Aalto University School of Science

### Session 3:

### Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI)

NBE-E453001 - Special Course in Human Neuroscience V D: Imaging Brain Microstructure and Connectivity with Diffusion MRI Dr. Timo ROINE - timo.roine@aalto.fi

### Session 3 outline

**Basics and challenges of DTI** Group discussion in Flinga Quiz (10 min) Break (5 min) Practical demonstration of preprocessing **Discussion and feedback** Assignments before session 4

### Intended learning outcomes

By completing the course, the student can

- understand diffusion MRI acquisition and analysis methods
- describe applications of these methods
- explain the principles of investigating brain microstructure and structural brain connectivity with diffusion MRI
- recognize issues in applying these methods in research and clinic
- apply diffusion MRI methods to investigate brain microstructure and structural brain connectivity (e.g., analyze a dataset or design a project)

### Course outline

Session 1: Physics of diffusion MRI acquisition and artefacts (24.4.)

Self-study (pre-assignment) and lectures, quiz

Homework: Learning log and essay + self-study (material given at the end of the session)

Session 2: Data preprocessing (29.4.)

Self-study, lecture, practical demonstrations, group discussion, individual reflection, quiz

Homework: Learning log + self-study

#### Start of the project work

### Course outline

**Session 3: Diffusion tensor imaging (14.5.)** Self-study, lecture, practical demonstrations, group discussion, individual reflection, quiz

Homework: Learning log (DL 18.5.) self-study, return first draft of project work report (DL 20.5.)

### Session 4: Constrained spherical deconvolution and tractography (21.5.)

Self-study, lecture, practical demonstrations, group discussion, individual reflection, quiz

Homework: Learning log (DL 25.5.). self-study, give peer feedback on the project work report (DL 29.5.)

### Course outline

### Session 5: Connectivity networks and microstructural analyses (30.5.)

Self-study, lecture, practical demonstrations, group discussion, individual reflection, quiz

Homework: Learning log + self-study, return project work report (5.6.)

Session 6: Summary of the course, presentations of project works (6.6.) Seminar presentations, lecture, group discussion, feedback, individual reflection

# Measuring diffusion with pulsed-gradient spin echo



### Diffusion coefficient

• Along the orientation of the diffusion gradient:

$$\frac{S(b)}{S(0)} = e^{-bD}$$

 $b = \gamma^2 G^2 \delta^2 \left( \Delta - \frac{\delta}{3} \right)$ 

S: DW signal

- S<sub>0</sub>: non-DW signal
- D: diffusion coefficient
- b: diffusion-weighting (b-value)
- $\gamma$ : the gyromagnetic ratio
- $\delta$ : the duration of the gradients
- $\Delta$ : the time between the gradients
- *G:* the magnitude of the gradients

#### Note: assumes Gaussianity, which is generally not the case

Stejskal & Tanner, 1965

## Diffusion-weighted q-space schemes



## Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI)

- The diffusion tensor  $\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{xx} & D_{xy} & D_{xz} \\ D_{xy} & D_{yy} & D_{yz} \\ D_{xz} & D_{yz} & D_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$
- Six independent elements  $\rightarrow$  minimum six DW images needed
- Mean diffusivity (MD)
- Fractional anisotropy (FA)
- axial/radial diffusivities
- planarity/sphericity



 $\lambda_3$ 

## Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) $\lambda_3$ $\lambda_1$ • MD = $\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}{3}$ • FA = $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)^2 + (\lambda_3 - \lambda_1)^2}}{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2}}$ $\lambda_{2}$



### Main shortcoming of DTI: no fiber crossings



Timo Roine

### Prevalence of crossing fibers

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**TABLE I.** Percentages of single and multifiber voxelsthroughout the WM for CSD and bedpostx and fordifferent subjects

No. of orientations		1	2	≥3	≥ <b>2</b>
CSD	Subject 1	9.5%	47.1%	43.3%	90.5%
bedpostx	Subject 2 Subject 1	8.4% 36.1%	45.0% 62.9%	46.6% 0.9%	91.6% 64.0%
Behrens et al	Subject 2 . [2007]	$\begin{array}{c} 37.5\%\\ \sim 67.7\%\end{array}$	$61.9\% \\ \sim 33.3\%$	$0.4\% \\ 0\%$	$62.3\%\ \sim 33\%$

For reference, we also included the estimates previously reported in Behrens et al. [2007].

### Tract-based spatial statistics



Tensor fitting, microstructural metrics, and DTI-tractography

Useful commands

- dwi2tensor dwi\_preprocessed.mif dt.mif
- tensor2metric dt.mif –vector ev.mif –fa fa.mif –adc adc.mif
- tckgen dwi\_preprocessed.mif –algorithm Tensor\_det –seed\_image brainmask.mif (or a ROI drawn in mrview)