Abstract Submitted
for the APR09 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

VERITAS Observations of the Supernova Remnant IC 443 BRIAN HUMENSKY, University of Chicago Enrico Fermi Institute, VERITAS COLLABORATION — Supernova remnants (SNRs) are widely considered to be the strongest candidate for the source of cosmic rays below the knee around $3 \cdot 10^{15}$ eV. In the last few years, TeV gamma-ray observations of SNRs have opened a new window on the high-energy processes occurring in their shock fronts. VERITAS, an array of four gamma-ray telescopes located at the Whipple Observatory in southern Arizona, has an active program of SNR observations. Recent results include the co-discovery (along with MAGIC) of TeV emission from IC 443. In the case of IC 443, a deep observation reveals that the emission is extended and coincident in space with the site of interaction between the expanding shell of the SNR and a nearby molecular cloud. These results and their implications for the nature of the cosmic rays - hadronic or electronic - accelerated in the remnants will be discussed.

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Date submitted: 09 Jan 2009 Electronic form version 1.4