## Measurement of Fission Cross Section and Angular Distributions of Fission Fragments from Neutron-Induced Fission of <sup>243</sup>Am in the Energy Range 1-500 MeV

<u>A.M. Gagarski</u><sup>1</sup>, A.S. Vorobyev<sup>1</sup>, O.A. Shcherbakov<sup>1</sup>, L.A. Vaishnene<sup>1</sup>, A.L. Barabanov<sup>2,3,4</sup>, T.E. Kuz'mina<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> B.P. Konstantinov Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute of National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute", Gatchina, Russia;

<sup>2</sup> National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute", Moscow, Russia;
<sup>3</sup> National Research Nuclear University "MEPhI", 115409, Moscow, Russia;
<sup>4</sup> Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, 141701, Dolgoprudny, Moscow Region, Russia;
<sup>5</sup> V.G. Khlopin Radium Institute, St.-Petersburg, Russia

Fission cross sections and angular distributions of fission fragments from the neutroninduced fission of <sup>243</sup>Am have been measured in the energy range 1–500 MeV at the neutron time-of-flight spectrometer GNEIS based on the 1-GeV proton synchrocyclotron of the NRC KI - PNPI (Gatchina) used as pulsed neutron source. The description of the original experimental set-up consisted of two MWPC counters with targets of <sup>243</sup>Am and <sup>235</sup>U is given, as well as the some principal details of experimental data processing.

The fission cross section of  $^{243}$ Am was obtained by ratio method using  $^{235}$ U as a standard. The anisotropy of fission fragments  $W(0^{\circ})/W(90^{\circ})$  was deduced from the experimental data on angular distributions of  $^{243}$ Am. The anisotropy data are of particular interest because in the investigated energy range 1–500 MeV other experimental data are practically absent, despite the ever-growing interest in this field, stimulated by the creation of new nuclear technologies. This work is a part of the program dedicated to investigations of neutron-induced fission at intermediate energies.