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Preliminary Look-up Table Generation based on Scattering Theory
%Baseline directory
base = '';
           %Load your phantom data
wv = array of wavelengths;
load([base])
%%FITTING OPTIONS
%Forward model
fitOpt.objFunc = @SFD;
%Wavelengths
fitOpt.wvbd = []; %Range of wavelengths e.g.: 400:715nm
wvbd idx = find(wavelengths>=fitOpt.wvbd(1)):find(wavelengths>=fitOpt.wvbd(2));
%Chromophores
CHROM fit = [];
COEFF= []'; % extinction spectra measured or from literature, /m/M
%Optimization parameters
fitOpt.options= optimset('MaxIter', 1000000, 'LargeScale', 'off', 'Display', 'off',...
'FunValCheck', 'off', 'TolFun', 1e-10, 'TolX', 1.e-8, 'JacobMult', 'on');
%%CALIBRATION
% Scattering coefficient extraction
v0 = 8.261E+1;
a = -1.288E-1;
b = 6.093E-5;
muSp20IL = y0+a*wv(:)+b*wv(:).^2;
muSp20IL = muSp20IL(:);
% Dilute to input percent
r musp =
(squeeze(repmat(muSp20IL,1,length(# of phantoms))).*squeeze(repmat(# of phantoms,length(wv(:)),1)
*10^-2)./0.2)*1000;
% Scattering Simulation Mesh
function M1 = M sim Mesh(na particle, na medium, cosTheta, wv, diameters)
%Look-up table mesh of certain particles diameters, wavelengths & phase functions
M1.na particle = na particle;
                              %Refractive index of particle
                              %Refractive index of medium
M1.na medium = na medium;
M1.cosTheta = cosTheta;
                              %Average cosine of backscattered angle
M1.wv = wv(:);
                              %Array of wavelengths
M1.diameters = dm;
                              %Array of diameters
m = na particle/n medium = 0.0i;
M1.diameters = dm;
for ii = 1:length(wv)
   for jj = 1: length(dm)
      wvi = wv(ii);
      di = dm(jj);
      x = 2*pi*di/(wvi/na_medium); %Size dimensional
      A = (pi*di^2)/4;
                              %Cross-sectional area of particle
function M2 = M(m, x);
%Scattering efficiencies
%input:
% m = refractive index
% x = wave number as a product of the particle radius
M2 = [real(m) imag(m) 0 0 0 0 0 1];
elseif x>0
if x >=0.02 && x <=8
namax = round(2+x+4*x^{(1/3)});
elseif x > 8 && x < 4200
namax = round(x+4.05*x^{(1/3)+2});
else
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namax = round(x+4*x^{(1/3)+2});
end
n1 = namax-1;
n = (1:namax);
cn = 2*n+1;
c1n = n.*(n+2)./(n+1);
c2n = cn./n./(n+1);
x2 = x*x;
function M3 = a d(m, x);
% Scattering series
% input:
% m = refractive index
% x = wave number as a product of the particle radius
if x >=0.02 \&\& x <=8
namax = round(2+x+4*x^{(1/3)});
elseif x > 8 \&\& x < 4200
namax = round(x+4.05*x^{(1/3)+2});
else
namax = round(x+4*x^{(1/3)+2});
end
n = (1:namax);
nu = (n+0.5);
z = m.*x;
m2 = m.*m;
sqx = sqrt(0.5*pi./x); sqz = sqrt(0.5*pi./z);
bx = besselj(nu, x).*sqx;
bz = besselj(nu, z).*sqz;
yx = bessely(nu, x).*sqx;
hx = bx+i*yx;
b1x = [\sin(x)/x, bx(1:namax-1)];
b1z = [\sin(z)/z, bz(1:namax-1)];
y1x = [-cos(x)/x, yx(1:namax-1)];
h1x = b1x+i*y1x;
ax = x.*b1x-n.*bx;
az = z.*b1z-n.*bz;
ahx = x.*h1x-n.*hx;
an = (m2.*bz.*ax-bx.*az)./(m2.*bz.*ahx-hx.*az);
bn = (bz.*ax-bx.*az)./(bz.*ahx-hx.*az);
cn = (bx.*ahx-hx.*ax)./(bz.*ahx-hx.*az);
dn = m.*(bx.*ahx-hx.*ax)./(m2.*bz.*ahx-hx.*az);
M3 = [an; bn; cn; dn];
end; end
M3 = a d(m, x);
anp = (\text{real}(f(1,:)));
anpp = (imag(f(1,:)));
bnp = (real(f(2,:)));
bnpp = (imag(f(2,:)));
g1(1:4,namax) = [0; 0; 0; 0];
g1(1,1:n1) = anp(2:namax);
g1(2,1:n1) = anpp(2:namax);
g1(3,1:n1) = bnp(2:namax);
g1(4,1:n1) = bnpp(2:namax);
dn = cn.*(anp+bnp);
q = sum(dn);
qext = 2*q/x2;
en = cn.*(anp.*anp+anpp.*anpp+bnp.*bnp+bnpp.*bnpp);
q = sum(en);
qsca = 2*q/x2;
qabs = qext-qsca;
fn = (f(1,:)-f(2,:)).*cn;
gn = (-1).^n;
M3(3,:) = fn.*gn;
q = sum(f(3,:));
qb = q*q'/x2;
asy1 = cln.*(anp.*g1(1,:)+anpp.*g1(2,:)+bnp.*g1(3,:)+bnpp.*g1(4,:));
asy2 = c2n.*(anp.*bnp+anpp.*bnpp);
asy = 4/x2*sum(asy1+asy2)/qsca;
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qratio = qb/qsca;
M2 = [real(m) imag(m) x qext qsca qabs qb asy qratio];
end:
      M1.Qs(ii, jj) = M2(5);
                                    %Forward Efficiency
      M1.Qb(ii, jj) = M2(7);
                                    %Backward Efficiency
      M1.g(ii, jj) = M2(8);
                                     %Anisotropy
function M4 = S1 2 (m, x, cosTheta)
%Functions based on complex refraction
%input:
% m = refractive index
% x = wave number as a product of the particle radius
% cosTheta = average backscattering angle
if x >=0.02 && x <=8
nmax = round(2 + x + 4 * x^{(1/3)});
elseif x > 8 \&\& x < 4200
nmax=round(x+4.05*x^{(1/3)+2});
else
nmax = round (x+4*x^{(1/3)}+2);
M3 = a d(m, x);
an = M3(1,:);
bn = M3(2,:);
function M5 = pt_(cosTheta, namax)
%Angular components
%input:
%cosTheta = average backscattering angle
%namax = max angle
p(1) = 1;
t(1) = cosTheta;
p(2) = 3*cosTheta;
t(2) = 3*cos(2*acos(cosTheta));
for n1 = 3:namax
  p1 = (2*n1-1)./(n1-1).*p(n1-1).*cosTheta;
   p2 = n1./(n1-1).*p(n1-2);
   p(n1) = p1-p2;
   t1 = n1*u.*p(n1);
   t2 = (n1+1).*p(n1-1);
   t(n1) = t1-t2;
end
M5 = [p; t];
end
end
M5 = pt_(cosTheta, namax);
pin = pt(1,:);
tin = pt(2,:);
n = 1:namax;
n2 = (2*n+1)./(n.*(n+1));
pin = n2.*pin;
tin = n2.*tin;
S1 = (an*pin'+bn*tin');
S2 = (an*tin'+bn*pin');
M4 = [S1 ; S2_];
     \overline{M1.S1}_{(ii,jj)} = M4(1);
      M1.S2_{(ii,jj)} = M4(2);
end
end
end
function [WV, MUS P, MUSB P11, MUSB PHG, G TOT] =
gen (dmin, d max, d mean, d num, n med, cosTheta, M1)
                    %Simulated particle model
%input
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%min diameter
%max diameter
%mean diameter
%range of particle diameters from min to max
%refractive index
%average backscattered angle
%Matrix results of scattering simulations 'Sim.res'
%wavelength
%scattering coefficient
%scattering coefficient at cross-section
%scattering coefficient based on Henyey-Greentein phase function
%diffusion tensor/anisotropy result
%Original values
dd orig = M1.dd; %new array of diameters
Qb_orig = M1.Qb;
Qs orig = M1.Qs;
S1_orig = M1.S1;
S2_orig = M1.S2;
g \text{ orig} = M1.g;
wv_orig = M1.wv;
%Update size
Nd = d num;
               %discretization
for dmaxi = 1:length(d max)
for dmeani = 1:length(d_mean)
dmax = d max(dmaxi); %nucleii's diameter
%Originals
dd = dd orig;
Qb = Qb orig;
Qs = Qs_orig;
S1 = S1_orig;
S2 = S2 \text{ orig};
g = g_orig;
wv = \overline{w}v \text{ orig};
ind = \overline{\text{find}}(\text{dd} >= \text{dmin}): \text{find}(\text{dd} >= \text{dmax});
%Matrices update
dd = dd(ind); % new array of diameters
Qb = Qb(:,ind);
Qs = Qs(:,ind);
S1 = S1(:,ind);
S2 = S2(:,ind);
g = g(:,ind);
%Size parameters in nm
dbin = gradient(dd);
dbin = repmat(dbin,1,length(wv))';
d = repmat(dd,1,length(wv))';
w = repmat(wv, 1, length(dd));
x = 2*pi*(d/2)./(w/n med); %size of particle, dimensionless
k = 2*pi./w;
                           %wavenumber, nm^-1
A = pi*(d.^2)/4;
                           %area of particle with diameter d, in nm^2
V = pi*(d.^3)/6;
                           %particle volume, in nm^3
 %Optical parameters
Cs = Qs.*A;
                           % nm^2
%Differential cross-section at unpolarized cos<theta>
dCs = (w.^2)/(8*pi^2).*(abs(S1).^2+abs(S2).^2);
Cb = Qb.*A;
                           % back-scattering cross-section
%Intensity component of phase matrix
P11 = ((4*pi)./(k.*k.*Cs)).*(0.5*abs(S1).*abs(S1)+0.5*abs(S2).*abs(S2));
PHG = (1/4*pi).*(1-q.*q)./((1+q.*q-2*q*u).^3/2);
%Exponential distribution
d mu = d mean(dmeani);
                                                     %in nm
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eta0 = (1/d mu) *exp(-d/d mu);
                                                     %exponential distribution
A = 1./sum(eta0.*dbin, 2); A = A(1)/size(w, 1); %normalization constant
eta = A*eta0;
%Volume fraction
Vf = 0.01;
                                                  %tissue volume fraction
%Normalize to convert eta into effective particle density and to match the
Vnorm = sum(eta.*V.*dbin,2)/Vf; Vnorm = Vnorm(1); %normalization, in nm^3
densityperbin = eta/Vnorm;
                                                   %density type per bin
%Correcting for correlated scattering
eta eff = densityperbin.*((1-densityperbin).^4)./((1+2*densityperbin).^2);
%Scattering coefficient
musi = (eta eff.*dbin).*Cs; %in nm
muspi = (eta_eff.*dbin).*Cs.*(1-g);
%Backscattering coefficient
musbiP11 = (eta eff.*dbin).*Cs.*P11; %in nm
%Optical parameters of particle distribution in mm
clear mus musbP11 musp
mus = sum(musi, 2) * (10^7);
musp = sum(muspi, 2) * (10^7);
musbP11 = sum(musbiP11, 2)*(10^7);
gtot = 1 - musp./mus;
                                 %Diffusion tensor or anisotropy
% Henyey-Greenstein phase function
PHG = (1/4*pi).*(1-gtot.*gtot)./((1+gtot.*gtot-2*gtot*u).^3/2);
PHG = repmat(PHG,1,size(Cs,2));
%Calculate backscattering based on diffusion tensor
musbiPHG = (eta eff.*dbin).*Cs.*PHG;
musbPHG = sum(musbiPHG, 2)*(10^7); % per mm
%Solution arrays
\mathbb{WV} = \mathbb{w}(:,1);
MUS P(dmaxi, dmeani,:) = musp;
MUSB P11(dmaxi, dmeani,:) = musbP11;
MUSB_PHG(dmaxi,dmeani,:) = musbPHG;
G TOT(dmaxi, dmeani,:) = gtot;
Sim.res = [WV, MUS P, S1, S2, Qs, Qb, MUSB P11, MUSB PHG, G TOT];
save([dir 'Sim.mat'], 'Sim.res')
end; end
r_mua = zeros(size(r_musp));
%Calibration
aREF = repmat(fitOpt.objFunc(r_musp(:),r_mua(:)),[1 size(r_musp,1) size(r_musp,2)]);
aREF = permute(aREF, [2 3 1]);
PH.abs_data = (Literature_reference).*(aREF);
%PHANTOM INFO
figure();
n1 = ;
                       \mbox{\ensuremath{\$\#}} of samples of phantom 1
n1 = ;
                       %# of samples of phantom 2
for iHbO2 = 1:n1
                       %varying hemoglobin concentrations
for iIL = 1:n2
                       %varying Intralipid concentrations
X = squeeze(wv(wvbd idx));
Y = squeeze(PH.abs_data(iHBO2,iIL,wvbd_idx));
%GUESSWORK
%Optimize initial guess (g1, g2, g3) for A,b, using three points
g1 = ; %guess 1
g2 = ; %guess 2
g3 = ; %guess 3
x1 = log(wv(wvbd idx) >= g1);
x2 = log(wv(wvbd_idx) >= g2);
x3 = log(wv(wvbd idx) >= g3);
y1 = \log(abs(Y(wv(wvbd idx)>=g1)));
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y2 = log(abs(Y(wv(wvbd idx)>=g2)));
y3 = log(abs(Y(wv(wvbd_idx)>=g3)));
%Initial guess for slope of the scatterers
m = (2*y3-y2-y1)/(2*x3-x2-x1);
fitOpt.betaKey = {'A', 'b', 'HbO2', 'Hb'};
fitOpt.betaMin = [ ];
fitOpt.betaMax = [ ];
fitOpt.betaInt = [ ];
[IMG(iHbO2,iIL,:),YHAT(iHbO2,iIL,:),RSQ(iHbO2,iIL)] = nonlinOptim(X,Y,COEFF,fitOpt);
mas musp(iHbO2,iIL,:) = IMG(iHbO2,iIL,1)*wv(wvbd idx).^-IMG(iHbO2,iIL,2);
end
end
%% RUN SEPARATE SIMULATIONS
load('Sim'); %Simulation results for particle size distribution
muspTABLE = M1.musp;
clear musp;
nph = ;
              %#of liquid phantoms
A_ind = find(strcmp(fitOpt.betaKey,'A'));
b ind = find(strcmp(fitOpt.betaKey,'b'));
for iHbO2 = 1:n1
for nph = 1:n2
A = IMG(iHbO2, nph, A_ind);
b = IMG(iHbO2, nph, b ind);
function [r avg, N] = minMUSP(A,b,M1,wv,r musp)
\mbox{\$} Mapping of simulations to experimental measurement using minimization
for ri = 1:length(r mu)
musp M1 = M1(ri,:);
musp exp = A*wv.^-b;
wv0 = find(wv >= 685);
musp exp norm = musp exp/musp exp(wv0);
musp_M1_norm = musp_M1/musp_M1(wv0);
%Least squares
sum = 0;
for wi = 1:length(wv)
sum = sum + ((musp exp norm(wi) - musp M1 norm(wi))/musp M1 norm(wi)).^2;
chi(ri) = sqrt((1/length(wv))*sum);
end
%Minimization
[C,min index] = min(chi);
r avg = r mu(min index);
N = \text{musp exp (wv0)}/\text{M1 (min index, wv0)}; % relative to reference N0 (5% IL)
[r_avg(iHbO2, nph), N(iHbO2, nph)] = minMUSP(A,b,M1,wv,ru_musp);
end; end
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