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Study of shocks in solar corona in a superimposed radio continuum emission associated with CME

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Abstract

The radio continuum burst from Sun can be classified into Type I and Type IV. Among Type IV, it can be moving or stationary. The emission process changes as this has a complex radio emission mechanisms. We present the results from the unusual complex type IV bursts. The main component of the radio burst will be a frequently occurring type III burst that is used for flux calibration. The multiple drifting lanes of slowly drifting bursts (Type II) that are superimposed within the continuum emission in the frequency range from 180 MHz to 18 MHz represent the shock signatures of CME. The coronal magnetic field is estimated using Rankine - Hugoniot (RH) equations from the up/downstream of these shocks. The propagation of the shocks superimposed in the background of continuum emission will be presented.

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