



**\begin{center} \textbf{The June 8, 2000 ULF wave activity: a case study.}**  
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We examined a train of Pc5 pulsations following the June 8, 2000 SI (UT = 9:15) event, conducting a comparison between the wave characteristics at geosynchronous orbit (GOES8) and those on the ground on a global scale in the Northern hemisphere. In the magnetosphere GOES8 observed a toroidal counterclockwise polarized wave at  $f=3.3$  mHz. Waves at the same frequency were detected at all ground stations, suggesting an interpretation in terms of a global oscillation mode of the whole magnetospheric cavity. The latitudinal and Local Time (LT) dependence of the wave characteristics suggested the occurrence of field line resonance (FLR) of ground field lines at different latitudes for different LTs. In the nightside, the FLR occurred at latitude ( $\lambda \approx 67^\circ$ ) lower than expected for typical solar wind conditions. Interestingly, an estimate of the field line eigenfrequency performed by means of the T01 Tsyganenko model (with the modifications introduced by Villante and Piersanti (2008) to interpret the SI characteristics, i.e. an inner hinging point and a thinner current sheet thickness of the magnetotail), provided results well consistent with the experimental observations suggesting magnetotail field lines significantly stretched in antisolar direction.