
Saturn User Manual

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Abstract

Saturn is a software package for DTI processing and visualization, provided with a graphic user interface (GUI). This document describes the steps required to load DTI data, and to operate with them: compute and visualize scalar magnitudes derived from DTI data, perform tractography, perform automatic fiber clustering, perform glyph rendering, compute measures over regions of interest (ROIs) and along fiber tracts, and edit fibers and ROIs.

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1 Introduction

This document describes the features implemented in the DTI processing and visualization tool called *Saturn*, at user level. The general features of this application are:

- Object Oriented.
- Multi-platform.
- Efficiency.
- Easy to handle for non expert users.
- Wide Input/Output file format support.
- Documentation
- On line availability.

The general view of the *Saturn* graphic user interface (GUI) appears in figure 1. This GUI is divided in two main panels: the **control panel**, on the left side of the main window and the **visualization panel** on the right side. The control panel is divided in two panels: the **data panels**, where the data loaded and/or created will be listed, and the **options panel** where the parameters and procedures can be accessed. There exist also a menu bar at the top of the main window, that give access to the major part of the features included. Finally a status bar is placed below the visualization panel, that indicates the percentage of time taken for some processes.



Figure 1: General view of the *Saturn* GUI

Three direct access buttons are also available in the top right part of the main window: **3D**, **3+1** and **4x2D**, to choose between the available visualization modes.

This document consists on the following sections. First, in section 2 the input/output data formats are described, then in section 3 the visualization modes and features are explained. Then the following sections it is described how to compute and visualize **DTI data** in 2D and 3D modes. In section 4 it is described how to compute scalar magnitudes from DTI while in the section 5 explains how to show this scalar magnitudes images as tridimensional isosurfaces. In section 6 the tractography techniques are described at user level. In section 7 it is described how to use the automatic fiber clustering method, then section 9 describes the fiber edition procedures included and section 10, and then section 8 describes how to obtain different measures from DTI data. The section 11 describes how to display the tensor values of DTI data as glyphs.

2 Input/Output Formats

2.1 Scalar Data

To load scalar data use the menu item: **File -> Open Scalar**. The input scalar data formats supported by *Saturn* are: *JPEG*, *TIFF*, *PNG*, *MetaFile*, *Kretz*, *Raw data*, *DICOM* and *DICOM series*. In figure 2a it is shown the dialog window for the scalar data entry information. The first three formats (*JPEG*, *TIFF*, *PNG*) can only load 2D images, whereas the formats *MetaFile*, *Kretz*, *Raw data*, *DICOM* and *DICOM series*, support 2D or 3D data.

If the *Raw data* format is chosen, a new dialog window (figure 3) is opened where the user is asked to introduce the image dimensions, the pixel type and the byte order.

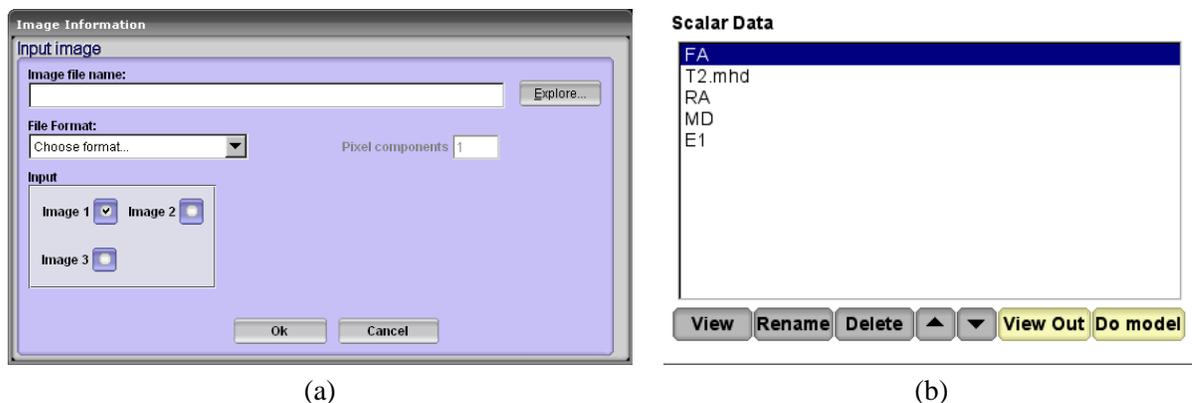


Figure 2: Input scalar data dialog window (a), and scalar data browser (b).

The image or volume loaded will appear in any of the three first 2D viewers placed in the visualization panel (the bottom right viewer is reserved for color images). You can select any of the three viewers to see the new images, with the check buttons that appears in the open file dialog.

The loaded data will appear in the **scalar data browser**, shown in figure 2b. Any operation over scalar data will be performed over the data currently selected in the **scalar data browser**.

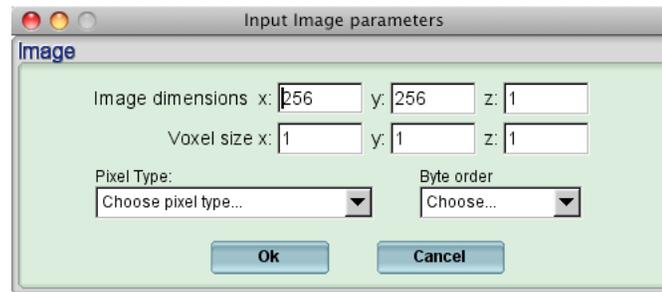


Figure 3: Input scalar data dialog window

2.2 Tensor Data

To load tensor data use the menu item: **File -> Open Tensor**. The input tensor data format supported by *Saturn* are: *vtk*, and *nrrd*. The input dialog window shown in figure 4a will appear to choose the file name and type. The tensor data loaded will be listed in the **tensor data browser** (see figure 4b) and additionally, a FA volume will be computed and visualized in the first 2D viewer and stored in the **scalar data browser** (2).



Figure 4: Input tensor data dialog window (a), and tensor data browser (b).

2.3 DWI Data

To load a set of Diffusion Weighted Images (DWI) use the menu item: **File -> Open DWI**. The data format supported in this case is DICOM series. The DWI input dialog window, as the one shown in figure 5, will appear.

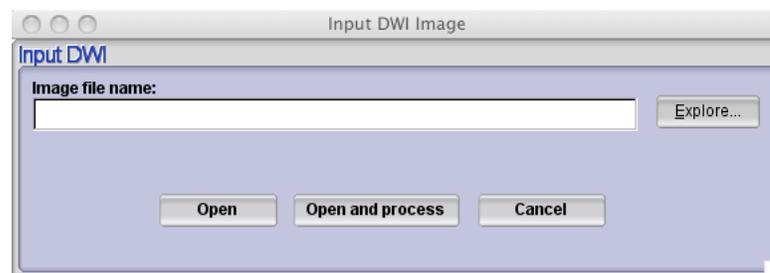


Figure 5: Input DWI data dialog window

Use the **explore** button to go to the directory where the DWI series is stored and select one of the images. Once the series is selected, two different operations are supported: **Open**, it just open the volume and store it

internally in a DWI object data. The **Open and Process** where the DWI files are filtered, masked, the tensor is estimated and stored in the **tensor data browser** (4b), and the FA is computed, shown in the first viewer and stored in the **scalar data browser** (2). Notice that these set of procedures are computationally expensive, taking from 1 to 10 minutes depending on the machine processor, load of the system and operating system used.

2.4 Model Data

To load model data (fiber tracts) use the menu item: **File -> Open Model**. The input model data format supported by *Saturn* is *vtk*. The loaded data will appear in the **model data browser** (see figure 6). Any operation over model data will be performed over the data currently selected in that browser. To save model data go to **File -> Save Model** and choose a file name for the model. The model saved will be the one selected in the browser.

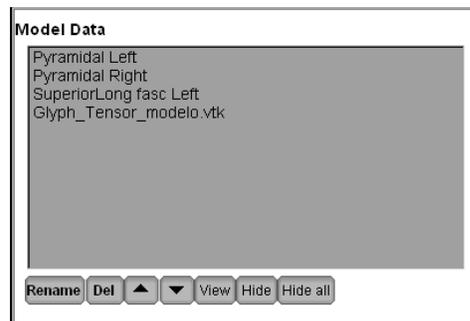


Figure 6: Model data browser.

3 Visualization Windows

3.1 2D Windows

Once the data is loaded, it appears in one of 2D viewers of the visualization panel, as the one shown in figure 7a. These viewers always show 2D images, but they are able to show orthogonal cuts of the volume loaded (pressing the buttons 0,1,2 when the cursor is over them or using the selection box at the bottom right of each viewer). There is also a **slider** at the bottom of each viewer that allows to change the slice shown in volume data.

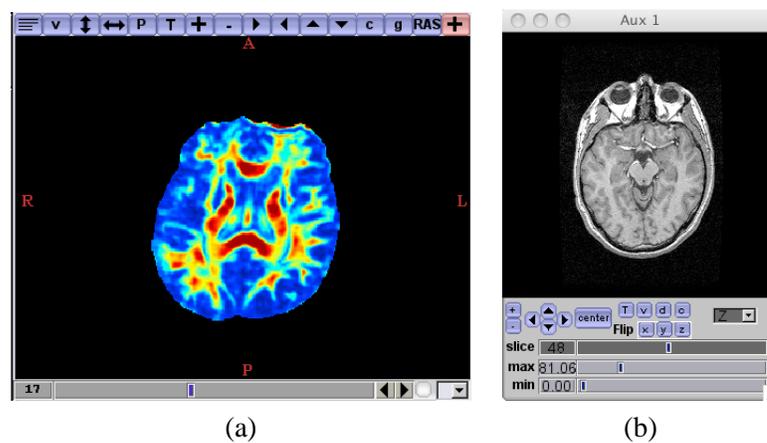


Figure 7: 2D Viewer (a) and independent window viewer (b).

There exist also several buttons in the top of each viewer. From left to right these buttons are:

- **Show details button.** Shows image details overlaid in the viewer.
- **Show value button.** Shows cursor position and image value at that position, overlaid in the viewer.
- **Flip vertically.** Flip the image vertically.
- **Flip horizontally.** Flip the image horizontally.
- **Show preferences.** Show the preferences panel.
- **Zoom in.** Zoom in the image.
- **Zoom out.** Zoom out the image.
- **Translate right.** Translate right the image if zoom in is on.
- **Translate left.** Translate left the image if zoom in is on.
- **Translate up.** Translate down the image if zoom in is on.
- **Translate down.** Translate down the image if zoom in is on.
- **Show in Color.** Show the image in RGB color maps.
- **Show in Gray.** Show the image in grayscale color maps.

- **Show anatomical labels.** Shows anatomical labels (A,P,R,L,I,S), overlaid in the viewer.
- **Expand the viewer.** Maximize the viewer to the maximum size of the visualization panel.

The scalar data can be shown in any of the viewers using the **View** button placed in the scalar data panel. In figure 8 we show an example of this. Once pressed the **View** button, the scalar data currently selected, in this case *Volume FA*, is shown in the selected viewer (upper right viewer). To select a viewer just check the check-button placed at the bottom right of each viewer, as shown also in figure 8.

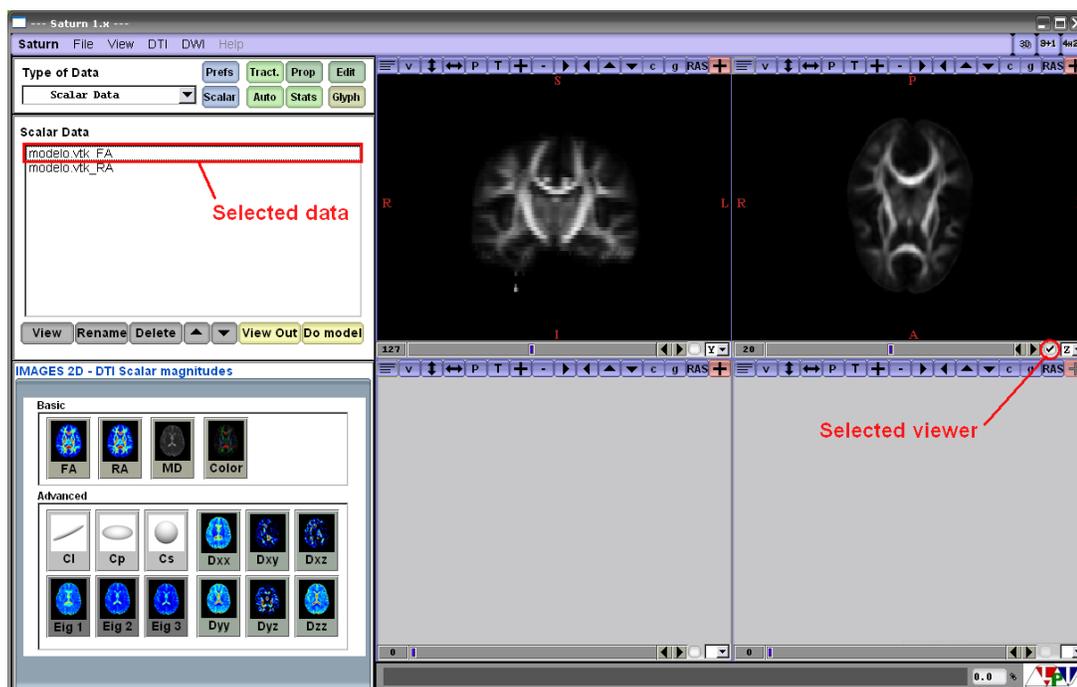


Figure 8: Scalar view selection

Additionally the scalar data can be also shown in an independent window as the one shown in figure 7b. To show that select the scalar data to visualize and click in **View Out** button.

Each 2D viewer has also a set of options, accessible from the keyboard. The key-feature correspondence is outlined in the table 1.

Some of the features are also available from the preferences panel shown in figure 9. This panel is accessible from the menu item **Saturn-> Preferences** or from the **P** button of each viewer. From this panel, some features can be controlled as for instance, flip the image in any direction, transpose the image, zoom in and out, display the cursor cross, the cursor value and the image details.

A set of controls present of this panel are designed to control an important feature available in the viewers, which are the image modes. The image can be shown in two different image modes: **grayscale image mode** and **color image mode**. The **Image mode box** changes the different color maps available in the grayscale image mode, which are VAL (intensity), INV (inverse intensity), LOG (logarithmic scale), DX (derivate respect to x), DY (derivate respect to x), DZ (derivate respect to z), BLEND (mix with the with the previous and following slice), and MIP (projection of all the values). The **Color mode box** box changes the different color maps available for the color image mode, which are FA, ROIs, Heat and Discrete.

0	See cuts in the x axis
1	See cuts in the y axis
2	See cuts in the z axis (by default)
< ,	See the following slice
< ,	See the previous slice
r	reset all the options
h	help (this summary)
x	Flip x axis
y	Flip y axis
z	Flip z axis
q w	Diminishes, increases the top limit of the window in intensity
e	alternates the values of the top limit windows in intensity between <i>clipping</i> and <i>setting-to-black</i>
a s	Diminishes, increases the lower limit of the window in intensity
d	alternates the values of the lower limit windows in intensity between <i>clipping</i> and <i>setting-to-black</i>
+ =	Zoom-in a factor 2
- _	Zoom-out a factor 2
i m j k	Moves the image int he directions up, down, left, and right.
t	Transposes the axis of the cut showed
A	See axis labels: P=posterior, L=left, S=superior
C	See crosses where the cursor is
I	See image values where the cursor was last clicked
T	Show or hide the clicked points
P	Change the coordinates between index and physical units
D	See image details superposed
O	See a superposed color
p	Save to a file the clicked points
l	Change the the screen data showing way Ways change cyclically in the following views: Intensity, Inverse, Log, Derivative respect to x, y and z, mix with the with the previous and following slice, and MIP

Table 1: Available options in the 2D viewers

Finally, the sliders of this panel controls the intensity in the grayscale image mode (gray sliders), and the color range in the color image mode (green sliders).

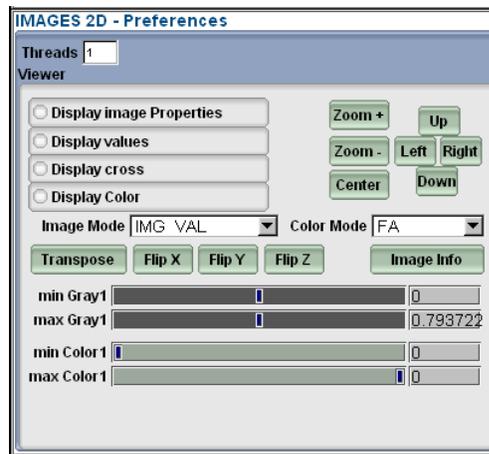


Figure 9: Preferences panel to control the 2D viewers.

3.2 3D Window

The 3D viewer for the visualization of scenes is shown in figure 10. This viewer can be shown using the **3D** button at the top right of the main window.

The features supported by the 3D viewer are:

- **Center:** Center the scene in the viewer.
- **Orthogonal planes view:** using the coronal, sagittal and axial check buttons. The data shown in these planes will be the scalar data selected in the **scalar data browser** (2). **Planes slide:** using the coronal, sagittal and axial sliders or using the middle button of the mouse and dragging. The cursor should be at the zone of the 2D outside the blue lines, (interior zone of the plane).
- **Oblique planes view:** using the middle button of the mouse and dragging. The mouse must be located in the zone of the plane marked by the blue lines (see figure 11a).
- **Color image mode:** Change the to image mode in the planes to RGB mode, with the **Color** button.
- **Gray image mode:** Change the to image mode in the planes to grayscale mode, with the **Gray** button.
- **Planes intensity change:** Using the right button of the mouse and dragging.
- **Planes value view:** Left clicking with the mouse a red cross in the plane appears as well as the position value and the value (see figure 11b).
- **Plane Opacity:** Change the opacity shown in the 2D planes, using the **Opacity slider**.
- **Zoom in and out:** it can be using the + and - buttons, and also by right-clicking and moving the mouse.
- **Rotate scene:** Using the mouse left button and dragging.
- **Translate the scene:** Pressing the SHIFT button on the keyboard with the mouse left button and dragging.

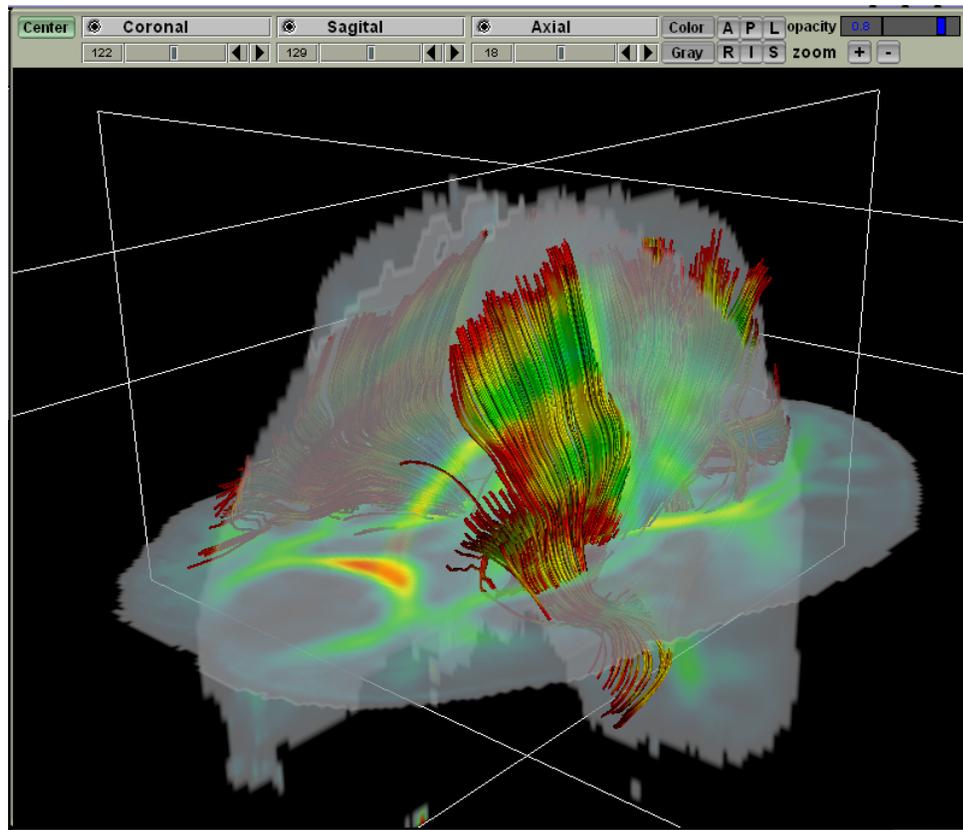


Figure 10: 3D Viewer.

- **Spin the scene:** Pressing the CTRL button on the keyboard with the mouse left button and dragging.
- **Pointing at the scene:** Using the mouse middle button and dragging.
- **Predefined views:** using the A,P,L,R,I and S buttons.

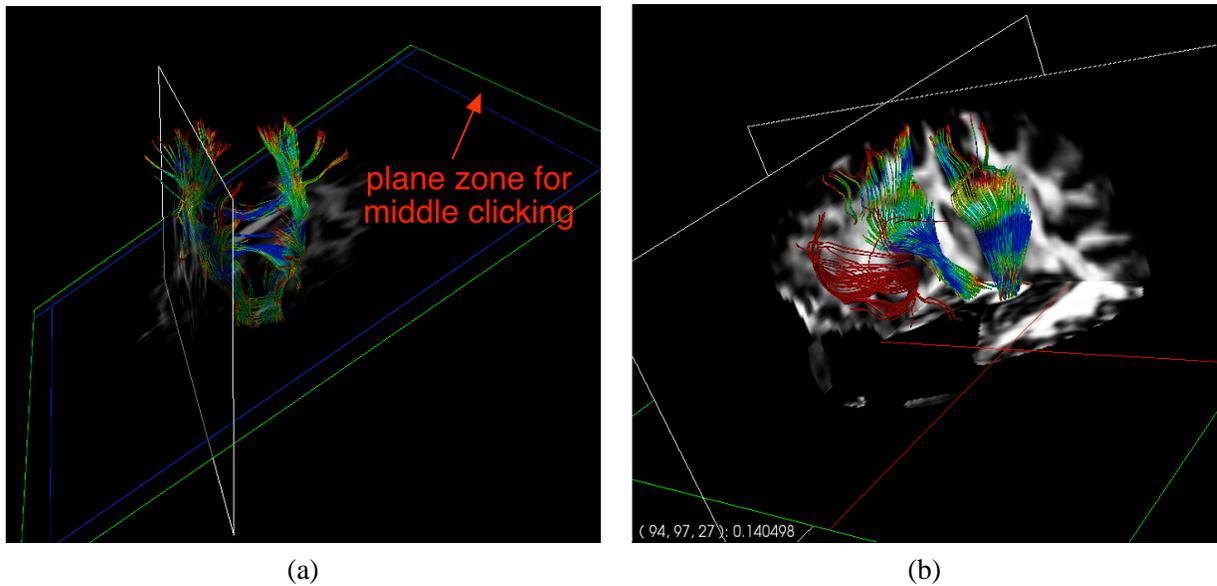


Figure 11: 3D viewer with oblique plane (a) and cursor value view (b).

4 Scalar Magnitudes

The scalar magnitudes that can be derived from DTI data available in *Saturn*, are controlled from the panel shown in figure 12. These are: Fractional Anisotropy (FA), Relative Anisotropy (RA), Mean Diffusivity (MD), Color by Orientation, Geometric Coefficients, linear (C_l), planar (C_p), and spherical (C_s), eigenvalues ordered from high to low: major (Eig 1), middle (Eig 2) and minor (Eig 3), and tensor components: D_{xx} , D_{xy} , D_{xz} , D_{yy} , D_{yz} , and D_{zz} . Representing the tensor \mathbf{D} as a positive semidefinite 3x3 matrix, there exist only six independent components:

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{xx} & D_{xy} & D_{xz} \\ D_{xy} & D_{yy} & D_{yz} \\ D_{xz} & D_{yz} & D_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

There is a button for each scalar magnitude. After a button is pressed the corresponding scalar data is computed and stored in the **scalar data browser** (2), except for the color by orientation. In that case the resulting RGB image is shown in the fourth viewer (bottom right 2D viewer) and no scalar magnitude is stored. The color codes in this images, by convention is: red for RL direction, green for AP direction, and blue for IS direction.

A screenshot with some scalar magnitudes computed and visualized is the shown in figure 13.

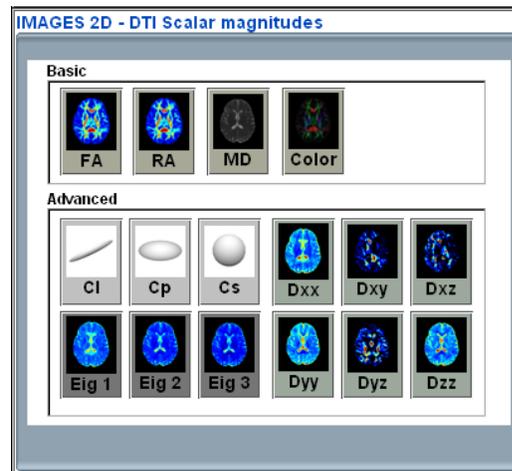


Figure 12: Scalar magnitudes control panel

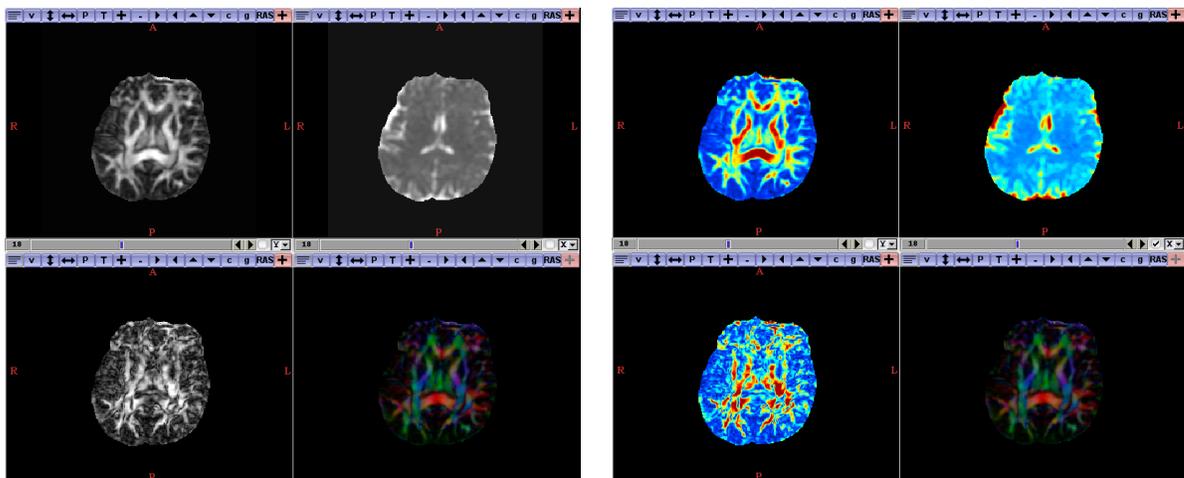


Figure 13: Scalar magnitudes, FA, MD, C_p and color by orientation.

5 Scalar isosurfaces

The scalar magnitudes of a DTI data can also be visualized by tridimensional surfaces. This surfaces represents points of a constant scalar value within the scene. The user must define the limits and values that wants to display. The control panel for isosurfaces is shown in figure 14; user can access on this panel pressing the **Do Model** button placed under the **scalar data browser**. The input data is taken from the scalar data selected in the **scalar data browser** and shown in the **Input1** selector; the name of the resultant output is shown in the **Output** selector. The **Full Model** slider controls the accuracy of the model (a one hundred percent value will display a full model while a zero percent value will display a simpler one); the **Range min** and **Range Max** sliders control the range of scalar values of the data that will be used for surface calculation. The **num** counter controls the number of surfaces created for the model within the selected range. The **Opacity** slider controls the transparency of the model selected in the **model data browser**. The **Apply** button finally creates the isosurfaces with the selected parameters.

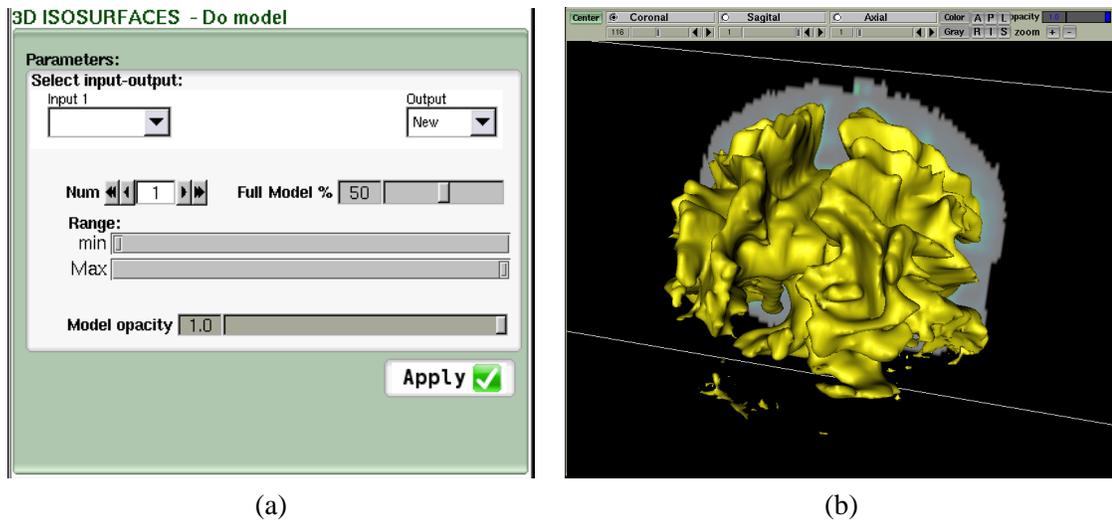


Figure 14: Scalar isosurfaces panel (a) and Scalar isosurfaces viewer (b).

6 Tractography

In figure 15 the features and parameters related to tractography are available. The panel is divided into four sections: **Color**, **Parameters**, **ROIs** and **Execution**. In the following all these sections are explained in detail. The upper buttons marked as **Auto** and **Measures** allows to access quickly to the Automatic fiber Clustering and the Measures sections.

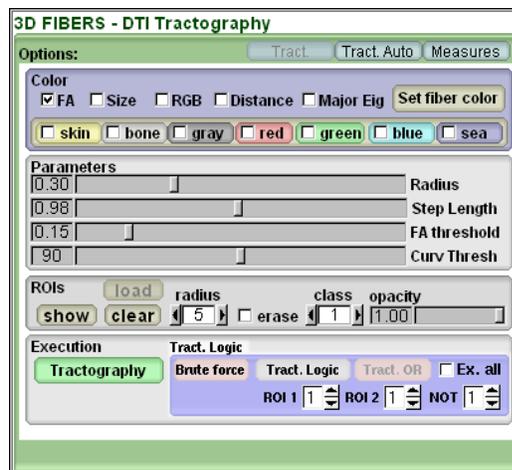


Figure 15: Tractography control panel

6.1 Color options

The first section of the panel controls the color code used for the fibers to be computed. There are six possibilities:

1. **FA.** Color by FA: red colors are assigned to points with low FA, blue to points with large FA and green to points with intermediate FA values. By default the color range is assigned from 0 to 0.8.
2. **Size:** Color by fiber size: red colors are assigned to short fibers, blue to large fibers and green to intermediate size fibers. The scale is done independently for each fiber tract computation.
3. **RGB.** The fiber is colored depending on the seed label or class.
4. **Distance.** Color by distance of the points to the nearest seed in each fiber.
5. **Major Eig.** Color by the major eigenvalue: red colors are assigned to points with low first eigenvalue, blue to points with large first eigenvalue and green to points with intermediate first eigenvalue. By default the color range is assigned from 0 to 0.8.
6. **Predefined color.** The fibers will be colored with one of the predefined colors: (skin, bone, gray, red, green, blue and sea).

6.2 ROIs Edition

First, it is necessary in all the tractography modes to draw or select a region of interest (ROI). This is done in the 2D viewers by left click with the mouse over it. The user can add a ROI with a predefined radius and label, that can be changed in the **ROIs** section of the **Tractography panel**. By dragging the mouse while left clicking it is possible to draw ROIs in any of the orientations (axial, sagittal or coronal), and in any slice. To remove all the ROIs drawn use the **clear** or to erase part of the ROIs, choose **class 0** and draw using the mouse. It is also possible to change the opacity of the ROIs using the opacity slider. To load ROIs from a file use the **File -> Load ROIs** menu item. It is also possible to save the ROIs using the **File -> Save ROIs** menu item.

6.3 Normal Tractography

The most simple tractography procedure can be done using the **Tractography** button. The result will be the set of fibers that start from the ROIs drawn. There exist two stopping criteria for the algorithm: the minimum FA (the fiber path computation is stopped if the FA is lower that a given threshold), and a maximum angle (the fiber path computation is stopped if the curvature angle is higher that a given threshold). Those thresholds can be set by the user using the **FA threshold** and **Curv Threshold** sliders. Additionally the step length, an internal parameter that controls the tractography integration procedure can be set by the user. The default value is proven to work properly for most of the cases. The last parameter is the radius of the tube drawn to represent the fibers computed.

6.4 Brute Force Tractography

Using the **Brute Force** button, the brute force tractography is computed using all the voxels over the FA threshold as seeds. The result of this operation is not possible to be shown due to the high amount of data obtained typically by this operation. In order to show a set of fibers computed with the brute force algorithm, the **select fibers** button is needed. After clicking that button, the fibers that pass through the ROIs drawn are visualized and stored in the **model data browser** (6).

6.5 Logic Operations

The logic operations allow to use several ROIs (with different labels or classes) to refine the fiber tracts computation. The logic operations are available using the **Tract. Logic** button, and it is only available if a *brute force* operation has been previously performed in the data. Two operations are permitted here: AND and NOT. (To use OR operation just use the **Tract. OR** button). The AND operation computes the fibers that pass through the ROIs defined by both labels **ROI1** and **ROI2**. The NOT operation excludes all the fibers that pass through the ROI defined by the label in **Ex**. If the **Exclude All** check button is activated all the regions are excluded except those defined by ROI1 and ROI2.

7 Automatic Fiber Clustering

Automatic fiber Clustering is one of the most advanced features implemented in *Saturn*. It can be performed from the **Tractography Auto** panel (see figure 16), available with the **Tractog. Auto** button or with the **DTI-> Tractography Auto** menu item. The upper buttons marked as **Tract** and **Measures** connects this panel with the Tractography panel and the Measures panel. A list of fiber tracts is shown in this panel, representing the main anatomical fiber tracts of the human brain. Each of them has associated an index value that corresponds to a ROI label.

There are three external files required for this procedure: *model.vtk*, *ROIs.mhd* and *ROIs.raw*, that have to be located in the same path as the executable *Saturn* file.

To perform an automatic tractography over a loaded DTI data, first select the regions to be computed with the check-buttons. Then, use the **Do Tract** button. This will perform a non-rigid registration based on the FA model volume and the FA volume of the tensor data selected in the **tensor data browser** (4b), which is computationally very expensive. This process is known as normalization. After that, a brute force tractography is performed over the DTI data, (using the FA threshold of the **Tractography panel**), and the tracts are computed using the corresponding warped ROIs. If the **Do Tract** is pressed again, the normalization and the brute force procedures are not recomputed.

The normalization process can be performed separately using the **Normalize** button. In this latter case, no fiber tracts are computed.

In order to refine the fiber tracts obtained, the **Auto Select** button can be used instead of **Do Tract**, in order to include automatically logic operations.

If the warped ROIs are available in a file (from a normalization procedure made before over this data), the **Load ROI** button can be used to skip the normalization process.

The **Select Tract** button is used to obtain the tracts, once the normalization and the brute force tractography have been performed. The **Tract. Logic** button does the same operation than the **Auto Select** button, but including logic operations. The **Do Connect** button executes the same functions than the **Do Tract** button for the pyramidal tract and writes the adapted ROIs.

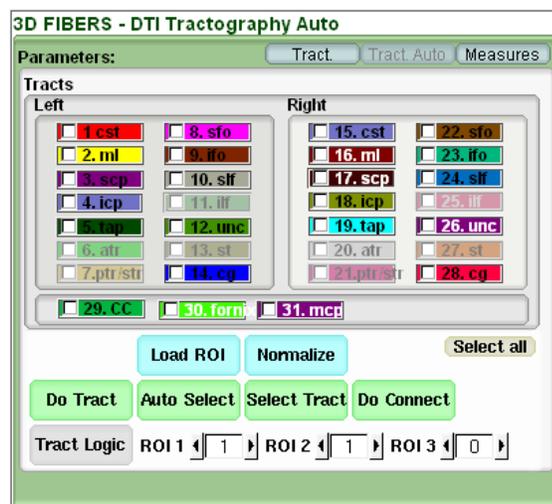


Figure 16: Automatic fiber clustering control panel

The **Select all** button select and deselect all the fiber tracts check-buttons, and the main button returns to the **Tractography panel** (15).

8 Measures

The control panel to perform measures (**Measures panel**) is shown in figure 17. This panel is available from **DTI-> measures** menu item, and from the **Stats** button in the **model data browser** (6). The upper buttons marked as **Tract** and **Auto** allows to access quickly to the Tractography menu and the Automatic fiber Clustering menu. Two different measure types can be performed here: *ROIs measures* and *Fibers measures*.

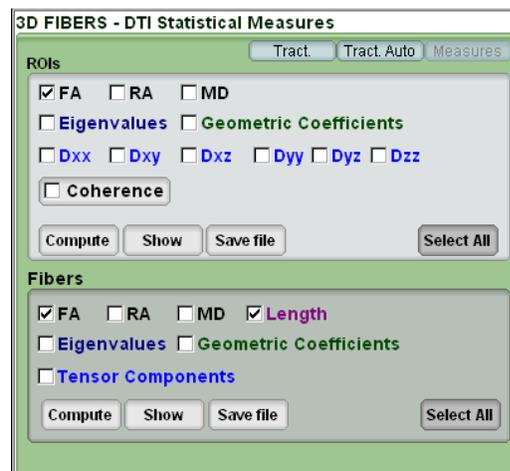


Figure 17: DTI measures control panel

8.1 ROIs Measures

To perform measures over ROIs, the user should draw or load ROIs. These ROIs will be displayed overlaid with the data in any of the 2D viewers. To obtain the measure results, first go to the **Tractography Auto panel** and select the labels of the regions that are to be used. Then, go back to the **Measures panel**, and use the **Compute** button. The measures corresponding to the active check-buttons: FA, RA, MD, Eigenvalues, Geometric Coefficients and/or Tensor components will be computed over the selected ROIs, and shown in a separate window, as the one in figure 18. The values obtained are the average measure values in the ROIs specified.

These measures can be recomputed using the **Compute** button, if the ROIs are changed. The measures are computed using the values at the voxels. To show the measures window, use the **Show** button. The values can be saved to a text file using the **Save file button**. By default, only FA values will be computed. To select and deselect all the check-buttons, use the **Select All** button.

Coherence values can be also obtained by activating the **Coherence** check-button. If this feature is active, instead of computing the average values of each measure, the coherence value for each measure will be computed.

8.2 Fibers Measures

The bottom section of the panel is designed to perform measures along fibers. As before, the same measures can be computed, but this time they are computed using the fiber points instead of the voxel values. Values

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
FA:	0.41005	0.36599	0.31453	0.30246	0.36047	0.40470	0.35792	0.32650	0.29853	0.33162
RA:	0.36507	0.31750	0.26883	0.25846	0.31865	0.35910	0.31133	0.27956	0.25383	0.28663
E1:	3.30434	3.82873	2.65242	2.92558	3.11927	3.22664	3.81500	2.70708	2.87069	2.98893
E2:	1.97090	2.43332	1.79163	1.99933	1.84560	1.94479	2.43229	1.79902	1.98205	1.90348
E3:	1.53677	2.02751	1.41647	1.61215	1.53878	1.50694	2.07690	1.41219	1.58289	1.59761
MD:	2.27067	2.76319	1.95351	2.17902	2.16788	2.22612	2.77473	1.97277	2.14521	2.16334
DO:	2.04425	2.35717	1.91096	2.00028	2.35075	1.97953	2.28819	2.08334	1.93621	2.19236
D1:	-0.07168	-0.00198	-0.04718	-0.01714	0.04368	0.05457	-0.07065	0.16476	0.00902	-0.01068
D2:	0.19563	0.00569	-0.03315	-0.11125	0.01448	-0.02201	0.08416	0.10242	0.19971	-0.02997
D3:	2.01561	2.71067	2.21474	2.38009	2.19658	2.04197	2.70078	2.21173	2.51452	2.39944
D4:	0.07037	-0.25463	0.03706	0.07658	0.08894	-0.03061	-0.50854	0.05333	0.07241	0.10973
D5:	2.75216	3.22172	1.73483	2.15672	1.95432	2.65866	3.33522	1.62322	1.98490	1.89822
C1:	0.40886	0.37950	0.31891	0.30904	0.38179	0.40157	0.38186	0.32992	0.30230	0.35452
Cp:	0.14080	0.12515	0.13921	0.13433	0.10471	0.14468	0.10587	0.14185	0.13871	0.10774
Cs:	0.45034	0.49535	0.54188	0.55663	0.51349	0.45375	0.51227	0.52824	0.55898	0.53774

Figure 18: DTI measures over ROIs.

at fiber points will be interpolated using Nearest Neighbor interpolation. A new measure is included here: the length. If active it will show statistics about the fiber tract length. To perform fiber measures, select a fiber tract from the **model data browser** (6), and use the compute button. Similarly to the ROIs measures section, a window with the measure values will show up, as the one in figure 19. The information presented in this window is:

- The total number of fibers computed in the tract.
- The mean, maximum, minimum and total amount of measure contained in the fiber tract for each measure.
- The integrity FA value (last value in the FA box).

The computation of these measures is optimized, and is computationally less expensive than ROIs measures computation in normal size tracts. By default, only FA values will be computed. To select and deselect all the check-buttons, use the **Select All** button. Again, the **Show** and **Save file** buttons are used to show up the measures window and to save the obtained measures in a text file.

Number of Fibers		136					
FA	Mean 0.439688 Max 0.506132 Min 0.353220 Tot 3857.864502 I 28.366652	RA	Mean 0.399340 Max 0.474588 Min 0.306689 Tot 3508.087402	MD	Mean 0.075368 Max 0.080377 Min 0.072372 Tot 658.573486	Length	Size Mean 124.88143 Max 210.989883 Min 59.553829
Eig1	Mean 0.001666 Max 0.003306 Min 0.000839 Tot 13.783497	Eig1	Mean 0.001410 Max 0.002754 Min 0.000737 Tot 11.693645	Eig3	Mean 0.001296 Max 0.002281 Min 0.000594 Tot 10.739841	CI	Mean 0.002522 Max 0.008740 Min 0.000729 Tot 20.526873
Cp	Mean 0.001118 Max 0.005866 Min 0.000106 Tot 9.389588	Cs	Mean 0.012893 Max 0.021144 Min 0.006542 Tot 106.083466	Dxx	Mean 0.001419 Max 0.002976 Min 0.000645 Tot 0.072621	Dxy	Mean -0.000044 Max 0.000289 Min -0.000265 Tot -0.003712
Dxz	Mean -0.000036 Max 0.000268 Min -0.000550 Tot 0.012430	Dyy	Mean 0.001493 Max 0.003003 Min 0.000732 Tot 0.075972	Dyz	Mean -0.000046 Max 0.000195 Min -0.000215 Tot 0.009763	Dzz	Mean 0.001460 Max 0.002449 Min 0.000757 Tot 0.107534

Figure 19: DTI measures computed along the fibers.

9 Fiber Edition

In figure 20 the control panel for fiber edition procedures is shown. The operations permitted in the first section are:

- **Resize from seeds.** In the selected fiber tract, reduce the fibers larger than a factor of the average length, to that value. All the fibers larger than the value $factor \cdot L_m$, are reduced to that value, removing points in order of distance to the seeds defined by the label selected, where L_m is the average fiber length, and factor is set by the user with the **factor slider**.
- **Resize fibers:** In the selected fiber tract, reduce the selected fibers larger than a factor of the average length to that value. All the fibers larger than the value $factor \cdot L_m$, are reduced to that value, removing points in order of storing position, where L_m and $factor$ are the same as in the previous case.
- **Remove fibers.** In the selected fiber tract, remove the selected fibers larger than a factor of the average length. All the fibers larger than the value $factor \cdot L_m$, are removed, where L_m and $factor$ are the same as in the previous cases.
- **Cut fibers.** Six cut operations can be performed:
 - Cut the selected fibers in the sagittal direction, from the position defined by the sagittal plane in the 3D viewer to the highest left position.
 - Cut the selected fibers in the sagittal direction, from the position defined by the sagittal plane in the 3D viewer to the highest right position.
 - Cut the selected fibers in the coronal direction, from the position defined by the coronal plane in the 3D viewer to the highest anterior position.
 - Cut the selected fibers in the coronal direction, from the position defined by the coronal plane in the 3D viewer to the highest posterior position.
 - Cut the selected fibers in the axial direction, from the position defined by the axial plane in the 3D viewer to the highest inferior position.
 - Cut the selected in the axial direction, from the position defined by the axial plane in the 3D viewer to the highest superior position.
- **Order Fib. Ax..** Order the fiber points from inferior to superior and the fibers from anterior to posterior.
- **Order Fib. Sag..** Order the fiber points from inferior to superior and the fibers from left to right.
- **Save Profile.** Save the fiber tract FA profile to a text file from inferior to superior direction (previous ordering of fiber points is needed, to ensure a valid profile).

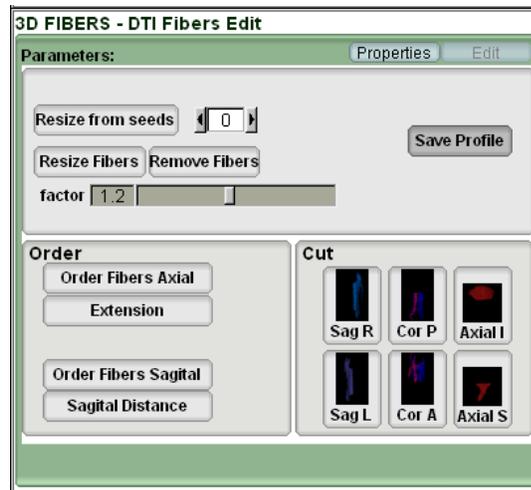


Figure 20: Fibers edition control panel

10 Fiber Properties

The panel for the control of the fiber properties is shown in figure 21. In the color section of this panel the fiber tracts can be assigned with different colors. Three color modes can be used: color by FA, color by fibers size and predefined colors. In the two first modes the color code varies from red to blue passing through green, with red corresponding to low values, blue to high values and green to intermediate values. The range used to map the colors in these two cases can be set with the **scalar range** slider and the **scalar range** button. Fourteen predefined colors can be selected with the rest of buttons included in this section.

The sliders of the last section allows to change the opacity, diffuse, ambient, specular and specular power of the selected model.

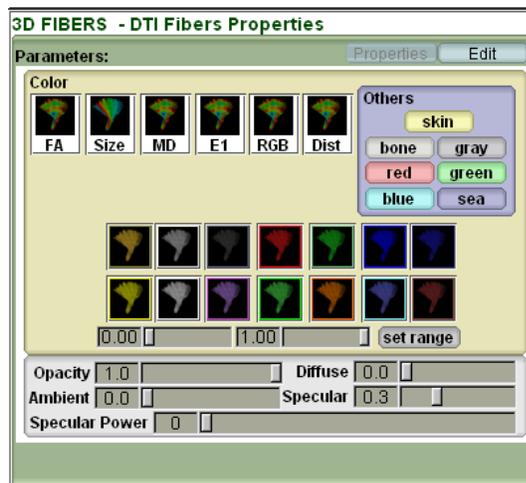


Figure 21: Fibers properties control panel

11 Glyphs

Glyph visualization allows the user to visualize tensors of the DTI data using glyphs. A glyph is an icon or geometric figure which represents the tensors values on a voxel. The main features of the glyph (color, size, shape, orientation) displays the tensor properties. It is a helpful technique to show details of information in a small area. This section explains the different ways of interactuate with them.

The panel for Glyph Visualization is shown in figure 22. It is divided on three sections, from top to bottom: **Color**, **Filter** and **Parameters**.

1. **Color.** The glyphs are colored in function of common DTI indexes. Gray colors are assigned to points with low values, red to points with large values and green to points with intermediate values. These indexes are: **Fractional Anisotropy (FA)**, **Relative Anisotropy (RA)**, **Geometric Coefficients, linear (C_l)**, **planar (C_p)** and **spherical (C_s)**, **Apparent Diffusion Coefficient or Mean Diffusivity (ADC)**, **tensor components: D_{xx} , D_{yy} , and D_{zz}** and finally **Color by Orientation**. The latter uses a different color scheme: red for RL direction, green for AP direction, and blue for IS direction.
2. **Filter:** There are two implemented ways of controlling the selection of the glyphs to be represented. Both can be enabled at the same time. If no filter is enabled all the points in the data will be represented with a glyph.
 - (a) **Spatial filtering:** Activate an interaction widget who defines the area where the glyphs will be shown. This area can be oriented by orthogonal planes with the **axial**, **coronal** and **sagittal check buttons**. By moving the **axis sliders** the widget will navigate along the data slices. The widget can also be dragged around the scene with the left button of the mouse and moved along the normal axis with the central button. The right button of the mouse scales the size of the widget.
 - (b) **Tensorial invariants filtering:** The tensorial invariants are scalar magnitudes derived from DTI data. This filter shows only the bunch of glyphs whose values lies around the factor selected on the **factor slider**. The tensorial invariants who can be selected are: Fractional Anisotropy (**FA**), Relative Anisotropy (**RA**), Mean Diffusivity (**ADC**) and Geometric Coefficients, linear (C_l), planar (C_p), and spherical (C_s).
3. **Parameters:** The parameters panel controls the basic aspects of each glyph. There are four variables available. The shape selector chooses the geometrical figure used for represent the tensor. It can be: **Cones**, **Boxes**, **Spheres**, **Arrows**, **Ellipsoids** and **Toroids**. Simpler shapes like cones, arrows or boxes require less resources than spheres or ellipsoids. The **Scale** slider controls the size of the glyphs and the **Resolution** slider controls the number of polygons used to create the glyphs; the downsample of the displayed tensors allows faster rendering. The **Max Scale** counter controls the maximum size of the glyphs represented on screen. The scale of each glyph is defined by the eigenvalues and weighted by the Fractional Anisotropy of the tensor; its orientation is defined by the main diffusion direction of the tensor.

At the bottom of the panel there are two buttons: the **Do Glyphs** button and the **Update** button. The former creates a new glyph class from the tensor data selected in the **tensor data browser**. The latter button update the glyphs according to the changes on the panel from the glyph model data selected in the **model data browser**.

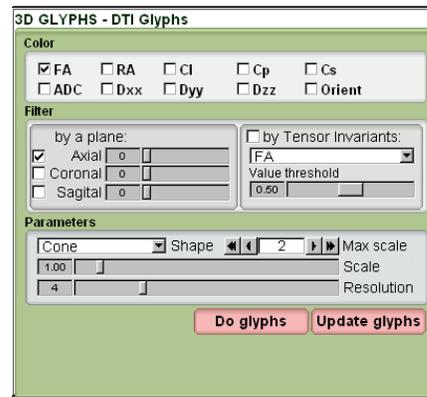


Figure 22: The Glyph Viewer module window.

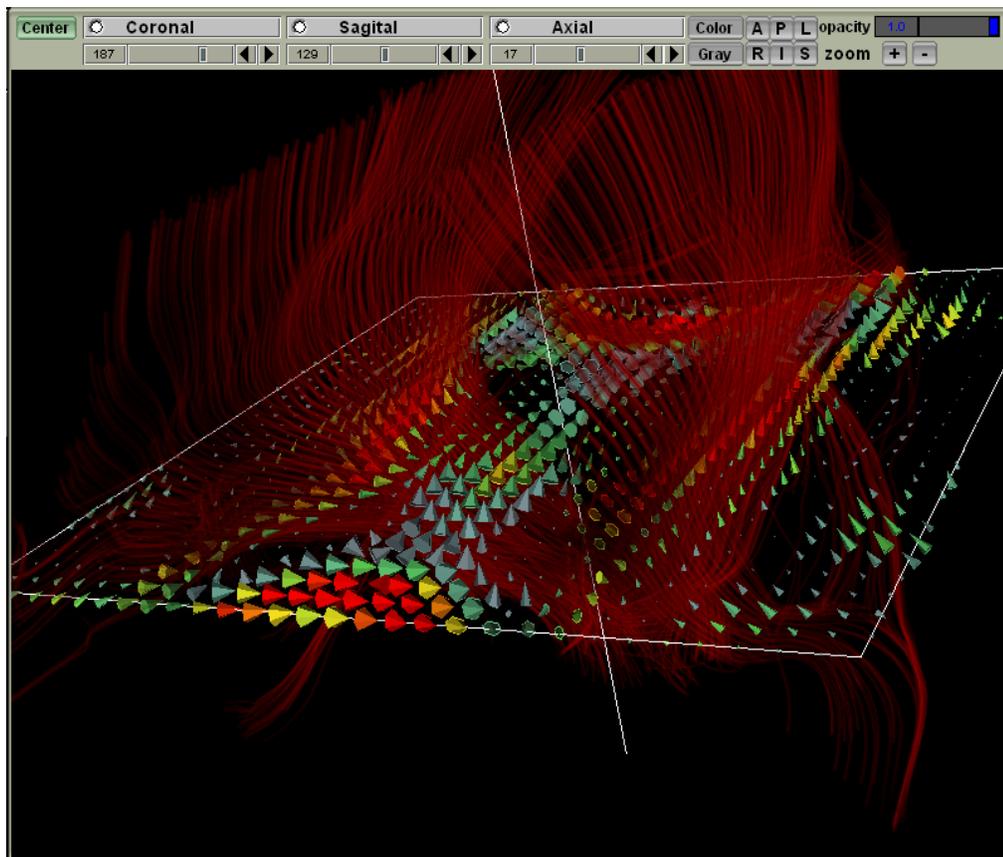


Figure 23: 3D viewer showing fibers and glyphs.