

## GEM-QUALITY BLACK SPINEL FROM BO PHLOI, THAILAND

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Since the descent of gem corundum production in the Kanchanaburi and Bo Phloi mining fields, western Thailand, local gem cutters have increasingly used black spinel to produce jewellery (SAMINPANYA & SUTHERLAND, 2008). The chemical composition of the Bo Phloi spinel, under due consideration of Mössbauer spectroscopy results, converts to an approximate formula of  $^{[IV]}(\text{Mg}_{0.72}\text{Fe}^{2+}_{0.29}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.04})^{[VI]}(\text{Al}_{1.80}\text{Ti}_{0.01}\text{Fe}^{3+}_{0.11})\text{O}_4$ , characterising the material as (Fe-bearing) Mg-Al spinel. Nevertheless, the Raman spectrum is not reminiscent of that of “normal” Mg-Al spinel, but rather similar to spectra of Mg-Fe or Mg-Cr spinel (Fig. 1A). This is assigned to the “inversion” degree of the Bo Phloi spinel (compare LENAZ & LUGHI, 2017). The fairly high iron content controls the strong optical absorption (Fig. 1B). Only at a thickness well below 0.1 mm the sample’s greyish brown colour is observed.

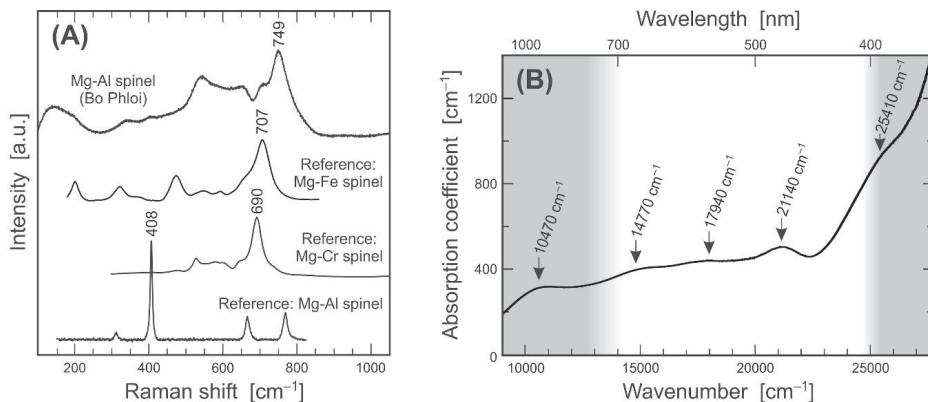


Figure 1. Spectroscopy of the Bo Phloi black spinel. A) Raman spectrum in comparison with three references (Mg-Fe spinel: D’IPPOLITO et al., 2015; Mg-Cr spinel: SHUKLA & RAY, 2017; Mg-Al spinel: NASDALA et al., 2001). B) Optical absorption spectrum, obtained in transmission mode from a 27  $\mu\text{m}$  thick slab.

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