

Solar flares are a relatively common and strong demonstration of the solar activity and are observable throughout the whole electromagnetic spectrum. Sometimes, solar flares are also accompanied with an emission in white-light continuum, then we speak of white-light flares. The origin of white-light flares is not entirely understood up to this day. The detection of white-light flares can be difficult, therefore we developed a program for automatic detection of white-light flares in SDO/HMI observations. After that, we studied properties of the detected white-light flares. Our work implies that there are two types of white-light flares depending on an X-ray flux of a solar flare. The difference between these two groups can be caused by a different behaviour of the magnetic field in the neighbourhood of the detected white-light flares. Our discovery could help in a better understanding of the origin of white-light flares.