



Curso de Diamante

Panorama

Prof. Dr. Antonio Liccardo

Degeol – Lgem - Universidade Federal do Paraná

Diamante

- História, Origem, Geologia
- Características
- Lapidação
- Classificação



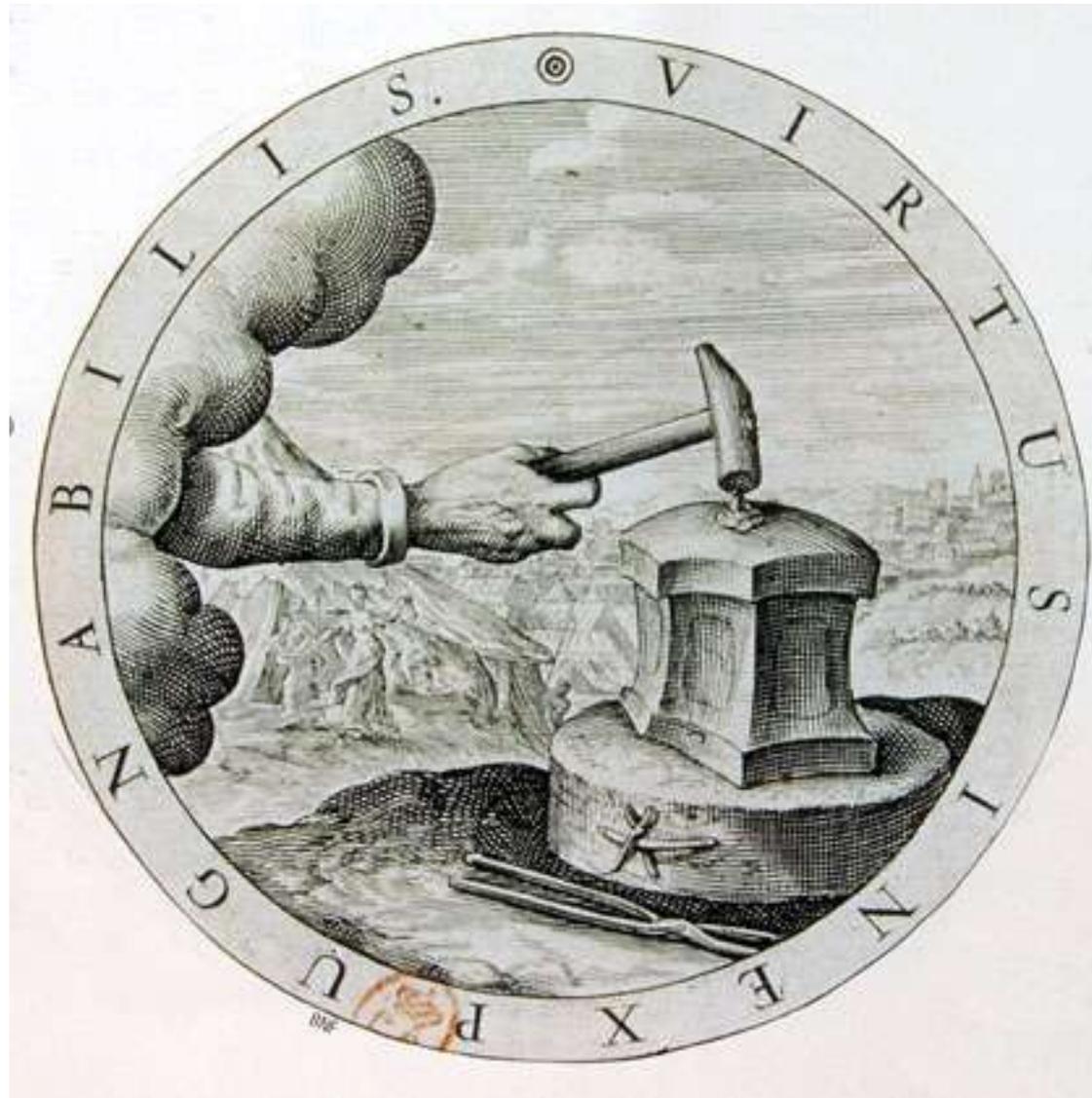
História

- Bíblia
- Plínio
- Índia
- Marco Polo
- Tavernier



المناسر و جواهر و ادي سيدا

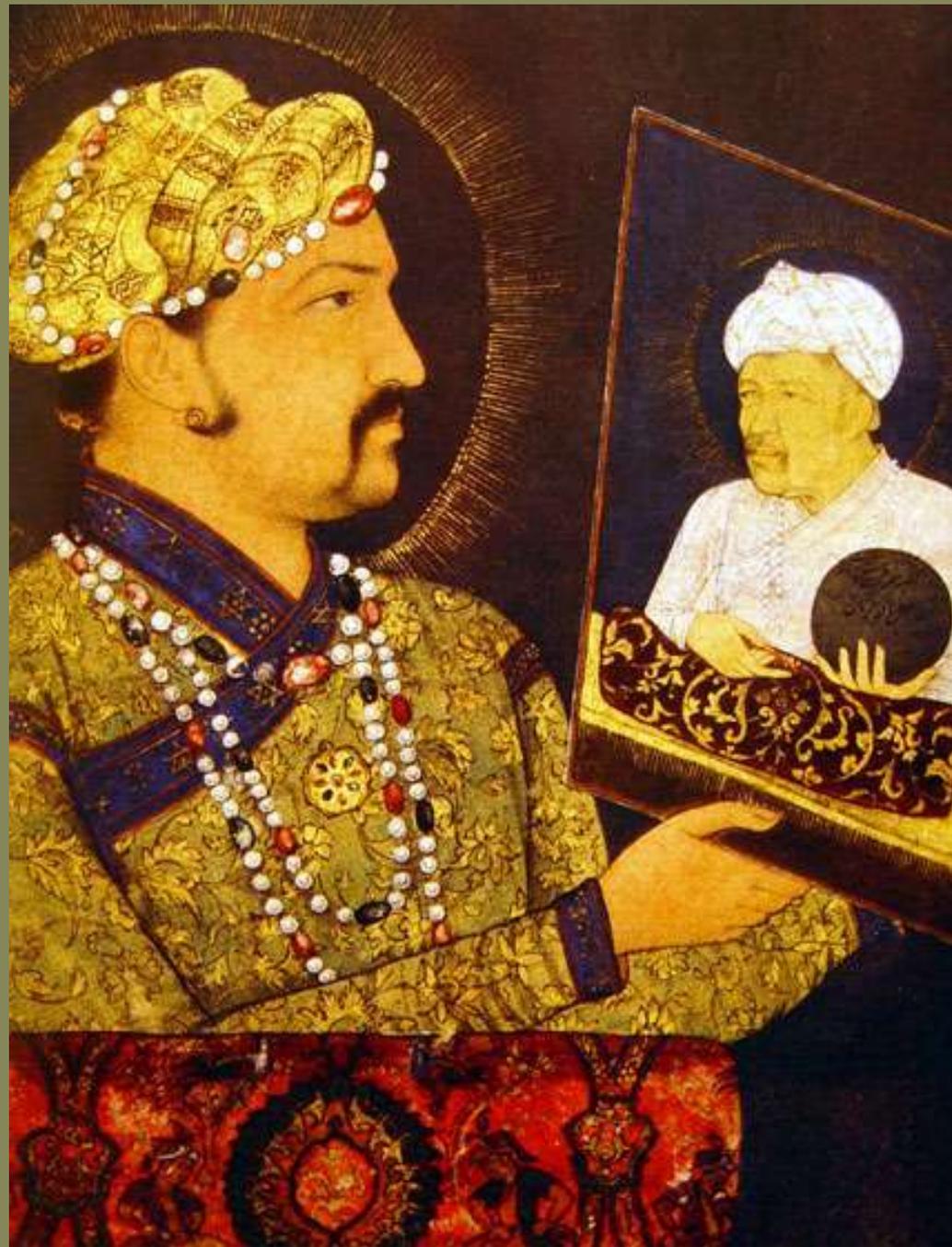




História do diamante no mundo

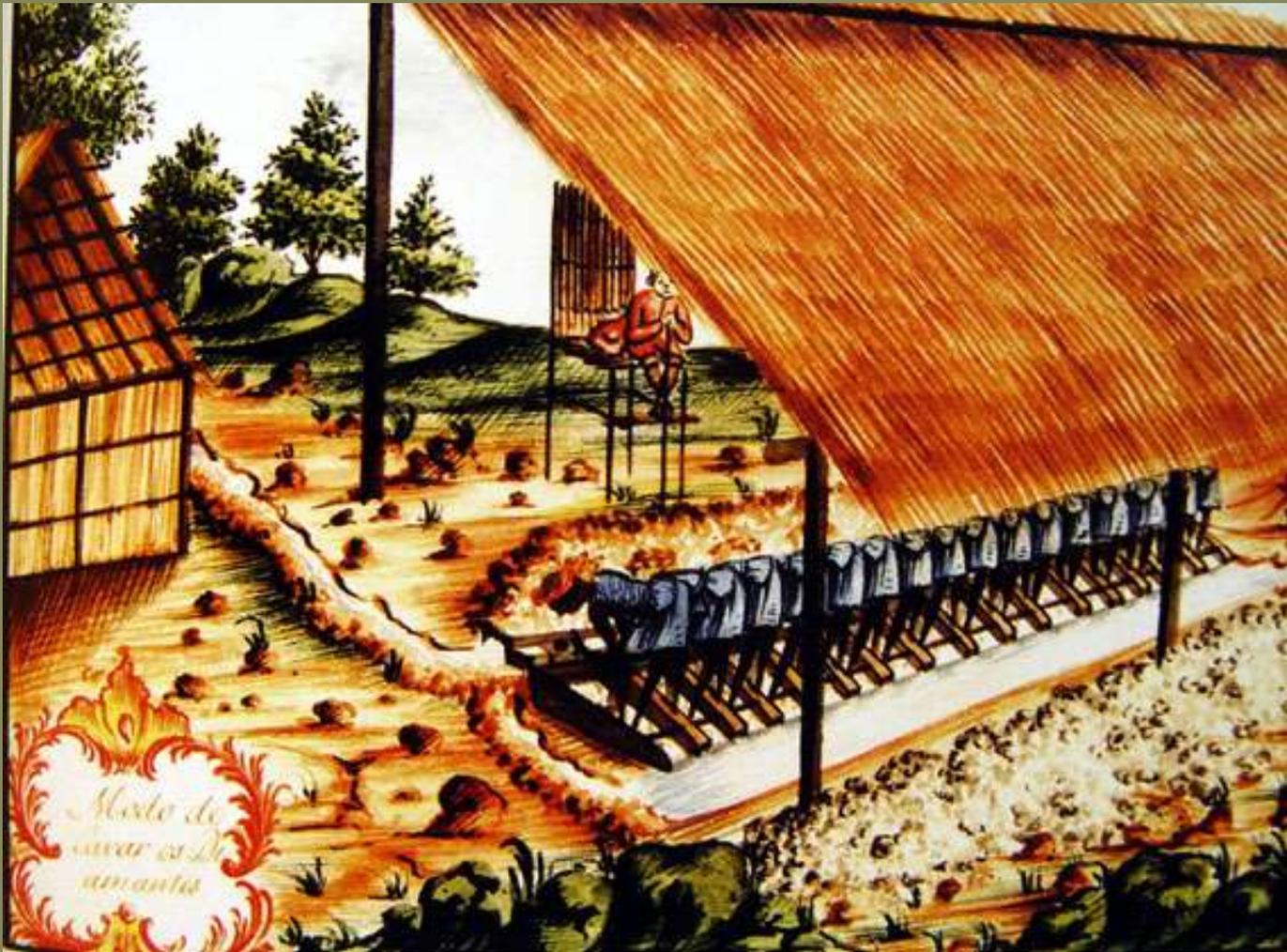
- Golconda – Alexandre em 350 a.C.
- Brasil – 1725
- Tibagi - 1754
- África – 1866
- Rússia – 1954
- Austrália – 1980
- Canadá – 2001
- Brasil - ?

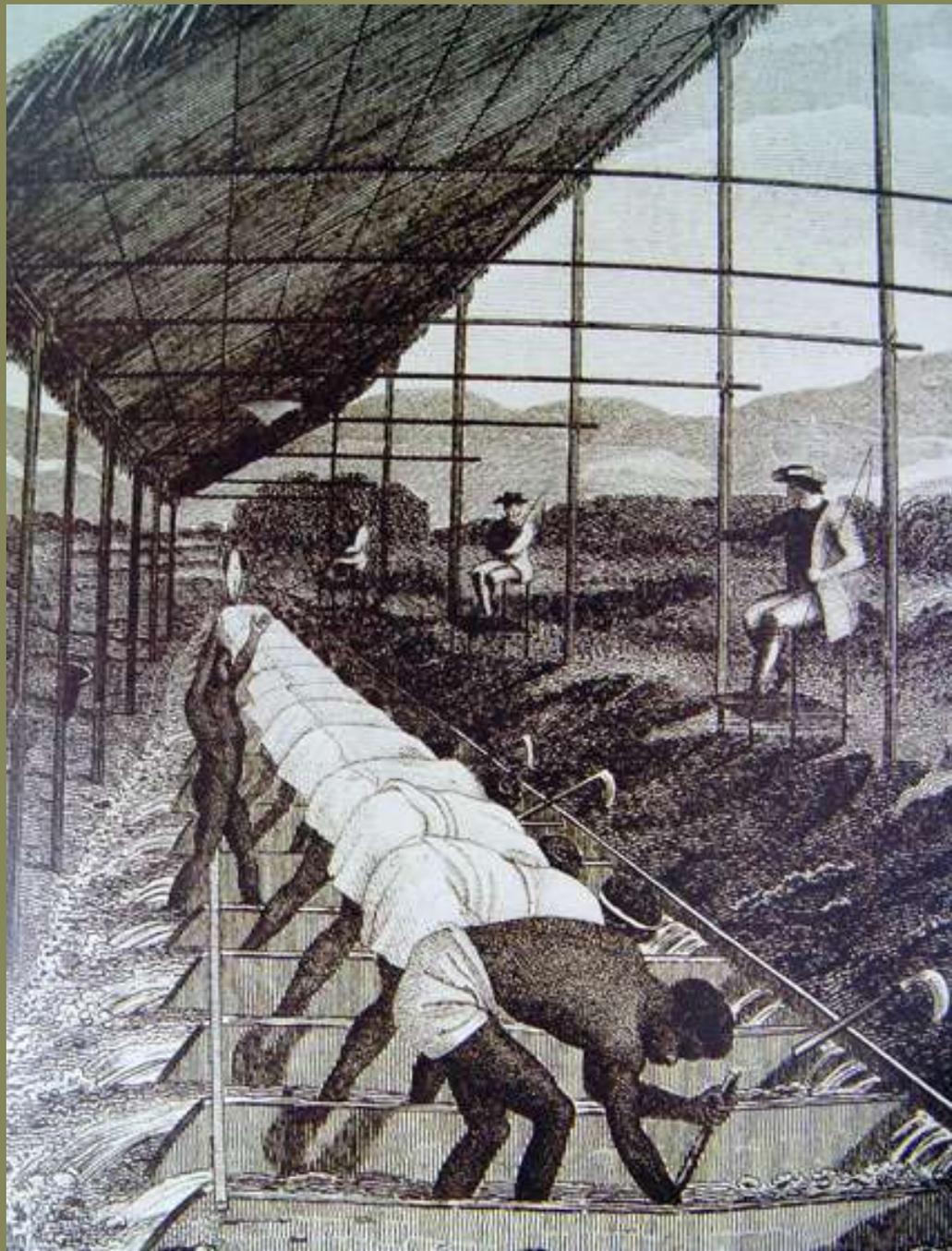
Índia



Brasil

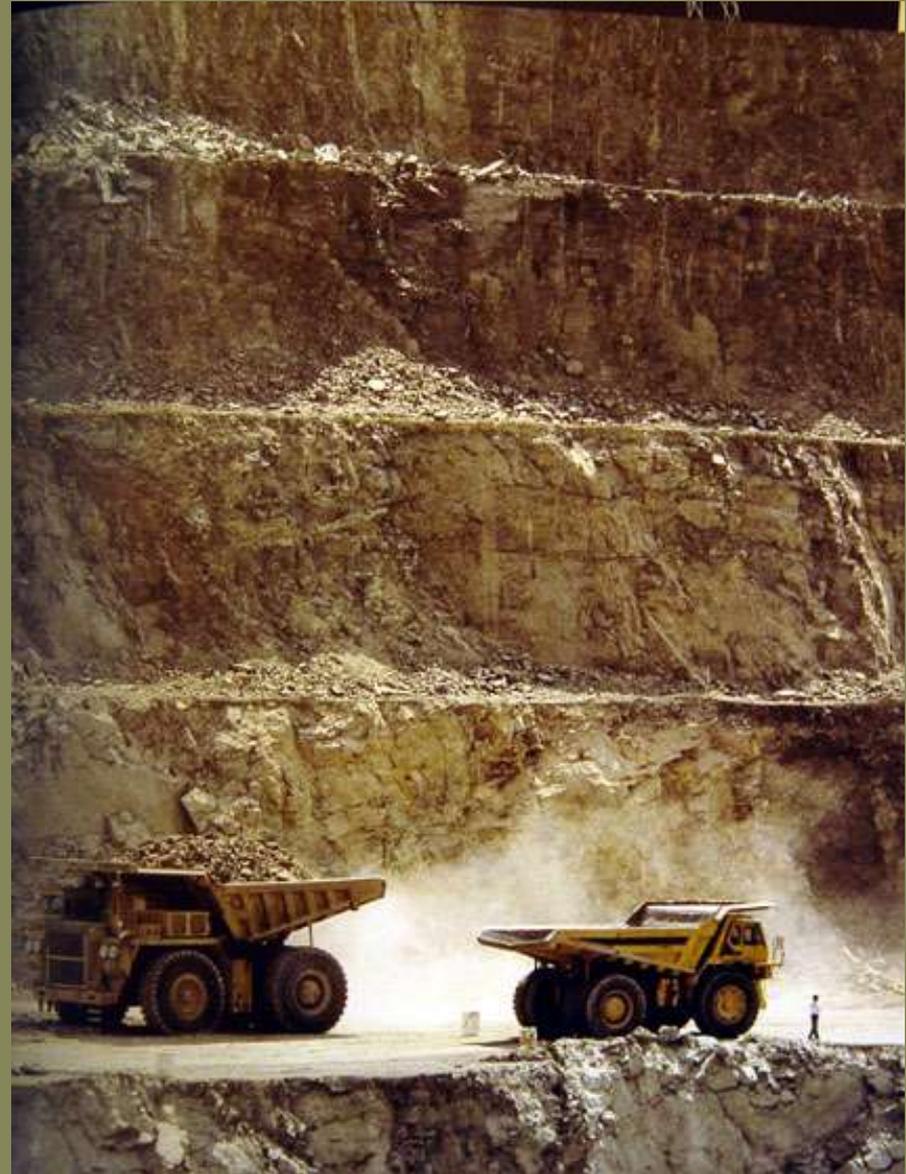
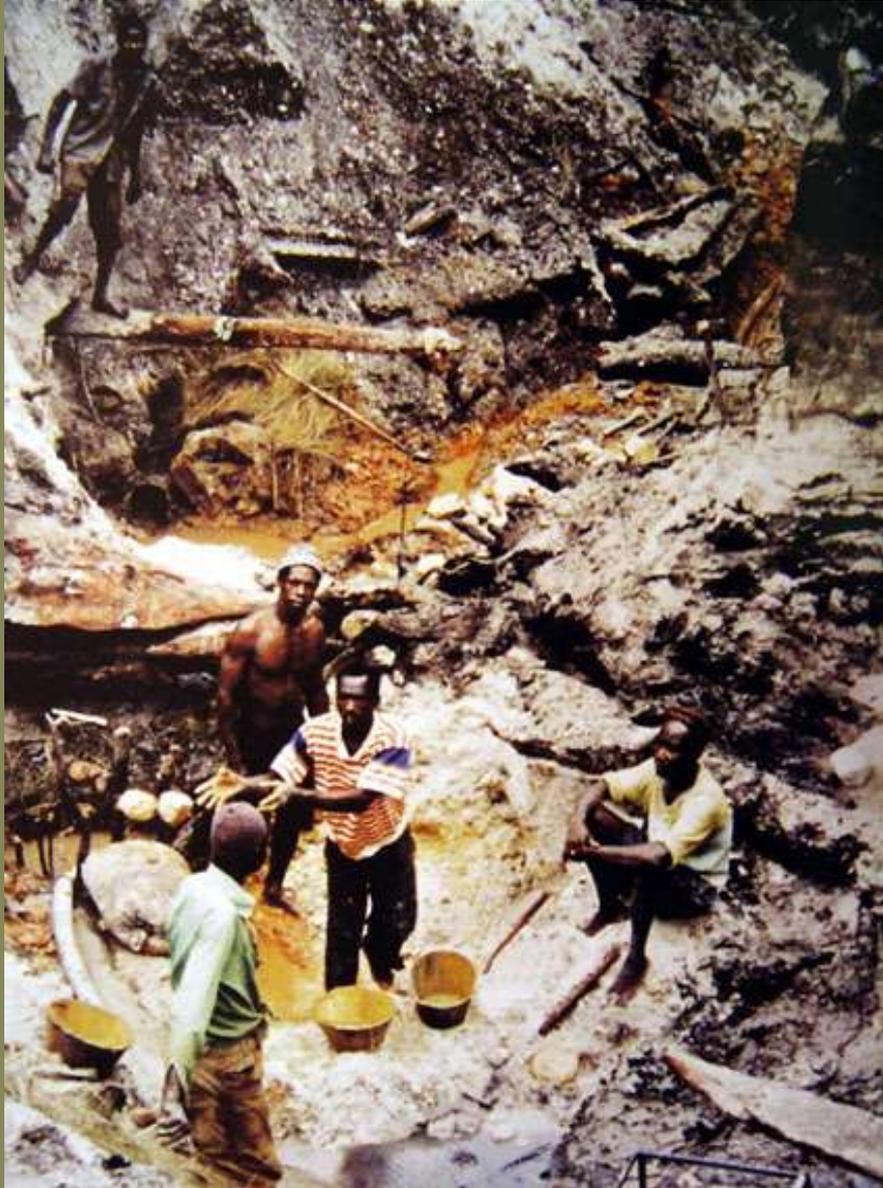






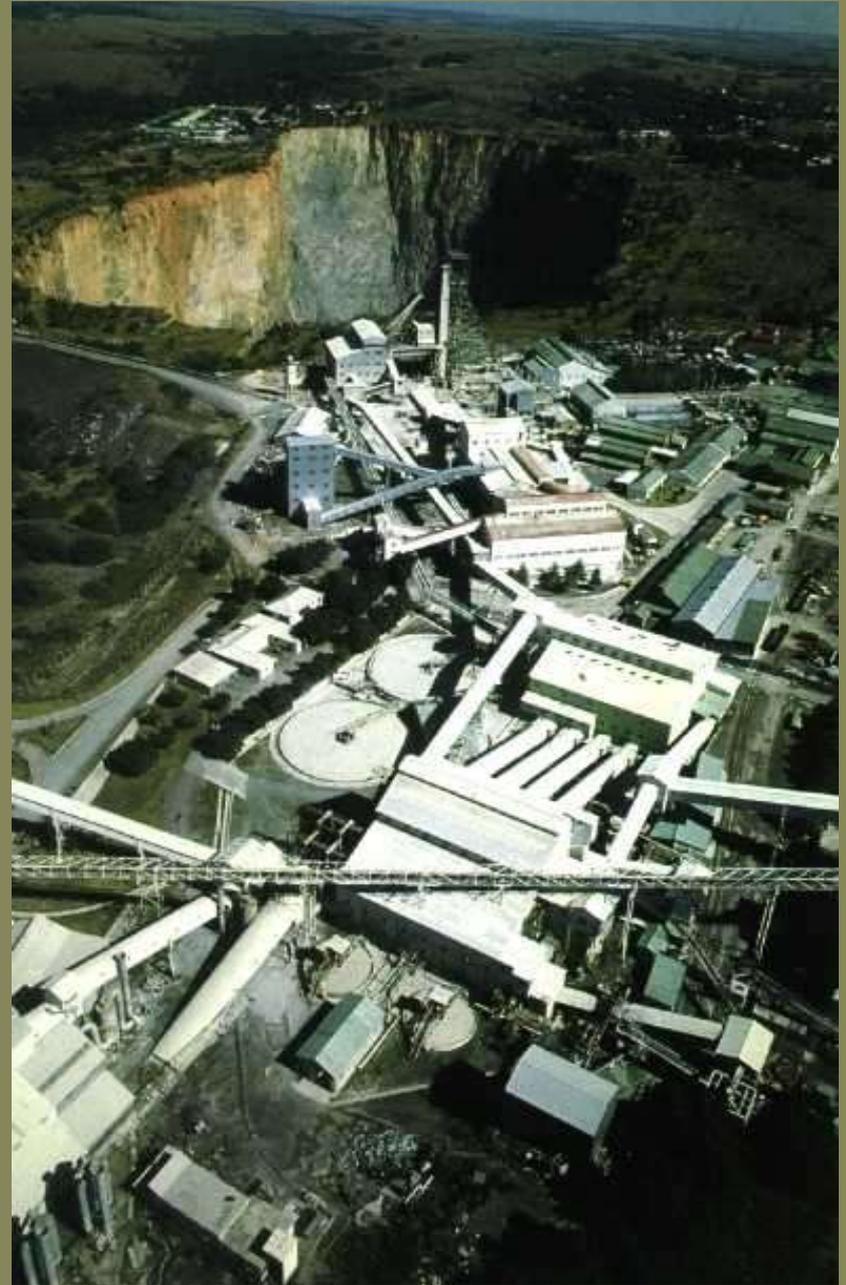


África





Diamante em kimberlito





Extração de diamante na praia - Angola



Rússia – Mir na Sibéria



Argyle - Austrálie



ARGYLE, LA PLUS GROSSE MINE DE DIAMANT AU MONDE est australienne. Elle a

Golconda, Índia 20 séc. para 12M ct

Diamantina, 1725 150 anos para 15M ct

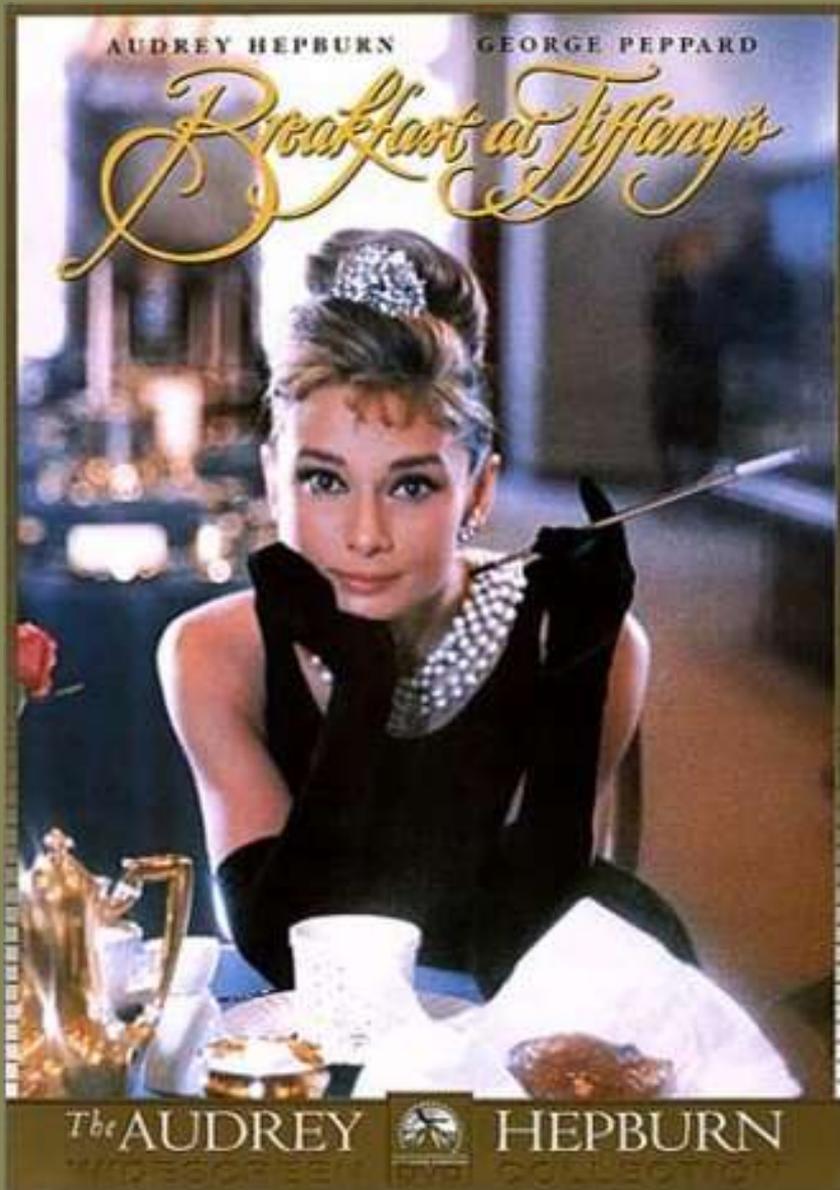
África do Sul, 1866 10 anos para 15M ct

Sibéria, 1954 17M ct/ano

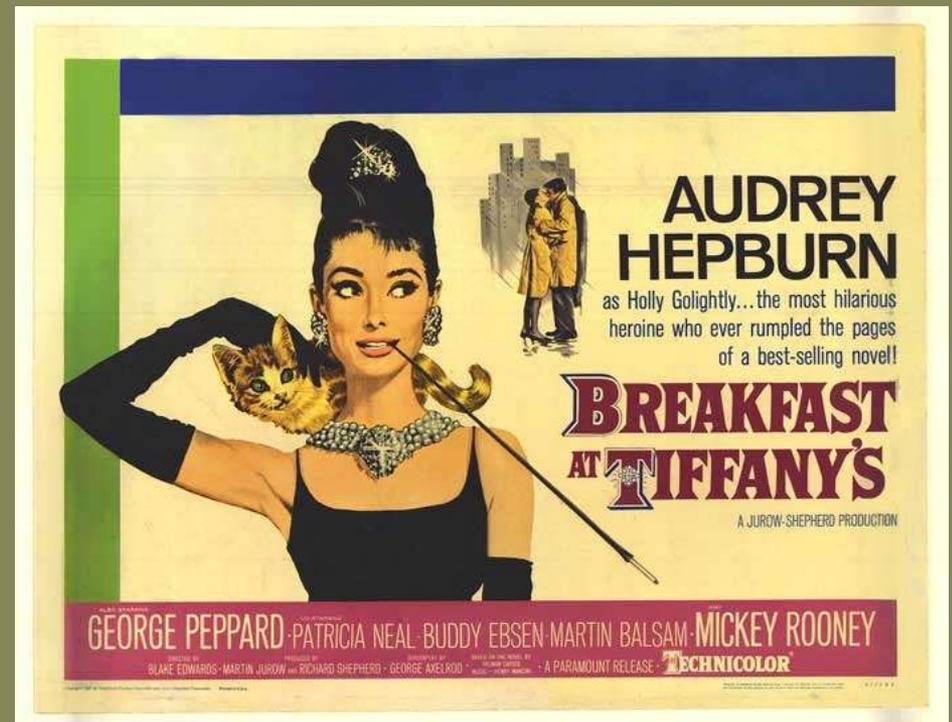
Austrália, 1980 40M ct/ano

Diavik - Canadá



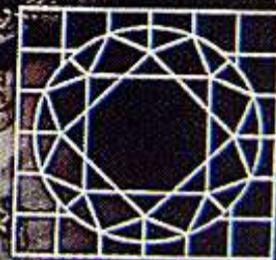


Diamante no século XX e XXI



ANTWERP

a diamond's best friend



ANTWERP
WORLD
DIAMOND
CENTER

BELGIUM

HOGHE RAAD VOOR DIAMANT THE DIAMOND HIGH COUNCIL



HARRY SALTZMAN and ALBERT R. BROCCOLI
present
Sean Connery
as
James Bond
007

by IAN FLEMING'S
"Diamonds Are Forever"
Forever
Forever

Produced by HARRY SALTZMAN and ALBERT R. BROCCOLI
Directed by GUY HAMILTON
Screenplay by RICHARD MAZOUZ and TOM MANKIEWICZ
Production Designed by BEN ACHIN
Music by EDYTA SZYBANSKA
Dedicated Artists



PIERCE BROSNAN
DIE ANOTHER DAY

DIE ANOTHER DAY

Produced by BARBARA BROOKS
Directed by JOHN DAHL
Screenplay by JOHN DAHL
Production Designed by JOHN DAHL
Music by JOHN DAHL
Dedicated Artists

From THE DIRECTOR of GLORY and THE LAST SAMURAI

LEONARDO
DICAPRIO
JENNIFER
CONNELLY
DJIMON
HOUNSOU

BLOOD DIAMOND

IT WILL COST YOU EVERYTHING

WARNER BROS. PICTURES PRESENTS

IN ASSOCIATION WITH VIRTUAL STUDIOS A SPRING CREEK/BEDFORD FALLS PRODUCTION IN ASSOCIATION WITH INITIAL ENTERTAINMENT GROUP AN EDWARD ZWICK FILM

LEONARDO DICAPRIO JENNIFER CONNELLY DJIMON HOUNSOU "BLOOD DIAMOND" MICHAEL SHEEN ARNOLD VOSLOO NGILA DICKSON

PRODUCED BY STEVEN ROSENBLUM, A.C.E. PRODUCED BY DAN WEIL, PRODUCED BY EDUARDO SERRA, A.C.E. & L.L. PRODUCED BY JAMES NEWTON HOWARD

WRITTEN BY LEN AMATO KEVIN DE LA NOY BENJAMIN WAJSEREN PRODUCED BY PAULA WEINSTEIN EDWARD ZWICK MARSHALL HERSCOVITZ GRAHAM KING GILLIAN COFFEL

EDITED BY CHARLES LEAVITT AND C. GABY MITCHELL COSTUME DESIGNER CHARLES LEAVITT EXECUTIVE PRODUCER EDWARD ZWICK

COMING SOON

www.blooddiamond.co.uk





SI LES DIAMANTS «DE SANG» ne représentent que quelques pour cent en valeur



Nº 000002

REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL
 MINISTÉRIO DE MINAS E ENERGIA
 DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DE PRODUÇÃO MINERAL - DNPM
CERTIFICADO DO PROCESSO DE KIMBERLEY
KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATE

Certificamos que esta consignação de diamantes brutos foi conduzida de acordo com o estabelecido no Sistema de Certificação do Processo de Kimberley para diamantes brutos.

Emitido com base no Processo Administrativo Número 926.238/2003

It is hereby certified that the unpolished diamonds in this consignment have been handled in accordance with the provisions of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for rough diamonds.

Issued based on the Administrative Process Number



DNPM

CÓDIGO HS CODE	QUILATE CARAT MASS	VALOR (U.S. \$) VALUE (U.S. \$)
7102.10	216.53	22,668.52
7102.21	X-X-X-X-X	X-X-X-X-X
7102.31	X-X-X-X-X	X-X-X-X-X

País de Origem Brasil
 Country of Origin

Finalidade Lapidação (Stone-cutting)
 Purpose

07NOV2003 07MAY2004

Data de Emissão 07NOV2003 Data de Validade 07MAY2004
 Date of Issue Date of Expiry

RR Diamond NV

Importador
 Importer

Jezzini Min. Preciosos Ltda.

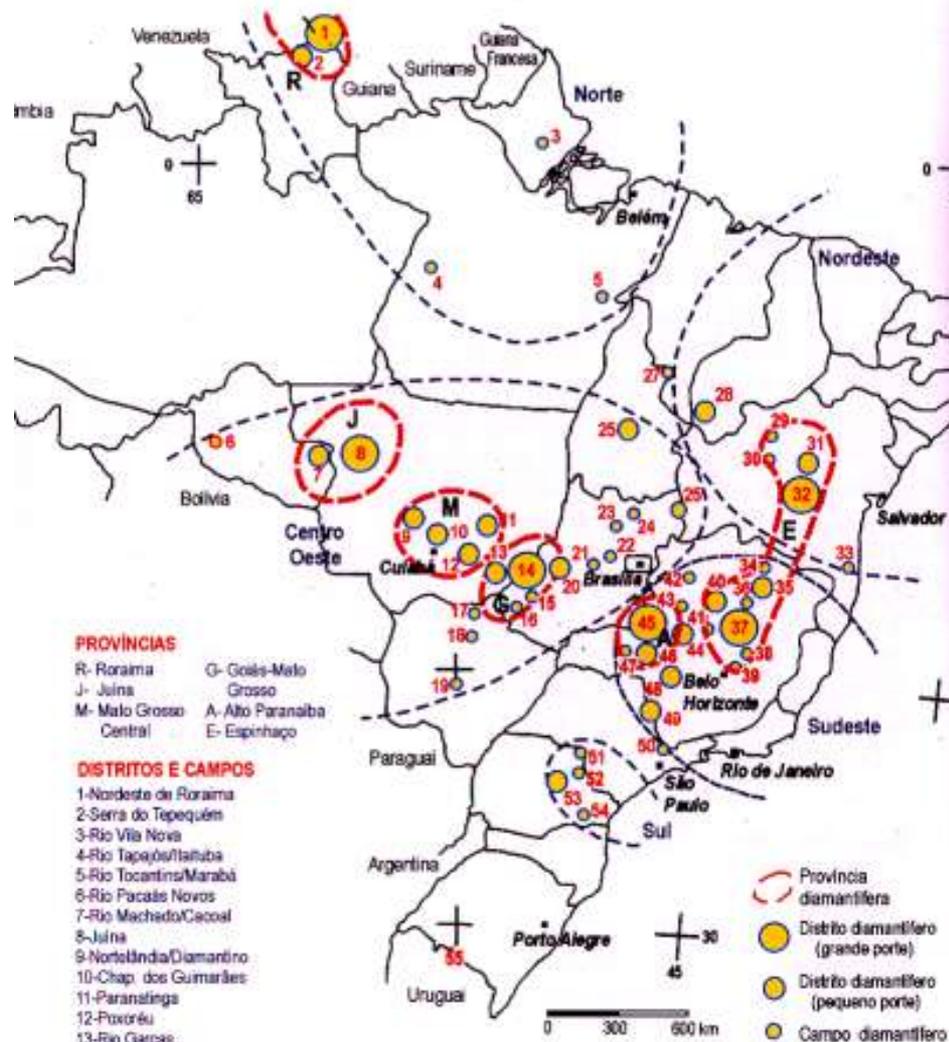
Exportador
 Exporter

Wadi Sandra
 Chefe do 13 Distrito / DNPM
 Head of District / DNPM

Os dados contidos no presente certificado são de exclusiva responsabilidade do exportador.
 The data present in this certificate are of the exporter's exclusive responsibility.

[Signature]
 Diretor-Geral do DNPM
 Director-General of the DNPM

Diamante no Brasil



PROVÍNCIAS

- R- Roraima
- J- Juína
- M- Malo Grosso
- A- Alto Paranaíba Central
- E- Espinhaço
- G- Goiás-Mato Grosso

DISTRITOS E CAMPOS

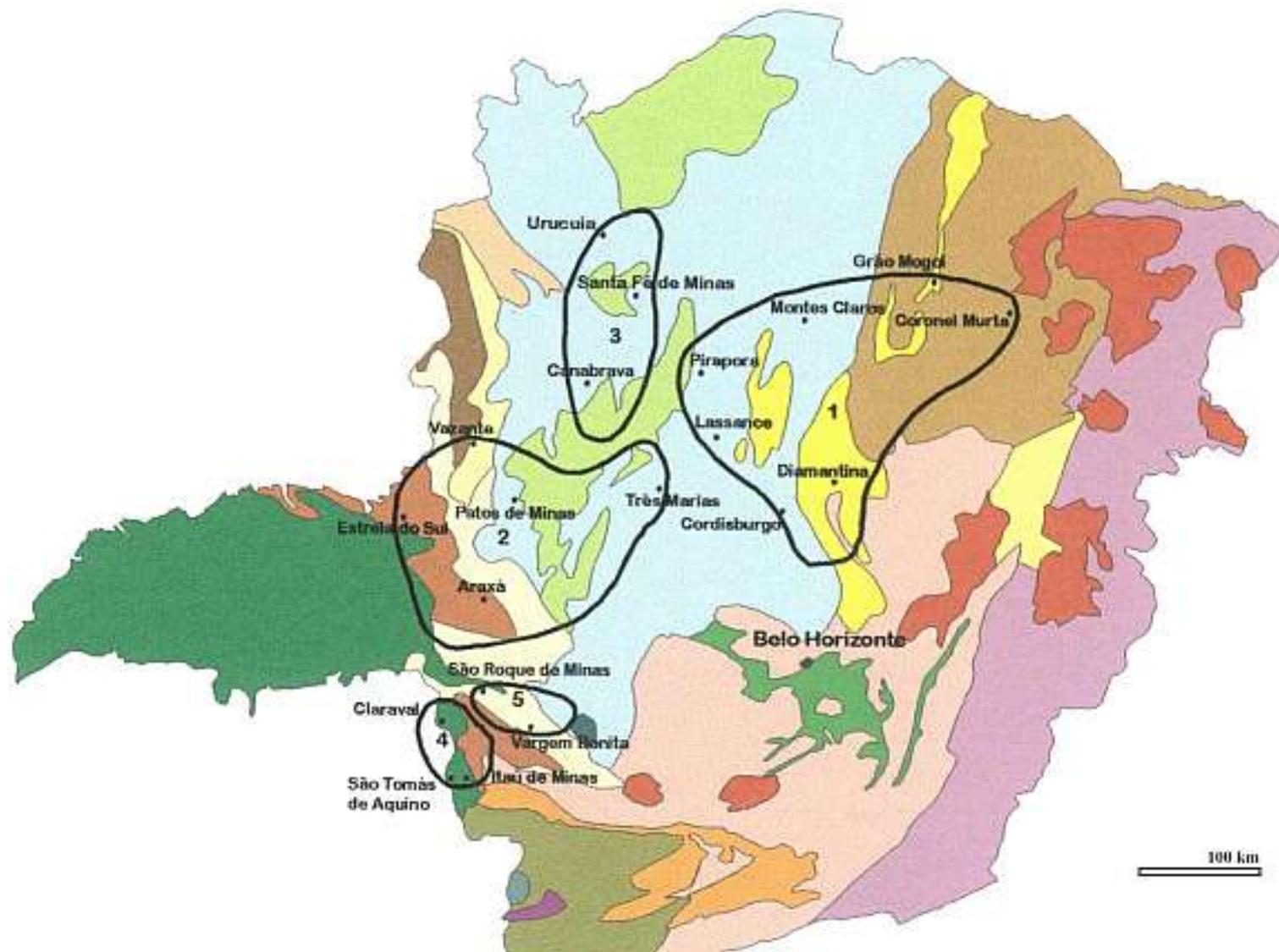
- 1-Nordeste de Roraima
- 2-Serra do Tepequém
- 3-Rio Vila Nova
- 4-Rio Tapepe/Itaipaba
- 5-Rio Tocantins/Marabá
- 6-Rio Pacaré Novos
- 7-Rio Machado/Coccol
- 8-Juína
- 9-Nortelândia/Diamantino
- 10-Chap. dos Guimarães
- 11-Paranatinga
- 12-Pozoreú
- 13-Rio Garças
- 14-Rio Araguaia
- 15-Rio Caiapó
- 16-Mineiros/Jatá
- 17-Rio Taquari
- 18-Rio Coxim
- 19-Rio Aquidauana
- 20-Rio Claro
- 21-Mossamedes
- 22-Goiânia
- 23-Niquelândia
- 24-Colinas/Cavalcante

- 25-Poço
- 26-Médio Rio Tocantins
- 27-Rio Manoel A. Grande
- 28-Gitubás
- 29-Xique-Xique/Santo Inácio
- 30-Barra do Mendes
- 31-Morro do Chapéu
- 32-Chapada Diamantina
- 33-Rio Sabro/Carsvieiras
- 34-Porteirinha

- 35-Grão Mogol
- 36-Itacambira
- 37-Diamantina
- 38-Rio Cipó
- 39-Serra das Cambotas
- 40-Jequitai/Franc. Dumont
- 41-Rio de Janeiro
- 42-Rio Paracatu
- 43-Rio do Sono/João Pinheiro
- 44-Rios Abaeté e Indaís

- Provincia diamantífera
- Distrito diamantífero (grande porte)
- Distrito diamantífero (pequeno porte)
- Campo diamantífero

- 45-Coromandel
- 46-Romaria/Estrela do Sul
- 47-Rio Uberaba
- 48-Virgem Bonita/S. Canestrá
- 49-Franca/Caravai
- 50-São José do Rio Pardo
- 51-Itararé/Jaguariaíva
- 52-Tomasina/Ibati
- 53-Rio Tibagi
- 54-Rio Iguapé/Contenda



Aluviões no rio Jequitinhonha - MG





Metaconglomerado – Fm. Sopa Brumadinho



BRASIL

Brasília



MINAS GERAIS

GOIÁS

Coromandel

Diamantina

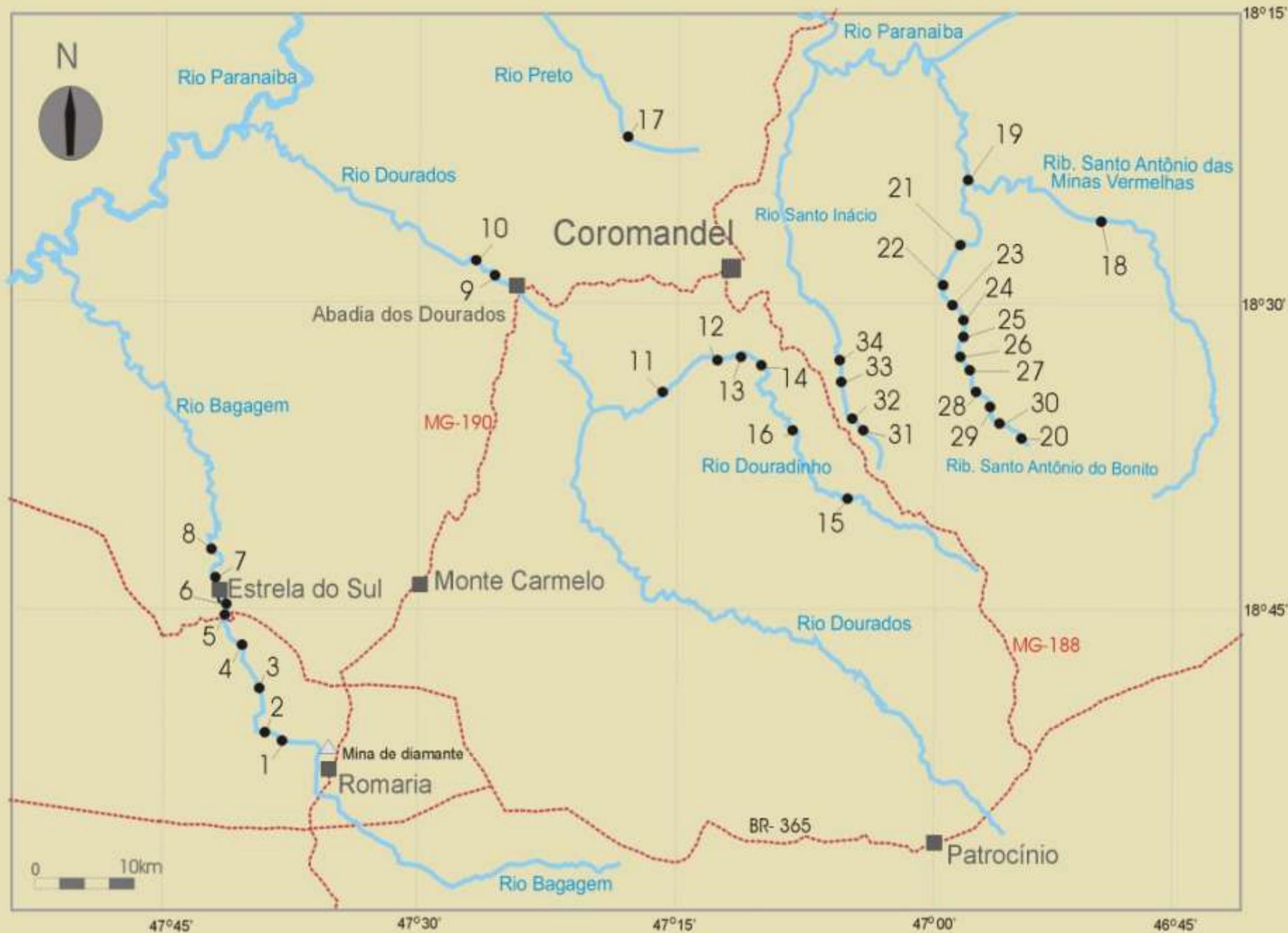
Rio Paranaíba

Belo Horizonte

SÃO PAULO



Name	Weight	Date	Place
Abaeté (carbonado)	827,5	1935	Rio Abaeté, MG
Presidente Vargas (27)	726,6	1938	Rio Sto. Antonio, Coromandel, MG
Santo Antonio (28)	602	1993	Rio Sto. Antonio do Bonito, Coromandel, MG
Darcy Vargas (29)	460	1939	Rio Sto. Antonio do Bonito, Coromandel, MG
Charneca I (33)	428	1940	Rio Santo Inácio, Coromandel, MG
Presidente Dutra (12)	407,68	1949	Rio Dourados, Abadia dos Dourados, MG
Coromandel VI	400,65	1940	Coromandel, MG
Diário de Minas (25)	375,1	1941	Rio Sto. Antonio, Coromandel, MG
Vitória I	375	1945	Rio Abaeté, MG
Tiros I	354	1940	Rio Abaeté, MG
Bonito I (24)	346	1948	Rio Sto. Antonio do Bonito, Coromandel, MG
Vitória II	328	1943	Rio Abaeté, MG
Sem nome (23)	328	-	Rio Sto. Antonio do Bonito, Coromandel, MG
Sem nome (26)	309	-	Rio Sto. Antonio do Bonito, Coromandel, MG





Presidente Vargas

726.6 ct



Darcy Vargas – 460 ct



Coromandel – 400.65 ct



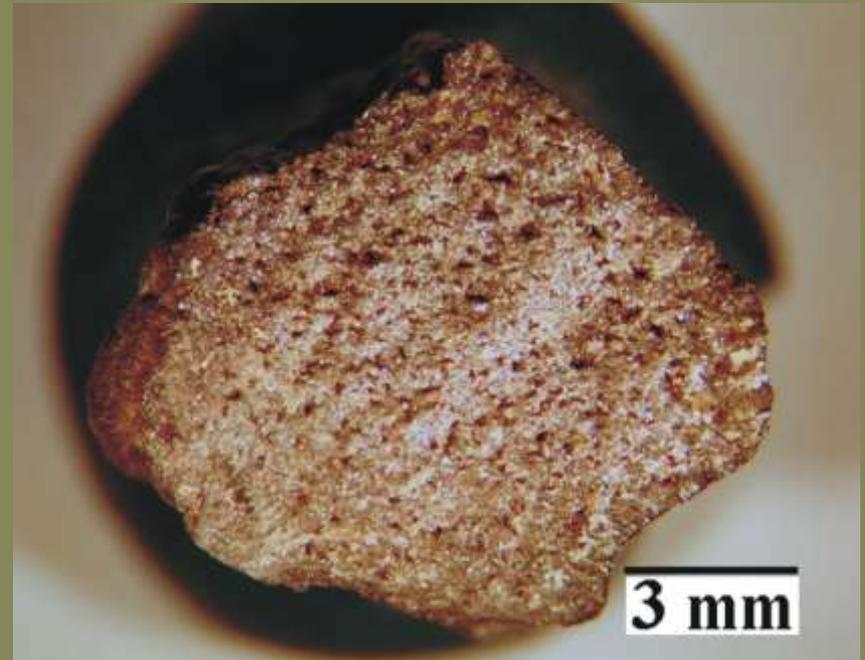
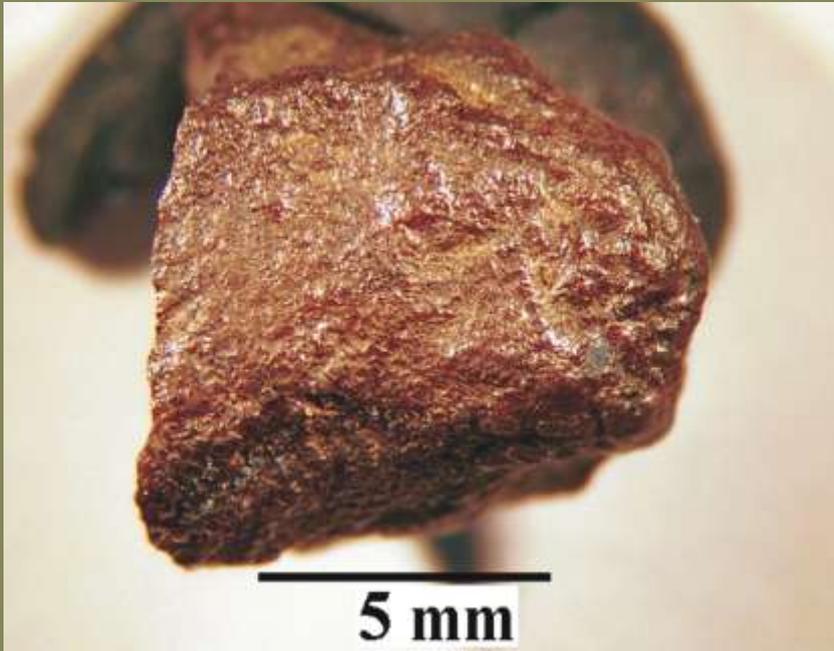


- Diamond Princess of South Star with 82.25 ct, found in the right margin of the Bagagem River on January 22, 1977 (Photo Darcy Pedro Svisero).



- Diamond Princess of South Star as seen through the cleavage.

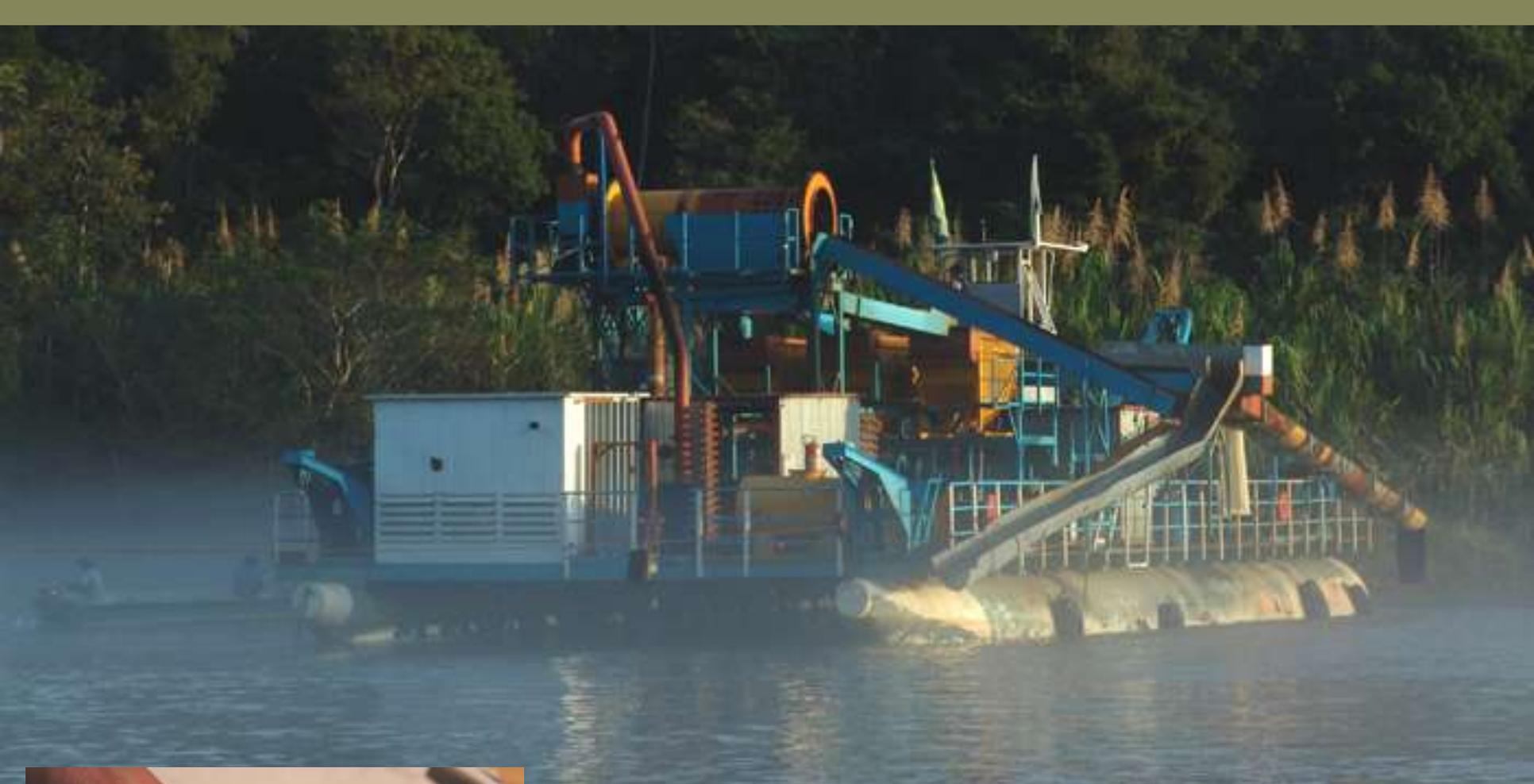
Carbonados da Serra do Espinhaço



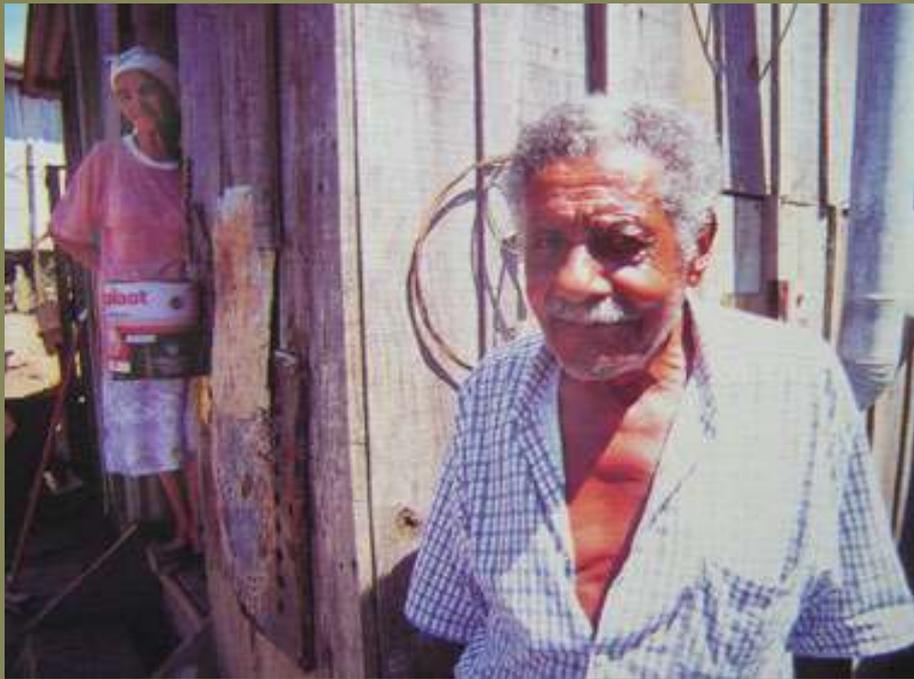
Amostras com 3,45 e 3,12 ct, respectivamente (R. Jequitinhonha)

Museu do garimpo em Tibagi





**Balsa de extração de
diamantes e ouro em
Telêmaco Borba**



Garimpeiros de Tibagi



Aluviões na Chapada Diamantina - BA

Diamante no conglomerado – Andaraí - BA





Balsa de extração de diamante em Roraima



Diamantes do Rio Maú - Roraima



Diamantes do Rio Maú - Roraima

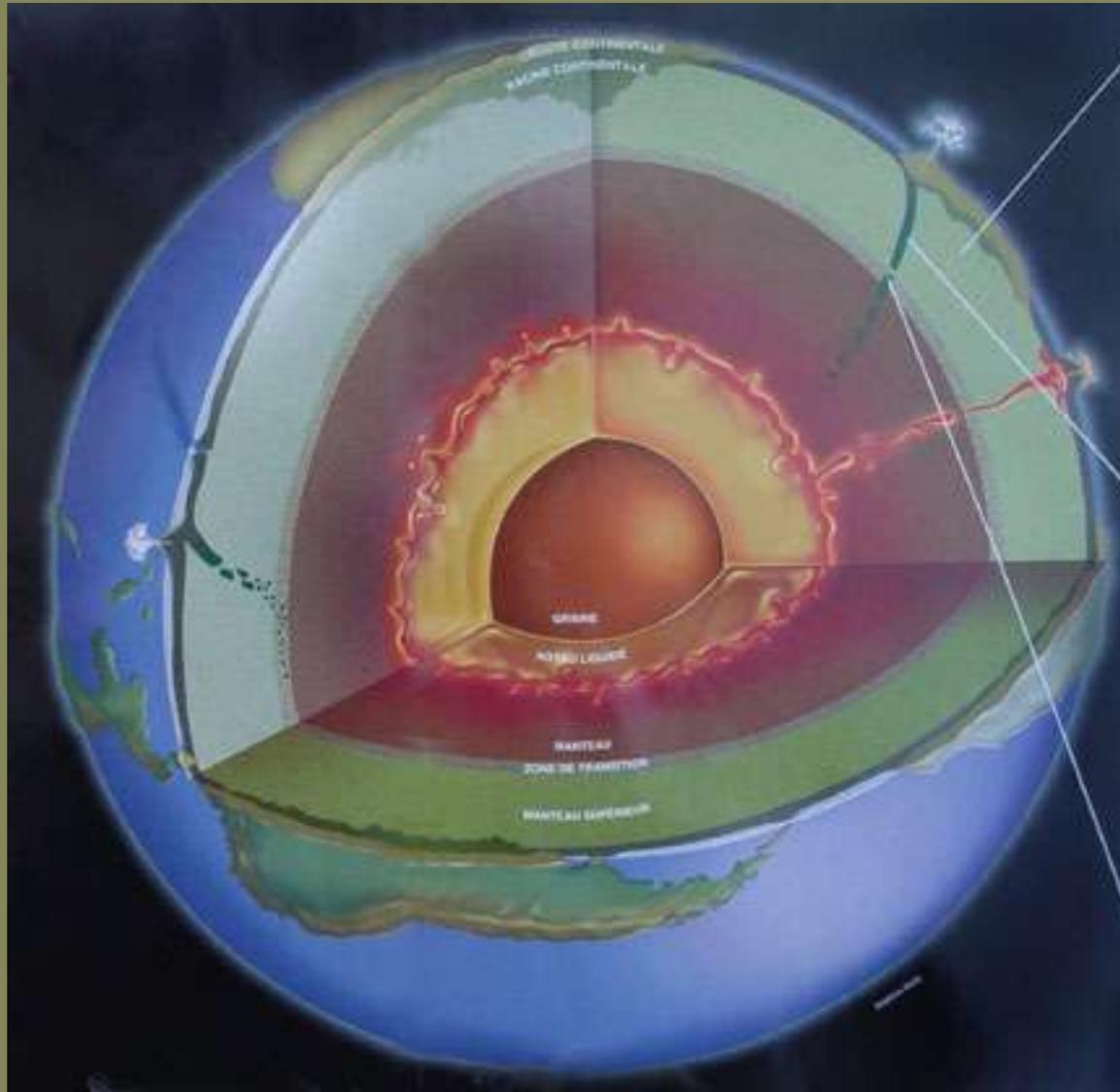


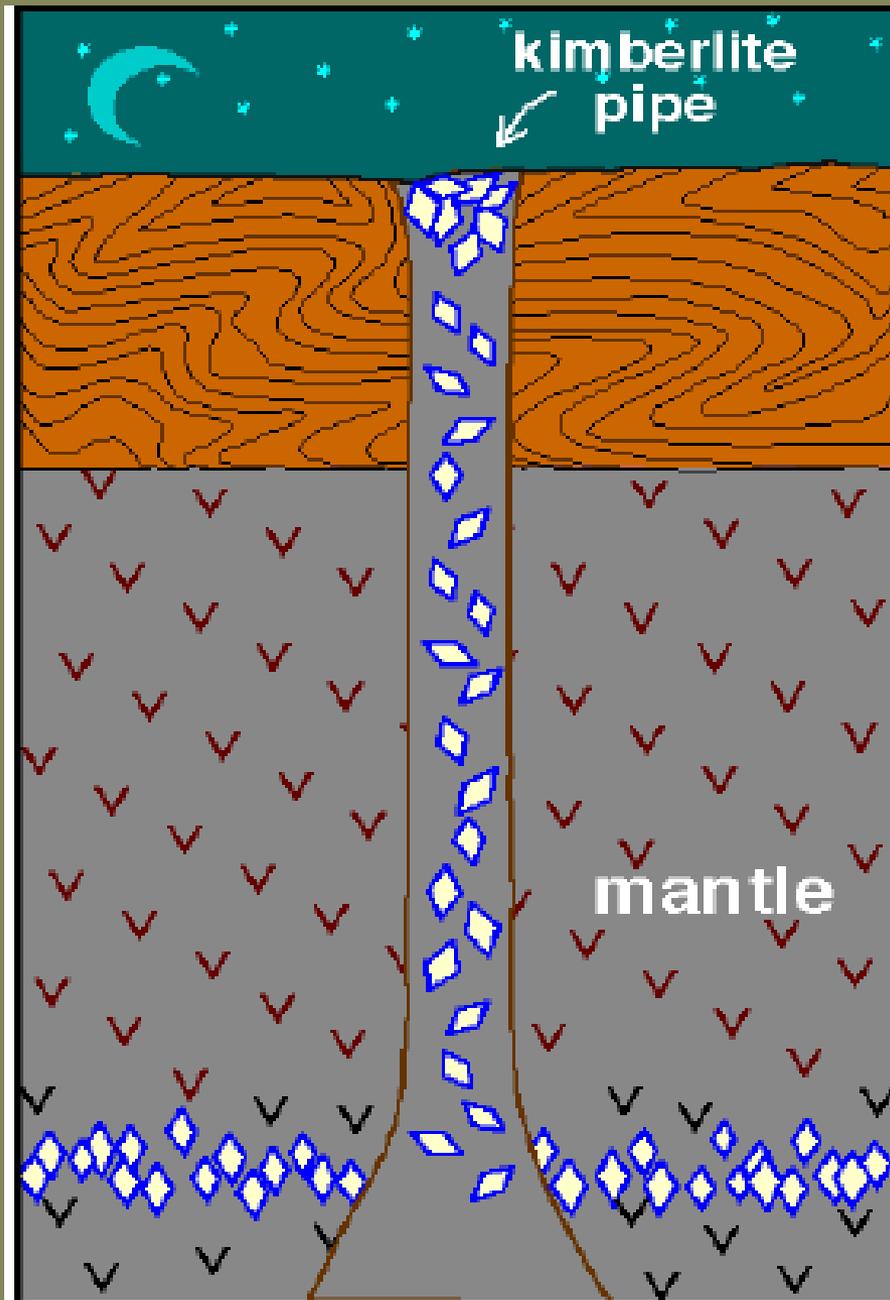
Concentrado de peneira do Rio Maú - Roraima

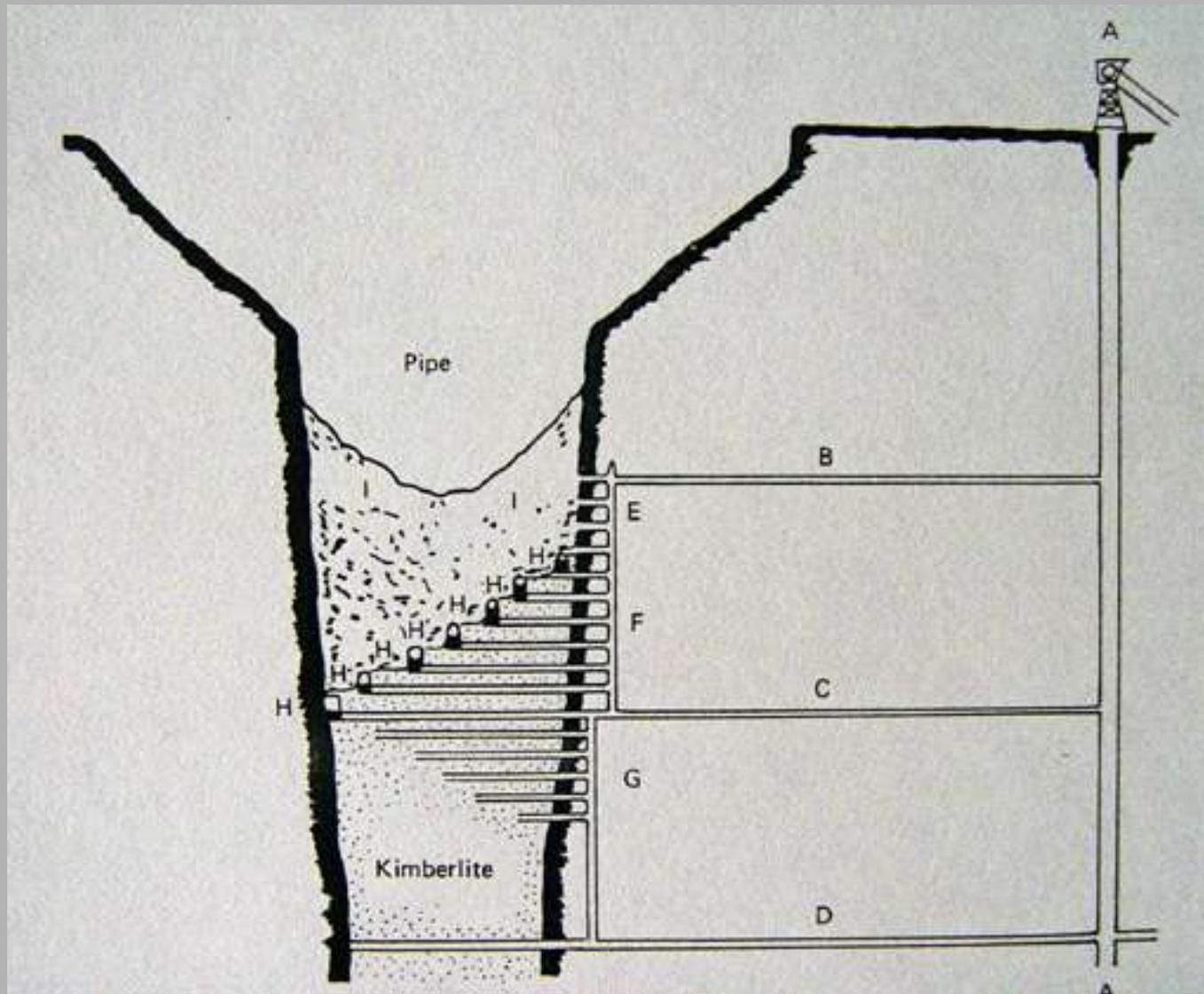
Brasil – Cintas Largas

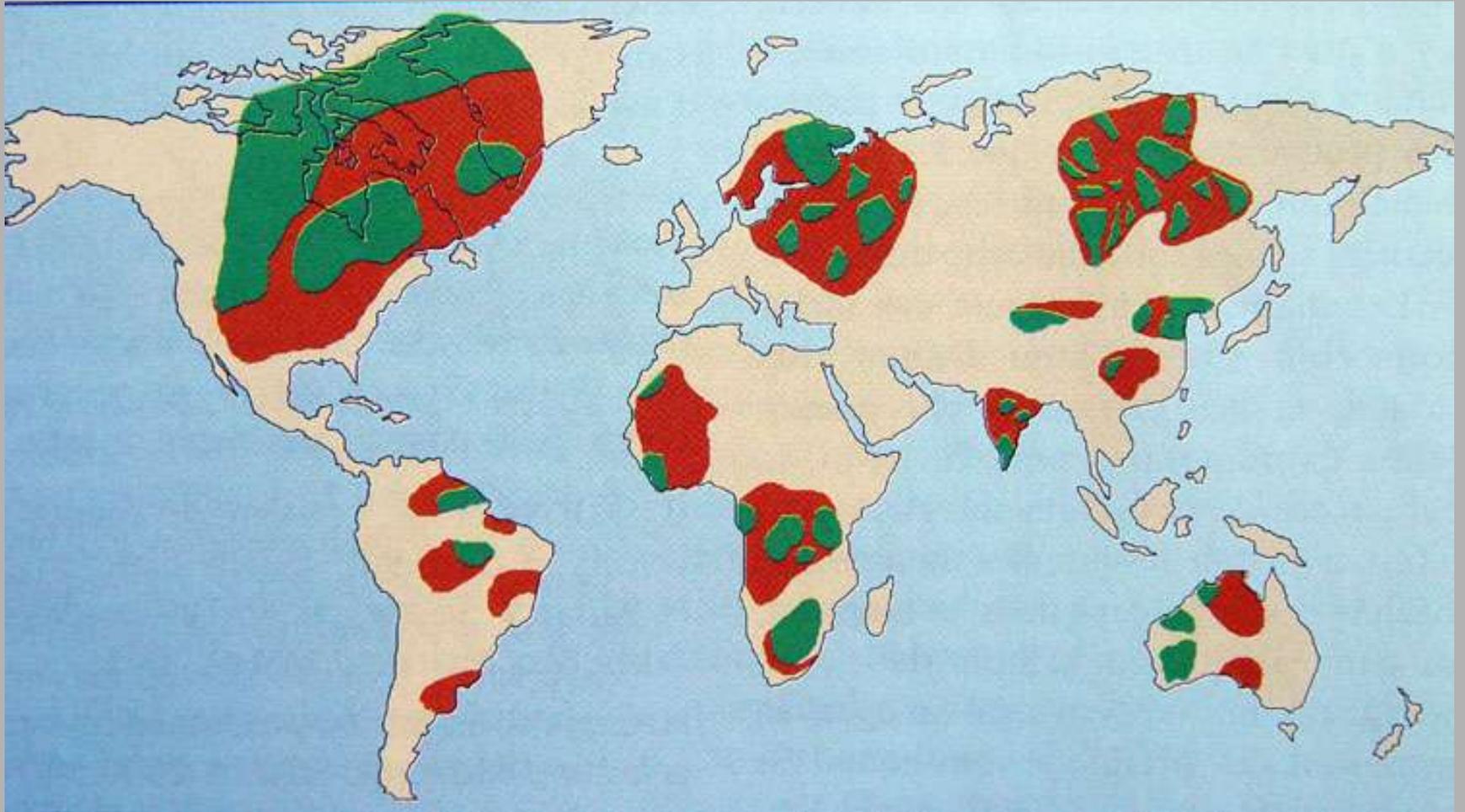
- Kimberlitos mineralizados
- Reserva indígena
- Contrabando
- Produção estimada (2004) – US\$300 milhões
- Produção oficial - 0

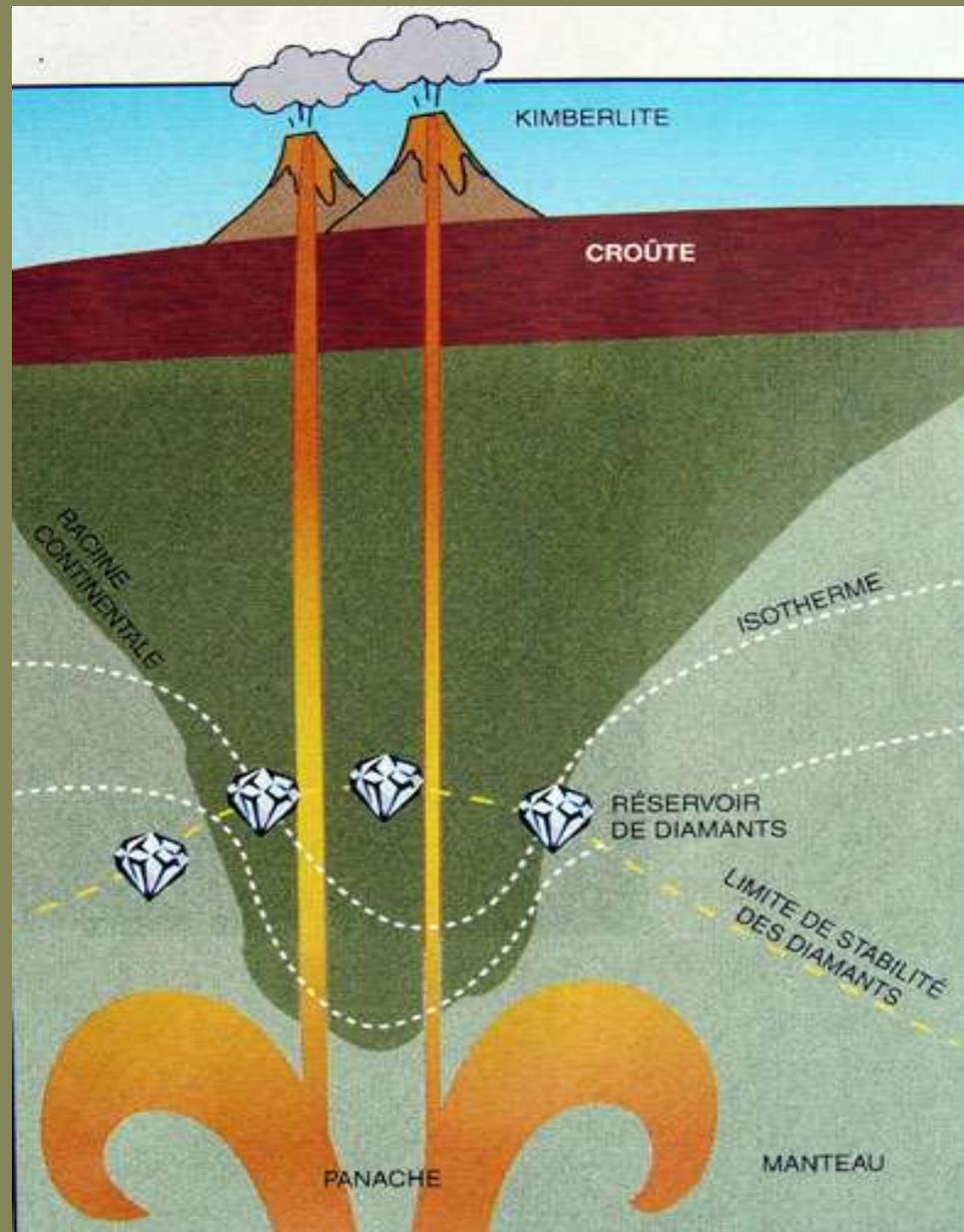
Como se forma o diamante







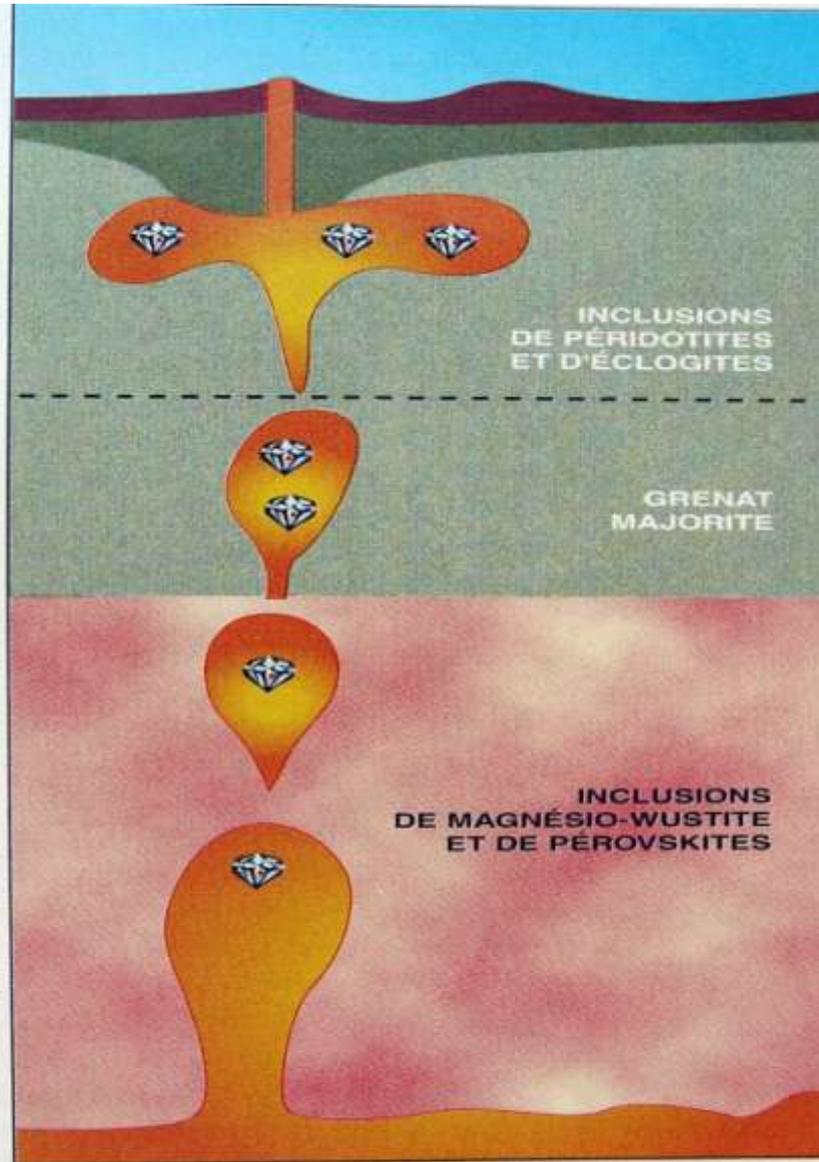




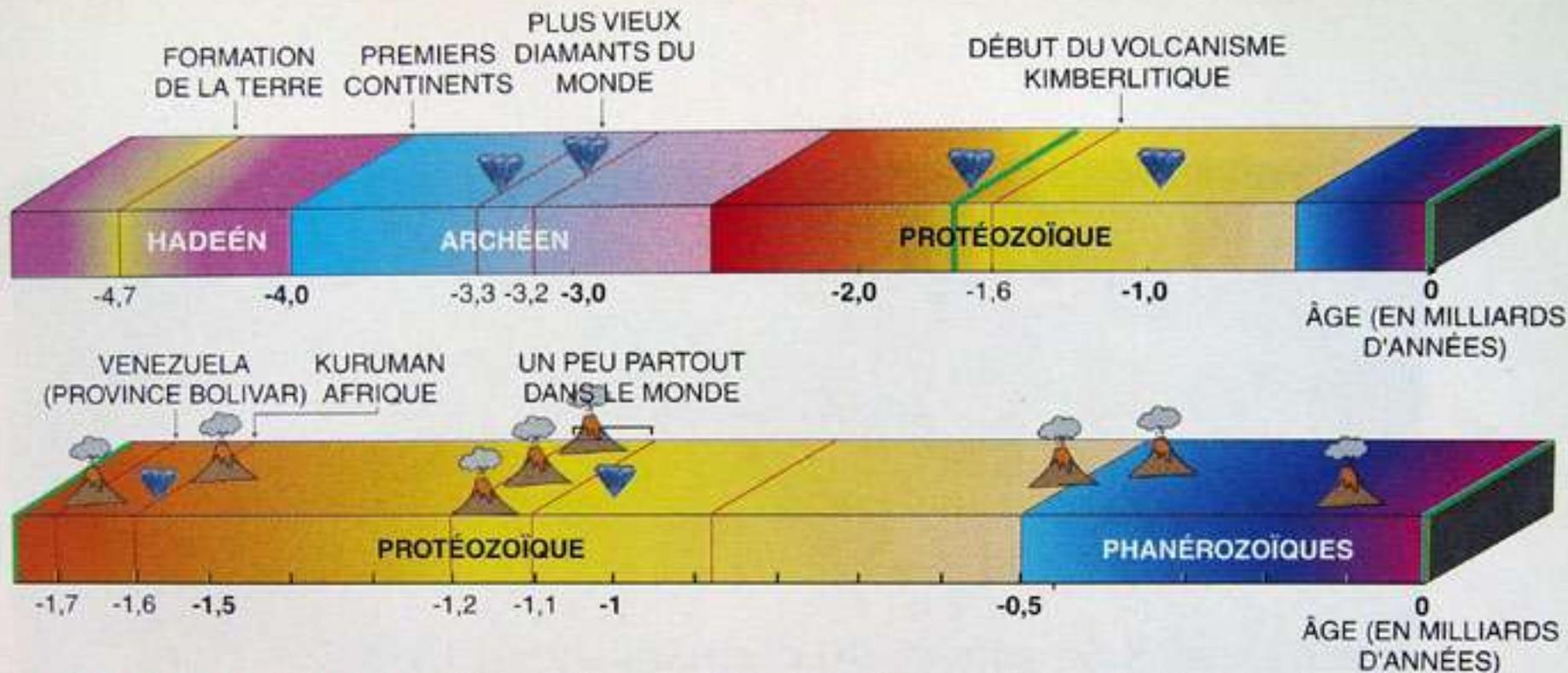
MANTEAU
SUPÉRIEUR

ZONE DE
TRANSITION

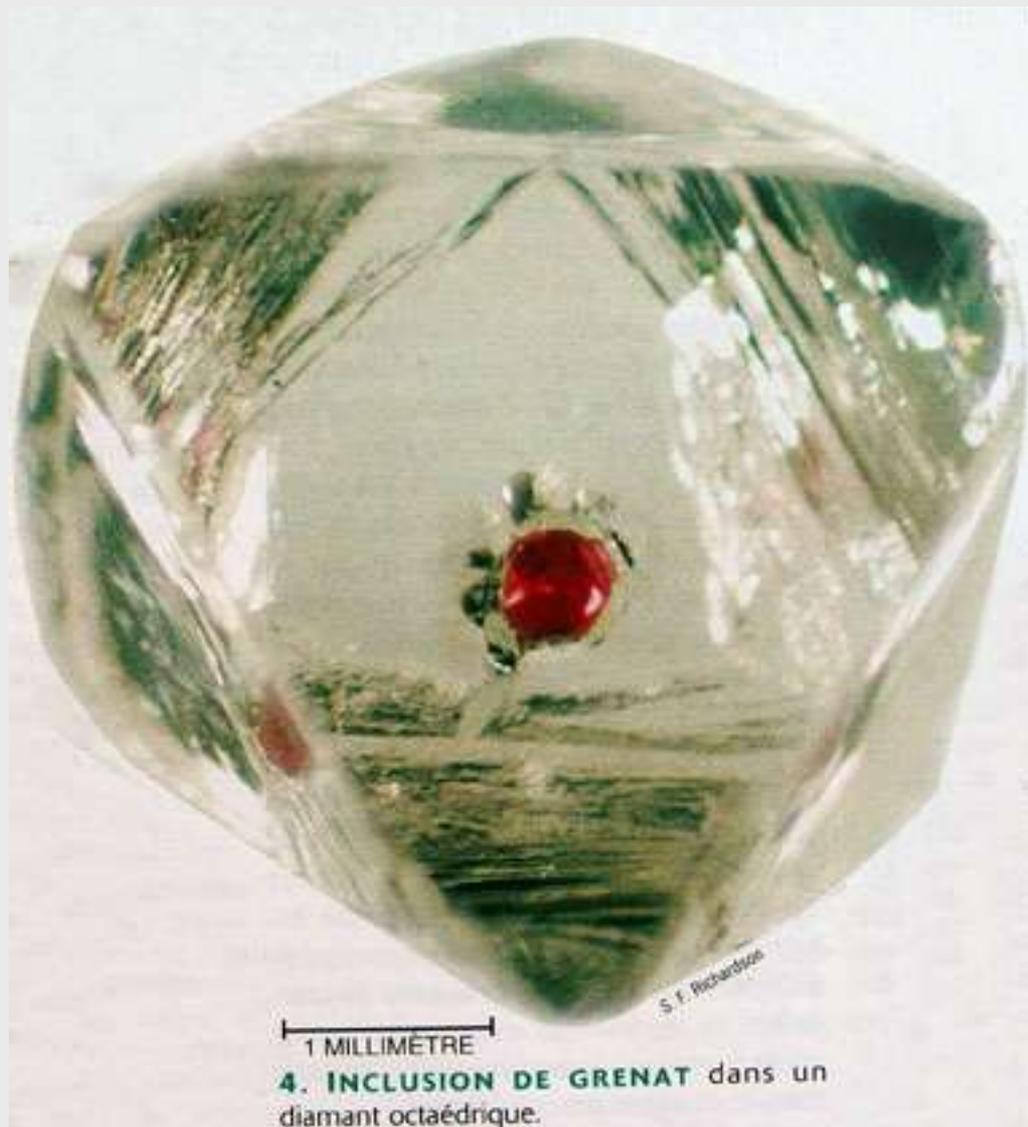
MANTEAU
INFÉRIEUR



5. LES DIAMANTS RENFERMENT DES INCLUSIONS caractéristiques de la zone où ils se sont cristallisés. Ainsi, les diamants les plus profonds contiennent des inclusions de magnésio-wustite et des minéraux à struc-



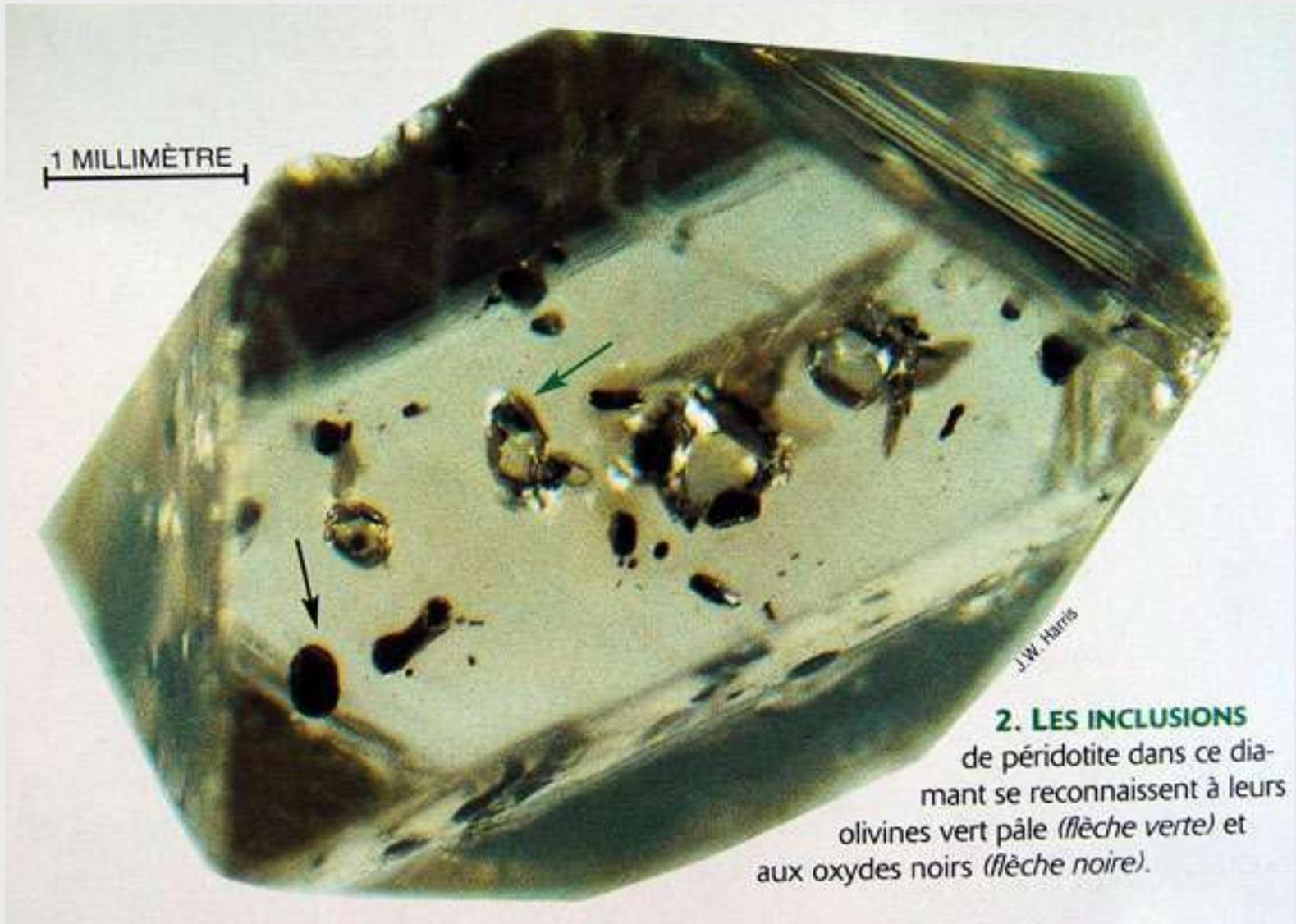
6. L'ÂGE DES DIAMANTS, datés à l'aide de leurs inclusions, est très variable: les diamants qui renferment des inclusions de péridotites sont âgés de deux à trois milliards d'années, tandis que ceux qui contiennent des éclogites sont plus récents entre 1 et 1,5 milliard d'année environ. Les diamants contenant des inclusions très profondes, comme la pérovskite, sont trop rares pour être datables. Les diamants sont remontés à la faveur d'épisodes volcaniques cycliques qui ont commencé il y a près de deux milliards d'années.



1 MILLIMÈTRE

4. INCLUSION DE GRENAT dans un diamant octaédrique.

S. F. Richardson

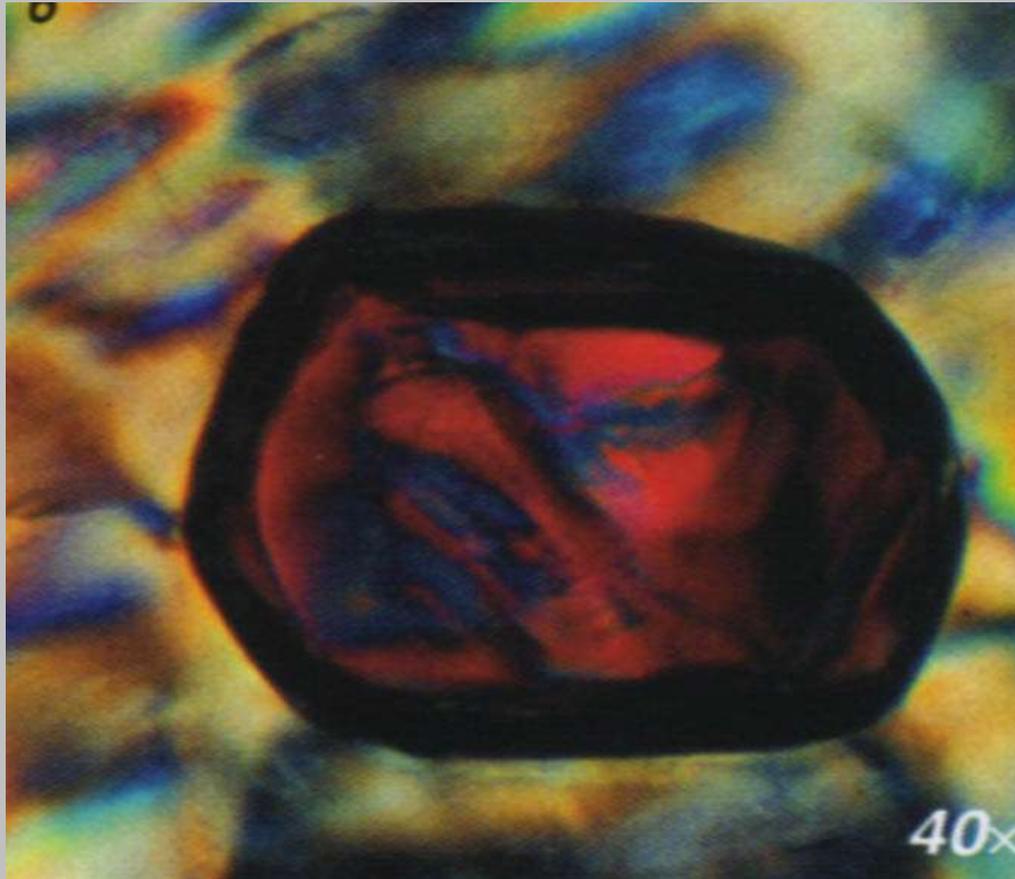


1 MILLIMÈTRE

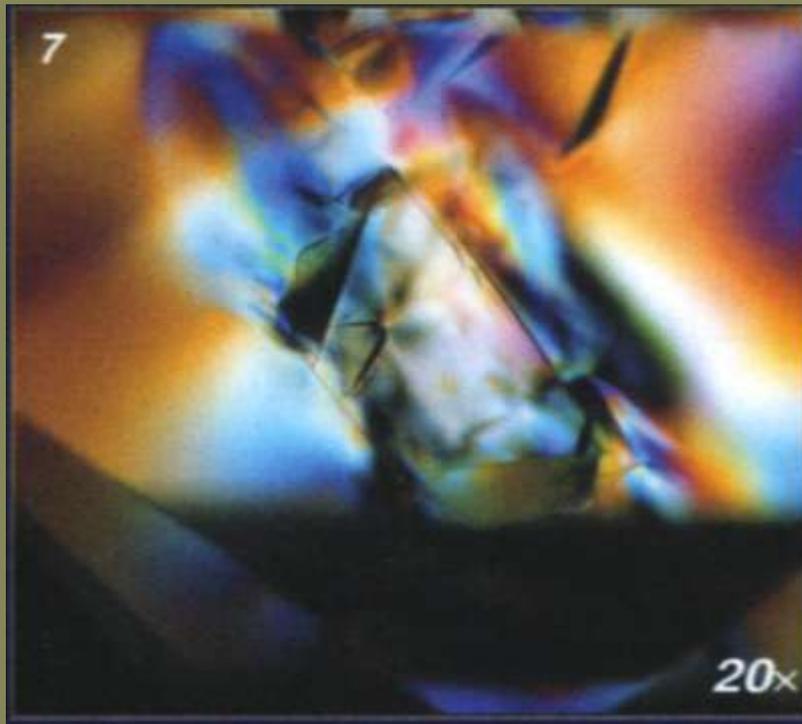
J.W. Harris

2. LES INCLUSIONS
de péridotite dans ce dia-
mant se reconnaissent à leurs
olivines vert pâle (*flèche verte*) et
aux oxydes noirs (*flèche noire*).

Cr-Piropo em diamante peridotítico - Yakutia



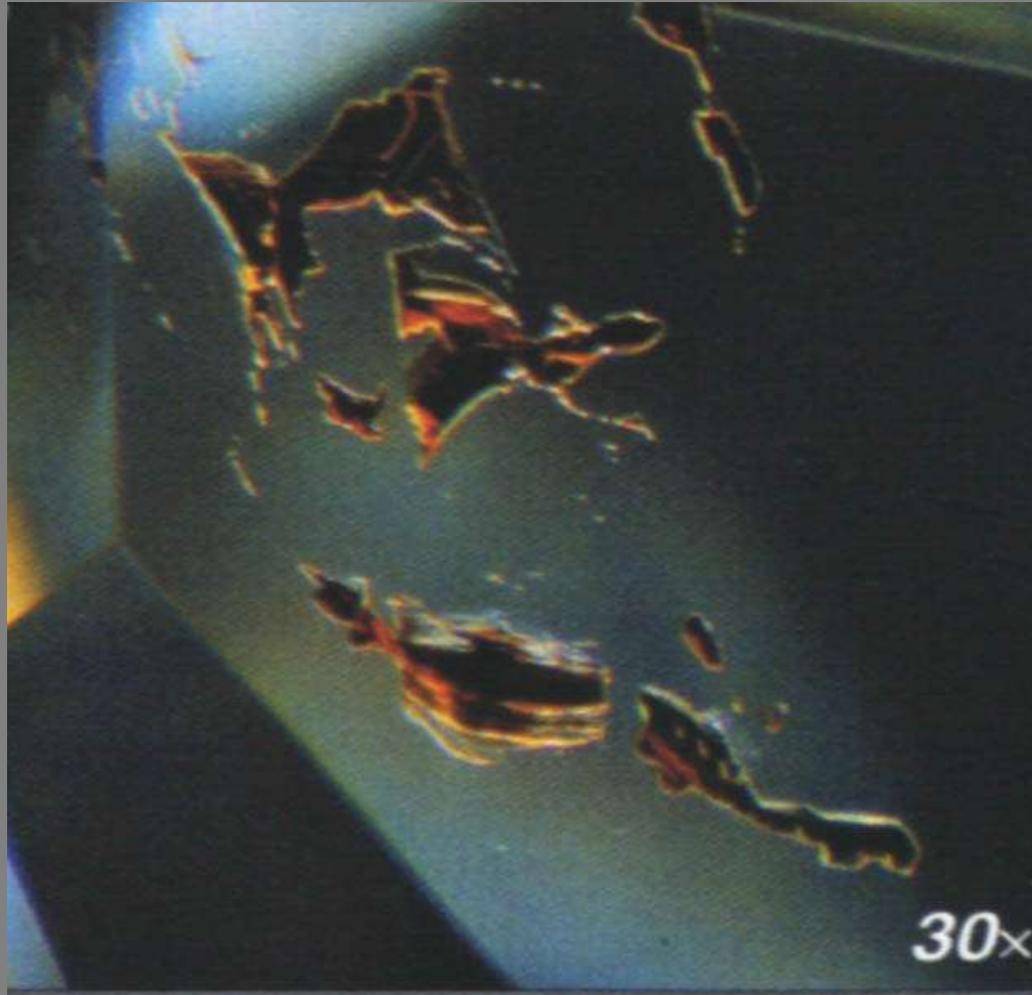
Diamante em diamante



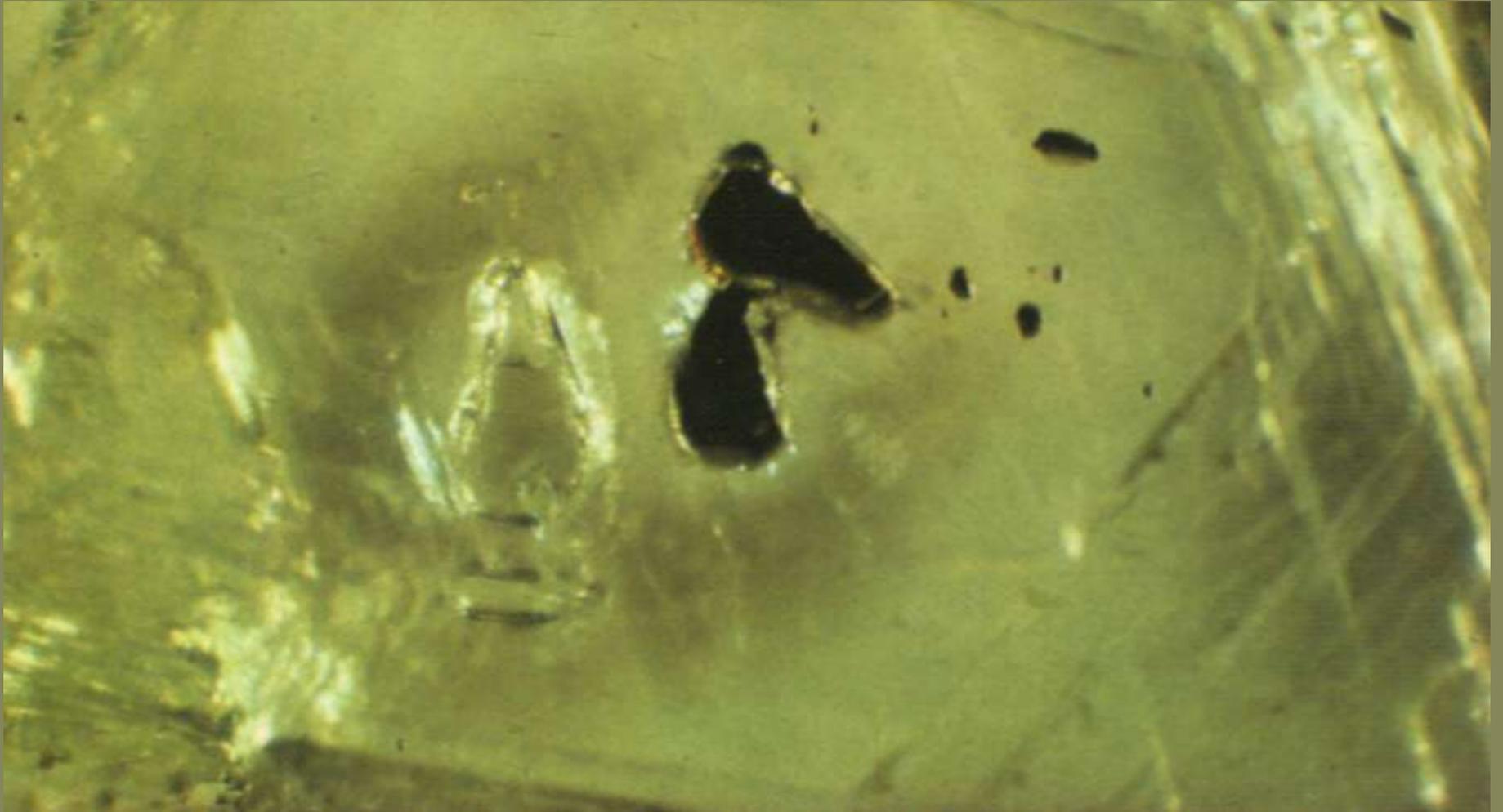
- eclogítico

- peridotítico

Cromita



Olivina e espinélio



Distênio ou cianita



Onfacita em diamante eclogítico

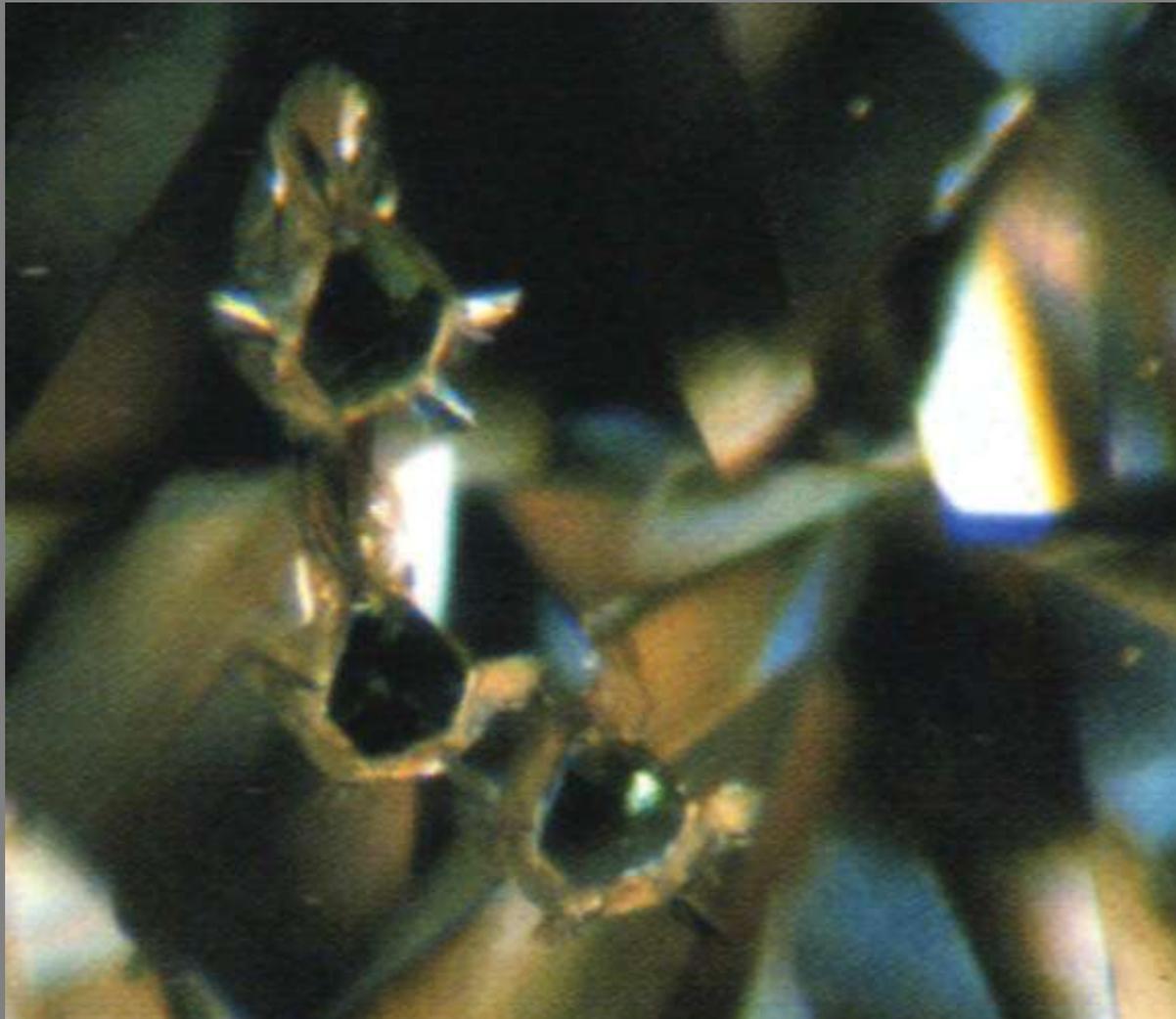


Tabela 2 – Minerais encontrados como inclusão em diamantes

Até 1900	1900-1950	Peridotítica	Eclogítica	Transição	Manto inf.	Epigenéticas
CO ₂ /líquido topázio	granada grafita	forsterita enstatita	onfacita piropo- almandina	majorita SiC	ferropericlásio magnetita	serpentina calcita
quartzo diamante vegetais	ilmenita diopsídio olivina	diopsídio Cr-piropo Cr-Espinélio	cianita sanidina coesita		perovskita pirrotita almand-piropo tetragonal	grafita hematita caulinita
ouro pirita hematita ilmenita	calcita quartzo cromita zircão biotita	Mg-Ilmenita Sulfetos zircão diamante ferro nativo	rutilo corindon ilmenita cromita sulfetos diamante		MgSi-perovskita Olivina CaSi-Perovskita	acmita richterita perovskita Mn-Ilmenita espinélio xenotímio goethita



Microdiamantes em komatiito - Venezuela

Aluviões no rio Jequitinhonha - MG















Características do diamante

- Dureza 10
- Densidade 3,47-3,55
- Índice – 2,417 – 2,419
- Sistema cúbico
- Clivagem boa
- Propriedades especiais



h

Fig. 239.

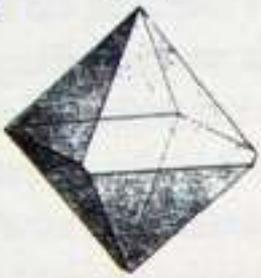


Fig. 244.

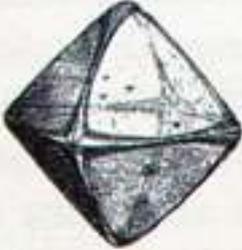


Fig. 247.



Fig. 255.



Fig. 265.



Fig. 282.



Fig. 289.



Fig. 279.



Fig. 291.



Fig. 295.



Fig. 300.



Fig. 327.



Fig. 306.

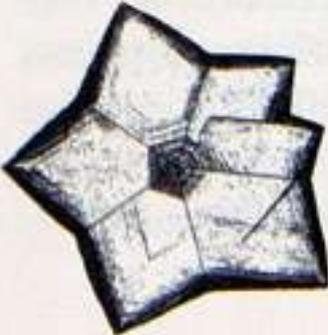
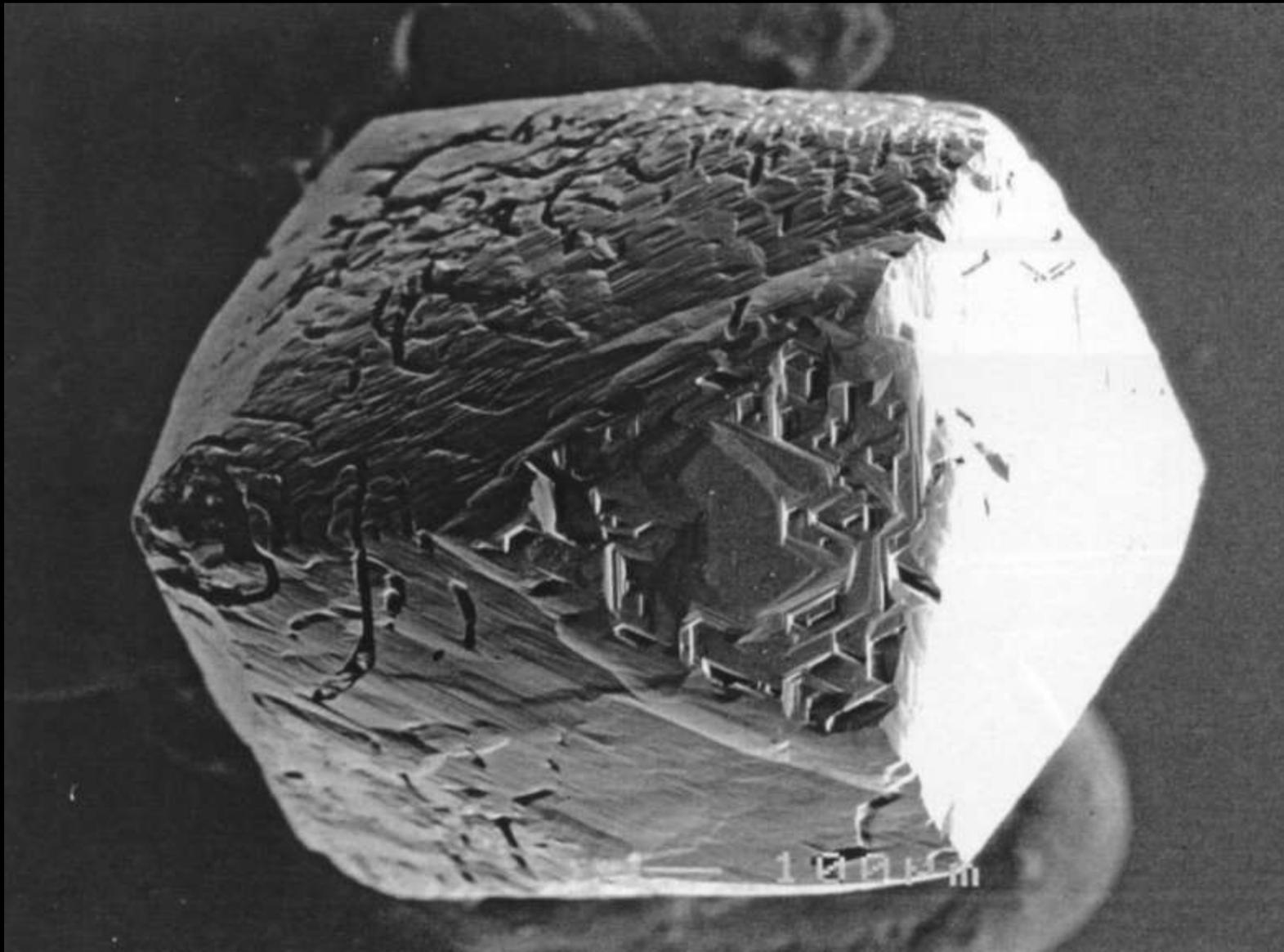
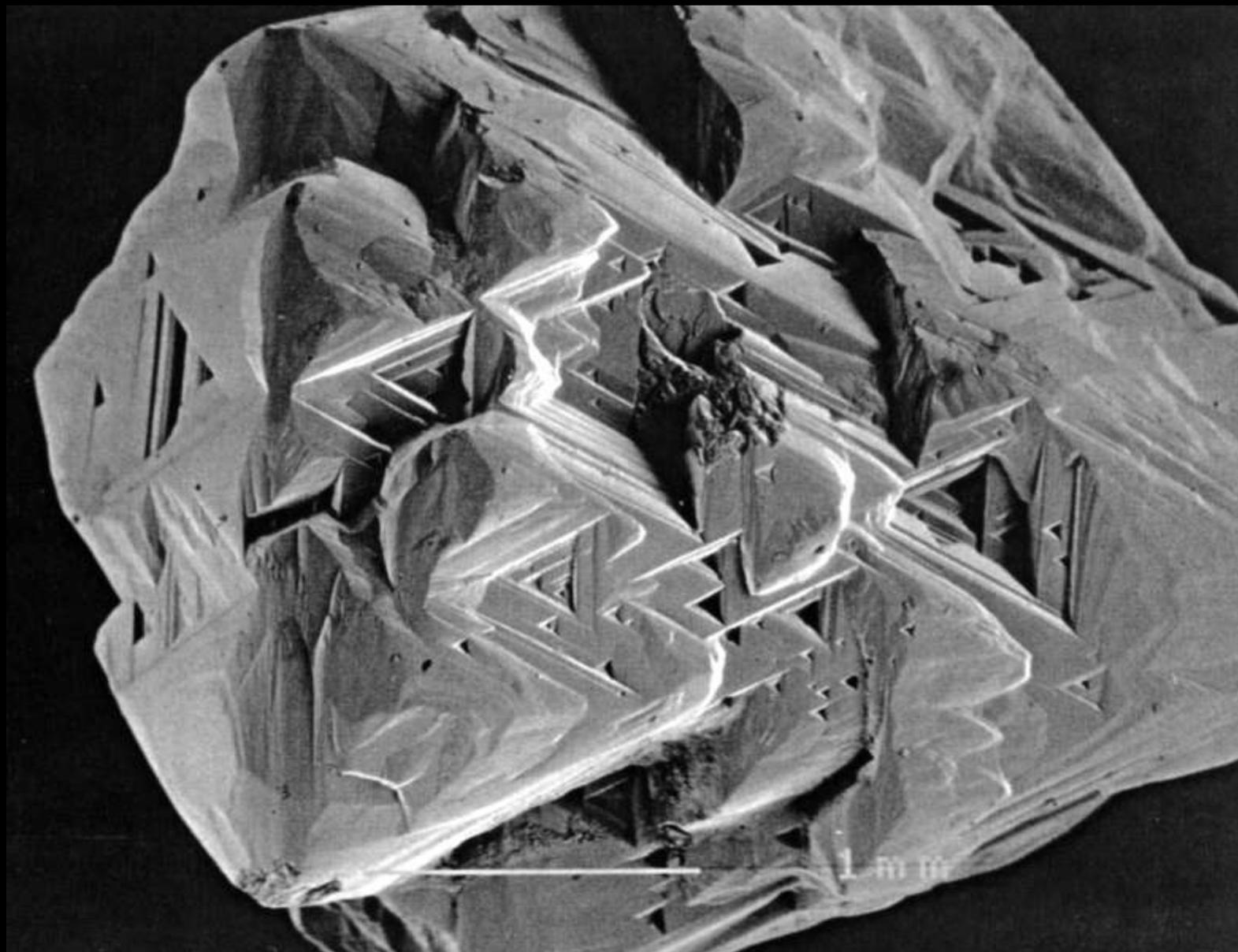


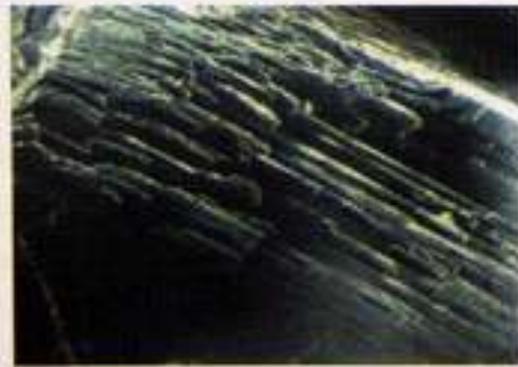
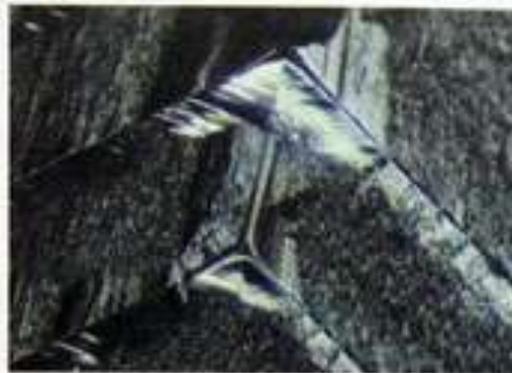
Fig. 337.















Alguns diamantes famosos



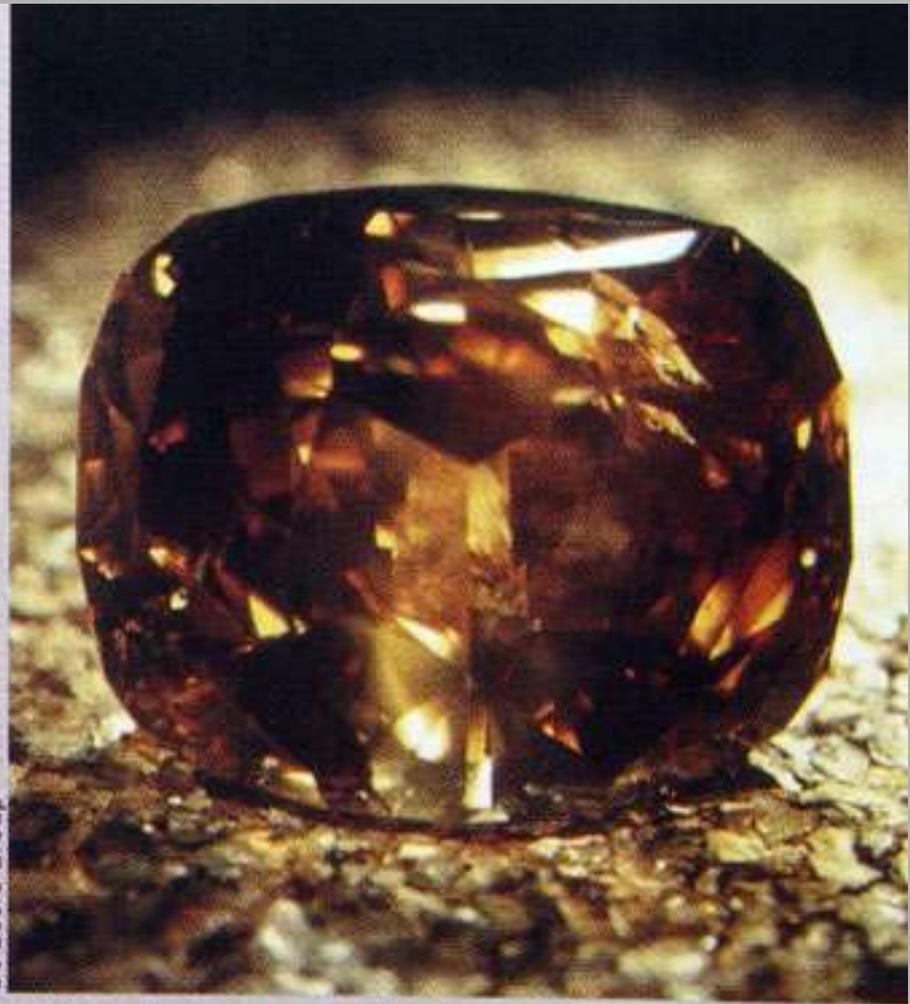


SIMBOLI DI POTERE
*Il diamante Cullinan I
(sopra) orna lo scettro reale
conservato tra i gioielli della
Corona britannica (a destra).*





Le Régent

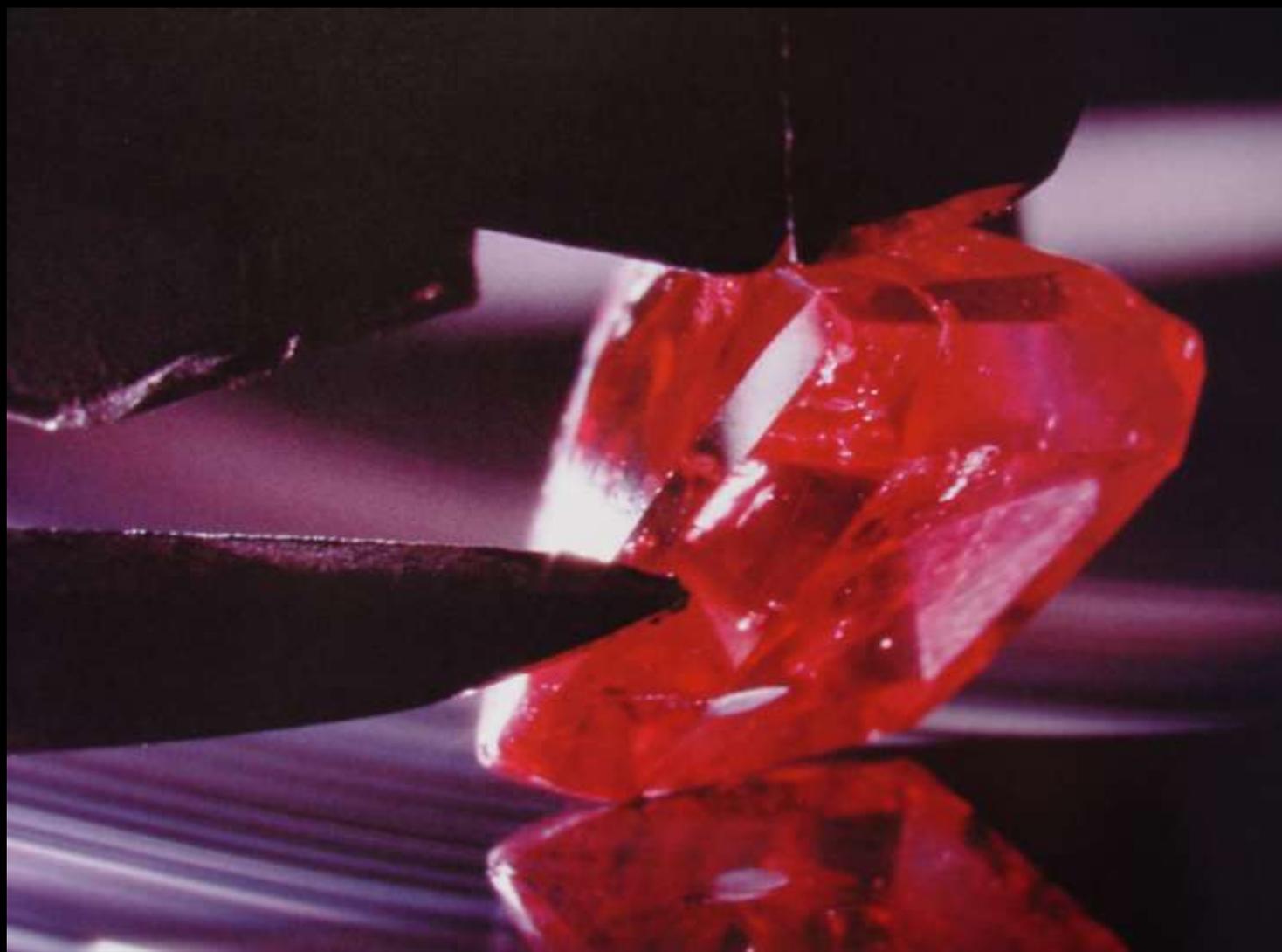


Le Golden Jubilee

De Beers Group



O raríssimo diamante de 5,11 quilates cor vermelho intenso, descoberto em 1997 em Mato Grosso, Brasil.





Classificação do diamante

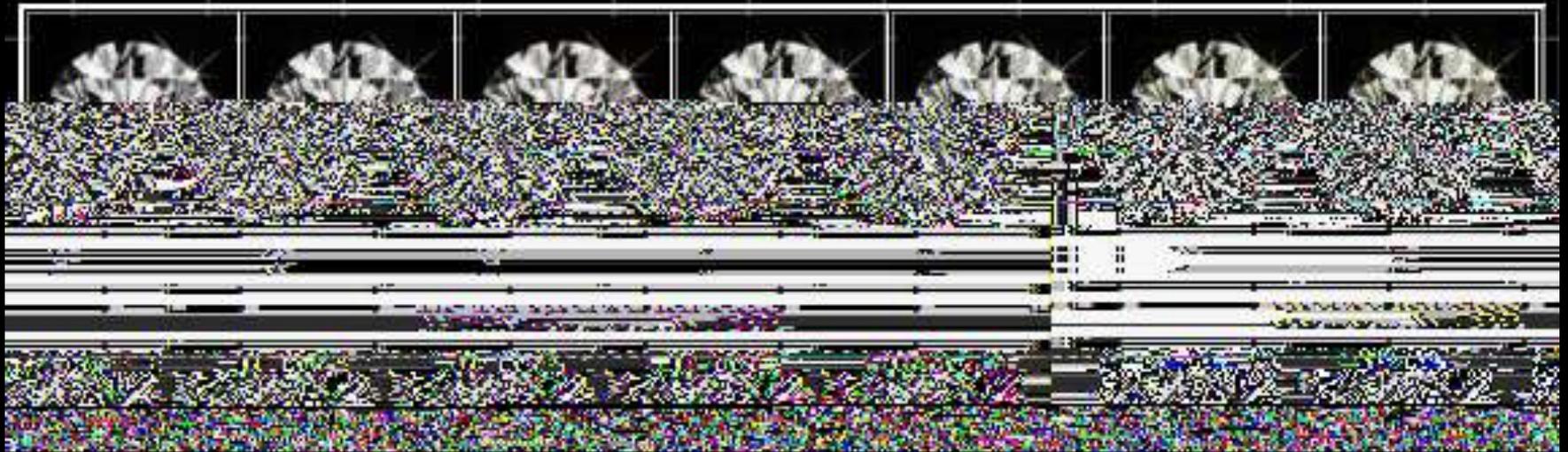
Color

Clarity

Cut

Carat

Color – cor e variações do branco







Clarity - Pureza

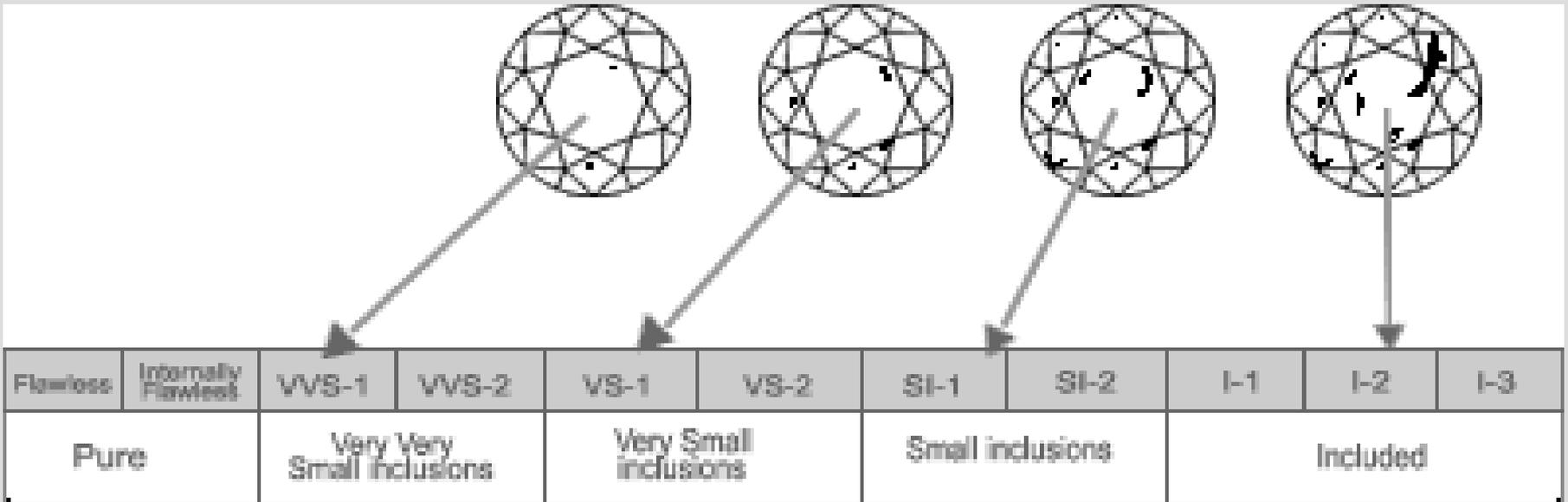


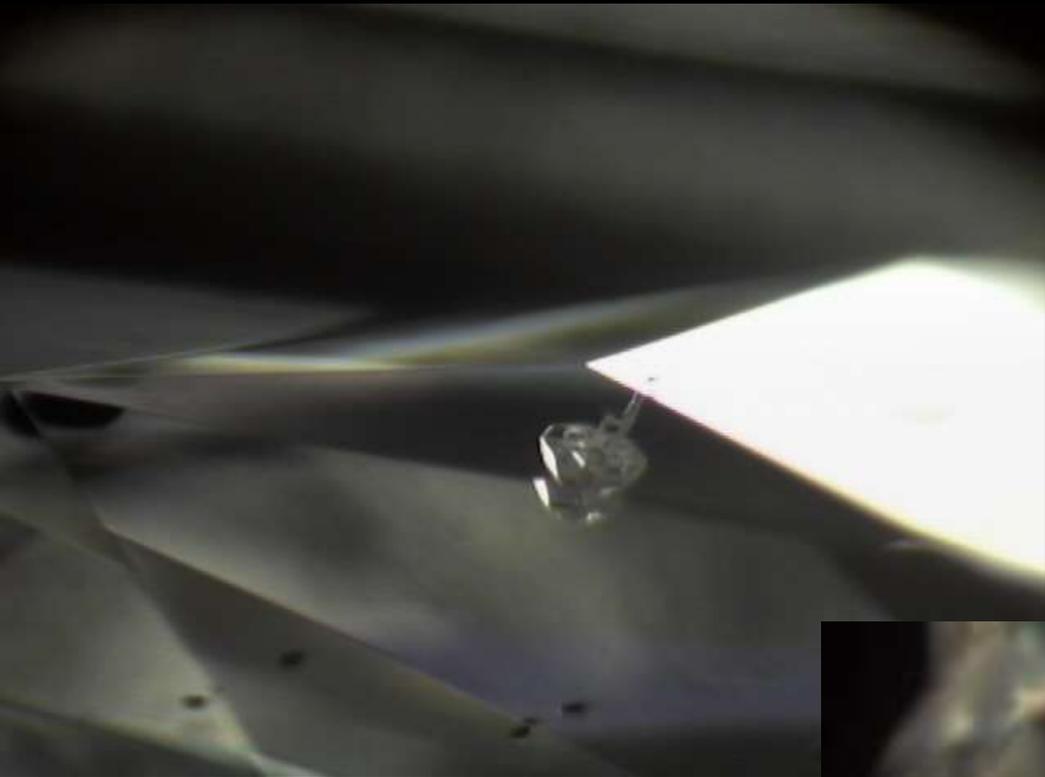
Image Copyright 1998 Harold Weinstein Ltd.

GIA Clarity Grading Scale

TABELA DE CLASSIFICAÇÃO DE PUREZA DE DIAMANTE

GIA	CIBJO	ABNT / IBGM (BRASIL)
Flawless	Puro à lupa	Internamente e externamente puro
IF		Internamente livre de inclusões
VVS ₁ VVS ₂	VVS ₁ VVS ₂	Inclusão ou inclusões pequeníssimas, muito difíceis de serem visualizadas com a lupa de 10x
VS ₁ VS ₂	VS ₁ VS ₂	Inclusões muito pequenas, difíceis de serem visualizadas com a lupa de 10x
SI ₁ SI ₂	SI ₁ SI ₂	Inclusões pequenas, fáceis de serem visualizadas com a lupa de 10x
I ₁	P ₁	Inclusões evidentes com a lupa de 10x
I ₂	P ₂	Uma inclusão grande ou inúmeras inclusões menores, fáceis de serem visualizadas a olho nu
I ₃	P ₃	Uma inclusão grande ou inúmeras inclusões menores, muito fáceis de serem visualizadas a olho nu







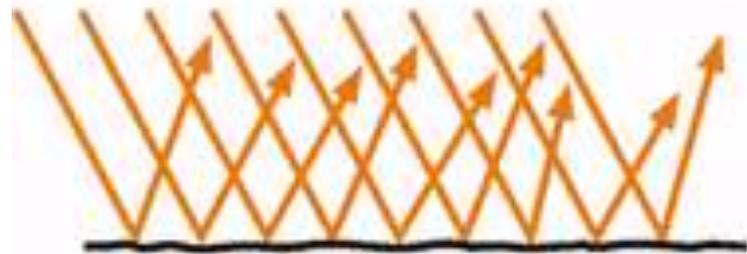
E. Fritsch/GIA

11. DANS LES DIAMANTS BLANCS (*en haut*), opalescents, la lumière est diffusée par de petites particules non identifiées. Les diamants noirs (*à droite*) doivent leur couleur à une multitude d'inclusions, souvent du graphite.

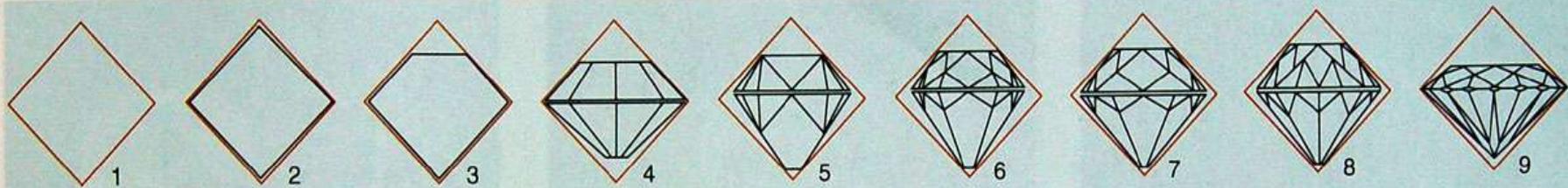


Robert Weidon © GIA

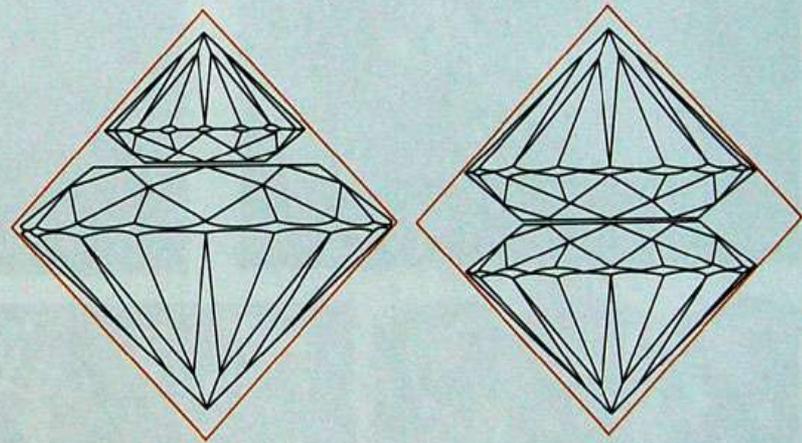
Cutting - lapidação



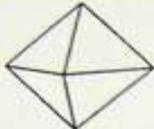
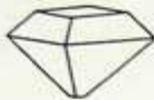
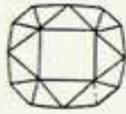
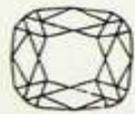
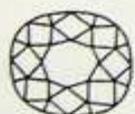
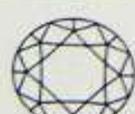
**reflection dependence
from polish quality**



- 1 → XIV^e UTILISATION DES CRISTAUX BRUTS
- 2 XIV^e FAÇONNAGE DES OCTAÈDRES : «POINTES FAIBLES»
- 3 XVI^e TAILLE «TABLE»
- 4 FIN XVI^e TAILLE «HUIT-HUIT»
- 5 XVII^e TAILLE «MAZARIN»
- 6 FIN XVII^e TAILLE «PERUZZI»
- 7 FIN XVIII^e TAILLE «ANCIENNE MINE»
- 8 XIX^e ANCIENNE TAILLE EUROPÉENNE
- 9 DÈS 1919 TAILLE MODERNE RONDE BRILLANT



Evolution de la taille du brillant

	Octaèdre nature	XIV-XV ^e siècle
	Taille en table	XVI ^e siècle
	Huit-huit	XVI ^e -XVII ^e siècle
	Taille mazarin	XVII ^e siècle
	Taille perruzi	XVII ^e -XVIII ^e siècle
	Taille old mine ou ancienne mine	XVIII ^e -XIX ^e siècle
	Ancienne taille européenne	XIX ^e siècle
	Taille brillant moderne	Vers 1920

Anel com diamante romano – séc. III



**Lodewyck Van
Berckem – 1470 -
Bruges**





PRINCESSE



ÉMERAUDE



BRILLANT



OVALE



POIRE

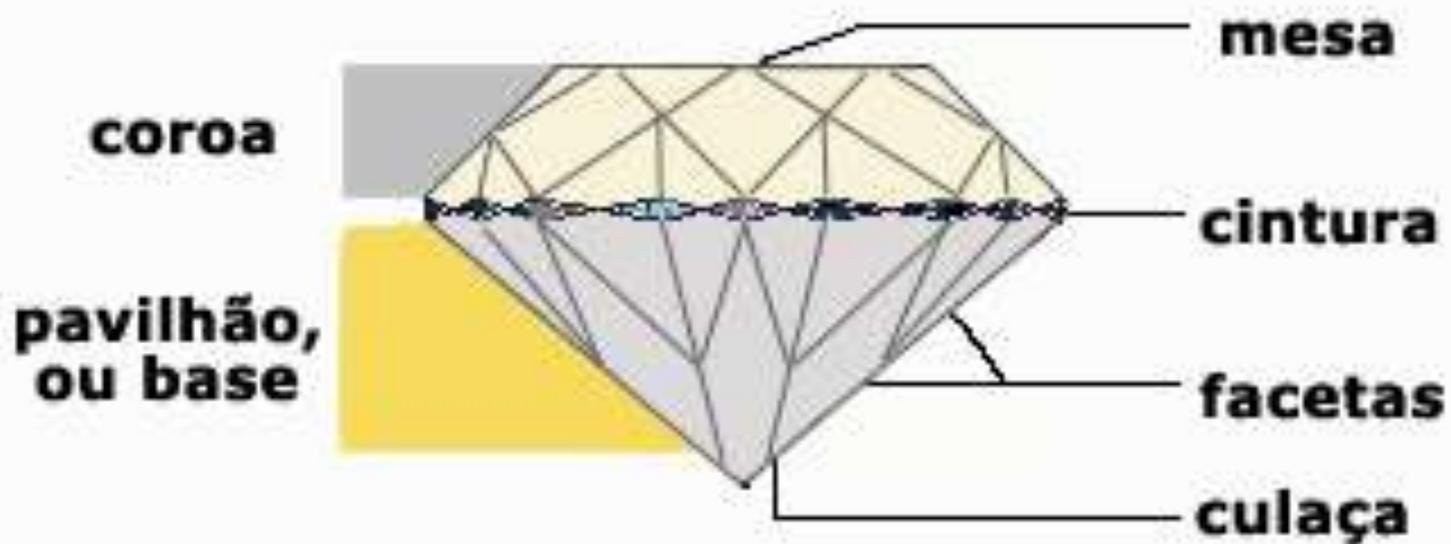


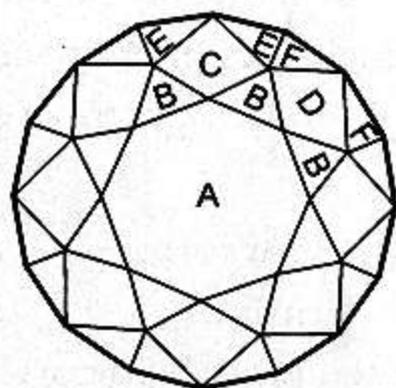
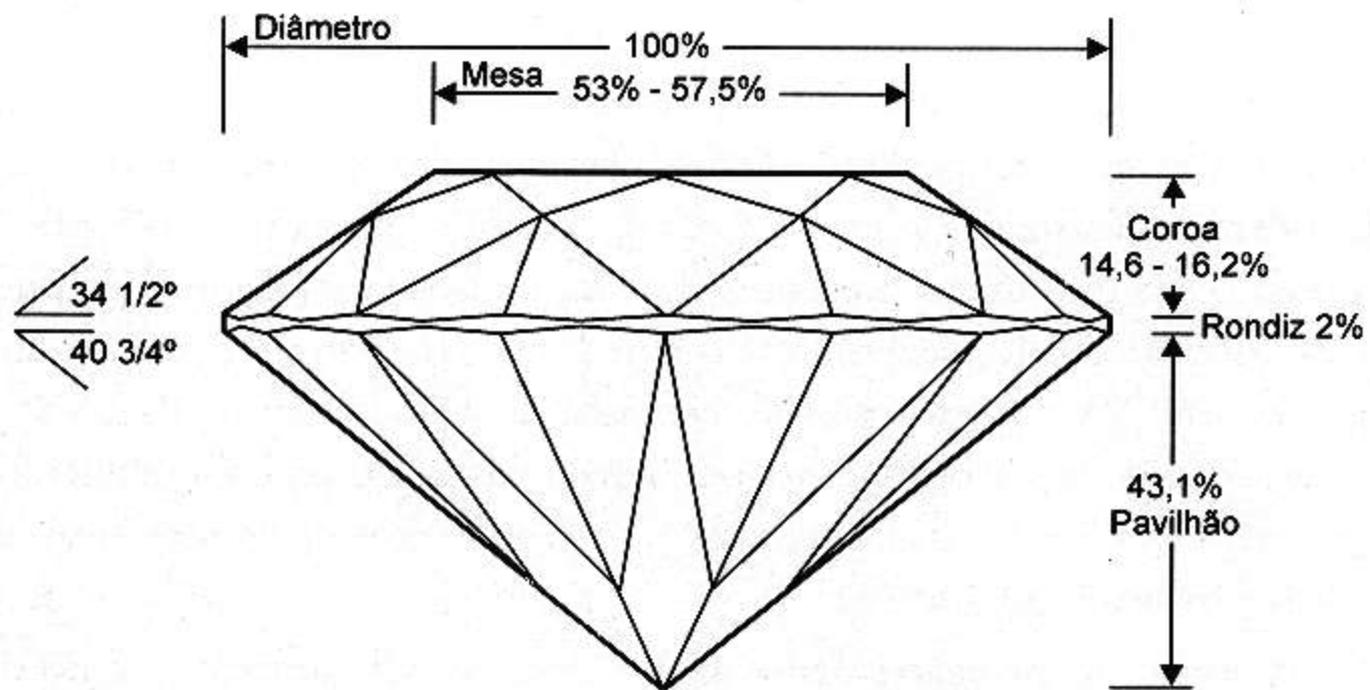
NAVETTE OU MARQUISE



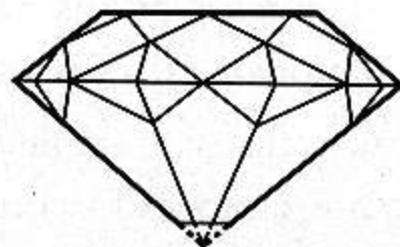
Partes de um Diamante Lapidado

Brilhante

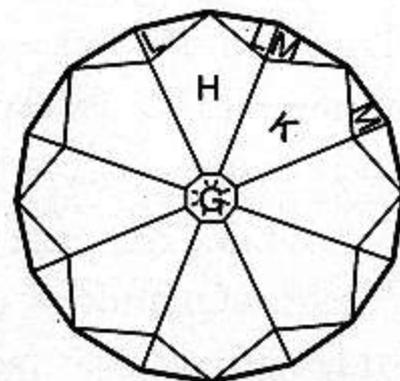




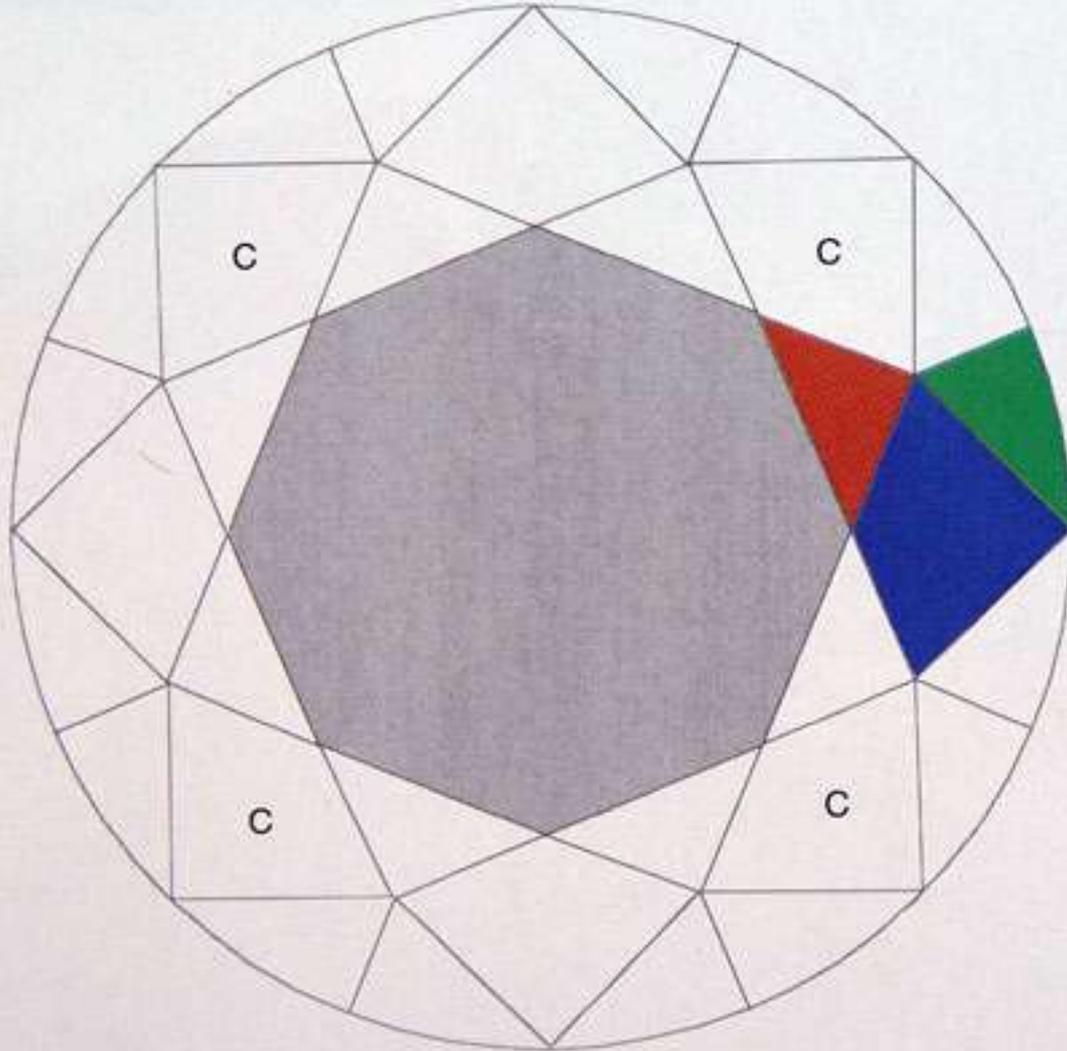
Coroa

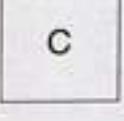


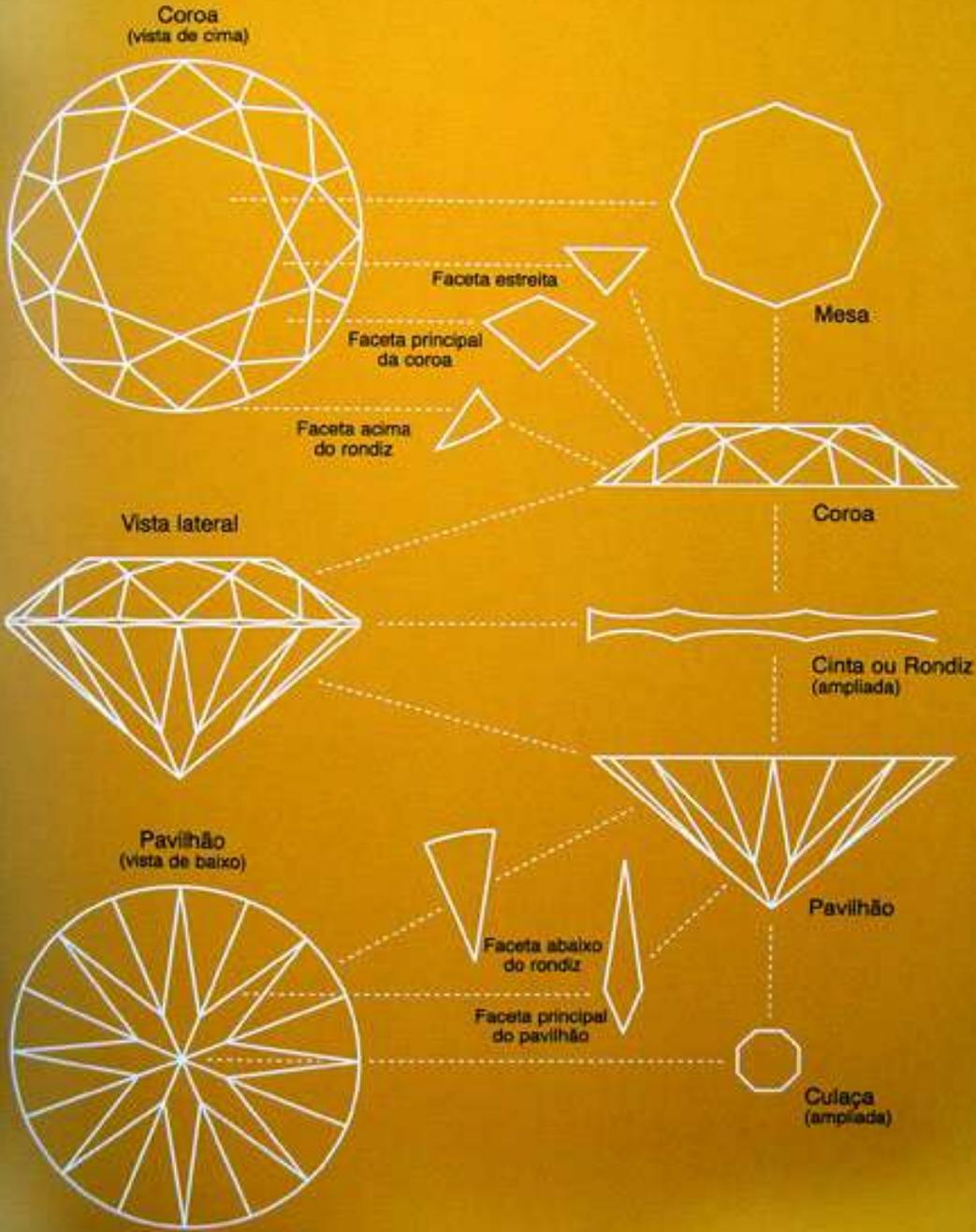
Perfil

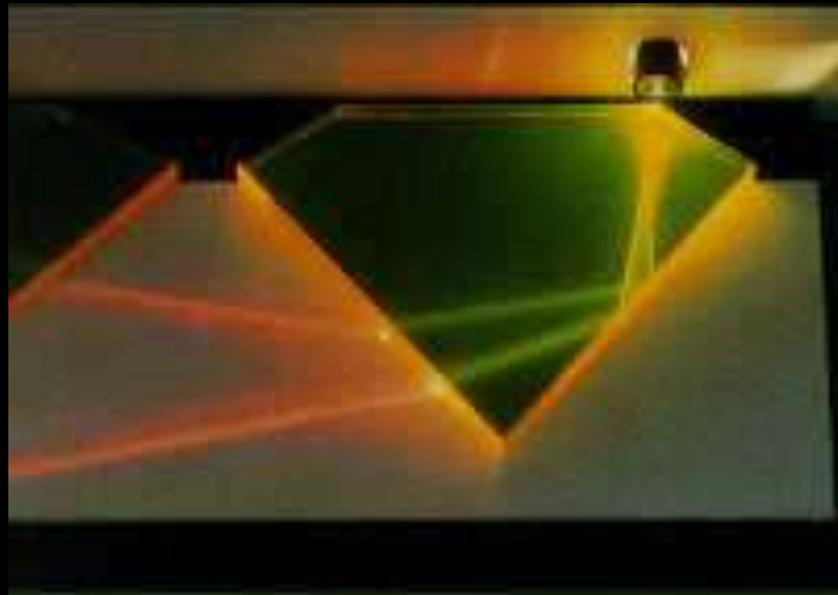


Pavilhão



-  TABLE
-  ÉTOILES
-  HALEFIS
-  BÉZELS
-  PAVILLON
-  COINS



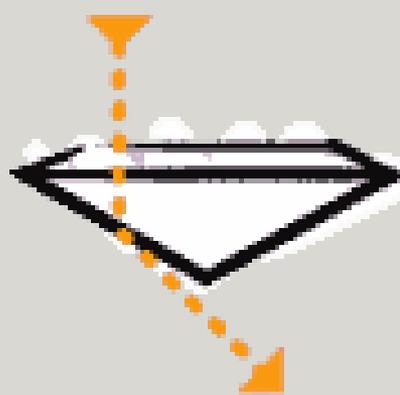




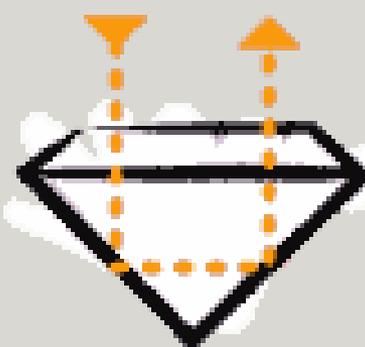
Comprida



Baixa



Lap. Boa





Carat – peso ou tamanho

LAPIDAÇÃO COMPLETA 1.00 a 1.49 ct (1 quilate)											
	IF	VVS ₁	VVS ₂	VS ₁	VS ₂	SI ₁	SI ₂	I ₁	I ₂	I ₃	
D	10200	7100	6400	5250	4650	4100	3450	2200	1500	1000	D
E	7100	6400	5350	5000	4450	3950	3300	2150	1450	940	E
F	6400	5600	4900	4650	4250	3650	3100	2050	1300	870	F
G	5250	4800	4550	4300	3900	3500	2950	1950	1200	790	G
H	4250	4050	3800	3750	3450	3250	2800	1900	1150	750	H
I	3750	3650	3500	3350	3200	3000	2550	1700	1050	720	I
J	3300	3250	3200	3050	2750	2650	2350	1600	1000	680	J
K	2950	2800	2750	2700	2450	2250	2050	1450	970	650	K
L	2500	2450	2350	2200	2100	1950	1800	1300	940	600	L
M	2150	2050	1950	1800	1650	1500	1450	1150	870	570	M
	IF	VVS ₁	VVS ₂	VS ₁	VS ₂	SI ₁	SI ₂	I ₁	I ₂	I ₃	

Peso:	US\$/ct	Preço final
0.50 ct	\$8,000	4,000
0.75 ct	\$9,333	7,000
1.00 ct	\$17,000	17,000
1.50 ct	\$20,000	30,000
2.00 ct	\$27,500	55,000
3.00 ct	\$41,666	125,000
5.00 ct	\$60,000	300,000

Diamante sintético



1. TROIS CRISTAUX SYNTHÉTIQUES de diamant fabriqués par *De Beers*. Les deux plus petits pèsent environ 0,3 carat et le plus gros 1,07 carat.

Tratamentos e imitações

Principais imitações

- Gemas naturais incolores – safira, zircão...
- Vidro
- Zircônia cúbica – CZ
- Fabulita
- YAG
- GGG
- Moissanita sintética

História dos sintéticos usados como imitação de diamante

SINTÉTICO	ANO INICIAL	PRODUÇÃO ANNUAL MÃXIMA	ANO DE MÃXIMO
Safira	1905	desconhecido	desconhecido
Espinélio	1920	desconhecido	desconhecido
Rutilo	1948	750,000	1955
Nitrato de estrôncio	1955	1.5 M	1968
YAG	1968	40 M	1972
GGG	1975	pequena	1976
Zircônia cúbica	1976	60 M	1980-81

Moissanita – 1893 - 1998



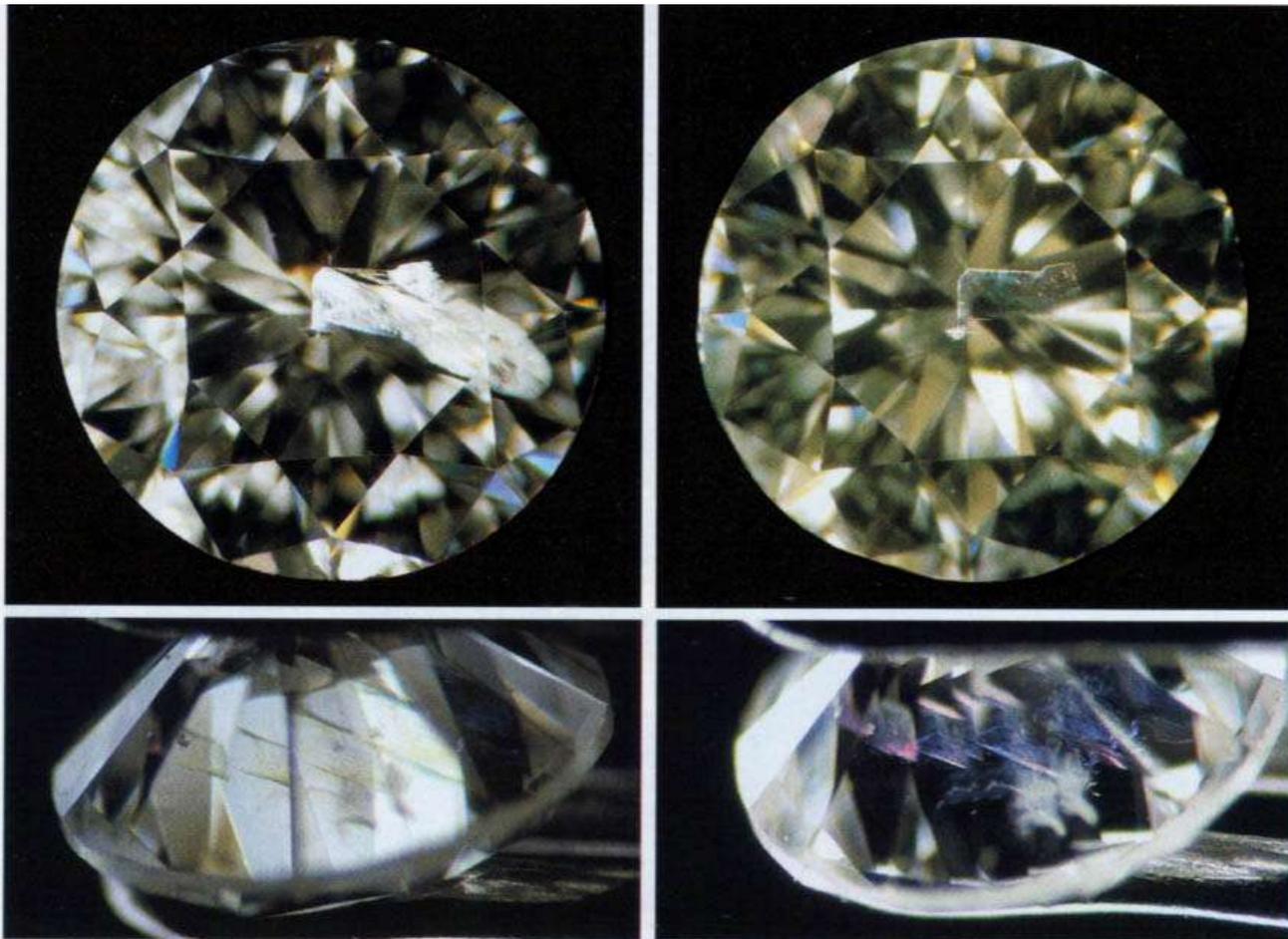
Fatores distintivos

- Dureza
- Densidade
- Brilho – dispersão
- Índice de refração – proporções
- Acabamento da lapidação



Tratamentos em diamante

- Difusão
- Laser - Filling glass
- Hpht
- Irradiação - térmico



Gems and Gemology/E. Fritsch.

3. LE REMPLISSAGE DES «GLACES», fractures ouvertes d'un diamant, par un verre à haut indice de réfraction les fait virtuellement disparaître (*en haut*). Néanmoins, ces pierres traitées se reconnaissent facilement grâce à «l'effet flash» : en fond clair, les fractures remplies font apparaître une coloration, nommée flash, jaune-vert (*en bas, à gauche*), tandis que, en fond noir, on note un flash pourpre (*en bas, à droite*).



7. LES TRAITEMENTS À HAUTE PRESSION et haute température (HPHT) permettent la recristallisation du diamant dans son domaine de stabilité. Par exemple, un diamant de type IIa brun (a) peut devenir incolore après traitement (b). Dans ce cas, le changement de couleur est probablement dû à la recristallisation de petits domaines de carbone amorphe brun. Sur l'image c, les diamants de type Ia au centre, deviennent jaune-vert vif après traitement à haute pression et haute température, ce qui les rend plus faciles à mettre sur le marché.

Antuérpia

- Bolsas de diamantes
- Centros de tecnologia
- Centro de lapidação de precisão
- Pesquisa em tratamentos e sínteses







€ 15,-
BEF. 005.



€ 49,-
BEF. 1977.

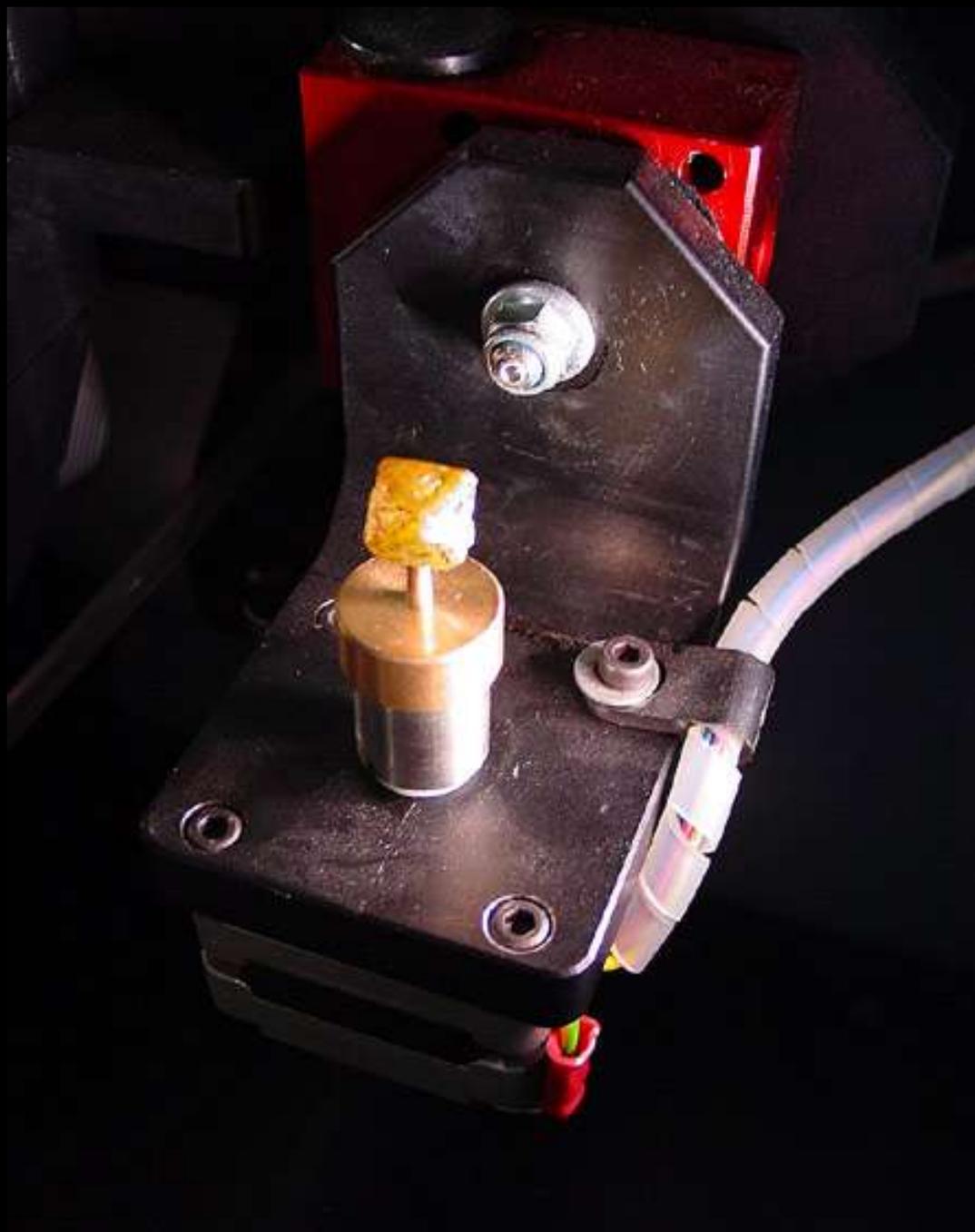


€ 5,33
BEF.

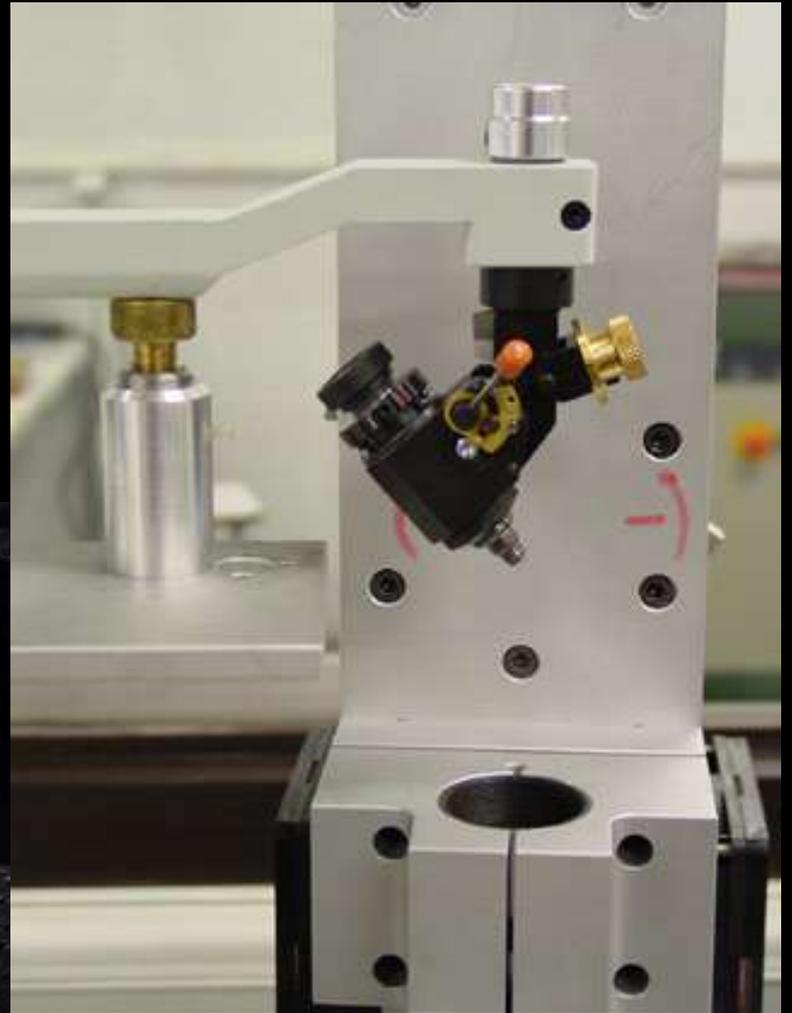
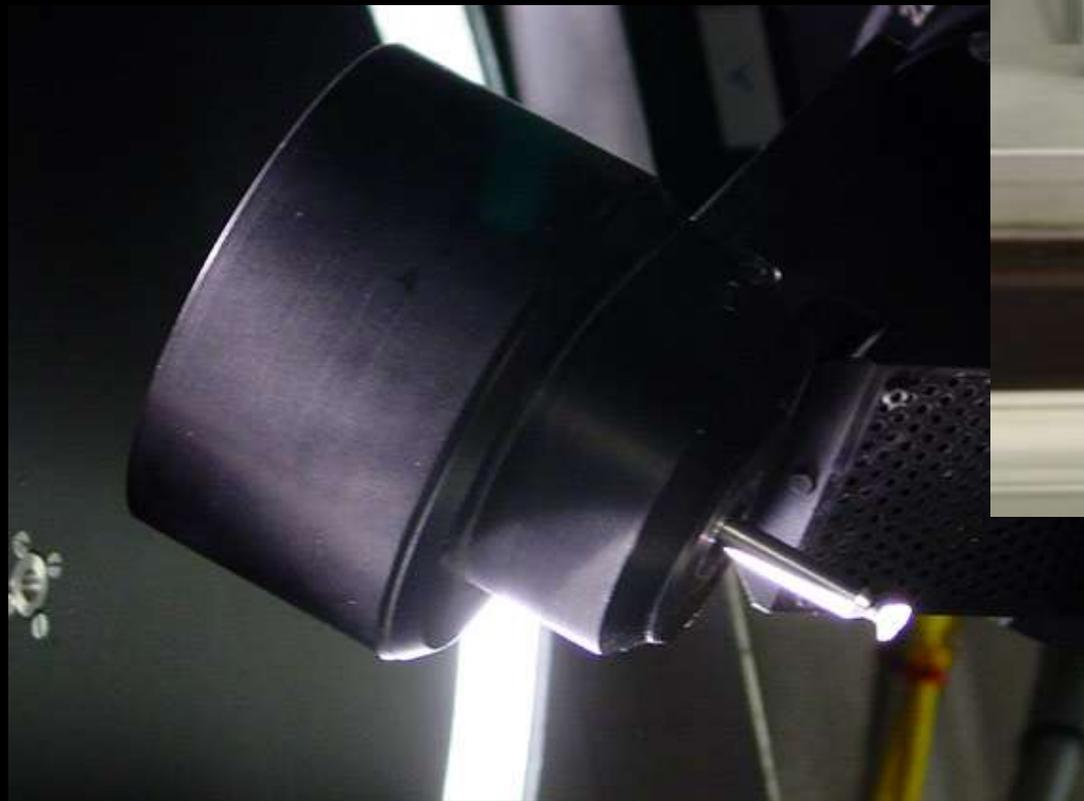












Diamante como material industrial

- Serras e brocas diamantadas
- Abrasivos
- Pó de polimento
- Filmes de diamante







Mechas de cabelo de Beethoven se transformam em diamantes sintéticos

Segundo Antwerp Facets News Service, a companhia norte-americana LifeGem Memorials - produtor de diamantes sintéticos - planeja transformar seis a dez mechas de cabelo de Ludwig van Beethoven em três diamantes sintéticos pesando 0.5 a 1ct cada pedra. A companhia com sede em Chicago ganhou projeção pela primeira vez quatro anos atrás com a técnica que transformava cinzas de humanos cremados em pedras sintéticas. A última façanha terá a cooperação de John Reznikoff que de acordo com o Guinness Book of World Records, possui a maior coleção de cabelos de celebridades e está fornecendo o cabelo do compositor para a LifeGem. Os diamantes serão expostos em museus e casas de ópera durante seis meses para atrair publicidade para a companhia.

