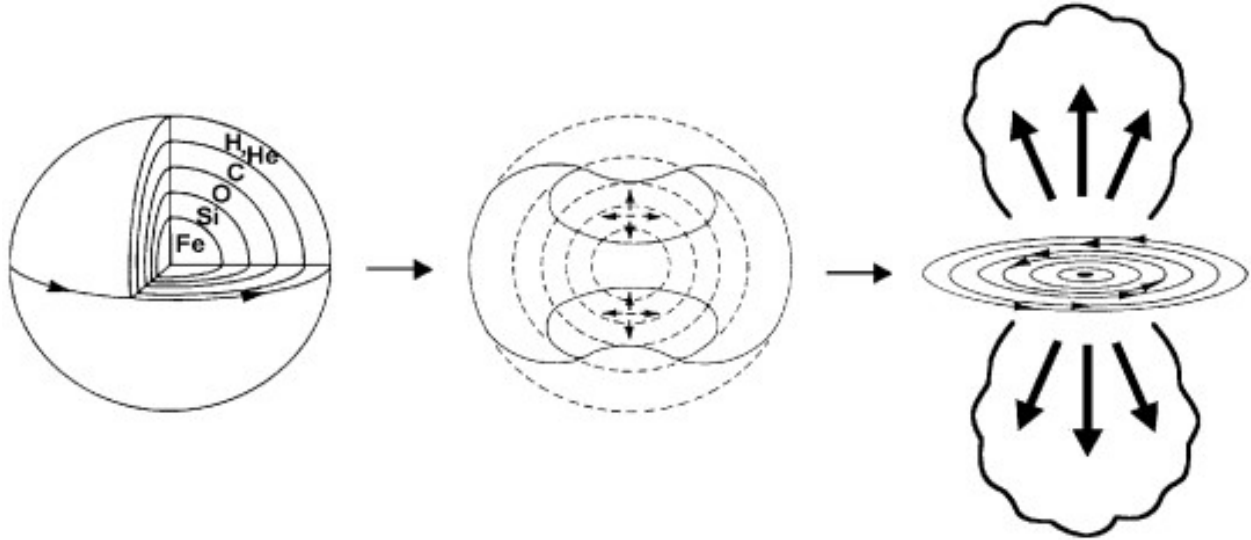


The Record in Meteorites

Aston's mass spectrometer [1] allowed us to see isotopes sorted by mass [2], *in situ* decay of short-lived nuclides, linked chemical/isotopic variations [3-5] from the Solar System's birth in a supernova



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.

that made our ^{244}Pu , ^{238}U , and $^{235}\text{U} \approx 5 \text{ Gy ago}$ [6].

