## ECCO: TH/U/PU/CM DATING OF GALACTIC COSMIC RAY NUCLEI

Andrew J. Westphal (1), J. H. Adams (2), L. M. Barbier, E. R. Christian, J. W. Mitchell (3), W. R. Binns, M. H. Israel, J. R. Cummings (4), A. C. Cummings, R. A. Leske, R. A. Mewaldt, S. M. Schindler, E. C. Stone, M. E. Wiedenbeck (5), T. Doke, N. Hasebe, T. Hayashi (6), K. Ogura (7), G. Tarlé (8), H. Tawara (9), C. J. Waddington (10) and N. Yasuda (11)

 Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-7450, USA, (2) Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL, USA,
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA, (4) Washington University, St. Louis, MO, USA, (5) California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA, (6) Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, (7) Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan, (8) University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA, (9) KEK, Tokyo, Japan, (10) University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA, (11) University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.

westphal@ssl.berkeley.edu

The ECCO instrument is one of two instruments which comprise the HNX mission. The principal goal of ECCO (the Extremely-heavy Cosmic-ray Composition Observer) is to measure the age of galactic cosmic ray nuclei using the actinides (Th, U, Pu, Cm) as clocks. As a bonus, ECCO will search with unprecedented sensitivity for long-lived elements in

with unprecedented sensitivity for long-lived elements in the superheavy

island of stability. ECCO is an enormous array  $(23 \text{ m}^2)$ 

of BP-1 glass track-etch detectors, and is based on the successful

flight heritage of the Trek detector which was deployed externally on

Mir. We present a description of the instrument, estimates of

expected performance, and recent calibrations which demonstrate that

the actinides can be resolved from each other with good charge resolution.