



Fig. 1. Light curves for the Fermi-GBM and LAT detectors during the brightest part of the emission in 0.064-s bins, divided into five energy ranges. The NaI and BGO light curves were created from a type of GBM data (continuous time or CTIME) that does not suffer from saturation effects induced by the extreme brightness of

this GRB (17); for these light curves, we used NaI detectors 6, 9, and 10, and BGO detector 1. The open circles in the bottom panel represent the individual LAT “transient” class photons and their energies; the solid circles indicate photons with a >0.9 probability of being associated with this burst (17).