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# Publisher Correction: Holistic Monte-Carlo optical modelling of biological imaging

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This Article contains an error in the order of the Figures. Figures 4 and 5 were published as Figures 5 and 4 respectively. The correct Figures 4 and 5 appear below as Figures 1 and 2. The Figure legends are correct.

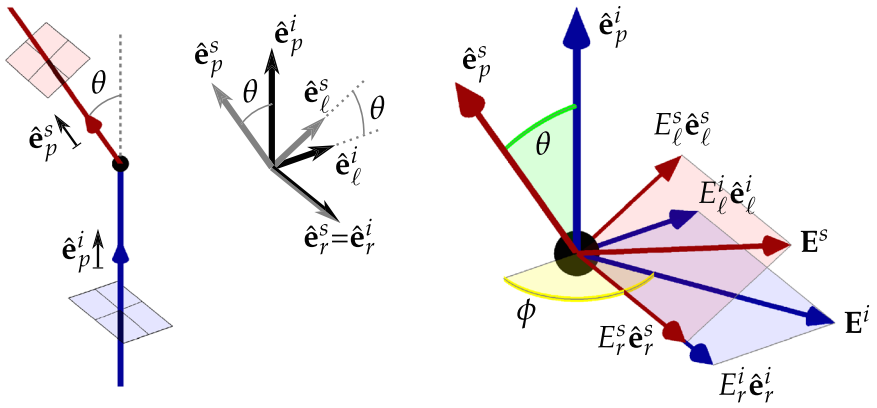


**Figure 1.** Geometry of a scattering event. Left diagram: incident ray vector $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_p^i$, and scattered ray vector $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_p^s$, define the scattering plane common to both vectors and $\theta$ is the scattering angle. Planes for defining polarisation states are represented by the red and blue squares. Centre diagram: the orthonormal co-ordinate systems for $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_p^i$ and $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_p^s$; the $r$ direction, common to both systems, is orthogonal to the scattering plane; the propagation direction $p$ and the orthogonal $\ell$ direction for the scattered photon are rotated by $\theta$ in the scattering plane with respect to the incident ray. Right diagram: the electric field $\mathbf{E}^i$ of the incident ray (blue) and $\mathbf{E}^s$ for the scattered ray (red) are decomposed into the respective $r$ and $\ell$ directions, with respect to the azimuthal angle $\phi$; as for the left diagram, the polarisation planes are shaded red and blue.

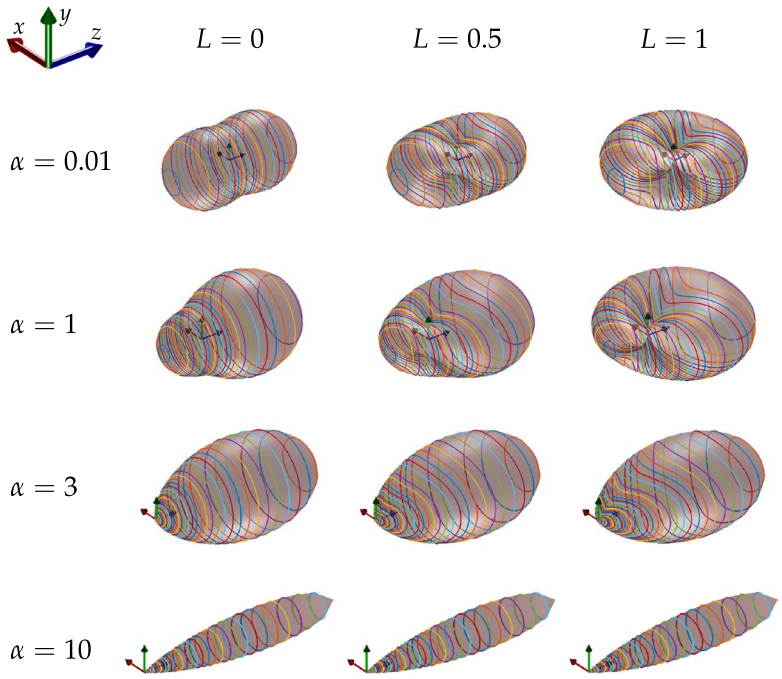


**Figure 2.** Scattering diagrams. Plots of scattering diagrams depicting the phase functions for Mie scattering, for various particle size parameters, $\alpha = \pi dn/\lambda$ ($d$ is the particle size, $n$ the index of refraction of the medium, and $\lambda$ the wavelength of the light) and degrees of linear polarisation. The incident ray propagates along $z$ axis and scatters at the origin of the axes. The polarised component of the partially polarised incident light is oriented with the major axis in the $y$ direction. The surfaces correspond to the phase function and coloured lines are contours of constant $\theta$.