







bandwidth of the spectrum decreases with depth instead of remaining constant [20]. Normal mammalian liver tissue attenuation is well described by power law functions in the low MHz band, with n of 1.1–1.3 (2, 4, 7, 16, 19). Abnormal livers and other tissues have a wider range of n (2, 4, 7, 11); thus, linearity assumptions may be of limited applicability to tissues. For cases where $n > 1$, application of the parametric techniques will lead to

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[2] K. J. Parker, R. M. Lerner, and R. C. Waag, "Attenuation of ultrasound: Magnitude and frequency dependence for tissue characterization"

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