

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Sep 4, 2026

CRL Unbiased and Deformable Spatiotemporal Atlas of the Fetal Brain

RRID:SCR_014176

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

CRL Unbiased and Deformable Spatiotemporal Atlas of the Fetal Brain
(RRID:SCR_014176)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.nitrc.org/projects/crl_fetal_atlas

Proper Citation: CRL Unbiased and Deformable Spatiotemporal Atlas of the Fetal Brain
(RRID:SCR_014176)

Description: An atlas of of the fetal brain from MRI of normal fetuses scanned prenatally generated using a mathematical framework. The atlas shows the inter-subject anatomic variability of the fetal brain over the fetal brain growth period and is currently available between 27 weeks gestational age to 35 weeks. It has been constructed following an unbiased minimum distance template estimation approach which utilizes symmetric diffeomorphic deformation and the cross-correlation (CC) similarity metric integrated with kernel regression in age.

Synonyms: Computational Radiology Laboratory Unbiased and Deformable Spatiotemporal Atlas of the Fetal Brain

Resource Type: atlas, data or information resource

Defining Citation: [PMID:25485391](#)

Keywords: atlas, fetal brain, mri, fetal brain growth, normal fetus

Availability: Available to the research community

Resource Name: CRL Unbiased and Deformable Spatiotemporal Atlas of the Fetal Brain

Resource ID: SCR_014176

Alternate URLs: http://crl.med.harvard.edu/research/fetal_brain_atlas/

License: Open Software License 3.0

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080319+0000

Record Last Update: 20260904T000340+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for CRL Unbiased and Deformable Spatiotemporal Atlas of the Fetal Brain.

No alerts have been found for CRL Unbiased and Deformable Spatiotemporal Atlas of the Fetal Brain.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 13 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [NIF](#) .

Aganj I, et al. (2026) Efficient cosine-windowed cross-correlation for intermediate deformable image registration. Scientific reports, 16(1).

Epihova G, et al. (2026) The Fronto-Temporal Cortex Has Increased Subcortical Connectivity In Utero and Plasticity in Adulthood. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 46(7).

Zhang Y, et al. (2026) Cortical folding and thickness characteristics of gray matter in fetuses with non-severe ventriculomegaly. BMC pediatrics, 26(1).

Calixto C, et al. (2025) White Matter Tract Crossing and Bottleneck Regions in the Fetal Brain. Human brain mapping, 46(1), e70132.

Ji L, et al. (2025) Human brain R2* transitions across birth from the womb to early infancy. Communications biology, 8(1), 1567.

Li B, et al. (2025) Insights into Temporal and Spatial Dynamics of Short Association Fiber Formation in the Human Fetal Brain. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Calixto C, et al. (2025) A detailed spatiotemporal atlas of the white matter tracts for the fetal brain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 122(1), e2410341121.

Ciceri T, et al. (2024) Fetal gestational age prediction via shape descriptors of cortical development. Frontiers in pediatrics, 12, 1471080.

Calixto C, et al. (2024) Anatomically constrained tractography of the fetal brain. NeuroImage, 297, 120723.

Calixto C, et al. (2024) A detailed spatio-temporal atlas of the white matter tracts for the fetal brain. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Mallela AN, et al. (2023) Heterogeneous growth of the insula shapes the human brain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 120(24), e2220200120.

Fidon L, et al. (2021) A spatio-temporal atlas of the developing fetal brain with spina bifida aperta. Open research Europe, 1, 123.

Turk E, et al. (2019) Functional Connectome of the Fetal Brain. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 39(49), 9716.