Temporal variations in magnetic signals generated by the piezomagnetic effect for
dislocation sources in a uniform medium

*Ken'ichi Yamazaki*

1.Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University

Fault ruptures in the Earth’s crust generate both elastic and electromagnetic (EM) waves. If the
Corresponding EM signals can be observed, then earthquakes could be detected before the first
Seismic waves arrive. In this study, I consider the piezomagnetic effect as a mechanism that
Converts elastic waves to EM energy, and I derive analytical formulas for the conversion process.
The situation considered in this study is a whole-space model, in which elastic and EM properties
Are uniform and isotropic. In this situation, the governing equations of the elastic and EM fields,
Combined with the piezomagnetic constitutive law, can be solved analytically in the time domain by
Ignoring the displacement current term. Using the derived formulas, numerical examples are
Investigated, and the corresponding characteristics of the expected magnetic signals are resolved.
I show that temporal variations in the magnetic field depend strongly on the electrical
Conductivity of the medium, meaning that precise detection of signals generated by the
Piezomagnetic effect is generally difficult. Expected amplitudes of piezomagnetic signals are
Estimated to be no larger than 0.3 nT for earthquakes with a moment magnitude of ≥7.0 at a source
distance of 25 km; however, this conclusion may not extend to the detection of real earthquakes,
because piezomagnetic stress sensitivity is currently poorly constrained.

Keywords: piezomagnetic effect, dislocation source, temporal variations, magnetic field, electrical
conductivity