

$^{10}\text{Be}/^9\text{Be}$ RATIO UP TO 1.0 GeV/NUCLEON MEASURED IN THE ISOMAX 98 BALLOON FLIGHT

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The Isotope Magnet Experiment, ISOMAX, a balloon-borne Superconducting Magnet Spectrometer was built with the capability to measure the isotopic composition of the light isotopes ($3 \leq Z \leq 8$) of the cosmic radiation up to 4.0 GeV/nucleon by using the β vs. rigidity technique and a mass resolution better than 0.25 amu, employing a combination of Time-of-Flight (TOF) system and silica aerogel Cherenkov counters for the velocity determination. One of the primary scientific goals of ISOAMX is the accurate measurement of radioactive ^{10}Be with respect to its stable neighbor isotope ^9Be conveying information on the age of the cosmic rays in the galaxy. ISOMAX had its first flight on August 4-5, 1998, from Lynn Lake, Manitoba, Canada. It provided 16 h of data at altitudes above 36 km. This paper reports the results of the $^{10}\text{Be}/^9\text{Be}$ ratio from the 1998 flight up to energies of 1.0 GeV/nucleon in the TOF regime. The high energy results of the Be ratio up to 2.0 GeV/nucleon from the Cherenkov regime are also reported in this proceedings.