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QSIPrep: An integrative platform for preprocessing and reconstructing diffusion MRI

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

MC, PAC, XH, FY, TD, AA, MAE, SF, WF, EG, AK, ARH, JB, LMC, WF, PF, TMT, APM, VJS, UAT, JDY, STG, TDS developed QSIPrep by code contribution, testing and documentation. Data was collected, curated and shared by GKA, DSB, RFB, CD, JAD, EE, DAF, BG, RCG, REG, MK, BL, APM, MPM, DJO, AP, AR, JMV and STG. Preprocessing pipelines (scheme-specific or QSIPrep) were run and shared by GKA, RFB, JB, PF, AK, ARP, DRR, ARH and AR. Statistical tests were designed and implemented by MC, BSL, TMT and TDS.

CODE AVAILABILITY

All code used to perform the statistical tests are available at:

https://penninc.github.io/qsiprep_paper/ (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4014341) and the QSIPrep source code is available at github.com/pennbbi/qsiprep. Docker images for the versions of QSIPrep used in this manuscript are available on DockerHub at version 0.8.0 and 0.9.0beta1. Newer versions are available.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Source data for Figure 2 and Supplementary Tables 1–4 are available at https://penninc.github.io/qsiprep_paper/ (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4667846). Imaging data is available with restrictions depending on the original source of the data. PNC data is available on dbGAP [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/gap/cgibin/study.cgi?study_id=phs000607.v3.p2]. ABCD data is publicly available in both raw BIDS (https://nda.nih.gov/edit_collection.html?id=3165) and preprocessed (https://nda.nih.gov/edit_collection.html?id=2573) states. HBN data is available on the NeuroImaging Tools and Resources Collaboratory (NITRC [http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/emi_healthy_brain_network/sharing_neuro.html]) under a data use agreement. HCP-Lifespan imaging data is available upon request to GKA. DSI 258 is available upon request to JMV. DSI 756 is available upon request to DSB. CS-DSI, DTI 64 and MultiShell 113 are available upon request to TDS.

ETHICS OVERSIGHT

No new data was collected specifically for this study. All other data was acquired with IRB approval at their original institutions and informed consent from participants. The University of Pennsylvania IRB approved DTI64 (810336), HCP-Lifespan (819931), MultiShell113 (822831), CS-DSI (829744), DSI789 (828062). DSI258 was approved by the Institutional Review Board at the University of California Santa Barbara (23-17-0532). ABCD and HBN datasets are publicly available, de-identified data resources collected as part of large consortia.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no competing interests to declare.

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Abstract

Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (dMRI) is the primary method for noninvasively studying the organization of white matter in the human brain. Here we introduce QSIPrep, an integrative software platform for the processing of diffusion images that is compatible with nearly all dMRI sampling schemes. Drawing upon a diverse set of software suites to capitalize upon their complementary strengths, QSIPrep facilitates easy implementation of best practices for processing of diffusion images.

Keywords

diffusion MRI; q-space imaging; tractography; connectome; white matter; preprocessing; reconstruction

Diffusion-weighted MRI (dMRI) is the primary technique for non-invasive studies of white matter organization in humans. In recent years, dMRI methods have proliferated as the technology has advanced¹⁻⁴ (see Supplementary Note 1). However, rapid progress also yielded disparate acquisition schemes, analysis approaches, and file formats that are frequently incompatible. As a result, most teams tend to use a limited set of methods, failing to capitalize upon the complementary capabilities of different tools.

In response to these obstacles, we introduce QSIPrep, a unified and robust platform for processing and reconstructing nearly all dMRI data (Figure 1). QSIPrep leverages the metadata recorded in the Brain Imaging Data Structure (BIDS)⁵ to automatically configure appropriate preprocessing workflows based on the data provided. Furthermore, QSIPrep includes curated reconstruction workflows (see Extended Data Figure 3 and Online Methods) that consume the output from QSIPrep's preprocessing pipeline and implement advanced reconstruction and tractography methods. Both preprocessing pipelines and reconstruction workflows are fully documented by animated "before vs. after" visual reports at each step, as well as standardized text that details the methods used (see supplementary figures 1 and 2 as well as Supplementary Note 2). Throughout, QSIPrep converts data to a consistent, interoperable format to capitalize upon the diverse strengths of top software packages (e.g., FSL⁶, DSI Studio⁷, DIPY⁸, ANTs⁹, and MRtrix¹⁰).

QSIPrep is distributed as both a Python package and as a Docker container that includes the necessary dependencies, ensuring that it is able to run on most computing systems¹¹. QSIPrep has been publicly available since December 2019. Continuous integration testing,

modular design and an open development environment have enabled rapid bug detection and integration of feature requests from its user base.

To illustrate the generalizability of QSIPrep to various static q -space sampling schemes, we processed eight different datasets acquired with a wide range of acquisition parameters and scanning platforms ($n = 655$ total scans). The acquisition schemes for these datasets included a standard single-shell sequence¹², four different multi-shell sampling schemes^{13,14,15,16}, two Cartesian grid diffusion spectrum images (DSI) with different sampling densities, as well as a compressed-sensing DSI (CS-DSI) sequence with random q -space sampling¹⁷ (Extended Data Fig. 1). We compared the performance of QSIPrep to published pipelines tailored for each dataset on two outcomes: image smoothness and image quality.

The spatial smoothness of the image series was characterized by the mean of the estimated full width at half maximum (FWHM) smoothness of the $b=0$ images. This measure is impacted by multiple interpolations and imprecise spatial resampling of images, which introduce artifactual blurriness that reduces image contrast and anatomic detail. The image quality metric we evaluated was the neighboring DWI correlation (NDC)¹⁸. NDC summarizes the pairwise spatial correlation between each pair of dMRI volumes that sample the closest points in q -space; lower values reflect reduced data quality, driven by noise and misalignment between dMRI volumes. While denoising^{19,20} and motion correction will increase NDC, it can also be artificially inflated by interpolation-driven spatial smoothing. Accordingly, we regressed image smoothness from the NDC values before comparing pipelines (see Supplementary Note 3).

Significance in all tests reported here was determined using t-statistics from a linear mixed effects model with subject as a random intercept. Degrees of freedom and p-values were estimated using the Satterthwaite approximation. For shelled schemes, QSIPrep produced significantly less blurred images than pipelines tailored specifically for each dataset (Figure 2A and Supplementary Table 2). QSIPrep images were substantially less blurred than the custom pipelines developed for the single-shell sequence from the PNC ($\Delta\text{FWHM} = -0.16\text{mm}$), the multi-shell sequence from ABCD ($\Delta\text{FWHM} = -0.8\text{mm}$), and the multi-shell sequence from the HCP-Lifespan ($\Delta\text{FWHM} = -0.75\text{mm}$). Comparisons of raw and processed data further demonstrates the relatively large increase in smoothness introduced by many previously published pipelines (Extended Data Figure 2). In contrast, the smoothness of QSIPrep's outputs was slightly higher than that produced by the pipeline developed for the NODDI-optimized MultiShell 113 sequence ($\Delta\text{FWHM} = +0.09\text{mm}$); no differences were seen in data from HBN.

Notably, QSIPrep yielded images with higher NDC than nearly all custom pipelines designed for shelled imaging sequences (Figure 2B and Supplementary Table 2). The only exception to this was the HCP pipeline, where NDC scores were not significantly different from QSIPrep. These results emphasize that QSIPrep produces images of superior (or at least noninferior) data quality compared to custom pipelines developed for a wide variety of shelled acquisition schemes.

One important advantage of QSIPrep is that in addition to shelled acquisition schemes, it can also effectively process advanced non-shelled schemes using an algorithm introduced in QSIPrep. In this case, no direct comparisons to an existing pipeline were available, so only comparisons with raw data were evaluated. Inevitably, any image processing introduces at least some increase in smoothness (Figure 2C and Supplementary Table 4). As expected, images processed with QSIPrep were slightly but significantly smoother than the raw images ($\Delta\text{FWHM} = +0.53\text{mm}$), similar to that seen for shelled schemes (Extended Data Figure 2). Notably, processing non-shelled sequences with QSIPrep significantly improved data quality, reflected in a large increase in NDC values (see Figure 2D and Supplementary Table 5).

Following preprocessing, QSIPrep's set of curated reconstruction workflows provides two critical benefits to users: correct processing and a uniform derived output format. First, workflows are designed to ensure that data preprocessed by QSIPrep are handled correctly *within* the reconstruction workflow. Second, outputs from each reconstruction method conform to a consistent format *across* workflows. This emphasis on software interoperability facilitates comparisons between methods (Extended Data Figure 3). Additionally, QSIPrep allows users to apply standard processing and reconstruction methods developed for shelled sequences to advanced non-shelled sequences using a q -space-based interpolation. The ability to apply standard analytic methods to non-shelled schemes dramatically increases the accessibility of advanced non-shelled acquisition sequences.

One of the most popular applications for dMRI is to construct whole-brain structural connectomes via streamline tractography. However, file formats for storing and representing connectomes vary across software packages, thereby limiting comparisons. Furthermore, many software packages produce inconsistently sized matrices across subjects, due to some participants missing small regions from high-resolution atlases. In contrast, QSIPrep ensures that connectivity matrices are directly comparable across methods and participants. Specifically, the software checks that matrices are correctly shaped across all atlases and stores them in easily accessible HDF5 files. Finally, due to the interoperability of the component software elements, QSIPrep allows a far more diverse array of connectivity measurements to be calculated than is possible with individual software packages (see Supplementary Table 1).

Several limitations of the current version of QSIPrep should be noted. First, the software does not support double diffusion encoding q -space imaging or gradient tensor imaging. These scanning sequences are not widely used, are not currently supported by BIDS, and lack open preprocessing software. Second, it is critical to note that we do not claim that the reconstruction workflows are optimal for any given method, only that they implement current best practices. Traditionally, the question of optimality in reconstruction and tractography methods has been difficult to address, in part due to the lack of comparability of measures produced by different software packages. The interoperability provided by QSIPrep facilitates the comparison of many measures – including orientation distribution functions (ODFs), anisotropy scalars, and connectivity matrices – across reconstruction methods and sampling schemes.

Taken together, QSIPrep allows researchers to correctly apply reproducible preprocessing pipelines and advanced reconstruction methods to nearly any dMRI data: a scope currently unmatched by other current dMRI pipelines (see Supplementary Note 4). By harnessing cutting-edge techniques from individual software packages and unifying them in an interoperable framework, the widely generalizable methods provided by QSIPrep perform as well or better than existing customized solutions that can only be applied to a subset of sampling schemes. As QSIPrep’s processing workflows adapt to the characteristics of the input data, it yields an appropriate pipeline as long as the user has correctly specified their data in BIDS. This alleviates much of the burden for users who wish to follow best practices in data processing, but do not have the time or skills to learn the minutiae of multiple software packages. Critically, the adaptive pipelines configured by QSIPrep dramatically enhance accessibility and reproducibility without sacrificing quality. This is underscored by the result that pipelines automatically constructed by QSIPrep yielded results with comparable or better data quality and smoothness compared to established pipelines for multiple studies. As such, QSIPrep facilitates the adoption of fully reproducible best practices for the processing, quality assurance, and reconstruction of diffusion images.

ONLINE METHODS

QSIPrep’s preprocessing workflows

The preprocessing workflow is dynamically built based on data provided as BIDS input. Separate dMRI scans can be grouped and processed together depending on their acquisition parameters and user-supplied options. Image processing can include denoising, Gibbs unringing, head motion, eddy current and distortion correction, $b=0$ reference image creation (including an optional single-subject $b=0$ template), coregistration to the T1w image, spatial normalization, image resampling, and gradient rotation. Figure 1’s left panel depicts the sequence of these steps.

The execution of the workflow is managed by Nipype²¹, which provides support for multi-core parallelization, algorithm input validation and interfaces to the numerous software packages used by QSIPrep. Coding style and some workflows were adapted from fMRIPrep²² version 1.2.6. The steps detailed in this section can be enabled or disabled by providing flags on the command line call to QSIPrep. We refer the user to the documentation at <https://qsiprep.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage.html#command-line-arguments>.

Conform, Merge, and Denoise workflow—One of the unique challenges of dMRI preprocessing is that the q -space sampling scheme is often split into multiple separate scans. Moreover, groups of these scans may be acquired with opposite phase encoding directions so that their $b=0$ images can be used for Susceptibility Distortion Correction (SDC). The heuristic used by QSIPrep is to divide the scans into “warped groups” that share the same susceptibility distortions. The warped groups are sent to the conform, merge, and denoise workflow.

All spatial transformation operations in QSIPrep (excluding TOPUP/eddy) are performed using ANTs⁹. ANTs internally uses an LPS+ coordinate system. The FSL-style bvec format required by BIDS specifies gradient directions with respect to the image axis, not world

coordinates. By conforming all images and bvecs to LPS+ image orientation, ANTs can be used directly for registration and transformation on both the images and the gradient vectors. The *conform* step enforces this orientation and checks that the images have matching qform/sform mappings.

Next, warped groups undergo image-based artifact corrections (using MP-PCA²³ or Patch2Self²⁰, Gibbs unringing²⁴, bias correction²⁵, and $b=0$ image-based intensity normalization), and concatenated if multiple runs are present. This step can be done as concatenate-then-denoise or denoise-then-concatenate (default), depending on the user's preference. If images are concatenated before denoising, there will be more data for MP-PCA/patch2self to include in denoising. However, if the concatenated scans are very far out of alignment with one another, the performance of MP-PCA may be sub-optimal. The other denoising methods are not affected by when data is concatenated. The user can select the concatenate-then-denoise order using a command line flag. A visual description of these workflows is presented in Supplementary Figure 3.

Head Motion, Eddy Current and Susceptibility Distortion Correction workflow

—We combined head motion correction (HMC), eddy current correction (ECC), and susceptibility distortion (SDC) into a single workflow due to the interdependence of the TOPUP and eddy tools. This workflow is split into special cases for shelled sampling schemes (multi-shell or single-shell) and all other sampling schemes.

Shelled sampling schemes.: If a reverse-phase encoding direction image is available in the fmap/ or dwi/ directories, a fieldmap is calculated using TOPUP and sent to eddy to be applied in addition to HMC and ECC. In all other cases the fieldmap is calculated using workflows adapted from fMRIPrep and applied to the motion-corrected and imputed output from eddy.

Cartesian and random sampling schemes.: These schemes are processed using the QSIPrep's novel SHORELine algorithm (<https://qsiprep.readthedocs.io/en/latest/preprocessing.html?#head-motion-estimation-shoreline>) before being processed using the distortion correction workflows.

Regardless of the sampling schemes, SDC requires a careful selection of representative $b=0$ images from each DWI scan. QSIPrep selects up to three (depending on availability) $b=0$ images evenly spaced in time from each group of phase encoding directions. Using a representative subset of all $b=0$ images is required to limit the run time of TOPUP. The details of which images are used for SDC are included in the HTML report. Newer versions of QSIPrep implement the “best $b=0$ ” workflow used by the developmental HCP pipelines¹⁵, where $b=0$ images are selected that have the highest average spatial correlation to the other $b=0$ images in the same warped group.

$b=0$ template workflow—The reference image for each DWI series is created by extracting the $b=0$ images from the series after HMC, ECC, and SDC. They are combined using a normalized average as implemented in ANTs and undergo a histogram equalization

as implemented in DIPY. A visual report is generated showing the $b=0$ template before and after histogram equalization.

Intramodal template workflow—In cases where there are multiple sessions or multiple separate DWI scans that should not be merged, there will be multiple $b=0$ reference images. Each can be affected by errors in SDC or intermodal co-registration to the T1w image. QSIprep provides the option to create an “intramodal template” using ANTs template construction²⁶ on the set of $b=0$ reference images. The intramodal template is co-registered to the T1w image instead of each individual $b=0$ reference image. The transform to the intramodal template as well as the intramodal template’s transform to the T1w image are added to the stack of transforms that get combined and applied to each DWI (avoiding an additional interpolation).

Co-registration and resampling workflow—Coregistration between the $b=0$ template image (or the intramodal $b=0$ template) is performed using `antsRegistration`. If the user requests a T1w-based spatial normalization to a template, this is also performed using the `antsRegistration`-based workflow adapted from `fMRIPrep`. Similar to the HCP Pipelines²⁷ and the ABCD MMPS pipeline¹³, QSIprep uses a rigid transformation to register the skull-stripped T1w image to AC-PC alignment. Unlike these other pipelines, QSIprep combines all spatial transformations so that only a single resampling can be applied. However, the eddy-based workflow uses `eddy`’s interpolation along with a separate final interpolation to AC-PC alignment. The final resampling uses a Lanczos-windowed Sinc interpolation if the requested output resolution is close to the resolution of the input data. If more than a 10% increase in spatial resolution is requested, then a BSpline interpolation is performed to prevent ringing artifact. The final resampling can at most include the affine head motion correction, the polynomial eddy current correction, the nonlinear susceptibility distortion correction, the nonlinear registration to the $b=0$ template, the coregistration to the T1w image, and the realignment to AC-PC orientation. Combining these into a single shot interpolation helps preserve high frequency spatial features and precision of the final transform. Any T1w-based steps can be skipped using the `--dwi-only` flag.

QSIprep’s reconstruction workflows

A major challenge in comparing reconstruction methods is that many dMRI software packages have their own file formats, coordinate systems, orientation conventions, and visualization tools (see Supplementary Note 1). This diversity is compounded by the large number of possible dMRI acquisition schemes, many of which only meet the requirements of a subset of reconstruction methods. QSIprep’s set of curated reconstruction workflows provides two critical benefits to users: correct processing and a uniform derived output format. First, workflows are designed to ensure that data preprocessed by QSIprep are handled correctly *within* the reconstruction workflow. Second, outputs from each reconstruction method conform to a consistent format *across* workflows.

This emphasis on software interoperability facilitates comparisons between methods. For example, Extended Data Figure 3 displays the results from a number of reconstruction workflows, depicting disparate sampling schemes reconstructed using popular methods from

MRtrix3, DSI Studio, and the Laplacian-regularized MAPMRI (MAPL)³ implementation from DIPY. The visual similarity of the reconstructed ODFs and Fiber Orientation Distributions (FODs) suggests that many of these methods share important features like peak directions. All reconstruction outputs are produced in the native file format of each software package used and also consistently provided in a DSI Studio (fib format) file.

Capitalizing upon the interoperability described above, QSIPrep also allows users to apply standard processing and reconstruction methods developed for shelled sequences to advanced non-shelled sequences. To do this, QSIPrep converts non-shelled sampling schemes to a multi-shell scheme using a 3dSHORE-based q -space interpolation. This conversion allows, for example, the use of multi-shell multi-tissue reconstruction and MRtrix3 tractography methods on *any* non-shelled sampling scheme. The ability to apply standard analytic methods to non-shelled schemes dramatically increases the accessibility of these advanced acquisition sequences.

QSIPrep's curated reconstruction workflows apply developer-recommended postprocessing and reconstruction steps, storing the results in both the software-native and DSI Studio formats. The pipelines were chosen from the most popular open-source diffusion imaging software packages such that there is at least one workflow for each q -space sampling scheme. A comparison of pipelines is shown in Supplementary Table 1 and their implementation details are described below grouped by software. While the included workflows use fixed parameters, users can download and edit workflow configuration files to change the workflow's behavior.

MRtrix3—There are a number of MRtrix3-based workflows that share the same initial steps but differ in how the FOD estimation is performed. In each MRtrix3-based workflow the fiber response function is estimated using `dwi2response dhollander`²⁸ with a brain mask based on the T1w. The main differences are the MRtrix3 workflows are in 1) the CSD algorithm used to estimate WM FODs and GM/CSF compartments (either multi-shell multi-tissue CSD, MSMT-CSD; or single-shell 3-tissue^{28,29} CSD, SS3T-CSD) and 2) whether a T1w-based tissue segmentation is used during tractography. The *_noACT versions of the pipelines must be used if SDC was not performed during preprocessing. ACT requires SDC to align the T1w-based segmentation for accurate use during tractography. Otherwise, cropping is performed at the T1w-based GM/WM interface along with backtracking. In all MRtrix3 pipelines, tractography is performed using `tckgen`, which employs the iFOD2 probabilistic tracking method to generate 10^7 streamlines with a maximum length of 250mm, minimum length of 30mm, FOD power of 0.33. Weights for each streamline are calculated using SIFT2, which is then used to estimate the structural connectivity matrix.

mrtrix_multishell_msmt. This workflow uses the `dwi2fod msmt_csd` algorithm²⁸ to estimate FODs for white matter, gray matter and cerebrospinal fluid using multi-shell acquisitions. The white matter FODs are used for tractography and the T1w segmentation is used for anatomical constraints³⁰. `mrtrix_multishell_msmt_noACT` is identical except that no T1w-based anatomical constraints are used in tractography. `mrtrix_singleshell_ss3t` is optimized for single-shell acquisitions and also estimates multi-tissue FODs for white matter, gray matter and cerebrospinal fluid using the `ss3t_csd_beta1` (SS3T-CSD)

algorithm^{28,29}, provided via the MRtrix3Tissue fork of MRtrix3. The white matter FODs are used for tractography and the T1w segmentation is used for anatomical constraints³⁰. *mrtrix_singleshell_ss3t_noACT* removes the anatomical constraints from tractography.

DSI Studio—*dsi_studio_gqi* runs the standard GQI reconstruction³¹ followed by deterministic tractography³². GQI works on almost any sampling scheme. GQI models the diffusion ODF. Diffusion ODFs exhibit smaller peaks than are commonly seen with CSD, but robustly detect fiber crossings³³. Although GQI technically works on DTI scans, with spherical sampling on a single-shell around $b=1000$ s/mm², its performance markedly improves when more q -space samples are available. The tractography performed in this pipeline ensures that 5 million streamlines are created with a maximum length of 250mm, a minimum length of 30mm, random seeding, a step size of 1mm, and an automatically calculated Quantitative Anisotropy³² (QA) threshold. Additionally, a number of anisotropy scalar images are produced such as quantitative anisotropy (QA)³¹, generalized fractional anisotropy (GFA), and the isotropic component of the ODF.

DIPY

dipy_mapmri: Mean Apparent Propagator MRI (MAPMRI) is a recently proposed reconstruction method³⁴ that can estimate ensemble average diffusion propagators (EAPs) and ODFs analytically using multi-shell, Cartesian, or random q -space sampling schemes. This method produces EAP-derived scalars like return to origin probability (RTOP), return to axis probability (RTAP), return to plane probability (RTPP), q -space inverse variance (QIV), and mean squared displacement (MSD). The ODFs are saved in DSI Studio format and optionally as spherical harmonics coefficients in the MRtrix3 format. *dipy_3dshore*. The 3D Simple Harmonic Oscillator-based Reconstruction and Estimation (3dSHORE)³⁵ method also uses a closed-form solution to estimate EAPs and ODFs from q -space data. This workflow uses the BrainSuite 3dSHORE basis in a DIPY reconstruction. Much like *dipy_mapmri*, EAP-related scalars such as RTOP, RTAP, RTPP, and MSD are estimated. For both of these reconstruction pipelines, tractography is run identically to the *dsi_studio_gqi*.

Experimental DSI scheme-converting reconstruction

csdsi_3dshore: This pipeline is for DSI or compressed-sensing DSI. The first step is an L2-regularized 3dSHORE reconstruction³ of the ensemble average propagator in each voxel. These EAPs are then used to 1) calculate ODFs, which are then sent to DSI Studio for tractography and 2) impute signal for a multi-shell (specifically HCP) sampling scheme, which is run through the *mrtrix_multishell_msmt* pipeline. The resampling is similar to a previously described GQI-based method³⁶ but uses the 3dSHORE basis set to estimate out-of-sample images.

Structural connectivity matrices—Tractography resulting in connectivity matrices are conformed to a standard HDF5-based output format so as to be directly comparable across methods and software packages. A set of commonly used parcellation schemes are included with QSIPrep, such as the Schaefer atlases in the 100, 200, and 400 parcel resolutions, the brainnetome atlas (264 regions), AICHA (384 regions), Gordon (333 regions), the AAL (116

regions), and the Power atlas (264 regions). Furthermore, users can easily add their own custom atlases as required.

Evaluation Data

Data were gathered from a number of independent studies from multiple institutions. Each study obtained informed consent from participants and was approved by their institutions' ethics committee. These samples were selected to test a variety of q -space sampling schemes and evaluate if QSIPrep handles each one correctly. An overview of the acquisition parameters is provided in Extended Data Figure 1. QSIPrep was run on the raw data from each study. Spatial smoothness and neighboring DWI correlation¹⁸ were calculated for the QSIPrep-preprocessed data and for the data processed using a pipeline specifically designed for that sampling scheme. In the case of non-shelled schemes, QSIPrep was compared to unprocessed data.

Single-shell, DTI.—The single shell data was collected as part of the Philadelphia Neurodevelopmental Cohort (PNC)¹² and processed according to the methods described by Roalf *et al.*³⁷. This pipeline is similar to QSIPrep, utilizing eddy (from FSL5) and custom code for applying distortion correction. The QSIPrep pipeline differs in that it adds MP-PCA, Gibbs unringing, FSL6, and resampling using ANTs. A total of 111 subjects were randomly selected from the available PNC dMRI data.

Multi-shell, NODDI-optimized.—This sampling scheme was designed with the goal of fitting microstructural models such as NODDI³⁸. The data were published Pines *et al.*¹⁴, where the preprocessing scheme used FSL5's TOPUP and eddy with outlier replacement enabled. The QSIPrep pipeline differed in that it added MP-PCA denoising, Gibbs unringing, FSL6, and resampling using ANTs. We evaluated a sample of 136 participants from the cohort used by Pines *et al.*






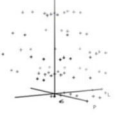
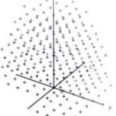

Multi-shell, ABCD.—A total of 106 datasets were downloaded from the NIMH Data Archive (NDA) repository as raw NifTIs and following minimal preprocessing. The ABCD dMRI preprocessing pipeline¹³ does not use any of the same software as QSIPrep but performs similar steps. The ABCD pipeline includes gradient nonlinearity correction and uses in-house code for performing Eddy current and distortion correction. QSIPrep adds MP-PCA, Gibbs unringing, ECC, SDC using FSL6, and resampling using ANTs.

Multi-shell, HCP-Lifespan.—A total of 34 subjects were scanned using the HCP-Lifespan imaging protocol¹⁵ and processed using both the official HCP diffusion pipelines³⁹ (v4.0.0-alpha.5) and QSIPrep. The HCP diffusion pipeline included motion and eddy current correction, distortion correction, across-scan intensity normalization, coregistration to the T1w image, gradient unwarping and image pair averaging. QSIPrep was upgraded as part of 0.9.0beta1 to include the image pair averaging so that QC measures could be compared directly between the QSIPrep and HCP pipeline outputs. QSIPrep was adjusted to use a quadratic first-level model in eddy to match the HCP diffusion pipeline.

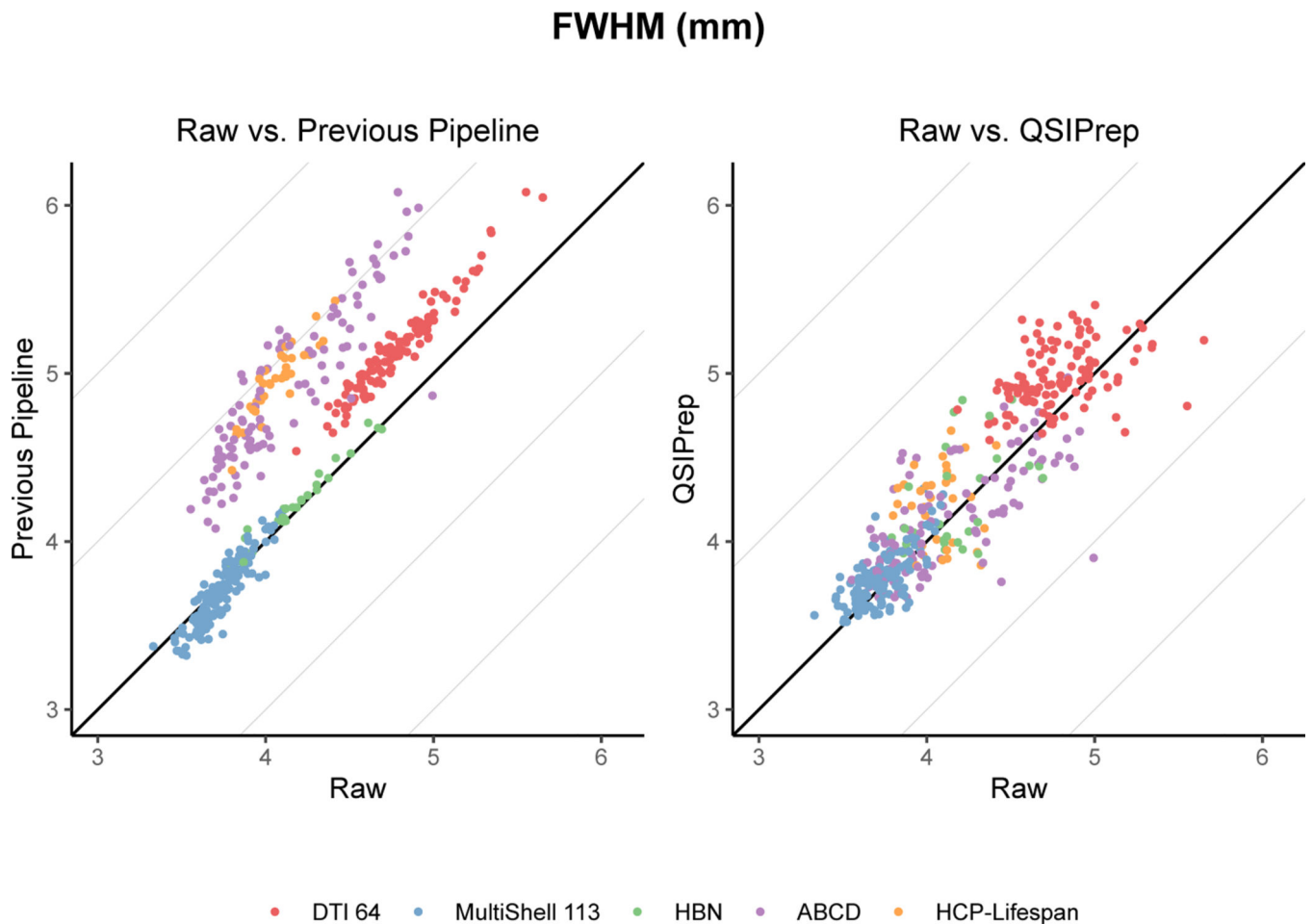
Multi-shell, HBN.—A total of 27 HBN¹⁶ subjects were processed using both an early prototype version of dMRIPrep (<https://github.com/nipy/dmriprep>) and QSIPrep. Both dMRIPrep and QSIPrep use TOPUP and eddy for distortion, eddy current, and motion correction, but dMRIPrep did not include Gibbs unringing or MP-PCA.

Cartesian grid (DSI) schemes.—Prior to QSIPrep there was no publicly available software for applying head motion correction to DSI or CS-DSI acquisitions. Therefore, the QSIPrep-preprocessed images were compared directly to the NDC calculated on the raw images. DSI258 was a repeated measures study with eight repeated scans per subject. CS-DSI acquired four different random schemes per subject. DSI 789 scans acquired 789 unique coordinates on a Cartesian grid in q -space.

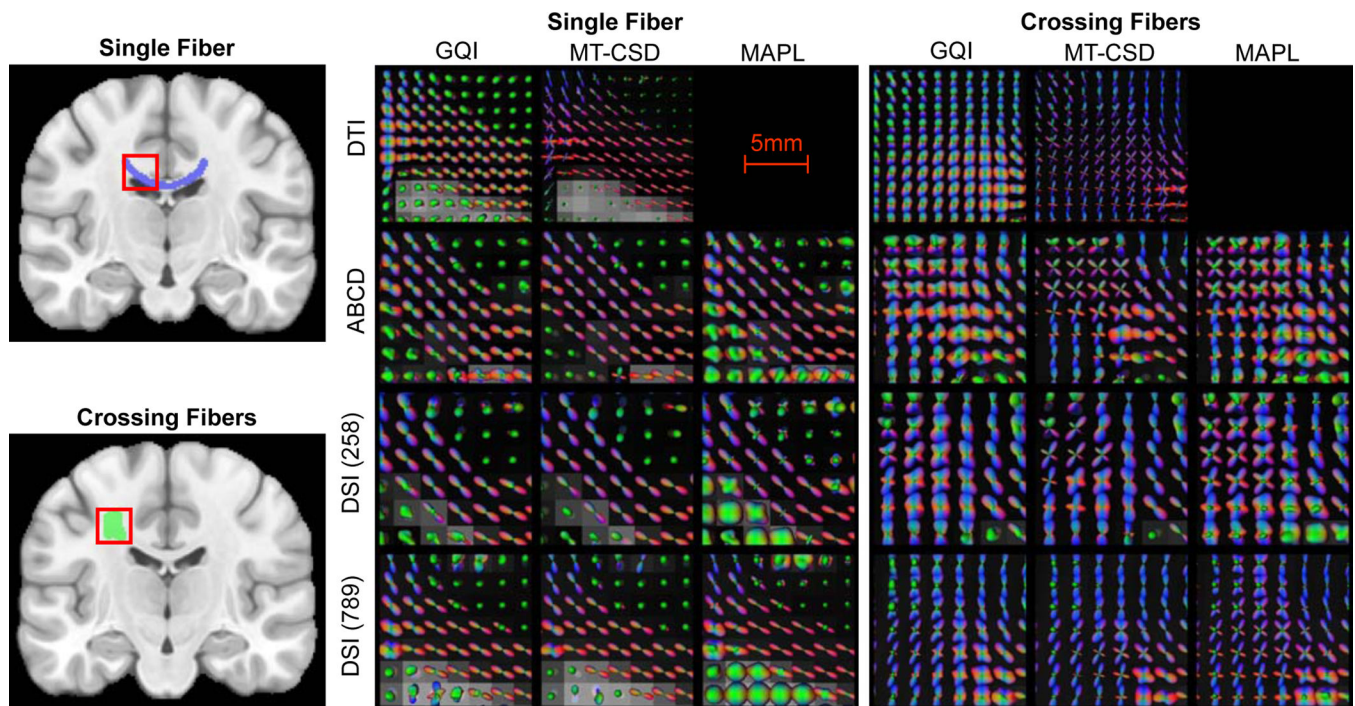
Extended Data

	Scheme	Scheme Category	# Directions	Max b (s/mm^2)	Voxel Size (mm)	# Scans	Age (years) / Gender	Pipeline Citation
DTI 64		DTI	64	1000	2	111	15 ± 3.6 54% F	35
MultiShell 113		Multi-shell	113	3000	1.7	135	21 ± 3.5 57% F	37
ABCD		Multi-shell	103	3000	1.7	106	9.9 ± 0.6 46% F	26
HCP-Lifespan		Multi-shell	199	3000	1.5	34	27.7 ± 9 47% F	23
HBN		Multi-shell	129	3000	1.7	27	10 ± 2.8 44% F	39
CS-DSI		Random	55, 57, 92	5000	1.7	79	26.5 ± 5.1 50% F	N/A
DSI 258		DSI	258	5000	2.0	150	22 ± 3.5 63% F	N/A
DSI 789		DSI	789	5000	2.0	13	23.8 ± 5.1 69% F	N/A

Extended Data Fig. 1. Diffusion imaging data used in QSIPrep development and evaluation. Cartesian (DSI), random (CS-DSI), and shelled (single-shell DTI and multi-shell) sequences were used to test the preprocessing and reconstruction workflows in QSIPrep. Sequences varied widely in their maximum b -value (1000–5000 s/mm^2), number of q -space samples (64–789) and voxel size (1.5–2.3 mm). The row colors represent these schemes across all figures. The colors in the HCP-Lifespan image indicate that these samples came from different scans, grouped by phase-encoding direction.



Extended Data Fig. 2. Comparing added smoothness from QSIPrep and previous pipelines. Preprocessing generally increases the spatial smoothness of images relative to the raw images. Here the raw image smoothness (x-axis) is compared to the same images after being processed by the published pipeline for each dataset (left) and QSIPrep (right). The direct comparison between QSIPrep and the Previous Pipeline is presented in Fig. 2.



Extended Data Fig. 3. QSIPrep reconstruction workflows produce comparable output across diverse sampling schemes and reconstruction methods.

Four sampling schemes each reconstructed using four methods: GQI from DSI Studio, multi-tissue CSD from MRtrix, and MAPL from Dipy. ODF fields are shown in two white matter regions (left), a single fiber area in the corpus callosum (top) and a crossing fiber region in the centrum semiovale (bottom). The middle panel shows ODFs reconstructed in the single fiber region, and the right panel shows ODFs reconstructed in the crossing fiber region for the four sampling schemes (rows) and the three reconstruction methods (columns).

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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at https://abcdstudy.org/consortium_members/. ABCD consortium investigators designed and implemented the study and/or provided data but did not necessarily participate in analysis or writing of this report. This manuscript reflects the views of the authors and may not reflect the opinions or views of the NIH or ABCD consortium investigators.

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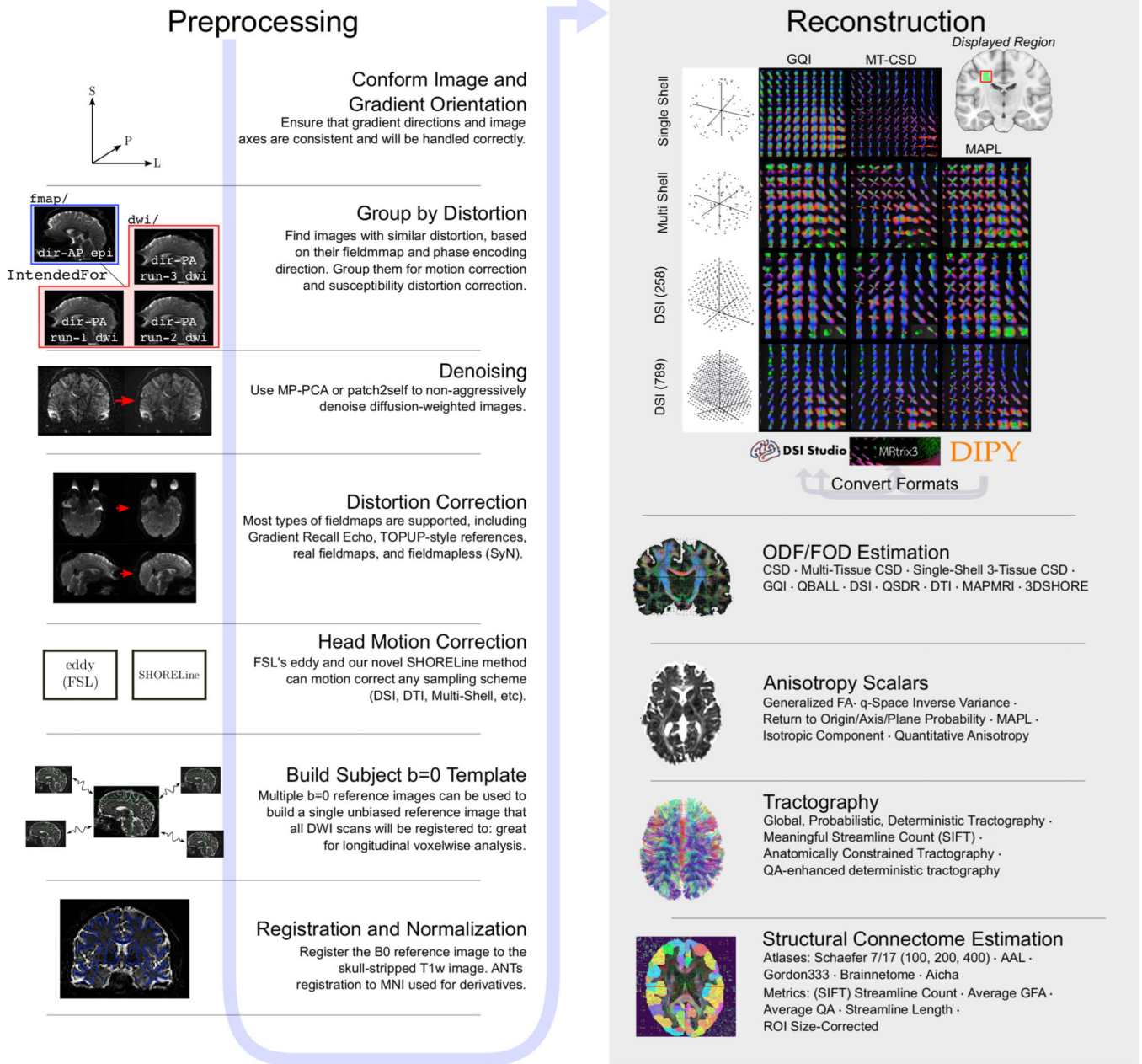


Fig 1 | QSIPrep workflows. QSIPrep includes preprocessing (left column) and reconstruction (right column) workflows. BIDS data enters the workflow at the top left, following the blue arrow sequentially through the possible steps. The outputs from the preprocessing pipeline are inputs for the reconstruction workflows, which includes reconstruction methods from MRtrix3, DSI Studio, and DIPY. A matrix of orientation distribution functions (ODF)s shows a fiber crossing reconstructed from multiple sampling schemes with multiple methods in QSIPrep. Gray arrows labeled “Convert Formats” indicate that a reconstruction from one software package can be converted to be used in the destination software for further processing

(e.g., DIPY reconstructions can be used for tractography in MRtrix3). For further details on options for denoising workflows, see Supplementary Figure 1.

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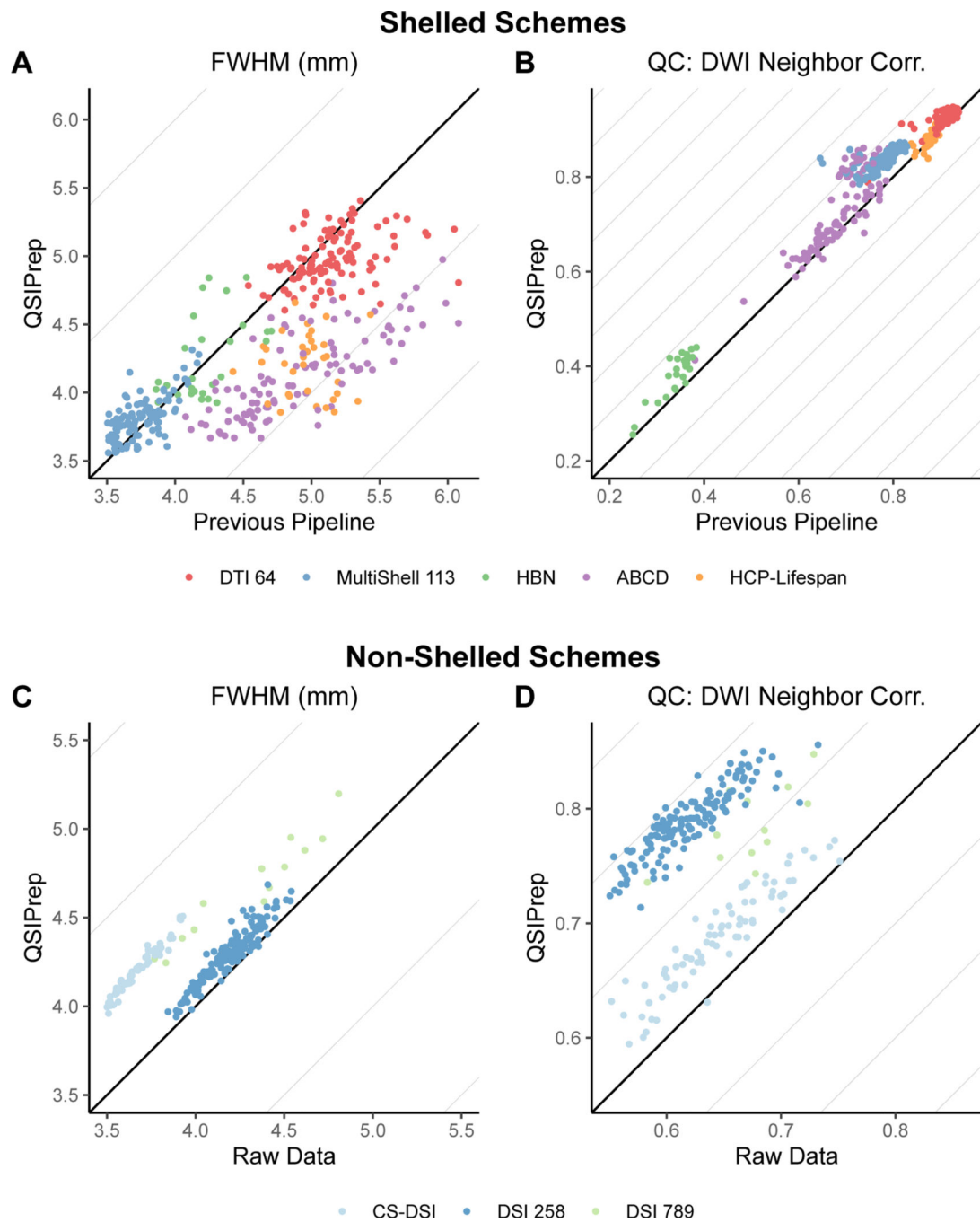


Fig. 2 | QSIprep improves image quality without additional smoothing.

a,b, Comparison of image smoothness (FWHM, a) and data quality (NDC, b) produced by QSIprep and previously published pipelines tailored for each acquisition scheme for shelled schemes. c,d, Comparison of image smoothness (c) and data quality (d) between QSIprep and raw data for nonshelled schemes (for example, Cartesian and random sampling).