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## **GLAST Large Area Telescope Observations of Blazars**

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### **Abstract content**

The Large Area Telescope (LAT,  $30 \text{ MeV} < E < 300 \text{ GeV}$ ) aboard the Gamma-ray Large Area Space Telescope (GLAST), scheduled to launch in late 2007, promises a factor of  $\sim 30$  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.

### **If this papers is presented for a collaboration, please specify the collaboration**

GLAST LAT

### **Summary**

### **Reference**

Proceedings of the 30th International Cosmic Ray Conference; Rogelio Caballero, Juan Carlos D'Olivo, Gustavo Medina-Tanco, Lukas Nellen, Federico A. Sánchez, José F. Valdés-Galicia (eds.); Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico, 2008; Vol. 3 (OG part 2), pages 1077-1080

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