

## The Cradle of the Solar System

Acknowledging that live  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  (half-life = 1.5 million years) in the early solar system (1,2) came from the core of a supernova, Hester et al. (21 May, p. 1116) ask, “*What kind of environment gave birth to the Sun and planets?*”

That question was answered here 27 years ago (3), when anomalous abundances of isotopes and elements were recognized as fresh supernova debris that formed the solar system, “*We regard the iron cores of the inner planets, the iron meteorites, and the core of the sun as likely condensation products from the supernova core.*”

Most isotopes of Ni and Fe were made together with Fe-60 in the supernova core. Discovery of un-mixed r-, p-, and s-products in the Mo isotopes (4,5) from massive iron meteorites confirms that supernova products directly condensed into nickel-iron meteorites, by-passing both the imagined a) injection of supernova products into the interstellar medium, and b) the geochemical separation of nickel-iron from other elements in the solar system.

The interior of the Sun is also rich in products from the supernova core (6).

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