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When using the reconstruction technique for multi-layered media such as biological tissue it is advantageous to take measurements with the longest  $L_{sc}$  possible in order to get the most depth information. However, it is still important to consider the tradeoff between acquiring longer  $L_{sc}$  measurements and increased acquisition time. While the  $L_{sc}$  can be increased by using a smaller secondary source aperture according to  $1/a$ , the acquisition time (which is inversely proportional to aperture area) increases according to  $a^2$ . The benefit of this additional acquisition time is that we can readily obtain information from a continuous distribution of smaller  $L_{sc}$  and are not just gaining a single point at a longer  $L_{sc}$ . However, the allowable collection  $L_{sc}$  may be limited by the length of time over which measurements can be taken without tissue degradation or due to other practical considerations.

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