

Abstract Submitted
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New Radio Observations of Galactic Supernova Remnants G28.6-0.1 and G32.4+0.1 MADELEINE EDENTON, DAVID MOFFETT, Furman University, THOMAS PANNUTI, Morehead State University, CHRISTINA LACEY, Hofstra University, JOHNPAUL SLEIMAN, Furman University, TAYLOR DE-NEAU, Hofstra University, RELMOND VAN DANIKER, Morehead State University — Supernova remnants (SNRs) that exhibit X-ray spectra dominated by synchrotron radiation are crucial laboratories for the study of cosmic-ray acceleration by this class of sources. However, despite the discovery of synchrotron X-ray emission from the archetypal source SN 1006 over two decades ago, the number of Galactic SNRs of this class remains small. Combining X-ray observations of candidate members of this class with long wavelength radio observations holds the promise of applying robust constraints on fits to extracted X-ray spectra. Such fits can provide estimates of the maximum energies of cosmic-ray electrons accelerated by these sources and thus investigate the association between SNRs and the knee energy of the cosmic-ray spectrum. In this presentation, we describe new L-Band (1500 MHz) and P-Band (300 MHz) observations made with the VLA of two candidate and known Galactic SNRs, G28.6-0.1 and G32.4+0.1. We have applied synchrotron models to these spectra using constraints; namely, derived flux densities and spectral indices obtained from the L-Band and P-Band observations. Initial results will be presented and discussed.

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