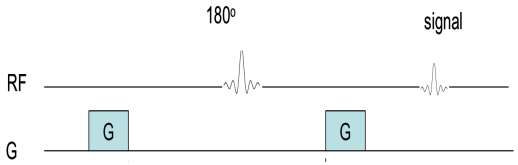
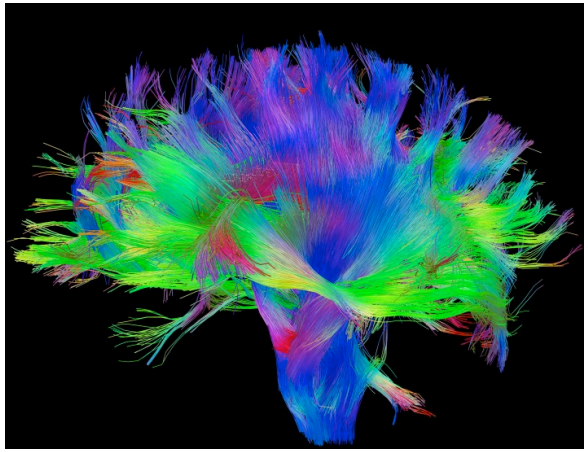
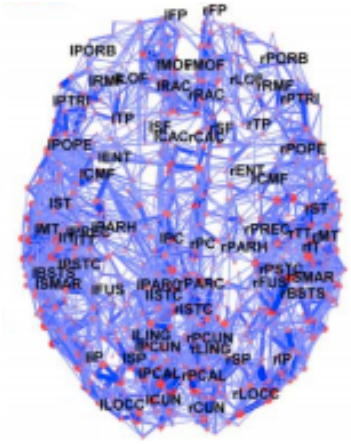
Diffusion MR Imaging







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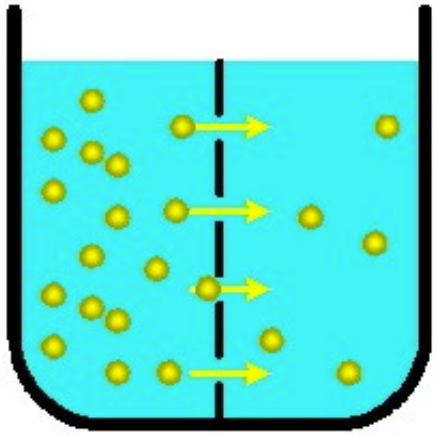
Outline

- Basics of diffusion, diffusion in tissue, measurement of diffusion using with MR
- Diffusion Parameters and Tractography
- Current Clinical Applications
- Connectomics, Advanced Diffusion Methods and Models

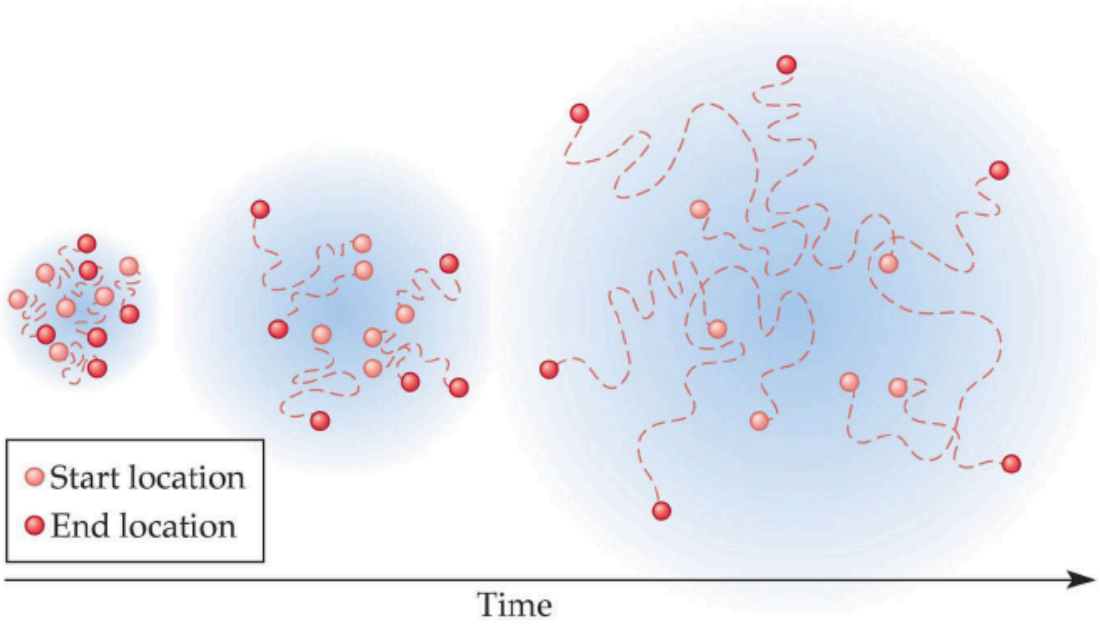
Macroscopic Diffusion

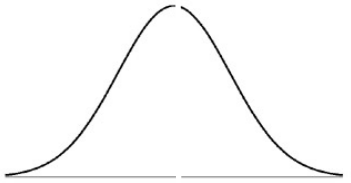


$$J = -D \cdot \nabla \cdot n(\vec{r}, t)$$

Fick's Law

Microscopic/self diffusion





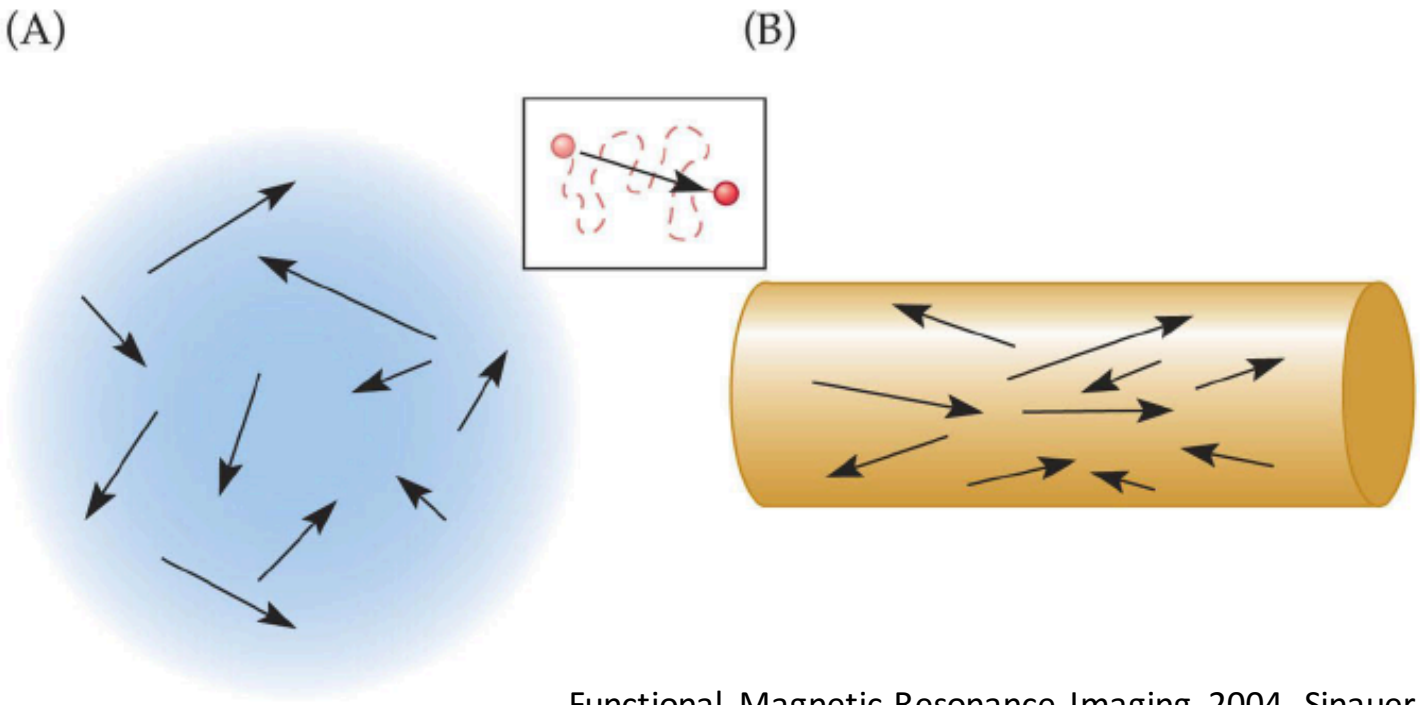
- Einstein Equation:

$$RMS = \sqrt{2D \cdot t}$$

D=2.6x10^{-3} mm2/s
@ 25°

Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging. 2004. Sinauer Associates Inc

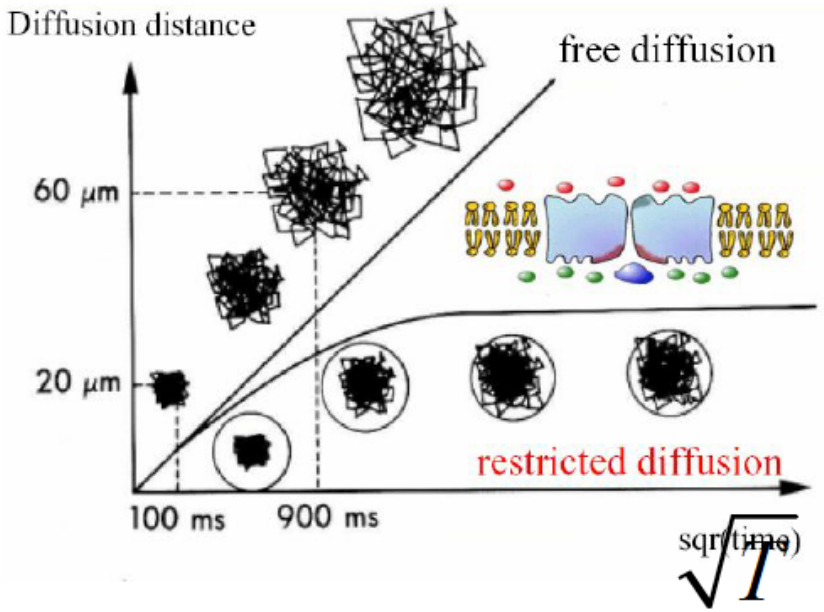
Isotropic vs Anisotropic diffusion



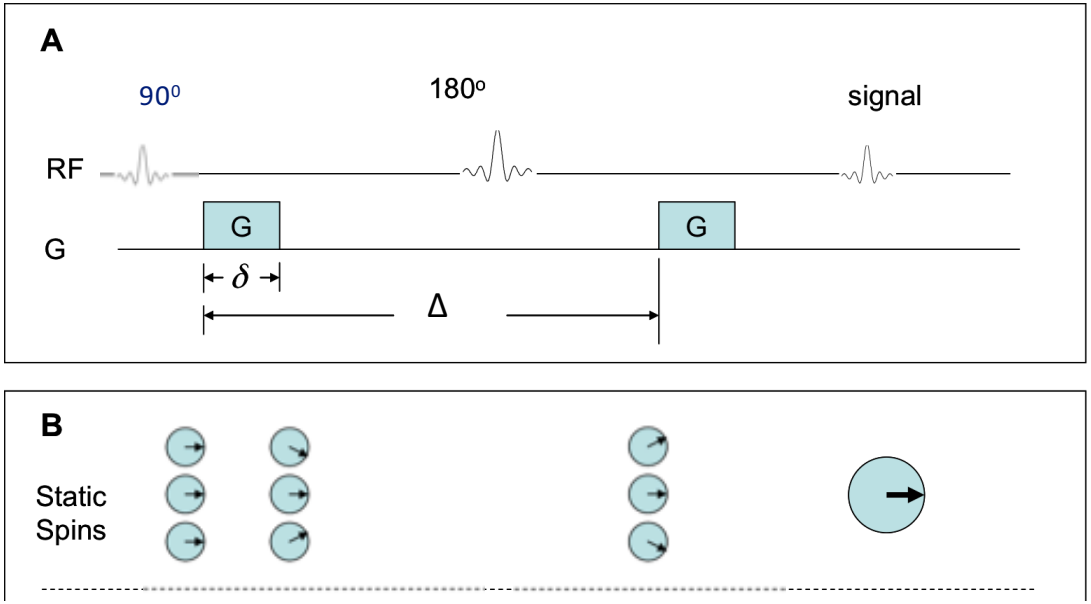
Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging. 2004. Sinauer Associates Inc

Free Diffusion vs Restricted Diffusion

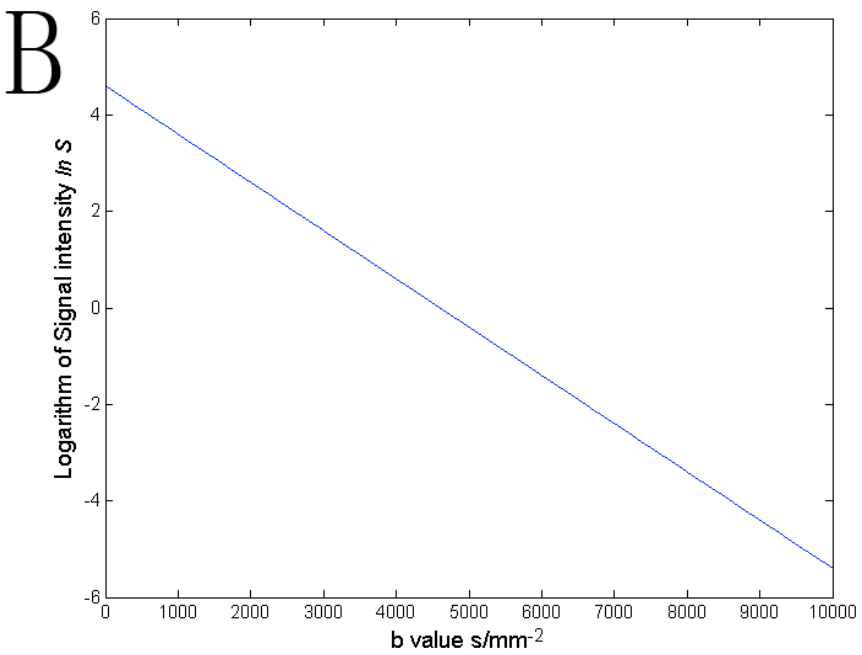
- Free or unhindered Diffusion
  - RMS ~ sqrt(Dt)
  - ~3um^2/ms –Body temperature in water (CSF)
- Restricted or hindered diffusion
  - **Apparent** Diffusion Coefficient (ADC)



Stejskal-Tanner Sequence for Diffusion



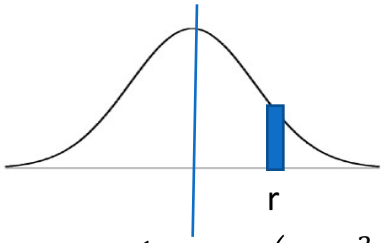
Single Direction Diffusion Signal Model



$$S = S_0 \exp(-b \cdot D)$$

$$b = \delta^2 (\Delta - \frac{1}{3}\delta) G^2$$

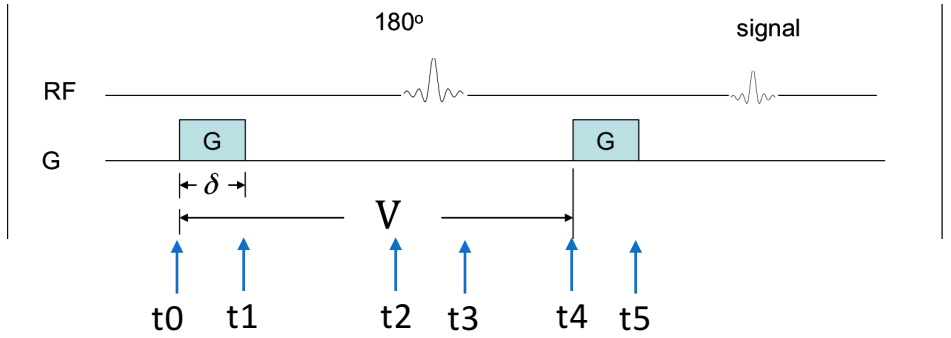
Deriving diffusion weighting equation



$$P(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{2D \cdot \Delta}$$

$$\varphi(r) = \gamma G \delta r \coloneqq qr$$



$$\varphi(r, t0) = 0$$

$$\varphi(k, t1) = \gamma B(k) t = \gamma G \mathrm{k} \delta = \gamma G \delta \mathrm{k}$$

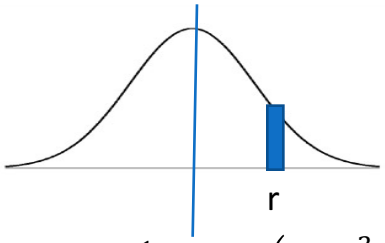
$$\varphi(k, t2) = \varphi(k, t1) = \gamma G \delta \mathrm{k}$$

$$\varphi(k, t3) = -\varphi(k, t2) = -\gamma G \delta \mathrm{k}$$

$$\varphi(k, t4) = \varphi(k, t3) = -\gamma G \delta \mathrm{k}$$

$$\varphi(k, t5) = \varphi(k, t4) + \gamma G \delta \mathrm{k}(\mathrm{t4}) = \varphi(k, t4) + \gamma G \delta (\mathrm{k+r}) = \gamma G \delta \mathrm{r}$$

Deriving diffusion weighting equation



$$P(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{2D \cdot \Delta}$$

$$\varphi(r) = \gamma G \delta r := qr$$

$$S = S_0 \cdot \int P(r) \cdot \exp\big(i\varphi(r)\big)dr$$

$$= \int \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\exp(iqr)dr$$

$$= \int \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2} + iqr\right)}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}dr$$

$$= \int \frac{\exp(-\frac{(r - iq\sigma^2)^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{q^2\sigma^4}{2\sigma^2})}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}dr$$

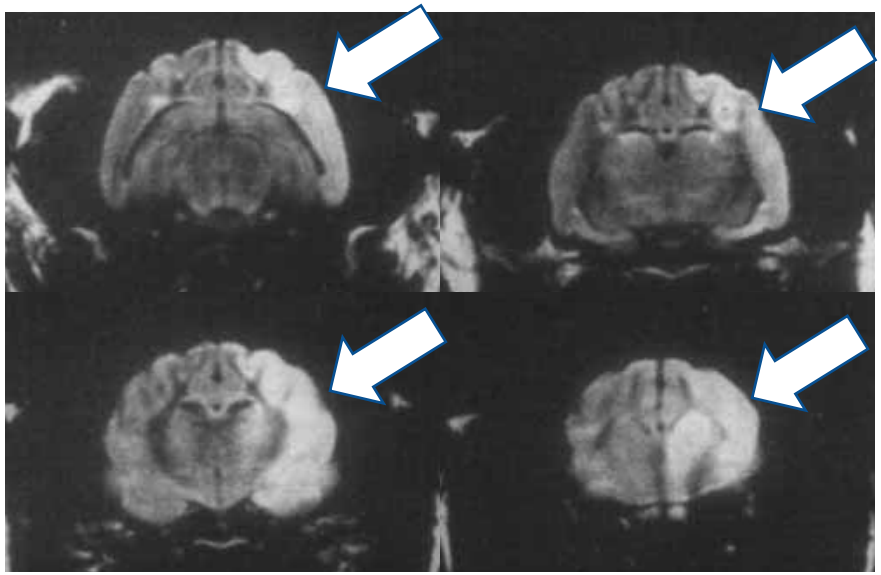
$$= \exp(-\frac{q^2\sigma^2}{2})\int \frac{\exp(-\frac{(r - iq\sigma^2)^2}{2\sigma^2})}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}dr$$

$$= \exp(-\frac{q^2\sigma^2}{2})\int_{-\infty+iq\sigma^2}^{+\infty+iq\sigma^2} \frac{\exp(-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2})}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}dr$$

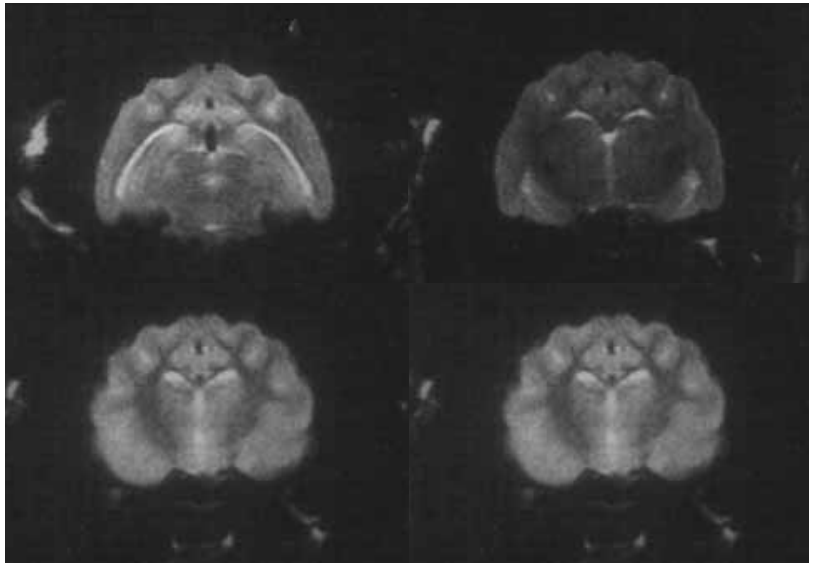
$$= \exp(-\gamma^2 G^2 \delta^2 \Delta D)$$

$$b = \gamma^2 \int_0^{TE} \left(\int_0^t G(t') \cdot Sign(t' - \frac{TE}{2})dt'\right)^2 dt$$

Early Detection of Stroke with DWI



DWI taken 45mins after experimental occlusion



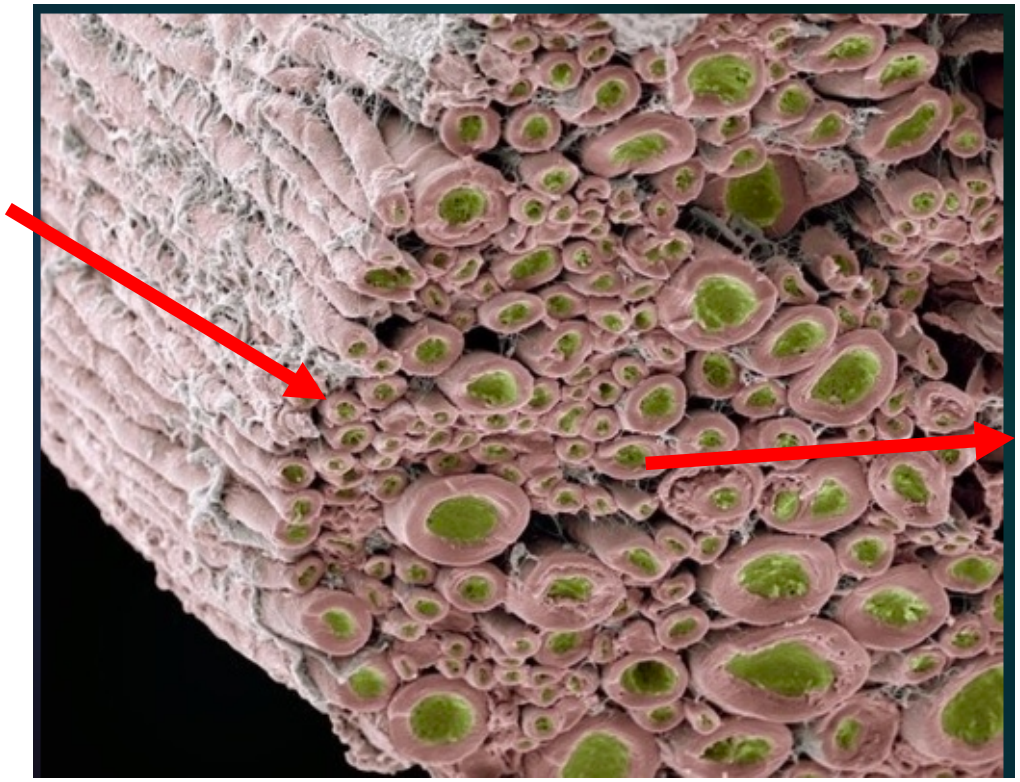
T2w taken 65mins after experimental occlusion

Moseley M et al. 1990. MRM

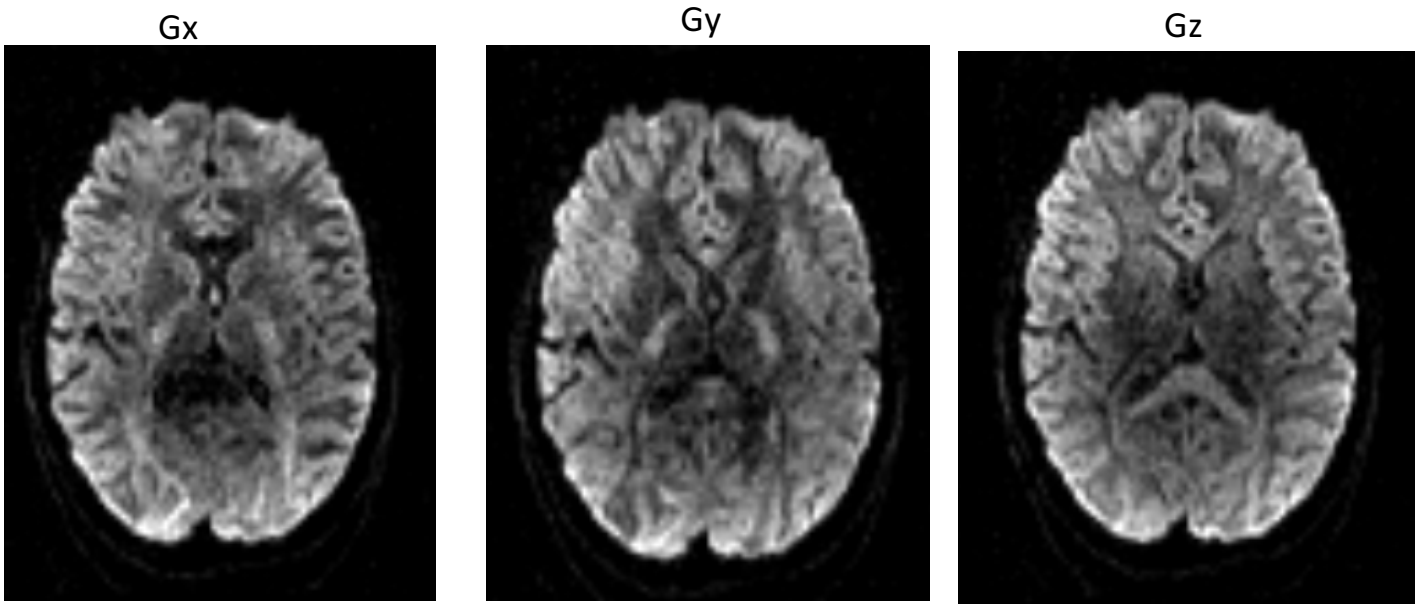
Application of DWI in Stroke

MGH

Modeling Anisotropic Diffusion

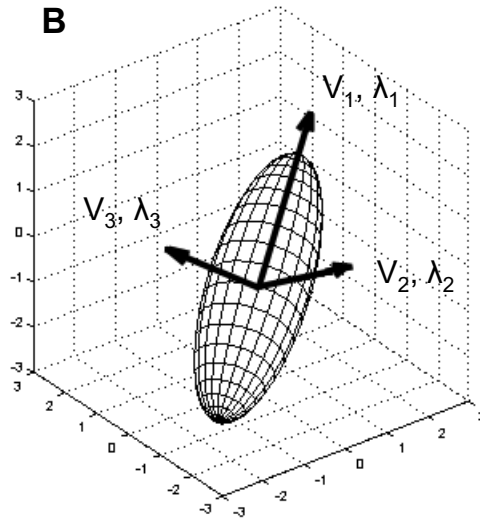


DWI



Diffusion Tensor Imaging

- Describe the diffusion process with a 3x3 Matrix (tensor)
- It is a covariance matrix of diffusion probability distribution
- Ellipsoid defines a surface of constant mean translational displacement



$$P(r) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}\Sigma^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} r^T \Sigma^{-1} r\right)$$

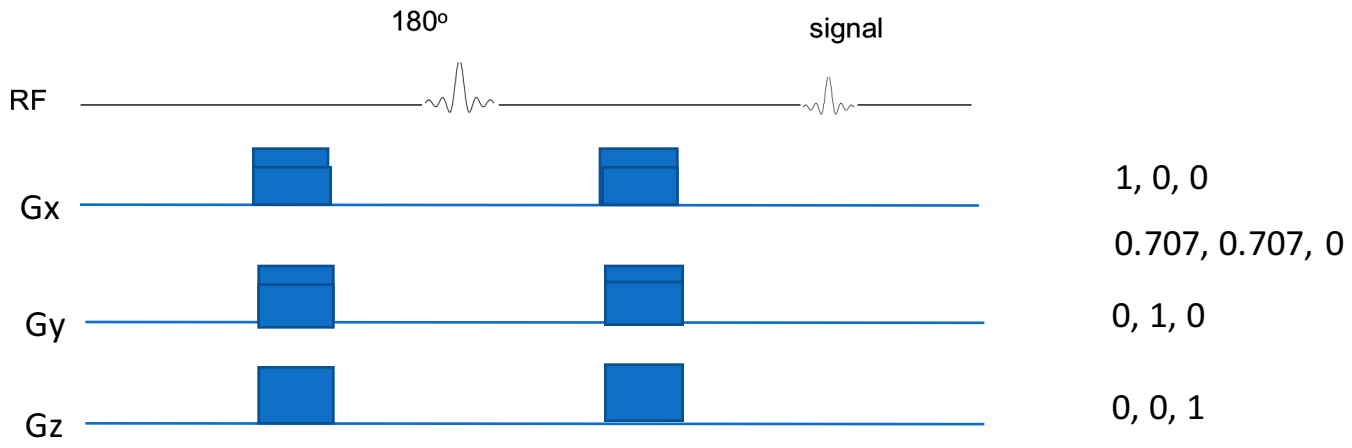
$$\Sigma = 2D_{eff} \cdot \Delta$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{eff} = \begin{pmatrix} D_{xx} & D_{xy} & D_{xz} \\ D_{xy} & D_{yy} & D_{yz} \\ D_{xz} & D_{yz} & D_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

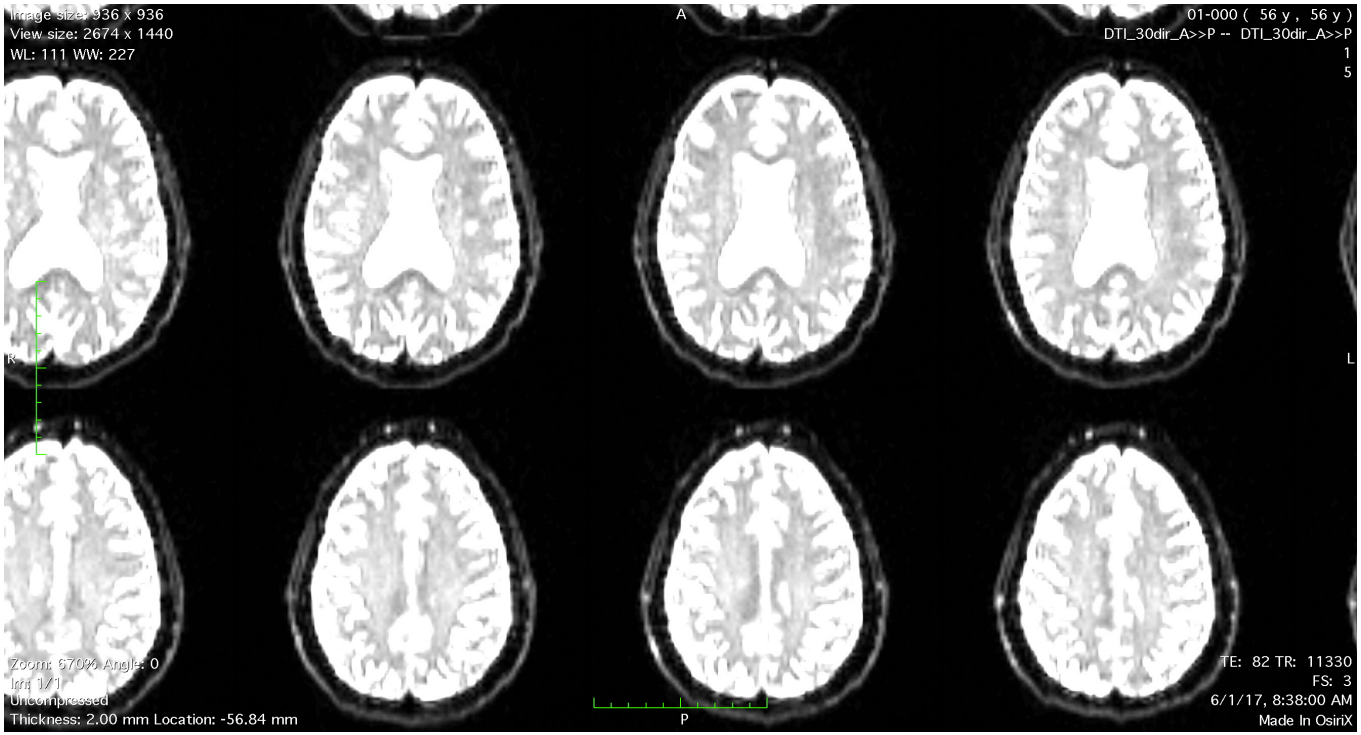
Measuring diffusion in multiple directions

$$S(\vec{v}_i)_{i=1,\dots n} = S_0 \cdot \exp(-b * \vec{v}_i{}^T \cdot D_{eff} \cdot \vec{v}_i)$$

$$\ln(S(\vec{v}_i))_{i=1,\dots n} = \ln(S_0) - b * \vec{v}_i{}^T \cdot D_{eff} \cdot \vec{v}_i$$

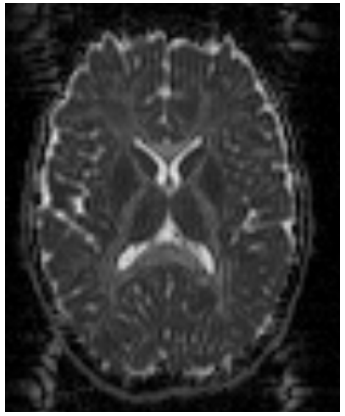


Measuring diffusion in multiple directions

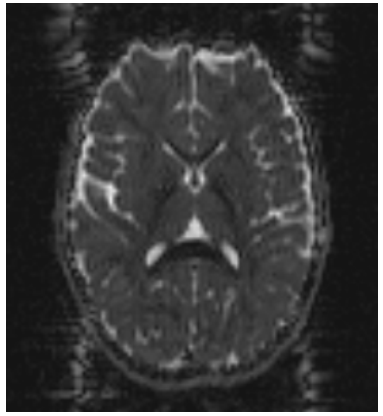


Diagonalization of the Tensor

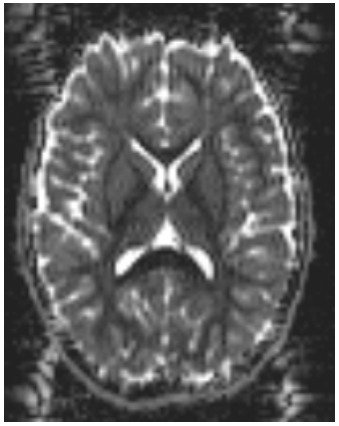
$$\mathbf{D}_{eff} = \begin{pmatrix} D_{xx} & D_{xy} & D_{xz} \\ D_{xy} & D_{yy} & D_{yz} \\ D_{xz} & D_{yz} & D_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \qquad D = [V_1, V_2, V_3] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot [V_1, V_2, V_3]^T$$



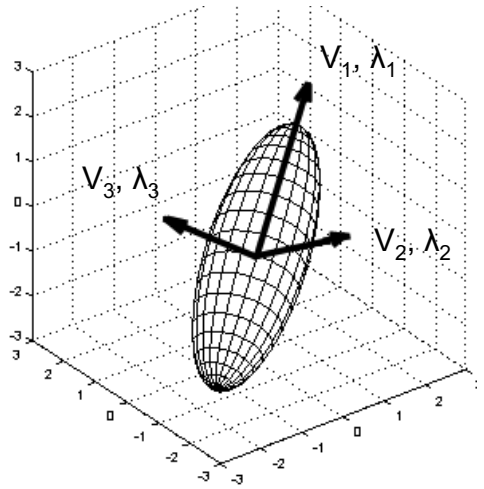
λ1



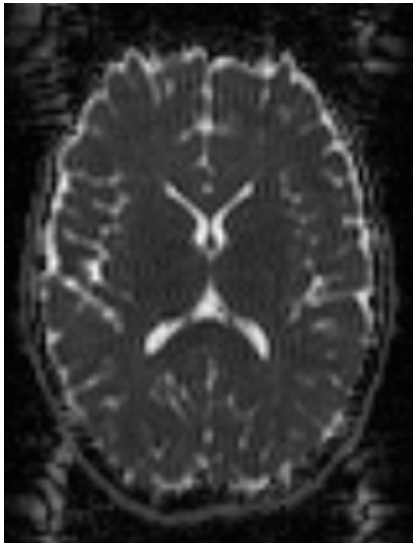
λ2

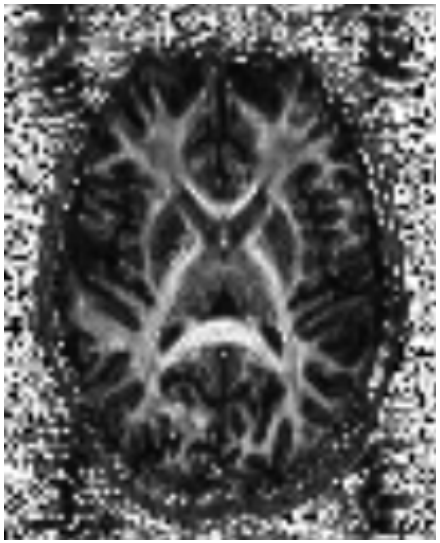


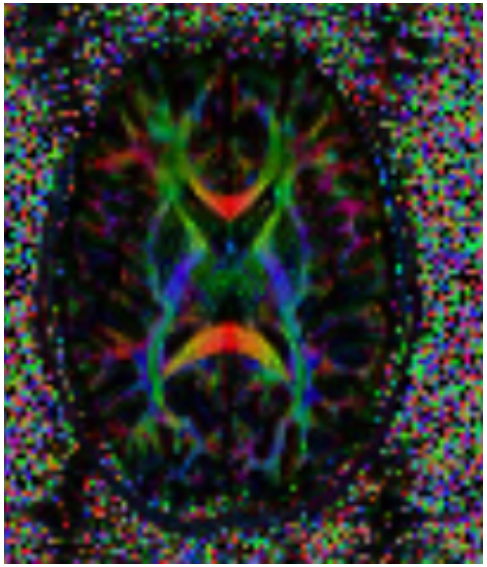
λ3



Commonly Used Metrics and Demo



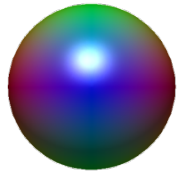




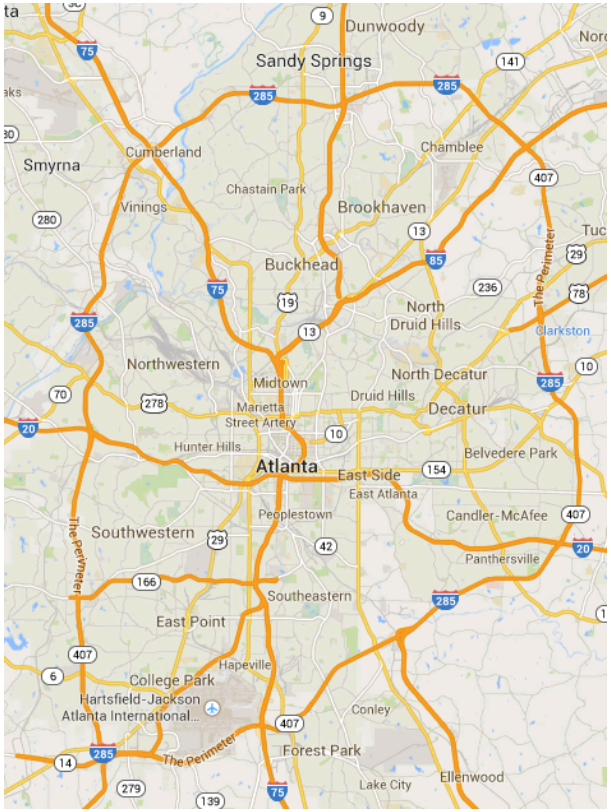
$$MD = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3}{3}$$

$$FA = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{(\lambda_1 - MD)^2 + (\lambda_2 - MD)^2 + (\lambda_3 - MD)^2}{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2}}$$

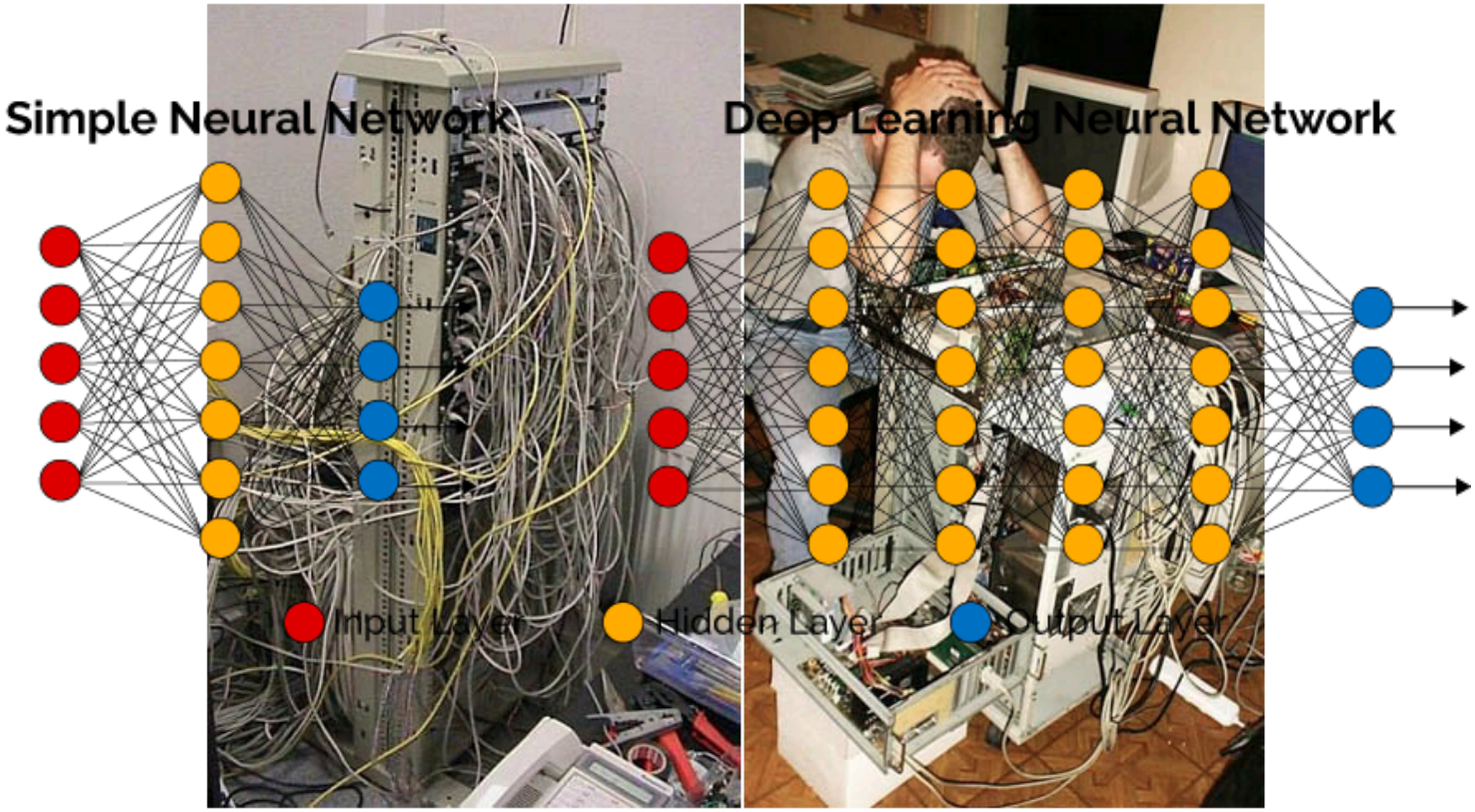
Color FA



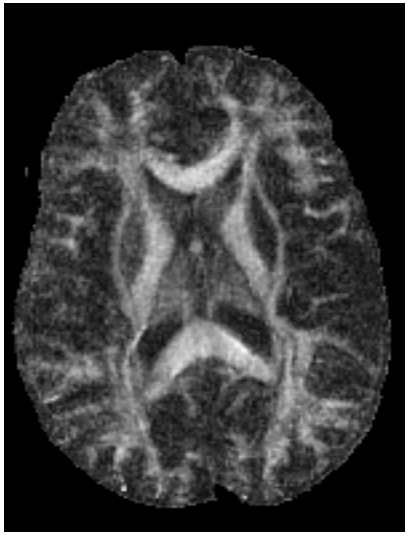
Wiring of the Brain



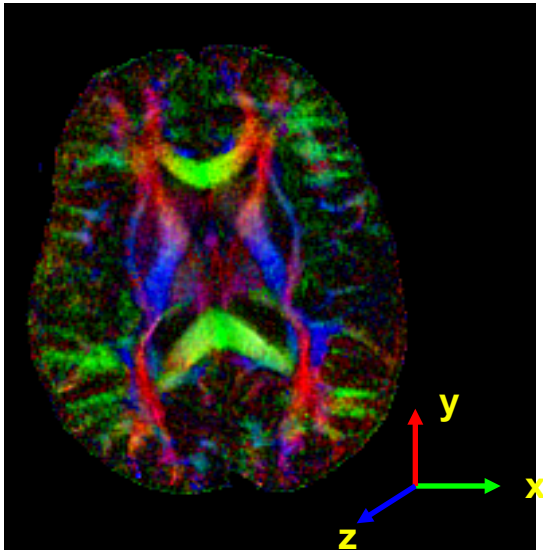
It's all about how things are wired



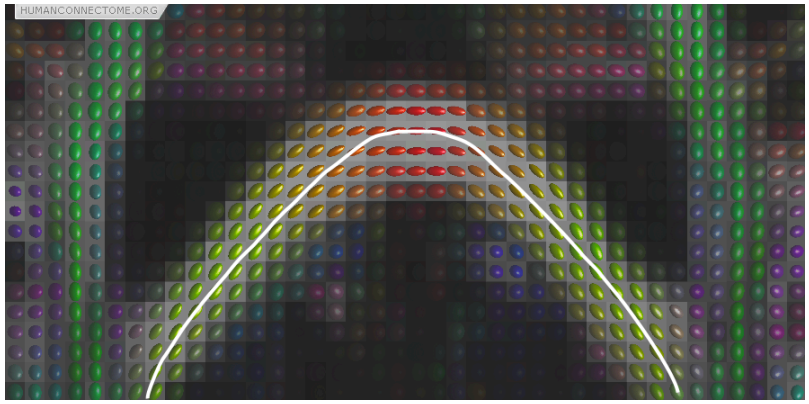
How Do We Show DTI: Tractography!

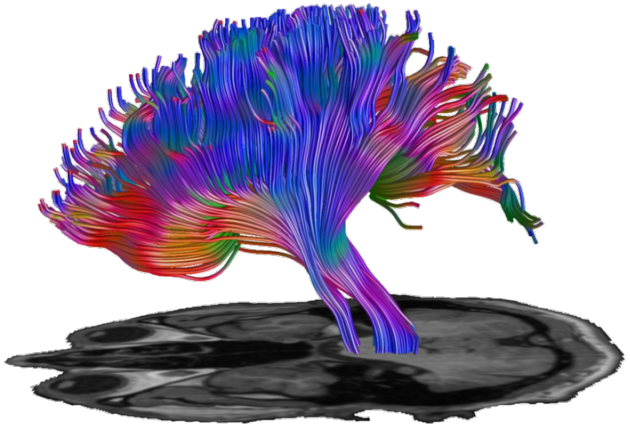


DTI “FA” map



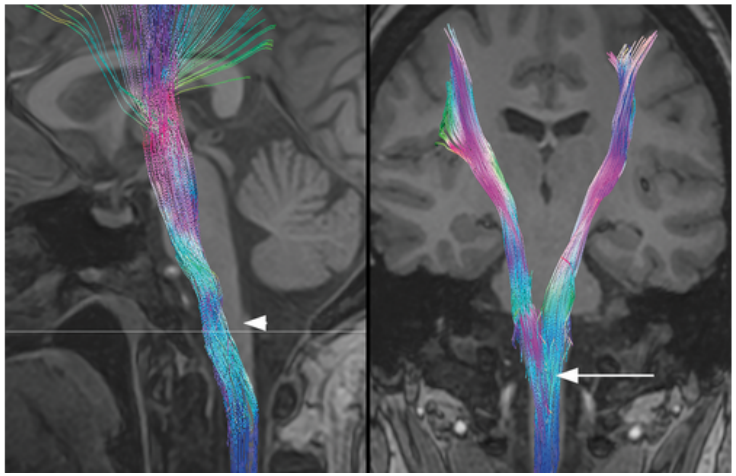
Color“FA” map

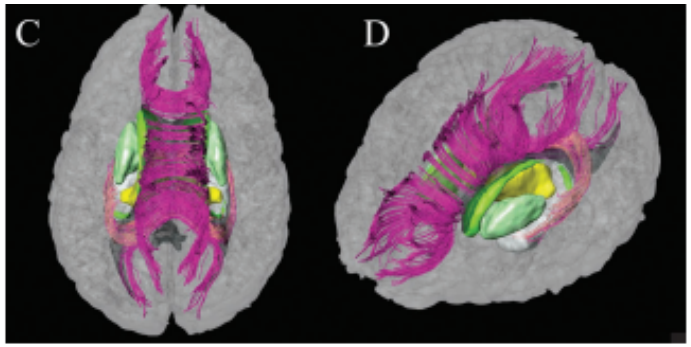


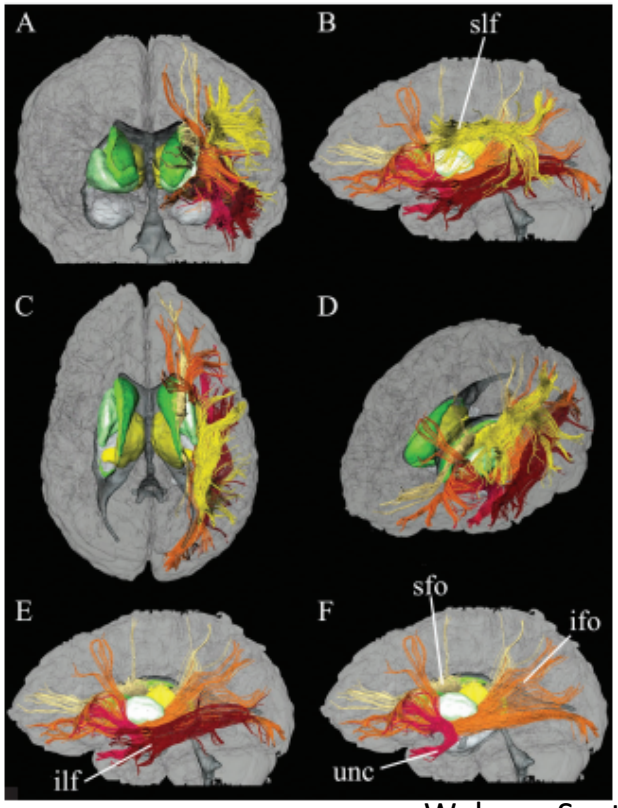


Fiber Tractography

Major Fiber Systems in the Brain

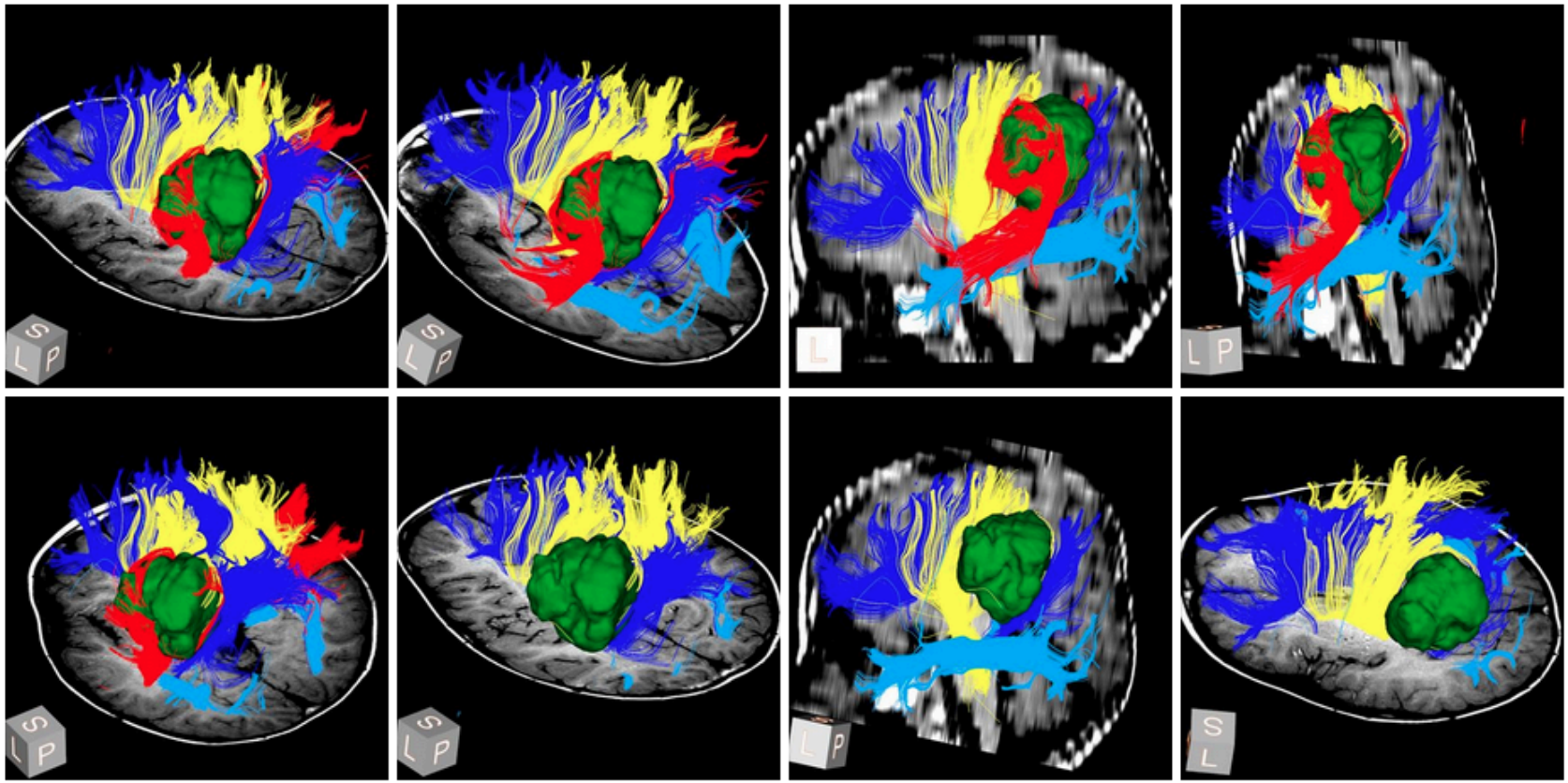




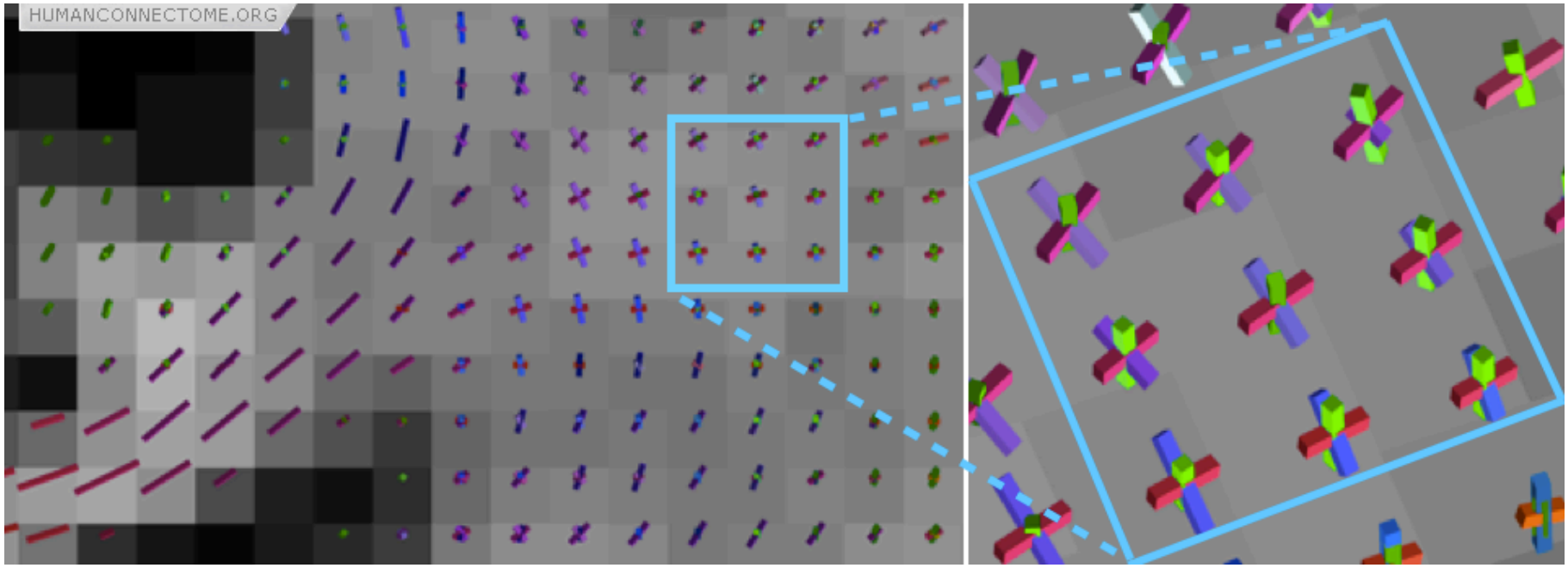


Wakana S. et al. 2003. Radiology

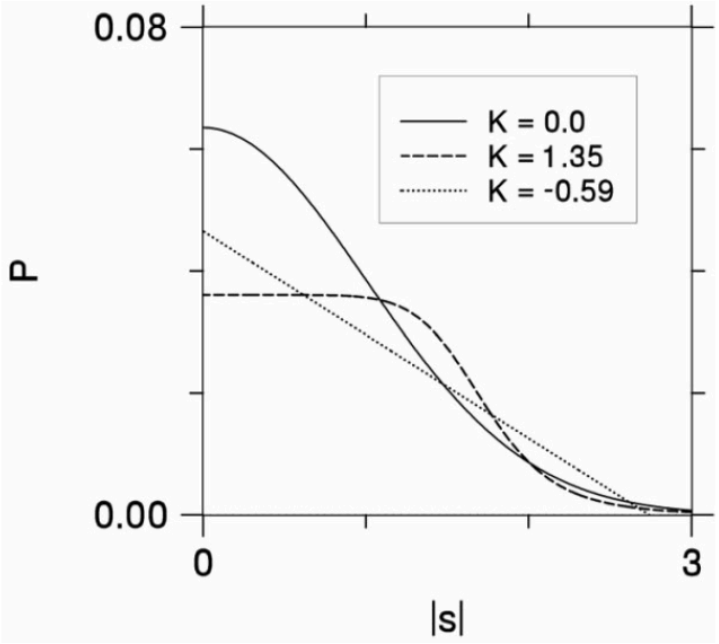
Tractography in Surgery Planning



Crossing Fiber Issue



Pushing to higher order: Diffusion Kurtosis Imaging



$$\ln\,[S(b)] = \ln\,[S(0)] - bD_{\text{app}} + \frac{1}{6}\,b^2 D_{\text{app}}^2 K_{\text{app}} + \mathrm{O}(b^3),$$

Jensen JH. et al. 2005. MRM

Mean Diffusivity vs Kurtosis

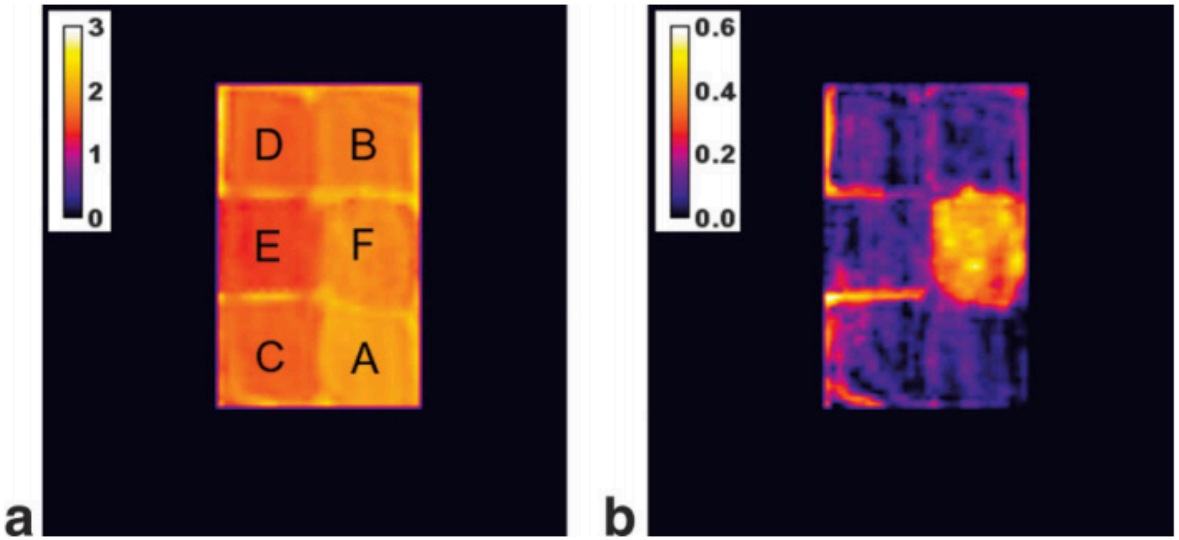
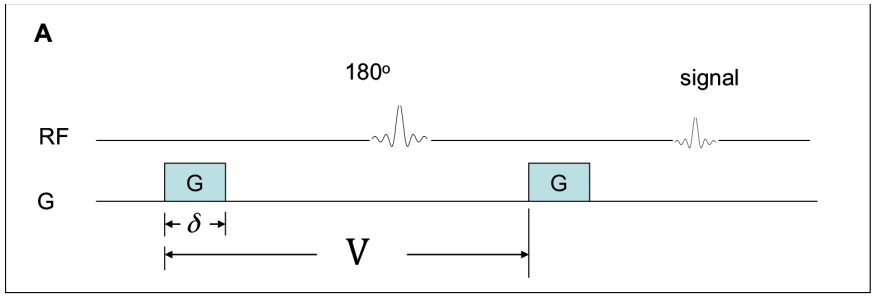


FIG. 5. Parametric maps of the apparent diffusion coefficient (left) and the apparent diffusional kurtosis (right) for the phantom in the slice direction. The scale bar for the diffusion coefficient is in units of $\mu m^2/ms$. Bottles a through e contain sucrose solutions with sucrose concentrations ranging from 5 to 25%. Bottle f contains pureed asparagus. The average kurtosis map clearly reveals the higher degree of structure in asparagus bottle, which is not evident in the diffusion coefficient map.

Jensen JH. et al. 2005. MRM

Q-Space Imaging: 1-D



$$q = \gamma G \delta$$

$$S(q) = \int \exp(iqx) \cdot p(x) dx$$

Diffusion Propagator p

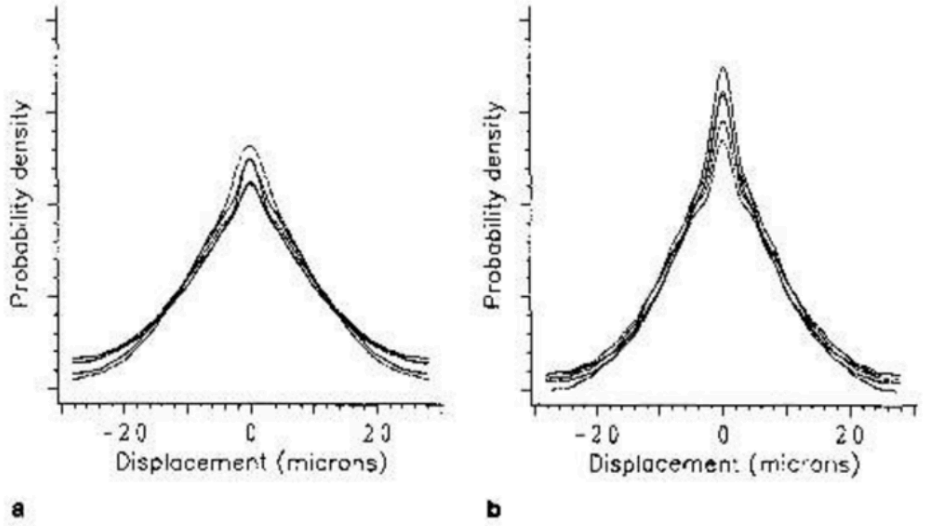
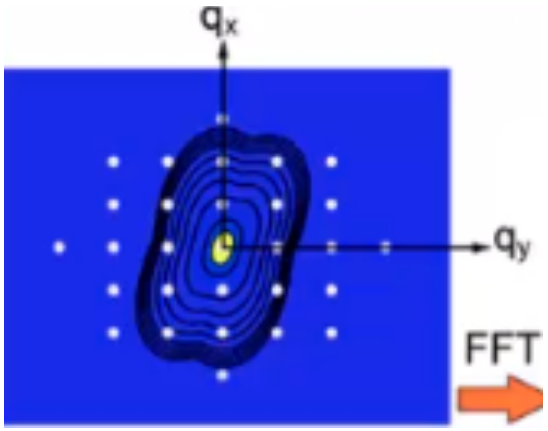
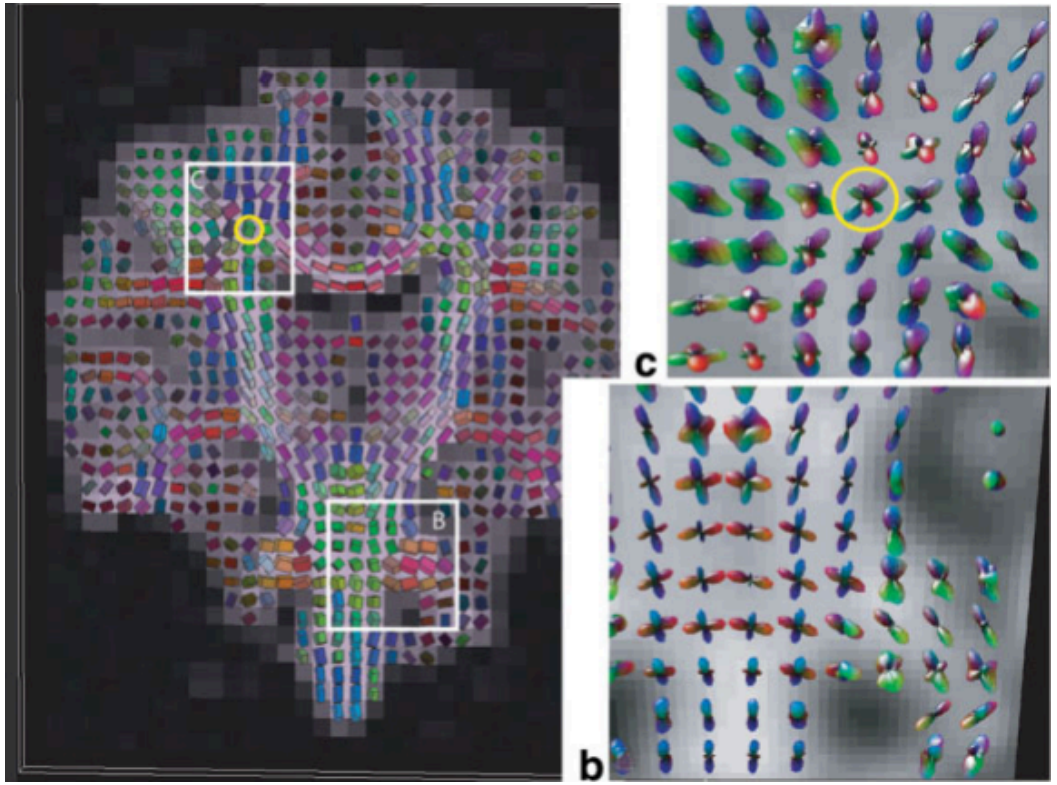


Fig. 2. Brain water displacement profiles. The profiles obtained from five normal animals are shown Fig. 2a, and those acquired 1 h *postmortem* in Fig. 2b. The diffusion period was 101 ms in duration.

King M. 1994. MRM

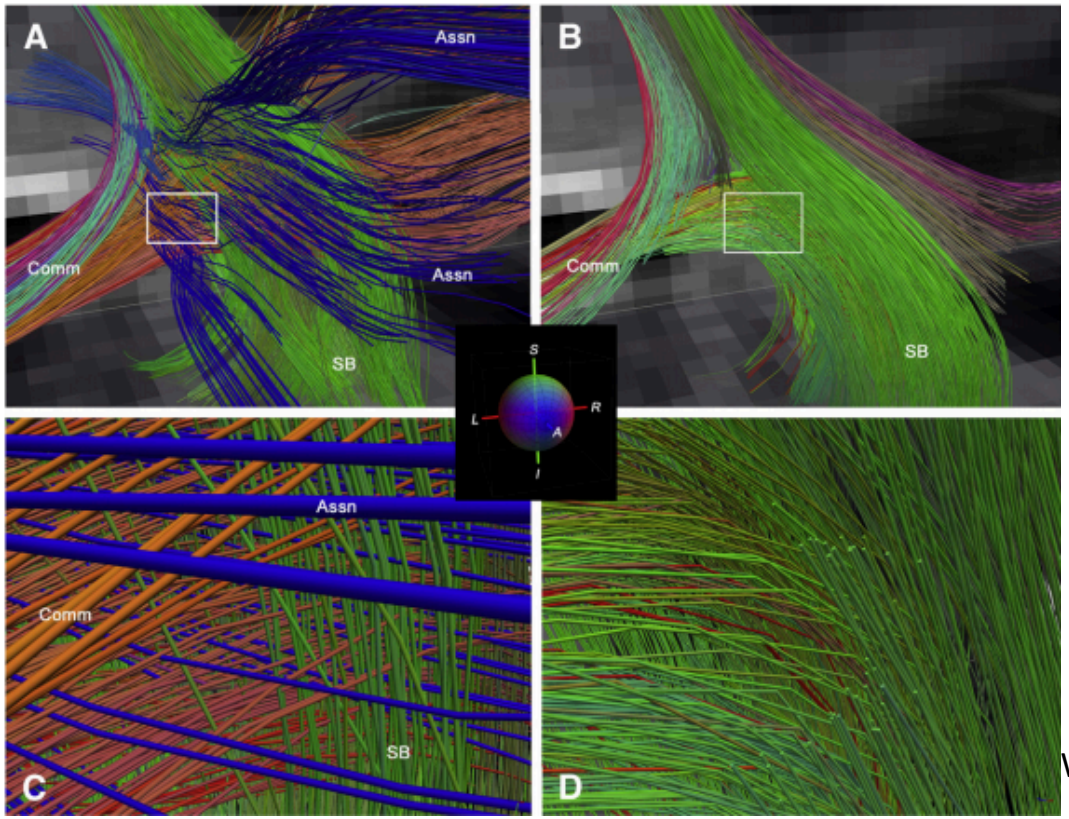
Diffusion Spectrum Imaging





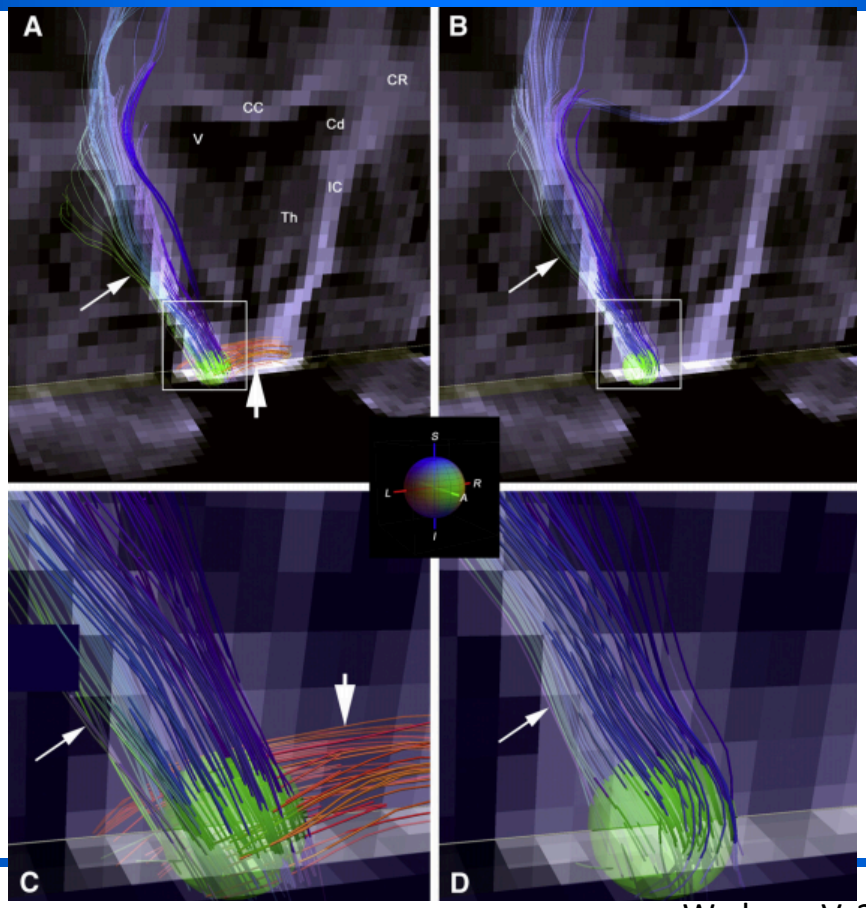
Wedeen V. 2005. Neuroimage

Diffusion Spectrum Imaging



Wedeen V. 2008. Neuroimage

Diffusion Spectrum Imaging

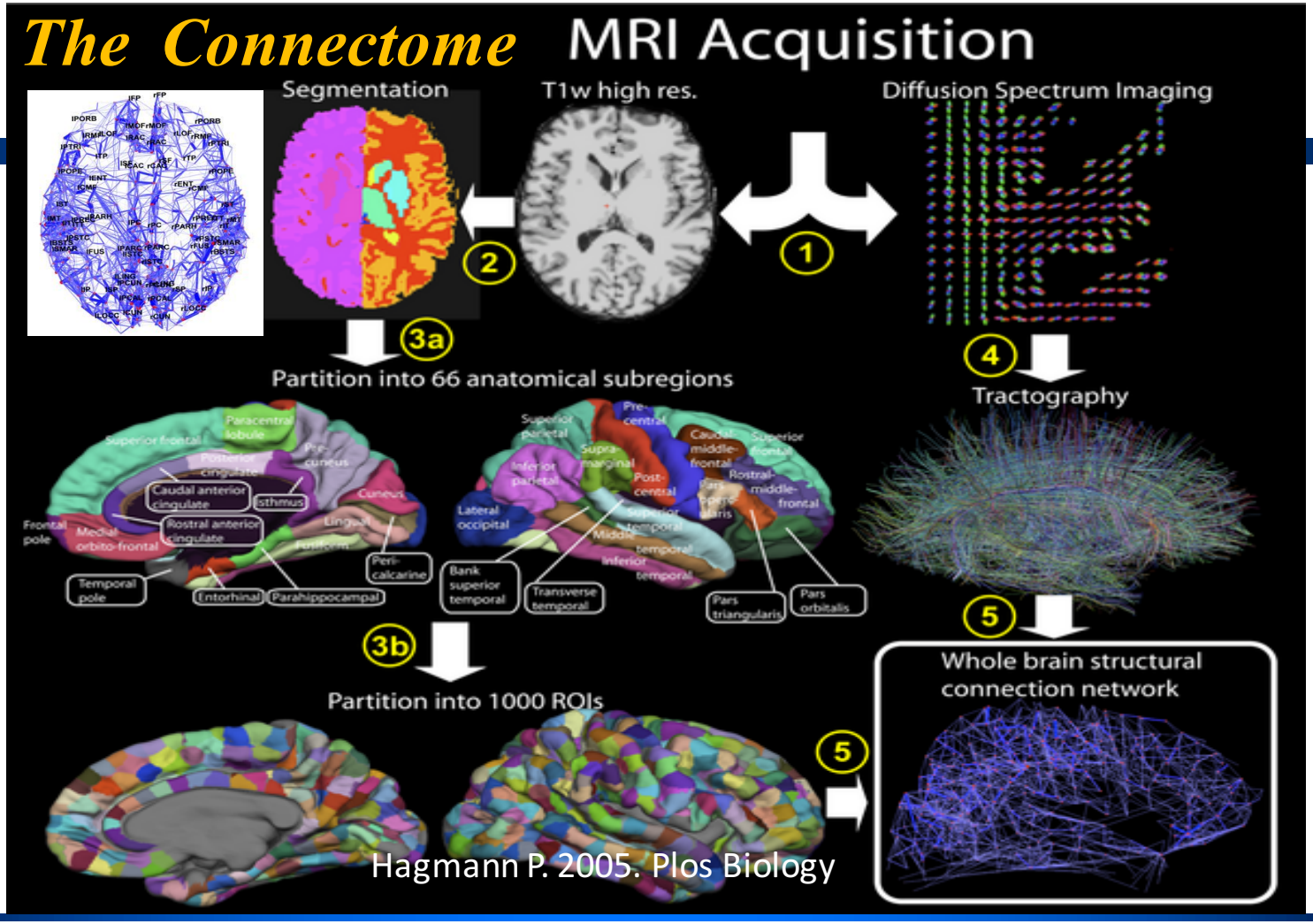


Wedeen V. 2008. Neuroimage

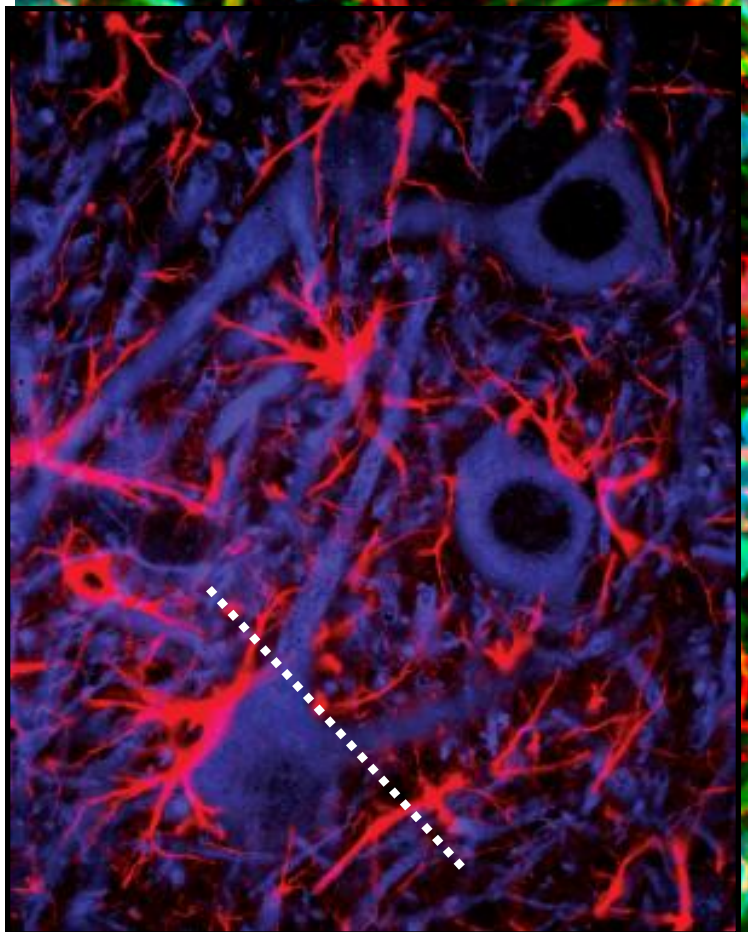
Other Advanced Methods

- Q-Ball Imaging
- Multi-Tensor Model
- High Order Tensor
- …

Tuch D. 2004. MRM
Liu C. 2010. MRM
Schultz T. 2010.
Med Image Comput Comput Assist Interv.


The Connectome
MRI Acquisition
Segmentation
T1w high res.
Diffusion Spectrum Imaging
1
2
3a
Partition into 66 anatomical subregions
4
Tractography
Paracentral lobule
Superior frontal
Pre-cuneus
Posterior cingulate
Caudal anterior cingulate
Isthmus
Cuneus
Frontal pole
Medial orbito-frontal
Rostral anterior cingulate
Lingual
Fusiform
Peri-calcarine
Temporal pole
Entorhinal
Parahippocampal
Superior parietal
Pre-central
Supra-marginal
Caudal middle-frontal
Superior frontal
Inferior parietal
Post-central
Rostral-middle-frontal
Lateral occipital
Superior temporal
Middle temporal
Inferior temporal
Bank superior temporal
Transverse temporal
Pars triangularis
Pars orbitalis
5
Whole brain structural connection network
3b
Partition into 1000 ROIs
5
Hagmann P. 2005. Plos Biology

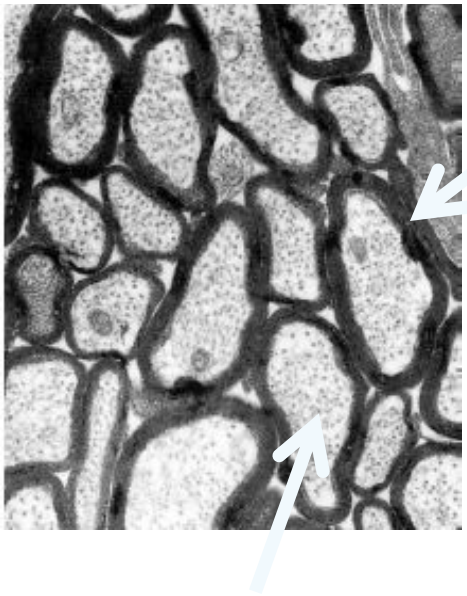
What's effecting diffusion of water

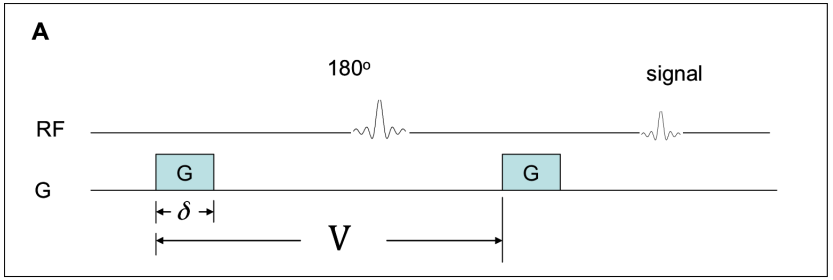


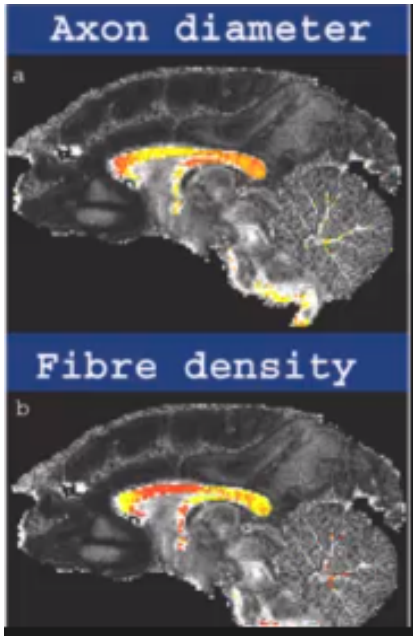
Olympus Medical

10 um

Microstructure Imaging with Diffusion



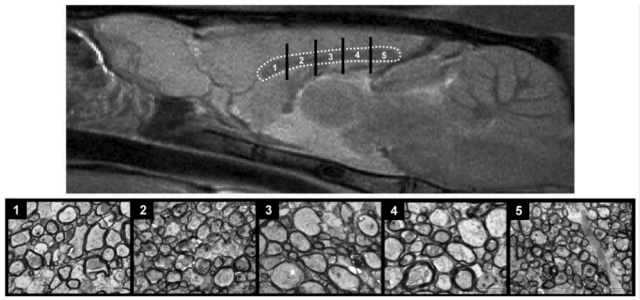


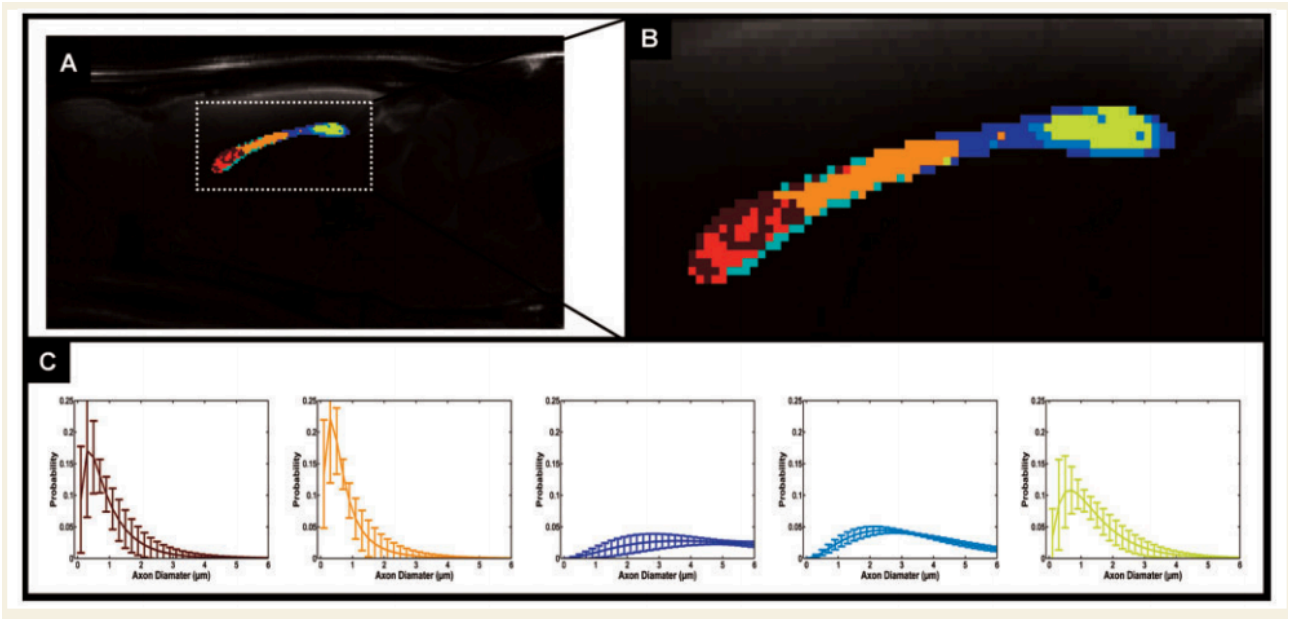


Alexander Neuroimage 2010

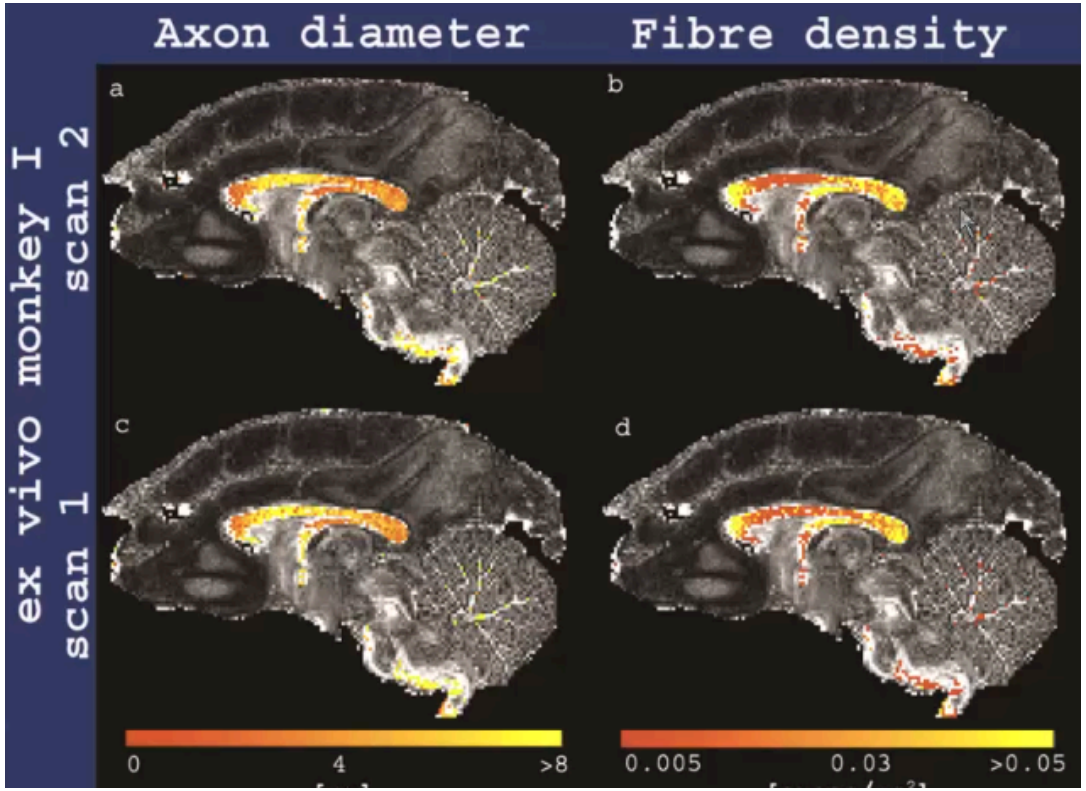
AxCalib (Barazany Brain 2009)

δ=3.2ms
Δ={11,20,30,60,100}ms

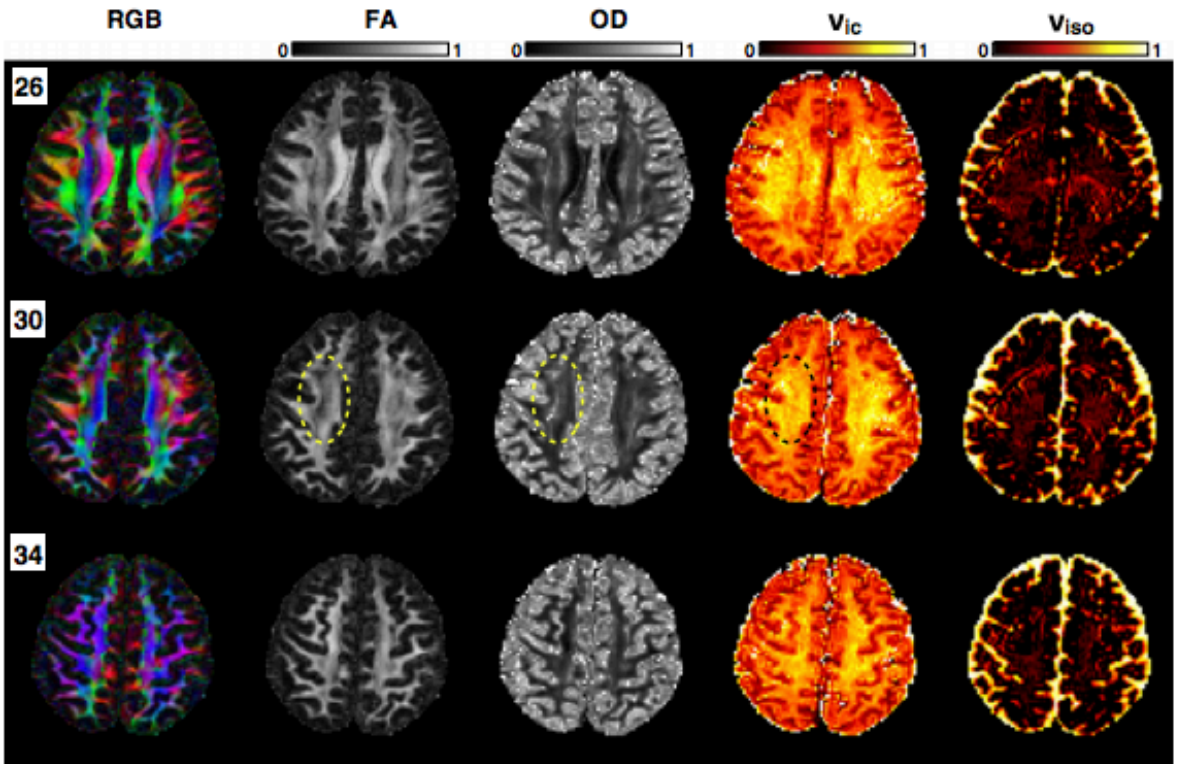




ActiveAx Alexander Neuroimage 2010



NODDI:



Zhang H. et al. 2012 NeuroImage

Thank You

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