

**M27a Short duration active region brightenings observed in the EUV and H $\alpha$  by SOHO/CDS and HIDA/DST**

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We present the first detection of an H $\alpha$  counterpart to the EUV blinker. The observations come from a coordinated campaign between the Hida Observatory, Domeless Solar Telescope (DST) and the SOHO Coronal Diagnostic Spectrometer (CDS) conducted in July and August, 2002. Utilising studies designed for high cadence observations, many short duration brightenings ( $< 3$  mins.) were identified in the He I 537 $\text{\AA}$  and O V 629.732 $\text{\AA}$  spectral lines in CDS data of active region NOAA10039/10044. These brightenings show similar characteristics (intensity increases, sizes) to longer duration EUV blinkers previously reported in active regions and the 'quiet' Sun. Focusing on several events which show pronounced emission in the upper chromosphere (He I), we have been able to identify cospatial bright points in the lower chromosphere (H  $\alpha$  centre,  $\pm 0.5\text{\AA}$ ) which show enhanced emission during the EUV blinker. These bright features have similar lifetimes to their EUV counterparts and their peak intensities occur close to simultaneously with the peak blinker intensities in the He I and O V lines. In most cases the He I and O V lines show downward relative velocities ( $< 60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) and excess line broadening at the peak of the event. A statistical study is being performed to determine whether these are common events or confined to specific blinkers with pronounced He I emission. The spatial- and temporal- relationships between the brightenings indicate a causal link between the EUV and H $\alpha$  "blinker".