ + \hat{\sigma}_r^-$ and $\hat{Y}_r \equiv -i(\hat{\sigma}_r^+ - \hat{\sigma}_r^-)$ are Pauli spin operators on site r , and we take periodic boundary conditions $r \equiv r + L$. Every part of the drive individually conserves the spin z component, $[H_a, \sum_r \hat{Z}_r] = 0$ for $a = 1, 2, 3, 4$. We take the period time to be $T \equiv 4\tau = 1$

and the couplings to be all order 1, namely, $J_z^{(1)} = (\sqrt{3} + 5)/6$, $J_z^{(2)} = \sqrt{5}/2$, and $J_{xy} = (2\sqrt{3} + 3)/7$.

We compute the OTOC Eq. (9) at $\mu = 0$ (infinite temperature) in this system using exact diagonalization methods, up to system size $L = 24$. We do this by approximating the trace in the infinite temperature average by an expectation value in a random state, $|\Psi\rangle$, drawn from the Haar measure over the whole Hilbert space. The OTOC is then calculated as the overlap $\mathcal{F}_{\mu=0}^{VW}(t) \approx \text{Re} \langle \Psi_1 | \Psi_2 \rangle$, where $|\Psi_1\rangle \equiv \hat{W} U_F^{-t} \hat{V} U_F^t |\Psi\rangle$ and $|\Psi_2\rangle \equiv U_F^{-t} \hat{V} U_F^t \hat{W} |\Psi\rangle$. This overlap approximates the infinite temperature average up to an error which is exponentially small in the system size [23], and we indeed find numerically that the deviation of the OTOC between different random states is negligible at the system sizes we consider.

In Fig. 6 we show the results for the $\hat{Z}\hat{Z}$, $\hat{X}\hat{X}$, and $\hat{Z}\hat{X}$ OTOCs. The local operator \hat{X} has no overlap with the conserved quantity and is therefore expected to behave similarly to $\hat{\sigma}^+$ discussed above for the random circuit (indeed, it is a simple linear combination of $\hat{\sigma}^+$ and $\hat{\sigma}^-$). We take the OTOC between two operators on nearest-neighbor sites such that they all have the same initial value 1. We find numerically that while the decay of the $\hat{Z}\hat{Z}$ and $\hat{Z}\hat{X}$ OTOCs is well described by the diffusive $\propto 1/\sqrt{t}$ behavior, the $\hat{X}\hat{X}$ OTOC decays more quickly, approximately as an

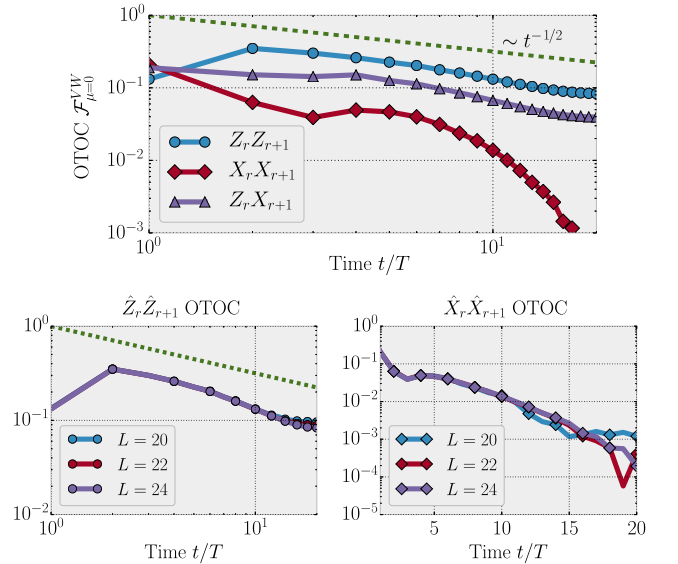


FIG. 6. OTOC for different operators on nearest-neighbor sites at zero chemical potential in the nonrandom Floquet model Eq. (16) which conserves $\sum_r \hat{Z}_r$. Upper panel: OTOCs on nearest-neighbor sites for system size $L = 24$ sites. Both the $\hat{Z}\hat{Z}$ and the $\hat{Z}\hat{X}$ OTOC decay as a power law, approximately as $\sim t^{1/2}$, while the $\hat{X}\hat{X}$ OTOC decays faster than a power law, as shown by the log-log plot in the upper panel. The lower two panels show a comparison between system sizes $L = 20, 22, 24$ for the $\hat{Z}\hat{Z}$ and $\hat{X}\hat{X}$ OTOCs, respectively. The latter is shown in a lin-log plot and is well approximated by an exponential decay.

exponential. This is all in agreement with the results found for the random circuit model, and we conjecture that it is the generic behavior for one-dimensional systems with diffusive transport properties. Indeed, we argue in the following section that these hydrodynamic tails, exhibited by OTOCs involving the conserved density, are a natural consequence of diffusion.

V. EXPLAINING THE PRESENCE AND STRUCTURE OF THE TAILS

In Sec. III, we show that the presence of a local conservation law leads to a diffusive, rather than exponential, relaxation of the associated charge. We now discuss how the presence of the same conserved quantity alters the behavior of OTOCs, leading to the hydrodynamic tails observed numerically in the previous section. Our discussion focuses on the random circuit model, but since most of our arguments are based on the diffusion of the conserved quantity, they should apply, with some slight changes, to other systems with diffusive transport, such as the Floquet system introduced in Sec. IV C or the Hamiltonian system described in Ref. [36].

First, in Secs. VA and VB we argue that OTOCs $\mathcal{F}^{VW}(t)$ (with traceless local operators \hat{V} , \hat{W}) decay slowly (as a diffusive power law) precisely when at least one of \hat{V} , \hat{W} has nonvanishing overlap with the conserved charge, i.e., $\text{tr}(\hat{Q}\hat{V}) \neq 0$. In the case that neither \hat{V} , \hat{W} have such an overlap, the decay is expected to be exponentially quick, identical to the behavior observed in random circuits without symmetries [25,26]. Our arguments in Secs. VA and VB are not fully controlled analytically. However, they (particularly those in Sec. VB) have the merit of being completely analogous to those well established by previous work on hydrodynamical tails in regular observables, in both quantum and classical dynamics [37,38,55].

In Sec. VC, we provide a more controlled analytical argument which yields the detailed space-time structure of the front in those cases where it is present. For this analysis, we use a coarse-grained model with a different circuit geometry, and a built-in large parameter which simplifies the calculations. Our conjecture is that such a model should describe the long-time dynamics of the circuit in Sec. II. Indeed, we find in this coarse-grained circuit an OTOC that has the space-time profile $\propto 1/\sqrt{v_B t - \bar{x}}$, in agreement with the numerical data presented for the original circuit in Sec. IV B.

A. Operator spreading explanation for the presence of tails

The presence of hydrodynamic tails in out-of-time-ordered correlators is, in our opinion, most neatly explained in the language of superoperators. However, this requires introducing the appropriate formalism, which we delay until the next section. Before doing that, we explain the presence

of tails for a particular OTOC, in the case $\hat{V} = \hat{Z}$, in the (perhaps) more familiar language of operator spreading.

Consider an OTOC between two local Pauli operators $\hat{\sigma}_0^{\alpha=x,y,z}$, $\hat{\sigma}_r^{\beta=x,y,z}$ on sites 0 and r . At time t , $\hat{\sigma}_0^\alpha$ evolves into a superposition of operators,

$$\hat{\sigma}_0^\alpha(t) = \sum_{\nu} \hat{\sigma}^\nu c_\nu(t), \quad (17)$$

where $\hat{\sigma}^\nu$ denotes a *Pauli string* of the form $\otimes_{s=1}^L \hat{\sigma}_s^{\nu_s}$, with $\nu_s = 0, x, y, z$. The out-of-time-ordered part of the OTOC at zero chemical potential then takes the form

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu=0}^{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{\nu} S(\nu_r, \beta) |c_\nu(t)|^2, \quad (18)$$

where $S(\nu_r, \beta) = \pm 1$ depending on whether $\hat{\sigma}^\nu$ commutes or anticommutes with $\hat{\sigma}_r^\beta$. A similar expression can be derived for the case of general q [26].

In the case *without* symmetries it was found that the distribution of $|c_\nu(t)|^2$ is strongly dominated by Pauli strings ν which fill most of the spatial region $[-v_B t, +v_B t]$, while the total weight contained in strings of a fixed length decays exponentially, an observation that follows simply from the fact that there are exponentially more long operators than short ones [26]. Since the operator norm is conserved, the average weight on a single string is $|c_\nu|^2 \sim q^{-4v_B t}$. Assuming $|c_\nu|^2$ is largely independent of ν_r for typical strings when $|r| \ll v_B t$, the sum in Eq. (18) would average to 0, as the positive and negative contributions cancel. In practice not all strings have the same weight, but we expect such fluctuation to be suppressed (by the law of large numbers) as $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{1/q^{-4v_B t}})$. Accounting for these fluctuations, and exponentially small contributions from Pauli strings well behind the front, we were able to prove [26] exponential decay of the OTOC $\mathcal{F}_{\mu=0}^{\alpha\beta} \sim \mathcal{O}(e^{-at})$.

The presence of conserved charges constrains some of the operator spread coefficients and alters the above argument significantly. In particular, expressions of the form $\text{tr}(f(\hat{Q})\hat{\sigma}_0^\alpha(t))$ are independent of time, due to charge conservation, for any function f . One immediate consequence for the operator $\hat{Z}_0(t)$ is that its operator spread coefficients on single-site \hat{Z}_r operators, defined as $c_{Z_0}^{Z_r}(t) \equiv q^{-L} \text{tr}(\hat{Z}_r \hat{Z}_0(t))$, satisfy $\sum_r c_{Z_0}^{Z_r}(t) = 1$ at all times, where r ranges over all sites in the forward light cone of \hat{Z}_0 . Indeed, as we have shown in Sec. III, the coefficients decay on average as $t^{-1/2}$, rather than exponentially as they would without conservation laws. Using $\overline{|c_\nu|^2} \geq \overline{|c_\nu|}^2$ and Eq. (5), and summing over all sites r , implies that the total weight on single-site \hat{Z} operators is lower bounded by a value that decays as $\sim t^{-1/2}$. We observe numerically that while this weight initially decays faster (approximately as $t^{-0.8}$), it approaches this lower bound at times ≈ 10 (see Fig. 7).

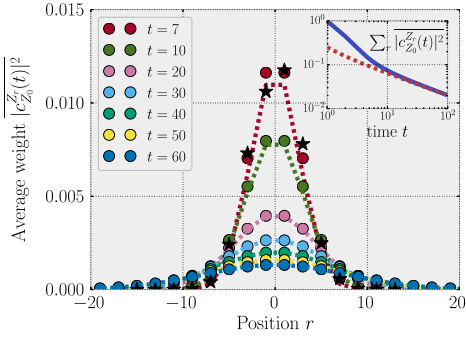


FIG. 7. Average weights of single-site \hat{Z} operators $|c_{Z_0}^{Z_r}(t)|^2$ (dots) compared to their lower bound given by the squares of the average coefficients $(\overline{|c_{Z_0}^{Z_r}(t)|})^2$ (dashed lines). The weights approach the lower bound at times $t \approx 10$. The weights are computed using the classical partition function formalism of Sec. IV A, and for comparison we show TEBD data averaged over 100 circuit realizations at time $t = 7$ (black stars). Inset: The total weight contained in single-site \hat{Z} operators decays in time at the rate set by the diffusion of the coefficients $c_{Z_0}^{Z_r}(t)$, as $t^{-1/2}$ at long times.

Based on these numerical results, we expect that at longer times $\sum_r \overline{|c_{Z_0}^{Z_r}(t)|} \sim 1/\sqrt{t}$. In contrast, recall that the same weight is expected to decay exponentially quickly for circuits without a conserved charge.

The above argument shows that if we pick $\alpha = z$ in Eq. (18) there is an anomalously large, slowly (diffusively) decaying positive contribution to the OTOC, coming from the $|c_{Z_0}^{Z_r}(t)|^2$ coefficients discussed above. This suggests that OTOCs involving \hat{Z} relax to their long-time value as $\sim 1/\sqrt{t}$ at leading order in t , in agreement with the numerical evidence in Fig. 4. We expect similar behavior for the relaxation of OTOCs in Hamiltonian systems for operators that have a nonvanishing overlap with the local energy density, an effect already observed numerically in Ref. [36].

B. Diffusive tails in a superoperator formalism

An alternative, possibly more general way of understanding the effects of charge conservation on operator spreading is possible using the language of superoperators.

1. Superoperator formalism

First, we show that the objects defined in the formalism of Sec. IV A have a natural interpretation as superoperators that act on the operators of the original spin chain. This provides a general language for describing OTOCs which we use for the hydrodynamic interpretation of our results on OTOC dynamics in the rest of this section as well as in Sec. VI A where we show that the long-time limit of OTOCs can be understood by generalizing the notion of thermalization to the space of operators (rather than states).

We expect these concepts to be useful in the future study of scrambling.

As described in Sec. IV A, the quantities $|\mathcal{P}_V\rangle$ and $|\mathcal{D}_W\rangle$, appearing in Eq. (15), have four indices; i.e., they live in a Hilbert space which comprises four copies of the original system. We can naturally interpret this as the space of superoperators acting on the spin chain. This identification goes as follows. Let us first note that an operator \hat{O} of the original system can be thought of as a state $|\hat{O}\rangle \in \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}$ in two copies of the original Hilbert space, such that $\langle \alpha\beta | \hat{O} \rangle \equiv \langle \alpha | \hat{O} | \beta \rangle = O_{\alpha\beta}$. Operators thus naturally correspond to states in a doubled space. Iterating this procedure once more, we arrive at superoperators \mathcal{A} that map one operator to another, i.e., $\mathcal{A}|\hat{O}\rangle = |\hat{O}'\rangle$ (throughout the text, we use capital calligraphic letters to denote superoperators [56]). These can then be reinterpreted as states in *four* copies of the original Hilbert space, defined as $\langle \alpha\beta\gamma\delta | \mathcal{A} \rangle \equiv \langle \beta\alpha | \mathcal{A} | \gamma\delta \rangle$.

A natural basis of superoperators is of the form $|\hat{A}\rangle\langle\hat{B}|$. Another way to turn operators into superoperators is via left and right multiplication, defined as $\mathcal{L}_A|\hat{B}\rangle \equiv |\hat{A}\hat{B}\rangle$ and $\mathcal{R}_A|\hat{B}\rangle \equiv |\hat{B}\hat{A}\rangle$. The two states appearing in Eq. (15) can then be interpreted as follows. $\mathcal{P}_V = |\hat{V}\rangle\langle\hat{V}|$ is the “density matrix” corresponding to the state $|\hat{V}\rangle$, while $\mathcal{D}_W = \mathcal{L}_W^\dagger \mathcal{R}_W$ corresponds to multiplying from left and right with \hat{W}^\dagger and \hat{W} , respectively. The OTOC then has the interpretation of the time evolved expectation value of a superoperator:

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu=0}^{VW}(t) \propto \langle \mathcal{P}_V | \mathcal{D}_W(t) \rangle = \langle \hat{V}(t) | \mathcal{D}_W | \hat{V}(t) \rangle.$$

As we show in Sec. VI, the OTOC at $\mu \neq 0$ can be written in a similar form, with \hat{V} replaced by a slightly modified operator. As we argue in Sec. VI A, the long-time limit of the “state” $|\hat{V}(t)\rangle\langle\hat{V}(t)|$ can be understood as relaxation to a state analogous to a thermal equilibrium. We note here that the states appearing in Eq. (13) also have simple interpretations in the superoperator language as $\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+ = |\hat{P}_{Q_1}\rangle\langle\hat{P}_{Q_2}|$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^- = \mathcal{L}_{P_{Q_1}} \mathcal{R}_{P_{Q_2}}$, where \hat{P}_Q are the projectors defined in Eq. (3), acting on the two-site Hilbert space.

2. OTOC tails are associated with diffusion of \mathcal{L}_Q and \mathcal{R}_Q

We now address the issue of tails, and when they appear in OTOCs, in the language of superoperators. Consider, from the preceding section, the superoperators corresponding to left and right multiplication by \hat{Q} , namely, \mathcal{L}_Q and \mathcal{R}_Q . These superoperators are conserved as a function of time:

$$\mathcal{L}_Q, \quad \mathcal{R}_Q \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{U^\dagger Q U}, \quad \mathcal{R}_{U^\dagger Q U} = \mathcal{L}_Q, \quad \mathcal{R}_Q.$$

Both superoperators are local densities, in that they can be written as sums of local superoperators, e.g.,

$\mathcal{R}_Q = \sum_r \mathcal{R}_{Q_r}$. Note that the relation $\overline{\mathcal{L}_{Q_r}(t)}, \overline{\mathcal{R}_{Q_r}(t)} = \mathcal{L}_{\overline{Q_r(t)}, \mathcal{R}_{\overline{Q_r(t)}}$, together with the diffusion of the local charge \hat{Q}_r , derived in Eq. (5), implies that $\mathcal{L}_{Q_r}, \mathcal{R}_{Q_r}$ diffuse on average as well. Thus, the presence of a diffusing conserved quantity in the original many-body problem leads to the presence of two new diffusing conserved quantities in operator space. In the continuum approximation, we can write this as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_t \mathcal{L}_{Q_r(t)} &= D \partial_r^2 \mathcal{L}_{Q_r(t)}, \\
 \partial_t \mathcal{R}_{Q_r(t)} &= D \partial_r^2 \mathcal{R}_{Q_r(t)}.
 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

We can make use of the conservation of $\mathcal{L}_Q, \mathcal{R}_Q$ to shed new light on the diffusive relaxation of certain OTOCs, discussed previously in Sec. IV B. There, we noted that the $\hat{Z}\hat{Z}$ and $\hat{Z}\hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOCs have a power-law relaxation. We can account for both of these tails in the following way. These two OTOCs can be written in the form $\langle \hat{V}(t) | \mathcal{D}_{Z_r} | \hat{V}(t) \rangle$, where $\hat{V} = \hat{Z}, \hat{\sigma}^+$. Note that the superoperator in this expression can be rewritten as

$$\mathcal{D}_{Z_r} = 1 - 2(\mathcal{L}_{Q_r(t)} - \mathcal{R}_{Q_r(t)})^2.$$

This expression is quadratic in $\mathcal{L}_{Q_r} - \mathcal{R}_{Q_r}$, which is a conserved density. In ergodic theories, conserved densities, *and their variances*, are expected to show $1/\sqrt{t}$ relaxation in 1D. The variances in conserved densities show this diffusive behavior even for states where the densities themselves are initially homogenous [37]. In the superoperator language, it is thus natural to conclude that \hat{Z} -type OTOCs relax as $1/\sqrt{t}$ [57]. The remaining OTOCs $\hat{\sigma}^+, \hat{\sigma}^\pm$ do not involve \hat{Z} , and also do not show diffusive decay. We attribute this to the fact that the corresponding OTOC operator $\mathcal{D}_{\hat{\sigma}^+}$ is orthogonal to any algebraic combination of the only two available local conserved densities, \mathcal{L}_Q and \mathcal{R}_Q .

C. OTOC hydrodynamics from coarse graining

Since an exact analytical calculation of the partition function Eq. (15) is out of reach, we instead consider a modified version of the random circuit which we expect to reproduce the behavior of the original model at long timescales and length scales. We use this simplified model to shed light on the hydrodynamic nature of the OTOC dynamics and give an analytical estimate for the shape of the wave front, reproducing the numerical results of Sec. IV B.

To arrive at this approximate description, we consider a coarse-grained version of the circuit, defined by increasing the range of the random unitary gates such that each one acts on $2M$ consecutive sites, as illustrated in Fig. 8. We label physical sites by r and supersites (consisting of M copies of the $q = 2$ Hilbert space) by x . Time evolution is

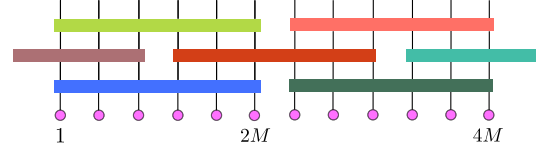


FIG. 8. Structure of the first few layers of the coarse-grained random circuit. Each gate acts on $2M$ consecutive sites (the on-site Hilbert space is $q = 2$) and subsequent layers are shifted by M sites. Every gate is an independently chosen random unitary, block diagonal with respect to the total charge on the $2M$ sites and Haar random in each block.

then described by a network of these longer-range random symmetric unitaries, with a geometry similar to the original $M = 1$ case illustrated in Fig. 1. We find that in the limit $M \gg 1$, the dynamics simplifies considerably, allowing for a closed approximate expression for the OTOC, which we detail below. We consider evolving the operator \hat{Z}_r here and leave the $\hat{\sigma}_r^+$ case for later work.

As noted above, the \hat{Z}_r OTOC superoperator can be decomposed as

$$\mathcal{D}_{Z_r} \sim \mathcal{D}_1 - 2\mathcal{L}_{Q_r} - 2\mathcal{R}_{Q_r} + 4\mathcal{L}_{Q_r}\mathcal{R}_{Q_r}, \quad (20)$$

where $\mathcal{D}_1 \equiv \mathcal{L}_1\mathcal{R}_1$ is a superoperator that acts on an operator by multiplying it from both sides with the identity, which is equivalent to the ‘‘superidentity,’’ obeying $\mathcal{D}_1|\hat{O}\rangle = |\hat{O}\rangle$ for any operator \hat{O} . The decomposition Eq. (20) already suggests that the superoperator \mathcal{D}_{Z_r} should have a diffusive component, since, as we showed previously, \mathcal{L}_{Q_r} and \mathcal{R}_{Q_r} diffuse on average. The main technical aim of this section is to understand the average behavior of the nonlinear term $\mathcal{L}_{Q_r}\mathcal{R}_{Q_r}$. Let us first evolve \mathcal{D}_{Z_r} with one unitary gate on sites $r, r+1, \dots, r+2M-1$, corresponding to ‘‘supersites’’ $x, x+1$. A straightforward application of Eq. (13) yields a sum of two terms,

$$\mathcal{D}_{Z_r}(\Delta\tau) = \sum_Q \frac{b_Q}{d_Q} \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^{x, x+1} + \frac{1}{M^2} \mathcal{D}_{(1/2)(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})}, \quad (21)$$

where $\hat{\zeta}_x \equiv \sum_{r \in x} \hat{Z}_r$ is the total charge on supersite x , while $\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2} \equiv \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+ \equiv |\hat{P}_{Q_1}\rangle\langle \hat{P}_{Q_2}|$ and $\mathcal{D}_{(1/2)(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})} \equiv \mathcal{L}_{(1/2)(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})} \mathcal{R}_{(1/2)(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})}$ are the superoperators (acting on $x, x+1$) introduced in Sec. IV A, and $b_Q \equiv 1 - [1 - (Q/M)]^2$. In this equation we neglected terms that are suppressed by at least $1/M^2$. As we argue in Appendix B, the first term in Eq. (21) grows ballistically upon applying further layers of unitaries. For the second term, on the other hand, we find that superoperators of the form $\mathcal{L}_{Q_x}\mathcal{R}_{Q_y}$ diffuse, unless supersites x and y are acted upon by the same gate in the circuit, in which case extra contact terms arise. Summing up these different contributions, and applying some further approximations which we

detail in Appendix B, we arrive at the following form of the OTOC operator at time t :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{Z_{r\in x}}(t) &\approx \frac{1-2M}{2M} \mathcal{P}^{A_x(t)} + \frac{1}{M^2} \mathcal{D}_{\zeta_x(t)} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2M} \sum_{t' < t} \sum_{y \in t'+2\mathbb{Z}} (K_{x,y+1} - K_{x,y})^2(t') \mathcal{P}^{A_y(t-t')}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Here, $A_x(t) = [x-t, x+t]$ is a ballistically spreading region around x and $\mathcal{P}^A \equiv \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{1}_A} / \text{tr}(\mathbb{1}_A)$ is a projection unto $\mathbb{1}_A$, the identity operator acting on this region. $K_{x,y}$ denotes the diffusion kernel defined by the right-hand side of Eq. (5). Note that the time evolution of the OTOC involves summing up contributions from diffusion processes starting at different times t' . This is a consequence of the aforementioned contact terms, wherein the diffusively spreading densities \mathcal{R}_{Q_r} , \mathcal{L}_{Q_r} can be converted into ballistically propagating \mathcal{P}_1 superoperators. In Appendix B we derive a more general version of Eq. (22) which also involves corrections from finite μ .

Applying the approximate solution Eq. (22) for the $\hat{Z} \hat{Z}$ OTOC, we get

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu=0}^{Z_0 Z_x} \approx 1 - \delta(x \in A_0(t)) \left[\frac{2M-1}{2M} - \mathcal{Y}(t, x) \right], \quad (23)$$

where $\mathcal{Y}(t, x)$ stands for the double sum appearing in Eq. (22) evaluated at the operator \hat{Z}_x , which reads

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Y}(t, x) &= \frac{1}{2M-1} \sum_{t' < t} \sum_y [K_{0,y+1}(t') - K_{0,y}(t')]^2 \\ &\quad \times \delta(x \in A_y(t-t')). \end{aligned}$$

The formula Eq. (23) is plotted in Fig. 9. We find that it exhibits a tail behind the front, where the OTOC decays as $(t-x)^{-1/2}$, reproducing the shape found numerically in Sec. IV B. These hydrodynamic tails were also studied in more detail by Khemani *et al.* [58], finding a similar scaling near the front. At the origin, the function \mathcal{Y} relaxes as $at^{-1} + bt^{-1/2}$, consistent with our earlier discussion of power-law tails in Sec. V.

Evaluating Eq. (22) on the local operator $\hat{\sigma}_x^+$ gives the result

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{\mu=0}^{Z_0 \sigma_x^+} &\approx \delta(r \in A_0(t)) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{Y}(t, x) - \frac{K_{0x}^2(t)}{M^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \delta(r \notin A_0(t)). \end{aligned}$$

The main contribution that determines the shape of the OTOC front is given by the same function, $\mathcal{Y}(t, x)$, as for the $\hat{Z} \hat{Z}$ OTOC. This implies that the shape of the tail behind

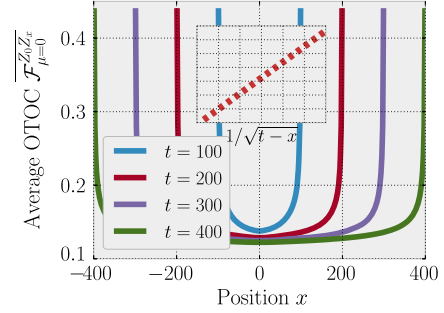


FIG. 9. Shape of the OTOC wave front for an initial operator that overlaps with the conserved quantity. Left: Front shape arising from the solution Eq. (23) of the coarse-grained circuit, substituting $M = 1$. In evaluating the formula we used the continuum form of the diffusion kernel $K_{x,y}(t) = \exp[(x-y)^2/4t]/\sqrt{4\pi t}$. While the numerical values (for example, the saturation value behind the front) have $\mathcal{O}(1/M)$ corrections, the main features of the shape of the OTOC behind the front should be captured by this solution. Notably, we find that the hydrodynamic tail behind the main front (which travels at speed $v_B = 1$ in this case) is proportional to $\sim 1/\sqrt{t-x}$, as illustrated by the inset.

the front is the same as the one seen in Fig. 9. This is also in agreement with the results of Ref. [58].

The equation and the formalism in this section marry two notions of hydrodynamics. As shown by our previous work in Ref. [26], the ballistic spreading of OTOCs can be understood to follow from a biased diffusion equation that describes the spatial growth of an initially local operator. The hydrodynamic nature of this equation is related to an emergent conservation law, that of the norm of the evolving operator, which follows from the unitarity of time evolution. A second, more conventional, notion of hydrodynamics arises, as detailed in Secs. III and V, due to the presence of the conserved charge \hat{Q} , which leads to the two locally conserved, diffusing, superoperator densities \mathcal{L}_{Q_r} and \mathcal{R}_{Q_r} . Our approximate coarse-grained description couples these two types of quantities: Eq. (22) includes ballistically spreading terms (namely \mathcal{P}), as well as the conserved densities \mathcal{L}_{Q_r} , \mathcal{R}_{Q_r} , and couplings between these terms. The couplings lead to a conversion of the conserved densities into ballistically propagating components and all such terms, created at different times $t' < t$, need to be summed up to get the OTOC at time t . This process results in the OTOC decaying as $\sim 1/\sqrt{t-x}$ behind the front, as shown in Fig. 9.

VI. FINITE CHEMICAL POTENTIAL

In this section, we extend our discussion from the properties of OTOCs in the infinite temperature state $\mu = 0$, discussed so far, to the case of a finite chemical potential μ . The chemical potential controls the equilibrium entropy density, and in this sense plays a role similar to temperature in Hamiltonian systems. Our results are as

follows. (i) We show how the finite chemical potential affects the long-time saturation value of the OTOC and use the superoperator formalism developed above in Sec. VB 1 to interpret this as a form of thermalization on the space of operators. (ii) We confirm our prediction for the saturation values in the random circuit model and show that the hydrodynamic tails observed at $\mu = 0$ are also present at small but finite chemical potential. (iii) In the $\mu \rightarrow \infty$ limit the OTOC spreads out diffusively as a function of space and time, as opposed to having a ballistic light cone seen in previous sections. In this somewhat special limit, the OTOC can exhibit a double plateau structure: it initially relaxes to a value different from the one predicted in (i), only decaying to its final saturation value on timescales $\mathcal{O}(L^2)$; we refer to this initial relaxation as a ‘‘prethermal plateau.’’ (iv) Through a perturbative expansion, we show that the $\mu \rightarrow \infty$ results, including the diffusive space-time behavior and double plateau structure, can survive at finite μ to times $t \sim \mathcal{O}(e^{2\mu})$.

We begin our discussion by rewriting the OTOC, originally defined in Eq. (9), as

$$\langle \hat{V}^\dagger(t) \hat{W}^\dagger \hat{V}(t) \hat{W} \rangle_\mu = e^{(\mu/2)(\lambda_V + \lambda_W)} \frac{\text{tr}(\tilde{V}^\dagger(t) \hat{W}^\dagger \tilde{V}(t) \hat{W})}{\text{tr}(e^{-\mu \hat{Q}})}, \quad (24)$$

where we defined $\tilde{V} \equiv e^{-(\mu/4)\hat{Q}} \hat{V} e^{-(\mu/4)\hat{Q}}$ (this is similar to the regularized version of the OTOC introduced in Ref. [28]). Thus we see that the effect of finite chemical potential can be incorporated entirely into modifying the boundary conditions of the partition function defined in Eq. (15). These new boundary conditions penalize boundary states (of the four-layer system) with large total charges. We can therefore easily generalize the calculation of the classical partition function, originally introduced in Sec. IV A, to the case with finite μ . In the following section we will also use the form Eq. (24) of the OTOC to show that its saturation value can be understood by assuming that the ‘‘state’’ $|\tilde{V}\rangle$ thermalizes at long times.

A. Long-time saturation of OTOCs

Before examining the time evolution of OTOCs at finite μ , we derive some analytical results on their expected long-time behavior. For the purposes of this section we return to the definition of the OTOC in terms of the squared commutator Eq. (8). We show that the saturation value that the OTOC approaches as $t \rightarrow \infty$ depends nontrivially on both the chemical potential and the type of operators considered (i.e., their charges $\lambda_{V,W}$). Notably, we show that the out-of-time-ordered part has a nonzero saturation value for $\mu > 0$ if either $\lambda_V = 0$ or $\lambda_W = 0$.

As a starting point of this calculation, we assume that over vast timescales, well in excess of the system size, our local random unitary dynamics for the OTOC becomes

indistinguishable from nonlocal dynamics with the same conserved quantity \hat{Q} . An analogous statement is known to hold for a random circuit without symmetries [59,60], which approximate the first two moments of the Haar distribution at long times, and therefore it is natural to assume that the same would happen in our case for each symmetry sector. Thus we estimate the long-time value of Eq. (8) by taking $\hat{V}(t) = U^\dagger(t) \hat{V} U(t)$, where U is a unitary that conserves \hat{Q} , but which is otherwise completely Haar random, without any notion of locality. Averaging the OTOC over such unitaries is expected to yield the saturation values $\overline{C}_\mu^{VW}(t_\infty)$. In the limit of large system size, provided \hat{V}, \hat{W} are operators with subextensive charge (which automatically holds in the case of interest where \hat{V}, \hat{W} are local), this approach yields

$$\overline{C}_\mu^{VW}(t_\infty) = \frac{1}{2} e^{\mu\lambda_V} \langle \hat{W}_\perp^\dagger \hat{W}_\perp \rangle_\mu \langle \hat{V}_\perp^\dagger \hat{V}_\perp \rangle_\mu + \frac{1}{2} e^{\mu\lambda_W} \langle \hat{W}_\perp \hat{W}_\perp^\dagger \rangle_\mu \langle \hat{V}_\perp^\dagger \hat{V}_\perp \rangle_\mu + \mathcal{O}(1/L), \quad (25)$$

where $\hat{W}_\parallel \equiv \sum_Q (\hat{P}_Q/d_Q) \text{tr}(\hat{P}_Q W)$ is the part of \hat{W} that is diagonal in charge and $\hat{W}_\perp \equiv \hat{W} - \hat{W}_\parallel$ is the off-diagonal part. The behavior of Eq. (25) as a function μ for different OTOCs of interest is shown in Fig. 10. Note that Eq. (25) indicates that for $\mu \neq 0$, if one of the operators involved in the OTOC has nonzero overlap with \hat{Q} , then the out-of-time-ordered part does not saturate to zero; i.e., $\mathcal{F}_{\mu \neq 0}^{VW}(t_\infty) \neq 0$. This fact might also be of relevance for Hamiltonian systems if the operators considered overlap with the local energy density.

We can gain some further insight into the meaning of Eq. (25) by relating it to the superoperator formalism developed in Sec. VB 1. As we show in Appendix C, the saturation values, and indeed the long-time value of any superoperator, can be understood as a form of thermalization, wherein the initial state (in operator space), $|\tilde{V}(0)\rangle \langle \tilde{V}(0)|$, for the operator $\tilde{V} \equiv e^{-(\mu/4)\hat{Q}} \hat{V} e^{-(\mu/4)\hat{Q}}$ introduced in Eq. (24), becomes at long times locally indistinguishable from the ‘‘thermal’’ state,

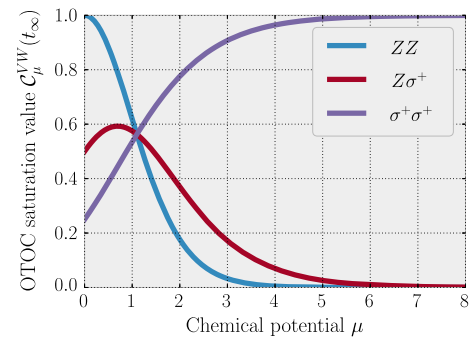


FIG. 10. Long-time saturation values of different OTOCs C_μ^{VW} , predicted by Eq. (25), as a function of the chemical potential μ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\overline{\tilde{V}(t_\infty)}\langle\tilde{V}(t_\infty)|} &= \text{tr}(\tilde{V}_\parallel^\dagger \tilde{V}_\parallel) \frac{|e^{-(\mu/2)\hat{Q}}\langle e^{-(\mu/2)\hat{Q}}|}{Z_\mu} \\
 &+ \text{tr}(\tilde{V}_\perp^\dagger \tilde{V}_\perp) \frac{e^{-\mu(\mathcal{L}_Q + \mathcal{R}_Q)}}{Z_\mu^2}, \quad (26)
 \end{aligned}$$

where $Z_\mu = \text{tr}(e^{-\mu\hat{Q}})$. The latter part of this expression in Eq. (26) is none other than the Gibbs ensemble with respect to the conserved quantities $\mathcal{L}_Q, \mathcal{R}_Q$ defined in Sec. VB 2. This result suggests (in a manner we detail in Appendix C) that when considering objects like OTOCs or operator weights, the usual notion of thermalization should be supplemented by considering that of equilibration in operator space, as defined above.

The above result relies on averaging over all possible charge-conserving time evolutions without restrictions of locality, which is a valid approximation at timescales long compared to the system size. One might expect that this saturation value is in fact approached on a much shorter, L -independent timescale. This is indeed the case, for example, at $\mu = 0$, where the OTOCs relax to the above predicted long-time values either exponentially or as a power law, as we showed above. We observe a similar behavior at sufficiently small μ , as we show in Sec. VIB. In the limit of $\mu \gg 1$, however, we find that the saturation of certain OTOCs can take a time which grows exponentially with μ , and in the limit $\mu \rightarrow \infty$, the long-time value of the $\hat{\sigma}^+ \hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOC in an infinite system deviates from the above prediction by an $\mathcal{O}(1)$ value. For a finite system this means that the OTOC first saturates to a prethermal plateau and approaches its final value only on a timescale that grows as $\sim L^2$. We discuss this in Sec. VIC.

B. Relaxation of OTOCs at $\mu \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$

We now confirm the predictions of the previous section regarding the long-time saturation values of OTOCs at finite μ , by computing their time evolution numerically in the random circuit model. We also show that the relaxation to these long-time values exhibits the same hydrodynamic tails (at least for small μ) as the ones observed previously in Sec. IV B.

As discussed at the beginning of Sec. VI, the mapping of the average OTOC to the classical partition function problem remains intact in the presence of finite μ , except for some additional Gibbs factors which can be incorporated into either (or both) of the boundary conditions. We can then evaluate the average OTOC using the same tensor network methods that we used at $\mu = 0$. The results for the OTOC between operators \hat{Z}_0, \hat{Z}_0 on the same site are shown in Fig. 11. We find that the OTOC indeed saturates to the value predicted by Eq. (25). Interestingly, for $\mu = 2$, the OTOC first drops below this value and then approaches it from below. Moreover, by plotting the distance from saturation, $|\overline{\mathcal{F}_\mu^{Z_0 Z_0}(t)} - \mathcal{F}_\mu^{Z_0 Z_0}(t_\infty)|$, we find

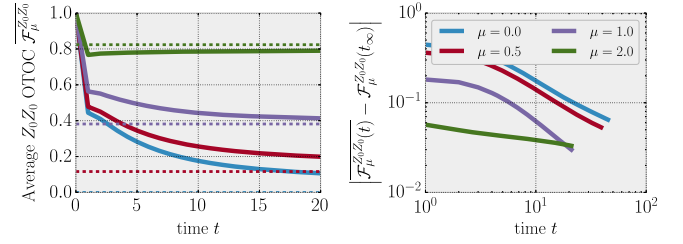


FIG. 11. Time evolution of the $\hat{Z}\hat{Z}$ OTOC on site zero for chemical potentials $\mu = 0, 1/2, 1, 2$ in the random circuit model. The left-hand panel shows the OTOC approaching the saturation value predicted by Eq. (25) (dashed horizontal lines). For $\mu = 2$ the OTOC tends to the long-time value from below. The right-hand panel shows the distance from this equilibration value as a function of time. The lines for $\mu = 0$ and $\mu = 1/2$ are parallel, indicating that the latter also exhibits the diffusive $t^{-1/2}$ decay discussed in Sec. V.

that the hydrodynamical tail of the form $|\overline{\mathcal{F}_\mu^{Z_0 Z_0}(t)} - \mathcal{F}_\mu^{Z_0 Z_0}(t_\infty)| \propto t^{-1/2}$ is present also for finite small μ . Namely, we observe that the $\mu = 1/2$ OTOC decays in exactly the same manner as the one at $\mu = 0$, which has diffusive relaxation as discussed at length in the previous sections. We find deviations from the $t^{-1/2}$ behavior for larger chemical potentials, although these might correspond to some intermediate-time behavior. As we discuss in the following section, the finite μ behavior of OTOCs at short times can be very different from the one described so far in the $\mu = 0$ case.

C. $\mu \gg 1$ and OTOC diffusion

We next turn our attention to the behavior of OTOCs at low fillings, or large chemical potentials, and argue perturbatively that there is an additional structure arising in this limit, wherein the ballistic OTOC front does not appear at times that are short compared to $e^{2\mu}$. Moreover, certain OTOCs ($\mathcal{F}^{\sigma^+ \sigma^+}$, in particular) can initially relax to a value different from the one predicted in the previous section, only approaching their long-time limit at $t \gg e^{2\mu}$.

As discussed in Sec. VA, in the infinite temperature ensemble, i.e., at $\mu = 0$, OTOCs are closely related to the problem of operator spreading, sampling over all coefficients appearing in Eq. (17) with equal measures [see Eq. (18)]. This explains the ballistic spreading of OTOCs, which in this language is a simple consequence of the fact that there are exponentially more long Pauli strings than short ones. However, when μ is increased, the OTOC will be more and more dominated by states with a few charges. Here, we set out to explain how this affects their space-time structure and saturation behavior in the limit $\mu \gg 1$. In this limit we can expand the OTOC in powers of $e^{-\mu}$ and find that the terms in this perturbative expansion describe a diffusively, rather than ballistically, spreading OTOC. This diffusive behavior is exhibited by the three lowest orders

of the expansion, and we conjecture that it survives up to a timescale $t \sim \mathcal{O}(e^{2\mu})$, at which point the perturbation theory breaks down. While the method is well controlled only in the $\mu \gg 1$ limit, there is excellent qualitative agreement between the results of this section and those from TEBD even when $\mu \approx 3$ (see Fig. 13). Thus, we believe the results in this section could be very useful in developing a qualitative description of the early time behavior of OTOCs in low-temperature strongly coupled systems (in particular systems not permitting a quasiparticle description).

The starting point of the perturbative description is given by expanding the boundary conditions in orders of $e^{-\mu/4}$ as

$$e^{-(\mu/4)\hat{Q}} = \prod_{r=1}^L (\hat{P}_r + e^{-(\mu/4)} \hat{Q}_r), \quad \hat{P}_r = 11 - \hat{Q}_r. \quad (27)$$

When expanding this product, the different terms correspond to different number of particles as defined in Sec. IV A (see Fig. 3, in particular). Since the total number of such particles is conserved during evolution with the circuit, they have to be the same in both boundary conditions. Gathering all terms with the same power of $e^{-\mu}$, we find that the average value of the OTOC can be expanded as a power series of the form

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}_\mu^{VW}}(t) \approx \sum_N e^{-N\mu} \mathcal{F}_{(N)}^{VW}(t), \quad (28)$$

where the $\mathcal{O}(e^{-N\mu})$ term corresponds to initial and final conditions with $2N + \lambda_V + \lambda_W$ particles. $\mathcal{F}_{(N)}^{VW}(t)$ can then be evaluated by considering the same partition function as defined in Sec. IV A but with the boundary conditions restricted by the total number of particles, which can therefore be more efficiently calculated, even using exact diagonalization techniques.

Here we detail the behavior of the $\hat{\sigma}_0^+ \hat{\sigma}_r^+$ OTOC which has a nontrivial behavior even at zeroth order, leaving the discussion of other OTOCs to Appendix E. The zeroth-order contribution can be computed from a random walk problem involving a pair of particles that annihilate upon meeting each other, which has an exact solution, as we show in Appendix D. One particularly interesting property of the solution is the absence of a ballistically propagating front. Indeed, as suggested by the formulation of the problem as a two-particle random walk, the spreading of the OTOC front is entirely diffusive, depending only on the combination r/\sqrt{t} , where r is the spatial separation of the operators in the OTOC. This is demonstrated in the left-hand panel of Fig. 12. This is in contrast to the behavior seen at $\mu = 0$ in Fig. 4 (and general expectations of ballistic propagation), and as we argue below is a property of the perturbative expansion that is in general valid up to a μ -dependent timescale.

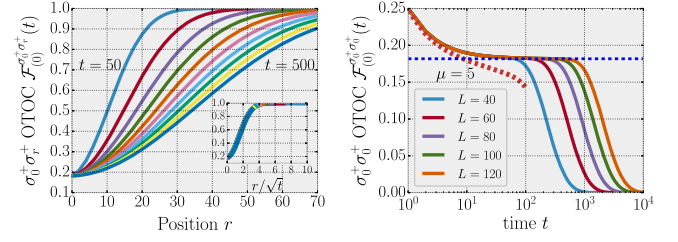


FIG. 12. The OTOC \mathcal{F} between $\hat{\sigma}_0^+$ and $\hat{\sigma}_r^+$ at infinite chemical potential. Left: The OTOC as a function of initial distance r for times $t = 50, 100, \dots, 500$ in an infinite system. The OTOC spreads diffusively and saturates to a “prethermal” plateau behind the front. The inset shows the data collapse when the position is rescaled as $r \rightarrow r/\sqrt{t}$. Right: The OTOC first saturates to the value $\frac{1}{2} - (1/\pi)$ (dashed horizontal line) as $1/\sqrt{t}$. Then at a later timescale $t \sim L^2$ it decays to zero. At late times its value decreases as $\exp(-\pi^2 t/L^2)$. The red dashed line shows the next-order prediction at $\mu = 5$, which indicates that the plateau survives up to a timescale that diverges with μ .

Furthermore, if we consider the same OTOC at a fixed distance r as a function of time, we find a double plateau structure: it first saturates to the value $\frac{1}{2} - (1/\pi)$ on an $\mathcal{O}(r^2/D)$ timescale, where D is the charge diffusion constant defined by Eq. (6), and only goes to zero, as predicted by Eq. (25), when the particles reach around the whole system, at times $\mathcal{O}(L^2/D)$. This is illustrated in the right-hand panel of Fig. 12. As we show in Appendix D, this latter result, the noncommutativity of the $L \rightarrow \infty$ and the $t \rightarrow \infty$ limits, can be understood from the fact that in an infinite system two random walkers have a finite probability of avoiding each other forever, while they have to meet eventually if the system is finite. Moreover, the mapping from the OTOC to the above random walk problem also holds if we consider similar random circuits in higher dimensions, in which case the probability for crossing paths is smaller, and the deviation from the thermal expectation value in the thermodynamic limit is even larger.

Computing the next term, $\mathcal{F}_{(1)}^{\sigma_0^+ \sigma^+}$, which is of order $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\mu})$, we find that it increases as \sqrt{t} up to an $\mathcal{O}(L)$ value, as shown in the inset of Fig. 13. Similarly, we find that the ratio $\mathcal{F}_{(2)}^{\sigma_0^+ \sigma^+} / \mathcal{F}_{(1)}^{\sigma_0^+ \sigma^+}$ of the second- and first-order terms (not shown here) also increases as \sqrt{t} . This suggests that the perturbative expansion is valid up to a timescale of order $t \sim e^{2\mu}$, at which point all terms become of comparable size. Moreover, while the second-order contribution does lead to a speed-up of the spreading of the OTOC compared to the $\mu = \infty$ result shown in Fig. 12, it is still diffusive, as also illustrated by the same inset. This suggests that the diffusive behavior persists up to the aforementioned $\mathcal{O}(e^{2\mu})$ timescale. Therefore, the $\hat{\sigma}_0^+ \hat{\sigma}_r^+$ OTOC will saturate to the prethermal plateau seen in Fig. 12, if μ is sufficiently large, indicating that the scrambling time [28,61] associated to

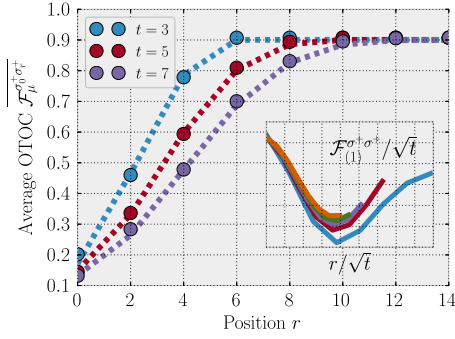


FIG. 13. Comparison of the perturbative expansion to TEBD results at short times for the average $\hat{\sigma}^+\hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOC at chemical potential $\mu = 3$. Dots, TEBD results averaged over 100 circuits; dashed lines, perturbative expansion at $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\mu})$. The perturbative result agrees very well with the TEBD numerics up to the times considered. Inset: The $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\mu})$ correction to the OTOC $\mathcal{F}_{(1)}^{\sigma_0^+ \sigma_r^+}$. We observe an approximate collapse of the data when $\mathcal{F}_{(1)}^{\sigma_0^+ \sigma_r^+} / \sqrt{t}$ is plotted as a function of r/\sqrt{t} , indicating that the OTOC is still diffusive in nature.

saturation of the OTOC can be exponentially large in μ . As shown by Fig. 13, the expansion up to $\mathcal{O}(e^\mu)$ agrees well with numerical TEBD results even for $\mu = 3$ at short times $t \leq 7$.

To confirm the results from the perturbative expansion, we also computed the $\hat{\sigma}^+\hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOC exactly at different finite μ , using the exact partition function Eq. (24). We observe a pronounced slow-down of the OTOC spreading even for $\mu = 2$ up to times $t \approx 20$, as shown in Fig. 14.

We find similar behavior for the out-of-time-ordered part of the OTOC between operators \hat{Q}_0 and \hat{Q}_r [note that the OTOC $\mathcal{F}_\mu^{Q_0 Q_r}$ is related to $\mathcal{F}_\mu^{Z_0 Z_r}$ via Eq. (11)]. While both the first- and second-order contributions decay in time as a power law and then saturate to an L -dependent value, their ratio, $\mathcal{F}_{(2)}^{Q_0 Q_r} / \mathcal{F}_{(1)}^{Q_0 Q_r}$, increases in time as \sqrt{t} until it saturates to a value which is linear in system size. The OTOC between \hat{Q}_0 and $\hat{\sigma}_r^+$, on the other hand, shows a more complicated, nonmonotonic behavior. The data for these two cases are presented in Appendix E.

In summary, we find that a variety of intriguing phenomena can occur in OTOCs at early times when the available space for the dynamic is restricted by a finite, large chemical potential. The most robust of these seems to

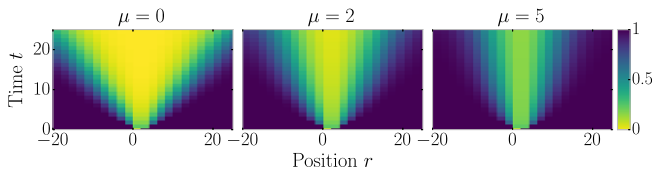


FIG. 14. Space-time spreading of the $\hat{\sigma}^+\hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOC $\mathcal{F}_\mu^{\sigma_0^+ \sigma_r^+}$ for different chemical potentials $\mu = 0, 2, 5$. The ballistic light cone observed for $\mu = 0$ slows down and gives way to a diffusively spreading OTOC at large μ .

be the initial diffusive spreading of the OTOC at early times. Whether this initial behavior has some bearing on the shape of the OTOC front at later times is an interesting question for further study.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we investigate the dynamics of a $U(1)$ symmetric local unitary circuit, which we propose as a toy model for ergodic many-body systems at long length scales and timescales for the purposes of calculating transport and OTOCs. We prove that the conserved charge in this system obeys an exact diffusion equation on average, in agreement with the expectation that conserved quantities diffuse in generic, locally interacting lattice spin systems at high temperatures [33–35]. We provide both analytical arguments and numerical evidence that this leads to the appearance of hydrodynamic tails in out-of-time-ordered correlators of operators that overlap with the total conserved quantity. We also provide numerical evidence that the same hydrodynamic tails appear in a clean periodically driven spin chain. Furthermore, we argue that these hydrodynamic tails manifest themselves in a particular shape of the OTOC wave front.

In the course of explaining the hydrodynamics of OTOCs, we develop a general formalism, involving superoperators, to describe the spatial spreading of operators and the evolution of OTOCs in a unified framework. We believe that this formalism will prove useful in other settings as well. In particular, we note the appearance of conserved superoperators $\mathcal{L}_Q, \mathcal{R}_Q$, whose diffusive behavior is connected to the power-law relaxation of the OTOC. Since the diffusion of $\mathcal{L}_Q, \mathcal{R}_Q$ is a direct consequence of the diffusion of Q itself, these arguments, and their conclusions regarding hydrodynamic tails in OTOCs, should generalize to other systems that exhibit diffusive transport, including those with energy conservation. A corollary of this new formalism is an interpretation of long-time saturation of OTOCs in terms of a generalized notion of thermalization for operators rather than states.

In the last part of the paper, we develop a perturbative expansion capturing the short-time behavior of OTOCs at low filling, and find that the ballistic behavior usually associated with OTOCs can develop only at timescales that are exponentially large compared to the chemical potential μ , while they initially have a diffusive space-time structure instead. Moreover, we find that in this regime a peculiar double plateau structure appears for the $\hat{\sigma}^+\hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOC, wherein it initially saturates to a prethermal plateau and only decays to zero on a similar, $\mathcal{O}(e^{2\mu})$ timescale.

It would be an interesting direction for future research to probe the detailed space-time structure of OTOCs in Hamiltonian systems, in search for the particular front shape we predict in this paper. Similarly, it is an important open question whether the same behavior can be extracted from field-theoretic calculations of OTOCs [14–16,18].

Another possible direction is to extend our results to higher dimensions, possibly by considering random circuit models similar to the one introduced here.

Recently, we became aware of closely related work by Khemani *et al.* [58]. While they take a slightly different approach, our results appear to agree where they overlap.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to Michael Knapp, Johannes Hauschild, and especially Shivaji Sondhi for many useful discussions. T. R. and F. P. acknowledge the support of Research Unit FOR 1807 through Grant No. PO 1370/2-1, and the Nanosystems Initiative Munich (NIM) by the German Excellence Initiative. F. P. also acknowledges support from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (Grant Agreement No. 771537). C. W. vK. is supported by a Birmingham Fellowship.

APPENDIX A: AVERAGE EFFECT OF A SINGLE GATE

In this Appendix, we derive Eq. (13) that describes the average effect of a single two-site gate on four copies of the

Hilbert space (i.e., on the time evolution of superoperators), relevant for calculation of the OTOC. Let us start by examining the simpler problem of the average time evolution of an operator, already discussed in Eq. (3), and rederive the result in a slightly different language. An operator \hat{O} evolves under the effect of the unitary U as

$$(U^\dagger \hat{O} U)_{\alpha\beta} = U_{\gamma\alpha}^* O_{\gamma\delta} U_{\delta\beta} = O_{\gamma\delta} (U^* U)_{(\gamma\delta)(\alpha\beta)}; \quad (\text{A1})$$

i.e., we can think of it as being evolved by the superoperator $U^* \otimes U$. Now let us imagine that U is a two-site unitary, with the block-diagonal structure $U = \sum_Q U_Q$, where U_Q acts on states with total charge Q . We can then use the fact that the blocks are independent Haar-random matrices to evaluate the average. For an $n \times n$ random unitary matrix u , the properties of the Haar distribution imply that $\overline{u} = 0$ and $\overline{u^* \otimes u} = (1/n) |\hat{1}\rangle\langle\hat{1}|$, where $|\hat{1}\rangle\langle\hat{1}| \equiv \mathcal{P}_1$ is a superoperator projecting (up to a normalization constant) on the identity, using the notation of Sec. VB 1. We conclude that

$$\overline{U^* \otimes U} = \sum_{Q_1, Q_2} \overline{U_{Q_1}^* \otimes U_{Q_2}} = \sum_Q \overline{U_Q^* \otimes U_Q} = \sum_Q \frac{1}{d_Q} |\hat{P}_Q\rangle\langle\hat{P}_Q|, \quad (\text{A2})$$

where \hat{P}_Q are projectors acting on the two-site Hilbert space. The above expression acts on an operator as $\hat{O} \rightarrow \sum_Q (1/d_Q) \text{tr}(\hat{P}_Q \hat{O}) \hat{P}_Q$.

For evaluating the OTOC we need to know how to average the time evolution on four, rather than two, copies of the Hilbert space. For this four-layer case we have three distinct ways of pairing up the unitaries, which gives

$$\overline{U^* \otimes U \otimes U^* \otimes U} = \sum_{Q_1 \neq Q_2} (\overline{U_{Q_1}^* \otimes U_{Q_1} \otimes U_{Q_2}^* \otimes U_{Q_2}} + \overline{U_{Q_1}^* \otimes U_{Q_2} \otimes U_{Q_2}^* \otimes U_{Q_1}}) + \sum_Q \overline{U_Q^* \otimes U_Q \otimes U_Q^* \otimes U_Q}. \quad (\text{A3})$$

For the $Q_1 \neq Q_2$ terms, where each block only appears at most twice, we can use the result of Eq. (A2). In the simplest case, this gives

$$\overline{U_{Q_1}^* \otimes U_{Q_1} \otimes U_{Q_2}^* \otimes U_{Q_2}} = \frac{1}{d_{Q_1}} (|\hat{P}_{Q_1}\rangle\langle\hat{P}_{Q_1}|) \otimes \frac{1}{d_{Q_2}} (|\hat{P}_{Q_2}\rangle\langle\hat{P}_{Q_2}|) \equiv \frac{1}{d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2}} |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1, Q_2}^+\rangle\langle\mathcal{I}_{Q_1, Q_2}^+|, \quad (\text{A4})$$

where we defined $|\mathcal{I}_{Q_1, Q_2}^+\rangle \equiv \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{H}_{Q_1}} \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{H}_{Q_2}} |\alpha\alpha\beta\beta\rangle$. The second term in Eq. (A3) corresponds to swapping the second and fourth copies, and thus gives

$$\overline{U_{Q_1}^* \otimes U_{Q_2} \otimes U_{Q_2}^* \otimes U_{Q_1}} = \frac{1}{d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2}} |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1, Q_2}^-\rangle\langle\mathcal{I}_{Q_1, Q_2}^-|, \quad (\text{A5})$$

where $|\mathcal{I}_{Q_1, Q_2}^-\rangle \equiv \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{H}_{Q_1}} \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{H}_{Q_2}} |\alpha\beta\beta\alpha\rangle$.

For the last term, we need to apply the Haar identity for the fourth moment of U . The result is given by [25,26]

$$\overline{U_{Q_1}^* \otimes U_{Q_2} \otimes U_{Q_1}^* \otimes U_{Q_2}} = \frac{1}{d_Q^2 - 1} \left[(|\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+\rangle \langle \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+| + |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^-\rangle \langle \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^-|) - \frac{1}{d_Q} (|\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+\rangle \langle \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^-| + |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^-\rangle \langle \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+|) \right]. \quad (\text{A6})$$

Combining Eqs. (A4)–(A6) we get the full result for the average of a single gate in the four-layer system given in Eq. (13).

A significant difficulty of this charge-conserving circuit, compared to the one without symmetries, is that the states that appear when averaging over a two-site gate do not factorize into independent states on the two sites. If we want to write them in terms of such single-site states (living on four copies of a single site), they become

$$|\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+\rangle = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} |\alpha\alpha\beta\beta\rangle_1 |\gamma\gamma\delta\delta\rangle_2 \delta_{\alpha+\gamma=Q_1} \delta_{\beta+\delta=Q_2}, \quad |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^-\rangle = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} |\alpha\beta\beta\alpha\rangle_1 |\gamma\delta\delta\gamma\rangle_2 \delta_{\alpha+\gamma=Q_1} \delta_{\beta+\delta=Q_2}. \quad (\text{A7})$$

Let us focus on the case of only two states, $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$, on each site. A possible basis of operators on a single site is then given by $\hat{Q} = |1\rangle\langle 1|$, $\hat{P} \equiv \mathbb{1} - \hat{Q} = |0\rangle\langle 0|$, $\hat{\sigma}^+ = |1\rangle\langle 0|$, and $\hat{\sigma}^- = |0\rangle\langle 1|$. We can then write Eq. (A7) in terms of the following six local states:

$$\begin{aligned} |0\rangle &\equiv |0000\rangle = |\hat{P}\rangle\langle\hat{P}| = \mathcal{L}_P \mathcal{R}_P, & |1\rangle &\equiv |1111\rangle = |\hat{Q}\rangle\langle\hat{Q}| = \mathcal{L}_Q \mathcal{R}_Q, \\ |A\rangle &\equiv |1100\rangle = |\hat{Q}\rangle\langle\hat{P}| = \mathcal{L}_{\sigma^+} \mathcal{R}_{\sigma^-}, & |B\rangle &\equiv |0011\rangle = |\hat{P}\rangle\langle\hat{Q}| = \mathcal{L}_{\sigma^-} \mathcal{R}_{\sigma^+}, \\ |C\rangle &\equiv |1001\rangle = |\hat{\sigma}^+\rangle\langle\hat{\sigma}^+| = \mathcal{L}_Q \mathcal{R}_P, & |D\rangle &\equiv |0110\rangle = |\hat{\sigma}^-\rangle\langle\hat{\sigma}^-| = \mathcal{L}_P \mathcal{R}_Q, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A8})$$

where we have included their interpretation as superoperators, using the definitions of Sec. VB 1. The states appearing in the tensor corresponding to a single two-site gate can then be written in terms of the above states on each site as

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{I}_{00}^+\rangle &= |\mathcal{I}_{00}^-\rangle = |0\rangle|0\rangle, & |\mathcal{I}_{22}^+\rangle &= |\mathcal{I}_{22}^-\rangle = |1\rangle|1\rangle, \\ |\mathcal{I}_{02}^+\rangle &= |A\rangle|A\rangle, & |\mathcal{I}_{02}^-\rangle &= |C\rangle|C\rangle, \\ |\mathcal{I}_{20}^+\rangle &= |B\rangle|B\rangle, & |\mathcal{I}_{20}^-\rangle &= |D\rangle|D\rangle, \\ |\mathcal{I}_{01}^+\rangle &= |0\rangle|A\rangle + |A\rangle|0\rangle, & |\mathcal{I}_{01}^-\rangle &= |0\rangle|C\rangle + |C\rangle|0\rangle, \\ |\mathcal{I}_{10}^+\rangle &= |0\rangle|B\rangle + |B\rangle|0\rangle, & |\mathcal{I}_{10}^-\rangle &= |0\rangle|D\rangle + |D\rangle|0\rangle, \\ |\mathcal{I}_{21}^+\rangle &= |1\rangle|A\rangle + |A\rangle|1\rangle, & |\mathcal{I}_{21}^-\rangle &= |1\rangle|C\rangle + |C\rangle|1\rangle, \\ |\mathcal{I}_{12}^+\rangle &= |1\rangle|B\rangle + |B\rangle|1\rangle, & |\mathcal{I}_{12}^-\rangle &= |1\rangle|D\rangle + |D\rangle|1\rangle, \\ |\mathcal{I}_{11}^+\rangle &= |0\rangle|1\rangle + |1\rangle|0\rangle + |A\rangle|B\rangle + |B\rangle|A\rangle, & |\mathcal{I}_{11}^-\rangle &= |0\rangle|1\rangle + |1\rangle|0\rangle + |C\rangle|D\rangle + |D\rangle|C\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A9})$$

where the two states on the right-hand side correspond to the two neighboring sites on which the gate acts. Based on these we can compute all the matrix elements of the form $\langle IJ | \overline{U^* \otimes U \otimes U^* \otimes U} | KL \rangle$ for $I, J, K, L = 0, A, B, C, D, 1$, which give us the transition coefficients illustrated in Fig. 3. Applying these for each gate in the circuit, and contracting with the appropriate boundary conditions defined by the operators \hat{V} , \hat{W} and the chemical potential μ , gives the 2D partition function one needs to evaluate to compute the OTOC \mathcal{F}_μ^{VW} .

We end this appendix by noting that the above formula for the average effect of the two-site gate can be written in somewhat more compact form by introducing the states $|\mathcal{J}_{Q_1 Q_2}\rangle \equiv |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^-\rangle - (\delta_{Q_1 Q_2}/d_{Q_1}) |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+\rangle$ and renaming $|\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^+\rangle \rightarrow |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}\rangle$. Using this notation, Eq. (13) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} &\overline{U^* \otimes U \otimes U^* \otimes U} \\ &= \sum_{Q_1, Q_2} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2}} |\mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}\rangle \langle \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}| \\ &\quad + \sum_{Q_1, Q_2} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2} - \delta_{Q_1 Q_2}} |\mathcal{J}_{Q_1 Q_2}\rangle \langle \mathcal{J}_{Q_1 Q_2}|. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A10})$$

We will use this version of the formula in the following appendix to derive Eq. (22).

APPENDIX B: DERIVATION OF EQ. (22)

In this appendix, we detail the derivation that leads us to the conjectured long-time form of the OTOC presented in Eq. (22). Here we consider a more general version of the

equation of motion in Eq. (21), where we also take into account effects of finite chemical potential. We do this by considering a modified superoperator,

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mu,V} \equiv \mathcal{L}_{\omega_\mu V \omega_\mu} \mathcal{R}_{\omega_\mu V^\dagger \omega_\mu}, \quad (\text{B1})$$

where we introduced the notation $\hat{\omega}_\mu \equiv e^{-(\mu/4)\hat{Q}}$. Similarly, it is useful to define a generalized version of the projection superoperators as

$$\mathcal{P}_\mu^x \equiv \frac{|e^{-\mu\hat{Q}_x}\rangle\langle e^{-\mu\hat{Q}_x}|}{\text{tr}(e^{-\mu\hat{Q}_x})}, \quad (\text{B2})$$

where \hat{Q}_x is the total charge within a single supersite x , consisting of M sites of the original lattice, as shown in Fig. 8.

The superoperator defined in Eq. (B1) becomes, on average, after a single application of a unitary gate on $2M$ sites,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{\mu,Z_0}(\Delta\tau) &= \sum_Q \frac{1}{d_Q} \mathcal{I}_{QQ}^{x,x+1} e^{-\mu Q} b_Q & : \blacklozenge \\ &+ \frac{1}{M^2} \mathcal{L}_{\omega_\mu(1/2)(\zeta_x+\zeta_{x+1})\omega_\mu} \mathcal{R}_{\omega_\mu(1/2)(\zeta_x+\zeta_{x+1})\omega_\mu} & : \blackstar, \end{aligned}$$

where $b_Q \equiv 1 - [1 - (Q/M)]^2$. In the main text we argued that the \blacklozenge term is mainly responsible for ballistic spreading, while the \blackstar term is more complicated and involves diffusion of conserved superoperator densities. We detail these arguments below. The resulting solution for the OTOC superoperator is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{\mu,Z_x}(t) &\approx \alpha_\mu \mathcal{P}_\mu^{A_x(t)} + \frac{1}{M^2} \mathcal{D}_{\mu,\zeta_x}(t) \\ &+ \frac{\alpha_\mu}{2M-1} \sum_{t' < t} \sum_{y \in t'+2Z} (K_{x,y+1} - K_{x,y})^2(t') \mathcal{P}_\mu^{A_y(t-t')}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B3})$$

where $\alpha_\mu \equiv [(1-2M)/2M] \cosh^{-2}(\mu/2)$ and $\mathcal{P}_\mu^A \equiv \otimes_{x \in A} \mathcal{P}_\mu^x$ for the ballistically growing region $A_x(t) = [x-t, x+t]$.

1. Ballistic expansion of \blacklozenge

The operator \blacklozenge , defined above, occupies two supersites, $x, x+1$. Considered as a superoperator on the 2^{2M} dimensional Hilbert space on these two sites, the individual terms give typical expectation values on local operators of size $d_Q e^{-\mu Q}$. Such summands are, for large M , dominated by \bar{Q} in a small window around $2M/(1+e^\mu)$. The most significant term is, therefore,

$$(|\hat{P}_{\bar{Q}}\rangle\langle\hat{P}_{\bar{Q}}|)^{x,x+1} = \sum_{e_L+e_R=\bar{Q}} \sum_{f_L+f_R=\bar{Q}} |\hat{P}_{e_L}^x \hat{P}_{e_R}^{x+1}\rangle\langle\hat{P}_{f_L}^x \hat{P}_{f_R}^{x+1}|,$$

where $e_{L,R}$ and $f_{L,R}$ are local charges on the two sites and \hat{P}_e^x is a projection unto that charge on site x . This term is

similarly dominated by those terms with $e_{L,R} = f_{L,R} \approx \bar{Q}/2$. Taking the approximations together gives

$$\blacklozenge \approx \frac{\alpha_\mu}{d_{\bar{Q}}} e^{-\mu\bar{Q}} |\hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^x \hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1}\rangle\langle\hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^x \hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1}|, \quad (\text{B4})$$

where $\alpha_\mu \equiv [(1-2M)/2M] \cosh^{-2}(\mu/2)$.

We will probe the dynamics of Eq. (B4) under unitary dynamics on $x+1, x+2$. At this point it is useful to remember that the OTOC operator was originally defined on the whole Hilbert space as \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R} superoperators being pre- and postmultiplied by thermal factors as in Eq. (B1). Taking into account these additional factors coming from site $x+2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \blacklozenge &= \frac{e^{-\mu\bar{Q}}}{d_{\bar{Q}}} |P_{\bar{Q}/2}^x P_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1}\rangle\langle P_{\bar{Q}/2}^x P_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1}| \mathcal{L}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \mathcal{R}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\mu\bar{Q}}}{d_{\bar{Q}}} \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^x \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \mathcal{L}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \mathcal{R}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}}^x \equiv |\hat{P}_{\bar{Q}}^x\rangle\langle\hat{P}_{\bar{Q}}^x|$ is a local projector on the space of operators.

A straightforward but tedious application of Eq. (A10) gives two contributions to the expression for $\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau) = \blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_1 + \blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_2$, corresponding to the first and second terms in Eq. (A10), respectively. We detail the calculation of both of these separately below. The first we can write, making similar large M approximations as above, as

$$\begin{aligned} \blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_1 &\approx e^{-3\mu\bar{Q}} \frac{\alpha_\mu}{(\mathcal{Z}_\mu^1)^3} |\hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^x \hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+2}\rangle\langle\hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^x \hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \hat{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+2}| \\ &\approx \mathcal{P}_{\mu}^{x,x+1,x+2}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have defined \mathcal{Z}_μ^1 as the partition function of a single supersite, which is peaked at charge $\bar{Q}/2$. The second term, $\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_2$, is obtained by applying the second term in Eq. (A10); it is subleading by a factor at least $O(1/d_Q)$, which is typically exponentially small in Q .

On net, considering the full Hilbert space, we can iterate the above procedure to argue that

$$\blacklozenge(t) = \alpha_\mu \otimes_{x \in A(t)} \mathcal{P}_\mu^x \otimes_{x \notin A(t)} \mathcal{L}_{e^{-\mu Q_x/2}} \mathcal{R}_{e^{-\mu Q_x/2}},$$

where $A(t)$ is a region that ballistically spreads out from initial site 1 at a velocity of $2M$. We anticipate that there are $O(1/M)$ errors involved in this approximation associated with neglecting fluctuations in the charge arguments of the projectors \mathcal{P} . We leave a more thorough accounting of these errors to other works.

a. Computing $\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_1$

Here we apply the first line of Eq. (A10) to \blacklozenge . We act on supersites $x+1, x+2$. For the sake of the calculation it is useful to define the local superoperators $\mathcal{I}_{ef}^x \equiv |\hat{P}_e^x\rangle\langle\hat{P}_f^x|$ acting on a single supersite. Using these we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^{x+1, x+2} | \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \mathcal{L}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \mathcal{R}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \rangle &= \sum_{e_L + e_R = Q_1} \sum_{f_L + f_R = Q_2} \langle \mathcal{I}_{e_L f_L}^{x+1} \mathcal{I}_{e_R f_R}^{x+2} | \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \mathcal{L}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \mathcal{R}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \rangle \\
&= \sum_{e_L + e_R = Q_1} \sum_{f_L + f_R = Q_2} \langle \mathcal{I}_{e_L f_L}^{x+1} | \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \rangle \langle \mathcal{I}_{e_R f_R}^{x+2} | \mathcal{L}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \mathcal{R}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \rangle \\
&= \sum_{e_L + e_R = Q_1} \sum_{f_L + f_R = Q_2} \chi_{\bar{Q}/2} \chi_{\bar{Q}/2} \delta_{e_L \bar{Q}/2} \delta_{f_L \bar{Q}/2} e^{-\mu e_R} \delta_{e_R f_R} \chi_{e_R} \\
&= \delta_{Q_1 Q_2} (\chi_{\bar{Q}/2})^2 e^{-\mu(Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2)} \chi_{(Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2)},
\end{aligned}$$

where χ_Q is the size of the one-supersite Hilbert space with charge Q . Now we put this back into the first line of the evolution equation to get

$$\begin{aligned}
\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_1 &= \sum_{Q_1, Q_2} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2}} \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^{x+1, x+2} \times \frac{\alpha_\mu e^{-\mu \bar{Q}}}{d_{\bar{Q}}} \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^x \times \delta_{Q_1 Q_2} (\chi_{\bar{Q}/2})^2 e^{-\mu(Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2)} \chi_{(Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2)} \\
&= (\chi_{\bar{Q}/2})^2 \alpha_\mu e^{-\mu \bar{Q}} \sum_{Q_1} \frac{\mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^x \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_1}^{x+1, x+2}}{d_{\bar{Q}} d_{Q_1}^2} \times e^{-\mu(Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2)} \chi_{Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that when we take expectation values of this quantity, we should find a value of size χ^3 , where χ is the typical value of χ_Q in the thermal ensemble, which is exponentially large in M for large system size. As a function of Q_1 the norm of the terms is peaked around $Q_1 = \bar{Q}$, giving

$$\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_1 \approx (d_{\bar{Q}/2}^1)^3 \alpha_\mu e^{-3\mu \bar{Q}/2} \frac{\mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^x \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+2}}{d_{\bar{Q}}^3} \approx \alpha_\mu \frac{1}{(Z_\mu^1)^3} |e^{-\mu(\hat{Q}_x + \hat{Q}_{x+1} + \hat{Q}_{x+2})} \langle e^{-\mu(\hat{Q}_x + \hat{Q}_{x+1} + \hat{Q}_{x+2})} \rangle| = \alpha_\mu \mathcal{P}_{x, x+1, x+2}(\mu),$$

where Z_μ^1 is the one-site partition function.

b. Computing $\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_2$

We now apply the second line of Eq. (A10) to \blacklozenge , i.e., to calculate $\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_2$. The main object of interest is

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \mathcal{L}_{P_{Q_1}} \mathcal{R}_{P_{Q_2}} | \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \mathcal{L}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \mathcal{R}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \rangle &= \sum_{e_L + e_R = Q_1} \sum_{f_L + f_R = Q_2} \langle \mathcal{L}_{P_{e_L}^{x+1}} \mathcal{R}_{P_{f_L}^{x+1}} | \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \rangle \langle \mathcal{L}_{P_{e_R}^{x+2}} \mathcal{R}_{P_{f_R}^{x+2}} | \mathcal{L}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \mathcal{R}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \rangle \\
&= \sum_{e_L + e_R = Q_1} \sum_{f_L + f_R = Q_2} \delta_{e_L \bar{Q}/2} \delta_{f_L \bar{Q}/2} \chi_{\bar{Q}/2} \times e^{-\mu(f_R + e_R)/2} \chi_{e_R} \chi_{f_R} \\
&= \chi_{\bar{Q}/2} \times e^{-\mu(Q_1 + Q_2 - \bar{Q})/2} \chi_{Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2}^1 \chi_{Q_2 - \bar{Q}/2}^1.
\end{aligned}$$

We also need to calculate

$$\frac{\delta_{Q_1 Q_2}}{d_{Q_1}} \langle \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_1}^{x+1, x+2} | \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^{x+1} \mathcal{L}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \mathcal{R}_{e^{-\mu Q_{x+2}/2}} \rangle \approx \frac{\delta_{Q_1 Q_2}}{d_{Q_1}} (\chi_{\bar{Q}/2})^2 \times \chi_{Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2} e^{-\mu(Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2)}.$$

Now by putting everything together we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned}
\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_2 &\approx \sum_{Q_1, Q_2} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2} - \delta_{Q_1 Q_2}} \frac{\alpha_\mu e^{-\mu \bar{Q}}}{d_{\bar{Q}}} \mathcal{P}_{\bar{Q}/2}^x \left(\mathcal{L}_{P_{Q_1}^{x+1, x+2}} \mathcal{R}_{P_{Q_2}^{x+1, x+2}} - \frac{\delta_{Q_1 Q_2} \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_1}^{x+1, x+2}}{d_{Q_1}} \right) \\
&\times \left(\chi_{\bar{Q}/2} \times e^{-\mu(Q_1 + Q_2 - \bar{Q})/2} \chi_{Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2} \chi_{Q_2 - \bar{Q}/2} - \frac{\delta_{Q_1 Q_2}}{d_{Q_1}} (\chi_{\bar{Q}/2})^2 \times \chi_{Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2} e^{-\mu(Q_1 - \bar{Q}/2)} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Note that expectation values here will take values of order $O(\chi)$ on local product operators. For the Q of interest, this is a factor of $O(\chi^2)$ smaller than $\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_1$. So we ignore $\blacklozenge(\Delta\tau)_2$.

2. Evolution of ★

a. Evolve $(1/M^2)\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x}$ on sites $x, x+1$

We now investigate the evolution of the $(1/M^2)\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x}$ term under a unitary gate on $x, x+1$. Label the two lines of the OTOC evolution in Eq. (A10) as \blacktriangle and \blacksquare , respectively. Consider \blacktriangle first:

$$\blacktriangle = \frac{1}{M^2} \langle \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_2}^{x, x+1} | \mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x} \mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x} \rangle = \delta_{Q_1 Q_2} \sum_{e_L} \left(1 - \frac{2e_L}{M}\right)^2 \chi_{e_L} \chi_{Q_1 - e_L},$$

where we have used

$$\text{tr}_x(\hat{\zeta}_x \hat{P}_{f_L}^x \hat{\zeta}_x \hat{P}_{e_L}^x) = \text{tr}_x \left[\left(1 - \frac{2\hat{Q}_x}{M}\right) \hat{P}_{f_L}^x \left(1 - \frac{2\hat{Q}_x}{M}\right) \hat{P}_{e_L}^x \right] = M^2 \left(1 - \frac{2e_L}{M}\right)^2 \chi_{e_L} \delta_{e_L f_L}.$$

Hence,

$$\blacktriangle = \sum_{Q_1, Q_2} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1}^2} \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_1}^{x+1, x+2} \sum_{e_L} \left(1 - \frac{2e_L}{M}\right)^2 \chi_{e_L} \chi_{Q_1 - e_L}.$$

Now we estimate \blacksquare as

$$\frac{1}{M^2} \left\langle \mathcal{L}_{P_{Q_1}^{x, x+1}} \mathcal{R}_{P_{Q_2}^{x, x+1}} - \frac{\delta_{Q_1 Q_2} \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_1}^{x, x+1}}{d_{Q_1}} \middle| \mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x} \mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x} \right\rangle \approx d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2} \left(1 - \frac{Q_1}{M}\right) \left(1 - \frac{Q_2}{M}\right).$$

We can drop the second term in the last line because it is a factor of $O(d_Q^2)$ smaller than the first—this translates into being exponentially smaller in M as our final expressions for OTOCs are dominated by Q for which d_Q^2 is exponentially large in M at finite chemical potential. This leads to

$$\blacksquare \approx \sum_{Q_1, Q_2} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2} - \delta_{Q_1 Q_2}} \left(\mathcal{L}_{P_{Q_1}^{x, x+1}} \mathcal{R}_{P_{Q_2}^{x, x+1}} - \frac{\delta_{Q_1 Q_2} \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_1}^{x, x+1}}{d_{Q_1}} \right) \times d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2} \left(1 - \frac{Q_1}{M}\right) \left(1 - \frac{Q_2}{M}\right).$$

Combining the two terms $\blacksquare + \blacktriangle$ and dropping further terms of relative size $O(1/d_Q^2)$ gives

$$\sum_{Q_1, Q_2} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1} d_{Q_2}} \mathcal{L}_{P_{Q_1}^{x, x+1}} \mathcal{R}_{P_{Q_2}^{x, x+1}} \left(1 - \frac{Q_1}{M}\right) \left(1 - \frac{Q_2}{M}\right) + \sum_{Q_1} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1}^2} \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_1}^{x, x+1} \left[\sum_{e_L} \left(1 - \frac{2e_L}{M}\right)^2 \chi_{e_L} \chi_{Q_1 - e_L} - d_{Q_1} \left(1 - \frac{Q_1}{M}\right)^2 \right].$$

The former is readily expressed as $(1/M^2)\mathcal{L}_{(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})/2} \mathcal{R}_{(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})/2}$. The latter term requires more work. Note first that we can exactly evaluate

$$\sum_{e_L} \left(1 - \frac{2e_L}{M}\right)^2 d_{e_L}^1 d_{Q_1 - e_L}^1 - d_{Q_1} \left(1 - \frac{Q_1}{M}\right)^2 = \frac{Q_1}{M^2} \left(1 - \frac{Q_1}{2M}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2M}}\right) d_{Q_1},$$

so that in total we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{M^2} \mathcal{L}_{(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})/2} \mathcal{R}_{(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})/2} + \frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2M}}\right) \sum_{Q_1} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1}} \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_1}^{x, x+1} \frac{Q_1}{M} \left(1 - \frac{Q_1}{2M}\right) \\ & = \frac{1}{M^2} \mathcal{L}_{(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})/2} \mathcal{R}_{(\zeta_x + \zeta_{x+1})/2} + \frac{1}{2M - 1} \sum_{Q_1} \frac{1}{d_{Q_1}} \mathcal{I}_{Q_1 Q_1}^{x, x+1} b_{Q_1}. \end{aligned}$$

TABLE I. Useful expectation values for manipulating OTOC.

v_r	$\langle v_r \rangle$	$\langle v_r^\dagger v_x \rangle$	$(1/M^2)\langle v_r^\dagger \zeta_x(t) v_r \zeta_x(t) \rangle$
1	1	1	$\{[f^2 + [(\sum_y K_{xy}^2(t))/M](1-f^2)]\}$
Z	f	1	$\{f^2 + [(\sum_y K_{xy}^2(t))/M](1-f^2)]\}$
σ^\pm	0	$(1 \mp f)/2$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 \pm f)[(1/M^2)\langle \zeta_x(t) \zeta_x(t) \rangle - K_{x[x]}(2/M)f^2 - K_{x[x]}^2(2/M^2)(1-f^2)]$

3. Evolve $(1/M^2)\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_{x+1}}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x}$, $(1/M^2)\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_{x+1}}$ on sites x , $x+1$

The result of such an evolution can be obtained from that of $(1/M^2)\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x}(\Delta\tau)$ in the previous section by noting $(1/M^2)\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_{x+1}}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x} = \frac{1}{M^2}\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_{x+1}+\zeta_x}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x} - (1/M^2)\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x}$ and that $\zeta_{x+1} + \zeta_x$ is conserved on x , $x+1$ for the gate considered. As a result,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{M^2}\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x(t)}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x(t)} &= \frac{1}{M^2}\sum_{yy'}K_{xy'}K_{xy}\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_y}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_{y'}} \\ &\rightarrow \frac{1}{M^2}\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x(t+1)}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x(t+1)} + \frac{1}{2M-1}\sum_{y:y=t \bmod 2}[K_{x,y}^2(t) + K_{x,y+1}^2(t)]\sum_{Q_1}\frac{1}{d_{Q_1}}\mathcal{P}_{Q_1}^{y,y+1}b_{Q_1} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2M-1}\sum_{y:y=t \bmod 2}2K_{x,y}K_{x,y+1}(t)\sum_{Q_1}\frac{1}{d_{Q_1}}\mathcal{P}_{Q_1}^{y,y+1}b_{Q_1} \\ &\rightarrow \frac{1}{M^2}\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x(t+1)}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x(t+1)} + \frac{1}{2M-1}\sum_{y:y=t \bmod 2}(K_{x,y+1} - K_{x,y})^2(t)\sum_{Q_1}\frac{1}{d_{Q_1}}\mathcal{P}_{Q_1}^{y,y+1}b_{Q_1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\zeta_x(t) = \sum_y K_{xy}\zeta_y$ and K_{xy} is the diffusion kernel of Eq. (5).

APPENDIX C: EQUILIBRATION IN OPERATOR SPACE

In this appendix, we use the superoperator formalism, developed in Sec. VB 1, to show that the expectation values of local superoperators, e.g., OTOCs, are at long times determined by a Gibbs ensemble on operator space, which reproduces the results established in Sec. VIA. Consider a spin system with L sites, each with on-site Hilbert space dimension $q = 2$ (for concreteness). We want to time evolve the “density matrix” corresponding to a pure state in the space of operators, $\mathcal{P}_V(t) = |\hat{V}(t)\rangle\langle\hat{V}(t)|$. It is convenient to consider initial operators which include a Gibbs factor, e.g., take an operator of form $\hat{V} = \hat{\omega}_\mu\hat{O}_0\hat{\omega}_\mu$, where $\hat{O}_0 = \hat{Z}_0$, $\hat{\sigma}_0^\pm$ is a local Pauli matrix on site 0 and $\hat{\omega}_\mu \equiv e^{-(\mu/4)\hat{Q}}$. This is useful for our purposes because the out-of-time-order part of the OTOC (the focus of our study) can be expressed as an expectation value of a local superoperator with respect to such a \mathcal{P}_V as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{M^2}\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_{x+1}}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x}(\Delta\tau) &= \frac{1}{M^2}\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_{x+1}+\zeta_x}\mathcal{R}_{(1/2)(\zeta_x+\zeta_{x+1})} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{M^2}\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_x}(\Delta\tau) \\ &= \frac{1}{M^2}\mathcal{L}_{(1/2)(\zeta_{x+1}+\zeta_x)}\mathcal{R}_{(1/2)(\zeta_x+\zeta_{x+1})} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2M-1}\sum_{Q_1}\frac{1}{d_{Q_1}}\mathcal{P}_{Q_1}^{x,x+1}b_{Q_1}. \end{aligned}$$

The result is the same for $(1/M^2)\mathcal{L}_{\zeta_x}\mathcal{R}_{\zeta_{x+1}}(\Delta\tau)$.

a. Summing up contact terms

Let us start by evolving the purely diffusive term at time t by one time step. Using our results from earlier in this section and the formulae in Table I, we obtain a sum of contact terms in addition to the expected purely diffusive term:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\mathcal{P}_V(t)|\mathcal{L}_{W_r^\dagger}\mathcal{R}_{W_r}\rangle &= \langle\hat{V}(t)|\mathcal{L}_{W_r^\dagger}\mathcal{R}_{W_r}|\hat{V}(t)\rangle \\ &= \text{tr}[\hat{\omega}_\mu\hat{O}_0^\dagger\hat{\omega}_\mu\hat{W}_r^\dagger(t)\hat{\omega}_\mu\hat{O}_0\hat{\omega}_\mu\hat{W}_r(t)]. \quad (\text{C1}) \end{aligned}$$

If we apply local two-site U(1) random unitaries to such a spin system for a very long time, we expect the system to scramble completely, such that the time evolution is essentially a nonlocal random unitary operator with conserved U(1) charge. Hence, at long times, we expect the average density matrix to be that obtained by plugging \mathcal{P}_V into Eq. (13) for a unitary that acts on the whole chain. The result is a Haar averaged density matrix (on operator space) of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_V(t_\infty) &= |\hat{V}_\parallel\rangle\langle\hat{V}_\parallel| + \sum_{Q_1Q_2}\text{tr}(\hat{P}_{Q_1}\hat{V}_\perp\hat{P}_{Q_2}\hat{V}_\perp^\dagger) \\ &\quad \times \frac{\mathcal{L}_{P_{Q_1}}\mathcal{R}_{P_{Q_2}} - \frac{\delta_{Q_1Q_2}}{d_{Q_1}}\mathcal{P}_{Q_1}}{d_{Q_1}d_{Q_2} - \delta_{Q_1Q_2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have separated \hat{V} into orthogonal components $\hat{V} = \hat{V}_\parallel + \hat{V}_\perp$, with $\hat{V}_\parallel \equiv \sum_Q\{[\hat{P}_Q\text{tr}(\hat{P}_Q\hat{V})]/d_Q\}$ and $\hat{V}_\perp = \hat{V} - \hat{V}_\parallel$, and used the notation $\mathcal{P}_Q \equiv |\hat{P}_Q\rangle\langle\hat{P}_Q|$. In

what follows, we consider the expectation value of a local superoperator—for concreteness we will take a superoperator $\mathcal{L}_{W_r}\mathcal{R}_{W_r^\dagger}$, where \hat{W}_r is a local operator. When evaluated in the “state” $\mathcal{P}_V(t)$, this will have two separate contributions from the \parallel, \perp components, respectively. Let us deal first with the \parallel component,

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{tr}(\mathcal{P}_{V_\parallel}(t_\infty)\mathcal{L}_{W_r}\mathcal{R}_{W_r^\dagger}) \\ &= \text{tr}(\hat{\omega}_{2\mu}\hat{O}_\parallel^\dagger\hat{W}_r\hat{\omega}_{2\mu}\hat{O}_\parallel\hat{W}_r^\dagger) \\ &= \sum_{Q_1Q_2} e^{-(\mu/2)(Q_1+Q_2)} \text{tr}(\hat{O}_\parallel^\dagger\hat{P}_{Q_1}\hat{W}_r\hat{P}_{Q_2}\hat{O}_\parallel\hat{W}_r^\dagger). \end{aligned}$$

It is readily verified by example that for two local observables, \hat{O} and \hat{W}_r , this sum is for large L sharply peaked for $Q_{1,2} = \bar{Q} + \mathcal{O}(1)$, where $\bar{Q} = L/(1 + e^\mu)$. [The key observation here is that local operators have $\mathcal{O}(1)$ charge under the adjoint action of \hat{Q}]. This justifies replacing $\mathcal{P}_{V_\parallel}(t_\infty)$ with essentially any other distribution peaked in the same position. A particularly simple choice is

$$\mathcal{P}_{V_\parallel}(t_\infty) \rightarrow \text{tr}(\hat{V}_\parallel^\dagger\hat{V}_\parallel) \frac{|e^{-(\mu/2)\hat{Q}}\langle e^{-(\mu/2)\hat{Q}}|}{Z_\mu},$$

where $Z_\mu = \text{tr}(e^{-\mu\hat{Q}})$.

The \perp part of the density matrix takes form

$$\mathcal{P}_{V_\perp}(t_\infty) = \sum_{Q_1Q_2} \text{tr}(\hat{P}_{Q_1}\hat{V}_\perp\hat{P}_{Q_2}\hat{V}_\perp^\dagger) \times \frac{\mathcal{L}_{P_{Q_1}}\mathcal{R}_{P_{Q_2}} - \frac{\delta_{Q_1Q_2}P_{Q_1}}{d_{Q_1}}}{d_{Q_1}d_{Q_2} - \delta_{Q_1Q_2}}.$$

We again consider the expectation values of local superoperators (e.g., $\mathcal{L}_{W_r}\mathcal{R}_{W_r^\dagger}$). Once again, the sum is sharply peaked around $Q_{1,2} = \bar{Q} + \mathcal{O}(1)$ in the large L limit; i.e.,

$$\mathcal{P}_{V_\perp}(t_\infty) \sim \text{tr}(\hat{V}_\perp^\dagger\hat{V}_\perp) \frac{\mathcal{L}_{P_{\bar{Q}+\lambda_V}}\mathcal{R}_{P_{\bar{Q}}}}{d_{\bar{Q}+\lambda_V}d_{\bar{Q}}}.$$

As before, this justifies replacing $\mathcal{P}_{V_\perp}(t_\infty)$ with a similar distribution peaked at the same charge:

$$\mathcal{P}_{V_\perp}(t_\infty) \rightarrow \text{tr}(\hat{V}_\perp^\dagger\hat{V}_\perp) \frac{e^{-\mu(\mathcal{L}_Q+\mathcal{R}_Q)}}{Z_\mu^2}.$$

We reiterate that the above approximations are also expected to hold only weakly [i.e., when we calculate the expectation values of observables with an $\mathcal{O}(1)$ charge].

In summary, our late-time operator density matrix takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_V(t_\infty) &= \text{tr}(\hat{V}_\parallel^\dagger\hat{V}_\parallel) \frac{|e^{-(\mu/2)\hat{Q}}\langle e^{-(\mu/2)\hat{Q}}|}{Z_\mu} \\ &+ \text{tr}(\hat{V}_\perp^\dagger\hat{V}_\perp) \frac{e^{-\mu(\mathcal{L}_Q+\mathcal{R}_Q)}}{Z_\mu^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C2})$$

This form, particularly the latter \perp term, is nothing other than a Gibbs ensemble for the superoperator conserved quantities $\mathcal{L}_Q, \mathcal{R}_Q$. In fact, we could motivate Eq. (C2) using the language standard to discussions of equilibration to the Gibbs ensemble. Having identified $\mathcal{L}_Q, \mathcal{R}_Q$ as the conserved local densities, we could have proposed an obvious ansatz Gibbs form for the late-time density matrix,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_V^{\text{ansatz}} &= \text{tr}(\hat{V}_\parallel^\dagger\hat{V}_\parallel) \frac{|e^{-(1/2)\eta_\parallel^{(1)}\hat{Q}}\langle e^{-(1/2)\eta_\parallel^{(2)}\hat{Q}}|}{Z_{(1/2)\eta_\parallel^{(1)}+(1/2)\eta_\parallel^{(2)}}} \\ &+ \text{tr}(\hat{V}_\perp^\dagger\hat{V}_\perp) \frac{e^{-\eta_\perp^{(1)}\mathcal{L}_Q-\eta_\perp^{(2)}\mathcal{R}_Q}}{Z_{\eta_\perp^{(1)}}Z_{\eta_\perp^{(2)}}}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C3})$$

and determined $\eta_{\perp,\parallel}^{(1,2)}$ via the conditions depending on the initial state,

$$\frac{\langle \hat{V}_\perp | \mathcal{L}_Q | \hat{V}_\perp \rangle}{\langle \hat{V}_\perp | \hat{V}_\perp \rangle} = \text{tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\eta_\perp^{(1)}\mathcal{L}_Q - \eta_\perp^{(2)}\mathcal{R}_Q}}{Z_{\eta_\perp^{(1)}}Z_{\eta_\perp^{(2)}}} \mathcal{L}_Q \right), \quad (\text{C4})$$

$$\frac{\langle \hat{V}_\parallel | \mathcal{L}_Q | \hat{V}_\parallel \rangle}{\langle \hat{V}_\parallel | \hat{V}_\parallel \rangle} = \text{tr} \left(\frac{e^{-\eta_\parallel^{(1)}\mathcal{L}_Q - \eta_\parallel^{(2)}\mathcal{R}_Q}}{Z_{(1/2)\eta_\parallel^{(1)}+(1/2)\eta_\parallel^{(2)}}} \mathcal{L}_Q \right), \quad (\text{C5})$$

and an otherwise identical pair of equations for \mathcal{R}_Q . It is readily verified that for the choice of initial operator $\hat{V} = \hat{\omega}_\mu\hat{O}_0\hat{\omega}_\mu$, we get $\eta_{\perp,\parallel}^{(1,2)} = \mu$ as required, agreeing with our final result Eq. (C2).

These results point to an extension of the principle of thermalization to operator space. Recall that for the usual notion of thermalization, if the time evolution U is completely ergodic [save the presence of $U(1)$ symmetry], we expect (and have indeed argued in previous sections for random U) that local observables equilibrate according to

$$\langle \hat{O}(t \rightarrow \infty) \rangle_\psi = \frac{\text{tr}(e^{-\mu_\psi\hat{Q}}\hat{O})}{\text{tr}(e^{-\mu_\psi\hat{Q}})} \quad (\text{C6})$$

in the thermodynamic limit. Here, μ_ψ is determined for a given state ψ by balancing this equation for $\hat{O} = \hat{Q}$. As we have found above, a similar notion of thermalization occurs in operator space. One uses the ansatz Eq. (C3), and determines the chemical potentials $\eta_{\parallel,\perp}^{(1,2)}$ by ensuring that the superoperator charge densities in the initial state agree with that of the final state [see Eqs. (C4) and (C5)]. The

analogy is especially apparent for the \perp terms, where the ensemble is precisely a Gibbs distribution with respect to the superoperators.

APPENDIX D: SOLUTION OF $\sigma^+\sigma^+$ OTOC IN THE $\mu = \infty$ LIMIT

In this appendix, we show how the OTOC $\mathcal{F}_{\mu=\infty}^{\sigma_0^+\sigma_r^+}$ (the only nontrivial OTOC in the $\mu \rightarrow \infty$ limit) can be understood in terms of a two-particle random walk of absorbing particles, and how this description gives rise to the two important qualitative features (double plateau structure and lack of ballistic light cone) shown in Fig. 12. The considerations of this appendix apply also for higher-dimensional random circuits, which should therefore also exhibit the same qualitative features.

As described in Sec. VI C, the OTOC $\mathcal{F}_{\mu=\infty}^{\sigma_0^+\sigma_r^+}$, which is the zeroth-order term in the perturbative expansion, is given by a process wherein the partition function is evaluated between boundary conditions that contain two particles. These boundary conditions are the following (using the notation of Fig. 2).

- (i) At time 0 there is a particle on site 0 on layers 21 and a second particle on site $s \neq 0$ on layers 22.
- (ii) At time t there is a particle on site 0 on layers 22 and a second particle on site $s' \neq r$ on layers 21.

As long as the two particles in the initial state do not meet, they each perform a random walk process of the type described in Eq. (4). Upon meeting each other the two particles annihilate, since there is no matrix element with this specific set of incoming particles (see, e.g., Fig 3). This means that the computation of the OTOC reduces to the following problem: Given two random walkers, one that has to start at site 0, and another which has to end up at site r at time t , what is the probability that their paths avoid each other?

The solution to this problem can be easily formulated in terms of single-particle transition probabilities, by noting that there is a one-to-one mapping between crossing paths of the two particles with a fixed set of starting and end points and *arbitrary* paths where the two end points at time t are interchanged. This mapping is simply given by reinterpreting the paths of the two particles by changing the last crossing into a reflection or vice versa (this is a simple case of the Lindström-Gessel-Viennot lemma; see Ref. [62] and the references therein) [63]. Using this trick, the solution is given by

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}_{\mu=\infty}^{\sigma_0^+\sigma_r^+}}(t) = \left(\sum_{s' < r} \sum_{s > 0} + \sum_{s' > r} \sum_{s < 0} \right) [K_{0,s'}(\tau)K_{s,r}(\tau) - K_{0,r}(\tau)K_{s,s'}(\tau)], \quad (\text{D1})$$

where $K_{r_1,r_2}(t)$ is the probability of a single random walker traveling from site r_1 to r_2 in time t

The problem of calculating the OTOC thus reduces to solving a single-particle diffusion problem. This is easily done in an infinite system, with the result already stated in Eq. (5). Plugging this formula into Eq. (D1) yields a solution shown in the right-hand panel of Fig. 12, which is a function of r/\sqrt{t} and saturates to the value $\frac{1}{2} - (1/\pi)$ as $t^{-1/2}$. This saturation value is nonzero because in an infinite system there is a finite probability that the two particles avoid each other for arbitrarily long times, i.e., by traveling in opposite directions. Note that the mapping of the $\mu = \infty$ OTOC to the random walk problem defined above is not restricted to 1D and we would end up with a similar counting of noncrossing paths for random circuits in higher dimensions. This means that the saturation value (which equals the probability of noncrossing paths) is even larger in those cases, as random walkers in higher dimensions have a larger probability of avoiding each other.

To get the full form of the OTOC, with eventual saturation to the second plateau at zero, one needs to solve the diffusion problem in a finite system with either periodic or reflecting boundaries. For a finite system of size L , and for times $t \gg L^2/D$ [where D is the diffusion constant, which is of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ in our case], the paths of the two particles have to cross eventually, and as a result the OTOC decays to zero. Here we focus on the case of reflecting boundaries, where the above way of counting crossing paths remains valid, although we checked numerically that the results are similar for closed boundaries (the time signaling the end of the prethermal plateau is numerically larger in the case with open boundaries, reflecting the fact that particles can evade each other for longer). Instead of giving an exact solution on the lattice (which is nevertheless possible), we solve the same problem in the continuum, substituting the single-particle transition probabilities with the solution of the continuum diffusion equation with reflecting boundaries,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t K(x, t) &= D \partial_x^2 K(x, t), \\ \partial_x K(x, t)|_{x=0,L} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D2})$$

where we defined $K(x, t) \equiv K_{0,x}(t)$. This equation can be solved by doing an eigendecomposition of the operator $-D \partial_x^2$, using eigenstates with the appropriate boundary conditions, resulting in the single-particle propagator

$$K_{x,y}(t) = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\pi^2 D n^2 / 2L^2} \cos \frac{\pi n x}{L} \cos \frac{\pi n y}{L}. \quad (\text{D3})$$

We can then approximate the OTOC by plugging this formula into Eq. (D1). At short times, when $Dt \ll L^2$, the resulting curve follows the result in an infinite system (which can be seen explicitly by applying the Poisson summation formula to the above expression and then looking at the lowest-order term in $L^2/(Dt)$), while at times $Dt \gg L^2$ it goes to zero as $\propto \exp[-(\pi^2 Dt)/(2L^2)]$.

APPENDIX E: $\mathcal{F}^{Q_0 Q_r}$ AND $\mathcal{F}^{Q_0 \sigma_r^+}$ IN THE $\mu \gg 1$ LIMIT

Here we complement the results, presented in Sec. VI C for $\mu \gg 1$ behavior of the $\hat{\sigma}^+ \hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOC, with analogous results for the $\hat{Q} \hat{Q}$ and $\hat{Q} \hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOCs. Looking at the first two terms in the expansion Eq. (28) for $\mathcal{F}_\mu^{Q_0 Q}$, evaluated as the partition function Eq. (15) with the appropriate boundary conditions, we find that both terms decay algebraically: the $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\mu})$ term as $t^{-1/2}$ and the $\mathcal{O}(e^{-2\mu})$ term as t^{-1} , such that the relative size of the second to the first term increases as \sqrt{t} , similarly to the $\hat{\sigma}^+ \hat{\sigma}^+$ case presented in the main text. Eventually the ratio saturates to a value that is linear in system size. These results are shown in Fig. 15.

Considering the $\mathcal{F}_\mu^{Q_0 \sigma^+}$ OTOC, shown in the left-hand panel of Fig. 16, we observe that while the first-order term has a simple algebraic decay, the second term has a somewhat more complicated structure than the ones presented in the main text. Rather than the ratio of the two terms simply increasing monotonically in time as a power law, it has an initial increase, a maximum, and then a

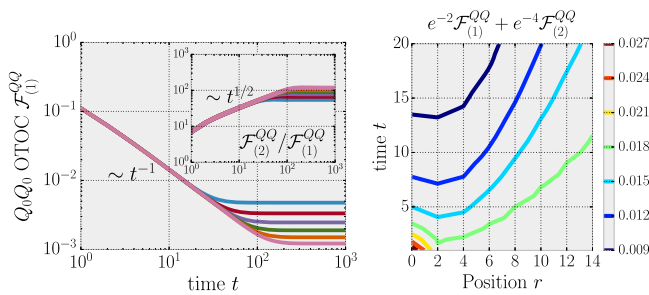


FIG. 15. Left: First nonvanishing contribution to the $\hat{Q}_0 \hat{Q}_0$ OTOC at order $e^{-\mu}$ for system sizes $L = 20, 24, \dots, 40$. This term decreases as $1/t$ until saturation. Inset: Ratio of the second- and first-order contributions increases as \sqrt{t} and saturates to an $\mathcal{O}(L)$ value. Right: Contour lines of the $\hat{Q} \hat{Q}$ OTOC truncated at $\mathcal{O}(e^{-2\mu})$ for $\mu = 2$, consistent with diffusively spreading OTOC front.

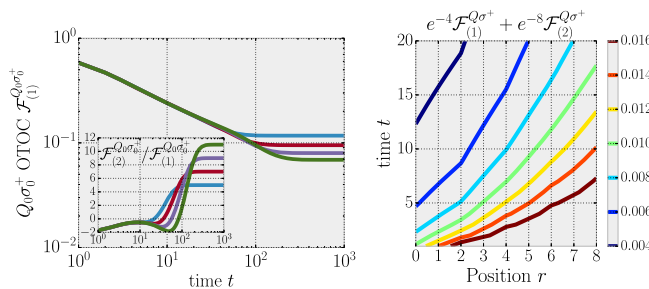


FIG. 16. Left: First nonvanishing contribution to the $\hat{Q}_0 \hat{\sigma}_0^+$ OTOC at order $e^{-\mu}$ for system sizes $L = 16, 20, 24, 28$. This term decreases approximately as $t^{-0.4}$ until saturation. Inset: Ratio of the second- and first-order contributions shows nonmonotonic behavior. Right: Contour lines of the $\hat{Q} \hat{\sigma}^+$ OTOC truncated at $\mathcal{O}(e^{-2\mu})$ for $\mu = 4$.

decreasing part. At an even later timescale, $t \sim L^2$, finite-size effects become prominent, which leads to an eventual increase to an $\mathcal{O}(L)$ value. Looking at the spatial structure (right-hand panel of Figs. 15 and 16), we observe diffusive spreading of both OTOCs, similarly to $\hat{\sigma}^+ \hat{\sigma}^+$ and QQ discussed in the main text.

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