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Annales
Geophysicae

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Abstract. Using four-point magnetic field measurements by the Cluster spacecraft, we statistically analyze the magnetic field and electric current configurations during rapid crossings of the current sheet observed in July–October 2001 at geocentric distances of $19\,R_E$. The database includes 78 crossings, specially selected to apply multi-point data analysis techniques to calculate vector derivatives. Observed bipolar variations of j_z, often with $|j_z| > j_y$, indicate that the electric currents follow kinks of the current sheet. The current density varies between 5–25 nA/m^2. The half-thickness of the current sheet during flapping varies over a wide range, from 1 to 20 ion thermal gyroradii (L_{cp}, calculated from average temperature and lobe magnetic field for each crossing). We found no relationship between the tilt angle of the current sheet normal and the half-thickness. In 68 cases the magnetic field curvature vector has a positive (earthward) X-component. Ten cases with a negative (tailward) curvature, associated with reconnection, were detected within $0 < Y_{GSM} < 7\,R_E$. The minimum curvature radii vary mainly between 1 and $10\,L_{cp}$, and the adiabaticity parameter $\kappa \leq 1$ for 73% of the events. The electric current density during flapping is often off-central, i.e. the main current density is shifted from the neutral sheet ($|B_x| < 5$ nT) to the Northern or Southern Hemisphere. This is most likely a temporal effect related to the flapping. The analysis shows that the flapping motion of the current sheet is associated with kink-like waves on the sheet surface. The kink fronts, tilted in the $Y-Z$ plane, moved toward dawn in the morning half and toward dusk in the evening half of the magnetotail.

Keywords. Magnetospheric physics (Magnetotail; Plasma sheet)

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1 Introduction

Speiser and Ness (1967) noticed that the magnetotail current sheet frequently moves in the north-south direction. This motion, which has been referred to as flapping (Lui et al., 1978), provides the possibility to probe the structure of the current sheet during multiple crossings (Sergeev et al., 1993) and deduce an electric current density within the sheet (Sergeev et al., 1998). The interpretation of measurements during flapping was sometimes based on suggestions that flapping is an up-down motion of the magnetic field, together with plasma (Sergeev et al., 1998) and that the current sheet is a planar structure, with current distribution described by a Harris (1962) function (Sanny et al., 1994). However, even single-spacecraft measurements show indications that the geometry of the magnetotail current sheet is more complex than a planar surface, and that the sheet may be corrugated (Lui et al., 1978; Nakagawa and Nishida, 1989).

Case studies of the magnetotail current sheet with the Cluster four spacecraft constellation show that short-term (~ 30 s − several minutes), large-scale variations ($\delta B_x \sim 15$–30 nT) of the magnetic field, which are typical manifestations of flapping, are associated mainly with wave-like structures on the current sheet surface, propagating in the cross tail direction (Zhang et al., 2002; Runov et al., 2003b; Sergeev et al., 2003). Sergeev et al. (2004) have shown by multi-point timing analysis that near the flanks ($8 < |Y_{GSM}| < 15\,R_E$) the flapping waves propagate from the central sector of the magnetotail toward the flanks. Moreover, the distribution of the current density within such transients is often far from that in the Harris sheet (Runov et al., 2003b; Sergeev et al., 2003).

In this paper we provide a statistical survey of the current sheet geometry, magnetic field gradient, curvature, and current density distribution during rapid crossings of the sheet during the 2001 Cluster tail season.

2   Method

Calculations based on the reciprocal vectors (Chanteur, 1998) allow one to estimate the magnetic field gradient, curl, and divergence using linear interpolation between the Cluster tetrahedron nodes. Another method, based on a least-squares minimization (Harvey, 1998), yields consistent results (Chanteur and Harvey, 1998). Both methods are sensitive to geometrical factors of the tetrahedron, such as its elongation E and planarity P. During the tail season (July to October) the Cluster tetrahedron is nearly regular with $E \leq 0.1$ and $P \leq 0.1$ (Chanteur and Harvey, 1998) which is well-suited for calculations of the vector derivatives (Robert et al., 1998a). Test calculations and applications of the curlometer for Cluster data are described by Dunlop et al. (2002). Calculation of curl and divergence of **B** in the magnetotail lobe gives the median value 0.58 ± 0.23 nT/1000 km and 0.21 ± 0.17 nT/1000 km, respectively.

Gradient estimates can also be used to estimate the magnetic field curvature vector $\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{B}/B$. The curvature radius is the reciprocal value of the curvature vector $R_c = 1/C$. The accuracy of R_c estimation using four-point measurements in the magnetotail is discussed by Shen et al. (2003).

The local normal to the current sheet can be obtained by Minimum Variance Analysis (e.g., Sonnerup and Schneible, 1998), by four-point timing analysis (Harvey, 1998), or by using ∇B^2 (Shen et al., 2003) or the $\mathbf{l} \times [\nabla \times \mathbf{B}]$ direction, where $\mathbf{l}$ is the magnetic field maximum variance eigenvector (this study).

Using the estimated magnetic field gradient $\nabla \mathbf{B}$ and assuming that rapid crossings of the magnetotail current sheet are due to a translational motion of the entire sheet with velocity **U**,

$$\frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{U} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} = 0, \tag{1}$$

where integration of U_n (component of the translation velocity along the current sheet normal) yields the effective coordinate across the current sheet

$$Z^*(t) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial B_l}{\partial t} [\nabla_n B_l]^{-1} dt, \tag{2}$$

where B_l is the main, maximum variance component of the magnetic field (close to B_x in the near-midnight part of the magnetotail) and ∇_n is the gradient along the current sheet normal. The half-thickness of the current sheet h may be estimated as the width of the $j(Z^*)$ profile at $j = 0.5\max(j)$, or using a fit to the Harris function.

To examine the accuracy of the estimations, a set of test calculations was performed with the simplest Harris-type current sheet (see Appendix) and with two shifted Harris distributions (to model a bifurcated sheet) passing over a virtual spacecraft tetrahedron. Cluster configurations during September 2001 (close to a regular tetrahedron), mid July and end of October (maximum deviation from a regular tetrahedron) were used for the model calculations. The

numerical experiments show that the direction of the current is reconstructed with an error of less than 20° without any dependence on the tetrahedron configuration, but the current density magnitude might be underestimated up to 30%. The scale h is also underestimated up to ~15%, depending on the tetrahedron configuration and the mutual orientation of tetrahedron and model current sheet. Non-regularity of the spacecraft tetrahedron produces also some asymmetry of the reconstructed current density profile with a displacement of the peak of up to ±500 km from $Z^* = 0$. In turn, the magnetic field curvature radius, being proportional to a reciprocal value of a magnetic field gradient, might be overestimated.

3   Data

During the 2001 tail season (from mid of July until the end of October) the Cluster quartet crossed the magnetotail plasma sheet in the configuration of a nearly regular tetrahedron with the maximal scale of 1700–2000 km (Baumjohann and Naka-mura, 2005). The 1-s averaged magnetic field data from the Flux Gate Magnetometer (FGM Balogh et al., 2001) and the 2-spin (normal mode) and 1-spin (4 s, burst mode) averaged data from the Cluster Ion Spectrometry experiment (CIS, Rème et al., 2001) are used for the statistical analysis presented below.

We use the following criteria to select rapid current sheet crossings. First, we selected the events with large and rapid variations of $|B_x|$ at the Cluster barycenter: $\delta|B_x| > 15$ nT during time interval $30 \leq \tau \leq 300$ s. During the 2001 tail season, 198 such cases were found. From this large data base only "complete" crossings, during which all four spacecraft cross (or, at least touch) the neutral sheet region ($|B_x| < 5$ nT), were selected for further analysis. Besides, by visual inspection we selected smooth crossings without significant short time scale fluctuations and with similar shapes of magnetograms at all four spacecraft. For final selection we calculate curl and divergence estimations using 1-s averaged FGM data. Since the main source of the magnetic field divergence is an error of linear interpolation of the field within the tetrahedron, we selected events with $|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}|/|\nabla \times \mathbf{B}| < 0.30$ in more than 60% of samples during the crossing (see Appendix).

It should be noted that the database does not contain thin current sheets with a thickness less than the Cluster tetrahedron scale, like those presented by Nakamura et al. (2002).

To avoid LLBL and magnetosheath samples, only crossings within $-15 < Y < 15 R_E$ were used (no storm-time events in the near flank region are included into the database). No selection by plasma parameters was applied. The final database contains 78 rapid current sheet crossings.

4   Event study

To illustrate our selection criteria and further analysis, we start by presenting one event. Figure 1 shows Cluster observations for a 500-s long interval after ~15:25 UT on 12

August 2001 (see Volwerk et al. (2004) for a detailed description of this event). During this time Cluster was located in the morning sector at $[-17.3, -6.0, 5.0]$ R_E (coordinates of the barycenter). The relative positions of the spacecraft are shown in the inserted box in Fig. 1. The Cluster barycenter crosses the neutral sheet twice: first from north to south, then in the opposite direction. The instances of neutral sheet crossings (t_{01}, t_{02}) are marked by vertical dashed lines. Crossing durations are ~ 100 s. B_y was small and varied in between -3 and 3 nT, and B_z was positive and reached 10 nT during the crossings. The proton velocity was small (≤ 100 km/s) at the beginning of the first crossing and around zero during the second one, C1 and C4 spacecraft show approximately the same values. The proton density was unusually high (1.6–1.9 cm^{-3}), and the proton temperature was 1.8 and 2.4 keV, for both crossings, respectively, which is lower than the typical value (~ 5 keV, see Baumjohann et al., 1989). Thus, the Cold-Dense Plasma Sheet (CDPS), preceded by ~ 7 h of positive IMF B_z (ACE data, not shown) was observed.

The Z-component of the electric current density $\mathbf{j} = \mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{B}$ calculated from four-point magnetic field measurements was the largest component during both crossings, and showed a bipolar variation: $j_z > 0$ during the first crossing and $j_z < 0$ during the second one. This indicates a strong tilt of the current sheet in the $Y - Z$ plane. During the first crossing the current density maximum is seen before the neutral sheet crossing at barycenter (t_0). The magnetic field curvature vector is directed earthward (positive curvature).

Visual inspection of the B_x time series shows that a front of the flapping wave moves dawnward (-Y) so that the C2 spacecraft (red trace) crosses the neutral sheet first and C4 (blue) last. The order of magnetograms and time lags remain the same for both crossings: C2→C3→C1→C4 with delays (with respect to C2) of 44, 20, 13 s for the first crossing and 47, 10, 12 s for the second one. These timings yield a normal velocity of 25 km/s with a normal direction $\mathbf{n}_{t1} = [0.15, -0.99, 0.04]$, and 28 km/s and $\mathbf{n}_{t2} = [0.16, -0.98, -0.12]$ for the first and second crossings, respectively. Results of a Minimum Variance Analysis (MVA) of the barycenter magnetic field time series are similar. For the first crossing the MVA yields $\mathbf{n}_1 = [0.01, -0.99, 0.15]$ with an eigenvalues ratio $\lambda_2/\lambda_3 = 8.57$. For the second crossing the minimum and intermediate variance directions are not well resolved ($\lambda_2/\lambda_3 = 2.17$). We also computed the normals to the current density direction using the maximum variance components $\mathbf{l}_{1,2}$, ($\lambda_1/\lambda_2 = 128.1$: first crossing, $\lambda_1/\lambda_2 = 408.5$: second crossing) and computing $\mathbf{n}_j = \mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{e}_j$, where $\mathbf{e}_j = \mathbf{j}/j$ is a unit vector along the current density direction, for both crossings. The results are $\mathbf{n}_{j1} = [0.12, -0.86, 0.46]$, $\mathbf{n}_{j2} = [0.05, -0.95, -0.22]$. This gives a consistency between timing-and current-based normals: $\mathbf{n}_{t1} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{j1} = 0.89$ and $\mathbf{n}_{t2} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{j2} = 0.97$.

The results of this case study are summarized in Fig. 2. Panel a) shows a diagram inferred from the sheet orientations obtained: Cluster passes through a quasi-rectangular kink in the current sheet. The length of this kink (size in the Y direction) estimated from timing is ~ 6000 km. Panels
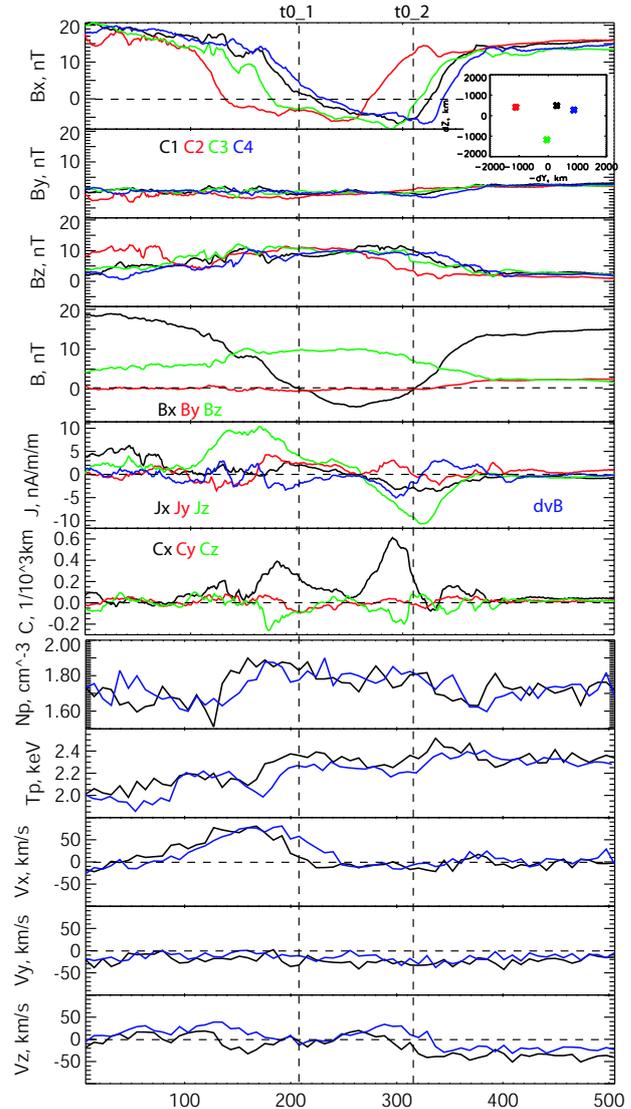

Fig. 1. 500 s of Cluster data from $\sim 15:25$ UT, 12 August 2001. From top to bottom: B_x, B_y, B_z from all four spacecraft; three components of $\mathbf{B}$ at the Cluster barycentre; three components of the calculated current density $\mathbf{j}$; X-,Y-, and Z-components of the magnetic field curvature vector $\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{b}$; H$^+$ density, pressure and bulk velocity (three components) from Cluster 1 and 4.

b) and c) illustrate the vertical scale estimation made using Eq. (2) with the additional condition $Z^*(t_0) = 0$. These calculations yield an amplitude of the kink of 6000 km which is equal to the kink length. It should be noted, however, that the accuracy of the amplitude estimate is rather poor for the structures with scales of the order of the inter-spacecraft separation scale (see Appendix). There were no current sheet crossings during 30 min before and 30 min after this kink (Volwerk et al., 2004), which implies that this structure could be a solitary wave. The kink velocity $V_y \sim 25$ km/s obtained from the timing is similar to the Y-component of the ion bulk velocity (see Fig. 1). Therefore, this kink may be transported with the ion flow.
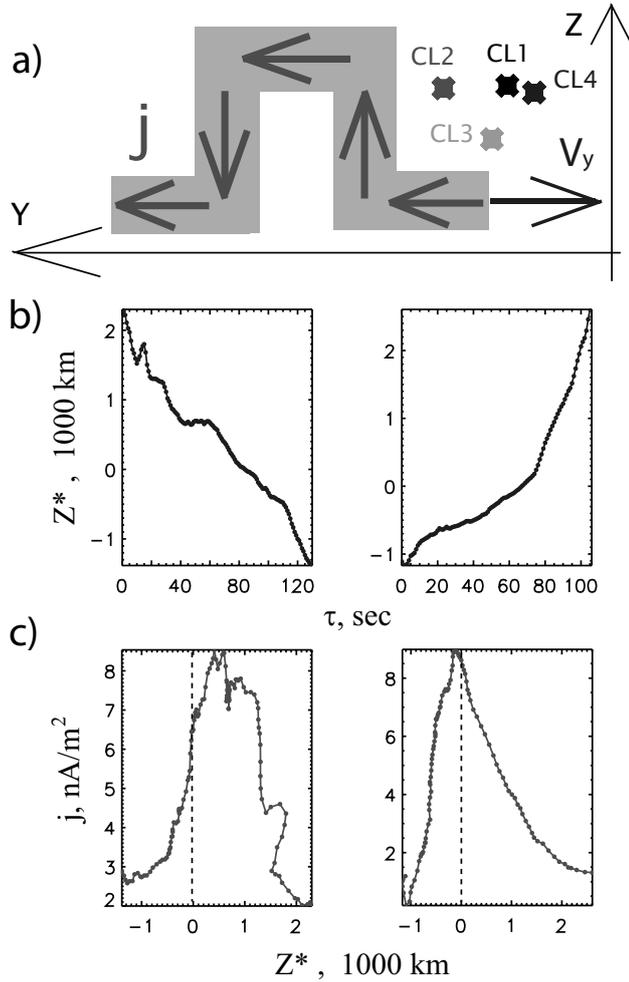
Fig. 2. (**a**) An interpretation of 12 August 2001 data: Sketch of the electric current geometry in the $Y-Z$ plane; (**b**) Changes in the Cluster barycenter position during the crossings with respect to the neutral sheet (Z^*=0); (**c**) Reconstructed current density profiles.

Using estimates of Z^* we reconstructed the current density profiles during both crossings (Fig. 2c). Both profiles are single-peak, shifted by 1000 km from B_x=0 during the first crossing and centered at the neutral sheet for the second one. The current sheet during both crossings was sufficiently thin with a half-thickness of 1500 km. These results can be simply verified by visual inspection of the B_x time series (Fig. 1, upper panel): At the instance ~140 s, first crossing, Cluster 2 detects B_x=0 while Cluster 1 detects B_x=15 nT, which is roughly half of the lobe field value. Thus, the distance between these two spacecraft (1500 km) gives an estimate of the current sheet half-thickness.

5 Statistical survey

Figure 3 shows the spacecraft locations during neutral sheet crossings for the selected 78 cases. We use aberrated GSM coordinates (see, e.g., Hori et al., 2000)
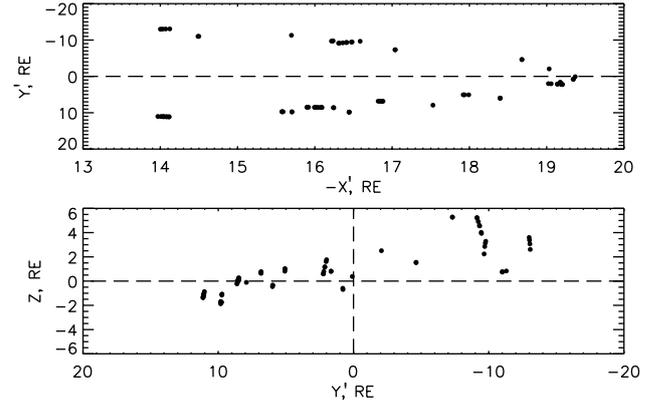

Fig. 3. Neutral sheet position (B_x=min($|B_x|$) at the Cluster barycenter) projections onto $X'-Y'$ and $Y'-Z$ planes for the 78 selected cases (X', Y' - aberrated GSM coordinates, see explanation in the text).

1. $X'=X\cos(3.5°)-Y\sin(3.5°)$ and

2. $Y'=X\sin(3.5°)+Y\cos(3.5°)$.

The cases are distributed within $-12<Y'<12\,R_E$ and $-2<Z<5.5\,R_E$. Following seasonal changes, the neutral sheet crossings are asymmetrically distributed in the $Y'-Z$ plane: During July–August (morning sector, $Y'<0$) the neutral sheet was, on average, $\sim3\,R_E$ above the Z=0 plane, and during October (evening sector, $Y'>0$) the neutral sheet positions are located below the Z=0 plane. The position of the neutral sheet at midnight was slightly above (1.5–2 R_E) the nominal magnetic equator. A detailed analysis of seasonal changes of the neutral sheet geometry using Cluster 2001–2003 data was performed by Petrukovich et al. (2005).

5.1 Plasma properties

Figure 4 shows the distributions of average ion density (top panel, N_{H^+}: crosses, $N_{H^+}+N_{O^+}$: circles), ion temperature (middle panel, T_{H^+} only) and maximum and median H^+-ion bulk horizontal velocities $V_{eq}=\sqrt{V_x^2+V_y^2}$ (CIS-CODIF data from Cluster 1 and 4 are used for the statistical analysis). To avoid any influence of PSBL samples (where counter-streaming beams could lead to an apparent high parallel temperature; see e.g., Baumjohann et al., 1988), the average values were calculated using samples with corresponding $|B_x|<0.5\,B_L$, where B_L is the lobe magnetic field, $B_L=(B^2+2\mu_0 P_i)^{1/2}$, where P_i is the total ion pressure, calculated as the sum of H^+ and O^+ pressures.

The ion density varies between 0.1 and 3.2 with the maximum occurrence rate at $N_i\sim0.4\,cm^{-3}$. Three cases with an ion density less than 0.1 cm^{-3} at $Y'\sim7\,R_E$ were observed during the 1 October 2001 storm, when the plasma sheet was mainly populated by O^+ ions (Kistler et al., 2005). Four cases with extremely high ion density up to 3.2 cm^{-3} at $Y'\sim2\,R_E$ were observed on 14 September 2001, during a long period of northward IMF (Petrukovich et al., 2003).
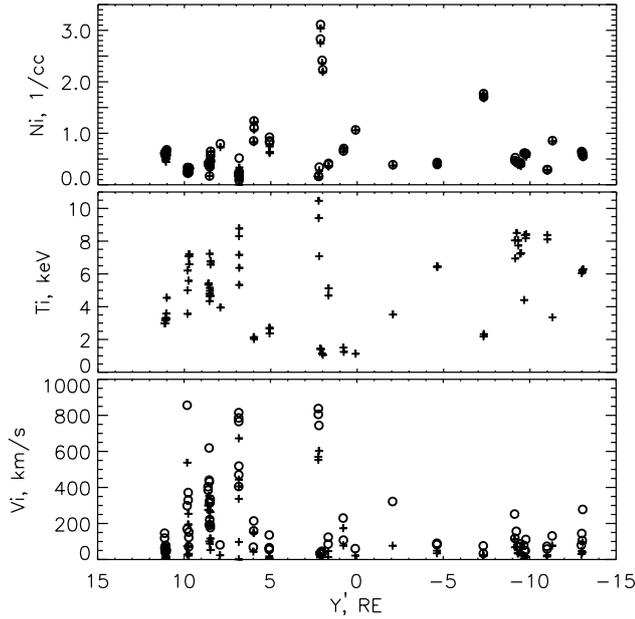
Fig. 4. Distributions of average ion density (N_{H+}: crosses, $N_{H+} + N_{O+}$: circles, upper panel), H^+ temperature (mid panel), average (crosses) and maximal (circles) horizontal velocities (V_{xy}) for each selected crossing versus Y'.

The ion temperature varies in a wide range from $T_i \sim 2$ keV to $T_i \sim 10$ keV. Therefore, our database includes a broad spectrum of plasma conditions ranging from a hot rarified plasma sheet to a cold dense one.

In 52 of the 78 cases the average horizontal ion bulk velocity (V_{xy}) was less than 100 km/s, in 17 cases it ranged between $100 < V_{xy} < 300$ km/s. In more than 60% of the cases (50 out of 78) the maximum ion bulk velocity was less than 200 km/s. High-speed horizontal flow with $V_{xy} > 400$ km/s was detected in 14 cases (maximum velocities were counted). All of them were observed in the pre-midnight half of the magnetotail. Therefore, the majority of crossings represents low velocity events.

5.2 Orientation and motion

To survey the current sheet orientation and motion, we used timing analysis of the magnetic field time series.

Figure 5 shows a distribution of Y- and Z-components of the current sheet normal velocity of the current sheet, resulting from timing, (upper panel) and projections of the normal velocity onto the $X'-Y'$ plane (bottom panel). The results show that in most cases the current sheet normals lay in the $Z - Y$ plane, where the X-components of the normal vectors are smaller than its Y and Z components, therefore, points are close to a unit circle in the $N_Y - N_Z$ plane. Moreover, in 69 cases (89%) the normal velocities have a negative Y component in the post-midnight sector, and a positive Y component in the pre-midnight sector. The $X'-Y'$-projections of the normal velocity (Fig. 5, bottom panel) show that most of
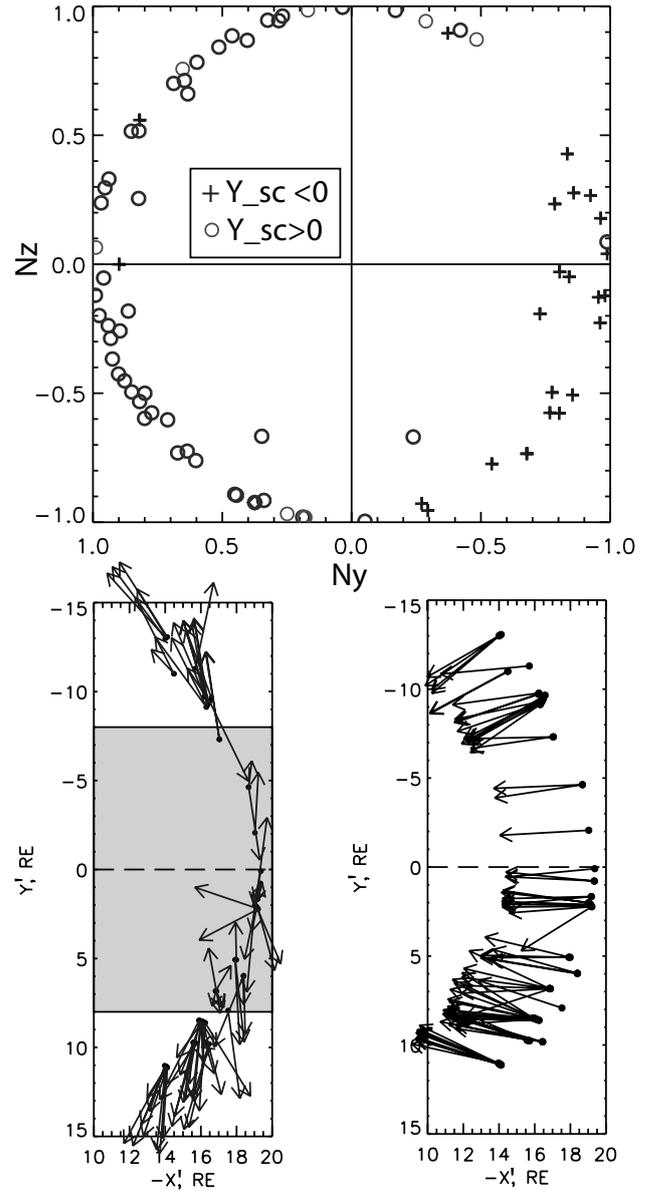

Fig. 5. Distribution of Y and Z components of the normal velocity $\mathbf{V}_n$ resulting from timing analysis of current sheet crossings in the post-midnight (crosses) and the pre-midnight (circles) sectors (upper panel) and projections of $\mathbf{V}_n$ onto the $X'-Y'$ (left-hand bottom panel), the shadowed box indicated the area omitted by Sergeev et al. (2004); Right-hand bottom panel: Projections of maximum variance MVA eigenvectors onto the $X'-Y'$ plane.

the exceptions came from the pre-midnight part of the near-midnight sector ($0 \leq Y' \leq 7$ R_E).

The right-hand bottom panel of Fig. 5 shows the projections of maximum variance MVA eigenvectors. Comparison of the two bottom plots shows that the current sheet structures (like in Fig. 2) are propagating basically perpendicular to the main magnetic field.

Using timing analysis we estimate normal velocities of the kink fronts and scales (half-thickness) of the structures,
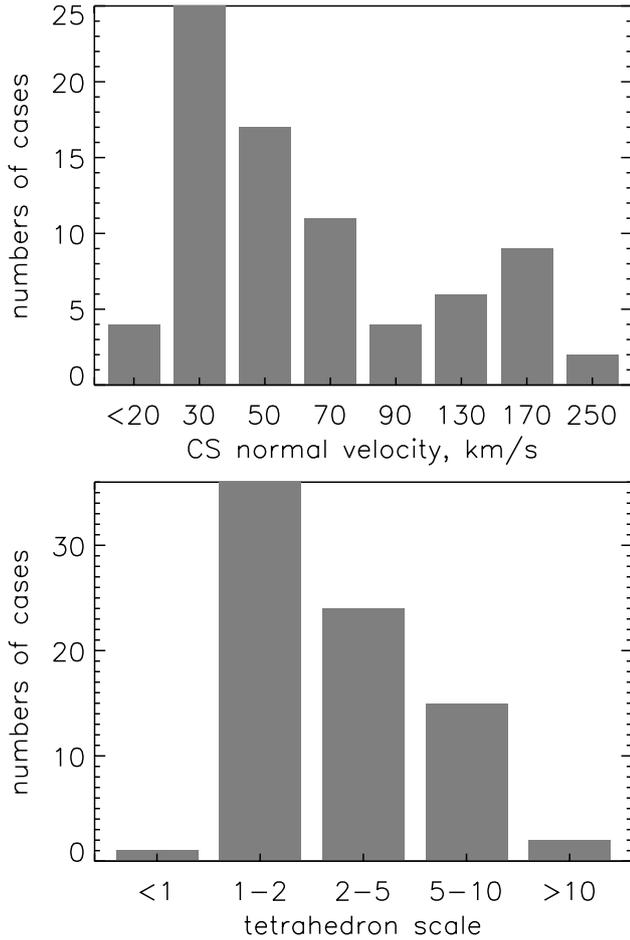
Fig. 6. Occurrence rates of the current sheet normal velocity (V_n, from timing) and estimated scales $s=V_n\cdot\tau$, where τ is a crossing duration, normalized to characteristic tetrahedron scale a.

$S_h=V_n\tau$, where τ is a crossing duration from $B_x=0$ to $B_x=\max|B_x|$. The results are presented in Fig. 6. In 53 cases (68%) the normal velocity of the sheet was low, between 30 to 70 km/s. Only 17 cases with velocities between 100–300 km/s were found. The corresponding thickness of the structures varied from 1500 km to 10000 km, with the maximum occurrence at 2000–3000 km. The bottom panel of Fig. 6 shows the occurrence rates of the estimated scales, normalized to the characteristic scales of the tetrahedron 2a (see Robert et al., 1998b), calculated for each crossing time t_0. The ratio $S_h/(2a)>1$ in 99% and $S_h/(2a)>3$ in more than 50% of the cases. Therefore, the use of the linear gradient estimator technique is justified for most of the crossings in our database.

5.3 Electric currents in the neutral sheet

To survey the directions of electric currents we calculated the current unit vector $\mathbf{e_j}=\nabla\times\mathbf{B}/|\nabla\times\mathbf{B}|$ in the neutral sheet ($|B_x|<5\,\mathrm{nT}$). The distribution of Y- and Z-components of $\mathbf{e}_j$ is shown in Fig. 7 (upper panel). The electric current directions are equally distributed in the $e_{jY}>0$ half-plane, indi-
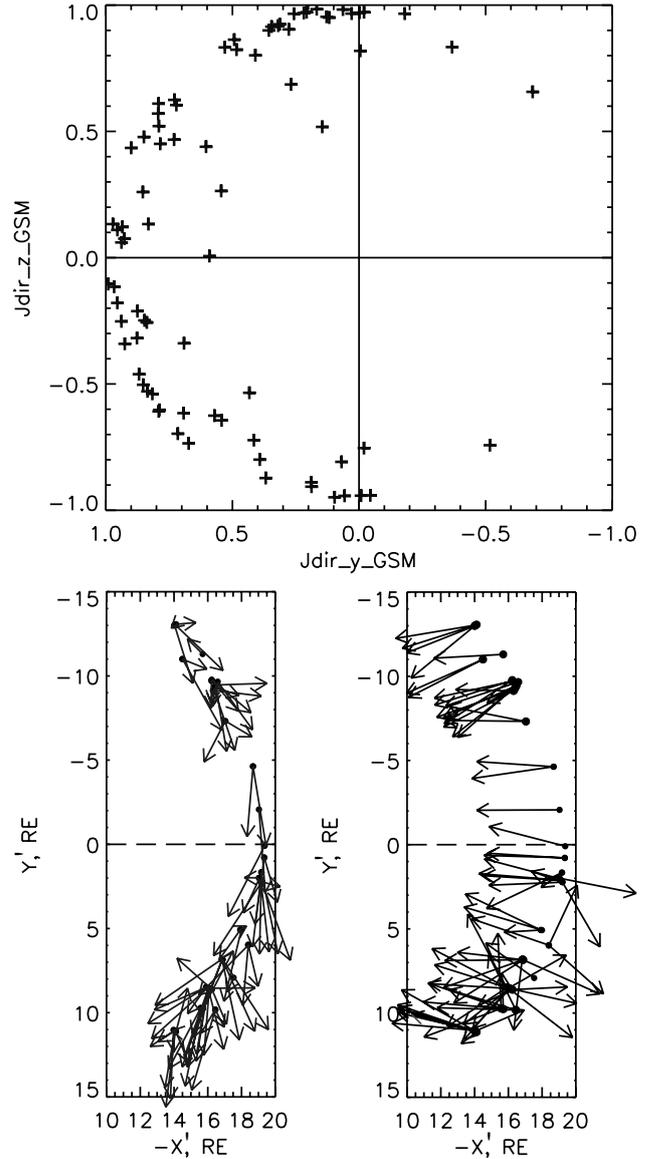

Fig. 7. Electric current and curvature directions. Upper panel: Distribution Y and Z components of the unit vectors $\mathbf{e}_j=\mathbf{j}/j$; Bottom panels: Projections of $\mathbf{e}_j$ (left-hand panel), and projections of $\mathbf{e}_C=\mathbf{C}/C$ (right-hand panel) onto the $X'-Y'$ plane.

cating that electric currents often deviate from the nominal dawn-dusk direction during current sheet flapping events, as in Fig. 2. There are four events with a significant negative Y component of $\mathbf{e}_j$. This may be explained by an increase in the kink front steepness up to its overturn, similar to the situation described by Zhang et al. (2002).

The left-hand bottom panel in Fig. 7 shows projections of the electric current direction in the $X'-Y'$ plane. The electric current basically has a negative X-component in the morning sector and a positive one in the evening sector. An occurrence rate analysis shows that in the post-midnight sector in 7 cases from 23 $e_{j_x}>0$ and in 16 cases $e_{j_x}\leq0$; in the pre-midnight sector in 37 cases $e_{j_x}\geq0$ and in 18 cases $e_{j_x}<0$. Therefore,

predominantly, the neutral sheet current is directed, as expected, perpendicular to the flaring tail magnetic field.

Projections of the normalized magnetic field curvature vectors $\mathbf{e}_C = \mathbf{C}/C$, where $\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{b}$ onto the $X' - Y'$ plane are shown in Fig. 7, right-hand bottom panel. The curvature displays the corresponding behaviour. In most of the cases (68 of 78) the magnetic field curvature vectors are directed earthward ($X > 0$), as expected on closed magnetic field lines of the plasma sheet. In 10 cases $C_x < 0$; the negative curvature means that Cluster is situated on magnetic loops or tailward of the reconnection region. All these situations in our database are detected in the pre-midnight sector. In the post-midnight sector in 19 cases $C_y \geq 0$ and in 4 cases $C_y < 0$; in the pre-midnight sector $C_y \leq 0$ in 34 cases and $C_y > 0$ in 21 cases.

In order to examine the mutual orientation of the maximum variance eigenvectors $\mathbf{l}$, the current sheet normals $\mathbf{n}_t$, defined by timing analysis, and the electric current directions $\mathbf{e}_j$, we compare their dot products and $\mathbf{n}_t \cdot \mathbf{n}_j$, where $\mathbf{n}_j = \mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{e}_j$. The results are shown in Fig. 8.

Data points cluster around the point $(0, 1)$ on both panels, indicating the expected relationship between these directions: The timing normals are generally orthogonal to the maximum variance eigenvector and collinear to $\mathbf{n}_j$. At the same time, the difference between $\mathbf{n}_t$ and $\mathbf{n}_j$ is not negligible: Only for 32% of cases are the angles between these two normals are less than 15°, and for 76% of the cases are they less than 30°. This difference stems mainly from non-orthogonality of $\mathbf{e}_j$ and $\mathbf{l}$ (Fig. 8, right-hand panel).

5.4 Characteristic scales

To estimate the amplitude of the current sheet flapping we calculate Z^* according to Eq. (2). All events were visually inspected to exclude cases with non-monotonous changes in Z^* with time. Only 67 crossings are suitable for the scale estimation. For these cases the characteristic gradient scales h were estimated as the half-thickness of the $j(Z^*)$ profile. Distributions of the flapping amplitude $S = |\max(Z^*)|$ and the scale h versus Y' are shown in Fig. 9 (upper panel). Another characteristic of the current sheet scale could be the median value of the magnetic field curvature radius in the neutral sheet (R_{ceq}) and minimum R_c value, averaging R_c values within 8 s ($\sim$2 spacecraft spins) around the actual minimum of R_c during each crossing. The middle panel shows the distribution of the median in the neutral sheet (equatorial R_c) and minimum values of the magnetic field curvature radius R_c, calculated for the selected 67 crossings versus Y'. The results show that both flapping amplitude and scale h have a tendency to increase toward the flanks. For the magnetic field curvature radius this tendency is less pronounced. Only a very weak correlation ($R \sim 0.2$) between the current sheet scales h and the median curvature radii was found.

An alternative way to obtain a proxy of the current sheet half-thickness is a fit to the Harris function $B_x = B_L \tanh(Z/\lambda)$ using the lobe field B_L and the estimated gradient of the mag-
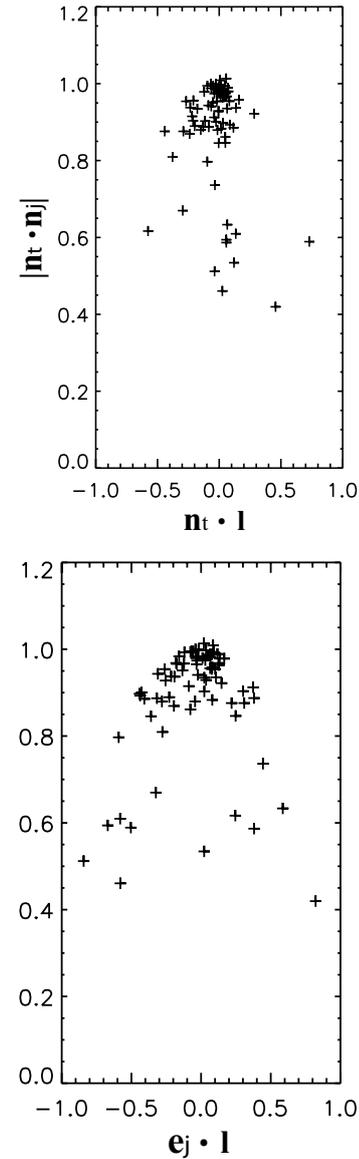

Fig. 8. Mutual orientation of the main magnetic field direction $\mathbf{l}$, timing normal $\mathbf{n}_t$, and $\mathbf{n}_j = \mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{j}/j$.

netic field. The Harris scale λ results from the calculation of $\partial B_x / \partial Z$, expressed in the current sheet coordinate system as

$$\lambda = \frac{B_L}{\nabla_n B_l} \left[1 - \left(\frac{B_l}{B_L} \right)^2 \right], \tag{3}$$

where B_l is the main component of the magnetic field, and ∇_n is the component of the magnetic field gradient along the normal. For the 64 selected crossings we estimate $\langle \lambda \rangle$ using median value of $\nabla_n B_l$. The relative standard deviation $\sigma(\lambda)/\lambda$ varies in between 0.07 and 2.7. On average, the Harris scale λ is a factor of 2 larger than the scale h, see Fig. 9 (bottom panel).

Figure 10 shows the occurrence rates of the current sheet half-thicknesses h, magnetic field curvature radii in the neutral sheet (equatorial R_c), and minimum R_c. The estimates
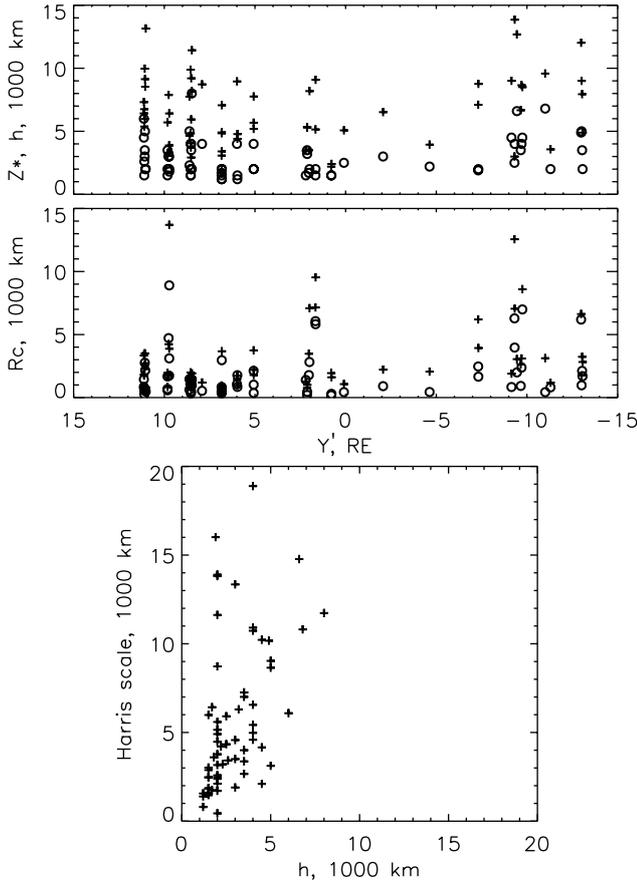
Fig. 9. Distributions of flapping amplitude (crosses), current sheet half-thicknesses (circles) and median radii of the magnetic field curvature in the NS (R_{ceq}, crosses) and minimum R_c (circles) versus Y' (upper panel); Bottom panel: Comparison of gradient scales h, calculated according to Eq. (2) and Harris scales, Eq. (3).
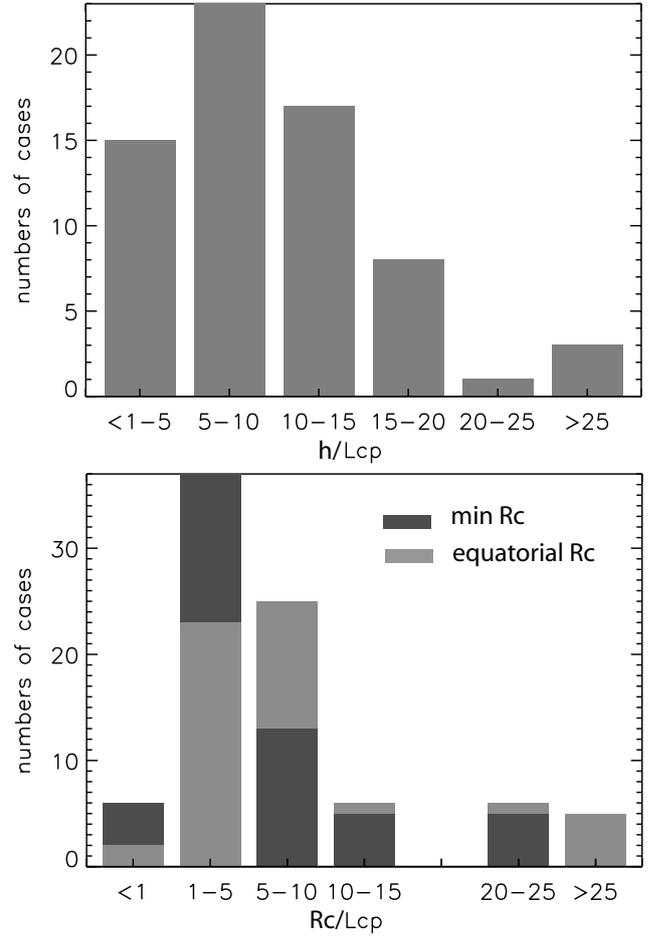

Fig. 10. Occurrence rates of current sheet half-thicknesses h and magnetic field curvature radii R_c (minimum and median in the NS). h and R_c are normalized by the characteristic plasma scale L_{cp} (see details in text).
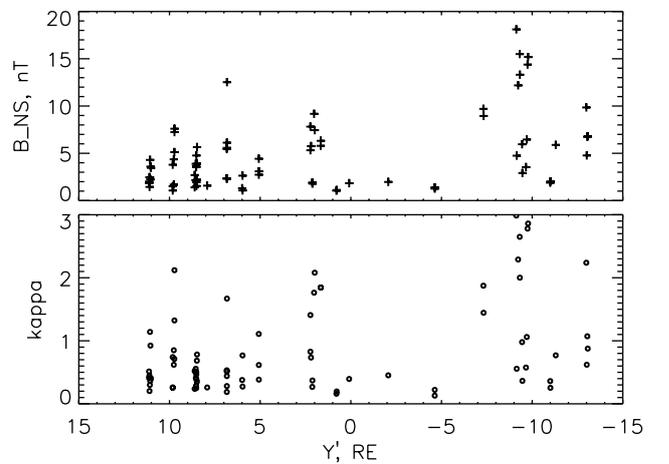
of h and R_c are normalized to a characteristic plasma scale (the proton thermal gyroradii L_{cp}, calculated from proton temperature, averaged for each crossing using samples with $|B_x| < 0.5\,B_L$, and the lobe magnetic field B_L). L_{cp} varied between 130 and 700 km with a mean value of 343 km. The half-thickness h varies within a rather wide range of L_{cp}: In 38 cases out of 67 (57%) the current sheet was relatively thin with $1 < Z^*/L_{cp} < 10$, and in 29 cases $Z^*/L_{cp} > 10$. No relationship was found between the scale estimates h and the current sheet tilt. The most frequent value of minimum R_c varies in between 1–5 ion thermal gyroradii (L_{cp}), but the most frequent median value of R_c in the neutral sheet is between 1–10 L_{cp}.

Figure 11 presents distributions of median magnetic field in the neutral sheet $B_{NS} = \sqrt{\langle B_y \rangle^2 + \langle B_z \rangle^2}$ ($\langle \rangle$ denotes averaging within $|B_x| < 5\,\text{nT}$), and the adiabaticity parameter $\kappa = \sqrt{\min(R_c)/\rho_p}$, where $\rho_p = L_{cp} B_{NS}/B_L$ is the proton thermal gyroradius in the neutral sheet. B_{NS} varies between 1.0 and 18.1 nT with the median value of 3.6 nT. The κ parameter is generally smaller than unity (median value is 0.6) which indicates a non-adiabatic motion of protons in the flap-

Fig. 11. Distributions of the median magnetic field in the neutral sheet B_{NS} (upper panel) and the adiabaticity parameter κ (bottom panel) versus Y'.
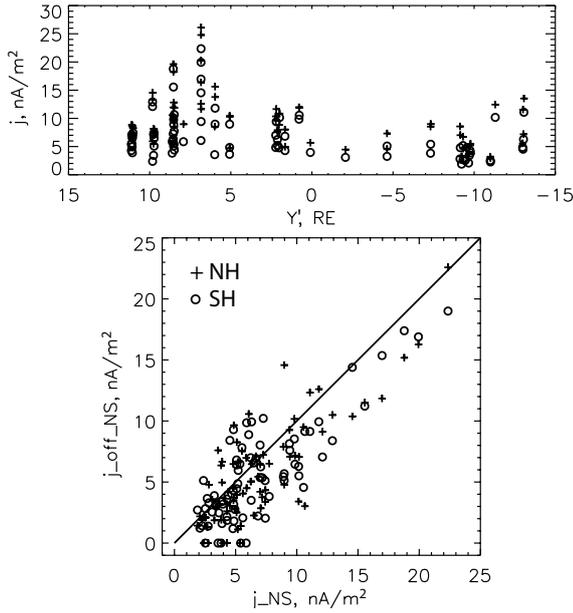
Fig. 12. Upper panel: Distributions of the maximum current density (crosses) and median current density in the NS (circles). Bottom panel: Distribution of median values of $|j|$ in the NS and out of the NS.

ping current sheet. Both B_{NS} and κ have a tendency to be more scattered in the post-midnight sector than in the pre-midnight. No pronounced statistical relationship between the κ-parameter and the current sheet half-thickness was found (R=0.15).

Figure 12 shows distributions of the maximum and median current density within the neutral sheet ($|B_x|<5$ nT) for 78 crossings (upper panel). As it was mentioned in Sect. 2, the current density value may be underestimated by up to 30%, and values shown in Fig. 12 rather give their lower estimates. The most frequent current density value varies between 5 and 10 nA/m^2. There is a tendency for the current to be stronger in the dusk sector than at dawn. The largest current density in our database was observed during a strong storm-time substorm on 1 October 2001 (Runov et al., 2003a; Kistler et al., 2005).

To characterize the current density distribution in the sheet we compared the mean values of the current density within the neutral sheet (j_{NS}) and outside the neutral sheet (j_{off-NS}) for the northern (NH, $5<B_x<15$ nT) and the southern (SH, $-15<B_x<-5$ nT) halves of the current sheet (Fig. 12, bottom panel). In 55% of the selected crossings (43 of 78) the current density is larger in the neutral sheet: $\langle|j|\rangle_{NS}>\langle|j|\rangle_{off-NS}$, in the remaining 35 cases the current density distribution is off-center. Eight out of these 35 cases show a bifurcated current sheet: The mean value of the current density in the southern half is comparable with the current density in the northern half, namely, $\langle|j|\rangle_{SH}<\langle|j|\rangle_{NH}\cdot(1\pm0.25)$. In the other 27 cases the current sheet is asymmetric with a larger current density in one hemisphere.

6 Discussion

The statistical survey of rapid crossings of the magnetotail current sheet shows that Cluster mainly crosses corrugations of the sheet surface, similar to the one shown in Fig. 2. The current sheet normal **N** is tilted in the $Y-Z$ plane; according to the timing analysis, in 54% of the cases studied the tilt angle $\phi=\mathrm{atan}(|N_y|/|N_z|)>45°$. These kink-type waves, responsible for the sheet's corrugation, mainly propagate dawnward in the post-midnight sector and duskward in the pre-midnight one, as was shown by Sergeev et al. (2004) using only the data from near-flank crossings. Inclusion of the near-midnight sector $|Y|<8$ R_E, omitted in the previous study, generally does not change this conclusion. However, most of the exceptions are located in the evening half of the near-midnight sector with $0\leq Y'\leq7$ R_E (Fig. 5). As follows from the timing analysis the flapping wave fronts move mainly perpendicular to the main magnetic field direction, except for several cases within $0\leq Y'\leq7$ R_E. Their normal velocities vary between a few tens and 300 km/s.

The study of the electric current direction during flapping confirms the timing results: In 51% of the cases the angle between the $Z=0$ plane (nominal position of the neutral sheet) and the calculated current density direction is larger than 45°. In 44 cases j_Z was positive and in the other 34 $j_Z<0$. The directions of **j** are mainly perpendicular to the normal obtained from the timing analysis. Therefore, the electric current geometry, described in the example case (Fig. 2) seems to be common, confirming that flapping is not a simple up-down motion of a planar current sheet with dawn-dusk directed current, but is due to current sheet corrugations, moving toward the flanks perpendicular to the main magnetic field. Some caution follows from this result: The properties of the current sheet observed during flapping are properties of the kinking current sheet, and they may be different from properties of a normal current sheet.

Values of the current density resulting from the linear estimation of the $\nabla\times\mathbf{B}$ are underestimated, because of the relatively large inter-spacecraft separation during the 2001 tail period, however, typically they are by a factor of 2 larger than the values obtained by analysis of longer crossings (3.5 nA/m^2, Zhang et al., 2005) and statistical values of the current density in the plasma sheet, calculated from measured ion and electron moments (1–3 nA/m^2, Kaufmann et al., 2001).

Comparing the current density within and outside the neutral sheet, we found that the current sheet during flapping is often off-center: The main part of the current is shifted from the neutral sheet to the northern or southern half of the sheet. A simple check of symmetry, a comparison between median current density in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, shows that most frequently the current density has an asymmetric distribution. Similar analysis, performed by Asano et al. (2005) for non-flapping intervals, yields off-central current density distribution only in ~20% of the events. Thus, asymmetry seems to be a feature of the kink-like waves, and

is most likely a temporal effect rather than a stable feature of the current sheet.

The magnetic field curvature is an important factor controlling particle and wave motions in the current sheet. Our study shows that the kink-like waves, responsible for flapping, mainly propagate in a magnetic field with positive ($C_x > 0$ − earthward) curvature, that is on closed field lines, with minimum curvature radii varying from ~500 to 10000 km. Generally, this agrees with the values reported by Shen et al. (2003).

The fact that the flapping waves propagate through a curved magnetic field may be crucial for understanding the driving mechanism of this kinking. Indeed, neither Kelvin-Helmholtz (Nakagawa and Nishida, 1989; Ricci et al., 2004) nor ion-ion kink (Karimabadi et al., 2003) waves propagate in opposite ($\pm Y$) directions from the midnight region. The investigation of MHD eigenmodes of the Harris-type current sheet without a normal component (e.g., Lee et al., 1988; Louarn et al., 2004) also did not provide a solution. However, ballooning-like waves, generated in a curved magnetic field, can possibly propagate in opposite Y directions (Golovchanskaya and Maltsev, 2004). It should be emphasized that flapping is most likely associated not with regular harmonic waves, but with a set of isolated kinks, as shown in Sect. 2. Moreover, they exhibit properties of strongly nonlinear oscillations, i.e. their amplitudes have the same order of magnitude as the thickness of the sheet, and wave front oversteepness does not seem rare.

Excitation of large amplitude nonlinear kink waves with phase velocity an order of magnitude less than the thermal ion speed have been reported in PIC simulations of the bifurcated current sheet (Sitnov et al., 2004). These kinks, developing from the instability of the thin bifurcated current sheet, can be transported by plasma flow. The current sheet bifurcation was observed in 10% of selected cases. We found a weak correlation between the Y-component of the average ion velocity and the Y-component of the front velocity: The correlation coefficient in the morning sector was R=0.64, and in the evening sector R~0.5 (only cases with $V_{xy} < 200$ km/s were taken into account). The slope of the linear regression was near unity in both sectors. Correlations between Z components of ion and front velocities are much weaker (near 0.3) in both sectors.

Crossings with negative (tailward) curvature, most likely associated with reconnection, were detected in the evening part of the near-midnight sector. High speed ion flows (see Fig. 4), both earthward and tailward, were also detected in the same part of the magnetotail. This agrees with the most probable location of substorm onsets ($0 < Y < 8 R_E$, Nagai et al., 1998). It is interesting to note that the exceptions from the main rule (propagation from midnight toward flanks, see Fig. 5) are also concentrated in this region of the magnetotail. Therefore, sources of the flapping waves, are most likely situated within $0 \leq Y \leq 7 R_E$. However, more detailed analysis, including simulations, are needed to verify this observation.

According to our statistical analysis, the minimum radius of magnetic field, curvature is comparable with the charac-

teristic plasma scale L_{cp} and the median value of R_c/L_{cp} in the neutral sheet R_{ceq}~1–10. The magnetic field in the neutral sheet ranges between $0 < B_{ns} < 7$ nT, and the parameter κ is less than unity for the largest part of the selected crossing, indicating the non-adiabatic character of ion motion in the neutral sheet vicinity (e.g., Büchner and Zelenyi, 1989). However, several crossings with a large curvature radius $R_c/L_{cp} \geq 20$ were also found.

The half-thickness of the current sheet during flapping varies in a broad range from 1 to 20 L_{cp}, with a maximum occurrence rate at 5–10 L_{cp}. We found no statistical relationship between the current sheet half-thickness and the tilt of the normal.

No close relationship between the minimum curvature radius and the current sheet half-thickness was found. Therefore, the minimum curvature radius should not be used as a proxy of the current sheet half-thickness, as was suggested by Shen et al. (2003).

7 Conclusions

The analysis of the magnetic field geometry, plasma, and electric current characteristics was done for 78 rapid crossings of the magnetotail current sheet during July–October 2001. We found that:

1. Most of the rapid crossings are due to kink-like transients passing over the spacecraft. The normals to the kink fronts are tilted in the $Y-Z$ plane. The electric currents exhibit corresponding behavior. The kinks fronts are often close to vertical with $|j_z| > j_y$, and sometimes over-steepened ($j_y < 0$). They exhibit properties of nonlinear waves.

2. The half-thickness of the current sheet during flapping varies from ~1 to 20 ion thermal gyroradii (calculated using the lobe magnetic field). No relationship between half-thickness and tilt of the normal was found. Thus, kinking is not a feature of thin current sheets only. In 68 out of 78 cases, the magnetic field curvature vector was directed earthward (positive curvature). The minimum curvature radius varies between 500 and 10000 km, showing no close relationship with the sheet half-thickness estimation. In 73% of the crossings the adiabaticity parameter κ, ruling ion motion in the current sheet, is less than unity.

3. Kinking current sheets often have off-center and asymmetric current distribution across the sheet, so that the main current is shifted from the neutral sheet. This seems to be a dynamic feature associated with the flapping.

Appendix A

To test the accuracy of the current sheet structure reconstruction described in Sect. 2, we performed a set of test
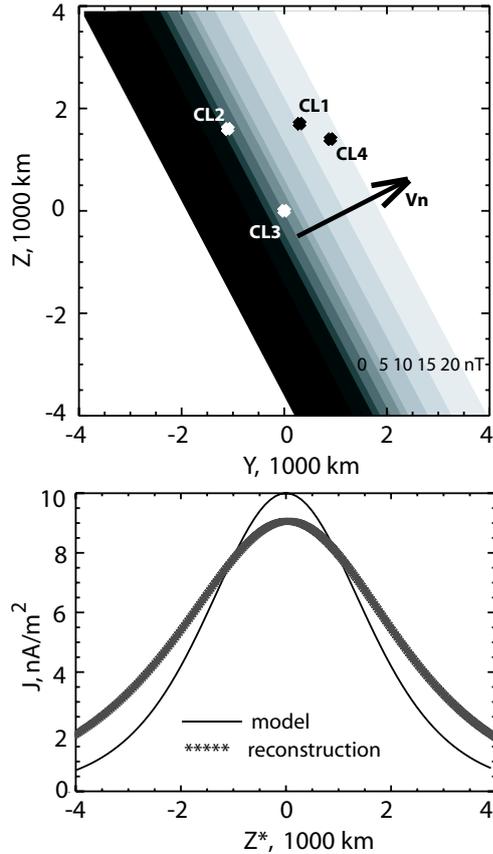
Fig. A1. Upper panel: Model of flapping motion of 1-D current sheet, magnetic field intensity is gray-scale coded. Bottom panel: Model (solid line) and reconstructed (asterisks) profiles of current density.

calculations using a kinematic model of the current sheet. To simplify the calculations we used the 1-D Harris-type model: $B_x=B_0\tanh(Z_n/\lambda)$, $B_y=B_z=0$, where Z_n is a coordinate along the normal to the sheet. It is assumed that such a current sheet is moving with constant velocity without rotation while keeping its structure and scale size.

In the following we use the Cluster tetrahedron configuration at 15:30 UT, 12 August 2001 (see example in Sect. 4) when the spacecraft separations relative to tetrahedron barycenter (in km) were [1021, −287, 490], [−415, 1110, 410], [77, 51, −1174] and [−683, −874, 274], correspondingly, for spacecraft C1, C2, C3 and C4. Thus, the semiaxes of the corresponding pseudo-ellipsoid are a=697.0 km, b=694.5 km and c=629.9 km, the characteristic size 2a=1394 km, elongation E=0.0036, planarity P=0.0931, and the tetrahedron geometric factor Q_{sr}=0.95 (see Robert et al., 1998b, for definitions).

First, we show an example of calculations for the current sheet normal corresponding to the crossing at 15:27:40 UT 12 August 2001 (see Sect. 4): n=[0.123 −0.878 0.462]. The current sheet normal is tilted by 62.3° in the Y-Z plane, by 11.3° in the X–Y plane and by 14.9° in the X–Z plane - see Fig. A1 (upper panel). The model current sheet parameters
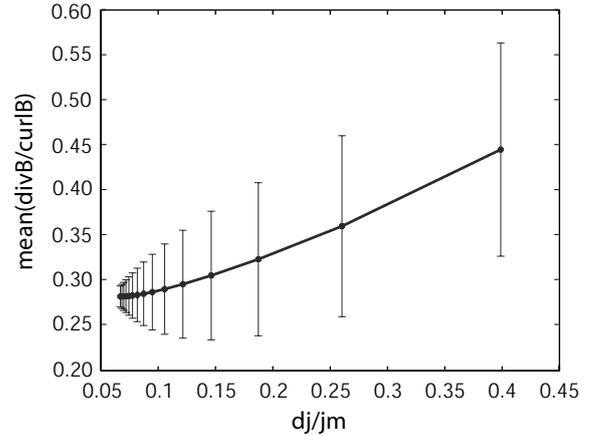

Fig. A2. Average ratio $|\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}|/|\nabla\times\mathbf{B}|$ with standard deviations (errorbars) versus relative error of the current density estimate for model λ=500–4000 km.

are B_0=20 nT and λ=2000 km. Model normal translation velocity of the current sheet is V_n=23.5 km/s. The crossing duration is τ=300 s.

We first simulate the magnetic field time series from four virtual magnetometers and then calculate the tensor of the magnetic field derivatives using the linear curl estimator technique (Chanteur, 1998). Since the minimum variance analysis (MVA) cannot be applied to determine a normal vector for the Harris-type current sheet (where $\delta B_z=\delta B_y=0$), the sheet normal is estimated by combining MVA and curlometer results. From MVA we obtain the maximum variance eigenvector l, which gives the direction of the main magnetic field component B_l (in the example of Fig. A1 l=[0.957, −0.134, 0.256]). Based on the known normal direction we compute the normal component of B_l gradient $\nabla_n B_l=\nabla B_l\cdot\mathbf{n}$. To reconstruct the effective vertical coordinate Z^* we integrate the effective translation velocity $\mathbf{U}=\partial_t B_l[\nabla_n B_l]^{-1}$ in time during the crossing and set Z^*=0 where $B_l=min(|B_l|)$.

Figure A1 (bottom panel) shows the reconstructed profile of the current density $j_r(Z^*)$ (asterisks) and the model profile $j_m(Z)$ (solid line). The maximum of the reconstructed current density is max(j_r)=9.06 nA/m², which is by 9% smaller than the model current density maximum max(j_m)=10.0 nA/m². The ratio $|div\mathbf{B}|/|rot\mathbf{B}|$ is <0.30 for 63% of simulated samples. The half-thickness of the reconstructed current density profile HT (half-thickness at j_r=0.5max(j_r)) equals 2160 km, with a relative error of 0.08. The direction of the reconstructed electric current at $B_x\sim0$ is $\mathbf{e}_{jr}$=[−0.168, 0.461, 0.871], thus $\mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{e}_{jr}$=0.02 and $\mathbf{l}\cdot\mathbf{e}_{jr}$=7.45·10⁻⁸.

Applying multi-point timing analysis (Harvey, 1998) to simulated B_x time series we obtained the effective normal vector n^*=[0.117, −0.878, 0.463] and normal velocity V_n^*=23.6 km/s. Since the normal magnetic field gradient is underestimated by ∼10%, the translation velocity U is overestimated. It is varying in time from the minimum
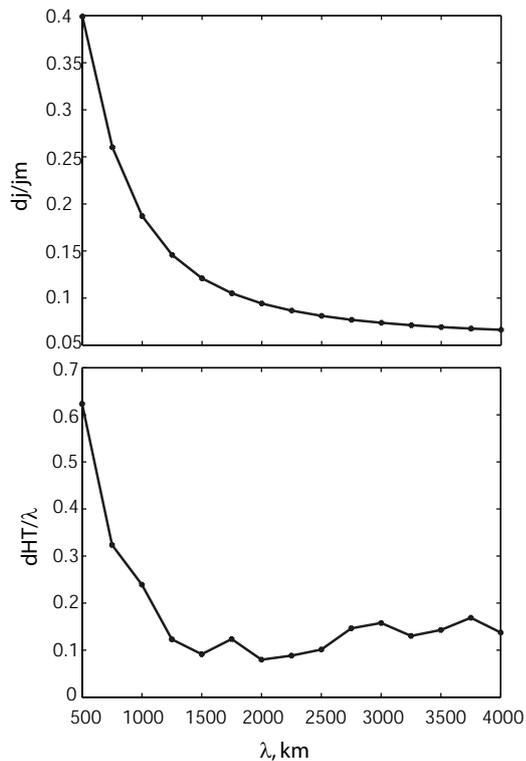
Fig. A3. Relative errors of current density (upper panel) and the current sheet half-thickness (bottom panel) estimates versus the model sheet half-thickness.

value of 28.5 km/s (at the maximum of $\nabla_n \boldsymbol{B}1$) to the maximum of 30.0 km/s (at $\nabla_n \boldsymbol{B}1$ minimum, calculations stopped when $\nabla_n \boldsymbol{B}$ <0.5 nT/1000 km). The mean value of the effective translation velocity is 29.5 km/s. The effective width (or flapping amplitude) of the current neutral sheet ($S=\int U dt$) is 9143 km, which is 2100 km larger than the actual width $V_n \tau$=7041 km.

Figure A2 shows the mean values of the normalized divergence $|\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B}|/|\nabla \times \boldsymbol{B}|$ for the given set of the current sheet normal and half-thicknesses. The mean normalized divergence decreases with an increasing of λ from 0.45 at λ=500 to 0.28 at λ=2000 and then stays near this level. Thus, for the structures with scales exceeding the maximum inter-spacecraft separation the divergence can hardly be a good measure of current density estimation error.

Summarizing many simulation runs Fig. A3 shows the relative error of the current density dj/j_m=(max(j_m)$-$max(j_r))/ max j_m (upper panel) and the relative error of the half-thickness dHT/λ (bottom panel) estimations as functions of model current sheet scale λ. In the range of 1500–3000 km (most frequent current sheet scales according to statistical analysis of Sect. 5.4) the relative error of current density estimates varies around 10% and the half-thickness overestimation is between 10%–15%. The effective width S is overestimated, its relative error changed from 70% at λ=1000 km to 25% at λ=4000 km (not shown).

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