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*Supernova Dust in the Solar System*

Supernovae (SNe) are important producers of interstellar dust, particularly in the very early Universe, but the amount and types of dust formed is uncertain. A relatively new source of information on SN dust comes from presolar stardust - tiny mineral grains found in primitive meteoritic materials with isotopic compositions indicating that they formed in previous generations of red giant stars and SNe and survived processing in interstellar space and the early solar system. This talk will describe how presolar supernova grains are identified and how they provide valuable information on nucleosynthesis and dust production in exploding stars. Moreover, there is evidence that a majority of presolar SN grains in meteorites formed in a single supernova, with potentially important implications for the origin of the Solar System.