

## 月からの極端紫外光観測

## EUV astronomy by Kaguya

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The spectral range in the extreme ultraviolet was thought until recently to be useless to astronomy, primary because the opacity of the interstellar medium has been found to be markedly inhomogeneous in both density and ionization state and the sun is fortunately located in a region of low extreme ultraviolet opacity. The EUVE spacecraft, launched in June 1992, surveyed all the sky in EUV at the altitude of 500km (in Earth's ionosphere) and detected a wide variety of astronomical source at considerable distances. But that is not all. Signal-to-Noise Ratio in the mission was so low that ionospheric and plasmaspheric emissions such as 30.4nm hid dark stars. The Kaguya lunar satellite, launched in 2007, has surveyed the sky in this wavelength by the TEX instrument and has identified unseen astronomical source. EUV astronomy has just begun to increase our understanding of the contents of the universe.