

Summary

In the early 20th century, 30 June 1908, the event took place, which is described as the Tunguska Event, or Tunguska. It is still not entirely clear what happened that day and the whole event was caused.

The causes of events Clovis which is dated to the Younger Dryas (YD) are not entirely clear. In this period there was a sharp slowdown, which resulted in the extinction of large mammals.

The link between the two events is the discovery of magnetic spherules in the sediment layer. This material may arise in several ways: fossil fuel combustion processes, ablation of cosmic material passing through the atmosphere, a large explosion in the atmosphere or atmospheric discharges (lightning).

This thesis deals with analysis and Tunguska Event and Clovis event, and related research microscopic spherules (material of uncertain origin) found after the events in a layer of sediment in North America and central Siberia. The object is to compare the two events and causes of based on research and laboratory measurements of material from Clovis and Tunguska.

For the analysis of magnetic spherules status was gained by the non-magnetic separation. The material was measured residual magnetization. The measurements were used magnetic scanner.

On the basis of laboratory measurements of magnetic properties of spherules infer the causes of these events.