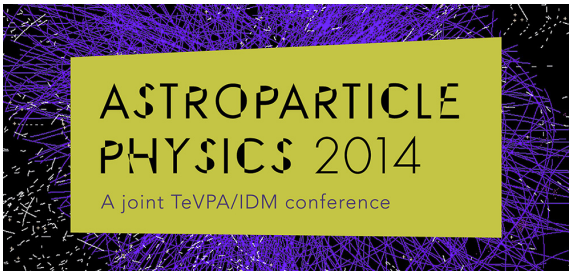

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Observations of gamma-ray bursts with the HAWC observatory

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The temporal evolution and end of GRB spectra have important implications for the acceleration mechanisms of gamma-ray bursts (GRBs). Above $\approx$ 10 GeV the effective area of \emph{Fermi}-LAT is approximately constant and since the photon flux is steeply decreasing with energy, an insufficient number of photons is detected. The High Altitude Water Cherenkov (HAWC) observatory is a gamma-ray detector in the 100 GeV - 100 TeV range currently under construction in central Mexico that has the potential to measure GRB spectra beyond the LAT energy range. Unlike Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes, it has a large field of view and near 100 % duty cycle that will allow for observations of the prompt GRB phase. In this presentation I will show first results of GRB observations with the partially completed HAWC array, including GRB 130427A, the most energetic GRB so far detected at a redshift $z < 0.5$.

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