

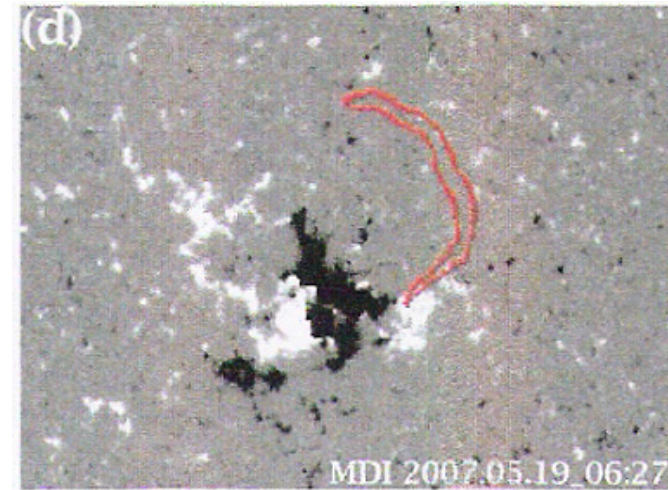
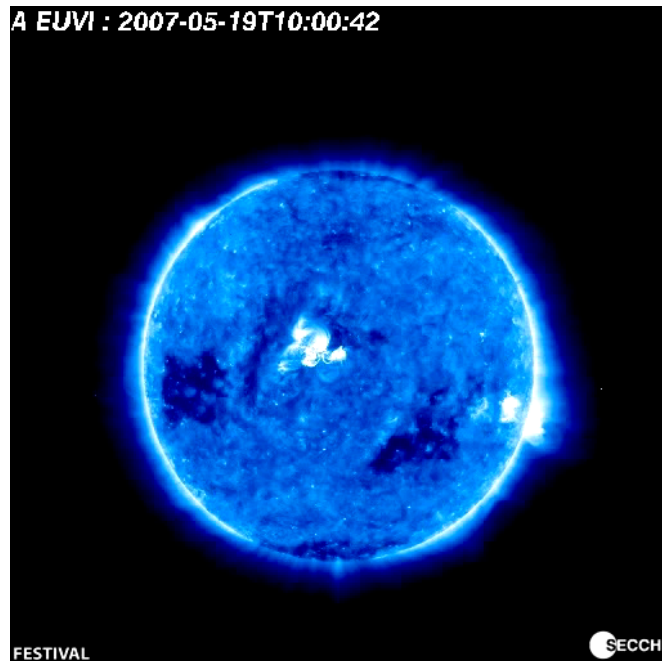
The coronal and Heliospheric 19 May 2007  
event: CME, EUV Wave, Radio Bursts and  
Energetic Electrons

A. Kerdraon, M. Pick, S. Hoang, Y.-M. Wang, D. Haggerty

*Stereo, SWG21, 22-26 March 2010 Dublin, Ireland*

Astrophysical Journal, in press, 2010

# CONTEXT



Li et al., 2008

- Flare N01 W05 12:48 UT, AR 10956
- Filament eruption
- EUV dimming, coronal wave
- Multi front CME: 1 PA 260° 960 km/s, 2 PA 310° 260 km/s

## 19 May 2007 event

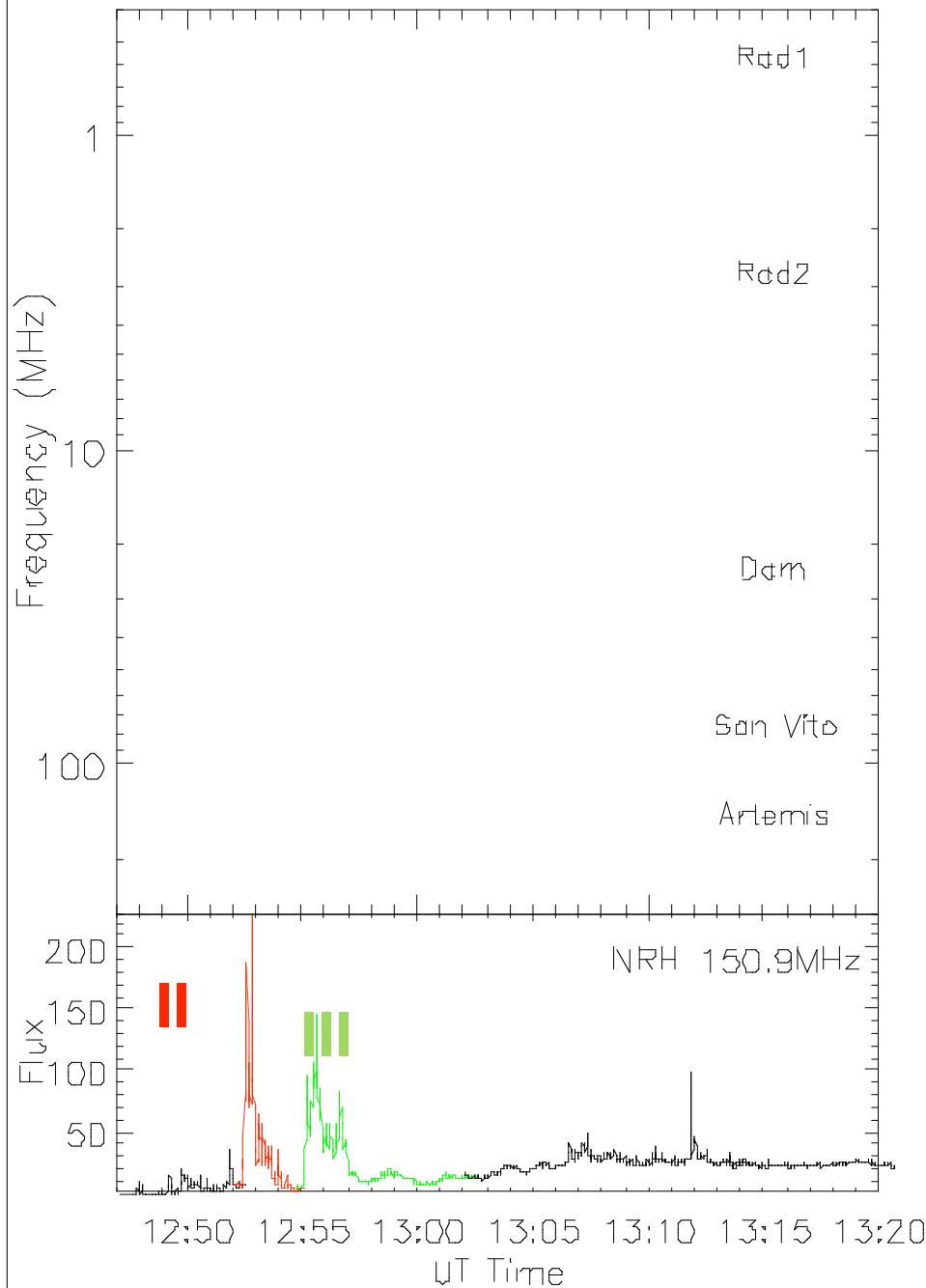
	Stereo B	Earth	Stereo A
Longitude	-2.8°	0	5.6°
Latitude	-2.8°	-2.19°	1.43°
Distance AU	1.05	1.01	0.95

- **Study the large scale development** of the on-disk event
- **Investigate the origin and escape of energetic electrons**
  - IP radio bursts and → SEP electron event

### Data analysis

- **Radio spectral and imaging** with STEREO /EUV I
  - **High cadence** of EUV imagers
  - **Direction finding** capabilities on Wind/Waves

19 MAY 2007



**RAD1**

**RAD2**

**DAM**

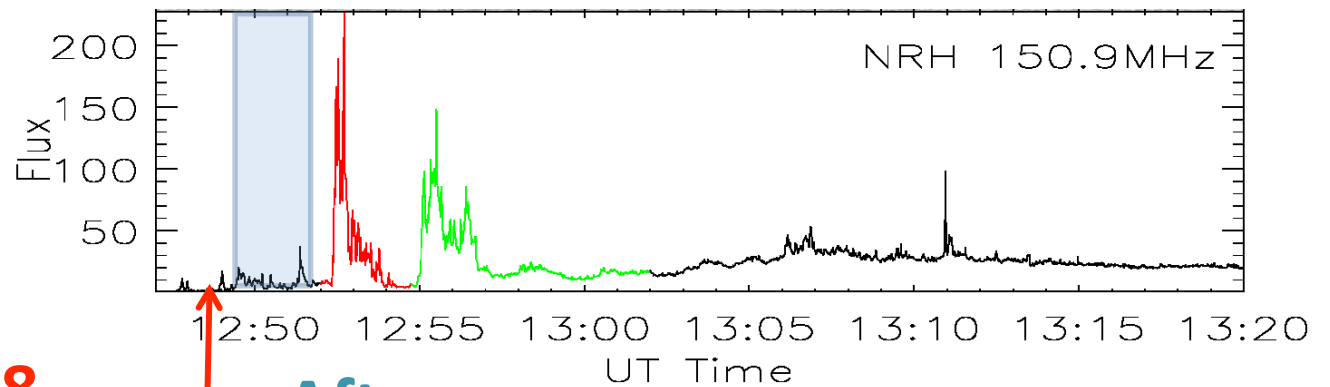
**SAN VITO**

**ARTEMIS**

**NRH 150 MHz**

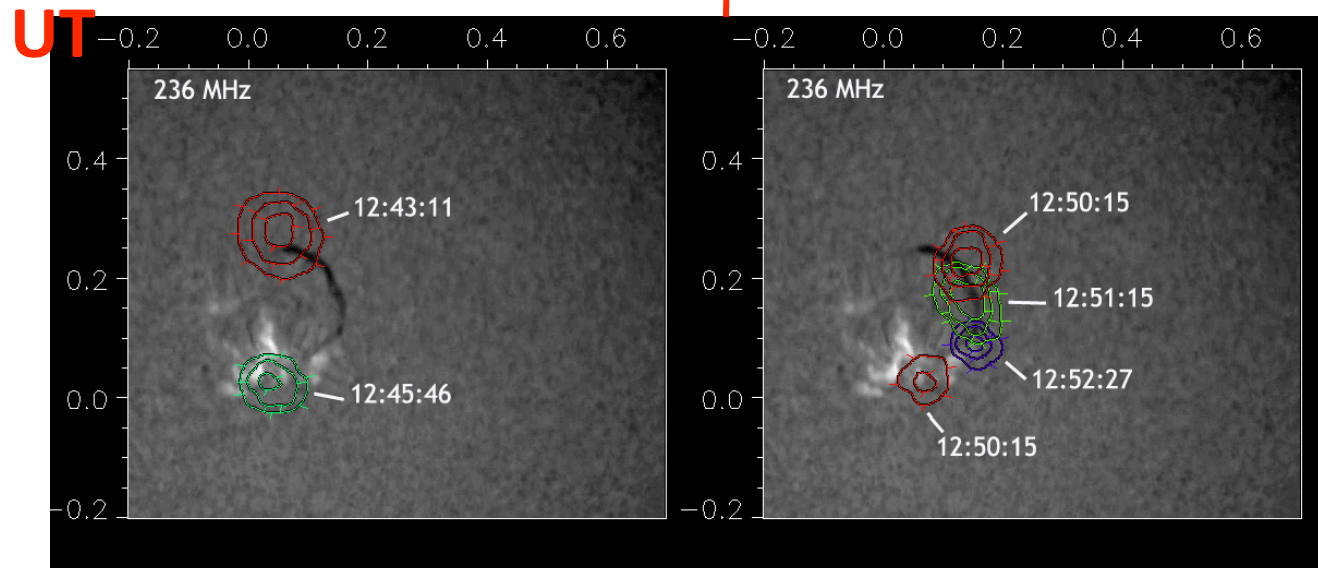
# Pre-eruptive period

**Filament eruption, initiation mechanisms** (Li et al., 2008; Liewer et al., 2009; Bone et al., 2009)

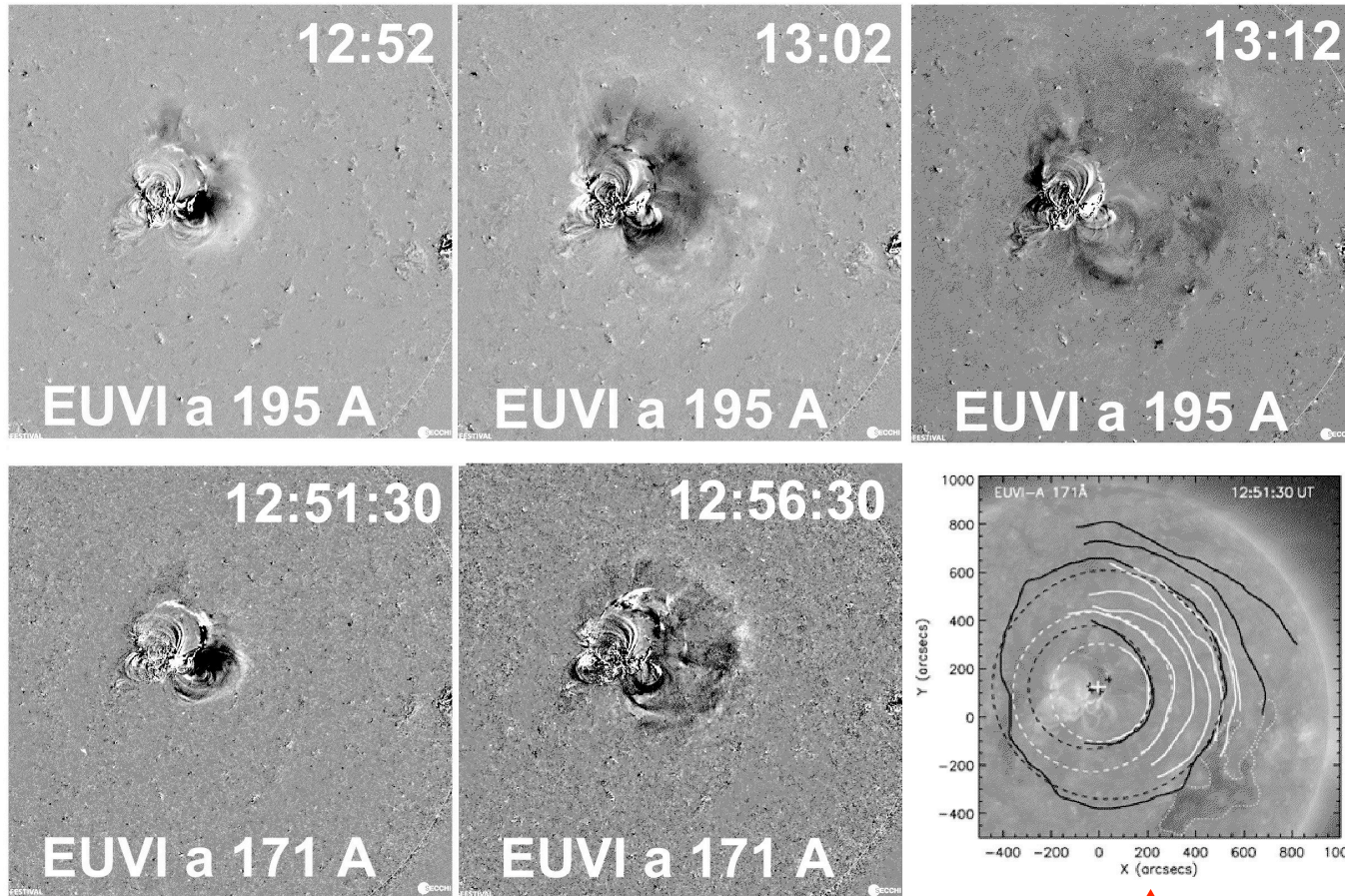


**Flare onset 12:48**

**After**



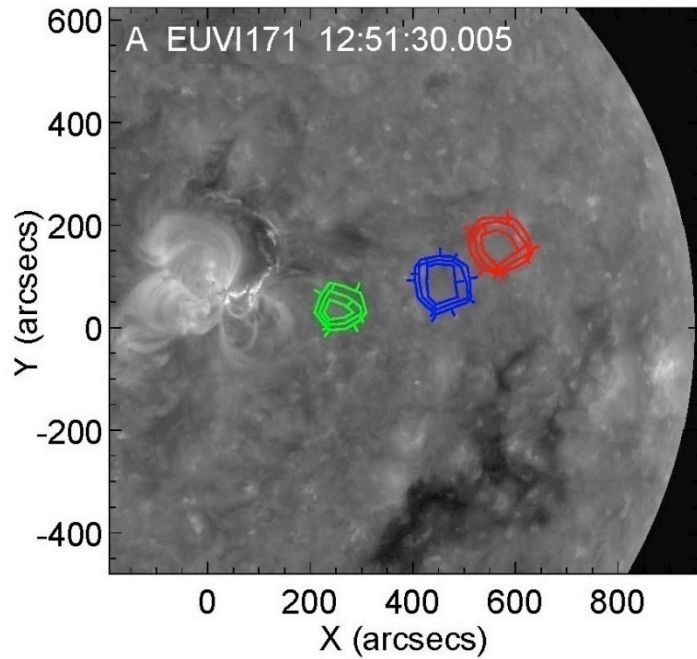
# The eruptive event: EUV wave



Veronig et al., 2008

Westward then northward

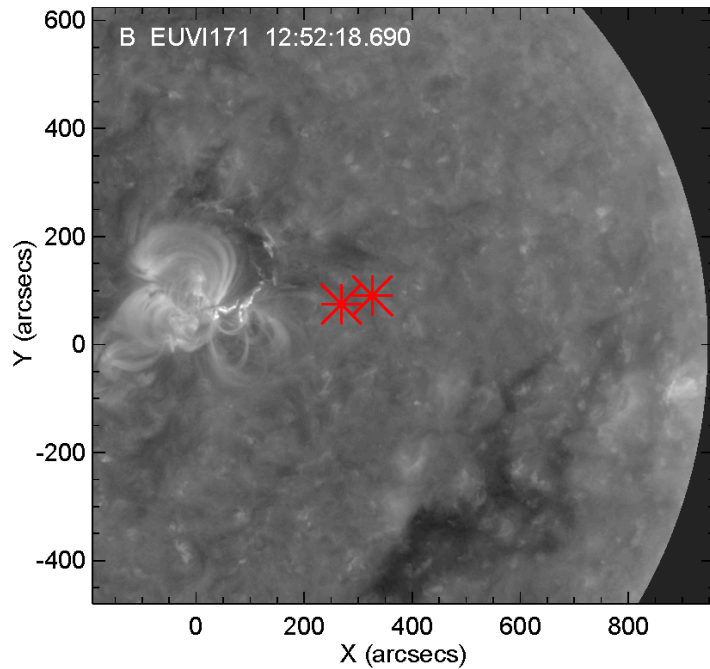




**STA**

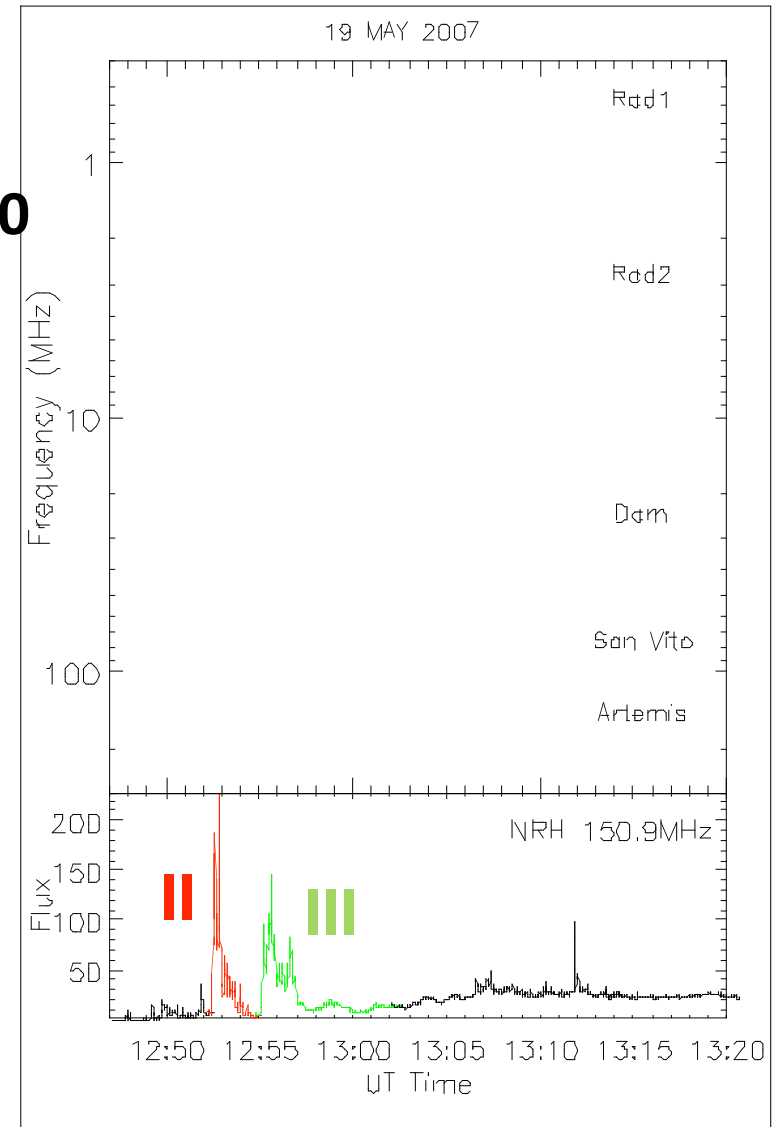
**Electron beams  
Type III's**

**12:53:40-12:56:40**



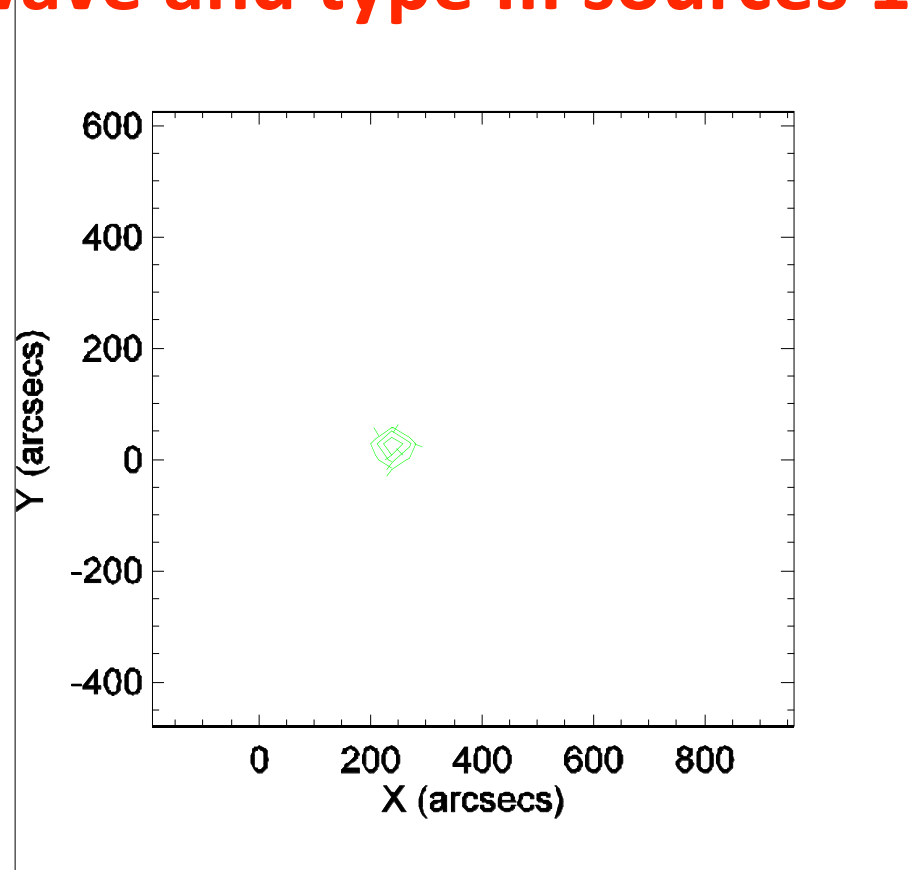
**STB**

**Shock, Type II  
2nd harmonic**



# First IP type III burst group

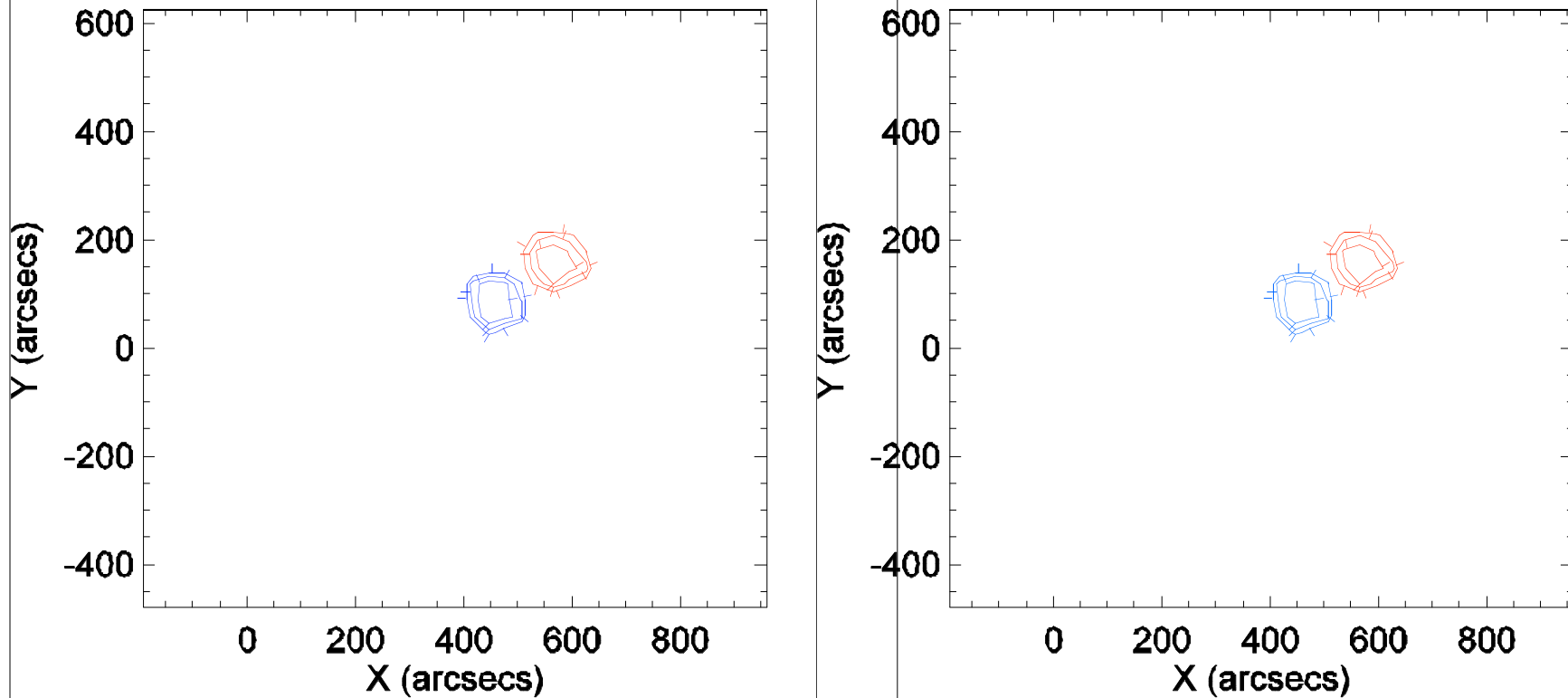
**EUV wave and type III sources 150 MHz**





# First IP type III burst group

## EUV wave and type III sources

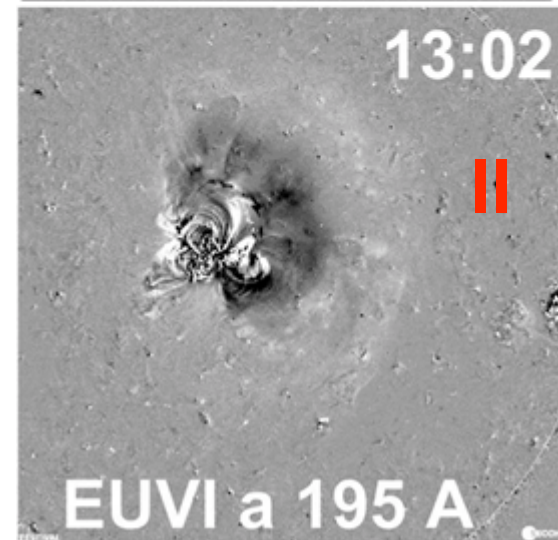
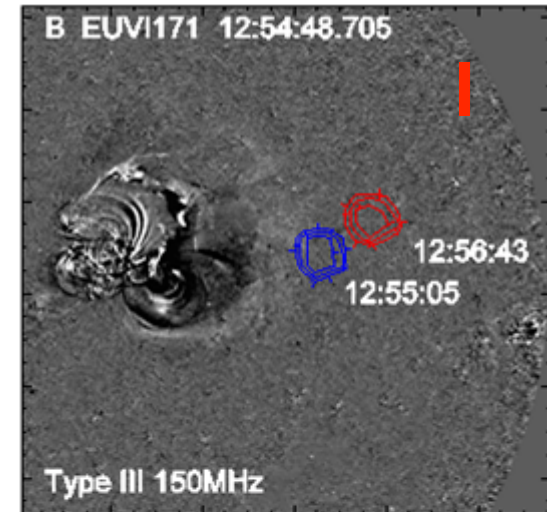
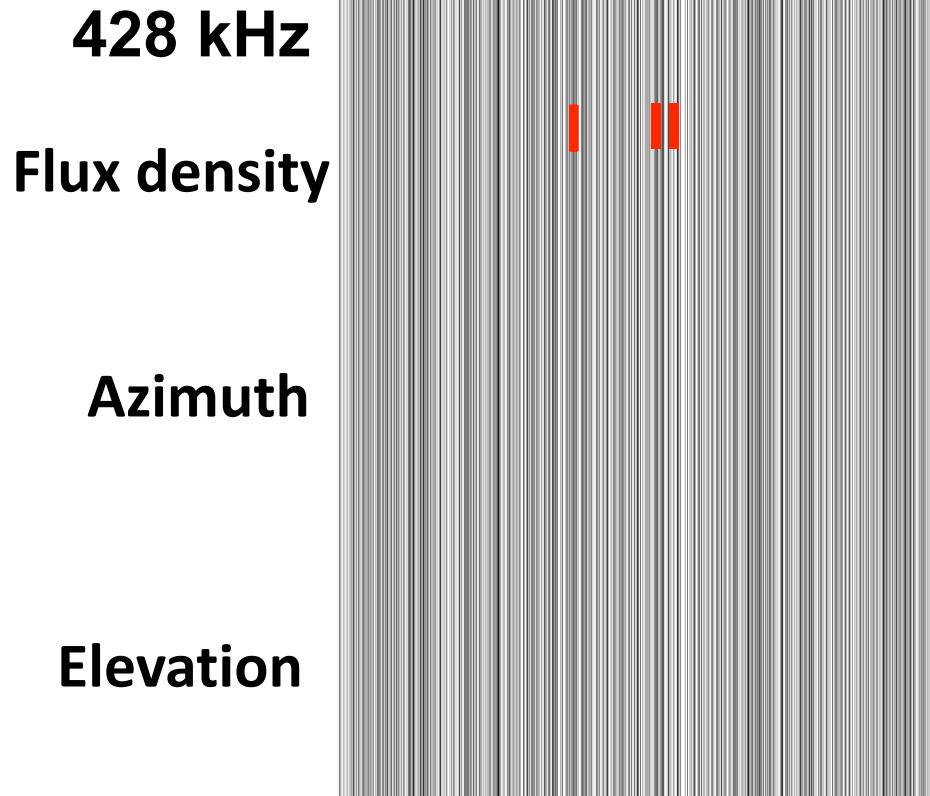


### First IP type III burst group

- Spatial and temporal association with EUV wave
- Association with the CME expanding flank
- Electron beams: Interaction closed and open field lines

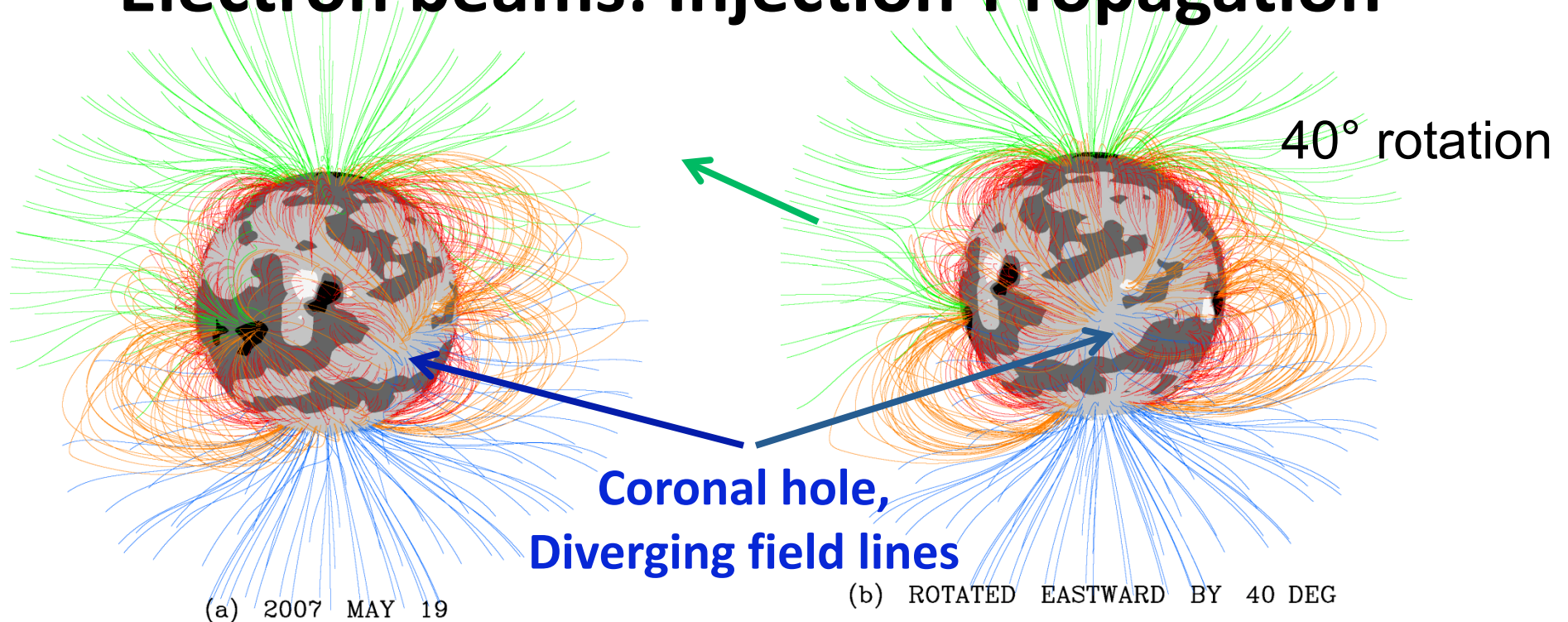
# First and second groups of IP type III Bursts

## Wind/Waves Direction finding



- IP burst group I
  - Sun-Wind direction
  - Wind-Ulysses timing difference : 0.15 AU
- IP burst group II
  - 5° East 5° North (distinct region)

# Electron beams: Injection-Propagation



PFSS extrapolation (Wang & Sheeley 1992)

## IP burst group I

**Polarization (DAM, NRH):** propagate outwards along B field lines of south polarity; field lines from CH diverging, inward direction.

## IP burst group II

**Other field lines eastwards**

# CR 2056 map PFFS extrapolation

## IP Burst group I

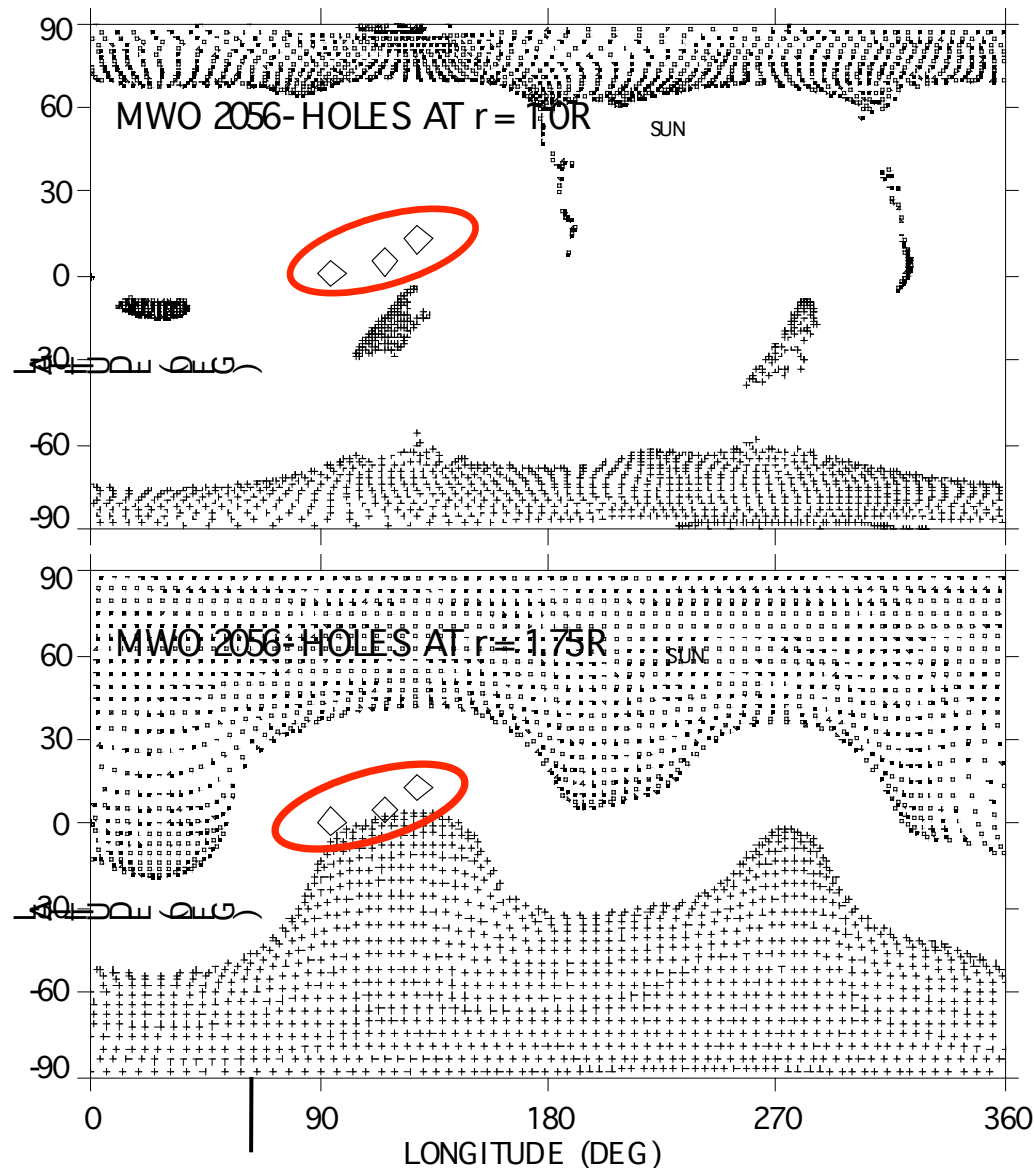
Positions type III burst sources

Open field line region  
above coronal holes

Open field line extension  
above coronal holes

Altitude  $0.75 R_s$

$\sim 8$  times density of Saito  
model



# ACE/EPAM 38-315 keV electrons

- Quite strong event
- No velocity dispersion
- Release time: **13: 05:00 ± 10 min**

# Conclusions

- Compact flare with almost no radio counter part followed by the eruptive event
- **Coronal shock** (type II) related to the expansion of the CME
- IP type III bursts : Electron acceleration and injection in IP medium, delay **after the flare**
  - **Spatial and temporal association with the EUV wave and CME expansion**
  - **Two accelerations at two different sites corresponding to two different trajectories in the IP medium**
  - **B field restructuring:** between closed B field lines at the edges of CME and open field lines from coronal hole.



# Acceleration process

## First type III burst group:

- Observations in favor of **reconnection process** between expanding loops and open field lines emerging from CH. (**type II emission frequency much lower** than the starting frequency of type III bursts)

## Second group of type III burst group:

- **Coronal shock or reconnection ?**

The type II coronal shock travels toward the west of AR and the electron beams originate from a north region

## Concluding Remark on origin of energetic electrons

- Results exploit **high time resolution images** in the corona and **the direction finding** in the IP medium.
- Illustrate the difficulty to draw conclusions on type III burst **electron beam and SEP origin from statistical study** based on flare location and low frequency radio spectra (for a review see Pick and Vilmer 2009)