

Brain Biomechanics Data

Site: Washington University in St. Louis (WUSTL)

Data Type: Magnetic Resonance Elastography (MRE)

Datasets Available: 10

Overview

Each dataset corresponds to a structural imaging acquisition (T1-w, T2-w, DWI), and a single multi-frequency (20, 30, 50, 70, 90 Hz) MRE data set acquired with an EPI sequence using 3 mm isotropic voxels. Skull vibration was induced by either a lateral or occipital actuator. All images were acquired on a Siemens Prisma Fit 3T scanner using a 20 channel coil. Detailed description of the data processing and acquisition of raw data can be found in Bayly et al. (2021).

Information about each subject within the datasets are documented in a csv file in the data repository: U01_NITRC_subject_info_2021_Oct_14.csv

Description of Data Folders

The name of each folder consists of the subject ID (e.g. U01_WUSTL_0001), followed by the visit number. Four types of processed data are included for each subject.

A. Anatomy: “*_SLANT” (0.8 mm isotropic voxels, registered rigidly to MNI-152)

- *_MPRAGEPre_norm_deface.nii.gz: the processed, defaced T1-weighted MPRAGE in MNI space.
- *_3DT2_norm.nii.gz: processed T2-weighted image in MNI space.
- *_MPRAGEPre_norm_slant.nii.gz: segmented brain regions using SLANT-CRUISE.
- *_brainmask.nii.gz: binary brain mask
- *_falx.nii.gz: segmented falx
- *_tentorium.nii.gz: segmented tentorium

B. Diffusion: “*_DWI” (0.8 mm isotropic voxels, registered rigidly to MNI-152)

- *_DT.nii.gz: the processed diffusion tensor
- *_DT_EV.nii.gz: the eigenvectors of the diffusion tensor.
- *_DT_FA.nii.gz: the fractional anisotropy

C. MRE data (folder for each frequency, generally 20, 30, 50, 70, 90 Hz).

- All data is defined using the LPS (or RAI) scanner coordinate system. The first coordinate is –R/+L, second coordinate is –A/+P, and the third coordinate is –I/+S. Spatial coordinates are provided in mm.
- *_disp_re.nii and *_disp_im.nii: contain the complex lagrangian displacement components over time along the x-, y-, and z-axis, respectively. Values are in microns and represent the total displacement (see Badachhape 2017) determined from MRE phase after spatial and temporal unwrapping.
- *_strain_re.nii and *_strain_im.nii: contain the real and imaginary parts of the Cartesian components of the complex lagrangian strain tensor in order exx, eyy, ezz, exy, eyz, ezx
- *_strain_OSS.nii: contains the octahedral shear strain as calculated in McGarry 2011.

- *_anat.nii: contains a T2-like anatomical image in the MRE data space.

D. Anatomical Data in MRE Space: “*_register_to_MRE” (3 mm isotropic voxels, registered rigidly to MRE data space)

- This folder contains the same files in folders A and B, but rigidly registered and downsampled to the MRE data space. These images allow for a one-to-one correspondence between the voxels in the MRE data and the anatomical segmentations. The rigid transformation from the data in A (anatomical) to the data in B (MRE) is provided in the “*_RigidTransform.mat” file, which is generated from ANTs.

References:

Bayly, P. V., et al. (2021). MR imaging of human brain mechanics in vivo: new measurements to facilitate the development of computational models of brain injury. *Annals of Biomedical Engineering*, 49, 2677–2692.

Badachhape AA, Okamoto RJ, Durham RS, Efron BD, Nadell SJ, Johnson CL, Bayly PV. The Relationship of Three-Dimensional Human Skull Motion to Brain Tissue Deformation in Magnetic Resonance Elastography Studies. *J Biomech Eng*. 2017 May 1;139(5):0510021–05100212. doi: 10.1115/1.4036146. PMID: PMC5444212.

McGarry MD, Van Houten EE, Perriñez PR, Pattison AJ, Weaver JB, Paulsen KD. An octahedral shear strain-based measure of SNR for 3D MR elastography. *Phys Med Biol*. 2011 Jul 7;56(13):N153-64. doi: 10.1088/0031-9155/56/13/N02. PMID: PMC3172714.

Okamoto RJ, Romano AJ, Johnson CL, Bayly PV. Insights Into Traumatic Brain Injury From MRI of Harmonic Brain Motion. *J Exp Neurosci*. 2019 Apr 7;13:1179069519840444. doi: 10.1177/1179069519840444. PMID: PMC6454654.