

# UKF Tractography Tutorial

Pegah Kahali, M.D.

Surgical Planning Laboratory  
Harvard Medical School



# 3DSlicer

- The tutorial uses the 3DSlicer software ([www.slicer.org](http://www.slicer.org))

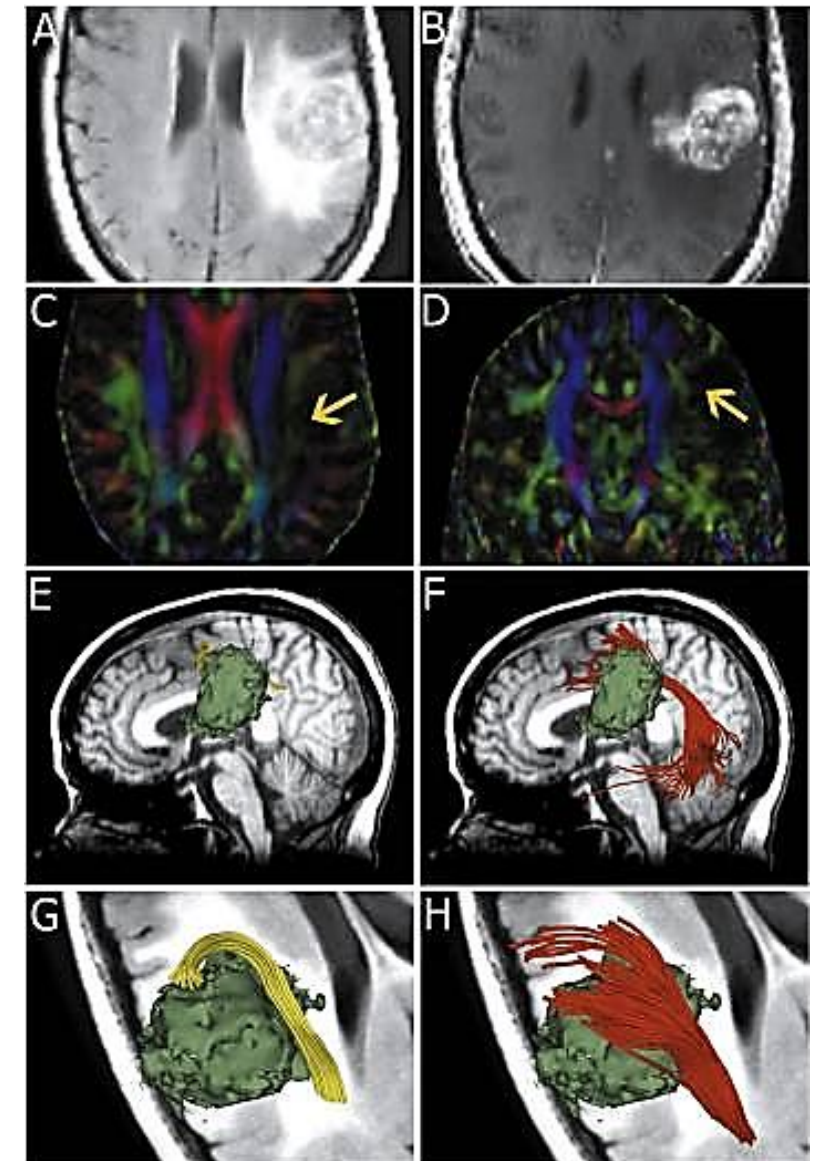
A screenshot of the 3DSlicer website homepage. The header features the 3DSlicer logo and the tagline "A multi-platform, free and open source software package for visualization and medical image computing". Below the header are links for "Download", "Slicer Training", and "Feedback". The main content area is divided into a left sidebar and a main body. The sidebar contains links for "Download Slicer", "Slicer Wiki", "About Slicer" (with sub-links for Introduction, Acknowledgments, News, Contact Us, Licensing, and Commercial Use), "Publication" (with sub-links for Publication DB, Image Gallery, Slicer Community, and Citing Slicer), "Documentation" (with sub-links for Slicer Training, User Manual, and Developer Manual), and "Help" (with sub-links for Help, User FAQ, Developer FAQ, and Mailing Lists). The main body features a "Slicer 4.6 released" announcement, a description of 3D Slicer as an open source software platform, and a list of features: "Powerful processing.", "Streamlined interface.", and "Extensible platform.". At the bottom, there is a "3D Slicer version 4" logo and the website URL "www.slicer.org".

It is the responsibility of the user of 3DSlicer to comply with both the terms of the license and with the applicable laws, regulations and rules. Slicer is a tool for research, and is not FDA approved.

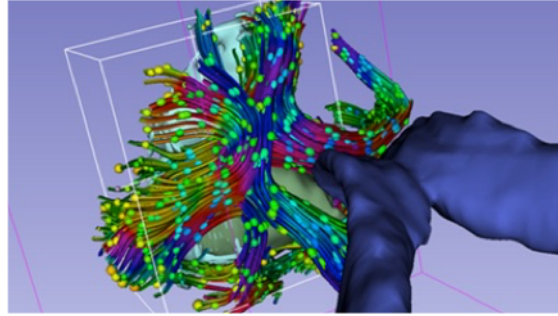


# 3DSlicer

- An **end-user** application for image analysis
- An **open-source** environment for software development
- A software platform that is both **easy to use** for clinical researchers and **easy to extend** for programmers



[Chen et al, 2015]



# Slicer DMRI

An open-source project to improve and extend diffusion magnetic resonance imaging software in 3D Slicer:

<http://dmri.slicer.org>

Please read the **Diffusion MRI Analysis** tutorial to install SlicerDMRI:

[http://dmri.slicer.org/tutorials/diffusion\\_mri\\_analysis](http://dmri.slicer.org/tutorials/diffusion_mri_analysis)



# UKF Installation

- 3D Slicer now supports plug-ins/extensions that are available for download from an extension server. Extensions allow end-users to selectively install features that are useful for them.
- UKF tractography can be installed on Slicer using “Extension Manager”.
- Instructions for Extension Manager:

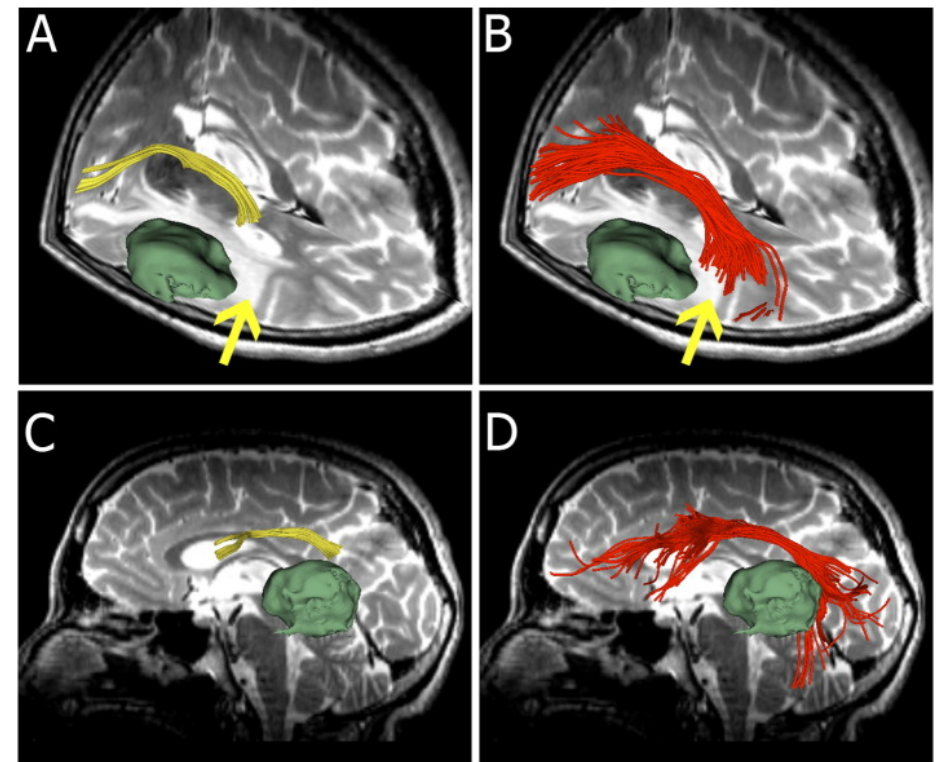
<http://www.slicer.org/wiki/Documentation/4.6/SlicerApplication/ExtensionsManager>

# UKF Tractography

- Unscented Kalman Filter tractography method:
  - Simultaneous model estimation and tractography
  - The diffusion model is fit to the data during tractography not before.

# Why UKF

- UKF tractography may detect more fibers comparing to single-tensor streamline tractography (Slicer default method), especially in edematous areas.
- For example: The UKF two-tensor model traces a larger volume arcuate fasciculus in the setting of edema.



[Chen et al, 2015]

# Unscented Kalman Filter Tractography

[Inf Process Med Imaging](#). 2009;21:126-38.

## **Neural tractography using an unscented Kalman filter.**

[Malcolm JG](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Shenton ME](#), [Rathi Y](#).

### **Author information**

<sup>1</sup>Psychiatry Neuroimaging Laboratory, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA. [malcolm@bwh.harvard.edu](mailto:malcolm@bwh.harvard.edu)

### **Abstract**

We describe a technique to simultaneously estimate a local neural fiber model and trace out its path. Existing techniques estimate the local fiber orientation at each voxel independently so there is no running knowledge of confidence in the estimated fiber model. We formulate fiber tracking as recursive estimation: at each step of tracing the fiber, the current estimate is guided by the previous. To do this we model the signal as a mixture of Gaussian tensors and perform tractography within a filter framework. Starting from a seed point, each fiber is traced to its termination using an unscented Kalman filter to simultaneously fit the local model and propagate in the most consistent direction. Despite the presence of noise and uncertainty, this provides a causal estimate of the local structure at each point along the fiber. Synthetic experiments demonstrate that this approach reduces signal reconstruction error and significantly improves the angular resolution at crossings and branchings. In vivo experiments confirm the ability to trace out fibers in areas known to contain such crossing and branching while providing inherent path regularization.

PMID: 19694258 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMCID: PMC2768602 **Free PMC Article**

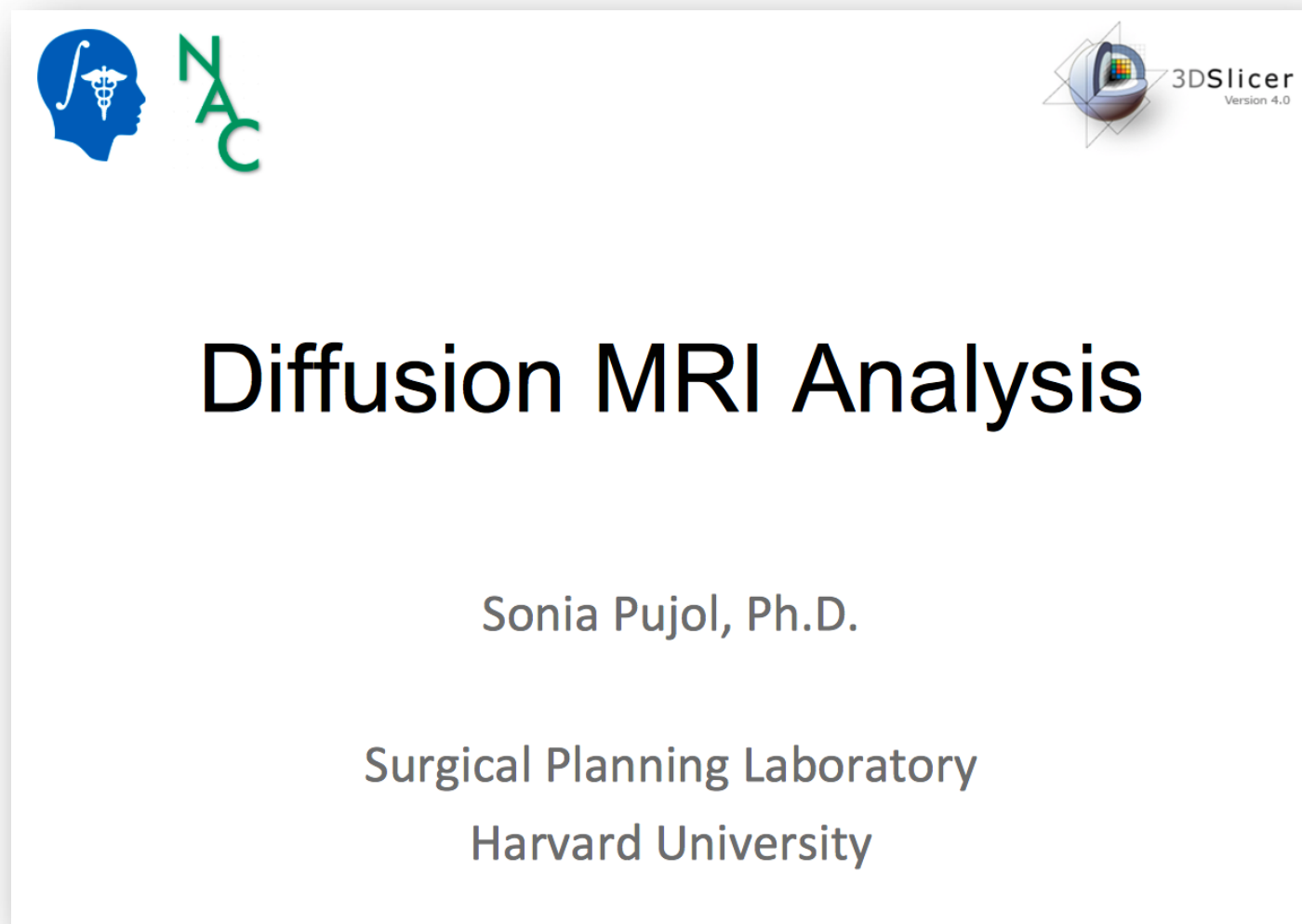
[Neural Tractography Using an Unscented Kalman Filter](#)

[Malcom et al., 2009]

# Before getting started...

- take a look at: Diffusion Tensor Imaging Tutorial

<https://github.com/SlicerDMRI/slicerdmri.github.io/blob/master/docs/tutorials/DiffusionMRlanalysis.pdf>

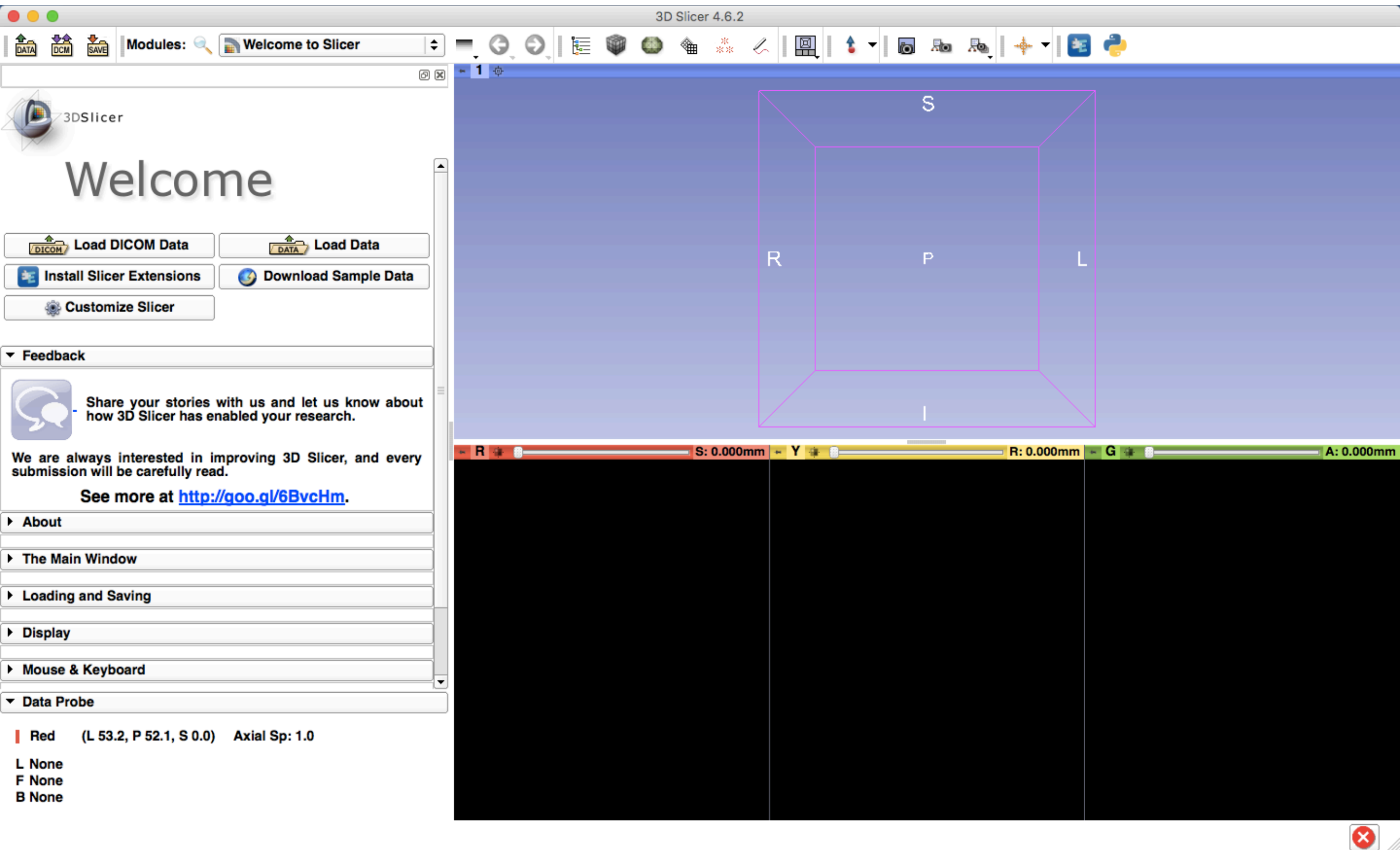




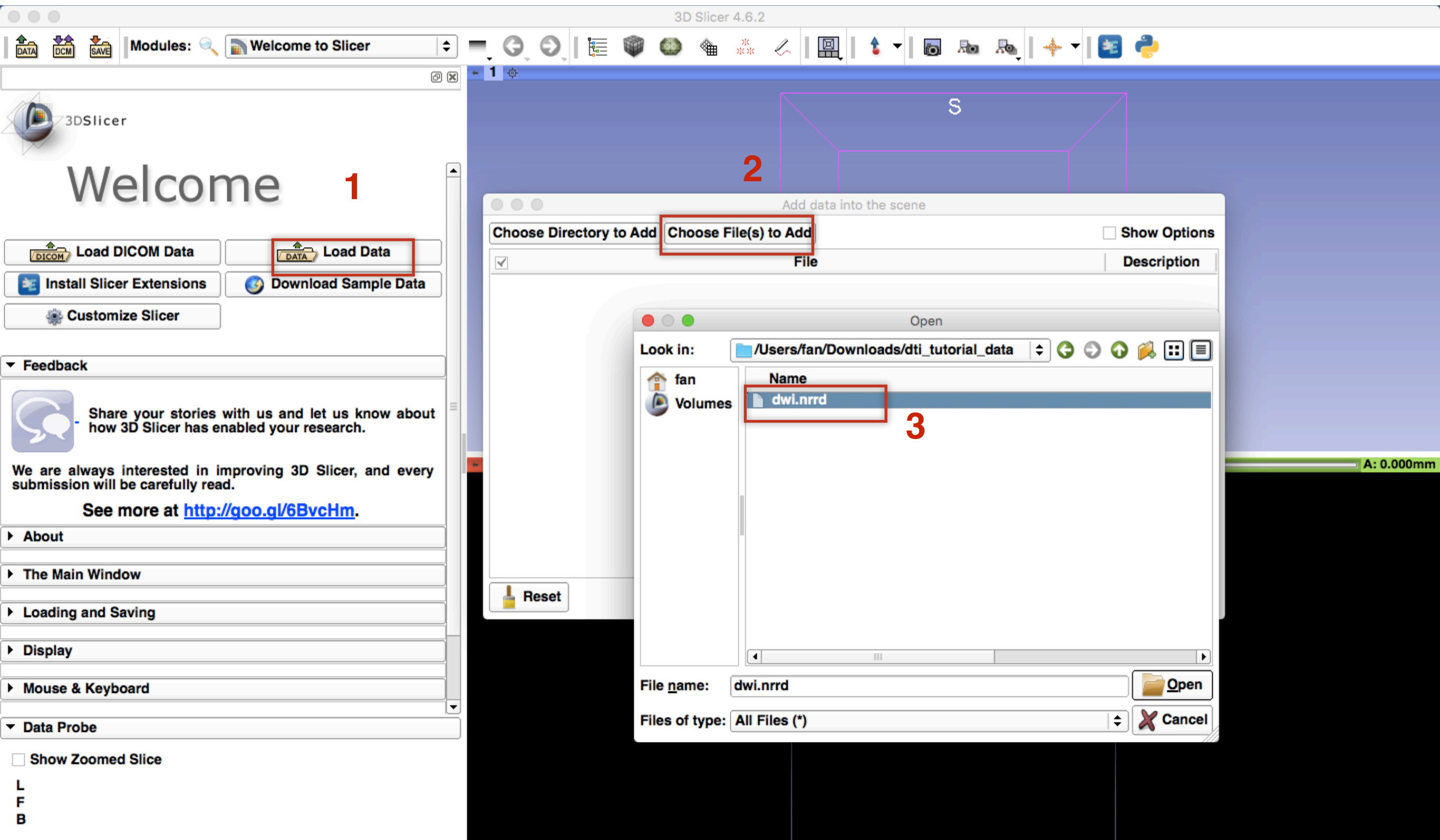
# DWI Dataset

- Download the data at:  
[https://www.slicer.org/w/images/e/e6/Dti\\_tutorial\\_data.zip](https://www.slicer.org/w/images/e/e6/Dti_tutorial_data.zip)
- The Diffusion Weighted Imaging (DWI) dataset is composed of :
  - 1 volume acquired without diffusion-sensitizing gradient
  - 41 volumes acquired with 41 different diffusion-sensitizing gradient directions

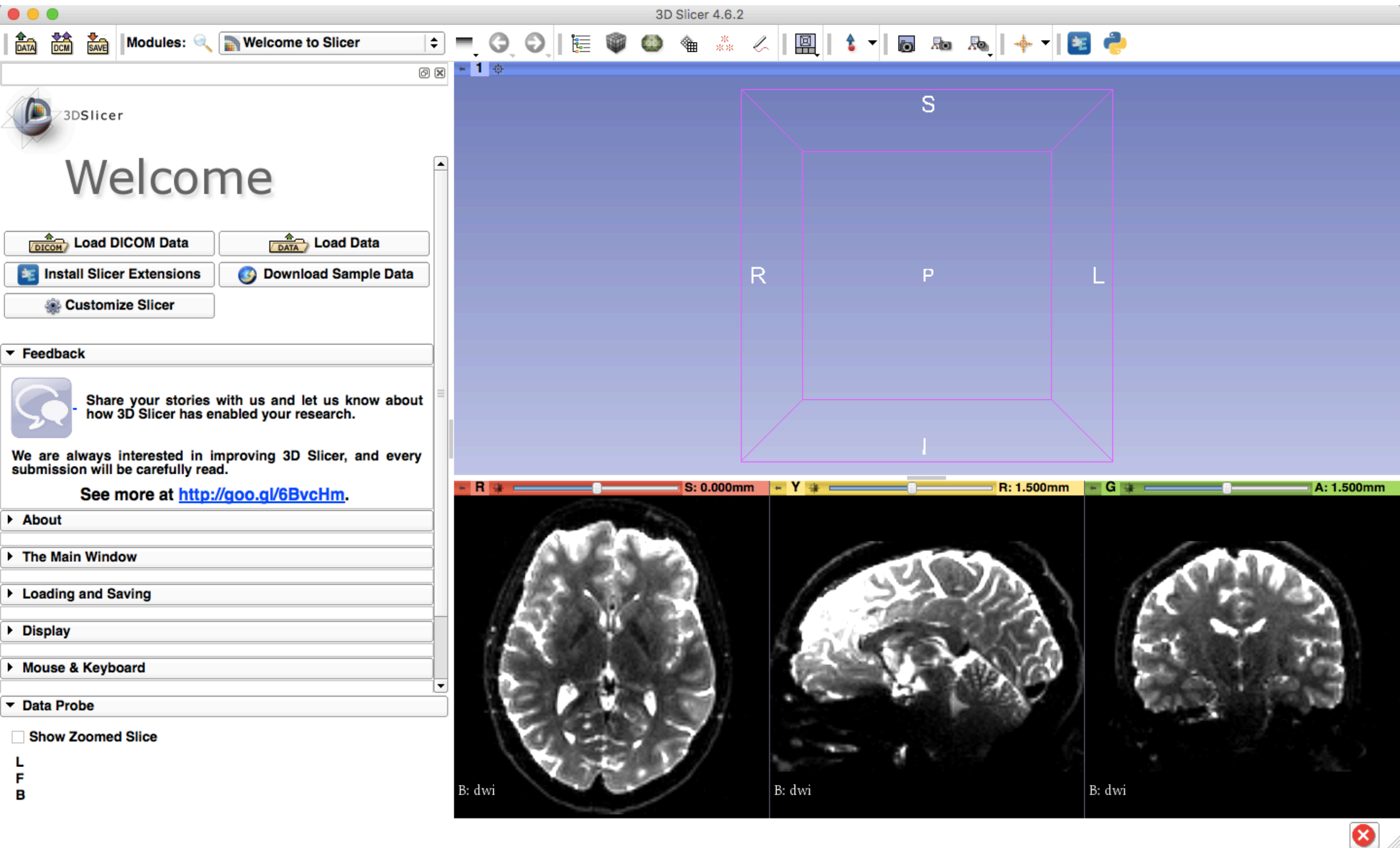
# Start Slicer



# Load the data



# There you go....!

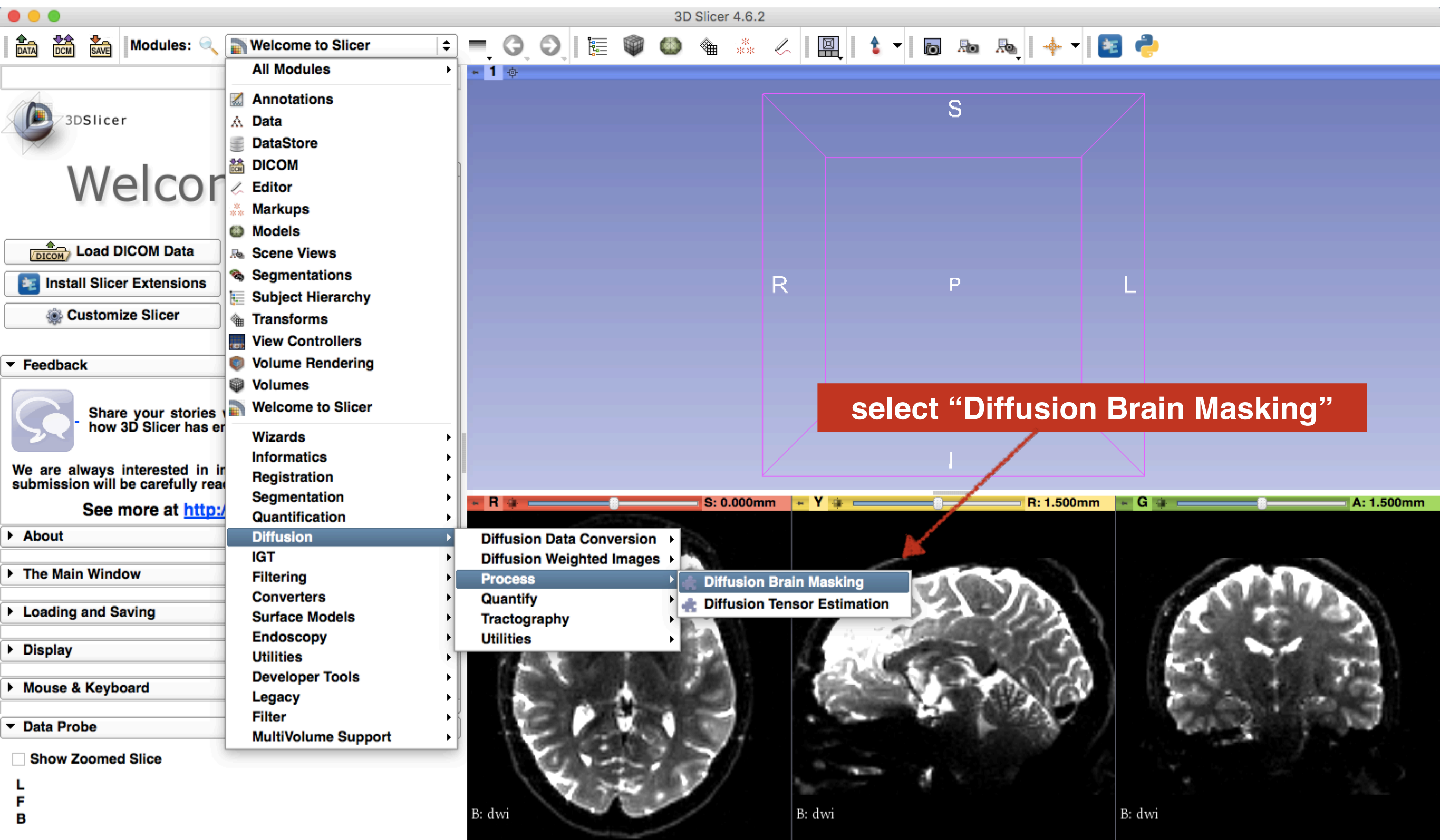


# Main Steps

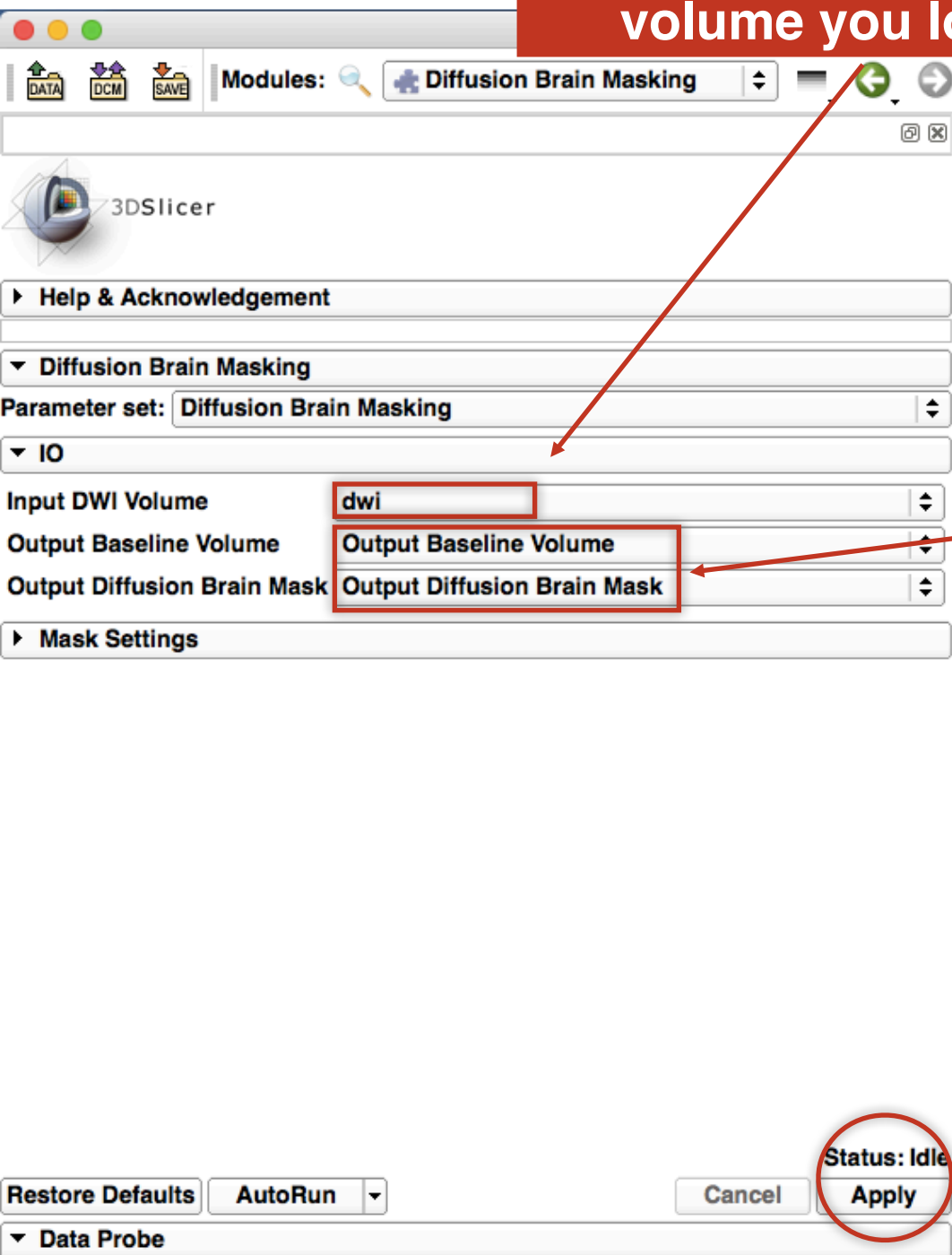
- Creating a brain mask
- Creating FA map
- Creating region of interest for tract seeding
- UKF tractography



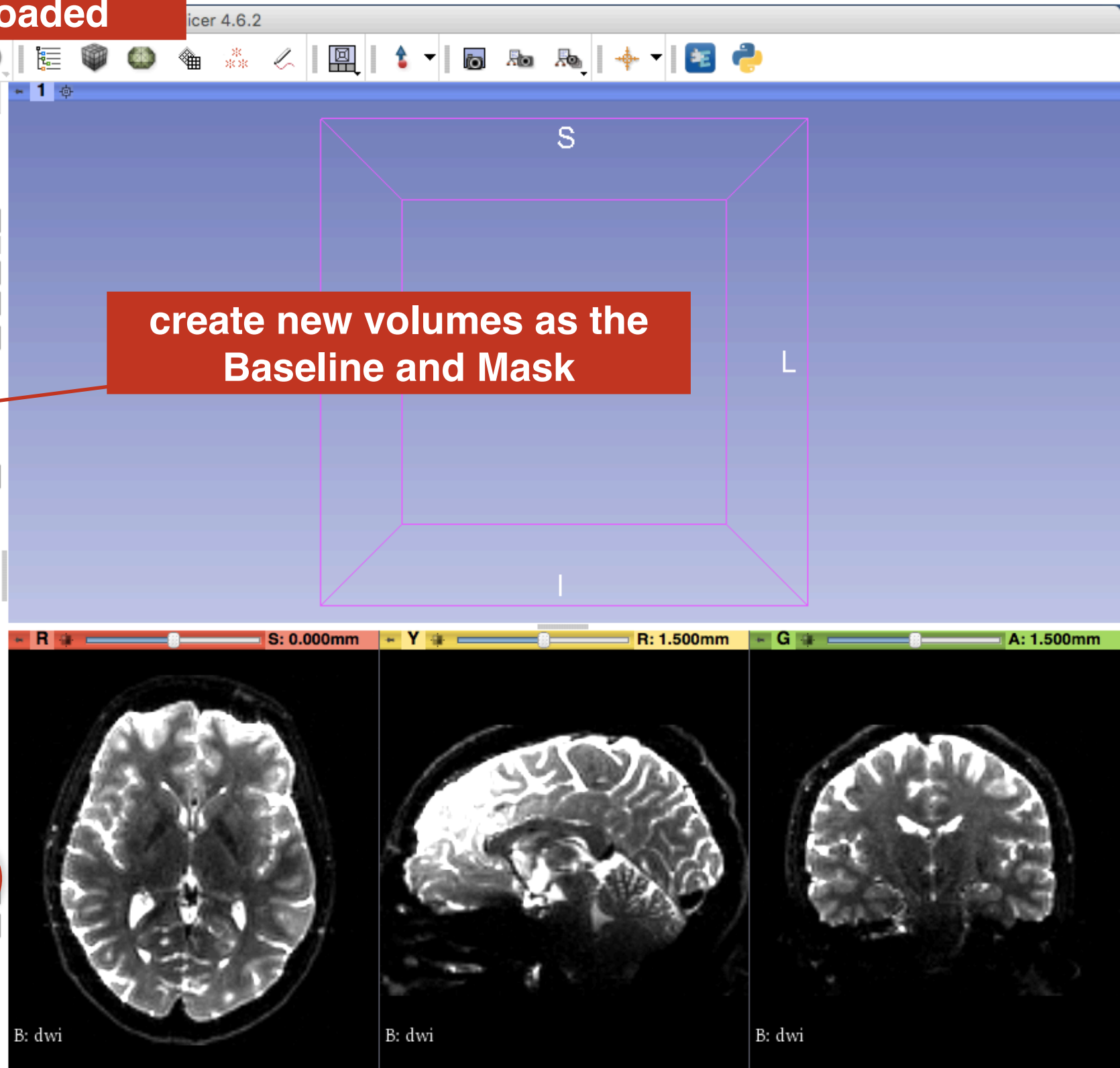
# Brain Mask Creation

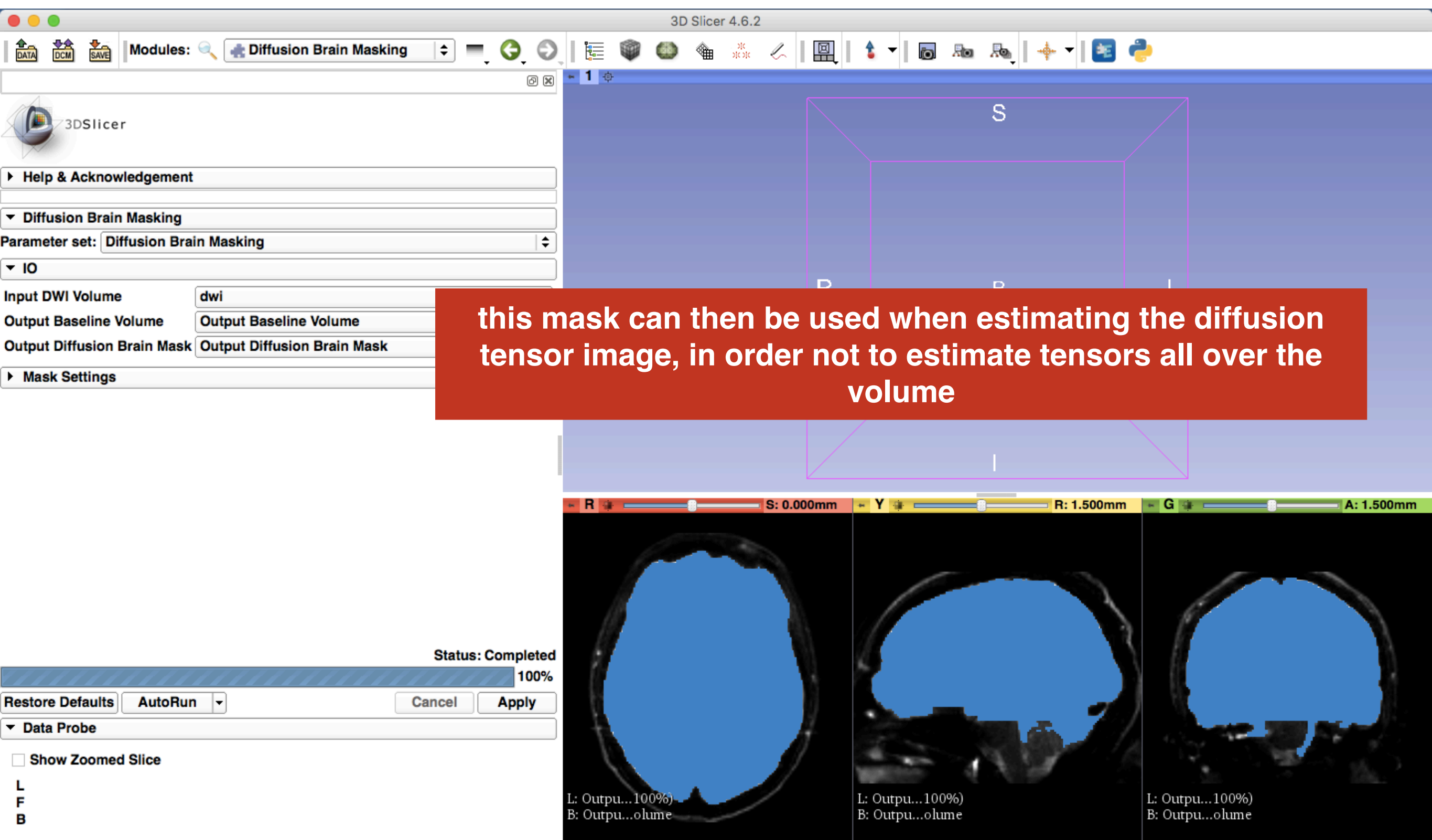


the input is the DWI  
volume you loaded



create new volumes as the  
Baseline and Mask





# Tract Seeding

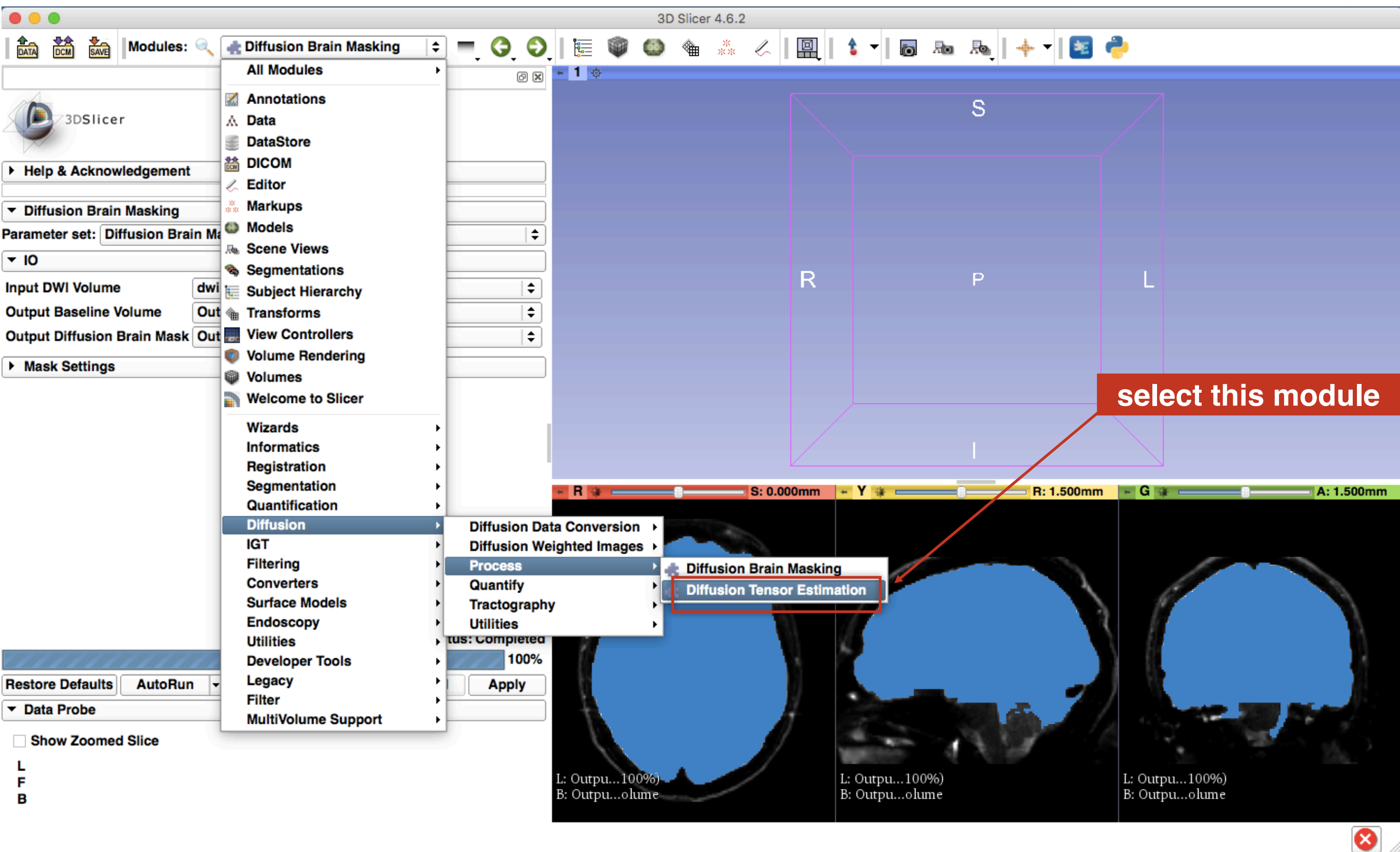
- For whole brain tractography with UKF, the Otsu threshold mask is used as the brain mask.
- To seed a specific tract of interest, label maps can be drawn on either:
  - DWI (output baseline volume)
  - FA map

# Tract Selection

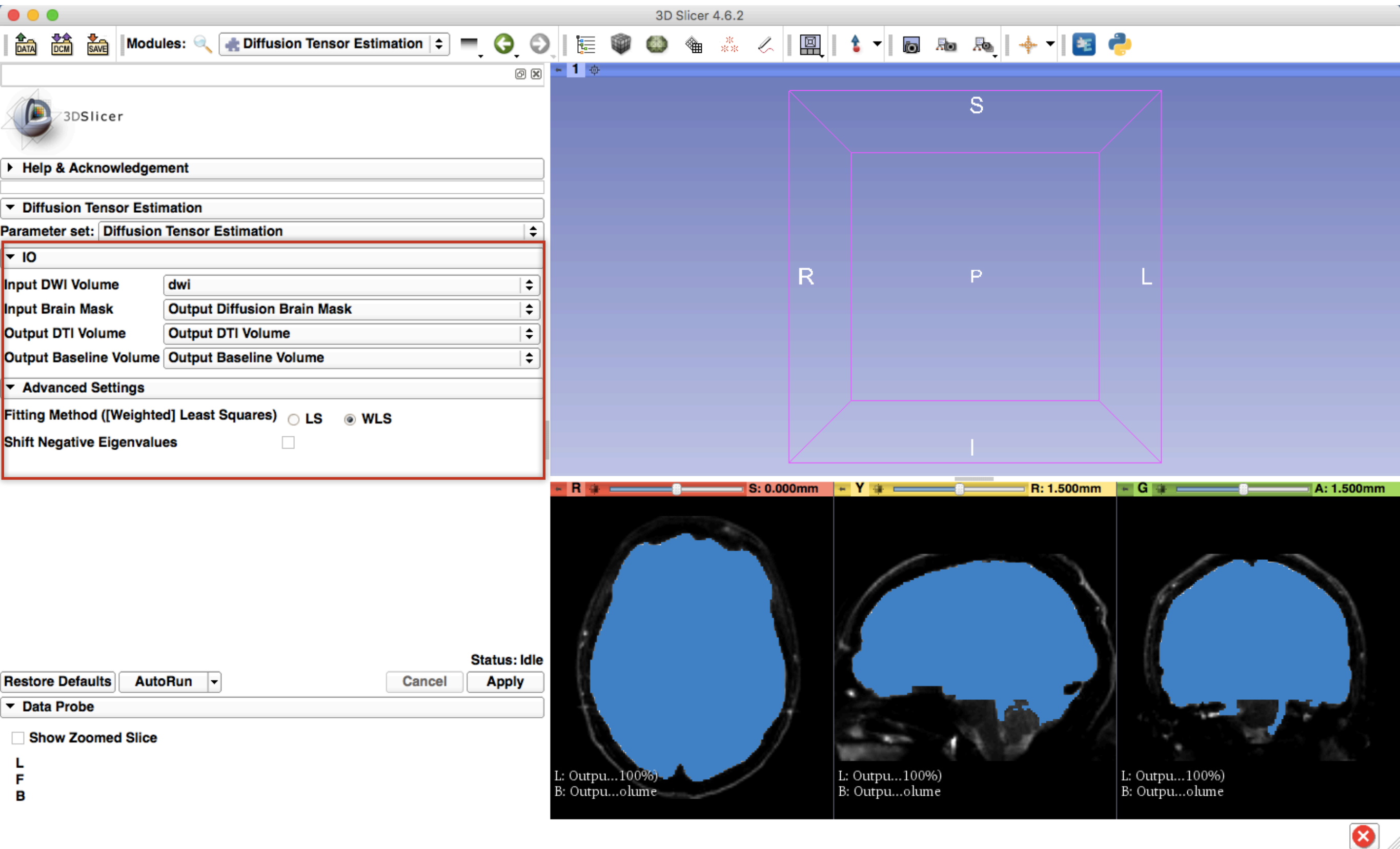
- Note that FA maps can be more informative for selecting ROIs.
- For that purpose you should first estimate DTI and calculate FA map
- Although these maps are only used here for ROI selection and the model is again estimated from DWI for UKF tractography.



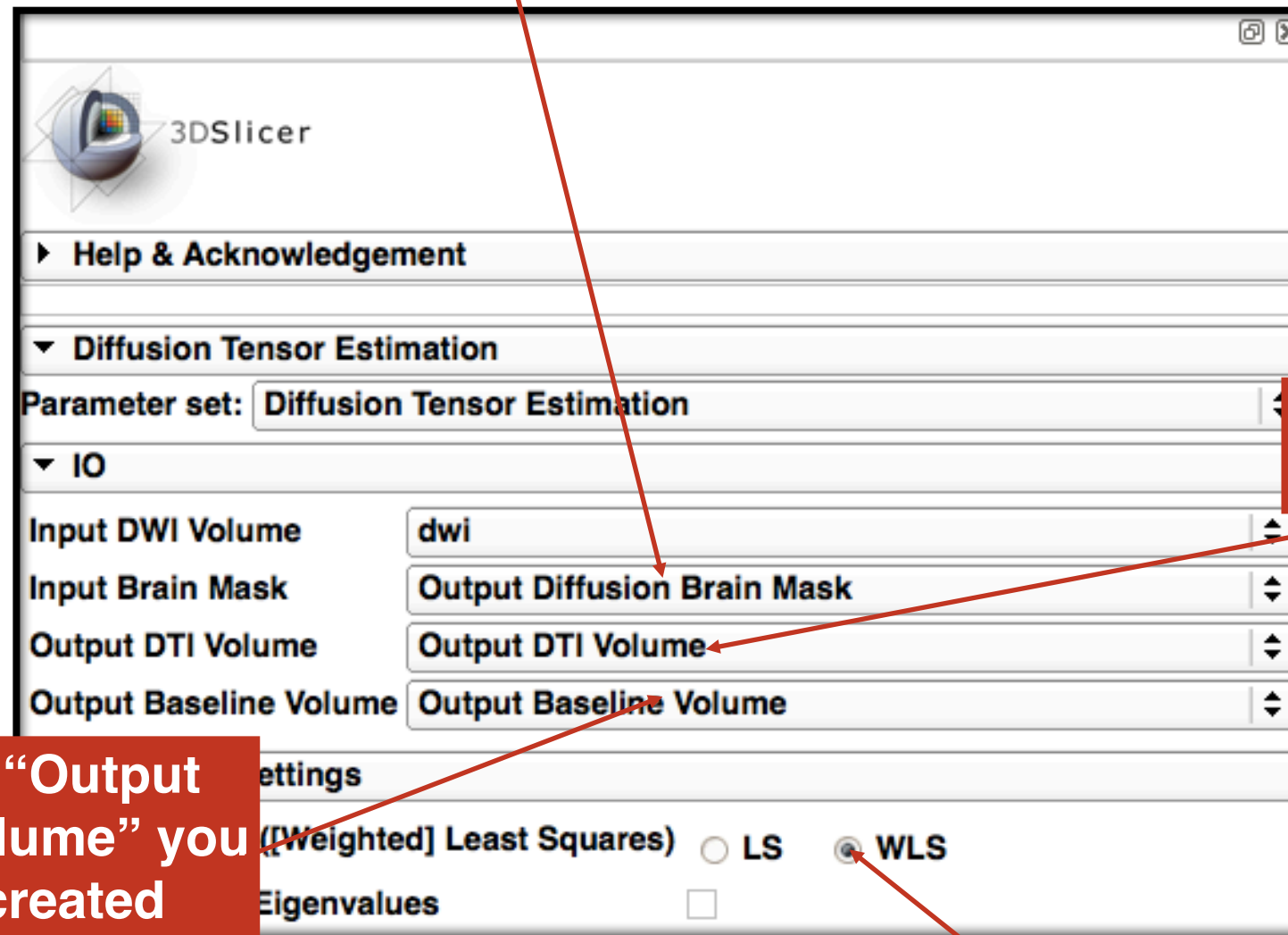
# DWI to DTI Estimation



# Set the Parameters



**select Output Diffusion Brain  
Mask you already created**



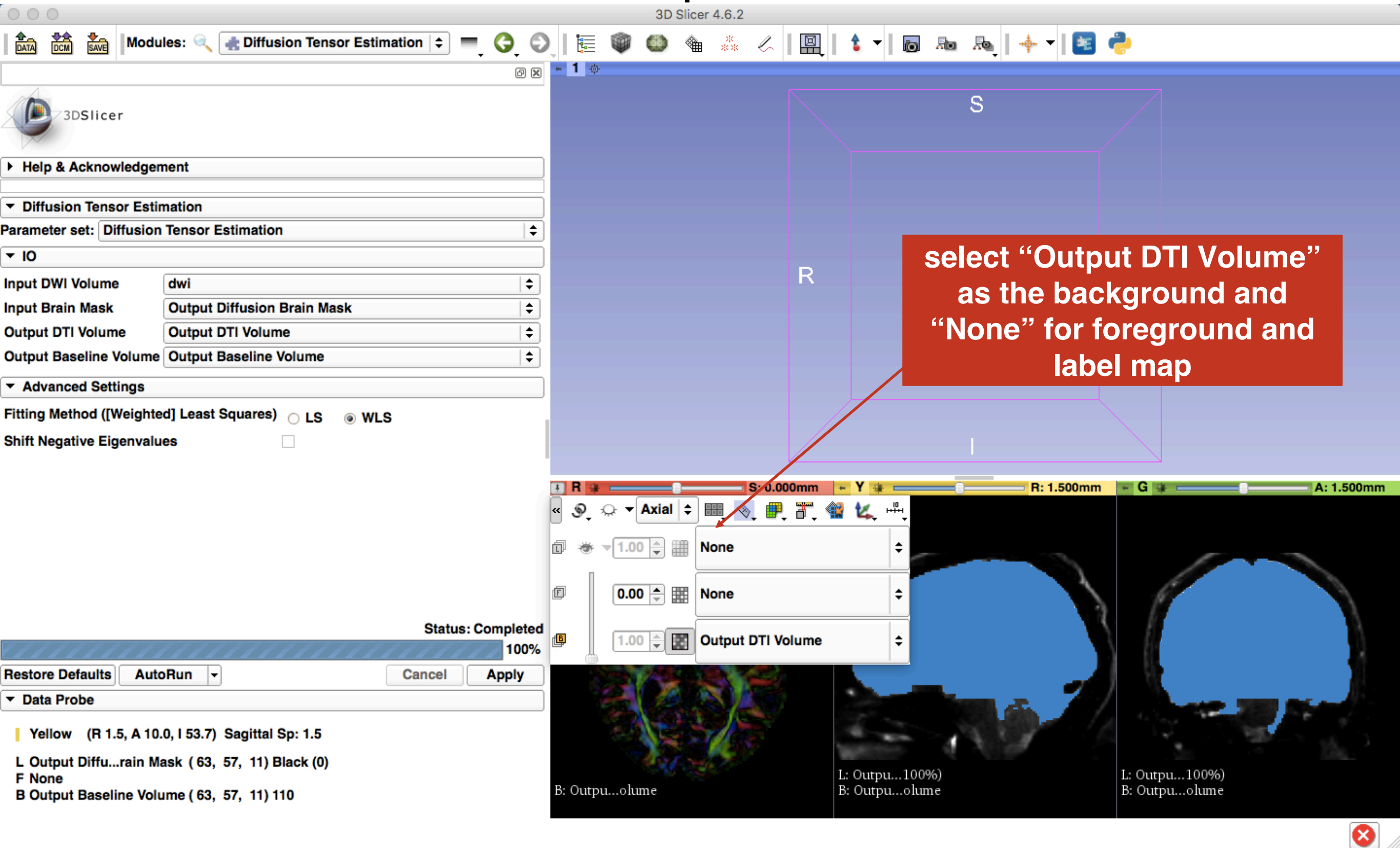
**create new Output DTI  
Volume**

**select the “Output  
Baseline Volume” you  
already created**

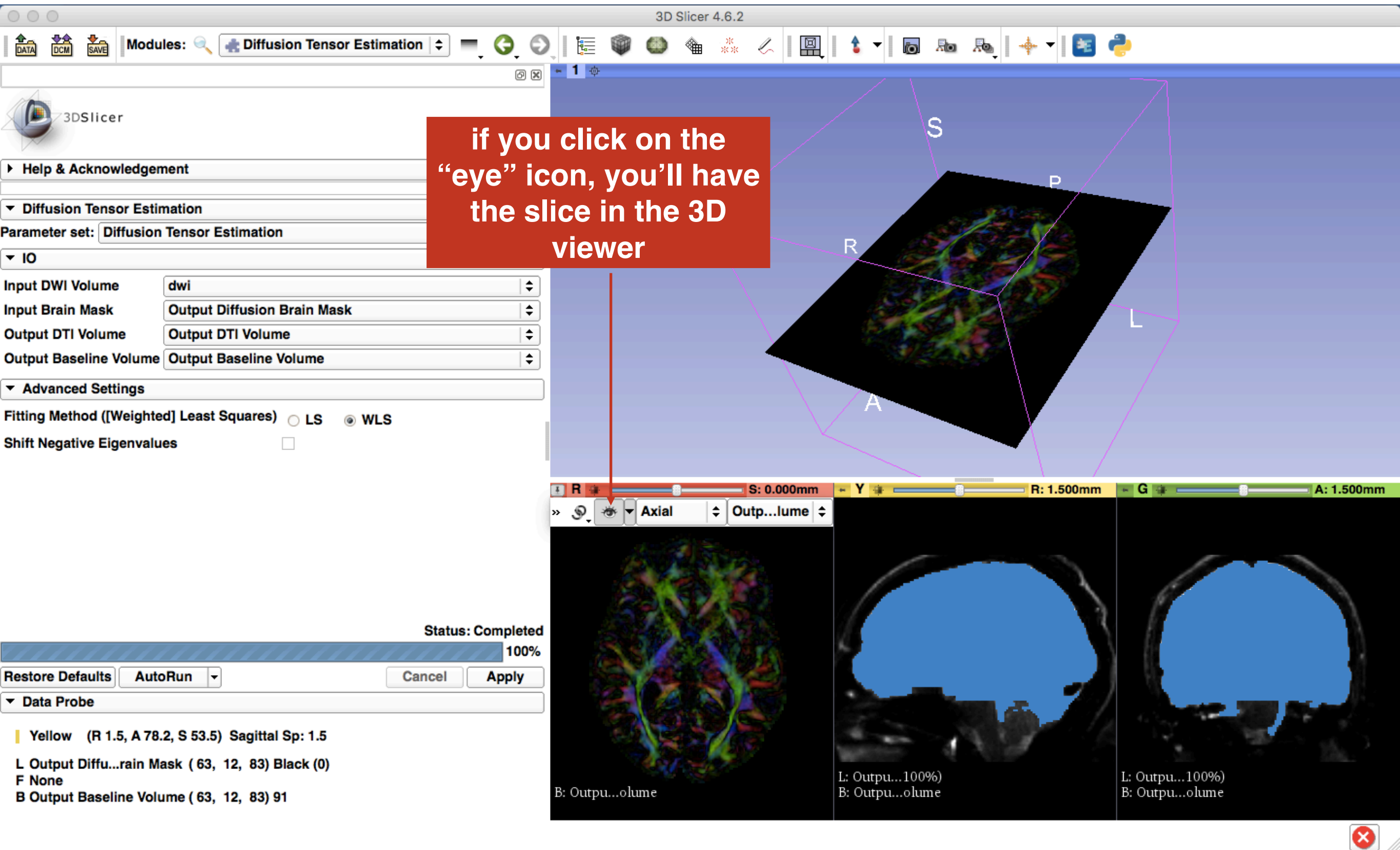
**select WLS (Weighted  
Least Square)**

***Click Apply***

# Status: Completed! 100%

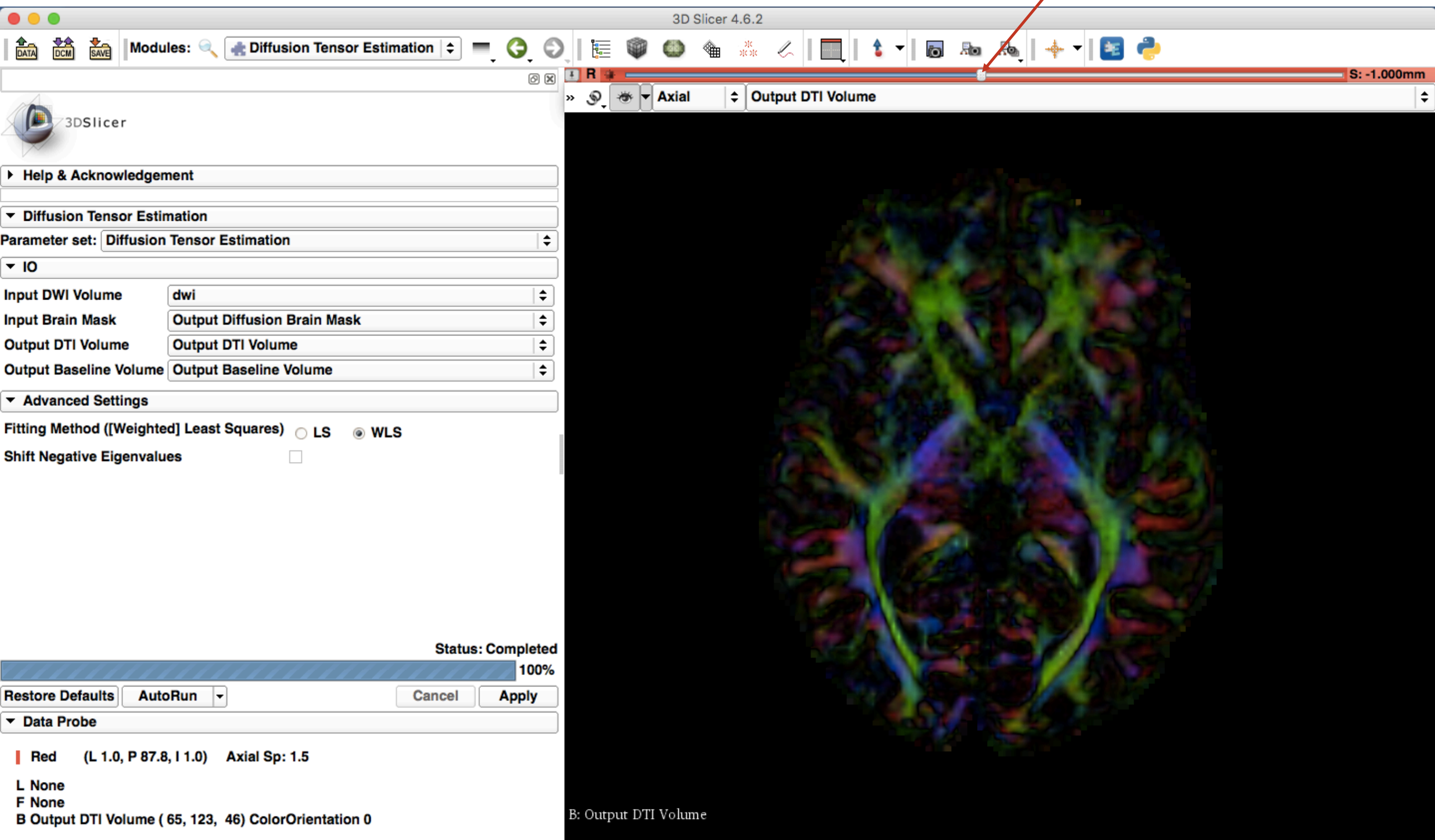


# color-coded DTI volume

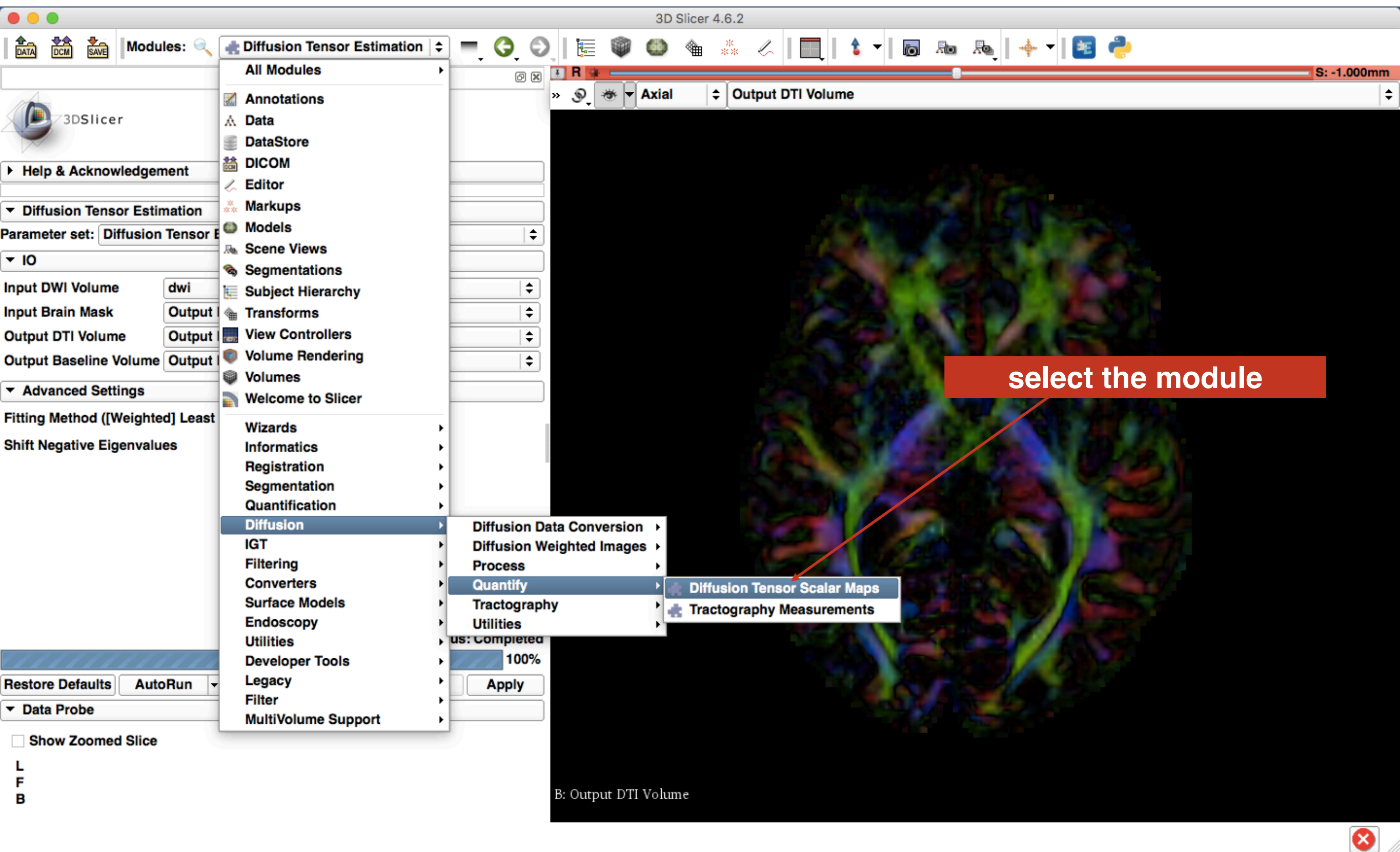




browse through the DTI volume here



# Diffusion Tensor Scalar Measurements; FA



create new Output Volume (FA)

3DSlicer

Modules: **Diffusion Tensor Scalar Maps**

Parameter set: Diffusion Tensor Scalar Maps

Settings

Input DTI Volume: Output DTI Volume

Output Volume: **Output Volume**

Scalar Measurement:

- ☒ FractionalAnisotropy
- ☐ Determinant
- ☐ Mode
- ☐ PlanarMeasure
- ☐ MinEigenvalue
- ☐ MaxEigenvalue
- ☐ PerpendicularDiffusivity
- ☐ Trace
- ☐ RelativeAnisotropy
- ☐ LinearMeasure
- ☐ SphericalMeasure
- ☐ MidEigenvalue
- ☐ ParallelDiffusivity

Status: Completed 100%

Restore Defaults AutoRun Cancel **Apply**

Data Probe

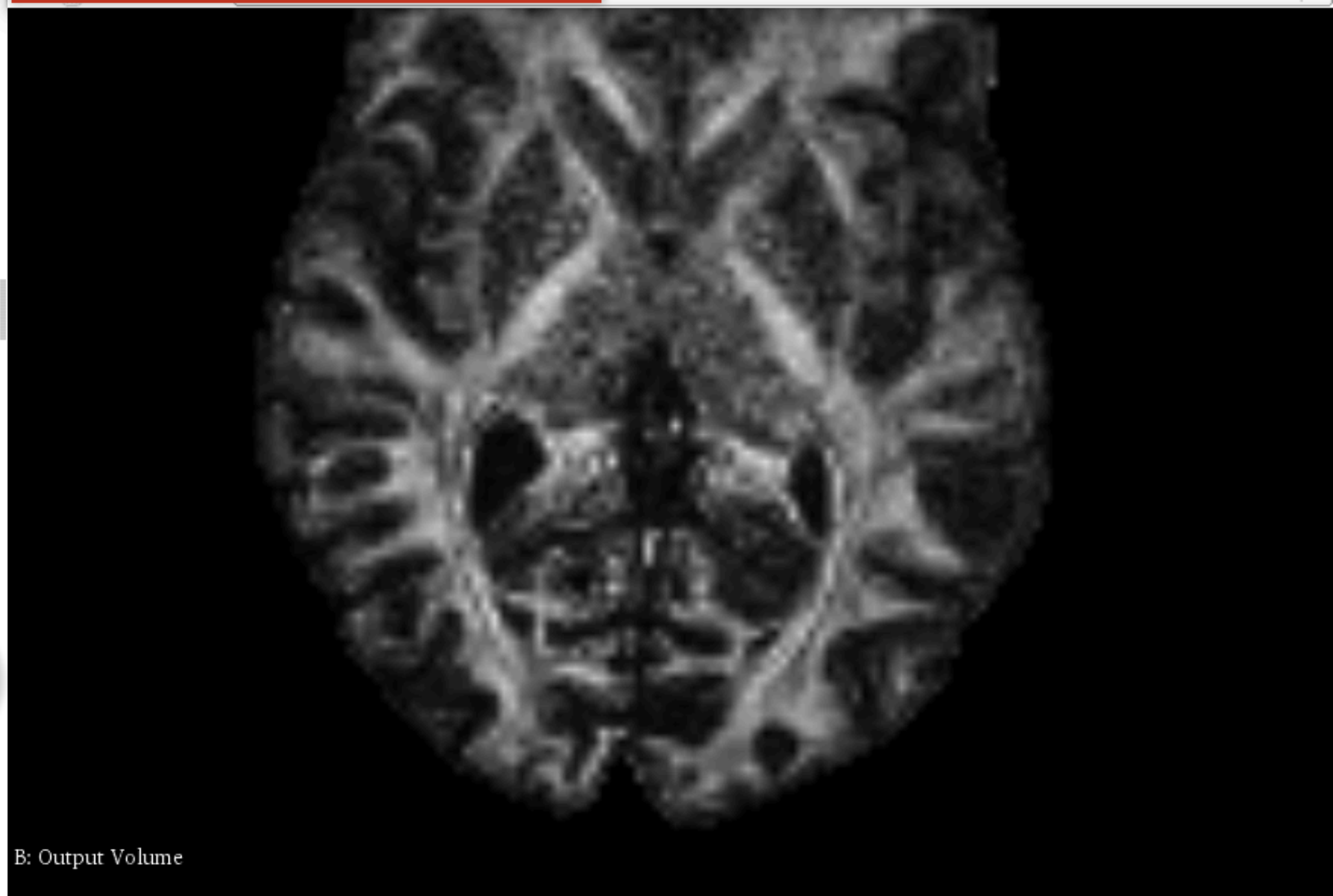
R S: 0.000mm

Axial

1.00 None

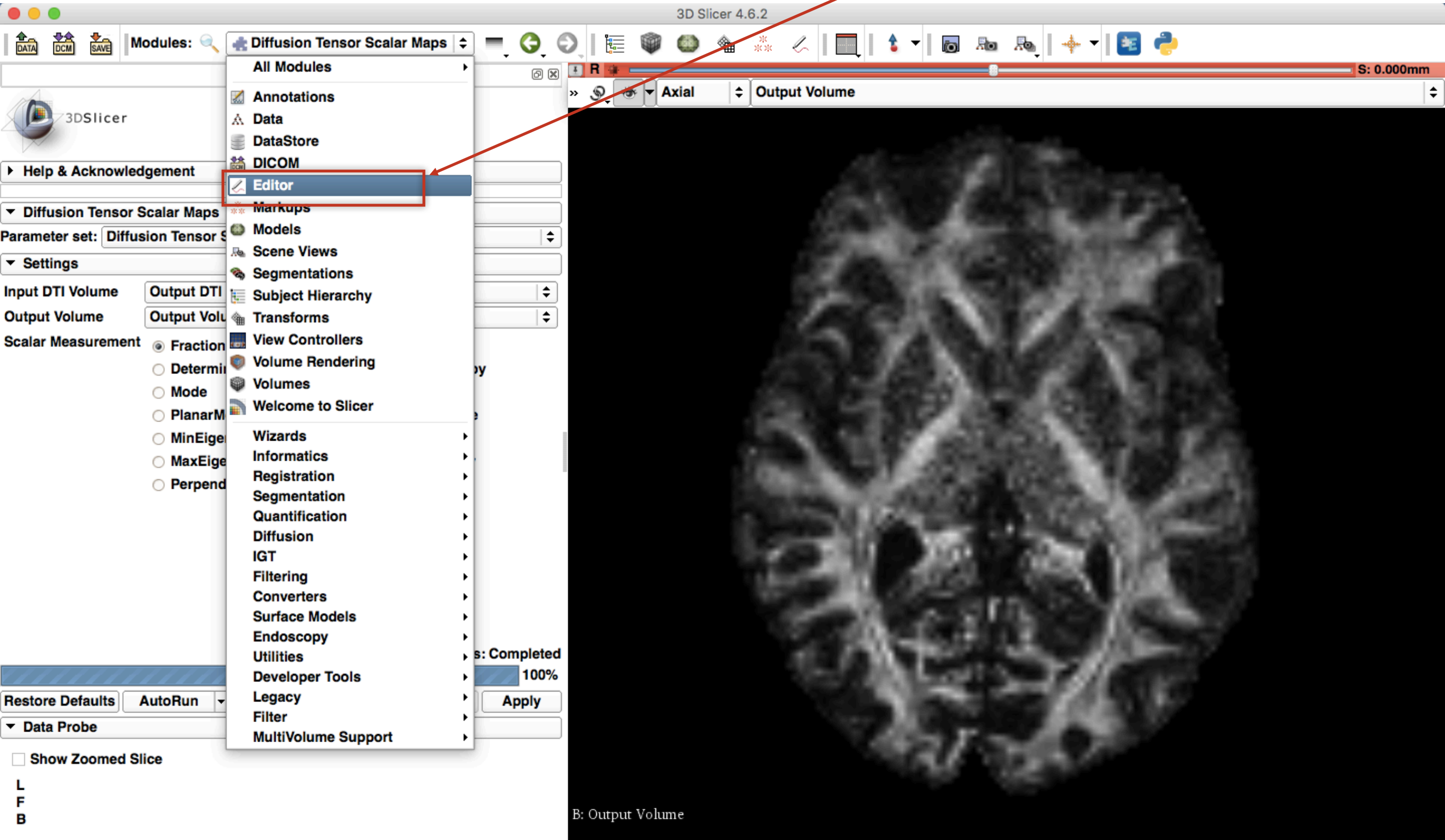
0.00 None

1.00 **Output Volume**

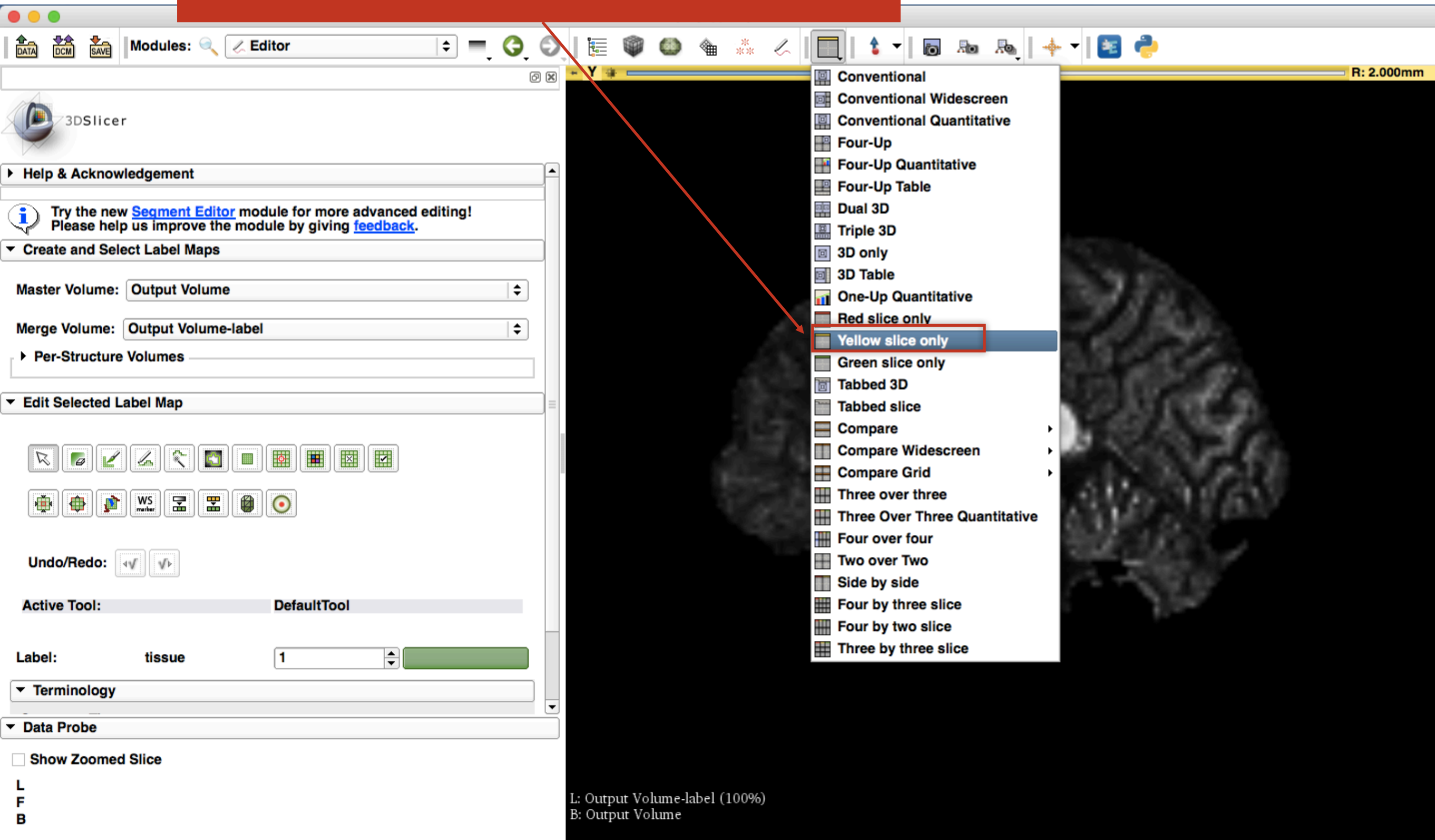




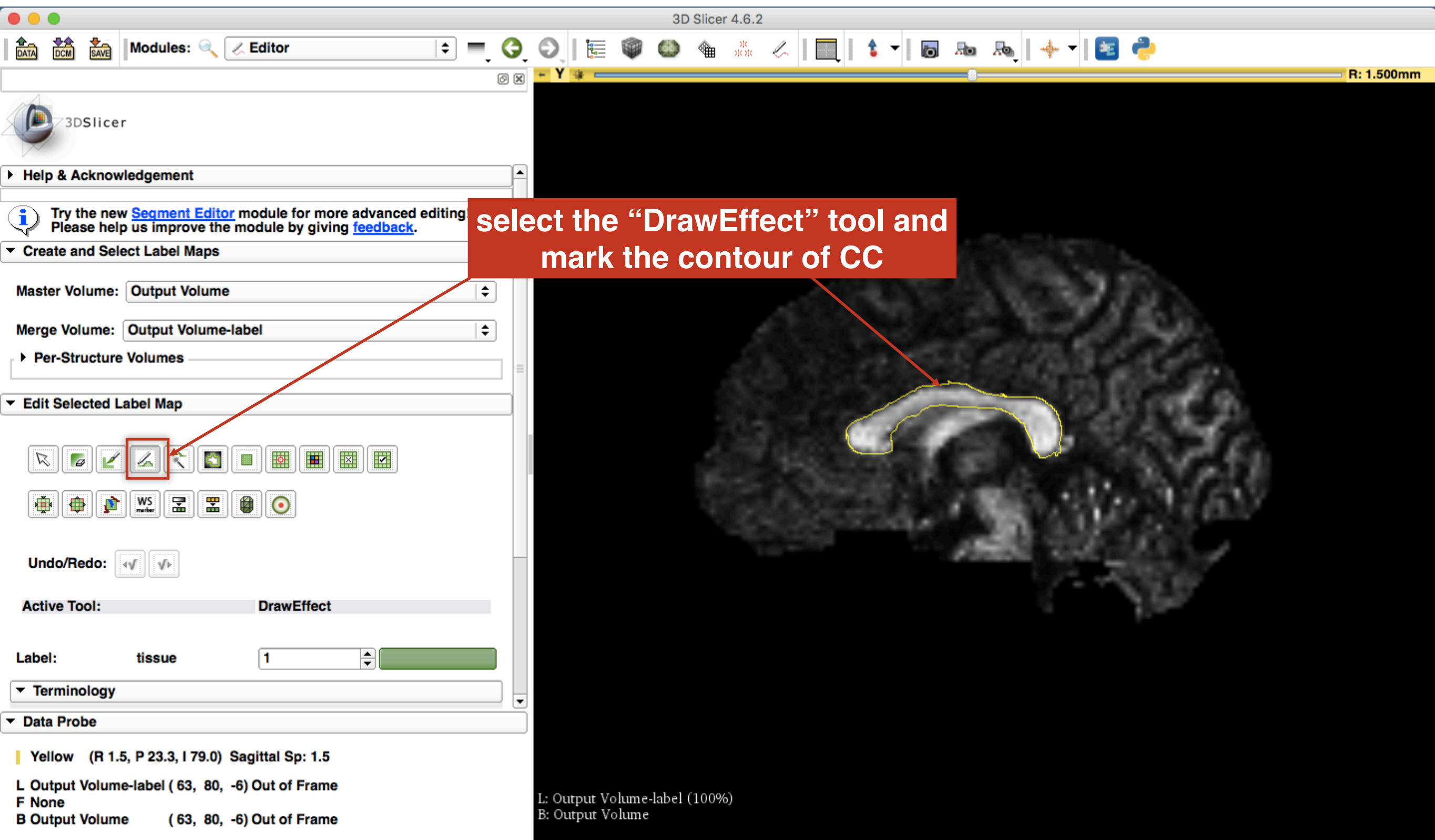
Select the Editor Module



to be able to select ROI for CC as an example,  
select sagittal view (yellow slice only)

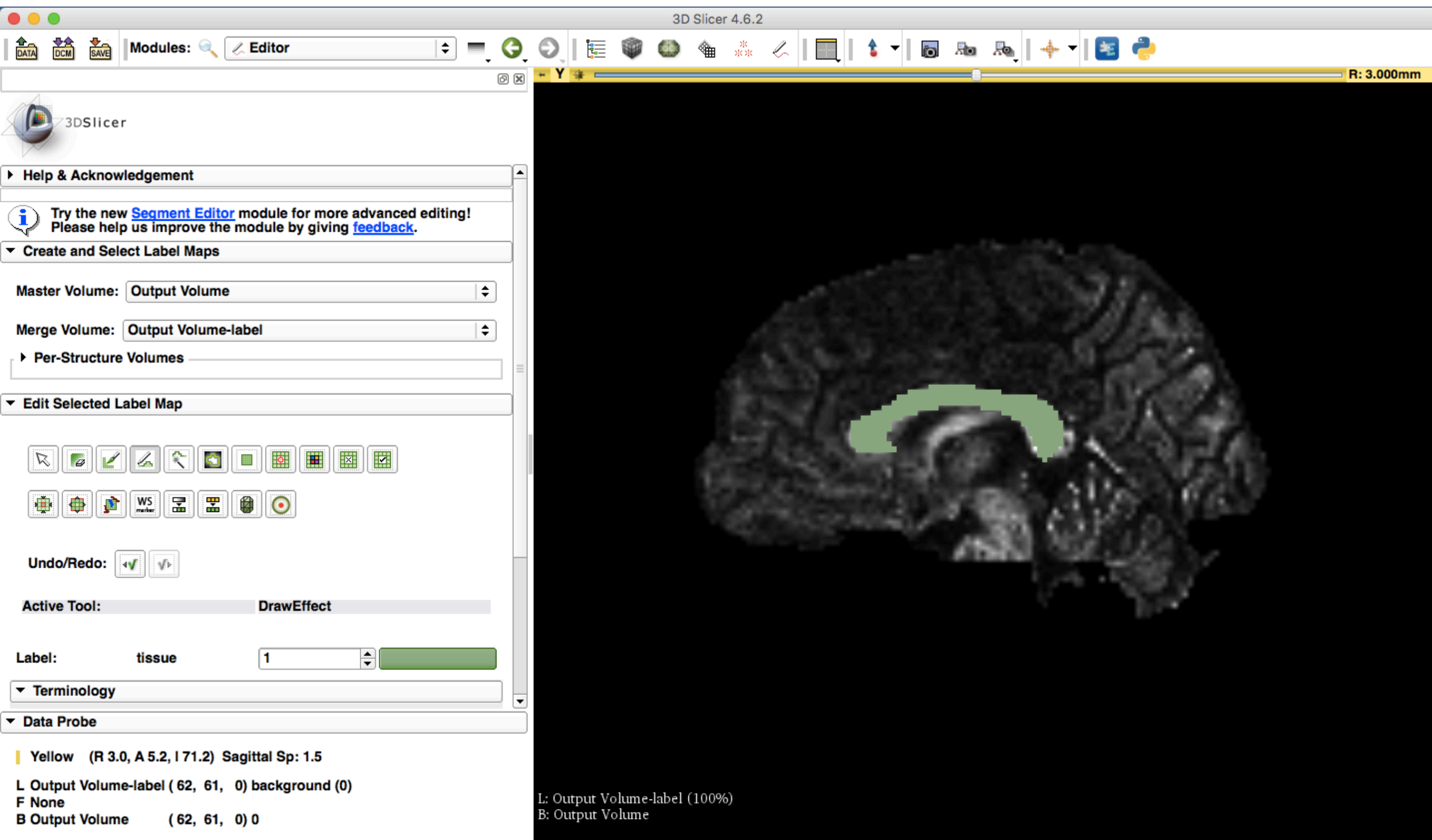


# ROI Definiton





press enter  
repeat this for 3 adjacent slices



label map containing the corpus callosum  
is created

3DSlicer

Modules:

Help & Acknowledgement

Try the new [Segment Editor](#) module for more advanced editing!  
Please help us improve the module by giving [feedback](#).

Create and Select Label Maps

Master Volume: Output Volume

Merge Volume: Output Volume-label

Per-Structure Volumes

Edit Selected Label Map

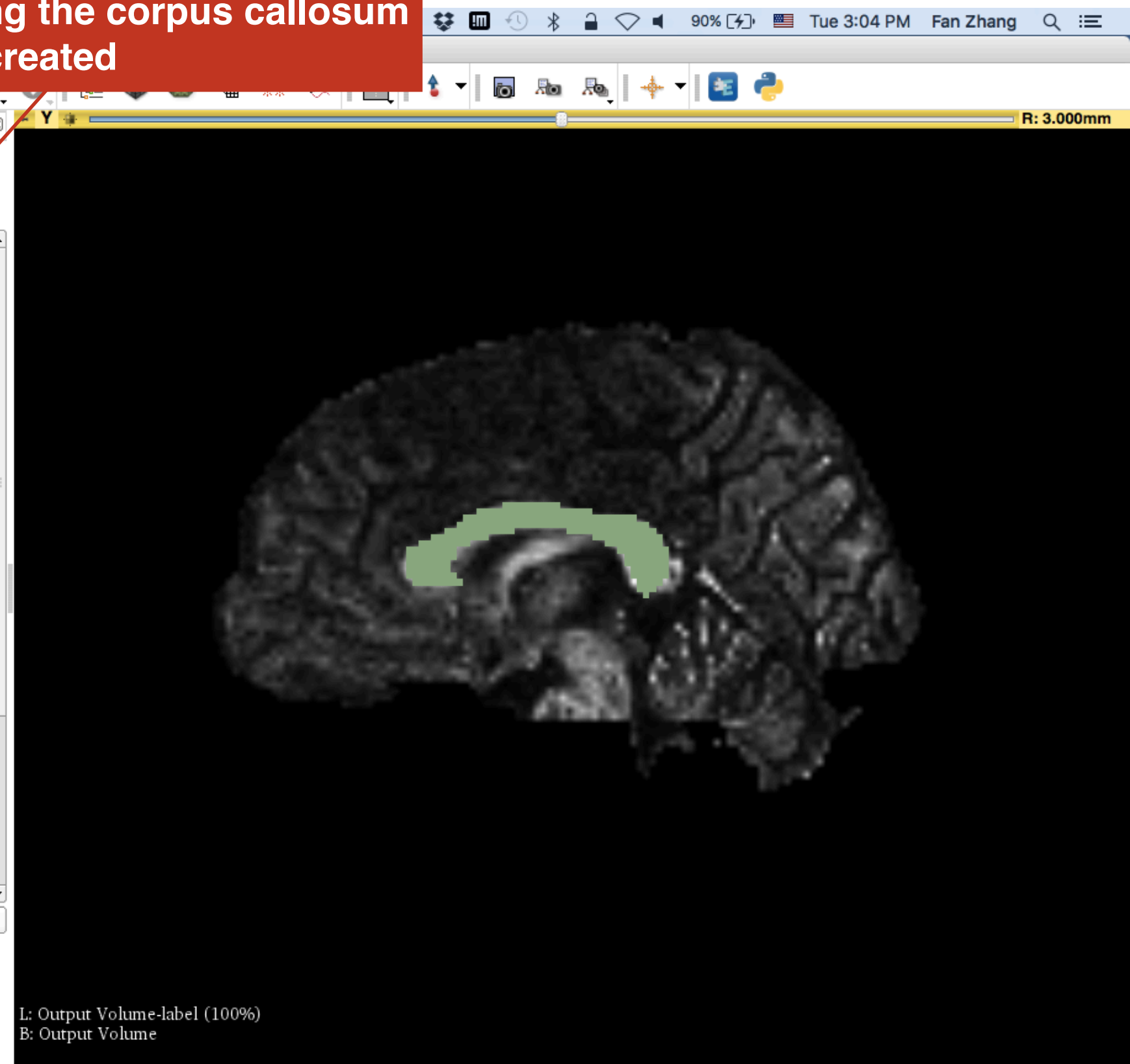
Undo/Redo:

Active Tool: DrawEffect

Label: tissue 1

Terminology

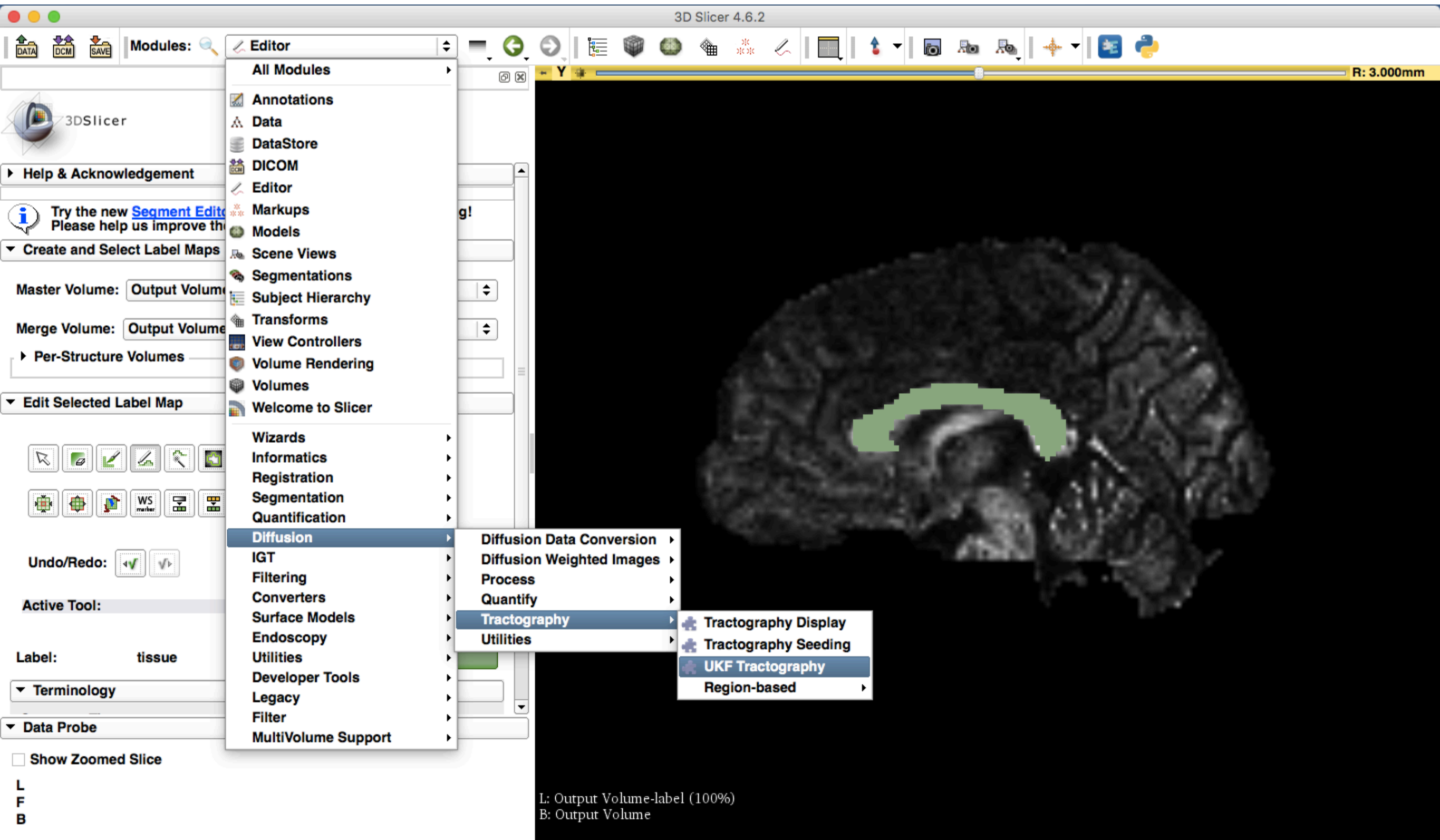
Data Probe



# UKF Tractography

- The module can use different methods:
  - 1-Tensor tractography (single fiber model)
  - 2-Tensor tractography (crossing fiber model)
  - NODDI (estimates microstructural complexity of dendrites and axons)
- ❖ The module can add a term for the free water model. This model tries to separate the signal from partial voluming with cerebrospinal fluid.

# UKF Tractography Module



**select the label map as seeds for  
tractography**

**select the number of the  
label map**

▼ UKF Tractography

Parameter set: UKF Tractography

▼ IO

Input DWI Volume	dwi
Input Label Map	Output Volume-label
ROI label to use for seeding	1
Input brain mask	Output Diffusion Brain Mask
Output Fiber Bundle	Output Fiber Bundle

**select the Mask to confine the  
tractography**

**create new FiberBundle**

for bigger voxels, use higher number of seeds per voxel

To increase seeding sensitivity, lower seed FA (0.15)

▼ Tractography Options

Seeding: Number of seeds per voxel		1	▲▼
Seeding: Minimum seed FA		0.18	▲▼
Stopping Criterion: Terminating FA		0.15	▲▼
Stopping Criterion: Terminating GA		0.10	▲▼

To track further, lower terminating FA (0.1) and GA (0.075)



**Set other  
parameters here:**

▼ Tractography Options

Seeding: Number of seeds per voxel

Seeding: Minimum seed FA

Stopping Criterion: Terminating FA

Stopping Criterion: Terminating GA

Tracking: Number of threads

Tracking: Number of tensors/orientations in model ☐ 1 ☒ 2

Tracking: Step length of tractography (in mm)

Tracking: Rate of change of tensor direction/orientation

Output: Step length of output tractography (in mm)

Output: Maximum tract length (in mm)

Output: Save Normalized Mean Square Error ☐

▼ Tensor Model (default)

Tensor Model: Estimate term for free water ☐

Output: Save tensor FA ☒

Output: Save tensor trace ☐

Output: Save free water fraction ☐

Output: Save tensors ☒

UKF Parameter (Advanced): Rate of change of eigenvalues

UKF Parameter (Advanced): Rate of change of freewater weight

Status: Idle

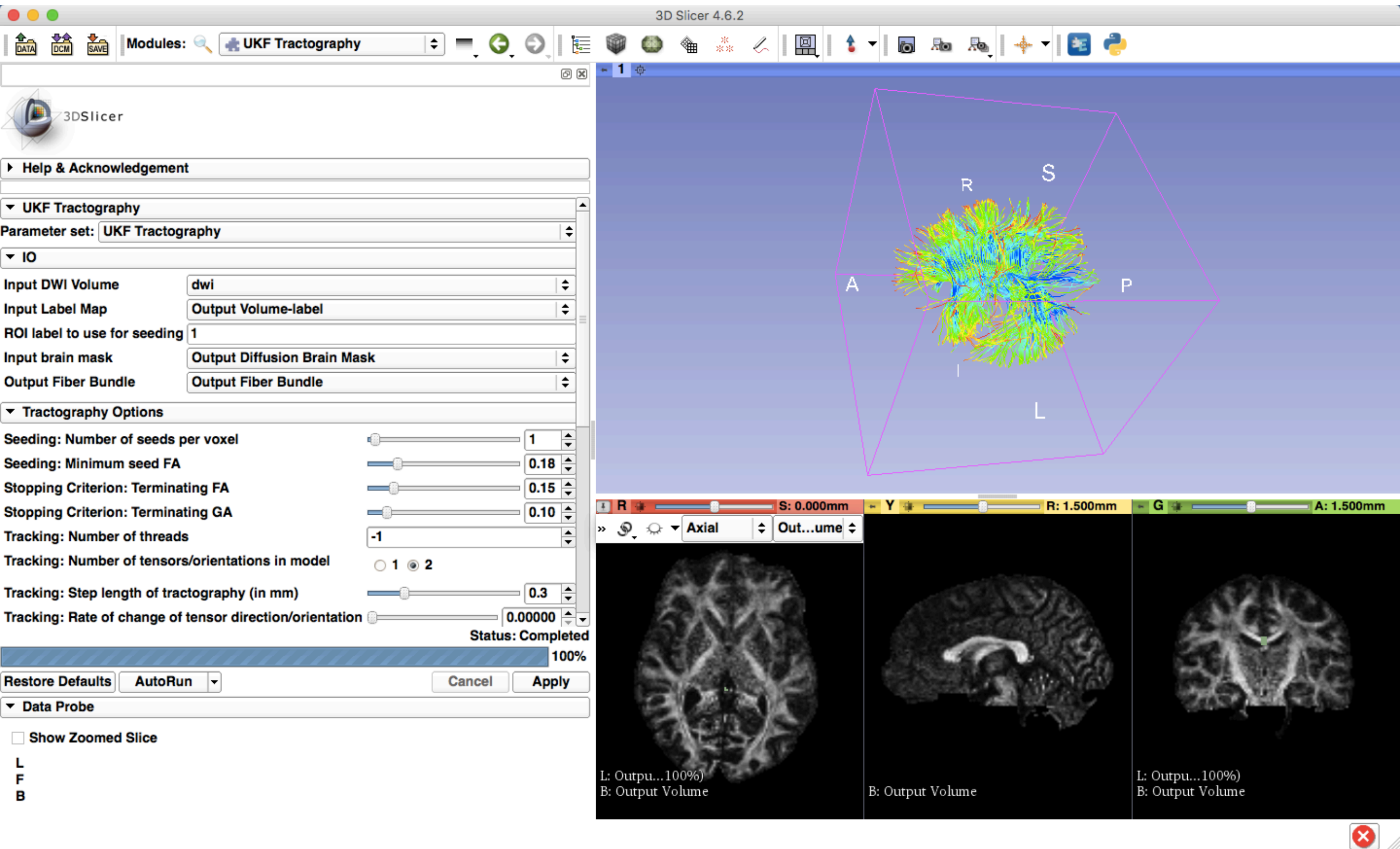
find out more details at:

[Documentation/Nightly/Modules/UKFTractography](https://www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/ukf-tractography/documentation/nightly/modules/ukftractography)

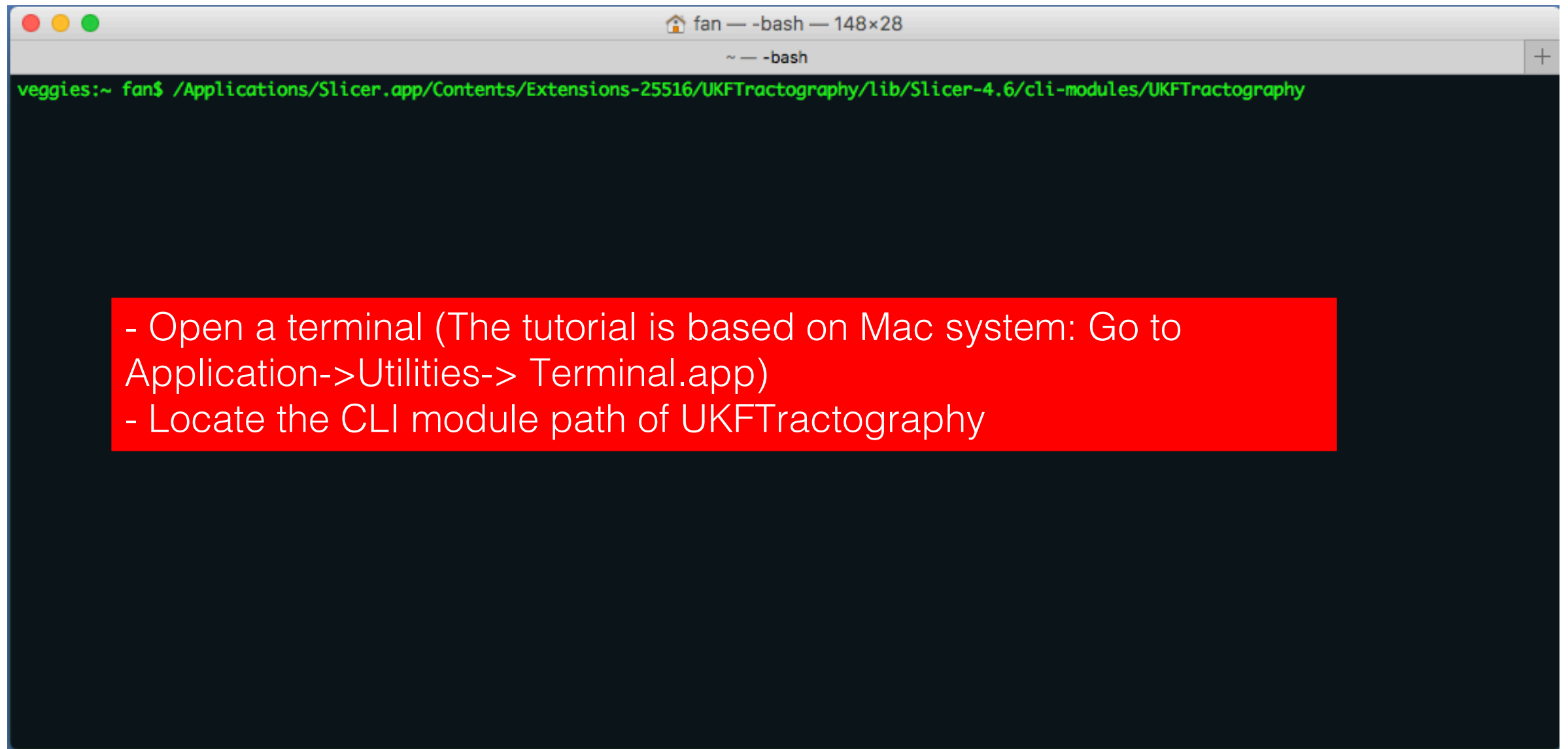
***Click Apply***



# Corpus Callosum



# Run UKF Tractography in CLI



A screenshot of a macOS Terminal window. The title bar shows 'fan — -bash — 148x28'. The terminal content shows the command: `veggies:~ fan$ /Applications/Slicer.app/Contents/Extensions-25516/UKFTractography/lib/Slicer-4.6/cli-modules/UKFTractography`. A red rectangular box is overlaid on the terminal, containing two instructions in white text.

```
veggies:~ fan$ /Applications/Slicer.app/Contents/Extensions-25516/UKFTractography/lib/Slicer-4.6/cli-modules/UKFTractography
```

- Open a terminal (The tutorial is based on Mac system: Go to Application->Utilities-> Terminal.app)
- Locate the CLI module path of UKFTractography

# Run UKF Tractography in CLI

```
fan -- bash — 151x66
~ — bash
(veggies:~ fan$ /Applications/Slicer.app/Contents/Extensions-25516/UKFTractography/lib/Slicer-4.6/cli-modules/UKFTractography --help

USAGE:

/Applications/Slicer.app/Contents/Extensions-25516/UKFTractography/lib/Slicer-4.6/cli-modules/UKFTractography [--returnparameterfile <std::string>] [--processinformationaddress <std::string>] [--xml] [--echo] [--deserialize <std::string>] [--serialize <std::string>] [-u] [-a] [--storeGlyphs] [--tractsWithSecondTensor <std::string>] [--minBranchingAngle <double>] [--maxBranchingAngle <double>] [--fullTensorModel] [--recordCovariance] [--recordState] [--sigmaSignal <double>] [--Rs <double>] [--Qvic <double>] [--Qkappa <double>] [--recordViso] [--recordKappa] [--recordVic] [--noddi] [--Qw <double>] [--Ql <double>] [--recordTensors] [--recordFreeWater] [--recordTrace] [--recordFA] [--freeWater] [--recordNMSE] [--maxHalfFiberLength <double>] [--recordLength <double>] [--Qm <double>] [--stepLength <double>] [--numTensor <int>] [--numThreads <int>] [--minGA <double>] [--minFA <double>] [--seedFALimit <double>] [--seedsPerVoxel <int>] [--tracts <std::string>] [--maskFile <std::string>] [--labels <std::vector<int>>] [--seedsFile <std::string>] [--dwiFile <std::string>] [--] [--version] [-h]

Where:

--returnparameterfile <std::string>
  Filename in which to write simple return parameters (int, float, int-vector, etc.) as opposed to bulk return parameters (image, geometry, transform, measurement, table).

--processinformationaddress <std::string>
  Address of a structure to store process information (progress, abort, etc.). (default: 0)

--xml
  Produce xml description of command line arguments (default: 0)

--echo
  Echo the command line arguments (default: 0)

--deserialize <std::string>
  Restore the module's parameters that were previously archived.

--serialize <std::string>
  Store the module's parameters to a file.
```

Run `‘/Applications/Slicer.app/Contents/Extensions-25516/UKFTractography/lib/Slicer-4.6/cli-modules/UKFTractography --help’` to find detailed documentation of the usage of UKFTractography

# Conclusion

- This tutorial, helps you to load diffusion data, run the tensor estimation, calculate scalar measurements, and define ROIs to finally be able to run UKF tractography.
- contact: [yogesh@bwh.harvard.edu](mailto:yogesh@bwh.harvard.edu)

# Acknowledgments

U01CA199459, Open Source Diffusion MRI  
Technology For Brain Cancer Research



National Alliance for Medical Image Computing (NA-MIC)  
[namic.org](http://namic.org)



National Center for Image Guided Therapy (NCIGT)  
[ncigt.org](http://ncigt.org)



Neuroimage Analysis Center (NAC)  
[nac.spl.harvard.edu](http://nac.spl.harvard.edu)



Surgical Planning laboratory (SPL)  
[spl.harvard.edu](http://spl.harvard.edu)



Psychiatry Neuroimaging Laboratory (PNL)  
[pnl.bwh.harvard.edu](http://pnl.bwh.harvard.edu)