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# Pseudo-CTs from T1-weighted MRI for planning of low-intensity transcranial focused ultrasound neuromodulation: An open-source tool

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## Pseudo-CTs from T1-weighted MRI for planning of low-intensity transcranial focused ultrasound neuromodulation: An open-source tool



### Keywords:

Non-invasive brain stimulation  
Acoustic simulation  
Multi-element transducer  
Deep learning  
Image synthesis  
U-Net

Dear Editor,

We present a novel toolbox to generate computed tomography (CT) images from anatomical T1-weighted magnetic resonance (MR) images for use in planning transcranial ultrasound stimulation (TUS) studies in humans (<https://github.com/sitiny/mr-to-pct>). Our validated open-source toolbox is aimed at researchers interested in generating bespoke skull models for use in acoustic simulations in TUS studies. Importantly, researchers planning TUS studies will most likely already have access to standard T1-weighted MR images for neuronavigation, making our toolbox compatible with many existing protocols for TUS studies.

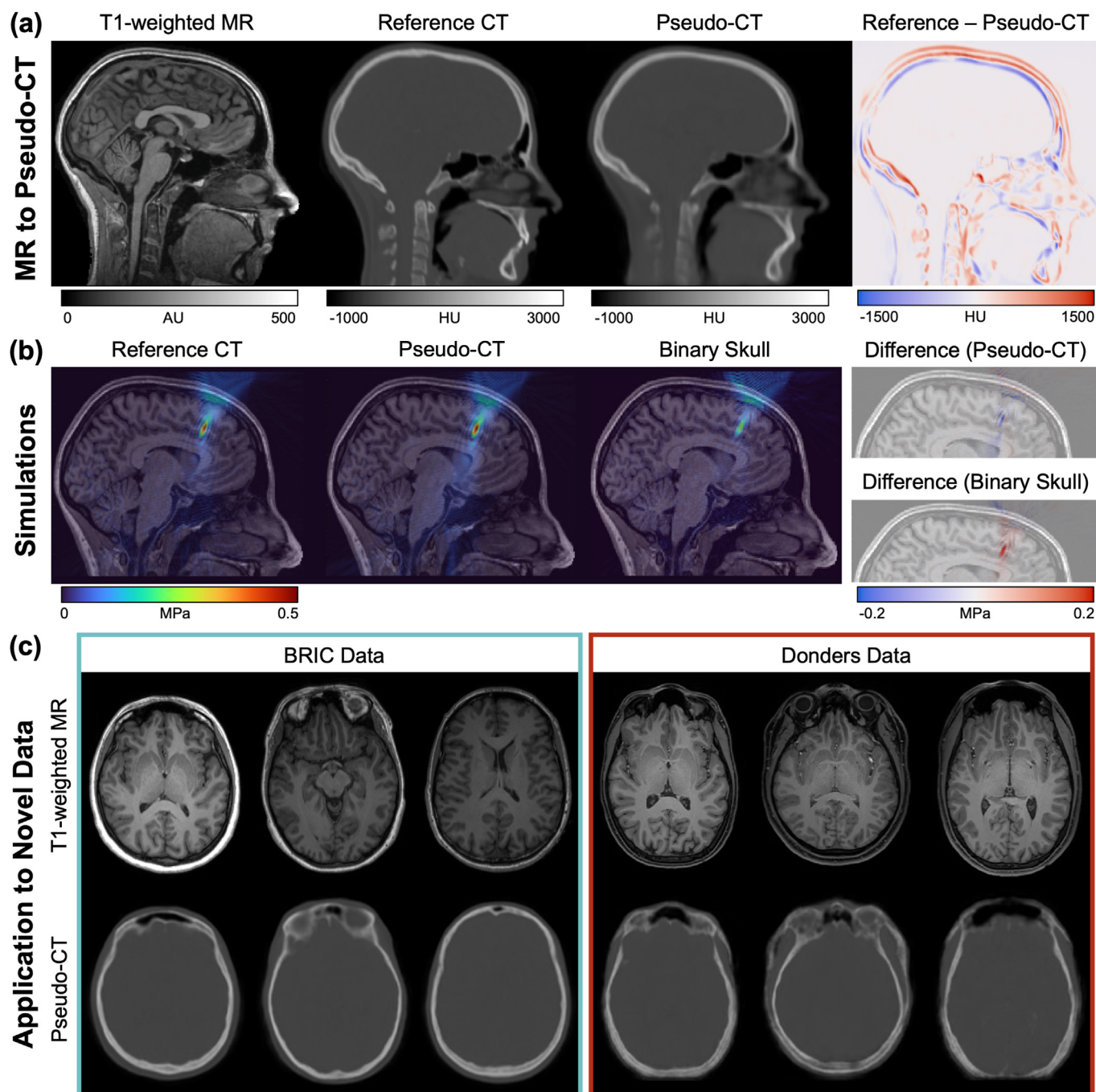
Low-intensity focused TUS is an emerging technique for non-invasive neuromodulation that offers unprecedented spatial specificity compared with established techniques [1]. The skull accounts for the bulk of transcranial ultrasound attenuation and aberration. Simulations of transcranial ultrasound wave propagation via accurate, individualised skull models of bone density and geometry are an essential component in planning TUS experiments to ensure that we can safely, precisely, and efficiently deliver energy to the target. CT images are considered the gold standard for skull imaging, and CT Hounsfield units (HU) have been used to estimate skull acoustic properties in *ex vivo* experiments [2]. However, obtaining CT images in research participants may be prohibitive due to exposure to ionising radiation and limited access to CT scanners within research groups.

Alternative methods to estimate the skull include short echo time (TE) MR imaging sequences [3], and deep learning convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for translating MR to CT images [4–6]. Uptake of these techniques among the growing community

of TUS researchers remains low as these methods are not freely available or easily implemented. As a result, many low-intensity TUS studies either do not report transcranial simulations, apply a fixed percentage derating of free-water values, or base their simulations on binary skull models or an example CT from one individual.

Our new open-source toolbox aims to fill this gap to facilitate reproducibility and best practice in TUS. We trained and validated a 3D residual U-Net to synthesise a 100 keV pseudo-CT image given a T1-weighted MR image as input. Our network was pre-trained on a large number of subjects ( $n = 110$ ) [7] to better capture inter-individual variability, potentially increasing generalisability to other datasets. We further refined and validated our network on a separate dataset ( $n = 37$ ; CERMEP database [8]) with different CT and MR properties to the pre-training dataset. The network was implemented in MONAI (<https://monai.io/>), an open-source deep learning framework for medical imaging [9]. We describe our main results below; full details of our methods and results are described in Supplementary Material for the interested reader.

1. Our method generates pseudo-CT (Fig. 1a) with mean absolute errors ( $\text{MAE} = 109.8 \pm 13.0$ ) comparable to other CNN-based methods: c.f [4]:  $\text{MAE}$  (ultrashort-TE MR) =  $104.57 \pm 21.33$  HU [5];  $\text{MAE}$  (T1-weighted MR) =  $85.72 \pm 9.50$  HU; and [6]:  $\text{MAE}$  (T1-weighted MR) =  $133 \pm 46$ , and  $\text{MAE}$  (zero-TE MR) =  $83 \pm 26$ . Notably, methods using short TE MR images performed better than those using T1-weighted MR. However, freely available databases of these, paired with reference CT images do not exist. Furthermore, most research groups will already have a standard T1-weighted MR sequence available.
2. Our pseudo-CTs can be used to produce accurate acoustic simulations (Fig. 1b) with focal pressures statistically equivalent to simulations based on reference CT ( $0.48 \pm 0.04$  MPa and  $0.50 \pm 0.04$  MPa respectively). This represents a large improvement over acoustic simulations based on binary skull masks (focal pressure =  $0.28 \pm 0.05$  MPa; Fig. 1b). Binary skull models may be sufficient for estimating the location of the TUS focus but should not be relied on for assessing safety indices like mechanical index (MI) and the spatial peak pulse averaged intensity ( $I_{\text{SPPA}}$ ). It should be noted that refined skull models can be derived by further segmenting the skull into trabecular and cortical bone segments. However, this approach represents a



**Fig. 1.** (a) T1-weighted MR image for a representative individual (median MAE) shown with the reference CT and pseudo-CT generated using our method. The difference image (reference CT – pseudo-CT) is shown on the right. (b) Simulated TUS pressure field for simulations based on reference CT, pseudo-CT and a binary skull model, overlaid on the T1-weighted MR image for a representative individual (median MAE). The differences in simulated pressure (reference CT – pseudo-CT, or binary skull) are shown on the right. (c) Application of method to novel data. Example axial cross-sections of T1-weighted MR images and the corresponding pseudo-CT images produced by our method network in novel data acquired at BRIC and the Donders Institute. Individual's left is on the right side of the image.

coarse approximation (acoustic properties assigned to each segment as a whole, rather than continuous values) and relies on the precise separation of trabecular and cortical bone, which is difficult with T1-weighted MR images alone.

- Our network works better in novel data (i.e. data acquired independently of the training dataset) when the T1-weighted images are acquired with a sequence similar to that of the training dataset: the pseudo-CTs produced from T1-weighted

MRs acquired at BRIC were qualitatively better than from the T1-weighted MRs acquired at the Donders Institute (Fig. 1c). This is possibly because the BRIC data were acquired without fat suppression (like the CERMEP data), while the Donders data were acquired with fat suppression. We would recommend that users apply the network on T1-weighted MR images acquired with a sequence similar to that used during training.

Our trained network was limited by the resolution and availability of training data. Higher resolution data would no doubt enable acoustic simulations to be performed with smaller grid spacing for better simulation precision. MR sequences that have better separation between bone and cerebrospinal fluid (e.g. T2-weighted MR) or better separation between trabecular and cortical bone (e.g. short TE MR sequences) may increase the accuracy of the pseudo-CT produced [6]. The acquisition x-ray tube energy and reconstruction technique for CT images also affects the conversion of CT HU to skull acoustic velocity [10] and impacts on the accuracy of acoustic simulations. However, we were restricted to datasets available publicly. We chose to use T1-weighted MRs as these are the most readily available anatomical research sequence. Should researchers have access to other data, our network weights and training framework can be used in transfer learning applications to further optimise the network on their own datasets.

In the spirit of Open Science and reproducibility, we provide our open-source MR to pseudo-CT toolbox (<https://github.com/sitiny/mr-to-pct>) and code to run k-Wave [11]-based transcranial simulations of the ultrasound acoustic field and temperature as described in the Supplementary Methods ([https://github.com/sitiny/BRIC\\_TUS\\_Simulation\\_Tools](https://github.com/sitiny/BRIC_TUS_Simulation_Tools)). Since its release, our toolbox has already been successfully used by several groups of TUS researchers worldwide. We hope our toolbox is useful to researchers in the design of safe and efficient TUS experiments, both to researchers new to the field of deep learning and acoustic simulations as well as to expert users as a basis for transfer learning applications on their own datasets. To our knowledge, there is currently no other openly available toolbox for this purpose.

#### Data availability

The code for generating pseudo-CT from T1-weighted MR images and for running the acoustic simulations as described in this work are available on GitHub: <https://github.com/sitiny/mr-to-pct> and [https://github.com/sitiny/BRIC\\_TUS\\_Simulation\\_Tools](https://github.com/sitiny/BRIC_TUS_Simulation_Tools). The pre-trained network weights and example data to use with our toolbox are available to download from: <https://osf.io/e7sz9/>.

#### Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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#### Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brs.2023.01.838>.

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