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## 专题——计算化学虚拟实验室

并行计算在阿秒动力学领域的应用

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摘要: 当激光场强度很强时,其作用的时间尺度可以达到亚飞秒(也就是阿秒级别,使得无论的实验上还是理论上都能够真实的观测到电子的运动。强激光场作用于原子或分子体系,产生了许多超快动力学现象,这些现象都属于非微扰理论范畴,需要对其在现有的超级计算条件下用精确的数值方法求解含时薛定谔方程。现有的方法计算比较耗时,我们开发了一套处理这类情况的量子波包程序ZH-DICP,对原有的方法进行了优化,运用OpenMP并行工具处理所有矩阵的相关操作,大大节约了CPU时间。

关键词:

pplications of the Parallel Computing for Attosecond Dynamics

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Abstract: In the areas of strong laser, a substantial effort is being dedicated to producing subfemtosecond (that is, attosecond) pulses and real-time observation of the motion of electrons for experimentalists and theorists alike. When atoms or molecules exposed in a strong laser feld, a lot of ultrafast dynamics phenomena can be generated. From a theoretical point of view, investigating these nonlinear phenomena relies on exact numerical solutions of the time-dependent Schrödinger equation (TDSE) on recently available super-computers. Actually, numerous theoretical researches, not only for atoms but also for molecules, have been carried out up to date, but CPU time is long. We developed a parallel quantum electron and nuclei wave packet computer code, LZH-DICP, to study laser-atom/molecule interaction in the nonperturbative regime with attosecond resolution and tested the effciency of the code.

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