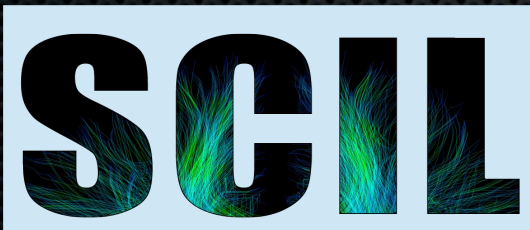


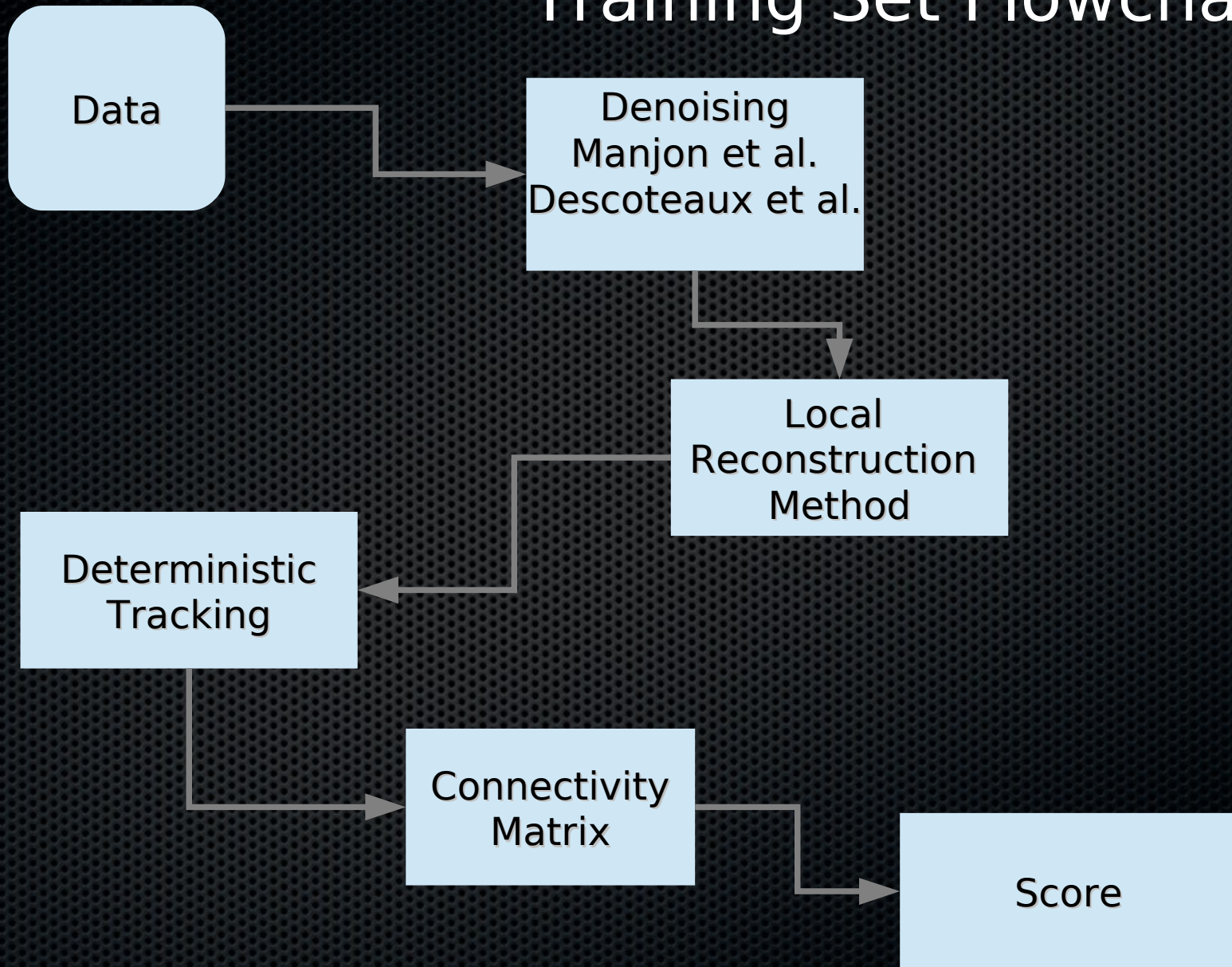
# Evaluating 5 reconstruction methods in all three categories

Eleftherios Garyfallidis and Michael Paquette  
Université de Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada  
[scil.dinf.usherbrooke.ca](http://scil.dinf.usherbrooke.ca)





# Training Set Flowchart





# Local Reconstruction Methods

**CSD**: Constrained Spherical Deconvolution

Tournier et al.

**SDT**: Spherical Deconvolution Transform

Descoteaux et al.

**PSO**: Multi-tensor with particle swarming.

Paquette et al.

**DSID**: Diffusion Spectrum Imaging with Deconvolution

Canales-Rodriguez et al.

**GQID**: Generalized Q-sampling Imaging with Spherical Deconvolution

Garyfallidis PhD thesis

DTI/HARDI

Heavyweight



## DSI real ODF

$$\psi_{DSI}(\hat{\mathbf{u}}) = \int_0^\infty P(r\hat{\mathbf{u}})r^2 dr$$

## Signal to Propagator relationship

$$S(\mathbf{q}) = S_0 \int P(\mathbf{r}) \exp(i2\pi\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\downarrow Q(\mathbf{r}) = S_0 P(\mathbf{r})$$

$$S(\mathbf{q}) = \int Q(\mathbf{r}) \exp(i2\pi\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\downarrow S(\mathbf{q}) = S(-\mathbf{q})$$

$$Q(\mathbf{r}) = \int S(\mathbf{q}) \exp(-2\pi\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{q}$$

$$\downarrow \text{cosine transform}$$

$$Q(\mathbf{r}) = \int S(\mathbf{q}) \cos(2\pi\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{q}$$

## GQI2 real ODF

$$\psi_{GQI2}(\hat{\mathbf{u}}) = \int_0^\lambda Q(r\hat{\mathbf{u}})r^2 dr$$

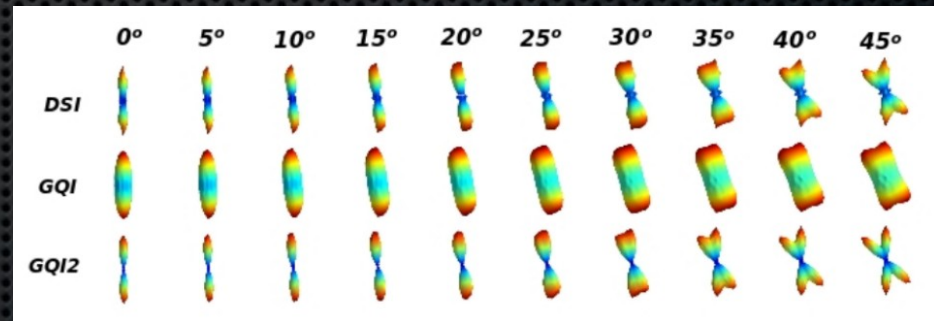
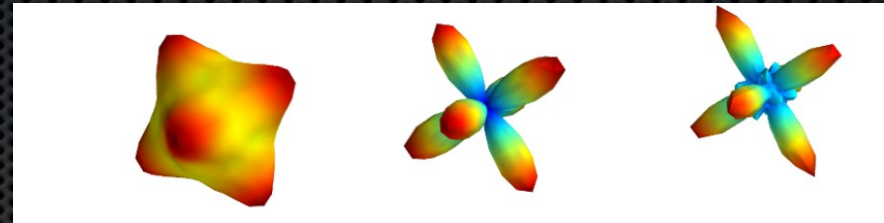
$$\psi_{GQI2}(\hat{\mathbf{u}}) = \lambda^3 \int S(\mathbf{q}) H(2\pi\lambda\mathbf{q} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{u}}) d\mathbf{q}$$

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2 \cos(x)}{x^2} + \frac{(x^2 - 2) \sin(x)}{x^3}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1/3, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

GQI

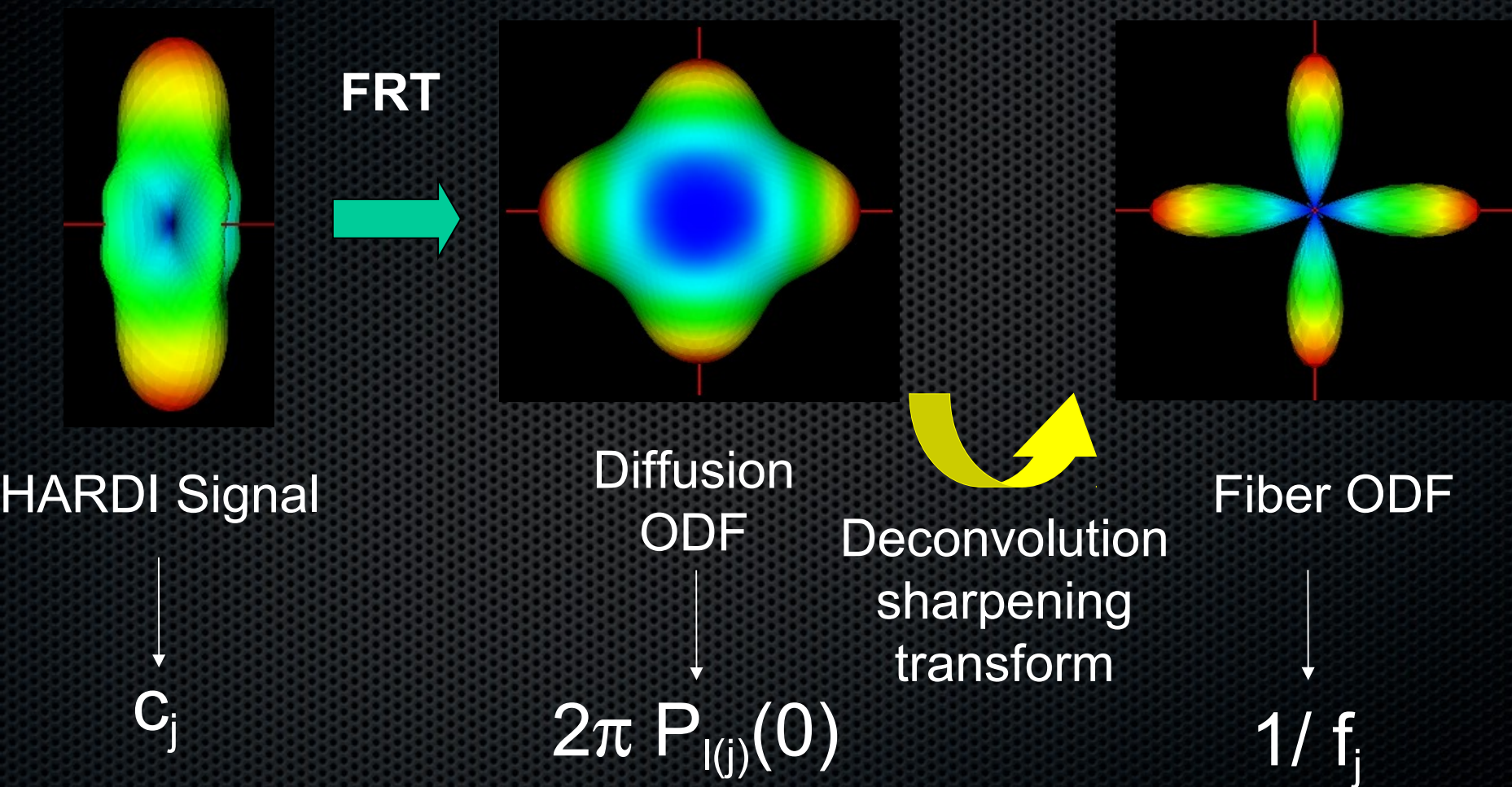
GQI2

DSI





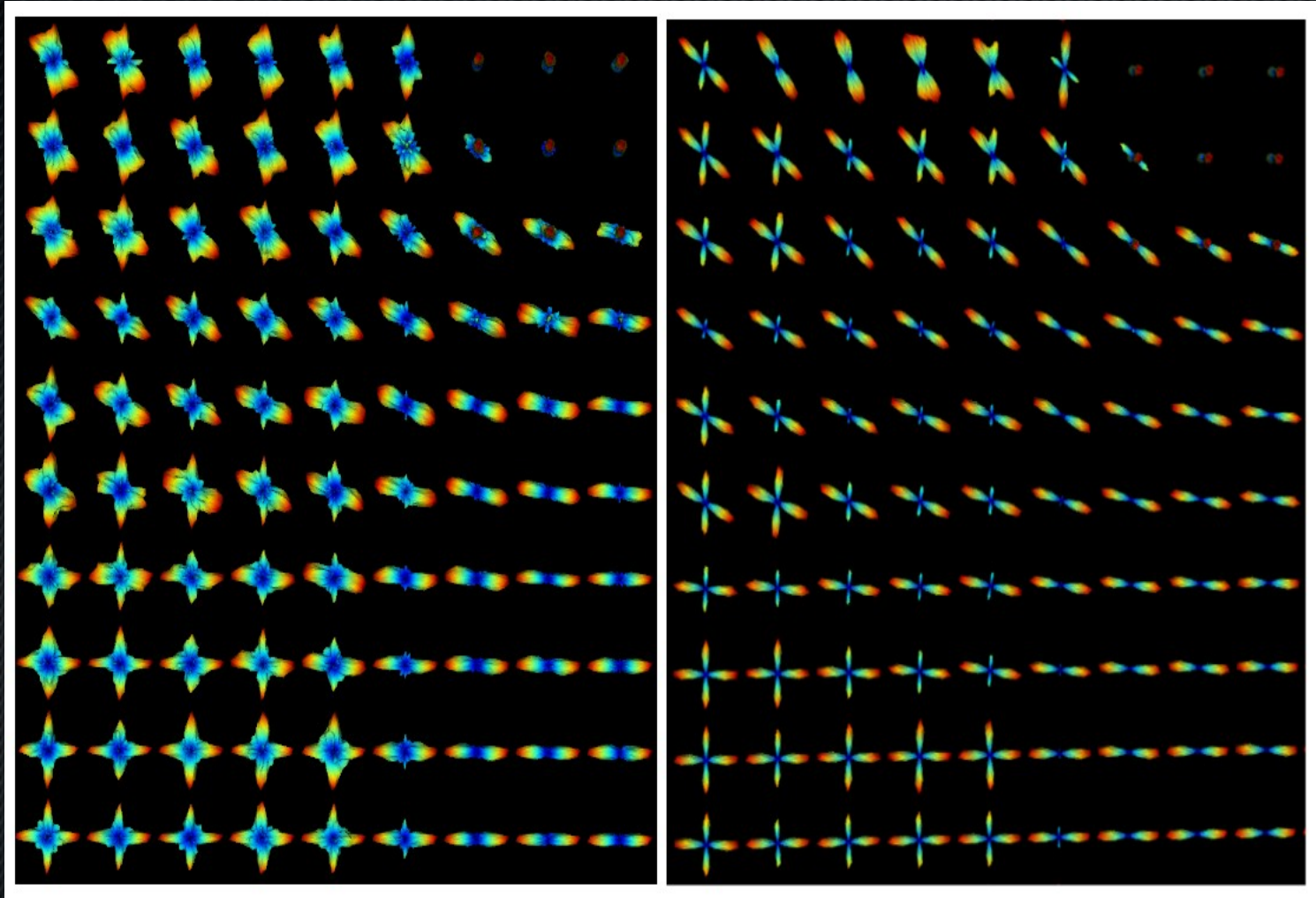
# Spherical Deconvolution Transform



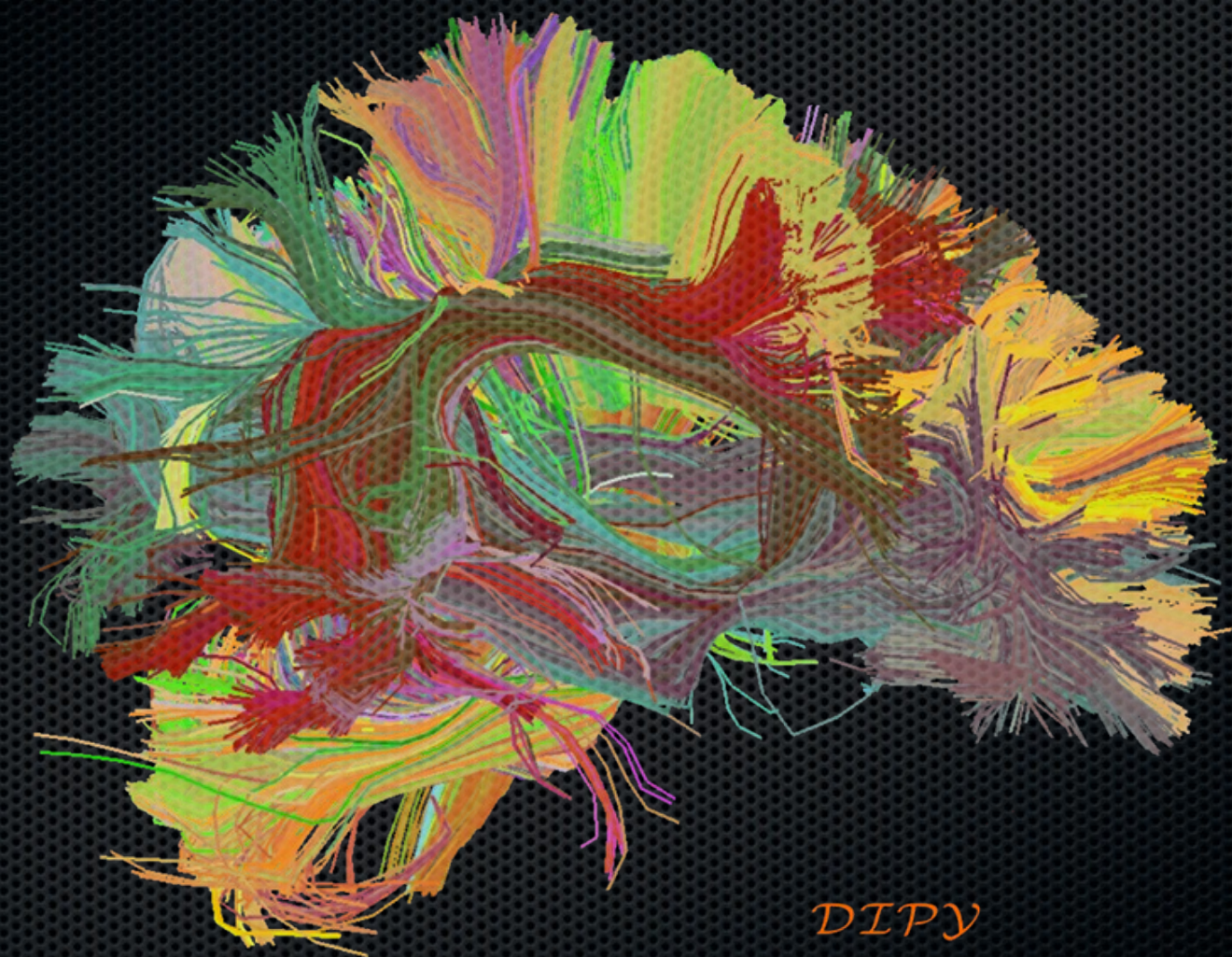


# GQI2 vs GQID

(GQI2 with deconvolution)







*DIPY*




# dipy.org

Dipy — dipy 0.6.0.dev documentation - Google Chrome

dipy.org

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## Diffusion Imaging In Python

Dipy is a **free** and **open source** software project for **diffusion magnetic resonance imaging** (dMRI) **analysis**.

### Highlights

In [Dipy](#) we care about methods which can solve complex problems efficiently and robustly. QuickBundles is one of the many state-of-the art algorithms found in [Dipy](#). It can be used to simplify large datasets of streamlines. See our examples and try QuickBundles with your data [examples\\_index](#). Here is a video of QuickBundles applied on a simple dataset.



### Announcements

- **Release!** Version 0.6.0 21/02/2013
- **Dipy 3rd Sprint**, Berkeley, CA, April 2013
- **ISBI 2013 will be based on Dipy**, February 2013

### Getting Started

Here is a simple example showing how to calculate color. [F4](#). We use a

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- [Documentation](#)
- [Development](#)

#### NIPY Community

- [Community Home](#)
- [NIPY Projects](#)
- [Mailing List](#)
- [License](#)

#### Table Of Contents

- [Diffusion Imaging In Python](#)
  - [Highlights](#)
  - [Announcements](#)
  - [Getting Started](#)
  - [To infinity and beyond](#)

#### Next topic

- [Documentation](#)

#### This Page

- [Show Source](#)

#### Search mailing list archive

#### Search this site

fnins-06-00175 (2).pdf eleftherios\_pict...jpg

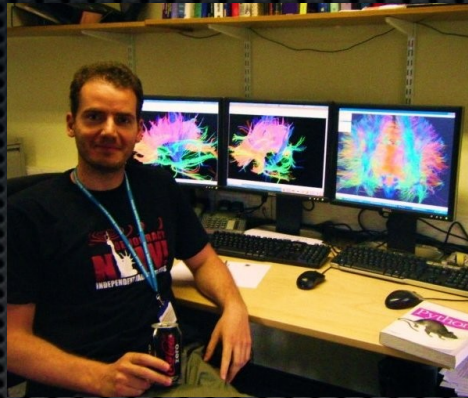
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# Dipy Developers (Core team)



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UCSF



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- Michael Paquette, University of Sherbrooke, QC, CA
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- Yaroslav Halchenko, PBS Department, Dartmouth, NH, US
- Samuel St-Jean, University of Sherbrooke, QC, CA
- Your name here

We combine expertise in computer science, mathematics, psychology and medicine.



## Mission

The purpose of dipy is to make it easier to do better diffusion MR imaging research.

- clearly written
- clearly explained
- a good fit for the underlying ideas
- a natural home for collaboration

We hope that, if we fail to do this, you will let us know and we will try and make it better.

### Truly Open

BSD License

Documentation

Unit tests

Examples

Tutorials

Buildbots

Git/Github

Travis

### Dependencies

Numpy

Scipy

Cython

Nibabel

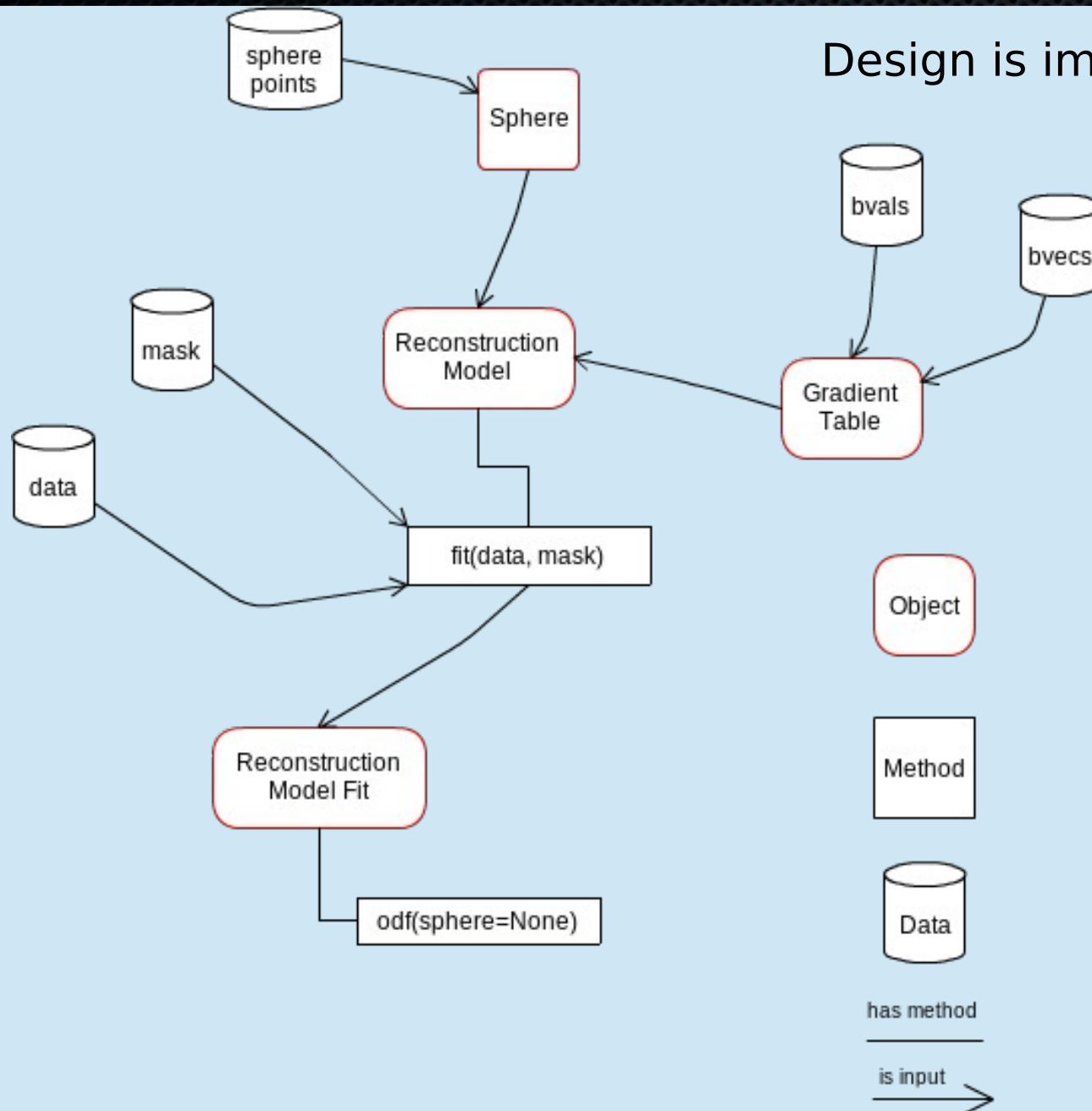
(Optional)

Python vtk

Pytables



Design is important





# List of algorithms

## Reconstruction

- Diffusion Spectrum Imaging (Wedeen)
- Generalized Q-Sampling Imaging (Yeh)
- Diffusion Spectrum Imaging with Deconvolution (Canales-Rodriguez)
- Qball (Descoteaux)
- Constant Solid Angle (Aganj)
- Opdt (Tristan-Vega)
- Diffusion Tensor (Basser)
- Simulations
- ++ CSD + MultiTensor on their way.

## Tracking

- Deterministic
- Probabilistic
- Statistics (length etc.)
- Streamline counts

## Input / Output

- nifti
- dicom (partly supported)
- trackvis
- hdf5
- fast pickling
- numpy io



# List of algorithms

## Segmentation

- QuickBundles

## Volume

- Fast volume traversal (ndindex)
- Reslice volumes

## Registration

- Warp streamlines

And your module here



Get involved and  
share some code!

Dipy 0.6 is out.

Thank you!