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## Creating Diffusion Tensor Images (DTI)

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In Development

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.6x2hfqe](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.6x2hfqe)

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### ABSTRACT

This procedure describes the steps required to create diffusion tensor images (DTI) from data from the MRI scanner.

### The following programs are required to go through the protocol:

- MRtrix3
- TORTOISE
- ITKsnap

**Note:** If you are working from a Windows computer, you will need to follow X2Go Client Set-Up ([dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.6tvhen6](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.6tvhen6)) before you can begin this protocol.

#### Set Up Directory with Required Files

- 1 Open a new terminal.
- 2 Confirm what directory you are currently in.

```
pwd


pwd
0-58-generic #64-Ubuntu SMP
```

- 3 Create a directory to place data. *(If not already created.)*

```
mkdir

mkdir ~/Data/Projects/
Create directory.
0-58-generic #64-Ubuntu SMP
```



- 4 Go to the directory that you plan to use.

 **cd**

**cd**

Go to a specified directory.


0-58-generic #64-Ubuntu SMP

- 5 Copy directory where your raw data files that will be acquiested, reside in.  
You will need the following file types:

- Bvals
- Bvecs
- data.img
- data.hdr\* - (*may not need this in all cases - used for FOV origin*)



- 5.1 Find where the files you plan to copy are located. *Make sure to use the original root i.e /home/... as you will get an error if you start from another location.*

 **ls**


**ls**

To list files in a specific directory.

0-58-generic #64-Ubuntu SMP



- 5.2 Copy the specific files that you need. Alternatively, you can use . to specify the current directory you are in.

 **cp**


**cp**

Copy file or entire directory to a specified location.

0-58-generic #64-Ubuntu SMP



 

- 6 Perform conversion between different file types.

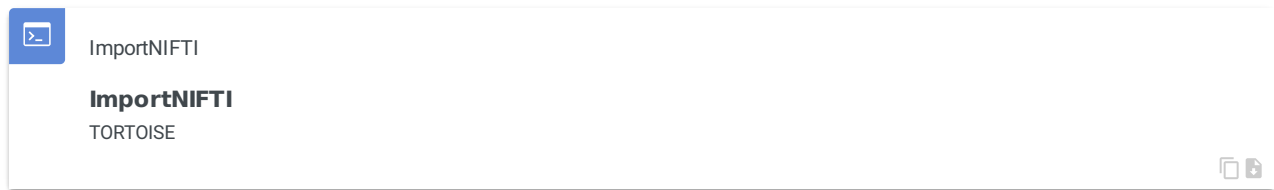
 **mrconvert**

**mrconvert**

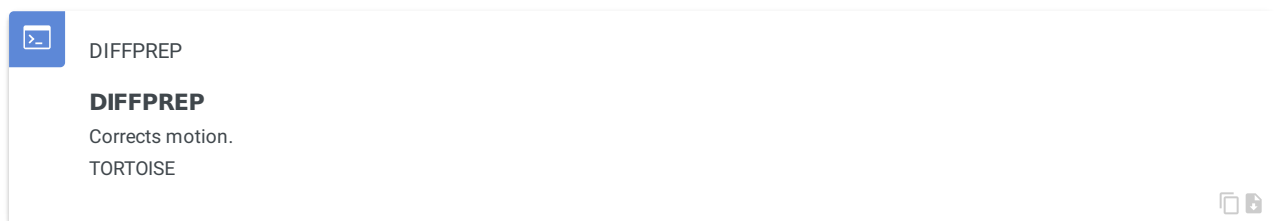
MRtrix3

- 7 Import data from nifti format to TORTOISE list file format. A new directory will be created and the folder will be labeled \_\_\_\_**proc**.  
Example:

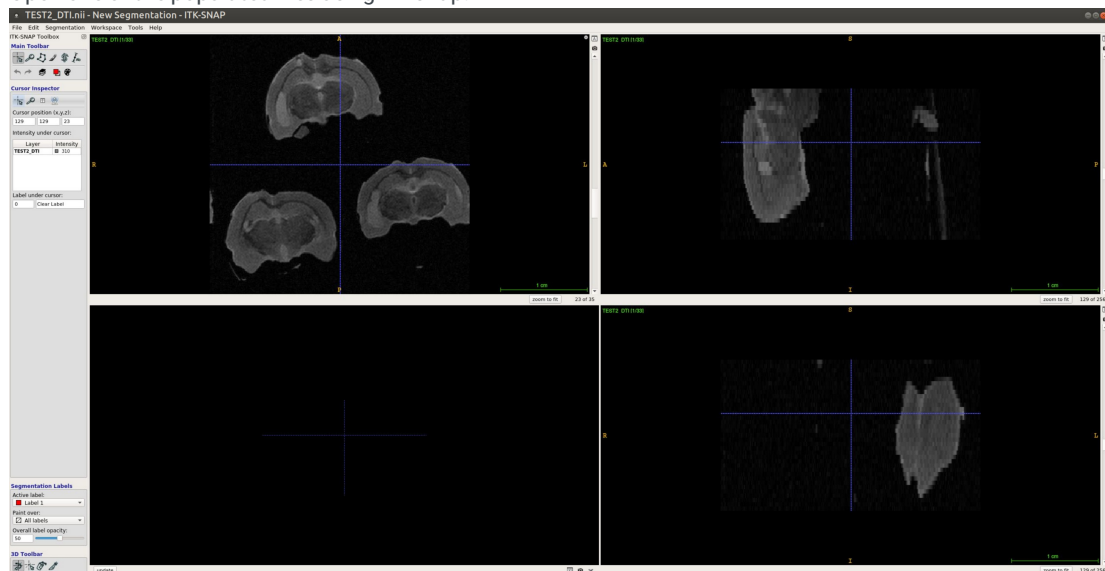


- 8 Go to the new directory that was created from the previous step.
- 9 Correct motion. Use **DIFFPREP** command. (*This is a command from TORTOISE*). **Note: This step is time & core consuming. Also, this step removes Gibbs ringing and noise**

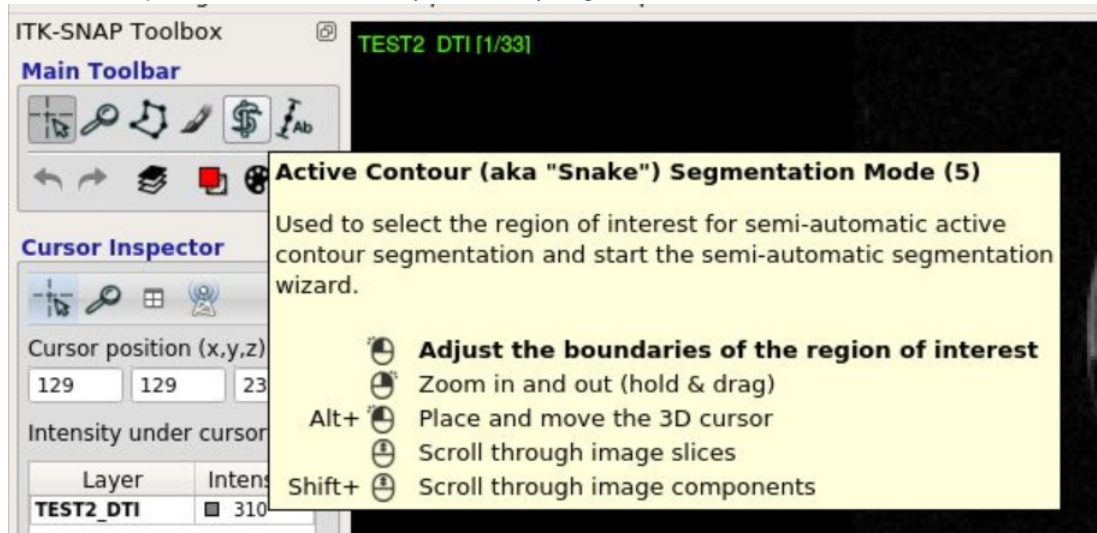


### Create Mask and Segmentation

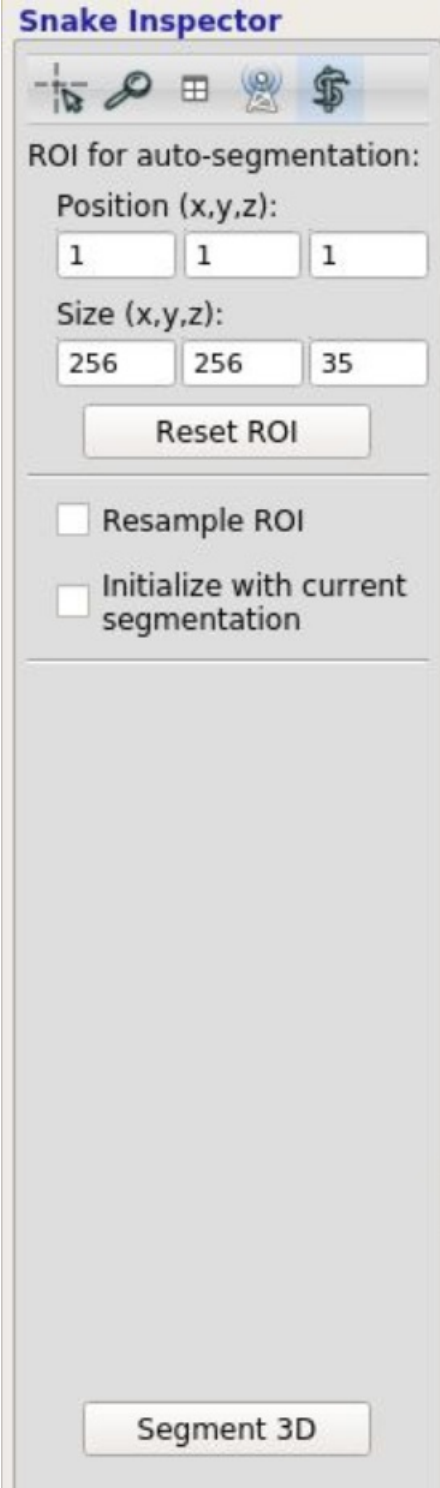
- 10 Open one of the populated files using ITKsnap.



- 11 Within ITKsnap, select **Active Contour (aka Snake) Segmentation Mode** from the toolbar.



- 12 A new side window will appear. Select **Segment 3D**.

The image shows a software window titled "Snake Inspector". At the top, there is a toolbar with five icons: a selection tool, a key, a grid, a signal tower, and a dollar sign. Below the toolbar, the text "ROI for auto-segmentation:" is displayed. Under this, there are two groups of input fields. The first group is labeled "Position (x,y,z):" and contains three input boxes, each containing the number "1". The second group is labeled "Size (x,y,z):" and contains three input boxes containing the numbers "256", "256", and "35". Below these input fields is a button labeled "Reset ROI". Further down, there are two checkboxes, both of which are unchecked. The first checkbox is labeled "Resample ROI" and the second is labeled "Initialize with current segmentation". At the bottom of the window, there is a large button labeled "Segment 3D".

**Snake Inspector**

ROI for auto-segmentation:

Position (x,y,z):

1 1 1

Size (x,y,z):

256 256 35

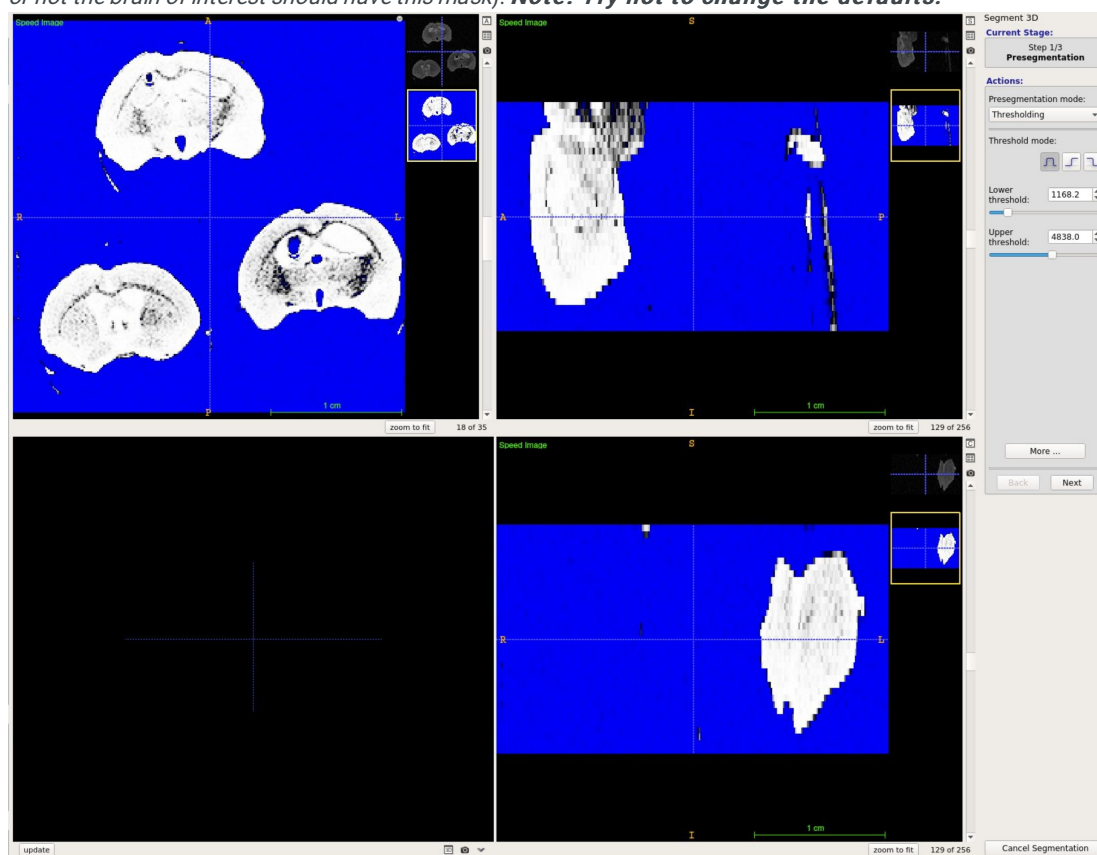
Reset ROI

☐ Resample ROI

☐ Initialize with current segmentation

Segment 3D

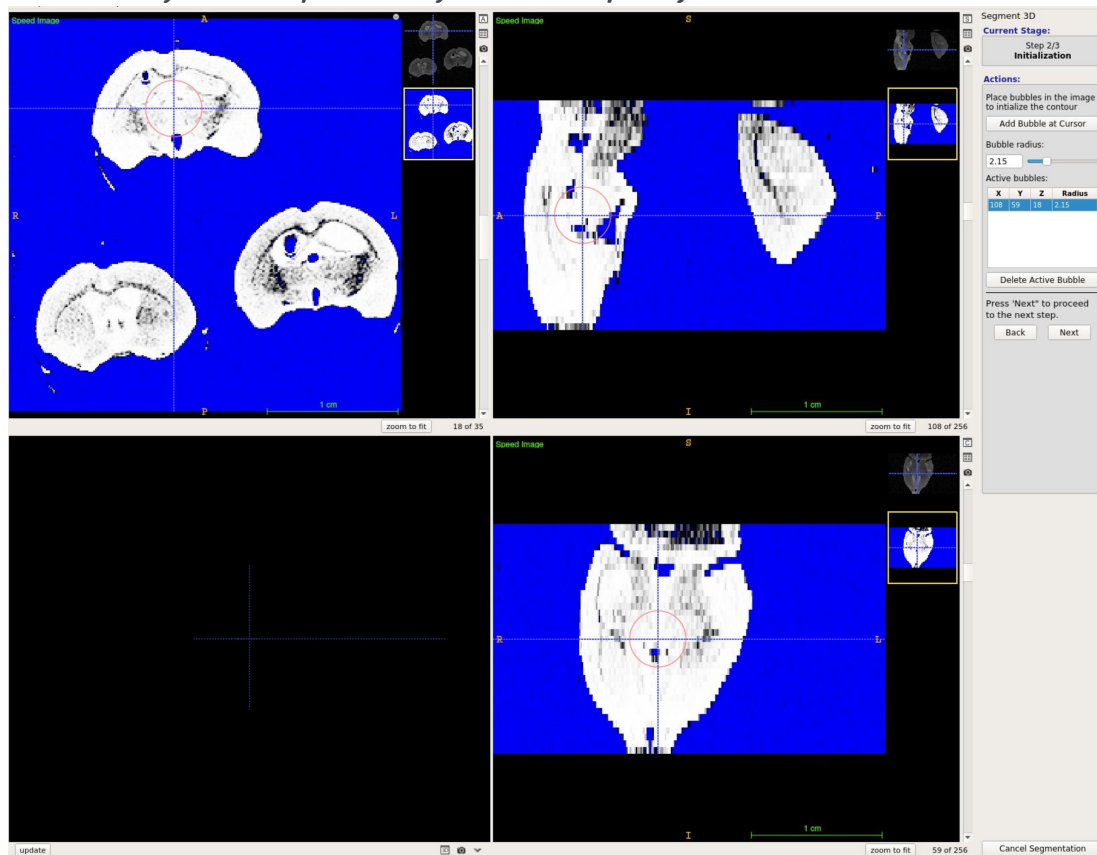
- 13 Toggle the thresholds (lower & upper) so that the blue mask covers the region you want repelled. (*Regions that are empty space or not the brain of interest should have this mask*). **Note: Try not to change the defaults.**



- 14 When the thresholds have been finalized, select **Next**.

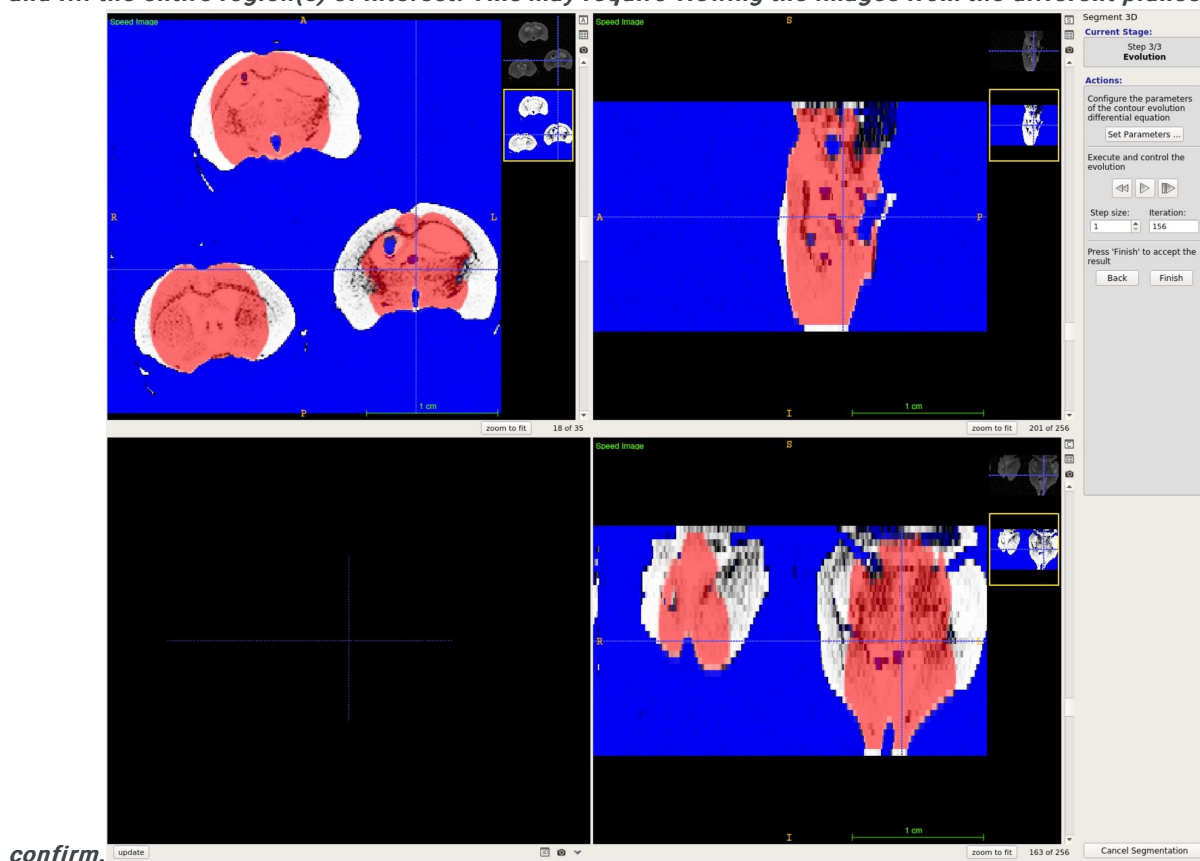
- 15 Set the cursor in the relative center of your object of interest. Select **Add bubble at cursor**. A red circle(seed/bubble) will be placed at the location.

**Note:** *You may need to repeat this if you have multiple objects of interest.*



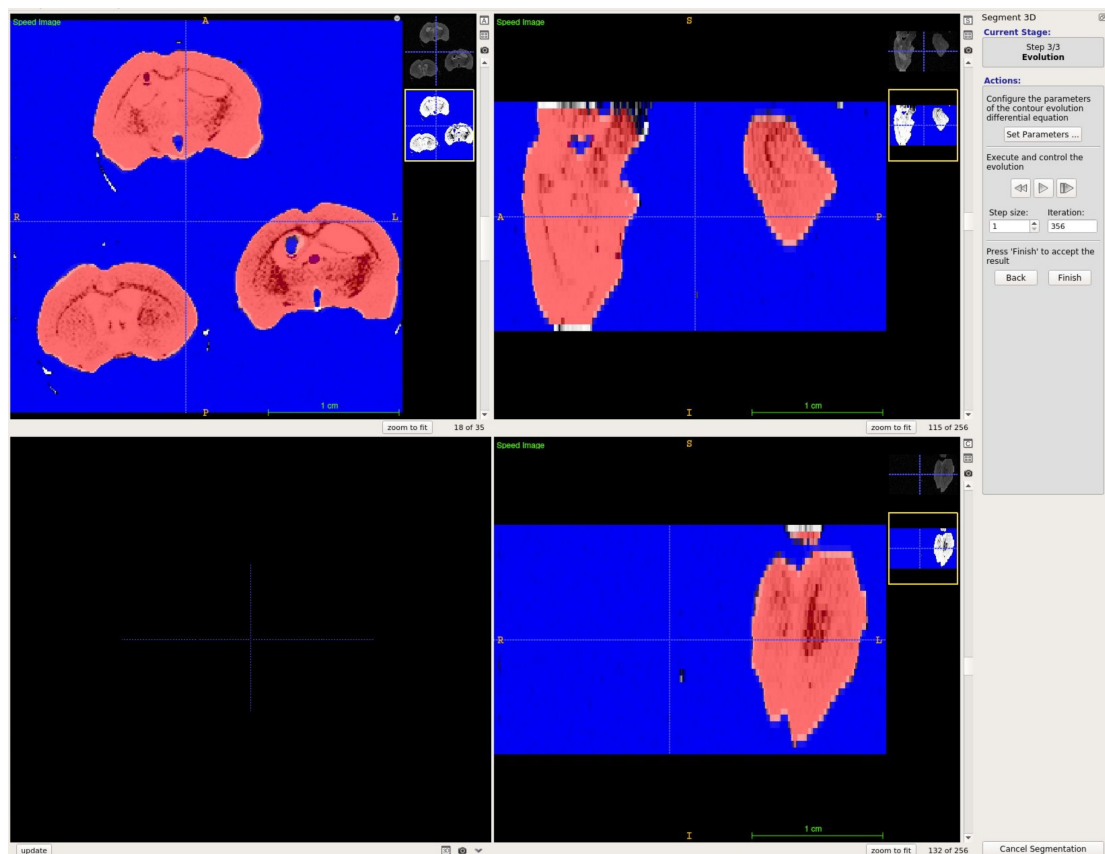
- 16 When the bubbles have been set and you have no more to add, select **Next**.

- 17 Press the play button to have the seed grow within the mask that was set-up in a previous step. **Note: Red should propagate and fill the entire region(s) of interest. This may require viewing the images from the different planes to**





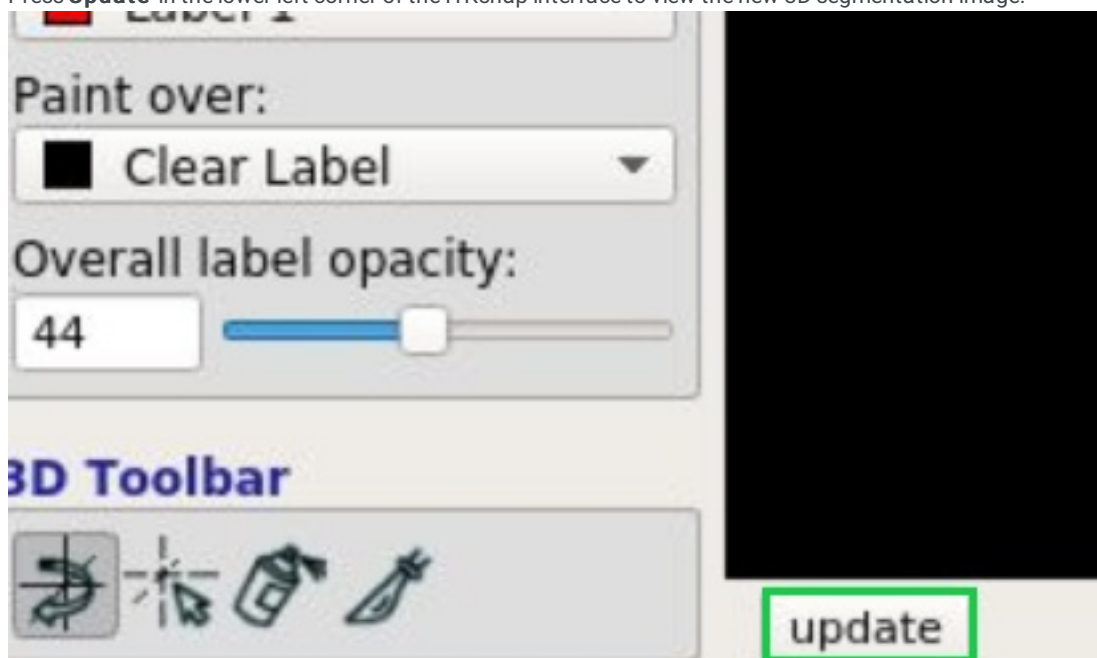
18

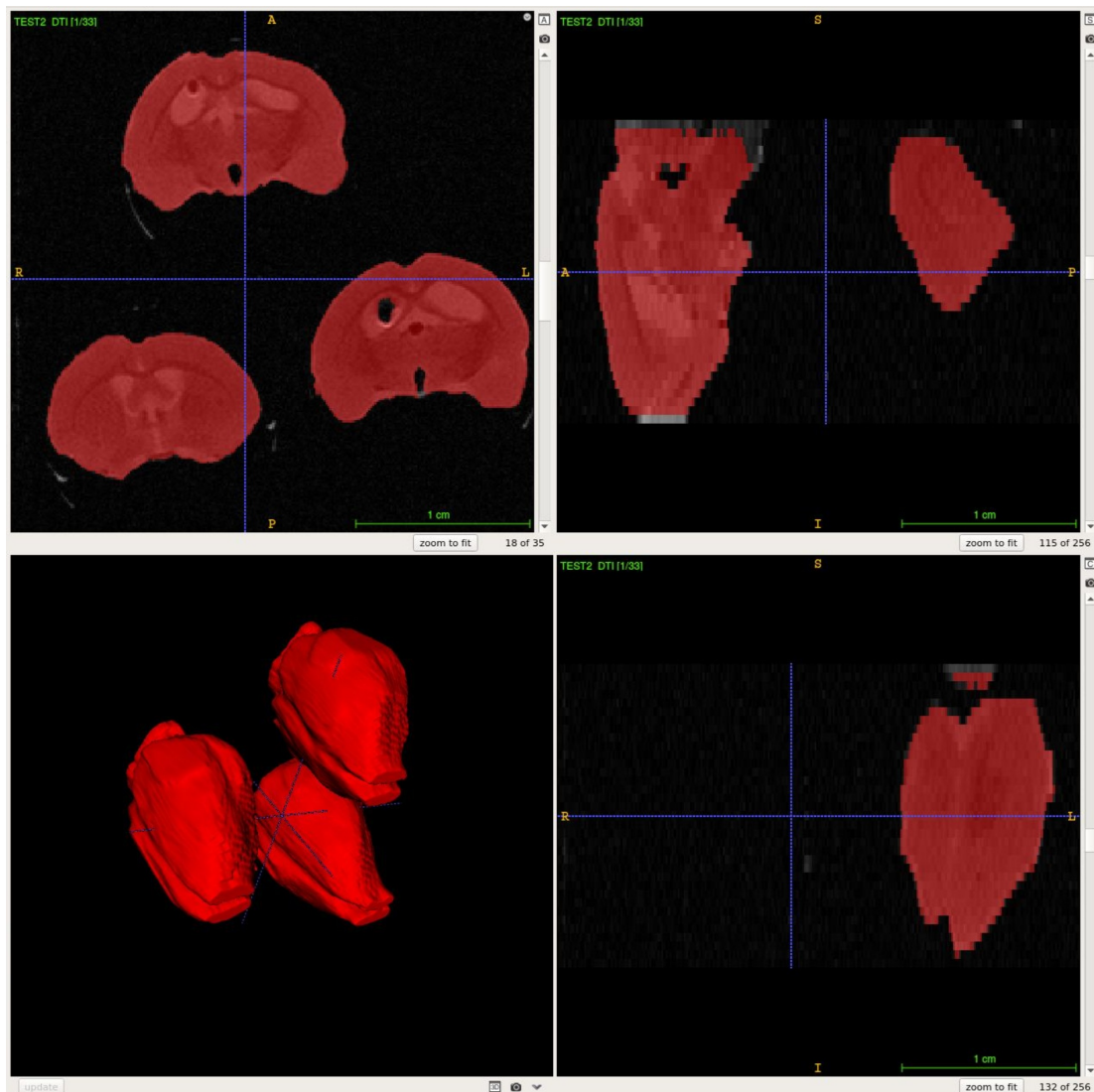


Once the

region(s) of interest are completely filled, select **Finish**.

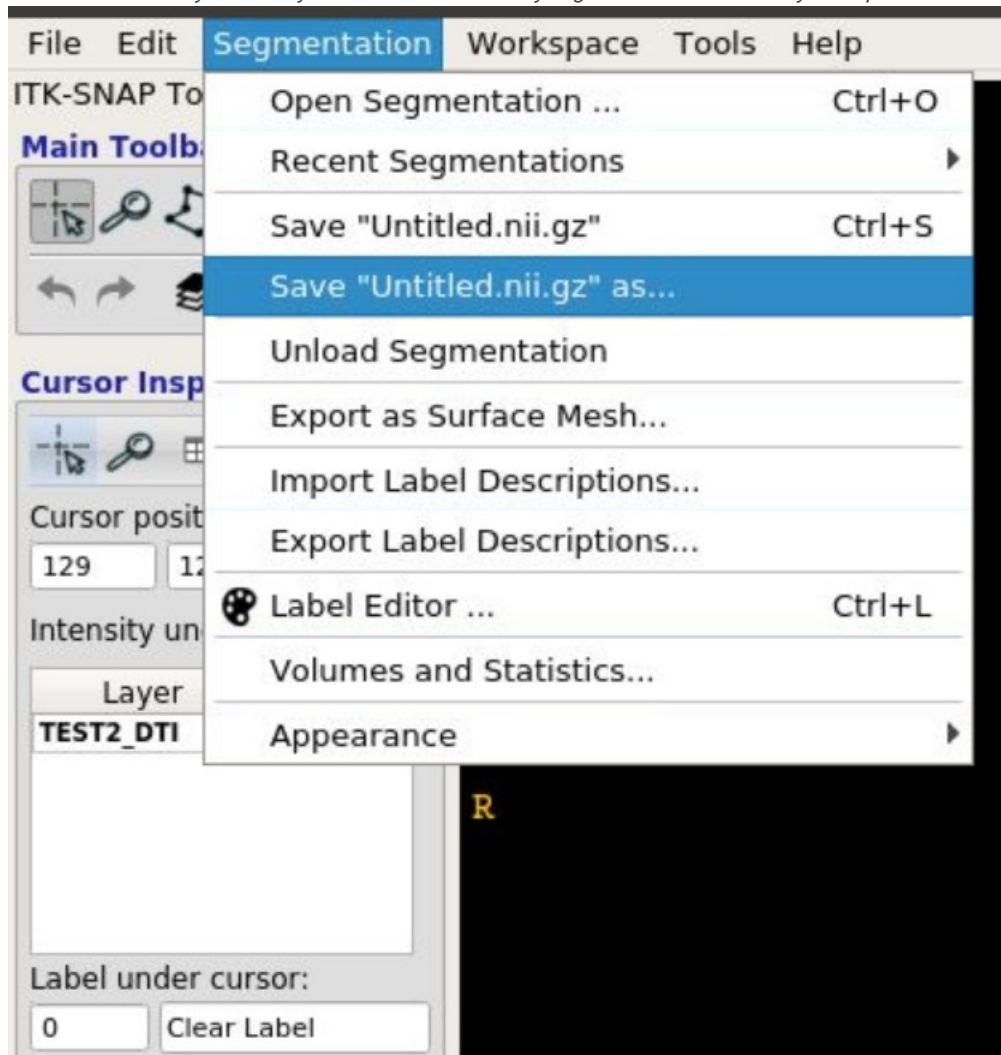
- 19 Press **Update** in the lower left corner of the ITKsnap interface to view the new 3D segmentation image.



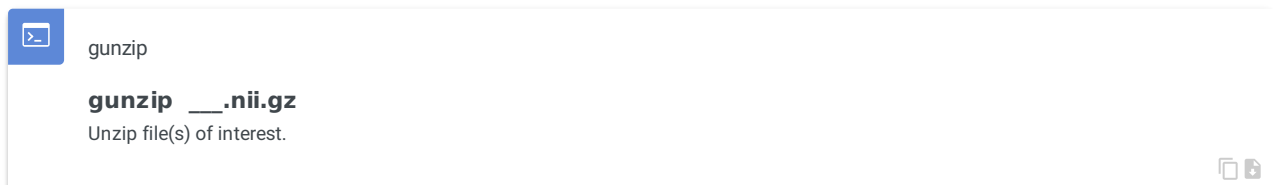


- 20 Select **Segmentation** and **Save As** from the drop-down menu. You will be prompted to save your file as a **\_\_\_.nii.gz** file type.


*It is recommended you name your file **\_\_mask** to clarify segmentation has already been performed.*





- 21 Close out of ITKsnap.
- 22 In an open terminal, unzip the **\_\_\_.nii.gz** file that was segmented in the previous step.



- 23 Estimate diffusion tensor and Bo amplitude.

 EstimateTensorNLLS


**EstimateTensorNLLS -i \_\_DTI\_DMC.list -m \_\_mask.nii**  
Generates diffusion tensor and B0 amplitude.  
TORTOISE



This command will generate 2 files:

- **\_\_N1\_DT.nii** (diffusion tensor)
- **\_\_DT\_AM.nii** (B0 amplitude)

- 24 Compute all tensor maps on the **\_\_N1\_DT1.nii** output file from the previous step.

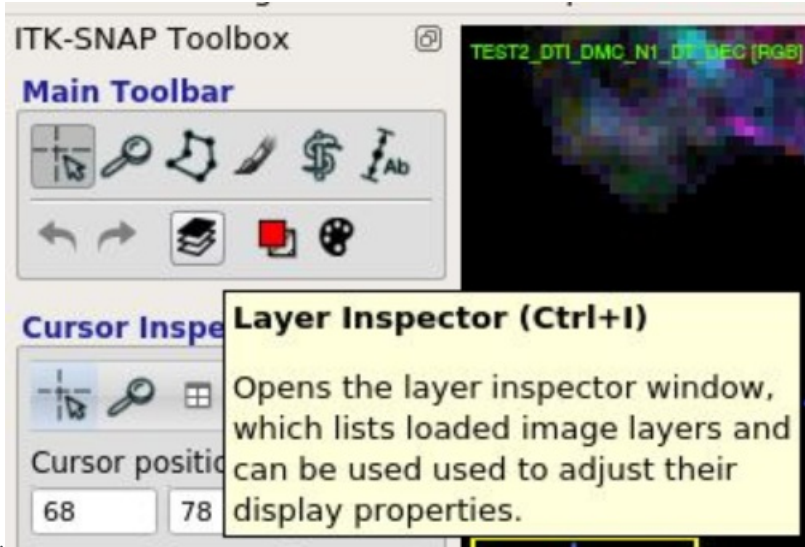
 ComputeAllTensorMaps.bash

**ComputeAllTensorMaps.bash \_\_N1\_DT.nii**  
Computer all tensor maps.  
TORTOISE

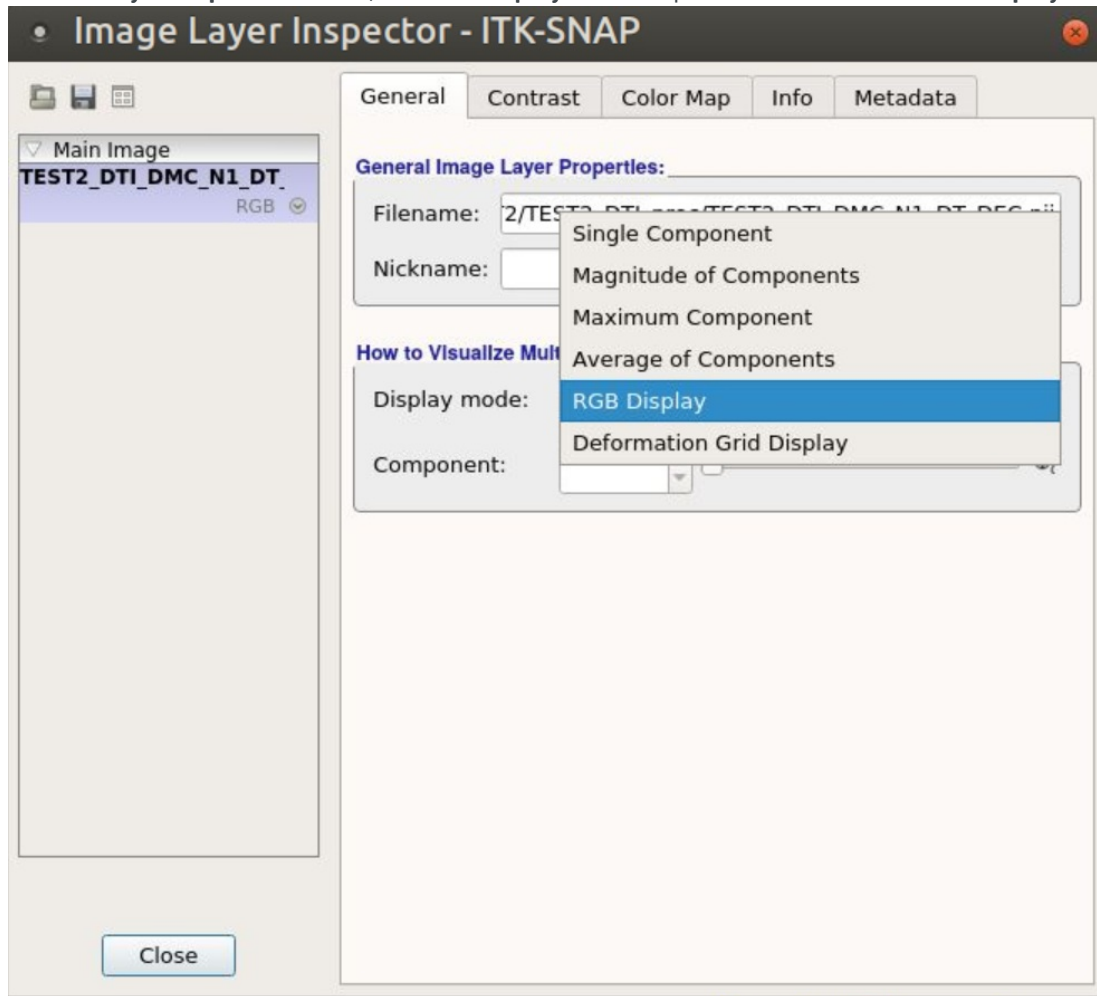
- 25 Open the **\_\_DEC.nii** output file in ITKsnap to view the primary eigenvector map.

26

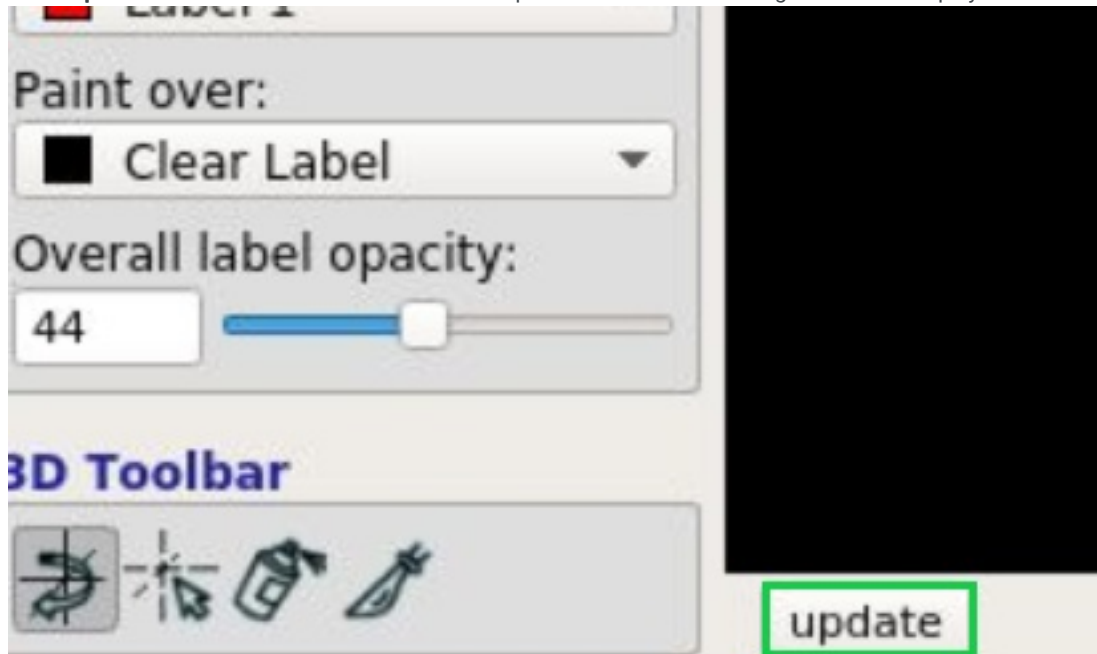


Within ITKsnap, select **Layer Inspector**.

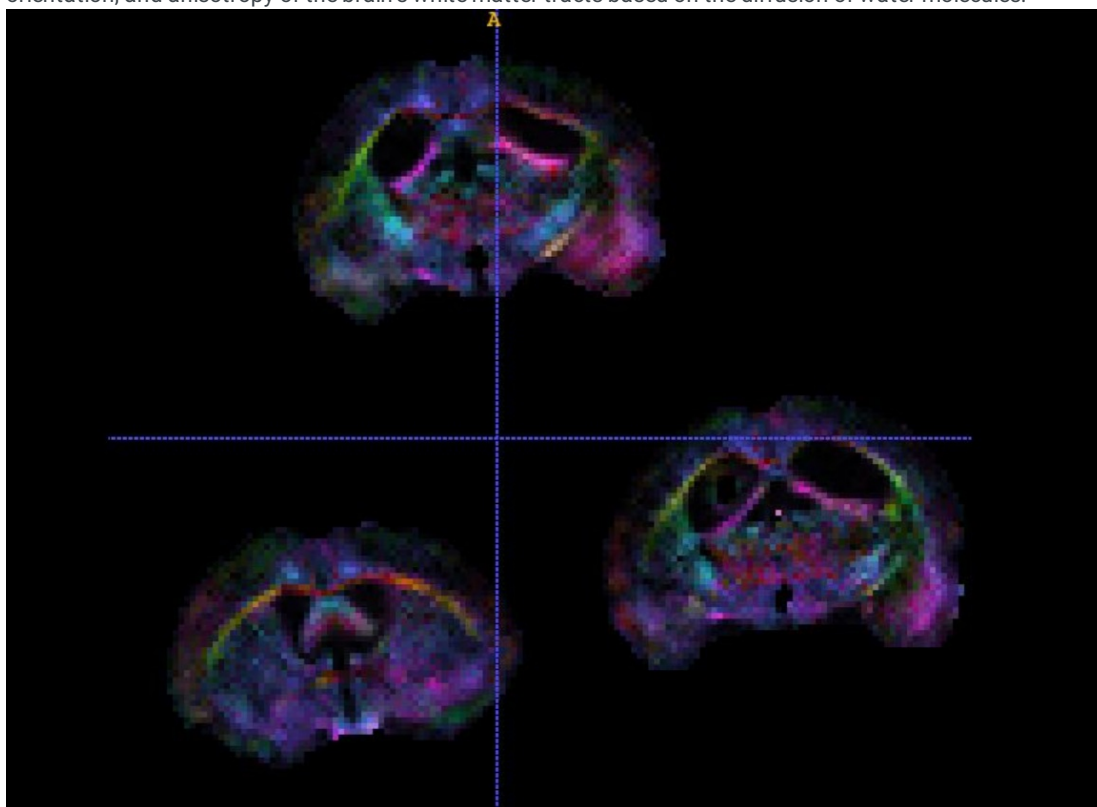
- 27 From the **Layer Inspector** window, select the **Display mode** drop-down menu and select **RGB Display**.




- 28 Press **Update** in the lower left corner of the ITKsnap interface to view the image in the new display mode.



- 29 The final result will show a colorized image of your region of interest that allows a visual guide that estimates location, orientation, and anisotropy of the brain's white matter tracts based on the diffusion of water molecules.



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