1. In fig 2 b-f, how do they differentiate (where is the boundary, how is it set?) between the three zones? Is the colorbar measuring T2 relaxation or smth else? What is the main purpose of fig 2? (is it to show that we have different signal attenuations for those regions?)

2. In fig4.c segmentation quality is quite poor. Do you think a probabilistic method based on Expectation-Maximisation would yield a better segmentation?

3. Some of the limitations of AxCaliber (i.e. it cannot be used on complicated white matter structures) can be overcome by implemeting it in 3D. How would that work? Can we just scan in multiple directions and then reconstruct a 3d distribution? would the scanning cost for 3D AxCaliber not become too expensive? (the current AxCaliber is already costly because it needs to acquire multiple scans at different b or q values)

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1) What is the q value? It is obviously an adjustable parameter for the MR acquisition, but how does it affect the signal acquired?
2) In the page with figure 2, near the bottom of the left column, it talks about figure 3 and says they were successful in finding 7 clusters. In figure 3 they only show 3 - why?
3) The segmentation in figure 4 is decent considering it is based only on their estimation of axon diameter distribution, however it doesn't seem too good.
4) In figure 1, they used their method only for the sciatic and optic neural networks. Why not for the spine?