



CME Dynamics in Relation to Flare Energetics: First Results

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Introduction



Aims of this study: Statistics of

- dynamics of CMEs in the low corona (initiation, impulsive acceleration, propagation)
- CME dynamics in relation to associated flare energetics

Former studies:

- Mainly case studies, e.g. Zhang et al. 2001, 2004, Gallagher et al. 2003, Temmer et al. 2008, 2010; Cheng 2010
- Statistics of ~ 20 events: Maričić et al. 2007, Vršnak et al. 2007







• CME: STEREO

- EUVI: 171 Å, 195 Å, 304 Å - COR1, COR2



• Flare: RHESSI, GOES

- X-ray lightcurves
- Images
- Spectra





Event Selection



- Events during 2007 2009
- COR1 CME Catalog and EUVI observations
- Best EUVI/COR CMEs are compared with RHESSI and GOES flare observations
- About 130 events are selected. Up to now about 40 are evaluated.

Measurement of CME Front



- Determination of CME Leading Edge (automatically, manual correction)
- Determination of the propagation direction
- Height is averaged over 10° and measured from the CME source region





Example 1: 5.4.2008





movie



Example 1: 5.4.2008







Figure:

Left: CME height, velocity, acceleration, GOES-Flux and RHESSI observing summary vs. time

Right: velocity and acceleration vs. height



Example 2: 2.1.2008







Figure:

Left: CME height, velocity, acceleration, GOES-Flux and RHESSI observing summary vs. time

Right: velocity and acceleration vs. height



Example 3: 9.4.2008







Figure:

Left: CME height, velocity, acceleration, GOES-Flux and RHESSI observing summary vs. time

Right: velocity and acceleration vs. height



Statistics – First Results



- 25 CMEs with related flare
- 14 CMEs without flare
- Determined Parameters
 - maximal acceleration
 - maximal velocity
 - acceleration time
 - height at which acceleration has its maximum
 - height at which velocity has its maximum
 - goes flux

- 39 events



Distributions























Discussion

- No obvious correlation between flare and CME parameters, probably due to lack of large events (deep solar minimum)
- Negative correlation between CME peak acceleration and CME acceleration time & height
- For most of the events the peak acceleration occurs at <0.5Rs, i.e. in EUVI FoV and typically not observable in coronagraphs

Outlook

- Measurement of a larger sample of events (total of 130 selected)
- Inclusion also of CME source region size and width