

The Development of Type II Burst After Type III at AR 12522 on 16th March 2016 In Conjunction With Flare-Related Coronal Mass Ejections Event

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The solar radio burst type II is well known as slow drift burst with the frequency range of 20 MHz until 150 MHz for fundamental and twice for harmonic structure. This burst is associated phenomena of type II burst including flares, proton emission, magnetohydrodynamic and shockwaves. On 16th March 2016 the solar radio burst type II is recorded to appear on spectrograph after the type III formation. These two bursts related to the Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) event that recorded by the SOHO spacecraft several minutes before the formation of Type III on the spectrograph. It has been reported that the Type III burst a fast drift compared to the Type II burst. In this paper, the calculation has been proved that the type III burst has a higher drift rate compared to Type II. These two events of Type II and III burst also has been contributing to the formation of C class flare with magnitude of C2.2 It is also proven that the type III burst has a fast drift rate compared to type II burst. In this case, the type III has a fast drift rate of 81% compared to the type II burst. During this event, the active region AR 12522 erupted the C-class X-ray emission with magnitude of C2.2 contribute to these type III and II burst.