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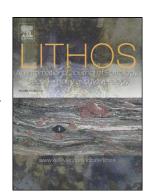
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Magmatic recharge buffers the isotopic compositions against crustal contamination in formation of continental flood basalts

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ABSTRACT

Isotopic compositions of continental flood basalts are essential to understand their genesis and to constrain the character of their mantle sources. Because of potential crustal contamination, it needs to be evaluated if and to which degree these basalts record original isotopic signals of their mantle sources and/or crustal signatures. This study examines the Sr, Nd, Hf, and Pb isotopic compositions of the late Cenozoic Xinchang-Shengzhou (XS) flood basalts, a small-scale continental flood basalt field in eastern China. The basalts show positive correlations between ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr and ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd, and negative correlations between ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd and ¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf, which deviate from compositional arrays of crustal contamination and instead highlight variations in magmatic recharge intensity and mantle source compositions. The lava samples formed by high-volume magmatic recharge recorded signals of recycled sediments in the mantle source, which are characterized by moderate Ba/Th (91.9–106.5), excess ²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb relative to ²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb, and excess ¹⁷⁶Hf/¹⁷⁷Hf relative to ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd. Thus, we propose that magmatic recharge buffers

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