

## INTERACTING CORONAL MASS EJECTIONS AND SOLAR ENERGETIC PARTICLES

N. GOPALSWAMY,<sup>1</sup> S. YASHIRO,<sup>1,2</sup> G. MICHAŁEK,<sup>1,2</sup> M. L. KAISER,<sup>1</sup> R. A. HOWARD,<sup>3</sup> D. V. REAMES,<sup>1</sup>  
R. LESKE,<sup>4</sup> AND T. VON ROSENVINGE<sup>1</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

We studied the association between solar energetic particle (SEP) events and coronal mass ejections (CMEs) and found that CME interaction is an important aspect of SEP production. Each SEP event was associated with a primary CME that is faster and wider than average CMEs and originated from west of E45°. For most of the SEP events, the primary CME overtakes one or more slower CMEs within a heliocentric distance of  $\sim 20 R_{\odot}$ . In an inverse study, we found that for all the fast (speed greater than  $900 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) and wide (width greater than  $60^{\circ}$ ) western hemispheric frontside CMEs during the study period, the SEP-associated CMEs were  $\sim 4$  times more likely to be preceded by CME interaction than the SEP-poor CMEs; i.e., CME interaction is a good discriminator between SEP-poor and SEP-associated CMEs. We infer that the efficiency of the CME-driven shocks is enhanced as they propagate through the preceding CMEs and that they accelerate SEPs from the material of the preceding CMEs rather than from the quiet solar wind. We also found a high degree of association between major SEP events and interplanetary type II radio bursts, suggesting that proton accelerators are also good electron accelerators.

*Subject headings:* solar-terrestrial relations — Sun: corona — Sun: coronal mass ejections (CMEs) — Sun: particle emission — Sun: radio radiation

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Large solar energetic particle (SEP) events are known to be closely related to coronal mass ejections (CMEs) (see, e.g., Reames 1999). Fast CMEs drive MHD shocks, which in turn accelerate the SEPs (protons and minor ions). SEP acceleration may also occur during flares, but these events are typically short-lived (hours). For space weather purposes, the large gradual SEPs from CME-driven shocks are more important. More than 4500 CMEs were observed from 1996 January to the end of 2001,<sup>5</sup> yet only  $\sim 100$  SEP events with  $I_p$  (intensity of more than 10 MeV protons) exceeding 1 particle flux unit (pfu) ( $= 1 \text{ particle cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ ) were observed during the same period. Thus only a small fraction (1%–2%) of CMEs is associated with SEPs, and it is important to know what makes a CME an SEP accelerator. It is known that the CME speed and the SEP intensity are well correlated (Kahler 2001). Faster and wider CMEs produce decameter-hectometric (DH) type II radio bursts, so they must be good electron accelerators (Gopalswamy et al. 2001b). Recently, Gopalswamy et al. (2001c, 2002) found that interaction between CMEs can influence the production of nonthermal electrons, as inferred from intense radio emission in the interplanetary (IP) medium. In this Letter, we investigate whether CME interactions are also important for SEP production.

### 2. DATA SELECTION AND ANALYSIS

From *GOES* proton data, we identified 43 major ( $I_p \geq 10$  pfu) and 39 minor ( $1 \text{ pfu} \leq I_p < 10$  pfu) SEP events from 2001 January to November 4 by requiring that simultaneous data exist for SEPs and CMEs. The CMEs were observed by the *Solar*

*and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO)* mission’s Large Angle and Spectrometric Coronagraphs (LASCO; Brueckner et al. 1995) known as C2 and C3. Each SEP event corresponds to a unique white-light CME, which we call the primary CME, as listed in Table 1. In addition to the SEP date (col. [1]) and onset time (col. [2]), the CME onset (col. [3]), speed ( $V$ , in col. [4]), width ( $W$ , in col. [5]), and the heliographic coordinates of the solar sources (col. [6]) are also listed. The solar sources were obtained from the on-line Solar Geophysical Data (SGD) as the location of the associated  $H\alpha$  flare. When  $H\alpha$  information is not available, we used movies from the Extreme-ultraviolet Imaging Telescope (EIT) on board *SOHO* and the *Yohkoh* mission’s soft X-ray telescope to identify the location of the eruption. For one major event (2001 August 9), we identified the location of the eruption ( $S17^{\circ}$ ,  $E19^{\circ}$ ) from EIT images, but the CME could not be measured. For some events, the solar sources were behind the west limb (noted as backside or (b) in col. [6]). Whether or not an SEP event was associated with a type II burst in the metric (“y” for yes and “n” for no) and DH (“Y” for yes and “N” for no) wavelengths is noted in column (7). Information on the metric type II bursts were obtained from SGD. The DH type II bursts were observed by the Radio and Plasma Wave Experiment (WAVES; Bougeret et al. 1995) on board the *Wind* spacecraft.

Height-time plots of CMEs were extended to 30 and  $50 R_{\odot}$  to see if the trajectories of the preceding CMEs intersect that of the primary CME. We also required that the preceding CMEs with intersecting trajectories have a position angle (P.A.) overlap ( $\Delta w$ ) with the primary CMEs. We designated the interaction to be full (F) when  $\Delta w > 30^{\circ}$  and partial (P) when  $\Delta w < 30^{\circ}$ . We also played movies of LASCO images to visually examine and confirm the physical overlap. Events with height-time overlap but no P.A. overlap were eliminated. The extent of CME interaction is listed in column (8) (Int) of Table 1: F and P are suffixed by the number of CMEs interacting with the primary CME. When the intersection of trajectories occur between 30 and  $50 R_{\odot}$ , we added a question mark to indicate that the interaction may be less severe. Some events had both F and P interactions (marked by footnote f in cols. [8] and [16]). In a

<sup>1</sup> LEP, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771.

<sup>2</sup> Center for Solar Physics and Space Weather, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20064.

<sup>3</sup> Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC 20375.

<sup>4</sup> California Institute of Technology, Mail Code 220-47, Pasadena, CA 91125.

<sup>5</sup> See the CME catalog at <http://cdaw.gsfc.nasa.gov>.

TABLE 1  
PROPERTIES OF PRIMARY CME ASSOCIATED WITH MAJOR AND MINOR SEP EVENTS

MAJOR								MINOR							
SEP		CME						SEP		CME					
Date (1)	Time (2)	Time (3)	$V^a$ (4)	$W^b$ (5)	Location (deg) (6)	$\Pi^c$ (7)	$\text{Int}^d$ (8)	Date (9)	Time (10)	Time (11)	$V^a$ (12)	$W^b$ (13)	Location (deg) (14)	$\Pi^c$ (15)	$\text{Int}^d$ (16)
1997 Nov 4	07:00	06:10	785	H	S14, W33	yY	F1	1997 Apr 7	12:00	14:27	878	H	S30, E19	yY	F1
1997 Nov 6	13:00	12:10	1556	H	S18, W63	yY	F1	1997 May 12	04:00	06:30	464	H	N21, W08	yY	P1
1998 Apr 20	11:00	10:07	1863	165	S43, W90	yY	F1	1997 Nov 13	23:00	22:25	546	288	NW90(b)	nN	F2
1998 May 2	14:00	14:06	938	H	S15, W15	yY	NH	1997 Nov 14	14:00	13:36	702	217	N22, W110	nN	NS
1998 May 6	08:00	08:29	1099	190	S11, W65	yY	F1 <sup>f</sup>	1998 Apr 30	00:00	16:58 <sup>e</sup>	1374	H	S18, E20	yY	F1 <sup>f</sup>
1998 May 9	05:00	03:35	2331	178	S11, W90	yY	F1	1998 Jun 4	09:00	02:04	1802	H	NW90(b)	nN	P3
1999 Apr 24	15:00	13:31	1495	H	NW90(b)	nY	F2?	1998 Jun 16	21:00	18:27	1484	281	S17, W90	yY	F1?
1999 May 3	13:00	06:06	1584	H	N15, E32	yY	F3	1999 May 9	19:00	18:27	615	172	N26, W90	nN	F1
1999 Jun 1	20:00	19:37	1772	H	NW90(b)	nY	F1	1999 May 27	12:00	11:06	1691	H	NW90(b)	yY	NS
1999 Jun 4	08:00	07:26	2230	150	N17, W69	yY	F1?	1999 Jun 11	01:00	01:26	719	101	SW90(b)	yN	F1?
2000 Feb 18	10:00	09:54	890	118	S16, W78	yY	F1?	2000 Jan 18	19:00	17:54	739	H	S19, E11	yY	F2
2000 Apr 4	17:00	16:32	1188	H	N16, W66	yY	F2	1997 Nov 14	06:00	04:31	1107	H	N22, W23	yY	F1 <sup>f</sup>
2000 Jun 6	19:00	15:54	1119	H	N20, E18	yY	F3	2000 Feb 17	22:00	20:06	600	H	S29, E07	yY	F1 <sup>f</sup>
2000 Jun 10	18:00	17:08	1108	H	N22, W38	yY	F4 <sup>f</sup>	2000 Mar 22	19:00	19:31	478	93	N14, W57	yN	F1?
2000 Jul 14	11:00	10:54	1674	H	N22, W07	yY	F2	2000 Apr 23	15:00	12:54	1187	H	N12, W90	nN	N
2000 Jul 22	12:00	11:54	1230	105	N14, W56	yY	F1 <sup>f</sup>	2000 May 15	18:00	16:26	1212	165	S24, W67	nY	F1
2000 Jul 28	01:00	19:54 <sup>e</sup>	905	H	Backside	nN	N	2000 May 17	19:00	19:26	777	109	S22, W37	nN	P1
2000 Aug 11	12:00	07:31	1071	70	N27, W90	nN	P1	2000 Jun 17	03:00	03:28	857	133	N22, W72	nY	F1?
2000 Sep 12	13:00	11:54	1550	H	S17, W09	yY	F1 <sup>f</sup>	2000 Jun 18	03:00	02:10	629	132	N23, W85	yN	NL
2000 Oct 16	08:00	07:27	1336	H	N05, W90	yY	F3 <sup>f</sup>	2000 Jun 23	16:00	14:54	847	103	N26, W72	yY	F1
2000 Oct 25	12:00	08:26	770	H	N10, W66	nY	F1?	2000 Jun 25	10:00	07:54	1617	165	N16, W55	yN	P1
2000 Nov 8	23:00	23:06	1345	H	N10, W77	nY	F2	2000 Jul 11	14:00	13:27	1078	H	N18, E27	nY	F2 <sup>f</sup>
2000 Nov 24	14:00	15:30	1245	H	N22, W07	yY	F2 <sup>f</sup>	2000 Jul 12	19:00	20:30	820	101	N16, W64	yY	F1
2000 Nov 26	06:00	06:30	984	227	NW90(b)	nY	F1	2000 Aug 13	06:00	06:06	883	154	NW90(b)	nN	F1
2000 Nov 26	17:00	17:06	980	H	N18, W38	yY	NL	2000 Sep 19	14:00	08:50	766	76	N14, W46	yY	F1 <sup>f</sup>
2001 Jan 28	17:00	15:54	916	250	S04, W59	nY	N	2000 Nov 4	03:30	01:50	763	100	S23, W75	nN	F1
2001 Mar 29	11:00	10:26	942	H	N20, W19	yY	F1	2000 Nov 24	06:00	05:30	994	H	N20, W05	yY	F2
2001 Apr 2	23:00	22:06	2505	244	N19, W72	yY	F1?	2000 Dec 28	16:00	12:06	930	H	Backside	nN	F2
2001 Apr 10	08:00	05:30	2411	H	S23, W09	yY	F2	2001 Jan 5	19:00	17:06	828	H	SW90(b)	nN	F1 <sup>f</sup>
2001 Apr 12	12:00	10:31	1184	H	S19, W43	yY	N	2001 Jan 21	20:00	21:30 <sup>e</sup>	1507	H	S07, E46	yY	F1
2001 Apr 15	14:00	14:06	1199	167	S20, W85	yY	F3	2001 Feb 11	03:00	01:31	1183	H	N24, W57	yY	F3
2001 Apr 18	03:00	02:30	2465	H	W120	yY	NS	2001 Feb 26	08:00	05:30	851	152	NW90(b)	nY	NS
2001 Apr 26	14:00	12:30	1006	H	N17, W31	yY	F1?	2001 Mar 25	15:00	17:06	677	H	N16, E25	nN	P1?
2001 May 7	13:00	12:06	1223	205	N25, W35	nY	F2	2001 Apr 2	12:00	11:26	992	80	N17, W60	yY	F1
2001 Jun 15	16:00	15:56	1701	H	SW90(b)	yY	F1	2001 Apr 9	16:00	15:54	1192	H	S21, W04	yY	N
2001 Aug 9	19:00	...	...	...	S17, E19	...	...	2001 May 20	07:00	06:26	546	179	S16, W90	yY	F2?
2001 Aug 16	01:00	23:54 <sup>e</sup>	1575	H	Backside	nY	P1	2001 Jun 1	18:00	17:30	800	71	W90(b)	nN	F1
2001 Sep 15	12:00	11:54	478	130	S21, W49	yY	F1	2001 Jun 4	17:00	16:30	464	89	N24, W59	yN	F1?
2001 Sep 24	11:00	10:30	2402	H	S16, E23	nY	F1	2001 Oct 19	02:00	01:27	558	254	N16, W18	yY	P1?
2001 Oct 1	13:00	05:30	1405	H	S20, W90	nY	F4								
2001 Oct 19	17:30	16:50	901	H	N15, W29	yY	P1								
2001 Oct 22	17:00	15:06	1336	H	S21, E18	yY	F1								
2001 Nov 4	17:00	16:35	1810	H	N06, W18	yY	NS								

<sup>a</sup> Speed in  $\text{km s}^{-1}$ .

<sup>b</sup> Width in degrees with H denoting full halos.

<sup>c</sup> Type II radio burst.

<sup>d</sup> Nature of interaction (N, no interaction; NH, interaction with a preceding halo CME; NL, interaction with one of the legs of a preceding CME; NS, interaction with one or more western bright streamers).

<sup>e</sup> Previous day.

<sup>f</sup> Also had partial interaction.

few cases, there was no obvious interaction with a preceding CME, but there was clear interaction with one of the legs of a preceding CME (marked as NL) or with a bright western streamer (marked as NS). NH denotes interaction with a preceding halo. Events with no obvious interaction with any of these features are marked by N (including purely eastern interactions). Two examples of the height-time plots are shown in Figure 1: the 1997 November 6 event is preceded by an F1 interaction, while the 2001 October 1 event is preceded by an F4 interaction. We have used linear fits to the height-time plots in determining the height of intersection between the primary and preceding CMEs. If we use quadratic fits, we expect a slightly larger number of interactions. Columns (9)–(16) of

Table 1 have all the information for the minor SEP events. In the next section we describe the results of our analysis.

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1. Characteristics of the Primary CMEs

The primary CMEs of the major SEPs were the fastest (average speed  $\sim 1393 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ; see Fig. 2a), while those of the minor SEPs were slightly slower (average speed  $\sim 927 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ; see Fig. 2b). All the primary CMEs had speeds exceeding the average speed ( $\sim 450 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) of the general population of CMEs. The longitude distribution of the solar sources of the primary CMEs is similar for the major and minor SEPs (Figs.

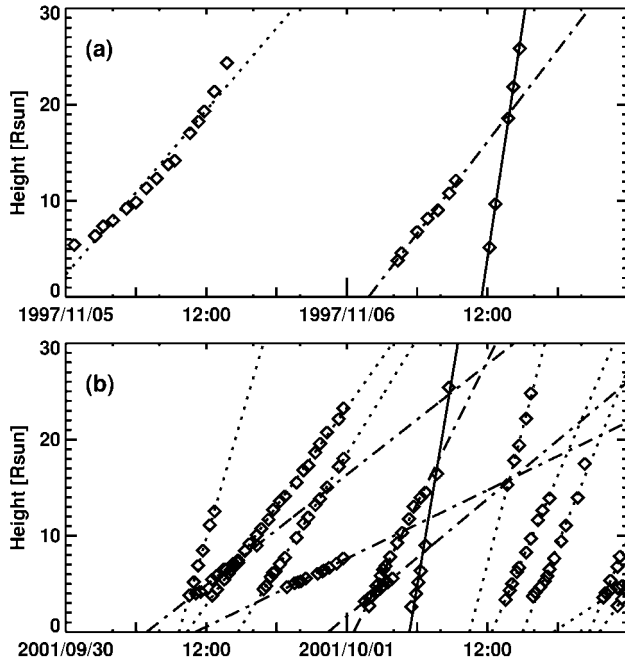


Fig. 1.—Height-time plots (diamonds: data points; lines: linear fits) of all the CMEs that preceded the primary CMEs (solid lines) within 2 days. CMEs interacting with the primary CMEs are shown by dot-dashed lines. Other CMEs occurring elsewhere and not interacting with the primary CMEs are shown by dotted lines. (a) The 1997 November 6 event with a single interaction (F1 in Table 1). (b) The 2001 October 1 event with multiple interactions (F4 in Table 1).

2c and 2d). All the solar sources were west of E46°. The last bin (90°+) in Figures 2c and 2d containing the behind-the-limb events is the largest for both sets of SEPs. The longitude distribution of gradual SEP events (Reames 1995), which extended all the way to the east limb. Table 1 (cols. [5] and [13]) shows that a major fraction of the primary CMEs were halos. In fact, the primary CMEs of 98% of the major SEPs and 87% of the minor SEPs had widths exceeding 100° (see Table 2). Although

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Property	Major SEP	Minor SEP
No. of events	43	39
Average CME speed (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	1393	927
CME longitude (deg)	>E32	>E46
Width > 100°	41/42 (98%)	34/39 (87%)
SEPs with CME interaction	35/42 (83%)	33/39 (84%)
SEPs with all interactions	39/42 (93%)	37/39 (95%)
Association with metric type II	30/42 (71%)	23/39 (59%)
Association with DH type II	40/42 (95%)	22/39 (56%)
Onset time difference ( $\Delta t$ hr)	6.9	7.3
Height of intersection ( $R_{\odot}$ )	21	21
P.A. overlap ( $\Delta w$ deg)	50	53
F/W CMEs with SEPs	26/52	16/52
Average CME speed (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	1433	1178
Width > 100°	25/26 (96%)	15/16 (94%)

we cannot measure the actual widths of halo CMEs, we can say that the SEP accelerators expand rapidly to acquire a large angular size within the coronagraph field of view. Thus, the SEP-associated primary CMEs are very fast and very wide and occur west of E45°.

### 3.2. SEPs and CME Interaction

Table 1 shows that a vast majority of the primary CMEs (35/42, or 83% for major SEPs, and 33/39, or 84% for minor SEPs) interacted with one or more preceding CMEs. These percentages go up to 93% and 95% for major and minor events, respectively, when NH, NL, and NS interactions are included. Single interactions were most common, but there were also some multiple interactions. The preceding CMEs were mostly slow events (average speeds of 436 and 356 km s<sup>-1</sup> for major and minor events, respectively; see Figs. 2e and 2f). The P.A. overlap ( $\Delta w$ ) between the primary and the preceding CMEs is typically  $\sim 50^\circ$  (Figs. 2g and 2h). The preceding CMEs that interact with the primary CMEs depart typically a few hours earlier (average  $\sim 7$  hr; see Figs. 2i and 2j). The heliocentric distance at which the leading edges of the primary and preceding CMEs intersect is  $\sim 21 R_{\odot}$  (Figs. 2k and 2l). Since CMEs have a finite thickness, the interaction must start much before

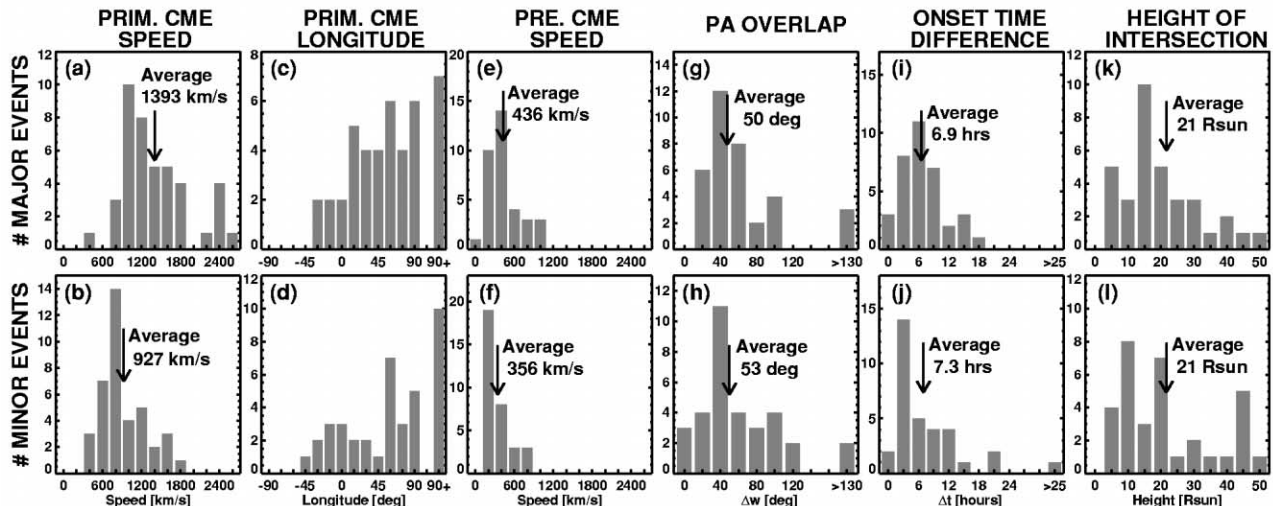


Fig. 2.—Properties of primary CMEs and interaction characteristics for major (top panel) and minor (bottom panel) SEP events. (a, b) Speeds and (c, d) source longitudes of primary CMEs; the last bin of longitude distribution (90°+) contains all the backside CMEs. (e, f) Speed distribution of preceding CMEs that interact with the primaries. (g, h) Position angle overlap between the primary and preceding CMEs. (i, j) The time interval between the onsets of the primary and preceding CMEs. (k, l) The height at which the leading-edge trajectories of the primary and preceding CMEs intersect.

the intersection of leading-edge trajectories. From the radio emission characteristics of interacting CMEs, Gopalswamy et al. (2001c) found that the interaction starts  $\sim 1$  hr before the intersection of trajectories. Furthermore, when the height-time measurements are made at the P.A. of interaction rather than that of fastest motion in the CMEs (as was done here), the trajectories would intersect at lower heights.

### 3.3. Inverse Study of Fast and Wide CMEs and SEPs

One might wonder if the above result is simply due to the fact that CMEs are more frequent during solar maximum, so CME interaction must be commonplace. To show that this is not the case, we examined the CME interaction and SEP association for all the fast (speed greater than  $900 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) and wide (width greater than  $60^\circ$ ) CMEs with a westward bias (halos and western hemisphere events) that occurred during the study period. We also required that the CME span must include P.A.  $270^\circ$  to increase the likelihood of involving the Sun-Earth flux tube. There were 124 such CMEs, but many of them originated from behind the limb. The SEP association was not clear for some events owing to the enhanced SEP background from previous events, which we dropped. In order to develop a clean sample, we considered only the frontside, western hemisphere CMEs. This resulted in 52 fast and wide (F/W) CMEs, of which 42 were associated with SEPs (above the *GOES* threshold and unambiguously distinguishable as a separate event when the background is high); the remaining 10 (19%) were not (see Table 2). Table 3 summarizes the SEP association and the extent of CME interaction for these CMEs. The numbers under the “Minor SEP” column include a few weaker events with  $I_p < 1$  pfu but above the *GOES* threshold;  $I_p \geq 1$  pfu minor events are shown in parentheses. Interactions in the eastern hemisphere are unlikely to be relevant for SEP events, so we included four such events in the “No Interaction” category. We see that the number of SEP-poor CMEs with (6/10) and without (4/10) CME interaction is roughly the same. On the other hand, 35/42 (=83%) of SEP-associated CMEs interacted with preceding CMEs, while only 7/42 (=17%) did not. Considering just the full interactions, we see that only 2/10 (=20%) of SEP-poor CMEs were preceded by CME interaction, compared to 33/42 (=79%) for SEP-associated CMEs. We note that the SEP-poor CMEs had an average speed of  $1220 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , significantly higher than that of the minor-SEP CMEs and close to that of major-SEP CMEs in Table 1, with a similar comparison for SEP-associated F/W CMEs. Five of the SEP-poor CMEs were halos, and 8/10 (=80%) had widths greater than  $100^\circ$ . Thus, the CME interaction seems to discriminate between the SEP-poor and SEP-associated ones since the speed and width of the two populations are comparable.

### 3.4. Type II Radio Bursts and SEPs

All but two (40/42 = 95%) of the major SEP events were associated with DH type II bursts (see Table 1, cols. [7] and [15]). The DH type II bursts are known to be associated with faster and wider (hence more energetic) CMEs (Gopalswamy et al. 2001b). Shocks driven by these CMEs accelerate electrons, which in turn produce the radio bursts. The high degree of association between major SEP events and DH type II bursts suggests that the proton accelerators are also good electron accelerators. The association is somewhat poorer for the minor SEP events: only 22/39, or 56%, of the minor SEP events were associated with DH type II bursts. The metric type II burst association is poorer for both major (71%) and minor (59%)

TABLE 3  
FAST AND WIDE CMEs AND SEPs

Interaction	No SEP	Minor SEP	Major SEP
No interaction .....	4	3 (2)	4
Partial interaction .....	4	1 (1)	1
Full interaction .....	2	12 (7)	21

NOTE.— $I_p \geq 1$  pfu minor events are shown in parentheses.

SEP events. The poor association between metric type II bursts and SEP events resembles a similar relationship between metric type II bursts and interplanetary shocks (Gopalswamy et al. 2001a). The type II radio burst association seems to be the only property that is significantly different for the major and minor SEP events. Interestingly, none of the SEP-poor F/W CMEs (see § 3.3) were associated with DH type II bursts.

## 4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The primary result of this Letter is that a major fraction of the SEP events occur at times of CME interaction. Each SEP event is associated with a primary CME, which sweeps up one or more slower CMEs in the near-Sun interplanetary medium. The estimated height of intersection close to the Sun ( $\sim 20 R_\odot$ ) is significant because SEPs are thought to be released when the associated CME reaches a height of  $\sim 5\text{--}15 R_\odot$  (Kahler 1994). The westward bias of the solar sources is consistent with the possibility that the Sun-Earth flux tube that carries SEPs is likely to be affected by the CME interaction. Furthermore, the huge angular widths of the SEP producers ensure that they intersect the ecliptic. Using a sample of fast and wide frontside CMEs, we were able to show that while the speeds, widths, and source locations of CMEs are important for predicting SEP events, the interaction with preceding CMEs proves to be another powerful discriminator.

The results presented in this Letter have important implications for theories of particle acceleration by shocks. The outermost structure of a fast CMEs is an MHD shock, which will first interact with the preceding CME. The shock has to pass through the inhomogeneous multithermal plasma (core, cavity, and frontal of the preceding CMEs). Thus, the shock has to accelerate the SEPs from the solar wind “contaminated” by the preceding CMEs, rather than from the quiet solar wind. On the basis of this, we suggest that the charge state composition of SEPs should rarely reflect the quiet solar wind conditions and that CME interaction may result in time-dependent, mixed impulsive-gradual signatures in SEP events. Mason et al. (1999) have attributed the mixed signatures to the “lingering flare superthermals” in the in-ecliptic interplanetary medium.

The interaction rather than the speed of the preceding CMEs seems to be important for the SEP production. This argues against the preacceleration of the seed particles except in a few cases where the preceding CME also drives a shock. The interaction seems to enhance the acceleration efficiency of the shock either because of the higher density material (of the preceding CMEs) injected into the shock or because of the trapping of particles in the closed loops of the preceding CMEs. Passage of shocks through extremely dense streamers located nearby may also have similar effects.

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