

# Dying Stars and the Birth of Elements

Turn in one copy of this lab with each group member's printed name and signature. By signing, you certify that you have actively participated in the exercise and have put forth effort in equal share to your fellow group members.

**Printed Name**

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**Signature**

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Table 1

	<b>Knot 1</b>	<b>Knot 2</b>	<b>Knot 3</b>	<b>Knot 4</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>kT</b>					
<b>nH</b>					
<b>Fe</b>					
<b>S</b>					
<b>Si</b>					
<b>Ca</b>					
<b>Mg</b>					
<b>Quality of Fit</b>					

1. Look at the quality of fits for each knot. What things might affect the fits between different knots? *(If other groups are not done with their measurements, come back to this question later)*
  
2. Careful studies of the way stars explode show that before the explosion, the star has less iron in it than after it explodes. Where do you think the iron might come from?



Given the mass of iron in the Sun and the mass of iron in Cas A that we observe, we can get 1 to 1.5 stars like the Sun from a supernova remnant like Cas A.

6. If the supernova rate in the Milky Way is 1 supernova every century, how many stars with the same iron abundance as the Sun could have been made given the age of the Milky Way (14 billion years)?

7. What assumption have you made in 6) about the elements created throughout the galaxy's existence? Is this a good assumption?