

# Free Water DTI at high and standard spatial resolution: Optimal parameters and fitting procedures

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## INTRODUCTION

**DIFFUSION TENSOR IMAGING (DTI)** is a classic approach to extract parameters related to tissue microstructure. **FREE WATER (FW)** elimination models aims to evaluate **FRACTION OF FREE WATER** inside a voxel.

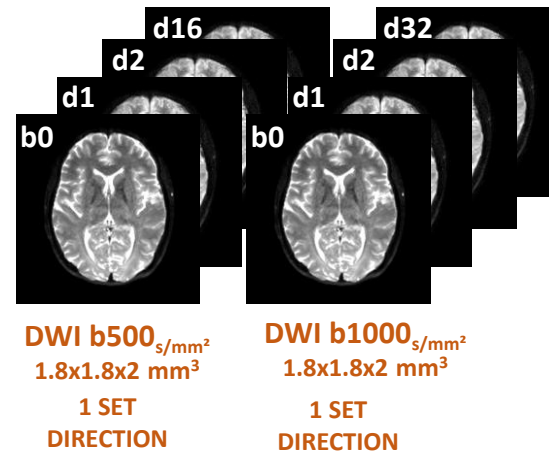
Two-shell acquisitions and fitting procedure with nonlinear least squared (NLS)<sup>1</sup> are recommended<sup>2</sup>.

Another procedure has been used in clinical studies with regularized gradient descent (RGD)<sup>3</sup> to manage single-shell acquisitions.

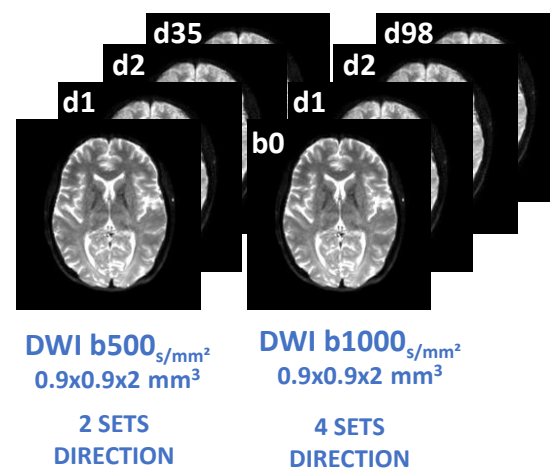
Our work aims to investigate differences between the two fitting procedures as well as the influence of the partial volume and the angular resolution to estimate accurately **FW MAPS**.

## MATERIALS and METHODS

### STANDARD RESOLUTION



### HIGH RESOLUTION

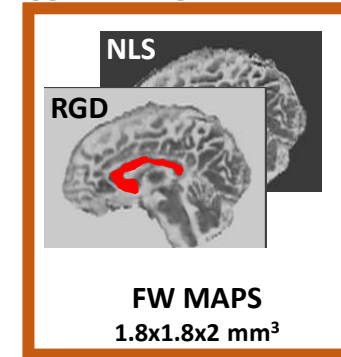


1. LPCA Filter<sup>4</sup>
2. DISTORSIONS<sup>5</sup>
3. EDDY CURRENT<sup>6</sup>

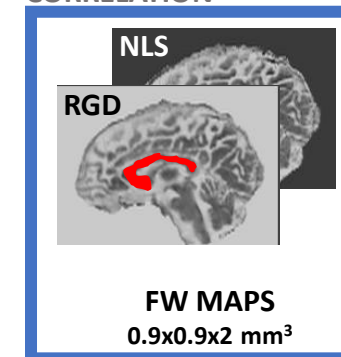
SEGMENTATION  
CORPUS CALLOSUM  
CEREBROSPINAL FLUID



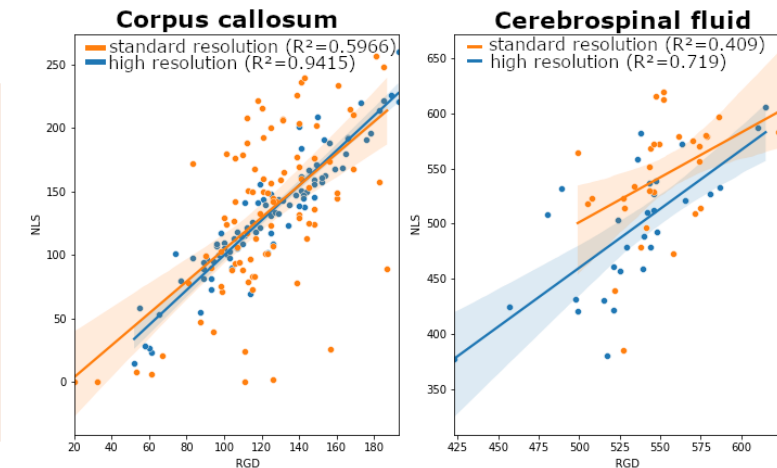
### CORRELATION



### CORRELATION



## RESULTS



## DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

- 1 set is enough to estimate **FW MAPS**, at **HIGH** resolution.
- **RGD** results should be interpreted carefully (overfitting).
- Correlation is stronger in CC than CSF: **FREE WATER** contamination.
- Correlation is stronger at **HIGH** resolution than at **LOW** resolution: **PARTIAL VOLUME EFFECT**.