

Creation of a Geomagnetic Secular Variation Curve (SVC) for the Territory of Georgia

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The purpose of the study - Creation of a Geomagnetic Secular Variation Curve (SVC) for Georgia. Archaeometric dating techniques are nowadays commonly applied as routine tools in archaeological studies. Quite a number of techniques are available and the choice of the most suitable depends on several factors, as the typology of materials studied, their preservation, their absolute chronology and finally the accuracy of the method.

During the last decades, archaeomagnetism has established great progress in reconstructing chronologies of baked sediments, archaeological features and volcanic rocks. The ability to yield absolute ages mainly depends on our knowledge about the past secular variation of the Earth's magnetic field for a given territory, and so on the existence of well-detailed and reliable reference curves [1]. Because direct instrumental measurements of the directional Earth's magnetic field started in Europe in 16th century AD, archaeomagnetic studies which have been carried out on well-dated and undisturbed since firing archaeological structures and volcanic deposits can both contribute to improve our knowledge about the behavior of the past geomagnetic field. For these reasons, archaeomagnetism involves a tightened collaboration between scientists coming from very different specializations such as geophysics, archaeology and volcanology.