```
% Range of absorption coefficients
mua lut=[];
musp_lut=[];
                  % Range of scattering coefficients
freq LUT=[];
                  % Range of spatial frequencies used by imaging device
for imua=1:size(mua lut,2)
   for imusp=1:size(musp lut,2)
      LUT MC(imua, imusp,:) = MCref DM([mua lut(imua) musp lut(imusp)],n,freq LUT,2);
end
function R = fresnel(n in, n out, theta);
% Fresnel reflectance function required for Monte Carlo simulation
theta prime = (n in/n out)*sin(theta);
cos theta = cos(theta);
cos theta prime = cos(theta prime);
R = 0.5*(\bar{n} \text{ in*cos theta prime - n out*cos theta})./(n in*cos theta prime+n out*cos theta)).^2 +
0.5*((n in*cos theta - n out*cos theta prime)./(n in*cos theta+n out*cos theta prime)).^2;
function y = MCref DM(p,f,n,sim type)
% Inputs:
% p = [mua musp] - array of optical coeffecients, dimensionally 1/mm
% f = spatial frequencies (Mx1 column vector, dimensionally 1/mm)
% n = index of refraction; note this is usually either 1.33 or 1.41
% sim type = generate your own reflectance grid or borrowed from literature
% Output:
% y = Reflectance in frequency vs rho at given optical properties and s-d separations
% R for each frequency and each pair of optical properties [mua musp]
%persistent place sim types here;
load('sim type1')
f=reshape(f,length(f),1);
c=300; % speed of light in vacuum
v=c/n; % speed through medium in mm/ns
y=zeros([length(mua lut) length(musp lut) length(f)]);
y at rho=zeros([length(sim Rho) 1]);
   max step=length(mua lut)*length(mua lut);
   for j=1:length(mua \overline{lut})
      for k=1:length(musp lut)
      mua= mua lut (j);
      musp= musp lut (k);
       for r idx = 1:length(sim Rho)
          y at rho(r idx) = sum( sim Rho(r idx,:).*exp(-
mua*v*t MC/musp).*t interval/musp)*musp^3/(1-fresnel(1,n,0)); %Reflectance curve
       for f idx = 1:size(y at fx,3)
         y(j,k,f_idx) = sum( y_at_rho.* besselj( 0, 2*pi*f(f idx).*sim Rho/musp
).*(2*pi*sim Rho) .*sim R int/musp^2);
      end
       end
   end
```