



Figure S1. Histograms of ratios of principal eigenvalues. STSRI data were reconstructed at 3.6 μm isotropic resolution. (A) $\text{abs_ratio}(\lambda_{\text{cell}}, \lambda_{\text{sheetlet}})$, (B) $\text{abs_ratio}(\lambda_{\text{sheetlet}}, \lambda_{\text{sheetlet-normal}})$ and (C) $\text{abs_ratio}(\lambda_{\text{cell}}, \lambda_{\text{sheetlet-normal}})$ in diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and structure tensor synchrotron radiation imaging (STSRI), where $\text{abs_ratio}(\lambda_i, \lambda_j) = \{ \lambda_i/\lambda_j \text{ if } \lambda_i \leq \lambda_j \text{ or } \lambda_j/\lambda_i \text{ if } \lambda_i > \lambda_j$. Eigenvalues are better separated in the STSRI data corresponding to the (i) putative cell and sheetlet orientations: $(\lambda_2/\lambda_1)_{\text{DT}}$, $\text{mean} = 0.69$ versus $(\lambda_3/\lambda_1)_{\text{ST}}$, $\text{mean} = 0.58$, and (ii) putative sheetlet and sheetlet-normal orientations: $(\lambda_3/\lambda_2)_{\text{DT}}$, $\text{mean} = 0.86$ versus $(\lambda_2/\lambda_1)_{\text{ST}}$, $\text{mean} = 0.71$. Eigenvalues are better separated in the DTI data corresponding to putative cell and sheetlet-normal orientations: $(\lambda_3/\lambda_1)_{\text{DT}}$, $\text{mean} = 0.60$ versus $(\lambda_3/\lambda_2)_{\text{ST}}$, $\text{mean} = 0.78$.