

Solar flares are common and strong demonstrations of solar activity. They are observable throughout the whole electromagnetic spectrum. If they show a broadband emission in the visible continuum, then we speak of white-light flares. The origin of white-light flares is not fully understood. We detected 24 white-light flares in SDO/HMI data and analyzed them using SDO/AIA wavelength bands at 1 700 Å and 304 Å and GONG H α observations. According to our work, the emission in the 1 700 Å band is similar to the white-light emission but usually starts sooner. The positions of intensity enhancements in the 1 700 Å band are similar to the positions of the white-light flares and are connected by ribbons visible in the 304 Å band and in the H α line. Then we studied the decay time of white-light flares and found that for most of the white-light flare points the typical decay time ranges in 2 – 3 min.