## Simultaneous ground-satellite observations of meso-scale auroral arc undulations

Tetsuo Motoba<sup>1</sup>, Keisuke Hosokawa<sup>2</sup>, Yasunobu Ogawa<sup>1</sup>, Natsuo Sato<sup>1</sup>, and Akira Kadokura<sup>1</sup>

\*\*Inational Institute of Polar Research

\*\*2University of Electro-Communications\*\*

We present simultaneous ground-based and in situ measurements of a train of meso-scale (about 100–300 km) auroral arc undulations, occurring in the postmidnight sector (~1 MLT) between 0040 UT and 0054 UT on September 21, 2009. The undulations appeared at the poleward edge of the preexisting diffuse aurora, and then moved eastward with a speed of  $0.9-2.2 \, \mathrm{km \ s^{-1}}$ . Dynamic behaviors of the associated meso-scale ionospheric plasma flows and current systems were also detected with the ground-based magnetometer and radar measurements within the all-sky camera field-of-view. During the interval of interest, simultaneous Cluster observations in the central near tail region (11–14  $R_{\rm E}$  down tail) were available, and especially the ionospheric footprint of Cluster 2 (CL2) was close to the optical auroral forms. Whenever a bright arc area (a trailing dark area adjacent to it) of the auroral undulations passed the CL2 footprint, CL2 observed strong perturbations in the in-situ  $B_y$  field with amplitude of 5–10 nT. The  $B_y$  field changes at CL2 could be considered as a manifestation of localized upward and downward field-aligned current sheets moving eastward at the central near-Earth tail boundary, linked to the drifting meso-scale auroral structures.