

Abstract Submitted
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Gamma-Ray Bursts Observations with GLAST NICOLA OMODEI, INFN Pisa, CHARLES MEEGAN, VALERIE CONNAUGHTON, MSFC, NASA, NEIL GEHRELS, JAY NORRIS, GSFC, NASA, GLAST LAT AND GBM COLLABORATION — The Gamma-Ray Large Area Space Telescope (GLAST), scheduled to be launched in 2007, is the next generation satellite for high-energy gamma-ray astronomy. The Large Area Telescope, the heart of GLAST, is a pair conversion telescope built with a plastic anticoincidence shield, a segmented CsI electromagnetic calorimeter, and the largest silicon strip tracker ever built. LAT will survey the sky in the energy range between 30 MeV to greater than 300 GeV, exploring the high energy gamma-ray sky, shedding light on many issues left open by its ancestor EGRET. The LATs wide field of view (>2 sr), large effective area and low dead-time combine to provide excellent high-energy gamma-ray observations of GRB. To tie these frontier high-energy observations to the better-known properties at lower energies, a second instrument, the GLAST Burst Monitor (GBM) will provide important spectra and timing in the 10 keV to 25 MeV range. We briefly present the instruments onboard the GLAST satellite, their synergy in the GRB observation and the work done so far by the collaboration in simulation, analysis, and GRB sensitivity estimation.

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