

Siberian scientists have hypothesized that the carbonado diamond could form from shungite - an ancient rock, which almost completely consists of carbon. To verify this idea, researchers in the laboratory created diamonds using shungite and high -pressure devices that simulate conditions deep underground.

According to their assumption, one large shungite breed sank deep into the Earth's mantle. There, under high pressure and at high temperature, the carbon from shungite turned into particles of diamond, which united into a solid diamond body.

Later, this body rose to the surface thanks to the movements of the earth's crust-this is how deposits appeared, similar to the well-known arrays of Beni-Busher in Morocco and Kumdy-Kol in Kazakhstan. On the surface, this breed was destroyed, and so the scattering of the carbonado diamonds were formed.