

Search for new cosmic-ray acceleration sites within the Galactic plane 4FGL sources

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Aim of the study : Look for new proton accelerators in our Galaxy

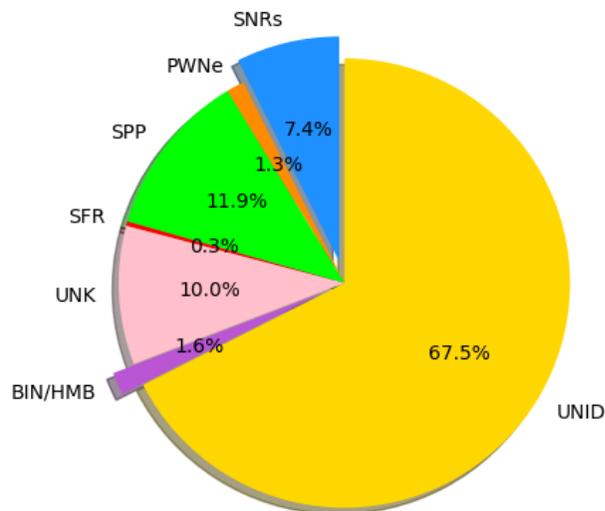
Methodology : Use 8 years of Fermi-LAT data between 50 MeV & 1 GeV on 311 candidates

Results : Detection of significant breaks for 56 candidates over 311 analyzed

Population study: 10 sources are firm SNR identifications ; 3 are associated with SNRs ; 6 are SPP (SNRs or PWNe candidates)

Conclusions : SNR is the dominant class of sources showing spectral breaks. Despite their small fractions, binaries also seem to contribute significantly

Population class of the 311 sources analyzed



Population class of the 56 candidates detected

