Observations of Supernova Remnants and Pulsar Wind Nebulae: A VERITAS Key Science Project

Contributed by Brian Humensky, for the VERITAS Collaboration
Tuesday, 28 July 2009
Last Updated Friday, 31 July 2009

arXiv:0907.5020

The study of supernova remnants and pulsar wind nebulae was one of the Key Science Projects for the first two years of VERITAS observations. VERITAS is an array of four imaging Cherenkov telescopes located at the Whipple Observatory in southern Arizona. Supernova remnants are widely considered to be the strongest candidate for the source of cosmic rays below the knee at around 10^15 eV. Pulsar wind nebulae are synchrotron nebulae powered by the spin-down of energetic young pulsars, and comprise one of the most populous very-high-energy gamma-ray source classes. This poster will summarize the results of this observation program.