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Anisotropies in the gamma-ray emission of SNRs

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Over the past decade, gamma-ray observations of supernova remnants with space-based instruments, such as the Fermi-Large Area Telescope (LAT), and ground-based instruments such as the High Energy Stereoscopic System (H.E.S.S.), the Major Atmospheric Gamma-Ray Imaging Cherenkov (MAGIC) telescopes, and the Very Energetic Radiation Imaging Telescope Array System (VERITAS) have significantly advanced our understanding of particle acceleration in the shocks of these highly energetic sources. The number of supernova remnants (SNRs) that are detected at gamma-ray energies has steadily increased, clearly demonstrating that shocks are capable of accelerating particles to multi-TeV energies. In a few cases, the large statistics as well as the good angular resolution in comparison to the size of the SNR, permit detailed studies of the morphology and spectrum of the source, as well as spatially resolved spectroscopy. This presentation aims to review the most important results obtained in these morphological studies of supernova remnants, highlighting the cases in which asymmetries are detected.