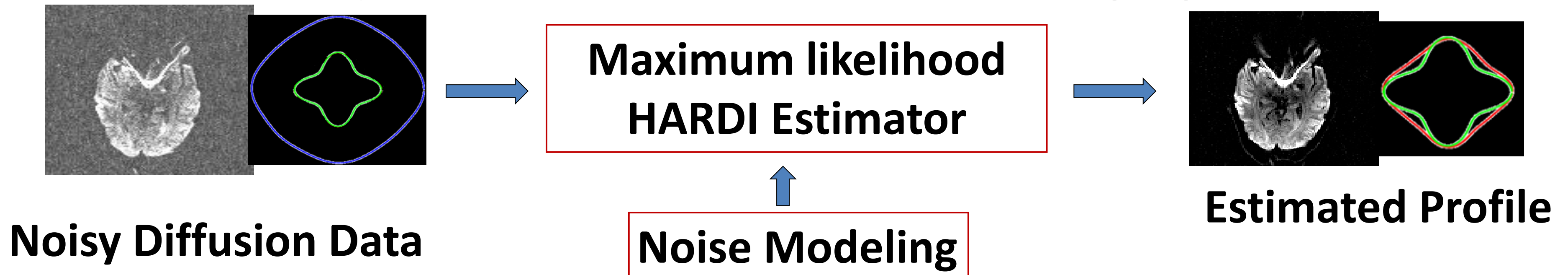


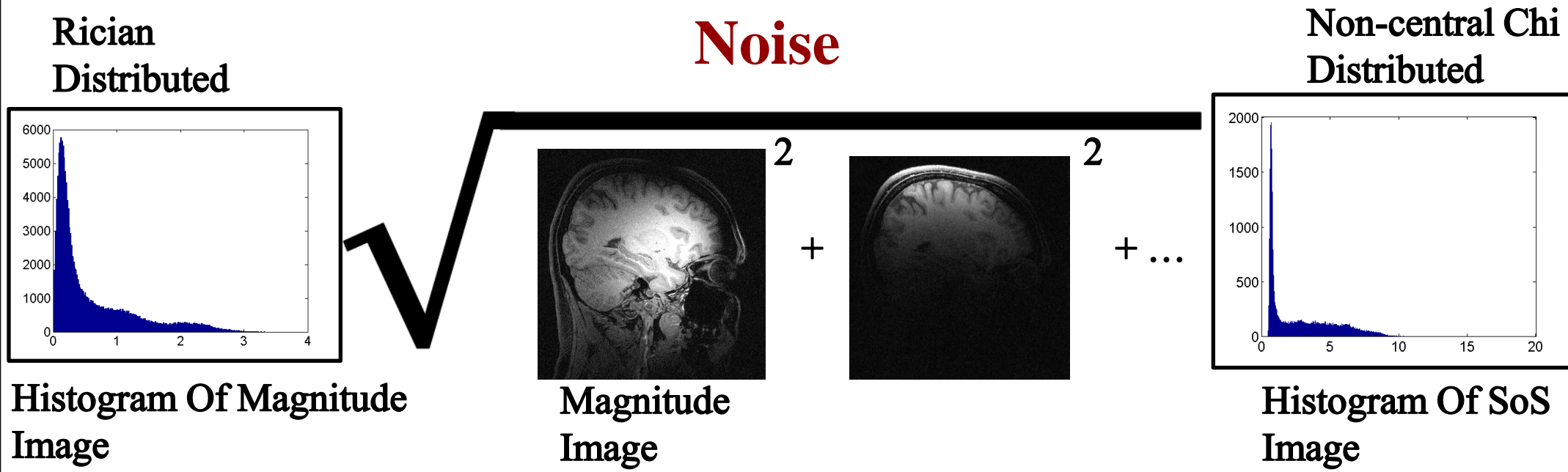
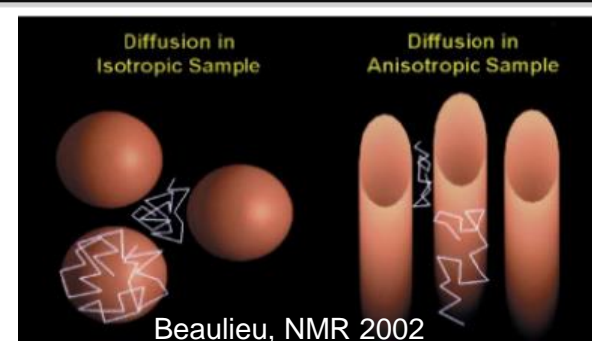
Estimation of diffusion parameters from magnitude MR images

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Introduction

Diffusion MR images characterize the underlying fiber architecture



Rician or non-central chi(NCC) Negative log likelihood (NLL) is complicated and non convex!!!

New estimation technique:

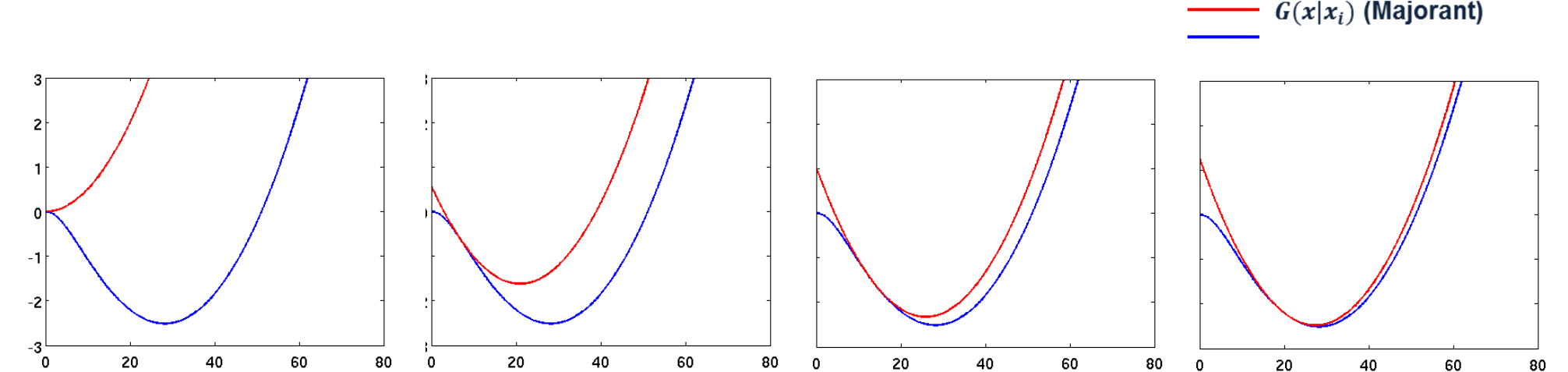
- Optimizes Rician/NCC NLL
- Iterative method - based on majorize-minimize approach
- Each iteration has a least square formulation

Method

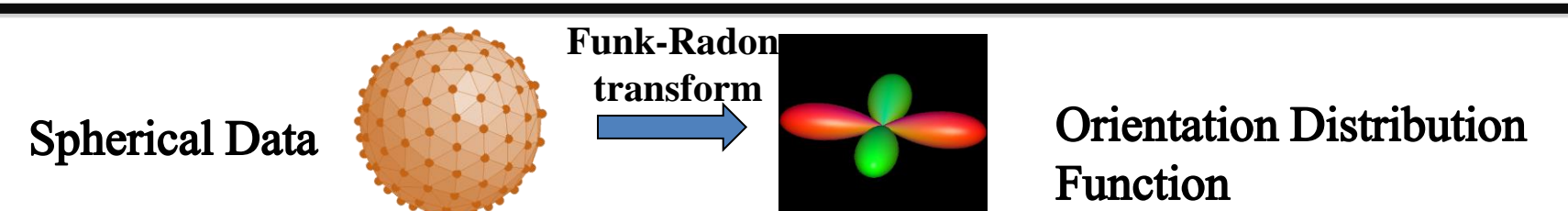
$$x_{i+1} = \arg \min_{Ax \geq 0} \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|Ax - \tilde{y}(x_i)\|^2 + \mathcal{R}(x)$$

where A is a dictionary : $x \ y, \tilde{y} = y \frac{\ln(\frac{x_i y}{\sigma^2})}{\ln-1(\frac{x_i y}{\sigma^2})}$, y : Observed image,

x_{i+1} : Estimated image at the $(i + 1)^{th}$ iteration, $\mathcal{R}(x)$: regularization

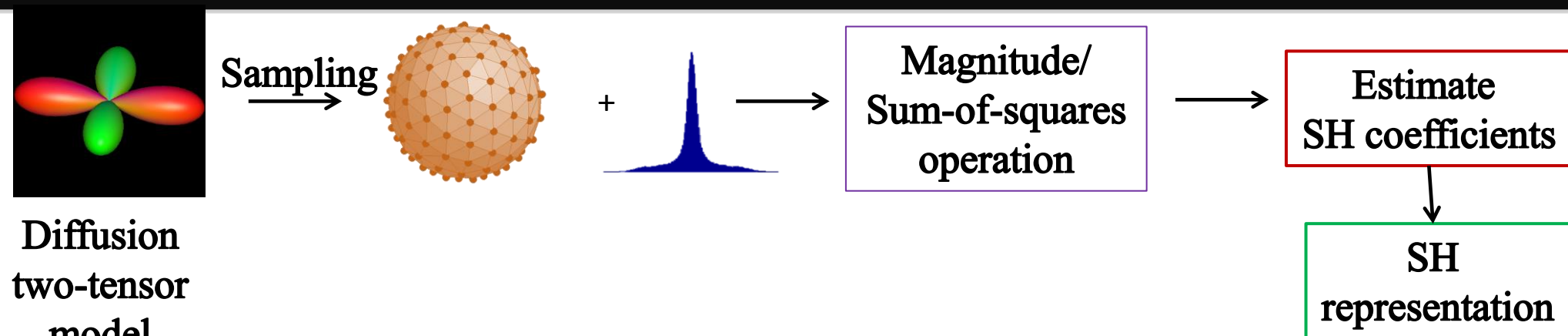


HARDI data pipeline



A : Spherical Harmonic basis

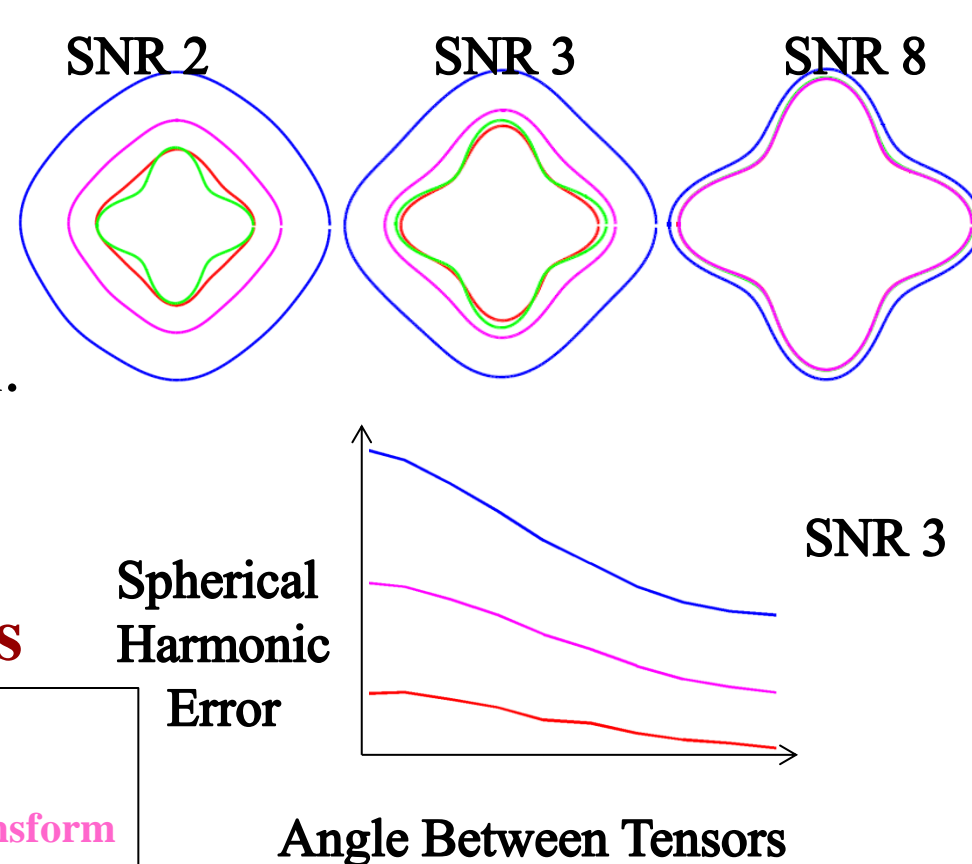
Simulation



- A noisy voxel with two tensors was simulated
- SH coefficients were estimated from this noisy data using the Rician NLL based MM approach.
- Diffusion profile and absolute error were calculated

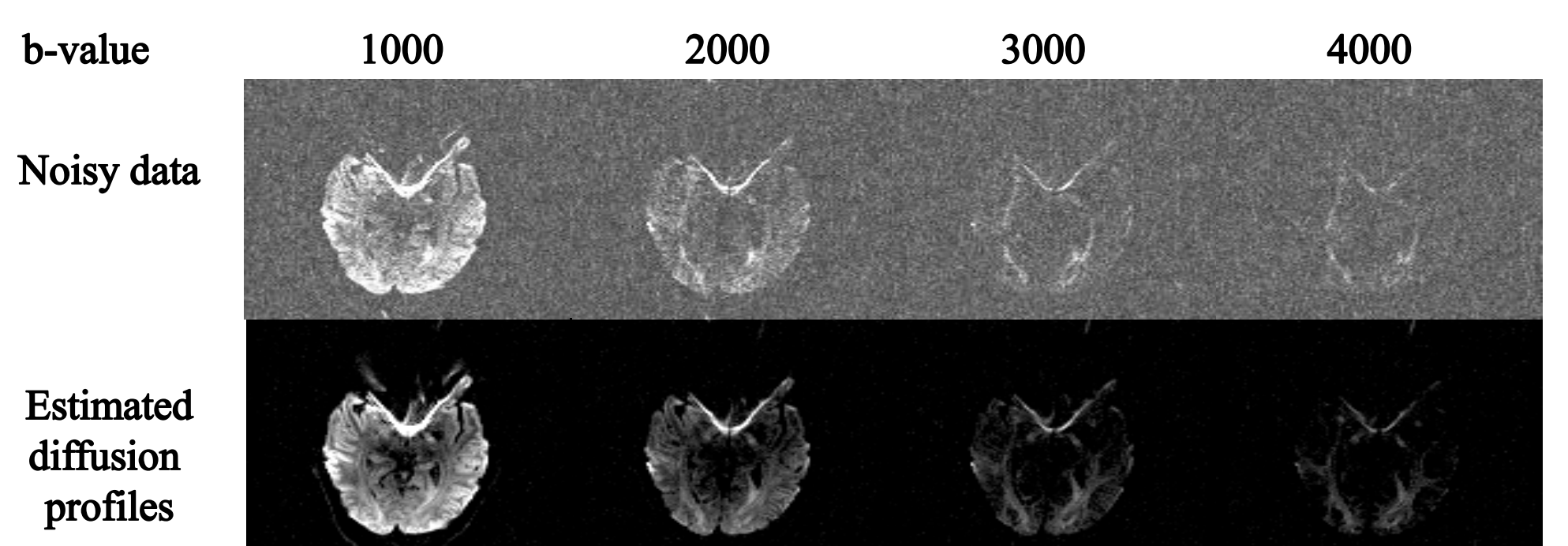
Rician NLL based estimation gives more accurate results!!!

True Signal
Proposed
Squaring Transform
Gaussian
Approximation



Real Data

- Acquired 32 channel diffusion data
- Estimated SH coefficients using proposed NCC MM method



Conclusion

1. Accurate Rician/NCC modeling can substantially improve HARDI estimation
2. Noise modeling is enabled by new MM framework
 - Iterative solution of simple least-squares problems
3. Approach is easily generalized to other diffusion models and/or to include additional constraints

Discussion & Future Work

- The noise parameters need to be estimated and given as input parameters.
- When have complex data use Gaussian estimation !!!
- Give a reasonable initialization like ST estimate
- Use Rician/NCC modeling to improve multi-shell diffusion data acquisition