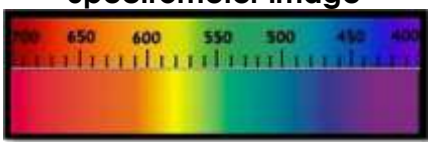
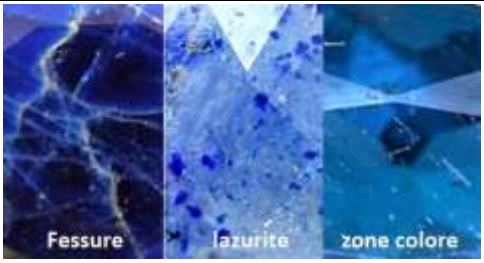
Warning : this one version was _ completed with Google Translate, for sure contains errors or inaccuracies .

Technical data sheet – general: Afghanite

<table>
<tr><td>Gemma – names</td><td>(Italian - Afghanite)
(English - Afghanite)
(French - Afghanite)
(Spanish - Afghanita)
(Portuguese - Afghanite)
(Thai - อฟกานไนท์ Afghanite)
(German - Afghanit)</td><td>(Arabic فغانيت (Afghanit)
(Russian –Афганит (Afghanit)
(Mandarin -阿富汗石(Āfùhàn shí)
(Swahili - Afghanite)
(Hindi – अफगानाइट (Afaganait)</td><td>photo
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Colors (GIA)</td><td colspan="2">The color range of Afghanite varies from blue to blue-green , gray and white . According to the GIA, the most sought after colors are blue and blue-green . The saturation can range from faint to vibrant, while the tone can range from light to dark.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cause of Color</td><td colspan="3">This gem owes its color to the presence of sulfate, chloride and carbonate ions , which replace the silicate ions in its crystalline structure. Furthermore, the presence of trace elements such as copper, iron and manganese can affect the color of the gem
Allochromatic Gem</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>Mineral class
Tectosilicates</td><td>Species – Group (mineral)
Afghanite - cancrinite - sodalite (feldstatoids)</td><td>Variety
//</td></tr>
<tr><td>Optical properties</td><td>Specific Gravity:
2.55 - 2.65.
Municipality: 2.60</td><td>RI: 1,523 - 1,530
Polariscope : DR
Birefringence: 0.002 - 0.006</td><td>Character optical
Negative unaxial</td><td>Pleochroism
Weak dichroism: blue or purple
(according to the color of the stone)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Luster (luster) – luster of the fracture
Vitreous - vitreous</td><td colspan="2">Dispersion (fire)
0.047</td></tr>
<tr><td>Light</td><td colspan="2">Fluorescence (variable)
SWUV (254 nm) : nmoderate yellow or green
LWUV (365nm) : Faint yellow or green</td><td colspan="2">Phosphorescence
Not observed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Form</td><td>Crystalline dress
Ditrigonal pyramid
Melting point: NA</td><td>Phenomenal optical effects
NO</td><td colspan="2">Crystalline system
Hexagonal or trigonal
Crystal class</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chemical formula</td><td colspan="2">Complex silicate
$Na_{22}Ca_{10}(SO_4)_6Cl_{63}[Si_6O_{18}]_2$</td><td colspan="2">Spectrometer image
 
Not available</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fracture</td><td>Flaking
Perfect (1 direction)</td><td>Breakup- Parting
. Not reported</td><td colspan="2">Fracture
Conchoidal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Durability</td><td>Hardness (Mohs) - Absolute
5.5-6.0, ; 60-72</td><td>Toughness
Fragile</td><td colspan="2">Stability (heat, light, chemicals)
Moderate</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clarity - characteristics</td><td colspan="3"> 

Small crystals of other minerals (for example lazurite) can be trapped within afghanite, creating visible inclusions. Many other gems, Afghanite may have internal fissures or cracks , although it tends to be relatively "clean" compared to other stones. Small bubbles of gas or liquid may be present, although they are less common. Afghanite may show variations in color or intensity due to growth zones during its formation. Cloud Inclusions: Diffuse areas resembling clouds may be observed, caused by microscopic aggregates of inclusions.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Type III
Typically included</td><td colspan="2">Transparency (commercial) - diaphanity
Generally translucent (rare: transparent)</td></tr>
</table>

Deposits - types of rocks	Afghanite generally forms in rocks rich in calcium and silica, such as metamorphic marbles and gneisses. It is often associated with minerals such as **lapis lazuli, sodalite and calcite** in these rocks. **Geological age** : Not known
Characteristics of rough stones	Crystals typically **elongated and prismatic, with a vitreous luster** . Colors range from deep blue to nearly colorless.
Main depots	Primary deposit: Badakhshan, Afghanistan, Kuran wa Munjan district. **Other depots:** There are also smaller deposits in other parts of the world, but gem-quality afghanite is predominantly associated with this specific region.
Year of discovery	**1967-68:** Discovered in the mine called Lapis Lazuli in 1968 (other sources say 1967)
History	**1960s** : Discovery of afghanite in Afghanistan by the Italian geologist Carlo Armellini. **1960s-70s** : Classification and initial study of afghanite, focusing on its chemical and physical properties. **1980s and 1990s** : Growth in popularity of afghanite as a gemstone in the jewelry world, due to its distinctive blue color and rarity. **1980s onwards** : Continued exploration of Afghanite deposits, mainly concentrated in Afghanistan, with growing interest in finding new deposits. **Late 1980s - 1990s** : Increasing use of afghanite in jewelry, becoming a popular choice among collectors and gem enthusiasts. **1990s and 2000s** : Interest in the metaphysical properties of afghanite, with increased research into its supposed healing and spiritual properties. **2000s and beyond** : Further study and research into afghanite, leading to a greater understanding of its unique characteristics and geological formation. **Name :** The name "afghanite" derives from the country of its discovery, Afghanistan, reflecting its geographical origin. **Other trade names:** /// **Variety** : /
Attributed properties	Afghanite is a mineral known for its healing properties for both the **physical and** emotional **bodies** . While it should never replace professional medical treatment, it is prized for its purported benefits. For the physical body, afghanite is considered beneficial for **strengthening bones and muscles** , improving overall physical health, aiding in **detoxification of the body** , helping with nerves and senses, and relieving **physical and emotional pain** . It is also believed to be beneficial in the treatment of **insomnia** . On an emotional level, Afghanite is a precious stone for those who are going through difficult times, helping to release negative emotions and find peace. It can help **calm the mind** , release **anger** , ease the **pain of grief** , fight **depression** and promote **inner peace** . Afghanite also possesses several **metaphysical properties** . It is said to help with **telepathy** , enhance **psychic abilities** such as intuition and clairvoyance, and stimulate **creativity** . It is considered excellent for **spiritual development** , can increase **love and passion** in relationships and is believed to help access the **Akashic Records** . Finally, meditating with afghanite can bring **relaxation, stress relief, and peace** . During meditation, it can help ground energy and clarify the mind, making it an ideal stone for this practice. The procedure includes holding the stone in your non-dominant hand, focusing on your breathing, and imagining a cleansing white light as you breathe. **Planet:** Neptune, earth **Month:** NA **Zodiac sign:** Discovery **Chakras:** Crown
Treatments	Generally, Afghanite does not undergo treatments to improve its color or clarity, but as with any gem, the buyer should verify authenticity and the absence of treatments.
Synthetic counterpart	There are no known commercially produced synthetic versions of afghanite. Its rarity and chemical complexity make its synthesis difficult.
May be confused with	Sometimes confused with lazurite. Given its infrequency in gem markets, it is not generally a stone replicated with other materials. Rare imitations may include other blue minerals or synthetic materials that mimic its color and appearance, such as glass or CZ, but these simulants do not replicate afghanite's unique chemical or physical properties.

Indicative gemological tests	**Visual Examination** : The distinctive blue color of afghanite is observed, along with its luster and crystalline shape. **Refractive Index** : Measured with a refractometer, afghanite's high refractive index helps confirm its identity. **Birefringence** : Afghanite exhibits slight birefringence, visible under a gemological microscope. **Pleochroism** : Weak pleochroism can be observed with a dichroscope, revealing color variations. **Fluorescence** : The stone may exhibit weak to moderate fluorescence under UV light.		
Value (2021)	**High : 1500+** $/ct **3 carats+**	**Medium:** $200/ct **1-3 carats**	**Low:** $5/ct **under the carat**
Typical cut	Afghanite is usually cut into shapes that maximize its color and luster. Due to its relatively low hardness and flaking, cutting requires great care. The most common cuts are those with faces, such as **the oval cut, the cushion cut or the emerald cut** , which enhance the color and light dispersion of the stone.		
Famous stones	There are no particularly famous or record-breaking examples of Afghanite that have achieved significant notoriety in the gem world.		
Record stones	Few stones of significant dimensions are known. A **1.91 ct** clear faceted oval brilliant afghanite presented to the Carlsbad laboratory for identification was considered truly exceptional.		