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**Supernova Remnants: Galactic Cosmic Ray Accelerators** ADAM VENDRASCO, JORDAN EAGLE, MARCO AJELLO, Clemson University, Department of Physics Astronomy — Supernova remnants (SNRs) and pulsar wind nebulae (PWNe) are considered to be the most promising candidates for the acceleration of particles to cosmic ray (CR) energies ( $\leq 10^{15}$ , eV). This paper reports the investigation into candidate CR accelerators and their respective counterparts. Very high energy (VHE,  $E > 50$ , GeV)  $\gamma$ -ray emission is discovered by Fermi-LAT on the western edge of the supernova remnant known as SNR-G344.7-0.1, which is reported in the 2FHL catalog. This source, 2FHL-J1703.4-4145, likely has a TeV counterpart, HESS-J1702-420. The observed gamma-ray emission is a possible byproduct of the interaction between the SNR shock-wave and a molecular gas cloud. We present a summary of supernova remnants as Galactic accelerators and discuss examples. X-ray data reduction and analysis is performed on available X-ray data of SNR-G344.7-0.1 to understand the region overlapping with the 2FHL counterpart.

Adam Vendrasco  
Clemson University, Department of Physics  
Astronomy

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