

SOLAR ENERGETIC PARTICLES: CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSPORT

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The events of the intensity increasing of energetic solar particles associated with the CMEs are analyzed on the basis of data of the 10K-80 spectrometer installed aboard the satellite Interball-2. In this work the first six events at the rise phase of the 23-r solar cycle are studied. The analysis of four solar cosmic ray (SCR) events based on the comparison of measured SCR fluxes and calculated particle fluxes allows definite conclusions:

1. The propagation particle model in interplanetary space, which takes into account the impulsive injection in time and their diffusive propagation along IMF field lines, describes, on the whole, real events.
2. The action of the shock wave on the temporal dynamics of different energy SCR fluxes is apparently determined by the turbulence level in the region before and beyond the shock wave and also in the region of ejected coronal plasma.