



Kinetic Ballooning/Interchange Instability in a Bent Plasma Sheet

E.V. Panov (1), R. Nakamura (1), W. Baumjohann (1), M.G. Kubyshkina (2), A.V. Artemyev (3), V.A. Sergeev (2), A.A. Petrukovich (3), V. Angelopoulos (4), K.-H. Glassmeier (5,6), J.P. McFadden (7), and D. Larson (7)

(1) Space Research Institute, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Graz, Austria, (2) St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia, (3) Space Research Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation, (4) Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA, (5) Institut für Geophysik und extraterrestrische Physik, Technische Universität Braunschweig, Germany, (6) Max-Planck-Institute for Solar System Research, Katlenburg-Lindau, Germany, (7) Space Science Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA

We use THEMIS and GOES observations to investigate the plasma sheet evolution on 28 February 2008 between 6:50 and 7:50 UT, when there developed strong magnetic field oscillations with period of 100 s. Using multi-spacecraft analysis of the plasma sheet observations and an empirical plasma sheet model, we determine both the large-scale evolution of the plasma sheet and the properties of the oscillations. We found that the oscillations exhibited signatures of kinetic ballooning/interchange instability fingers that developed in a bent current sheet. The interchange oscillations had a sausage structure, propagated duskward at a velocity of about 100 km/s, and were associated with periodical radial electron flows. We suggest that the observed negative gradient of the Z_{GSM} magnetic field component ($\partial B_Z / \partial X$) was a free energy source for the kinetic ballooning/interchange instability. Tens of minutes later a fast elongation of ballooning/interchange fingers was detected between 6 and 16 R_E downtail with the length-to-width ratio exceeding 20. The finger elongation ended with signatures of reconnection in an embedded current sheet near the bending point. These observations suggest a complex interplay between the mid-tail and near-Earth plasma sheet dynamics, involving localized fluctuations both in cross-tail and radial directions before current sheet reconnection.