Special Issue

Extreme Ultraviolet Waves in Solar Corona

Message from the Guest Editor

Extreme ultraviolet (EUV) waves are impressive coronal propagating disturbances that are best seen as intensity enhancements in EUV emission. EUV waves are also called “EIT waves”, “coronal bright fronts”, and “large-scale coronal propagating fronts”. EUV waves can provide potential diagnostics on coronal magnetic field strengths and coronal plasma parameters. Since the discovery of the first case, the EUV wave has been strongly debated in relation to the physical nature of a true wave or a pseudo wave. On the other hand, it is widely recognized that EUV waves are always associated with a variety of energetic eruptions, such as CMEs, flares, and filament eruptions. Benefiting from high resolution observations from the Solar Terrestrial Relations Observatory (STEREO) and the Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO), an increasing number of EUV waves are being easily captured, including many small-scale cases that are associated with weak eruptions and present many new observational characteristics.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (18 February 2022)

Galaxies

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 3.8
CiteScore 6.3

mdpi.com/si/77284

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Galaxies provides an advanced forum for studies related to astronomy, astrophysics, and cosmology, including all of their subfields. Different formats, such as specialized research articles, reviews, communications and technical notes are welcomed. Manuscripts containing original and creative research proposals and ideas are especially appreciated.

We encourage scientists to publish their astronomical observations and theoretical results in as much detail as possible. There is no restriction on the paper length and full experimental and methodological details, as applicable, should be provided. All papers will be peer reviewed promptly. On behalf of the distinguished members of the editorial board, I extend my welcome to all researchers working on these subjects to contribute to *Galaxies*.

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