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Spatial and temporal features in microwave and ultraviolet emission for eruptive and confined events

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Solar flares and coronal mass ejections (CME) are the most powerful manifestations of solar activity. Both phenomena associated with the evolution of the spatial structure of the magnetic field of active regions (AR). It is known that not all powerful flares accompanied by CME. In some cases, CME are observed, associated with very low intensity bursts. At the same time the observational signs that determine the ability of AR to cause the eruption of matter from AR into the high layers of the solar corona are still not clear. This makes it difficult for us to understand the eruption initiation physical mechanism (CME trigger). The purpose of this work is to search for observational signs of the onset of eruptive process. For this, we conducted a comparative analysis of pre-flare and flare conditions for flare events, accompanied by CME, and events not accompanied by CME. We studied the features of the spatial dynamics of the microwave and ultraviolet emission (data from the Nobeyama Radioheliograph and SDO/AIA) of AR for selected events.

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