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Radio, HXR, and EUV Observations for a Solar Flare Event on 13 June 2003

Y. Yan(1), J. Guo(1,3), Z. Yang(2)

(1) National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100012, China (yyh@bao.ac.cn), (2) Dept. of Astronomy, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875,China

The flare on 13 June 2003 at 04:30 UT was observed by solar radio spectrometers at Huariou / NAOC, Beijing in 1-2 / 2.6-3.8 / 5.2-7.6 GHz ranges with high temporal (5/8 ms) and spectral resolutions (4/10/20 MHz). It was simultaneously observed by RHESSI at hard X-ray wavelength, by TRACE at EUV wavelength and by SOHO/MDI. We analyze this fare process and found that: (1) There is a very close correlation between HXR and radio bursts. (2) HXR burst at two magnetic footpoints at 50-100 keV wavelengths, and one's magnetic is higher than the others. HXR had only one source at 12-25 keV wavelengths. (3) During the flare, we find that there are several reverse drifting type III bursts whose drifting speeds are about 1000 to 6000 km/s. We also analyzed the possible spatial locations of radio sources by comparison with co-temporal HXR sources.