

Motivation	Approach	Results
<p>Standard DT-MRI</p> <p>Multi-tensor reconstruction [1,2,3]</p> <p>Example neural fibers in a region of crossing neural tracts</p> <p>DTI Color Map</p> <p>Superior/Inferior Left/Right Anterior/Posterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideal crossing voxel Noise Splits Uneven weights Additional populations 	<p>Data after multi-tensor reconstruction: [2]</p> <p>3D Locations Ω Voxel $A \in \Omega$ Population ω_i Orientation f_i (Fractional Contribution) ($\sum_i f_i = 1$)</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>individual populations of orientations are smooth</i> Locally, each population composes a <i>similar fraction</i> (e.g. Population X is 70% of voxel A and neighbors) <p>We define a global <i>smoothness energy function</i> (sum of edges)</p> $E = \sum_{A \in \Omega} \sum_{B \in \mathcal{N}_A} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N w_{ij}^{AB} d^2(\omega_i^A, \omega_j^B)$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \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 <i>weight</i> (edge) between orientations (nodes) <i>Idea: For a given orientation, parts of each neighboring voxel correspond to this and only this orientation</i> <i>The weight w_{ij}^{AB} is the "amount shared" between two neighboring orientations</i> <i>The energy function becomes a sum of costs between "related" orientations</i> <p>Graph: Between two voxels, all edges leaving a node sum to f_i</p> <p>We can minimize this energy function for w_{ij}^{AB} using linear programming and ω_i using gradient descent along geodesic</p> <p>Solution for w_{ij}^{AB} is the smoothest association into populations</p>	<p>Phantom</p> <p>Gaussian smoothing (measurement domain)</p> <p>This method</p> <p>Corticospinal tract and transverse pontine fibers (Axial view)</p> <p>DTI Color map from Multi-tensor data</p> <p>Color map after smoothing</p> <p>Simple fiber tracking before smoothing</p> <p>Simple fiber tracking after smoothing</p> <p>IC Fiber tracking before smoothing</p> <p>IC Fiber tracking after smoothing</p> <p>Internal Capsule and Corpus Callosum (Coronal view)</p>
<h2>Prior Work</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoothing in the measurement domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anisotropic noise filtering, Sijbers et al. [4] Nonlocal means, Kuurstra et al. [5] Image restoration McGraw et al. [6] Single-Tensor de-noising <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabelow et al. [7], Chen et al. [8] No method extends to multi-tensor models 	<h2>Algorithm</h2> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Find Correspondences (Separates down to pairs of voxels) Make an orientation more similar to its relatives. (Along the correct geodesic) 	<h2>Conclusions</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <h3>Acknowledgements</h3> <p>This research was supported in part by NIH grants R01NS056307 and R21NS082891.</p> <p>http://iacl.ece.jhu.edu/gunnar</p>