

Observations of lower hybrid drift waves in a disturbed electron diffusion region in Earth's magnetotail

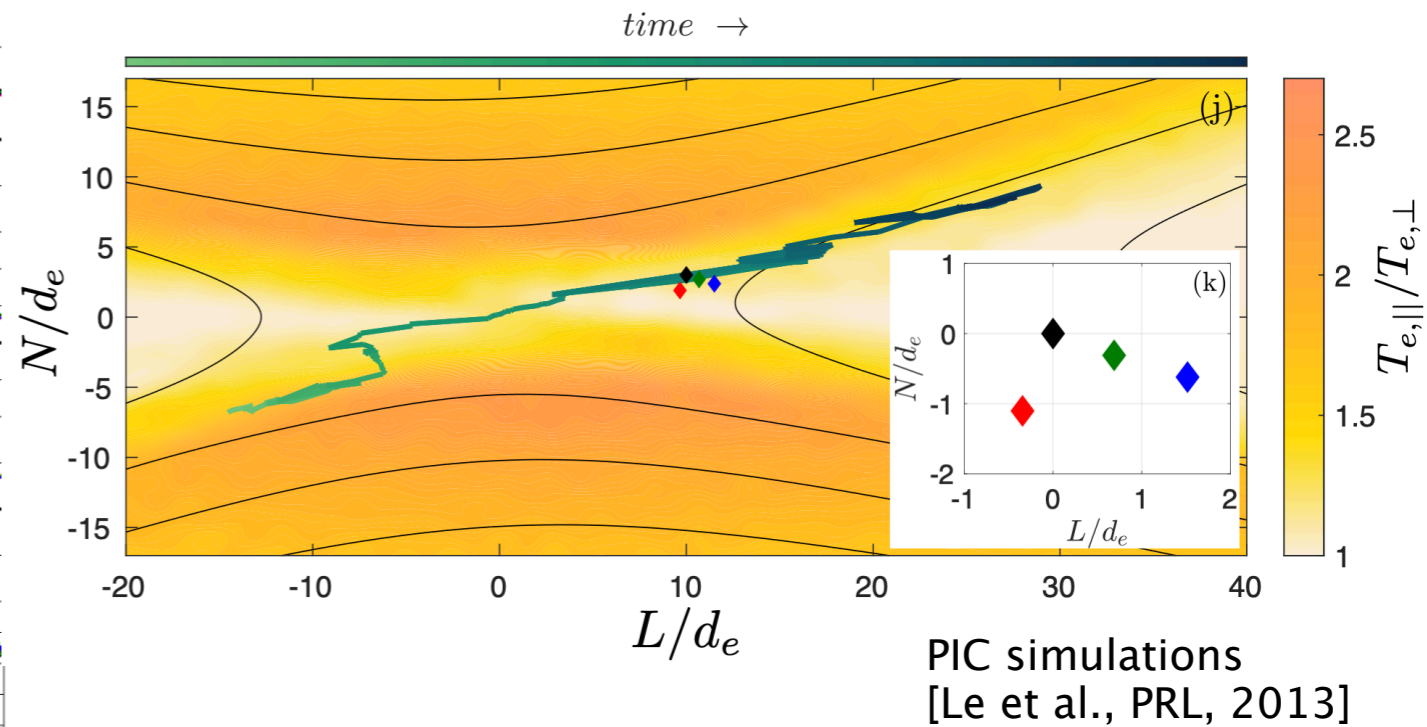
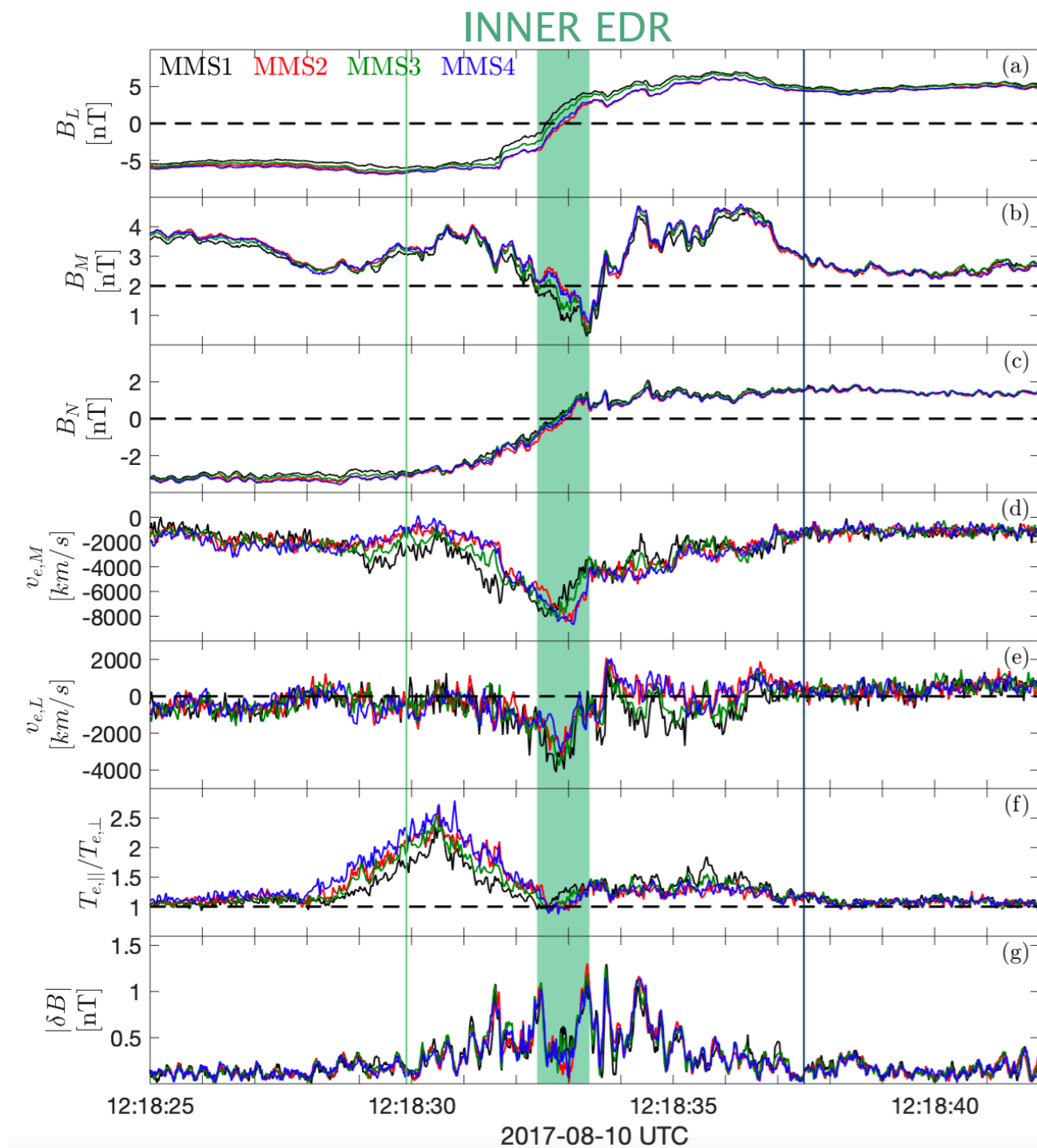
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EDR encounter in the magnetotail

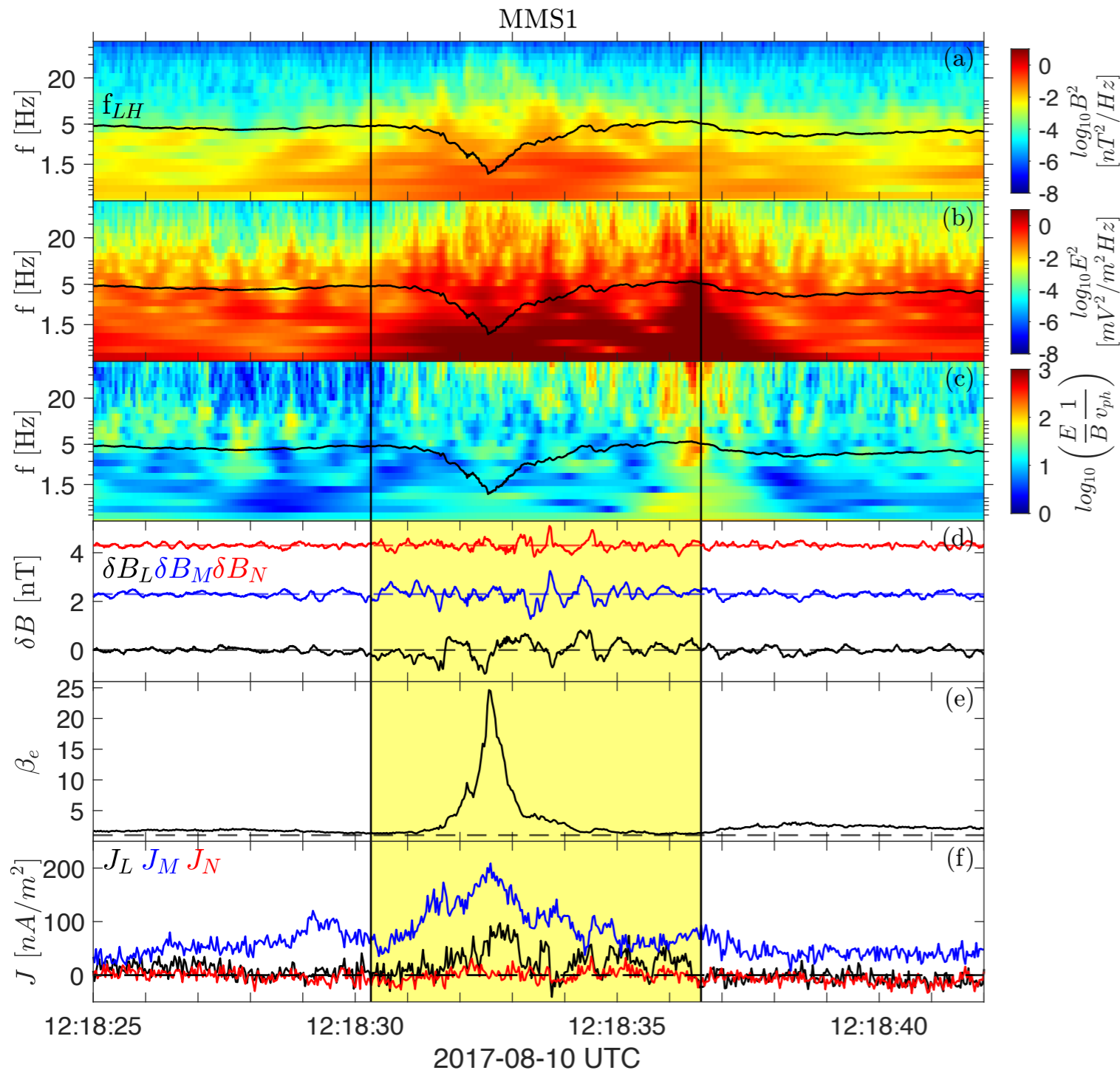


Weak guide field of 13% of the upstream magnetic field.
[Zhou et al., ApJ, 2019].

Electron scale current sheet $d_{CS} \sim 2 d_e$

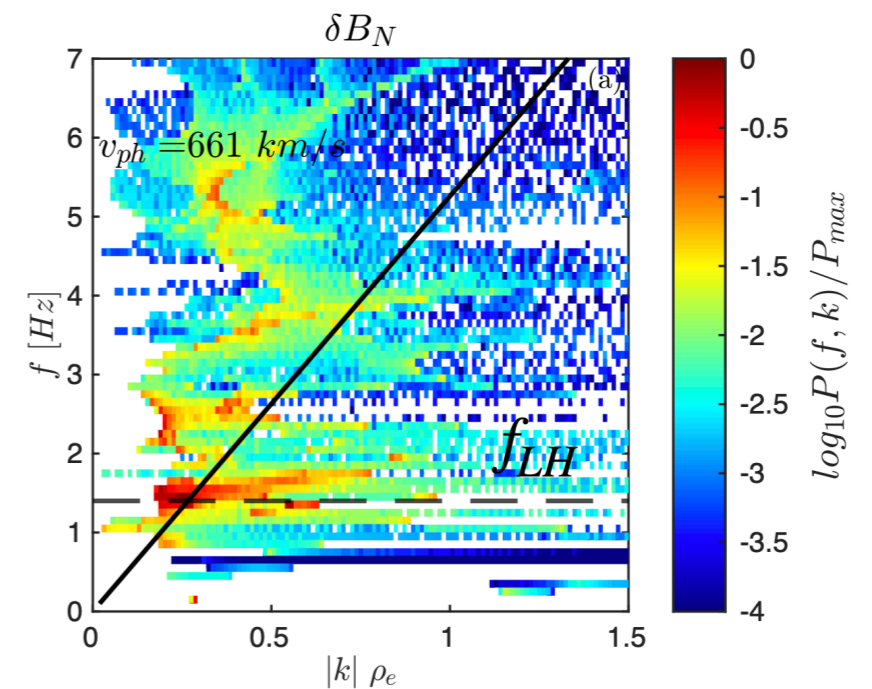
Significant magnetic field fluctuations (18 % of upstream B) in the EDR

Waves are consistent with electromagnetic LHDW within the EDR



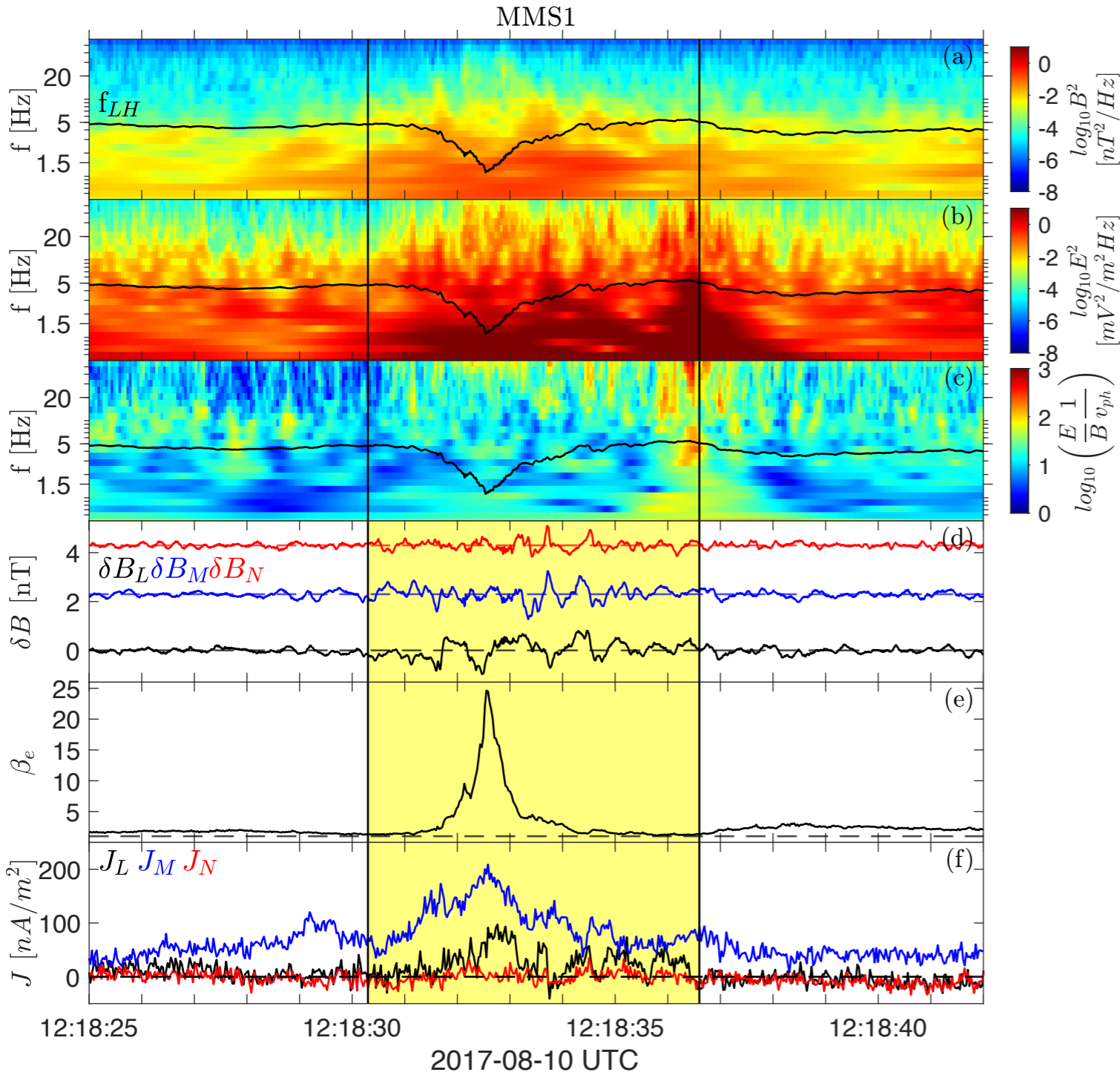
Characteristics of the waves:

- $f \sim f_{LH}$
- power is high at the **center of the current sheet**
- wave vector along M, \perp to B
- **electromagnetic** ($\frac{E}{B} \gg v_{ph}$ in the electrostatic case)
- $|\mathbf{k}| \rho_e \sim 0.3$ and $|\mathbf{k}| \sqrt{\rho_e \rho_i} \sim 2.7$
- All three components of B



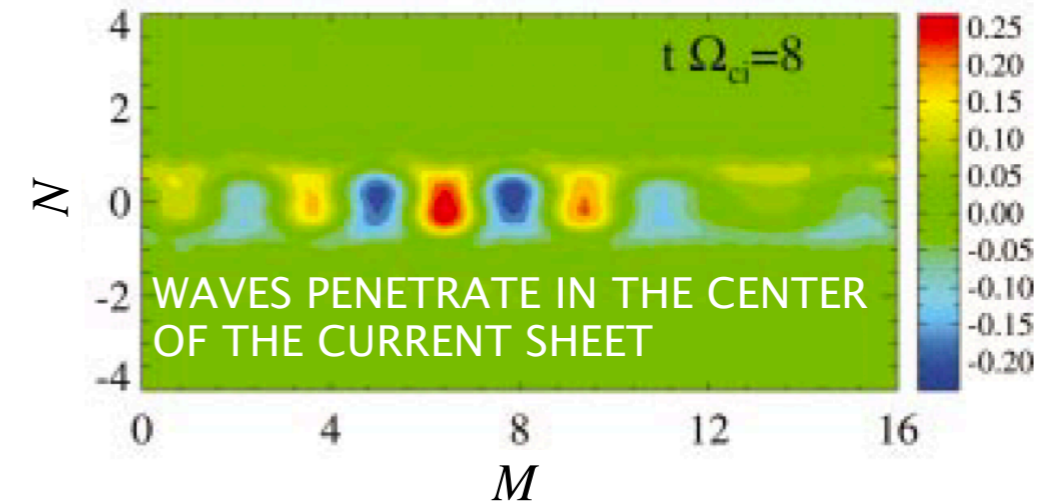
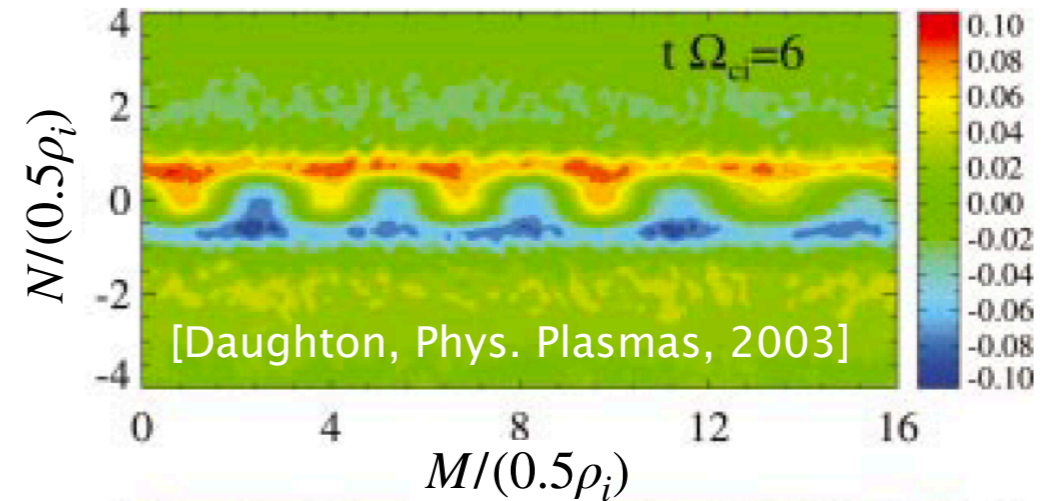
$$f(P_{max}(\delta B_N)) = 1.4 \text{ Hz}$$

Waves are consistent with electromagnetic LHDW within the EDR



Characteristics of the waves:

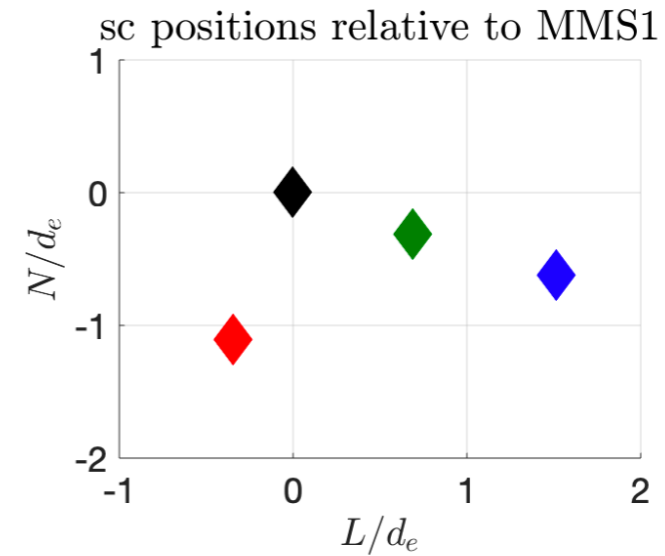
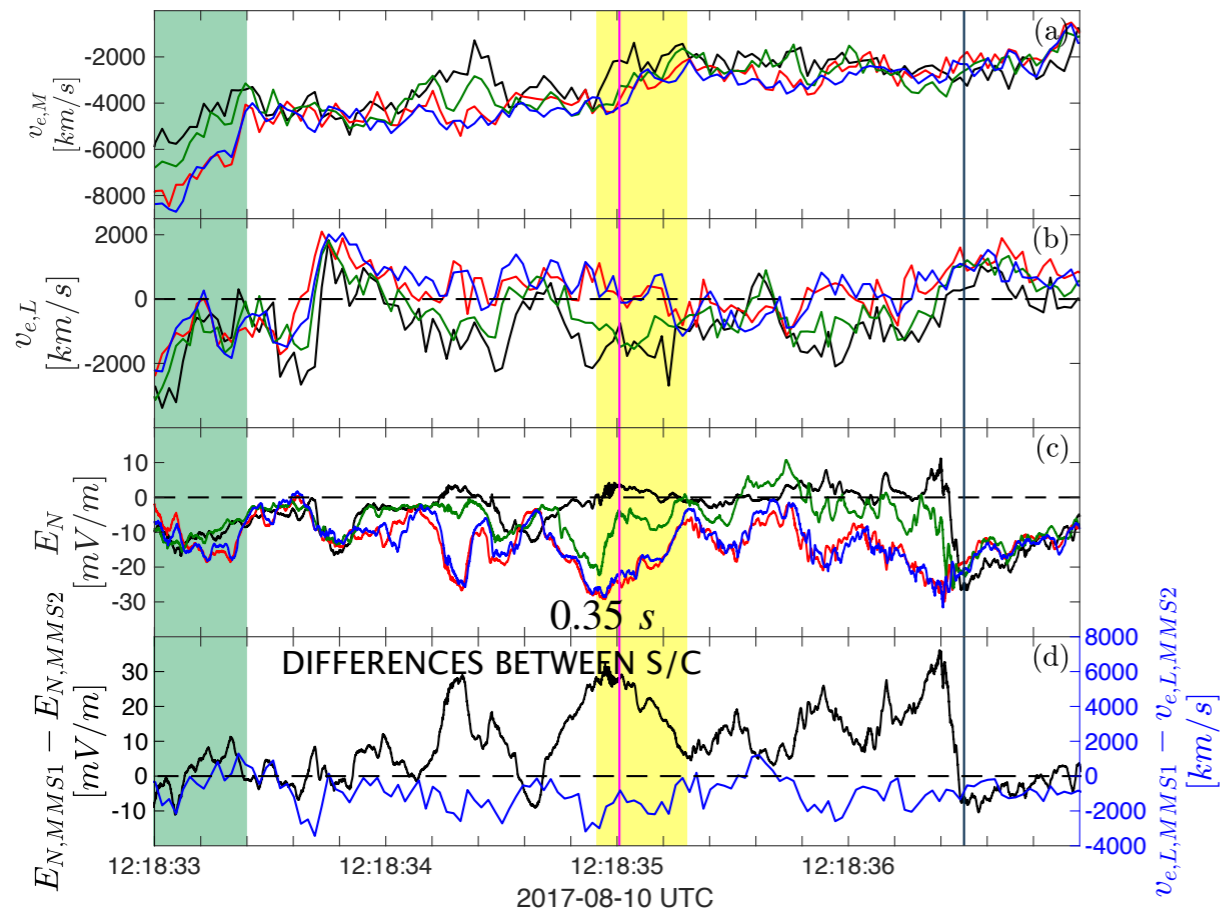
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The observed waves are consistent with the **electromagnetic contribution of LHDW** [Daughton, Phys. Plasmas, 2003], [Yoon et al., Phys. Plasmas, 2002] or **MTSI** [Ji et al., PRL, 2004]

Oscillations in E_N and $v_{e,L}$ are related to LHDW in the EDR

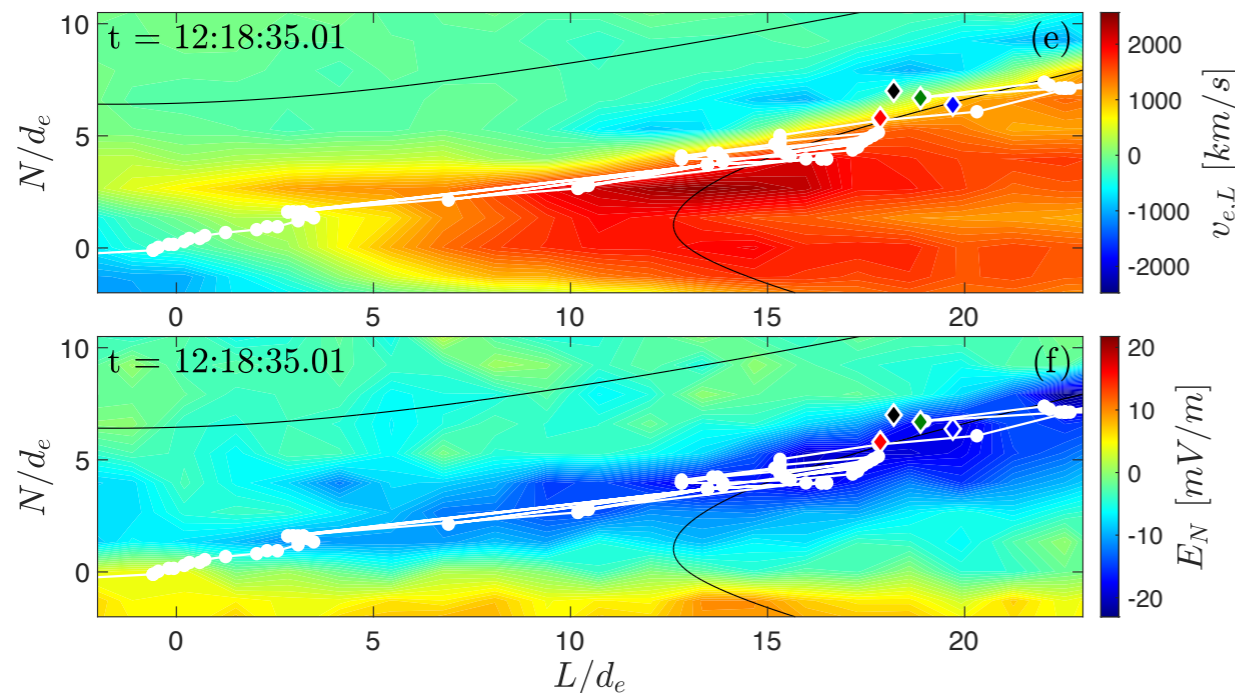
INNER EDR



– **Strong spatial gradients** ($L_{grad} \sim 0.5 d_e$) not destroyed by the instability.

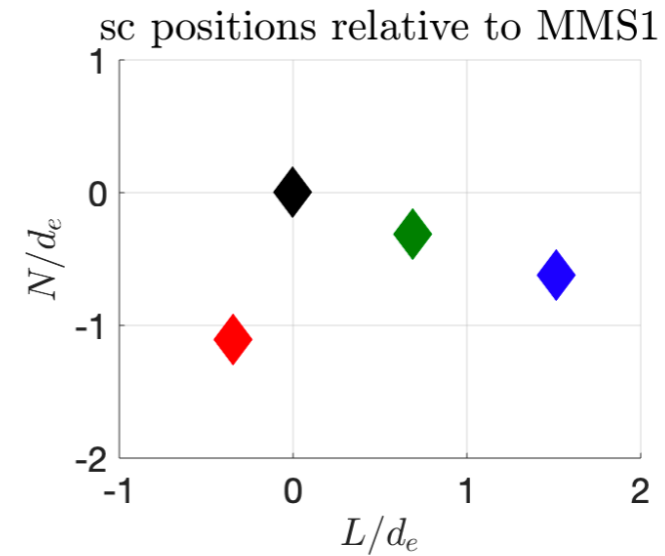
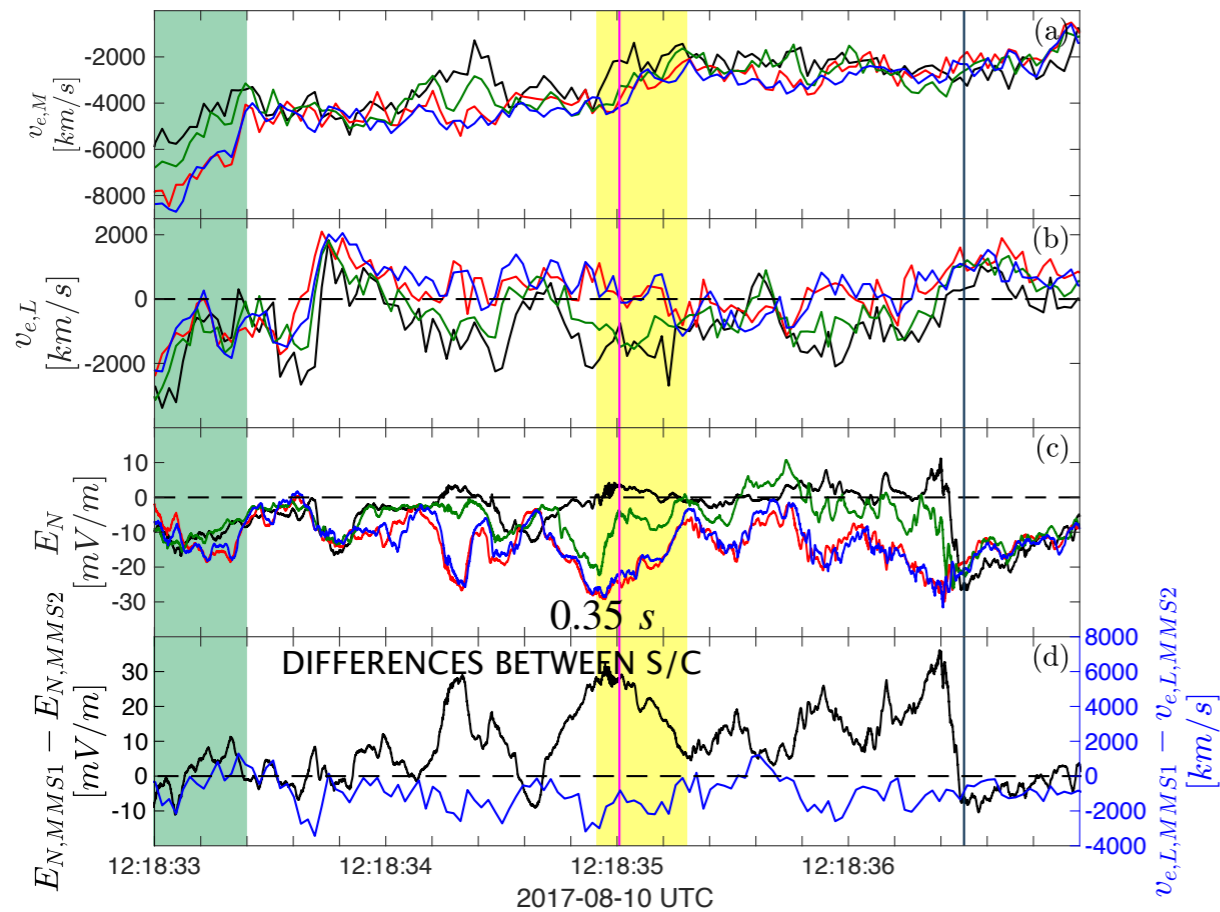
– **Oscillations** are not expected in the 2D laminar picture. They are related to the **LHDW in the center of the electron scale layer**.

$$T_{osc}/2 \sim 0.35 s \sim T_{LHDW}/2$$



Oscillations in E_N and $v_{e,L}$ are related to LHDW in the EDR

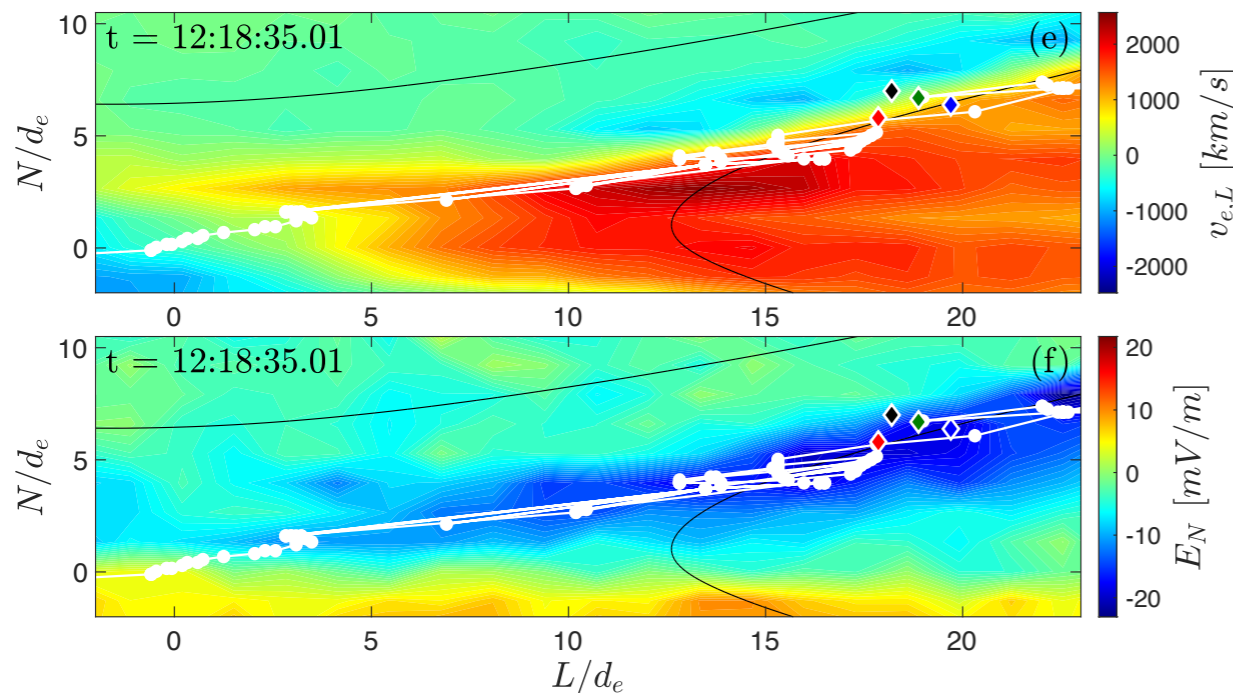
INNER EDR



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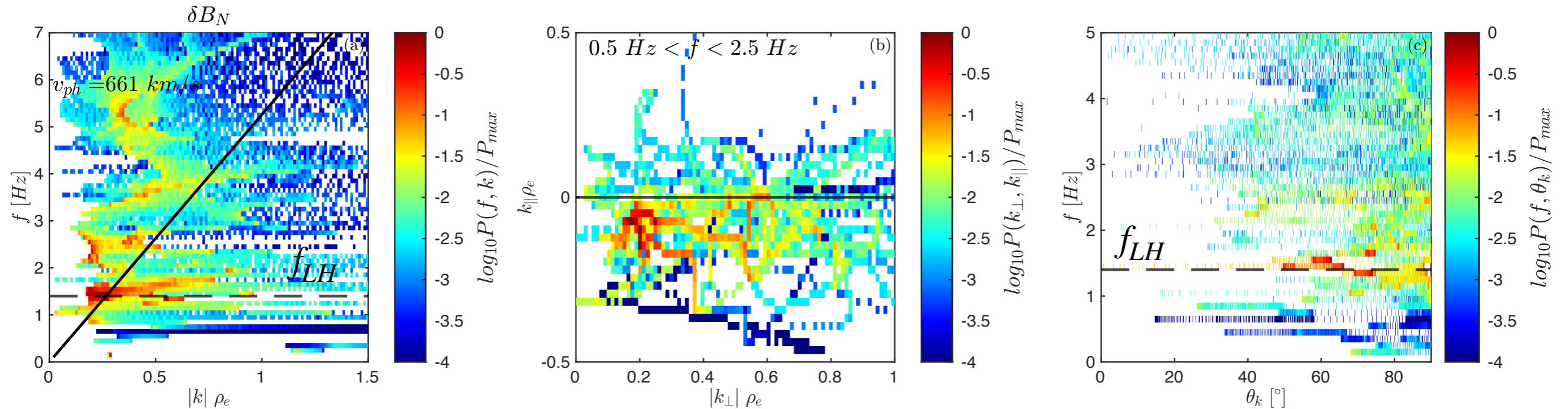
$$T_{osc}/2 \sim 0.35 s \sim T_{LHDW}/2$$



Thank you for you attention!

Extra

Analysis of the waves in the EDR



Properties of the waves:

$$f(P_{max}(\delta B_N)) = 1.4 \text{ Hz}$$

$$v_{ph} \sim 668 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{k}} = [0.0423, -0.9484, 0.3141] \text{ GSM}$$

$$= [0.1279, -0.9595, 0.2505] \text{ LMN}$$

$$|\mathbf{k}| \rho_e \sim 0.3$$

$$|\mathbf{k}| \sqrt{\rho_e \rho_i} \sim 2.7$$

$$\lambda \sim 480 \text{ km} \sim 2.2 \sqrt{\rho_i \rho_e}$$

\mathbf{k} is directed along the direction of the current (–M)

The waves propagate close to perpendicularly to B

And they have a rather **long wavelenght**