



Comparisons between EUV/IMAGE observations and numerical simulations of the plasmopause formation

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Simulations of plasmopause formation based on the mechanism of instability described in Pierrard and Lemaire [2004] predict the position of the plasmopause as a function of the geomagnetic activity index K_p and local time LT. The positions predicted by the model in the equatorial magnetic plane are compared with the observations of EUV/IMAGE during some storm and substorm events, and also during prolonged quiet periods when the plasmasphere is very extended. The formation of structures like plumes and shoulders, observed during periods of high geomagnetic activity, is well reproduced by the simulations. These structures are directly related to specific time sequences of K_p variations. The average radial distance of the plasmopause is also well reproduced by the model.