Introduction
The Coordinated Synoptic investigation (CSI, Cody et al. 2014; Stauffer et al. 2014) of NGC 2264 is an unprecedented simultaneous observation of this cluster involving 15 space and ground telescopes, to study the time variability of young (1-5 Myrs) stars. We present the analysis of simultaneous optical (CoRoT) and X-ray (Chandra/ACIS-I) variability in 53 stars with disks with variable extinction or accretion bursts.

Analysis of the simultaneous CoRoT and ACIS data
For each star, we split the time frames where both CoRoT and Chandra data are available in time intervals, defined in order to isolate interesting features in the CoRoT light curves such as dips and bursts. In each time interval we perform X-ray spectral fits to analyze the variability of the X-ray properties.

Increasing X-ray absorption during optical dips
In 27% of the stars with optical dips observed increasing X-ray absorption during the dips.

Soft X-ray excess during the optical bursts
In 19% of the stars with optical bursts the X-ray spectrum show excess of soft X-ray emission during the burst.

For 7 dips, we calculate NH/Av and infer the composition of the obscuring material, resulting not dust-rich (6/7) and with FWHM_dip/P_star typical of obscuration from accretion streams (Stauffer et al. 2015)

We fit the spectra of not accreting stars and those observed in time intervals with optical bursts with 2T thermal model ($kT_{soft}=0.3$ keV, $kT_{hard}=1.6$ keV, $N_H$ from AV) and analyze the ratio of the soft and hard normalizations, evidence for larger cold plasma emission measure during optical bursts.