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Reflection Measurement of the Scattering Mean Free Path at the Onset of Multiple Scattering

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Abstract

Multiple scattering of waves presents challenges for imaging complex media but offers potential for their characterization. Its onset is actually governed by the scattering mean free path ℓ_s that provides crucial information on the medium micro-architecture. Here, we introduce a reflection matrix method designed to estimate this parameter from the time decay of the single scattering rate. Our method is first validated by means of an ultrasound experiment on a tissue-mimicking phantom. An in-vivo measurement of ℓ_s is then performed in the human liver. This study thus opens important perspectives for quantitative imaging whether it be for non-destructive testing or biomedical applications.

Multiple scattering (MS) of waves proves to be a captivating subject manifesting itself across all the spectrum of wave physics [1–15]. In an inhomogeneous medium, a common approach is to consider a scattering sample as one realization of a random process. Within this paradigm, the relevant parameter for characterizing wave propagation within an heterogeneous medium is the scattering mean free path, denoted as ℓ_s . This parameter represents the typical distance between successive scattering events. For a time-of-flight t smaller than the corresponding mean free time, $\tau_s = \ell_s/c$ (with c , the wave velocity), wave propagation behaves akin to a homogeneous medium, displaying a ballistic trajectory. However, as the time of flight increases, scattering events progressively randomize the direction of wave propagation. The trajectory of the wave can be described as a random walk, and energy transport finds an apt model in diffusion theory for $t \gg \tau_s$. The significance of ℓ_s extends beyond its role as a fundamental quantity dictating the onset of MS; it also holds paramount importance for characterization purposes. Indeed, ℓ_s directly correlates with the micro-architecture of the medium i.e., the scatterer concentration n and their scattering cross-section in discrete media [16, 17], or the correlation function in models involving a continuous random disorder [18, 19]. ℓ_s has thus emerged as a promising marker in diverse applications such as biomedical diagnosis using ultrasound [20–25] or light [26]. Furthermore, it serves as a crucial monitoring parameter in nondestructive testing [27–32] and seismology [33–36].

From a theoretical standpoint, the probability density function $I(\mathbf{r}, t)$ for the travel time t in a random medium, with \mathbf{r} the relative position between the source and the receiver, can be obtained by solving the radiative transfer equation. From an experimental standpoint,

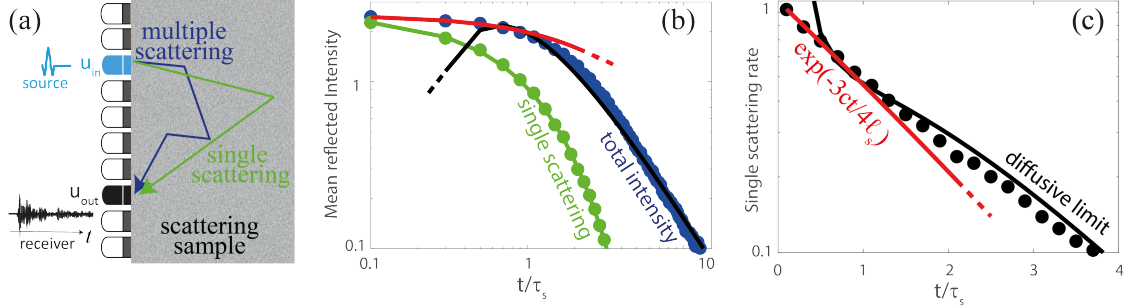


FIG. 1. (a) Experimental configuration: An array of transducers is placed in front of a 2D semi-infinite random medium [$\ell_s = 100$ mm, $\ell_a = 100$ m, $c = 1540$ m.s $^{-1}$]. (b) Reflected intensity vs. t/τ_s : The single scattering intensity (green dots) obtained via a Monte Carlo simulation of the radiative transfer equation [40] is compared with the analytical prediction of Eq. (2); the overall intensity obtained via Monte Carlo (blue dots) is compared with its short-time [Eq. (4)] and long-time [Eq. (3)] analytical expressions. The x - and y -axes are in log-scale. (c) Single scattering rate $\rho_s(t)$: The numerical result (black dots) is compared with its short-time expression [Eq. (5)] and the diffusion model prediction [Eq. (3)]. The x - and y -axes are in linear and log-scale, respectively.

the averaged instantaneous intensity of the wave-field can be measured and serves as an estimate of $I(\mathbf{r}, t)$. In the following, the word “intensity” will be used in the sense of a travel-time distribution. Inverting experimental measurements of $I(\mathbf{r}, t)$ allows for the derivation of a spatial mapping of ℓ_s along with other relevant transport parameters. This methodology aligns with the concept of optical diffuse tomography [26, 37, 38]. However, the practical implementation of this approach is encumbered by a substantial computational load, and its spatial resolution is poor, as it scales with the imaging depth. An alternative experimental strategy focuses on the investigation of the wave-field itself, particularly the exponential attenuation of its ballistic component in a transmission configuration [39]. The characteristic length scale associated with this attenuation is the extinction length, denoted as ℓ_{ext} , which encapsulates both scattering and absorption losses: $\ell_{\text{ext}} = (\ell_s^{-1} + \ell_a^{-1})^{-1}$, where ℓ_a represents the absorption length. Hence, the transmitted wave-field can not furnish an independent measurement of scattering and absorption. Additionally, the impracticality of a transmission measurement is often evident, as only one side of the medium is typically accessible for most applications.

A local measurement of ℓ_s , independent from absorption losses, would be extremely rewarding in reflection, not only for practical reasons, but also for quantitative purposes. In this paper, we demonstrate all these capabilities in the context of 2D ultrasound imaging. Our approach is based on a local discrimination between single scattering (SS) and MS. Assuming isotropic scattering and solving radiative transfer equation [41], we first show that the SS rate $\rho_s(t)$ scales as $\exp[-3ct/(4\ell_s)]$ for $t < \tau_s$. This observable can therefore give access to a direct measurement of ℓ_s . Experimentally, $\rho_s(t)$ is obtained by investigating the reflection matrix of the medium in a focused basis [42–44] and projecting it onto a characteristic SS space [45]. This method is first validated on a phantom generating an ultrasound speckle characteristic of tissues. We provide local measurements of ℓ_s and ℓ_a in areas showing different scattering properties. We then apply our approach to in-vivo ultrasound data acquired in a liver. In particular, we will show the robustness of our method with respect to the variation of reflectivity, in contrast with existing methods relying on attenuation measurements [23, 46].

Our approach applies to the experimental configuration depicted in Fig. 1(a). An array of N transducers is placed in front of a scattering sample. These transducers are 10 mm in height, which is much larger than the average wavelength and a vertical cylindrical acoustic lens ensures that the emitted beam remains collimated in the (x, z) plane. When one element at transverse position \mathbf{u}_{in} emits an ultrasound pulse, it generates an incident cylindrical wave, which is scattered by the heterogeneities of the medium. Similarly, in reception only waves propagating in the (x, z) plane are recorded by the transducers. The reflected wave-field $R(\mathbf{u}_{\text{out}}, \mathbf{u}_{\text{in}}, t)$ is recorded by each transducer identified by its position \mathbf{u}_{out} . By repeating this operation for each element as a source, each reflected wave-field can be stored into a canonical reflection matrix $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}}(t) = R(\mathbf{u}_{\text{out}}, \mathbf{u}_{\text{in}}, t)$. Each recorded signal exhibits a complex signature that results from a random superposition of partial waves, each one being associated with a different scattering path [Fig. 1(a)]. A classical approach is to consider this scattering sample as one realization of a random process, and study the overall reflected intensity:

$$I(t) = \text{Tr} [\mathbf{R}(t)\mathbf{R}^\dagger(t)] / N, \quad (1)$$

where the symbols Tr and \dagger stands for matrix trace and transpose conjugate, respectively. The back-scattered intensity $I(t)$ is made of two contributions: (i) a SS component I_S in which the incident wave undergoes only one scattering event before coming back to the

sensors [green arrows in Fig. 1(a)]; (ii) a MS component I_M that predominates for $t \gg \tau_s$ [blue arrows in Fig. 1(a)]. To assess the relative weight between each component, radiative transfer equation shall be considered. In a seminal paper, Paasschens [41] solved this equation in a 2D geometry assuming isotropic scattering. In particular, he derived an analytical expression for each scattering order of the mean intensity Green's function. Based on this decomposition, a theoretical expression of I_S can be derived for a semi-infinite medium [40]:

$$I_S(t) = \exp(-ct/\ell_{\text{ext}})/(4\ell_s). \quad (2)$$

Not surprisingly, $I_S(t)$ displays an exponential attenuation dictated by ℓ_{ext} . As shown by Fig. 1(b), this analytical result is in excellent agreement with the time-of-flight distribution of singly-scattered echoes obtained by means of a Monte Carlo simulation of the radiative transfer equation in a semi-infinite random medium [40]. As to the overall intensity, the medium interface can be taken into account in the diffusive approximation [47]. A power law scaling of $I(t)$ as $t^{-3/2}$ is predicted [40]:

$$I(t) \underset{t \gg \tau_s}{\sim} \frac{\exp(-ct/\ell_a) z_0}{\sqrt{\pi Dt} ct} \quad (3)$$

with $z_0 = 2\ell_s/3$, the extrapolation length [48] and D , the diffusion coefficient. In a 2D geometry and for isotropic scattering, $D = c\ell_s/2$. As displayed by Fig. 1(b), this diffusive result predicts well the time dependence of the reflected intensity in the long-time limit but it does not grasp the onset of MS at short times-of-flight. Interestingly, the radiative transfer solution can provide the asymptotic behavior of $I(t)$ for $t < \tau_s$ [40]:

$$I(t) \underset{t < \tau_s}{\sim} \exp(-ct/4\ell_s) \exp(-ct/\ell_a)/(4\ell_s). \quad (4)$$

This solution is shown to fit perfectly the time-of-flight distribution of reflected waves obtained by the Monte Carlo simulation at short times-of-flight [Fig. 1(b)]. MS has thus a strong impact even at small times-of-flight since it modifies the exponential scaling of $I(t)$ with respect to the SS component [Eq. (2)]. This striking property can be highlighted by investigating the SS rate, $\rho_s(t) = I_S(t)/I(t)$. The ratio of Eqs. (2) and (4) shows that ρ_s displays an exponential attenuation for $t < \tau_s$ that only depends on ℓ_s :

$$\rho_s(t) \underset{t < \tau_s}{\sim} \exp(-3ct/4\ell_s). \quad (5)$$

Fig. 1(c) shows the validity of the last expression for $t < \tau_s$. This fundamental result proves analytically that a discrimination between SS and MS can lead to a measurement

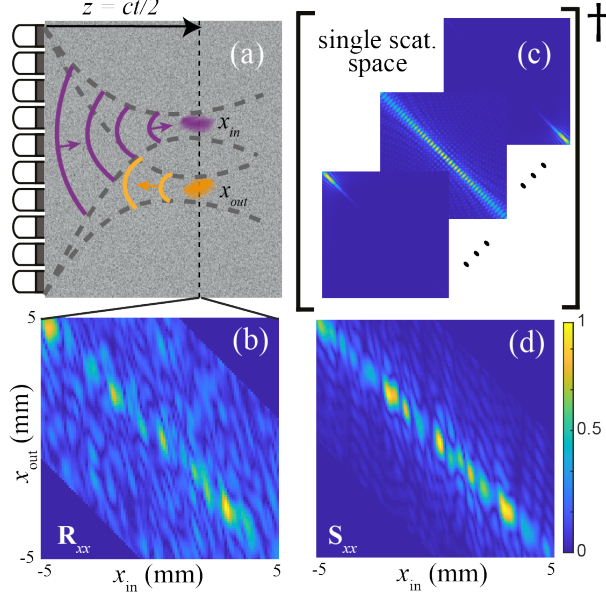


FIG. 2. Principle of the SS filter. (a) The broadband focused reflection matrix is obtained by focusing in input (purple) and output (orange) at the same depth, yielding $\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z)$. (b) An example of $\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z)$ is displayed at depth $z = 45$ mm in the tissue-mimicking phantom. (c) $\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z)$ is projected onto a set of orthonormal matrices forming the so-called SS space [45]. (d) The result of this projection is a SS matrix $\mathbf{S}_{xx}(z)$ from which MS has been discarded.

of ℓ_s independent of ℓ_a [22]. However, such a measurement is integrated over the whole lateral extension of the sample. If one wants a local measurement of transport parameters, a focusing process is required.

As a first experimental proof-of-concept, we consider the case of a tissue-mimicking phantom that displays an homogeneous speed of sound $c_0 = 1540$ mm/ μ s and attenuation $\alpha \simeq 0.7$ dB.cm $^{-1}$.MHz $^{-1}$ but also exhibits variations in terms of speckle reflectivity [Fig. 3]. The reflection matrix is acquired using an array of 256 transducers with an inter-element distance of 0.2 mm operating in the 5-10 MHz frequency bandwidth. The first step of the method consists in applying a focused beamforming process to the recorded reflection matrix at input and output [40, 42]. The result is a confocal image that is a satisfying estimator of the sample reflectivity under SS assumption [Fig. 3(a)]. This confocal image shows that the phantom contains two cylinders of higher reflectivity than the surrounding speckle [see red and blue dashed lines in Fig. 3(a)]. However, note that a residual MS component can still pollute the confocal image since there is no such a thing as pure SS medium.

To estimate the weight of MS, a focused reflection matrix $\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z)$ can be synthesized at each depth z [42]. Its coefficients $R(x_{\text{out}}, x_{\text{in}}, z)$ are the response of the medium at the ballistic time $t = 2z/c$ between virtual sources and detectors located at (x_{in}, z) and (x_{out}, z) [see Fig. 2(a)]. It displays two contributions: (i) A SS component that emerges along the diagonal or close-diagonal elements; (ii) A MS component that gives rise to a diffuse halo that spreads over off-diagonal elements. To separate both components, an adapted matrix filter has been recently proposed [45]. It consists in a projection of $\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z)$ onto a set of matrices characteristic of SS [40] [Fig. 2(c)]. This operation gets rid of the off-diagonal diffuse halo and returns the SS matrix $\mathbf{S}_{xx}(z)$ [Fig. 2(d)].

The norm of $\mathbf{S}_{xx}(z)$ gives access to an estimator of the mean SS intensity at each depth z , or equivalently at each time-of-flight $t = 2z/c$:

$$\hat{I}_S(t = 2z/c) = \text{Tr} [\mathbf{S}_{xx}(z)\mathbf{S}_{xx}^\dagger(z)] / N. \quad (6)$$

The single scattering intensity is estimated along the blue and red lines of Fig. 3(a) by placing the probe along each cylinder axis. As expected, \hat{I}_S displays a similar attenuation decay in each region of the phantom whatever the local reflectivity. At shallow depth, the measured values for ℓ_{ext} [see Tab. I] are in good agreement with the manufacturer value at the central frequency of 7.5 MHz ($\ell_{\text{ext}} \sim 19$ mm). In the *red* cylinder, a slight increase is observed for the measured ℓ_{ext} but the error bar on this estimation is large. In the *blue* cylinder, large speckle fluctuations prevent from a reliable fitting process of \hat{I}_S .

To go beyond a measurement of ℓ_{ext} , one can compute estimated the SS rate: $\hat{\rho}_s(t) = \hat{I}_S(t)/I(t)$. Interestingly, the SS rate seems more robust with respect to the medium reflectivity fluctuations [Fig. 3(c)]. $\hat{\rho}_s$ exhibits a very different behaviour in the blue and red areas [Fig. 3(d)]. While ℓ_s is much smaller in the blue cylinder than in the phantom tissue upstream, it is of the same order of magnitude in the red cylinder. The slight increase in contrast exhibited by the red cylinder on the ultrasound image is therefore probably due a scattering function peaked in the backward direction. Such phenomena arise in the Rayleigh regime when disorder is induced by density fluctuations, in contrast with compressibility variations [19]. This proof-of-concept experiment thus demonstrates our ability to provide some relevant information about the nature of disorder.

Matrix imaging and its SS filter can therefore provide quantitative markers useful for medical diagnosis. Ultrasound attenuation is, for instance, already estimated in liver to

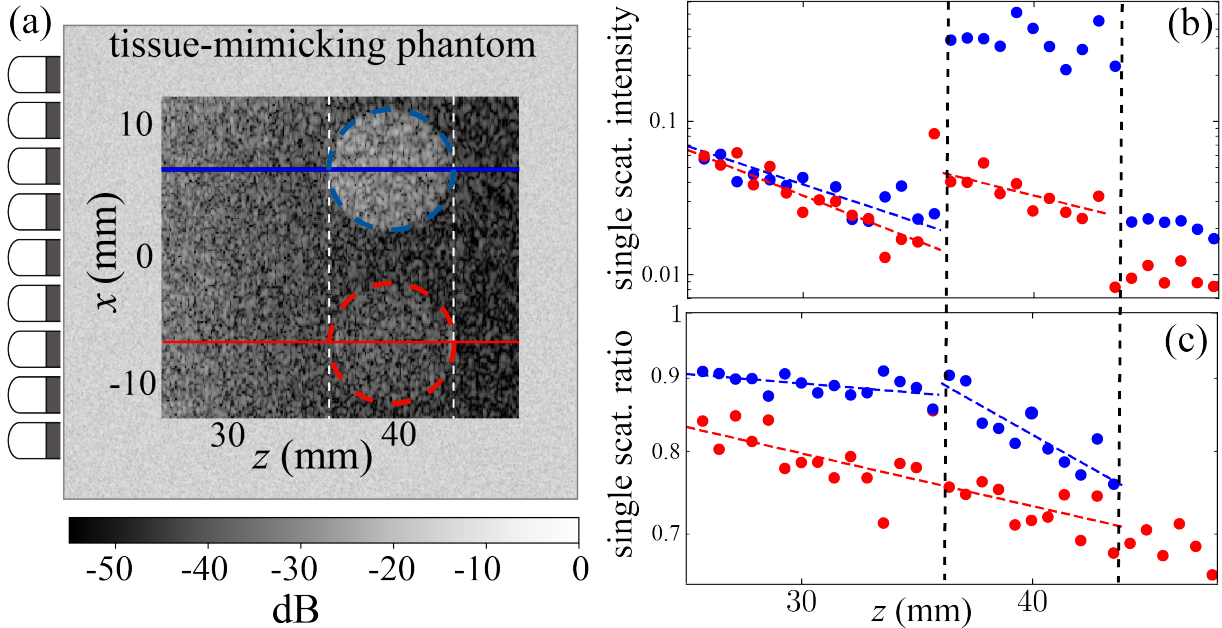


FIG. 3. (a) Experimental configuration and ultrasound image of the tissue-mimicking phantom. (b,c) \hat{I}_S (b) and $\hat{\rho}_s$ (c) versus time $t = 2z/c$ measured along the blue and red lines displayed in (a). The y -axes are in log-scale. The experimental measurement are fitted by Eqs. (5) and (2) (dashed lines) in the shallow (25-36 mm) and large (36-43 mm) depth range with values of ℓ_s and ℓ_{ext} reported in Tab. I.

TABLE I. Values of ℓ_{ext} and ℓ_s measured along the blue and red lines of the phantom displayed in Fig. 3.

Depth range	ℓ_{ext}	ℓ_s
25-36 mm (blue)	17 ± 3 mm	247 ± 90 mm
36-43 mm (blue)	–	36 ± 7 mm
25-36 mm (red)	15 ± 2 mm	90 ± 11 mm
36-43 mm (red)	23 ± 8 mm	90 ± 11 mm

monitor diseases such as steatosis [23, 49, 50]. However, this measurement accumulates absorption and scattering losses and a discrimination between these two mechanisms would probably lead to a sharper diagnosis. This disease consists in an accumulation of fat droplets in liver and leads to a drastic increase of scattering [51]. As a first step towards such biomedical applications, we apply our approach to in-vivo ultrasound data acquired on the liver

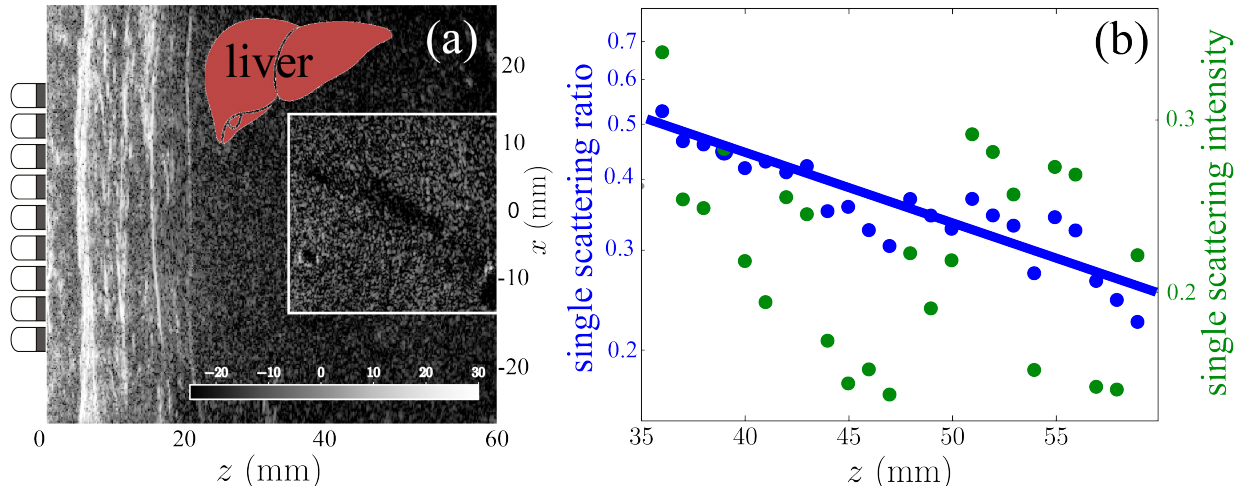


FIG. 4. (a) Experimental configuration and ultrasound image of the liver, including the muscle and fat layers at shallow depths. The area of interest is surrounded by a white rectangle in which the gray scale spans from -25 to 10 dB to improve the image contrast. (b) $\hat{\rho}_s$ (blue dots) and \hat{I}_S (green dots) vs. depth $z = ct/2$. The y -axes are in log-scale. The fit of $\rho_s(t)$ with Eq. (5) (blue line) leads to an estimation of ℓ_s .

of a healthy human subject [Fig. 4(a)]. The experimental conditions are the same as for the phantom experiment. The result of our SS filter is presented in Fig. 4(b) for the region surrounded by a white rectangle in Fig. 4(a). As previously observed in the phantom, $\hat{\rho}_s$ exhibits much less fluctuations compared to I_S . The latter quantity is extremely sensitive to reflectivity variations caused by the presence of structures like veins and cannot provide a reliable measurement of ℓ_{ext} . On the contrary, the fitting of $\hat{\rho}_s$ with Eq. (5) leads to an estimation of $\ell_s \simeq 22 \pm 2$ mm. This value is remarkably low but is in agreement with the important MS contribution observed for the same organ in a previous study [42]. Of course, this demonstration is not limited to liver and can be extended to any tissue giving rise to ultrasound speckle.

Even though the proposed method is robust with respect to speckle variations, it shows some limitations. First, the SS filter is only efficient when the MS background is not too large. The tomography of ℓ_s is therefore limited to a penetration depth of a few ℓ_s . Another issue can arise when wave propagates from a strongly scattering region to a weakly scattering area. MS induced by the first layer predominates and hides the SS component of the second one [40]. A more elaborate inversion procedure of ρ_s is thus needed and will be the object

of a future study. Another relevant question concerns the applicability of this method to a 2D probe, *i.e.* a 3D imaging geometry. Interestingly, an exponential decay is still observed at short times-of-flight in 3D: $\rho_s(t) \sim \exp(-0.55ct/\ell_s)$ [40]. Hence the proposed method can be extended to 3D configurations. A last perspective for this work is its extension to anisotropic scattering. This achievement is particularly crucial for optical microscopy since light scattering is sharply peaked in the forward direction in biological tissues.

In summary, we have introduced a novel methodology for local characterization of scattering media, employing a non-invasive reflection setup. Our approach successfully discriminates between SS and MS events, providing an independent measurement of ℓ_s and ℓ_a . This obviates the need for traditional transmission experiments, offering a solution to a longstanding challenge in disordered media research. Beyond its inherent advantages, our method stands as a potent tool for quantitative imaging, applicable to in-vivo or in-situ scenarios. Notably, the robustness of the SS rate in the face of sample reflectivity fluctuations sets our approach apart from techniques reliant on the time-dependence of backscattered echoes for attenuation measurements. Importantly, while our proof-of-concept experiments were conducted with ultrasound, the universality of matrix imaging renders it applicable to diverse fields of wave physics wherever multi-element technology allows a time-gated measurement of the reflection matrix [52–55].

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Supplementary Material

This Supplementary Material provides further information on: (i) the focused reflection matrix; (ii) the single scattering filter; (iii) the relation between the canonical and focused \mathbf{R} -matrices; (iv) the theoretical expression of the single scattering intensity; (v) the theoretical expression of the overall intensity in the short-time range; (vi) the expression of the diffuse intensity in the long-time limit; (vii) the numerical validation of the whole method.

FOCUSED REFLECTION MATRIX

Matrix imaging basically consists in applying a focused beamforming process to the recorded reflection matrix $\mathbf{R}_{uu}(t)$ at input and output [42]. To do so, the first step is to perform a temporal Fourier transform of $\mathbf{R}_{uu}(t)$:

$$\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{uu}(\omega) = \int dt \mathbf{R}_{uu}(t) e^{-j\omega t}. \quad (\text{S1})$$

with ω , the angular frequency. The second step is a projection of the reflection matrix in the focused basis. Mathematically, this operation can be performed in the frequency domain by means of the following matrix product:

$$\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{xx}(z, \omega) = \mathbf{T}_{ux}^\dagger(z, \omega) \times \mathbf{R}_{uu}(\omega) \times \mathbf{T}_{ux}^*(z, \omega). \quad (\text{S2})$$

where the symbols \dagger and $*$ stand for transpose conjugation and conjugation operations. $\mathbf{T}_{ux}(z)$ is the transmission matrix that describes wave propagation from the transducer plane (u) to the focal plane (x) at each depth z . Based on diffraction theory and Rayleigh Sommerfeld integral, its elements $T(u, x, z, \omega)$ correspond to the z -derivative of the Green's functions $G(u, x, z, \omega)$ between the transducer and focal planes. $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{ur}}$ depends on the spatial distribution of the wave speed $c(\mathbf{r})$ inside the system. For an homogeneous speed of sound c_0 and in a 2D geometry, these Green's functions are given by:

$$G(u, x, z, \omega) = -\frac{j}{4} \mathcal{H}_0 \left(k \sqrt{(u-x)^2 + z^2} \right) \quad (\text{S3})$$

where \mathcal{H}_0 is the Hankel function of the first kind and $k = \omega/c_0$, the wave number.

The coefficients $\bar{R}(x_{\text{out}}, x_{\text{in}}, z, \omega)$ of each focused reflection matrix $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{xx}(z, \omega)$ are the response of the medium at angular frequency ω between virtual sources and detectors located

at $\mathbf{r}_{\text{in}} = (x_{\text{in}}, z)$ and $\mathbf{r}_{\text{out}} = (x_{\text{out}}, z)$. The last step consists in summing the focused reflection matrix over the frequency bandwidth $[\omega_-; \omega_+]$:

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z) = \int_{\omega_-}^{\omega_+} d\omega \overline{\mathbf{R}}_{xx}(z, \omega) e^{j\omega t}. \quad (\text{S4})$$

This operation is equivalent to an inverse Fourier transform at lapse time $\tau = 0$ in the focused basis; it amounts to a time-gating of back-scattered echoes at the ballistic time $t = 2z/c$ in the transducer basis. It is required to recover the axial resolution of the ultrasound image such that selected singly-scattered waves come from a single plane at depth z .

SINGLE SCATTERING FILTER

To filter multiple scattering from the focused reflection matrix, an accurate single scattering space should be built [45]. To that aim, we first compute a set of monochromatic reflection matrices $\mathbf{P}_{uu}(x_s, z, \omega) = [P(u_{\text{in}}, u_{\text{out}}, x_s, z, \omega)]$ defined in the transducer basis and associated with a single point-like scatterer located at (x_s, z) , such that

$$\mathbf{P}_{uu}(x_s, z, \omega) = \mathbf{T}_{ux}(z, \omega) \times \mathbf{\Gamma}_{xx}(x_s) \times \mathbf{T}_{ux}^T(z, \omega). \quad (\text{S5})$$

with $\mathbf{\Gamma}(x_s)$, a diagonal matrix whose coefficients $\gamma(x)$ describes the reflectivity of each scatterer, such that $\gamma(x) = \gamma_0 \delta(x - x_s)$, with δ the Dirac distribution.

The next step is the projection of each matrix $\mathbf{P}_{uu}(x_s, z, \omega)$ in the focused basis, as previously done for $\mathbf{R}_{uu}(z, \omega)$ [Eq. (S2)],

$$\mathbf{P}_{xx}(x_s, z, \omega) = \mathbf{T}_{ux}^\dagger(z, \omega) \times \mathbf{P}_{uu}(x_s, z, \omega) \times \mathbf{T}_{ux}^*(z, \omega). \quad (\text{S6})$$

In practice, we generate a synthetic matrix $\mathbf{P}_{xx}(x_s, z, \omega)$ for a virtual scatterer every half resolution cell. The dimension of this resolution cell is dictated by the characteristic size δx of the focal spot. For an homogeneous speed-of-sound, $\delta x = \lambda / (2 \sin[\arctan(z / (2Np))])$.

To build a single scattering space, this set of matrices can be orthogonalized by means a Gram-Schmidt process [45]. However, this approach is not optimal and time consuming. Here we propose a more efficient process based on a singular value decomposition. To that aim, the set of reference matrices is first concatenated into a bi-dimensional matrix $\hat{\mathbf{P}}(z, \omega)$, at each depth z and frequency ω such that:

$$\hat{P}(\{x_{\text{in}}, x_{\text{out}}\}, x_s, z, \omega) = P(x_{\text{in}}, x_{\text{out}}, x_s, z, \omega) \quad (\text{S7})$$

Then, the single scattering basis is determined at each depth and frequency by performing a singular value decomposition of $\hat{\mathbf{P}}(z, \omega)$:

$$\hat{\mathbf{P}}(z, \omega) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_k(z, \omega)} \sigma_k(z, \omega) \hat{\mathbf{F}}_k(z, \omega) \mathbf{X}_k(z, \omega) \quad (\text{S8})$$

where σ_k are the singular values ranged in decreasing order. $\hat{\mathbf{F}}_k(z, \omega) = [\hat{F}_k(\{x_{\text{in}}, x_{\text{out}}\}, z, \omega)]$ and $\mathbf{X}_k(z, \omega) = [X_k(x_s, z, \omega)]$ are the set of singular vectors defined in the basis of focused reflection matrices ($\{x_{\text{in}}, x_{\text{out}}\}$) and the scatterer position basis (x_s). The rank $N_k(z, \omega)$ of the single scattering space can be tuned by applying an arbitrary threshold to the spectrum of singular values or deterministically fixed as the number of resolution cells in the field-of-view: $N_k(z, \omega) = \Delta x / \delta x(z, \omega)$, with Δx , the lateral extent of the field-of-view.

The set of singular vectors $\hat{\mathbf{F}}_k(z, \omega)$ provide an orthonormal basis of focused reflection matrices $\mathbf{F}_k(z, \omega) = [F_k(x_{\text{in}}, x_{\text{out}}, z, \omega)]$ [Fig.2(b) in the accompanying paper] such that

$$F_k(x_{\text{in}}, x_{\text{out}}, z, \omega) = \hat{F}_k(\{x_{\text{in}}, x_{\text{out}}\}, z, \omega). \quad (\text{S9})$$

This single scattering basis is used to project each focused reflection matrix $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{xx}(z, \omega)$ onto a characteristic single scattering space:

$$\bar{\mathbf{S}}_{xx}(z, \omega) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_k(z, \omega)} \text{Tr} \left\{ \mathbf{F}_k^\dagger(z, \omega) \times \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{xx}(z, \omega) \right\} \mathbf{F}_k(z, \omega) \quad (\text{S10})$$

The set of resulting monochromatic matrices $\bar{\mathbf{S}}_{xx}(z, \omega)$ are then recombined to yield the broadband single scattering matrix:

$$\mathbf{S}_{xx}(z) = \int_{\omega_-}^{\omega_+} d\omega \bar{\mathbf{S}}_{xx}(z, \omega) \quad (\text{S11})$$

Figure 2(d) of the accompanying manuscript show one example of single scattering matrix in the phantom experiment. Not surprisingly, its diagonal coefficients are significantly larger than off-diagonal coefficients: this is characteristic of single scattering. The ratio between the norms of $\mathbf{S}_{xx}(z)$ and $\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z)$ can serve as an estimator for the single scattering ratio, a refined one compared to previous approaches that estimated the single and multiple scattering rates from the off-diagonal and diagonal intensities [42]. Moreover, unlike Ref. [44], the present filter does not make any assumption on the intensity distribution of multiple scattering. Despite these improvements, this single scattering filter still exhibits a bias for $t > \tau_s$ since, even in absence of single scattering, a residual multiple scattering contribution will still

emerge along the single scattering subspace. However, in the scattering regime considered in this paper ($t < \tau_s$), single scattering is predominant and this bias does not affect our estimator of the single scattering rate.

RELATION BETWEEN THE FOCUSED R-MATRIX AND THE TIME-GATED CANONICAL R-MATRIX

In the accompanying paper, the back-scattered intensity is defined as the norm of the focused reflection matrix:

$$I(t = 2z/c) = \text{Tr} \{ \mathbf{R}_{xx}(z) \times \mathbf{R}_{xx}^\dagger(z) \} / N \quad (\text{S12})$$

To show the equivalence of this quantity with the back-scattered intensity that would be computed in the transducer basis, the first step is to decompose \mathbf{R}_{xx} in the frequency domain [Eq. (S4)] and use the expression of $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{xx}(\omega)$ given in Eq. (S2) to express the broadband matrix \mathbf{R}_{xx} :

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z) = \int d\omega \mathbf{T}_{ux}^\dagger(z, \omega) \times \mathbf{R}_{uu}(\omega) \times \mathbf{T}_{ux}^*(z, \omega). \quad (\text{S13})$$

To simplify the latter expression, the paraxial approximation can be made and the transmission matrix can be decomposed as follows:

$$\mathbf{T}_{ux}(z, \omega) = \mathbf{F}_{ux}(z, \omega) \exp \left[j \frac{\omega}{c} z \right] \quad (\text{S14})$$

with $\mathbf{F}_{ux}(z, \omega)$, the Fresnel operator whose coefficients $F(u, x, z, \omega)$ are given by:

$$F(\mathbf{u}, x, z, \omega) \simeq e^{3i\pi/4} \sqrt{\frac{2\omega}{\pi z c}} \exp \left[j \frac{\omega}{2zc} (u - x)^2 \right]. \quad (\text{S15})$$

Using this decomposition of $\mathbf{T}_{ux}(z, \omega)$, Equation (S13) can be rewritten as follows

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z) \simeq \int d\omega \mathbf{F}_{ux}^\dagger(z, \omega) \times \mathbf{R}_{uu}(\omega) \exp \left[-2j \frac{\omega}{c} z \right] \times \mathbf{F}_{ux}^*(z, \omega). \quad (\text{S16})$$

To go beyond, the Fresnel operator can be considered as constant over the frequency bandwith and replaced by its value at the central frequency ω_c , such that

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z) \simeq \mathbf{F}_{ux}^\dagger(z, \omega_c) \times \mathbf{R}_{uu}(t = 2z/c) \times \mathbf{F}_{ux}^*(z, \omega_c). \quad (\text{S17})$$

The broadband focused reflection matrix $\mathbf{R}_{xx}(z)$ and the time-gated reflection matrix $\mathbf{R}_{uu}(t = 2z/c)$ are thus related through a simple change of basis. The unitarity of the

Fresnel operator $\mathbf{F}_{ux}(z, \omega_c)$, implies an equality between their norms:

$$I(t) = \text{Tr} \{ \mathbf{R}_{xx}(z) \times \mathbf{R}_{xx}^\dagger(z) \} / N = \text{Tr} \{ \mathbf{R}_{uu}(t = 2z/c) \times \overline{\mathbf{R}}_{uu}^\dagger(t = 2z/c) \} / N \quad (\text{S18})$$

Upon paraxial approximation, it is therefore equivalent to compute the back-scattered intensity in the transducer or focused basis. The same relation can be demonstrated for the single scattering contribution:

$$I_S(t) = \text{Tr} \{ \mathbf{S}_{xx}(z) \times \mathbf{S}_{xx}^\dagger(z) \} / N = \text{Tr} \{ \mathbf{S}_{uu}(t = 2z/c) \times \overline{\mathbf{S}}_{uu}^\dagger(t = 2z/c) \} / N \quad (\text{S19})$$

The analytical expression of $I(t)$ and $I_S(t)$ can thus be derived by considering the response of the medium at its surface. Note that the same result holds if the array of transducers is further away from the sample surface. In that case, one simply has to set the depth origin ($z = 0$) at the sample surface, and accordingly the origin of time ($t = 0$) at the arrival time of the first echo.

SINGLE SCATTERING INTENSITY

We first derive an expression for the single-scattering contribution based on radiative transfer theory under isotropic scattering assumption. In that case, there is no difference between the scattering and the transport mean-free path. Radiative transfer theory describes the spatial and temporal dependence of the radiance (or specific intensity) $P(\mathbf{r}, t, \mathbf{u})$ in a random medium. Radiance is defined as energy flow, propagating in the direction \mathbf{u} , per unit normal area per unit solid angle $d\Omega$ per unit time. It follows a transport (Boltzmann) equation :

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} P(\mathbf{r}, t, \mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla P(\mathbf{r}, t, \mathbf{u}) + \ell_{\text{ext}}^{-1} P(\mathbf{r}, t, \mathbf{u}) = \ell_s^{-1} P(\mathbf{r}, t) + c^{-1} S(\mathbf{r}, t, \mathbf{u}), \quad (\text{S20})$$

with S the source term and $P(\mathbf{r}, t)$ the intensity, defined as the angular average of the radiance

$$P(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d\Omega P(\mathbf{r}, t, \mathbf{u}) \quad (\text{S21})$$

Classically, the transport equation can be derived from the Bethe-Salpeter equation, neglecting all interference (coherent) effects. Here we adapt the theoretical developments of Paasschens [41], which were derived for an infinite random medium, to our experimental configuration. The problem was solved in two dimensions. In an elegant way, Paasschens

derived an expression for each scattering order of the intensity Green's function $P(\mathbf{r}, t)$. In particular, the single scattering component P_S is derived as follows:

$$P_S(r, t) = \frac{\exp(-ct/\ell_{\text{ext}})}{2\pi\ell_s ct} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{c^2 t^2}\right)^{-1/2} \Theta(ct - r) \quad (\text{S22})$$

with Θ , the Heaviside function: $\Theta(x) = 1$ for $x > 0$ and zero elsewhere.

In our case, the medium is semi-infinite. The question is now how to modify the result of Paasschens to account for the medium interface. If we assume that the source term is isotropic, and that the average reflection coefficient for the interface at $z = 0$ is 0, we just need to divide by two the result of Paasschens for the single scattering component. The single scattering intensity I_S can then be obtained by integrating the mean radiance over the sample surface:

$$I_S(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx P_S(x, z = 0, t) \quad (\text{S23})$$

Injecting Eq. (2) into the last equation leads to the following expression for $I_S(t)$:

$$I_S(t) = \frac{\exp(-ct/\ell_{\text{ext}})}{4\ell_s} \quad (\text{S24})$$

This analytical expression perfectly agrees with the result of the Monte Carlo simulation displayed in Fig. 1(b). This simulation consists in a 2D random walk with an exponential step size distribution of characteristic length l_s . 10^6 particles are thrown in the medium from the origin ($z = 0$) with a uniform angular distribution. The resulting time-dependent backscattered intensity is estimated by building the histogram of times-of-flight at which each reflected particle crosses the interface at $z = 0$. This Monte Carlo simulation allows the independent investigation of each scattering order of the backscattered intensity since we know exactly the number of scattering events undergone by each particle before reaching the medium interface. The single scattering intensity displayed in Fig. 1 has thus been obtained by considering the time-of-flight distribution for particles that have been scattered once and only once before reaching the medium interface. Figure S1(a) also shows the time-of-flight distribution for the single scattering component but, this time, for a 3D random walk. Interestingly, the expression of I_S given in Eq. (S24) also seems to fit pretty well the Monte Carlo result in a 3D geometry [see Fig. S1(a)].

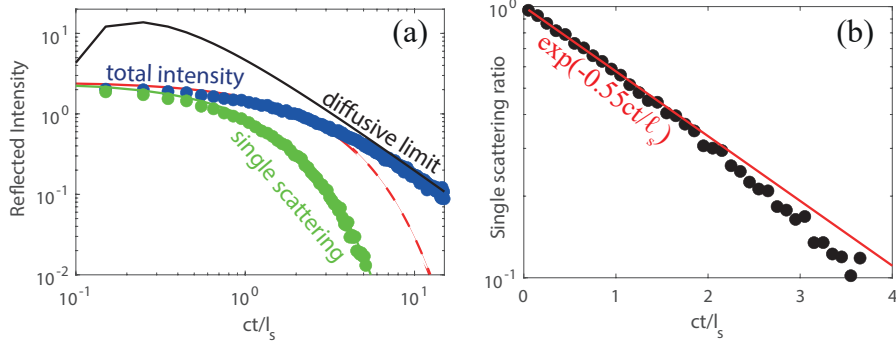


FIG. S1. Monte Carlo simulation of energy transport in a 3D semi-infinite random medium [$\ell_s = 0.1$ m, $\ell_a = 100$ m]. (a) (b) Reflected intensity vs. t/τ_s : The single scattering intensity (green dots) is compared with its theoretical expression of Eq. (2); the overall intensity (blue dots) is compared with the heuristic expression of $I(t) = I_S(t) \exp(-0.55ct/\ell_s)$ (red line) and the 3D diffusive result [47] (black line). (c) Single scattering rate $\rho_s(t)$: The numerical result (black dots) is compared with the heuristic exponential decay $\exp(-0.55ct/\ell_s)$ (red line).

SCATTERED INTENSITY IN THE SHORT-TIME LIMIT

Paasschens also derived the following analytical expression for the overall radiance $P(\mathbf{r}, t)$ in a 2D geometry:

$$P(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{\exp(-ct/\ell_a)}{2\pi\ell_s ct} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{c^2 t^2}\right)^{-1/2} \exp\left[\left(\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - r^2} - ct\right)/\ell_s\right] \Theta(ct - r). \quad (\text{S25})$$

The square root in the exponential can be developed as follows,

$$\exp\left[\left(\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - r^2} - ct\right)/\ell_s\right] \sim \exp\left[-r^2/(2\ell_s ct)\right] \quad (\text{S26})$$

provided that

$$\exp\left[-r^4/(8\ell_s ct^3)\right] \sim 1. \quad (\text{S27})$$

Given the fact that $r < ct$, the latter condition is valid for $ct < \ell_s$. Equation (S25) can thus be simplified into the following expression for $t < \tau_s$:

$$P(\mathbf{r}, t) \underset{t < \tau_s}{\sim} \frac{\exp(-ct/\ell_a)}{2\pi\ell_s ct} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{c^2 t^2}\right)^{-1/2} \exp\left[-r^2/(2\ell_s ct)\right] \Theta(ct - r). \quad (\text{S28})$$

Taking into account the medium interface in presence of multiple scattering is more tricky than for single scattering. A first option is to reproduce what we did for single scattering, i.e

dividing by two the mean radiance [Eq. (S25)] obtained for an infinite medium. The overall intensity is then given by:

$$I(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx P(x, z = 0, t) \quad (\text{S29})$$

Injecting Eq. (S28) into the last equation leads to the following expression for $I(t)$:

$$I(t) \underset{t < \tau_s}{\sim} \frac{\exp(-ct/\ell_a) \exp[-ct/(4\ell_s)]}{4\ell_s} I_0\left(\frac{ct}{4\ell_s}\right) \quad (\text{S30})$$

where I_0 is the modified Bessel function of the first kind. The latter function can be considered as equal to 1 for $t < \tau_s$. The following asymptotic expression is thus obtained for $I(t)$ at short times-of-flight:

$$I(t) \underset{t < \tau_s}{\sim} \exp(-ct/4\ell_s) \exp(-ct/\ell_a)/(4\ell_s). \quad (\text{S31})$$

This analytical expression is confronted to the result of the Monte Carlo simulation in Fig. 1(b). A perfect agreement is obtained for $t < \tau_s$ but, as expected, this analytical expression cannot grasp the evolution of the backscattered intensity for $t > \tau_s$.

Using Eqs. (S22) and (S31), an expression can be derived for the single scattering rate, $\rho_s(t) = I_s(t)/I(t)$, in the short-time limit:

$$\rho_s(t) \underset{t < \tau_s}{\sim} \exp(-3ct/4\ell_s). \quad (\text{S32})$$

This is the fundamental result on which the accompanying paper is based. This exponential decay of the single scattering rate is confirmed by the result of the Monte Carlo simulation displayed in Fig. 1(c). Again, an excellent agreement is found between our analytical prediction and the solution of the radiative transfer equation for $t < \tau_s$. Note that the decay of $\rho_s(t)$ is not strictly identical in a 3D geometry but an exponential decay of $\exp(-0.55ct/\ell_s)$ fits pretty well the result of our Monte Carlo simulation for $t < \tau_s$ [Fig. S1(b)].

DIFFUSE INTENSITY IN THE LONG-TIME LIMIT

In a scattering medium ($\ell_s \ll \ell_a$), the specific intensity $P(\mathbf{r}, t, \mathbf{u})$ can be decomposed as the sum of an isotropic and an anisotropic term [56]:

$$P(\mathbf{r}, t, \mathbf{u}) = \frac{\phi(\mathbf{r}, t)}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) \cdot \mathbf{u} \quad (\text{S33})$$

with $\phi(\mathbf{r}, t)$, the fluence rate (or intensity), and $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, the energy flux. In the long time limit ($t \gg \tau_s$), the radiative transfer equation then leads to a much simpler equation for $\phi(\mathbf{r}, t)$:

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) - D \Delta \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) + \frac{1}{\ell_a} \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = S(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad (\text{S34})$$

with D , the diffusion coefficient. In a 2D geometry and for isotropic scattering, $D = c\ell_s/2$.

For an infinite medium, the Green's function F of the diffusion equation [$S(\mathbf{r}, t) = \delta(\mathbf{r})\delta(t)$] can be expressed as follows:

$$F(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi Dt} \exp(-ct/\ell_a) \exp(-r^2/4Dt). \quad (\text{S35})$$

In a semi-infinite medium, the cancellation of $\phi(\mathbf{r}, t)$ at the boundary ($z = 0$) can be met by adding a negative or image source of energy to the infinite medium problem. The fluence rate per incident wave packet can then be written as the sum of contributions from two sources at $z = z_0$ and $z = -z_0$, with $z_0 = 2\ell_s/3$, the extrapolation length [48]. The corresponding Green's function $F(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is thus given by:

$$F(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi Dt} \exp(-ct/\ell_a) \left[\exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + (z - z_0)^2}{4Dt}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + (z + z_0)^2}{4Dt}\right) \right]. \quad (\text{S36})$$

The associated energy flux $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ at the medium surface can be deduced from the Fick's law:

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -(D/c) \nabla F(\mathbf{r}, t)|_{z=0}. \quad (\text{S37})$$

The diffuse intensity, $P_d(\mathbf{r}, t) = |\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t)|$, can then be deduced:

$$P_d(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{\exp(-ct/\ell_a)}{2\pi Dt} \frac{z_0}{ct} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + z_0^2}{4Dt}\right) \quad (\text{S38})$$

The total diffuse reflectance, $I_d(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx P_d(x, z, t)$, is finally given by:

$$I_d(t) = \frac{\exp(-ct/\ell_a)}{\sqrt{\pi Dt}} \frac{z_0}{ct} \exp\left(-\frac{z_0^2}{4Dt}\right) \quad (\text{S39})$$

In the long-time limit, $4Dt \gg z_0^2$. $I_d(t)$ thus simplifies into

$$I_d(t) = \frac{\exp(-ct/\ell_a)}{\sqrt{\pi Dt}} \frac{z_0}{ct}. \quad (\text{S40})$$

Interestingly, this expression of $I_d(t)$ is identical to the one previously derived by Patterson *et al.* in 3D [47]. This expression can be used to fit the result of the Monte Carlo simulation

for $t > \tau_s$ both in 2D [Fig. 1(b)] and 3D [Fig. S1(a)]. If absorption is negligible, a power law decay as $t^{-3/2}$ is thus predicted for the scattered intensity in the diffusive limit.

Using Eqs. (2) and (S40), an expression can be derived for the single scattering rate, $\rho_s(t) \sim I_s(t)/I_d(t)$, in the long-time limit:

$$\rho_s(t) \underset{t > \tau_s}{\sim} \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (ct/\ell_s)^{3/2} \exp(-ct/\ell_s). \quad (\text{S41})$$

This diffusion approximation predicts correctly the evolution of the single scattering rate in the long-time limit (Fig. 1c). As in the short-time limit, the single scattering rate can give access, in principle, to a measurement of ℓ_s independent from ℓ_a . Nevertheless, the scaling with ℓ_s is more complicated than a simple exponential decay.

NUMERICAL VALIDATION

The full method is now validated by means of a simulation of the wave equation. The scattering medium is a random collection of point-like scatterers. The associated reflection matrix is computed by means of a Born series already described in a previous study [45].

We first consider 2D random systems displaying a uniform distribution of scatterers [Fig. S2]. In the first system [Fig. S2(a)], the scatterer cross-section σ is of 2.5×10^{-2} mm and their concentration is $n = 0.2$ mm $^{-2}$. Under the independent scattering approximation (ISA) [57], the scattering mean free path $\ell_s \sim (n\sigma)^{-1}$, that is to say $\ell_s \sim 194$ mm in the present case. The array of transducers is placed at 140 mm from the sample surface. The simulated reflection matrix is projected onto the single scattering basis following the method described in Sec. . The resulting single scattering rate $\hat{\rho}_s(t)$ is displayed in Fig. S2(b). A quantitative agreement is found between $\hat{\rho}_s(t)$ and its theoretical scaling in $\exp(-3ct/4\ell_s)$ in the short time limit. The same observation holds for a more concentrated scattering medium for which $n = 1$ mm $^{-2}$ and $\ell_s \sim 39$ mm [Fig. S2(c)]. Again, our theoretical prediction [Eq. (5)] perfectly fits the single scattering rate $\hat{\rho}_s(t)$ for $t < \tau_s$ [see Fig. S2(d)]. This simulation thus validates both the overall method and our theoretical predictions.

This numerical simulation can also be used to outline the limits of our approach, in particular in media with a heterogeneous distribution of scatterers. To that aim, we now consider a two-layered medium, each layer having a different density of scatterers. Two cases are investigated: dilute-to-dense [Fig. S3(a)] and dense-to dilute [Fig. S3(c)]. The

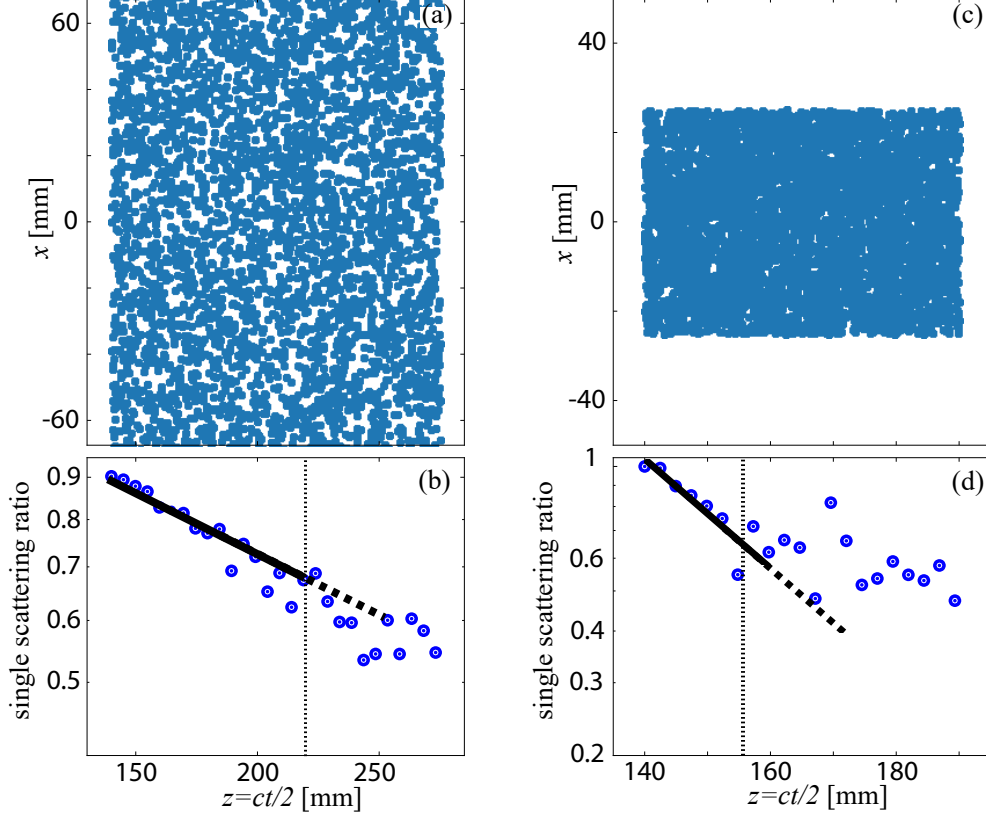


FIG. S2. Single scattering rate for homogeneous disorder. (a) Cylinders uniformly distributed in a $15 \times 13.5 \text{ cm}^2$ area with concentration $n = 0.2 \text{ mm}^{-2}$. ℓ_s is estimated from ISA: $\ell_s = 194 \text{ mm}$. (b) Depth-evolution of the single scattering rate $\hat{\rho}_s$ (blue dots) compared with the theoretical prediction [Eq. (5)] using the ℓ_s value derived under ISA. (c) Cylinders uniformly distributed in a $15 \times 13.5 \text{ cm}^2$ area with number density $n = 1 \text{ mm}^{-2}$. The scattering mean free path estimated from ISA is $\ell_s = 39 \text{ mm}$. (d) Depth-evolution of the single scattering rate $\hat{\rho}_s$ (blue dots) compared with the theoretical prediction [Eq. (5)] using the ℓ_s value derived under ISA. The vertical dashed line accounts for $z = c\tau_s/2$, the boundary between the short and long time regimes.

scatterer concentration in the dilute layer is $n = 0.04 \text{ mm}^{-2}$ ($\ell_s \sim 970 \text{ mm}$), while $n = 0.2 \text{ mm}^{-2}$ in the dense layer ($\ell_s \sim 194 \text{ mm}$). The depth evolution of the single scattering rate measured in each system is displayed in Figs. S3(b) and (d) respectively. As discussed in the main text, propagating from a dilute to a dense region does not affect the single scattering ratio that exhibits a clear change of exponential decay at the interface between the two regions [Fig. S3(d)]. On the contrary, in the dense-to-dilute case, $\rho_s(t)$ completely falls down right after the interface because the multiple scattering coming from the dense

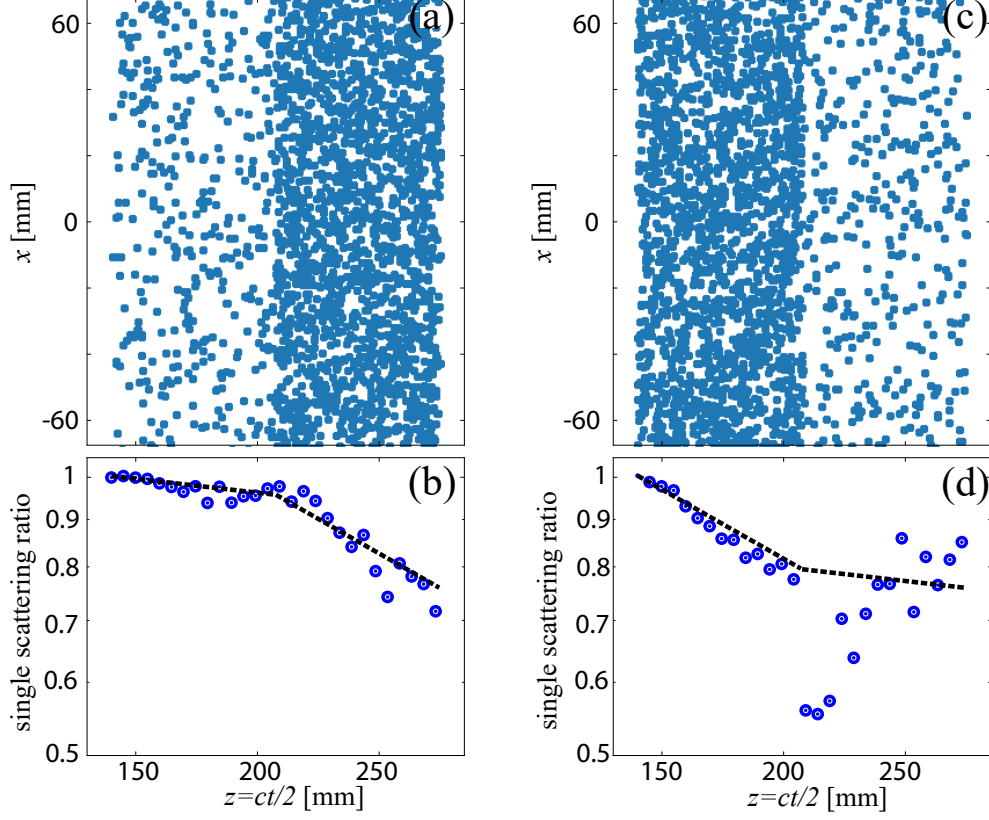


FIG. S3. Single scattering rate for an heterogeneous distribution of disorder. (a) Two-layered system with a dilute-to-dense configuration: $n = 0.04 \text{ mm}^{-2}$ ($\ell_s = 970 \text{ mm}$) in the first half of the medium, and dense $n = 0.2 \text{ mm}^{-2}$ ($\ell_s = 194 \text{ mm}$) in the second half. (b) Depth evolution of the single scattering rate $\hat{\rho}_s$ (blue dots) compared with the theoretical prediction [Eq. (5)] with the ℓ_s value derived under the ISA. (c) Dense-to-dilute system with the same parameters as in (a). (d) Same as in (b) but for the dense-to-dilute system displayed in (c).

region still dominates at times corresponding to ballistic depths located inside the dilute region. Hence, a positive gradient of scattering can be nicely resolved by our method but not a decreasing one. In the latter case, a more subtle inversion of $\rho_s(t)$ is needed to retrieve the depth evolution of the scattering mean free path ℓ_s .

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