



30th International Cosmic Ray Conference

Contribution ID : 1214

GLAST Large Area Telescope Observations of Blazars

The Large Area Telescope (LAT, 30 MeV $< E <$ 300 GeV) aboard the Gamma-ray Large Area Space Telescope (GLAST), scheduled to launch in late 2007, promises a factor of ~ 30 increase in sensitivity over its predecessor, EGRET. It is expected that the LAT will detect over a thousand blazars in its first year, enabling the first detailed population studies of these gamma-ray sources. The LAT's sensitivity is sufficient to measure the time-resolved spectra of dozens of blazars in flaring states over its lifetime and to study the time-averaged properties of hundreds more in quiescence. In addition, the LAT's large field of view (2.4 sr) and GLAST's all-sky scanning mode together provide a uniform sky exposure and even, well-sampled light curves of every source. In short, the LAT is a sensitive probe of the parsec-scale jets of AGN and the physics of the jets' gamma-ray emitting regions. We present an overview of the capabilities of the LAT for timing and spectral studies and a discussion of how these capabilities can constrain physical models of blazars. We also emphasize the important role of simultaneous observations at other wavelengths.

collaboration :

GLAST LAT

Primary authors : Dr. CARSON, Jennifer (Stanford Linear Accelerator Center)

Co-authors :

Presenter : Dr. CARSON, Jennifer (Stanford Linear Accelerator Center)

Session classification : Posters 2 + Coffee

Track classification : OG.2.3

Type : Poster