

Long-Term Variation of Solar UV/EUV Radiation Examined by Full-Disk Solar Images Long-Term Variation of Solar UV/EUV Radiation Examined by Full-Disk Solar Images

浅井 歩^{1*}, 磯部 洋明¹, 塩田 大幸², 渡邊 皓子¹, 上野 悟¹, 新堀 淳樹¹, 横山 正樹³, 北井 礼三郎¹, 草野 完也⁴

Ayumi Asai^{1*}, Hiroaki Isobe¹, Daikou Shiota², Hiroko Watanabe¹, Satoru UeNo¹, Atsuki Shinbori¹, Masaki Yokoyama³, Reiz-aburo Kitai¹, Kanya Kusano⁴

¹ 京都大学, ² 理化学研究所, ³ 和歌山大学, ⁴ 名古屋大学

¹Kyoto University, ²RIKEN, ³Wakayama University, ⁴Nagoya University

We report the estimation of long-term variations of solar UV/EUV radiations, which affect on the upper thermosphere, by using full-disk solar images. The SOHO/EIT has shown us full-disk features of the sun in EUVs over 15 years. These data enable us to derive the, spatially resolved, long-term variation of area, brightness of coronal holes, active regions, and so on. In this work we examined the EUV 304 A emission in different latitudes by using full-disk images taken by SOHO/EIT.

By comparing the EUV 304 A emissions at solar minima, we found that the EUV emission at low (high) latitude is darker (brighter) at the solar minimum 23/24 than those at the minimum 22/23. We also discuss the relation between the abnormal behaviors at the solar minimum 23/24 and the magnetic field structure by using magnetograms obtained by SOHO/MDI and

by Wilcox Solar Observatory. On the other hand, ground-based chromospheric observations also give us another indicator of solar UV emission, since solar UV radiation mainly comes from the chromosphere. From these data, we try to derive the main features on the solar surface that affect on the upper thermosphere and to estimate the long-term UV/EUV variations.

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