

In this paper we compare night sky brightness at the Pierre Auger Observatory with the flux of the solar extreme UV radiation. The night sky brightness is measured for monitoring purposes during operation of fluorescence detectors. The data were processed several times under slightly different conditions that should exclude the impact of moonlight, artificial light pollution and cloudiness. If one does not consider the effects mentioned before, the main source of night sky brightness is an airglow. The goal is to show that night sky brightness correlates with the flux of solar extreme UV radiation, what will confirm that extreme UV radiation is the cause of the airglow origin.