Susceptibility

The magnetic susceptibility () defines how easily a rock becomes magnetized when it is subjected to a magnetic field . The relationship is:

Background information about susceptility, how it is measured and tables of values are provided in magnetic susceptibility<physprop\_mag\_susc>. In a geological context, magnetite-rich rocks<physprop\_susc\_common\_rocks> are the main source of magnetic signal, both in terms of abundance and susceptibility. In engineering, buried metallic objects are generally highly susceptible, but they can also carry a substantial remanent<magnetics\_remanent> component. The image below shows a rock that has a remanent component that it is strong enough for the rock to act as a magnetic and attract some paper clips, just as a bar magnet does.