



Contribution ID: 51

Type: not specified

A Comparative Analysis of Langevin and Random Walk Methodologies within a 4D Framework for Fission Fragment Mass Distributions in Actinide Nuclei

Friday, 13 March 2026 10:35 (25 minutes)

We present a comparative study of Langevin dynamics and a density-of-states-based random-walk approach for modeling fragment mass distributions in neutron-induced fission of thorium-229, thorium-232, uranium-235, plutonium-239, curium-245, and californium-249. We ensure a consistent theoretical framework by using the same four-dimensional potential energy surface derived from a macroscopic-microscopic model with Fourier-over-Spheroid shape parametrization. We adapt the random-walk methodology to simulate fission dynamics and analyze its relationship to the Langevin approach. We show that Langevin dynamics converge to the random-walk model in the low-friction limit. Calculations for several actinides indicate that both methods accurately reproduce the positions of the asymmetric fission peaks. The random-walk model, guided solely by the potential energy surface, predicts zero symmetric fission yield at low energies, in line with experimental trends. The Langevin model, by incorporating fluctuations, allows a small symmetric yield even at low energies. Differences in the predicted widths of the mass distributions—Langevin typically producing peaks only slightly narrower than experiment, while the random-walk approach yields narrower peaks—highlight the importance of dynamical effects such as inertia and friction, which are explicitly included only in the Langevin formalism.

Type of contribution

Invited Speaker

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Session Classification: session 16 (Chair: C. Michelagnoli)