```
mua lut=[]; % Range of absorption coefficients
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);
end
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*((n 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 coefficients, 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 lut)
for k=1:length(musp lut)
mua= mua lut (j);
musp= musp lut (k);
for r idx = 1:length(sim Rho)
y at \overline{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
end;
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
```