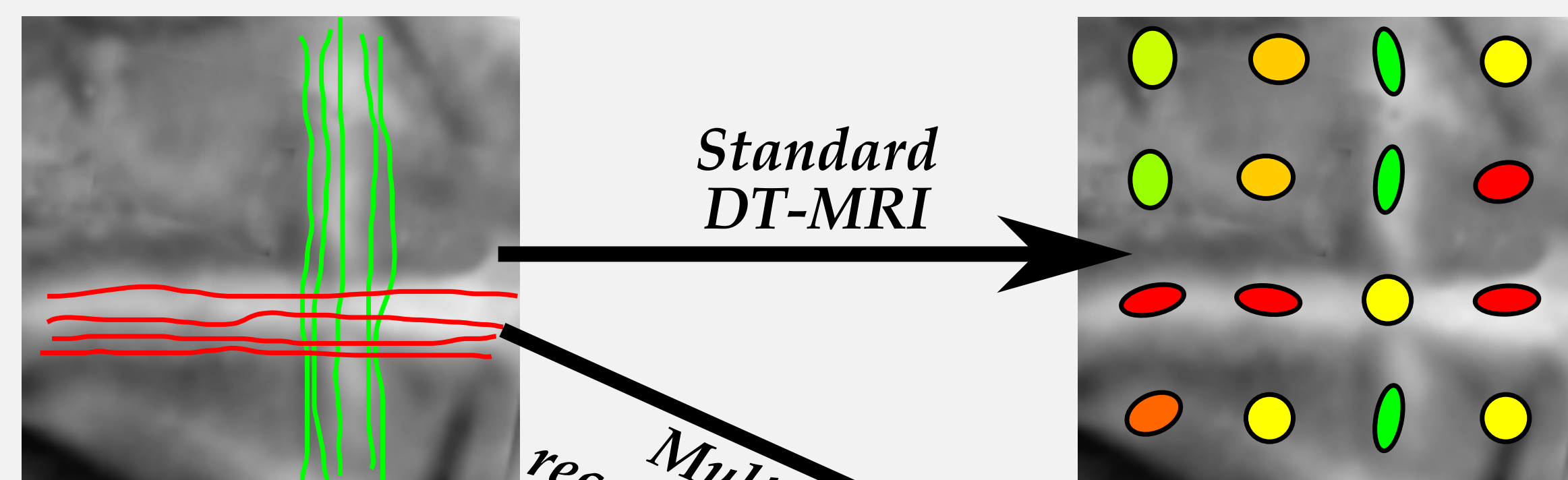
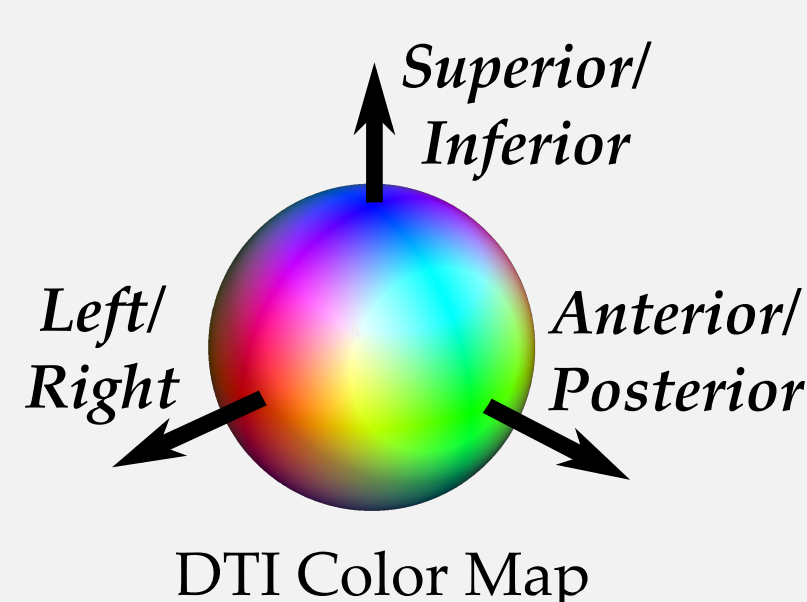


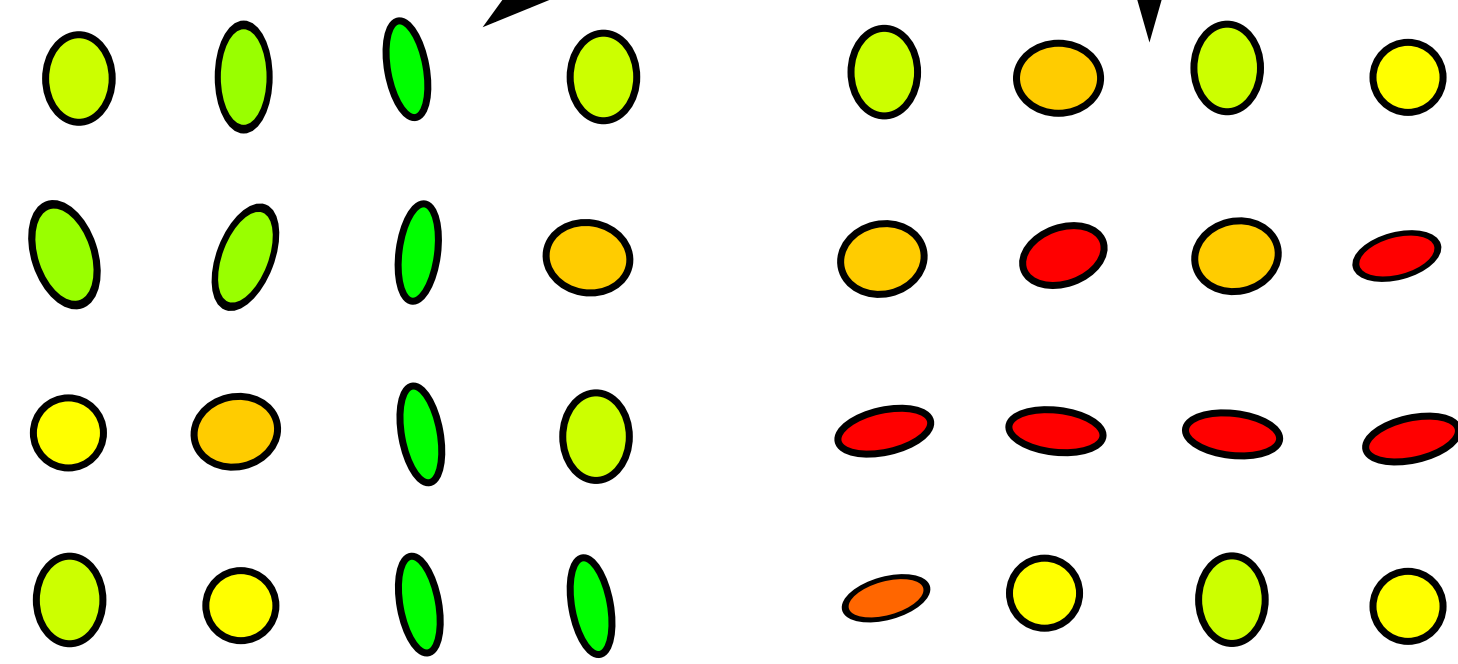
Motivation



Example neural fibers in a region of crossing neural tracts

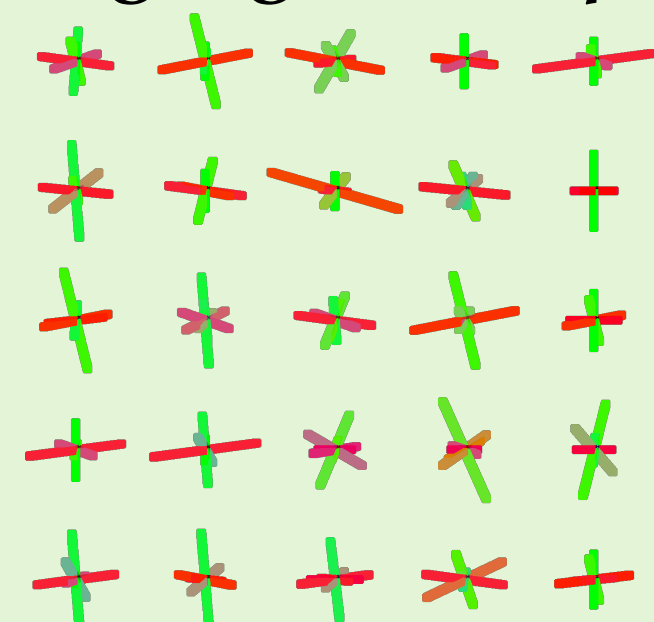


- In this example:
 - Two populations of orientations (population of diffusing water molecules along a fiber orientation)



- **Goal:** Infer the populations and smooth them individually
- **Problem:** Populations are only locally separable

Crossing regions in practice:



- Ideal crossing voxel
- Noise
- Splits
- Uneven weights
- Additional populations

Prior Work

- Smoothing in the measurement domain
 - Anisotropic noise filtering, Sijbers et al. [4]
 - Nonlocal means, Kuurstra et al. [5]
 - Image restoration McGraw et al. [6]
- Single-Tensor de-noising
 - Tabelow et al. [7], Chen et al. [8]
- **No method extends to multi-tensor models**

References

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- [3] Kreher, B., Schneider, J., Mader, I., Martin, E., Hennig, J., and Il'yasov, K., "Multitensor approach for analysis and tracking of complex fiber configurations," *Magnetic resonance in medicine* 54(5), 1216–1225 (2005).
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- [5] Kuurstra, A., Dolui, S., and Michailovich, O., "Hardi denoising using nonlocal means on s2," in [SPIE Medical Imaging], 83140I–83140I, International Society for Optics and Photonics (2012).
- [6] McGraw, T., Vemuri, B., Ozarslan, E., Chen, Y., and Mareci, T., "Variational denoising of diffusion weighted mri," *Inverse Problems and Imaging* 35(4), 625 (2009).
- [7] Tabelow, K., Polzehl, J., Spokoiny, V., and Voss, H. U., "Diffusion tensor imaging: Structural adaptive smoothing," *NeuroImage* 39(4), 1763–1773 (2008).
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Approach

- Data after multi-tensor reconstruction: [2] (Fractional Contribution) ($\sum_i f_i = 1$)

3D Locations Ω Voxel $A \in \Omega$ Population Orientation ω_i

- Assumptions:

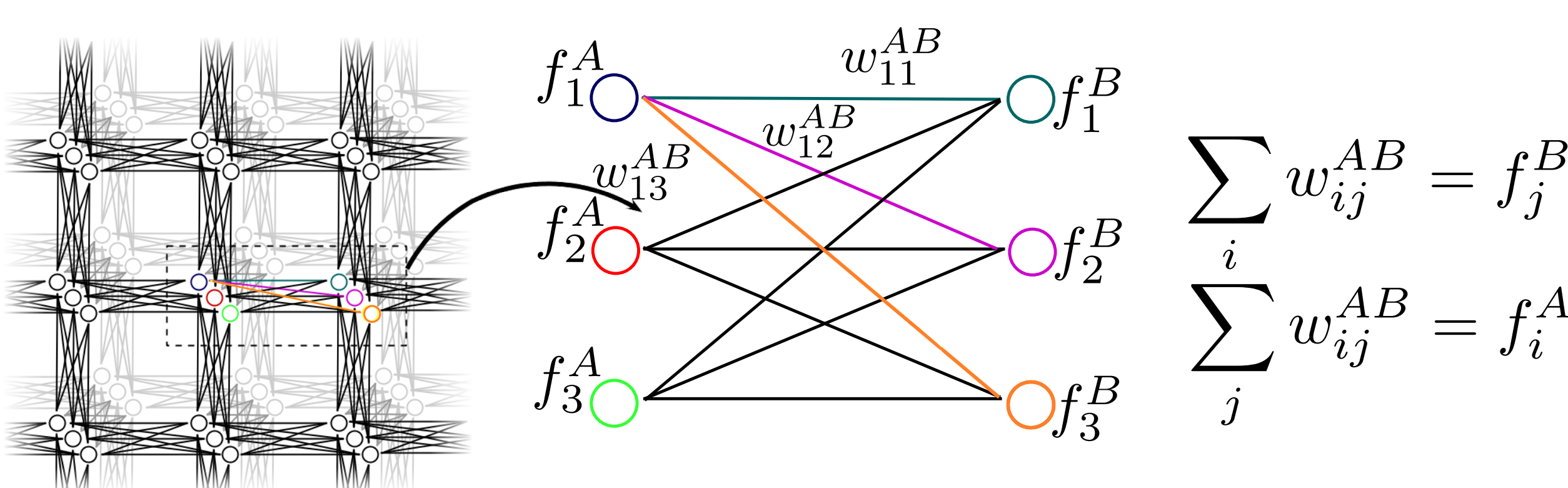
- The *individual populations of orientations are smooth*
- Locally, each population composes a *similar fraction* (e.g. Population X is 70% of voxel A and neighbors)

We define a global *smoothness energy function* (sum of edges)

$$E = \sum_{A \in \Omega} \sum_{B \in \mathcal{N}_A} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N w_{ij}^{AB} d^2(\omega_i^A, \omega_j^B)$$

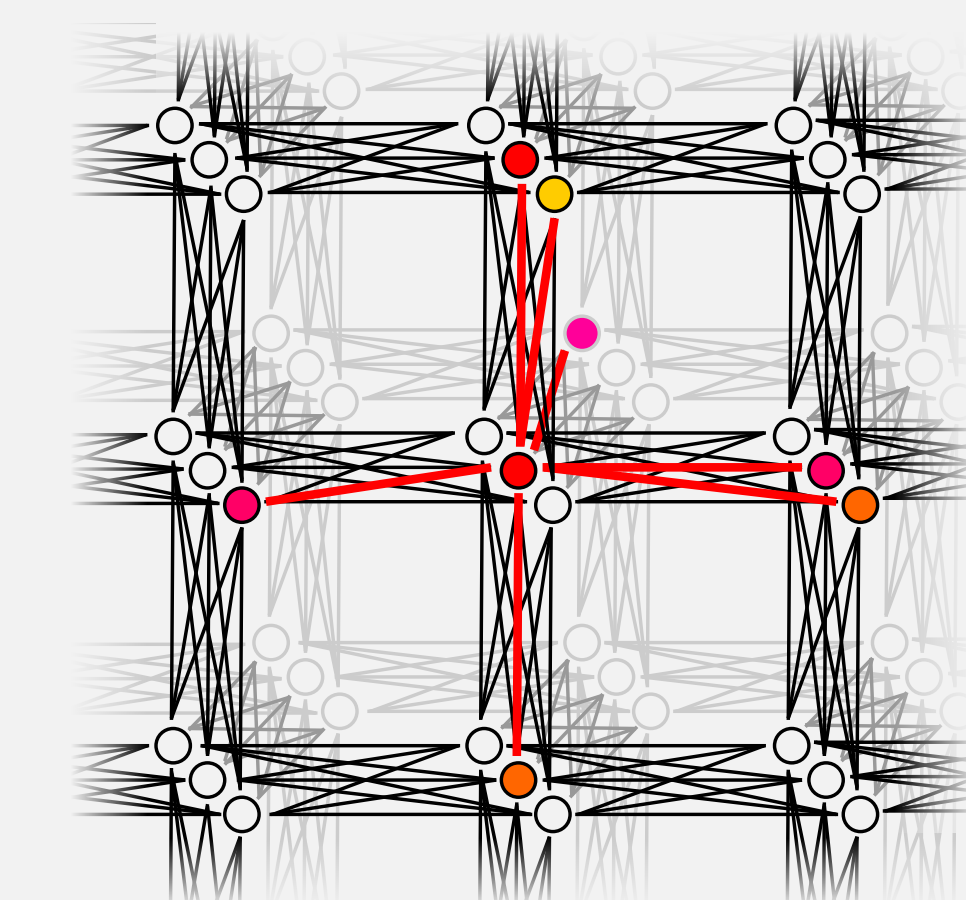
- \mathcal{N}_A is the neighborhood of voxel A
- $d^2(\omega_i^A, \omega_j^B)$ is the squared distance between the orientations
- w_{ij}^{AB} is a *weight* (edge) between orientations (nodes)
- **Idea:** For a given orientation, parts of each neighboring voxel correspond to this and only this orientation
- The weight w_{ij}^{AB} is the "amount shared" between two neighboring orientations
- The energy function becomes a sum of costs between "related" orientations

- Graph: Between two voxels, all edges leaving a node sum to f_i

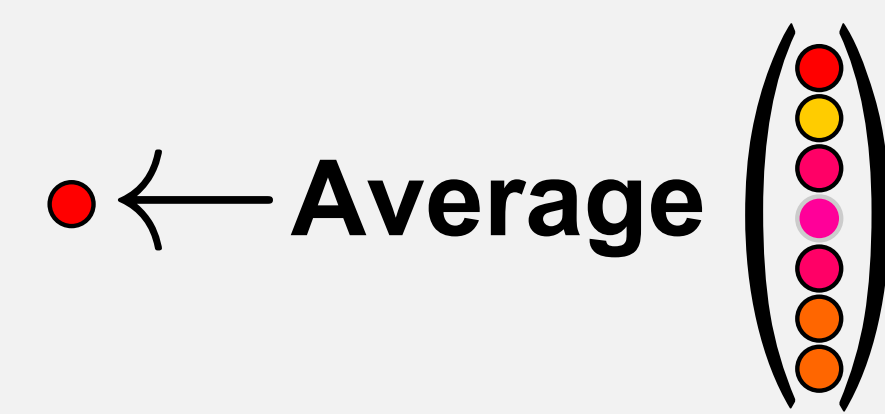


- We can minimize this energy function for w_{ij}^{AB} using linear programming and ω_i using gradient descent along geodesic
- Solution for w_{ij}^{AB} is the smoothest association into populations

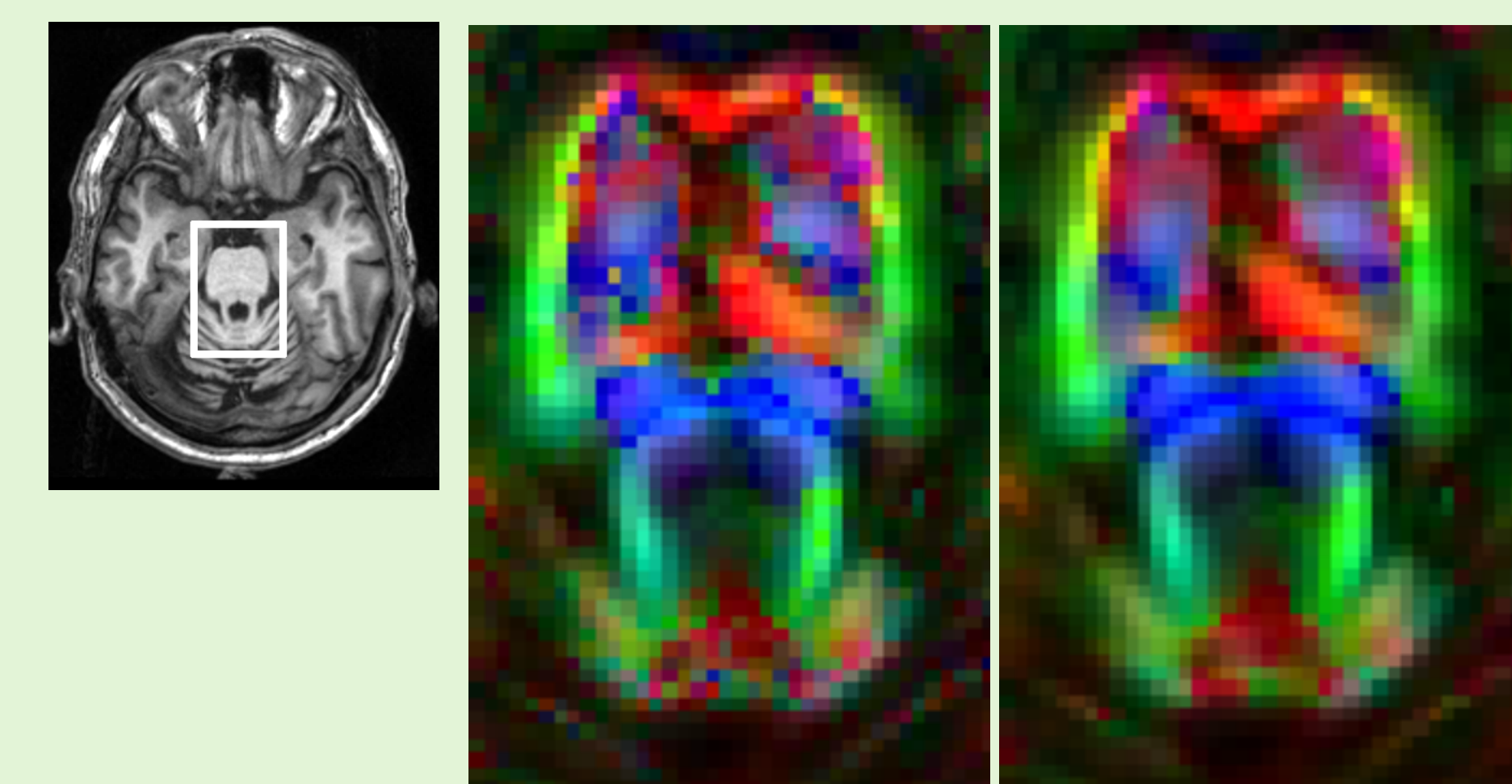
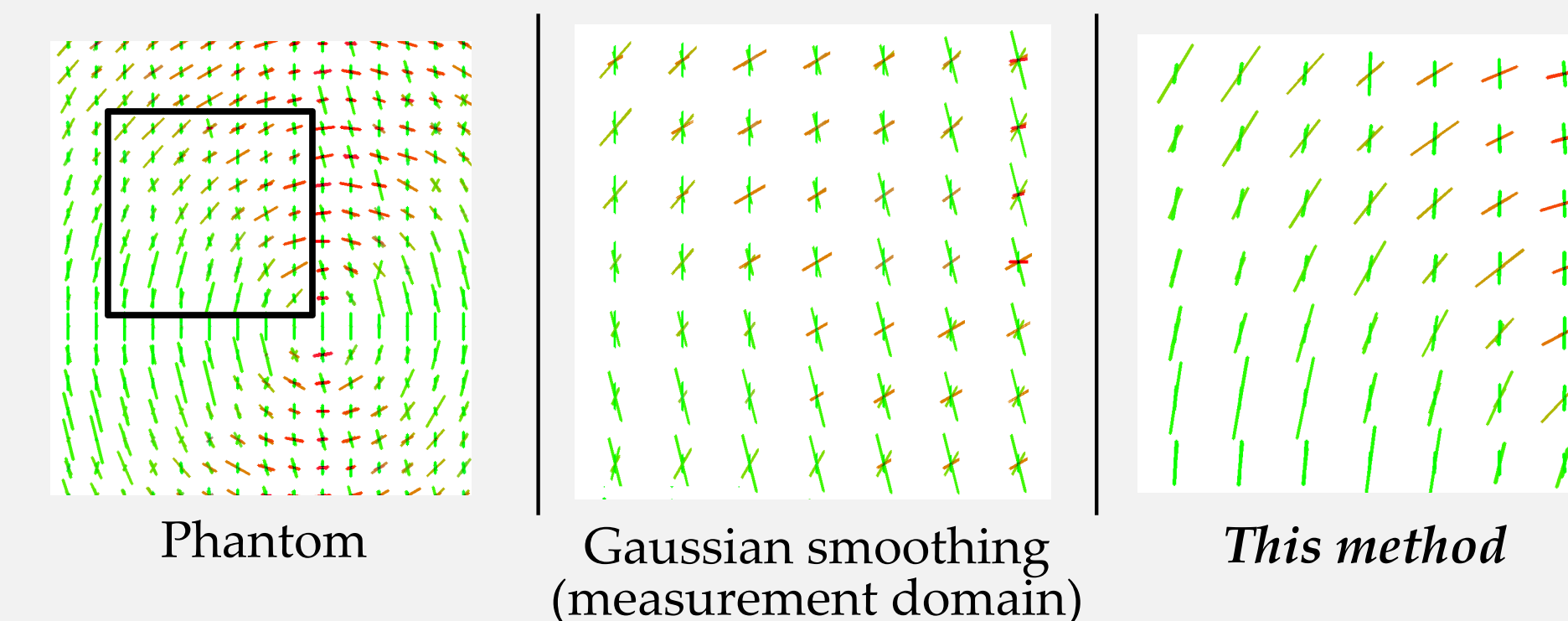
Algorithm



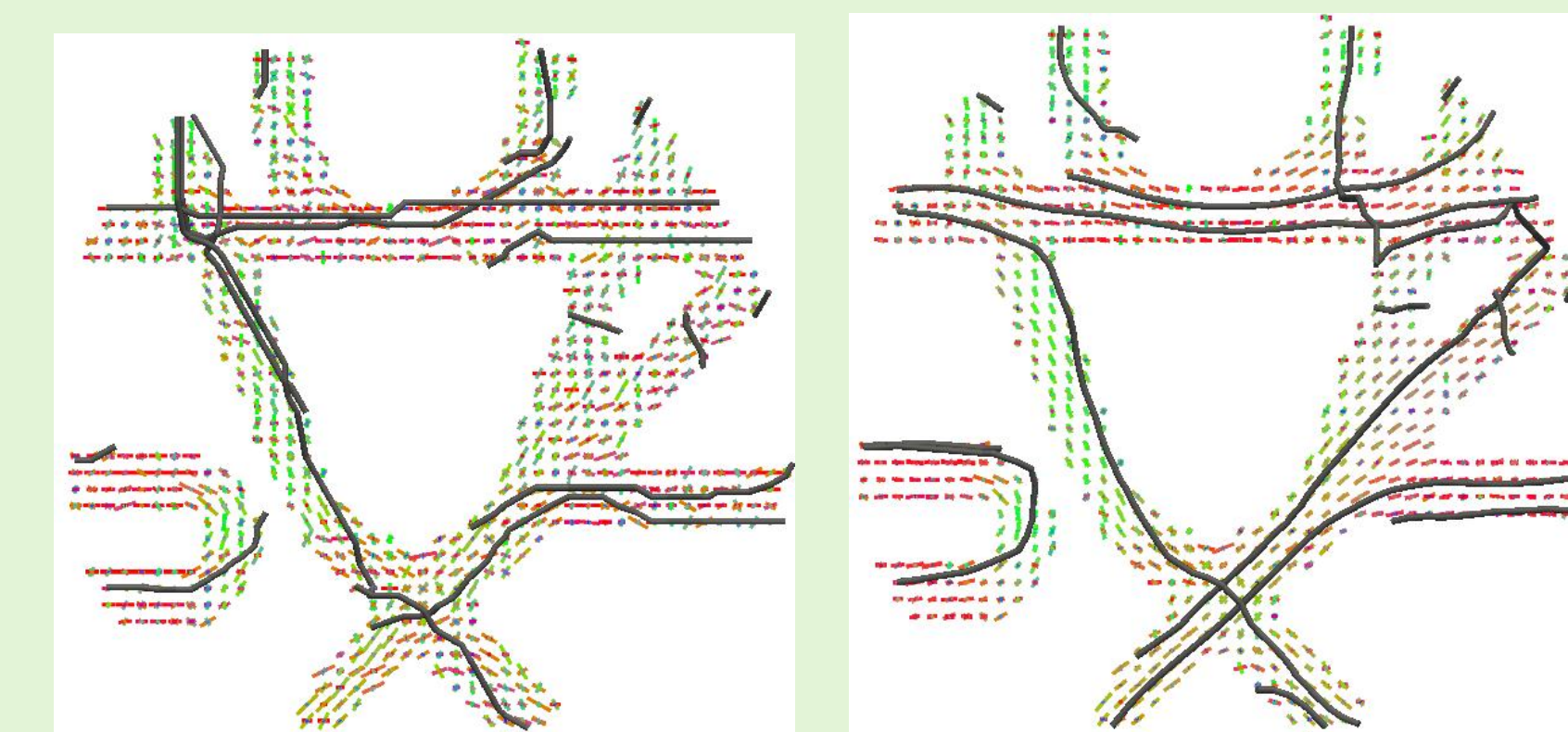
1. Find Correspondences (Separates down to pairs of voxels)
2. Make an orientation more similar to *its relatives*. (Along the correct geodesic)



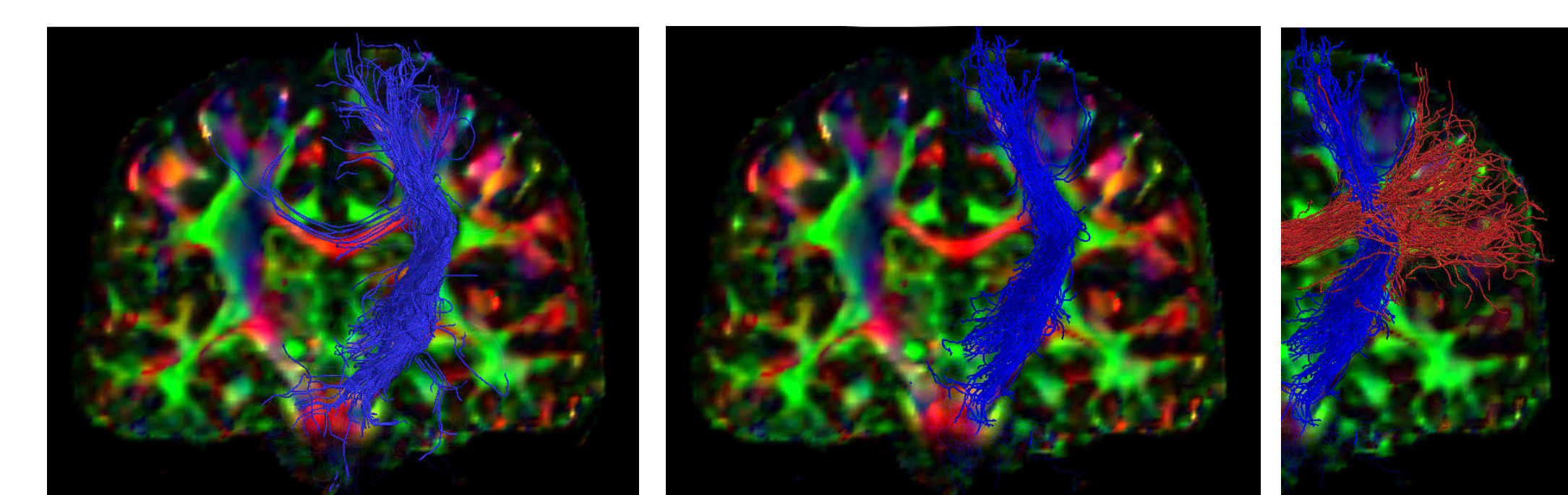
Results



Corticospinal tract and transverse pontine fibers (Axial view) DTI Color map from Multi-tensor data Color map after smoothing



Simple fiber tracking before smoothing Simple fiber tracking after smoothing



IC Fiber tracking before smoothing IC Fiber tracking after smoothing Internal Capsule and Corpus Callosum (Coronal view)

Conclusions

- Energy minimization for smoothing multi-tensor data
- If populations are sufficiently smooth, the method smooths individual populations without blending
- Infers populations, potential new applications
- May be combined with measurement domain methods

Acknowledgements

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