



FIG. 3. 11.—Schematic illustration of the evolution of eruptive flares. Crosses (+) and a thick curve represent the time variations of the height of a plasmoid and the hard X-ray intensity. At $t = t_1$, the initial resistive instability starts inside a magnetic arcade and a plasmoid begins to rise slowly. At $t = t_2$, the anomalous resistivity sets in and the acceleration of it starts. At $t = t_3$, the perpendicular magnetic field around a neutral point is almost lost and hence the rate of the magnetic reconnection increases, which implies that the hard X-ray intensity reaches its maximum and the reconnection jets are produced, forming a fast MHD shock at the bottom of the plasmoid. After that, since an O-point (center part of the plasmoid) is located behind this shock, the strong acceleration ends and the plasmoid rises almost at a constant rate.