

Constraining very-high-energy and optical emission of Fast Radio Bursts with IACTs.

Fast radio bursts (FRBs) are bright flashes observed typically at GHz frequencies with millisecond duration, whose origin is likely extragalactic. Their nature remains mysterious, motivating searches for counterparts at other wavelengths. FRB 121102 is so far the only source known to repeatedly emit FRBs and is associated with a host galaxy at redshift $z \sim 0.193$. The repeating nature of this source makes it possible to conduct joint simultaneous observations between different instruments to potentially associate higher energy counterparts. The benefit of using Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes (IACTs) to study these counterparts is twofold: while searching for gamma-ray emission, their large collection area as compared with satellites makes them more suitable to conduct searches on short observation time-scales; while searching for optical emission of milli-second duration, their large reflecting surface and extremely fast readout also makes them very competitive in this energy range. IACT capabilities to constrain optical and VHE FRB emission will be discussed, along with the latest results of both MAGIC and VERITAS collaborations.