

The record-breaking *Fermi* observations of GRB 130427A

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Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) are the most powerful explosions in the universe, and signal the deaths of massive stars or the mergers of compact objects; by studying GRBs, we study extreme relativistic and electrodynamic phenomena. Since launch in 2008, the instruments on the *Fermi* Gamma-ray Space Telescope have been pioneers in the high-energy observations of GRBs: the Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM) is currently the most prolific detector of GRBs, while the Large Area Telescope (LAT) has detected emission from some of the most energetic of these. Both instruments were crucial to the study of GRB 130427A, the "nearby ordinary monster" that challenged the standard models of GRB emission. I will discuss the high-energy observations of GRBs by *Fermi*, as well as the record-breaking observations of GRB 130427A and their implications.