1. To calculate the range of scavenging factor that fit the observed 10Be/9Be in the ocean basins when either 1sd error or 2sd error of the data is considered, run the ‘inverseqdel\*\*\*shallow1sd.m’ and ‘inverseqdel\*\*\*shallow2sd.m’, respectively. Here, \*\*\* could be Arc, Mete, Natl, Satl, Npaci, or Spaci. And they represent the Arctic, the Mediterranean, the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North Pacific, and the South Pacific, respectively
2. To calculate the modeled 10Be/9Be in the ocean basins, run ‘correctforadvectionshallowwater.m’, and check the variables named ‘mCRbe\*\*\*’ and the variables called‘eCRbe\*\*\*’ for the modeled 10Be/9Be values and its 1sd error, respectively. Here, \*\*\* stands for each ocean basins, and it is consistent with what we used when calculating the range of scavenging factor that fit the observed 10Be/9Be in the ocean basins
3. To produce figure 2 in the manusctript, run’ RBedenudationweatheringrelationship.m’
4. To interpret the 10Be/9Be record of the late Cenozoic seawater into the history of continental weathering and denudation, run’ RBetodenudationbothmodel.m’. To run this code, the normalized 10Be/9Be record data (RBenormalized.mat) is needed.