

New hypothesis of genesis of diamonds placer of Ural and Brasil

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1. In frameworks of the ontogenetic approach a new hypothesis of genesis of diamond looses of Ural and Brasil is developed: a) origin of crystals and formation of central area at an early stage of ontogenetic cycle of diamond b) formation of intermediate area of crystals and interruption of growth of their crystals on an intermediate stage c) processing of diamond bearing breeds in earthly depths at high thermodynamic parameters and transformation of flat faced crystals of intermediate family in irregular faced crystals d) eruption of radical diamondiferons breeds e) exogenetic destruction of radical diamondiferons breeds f) moving of diamonds g) formation of diamonds placer. In the traditional circuits events a-c are not considered.

2. The placer diamonds are characterized by of typomorphic attributes: a) light-blue fluorescence; b) IR-system B2; c) prevalence of rounded crystals. These properties characterize intermediate area. The research internal unsimilarity typical dodekahedroides from placer of Ural and Yakutia confirms it. They have central and intermediate areas, peripheral is away. The rounded form they have received in result partial dissolution, originally irregular faced oktahedrons. On a complex of the integrated characteristics to them diamonds from looses of Brasil are close, that allows to speak about their identical or close conditions of a genesis.

3. Radical diamondiferons breeds, serving with sources of diamonds for looses were not typical kimberlites. They had weak mechanical and chemical durability and after eruption on a surface under action of exogenetic processes were completely destroyed. Spatially such breeds gravitate to rimes of cratons. Such breeds can be metakimberlites, fyllites in Brasil, tuffisites and xenotuffisites on Ural, and also lamproites.