



Non-inductive component of electromagnetic signals associated with L'Aquila earthquake sequences estimated by means of inter-station impulse response functions

Di Lorenzo Cinzia (1), Palangio Palo Giovanni (2), Santarato Giovanni (3), Meloni Antonio (4), Villante Umberto (5), and Santarelli Lucia (6)

(1) Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Roma, Italy (cinzia.dilorenzo@ingv.it), (2) Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Roma, Italy (paolo.palangio@ingv.it), (3) Università degli studi di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy, (4) Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Roma, Italy (antonio.meloni@ingv.it), (5) Università degli studi di L'Aquila, L'Aquila, Italy, (6) Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Roma, Italy (lucia.santarelli@ingv.it)

On April 6, 2009 at 01:32:39 UT a strong earthquake occurred west of L'Aquila at the very shallow depth of 9 km. The main shock local magnitude was $M_l = 5.8$ ($M_w = 6.3$). Several powerful aftershocks occurred the following days. The epicentre of the main shock occurred 6 km away from the Geomagnetic Observatory of L'Aquila, on a fault 15 km long having a NW-SE strike and a SW dip of about 50° . For this reason L'Aquila seismic events offered very favourable conditions to detect possible feeble electromagnetic emissions related to the earthquake. Data used in this work come from a special wide band electromagnetic station located in the geomagnetic Observatories of L'Aquila and Dronia. Here the results concerning the daily estimates of inter-station transfer functions and inter-station impulse functions from 2006 to 2009, are shown. The main goal of this work is the study of the statistical properties of the residual field in the time domain in order to determine whether significant changes occur before and during the L'Aquila seismic sequences.