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Correction to "A shock-associated (SA) radio event and related phenomena observed from the base of the solar corona to 1 AU"

J.-L. Bougeret[1], P. Zarka[1], C. Caroubalos[2], M. Karlický[3], Y. Leblanc[1], D. Maroulis[2], A. Hillaris[2], X. Moussas[4], C. E. Alissandrakis[5], G. Dumas[1], and C. Perche[1]

In the paper "A shock-associated (SA) radio event and related phenomena observed from the base of the solar corona to 1 AU" by J.-L. Bougeret, P. Zarka, C. Caroubalos, M. Karlický, Y. Leblanc, D. Maroulis, A. Hillaris, X. Moussas, C. E. Alissandrakis, G. Dumas, and C. Perche, Geophysical Research Letters, 25 [14], 2513-2516, Figure 3 was not printed in its entirety. It is printed correctly below with its caption:

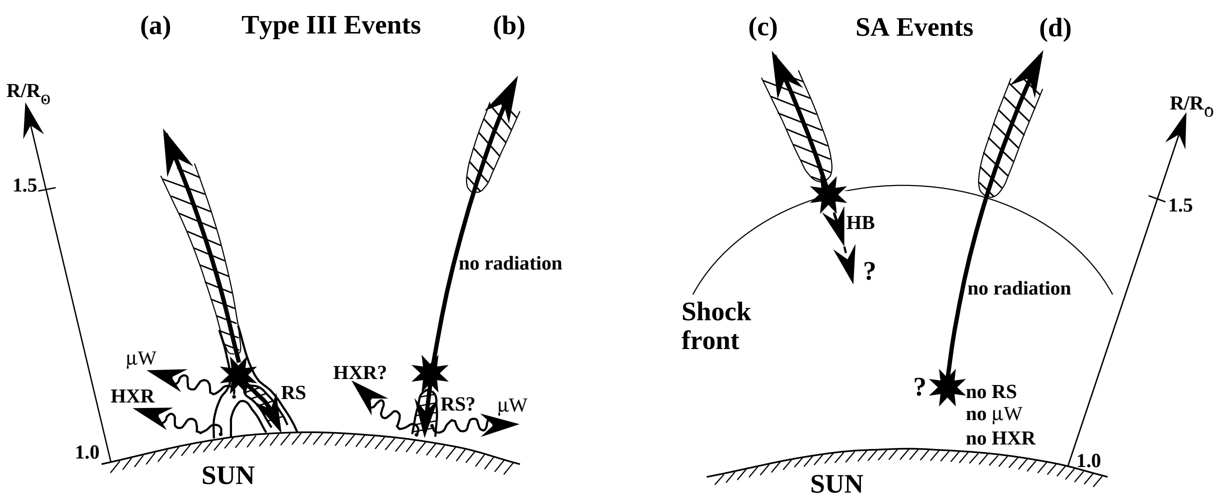

Figure 3. Discussion suggested by the May 6, 1996 event: star= source of acceleration of the electrons; thick line= path of the energetic electrons; hatched area= radio source which can be remotely tracked; HXR= hard X-ray; μW= microwave burst; RS= reverse-slope type III burst; HB=herringbone structures. Top: the radio radiation from the electron beam may start close to the site of acceleration, as in (a) or much further out, as in (b), when conditions for the beam-plasma instability take some distance or time to be met. The situation sketched in (a) is supported by extensive analyses [Aschwanden et al., 1995; Aschwanden and Benz, 1997]; the top of the loop, site of the acceleration is below 1.1 $R_\odot$ from the sun center. Sketch (b) could depict burst (A) in Figure 1. Bottom: in the presence of a shock, either the electrons are accelerated at the shock, as in (c), and SA means Shock Accelerated; or the beam of electrons is generated at low coronal levels, follows a scenario similar to case (b), but is disturbed when it crosses the shock wave, which causes the radio emission to turn on abruptly, as sketched in (d) and SA means Shock Associated.

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