Quantum Squeezing and Sensing with Pseudo-Anti-Parity-Time Symmetry

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The emergence of parity-time (PT) symmetry has greatly enriched our study of symmetry-enabled non-Hermitian physics, but the realization of quantum PT symmetry faces an intrinsic issue of unavoidable symmetry-breaking Langevin noises. Here we construct a quantum pseudo-anti-PT (pseudo-APT) symmetry in a two-mode bosonic system without involving Langevin noises. We show that the spontaneous pseudo-APT symmetry breaking leads to an exceptional point, across which there is a transition between different types of quantum squeezing dynamics; i.e., the squeezing factor increases exponentially (oscillates periodically) with time in the pseudo-APT-symmetric (broken) region. Such dramatic changes of squeezing factors and quantum dynamics near the exceptional point are utilized for ultraprecision quantum sensing. These exotic quantum phenomena and sensing applications can be experimentally observed in two physical systems: spontaneous wave mixing nonlinear optics and atomic Bose-Einstein condensates. Our Letter offers a physical platform for investigating exciting APT symmetry physics in the quantum realm, paving the way for exploring fundamental quantum non-Hermitian effects and their quantum technological applications.

Introduction.—Hermiticity and real eigenvalues of a Hamiltonian are key postulates of quantum mechanics. While non-Hermitian Hamiltonians emerged from the interaction with external environments generally possess complex eigenspectra, they can exhibit entirely real eigenvalues in the presence of parity-time (PT) symmetry [1–7]. When the non-Hermiticity parameter exceeds a critical value, known as the exceptional point (EP), the PT symmetry can be spontaneously broken for the eigenstates, leading to a phase transition from the PT-symmetric phase with purely real eigenvalues to the PT-broken phase with complex conjugate eigenvalue pairs. In the past decade, significant experimental and theoretical progress [8–20] has been made for exploring PT-symmetry physics in various physical systems (e.g., photonics, acoustics, ultracold atoms, etc.), which generally utilize the control of linear gain and loss in classical wave systems. However, an intrinsic issue for studying PT-symmetry physics in the quantum realm [21–27] is that a PT-symmetric Hamiltonian involving linear gain and loss does not preserve the commutation relations of quantum field operators, therefore, Langevin noises, which break PT symmetry, must be included in quantum systems [28]. Two experimental approaches to circumvent this issue for quantum PT symmetry include discarding quantum noise through postselection measurement [25] and Hamiltonian dilation by embedding a non-Hermitian Hamiltonian into a larger Hermitian system [26].

Anti-PT (APT) represents another non-Hermitian symmetry with the Hamiltonian anticommuting with the PT operator (i.e., \( H_{\text{APT}}, \text{PT} = 0 \)) instead of commutation \( [H_{\text{PT}}, \text{PT}] = 0 \) for PT symmetry and has recently attracted great interest [29–38]. Similar to PT symmetry, the spontaneous breaking of APT symmetry also leads to the emergence of EPs. Recent studies showed that an APT-symmetric system does not have to involve linear gain and loss of classical fields, making it possible to realize a quantum APT symmetry without Langevin noises [36–38]. In this Letter, we construct a quantum APT symmetry in a two-mode bosonic system, where the dynamical Hamiltonian matrix is non-Hermitian and preserves the APT symmetry, while the second-quantized Hamiltonian is Hermitian. In this sense, we name it pseudo-APT symmetry. Our main results are as follows: (i) The quantum pseudo-APT symmetry builds on coupling the Bose creation operator of one field with the annihilation operator of the other field, yielding the Hermiticity of the second-quantized Hamiltonian that does not involve Langevin noises. The spontaneous APT-symmetry breaking across the EP for the dynamical Hamiltonian matrix yields a transition from purely imaginary (APT-symmetric) to purely real (APT-broken) eigenvalues, which is the opposite of typical real to imaginary transition for the PT symmetry. (ii) Across the EP, the pseudo-APT symmetry and quantized Hamiltonian yield a transition between different types of quantum squeezing dynamics. Specifically, the two-mode squeezing factor oscillates periodically with time in the pseudo-APT-broken region, increases linearly at EP, and grows exponentially in the pseudo-APT-symmetric region. Optical field squeezed states have been widely studied because of their fundamental interest (e.g., the implementation of the
Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen paradox) as well as broad applications in quantum information processing (e.g., continuous-variable quantum teleportation) and quantum metrology (e.g., gravitational wave detection) [39,40]. Here the connection between pseudo-APT-symmetry transition and different quantum squeezing dynamics is established. (iii) The dramatic changes of quantum squeezing factors and dynamics close to the EP make them ultrasensitive to some parameters, thus they can be utilized to achieve ultraprecision quantum sensing. In contrast to quantum sensing based on a large squeezing factor [41,42], here we focus on the APT-broken region with weak squeezing that is usually undesirable in previous experiments. We show that simple measurement schemes can reach the sensitivity close to the quantum Cramér-Rao bound given by the quantum Fisher information [41,42], which exhibits divergent features as the EP is approached. The squeezing factor is one at the working points; therefore, the ultraprecision sensitivity originates from the pseudo-APT symmetry rather than squeezing or entanglement. (iv) We propose that the connection between the quantum pseudo-APT symmetry and the transition of squeezing dynamics as well as the ultraprecision quantum sensors can be realized experimentally in spontaneous wave mixing nonlinear optics and ultracold atomic Bose-Einstein condensates (BECs). In the BEC case, we establish the connection between the pseudo-APT transition and the well-known transition to dynamical instability [43].

**Pseudo-APT symmetry and quantum squeezing.—** Consider a two-mode bosonic model described by the second-quantized Hermitian Hamiltonian

\[
\mathcal{H} = \delta (\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 + \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2) + i k (\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2^\dagger - \hat{a}_2 \hat{a}_1). 
\]

where \(\hat{a}_1^\dagger\) and \(\hat{a}_2^\dagger\) are the bosonic annihilation and creation operators, and the detuning \(\delta\) and coupling coefficient \(k\) are both real numbers. From the Heisenberg equation, we obtain the dynamical equation (we set \(\hbar = 1\)) [44]

\[
i\partial_t (\hat{a}_1, \hat{a}_2) = \mathcal{H}_{\text{APT}} (\hat{a}_1, \hat{a}_2)^T, 
\]

with the non-Hermitian dynamical Hamiltonian matrix

\[
\mathcal{H}_{\text{APT}} = \delta \sigma_z + i k \sigma_x = \left( \begin{array}{cc} \delta & i k \\ i k & -\delta \end{array} \right). 
\]

\(\mathcal{H}_{\text{APT}}\) satisfies \(\{\mathcal{H}_{\text{APT}}, \mathcal{P}\} = 0\), with the parity operator \(\mathcal{P} = \sigma_z\), and the time-reversal complex conjugate operator \(\mathcal{T}\). In the pseudo-APT-symmetric region (i.e., the eigenstates of \(\mathcal{H}_{\text{APT}}\) are \(\mathcal{P}\)-symmetric) \(|\delta| < |k|\), \(\mathcal{H}_{\text{APT}}\) has two imaginary eigenvalues \(\lambda_{\pm} = \pm i \lambda_0\) with \(\lambda_0 = \sqrt{|k^2 - \delta^2|}\) [44], whereas in the pseudo-APT-broken region \(|\delta| > |k|\), \(\mathcal{H}_{\text{APT}}\) has two real eigenvalues \(\lambda_{\pm} = \pm \lambda_0\). The spontaneous symmetry breaking occurs at the EP \(|k| = |\delta|\), where \(\lambda_0 = 0\). In the classical limit, the field operators \(\hat{a}_1\) and \(\hat{a}_2^\dagger\) are replaced by complex numbers, and the model reduces to the non-Hermitian system with APT symmetry [36,37]. In the quantum realm, we name it as pseudo-APT symmetry in the sense that \(\mathcal{H}_{\text{APT}}\) is non-Hermitian, while \(\mathcal{H}\) is Hermitian.

The field operators at time \(t\) can be obtained from the dynamical equation (2) as [44]

\[
\hat{a}_j(t) = A\hat{a}_j(0) + B\hat{a}_j^\dagger(0), 
\]

where \(j\) represents the different mode number from \(j\). In the pseudo-APT-broken (symmetric) region, we have \(A = \cos(\lambda_0 t) - i(\delta/\lambda_0) \sin(\lambda_0 t)\) \([A = \cosh(\lambda_0 t) - i(\delta/\lambda_0) \sinh(\lambda_0 t)]\) and \(B = (\kappa/\lambda_0) \sin(\lambda_0 t)\) \([B = (\kappa/\lambda_0) \sinh(\lambda_0 t)]\) \((|A|^2 - |B|^2 = 1\) in both regions and the bosonic commutation relations \([\hat{a}_j(t), \hat{a}_j^\dagger(t)] = [\hat{a}_j(0), \hat{a}_j^\dagger(0)] = \delta_{jj}^t\) are preserved without Langevin noises.

The two-mode quantum squeezed states are generated from the terms \(\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2^\dagger - \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2\) in \(\mathcal{H}\) and can be characterized by the quadrature operators \(\hat{X}_j(\varphi, t) = e^{-i\varphi} \hat{a}_j(0) + H.c.])/2\) of the two modes, which satisfy \(\hat{X}_1(\varphi, t) = \hat{X}_2(\varphi, t) = \hat{X}_1(\varphi, 0) + \hat{X}_2(\varphi, 0)\). Here \(A = A_0 e^{i\varphi_0}\) and \(B = B_0 e^{i\varphi_0}\) with the positive amplitudes \(A_0^2 - B_0^2 = 1\), \(S = A_0 + B_0 > 1\) is the two-mode squeezing factor, and \(\varphi_+ = (\varphi_B + \varphi_A)/2\) is the squeezing angle. The angle \(\varphi_- = (\varphi_B - \varphi_A)/2\) is not important because the initial state is usually unentangled and isotropic (e.g., the vacuum or coherent state).

Figure 1 shows the transition between different types of quantum squeezing behaviors with the pseudo-APT symmetry starting from an initial vacuum or coherent state. In the pseudo-APT-symmetric region \(|\kappa/\delta| > 1\), one of the eigenmodes disappears after a long time evolution due to purely imaginary \(\lambda_{\pm}\), therefore \(A_0 \approx B_0 = (\kappa/2\lambda_0) e^{\lambda_0 t}\) at the long time and \(S \approx (\kappa/\lambda_0) e^{\lambda_0 t}\) grows exponentially. The squeezing angle \(\phi_+\) quickly changes from \(\frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}[\kappa/|\delta|]\) to its saturated value \(\frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}[\kappa|\lambda_0 - i\delta|]\) in the pseudo-APT-broken region, \(S\) shows oscillating behavior with a period \(T = \pi/\lambda_0\), going back to 1 (nonsqueezing) as \(t = nT\) and reaching the maximum \(S_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{(|\delta| + |\kappa|)/(|\delta| - |\kappa|)}\) at \(t = (n + 1/2)T\) \((n\) is an integer). In each period starting from \(S = 1\), \(\varphi_+\) changes from \(\frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}[\kappa/|\delta|]\) to \(\frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}[|\delta|]\) as \(S\) increases to the maximum, and then to \(\frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}[|\kappa|]\) as \(S\) decreases to 1, as schematically illustrated in Fig. 1(a). At the EP, two eigenmodes coalesce to a single mode. We have \(A = 1 - i\delta t\), \(B = \kappa t\) [44], and \(S = \sqrt{1 + \delta^2 t^4 + |\kappa| t}\) increases linearly at long time \(|\delta| t \gg 1\). \(\varphi_+\) changes monotonically from \(\frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}[\kappa/|\delta|]\) to \(\frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}[|\delta|]\). The results at the EP are consistent with the \(|\kappa| \to |\delta|\) limit from both sides.

Since the squeezing behaviors change dramatically across the EP, the dynamical quantum state at a given
Blue arrows indicate the two-mode squeezing directions for broken, EP, and pseudo-

Solid (dashed) line is the real (imaginary) part.

In Fig. 1(b), we plot time should also be sensitive to the system parameters \( \kappa \) and \( \delta \), and thus can be used to sense \( \kappa \) and \( \delta \). The sensing precision is at the same order as the quantum Cramér-Rao bound set by the quantum Fisher information of the quantum state, which shows divergent features close to the EP.

We consider a coherent initial state \( |\psi_0\rangle = |\alpha_1, \alpha_2\rangle \) of two bosonic modes for the quantum sensor. After an evolution time \( t \), we perform the quadrature measurement \( \hat{X}_\jmath(0, t) \) of the final states using standard homodyne detection [61], which gives the mean value and variance

\[
\langle \hat{X}_\jmath(0, t) \rangle_{\psi_0} = \text{Re}[\alpha_\jmath + \alpha_\jmath^*]
\]

(5)

\[
[\Delta \hat{X}_\jmath(0, t)]^2 = \frac{1}{4} (A_0^2 + B_0^2),
\]

(6)

with \( \jmath \neq j \). Therefore, we can determine \( A \) and \( B \) from the measurement results for the estimation of \( \kappa \) or \( \delta \). Without loss of generality, we choose \( \kappa \delta > 0 \) and set \( \alpha_2 = -i\alpha_1 = \alpha \) (different choices of parameters \( \alpha_i \) give similar results, which do not affect the sensing precision). In Fig. 2(a), we plot the observable \( \langle \hat{X}_\jmath(0, t) \rangle_{\psi_0} \) as a function of \( \kappa \) with fixed \( \delta \) and \( t \), which possesses strong and fast oscillation close to the EP. Such oscillation becomes more pronounced as the evolution time increases.

The measurement of the change of \( \langle \hat{X}_\jmath(0, t) \rangle_{\psi_0} \) with \( \kappa \) gives the susceptibility \( \chi_\kappa(t) \equiv \partial_\kappa \langle \hat{X}_\jmath(0, t) \rangle_{\psi_0} \) which exhibits divergent features close to the EP \( \kappa \to \delta \) (i.e., \( \lambda_0 \to 0 \)). Similar results apply to the susceptibility with \( \delta \).

In Fig. 2(a), we plot \( \chi_\kappa \) for a fixed evolution time as well as the sensor working point \( t = nT \). The later one possesses a divergent scaling \( \chi_\kappa(nT) \sim -\alpha \kappa(\kappa + \delta)n\pi/\lambda_0^3 \) close to the EP. Note that the eigenvalues of \( H_{\text{APT}} \) have a square-root splitting with divergent sensitivity \( \chi_\kappa(0) \sim -\kappa/\lambda_0^3 \) close to the EP. Although, the eigenmodes are not orthogonal and coalesce at the EP, which are responsible for the factor \( \lambda_0^{-1} \) in the final Bosonic field \( \hat{A}_\jmath(t) \). Together they give the divergent scaling \( \chi_\kappa(t) \sim \lambda_0^3 \) for an evolution time \( t \sim \lambda_0^{-1} \).

The precision of the parameter estimation of \( \kappa \) is given by the variance

\[
\Delta_\kappa^2 = \langle [\Delta \hat{X}_\jmath]_\kappa^2 \rangle / \chi_\kappa^2,
\]

and the performance of the sensing scheme can be evaluated by comparing the inverse variance \( \Delta_\kappa^{-2} \) with the quantum Fisher information \( F_\kappa \), whose inverse gives the ultimate precision for quantum sensing, i.e., reaching quantum Cramér-Rao bound.

![FIG. 1. Pseudo-APT symmetry induced quantum squeezing dynamics. (a) The squeezing factor versus evolution time for different \( \kappa \). \[|\kappa/\delta| = 0.95, 1, \text{and} 1.05 \] correspond to pseudo-APT-broken, EP, and pseudo-APT-symmetric regions, respectively. Blue arrows indicate the two-mode squeezing directions for \( \kappa \), \( \delta > 0 \). The inset shows the eigenvalues of \( H_{\text{APT}} \). Solid (dashed) lines are the real (imaginary) parts. (b) Squeezing factor versus \( \kappa \) for different evolution time. Solid (dashed) line corresponds to \( |\delta|t = 30 \) (\( |\delta|t = 15 \)). Inset shows \( A \) versus \( |\kappa/\delta| \) with \( |\delta|t = 30 \). Solid (dashed) line is the real (imaginary) part. \( B = -\kappa \text{Im}[A]/\delta \).](image-url)
\[ \Delta \var_{\kappa}^2 \leq F_\kappa \] (optimal measurement is usually required). For the coherent initial state \( |\psi_0\rangle \),
\begin{align}
F_\kappa(t) &= 4A_0^4 \left| \partial_\kappa \frac{B}{A} \right|^2 + 4(A_0^2 + B_0^2) \sum_j \left| \partial_\kappa \langle \hat{a}_j(t) | \psi_0 \rangle \right|^2 \\
&\quad - 16 \text{Re} \left[ A^* B^* \partial_\kappa \langle \hat{a}_1(t) | \psi_0 \rangle \partial_\kappa \langle \hat{a}_2(t) | \psi_0 \rangle \right]
\end{align}

after the evolution time \( t \) [44]. In Fig. 2(b), we compare \( \Delta \var_{\kappa}^2 \) with \( F_\kappa \) at different evolution times. We see that \( \Delta \var_{\kappa}^2 \) has some narrow peaks when \( \kappa \) satisfies \( t = nT \) (i.e., the variance \( \Delta \var_{\kappa} \) reaches the minimum) for fixed \( \delta \) and \( \kappa \leq |\delta| \), while \( F_\kappa(t) \) smoothly increases with \( \kappa \) and takes larger values for all \( \kappa \) near the EP. At working points \( t = nT, \quad F_\kappa(nT) = \{ 8 + \frac{4k^2}{\alpha^2(\kappa + \delta)^2} \} \chi_{\kappa,\delta}^2 \sim \lambda_{0}^2 \}, \) while \( \Delta \var_{\kappa}^2(nT) = 4\chi_{\kappa}^2 \approx 0.5F_\kappa \) for coherent amplitudes \( \alpha \) that are not too weak (e.g., \( \alpha \sim 2 \)), as shown in Fig. 2(b). During the evolution, the number of bosonic excitations \( N \sim \lambda_0^{-2} \); therefore \( \Delta \var_{\kappa}^2 \sim N^2 \), which is at the same order as the Heisenberg limit.

Notice that, at the working points \( t = nT \), the squeezing factor \( S = 1 \), therefore the ultraprecision sensitivity originates from the pseudo-\( APT \) symmetry breaking, making our scheme distinct from traditional quantum sensors based on large squeezing factors.

**Experimental realization.**—The quantum pseudo-\( APT \) symmetry physics can be realized in quantum optics systems or atomic BECs. In the quantum optics implementation, we can utilize nonlinear wave mixing such as spontaneous parametric down-conversion [62,63] and spontaneous four-wave mixing (SFWM) [64,65] with carefully designed parameters. A schematic illustration of the optical setup is shown in Fig. 3(a) and more detailed studies are provided in the Supplemental Material [44]. In SFWM, two quantum modes \( \{ \hat{a}_{1,2} \} \) copropagate along the \( z \) direction in the nonlinear optical medium and are coupled through a nonlinear coupling coefficient \( \kappa \), which can be tuned by changing two additional pump lasers’ intensity and frequency, as well as the material properties. The parameter \( \delta \) is associated with the phase mismatching \( \delta = -\Delta k/2 \) depending on laser frequency and propagation direction, where \( \Delta k = (k_1 + k_2 - \sum k_{\text{pump}}) \cdot \hat{z} \) with \( k_j \) being the wave vectors and \( \hat{z} \) as the unit vector. In this system, the propagation along the \( z \) direction simulates the time evolution in our theoretical model (i.e., \( t = z \)). In the quantum sensing, the final output quantum fields of two modes from the nonlinear medium will be measured using standard homodyne detection, yielding the mean value and variance of quadratures of two modes.

In the atomic implementation, we consider a BEC in a ring dipole trap [as shown in Fig. 3(b)] with a strong confinement along the \( z \) and radial directions, which can be realized by Laguerre-Gaussian lasers as demonstrated in recent experiments [66,67]. The dynamics are reduced to one dimension (i.e., the azimuthal angle \( \theta \)). We can expand the BEC field operator in the angular momentum space as [68,69].

![Figure 2](image_url)

**Figure 2.** Quantum sensing based on pseudo-\( APT \) symmetry. (a) The quadrature \( \langle \hat{X}_1 \rangle \) versus \( \kappa \) at different evolution time, with \( \alpha = 2 |\text{sign}(\delta)| \). The cases with \( |\delta|t = 10, 15, \) and \( 30 \) are shown by the dash-dotted, dashed, and solid lines, respectively. Inset shows the corresponding susceptibility \( |\chi_{\kappa}^2| \) (in units of \( 10^4 \)), with the bold solid line showing the results with \( \kappa \)-dependent time satisfying \( \lambda_0 t = 2\pi \). The working points are located near \( \langle \hat{X}_1 \rangle = 0 \) (i.e., the maxima of \( \chi^2 \)). (b) The inverse variance \( \Delta \var_{\kappa}^2 \) (solid lines) of the observable and the quantum Fisher information \( F_\kappa \) (dashed lines) as functions of evolution times (in units of \( 10^4 \)) with \( \alpha = 2 \). Red and black lines are for \( \kappa/\delta = 0.95 \) and 0.94, respectively. Local maxima of \( \Delta \var_{\kappa}^2 \) give the working points \( \lambda_0 t = n\pi \). Inset shows the results as functions of \( \alpha \) for \( \lambda_0 t = 2\pi \) and \( \kappa/\delta = 0.95 \), with the bold black line corresponding to \( \Delta \var_{\kappa}^2/F_\kappa \).

![Figure 3](image_url)

**Figure 3.** Experimental implementations. (a) Schematic optical setup for realizing pseudo-\( APT \)-symmetry physics through nonlinear spontaneous four-wave mixing. (b) Experimental realization based on a cold atomic BEC in a ring trap.
\[ \tilde{\Psi}(\theta, t) = e^{-i\mu t - i\pi/4}\Phi(t) + e^{-i\mu t} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \tilde{\psi}_n(t) e^{i\theta n}/\sqrt{2\pi} \]  

(8)

where \( \Phi \) is the condensate wave function (\( \Phi \) is real initially and \( \pi/4 \) is a gauge choice), \( \mu = -g|\Phi|^2 - g \sum_n (\tilde{\psi}_n^\dagger \tilde{\psi}_n)/2\pi \) is the chemical potential, and \( g \) is the interaction strength (\( g > 0 \) corresponds to attractive interaction). The quantum excitation operators \( \tilde{\psi}_n(t) \) satisfy the Bogoliubov equation [44]

\[ i\partial_t \left( \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\psi}_n \\ \tilde{\psi}_n^\dagger \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} \delta_n - i\kappa & i\kappa^* \\ i\kappa^* & -\delta_n \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\psi}_n \\ \tilde{\psi}_n^\dagger \end{array} \right), \]

(9)

which shares the same form as Eq. (2). Here \( \delta_n = n^2E_1 - g|\Phi|^2 , \kappa = g|\Phi|^2 , \) and \( E_1 = (1/2mR^2) \) is the kinetic energy of the first excited state along the ring with radius \( R \). At \( g = 0 \), the quantum pseudo-\( APT \) symmetry is broken for all \( n \). As \( g \) becomes large, the BEC becomes dynamically unstable when \( 2g|\Phi|^2 > E_1 \) (i.e., \( |\kappa| > |\delta_n| \)), where the pseudo-\( APT \) symmetry is restored for \( n = 1 \), and the excitation number and squeezing factor grow exponentially [70,71]. For the quantum sensing, we can first prepare the BEC to its ground state with \( g \approx 0 \). The initial coherent state for \( n = \pm 1 \) can be generated by the Raman process with Laguerre-Gaussian beams carrying \( \pm 1 \) orbital angular momentum. Then we increase \( g \) to the working point near the EP (i.e., \( 2g|\Phi|^2 = E_1 \)). The quadratures \( \hat{X}_n \), which are proportional to the visibility of the density modulation along \( \theta \), can be measured by density imaging. The performance of the sensor is very similar to that shown in Fig. 2 [44]. We want to point out that the Kerr interaction of photons as well as the interaction between excitations of the BEC are extremely weak, which can hardly affect the finite duration dynamics of interest [44].

**Conclusion.**—In summary, we construct a quantum pseudo-\( APT \) symmetry without Landegevin noises and show that its transition across the EP yields a dramatic change of quantum squeezed dynamics. The divergent sensitivity of squeezed states close to the EP can be utilized for ultra-precision sensing approaching the quantum limit. The experimental realization of such quantum pseudo-\( APT \) symmetry in nonlinear quantum optical wave mixing and ultracold atomic BECs will provide realistic platforms for studying quantum non-Hermitian physics and its quantum sensing applications. The two-mode quantum pseudo-\( APT \) symmetry can also be generalized to a multimode system supporting higher-order EPs [72,73], which may lead to novel symmetry breaking physics and even higher sensing precision.

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