

# ***Interactive comment on “Acceleration of protons and heavy ions to suprathermal energies during dipolarizations in the near-Earth magnetotail” by Andrei Yu. Malykhin et al.***

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Dear commentator, thanks a lot for your comments and high attention to our manuscript. Follow we take our answers:

1. What is the reason for the longer duration of the decrease of \gamma with growing mass? Time of flight?

-Yes. We assume that a longer duration of decrease in gamma is due to the time of flight. The heavy ion velocity is lower than light ion velocity for the same energies. Also, the scales of region of ion interaction with the magnetic structures depend on the ion

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gyroradius. This assumption is more or less in agreement with our observations.

2. Is heavy ion acceleration mass proportional? From Figure 7 one would say almost, but not exactly. Can you discuss this proportionality? Knowing this would help to constrain the acceleration mechanisms.

-Thanks for the good question. In Figure 7 we presented theoretical estimation of possible energy gain for different ion masses. This estimation suggests mass-dependent mechanism since the energy gain is proportional to particle gyroradius ( $\Delta W = 2E\bar{c}rL$ ). We plotted these histograms to show that the estimated energy gains are of the order of the observed ion energies. Some indications on the presence of mass-dependent acceleration mechanism can be seen in Figures 3 – 5 (right panels). It is seen that the duration of decrease in the value of spectral index  $\gamma$  is longer for heavy ions than for light ions. Also the amplitude of negative variations of  $\gamma$  depends on the ion mass. We discuss this in Page 5, line 27-37.

3. Have you considered the possibility that multiply charged oxygen ions could influence the measurements?

-Thank you very much for this good question. We do not consider the possibility of RAPID contamination by multiply charged oxygen ions. This ion component is very scarce in the solar wind (<1%), and its concentration in the Earth magnetotail should be very small and does not influence on our results.

4. Page 3, line 23: I wonder whether a minus sign should be somewhere in the expression of \gamma.

-Yes! The minus sign must be before the expression. Thank you for finding this typo. We corrected this. But This typo does not influence on our results.

5. Page 4, line 40: "but was observed longer" perhaps would be better "was observed for a longer period"

-Thanks, we accept your comment.



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6. Page 5, lines 25-26: the sentence "The fact that the fluxes of different ion components behave in a similar way suggests that their dynamics can be related to the contraction of magnetic flux tubes during dipolarization" seems to be not related to the rest. Do you mean betatron acceleration? The physical meaning is not clear, and apparently in contrast with the indications of nonadiabatic ion acceleration.

-Thank you for this comment. We were not clear enough. We meant that the simultaneous start of the flux growth and the similar interval of flux increase observed for different ion components is related to the contraction of magnetic flux tubes. The contraction of magnetic flux tubes can lead to the increase in ion density, but this is not related to the ion acceleration. The amplitudes of flux increases are different for different ion energies and masses. This results in the observed variations of gamma indicating on non-adiabatic particle acceleration. We corrected our sentences as follows: "The fact that the fluxes of different ion components started to increase simultaneously and the duration of the flux growth is similar for ion of different masses can be related to the contraction of magnetic flux tubes during dipolarization. The contraction of magnetic flux tubes can lead to the increase in ion density, which, in turn, leads to the flux increase. However, our observations demonstrate that the spectral index  $\gamma$  started to decrease almost simultaneously with the flux increase. But, unlike the behavior of ion fluxes, the decrease in  $\gamma$  was observed during different time intervals for different types of ions. . ."

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