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Understanding the kinematics of Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) have become of paramount importance for the last few decades, and despite several attempts, we are yet to having a clear understanding of the same. The major challenges faced in this regard are lack of information in the inner corona, projection effects and inconsistencies arising from combining white-light and EUV observations. We stitch together these missing links in our understanding and study the early 3D kinematics of CMEs in the inner and outer corona uniquely in white-light observations. We reported for the first time on the observational evidence that the initial impulsive acceleration and angular-width expansion are just contrasting manifestations of the same Lorentz force. Statistically, we also found from the width and acceleration profiles, the height of influence of Lorentz force stays dominant till 2.5-3 R. The source regions of the CMEs were identified and we found that the coupling of kinematics from inner to the outer corona is different for CMEs connected to active region and quiescent prominences. We also report on how misleading can average kinematic parameters be and how relevant is the information of source regions in the understanding of kinematics of CMEs. We believe these results will largely aid in the observation plans of upcoming space missions like ADITYA-L1, PROBA-3 and the recently launched Solar Orbiter, and will provide essential inputs to models that study CME initiations.

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