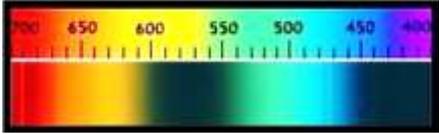


Warning: this version has been completed with Google Translate , it certainly contains errors or inaccuracies.

Data sheet: Sapphire or pink -orange ion (called Padparadscha)

Gemma - names	(Italian Padparadscha) (English - Padparadscha) (French - Padparadscha) (Spanish - Padparadscha) (Portuguese - Padparadscha) (Thai - Padparadscha) (German - Padparadscha)	(Arabic - بادبارادشا biadbaradsha) (Russian - Падпараджа Padparadzha) (Mandarin - 帕帕拉恰 pà pà lā cǐ à) (Swahili - Padparadscha) (Hindi - Padparadscha)	photo 
Colors (GIA)	The color range of a padparadscha falls into a mix of 2 colors: pink and orange . One of the rarest gemstones in the world, Padparadscha sapphires are unrivaled with other gemstone species or color substitutes.		
Cause of Color	Orange pink, Cr ³⁺ in octahedral coordination and color centers, Cr ⁴⁺ in octahedral coordination due to the replacement of Cr ⁴⁺ and Mg ²⁺ with Al ³⁺ in the crystal structure. Allochromatic Gem		
Classification	Mineral class Oxides	Species - Mineral group Corundum - hematite	Variety Pink-orange sapphire
Optical properties	Specific Gravity: 3.95 to 4.10 common 4.00	RI: 1,768-1,772 or 1,760–1,763 Polariscope : DR Double refraction: 0.008 - 0.010	Character optical Negative uniaxial
	Luster (luster) - luster of the fracture Sub-adamantine, vitreous - vitreous, pearly (along the twin planes)		Pleochroism Dichroic: purple pink - orange pink
Light	Fluorescence SWUV : from red (Myanmar) to inert (Thailand) LWUV : from intense red (Myanmar) to inert (Thailand)		Phosphorescence No
Form	Crystalline dress Prisms or hexagonal plates, rhombohedrons Melting point: 2,030–2,050 ° C	Phenomenal optical effects Catitude, asterism	Crystalline system Trigonal Scalenoledral hexagonal  Crystal class
Chemical formula	Aluminum oxide Al₂O₃ (+ Cr)		Spectrometer image  There is no standard, It can vary depending on the presence of chromium and the intensity of the color
Fracture	Flaking No real flaking plan	Breaking- Parting Baseline (infrequent)	Fracture Concoidal, chipped
Durability	Hardness (Mohs); Absolute 9; 400	Toughness Fragile	Stability (heat, light, chemicals) Stable

<p>Clarity - characteristics</p>	<p>Typical inclusions: Small rods and tubes, repeatedly twinning to form feathers (growth lines), in addition, Fingerprints, cavities, color zones, twin planes, halo / discoid fractures, "fire marks" (small wavy cracks, approximately parallel, often visible at or near the edges of natural or synthetic corundum veneers), including crystals (calcite, boehmite, mica, spinel, apatite, garnet, pyrochlor, uranium, hematite, pyrite, zircon, calcite, rutile and spinel) dots and clouds, liquid inclusions, negative crystals, biphasic inclusions, silk / rutile needles (along planes parallel to the hexagonal prism at 60 ° and 120 °).</p>	
	<p>Type II Normally included</p>	<p>Transparency (commercial) - transparency From transparent to opaque</p>
<p>Deposits - types of rocks</p>	<p>Tanzania (Longido , Winza), Sri Lanka (Elahera District - Central Province, Polonnaruwa District - North Central Province, Sabaragamuwa Province , Colombo District - Western Province), Madagascar (Ankaratra - Antsirabe area - Antanifotsy), Vietnam (Yen Bai, Quy Chau). Some experts believed that real Padparadscha sapphires come only from Sri Lanka, which has been the only source of this much-desired stone for hundreds of years. Geological age : from 3 billion to 50 million</p>	
<p>Characteristics of rough stones</p>	<p>Sapphires (including padparadscha) like to grow into a flat, hexagonal (sometimes bipyramidal) shape. If the uncut gem shows this natural growth characteristic, along with parts of the host rock (marble or alkaline basalt) still attached, it is very likely that it is a true ruby . Rubies are also very heavy for their size. Nature almost never uniforms anything, especially precious stones. Most of them form in a superheated slurry of various elements that make oddly shaped inclusions and roughness very common. Rubies can also appear in places like Sri Lanka as water-worn pebbles, making identification from the crystal's original shape nearly impossible. Although they have been altered and broken over time, they can appear superficial even in this form. Unfortunately, only first-hand experience and general training can help definitively identify the gem at this point. Thankfully, there are other ways to control gemstones.</p>	
<p>Main deposits</p>	<p>Main deposits: Geological age : from 3 billion to 20 million years</p>	
<p>Year of discovery</p>	<p>Ancient, date unknown . Certainly from the first centuries before the Christian Era.</p>	
<p>History</p>	<p>Many have never doubted that the term was derived through Sinhala from padmaragaya (padma = lotus, raga = color), the yellow-pink oriental lotus (nelumbo nucifera) . However, the earliest reference to the term in the gemological literature is found in Keferstein (1849) . The German author states that the term <i>padmaraga</i> which in Sanskrit refers to the color of the lotus or rosama red which also appears in Bengali: <i>padmaraga and padmaragmani</i> , "mani" is the suffix for stone. Interestingly, this first description of the padparadscha color tends towards pink, not orange. This deviation appears to be a strictly modern development. In 1909, gemologist Max Bauer used the term <i>patparachan</i> to indicate "reddish yellow" corundum. ' While in the early 1930s, when synthetic corundum of this color was abundant, the term was applied to orange-yellow-reddish gems. Significantly, the popular perception of color as reddish yellow changed dramatically when Kunz, in 1915, cited Claremont 's 1913 description of what was called padparasham , a very rare and delicate pink-orange hue. Padparadscha sapphires had a huge year in 2019, bursting onto the scene with some fanfare. Backed by Princess Eugenie's engagement in 2018 marked with a padparadscha sapphire flower ring, this gem is on trend to continue its appeal into 2020 and beyond. Name : The name comes from the Sanskrit / Sinhala "padma raga", the word for the color of the lotus flower . Other trade names: Padparascha , Variety : Padparadscha is the trade name, but not the technical one for some pink-orange sapphires.</p>	



Property attributed	<p>Pink-orange sapphire (Padparadscha) is a protective stone for singers, artists, writers and other people who want to express their sincere truth when it comes to creative expression. This stone facilitates divine inspiration and helps bring spiritual insight into manifestation.</p> <p>It gives off vital energy. As a matter of fact, it is a powerful stone that can be used to increase fertility and improve sexual desire and energy . This stone is also known to focus and calm the mind . Release unwanted thoughts and mental tensions. It will promote the opening of intuition and beauty, bringing joy and lightness while restoring balance in the body.</p> <p>As a large supporting crystal, this gem offers awareness of higher philosophies in historians and archaeologists. Additionally, this sapphire variety will stimulate the wisdom and minds of writers, leaders and ministers. It will also increase discernment and judgment in lawyers and journalists.</p> <p>When it comes to speaking, wearing this stone can boost your self-esteem , fueling your ability to face yourself and understand that some changes are good things and will improve your relationship with other people. Usually, this applies to lovers, colleagues, friends and family .</p> <p>Not entirely different from being more open to change and having more self-confidence, this gem is connected with the ability to judge fairly and distinguish correctly. In fact, this is the skill you can't be too good at as it will help inform your choices and thoughts not only in the short term but also in the long term.</p> <p>With this in mind, pink-orange sapphire can be a good source of determination, especially if you're facing strong opposition. If you are able to judge and discern accurately, you will have a clear mind, rooted firmly in reality.</p> <p>Planet: Venus, sun Month: September Zodiac sign: Leo Chakra: Sacral</p>		
Treatments	<p>Usually produced by diffusion of beryllium (known from the early 2000s): usually shows a yellow-orange border - pink core when immersed or viewed with a diffused light filter (but more difficult as the color penetrates deeply into the stone).</p> <p>Radioactive bombardment is used much less often to reinforce the yellow color of the sapphire and to create an orange tinge in the chromium-rich pink stones characteristic of padparadscha sapphires. Color acquired in this way is unstable and soon fades in sunlight.</p>		
Synthetic counterpart	<p>As with all other sapphires, there are also synthetic gems that can be created with both the melting and the solution method (hydrothermal, dark / flux)</p>		
It can be confused with	<p>Among the gems that could be confused are: pink topaz, tourmaline, CZ and glass.</p>		
Indicative gemological tests	<p>If present, a homogeneous orange fluorescence indicating high heat treatment suggests a beryllium diffusion treatment.</p>		
Value (2021)	High : 5,000-10,000 + \$ / ct 3 carat +	Medium: 1000 \$ / ct 1-3 carats	Low: \$ 200 / ct below the carat
Typical cut	<p>Often cut into a pillow, teardrop or oval shape.</p>		
Famous stones	<p>Princess Eugenie's engagement ring in 2018 marked with a 4.05 carat padparadscha sapphire flower .</p>		
Record stones	<p>28.04 -carat padparadscha sapphire ring sold at auction in November 2017, for \$ 2,464,470 .</p> <p>The largest known gem-quality Padparadscha sapphire is 100.18 carats and is found in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.</p> <p>A giant 1126-carat crystal was found in Ratnapura, Sri Lanka, in the early 1980s.</p>		