

Accelerated DSI with Compressed Sensing using Adaptive Dictionaries

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3 Harvard Medical School

4 Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal

5 Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology

Diffusion Spectrum Imaging (DSI)

- DSI offers detailed information on complex distributions of intravoxel fiber orientations

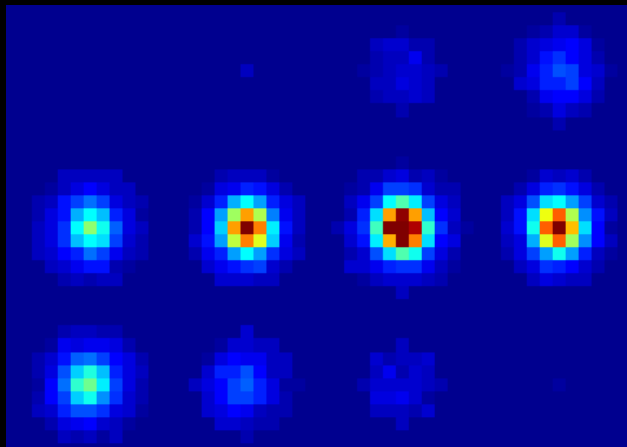
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- And results in magnitude representation of the full q-space

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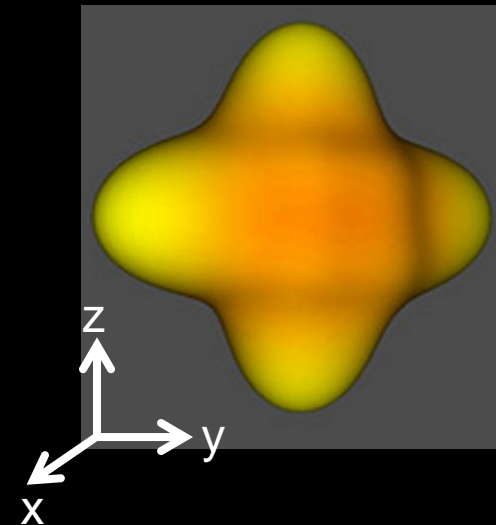
- DSI offers detailed information on complex distributions of intravoxel fiber orientations
- And results in magnitude representation of the full q-space

Q-space of a single voxel
515 directions



DFT

Probability Density Function (pdf)
of a single voxel



Sampling full q-space takes ~1 hour

Undersampled DSI

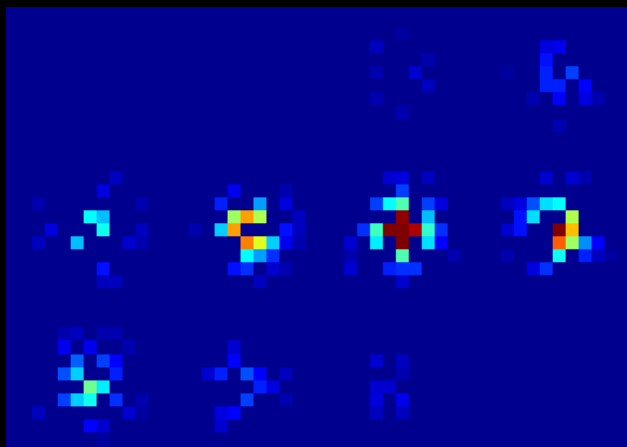
- To reduce scan time, undersample q-space
- Use sparsity prior to reconstruct the pdfs [1]

$$\min_p \|\mathbf{F}_\Omega \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}\|_2^2 + \alpha \cdot \|\Psi \mathbf{p}\|_1 + \beta \cdot \text{TV}(\mathbf{p})$$

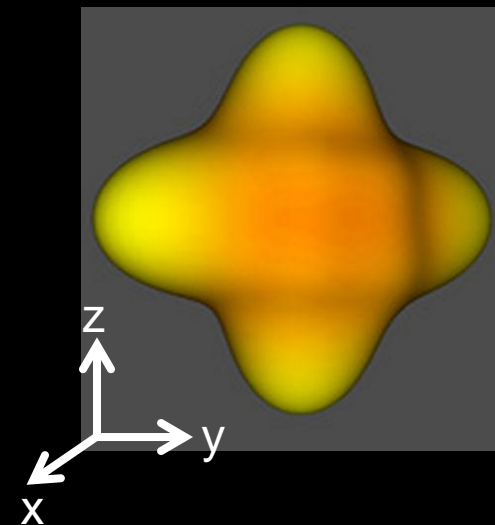
undersampled DFT pdf q-samples wavelet total variation

Undersampled q-space
of a single voxel

Probability Density Function (pdf)
of a single voxel



CS
↔



K-SVD algorithm for DSI

- Is pdf sparse in TV and wavelet?
- Use a transform tailored for sparse representation of pdfs

Step1: Create dictionary from a training pdf dataset [P]

$$\min_{\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{D}} \sum_i \|\mathbf{x}_i\|_0 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{D}\mathbf{X}\|_F^2 \leq \epsilon$$

K-SVD[1] iterative algorithm was used to obtain [D]

Step2: Use dictionary to impose sparsity constraint

$$\min \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 \quad \text{such that} \quad \mathbf{F}_\Omega \mathbf{D}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{q}$$

FOCUSS[2] was used to provide parameter free recon

Methods

- 3 healthy volunteers, 3T Siemens Skyra

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- Connectom gradients[†], 64-chan head coil [1]

Gmax = 300 mT / m

Conventional = 45 mT / m

† MAGNETOM Skyra CONNECTOM
system (Siemens Healthcare)

1. Keil B, et al MRM 2012

Methods

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- 2.3 mm isotropic, $b_{\max} = 8000 \text{ s/mm}^2$

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- One dictionary trained with data from each subject
- Recon experiments at accelerations $R = 3, 5$ and 9

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- Comparison of methods:
 - i. Wavelet + TV (Menzel et al [2])
 - ii. L1-FOCUSS (apply L1 penalty on pdfs)
 - iii. Dictionary-FOCUSS (proposed)

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- 10 average collected at 5 q-space points
Low-noise data, serve as ground truth

Methods

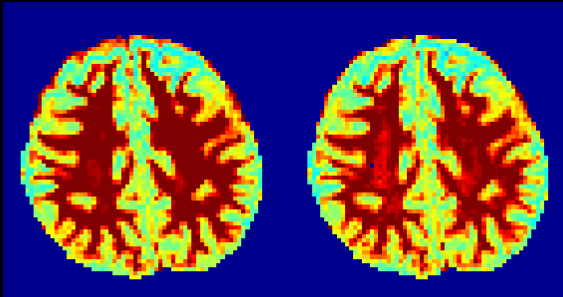
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- Tractography comparison:
 - ❖ Fully-sampled vs. $R = 3$ Dictionary-FOCUSS
 - ❖ Fractional Anisotropy compared for 18 major fiber bundles

Wavelet+TV

ℓ_1 -FOCUSS



Acceleration
R = 3

15.8% RMSE

15.0% RMSE

Wav+TV @ R=3

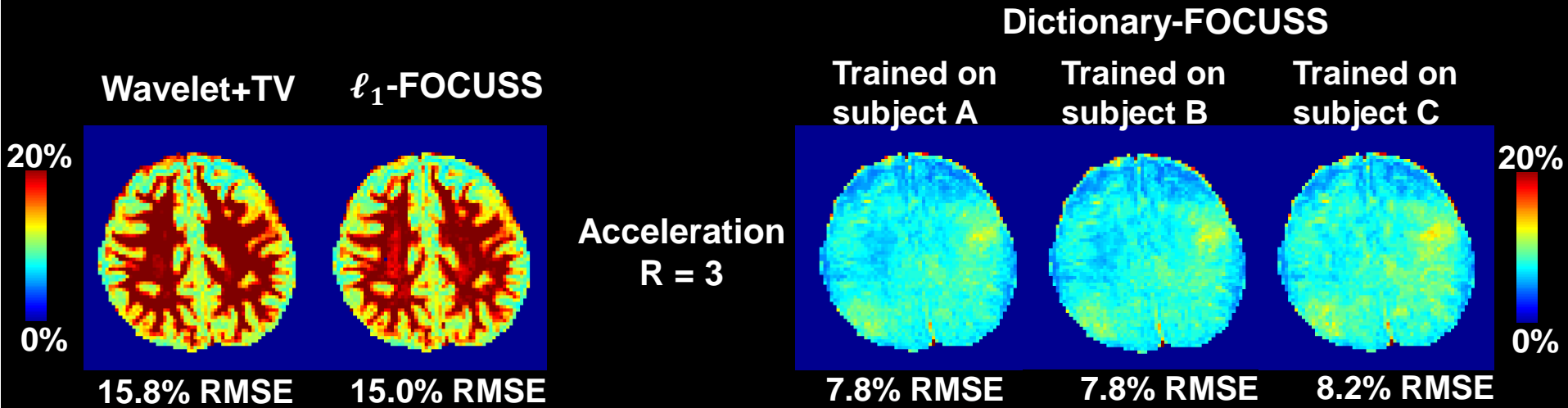
15.8% error

ℓ_1 -FOCUSS @ R=3

15.0% error

Subject A, pdf reconstruction error

Slice 40



Wav+TV @ R=3

15.8% error

ℓ_1 -FOCUSS @ R=3

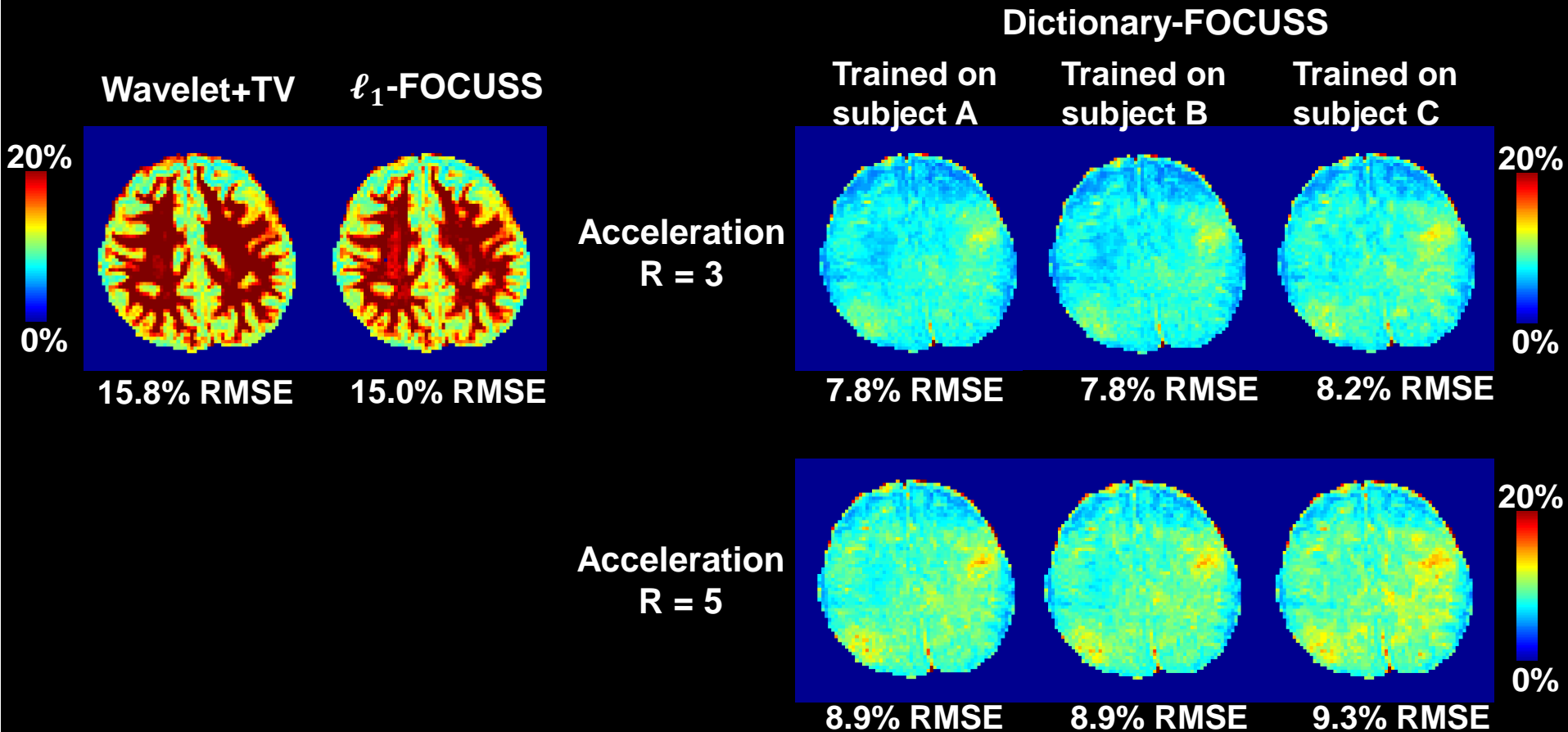
15.0% error

Dictionary @ R=3

7.8% error

Subject A, pdf reconstruction error

Slice 40



Wav+TV @ R=3 **15.8% error**

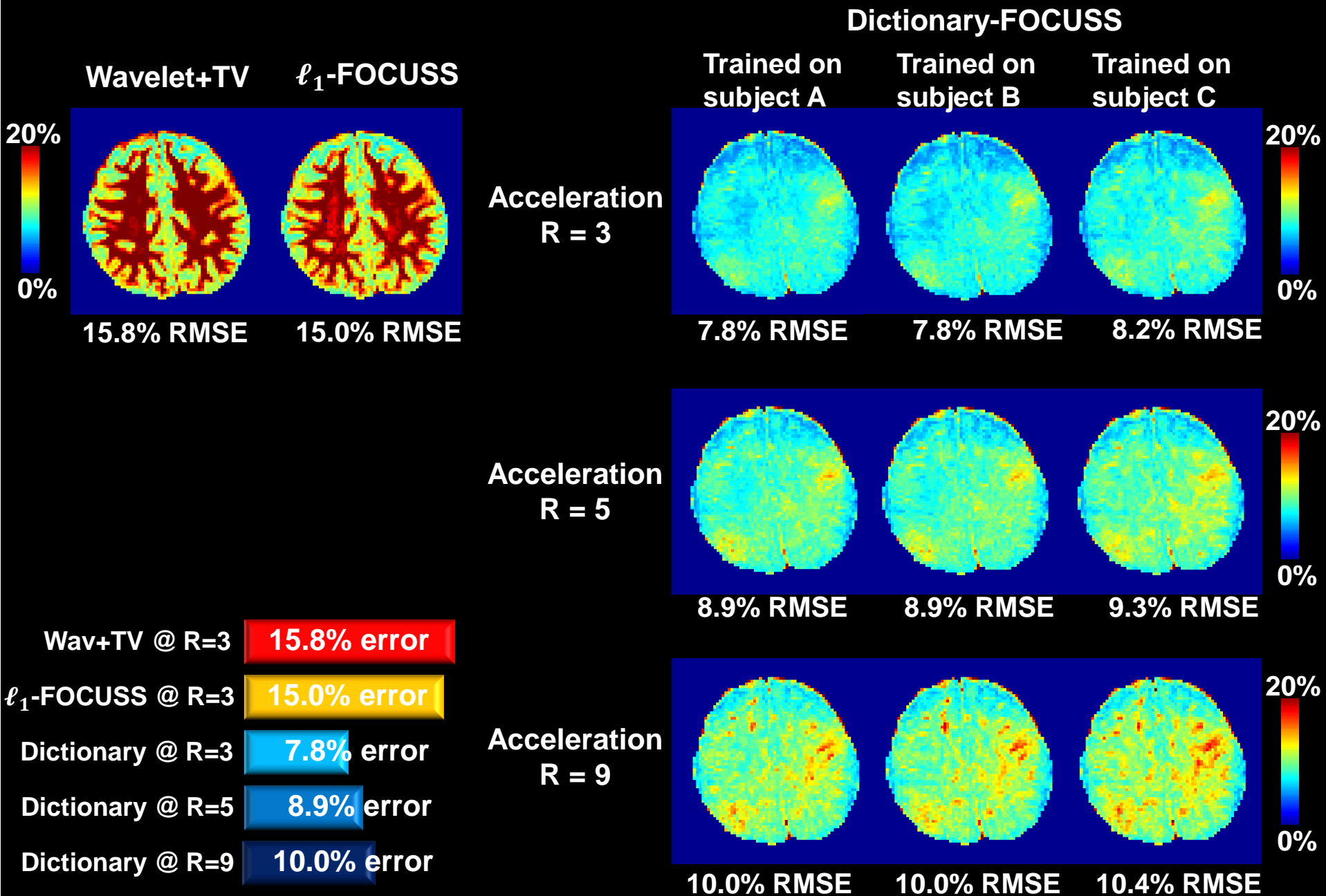
ℓ_1 -FOCUSS @ R=3 **15.0% error**

Dictionary @ R=3 **7.8% error**

Dictionary @ R=5 **8.9% error**

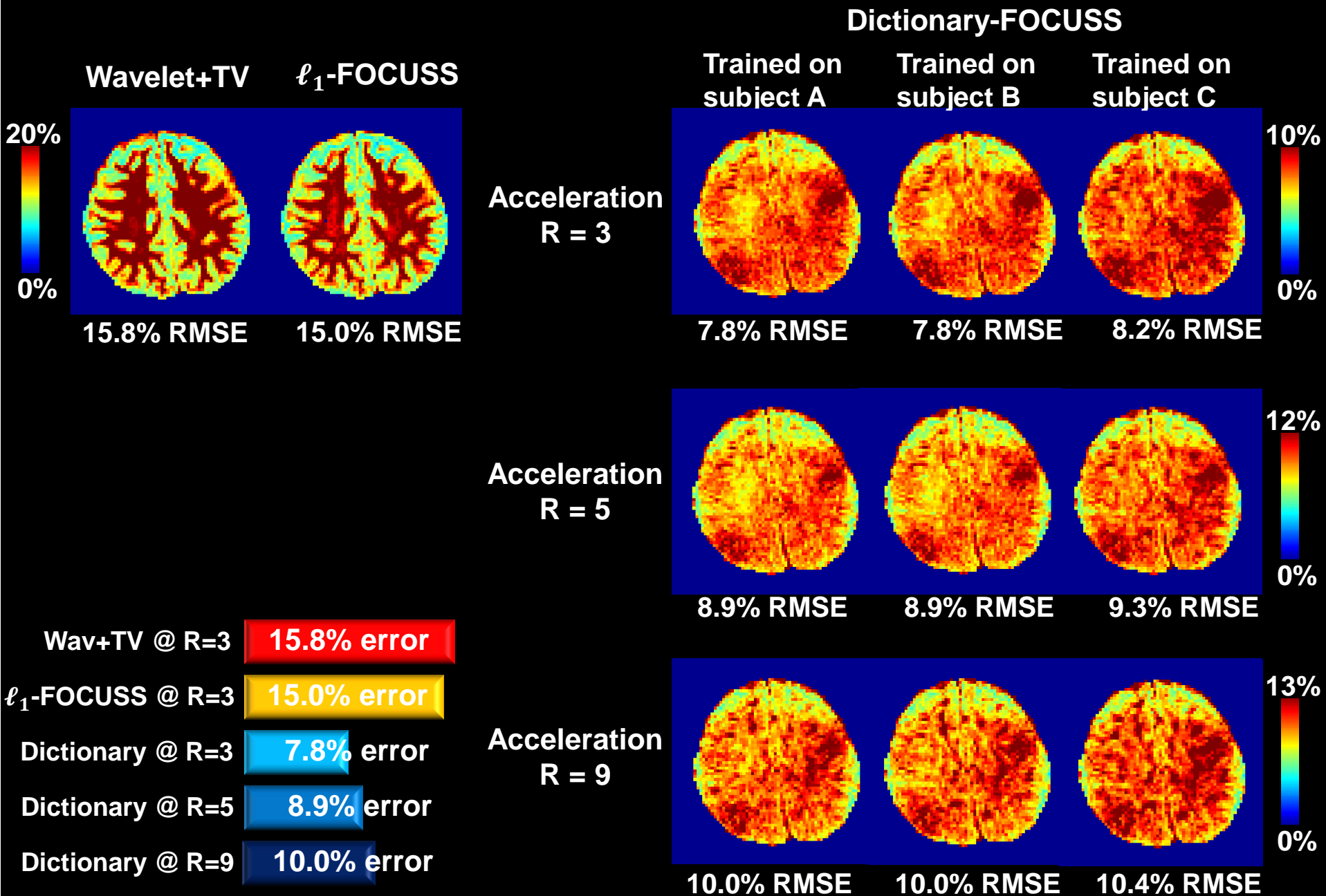
Subject A, pdf reconstruction error

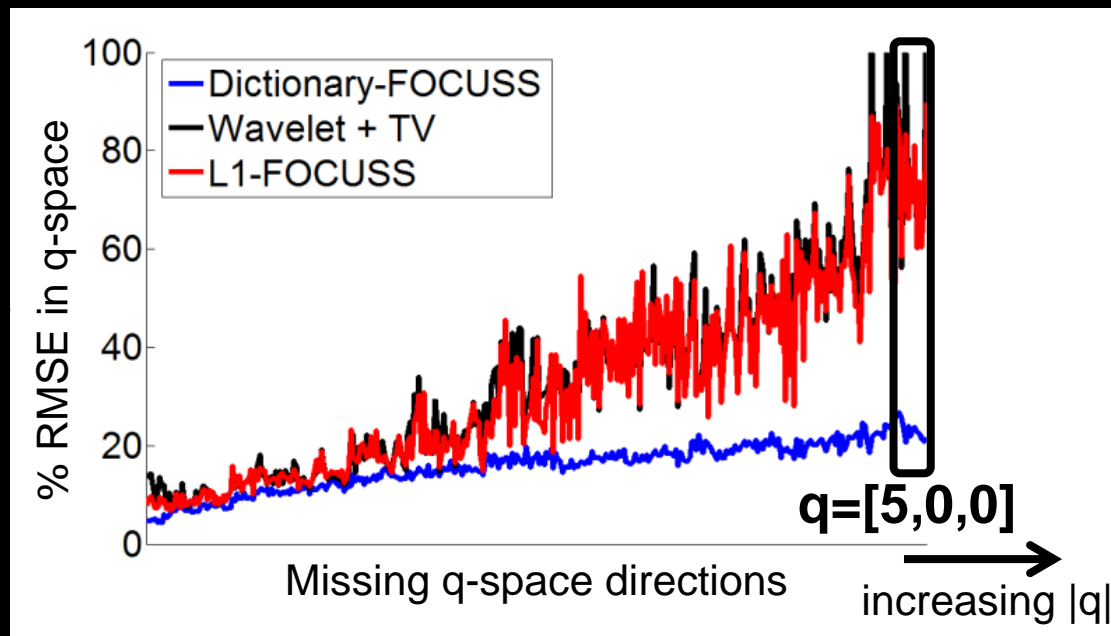
Slice 40



Subject A, pdf reconstruction error

Slice 40





q-space reconstructions at $q=[5,0,0]$

Wavelet+TV



ℓ_1 -FOCUSS



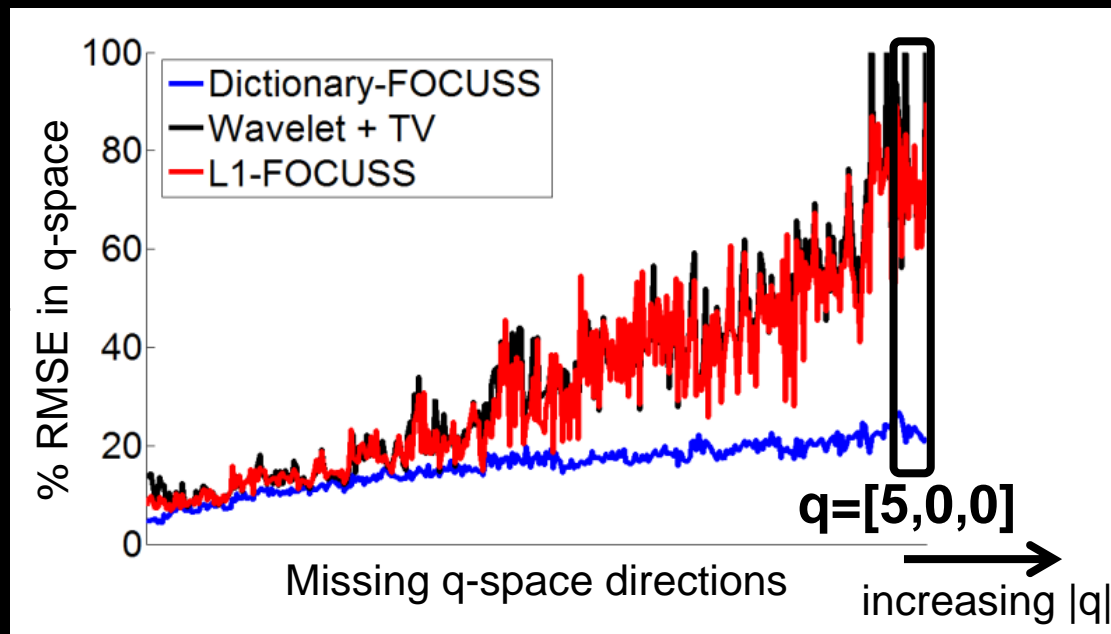
Dict-FOCUSS



Fully-sampled



1 average



q-space reconstructions at $q=[5,0,0]$

Wavelet+TV



ℓ_1 -FOCUSS



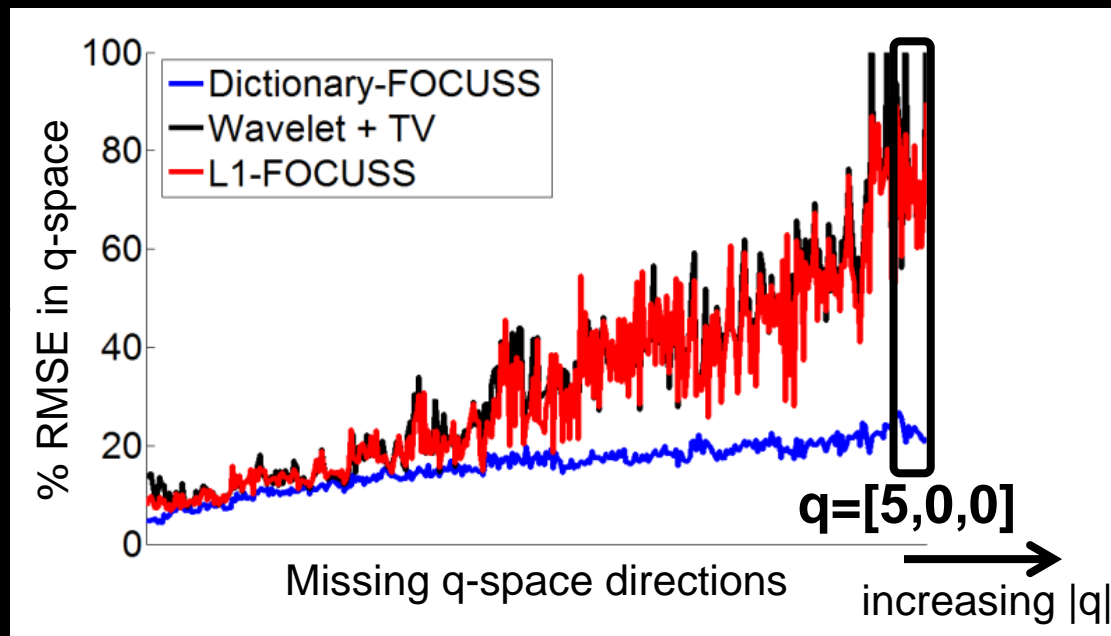
Dict-FOCUSS



Fully-sampled



10 average



q-space reconstructions at $q=[5,0,0]$

Wavelet+TV



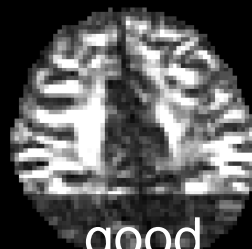
poor performance

ℓ_1 -FOCUSS



same ℓ_2 norm as 10 average

Dict-FOCUSS



good performance

Fully-sampled



10 average

- SNR drops substantially at the outer q-space
- RMSE computed relative to 1 average fully-sampled data includes noise and recon error
- To isolate recon error, collected 10 avg on 5 q-space points

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1 avg fully-sampled

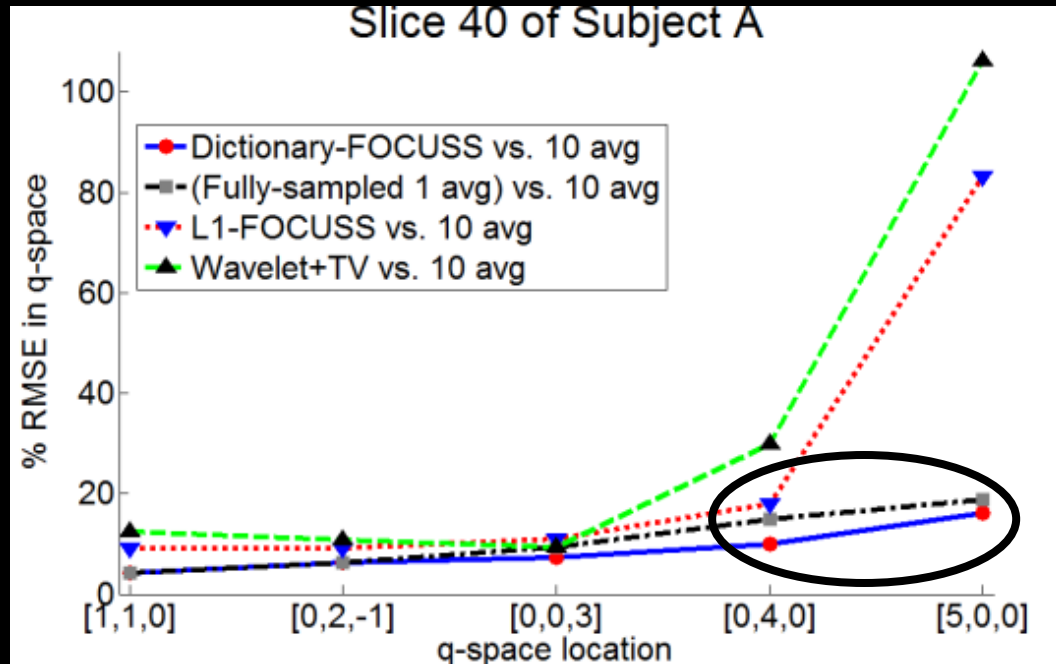


10 avg fully-sampled



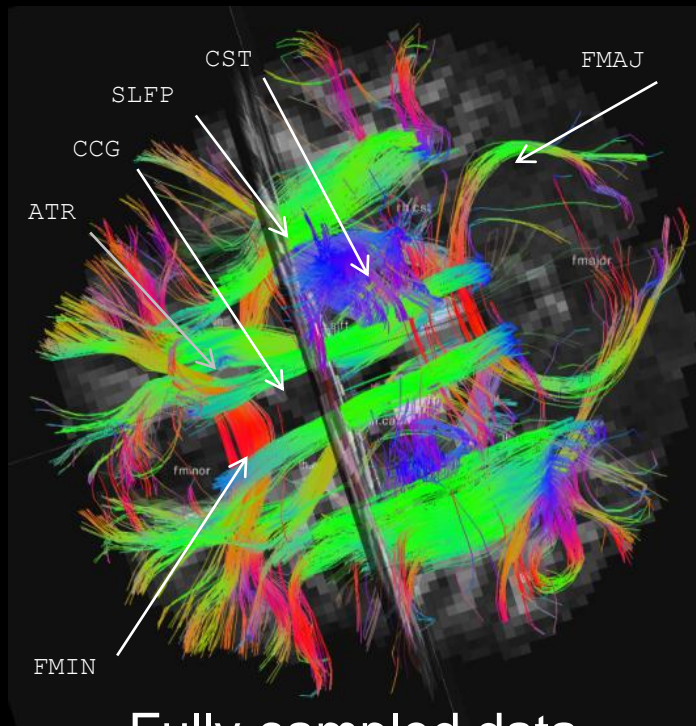
$q = [5, 0, 0]$

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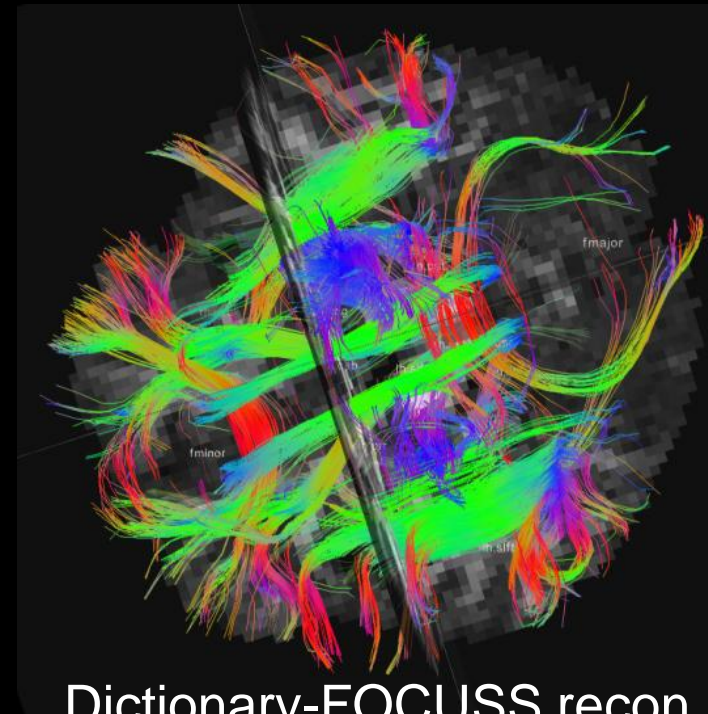


Lower RMSE than acquired data
 Denoising effect [1]

Tractography solutions for subject A

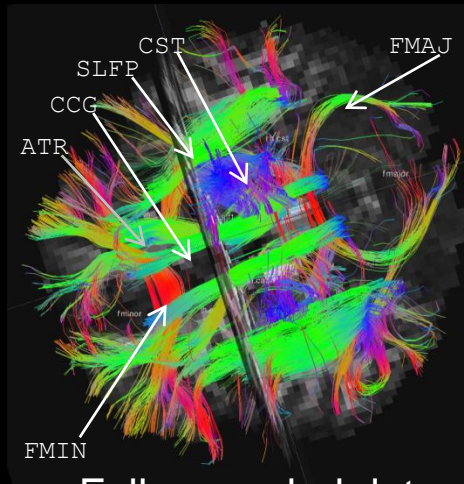


Fully-sampled data

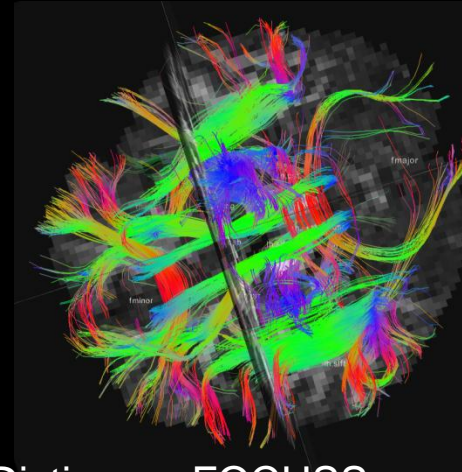


Dictionary-FOCUSS recon
with 3-fold acceleration

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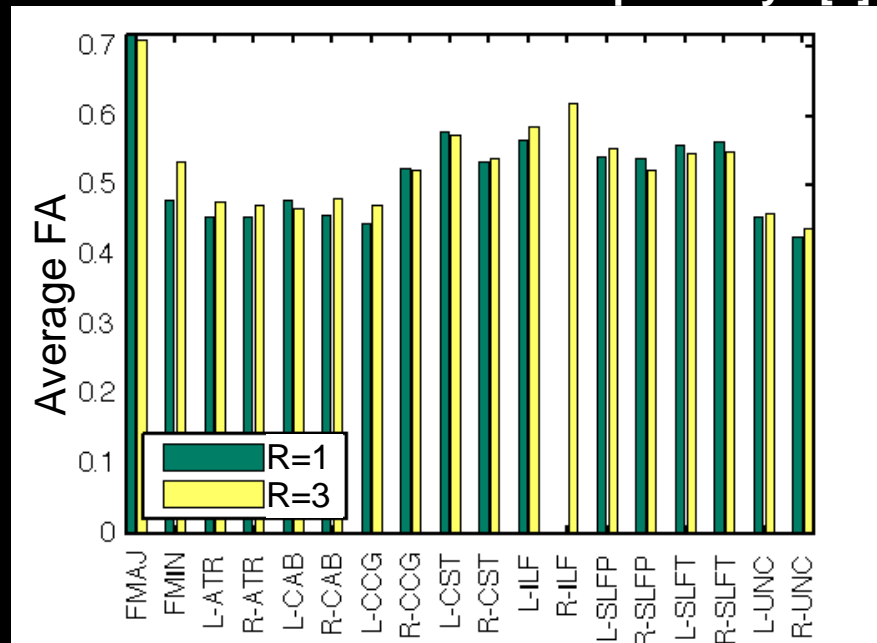


Fully-sampled data

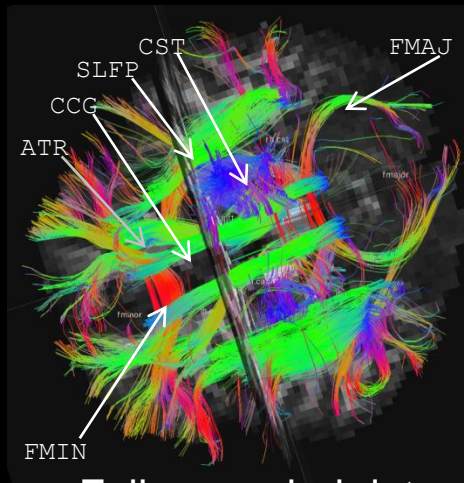


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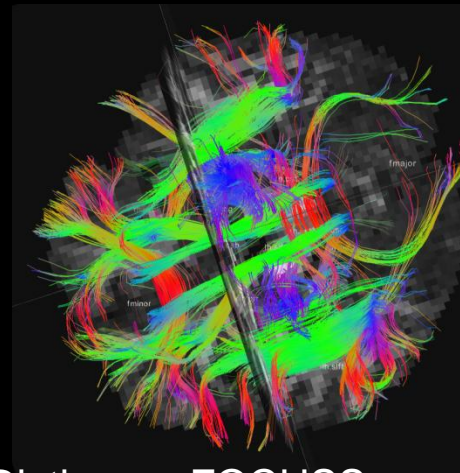
Average Fractional Anisotropy for 18 labeled white-matter pathways [1]



Tractography solutions for subject A

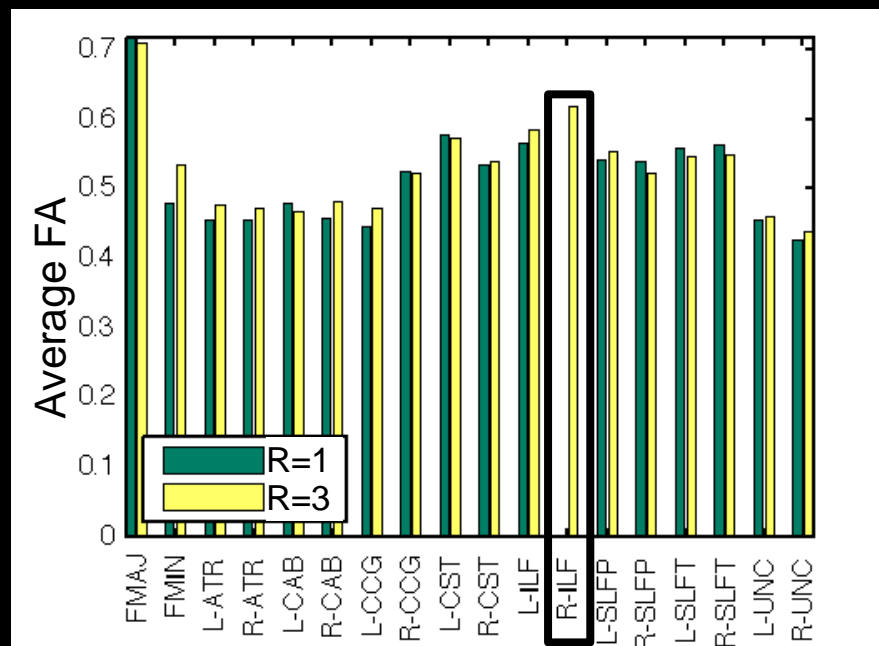


Fully-sampled data



Dictionary-FOCUSS recon
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Mean FA error = 3%



Concluding Remarks

- Up to 2-times RMSE reduction in pdf domain
 - ❖ Dictionary-FOCUSS (proposed) vs. Wavelet+TV [1]

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- 3-fold accelerated Dict-FOCUSS \approx Fully-sampled data
 - ❖ Low-noise 10 average data validation
 - ❖ Tractography comparison

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 - ❖ Dictionary-FOCUSS (proposed) vs. Wavelet+TV [1]
- 3-fold accelerated Dict-FOCUSS \approx Fully-sampled data
- Parallel imaging with Simultaneous Multi-Slice (SMS) [2]
 - ❖ 3-fold acceleration with minor loss in SNR
 - ❖ Orthogonal to CS, $3 \times 3 = 9$ -fold acceleration combined

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 - ❖ Dictionary-FOCUSS (proposed) vs. Wavelet+TV [1]
- 3-fold accelerated Dict-FOCUSS \approx Fully-sampled data
- Dictionary from single slice seems to generalize to other slices
and to other subjects

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- Voxel-by-voxel recon

- ❖ Dictionary-FOCUSS: 12 sec / voxel

- ❖ Wavelet+TV: 27 sec / voxel in Matlab

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- Matlab code online at:
<http://web.mit.edu/berkin/www/software.html>

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