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## Exponential Temporal Decay of Extended Emissions in Short Gamma-Ray Bursts with Possible Luminosity – E-folding Time Correlation

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The origin of extended emissions following prompt emissions of short gamma-ray bursts (SGRBs) is in mystery. The long-term activity of the extended emission is responsible for promising electromagnetic counterparts to gravitational waves and, so that it may be a key to uncovering the progenitor of SGRBs. We investigate the early X-ray light curves of 26 SGRBs with known redshifts observed with the X-Ray Telescope aboard the {\it Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory} ({\it Swift}). We find that the exponential temporal decay model is able to describe the extended emissions comprehensively with a rest-frame e-folding time of 20 – 200 seconds. We also estimate the isotropic equivalent energies of the extended emission. Then, it is revealed that the extended emission is 0 – 3 orders of magnitude less powerful than the prompt emission. Finally, we find a strong correlation between the expected maximum luminosity and e-folding time which can be described by a power-law with an index of -3.3 and whose chance probability of  $8.2 \times 10^{-6}$  if there is no observation bias of {\it Swift}. In this presentation, we discuss the detail of the analysis and the physical model of the exponentially decaying extended emission.

## Topic

Multi-messenger and transient astronomy

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