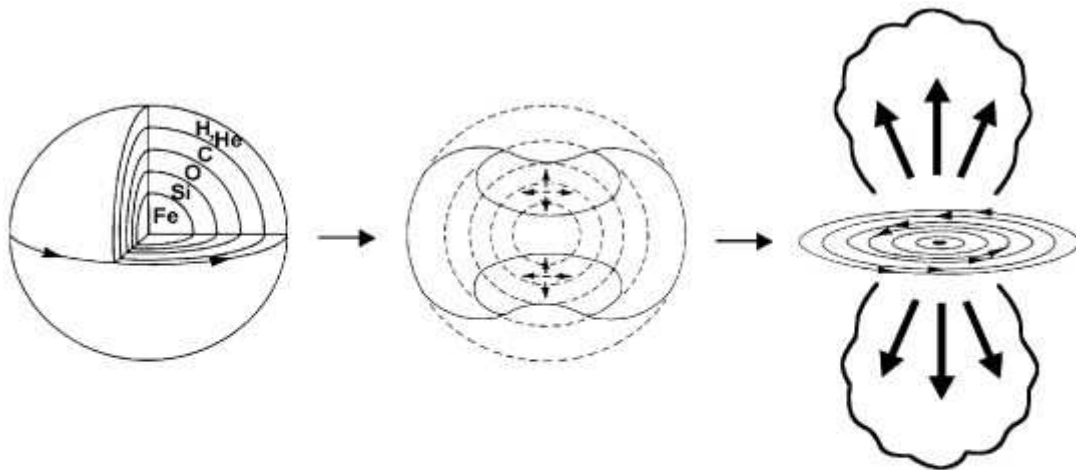


Short-lived nuclides and linked elemental and isotopic variations show that a single supernova made the solar system [1-6].



A massive spinning star becomes chemically layered near the end of its life, when asymmetric collapse occurs to conserve angular momentum.

The infall of low-Z elements causes an axially directed super-nova explosion, producing a rapidly expanding bipolar nebula with an equatorial accretion disk.

The sun forms on the SN core; cores of inner planets form in the Fe-rich region around the SN core; Jovian planets form in the outer SN layers.

Reprint handout from Proceedings of the 2002 SOHO/GONG Conference [6] gives a summary of the experimental data.