



Electron heating and T_p/T_e variations during magnetic dipolarizations

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The proton-to-electron temperature ratio (T_p/T_e) in the plasma sheet (PS) of the Earth's magnetotail is studied by using 5 years of Cluster observations (2001–2005). The PS intervals are searched within a region defined with $-19 < X \leq -7R_E$ and $|Y| < 15R_E$ (GSM) under the condition $|B_x| \leq 10$ nT and 160 intervals were selected. In many PS intervals from our data base T_p/T_e varies over a wide range from a few units to several tens of units. In 86 PS intervals the T_p/T_e decreases below 3.5. In the majority of these intervals the T_p/T_e drops are observed during magnetotail dipolarizations. A superposed epoch analysis applied to these events shows that the minimum value of T_p/T_e is observed after the dipolarization onset during the “turbulent phase” of dipolarization, when a number of transient B_z pulses are reduced, but the value of B_z field is still large and an intensification of wave activity is observed. The T_p/T_e drops and associated increases of T_e often coincide either with bursts of broadband electrostatic emissions, which may include electron cyclotron harmonics, or with broadband electromagnetic emission in a frequency range from proton plasma frequency (f_{pp}) up to the electron gyrofrequency (f_{ce}). These findings show that the wave activity developing in the current sheet after dipolarization onset may play a role in the additional electron heating and the associated T_p/T_e decrease.

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