Abstract Submitted
for the APR20 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Fermi-GBM in the era of multimessenger transients JOSHUA WOOD, NASA/MSFC, FERMI-GBM COLLABORATION — The Fermi Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM) is an all-sky monitoring instrument sensitive to photon energies from 8 keV to 40 MeV. Its capabilities allow it to observe around 240 gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) each year through on-board triggers alone, making it ideal for providing simultaneous gamma-ray observations of multimessenger transients. This fact was proven through the on-board detection of GRB 170817A and the associated binary neutron star merger event GW170817 which was a major milestone in multimessenger astronomy. Fermi-GBM continues to look for similar multimessenger detections through on-board triggers as well as subthreshold searches for weak transients, performed both in high-time-resolution continuous data and in targeted follow-ups of gravitational-wave and high-energy neutrino events. I will provide an overview of these searches and their recent results.

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Date submitted: 09 Jan 2020 Electronic form version 1.4