

# 1. THE HXT EVENT CATALOGUE

## Note

This list contains all solar flares recorded with Yohkoh HXT during the interval between October 1, 1991 and December 14, 2001.

The columns are (from left to right):

- (1) HXT event number  
\*: some of the detector are saturated in this event, so the corrected value is listed
- (2) Date in YYYY/MM/DD
- (3) Start time HHMMSS in UT  
B: flare begins during data gap before this time
- (4) Peak time HHMMSS in UT  
U: flare reaches its peak during data gap near this time
- (5) End time HHMMSS  
A: flare ends during data gap after this time
- (6), (7) flare position from solar disk center in arcseconds;  
(6): East-West, (7): North-South, with West and North positive, respectively
- (8) L-band peak count rate in cts/s/SC (with background of  $\sim 2$  cts/s/SC)
- (9) M1-band peak count rate in cts/s/SC (with background of  $\sim 1$  cts/s/SC)
- (10) M2-band peak count rate in cts/s/SC (with background of  $\sim 1$  cts/s/SC)
- (11) H-band peak count rate in cts/s/SC (with background of  $\sim 9$  cts/s/SC)
- (12) GOES X-ray class
- (13) H-alpha flare importance and location in solar coordinates
- (14) NOAA active region number

In the Yohkoh operation, the observation mode is automatically controlled by the onboard Data Processor, and intense flares trigger the so-called Flare mode. Weak flares, however, are recorded in the Quiet mode without triggering the Flare mode. Since only the L-band count rate is recorded in the Quiet mode, flares sometimes lack the M1-, M2-, and H-band count rates. Dashes in columns (9) to (11) denote absence of data due to this. Also note that background count rates vary with time dependently on the orbital phase, so the above values given for columns (8) to (11) in parentheses need be regarded as only representative.