



Publication Year	2019
Acceptance in OA@INAF	2021-02-12T16:29:27Z
Title	þ Observation of inverse Compton emission from a long
Authors	MAGIC Collaboration; Acciari, V. A.; Ansoldi, S.; ANTONELLI, Lucio Angelo; Engels, A. Arbet; et al.
DOI	10.1038/s41586-019-1754-6
Handle	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12386/30372
Journal	NATURE
Number	575

Observation of inverse Compton emission from a long γ -ray burst

V. A. Acciari¹, S. Ansoldi^{2,3}, L. A. Antonelli⁴, A. Arbet Engels⁵, D. Baack⁶, A. Babić⁷,
 B. Banerjee⁸, U. Barres de Almeida⁹, J. A. Barrio¹⁰, J. Becerra González¹, W. Bednarek¹¹,
 L. Bellizzi¹², E. Bernardini^{13,14}, A. Berti¹⁵, J. Besenrieder¹⁶, W. Bhattacharyya¹³, C. Bigongiari⁴,
 A. Biland⁵, O. Blanch¹⁷, G. Bonnoli¹², Ž. Bošnjak⁷, G. Busetto¹⁴, R. Carosi¹⁸, G. Ceribella¹⁶,
 Y. Chai¹⁶, A. Chilingaryan¹⁹, S. Cikota⁷, S. M. Colak¹⁷, U. Colin¹⁶, E. Colombo¹, J. L. Contreras¹⁰,
 J. Cortina²⁰, S. Covino⁴, V. D’Elia⁴, P. Da Vela¹⁸, F. Dazzi⁴, A. De Angelis¹⁴, B. De Lotto²,
 M. Delfino^{17,21}, J. Delgado^{17,21}, D. Depaoli¹⁵, F. Di Pierro¹⁵, L. Di Venere¹⁵, E. Do Souto
 Espiñeira¹⁷, D. Dominis Prester²², A. Donini², D. Dorner²³, M. Doro¹⁴, D. Elsaesser⁶, V. Fallah
 Ramazani²⁴, A. Fattorini⁶, G. Ferrara⁴, D. Fidalgo¹⁰, L. Foffano¹⁴, M. V. Fonseca¹⁰, L. Font²⁵,
 C. Fruck¹⁶, S. Fukami²⁶, R. J. García López¹, M. Garczarczyk¹³, S. Gasparyan²⁷, M. Gaug²⁵,
 N. Giglietto¹⁵, F. Giordano¹⁵, N. Godinović²⁸, D. Green¹⁶, D. Guberman¹⁷, D. Hadasch²⁶,
 A. Hahn¹⁶, J. Herrera¹, J. Hoang¹⁰, D. Hrupec²⁹, M. Hütten¹⁶, T. Inada²⁶, S. Inoue³⁰, K. Ishio¹⁶,
 Y. Iwamura²⁶, L. Jouvin¹⁷, D. Kerszberg¹⁷, H. Kubo³, J. Kushida³¹, A. Lamastra⁴, D. Lelas²⁸,
 F. Leone⁴, E. Lindfors²⁴, S. Lombardi⁴, F. Longo^{2,32,33}, M. López¹⁰, R. López-Coto¹⁴,
 A. López-Oramas¹, S. Loporchio¹⁵, B. Machado de Oliveira Fraga⁹, C. Maggio²⁵, P. Majumdar⁸,
 M. Makariev³⁴, M. Mallamaci¹⁴, G. Maneva³⁴, M. Manganaro²², K. Mannheim²³, L. Maraschi⁴,
 M. Mariotti¹⁴, M. Martínez¹⁷, D. Mazin^{16,26}, S. Mićanović²², D. Miceli², M. Mineev³⁴,
 J. M. Miranda¹², R. Mirzoyan¹⁶, E. Molina³⁵, A. Moralejo¹⁷, D. Morcuende¹⁰, V. Moreno²⁵,
 E. Moretti¹⁷, P. Munar-Adrover²⁵, V. Neustroev³⁶, C. Nigro¹³, K. Nilsson²⁴, D. Ninci¹⁷,

K. Nishijima³¹, K. Noda²⁶, L. Nogués¹⁷, S. Nozaki³, S. Paiano¹⁴, M. Palatiello², D. Paneque¹⁶,
R. Paoletti¹², J. M. Paredes³⁵, P. Peñil¹⁰, M. Peresano², M. Persic², P. G. Prada Moroni¹⁸,
E. Prandini¹⁴, I. Puljak²⁸, W. Rhode⁶, M. Ribó³⁵, J. Rico¹⁷, C. Righi⁴, A. Rugliancich¹⁸, L. Saha¹⁰,
N. Sahakyan²⁷, T. Saito²⁶, S. Sakurai²⁶, K. Satalecka¹³, K. Schmidt⁶, T. Schweizer¹⁶, J. Sitarek¹¹,
I. Šnidarić³⁷, D. Sobczynska¹¹, A. Somero¹, A. Stamerra⁴, D. Strom¹⁶, M. Strzys¹⁶, Y. Suda¹⁶,
T. Surić³⁷, M. Takahashi²⁶, F. Tavecchio⁴, P. Temnikov³⁴, T. Terzić^{22,37}, M. Teshima^{16,26},
N. Torres-Albà³⁵, L. Tosti¹⁵, V. Vagelli¹⁵, J. van Scherpenberg¹⁶, G. Vanzo¹, M. Vazquez Acosta¹,
C. F. Vigorito¹⁵, V. Vitale¹⁵, I. Vovk¹⁶, M. Will¹⁶, D. Zarić²⁸

L. Nava^{4,32,38},

P. Veres³⁹, P. N. Bhat³⁹, M. S. Briggs^{39,40}, W. H. Cleveland⁴¹, R. Hamburg^{39,40}, C. M. Hui⁴²,
B. Mailyan³⁹, R. D. Preece^{39,40}, O. Roberts⁴¹, A. von Kienlin⁴³, C. A. Wilson-Hodge⁴²,
D. Kocevski⁴², M. Arimoto⁴⁴, D. Tak^{45,46}, K. Asano⁴⁷, M. Axelsson^{48,49}, G. Barbiellini³²,
E. Bissaldi^{50,51}, F. Fana Dirirsa⁵², R. Gill⁵³, J. Granot⁵³, J. McEnery^{45,46}, N. Omodei^{54,55},
S. Razzaque⁵², F. Piron⁵⁶, J. L. Racusin⁴⁶, D. J. Thompson⁴⁶,
S. Campana⁵⁷, M. G. Bernardini⁵⁷, N. P. M. Kuin⁵⁸, M. H. Siegel⁵⁹, S. Bradley Cenko^{46,60}, P.
OBrien⁶¹, M. Capalbi⁶², A. D'Alò⁶², M. De Pasquale⁶³, J. Gropp⁵⁹, N. Klingler⁵⁹, J. P. Osborne⁶¹,
M. Perri^{64,65}, R. Starling⁶¹, G. Tagliaferri^{57,62}, A. Tohuvavohu⁵⁹,

A. Ursi⁶⁶, M. Tavani^{66,67,68}, M. Cardillo⁶⁶, C. Casentini⁶⁶, G. Piano⁶⁶, Y. Evangelista⁶⁶,
F. Verrecchia^{64,65}, C. Pittori^{64,65}, F. Lucarelli^{64,65}, A. Bulgarelli⁶⁵, N. Parmiggiani⁶⁵,

G. E. Anderson⁶⁹, J. P. Anderson⁷⁰, G. Bernardi^{71,72,73}, J. Bolmer⁴³, M. D. Caballero-García⁷⁴,
I. M. Carrasco⁷⁵, A. Castellón⁷⁶, N. Castro Segura⁷⁷, A. J. Castro-Tirado^{78,79}, S. V. Cherukuri⁸⁰,
A. M. Cockeram⁸¹, P. D'Avanzo⁵⁷, A. Di Dato^{82,83}, R. Diretse⁸⁴, R.P. Fender⁸⁵,
E. Fernández-García⁷⁹, J. P. U. Fynbo^{86,87}, A.S. Fruchter⁸⁸ J. Greiner⁴³, M. Gromadzki⁸⁹, K.E.
Heintz⁹⁰ I. Heywood^{72,85}, A.J. van der Horst^{91,92}, Y.-D. Hu^{79,93}, C. Inserra⁹⁴, L. Izzo^{79,95},
V. Jaiswal⁸⁰, P. Jakobsson⁹⁰, J. Japelj⁹⁶, E. Kankare⁹⁷, D. A. Kann⁷⁹, C. Kouveliotou^{91,92},
S. Klose⁹⁸, A. J. Levan⁹⁹, X. Y. Li^{100,101}, S. Lotti⁶⁶, K. Maguire¹⁰², D. B. Malesani^{86,87,95,103},
I. Manulis¹⁰⁴, M. Marongiu^{105,106}, S. Martin^{70,107}, A. Melandri⁵⁷, M. Michałowski¹⁰⁸,
J.C.A. Miller-Jones⁶⁹, K. Misra^{109,110}, A. Moin¹¹¹, K.P. Mooley^{112,113}, S. Nasri¹¹¹,
M. Nicholl^{114,115}, A. Noschese⁸², G. Novara^{116,117}, S. B. Pandey¹⁰⁹, E. Peretti^{68,118}, C. J. Pérez del
Pulgar⁷⁸, M.A. Pérez-Torres^{79,119}, D. A. Perley⁸¹, L. Piro⁶⁶, F. Ragosta^{83,120,121}, L. Resmi⁸⁰,
R. Ricci⁷¹ A. Rossi¹²², R. Sánchez-Ramírez⁶⁶, J. Selsing⁸⁷ S. Schulze¹²³, S. J. Smartt¹²⁴,
I. A. Smith¹²⁵, V. V. Sokolov¹²⁶, J. Stevens¹²⁷, N. R. Tanvir⁶¹, C. C. Thóne⁷⁹, A. Tiengo^{116,117,128},
E. Tremou¹²⁹, E. Troja^{46,130}, A. de Ugarte Postigo^{79,95}, A. F. Valeev¹²⁶, S. D. Vergani¹³¹,
M. Wieringa¹³², P.A. Woudt⁸⁴, D. Xu¹³³, O. Yaron¹⁰⁴, D. R. Young¹²⁴

¹*Inst. de Astrofísica de Canarias, E-38200 La Laguna, and Universidad de La Laguna, Dpto.*

Astrofísica, E-38206 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

²*Università di Udine, and INFN Trieste, I-33100 Udine, Italy*

³*Japanese MAGIC Consortium, Department of Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.*

⁴*National Institute for Astrophysics (INAF), I-00136 Rome, Italy*

⁵*ETH Zurich, CH-8093 Zurich, Switzerland*

⁶*Technische Universität Dortmund, 44221 Dortmund, Germany*

⁷*Croatian Consortium, University of Zagreb, FER, Zagreb, Croatia.*

⁸*Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, HBNI, 1/AF Bidhannagar, Salt Lake, Sector-1, Kolkata 700064, India*

⁹*Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas (CBPF), 22290-180 URCA, Rio de Janeiro (RJ), Brasil*

¹⁰*Unidad de Partículas y Cosmología (UPARCOS), Universidad Complutense, E-28040 Madrid, Spain*

¹¹*University of Lodz, Faculty of Physics and Applied Informatics, Department of Astrophysics, 90-236 Lodz, Poland*

¹²*Università di Siena and INFN Pisa, I-53100 Siena, Italy*

¹³*Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), 15738 Zeuthen, Germany*

¹⁴*Università di Padova and INFN, I-35131 Padova, Italy*

¹⁵*Istituto Nazionale Fisica Nucleare (INFN), 00044 Frascati (Roma) Italy*

¹⁶*Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, 80805 München, Germany*

¹⁷*Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology (BIST), E-08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain*

¹⁸*Università di Pisa, and INFN Pisa, I-56126 Pisa, Italy*

¹⁹*The Armenian Consortium, A. Alikhanyan National Laboratory, Yerevan, Armenia.*

²⁰*Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas, E-28040 Madrid, Spain*

²¹*also at Port d'Informació Científica (PIC) E-08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona) Spain*

- ²²*Croatian Consortium, Department of Physics, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia.*
- ²³*Universität Würzburg, 97074 Würzburg, Germany*
- ²⁴*Finnish MAGIC Consortium, Finnish Centre of Astronomy with ESO (FINCA), University of Turku, Turku, Finland.*
- ²⁵*Departament de Física, and CERES-IEEC, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, E-08193 Bellaterra, Spain*
- ²⁶*Japanese MAGIC Consortium, ICRR, The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Japan.*
- ²⁷*The Armenian Consortium, ICRANet-Armenia at NAS RA, Yerevan, Armenia.*
- ²⁸*Croatian Consortium, University of Split, FESB, Split, Croatia.*
- ²⁹*Croatian Consortium, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia.*
- ³⁰*Japanese MAGIC Consortium, RIKEN, Wako, Japan.*
- ³¹*Japanese MAGIC Consortium, Tokai University, Hiratsuka, Japan*
- ³²*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Trieste, 34149 Trieste, Italy*
- ³³*also at Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Trieste, 34127 Trieste, Italy*
- ³⁴*Inst. for Nucl. Research and Nucl. Energy, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, BG-1784 Sofia, Bulgaria*
- ³⁵*Universitat de Barcelona, ICCUB, IEEC-UB, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain*
- ³⁶*Finnish MAGIC Consortium, Astronomy Research Unit, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland.*
- ³⁷*Croatian Consortium, Rudjer Boskovic Institute, Zagreb, Croatia.*
- ³⁸*Institute for Fundamental Physics of the Universe (IFPU), 34151 Trieste, Italy*
- ³⁹*Center for Space Plasma and Aeronomic Research, University of Alabama in Huntsville, 320*

Sparkman Drive, Huntsville, AL 35899, USA

⁴⁰*Space Science Department, University of Alabama in Huntsville, 320 Sparkman Drive, Huntsville, AL 35899, USA*

⁴¹*Science and Technology Institute, Universities Space Research Association, Huntsville, AL 35805, USA*

⁴²*Astrophysics Office, ST12, NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL 35812, USA*

⁴³*Max-Planck Institut für extraterrestrische Physik, Giessenbachstraße 1, 85748 Garching, Germany*

⁴⁴*Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Institute of Science and Engineering, Kanazawa University, Kakuma, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-1192*

⁴⁵*Department of Physics, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-4111, USA*

⁴⁶*Astrophysics Science Division, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, 8800 Greenbelt Rd, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA*

⁴⁷*Institute for Cosmic-Ray Research, University of Tokyo, 5-1-5 Kashiwanoha, Kashiwa, Chiba, 277-8582, Japan*

⁴⁸*Department of Physics, Stockholm University, AlbaNova, SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden*

⁴⁹*Department of Physics, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, AlbaNova, SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden*

⁵⁰*Dipartimento di Fisica “M. Merlin” dell’Università e del Politecnico di Bari, 70126 Bari, Italy*

⁵¹*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Bari, 70126 Bari, Italy*

⁵²*Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, PO Box 524, Auckland Park 2006, South*

Africa

⁵³*Department of Natural Sciences, Open University of Israel, 1 University Road, POB 808, Ra'anana 43537, Israel*

⁵⁴*W. W. Hansen Experimental Physics Laboratory, Kavli Institute for Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology.*

⁵⁵*Department of Physics and SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA*

⁵⁶*Laboratoire Univers et Particules de Montpellier, Université Montpellier, CNRS/IN2P3, F-34095 Montpellier, France*

⁵⁷*INAF - Astronomical Observatory of Brera, I-23807 Merate (LC), Italy*

⁵⁸*Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London, Holmbury St. Mary, Dorking, RH5 6NT, United Kingdom*

⁵⁹*Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pennsylvania State University. 525 Davey Laboratory, University Park, PA 16802, USA*

⁶⁰*Joint Space-Science Institute, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA*

⁶¹*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, UK*

⁶²*INAF Istituto di Astrofisica Spaziale e Fisica Cosmica di Palermo, via Ugo La Malfa 153, I-90146 Palermo, Italia*

⁶³*Department of Astronomy and Space Sciences, Istanbul University, Fatih, 34119, Istanbul, Turkey*

- ⁶⁴*INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma, Via Frascati 33, I-00078 Monteporzio Catone, Italy*
- ⁶⁵*Space Science Data Center (SSDC), Agenzia Spaziale Italiana (ASI), via del Politecnico s.n.c., I-00133, Roma, Italy*
- ⁶⁶*INAF-IAPS, via del Fosso del Cavaliere 100, I-00133 Roma, Italy*
- ⁶⁷*Univ. “Tor Vergata”, Via della Ricerca Scientifica 1, I-00133 Roma, Italy*
- ⁶⁸*Gran Sasso Science Institute, viale Francesco Crispi 7, I-67100 L’Aquila, Italy*
- ⁶⁹*International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WA 6845, Australia*
- ⁷⁰*European Southern Observatory, Alonso de Còrdova, 3107, Vitacura, Santiago 763-0355, Chile*
- ⁷¹*INAF-Istituto di Radioastronomia, via Gobetti 101, I-40129, Bologna, Italy*
- ⁷²*Department of Physics and Electronics, Rhodes University, PO Box 94, Grahamstown, 6140, South Africa*
- ⁷³*South African Radio Astronomy Observatory, Black River Park, 2 Fir Street, Observatory, Cape Town, 7925, South Africa*
- ⁷⁴*Astronomical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Boční II 1401, CZ-14100 Praha 4, Czech Republic*
- ⁷⁵*Departamento de Física Aplicada, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Málaga, Bulevar Louis Pasteur 31, E-29071 Málaga, Spain*
- ⁷⁶*Departamento de Álgebra, Geometría y Topología, Facultad de Ciencias, Bulevar Louis Pasteur 31, Universidad de Málaga, E-29071 Málaga, Spain*
- ⁷⁷*Physics and Astronomy Department, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK*

⁷⁸*Unidad Asociada Departamento de Ingeniería de Sistemas y Automática, E.T.S. de Ingenieros Industriales, Universidad de Málaga, Arquitecto Francisco Peñalosa 6, E-29071 Málaga, Spain*

⁷⁹*Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía (IAA-CSIC), Glorieta de la Astronomía, s/n, E-18008, Granada, Spain*

⁸⁰*Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology, Trivandrum 695547, India*

⁸¹*Astrophysics Research Institute, Liverpool John Moores University, 146 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool L3 5RF, UK*

⁸²*Osservatorio Astronomico 'S. Di Giacomo' - AstroCampania, I-80051, Agerola (NA), Italy*

⁸³*INAF - Astronomical Observatory of Naples, I-23807 Naples (NA), Italy*

⁸⁴*Inter-University Institute for Data-Intensive Astronomy, Department of Astronomy, University of Cape Town, Private Bag X3, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa*

⁸⁵*Astrophysics, Department of Physics, University of Oxford, Keble Road, Oxford OX1 3RH, UK*

⁸⁶*Cosmic Dawn Center (DAWN)*

⁸⁷*Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen University, Vibenshuset, Lyngbyvej 2, DK-2100, Copenhagen*

⁸⁸*Space Telescope Science Institute, 3700 San Martin Drive, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA*

⁸⁹*Astronomical Observatory, University of Warsaw, Al. Ujazdowskie 4, PL-00- 478 Warszawa, Poland*

⁹⁰*Centre for Astrophysics and Cosmology, Science Institute, University of Iceland, Dunhagi 5, 107 Reykjavík, Iceland*

⁹¹*Department of Physics, The George Washington University, 725 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20052, USA*

⁹²*Astronomy, Physics, and Statistics Institute of Sciences (APSIS), The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052, USA*

⁹³*Universidad de Granada, Facultad de Ciencias Campus Fuentenueva S/N CP 18071 Granada, Spain*

⁹⁴*School of Physics & Astronomy, Cardiff University, Queens Buildings, The Parade, 25 Cardiff, CF24 3AA, UK*

⁹⁵*DARK, Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Lyngbyvej 2, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark*

⁹⁶*Anton Pannekoek Institute for Astronomy, University of Amsterdam, Science Park 904, 1098 XH Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

⁹⁷*Tuorla Observatory, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Turku, 20014 Turku, Finland*

⁹⁸*Thüringer Landessternwarte Tautenburg, Sternwarte 5, 07778 Tautenburg, Germany*

⁹⁹*Department of Astrophysics/IMAPP, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands*

¹⁰⁰*Instituto de Hortofruticultura Subtropical y Mediterránea La Mayora (IHSM/UMA-CSIC), Algarrobo Costa s/n, E-29750 Málaga, Spain*

¹⁰¹*Nanjing Institute for Astronomical Optics and Technology, National Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 188 Bancang St, Xuanwu Qu, Nanjing Shi, Jiangsu Sheng, China*

¹⁰²*School of Physics, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland*

¹⁰³*DTU Space, National Space Institute, Technical University of Denmark, Elektrovej 327, 2800 Kongens Lyngby, Denmark*

¹⁰⁴*Benozziyo Center for Astrophysics, Weizmann Institute of Science, 76100 Rehovot, Israel*

¹⁰⁵*Department of Physics and Earth Science, University of Ferrara, via Saragat 1, I-44122, Ferrara, Italy*

¹⁰⁶*International Center for Relativistic Astrophysics Network (ICRANet), Piazzale della Repubblica 10, I-65122, Pescara, Italy*

¹⁰⁷*Joint ALMA Observatory, Alonso de Còrdova, 3107, Vitacura, Santiago 763-0355, Chile*

¹⁰⁸*Astronomical Observatory Institute, Faculty of Physics, Adam Mickiewicz University, ul. Słoneczna 36, 60-286 Poznań, Poland*

¹⁰⁹*Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences, Manora Peak, Nainital 263 001, India*

¹¹⁰*Department of Physics, University of California, 1 Shields Ave, Davis, CA 95616-5270, USA*

¹¹¹*Physics Department, United Arab Emirates University, P.O. Box 15551, Al-Ain, United Arab Emirates*

¹¹²*National Radio Astronomy Observatory, 1003 Lopezville Road, Socorro, NM 87801, USA*

¹¹³*Caltech, 1200 California Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91106, USA*

¹¹⁴*Institute for Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Royal Observatory, Blackford Hill, EH9 3HJ, UK*

¹¹⁵*Birmingham Institute for Gravitational Wave Astronomy and School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK*

¹¹⁶*Scuola Universitaria Superiore IUSS Pavia, Piazza della Vittoria 15, 27100 Pavia, Italy*

¹¹⁷*INAF - IASF Milano, Via E. Bassini 15, 20133 Milano, Italy*

¹¹⁸*INFN / Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso, Via G. Acitelli 22, 67100, Assergi (AQ), Italy*

- ¹¹⁹*Depto. de Física Teórica, Universidad de Zaragoza, E-50019, Zaragoza, Spain*
- ¹²⁰*Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, Universit degli studi di Napoli Federico II, Via Cinthia, Edificio N, 80126 Napoli, Italy*
- ¹²¹*INFN, Sezione di Napoli, Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, Via Cinthia, Edificio N, 80126 Napoli, Italy*
- ¹²²*INAF - Osservatorio di Astrofisica e Scienza dello Spazio, via Piero Gobetti 93/3, 40129 Bologna, Italy*
- ¹²³*Department of Particle Physics and Astrophysics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel*
- ¹²⁴*Astrophysics Research Centre, School of Mathematics and Physics, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, UK*
- ¹²⁵*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Rice University, 6100 South Main, MS-108, Houston, TX 77251-1892, USA*
- ¹²⁶*Special Astrophysical Observatory, Nizhniy Arkhyz, Zelenchukskiy region, Karachai-Cherkessian Republic, 369167, Russia*
- ¹²⁷*CSIRO Australia Telescope National Facility, Paul Wild Observatory, Narrabri NSW 2390, Australia*
- ¹²⁸*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Pavia, Via Bassi 6, 27100 Pavia, Italy*
- ¹²⁹*AIM, CEA, CNRS, Université Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Université Paris-Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France*
- ¹³⁰*Department of Astronomy, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-4111, USA*

¹³¹*GEPI, Observatoire de Paris, PSL University, CNRS, 5 Place Jules Janssen, 92190 Meudon, France*

¹³²*Australia Telescope National Facility, CSIRO Astronomy and Space Science, PO Box 76, Epping, NSW 1710, Australia*

¹³³*CAS Key Laboratory of Space Astronomy and Technology, National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100012, China*

Long-duration gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) originate from ultra-relativistic jets launched from the collapsing cores of dying massive stars. They are characterised by an initial phase of bright and highly variable radiation in the keV-MeV band that is likely produced within the jet and lasts from milliseconds to minutes, known as the prompt emission^{1,2}. Subsequently, the interaction of the jet with the external medium generates external shock waves, responsible for the afterglow emission, which lasts from days to months, and occurs over a broad energy range, from the radio to the GeV bands¹⁻⁶. The afterglow emission is generally well explained as synchrotron radiation by electrons accelerated at the external shock⁷⁻⁹. Recently, an intense, long-lasting emission between 0.2 and 1 TeV was observed from the GRB 190114C¹⁰. Here we present the results of our multi-frequency observational campaign of GRB 190114C, and study the evolution in time of the GRB emission across 17 orders of magnitude in energy, from 5×10^{-6} up to 10^{12} eV. We find that the broadband spectral energy distribution is double-peaked, with the TeV emission constituting a distinct spectral component that has power comparable to the synchrotron component. This component is associated with the afterglow, and is satisfactorily explained by inverse Compton upscattering of

synchrotron photons by high-energy electrons.

We find that the conditions required to account for the observed TeV component are not atypical, supporting the possibility that inverse Compton emission is commonly produced in GRBs.

On 14 January 2019, following an alert from the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory (hereafter *Swift*) and the *Fermi* satellite, the Major Atmospheric Gamma Imaging Cherenkov (MAGIC) telescopes observed and detected radiation up to at least 1 TeV from GRB 190114C. Before the MAGIC detection, GRB emission has only been reported at much lower energies, $\lesssim 100$ GeV, first by *CGRO*/EGRET in a handful of cases, and more recently by *AGILE*/GRID and *Fermi*/LAT (see ¹¹ for a recent review).

Detection of TeV radiation opens a new window in the electromagnetic spectrum for the study of GRBs¹⁰. Its announcement¹² triggered an extensive campaign of follow-up observations. Owing to the relatively low redshift $z = 0.4245 \pm 0.0005$ (see Methods) of the GRB (corresponding to a luminosity distance of ~ 2.3 Gpc) a comprehensive set of multi-wavelength data could be collected. We present observations gathered from instruments onboard six satellites and 15 ground telescopes (radio, submm and NIR/optical/UV and very high energy gamma-rays; see Methods) for the first ten days after the burst. The frequency range covered by these observations spans more than 17 orders of magnitude, from 1 to $\sim 2 \times 10^{17}$ GHz, the most extensive to date for a GRB. The light curves of GRB 190114C at different frequencies are shown in Fig. 1.

The prompt emission of GRB 190114C was simultaneously observed by several space mis-

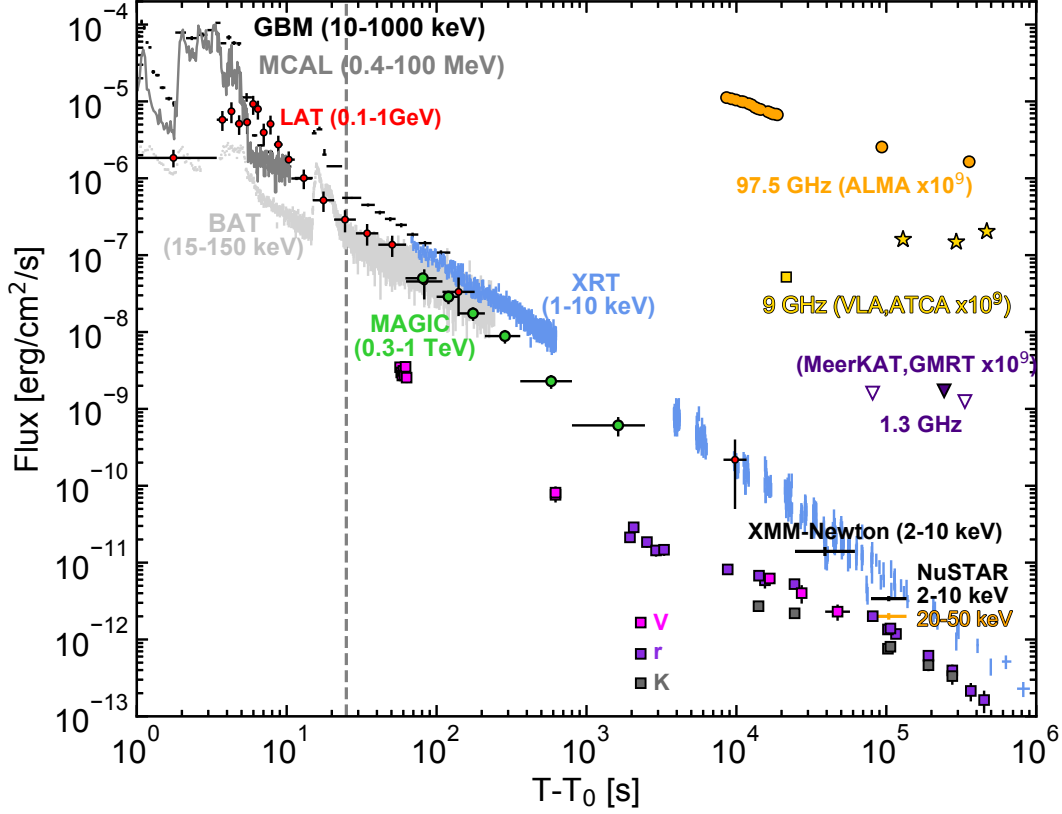


Figure 1: **Multi-wavelength light curves of GRB 190114C.** Energy flux at different wavelengths, from radio to gamma-rays, versus time since the BAT trigger time $T_0 = 20:57:03.19$ UT on 14 January 2019. The light curve for the energy range 0.3-1 TeV (green circles) is compared with light curves at lower frequencies. Those for VLA (yellow square), ATCA (yellow stars), ALMA (orange circles), GMRT (purple filled triangle), and MeerKAT (purple empty triangles) have been multiplied by 10^9 for clarity. The vertical dashed line marks approximately the end of the prompt emission phase, identified with the end of the last flaring episode. For the data points, vertical bars show the $1-\sigma$ errors on the flux, while horizontal bars represent the duration of the observation.

sions (see Methods), covering the spectral range from 8 keV to ~ 100 GeV. The prompt light curve shows a complex temporal structure, with several emission peaks (Methods; Extended Data Fig. 1), with total duration ~ 25 s (see dashed line in Fig. 1) and total radiated energy $E_{\gamma,\text{iso}} = (2.5 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{53}$ ergs (isotropic equivalent, in the energy range $1 - 10^4$ keV¹³). During the time of inter-burst quiescence at $t \sim [5 - 15]$ seconds and after the end of the last prompt pulse at $t \gtrsim 25$ s, the flux decays smoothly, following a power law in time $F \propto t^\alpha$, with $\alpha_{10-1000\text{keV}} = -1.10 \pm 0.01$ ¹³. The temporal and spectral characteristics of this smoothly varying component support an interpretation in terms of afterglow synchrotron radiation, making this one of the few clear cases of afterglow emission detected in the band $10 - 10^4$ keV during the prompt emission phase. The onset of the afterglow component is then estimated to occur around $t \sim 5 - 10$ s^{13,14}, implying an initial bulk Lorentz factor between 300 and 700 (Methods).

After about one minute from the start of the prompt emission, two additional high-energy telescopes began observations: MAGIC and *Swift*/XRT. The XRT and MAGIC light curves (1-10 keV, blue data points in Fig. 1, and 0.3-1 TeV, green data points, respectively) decay with time as a power law, and display the following decay rates: $\alpha_X \sim -1.36 \pm 0.02$ and $\alpha_{\text{TeV}} \sim -1.51 \pm 0.04$. The 0.3-1 TeV light curve shown in Fig. 1 was obtained after correcting for attenuation by the extragalactic background light (EBL)¹⁰. The TeV-band emission is observable until ~ 40 minutes, which is much longer than the nominal duration of the prompt emission phase. The NIR-optical light curves (square symbols) show a more complex behaviour. Initially, a fast decay is seen, where the emission is most likely dominated by the reverse shock component¹⁵. This is followed by a shallower decay, and subsequently a faster decay at $t \gtrsim 10^5$ s. The latter behaviour might

indicate that the characteristic synchrotron frequency ν_m is crossing the optical band (Extended Data Fig. 6), which is not atypical, but usually occurs at earlier times. The relatively late time at which the break appears in GRB 190114C would then imply a very large value of ν_m , placing it in the X-ray band at $\sim 10^2$ s. The millimeter light curves (orange symbols) also show an initial fast decay where the emission is dominated by the reverse shock, followed by emission at late times with nearly constant flux (Extended Data Fig. 3).

The spectral energy distributions (SEDs) of the radiation detected by MAGIC are shown in Fig. 2, where the whole duration of the emission detected by MAGIC is divided into five time intervals. For the first two time intervals, observations in the GeV and X-ray bands are also available. During the first time interval (68-110 s, blue data points and blue confidence regions), *Swift*/XRT-BAT and *Fermi*/GBM data show that the afterglow synchrotron component is peaking in the X-ray band. At higher energies, up to $\lesssim 1$ GeV, the SED is a decreasing function of energy, as supported by the *Fermi*/LAT flux between 0.1 and 0.4 GeV (see Methods). On the other hand, at even higher energies, the MAGIC flux above 0.2 TeV implies a spectral hardening. This evidence is independent of the EBL model adopted to correct for the attenuation (Methods). This demonstrates that the newly discovered TeV radiation is not a simple extension of the known afterglow synchrotron emission, but rather a separate spectral component that has never been clearly seen before.

The extended duration and the smooth, power-law temporal decay of the radiation detected by MAGIC (see green data points in Fig. 1) suggest an intimate connection between the TeV emission and the broadband afterglow emission. The most natural candidate is synchrotron self-

Compton (SSC) radiation in the external forward shock: the same population of relativistic electrons responsible for the afterglow synchrotron emission Compton upscatters the synchrotron photons, leading to a second spectral component that peaks at higher energies. TeV afterglow emission can also be produced by hadronic processes such as synchrotron radiation by protons accelerated to ultra-high energies in the forward shock^{16–18}. However, due to their typically low efficiency of radiation⁶, reproducing the luminous TeV emission as observed here by such processes would imply unrealistically large power in accelerated protons¹⁰. TeV photons can also be produced via the SSC mechanism in internal shock synchrotron models of the prompt emission. However, numerical modeling (Methods) shows that prompt SSC radiation can account at most for a limited fraction ($\lesssim 20\%$) of the observed TeV flux, and only at early times ($t \lesssim 100$ s). Henceforth, we focus on the SSC process in the afterglow.

SSC emission has been predicted for GRB afterglows^{9,11,17,19–26}. However, its quantitative significance was uncertain, as the SSC luminosity and spectral properties depend strongly on the poorly constrained physical conditions in the emission region (e.g., the magnetic field strength). The detection of the TeV component in GRB 190114C and the availability of multi-band observations offer the opportunity to investigate the relevant physics at a deeper level. SSC radiation might have been already detected in very bright GRBs, such as GRB 130427A. Photons with energies 10–100 GeV, as those detected in GRB 130427A are challenging to explain by the synchrotron processes, suggesting a different origin^{27–29}.

We model the full data set (from radio band to TeV energies, for the first week after the

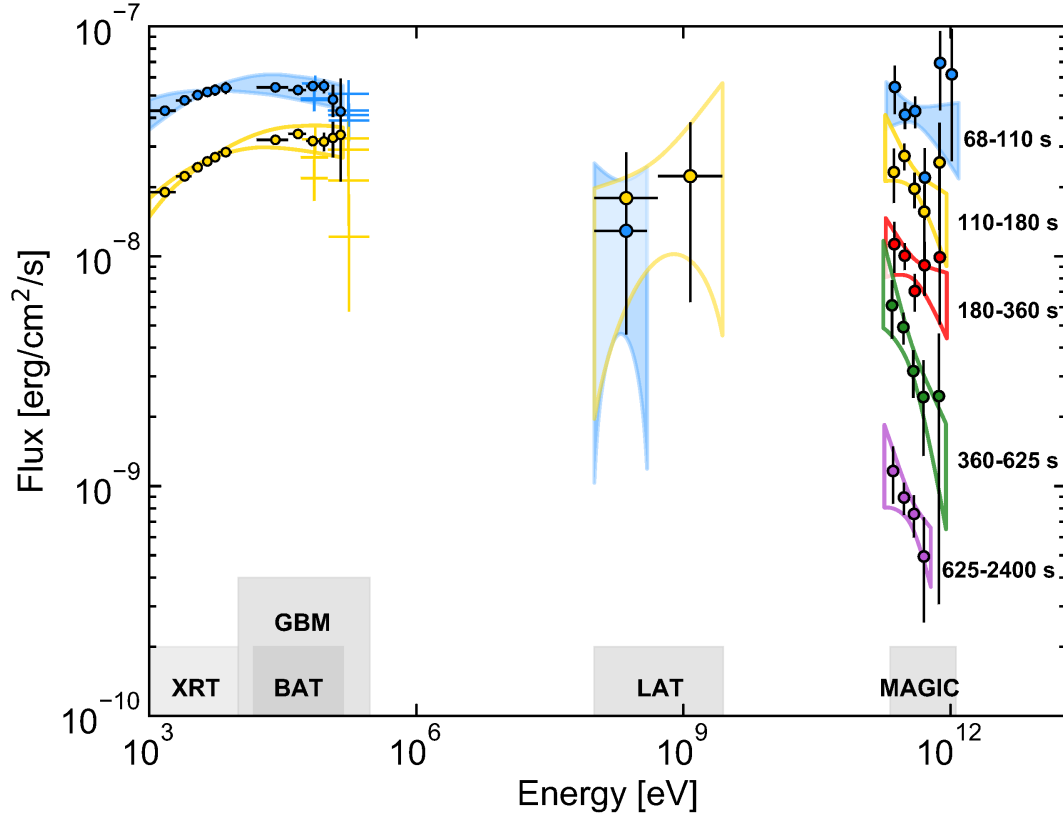


Figure 2: **Multi-band spectra in the time interval 68-2400 s.** Five time intervals are considered: 68-110 s (blue), 110-180 s (yellow), 180-360 s (red), 360-625 s (green), 625-2400 s (purple). MAGIC data points have been corrected for attenuation caused by the extragalactic background light. Data from other instruments are shown for the first two time-intervals: *Swift*/XRT, *Swift*/BAT, *Fermi*/GBM, and *Fermi*/LAT. For each time interval, LAT contour regions are shown limiting the energy range to the range where photons are detected. MAGIC and LAT contour regions are drawn from the $1\text{-}\sigma$ error of their best-fit power law functions. For *Swift* data, the regions show the 90% confidence contours for the joint fit XRT-BAT obtained fitting to the data a smoothly broken power law. Filled regions are used for the first time interval (68-110 s, blue color).

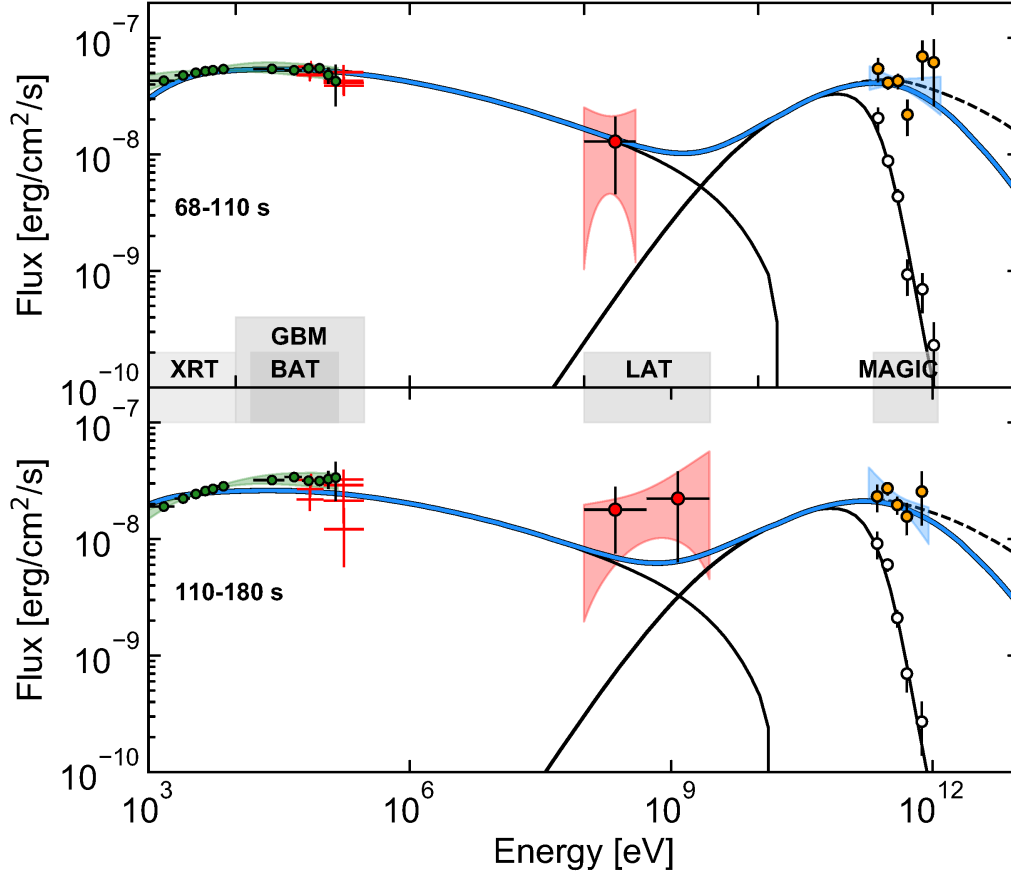


Figure 3: **Modeling of the broadband spectra in the time intervals 68-110 s and 110-180 s.**

Thick blue curve: modeling of the multi-band data in the synchrotron and SSC afterglow scenario.

Thin solid lines: synchrotron and SSC (observed spectrum) components; dashed lines: SSC if

internal γ - γ opacity is neglected. The adopted parameters are: $s = 0$, $\epsilon_e = 0.07$, $\epsilon_B = 8 \times 10^{-5}$,

$p = 2.6$, $n_0 = 0.5$, and $E_k = 8 \times 10^{53}$ erg, see the Text. Empty circles show the observed MAGIC

spectrum, i.e. not corrected by attenuation caused by the extragalactic background light. Contour

regions and data points as in Fig. 2.

explosion) as synchrotron plus SSC radiation, within the framework of the theory of afterglow emission from external forward shocks. The detailed modeling of the broadband emission and its evolution with time is presented in Section Methods. We discuss here the implications for the emission at $t < 2400$ s and energies above > 1 keV.

The soft spectra in the 0.2-1 TeV energy range (photon index $\Gamma_{\text{TeV}} < -2$; see Extended Data Table 1) constrain the peak of the SSC component to be below this energy range. The relatively small ratio between the spectral peak energies of the SSC ($E_{\text{p}}^{\text{SSC}} \lesssim 200$ GeV) and synchrotron ($E_{\text{p}}^{\text{syn}} \sim 10$ keV) components implies a relatively low value for the Lorentz factor of the electrons ($\gamma \sim 2 \times 10^3$). This value is hard to reconcile with the observation of the synchrotron peak at \gtrsim keV energies. In order to explain the soft spectrum detected by MAGIC, it is necessary to invoke the Klein-Nishina (KN) regime scattering for the electrons radiating at the spectral peak as well as internal γ - γ absorption³⁰. While both effects tend to become less important with time, the spectral index in the 0.2-1 TeV band remains constant in time (or possibly evolves to softer values; Extended Data Table 1). This implies that the SSC peak energy is moving to lower energies and crossing the MAGIC energy band. The energy at which attenuation by internal pair production becomes important indicates that the bulk Lorentz factor is ~ 140 -160 at 100 s.

An example of the theoretical modeling in this scenario is shown in Fig. 3 (blue solid curve, see Methods for details). The dashed line shows the SSC spectrum when internal absorption is neglected. The thin solid line shows the model spectrum including EBL attenuation, in comparison to the MAGIC observations (empty circles).

We find that acceptable models of the broadband SED can be obtained if the conditions at the source are the following. The initial kinetic energy of the blastwave is $E_k \gtrsim 3 \times 10^{53}$ erg (isotropic-equivalent). The electrons swept up from the external medium are efficiently injected into the acceleration process, and carry a fraction $\epsilon_e \sim 0.05 - 0.15$ of the energy dissipated at the shock. The acceleration mechanism produces an electron population characterized by a non-thermal energy distribution, described by a power law with index $p \sim 2.4 - 2.6$, injection Lorentz factor $\gamma_m = (0.8 - 2) \times 10^4$ and maximum Lorentz factor $\gamma_{\max} \sim 10^8$ (at ~ 100 s). The magnetic field behind the shock conveys a fraction $\epsilon_B \sim (0.05 - 1) \times 10^{-3}$ of the dissipated energy. At $t \sim 100$ s, corresponding to $R \sim (8 - 20) \times 10^{16}$ cm, the density of the external medium is $n \sim 0.5 - 5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, and the magnetic field strength is $B \sim 0.5 - 5$ Gauss. The latter implies that the magnetic field was efficiently amplified from values of a few μGauss that are typical of the unshocked ambient medium, due to plasma instabilities or other mechanisms⁶. Not surprisingly, we find that $\epsilon_e \gg \epsilon_B$, that is a necessary condition for the efficient production of SSC radiation^{17,19}.

The blastwave energy inferred from the modeling is comparable to the amount of energy released in the form of radiation during the prompt phase. The prompt emission mechanism must then have dissipated and radiated no more than half of the initial jet energy, leaving the other half available for the afterglow phase. The modeling of the multi-band data also allows us to infer how the total energy is shared between the synchrotron and the SSC components. The resultant power in the two components are comparable. We estimate that the energy in the synchrotron and SSC component are $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{52}$ erg and $\sim 6.0 \times 10^{51}$ erg respectively in the time interval 68-110 s, and $\sim 1.3 \times 10^{52}$ erg and $\sim 5.4 \times 10^{51}$ erg respectively in the time interval 110-180 s. Thus, previous

studies of GRBs may have been missing a significant fraction of the energy emitted during the afterglow phase that is essential to its understanding.

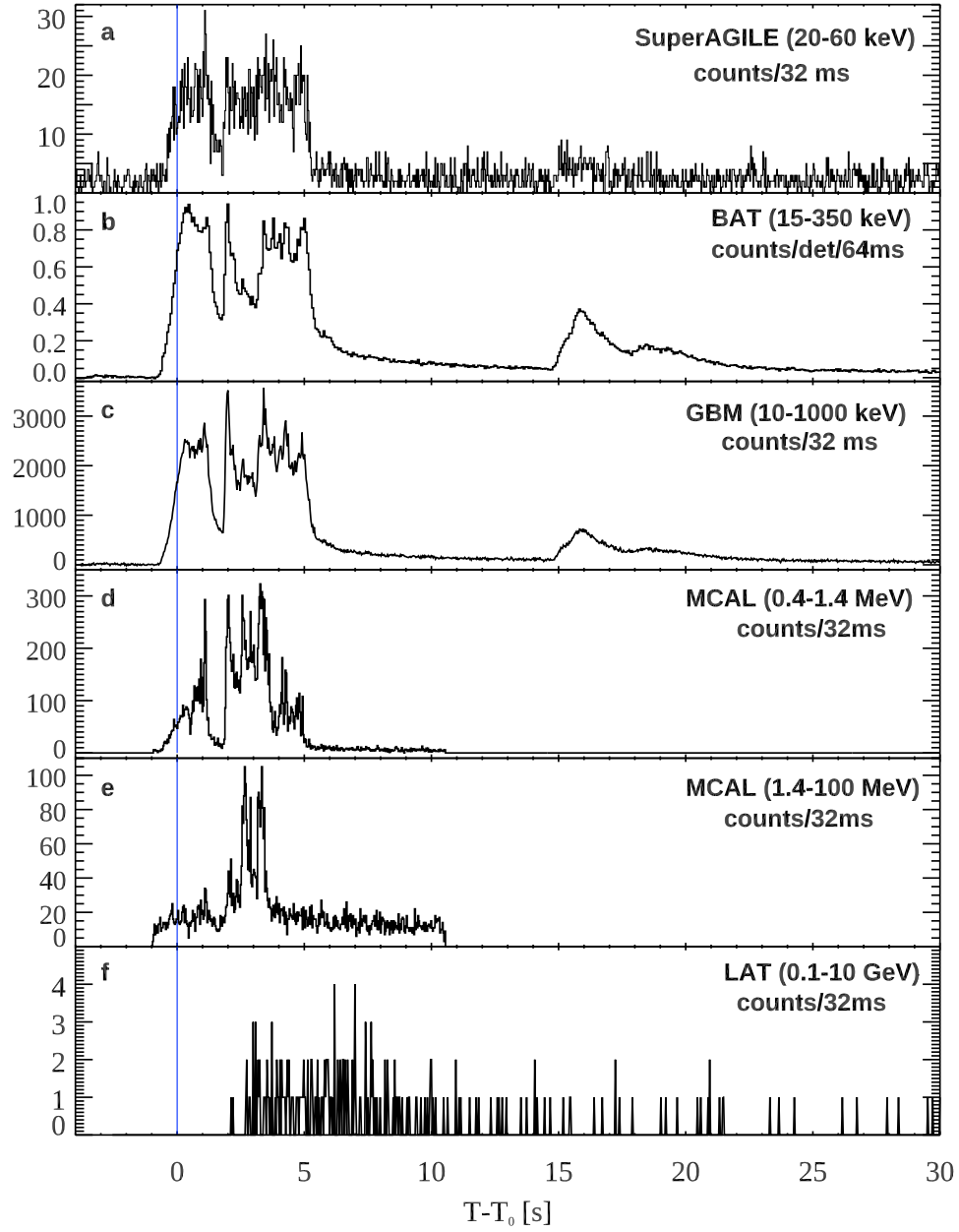
Finally, we note that the values of the afterglow parameters inferred from the modeling fall within the range of values typically inferred from broadband (radio-to-GeV) studies of GRB afterglow emission. This points to the possibility that SSC emission in GRBs may be a relatively common process that does not require special conditions to be produced with power similar to synchrotron radiation.

The SSC component may then be detectable at TeV energies in other relatively energetic GRBs, as long as the redshift is low enough to avoid severe attenuation by the EBL. This also provides support to earlier indications for SSC emission at GeV energies^{27–29}.

Methods

Prompt emission observations On 14 January 2019, the prompt emission from GRB 190114C triggered several space instruments, including *Fermi*/GBM³¹, *Fermi*/LAT³², *Swift*/BAT³³, Super-AGILE³⁴, AGILE/MCAL³⁴, KONUS/Wind³⁵, INTEGRAL/SPI-ACS³⁶, and *Insight*/HXMT³⁷. The prompt emission light curves from AGILE, *Fermi*, and *Swift* are shown in Fig. 1 and in Extended Data Fig. 1, where the trigger time T_0 (here and elsewhere) refers to the BAT trigger time (20:57:03.19 UT). The prompt emission lasts approximately for 25 s, where the last flaring emission episode ends. Nominally, the T_{90} , i.e. the time interval during which a fraction between 5% and 95% of the total emission is observed, is much longer (> 100 s, depending on the instrument¹³), but is clearly contaminated by the afterglow component (Fig. 1) and does not provide a good measure of the actual duration of the prompt emission. A more detailed study of the prompt emission phase is reported in¹³.

AGILE (The Astrorivelatore Gamma ad Immagini LEggero³⁸) could observe GRB 190114C until T_0+330 s, before it became occulted by the Earth. GRB 190114C triggered the Mini-CALorimeter (MCAL) from $T_0-0.95$ s to $T_0+10.95$ s. The MCAL light flux curve in Fig. 1 has been produced using two different spectral models. From $T_0-0.95$ s to $T_0+1.8$ s, the spectrum is fitted by a power law with photon index $\Gamma_{\text{ph}} = -1.97^{+0.47}_{-0.70}$ ($dN/dE \propto E^{\Gamma_{\text{ph}}}$). From $T_0+1.8$ s to $T_0+5.5$ s the best fit model is a broken power law with $\Gamma_{\text{ph},1} = -1.87^{+0.54}_{-0.19}$, $\Gamma_{\text{ph},2} = -2.63^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$, and break energy $E_b = 756^{+137}_{-159}$ keV. The total fluence in the 0.4–100 MeV energy range is $F = 1.75 \times 10^{-4}$ erg cm⁻². The Super-AGILE detector also detected the burst, but the large off-axis angle prevented any X-ray imaging of the burst, as well as spectral analysis. Panels **a**, **d**, and **e**



Extended Data Figure 1: **Prompt emission light curves for different detectors.** The different panels show light curves for: **a**, SuperAGILE (20-60 keV); **b**, *Swift*/BAT (15-150 keV); **c**, *Fermi*/GBM (10-1000 keV); **d**, *AGILE*/MCAL (0.4-1.4 MeV); **e**, *AGILE*/MCAL (1.4-100 MeV); **f**, *Fermi*/LAT (0.1-10 GeV). The light curve of *AGILE*/MCAL is split into two bands to show the energy dependence of the first peak. Error bars show the $1-\sigma$ statistical errors.

in Extended Data Fig. 1 show the GRB 190114C light curves acquired by the Super-AGILE detector (20 – 60 keV) and by the MCAL detector in the low- (0.4 – 1.4 MeV) and high-energy (1.4 – 100 MeV) bands.

***Fermi*/GBM** At the time of the MAGIC observations there are indications that some of the detectors are partially blocked by structure on the *Fermi* Spacecraft that is not modeled in the GBM detectors’ response. This affects the low-energy part of the spectrum³⁹. For this reason, out of caution we elected to exclude the energy channels below 50 keV. The spectra detected by the *Fermi*-Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM)⁴⁰ during the T_0+68 s to T_0+110 s and T_0+110 s to T_0+180 s intervals are best described by a power law model with photon index $\Gamma_{\text{ph}} = -2.10 \pm 0.08$ and $\Gamma_{\text{ph}} = -2.05 \pm 0.10$ respectively (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3). The 10-1000 keV light curve in Extended Data Fig. 1 (panel c) was constructed by summing photon counts for the bright NaI detectors.

***Swift*/BAT** The 15 – 350 keV mask-weighted light curve of the Burst Alert Telescope (BAT⁴¹) shows a multi-peaked structure that starts at T_0-7 s (Extended Data Fig. 1, panel b). The 68 – 110 s and 110 – 180 s spectra shown in Figs. 2 and 3 were derived from joint XRT-BAT fit. The best-fitting parameters for the whole interval (68 – 180 s) are: column density $N_{\text{H}} = (7.53^{+0.74}_{-1.74}) \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ at $z = 0.42$, in addition to the galactic value of $7.5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, low-energy photon index $\Gamma_{\text{ph},1} = -1.21^{+0.40}_{-1.26}$, high-energy spectral index $\Gamma_{\text{ph},2} = -2.19^{+0.39}_{-0.19}$, peak energy $E_{\text{pk}} > 14.5 \text{ keV}$. Errors are given at 90% confidence level.

***Fermi*/LAT** The *Fermi* Large Area Telescope (LAT)⁴² detected a gamma-ray counterpart since the prompt phase⁴³. The burst left the LAT field of view (FoV) at T_0+150 s and remained outside

the LAT FoV until T_0+8600 s. The count light curve in the energy range 0.1-10 GeV is shown in Extended Data Fig. 1 (panel f). The LAT spectra in the time bins 68–110 s and 110–180 s (Figs. 2 and 3) are described by a power law with pivot energies of, respectively, 200 MeV and 500 MeV, photon indices $\Gamma_{\text{ph}}(68 - 110) = -2.02 \pm 0.95$ and $\Gamma_{\text{ph}}(110 - 180) = -1.69 \pm 0.42$, and corresponding normalisations of $N_{0,68-110} = (2.02 \pm 1.31) \times 10^{-7} \text{ ph MeV}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2} \text{ s}$ and $N_{0,110-180} = (4.48 \pm 2.10) \times 10^{-8} \text{ ph MeV}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2} \text{ s}$. In each time-interval, the analysis has been performed limited to the energy range where photons have been detected. The LAT light curve integrated in the energy range 0.1-1 GeV is shown in Fig. 1.

MAGIC We used the Major Atmospheric Gamma Imaging Cherenkov (MAGIC) standard software⁴⁴ and followed the steps optimised for the data taking under moderate moon illumination⁴⁵ to analyse the data. The spectral fitting is performed by a forward-folding method assuming a simple power law for the intrinsic spectrum and taking into account the extragalactic background light (EBL) effect using the model of Domínguez et al.⁴⁶. Extended Data Table 1 shows the fitting results for various time bins (the pivot energy is chosen to minimise the correlation between normalisation and photon index parameters). The data points shown in both Fig. 2 and 3 are obtained from the observed excess rates in estimated energy whose fluxes are evaluated in true energy using effective time and a spill-over corrected effective area obtained as a resultant of the best fit.

The time resolved analysis hints to a possible spectral evolution to softer values. Although we can not exclude that the photon indices are compatible with a constant value of ~ -2.5 up to 2400 s. The signal and background in the considered time bins are both in the low-count Poisson regime. Therefore, the correct treatment of the MAGIC data provided here includes along with the

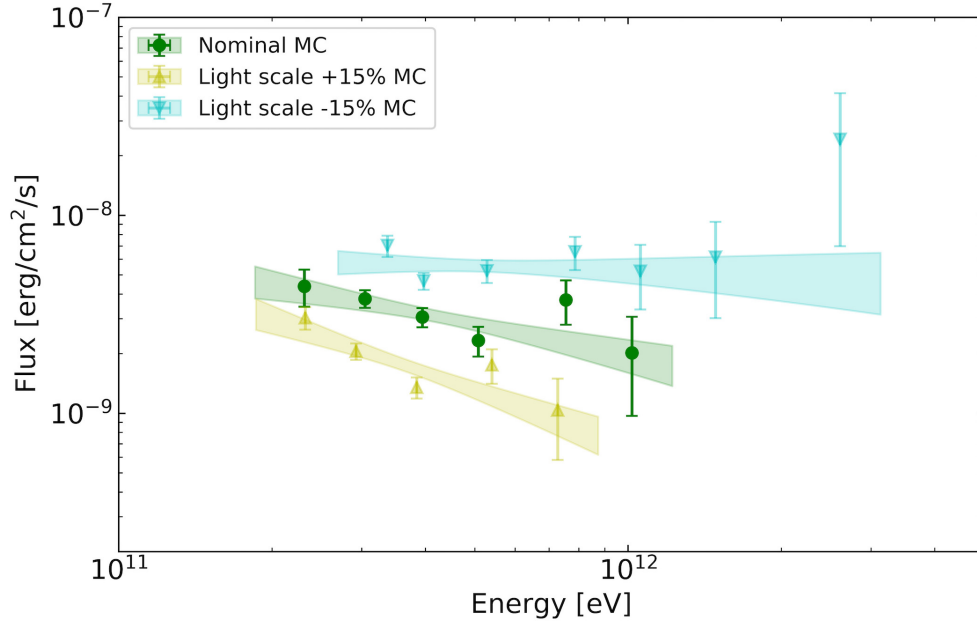
Time bin	Normalisation	Photon index	Pivot energy
[seconds after T_0]	[$\text{TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$]		[GeV]
62 - 90	$1.95^{+0.21}_{-0.20} \cdot 10^{-7}$	$-2.17^{+0.34}_{-0.36}$	395.5
68 - 180	$1.10^{+0.09}_{-0.08} \cdot 10^{-7}$	$-2.27^{+0.24}_{-0.25}$	404.7
180 - 625	$2.26^{+0.21}_{-0.20} \cdot 10^{-8}$	$-2.56^{+0.27}_{-0.29}$	395.5
68 - 110	$1.74^{+0.16}_{-0.15} \cdot 10^{-7}$	$-2.16^{+0.29}_{-0.31}$	386.5
110 - 180	$8.59^{+0.95}_{-0.91} \cdot 10^{-8}$	$-2.51^{+0.37}_{-0.41}$	395.5
180 - 360	$3.50^{+0.38}_{-0.36} \cdot 10^{-8}$	$-2.36^{+0.34}_{-0.37}$	395.5
360 - 625	$1.65^{+0.23}_{-0.23} \cdot 10^{-8}$	$-3.16^{+0.48}_{-0.54}$	369.1
625 - 2400	$3.52^{+0.47}_{-0.47} \cdot 10^{-9}$	$-2.80^{+0.48}_{-0.54}$	369.1
62 - 2400 (Nominal MC)	$1.07^{+0.08}_{-0.07} \cdot 10^{-8}$	$-2.51^{+0.20}_{-0.21}$	423.8
62 - 2400 (Light scale +15% MC)	$7.95^{+0.58}_{-0.56} \cdot 10^{-9}$	$-2.91^{+0.23}_{-0.25}$	369.1
62 - 2400 (Light scale -15% MC)	$1.34^{+0.09}_{-0.09} \cdot 10^{-8}$	$-2.07^{+0.18}_{-0.19}$	509.5

Extended Data Table 1: **MAGIC spectral fit parameters for GRB 190114C**. For each time bin, columns represent a) start time and end time of the bin; b) normalisation of the EBL-corrected differential flux at the pivot energy with statistical errors; c) photon indices with statistical errors; d) pivot energy of the fit (fixed).

use of the Poisson statistic also the systematic errors. To estimate the main source of systematic error caused by our imperfect knowledge of the absolute instrument calibration and the total atmospheric transmission we vary the light-scale in our Monte Carlo (MC) simulation as suggested in previous studies⁴⁴. The result is reported in the last two lines of Extended Data Table 1 and in Extended Data Fig. 2.

The systematic effects deriving from the choice of one particular EBL model were also studied. The analysis performed to obtain the time integrated spectrum was repeated employing other three models^{47–49}. The contribution to the systematic error on the photon index caused by the uncertainty on the EBL model is $\sigma_\alpha = {}^{+0.10}_{-0.13}$ which is smaller than the statistical error only (1 standard deviation) as already seen in a previous work¹⁰. On the other hand, the contribution to the systematic error on the normalisation, due to choice of the EBL model, is only partially at the same level of the statistical error (1 standard deviation) $\sigma_N = {}^{+0.30}_{-0.08} \times 10^{-8}$. The chosen EBL model returns a lower normalisation with respect to two of the other models and very close to the third one⁴⁷.

The MAGIC energy flux light curve that is presented in Fig. 1 was obtained by integrating the best fit spectral model of each time bin from 0.3 to 1 TeV, in the same manner as a previous publication¹⁰. The value of the fitted time constant reported here differs less than two standard deviation from the one previously reported¹⁰. The difference is due to the poor constraints on the spectral fit parameters of the last time bin, which influences the light curve fit.



Extended Data Figure 2: **MAGIC time integrated spectral energy distributions in the time interval 62-2400 s after T_0 .** The green (yellow, blue) points and band show the result with the nominal (+15%, -15%) light scale MC, defining the limits of the systematic uncertainties. The contour regions are drawn from the 1- σ error of their best-fit power law functions. The vertical bars of the data points show the 1- σ errors on the flux.

X-ray afterglow observations

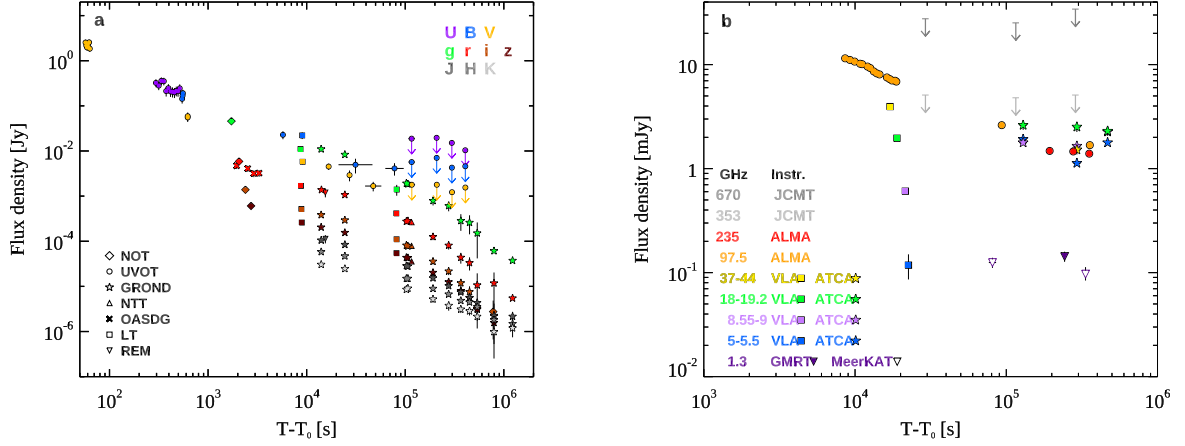
Swift/XRT The *Swift* X-Ray Telescope (XRT) started observing 68 s after T_0 . The source light curve⁵⁰ was taken from the *Swift*/XRT light curve repository⁵¹ and converted into 1-10 keV flux (Fig. 1) through dedicated spectral fits. The combined spectral fit XRT+BAT in Figs. 2 and 3 has been described above.

XMM-Newton and NuSTAR The *XMM-Newton* X-ray Observatory and the Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array (*NuSTAR*) started observing GRB 190114C under DDT ToOs 7.5 hours and 22.5 hrs (respectively) after the burst. The *XMM-Newton* and NuSTAR absorption-corrected fluxes (see Fig. 1) were derived by fitting the spectrum with XSPEC adopting the same power law model, with absorption in our Galaxy and at the redshift of the burst.

NIR, Optical and UV afterglow observations Light curves from the different instruments presented in this section are shown in Extended Data Fig. 3.

GROND The Gamma-ray Burst Optical/Near-infrared Detector (GROND⁵²) started observations 3.8 hours after the GRB trigger, and the follow-up continued until January 29, 2019. Image reduction and photometry were carried out with standard IRAF tasks⁵³, as described in^{54,55}. JHK_s photometry was converted to AB magnitudes to have a common flux system. Final photometry is given in Extended Data Table 2.

GTC The BOOTES-2 ultra-wide field camera⁵⁶, took an image at the GRB 190114C location, starting at 20:57:18 UT (30 s exposure time) (see Extended Data Fig. 4). The Gran Canarias



Extended Data Figure 3: **Afterglow light curves of GRB 190114C.** Flux density at different frequencies, as a function of the time since the initial burst T_0 . Panel **a**: observations in the NIR/Optical/UV bands. The flux has been corrected for extinction in the host and in our Galaxy. The contribution of the host galaxy and its companion has been subtracted. Fluxes have been rescaled (except for the r filter). Panel **b**: Radio and sub-mm observations from 1.3 GHz to 670 GHz.

T_{GROND}	AB magnitude						
(s)	g'	r'	i'	z'	J	H	K_s
14029.94 \pm 335.28	19.21 \pm 0.03	18.46 \pm 0.03	17.78 \pm 0.03	17.33 \pm 0.03	16.78 \pm 0.05	16.30 \pm 0.05	16.03 \pm 0.07
24402.00 \pm 345.66	19.50 \pm 0.04	18.72 \pm 0.03	18.05 \pm 0.03	17.61 \pm 0.03	17.02 \pm 0.05	16.53 \pm 0.05	16.26 \pm 0.08
102697.17 \pm 524.01	20.83 \pm 0.06	20.00 \pm 0.04	19.30 \pm 0.04	18.87 \pm 0.03	18.15 \pm 0.05	17.75 \pm 0.06	17.40 \pm 0.09
106405.63 \pm 519.87	20.86 \pm 0.05	19.98 \pm 0.03	19.34 \pm 0.03	18.88 \pm 0.03	18.17 \pm 0.06	17.75 \pm 0.06	17.34 \pm 0.09
191466.77 \pm 751.37	21.43 \pm 0.07	20.61 \pm 0.03	19.97 \pm 0.03	19.52 \pm 0.03	18.77 \pm 0.06	18.28 \pm 0.06	17.92 \pm 0.14
275594.19 \pm 747.59	21.57 \pm 0.07	20.88 \pm 0.04	20.31 \pm 0.04	19.87 \pm 0.04	19.14 \pm 0.07	18.57 \pm 0.06	18.26 \pm 0.21
366390.74 \pm 1105.79	21.87 \pm 0.07	21.17 \pm 0.04	20.62 \pm 0.03	20.15 \pm 0.03	19.43 \pm 0.06	18.89 \pm 0.06	18.46 \pm 0.15
448791.55 \pm 1201.33	21.90 \pm 0.08	21.27 \pm 0.04	20.79 \pm 0.04	20.33 \pm 0.03	19.66 \pm 0.07	18.97 \pm 0.07	18.55 \pm 0.18
537481.41 \pm 1132.16	22.02 \pm 0.09	21.52 \pm 0.05	21.00 \pm 0.04	20.55 \pm 0.03	19.87 \pm 0.07	19.20 \pm 0.07	18.83 \pm 0.17
794992.63 \pm 1200.69	22.14 \pm 0.04	21.51 \pm 0.03	21.05 \pm 0.04	20.71 \pm 0.05	20.31 \pm 0.13	19.79 \pm 0.14	19.59 \pm 0.41
1226716.84 \pm 1050.15	22.17 \pm 0.04	21.59 \pm 0.04	21.26 \pm 0.04	20.97 \pm 0.04	20.34 \pm 0.12	19.95 \pm 0.11	19.40 \pm 0.34

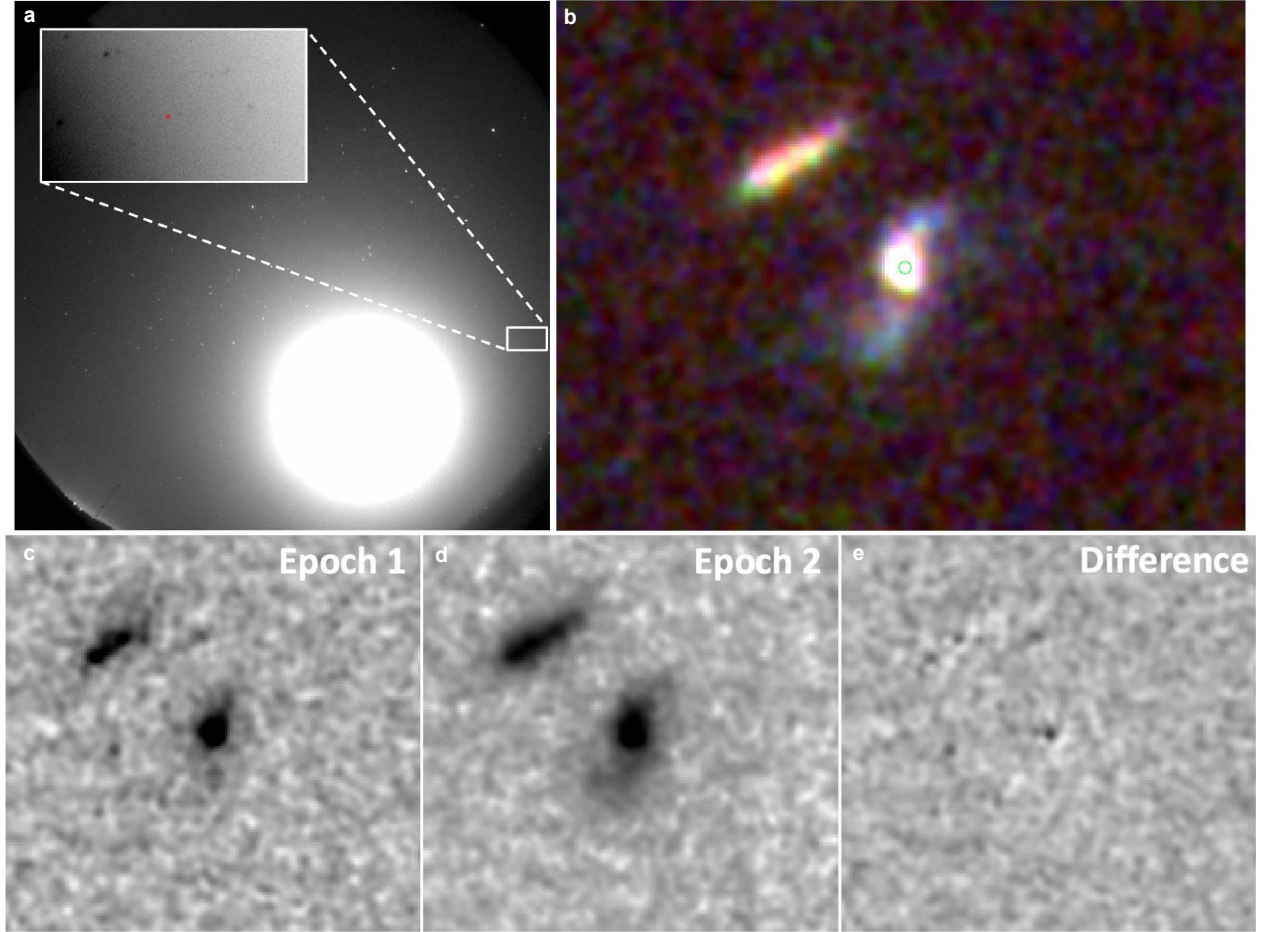
Extended Data Table 2: **GROND photometry.** T_{GROND} in seconds after the BAT trigger. The AB magnitudes are not corrected for the Galactic foreground reddening.

Telescope (GTC) equipped with the OSIRIS spectrograph⁵⁷ started observations 2.6 hr post-burst. The grisms R1000B and R2500I were used covering the wavelength range 3,700-10,000 Å (600 s exposure times for each grism). The GTC detects a highly extinguished continuum, as well as CaII H and K lines in absorption, and [OII], H β , and [OIII] in emission (see Extended Data Fig. 5), all roughly at the same redshift $z = 0.4245 \pm 0.0005$ ⁵⁸. Comparing the derived rest-frame equivalent widths (EWs) with the work by⁵⁹, GRB 190114C clearly shows higher than average, but not unprecedented, values.

HST The *Hubble Space Telescope* (HST) imaged the afterglow and host galaxy of GRB 190114C on 11 February and 12 March 2019. HST observations clearly reveal that the host galaxy is spiral (Extended Data Fig. 4). A direct subtraction of the epochs of F850LP observations yields a faint residual close to the nucleus of the host (Extended Data Fig. 4). From the position of the residual we estimate that the burst originated within 250 pc of the host galaxy nucleus.

LT The robotic 2-m Liverpool Telescope (LT⁶⁰) slewed to the afterglow location at UTC 2019-01-14.974 and on the second night, from UTC 2019-01-15.814 and acquired images in B , g , V , r , i and z bands (45 s exposure each in the first night and 60 s in the second, see Extended Data Table 3). Aperture photometry of the afterglow was performed using a custom IDL script with a fixed aperture radius of 1.5". Photometric calibration was performed relative to stars from the Pan-STARRS1 catalogue⁶¹.

NTT The ESO New Technology Telescope (NTT) observed the optical counterpart of GRB 190114C under the extended Public ESO Spectroscopic Survey for Transient Objects (ePESSTO) using the



Extended Data Figure 4: **Images of the localisation region of GRB 190114C.** Panel **a**: The CASANDRA-2 at the BOOTES-2 station all-sky image. The image (30 s exposure, unfiltered) was taken at $T_0+14.8$ s. At the GRB 190114C location (circle) no prompt optical emission is detected. Panel **b**: Three-colour image of the host of GRB 190114C with the HST. The host galaxy is a spiral galaxy, and the green circle indicates the location of the transient close to its host nucleus. The image is $8''$ across, north is up and east to the left. Panels **c**, **d** and **e**: F850LP imaging of GRB 190114C taken with the HST. Two epochs are shown (images are $4''$ across), as well as the result of the difference image. A faint transient is visible close to the nucleus of the galaxy, and we identify this as the late time afterglow of the burst.

UTC	Filter	Exposure (s)	Magnitude
LT/O:O			
2019-01-14.975	<i>g</i>	45	19.08±0.06
2019-01-14.976	<i>r</i>	45	18.22±0.02
2019-01-14.977	<i>i</i>	45	17.49±0.02
2019-01-14.978	<i>z</i>	45	17.12±0.02
2019-01-14.979	<i>B</i>	45	19.55±0.15
2019-01-14.980	<i>V</i>	45	18.81±0.08
2019-01-15.814	<i>r</i>	60	19.61±0.05
2019-01-15.818	<i>z</i>	60	18.70±0.06
2019-01-15.820	<i>i</i>	60	19.04±0.04
2019-01-15.823	<i>g</i>	60	20.96±0.17
NOT/aIFOSC			
2019-01-14.89127	<i>g</i>	1 × 300	17.72±0.03
2019-01-14.89512	<i>r</i>	1 × 300	16.93±0.02
2019-01-14.89899	<i>i</i>	1 × 300	16.42 ±0.04
2019-01-14.90286	<i>z</i>	1 × 300	16.17 ±0.04
2019-01-23.8896	<i>i</i>	6 × 300	21.02±0.05

UVOT							
T_{start}	T_{stop}	Filter	Magnitude	T_{start}	T_{stop}	Filter	Magnitude
56.63	57.63	<i>V</i>	12.17±0.14	130958	142524	<i>UVM2</i>	20.37
57.63	58.63	<i>V</i>	12.34±0.14	217406	222752	<i>UVM2</i>	20.48
58.63	59.63	<i>V</i>	12.44±0.13	107573	125233	<i>U</i>	20.29
59.63	60.63	<i>V</i>	12.29±0.14	205500	210750	<i>U</i>	20.25
60.63	61.63	<i>V</i>	12.44±0.14	291188	302718	<i>U</i>	20.49
61.63	62.63	<i>V</i>	12.16±0.13	400429	412385	<i>U</i>	20.82
62.63	63.63	<i>V</i>	12.51±0.13	616	627	<i>V</i>	16.25±0.20
615.95	625.95	<i>V</i>	16.32±0.20	16295	17136	<i>V</i>	19.03±0.14
73.34	83.34	<i>white</i>	13.86	26775	27682	<i>V</i>	19.50±0.27
83.34	93.34	<i>white</i>	14.10±0.06	39149	57221	<i>V</i>	20.09±0.23
93.34	103.34	<i>white</i>	14.19±0.06	108064	125736	<i>V</i>	20.02
103.34	113.34	<i>white</i>	14.36±0.06	206689	211356	<i>V</i>	20.02
113.34	123.34	<i>white</i>	14.64±0.06	292383	303996	<i>V</i>	20.42
123.34	133.34	<i>white</i>	14.65±0.06	401305	413316	<i>V</i>	20.17
133.34	143.34	<i>white</i>	14.91±0.06	4044	51522	<i>UVW1</i>	21.17
143.34	153.34	<i>white</i>	14.99±0.06	131216	142656	<i>UVW1</i>	20.47
153.34	163.34	<i>white</i>	15.05±0.06	217984	223056	<i>UVW1</i>	20.57
163.34	173.34	<i>white</i>	15.32±0.06	592	612	<i>UVW2</i>	17.65
173.34	183.34	<i>white</i>	15.38±0.06	6056	56384	<i>UVW2</i>	21.30
183.34	193.34	<i>white</i>	15.38±0.06	130699	142346	<i>UVW2</i>	20.52
193.34	203.34	<i>white</i>	15.59±0.06	216828	222404	<i>UVW2</i>	20.55
562.0	572.0	<i>white</i>	16.96±0.10	566	586	<i>white</i>	16.90±0.07
572.0	582.0	<i>white</i>	16.90±0.10	607389	613956	<i>white</i>	22.16
535.5	555.5	<i>B</i>	17.56±0.21	624452	682416	<i>white</i>	21.99±0.18
545.5	565.5	<i>B</i>	17.25±0.18	745033	769296	<i>white</i>	21.64±0.16
285.9	305.9	<i>U</i>	17.35±0.19	818840	837216	<i>white</i>	22.50
305.9	325.9	<i>U</i>	17.50±0.20	893522	907116	<i>white</i>	22.57
325.9	345.9	<i>U</i>	17.24±0.18	991065	1004196	<i>white</i>	22.49±0.35
345.9	365.9	<i>U</i>	17.26±0.18	1077542	1094616	<i>white</i>	22.41±0.31
365.9	385.9	<i>U</i>	17.80±0.24	1140343	1170336	<i>white</i>	22.50
385.9	405.9	<i>U</i>	17.64±0.22	1220661	1274376	<i>white</i>	22.36±0.29
405.9	425.9	<i>U</i>	17.82±0.24	5851	6050	<i>white</i>	19.25±0.09
425.9	445.9	<i>U</i>	17.84±0.25	21950	22857	<i>white</i>	20.25±0.09
445.9	465.9	<i>U</i>	17.87±0.25	1353459	1359284	<i>white</i>	21.70
465.9	485.9	<i>U</i>	17.79±0.24	1502211	1548336	<i>white</i>	21.98±0.24
485.9	505.9	<i>U</i>	17.81±0.24	1692292	1703935	<i>white</i>	22.07
505.9	525.9	<i>U</i>	17.65±0.22	2132978	2146056	<i>white</i>	22.58
542	561	<i>B</i>	17.38±0.14	2299521	2317956	<i>white</i>	22.41±0.31
5646	5845	<i>B</i>	19.54±0.19	63686	80942	<i>white</i>	21.07±0.24
21038	46521	<i>B</i>	21.14±0.35	107900	125591	<i>white</i>	21.40±0.28
62774	96486	<i>B</i>	21.33±0.29	206292	211137	<i>white</i>	21.52
107737	125412	<i>B</i>	21.00	291984	303556	<i>white</i>	21.48±0.23
205896	210944	<i>B</i>	20.78	401012	413029	<i>white</i>	21.84
291586	303137	<i>B</i>	21.29	491973	505356	<i>white</i>	22.21±0.24
400721	412707	<i>B</i>	21.22	74	224	<i>white</i>	14.90±0.02
3839	50615	<i>UVM2</i>	20.88±0.28				

Extended Data Table 3: Liverpool Telescope, Nordic Optical Telescope, and UVOT observations. Magnitudes are SDSS AB-"like" for ugriz, Vega-"like" for all the other filters and are not corrected for Galactic extinction. For UVOT data, magnitudes without uncertainties are upper limits.

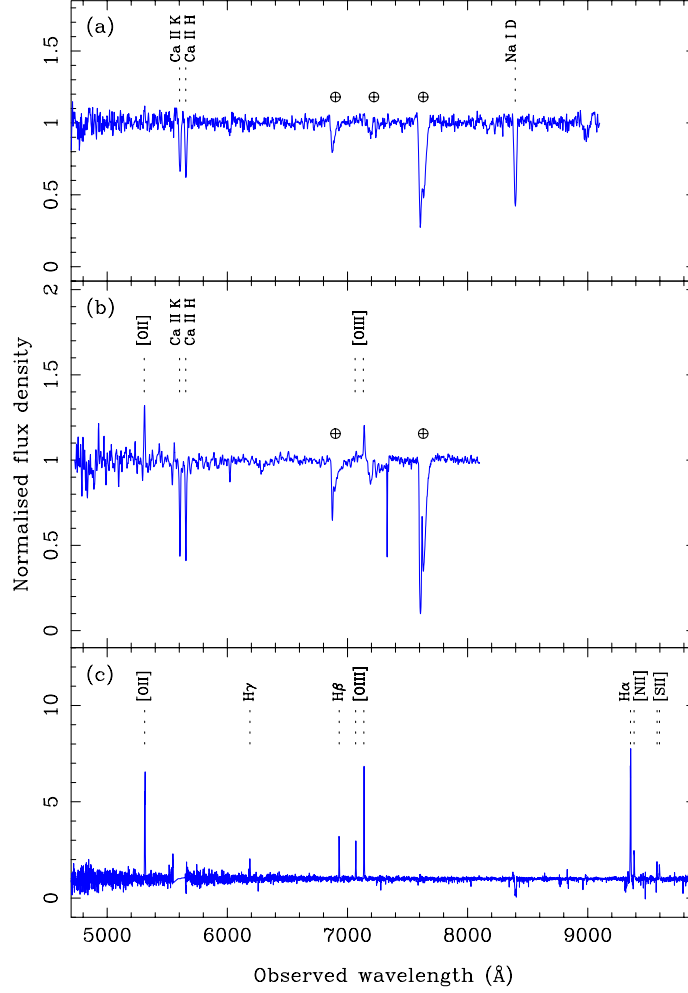
NTT/EFOSC2 instrument in imaging mode⁶². Observations started at 04:36:53 UT on 2019 January 16 with the g , r , i , z Gunn filters. Image reduction was carried out by following the standard procedures⁶³.

OASDG The 0.5 m remote telescope of the Osservatorio Astronomico “S. Di Giacomo” (OASDG), located in Agerola (Italy) started observations in the optical Rc -band 0.54 hours after the burst. The afterglow of GRB 190114C was clearly detected in all the images.

NOT The Nordic Optical Telescope (NOT) observed the optical afterglow of GRB 190114C with the Alhambra Faint Object Spectrograph and Camera (AlFOSC) instrument. Imaging was obtained in the $griz$ filters with 300 s exposures, starting at Jan 14 21:20:56 UT, 24 minutes after the BAT trigger. The normalised spectrum (Extended Data Fig. 5) reveals strong host interstellar absorption lines due to Ca H & K and Na ID, which provided a redshift of $z = 0.425$.

REM The Rapid Eye Mount telescope (REM) performed optical and NIR observations with the REM 60 cm robotic telescope equipped with the ROS2 optical imager and the REMIR NIR camera⁶⁴. Observations were performed starting about 3.8 hours after the burst in the r , and J bands and lasted about one hour.

Swift/UVOT The *Swift* UltraViolet and Optical Telescope (UVOT⁶⁵) began observations at $T_0 + 54$ seconds in the UVOT v band. The first observation after settling started 74 s after the trigger for 150 s in the UVOT *white* band⁶⁶. A 50 s exposure with the UV grism was taken thereafter, followed by multiple exposures rotating through all seven broad and intermediate-band filters until switching to only UVOT’s clear white filter on 2019-01-20. Standard photometric calibration and methods



Extended Data Figure 5: **Optical/NIR spectra of GRB 190114C.** Panel **a**: The NOT/AIFOSC spectrum obtained at a mid-time 1 hr post-burst. The continuum is afterglow dominated at this time, and shows strong absorption features of Ca II and Na I (in addition to telluric absorption). Panel **b**: the normalised GTC (+OSIRIS) spectrum on Jan 14, 23:32:03 UT, with the R1000B and R2500I grisms. The emission lines of the underlying host galaxy are noticeable, besides the Ca II absorption lines in the afterglow spectrum. Panel **c**: The visible light region of the VLT/X-shooter spectrum obtained approximately 3.2 d post-burst, showing strong emission lines from the star-forming host galaxy.

were used for deriving the aperture photometry^{67,68}. The grism zeroth order the data were reduced manually⁶⁹ to derive the b -magnitude and error.

VLT The STARGATE collaboration used the Very Large Telescope (VLT) and observed GRB 190114C using the X-shooter spectrograph. Detailed analysis will be presented in forthcoming papers. A portion of the second spectrum is shown in Extended Data Fig. 5, illustrating the strong emission lines characteristic of a strongly star-forming galaxy, whose light is largely dominating over the afterglow at this epoch.

Magnitudes of the underlying galaxies The *HST* images show a spiral or tidally disrupted galaxy whose bulge is coincident with the coordinates of GRB 190114C. A second galaxy is detected at an angular distance of $1.3''$, towards the North East. The SED analysis was performed with LePhare^{70,71} using an iterative method that combined both the resolved photometry of the two galaxies found in the *HST* and *VLT/HAWK-I* data and the blended photometry from *GALEX* and *WISE*, where the spatial resolution was much lower. Further details will be given in a paper in preparation (de Ugate Postigo et al.). The estimated photometry, for each object and their combination, is given in Extended Data Table 4.

Optical Extinction The optical extinction toward the line of sight of a GRB is derived assuming a power law as intrinsic spectral shape⁷². Once the Galactic extinction ($E_{B-V} = 0.01$ ⁷³) is taken into account and the fairly bright host galaxy contribution is properly subtracted, a good fit to the data is obtained with the LMC recipe and $A_V = 1.83 \pm 0.15$. The spectral index β ($F_\nu \propto \nu^{\beta_0}$) evolves from hard to soft across the temporal break in the optical light-curve at about 0.5 days,

Filter	Host	Companion	Combined
Sloan u	23.54	25.74	23.40
Sloan g	22.51	23.81	22.21
Sloan r	22.13	22.81	21.66
Sloan i	21.70	22.27	21.19
Sloan z	21.51	21.74	20.87
2MASS J	20.98	21.08	20.28
2MASS H	20.68	20.82	20.00
2MASS K_s	20.45	20.61	19.77

Extended Data Table 4: **Observations of the host galaxy.** For each filter, the estimated magnitudes are given for the host galaxy of GRB 190114C, the companion and the combination of the two objects.

moving from $\beta_{o,1} = -0.10 \pm 0.12$ to $\beta_{o,2} = -0.48 \pm 0.15$.

Radio and Sub-mm afterglow observations The light curves from the different instruments are shown in Extended Data Fig. 3.

ALMA The Atacama Large Millimetre/Submillimetre Array (ALMA) observations are reported in Band 3 (central observed frequency of 97.500 GHz) and Band 6 (235.0487 GHz), between 2019 January 15 and 2019 January 19. Data were calibrated within CASA (Common Astronomy Software Applications, version 5.4.0⁷⁴) using the pipeline calibration. Photometric measurements were also performed within CASA. ALMA early observations at 97.5 GHz are taken from ¹⁵.

ATCA The Australia Telescope Compact Array (ATCA) observations were made with the ATCA 4 cm receivers (band centres 5.5 and 9 GHz), 15 mm receivers (band centres 17 and 19 GHz), and 7 mm receivers (band centres 43 and 45 GHz). ATCA data were obtained using the CABB continuum mode ⁷⁵ and reduced with the software packages MIRIAD ⁷⁶ and CASA ⁷⁴ using standard techniques. The quoted errors are 1σ , which include the RMS and Gaussian 1σ errors.

GMRT The upgraded Giant Metre-wave Radio Telescope ⁷⁷ (UGMRT) observed on 17th January 2019 13.44 UT (2.8 days after the burst) in band 5 (1000-1450 MHz) with 2048 channels spread over 400 MHz. GMRT detected a weak source with a flux density of $73 \pm 17 \mu\text{Jy}$ at the GRB position ⁷⁸. The flux should be considered as an upper limit, as the contribution from the host ⁷⁹ has not been subtracted.

ATCA			
Start Date and Time	End Date and Time	Frequency GHz	Flux mJy
1/16/2019 6:47:00	1/16/2019 10:53:00	5.5	1.92±0.06
		9	1.78±0.06
		18	2.62±0.26
1/18/2019 1:45:00	1/18/2019 11:18:00	5.5	1.13±0.04
		9	1.65±0.05
		18	2.52±0.27
		44	1.52±0.15
1/20/2019 3:38	1/20/2019 10:25:00	5.5	1.78±0.06
		9	2.26±0.07
		18	2.30±0.23

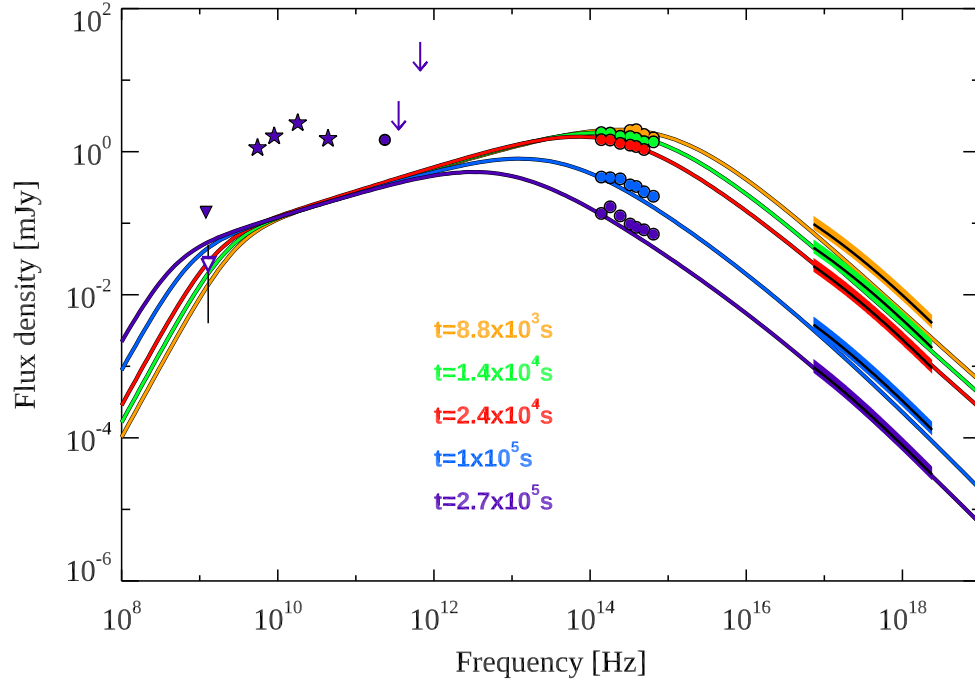
JCMT SCUBA-2						
UT Date	Time since trigger (days)	Time on source (hours)	Typical 225 GHz CSO Opacity	Typical elevation (degrees)	850 μ m RMS density (mJy/beam)	450 μ m RMS density (mJy/beam)
2019-01-15	0.338	1.03	0.026	39	1.7	9.2
2019-01-16	1.338	1.03	0.024	39	1.6	8.4
2019-01-18	3.318	0.95	0.031	37	1.7	11.4

Extended Data Table 5: **Observations of GRB 190114C by ATCA and JCMT SCUBA-2.** For ATCA data, start and end date and times (UTC) of the observations, frequency, and flux (1σ error) are reported. For JCMT SCUBA-2 data, the CSO 225 GHz opacity measures the zenith atmospheric attenuation.

MeerKAT The new MeerKAT radio observatory^{80,81} observed on 15 and 18 January 2019, with DDT requested by the ThunderKAT Large Survey Project⁸². Both epochs used 63 antennas and were done at L-band spanning 856 MHz and centered at 1284 MHz. MeerKAT flux estimation was done by finding and fitting the source with the software PyBDSF v.1.8.15⁸³. Adding the RMS noise in quadrature to the flux uncertainty leads to final flux measurements of $125 \pm 14 \mu\text{Jy/beam}$ on 15 January and $97 \pm 16 \mu\text{Jy/beam}$ on 18 January. The contribution from the host galaxy⁷⁹ has not been subtracted. Therefore, these measurements provide a maximum flux of the GRB.

JCMT SCUBA-2 Sub-millimeter Sub-millimeter observations were performed simultaneously at $850 \mu\text{m}$ and $450 \mu\text{m}$ on three nights using the SCUBA-2 continuum camera⁸⁴. GRB 190114C was not detected on any of the individual nights. Combining all the SCUBA-2 continuum camera⁸⁴ observations, the RMS background noise is 0.95 mJy/beam at $850 \mu\text{m}$ and 5.4 mJy/beam at $450 \mu\text{m}$ at 1.67 days after the burst trigger.

Prompt emission model for the early time MAGIC emission In the standard picture the prompt sub-MeV spectrum is explained as a synchrotron radiation from relativistic accelerated electrons in the energy dissipation region. The associated inverse Compton component is sensitive to the details of the dynamics: e.g. in the internal shock model if the peak energy is initially very high and the IC component is suppressed due to Klein-Nishina (KN) effects, the peak of the IC component may be delayed and become bright only at late times when scatterings occur in Thomson regime. Simulations showed that magnetic fields required to produce the GeV/TeV component are rather low⁸⁵, $\epsilon_B \sim 10^{-3}$. In this framework the contribution of the IC component to the observed flux at early times (62-90 s, see Extended Data Table 1) does not exceed $\sim 20\%$. Alternatively, if



Extended Data Figure 6: **Radio to X-rays SED at different epochs.** The synchrotron frequency ν_m crosses the optical band, moving from higher to lower frequencies. The break between 10^8 and 10^{10} Hz is caused by the self-absorption synchrotron frequency ν_{sa} . Optical (X-ray) data have been corrected for extinction (absorption).

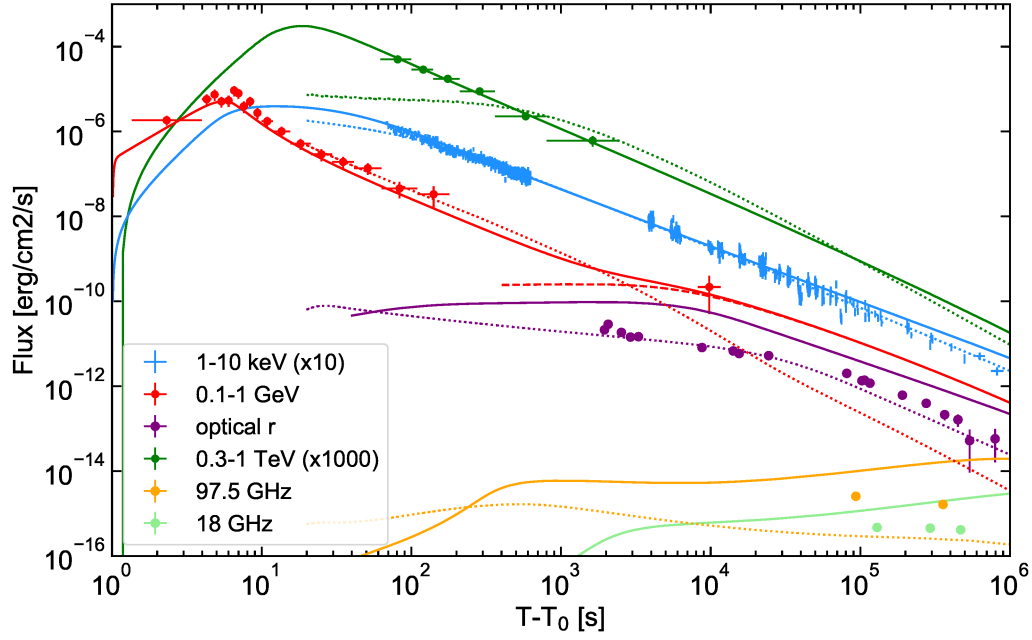
the prompt emission originates in reprocessed photospheric emission, the early TeV flux may arise from IC scatterings of thermal photons by freshly heated electrons below the photosphere at low optical depths. Another possibility for the generation of TeV photons might be the inverse Compton scattering of prompt MeV photons by electrons in the external forward shock region where electrons are heated to an average Lorentz factor of order 10^4 at early times.

Afterglow model Synchrotron and SSC radiation from electrons accelerated at the forward shock has been modelled within the external shock scenario^{7,8,19,24,86}. The results of the modeling are overlaid to the data in Fig. 3, and Extended Data Figs. 6 and 7.

We consider two types of power law radial profiles $n(R) = n_0 R^{-s}$ for the external environment: $s = 0$ (homogeneous medium) and $s = 2$ (wind-like medium, typical of an environment shaped by the stellar wind of the progenitor). In the last case, we define $n_0 = 3 \times 10^{35} A_\star \text{ cm}^{-1}$. We assume that electrons swept up by the shock are accelerated into a power law distribution described by spectral index p : $dN/d\gamma \propto \gamma^{-p}$, where γ is the electron Lorentz factor. We call ν_m the characteristic synchrotron frequency of electrons with Lorentz factor γ_m , ν_c the cooling frequency, and ν_{sa} the synchrotron self-absorption frequency.

The early time optical emission (up to ~ 1000 s) and radio emission (up to $\sim 10^5$ s) are most likely dominated by reverse shock radiation¹⁵. Detailed modeling of this component is not discussed in this work, where we focus on forward shock radiation.

The XRT flux (Fig. 1, blue data points) decays as $F_X \propto t^{\alpha_X}$ with $\alpha_X = -1.36 \pm 0.02$. If $\nu_X > \max(\nu_m, \nu_c)$, the X-ray light curve is predicted to decay as $t^{(2-3p)/4}$, that implies $p \sim 2.5$.



Extended Data Figure 7: **Modeling of the broadband light curves.** Modeling of forward shock emission is compared to observations at different frequencies (see legend). The model shown with solid and dashed lines is optimised to describe the high-energy radiation (TeV, GeV and X-ray). It has been obtained with the following parameters: $s = 0$, $\epsilon_e = 0.07$, $\epsilon_B = 8 \times 10^{-5}$, $p = 2.6$, $n_0 = 0.5$, and $E_k = 8 \times 10^{53}$ erg. Solid lines show the total flux (synchrotron and SSC), while the dashed line refers to the SSC contribution only. Dotted curves are derived to test a better modeling of observations at lower frequencies, but fail to explain the behaviour of the TeV light curve. These are obtained with the following model parameters: $s = 2$, $\epsilon_e = 0.6$, $\epsilon_B = 10^{-4}$, $p = 2.4$, $A_\star = 0.1$, and $E_k = 4 \times 10^{53}$ erg.

Another possibility is to assume $\nu_m < \nu_X < \nu_c$, which implies $p = 2.1 - 2.2$ for $s = 2$ and $p \sim 2.8$ for $s = 0$. A broken power law fit provides a better fit (5.3×10^{-5} probability of chance improvement), with a break occurring around 4×10^4 s and decay indices $\alpha_{X,1} \sim -1.32 \pm 0.03$ and $\alpha_{X,2} \sim -1.55 \pm 0.04$. This behaviour can be explained by the passage of ν_c in the XRT band and assuming again $p = 2.4 - 2.5$ for $s = 2$ and $p \sim 2.8$ for $s = 0$.

The optical light curve starts displaying a shallow decay in time (with temporal index poorly constrained, between -0.5 and -0.25) starting from $\sim 2 \times 10^3$ s, followed by a steepening around 8×10^4 s, when the temporal decay becomes similar to the decay in X-ray band, suggesting that after this time the X-ray and optical band lie in the same part of the synchrotron spectrum. If the break is interpreted as the synchrotron characteristic frequency ν_m crossing the optical band, after the break the observed temporal decay requires a steep value of $p \sim 3$ for $s = 0$ and a value between $p = 2.4$ and $p = 2.5$ for $s = 2$. Independently of the density profile of the external medium and on the cooling regime of the electrons, $\nu_m \propto t^{-3/2}$, placing it the soft X-ray band at 10^2 s. The SED at ~ 100 s is indeed characterised by a peak in between 5-30 keV (Fig. 3). Information on the location of the self-absorption frequency are provided by observations at 1 GHz, showing that $\nu_{sa} \sim 1$ GHz at 10^5 s (Extended Data Fig. 6).

Summarizing, in a wind-like scenario X-ray and optical emission and their evolution in time can be explained if $p = 2.4 - 2.5$, the emission is initially in fast cooling regime and transitions to a slow cooling regime around 3×10^3 s. The optical spectral index at late times is predicted to be $(1 - p)/2 \sim -0.72$, in agreement with observations. ν_m crosses the optical band at $t \sim 8 \times 10^4$ s, explaining the steepening of the optical light curve and the flattening of the optical spectrum.

The X-ray band initially lies above (or close to) ν_m , and the break frequency ν_c starts crossing the X-ray band around $2 - 4 \times 10^4$ s, producing the steepening in the decay rate (the cooling frequency increases with time for $s = 2$). In this case, before the temporal break, the decay rate is related to the spectral index of the electron energy distribution by $\alpha_{X,1} = (2 - 3p)/4 \sim -1.3$, for $p \sim 2.4 - 2.5$. Well after the break, this value of p predicts a decay rate $\alpha_{X,1} = (1 - 3p)/4 = -1.55 - 1.62$. Overall, this interpretation is also consistent with the fact that the late time ($t > 10^5$ s) X-ray and optical light curves display similar temporal decays (Fig.1), as they lie in the same part of the synchrotron spectrum ($\nu_m < \nu_{\text{opt}} < \nu_X < \nu_c$). A similar picture can be invoked to explain the emission also assuming a homogeneous density medium, but a steeper value of p is required. In this case, however, no break is predicted in the X-ray light curve.

We now add to the picture the information brought by the TeV detection. The modeling is built with reference to the MAGIC flux and spectral indices derived considering statistical errors only (see Extended Data Table 1 and green data points in Extended Data Fig. 2). The light curve decays in time as $t^{-1.51}$ and the photon index is consistent within $\sim 1\sigma$ with $\Gamma_{\text{ph,TeV}} \sim -2.5$ for the entire duration of the emission, although there is evidence for an evolution from harder (~ -2) to softer (~ -2.8) values. In the first broadband SED (Fig. 3, 68-110 s), LAT observations provide strong evidence for the presence of two separated spectral peaks.

Assuming Thomson scattering, the SSC peak is given by:

$$\nu_{\text{peak}}^{\text{SSC}} \simeq 2 \gamma_e^2 \nu_{\text{peak}}^{\text{syn}} \quad (1)$$

while in KN regime, the SSC peak should be located at:

$$h\nu_{\text{peak}}^{\text{SSC}} \simeq 2 \gamma_e \Gamma m_e c^2 / (1 + z) \quad (2)$$

where $\gamma_e = \min(\gamma_c, \gamma_m)$. The synchrotron spectral peak is located at $E_{\text{peak}}^{\text{syn}} \sim 10 \text{ keV}$, while the peak of the SSC component must be below $E_{\text{peak}}^{\text{SSC}} \lesssim 100 \text{ GeV}$ to explain the MAGIC photon index. Both the KN and Thomson scattering regimes imply $\gamma_e \lesssim 10^3$. This small value faces two problems: i) if the bulk Lorentz factor Γ is larger than 150 (that is a necessary condition to avoid strong γ - γ opacity, see below), a small γ_m translates into a small efficiency of the electron acceleration, with $\epsilon_e < 0.05$, ii) the synchrotron peak energy can be located at $E_{\text{peak}}^{\text{syn}} \sim 10 \text{ keV}$ only for $B\Gamma \gtrsim 10^5 \text{ G}$. Large B and small ϵ_e would make difficult to explain the presence of a strong SSC emission. These calculations show that γ - γ opacity likely plays a role in shaping and softening the observed spectra of the SSC spectrum^{30,87}.

For a gamma-ray photon with energy E_γ , the $\tau_{\gamma\gamma}$ opacity is:

$$\tau_{\gamma\gamma}(E_\gamma) = \sigma_{\gamma\gamma}(R/\Gamma) n_t(E_\gamma), \quad (3)$$

where $n_t = L_t / (4\pi R^2 c \Gamma E_t)$ is the density of target photons in the comoving frame, L_t is the luminosity and $E_t = (m_e c^2)^2 \Gamma^2 / E_\gamma / (1+z)^2$ is the energy of target photons in the observer frame. Target photons for photons with energy $E_\gamma = 0.2 - 1 \text{ TeV}$ and for $\Gamma \sim 120 - 150$ have energies in the range $4 - 30 \text{ keV}$. When $\gamma - \gamma$ absorption is relevant, the emission from pairs can give a non-negligible contribution to the radiative output.

To properly model all the physical processes that are shaping the broadband radiation, we use a numerical code that solves the evolution of the electron distributions and derives the radiative

output taking into account the following processes: synchrotron and SSC losses, adiabatic losses, $\gamma - \gamma$ absorption, emission from pairs, and synchrotron self-absorption^{88–91}. We find that for the parameters assumed in the proposed modeling (see below), the contribution from pairs to the emission is negligible.

The MAGIC photon index (Extended Data Table 1) and its evolution with time constrain the SSC peak energy to be at $\lesssim 1$ TeV at the beginning of observations (Extended Data Table 1). In general the internal opacity decreases with time and KN effects become less relevant. A possible softening of the spectrum with time, as the one suggested by the observations, requires that the spectral peak decreases with time and moves below the MAGIC energy range. In the slow cooling regime, the SSC peak evolves to higher frequencies for a wind-like medium and decreases very slowly ($\nu_{\text{peak}}^{\text{SSC}} \propto t^{-1/4}$) for a constant-density medium (both in KN and Thomson regimes). In fast cooling regime the evolution is faster ($\nu_{\text{peak}}^{\text{SSC}} \propto t^{-1/2} - t^{-9/4}$ depending on medium and regime).

We model the multi-band observations considering both $s = 0$ and $s = 2$. The results are shown in Fig. 3, Extended Data Figs. 6 and 7 where model curves are overlaid to observations. The model curves shown in these figures have been derived using the following parameters. The model in Fig. 3 and in 7 (solid and dashed curves) we have used $s = 0$, $\epsilon_e = 0.07$, $\epsilon_B = 8 \times 10^{-5}$, $p = 2.6$, $n_0 = 0.5$, and $E_k = 8 \times 10^{53}$ erg. For the dotted curves in Extended Data Fig. 7 and the SEDs in Extended Data Figs. 6 we have used $s = 2$, $\epsilon_e = 0.6$, $\epsilon_B = 10^{-4}$, $p = 2.4$, $A_\star = 0.1$, and $E_k = 4 \times 10^{53}$ erg.

Using the constraints on the afterglow onset time ($t_{\text{peak}}^{\text{aft}} \sim 5 - 10$ s from the smooth compo-

ment detected during the prompt emission) the initial bulk Lorentz factor is constrained to assume values $\Gamma_0 \sim 300$ and $\Gamma_0 \sim 700$ for $s = 2$ and $s = 0$, respectively.

Consistently with the qualitative description above, we find that late time optical observations can indeed be explained with ν_m crossing the band (see the SED modeling in Extended Data Fig. 6 and dotted curves in Extended Data Fig. 7). However a large ν_m is required in this case and consequently also the peak of the SSC component would be large and lie above the MAGIC energy range. The resulting MAGIC light curve (green dotted curve in Extended Data Fig. 7) does not agree with observations. Relaxing the requirement on ν_m , the TeV spectra (Fig. 3) and light curve (green solid curve in Extended Data Fig. 7) can be explained. As noted before, a wind-like medium can explain the steepening of the X-ray light curve at 8×10^4 s, while in a homogeneous medium no steepening is expected (blue dotted and solid lines in Extended Data Fig. 7). We find that the GeV flux detected by LAT at late time ($t \sim 10^4$ s) is dominated by the SSC component (dashed line in Extended Data Fig. 7).

1. Mészáros, P. Theories of Gamma-Ray Bursts. *ARA&A* **40**, 137–169 (2002).
2. Piran, T. The physics of gamma-ray bursts. *Reviews of Modern Physics* **76**, 1143–1210 (2004).
3. van Paradijs, J., Kouveliotou, C. & Wijers, R. A. M. J. Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglows. *ARA&A* **38**, 379–425 (2000).
4. Gehrels, N., Ramirez-Ruiz, E. & Fox, D. B. Gamma-Ray Bursts in the Swift Era. *ARA&A*

- 47**, 567–617 (2009).
5. Gehrels, N. & Mészáros, P. Gamma-Ray Bursts. *Science* **337**, 932 (2012).
 6. Kumar, P. & Zhang, B. The physics of gamma-ray bursts & relativistic jets. *Phys. Rep.* **561**, 1–109 (2015).
 7. Sari, R., Piran, T. & Narayan, R. Spectra and Light Curves of Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglows. *ApJ* **497**, L17–L20 (1998).
 8. Granot, J. & Sari, R. The Shape of Spectral Breaks in Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglows. *ApJ* **568**, 820–829 (2002).
 9. Meszaros, P. & Rees, M. J. Delayed GEV Emission from Cosmological Gamma-Ray Bursts - Impact of a Relativistic Wind on External Matter. *MNRAS* **269**, L41 (1994).
 10. MAGIC Collaboration. Teraelectronvolt emission from the γ -ray burst GRB 190114C. *Nature* **575**, 455–458 (2019).
 11. Nava, L. High-energy emission from gamma-ray bursts. *International Journal of Modern Physics D* **27**, 1842003 (2018).
 12. Mirzoyan, R. First time detection of a GRB at sub-TeV energies; MAGIC detects the GRB 190114C. *The Astronomer's Telegram* **12390** (2019).
 13. Ajello, M. *et al.* Fermi and Swift Observations of GRB 190114C: Tracing the Evolution of High-Energy Emission from Prompt to Afterglow. *arXiv e-prints* arXiv:1909.10605 (2019).

14. Ravasio, M. E. *et al.* GRB 190114C: from prompt to afterglow? *A&A* **626**, A12 (2019).
15. Laskar, T. *et al.* ALMA Detection of a Linearly Polarized Reverse Shock in GRB 190114C. *ApJ* **878**, L26 (2019).
16. Vietri, M. GeV Photons from Ultrahigh Energy Cosmic Rays Accelerated in Gamma Ray Bursts. *Physical Review Letters* **78**, 4328–4331 (1997).
17. Zhang, B. & Mészáros, P. High-Energy Spectral Components in Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglows. *ApJ* **559**, 110–122 (2001).
18. Razzaque, S. A Leptonic-Hadronic Model for the Afterglow of Gamma-ray Burst 090510. *ApJ* **724**, L109–L112 (2010).
19. Sari, R. & Esin, A. A. On the Synchrotron Self-Compton Emission from Relativistic Shocks and Its Implications for Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglows. *ApJ* **548**, 787–799 (2001).
20. Mészáros, P., Razzaque, S. & Zhang, B. GeV-TeV emission from γ -ray bursts. *New A Rev.* **48**, 445–451 (2004).
21. Lemoine, M. The synchrotron self-Compton spectrum of relativistic blast waves at large Y . *MNRAS* **453**, 3772–3784 (2015).
22. Fan, Y.-Z. & Piran, T. High-energy γ -ray emission from gamma-ray bursts — before GLAST. *Frontiers of Physics in China* **3**, 306–330 (2008).
23. Galli, A. & Piro, L. Prospects for detection of very high-energy emission from GRB in the context of the external shock model. *A&A* **489**, 1073–1077 (2008).

24. Nakar, E., Ando, S. & Sari, R. Klein-Nishina Effects on Optically Thin Synchrotron and Synchrotron Self-Compton Spectrum. *ApJ* **703**, 675–691 (2009).
25. Xue, R. R. *et al.* Very High Energy γ -Ray Afterglow Emission of Nearby Gamma-Ray Bursts. *ApJ* **703**, 60–67 (2009).
26. Piran, T. & Nakar, E. On the External Shock Synchrotron Model for Gamma-ray Bursts' GeV Emission. *ApJ* **718**, L63–L67 (2010).
27. Tam, P.-H. T., Tang, Q.-W., Hou, S.-J., Liu, R.-Y. & Wang, X.-Y. Discovery of an Extra Hard Spectral Component in the High-energy Afterglow Emission of GRB 130427A. *ApJ* **771**, L13 (2013).
28. Liu, R.-Y., Wang, X.-Y. & Wu, X.-F. Interpretation of the Unprecedentedly Long-lived High-energy Emission of GRB 130427A. *ApJ* **773**, L20 (2013).
29. Ackermann, M. *et al.* Fermi-LAT Observations of the Gamma-Ray Burst GRB 130427A. *Science* **343**, 42–47 (2014).
30. Wang, X.-Y., Liu, R.-Y., Zhang, H.-M., Xi, S.-Q. & Zhang, B. Synchrotron self-Compton emission from afterglow shocks as the origin of the sub-TeV emission in GRB 180720B and GRB 190114C. *arXiv e-prints* arXiv:1905.11312 (2019).
31. Hamburg, R. GRB 190114C: Fermi GBM detection. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23707** (2019).
32. Kocevski, D. *et al.* GRB 190114C: Fermi-LAT detection. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23709** (2019).

33. Gropp, J. D. GRB 190114C: Swift detection of a very bright burst with a bright optical counterpart. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23688** (2019).
34. Ursi, A. *et al.* GRB 190114C: AGILE/MCAL detection. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23712** (2019).
35. Frederiks, D. *et al.* Konus-Wind observation of GRB 190114C. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23737** (2019).
36. Minaev, P. & Pozanenko, A. GRB 190114C: SPI-ACS/INTEGRAL extended emission detection. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23714** (2019).
37. Xiao, S. *et al.* GRB 190114C: Insight-HXMT/HE detection. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23716** (2019).
38. Tavani, M. *et al.* The AGILE Mission. *Astron. Astrophys.* **502**, 995–1013 (2009).
39. Goldstein, A. *et al.* The Fermi GBM Gamma-Ray Burst Spectral Catalog: The First Two Years. *ApJS* **199**, 19 (2012).
40. Meegan, C. *et al.* The Fermi Gamma-ray Burst Monitor. *ApJ* **702**, 791–804 (2009).
41. Barthelmy, S. D. *et al.* The Burst Alert Telescope (BAT) on the SWIFT Midex Mission. *Space Sci. Rev.* **120**, 143–164 (2005).
42. Atwood, A. A., W. B. Abdo *et al.* The Large Area Telescope on the Fermi Gamma-Ray Space Telescope Mission. *ApJ* **697**, 1071–1102 (2009).

43. Kocevski, D. *et al.* GRB 190114C: Fermi-LAT detection. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23709** (2019).
44. Aleksić, J. *et al.* The major upgrade of the MAGIC telescopes, Part II: A performance study using observations of the Crab Nebula. *Astroparticle Physics* **72**, 76–94 (2016).
45. Ahnen, M. L. *et al.* Performance of the MAGIC telescopes under moonlight. *Astroparticle Physics* **94**, 29–41 (2017).
46. Domínguez, A. *et al.* Extragalactic background light inferred from AEGIS galaxy-SED-type fractions. *MNRAS* **410**, 2556–2578 (2011).
47. Franceschini, A., Rodighiero, G. & Vaccari, M. Extragalactic optical-infrared background radiation, its time evolution and the cosmic photon-photon opacity. *A&A* **487**, 837–852 (2008).
48. Finke, J. D., Razzaque, S. & Dermer, C. D. Modeling the Extragalactic Background Light from Stars and Dust. *ApJ* **712**, 238–249 (2010).
49. Gilmore, R. C., Somerville, R. S., Primack, J. R. & Domínguez, A. Semi-analytic modelling of the extragalactic background light and consequences for extragalactic gamma-ray spectra. *MNRAS* **422**, 3189–3207 (2012).
50. UK *Swift* Science Data Centre. GRB 190114C *Swift*/XRT Light Curve. https://www.swift.ac.uk/xrt_curves/00883832/.
51. Evans, P. A. *et al.* Methods and results of an automatic analysis of a complete sample of *Swift*-XRT observations of GRBs. *MNRAS* **397**, 1177–1201 (2009).

52. Greiner, J. *et al.* GROND—a 7-Channel Imager. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific* **120**, 405 (2008).
53. Tody, D. IRAF in the Nineties. In Hanisch, R. J., Brissenden, R. J. V. & Barnes, J. (eds.) *Astronomical Data Analysis Software and Systems II*, vol. 52 of *Astronomical Society of the Pacific Conference Series*, 173 (1993).
54. Krühler, T. *et al.* The 2175 Å Dust Feature in a Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglow at Redshift 2.45. *ApJ* **685**, 376–383 (2008).
55. Bolmer, J. *et al.* Dust reddening and extinction curves toward gamma-ray bursts at $z > 4$. *A&A* **609**, A62 (2018).
56. Castro-Tirado, A. J. *et al.* A very sensitive all-sky CCD camera for continuous recording of the night sky. In Proc. SPIE, vol. 7019 of *Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE) Conference Series*, 70191V (2008).
57. Cepa, J. *et al.* OSIRIS tunable imager and spectrograph. In Iye, M. & Moorwood, A. F. (eds.) *Optical and IR Telescope Instrumentation and Detectors*, vol. 4008 of Proc. SPIE, 623–631 (2000).
58. Castro-Tirado, A. GRB 190114C: refined redshift by the 10.4m GTC. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23708** (2019).
59. de Ugarte Postigo, A. *et al.* The distribution of equivalent widths in long GRB afterglow spectra. *A&A* **548**, A11 (2012).

60. Steele, I. A. *et al.* The Liverpool Telescope: performance and first results. In Oschmann, J. M., Jr. (ed.) *Ground-based Telescopes*, vol. 5489 of Proc. SPIE, 679–692 (2004).
61. Chambers, K. C. *et al.* The Pan-STARRS1 Surveys. *arXiv e-prints* (2016).
62. Tarenghi, M. & Wilson, R. N. The ESO NTT (New Technology Telescope): The first active optics telescope. In Roddier, F. J. (ed.) *Active telescope systems*, vol. 1114 of *Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE) Conference Series*, 302–313 (1989).
63. Smartt, S. J. *et al.* PESSTO: survey description and products from the first data release by the Public ESO Spectroscopic Survey of Transient Objects. *A&A* **579**, A40 (2015).
64. Covino, S. *et al.* REM: a fully robotic telescope for GRB observations. In Moorwood, A. F. M. & Iye, M. (eds.) *Ground-based Instrumentation for Astronomy*, vol. 5492 of *Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE) Conference Series*, 1613–1622 (2004).
65. Roming, P. W. A. *et al.* The Swift Ultra-Violet/Optical Telescope. *Space Sci. Rev.* **120**, 95–142 (2005).
66. Siegel, M. H. & Gropp, J. D. GRB 190114C: Swift/UVOT Detection. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23725** (2019).
67. Poole, T. S. *et al.* Photometric calibration of the Swift ultraviolet/optical telescope. *MNRAS* **383**, 627–645 (2008).
68. Breeveld, A. A. *et al.* An Updated Ultraviolet Calibration for the Swift/UVOT. In *American Institute of Physics Conference Series*, vol. 1358, 373–376 (2011).

69. Kuin, N. P. M. *et al.* Calibration of the Swift-UVOT ultraviolet and visible grisms. *MNRAS* **449**, 2514–2538 (2015).
70. Arnouts, S. *et al.* Measuring and modelling the redshift evolution of clustering: the Hubble Deep Field North. *MNRAS* **310**, 540–556 (1999).
71. Ilbert, O. *et al.* Accurate photometric redshifts for the CFHT legacy survey calibrated using the VIMOS VLT deep survey. *A&A* **457**, 841–856 (2006).
72. Covino, S. *et al.* Dust extinctions for an unbiased sample of gamma-ray burst afterglows. *MNRAS* **432**, 1231–1244 (2013).
73. Schlafly, E. F. & Finkbeiner, D. P. Measuring Reddening with Sloan Digital Sky Survey Stellar Spectra and Recalibrating SFD. *ApJ* **737**, 103 (2011).
74. McMullin, J. P., Waters, B., Schiebel, D., Young, W. & Golap, K. CASA Architecture and Applications. In Shaw, R. A., Hill, F. & Bell, D. J. (eds.) *Astronomical Data Analysis Software and Systems XVI*, vol. 376 of *Astronomical Society of the Pacific Conference Series*, 127 (2007).
75. Wilson, W. E. *et al.* The Australia Telescope Compact Array Broad-band Backend: description and first results. *MNRAS* **416**, 832–856 (2011).
76. Sault, R. J., Teuben, P. J. & Wright, M. C. H. A Retrospective View of MIRIAD. In Shaw, R. A., Payne, H. E. & Hayes, J. J. E. (eds.) *Astronomical Data Analysis Software and Systems IV*, vol. 77 of *Astronomical Society of the Pacific Conference Series*, 433 (1995).

77. Swarup, G. *et al.* The Giant Metre-Wave Radio Telescope. *Current Science*, Vol. 60, NO.2/JAN25, P. 95, 1991 **60**, 95 (1991).
78. Cherukuri, S. V. *et al.* GRB 190114C: GMRT detection at 1.26GHz. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23762** (2019).
79. Tremou, L. *et al.* GRB 190114C: MeerKAT radio observation. *GRB Coordinates Network* **23760** (2019).
80. Camilo, F. *et al.* Revival of the Magnetar PSR J1622-4950: Observations with MeerKAT, Parkes, XMM-Newton, Swift, Chandra, and NuSTAR. *ApJ* **856**, 180 (2018).
81. Jonas, J. & MeerKAT Team. The MeerKAT Radio Telescope. In *Proceedings of MeerKAT Science: On the Pathway to the SKA*. 25-27 May, 1 (2016).
82. Fender, R. *et al.* ThunderKAT: The MeerKAT Large Survey Project for Image-Plane Radio Transients. *arXiv e-prints* arXiv:1711.04132 (2017).
83. Mohan, N. & Rafferty, D. PyBDSF: Python Blob Detection and Source Finder (2015).
84. Holland, W. S. *et al.* SCUBA-2: the 10 000 pixel bolometer camera on the James Clerk Maxwell Telescope. *MNRAS* **430**, 2513–2533 (2013).
85. Bošnjak, Ž., Daigne, F. & Dubus, G. Prompt high-energy emission from gamma-ray bursts in the internal shock model. *A&A* **498**, 677–703 (2009).
86. Panaitescu, A. & Kumar, P. Analytic Light Curves of Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglows: Homogeneous versus Wind External Media. *ApJ* **543**, 66–76 (2000).

87. Derishev, E. & Piran, T. The Physical Conditions of the Afterglow Implied by MAGIC's Sub-TeV Observations of GRB 190114C. *ApJ* **880**, L27 (2019).
88. Mastichiadis, A. & Kirk, J. G. Self-consistent particle acceleration in active galactic nuclei. *A&A* **295**, 613 (1995).
89. Vurm, I. & Poutanen, J. Time-Dependent Modeling of Radiative Processes in Hot Magnetized Plasmas. *ApJ* **698**, 293–316 (2009).
90. Petropoulou, M. & Mastichiadis, A. On the multiwavelength emission from gamma ray burst afterglows. *A&A* **507**, 599–610 (2009).
91. Pennanen, T., Vurm, I. & Poutanen, J. Simulations of gamma-ray burst afterglows with a relativistic kinetic code. *A&A* **564**, A77 (2014).

Author Information The authors declare no competing interests. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Razmik Mirzoyan (email: razmik.mirzoyan@mpp.mpg.de) or MAGIC (email: contact.magic@mpp.mpg.de).

Acknowledgements The MAGIC Collaboration would like to thank the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias for the excellent working conditions at the Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos in La Palma. The financial support of the German BMBF and MPG, the Italian INFN and INAF, the Swiss National Fund SNF, the ERDF under the Spanish MINECO (FPA2017-87859-P, FPA2017-85668-P, FPA2017-82729-C6-2-R, FPA2017-82729-C6-6-R, FPA2017-82729-C6-5-R, AYA2015-71042-P, AYA2016-76012-C3-1-P, ESP2017-87055-C2-2-P, FPA201790566REDC), the Indian Department of Atomic Energy, the Japanese

JSPS and MEXT, the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science, National RI Roadmap Project DO1-153/28.08.2018 and the Academy of Finland grant nr. 320045 is gratefully acknowledged. This work was also supported by the Spanish Centro de Excelencia “Severo Ochoa” SEV-2016-0588 and SEV-2015-0548, and Unidad de Excelencia “María de Maeztu” MDM-2014-0369, by the Croatian Science Foundation (HrZZ) Project IP-2016-06-9782 and the University of Rijeka Project 13.12.1.3.02, by the DFG Collaborative Research Centers SFB823/C4 and SFB876/C3, the Polish National Research Centre grant UMO-2016/22/M/ST9/00382 and by the Brazilian MCTIC, CNPq and FAPERJ. L. Nava acknowledges funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement n. 664931. E. Moretti acknowledges funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 665919. This paper makes use of the following ALMA data: ADS/JAO.ALMA#2018.A.00020.T, ADS/JAO.ALMA#2018.1.01410.T. ALMA is a partnership of ESO (representing its member states), NSF (USA) and NINS (Japan), together with NRC (Canada), MOST and ASIAA (Taiwan), and KASI (Republic of Korea), in cooperation with the Republic of Chile. The Joint ALMA Observatory is operated by ESO, AUI/NRAO and NAOJ. CT, AdUP, and DAK acknowledge support from the Spanish research project AYA2017-89384-P. C. Thoene and A. de Ugarte Postigo acknowledge support from funding associated to Ramón y Cajal fellowships (RyC-2012-09984 and RyC-2012-09975). D. A. Kann acknowledges support from funding associated to Juan de la Cierva Incorporación fellowships (IJCI-2015-26153). The James Clerk Maxwell Telescope is operated by the East Asian Observatory on behalf of The National Astronomical Observatory of Japan; Academia Sinica Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics; the Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute; Center for Astronomical Mega-Science (as well as the National Key R&D Program of China with No. 2017YFA0402700). Additional funding support is provided by the Science and Technology Facilities Council of the United Kingdom and participating universities in the United Kingdom and

Canada. The JCMT data reported here were obtained under project M18BP040 (P.I. D. Perley). We thank Mark Rawlings, Kevin Silva, Sheona Urquart, and the JCMT staff for the prompt support of these observations. The Liverpool Telescope, located on the island of La Palma in the Spanish Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos of the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, is operated by Liverpool John Moores University with financial support from the UK Science and Technology Facilities Council. The Australia Telescope Compact Array is part of the Australia Telescope National Facility which is funded by the Australian Government for operation as a National Facility managed by CSIRO. GEA is the recipient of an Australian Research Council Discovery Early Career Researcher Award (project number DE180100346) and JCAM-J is the recipient of Australian Research Council Future Fellowship (project number FT140101082) funded by the Australian Government. Support for the German contribution to GBM was provided by the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) via the Deutsches Zentrum für Luft und Raumfahrt (DLR) under grant number 50 QV 0301. The UAH coauthors gratefully acknowledge NASA funding from cooperative agreement NNM11AA01A. C.A.W.H., and C.M.H. gratefully acknowledge NASA funding through the *Fermi*-GBM project.

The *Fermi* LAT Collaboration acknowledges generous ongoing support from a number of agencies and institutes that have supported both the development and the operation of the LAT as well as scientific data analysis. These include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Energy in the United States, the Commissariat à l’Énergie Atomique and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique / Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules in France, the Agenzia Spaziale Italiana and the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare in Italy, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK) and Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) in Japan, and the K. A. Wallenberg Foundation, the Swedish Research Council and the Swedish National Space Board in Sweden.

Additional support for science analysis during the operations phase is gratefully acknowledged from the Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica in Italy and the Centre National d'Études Spatiales in France. This work performed in part under DOE Contract DE-AC02-76SF00515.

Part of the funding for GROND (both hardware as well as personnel) was generously granted from the Leibniz-Prize to Prof. G. Hasinger (DFG grant HA 1850/28-1). Swift data were retrieved from the Swift archive at HEASARC/NASA-GSFC, and from the UK Swift Science Data Centre. Support for Swift in the UK is provided by the UK Space Agency

This work is based on observations obtained with XMM-Newton, an ESA science mission with instruments and contributions directly funded by ESA Member States and NASA.

This work is partially based on observations collected at the European Organisation for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere under ESO programme 199.D-0143. The work is partly based on observations made with the Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC), installed in the Spanish Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos of the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, in the island of La Palma. This work is partially based on observations made with the Nordic Optical Telescope (programme 58-502), operated by the Nordic Optical Telescope Scientific Association at the Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos, La Palma, Spain, of the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias. This work is partially based on observations collected at the European Organisation for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere under ESO programme 102.D-0662. This work is partially based on observations collected through the ESO programme 199.D-0143 ePESSTO. M. Gromadzki is supported by the Polish NCN MAESTRO grant 2014/14/A/ST9/00121. M. Nicholl is supported by a Royal Astronomical Society Research Fellowship M. G. Bernardini, S. Campana, A. Melandri and P. D'Avanzo acknowledge ASI grant I/004/11/3. S. Campana thanks for support the implementing agreement ASI-INAF n.2017-14-H.0. S. J. Smartt acknowledges funding from STFC Grant

Ref: ST/P000312/1. NPMK acknowledges support by the UK Space Agency under grant ST/P002323/1 and the UK Science and Technology Facilities Council under grant ST/N00811/1. L. Piro, S. Lotti acknowledge partial support from the agreement ASI-INAF n.2017-14-H.0. VAF acknowledges RFBR 18-29-21030 for support. AJCT acknowledges support from the Junta de Andalucía (Project P07-TIC-03094) and support from the Spanish Ministry Projects AYA2012-39727-C03-01 and 2015-71718R. KM acknowledges the support from Department of Science and Technology (DST), Govt. of India and Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF) for the WISTEMM fellowship and Dept. of Physics, UC Davis where a part of this work was carried out. M.J.M. acknowledges the support of the National Science Centre, Poland through the grant 2018/30/E/ST9/00208. VJ and RL acknowledges support from the grant EMR/2016/007127 from Dept. of Science and Technology, India. K. Maguire acknowledges support from H2020 through an ERC Starting Grant (758638). L. Izzo would like to acknowledge Massimo Della Valle for invaluable support in the operation of the telescope.

Author Contributions The MAGIC telescope system was designed and constructed by the MAGIC Collaboration. Operation, data processing, calibration, Monte Carlo simulations of the detector, and of theoretical models, and data analyses were performed by the members of the MAGIC Collaboration, who also discussed and approved the scientific results. L. Nava coordinated the gathering of the data, developed the theoretical interpretation, and wrote the main section and the section on Afterglow Modeling. E. Moretti coordinated the analysis of the MAGIC data, wrote the relevant sections, and, together with F. Longo, coordinated the collaboration with the Fermi team. D. Miceli, Y. Suda and S. Fukami performed the analysis of the MAGIC data. S. Covino provided support with the analysis of the optical data and the writing of the corresponding sections. Z. Bosnjak performed calculations for the contribution from prompt emission to TeV radiation and wrote the corresponding section. A. Stamerra, D. Paneque and S. Inoue contributed in

structuring and editing the paper. A. Berti contributed to editing and finalising the manuscript. R. Mirzoyan coordinated and supervised the paper. All MAGIC collaborators contributed to the editing and comments to the final version of the manuscript.

S. Campana and M. G. Bernardini extracted the spectra and performed the spectral analysis of *Swift*/BAT and *Swift*/XRT data. N. P. M. Kuin derived the photometry for the *Swift*/UVOT event mode data, and the uvgrism exposure. M. H. Siegel derived the image mode Swift UVOT photometry. A. de Ugarte Postigo was principal investigator of ALMA program 2018.1A.00020.T, triggered these observations and performed photometry. S. Martin reduced the ALMA Band 6 data. C. C. Thöne, S. Schulze, D. A. Kann, and M. Michałowski participated in the ALMA DDT proposal preparation, observations, and scientific analysis of the data. D. A. Perley was principal investigator of ALMA program 2018.1.01410.T and triggered these observations, and was also principal investigator of the LT programme and the JCMT programme. A. M. Cockeram analyzed the ALMA Band 3 and LT data, and wrote the LT text. S. Schulze contributed to the development of the ALMA Band 3 observing programme. I. A. Smith triggered the JCMT programme, analyzed the data, and wrote the associated text. N. R. Tanvir contributed to the development of the JCMT programme. D. A. Kann and C. C. Thöne triggered and coordinated the X-shooter observations. D. A. Kann independently checked the optical light curve analysis. K. Misra was the principal investigator of the GMRT programme 35_018. S. V. Cherukuri and V. Jaiswal analyzed the data. L. Resmi contributed to the observation plan and data analysis. E.T., I.H. and R.D. have performed the MeerKAT data analysis. G. Anderson, A. Moin, S. Schulze and E. Troja were principal investigator of ATCA program CX424. G. Anderson, M. Wieringa and J. Stevens carried out the observations. G. Anderson, G. Bernardi, S. Klose, M. Marongiu, A. Moin, R. Ricci and M. Wieringa analysed these data. M. Bell, J. Miller-Jones and L. Piro participated to the ATCA proposal preparation and scientific analysis of the data. The ePESSTO project was delivered by the following who have contributed to managing, executing, reducing, analysing ESO/NTT data and provided

comments to the manuscript: J. P. Anderson, N. Castro Segura, P. D’Avanzo, M. Gromadzki, C. Inserra, E. Kankare, K. Maguire, M. Nicholl, F. Ragosta, S. J. Smartt. A. Melandri and A. Rossi reduced and analyzed REM data and provided comments to the manuscript. J. Bolmer was responsible for observing the GRB with GROND as well as for the data reduction and calibration. J. Bolmer and J. Greiner contributed to the analysis of the data and writing of the text. E. Troja triggered the *NuSTAR* TOO observations performed under DDT program, L. Piro requested the XMM-Newton data carried out under DDT program and carried out the scientific analysis of XMM-Newton and *NuSTAR*. S. Lotti analyzed the *NuSTAR* data and wrote the associated text. A. Tiengo and G. Novara analysed the XMM-Newton data and wrote the associated text. AJCT led the observing BOOTES and GTC programs. AC, CJPP, EFG, IMC, SBP and XYL analyzed the BOOTES data whereas AFV, MDCG, RSR, YDH and VVS analyzed the GTC data and interpreted them accordingly. N. Tanvir created the X-shooter and AIFOSC figures. J. Fynbo, J. Japelj performed the analysis of X-shooter and AIFOSC spectra. D. Xu, P. Jakobsson contributed to NOT programme and triggering. D. Malesani performed photometric analysis of NOT data. E. Peretti contributed to developing the code for modeling of afterglow radiation. L. Izzo triggered and analysed the OASDG data, while A. Di Dato and A. Noschese executed the observations at the telescope.

Data Availability Statement Data are available from the corresponding authors upon request.

Code Availability Statement Proprietary data reconstruction codes were generated at the MAGIC telescopes large-scale facility. Information supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding authors upon request.