The Gamma-ray Large Area Space Telescope (GLAST)

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on behalf of the GLAST Mission Team

Abstract

The Gamma-ray Large Area Space Telescope, GLAST, is a mission under construction to measure the cosmic gamma-ray flux in the energy range 20 MeV to >300 GeV, with supporting measurements for gamma-ray bursts from 10 keV to 25 MeV. With its launch in 2007, GLAST will open a new and important window on a wide variety of high energy phenomena, including black holes and active galactic nuclei; gamma-ray bursts; the origin of cosmic rays and supernova remnants; and searches for hypothetical new phenomena such as supersymmetric dark matter annihilations, Lorentz invariance violation, and exotic relics from the Big Bang. In addition to the science opportunities, this poster includes a description of the instruments, the opportunities for guest observers, and the mission status.

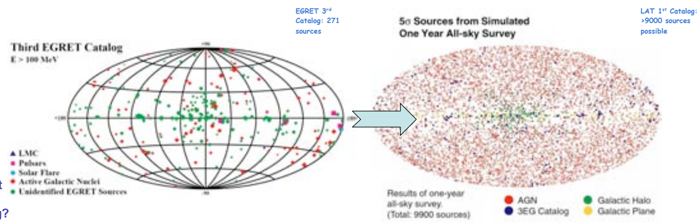
GLAST Science

EGRET on CGRO firmly established the field of high-energy gamma-ray astrophysics and demonstrated the importance and potential of this energy band. GLAST is the next great step beyond EGRET, providing a huge leap in capabilities.

GLAST will have a major impact on many topics, including:

- Systems with supermassive black holes (Active Galactic Nuclei)
- Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs)
- Pulsars
- Solar physics
- Origin of Cosmic Rays
- Probing the era of galaxy formation, optical-UV background light
- Solving the mystery of the high-energy unidentified sources
- Discovery! Particle Dark Matter? Other relics from the Big Bang? Testing Lorentz invariance. New source classes.

Important overlap and complementarity with the next-generation ground-based gamma-ray observatories.



GLAST draws together the High-energy Particle Physics and High-energy Astrophysics communities.

GLAST is the highest-ranked initiative in its category in the National Academy of Sciences 2000 Decadal Survey Report.

Level 1 Science Requirements Summary

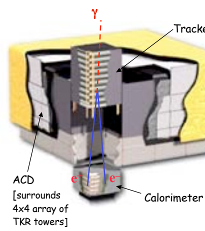
Quantity	Requirement	Minimum	EGRET
Mission Lifetime	>5 years	>2 years	
LAT High-latitude Point Source Sensitivity (E>100 MeV)	<6x10⁻⁹ cm⁻²s⁻¹	<6x10⁻⁹ cm⁻²s⁻¹	~1x10⁻⁷ cm⁻²s⁻¹
LAT High-latitude Source Location Benchmark	<0.5 arcmin	<1 arcmin	5 arcmin
LAT Peak Effective Area	>8000 cm²	>6000 cm²	1500 cm²
LAT Energy Range	<20 MeV - > 300 GeV	<30 MeV - >100 GeV	20 MeV-30GeV
LAT Background Rejection	<10% high-latitude diffuse	<20% high-latitude diffuse	<5%
LAT Energy Resolution (on-axis, 100 MeV - 10 GeV)	<10%	<20%	10%
LAT Field of View	>2 sr	>1.5 sr	0.5 sr

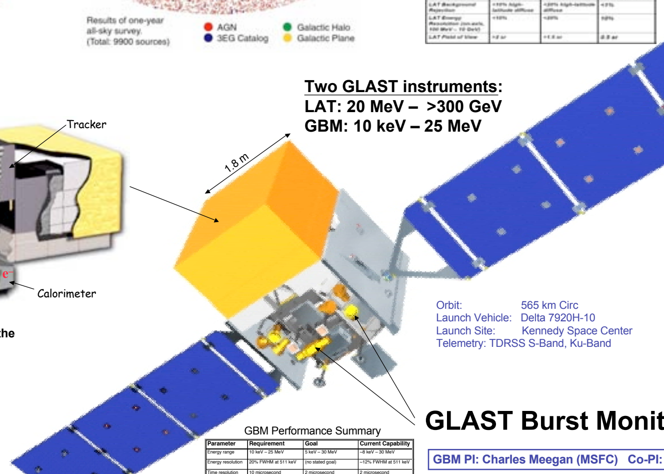
Two GLAST instruments:
LAT: 20 MeV – >300 GeV
GBM: 10 keV – 25 MeV

Large Area Telescope (LAT)

- Very large FOV (~20% of sky), factor 4 greater than EGRET
- Broadband (4 decades in energy, including unexplored region E > 10 GeV)
- Unprecedented PSF for gamma rays (factor > 3 better than EGRET for E>1 GeV)
- Large effective area (factor > 5 better than EGRET)
- Results in factor > 30 improvement in sensitivity
- Much smaller deadtime per event (25 microsec, factor >4,000 better than EGRET)
- No expendables => long mission without degradation

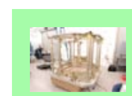
PI: Peter Michelson (Stanford & SLAC)
~120 Members (including ~60 Affiliated Scientists, plus 20 Postdocs, and 25 Graduate Students)
Cooperation between NASA and DOE, with key international contributions from France, Italy, Japan and Sweden.
Managed at Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC).





Spacecraft

General Dynamics
(Spectrum Astro)

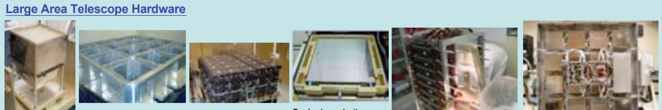

Primary structure during assembly at GD.

Orbit: 565 km Circ
Launch Vehicle: Delta 7920H-10
Launch Site: Kennedy Space Center
Telemetry: TDRSS S-Band, Ku-Band

- **Precision Si-strip Tracker (TKR)** 18 XY tracking planes. Single-sided silicon strip detectors (228 mm pitch) Measure the photon direction; gamma ID.
- **Hodoscopic CsI Calorimeter(CAL)** Array of 1536 CsI(Tl) crystals in 8 layers. Measure the photon energy; image the shower.
- **Segmented Anticoincidence Detector (ACD)** 89 plastic scintillator tiles. Reject background of charged cosmic rays; segmentation removes self-veto effects at high energy.
- **Electronics System** Includes flexible, robust hardware trigger and software filters.

Systems work together to identify and measure the flux of cosmic gamma rays with energy 20 MeV - >300 GeV.

Large Area Telescope Hardware

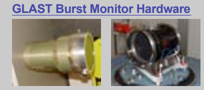


Calorimeter first module at SLAC for integration, others in production.
LAT structure (GRID) delivered.
ACD flight structure with flight tiles being integrated.
Tracker in production. ~80m² of silicon detectors in hand.
First TKR tower complete in Italy, undergoing environmental test.
Full-scale data system testbed and front-end simulator operational at SLAC

GBM Performance Summary

Parameter	Requirement	Goal	Current Capability
Energy range	10 keV – 25 MeV	5 keV – 30 MeV	~8 keV – 30 MeV
Energy resolution	20% FWHM at 511 keV	(no stated goal)	~12% FWHM at 511 keV
Time resolution	10 microsecond	2 microsecond	2 microsecond
On-board GRB locations	15° accuracy (1σ radius) within 2 seconds	10° within 1 second	<15°; 1.8 seconds (<8° for S/C <60° zenith)
Rapid ground GRB locations	5° accuracy (1σ radius) within 5 seconds	3° within 1 second	TBD by analysis (scattering influenced)
Final GRB locations	3° accuracy (1σ radius) within 1 day	(no stated goal)	TBD by analysis (scattering influenced)
GRB sensitivity (on ground)	0.5 photons cm⁻² s⁻¹ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)	0.3 photons cm⁻² s⁻¹ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)	~0.4 photons cm⁻² s⁻¹ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)
GRB on-board trigger sensitivity	1.0 photons cm⁻² s⁻¹ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)	0.75 photons cm⁻² s⁻¹ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)	0.71 photons cm⁻² s⁻¹ (peak flux, 50–300 keV
Field of view	8 steradians	10 steradians	9.5 steradians
Deadtime	<10 μs/count	<3 μs/count	~2 μs/count

GLAST Burst Monitor Hardware

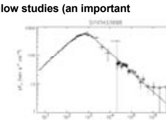


NaI qualification detector. BGO qualification detector.

GLAST Burst Monitor (GBM)

GBM PI: Charles Meegan (MSFC) Co-PI: Giselher Lichti (MPE)

- **provides spectra for bursts from 10 keV to 30 MeV, connecting frontier LAT high-energy measurements with more familiar energy domain. LAT and GBM together will measure GRB emission over >7 decades of energy;**
- **provides wide sky coverage (8 sr) -- enables autonomous repoint requests for exceptionally bright bursts that occur outside LAT FOV for high-energy afterglow studies (an important question from EGRET);**
- **provides burst alerts to the ground.**



Simulated GBM and LAT response to time-integrated flux from bright GRB 940217
Spectral model parameters from CGRO wide-band fit
1 NaI (14 º) and 1 BGO (30 º)

Mission Science Elements

- Science Working Group (SWG)
  - membership includes the Interdisciplinary Scientists, instrument PIs and instrument team representatives.
  - bi-monthly telecons and ~bi-annual sit-down meetings, along with community science symposia.
- Users Committee (GUC)
  - independent of the SWG. External review/feedback on science tools planning and progress. Currently meets twice/year.
  - broad membership to represent communities that are likely users of GLAST data.
- GLAST Science Support Center (GSSC)
  - located at Goddard. Supports guest observer program, provides training workshops, provides data and software to community, archives to HEASARC, joint software development with Instrument Teams, utilizing HEA standards.

Science Operations

- After the initial on-orbit verification, and calibrations, the first year of science operations will be an all-sky survey.
  - first year data used for detailed LAT characterization, refinement of the alignment, and key projects (source catalog, diffuse background models, etc.) needed by the community
  - data on transients will be released, with caveats
  - autonomous repoints for bright bursts and burst alerts enabled
  - extraordinary ToO's supported
  - workshops for guest observers on science tools and mission characteristics for proposal preparation
- Observing plan in subsequent years driven by guest observer proposal selections by peer review, in addition to sky survey. All data released through the science support center (GSSC).

More Information

http://glast.gsfc.nasa.gov,
http://www-glast.stanford.edu,
http://www.batse.msfc.nasa.gov/gbm/

Status and Summary

- The GLAST mission is well into the fabrication phase.
- LAT, GBM, and spacecraft assembly complete by the end of CY05.
- Delivery of the LAT and GBM instruments for observatory integration, spring of 2006.
- Observatory integration spring 2006 through 1st quarter CY07.
- Launch in May 2007… Science Operations begin within 60 days … Join the fun!