

Early results from the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope
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NASA's *Fermi* Gamma-ray Space Telescope (formerly GLAST) was launched on June 11, 2008. *Fermi* carries two gamma ray instruments: the Large Area Telescope (LAT), a pair conversion telescope designed to study the gamma-ray sky in the energy range from 20 MeV up to 300 GeV, and the Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM), an array of NaI and BGO detectors to capture gamma ray bursts in the 8 keV to 20 MeV energy range. In addition to breakthrough capabilities in energy coverage and localization, the large field of view of *Fermi* LAT enables observations of ~16% of the sky at any instant, and the entire sky on a timescale of a few hours. During early operations and the subsequent sky-survey, *Fermi*'s LAT has observed the entire sky with unprecedented sensitivity, opening a new and important window on a wide variety of phenomena, including pulsars, 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. This talk will highlight the latest results from the first months of the *Fermi* scientific mission.