The toolbox can be used by opening the "Downward.fig" with MATLAB. Here are the references corresponding to each method.

**Special Note:** Some methods involving frequency domain transformations require the data to be expanded to the power of 2. "Expand" denotes the expansion parameter. Since this part of the code is not written by the author himself, the author designed an expand test in the GUI, and the reader can use this function to enter the size of the data and then enter the expand value until size of the result is the power of 2, which is the desired expand value. The code expands the input data into a new data with the same horizontal and vertical size.

**Xu method:** The iteration method for downward continuation of a potential field from a horizontal plane.

**Guo method:** Potential field continuation in spatial domain: A new kernel function and its numerical scheme.

**TRDC:** <u>REGCONT:</u> A Matlab based program for stable downward continuation of geophysical potential fields using Tikhonov regularization.

**FFTDC:** An improved and stable downward continuation of potential field data: The truncated Taylor series iterative downward continuation method.

**Taylor method:** Draping corrections for aeromagnetic data: line-versus grid-based approaches.

Guspi method: Frequency-Domain Reduction of Potential Field Measurements to a Horizontal Plane.

**ISVD:** A stable downward continuation by using the ISVD method.

**ISVD-LOG:** An improved and stable downward continuation of potential field data: The truncated Taylor series iterative downward continuation method.

**TTSIDC:** An improved and stable downward continuation of potential field data: The truncated Taylor series iterative downward continuation method.

**ZC** method: Numerical Solutions of the Mean-Value Theorem: New Methods for Downward Continuation of Potential Fields.

TVK method: A NOVEL METHOD FOR COMPUTING THE VERTICAL GRADIENTS OF THE POTENTIAL FIELD: APPLICATION TO DOWNWARD CONTINUATION.

**DCBCF:** Depth Estimation of Potential Field by Using a New Downward Continuation Based on the Continued Fraction in Space Domain.