

A High-Resolution Head and Brain Computer Model for Forward and Inverse EEG Simulation

Alexandra Warner, Chris R. Johnson, Brett Burton, and Jess Tate
Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute, sci.utah.edu
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT

December 9, 2018

Abstract

To conduct computational forward and inverse EEG studies of brain electrical activity, researchers must construct realistic head and brain computer models. Constructing such models is challenging and time consuming. Availability of realistic head models and corresponding imaging data is limited in terms of both imaging modalities and patient diversity. In this paper, we describe a detailed head modeling pipeline and provide a high-resolution, multi-modal, open source, female head and brain model. The modeling pipeline specifically outlines image acquisition, preprocessing, registration, and segmentation; three-dimensional tetrahedral mesh generation; finite element EEG simulations; and visualization of the model and simulation results. The dataset includes both functional and structural images and EEG recordings from two high-resolution electrode configurations. The results at each stage of the model building process and necessary software components are included for performing simulations and visualizations. This project will contribute to neuroscience research by providing a high-quality dataset that can be used for a variety of applications and a computational pipeline that may help researchers construct new head models more efficiently.

1 Introduction

Many simulation studies in biomedicine are based on a similar sequence of steps, starting from images, creating geometric models, assigning tissue properties, performing numerical simulations and visualizing the resulting computer model and simulation results, a process known as image-based modeling, simulation, and visualization.^{1–5}

We describe a detailed, comprehensive pipeline to build a complete, high-resolution head model for Electroencephalographic (EEG) Source Imaging (ESI) and EEG forward simulation studies. Steps of the pipeline include image acquisition, preprocessing and registration, image segmentation, finite element mesh generation, simulations, and visualization. This project includes a complete, high-resolution brain segmentation that can be used to create three-dimensional tetrahedral volume and surface meshes. We provide two three-dimensional tetrahedral finite element meshes made from the segmentation of different resolutions that serve as volume conductors to solve forward and inverse EEG problems. We provide simulation examples of the EEG forward problem,

with isotropic and anisotropic systems; functional image data mapped onto a tetrahedral mesh; electroencephalography (EEG) signals mapped onto net electrodes; and diffusion tensor data.

Along with outlining the pipeline, we have made the results of this project available as open-source data sets to aid other scientists for use in their EEG forward and inverse simulation studies and to help them build new head models more efficiently. The complete head model presented here took approximately one year to complete, in part due to the many options in software and techniques, as well as the complexity of the multimodal imaging data. The segmentation of the image data took approximately 100 hours, mostly dedicated to manual editing. Because the segmentation was high resolution, the resulting tetrahedral meshes became extremely large, which made for very slow simulations. Further simplification methods were developed to achieve moderately sized geometric models. The head model also includes registration of diffusion tensor data, functional MR data, and high resolution EEG recordings from 128 and 256 electrodes dense array Philips/EGI sensor nets. The images, data, models, and software are available at www.sci.utah.edu/SCI_headmodel.

2 Methods

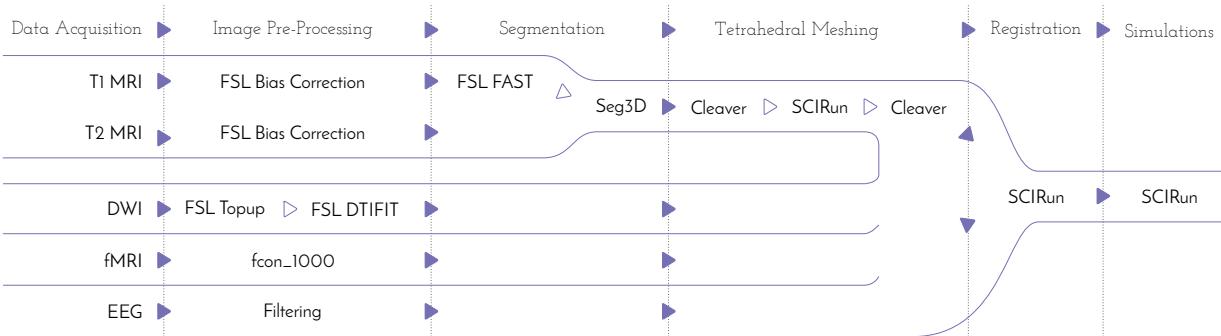


Figure 1: Comprehensive head/brain model pipeline. Data sources are shown on the left with software packages used for creating the head/brain model in the middle and the simulation software on the right.

2.1 Data Acquisition

To construct a high-resolution, personalized, anisotropic volume conductor whole-head model, T_1 -, T_2 - weighted, diffusion weighted, and functional magnetic resonance images (MRI) were acquired on a healthy, female subject, 23 years of age, on a Skyra 3T full-body scanner (Siemens Medical Solutions, Erlangen, Germany).

The T_1 -weighted scan was performed with a three-dimensional magnetization-prepared, rapid gradient echo (MPRAGE) sequence.⁶ The parameters used were as follows: echo time: 3.41ms; repetition time: 2500ms; flip angle: 7 °; resolution matrix size: 256x256 pixels; field of view: 256mm; 208 sagittal slices with a slice thickness of 1mm. Acquisition time was 10:42 minutes.

The T_2 -weighted scan was performed with a SPACE - sampling perfection with application-optimized contrast using different flip angle evolutions - sequence.⁷ The parameters used were as

follows: echo time: 406ms; repetition time: 3200ms; resolution matrix size: 256x256 pixels; field of view: 256mm; 208 sagittal slices with a slice thickness of 1mm. Acquisition time was 5:34 minutes. The subject did not move in between the two scans so the scans did not need to be registered.

The diffusion weighted images (DWI) were acquired with multiband two-dimensional echo-planar imaging (EPI).⁸ Both phase encoding directions were performed (anterior to posterior and posterior to anterior) with 64 diffusion directions each. Further sequence parameters for each scan were as follows: echo time: 76.8ms; repetition time: 4070ms; flip angle: 90 °; resolution matrix size: 104x104 pixels; field of view: 208mm; 60 slices with 2.5mm slice thickness. Acquisition time was 5:05 minutes each.

The functional MRI (fMRI) scans were acquired with a blood oxygenation level dependent contrast (BOLD) sequence. The following parameters were used: echo time: 76.8ms; repetition time: 780ms; flip angle: 55 °; resolution matrix size: 104x104 pixels; field of view: 210mm; 72 slices with 2mm slice thickness. Acquisition time was 10:32 minutes.

Multiple continuous electroencephalograms (EEGs) were recorded using both a 128-channel and 256 channel HydroCel Geodesic Sensor Net that was connected to a NetAmps 400 amplifier and referenced online to a single vertex electrode. Channel impedances were kept at or below 50 kOhms and signals were sampled at 250Hz. The EEGs were recorded while the subject sat quietly in a chair, alternating two-minute epochs of eyes open and eyes closed, for a total of 12 minutes.

All acquisition reports will be included with the dataset.

2.2 Preprocessing of Images

2.2.1 MRI Correction

Bias field signal is a low-frequency, smooth signal that corrupts MRI images due to inhomogeneities in the magnetic fields of the MRI machine by blurring images, thereby reducing the high frequencies of the images, such as edges and contours. The signal changes the intensity values of image pixels so that the same tissue has a different distribution of grayscale intensities across the image.⁹ We applied an estimated bias field correction on the T_1 and T_2 MRIs using FMRIB Software Library (FSL) FAST,¹⁰ which will be further described in Section 2.3.

2.2.2 DWI Distortion Correction

DWIs performed with EPI sequences are prone to distortions from rapid switching of diffusion weighting gradients, movement from the scanning table, and movement from the subject. The diffusion data was collected with reversed phase-encode blips (anterior to posterior (AP) and posterior to anterior (PA)), resulting in pairs of images with distortions in opposite directions. From these pairs, we estimated the susceptibility-induced off-resonance field using a method¹¹ similar to what is currently implemented in FSL.¹² We then combined the two images into a single corrected one using FSL's topup and eddy command line tools. Details on this process are described in the Appendix in Section A.1.

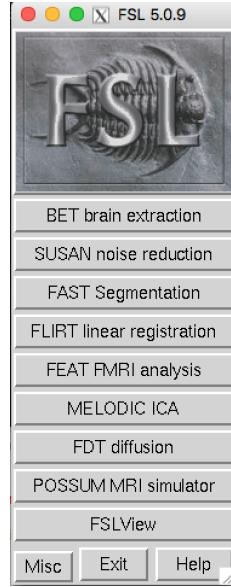


Figure 2: FMRIB software library user interface.

2.2.3 Diffusion Tensor Images

After we corrected the DWI images, we calculated diffusion tensor images (DTI) using FSL’s DTIFIT toolbox.¹⁴ DTIFIT output the eigenvalues (named L1, L2, and L3) and the eigenvectors (named V1, V2, and V3) for the diffusion tensor field. We converted the files from NiFTI format to nrrd format using ITK-SNAP,¹⁵ although there was a loss of precision. We then input the files into SCIRun to build the tensor field using the eigenvalue and eigenvectors. The SCIRun “CalculateFieldData” module requires only two eigenvectors as input because it calculates the third eigenvector automatically since it is orthogonal. Details on using DTIFIT are described in the Appendix in Section A.2.

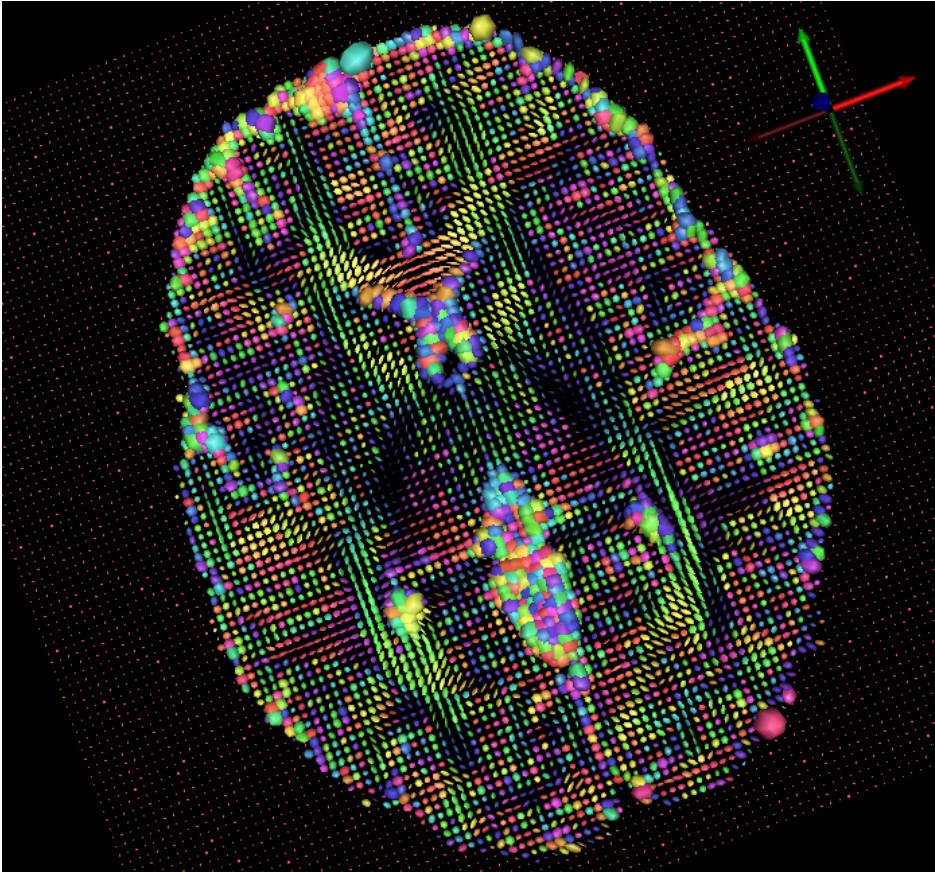


Figure 3: Diffusion tensor visualization using SCIRun

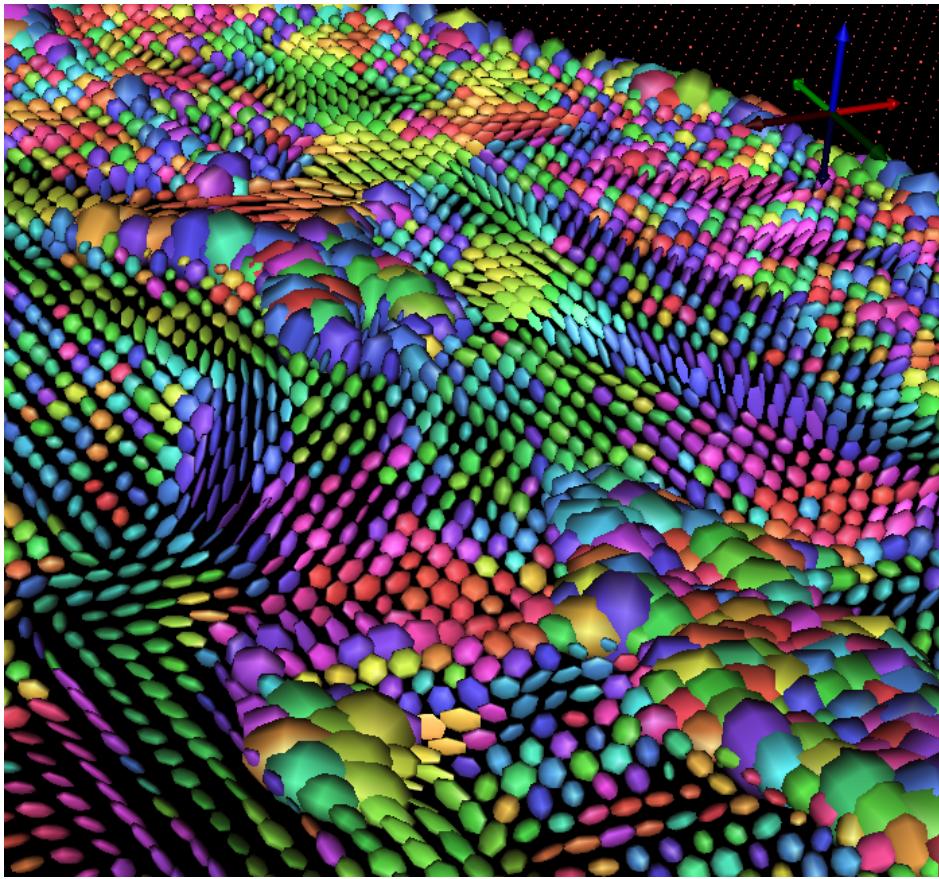


Figure 4: Diffusion tensor visualization using SCIRun

We built the tensor field in SCIRun rather than in 3D Slicer¹⁶ or FSL DTIFIT because the output data had a different orientation and could not be easily registered with the mesh in SCIRun.

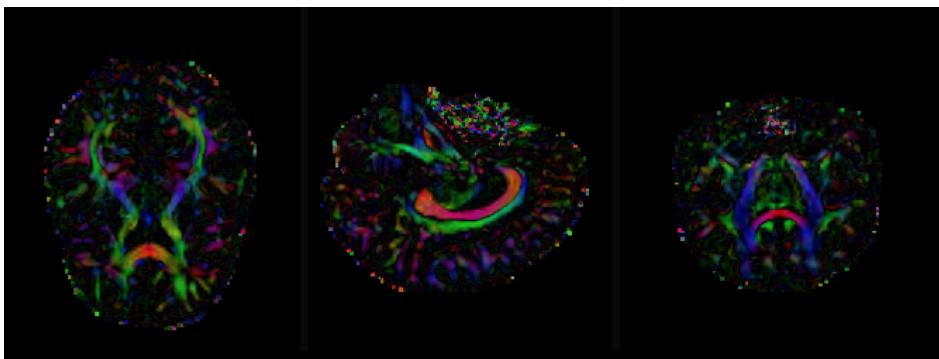


Figure 5: Example of difference in orientation between SCIRun and 3D Slicer data

2.2.4 fMRI

We preprocessed the fMRI data using the 1000 Functional Connectomes (fcon) Project pipeline scripts,¹⁷ which performed anatomical preprocessing, functional preprocessing, registration to the T_1 MRI, segmentation, and nuisance signal regress. The outline pipeline used on this fMRI dataset, specific to the University of Utah, can be found at <https://bitbucket.org/UtahBrainNetworksbase-prep>, which includes instructions for installation, compilation, and usage. The preprocessed fMRI data was then converted from a four-dimensional dataset to a two-dimensional dataset to be visualized in SCIRun. Details on the data conversion is described in the Appendix in Section A.3.

2.2.5 EEG

A 60Hz notch filter and its harmonics¹⁹ were applied to the EEG data, and we created an EEG data matrix. We removed the last two rows of the EEG signals matrix as these were control rows for the experiment. We also removed several columns at the beginning and the end of the matrix because these columns corresponded to taking the EEG net on and off the subject's head. Details of the EEG data matrix is described in the Appendix in Section A.4.

2.2.6 Registration

Since the subject did not move in between the T_1 and T_2 MRI, no registration was necessary before segmentation and meshing. We generated the tetrahedral mesh in its own coordinate space from the segmentation, and registered the mesh to the DTI coordinate space with a rigid registration using SCIRun. We registered the fMRI data to the mesh coordinate space with a rigid registration, using SCIRun as well. To register the fMRI data to the DTI coordinate space, the same transformation matrix used to register the mesh can be applied later, if desired. The SCIRun networks for registration are included in the Appendix in Section A.5

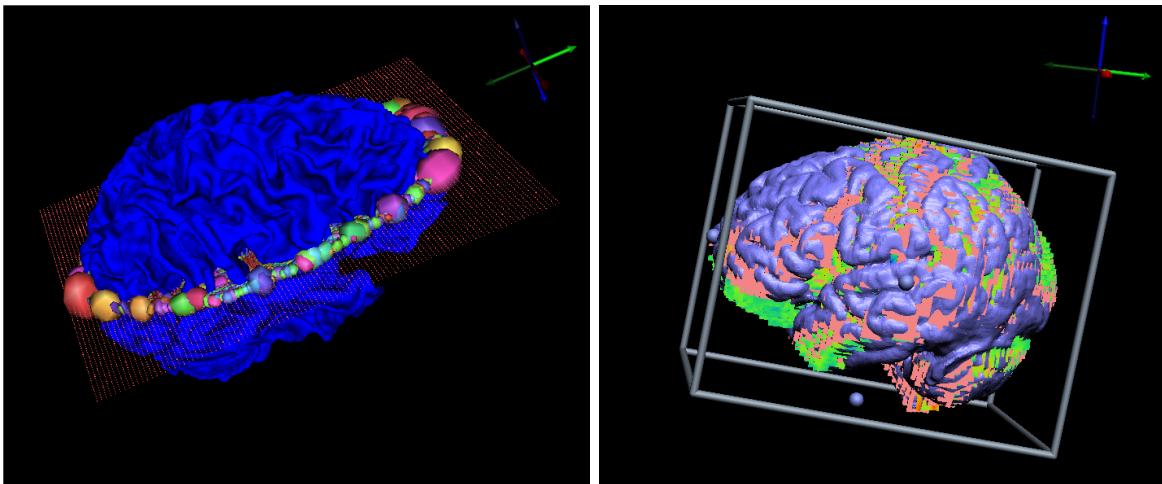


Figure 6: SCIRun manual registrations: mesh to DTI registration (*left*), fMRI to mesh registration (*right*)

2.3 MRI Segmentation of Tissues

Segmentation of the head tissues proved to be the most time-consuming portion of the pipeline. We segmented the head volume using FSL and Seg3D, a free volume segmentation and processing tool²¹ into air, cerebral spinal fluid (CSF), white matter, gray matter, skull, sinus, eyes, and scalp. Segmentation of the brain was difficult due to the similar grayscale intensities across different tissues; thresholding the image produced noisy and incomplete layers. Segmentation of the sinuses and skull was also difficult because they are represented by only black pixels, with no clear tissue boundaries.

We initially segmented the brain by inputting a skull stripped T_1 MRI into FSL FAST Segmentation. We skull stripped the T_1 MRI using FSL's brain extraction tool (BET).²² FSL FAST outputs segmented CSF, white matter, and gray matter layers as well as a bias-corrected T_1 MRI. This method, compared with Freesurfer,²³ Statistical Parametric Mapping through Matlab (SPM),²⁴ Atlas Based Classification through 3D Slicer,²⁵ and Seg3D methods alone, produced the best initial brain segmentation results for this data.

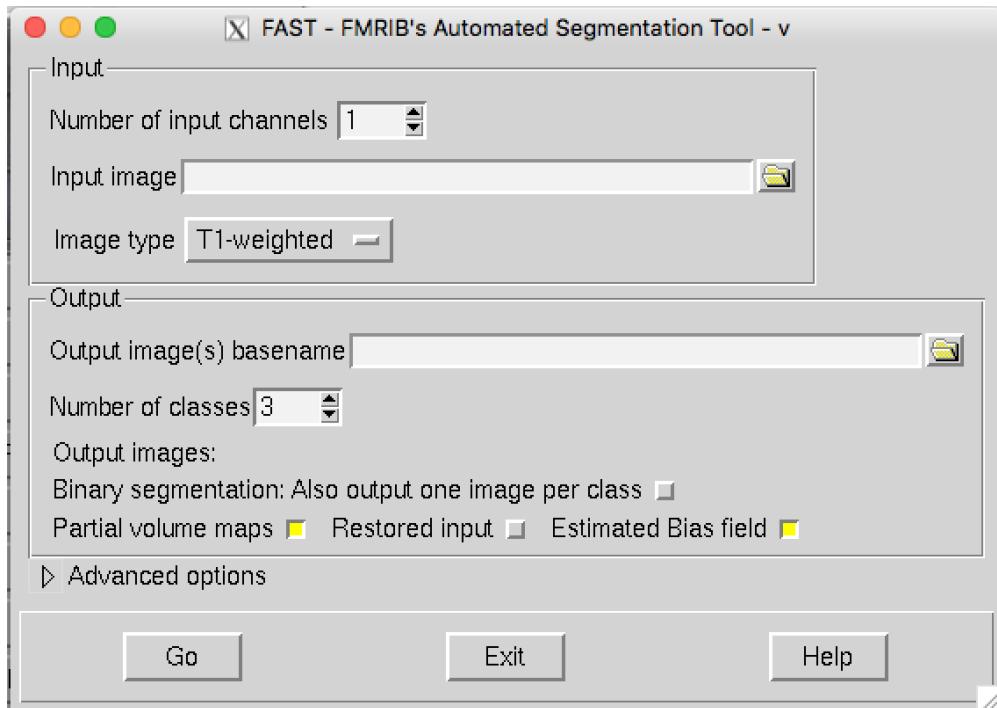


Figure 7: FSL FAST user interface

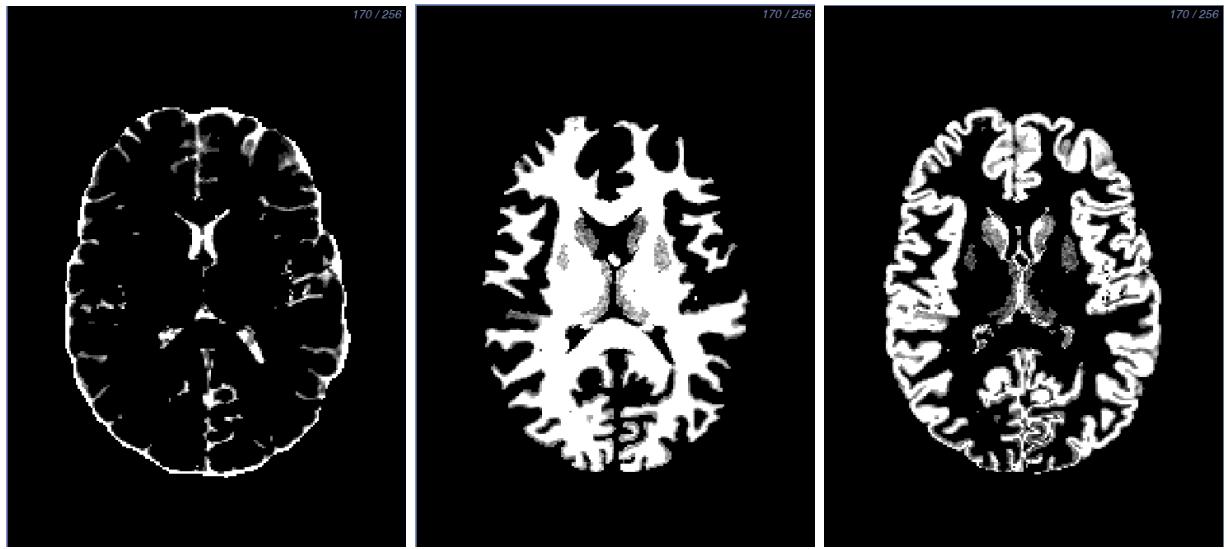


Figure 8: FSL FAST output: CSF (*left*), white matter (*center*), gray matter (*right*)

Although the FSL FAST results were an improvement compared to the other segmentation software trials, we manually improved the layers to add more detail and to remove any crossover between the layers. We started with the white matter layer because it is the innermost layer. First, we created a threshold layer FSL FAST output. We then inspected and manually edited each slice in every direction to add more detail or to clean up noise from FSL FAST.

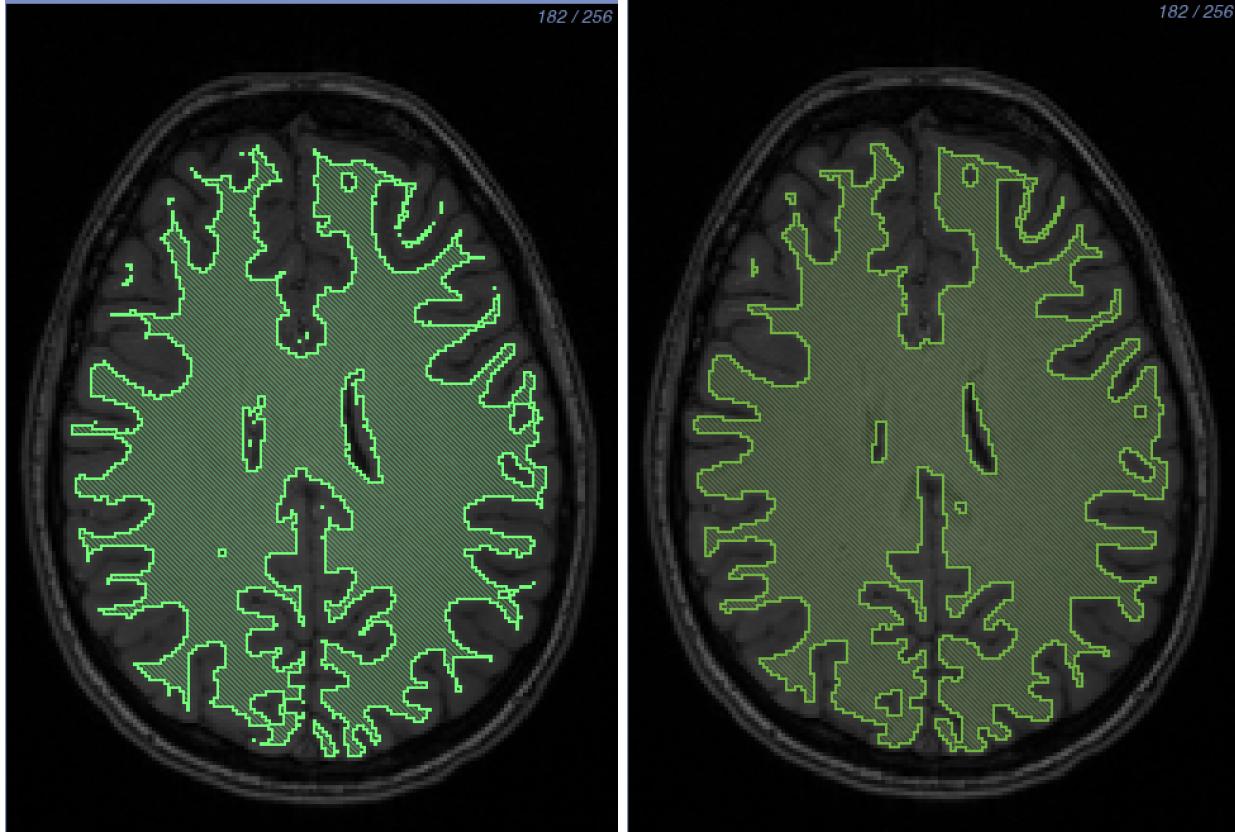


Figure 9: White matter segmentation: Before (*left*) and after (*right*) manual segmentation. The hook feature in the upper right-hand corner is a notable change between the two layers. The layer is more full and has less noise.

After we segmented the white matter, we created a threshold layer from the FSL FAST output for the gray matter. We inspected and manually edited each slice in every direction of the gray matter. We then removed the white matter layer from the gray matter using a Boolean remove mask filter to ensure no overlap between the layers. We manually filled any holes between the two layers. Lastly, we added a gray matter nuclei to the gray matter layer. The thresholding algorithms in Seg3D produced noise around these nuclei because of the similarities of the grayscale values. To fix this noise, we segmented the entire nuclei manually using the paintbrush tool in Seg3D. Then, we added the nuclei to the gray matter layer using a Boolean OR mask filter, and removed any overlap from the white matter layer using a Boolean remove mask filter.

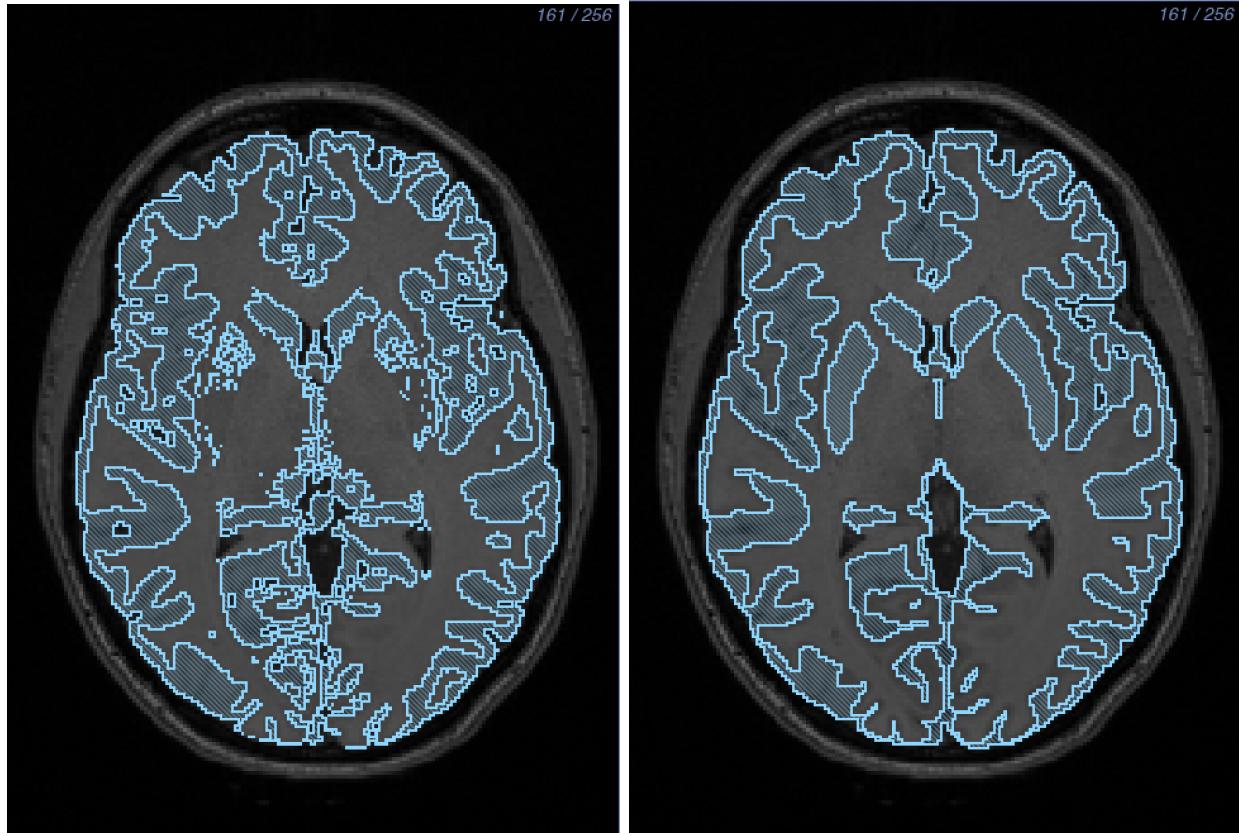


Figure 10: Gray matter segmentation: Before (*left*) and after (*right*) manual segmentation. Gray matter nuclei located in the center of the brain were segmented manually.

After we completed the segmentation of the gray and white matter layers, we made the CSF layer by creating a solid threshold layer for the entire brain and removing the white and gray matter layers using a Boolean remove mask filter. We then checked the white matter, gray matter, and CSF layers for holes, both on the surface and inside the segmentation between layers. We also performed a quality check on the layers to ensure that they were at least two pixels wide throughout. We chose this check to help create a tetrahedral mesh without holes.



Figure 11: CSF segmentation

The skull and the sinus layers were the most difficult to segment using only an MRI because they both appear black in the MR image, and the subject's data did not include a computed tomography (CT) scan. Our first attempt to create a bone layer applied FSL's skull stripping function by using the BET2 tool to create a skull. We then thresholded the T_1 MRI to create the remainder of the bones in Seg3D and connected the bones to the skull made from FSL. Although this approach gave an adequate skull segmentation considering we had only an MR image, our method for segmenting the sinus layer was yet to be determined. As a second method, we estimated the skull from an MR-based synthetic pseudo-CT. We used an improved iterative version of the patch-based method as described by Torrado-Carvajal et al.²⁶ that takes the T_1 and T_2 images as input and synthesizes the pseudo-CT based on both images, providing more refined and accurate bone boundaries.

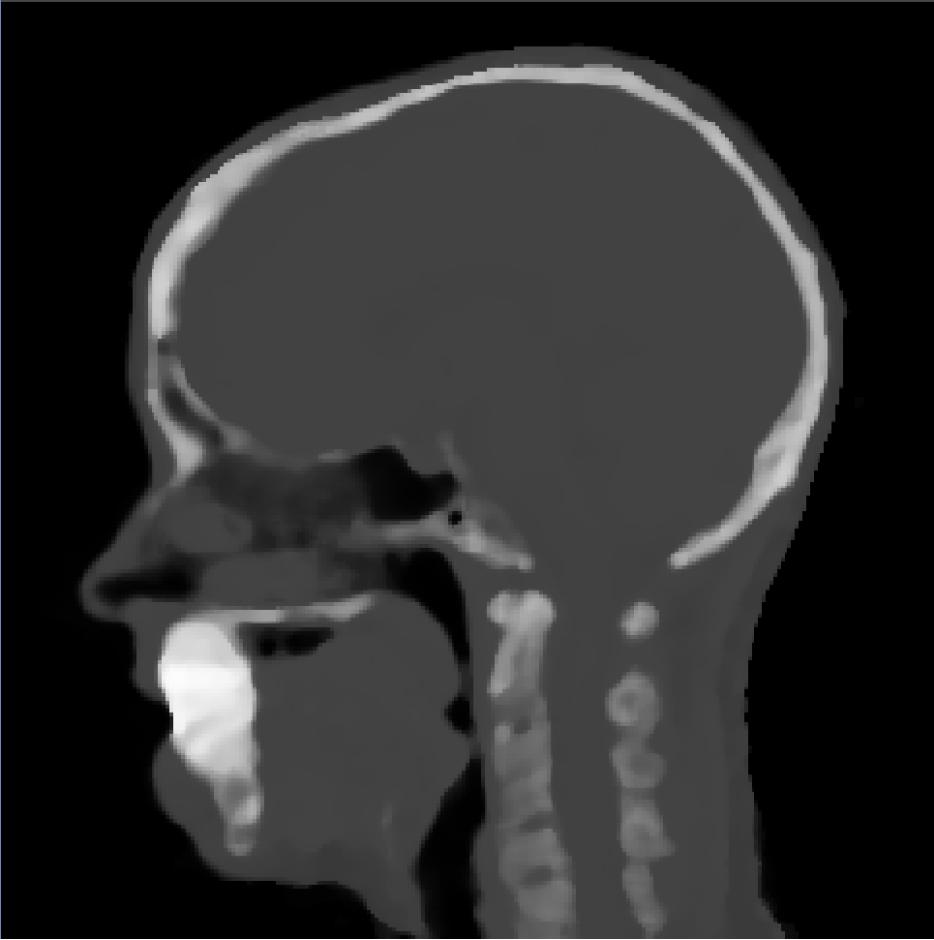


Figure 12: Pseudo-CT scan

The pseudo-CT method provided an image that was an easier starting place for skull segmentation, but we still manually edited the layer to add detail. After we applied a median filter with a one-pixel radius and thresholded the skull segmentation, we manually edited each slice in every direction to add detail and to smooth noisy sections of the layer. Since the subject had a permanent retainer in her mouth that created all black pixels, we segmented the mouth as solid bone, which was not concerning because the EEG cap used did not cover the subject’s mouth. We were able to provide a segmentation of the internal air, including the sinuses, esophagus, and ear canals, from the pseudo-CT image by thresholding the black pixels and then manually editing each slice. We also performed a quality check on both layers to ensure they had no holes or layer overlap and that they were at least two pixels thick.

The eyes, skin, and air layers were the least time consuming to segment. We segmented the eyes by thresholding the T_2 MRI. We segmented the skin layer by thresholding the entire head volume and removing all previous layers using a Boolean remove mask filter. We performed a quality check on the skin layer to ensure that it was at least two pixels thick. The important places for the quality check are the bridge of the nose, the bottom of the chin, and the sides of the head. Lastly,

we segmented the air layer by thresholding the entire image and removing the solid skin layer, followed by a check to ensure that the segmentation did not contain any holes between layers after they were removed. This final step is imperative to assure a quality mesh.

Table 1: Segmentation Time

Segmented Tissue	Amount of Work (hrs)
White Matter	40
Gray Matter	20
CSF	4
Skull and Sinus	35
Eyes, Scalp, & Air	8

2.4 Finite Element Mesh Generation

We used our full-head segmentation to generate realistic three-dimensional geometries for use in subsequent finite element simulations. We generated a smooth, linear, subject-specific, boundary-conforming, tetrahedral finite element mesh using the Cleaver software²⁷ on a Late 2013 Mac Pro with a 2.7 Ghz 12 Core Intel Xeon E5 processor with 64 GB of RAM and an AMD FirePro graphics card. Cleaver is a multi material meshing package that produces structured meshes of tetrahedral elements with guaranteed minimum element angles, resulting in quality meshes that require fewer computational resources. We made a high-resolution mesh without holes using the parameters listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Clever Settings (High Resolution)

scaling factor	0.6
size multiplier	1.0
lipschitz	0.2
padding	0
element sizing method	adaptive

Along with these parameters, indicator functions had to be input into Cleaver. We created indicator functions by calculating inverted distance maps of each layer in the full-head segmentation in Seg3D. To reduce the size of the mesh we first generated a new mesh, changing only the scaling factor parameter to 1.0 from the parameters in Table 2. We exported the computing sizing field from Cleaver and manipulated it in SCIRun by changing how quickly the elements increased in size. We input the changed sizing field into Cleaver with the same indicator functions and successfully cleaved a new, smaller mesh without holes.

2.5 Mathematical Modeling

We used the head mesh, with associated inhomogeneous and anisotropic regions, as a volume conductor to solve the following boundary value problem:

$$\nabla \cdot \sigma \nabla \Phi = -I_V \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad (1)$$

where Φ is the electrostatic potential, σ is the electrical conductivity tensor, and I_V is the current per unit volume defined within the solution domain, Ω . Equation 1 was solved for Φ with a known description of I_V and the Neumann boundary condition:

$$\sigma \nabla \Phi \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_T, \quad (2)$$

which says that the normal component of the electric field is zero on the surface interfacing with air (here denoted by Γ_T). The brain and surrounding tissue and skull were discretized using dipoles for the current source. We calculated the electrical field within the brain and then projected the field onto the surface of the scalp.²⁸

2.5.1 Electrical Conductivity Preparation

All electrical conductivities were homogeneous for each tissue with the exception of the white matter when using tensor data. The isotropic conductivities²⁹ we used are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Isotropic Tissue Conductivity

Tissue Type	Isotropic Conductivity (S/m)
White Matter	0.1429
Gray Matter	0.3333
Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)	1.79
Skull	0.001
Skin	0.4346
Sinus	1e-6
Eyes	0.5051

When we added the DTI tensor data, we used two approaches to convert the tensor data to conductivities. The first was scaling the data:³⁰

$$\sigma_{aniso} = \frac{\sigma_{iso}}{\sqrt[3]{d_1 d_2 d_3}} D, \quad (3)$$

where D is the diffusion data, d_i is the i th eigenvalue of D , and σ_{iso} is the white matter isotropic conductivity. The second method gave the white matter a fixed ratio of conductivity:

$$\sigma_{aniso} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ W \end{bmatrix}, W = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{iso} \\ \frac{\sigma_{iso}}{10} \\ \frac{\sigma_{iso}}{10} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

where v_i is the i th eigenvector of D , W is the white matter ratio vector, and the ratio is 10 : 1.

2.5.2 Numerical Methods

We computed solutions to Equation 1 using finite element methods. By applying Green's theorem to Equation 1, we generated the following weak formulation,

$$(\sigma \nabla \phi, \nabla \bar{\phi}) = -(I_V, \bar{\phi}) \quad (5)$$

where $\bar{\phi}$ is an arbitrary test function, which can be thought of physically as a virtual potential field. By applying the Galerkin approximation, Equation 5, to Equation 1 we can represent the finite element approximation as such:

$$\sum_{i=0}^N \varepsilon_i (\sigma_{ij} \nabla \psi_i, \nabla \psi_j) = -(I_v, \psi_i) \quad j = 0, \dots, N, \quad (6)$$

subject to the Dirichlet boundary condition. Then the finite element approximation of Equation 1 can equivalently be expressed as a system of N equations with N unknowns $\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_N$ (e.g., the electrostatic potentials). In matrix form, the above system can be written as $A\varepsilon = b$, where $A = (a_{ij})$ is called the global stiffness matrix and has elements $(a_{ij} = (\sigma_{ij} \nabla \psi_i, \nabla \psi_j))$, while $b_i = -(I_v, \psi_i)$ is usually termed the load vector. For volume conductor problems, A contains all the geometry and conductivity information of the model.²⁸

We used SCIRun, the open-source problem-solving environment, to apply parameters and to solve Equation 6 numerically. Within the SCIRun environment, we applied isotropic and anisotropic conductivity tensors to the tetrahedral mesh as well as to inhomogeneous regions. We defined initial and boundary conditions and generated border regions in order to compute potentials by way of a conjugate gradient method with a Jacobi preconditioner.

2.6 Simulations and Visualizations

We ran all simulations and visualizations in the SCIRun problem-solving environment. All networks are shown in the Appendix in Section A.5 - Figures 29 - 33.

2.6.1 Forward Problem

Solving systems from a known source to the EEG electrodes, described in Section 2.5, is known as a forward problem. The opposite action, solving systems from the EEG data to a unknown source, is an inverse problem. In this project, we built SCIRun networks to solve forward problems with known sources and to write a lead field matrix for inverse problem networks in the future. We solved forward problems with an isotropic and anisotropic conductivities, using iDTI data for the direction for anisotropic conductivities.

The necessary network inputs for the isotropic case were the tetrahedral head mesh, isotropic conductivities, the head segmentation, the physical electrode locations, and dipole sources. The physical electrode locations and the dipole sources were results from the EEG recording dataset, and contained 4800 dipoles and the choice of 128 electrodes or 256 electrodes. The network removed the fiducials from the electrode locations, and allows the user to choose a dipole source from the dataset. We registered the mesh to the head segmentation using a rigid registration. After we cut the flat tetrahedra out of the mesh, we mapped the conductivities to their respective tissues. We registered the electrodes and dipoles to the head mesh using the same transform. We solved the system with the mapped data and the chosen dipole sources. We then mapped the solution onto the mesh and the electrodes for visualization. We also included streamlines and isolines in the visualization.

For the anisotropic case, the network was largely the same with the exception of the scaled diffusion tensor dataset used as white matter conductivities. In addition, the DTI to mesh transform

was needed as input. We registered the head mesh, electrodes, and dipoles to the DTI space with a rigid registration; the head segmentation was not needed.

2.6.2 fMRI

We visualized the fMRI data one step at a time using the two-dimensional matrix described in Section 2.2.4 as input and viewed one column at a time. We set each column onto a lattice volume, rotated it 180 degrees, smoothed, thresholded, and clipped the volume for easier rigid registration. We registered the fMRI to the tetrahedral mesh using the bounding boxes and manual registration. After registration, we mapped the smoothed fMRI data onto the mesh using a mapping matrix with a linear interpolation basis.

2.6.3 EEG

We visualized EEG data on the physical electrode locations, which we registered to the mesh space with a rigid registration after removing the fiducials from the electrode dataset. We used the filtered and cut n matrix as input and represented each time step as a column. We then placed the electrodes onto the mesh and mapped the EEG data onto the electrodes one time step at a time. The same network was used for both EEG data visualizations.

3 Results

All SCIRun networks used to generate results are included in an open-source dataset for research use at www.sci.utah.edu/SCI_headmodel.

3.1 Segmentation

For this project, we segmented the head into eight detailed layers listed in Section 2.3. We used this mesh to create an inhomogeneous three-dimensional tetrahedral mesh.

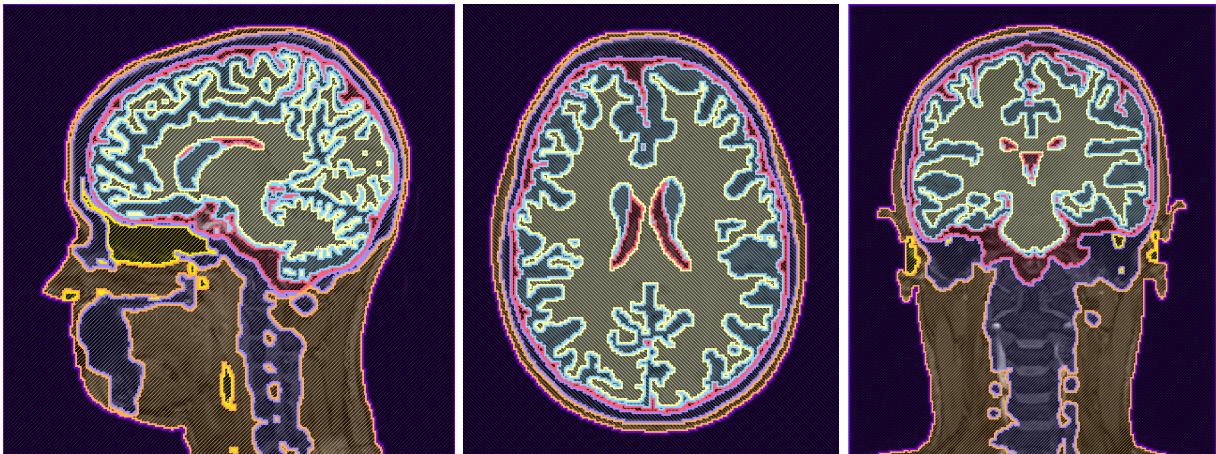


Figure 13: A high-resolution, eight-layer, full head segmentation made with Seg3D

Since the dataset did not include a CT scan, the task of segmenting the skull and the sinus layers were the most challenging. As described in Section 2.3, our first attempt at a bone segmentation was to combine a skull made from FSL³¹ with bones thresholded using Seg3D. Although we had a bone segmentation, the sinus segmentation was not completed from this segmentation since it would have to be created manually.

The skull/bone and sinus segmentations we made from the pseudo-CT scan were smooth and connected segmentations and fit well into the entire head segmentation.

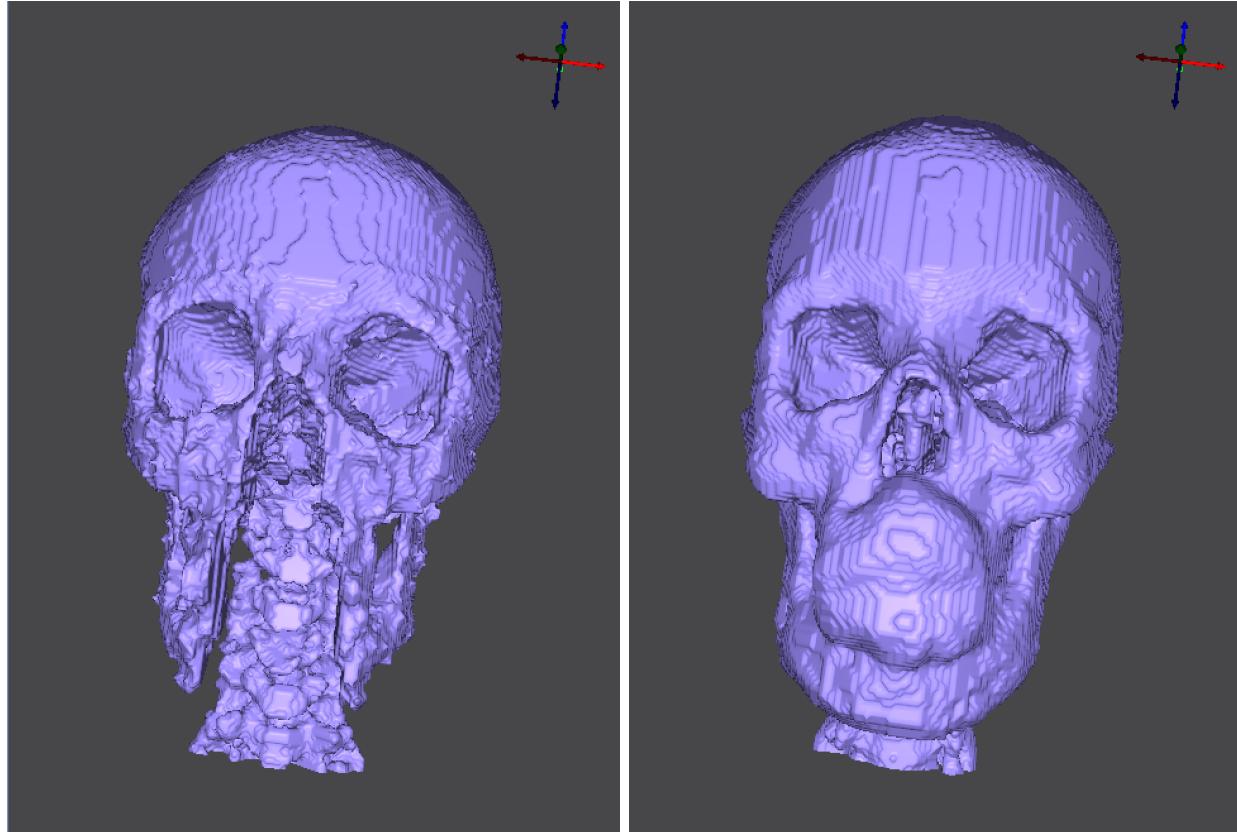


Figure 14: Skull segmentation comparison: Created with BET and thresholding (*left*) and with pseudo-CT (*right*). Both segmentations were made using Seg3D

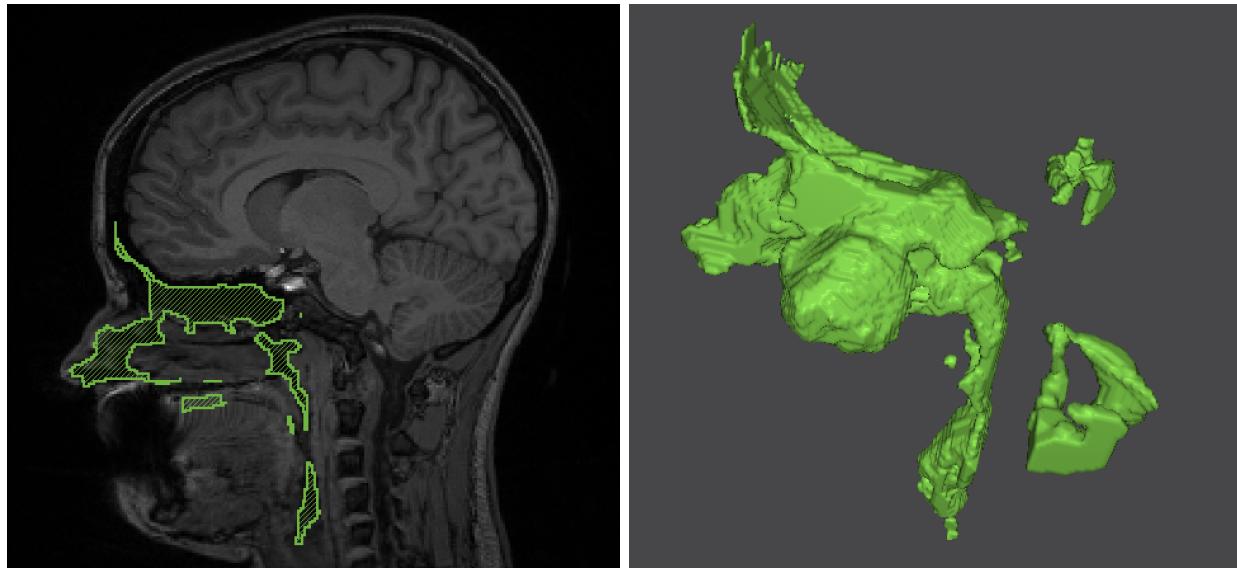


Figure 15: Sinus segmentation

During MRI imaging, the subject was on her back, which caused the brain to shift to the back of the head, resulting in thin segmented sections on the back of the head as well as on the side of the subject's head, the bridge of the nose, and the bottom of the chin. We made these sections at least two pixels thick to ensure a mesh without holes.



Figure 16: Thin segmentation sections: side of the head (*left*), bridge of the nose (*middle*), bottom of the chin (*right*)

3.2 Finite Element Meshes

The highest resolution mesh we generated with the settings listed in Section 2.4 had 60.2 million elements and 10.3 million nodes. This mesh was large because of the complexity of the segmentation, including small features, thin sections, and several layers touching at once. The simulations performed slowly when using this mesh due to its size and required at least 32GB of RAM.

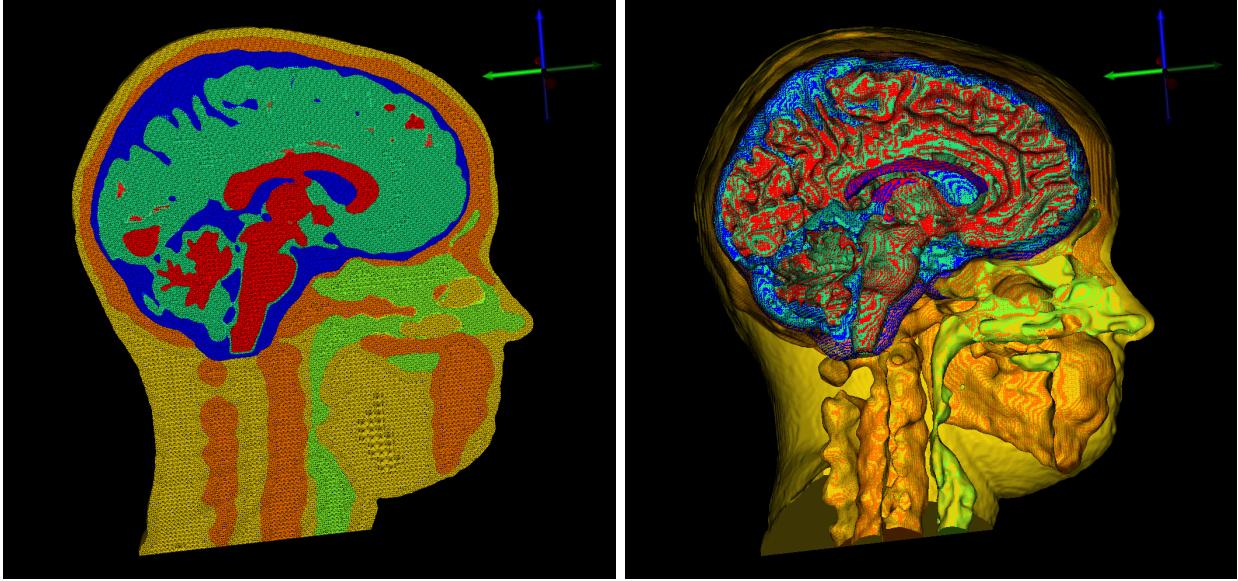


Figure 17: 60.2 M element mesh: tetrahedral mesh (*left*), surface mesh (*right*)

We attempted to generate smaller meshes to be able to run quicker simulations, but many of the meshes contained holes. After we manually changed the sizing field described in Section 2.4, we generated a mesh with 15.7 million elements and 2.7 million nodes without holes. However, this mesh contained one flat tetrahedra, which we later removed in a SCIRun network. This issue is currently being investigated by Cleaver software developers.

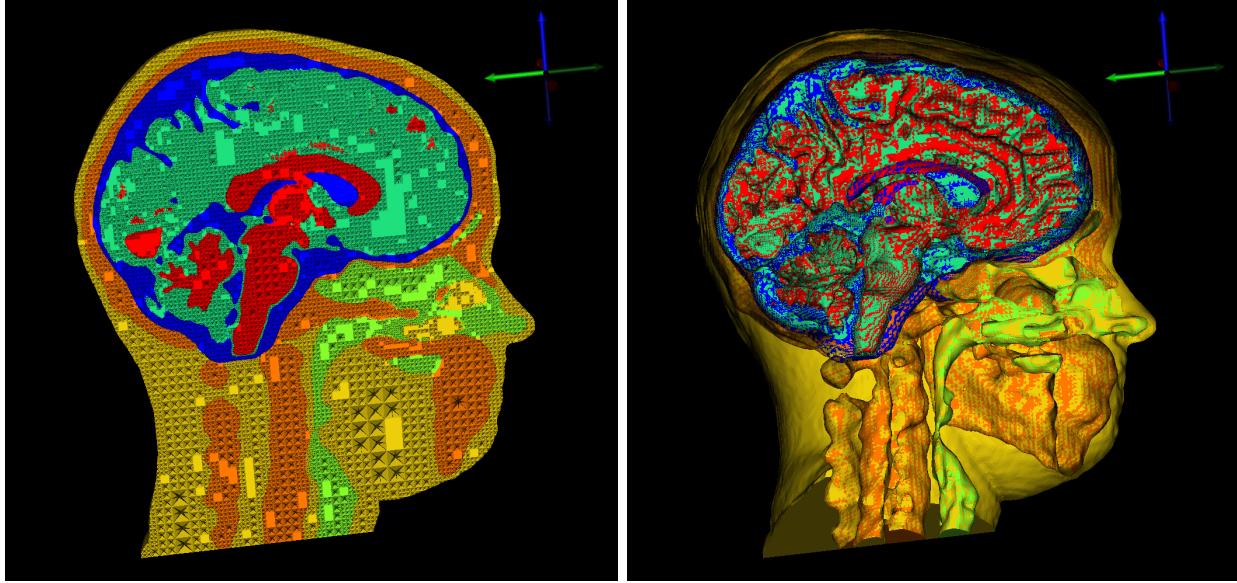


Figure 18: 15.7 M element mesh: tetrahedral mesh (*left*), surface mesh (*right*)

3.3 Forward Problem

3.3.1 Isotropic

An isotropic, inhomogeneous head model is expected to have largely spherical propagation of electrical signals. We generated three-dimensional streamlines, as well as, isolines to visualize this propagation and to compare isotropic and anisotropic conductivity. The simulations showed spherical propagation and acceptable registration of electrodes and dipoles to the mesh space.

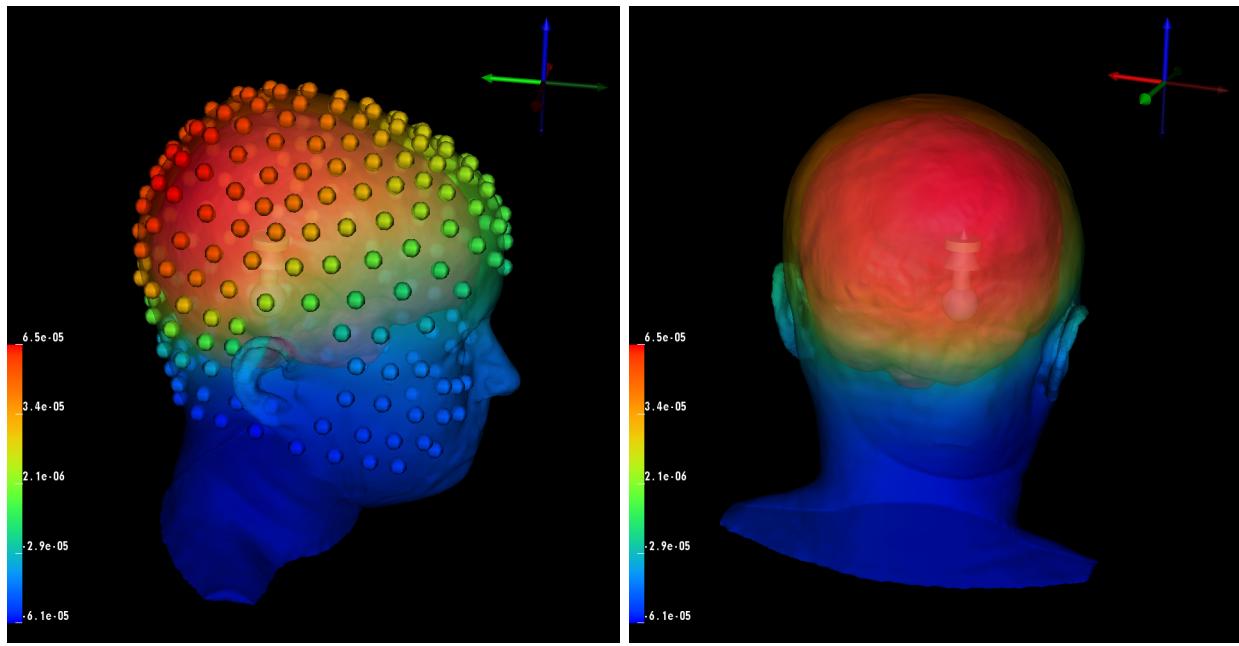


Figure 19: Isotropic forward problem solution with dipole source and data mapped onto the head surface and electrodes

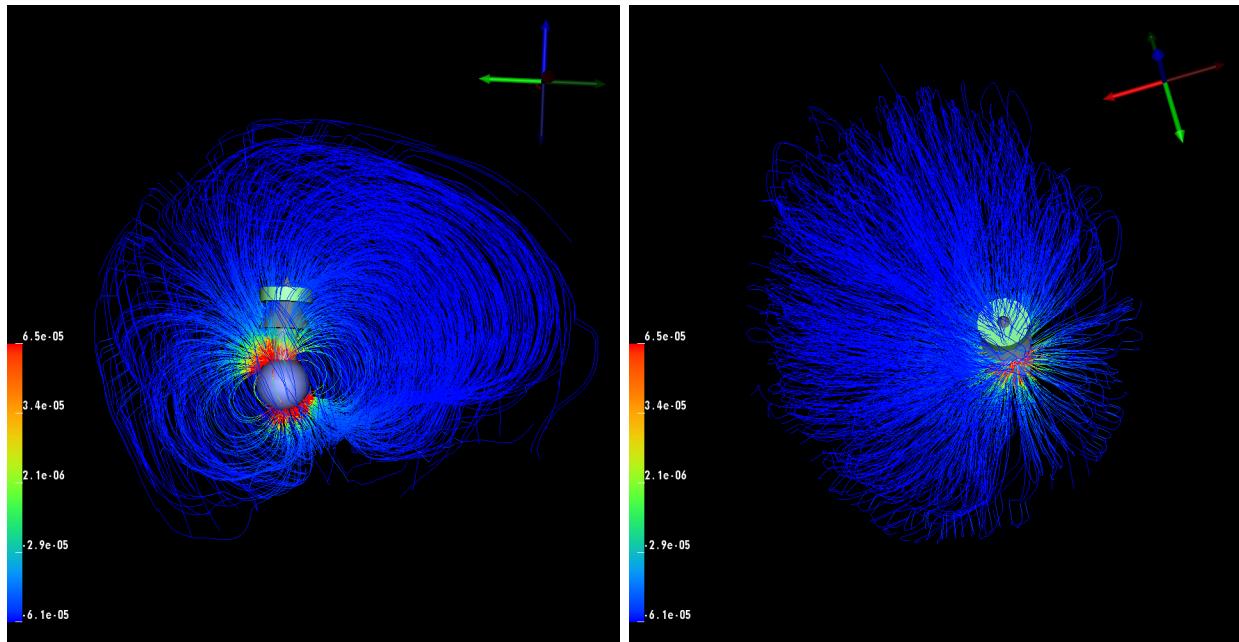


Figure 20: Isotropic streamlines with dipole source

3.3.2 Anisotropic

The expectation for an anisotropic, inhomogeneous head model is to have nonspherical propagation, which can be seen with the streamlines and isolines visualizations. As discussed in Section 2.5.1, two methods are used for scaling diffusion tensor data. We built the SCIRun network with the option to choose either scaling method. The simulations showed nonspherical propagation and acceptable registration of the electrodes, dipoles, and mesh into the diffusion tensor space.

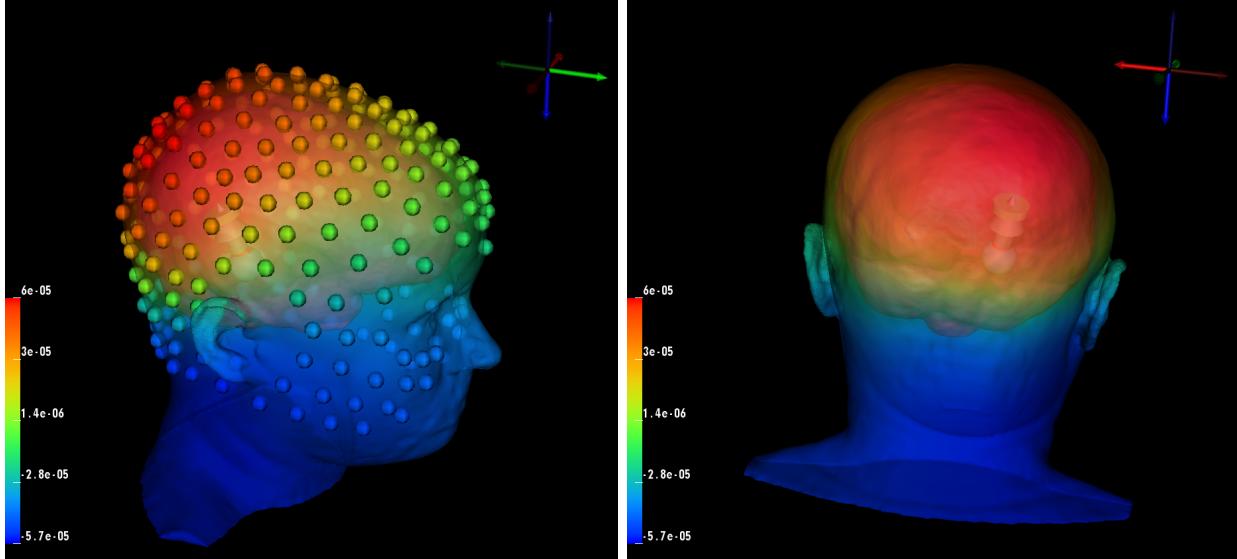


Figure 21: Anisotropic forward problem solution with dipole source and data mapped onto the head surface and electrodes

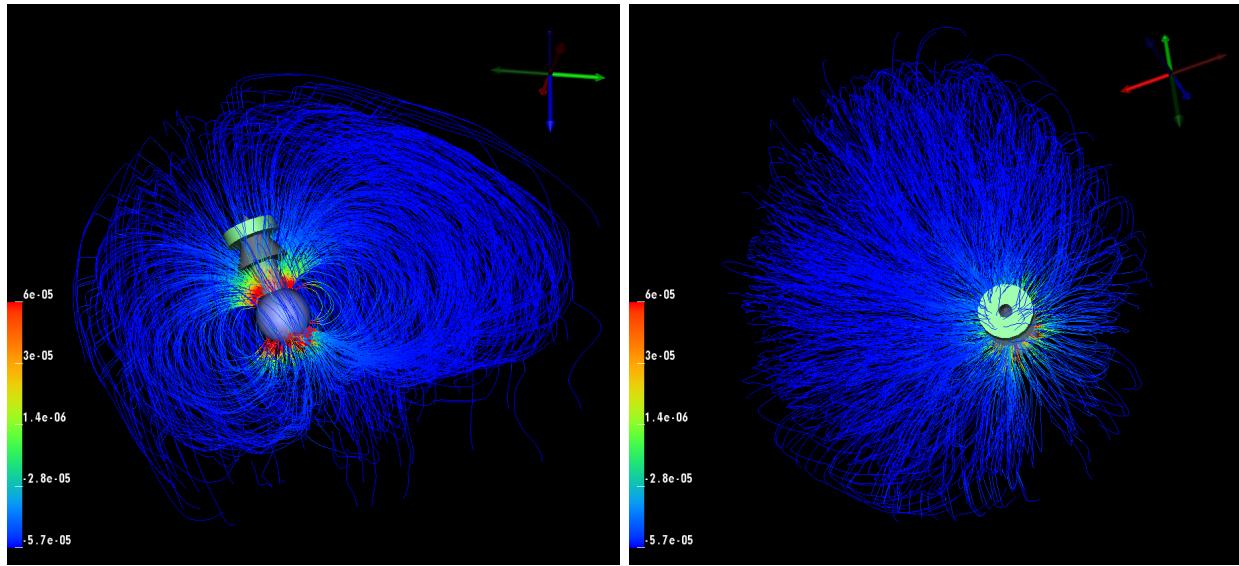


Figure 22: Anisotropic streamlines visualization with dipole source

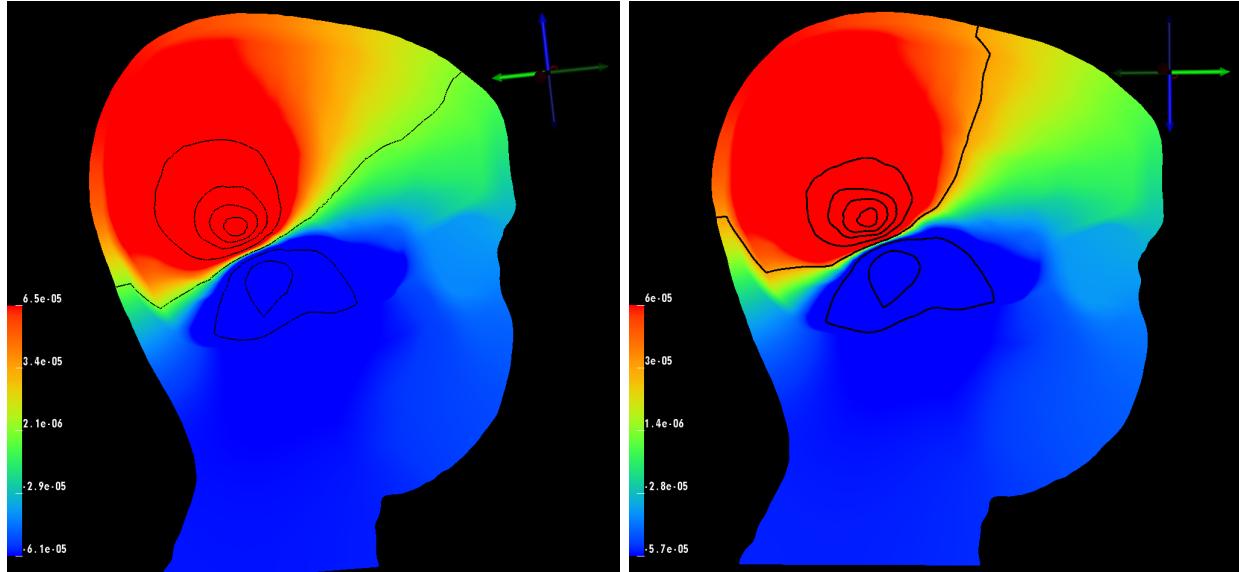


Figure 23: Isolines comparison: isotropic white matter conductivity (*left*), anisotropic white matter conductivity (*right*)

3.4 fMRI Visualization

fMRI data was a novel imaging datatype for SCIRun. We successfully mapped and visualized the fMRI data onto the cortical surface with a rigid and manual registration to the mesh coordinate

space. This mapping network allows for future use of fMRI data in simulations using the SCIRun software package.

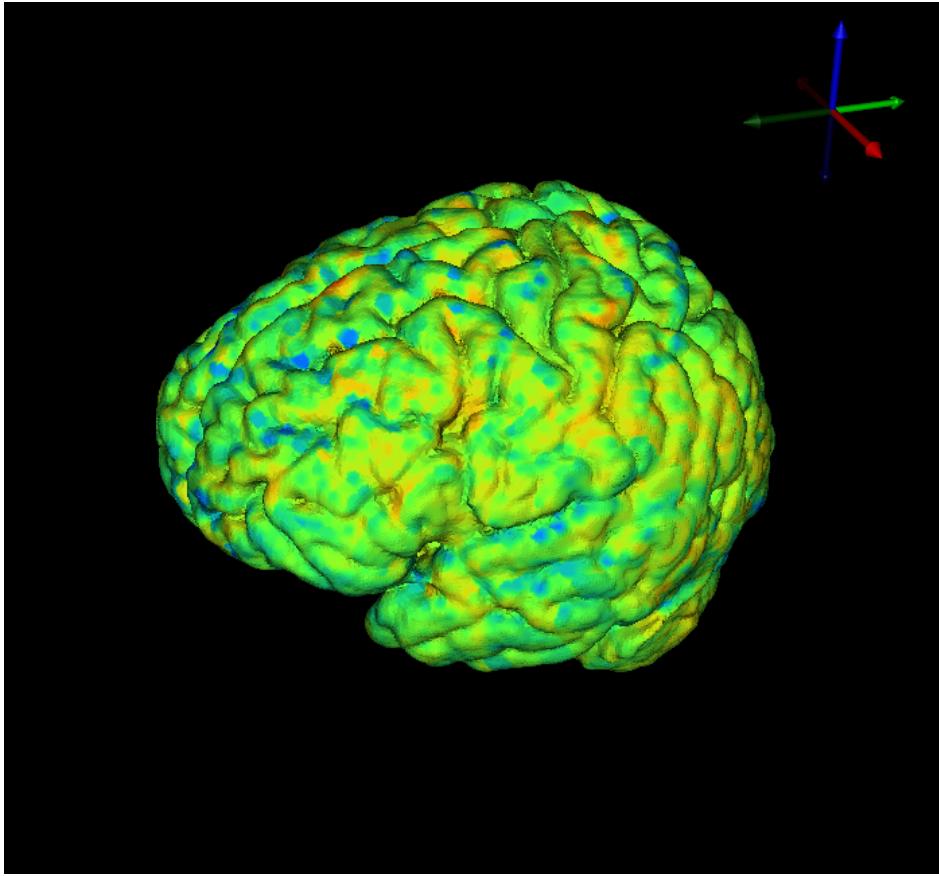


Figure 24: fMRI data mapped onto cortical surface mesh

3.5 EEG Visualization

When using EEG data, the particular application dictates if further processing, filtering, or cutting of the data is necessary. This EEG dataset, taken with 256 electrodes, contained electrodes that require further processing, specifically around the eyes, which was possibly due to the blinking or rolling of the subject's eyes. The bad leads will be fixed with further specific processing or trilinear interpolation.

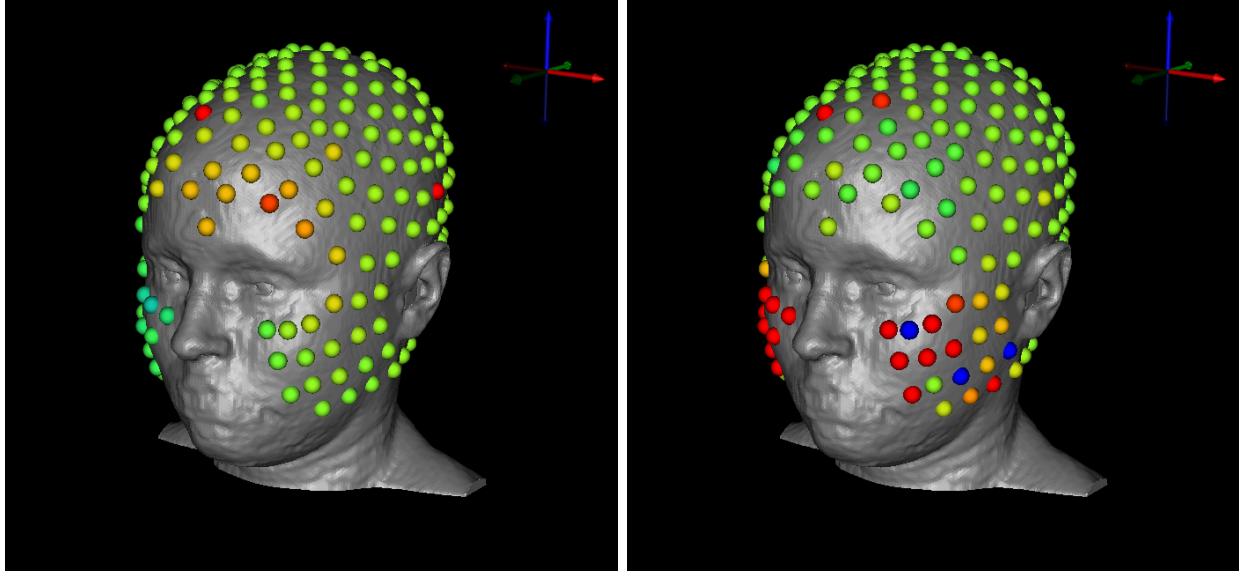


Figure 25: EEG signal visualization with 256 electrodes. Examples of electrodes that require further processing for specific applications - shown in red.

The second EEG dataset, taken with 128 electrodes, still has electrodes that require further processing around the eyes. Since these electrodes don't go as far down the cheeks as the other dataset, we don't see as many electrodes that would need further processing. Although, there were time steps that did not register the data as well as others.

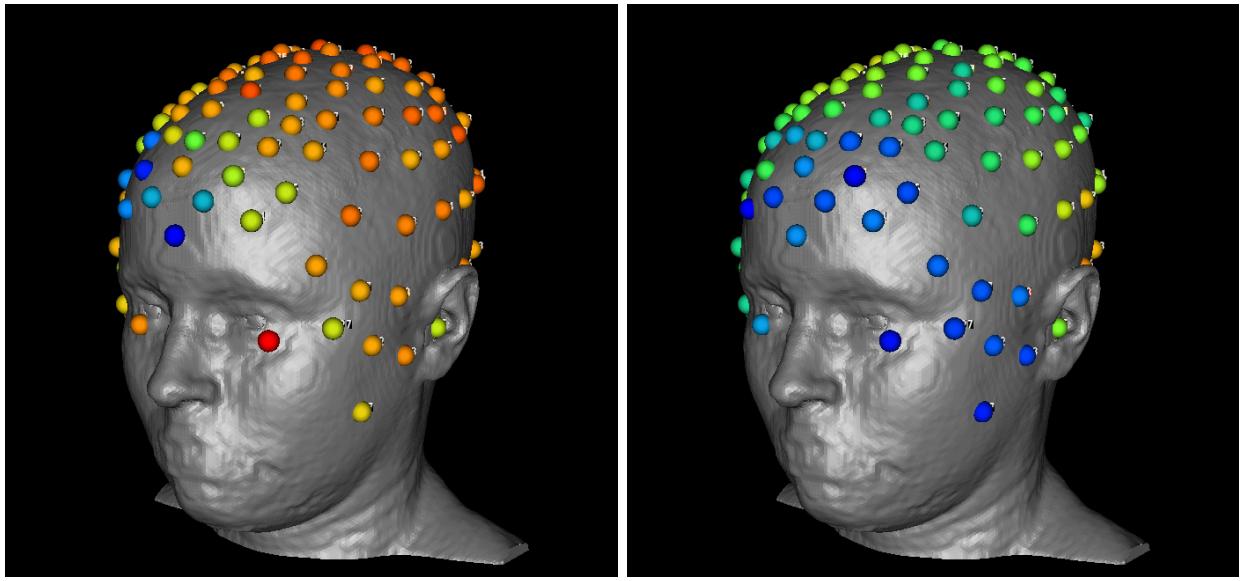


Figure 26: EEG signal visualization with 128 electrodes. Examples of electrodes that require further processing for specific applications - shown in red.

4 Conclusion

In this project, we have described a comprehensive pipeline to build an inhomogeneous, anisotropic head and brain model based on human data of multiple image modalities for use in electroencephalography with an emphasis on forward and inverse problem research, as well as visualizations of functional MRI and EEG data. Along with the pipeline, we have released the human data as open-source to enable other scientists to have a starting point and a straightforward path for further research. The high-resolution, multi-image dataset is available in parts for those who want to use only specific aspects of the project.

Future investigations based on this pipeline include finding more appropriate decimation algorithms for three-dimensional tetrahedral finite element meshes to further reduce the mesh size; more exact sinus and skull segmentation methods to improve the appearance and accuracy of these layers; and more robust registration techniques, which will provide a better transformation matrix for moving images to DTI coordinate space, especially for fMRI data. Additions to this dataset could include more methods to incorporate functional MRI data into source localization simulations and more specific processing of EEG data for different applications, resulting in more accurate and realistic visualizations.

5 Acknowledgements

Imaging and electroencephalography for this project were done at Electrical Geodesics Inc. at the University of Oregon. This work could not have been completed without the help of Jess Tate and Brett Burton. This project was supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences of the National Institutes of Health under grant number P41 GM103545-18.

A Appendix

A.1 DWI Distortion Correction

A.1.1 FSL Total Readout Time

Two parameters are frequently required to calculate and apply field maps to correct distortions: the effective echo spacing and the total readout time for an EPI sequence. We used “effective” echo spacing, rather than the actual echo spacing, in order to include the effects of parallel imaging, phase oversampling, etc. We defined “effective” echo spacing as:

$$\text{Effective Echo Spacing (s)} = 1 / (\text{BandwidthPerPixelPhaseEncode} * \text{MatrixSizePhase})$$

The total readout time (FSL definition) was:

$$\text{Total readout time (FSL)} = (\text{MatrixSizePhase} - 1) * \text{EffectiveEchoSpacing}$$

Total readout time is a necessary input for using FSL’s topup and eddy tools for DWI image correction, and can be obtained by using MRIConvert.

A.1.2 MRIConvert

The software package MRIConvert provided acquisition information about the dicom series, as well as converted the MRI to a NiFTI format, including effective echo spacing and total readout time.¹³

To obtain this information, we loaded the dicom series for either DWI acquisition. We selected “Options” to ensure the DWI was saved in NiFTI format. We then selected “Convert All” to save all the files into the output directory specified upon opening MRIConvert. The text file included the FSL-defined total readout time, which was contained in the acquisition parameter file in seconds as a unit. MRIConvert also output the b-values and b-vectors files, which were the same for both the DWI AP and DWI PA scans. The last input file required was an “index.txt” file, which contained one column with 65 rows (for 64 directions plus the b0 image) of 1’s.

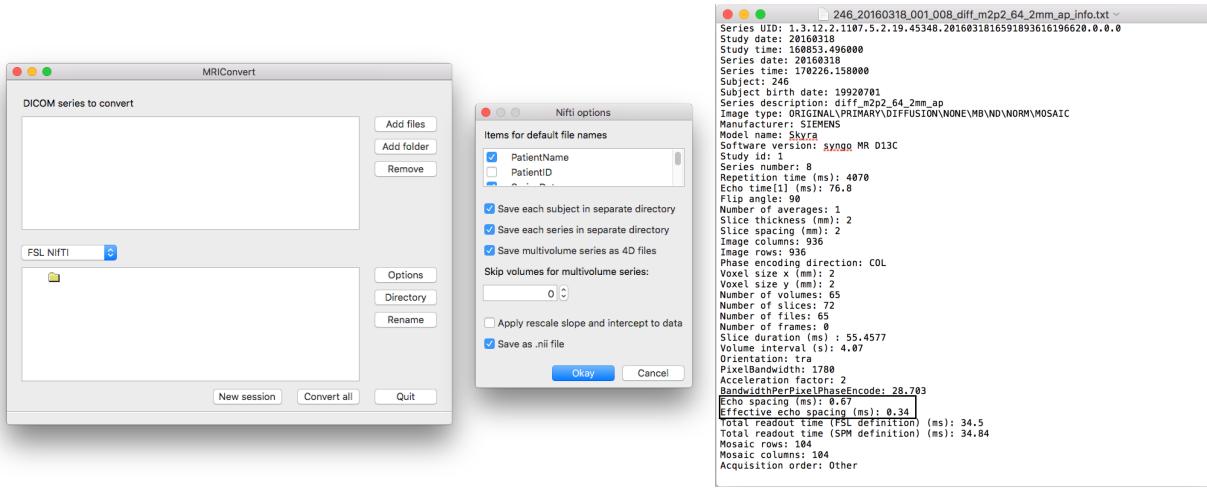


Figure 27: MRIConvert (*left*) with options (*middle*) & output (*right*)

```
0 -1 0 0.0345
0 1 0 0.0345
```

Figure 28: Acquisition parameters text file

A.1.3 FSL’s Topup and Eddy Command Line Tools

We made a separate folder for topup results that included the following files: the acquisition parameters file, the index file, b-values, b-vectors, and the DWI AP and DWI PA files. To run topup, we renamed the DWI AP image DWI_up and the DWI PA image DWI_down. We renamed the b-values and b-vectors dwi.bval and dwi.bvec, respectively. After all files were in place, we executed the following command line commands:

```
fslroi DWI\_up b0\_up 0 1
fslroi DWI\_down b0\_down 0 1

fslmerge -t both\_b0 b0\_up b0\_down

topup --imain=both\_b0 --datain=acq_params.txt --config=mine.cnf --out=topup\_results
applytopup --imain=b0\_up,b0\_down --inindex=1,2 --datain=acq_params.txt
```

```

--topup=topup\_results --out=b0\_hifi

bet b0\_hifi b0\_hifi\_brain -m -f 0.2
eddy --imain=DWI\_up --mask=b0\_hifi\_brain\_mask --index=index.txt --acqp=acq_params.txt
--bvecs=dwi.bvec --bvals=dwi.bval --fwhm=0 --topup=topup\_results --flm=quadratic
--out=eddy\_unwarped

```

By running these commands, we first obtained the b0 image, which is the baseline image used for calculating field maps, for both encoding directions. Then the two b0's were merged together into one file, topup and eddy were applied for distortion correction, and ‘bet’ was applied for brain extraction. The distortion corrected file was named “eddy_unwarped.nii.”

A.2 DTIFIT

To use DTIFIT we first opened FSL, then we chose “FDT Diffusion,” followed by “DTIFIT Reconstruct diffusion tensors” in the drop-down menu and input files manually; Table 4 lists the files selected.

Table 4: DTIFIT Input Files

Diffusion weighted data	eddy_unwarped.nii
BET binary brain mask	b0_hifi_brain_mask.nii
Output basename	desired output location
Gradient directions	dwi.bvec
b values	dwi.bval

A.3 NiFTI toolbox for fMRI Preprocessing

After running the fMRI data through the fcon pipeline, we converted the preprocessed fMRI data from four-dimensional data to two-dimensional data. We opened “rest.nii” in Matlab using the “load_nii(‘rest.nii’)” function within the NiFTI toolbox.¹⁸ We then resized the four-dimensional “img” variable into a two-dimensional variable for use in SCIRun using Matlab’s “resize” function.

A.4 EEG Data Matrix in MATLAB

The EEG data was output in an .edf file format. We calculated the EEG signals matrix using a Matlab script called “edfRead.m.”²⁰ To run this script, we used “[hdr, record] = edfread(fname).” The variable ’record’ contained the EEG signals.

A.5 Networks

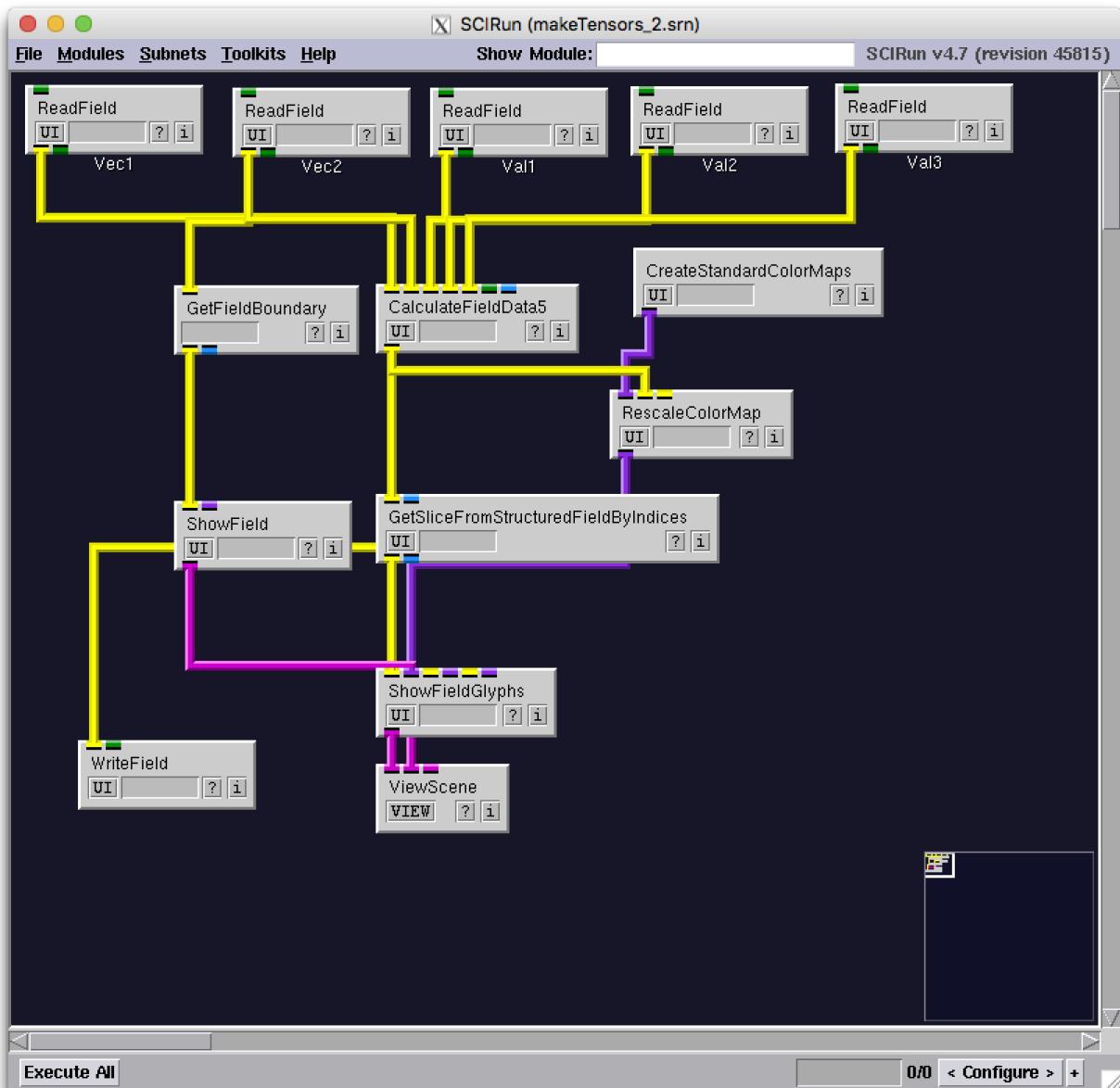


Figure 29: SCIRun network to build diffusion tensor dataset

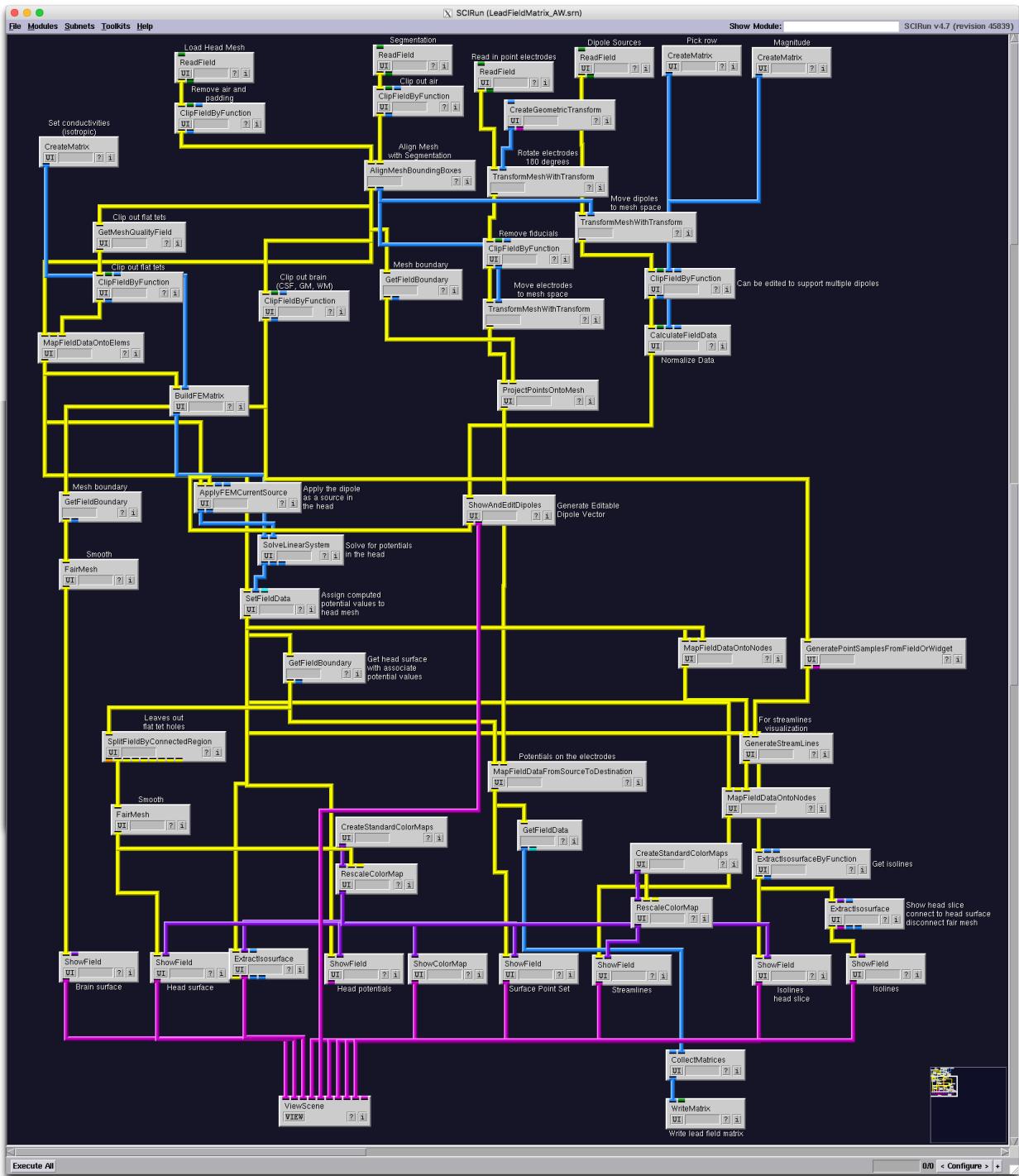


Figure 30: SCIRun network for isotropic forward problem

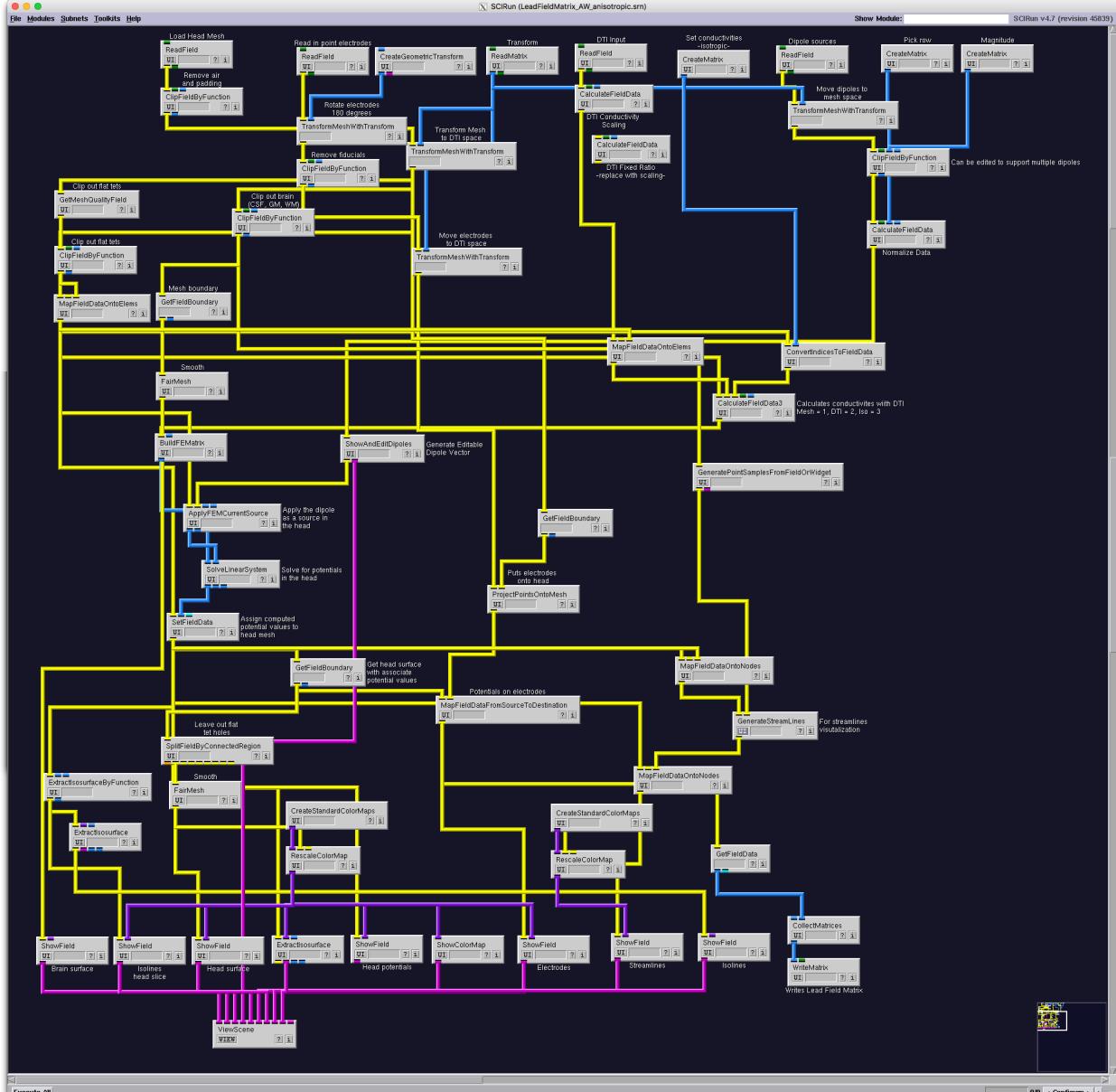


Figure 31: SCIRun network for anisotropic forward problem

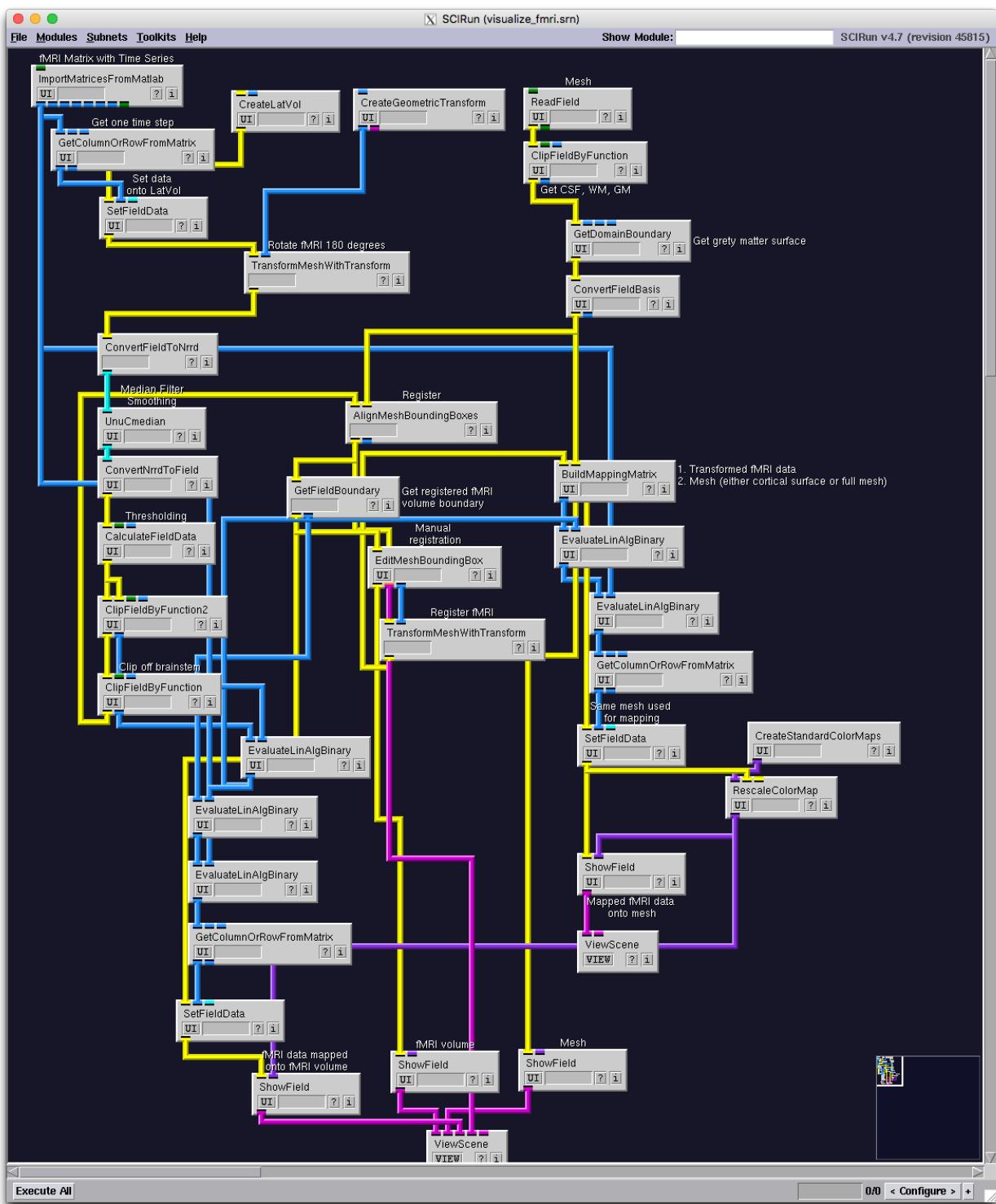


Figure 32: SCIRun network for fMRI visualization

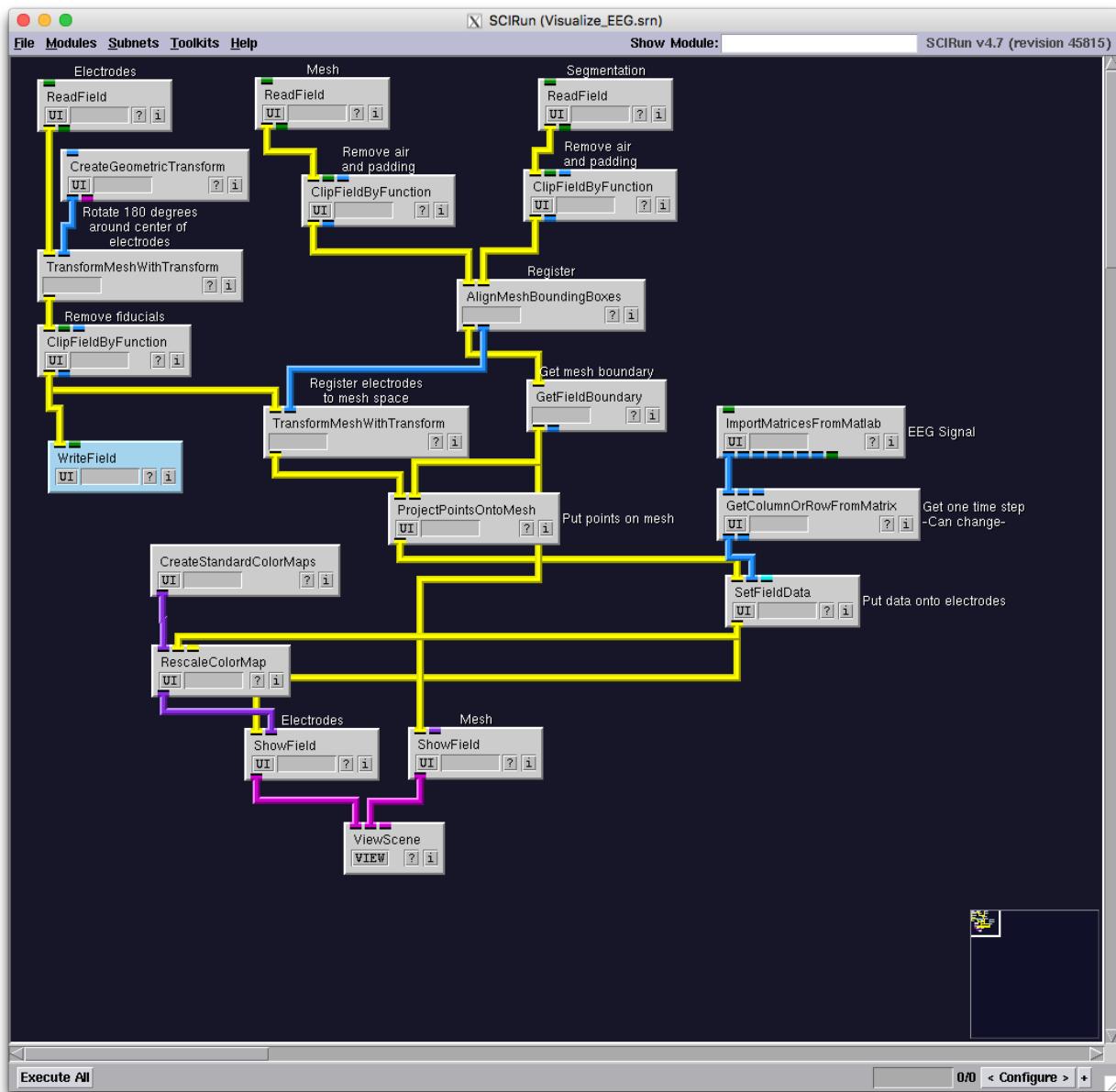


Figure 33: SCIRun network for EEG visualization

References

- [1] R.S. MacLeod, J.G. Stinstra, S. Lew, R.T. Whitaker, D.J. Swenson, M.J. Cole, J. Krüger, D.H. Brooks, and C.R. Johnson. Subject-specific, multiscale simulation of electrophysiology: a software pipeline for image-based models and application examples. *Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society A, Mathematical, Physical & Engineering Sciences*, 367(1896):2293–2310, 2009.
- [2] C.R. Johnson. *Computational Methods and Software for Bioelectric Field Problems*, volume 1, chapter 43, pages 1–28. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, USA, 4 edition, 2015.
- [3] C.R. Johnson. Biomedical visual computing: Case studies and challenges. *IEEE Computing in Science and Engineering*, 14(1):12–21, 2012.
- [4] C.R. Johnson and D.M. Weinstein. Biomedical computing and visualization. In Vladimir Estivill-Castro and Gill Dobbie, editors, *Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth Australasian Computer Science Conference (ACSC2006): Conferences in Research and Practice in Information Technology (CRPIT)*, volume 48, pages 3–10, 2006.
- [5] C.R. Johnson, R.S. MacLeod, S.G. Parker, and D.M. Weinstein. Biomedical computing and visualization software environments. 47(11):64–71, 2004.
- [6] J.P. Mugler and J.R. Brookeman. Three-dimensional magnetization-prepared rapid gradient-echo imaging (3d mp rage). *Magn. Reson. Med.*, 15(1):152–157, July 1990.
- [7] M.P. Lichy, B.M. Wietek, J.P. Mugler, W. Horger, M.I. Menzel, A. Anastasiadis, K. Siegmann, T. Niemeyer, A. Konigsrainer, B. Kiefer, F. Schink, C.D. Claussen, and H.P. Schlemmer. Magnetic resonance imaging of the body trunk using a single-slab, three-dimensional, t2-weighted turbo-spin-echo sequence with high sampling efficiency (space) for high spatial resolution imangiing: initial clinical experiences. *Invest. Radiol.*, 40(12):754–760, December 2005.
- [8] T.G. Reese, O. Heid, R.M. Weisskoff, and V.J. Wedeen. Reduction of eddy-current-induced distortion in diffusion mri using a twice-refocused spin echo. *Magn. Reson. Med.*, 49(1):177–182, 2003.
- [9] J. Juntu, J. Sijbers, D.V. Dyck, and J. Gielen. Bias field correction for mri images. In: Kurzyński M., Puchała E., Woźniak M., żołnierk A. (eds) *Computer Recognition Systems. Advances in Soft Computing*, vol 30. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, (543–551), 2005.
- [10] Y. Zang, M. Brady, and S. Smith. Segmentation of brain mr images through a hidden markov random field model and the expectation-maximization algorithm. *IEEE Trans Med Imag*, 20(1):45–57, 2001.
- [11] J.L.R. Anderson, S. Skare, and J. Ashburner. How to correct susceptibility distortions in spin-echo echo-planar images; applications to diffusion tensor imaging. *NeuroImage*, 20(2):870–888, 2003.
- [12] S.M. Smith, M. Jenkinson, M.W. Woolrich, C.F. Beckmann, T.E.J. Behrens, H. Johansen-Berg, P.R. Bannister, M. De Luca, I. Drobniak, D.E. Flitney, R. Niazy, J. Saunders, J. Vickers,

- Y. Zhang, N. De Stefano, J.M. Brady, and P.M. Matthews. Advances in functional and structural mr image analysis and implementation as fsl. *NeuroImage*, 23(S1):208–219, 2004.
- [13] X. Li, P.S. Morgan, J. Ashburner, J.C. Smith, and C. Rorden. The first step for neuroimaging data analysis: Dicom to nifti conversion. *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, 264:47–56, 2016.
 - [14] FSL. Fsl dtifit. <https://fsl.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/fslwiki/FDT/UserGuide> Section 2.4.
 - [15] P.A. Yushkevich, J. Piven, H.C. Hazlett, R.G. Smith, S. Ho, J.C. Gee, and G. Gerig. User-guided 3d active contour segmentation of anatomical structures: Significantly improved efficiency and reliability. *NeuroImage*, 31(3):1116–28, July 2006.
 - [16] A. Fedorov, R. Beichel, J. Kalpathy-Cramer, J. Finet, J-C. Fillion-Robin, S. Pujol, C. Bauer, D. Jennings, F.M. Fennessy, M. Sonka, J. Buatti, S.R. Aylward, J.V. Miller, S. Pieper, and R. Kikinis. 3d slicer as an image computing platform for the quantitative imaging network. *Magn. Reson. Imaging*, 30(9):1323–31, November 2012.
 - [17] NITRC. 1000 functional connectomes project. http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/.
 - [18] Jimmy Shen. Tools for nifti and analyze image, Jan 2014. <https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/8797-tools-for-nifti-and-analyze-image>.
 - [19] U. Aydin, J. Vorwerk, P. Kupper, M. Heers, H. Kugel, A. Galka, L. Hamid, J. Wellmer, C. Kellinghaus, S. Rampp, and C.H. Wolter. Combining eeg and meg for the reconstruction of epileptic activity using a calibrated realistic volume conductor model. *PLOS ONE*, 9(3), March 2014.
 - [20] Brett Shoelson. edfread, September 2016. <https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/31900-edfread>.
 - [21] Seg3D: Volumetric Image Segmentation and Visualization. Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute (SCI), Download from: <http://www.seg3d.org>.
 - [22] S.M. Smith. Fast robust automated brain extraction. *Human Brain Mapping*, 17(3):143–155, November 2002.
 - [23] A.M. Dale, B. Fischl, and M.I. Sereno. Cortical surface-based analysis. i. segmentation and surface reconstruction. *NeuroImage*, 9:179–194, 1999.
 - [24] Wellcome Trust Centre for Neuroimaging. Statistical parametric mapping, May 2016. <https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/56963-statistical-parametric-mapping>.
 - [25] Koen Van Leemput, Frederik Maes, Dirk Vandermeulen, and Paul Suetens. Automated model-based tissue classification of mr images of the brain. *IEEE transactions on medical imaging*, 18(10):897–908, 1999.
 - [26] A. Torrado-Carvalho, J.L. Herranz, E. Alcain, A.S. Montemayor, L. Garcia-Cañamaque, J.A. Hernandez-Tamames, and . . . & N. Malpica. Fast patch-based pseudo-ct synthesis from t1-weighted mr images for pet/mr attenuation correction in brain studies. *Journal of Nuclear Medicine*, 57(1):136–143, 2016.

- [27] Cleaver: A MultiMaterial Tetrahedral Meshing Library and Application. Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute (SCI), Download from: <http://www.sci.utah.edu/cibc/software.html>.
- [28] C.R. Johnson. *Computational Methods and Software for Bioelectric Field Problems*, volume 1. CRC Press, 4th edition, 2015.
- [29] M. Rullmann, A. Anwander, M. Dannhauer, S.K. Warfield, F.H. Duffy, and C.H. Wolters. Eeg source analysis of epileptiform activity using a 1 mm anisotropic hexahedra finite element head model. *NeuroImage*, 44:399–410, 2009.
- [30] D. Gullmar, J. Haueisen, and J. R. Reichenbach. Influence of anisotropic electrical conductivity in white matter tissue on the eeg/meg forward and inverse solution. a high-resolution whole head simulation study. *NeuroImage*, 51:145–163, 2010.
- [31] M. Jenkinson, M. Pechaud, and S. Smith. Bet2: Mr-based estimation of brain, skull and scalp surfaces. *n Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Organization for Human Brain Mapping*, 2005.