

Topological Data Analysis:  
The New Frontier of Data Science  
CS 6170: Computational Topology

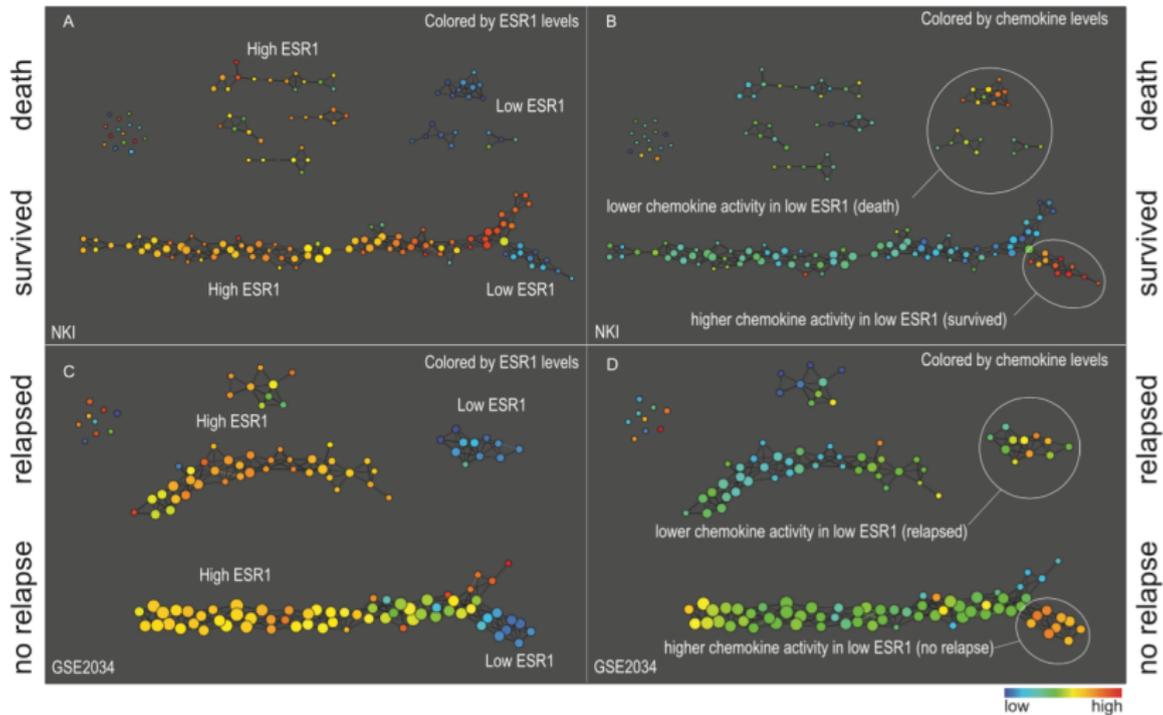
Bei Wang

Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute (SCI), University of Utah

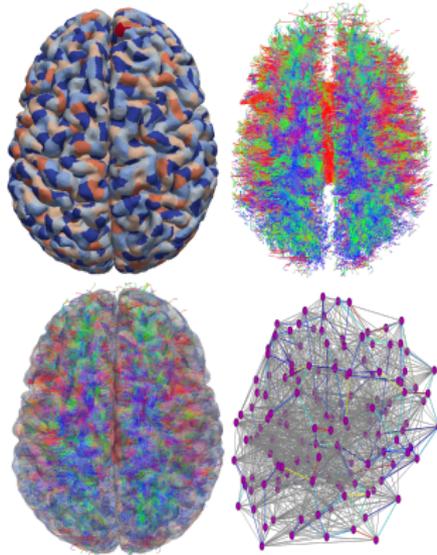
# Topological Data Analysis

- A marriage: math and computer science
- Topological data analysis is cool: many data applications!
- Many great and fun people are players in this field: mathematicians, computer scientists, statisticians...
- Interdisciplinary: CS, math (algebraic topology, differential topology, i.e. Homology, Morse theory), statics (machine learning, manifold learning), electrical engineering (sensor networks), physics (universe)
- It is young (15+ years), and a lot of open problems, that is, challenges and opportunities! (Imaging the field of computational geometry at its infancy...)
- The researchers are only in their 2nd generation (approximately): room to grow!
- Topological data analysis and visualization is inseparable

# Market/Gene Segmentation



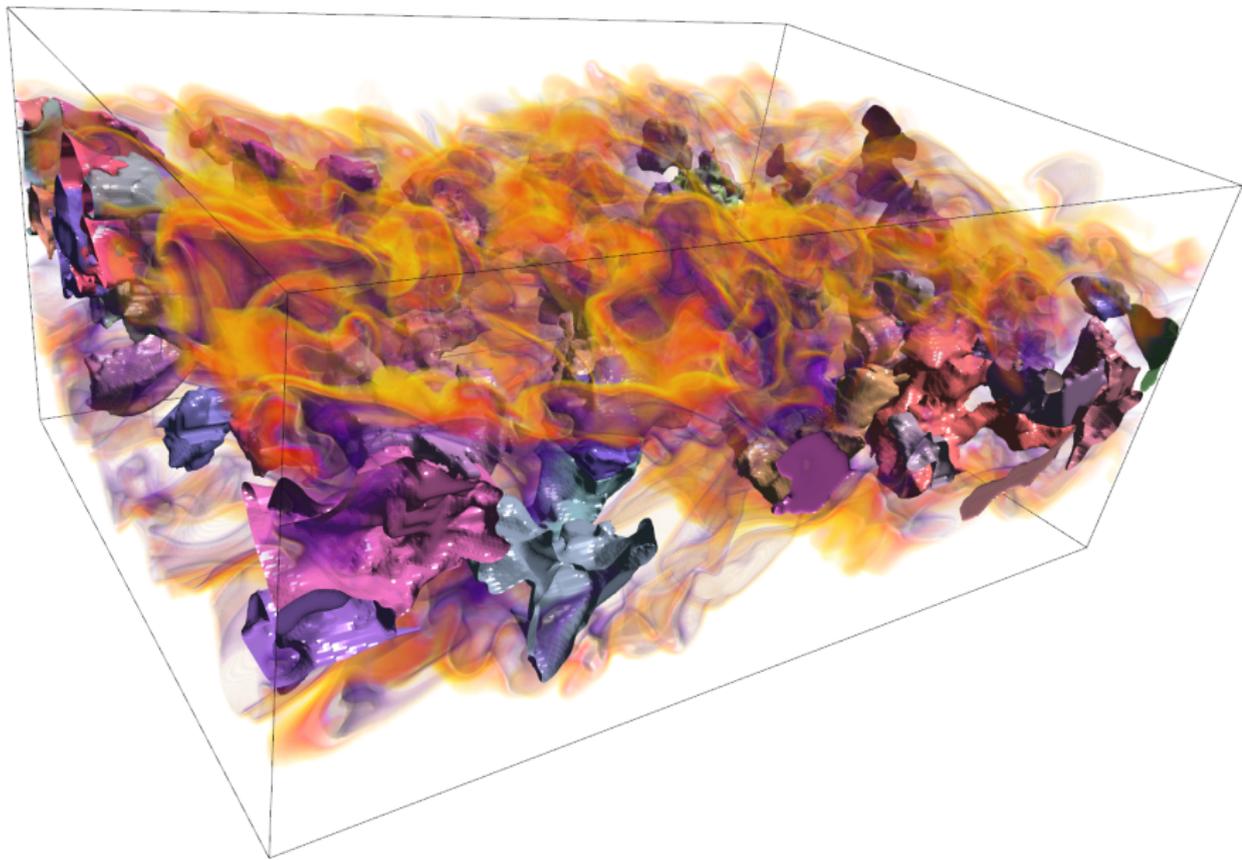
[P. Y. Lum et. al 2013]



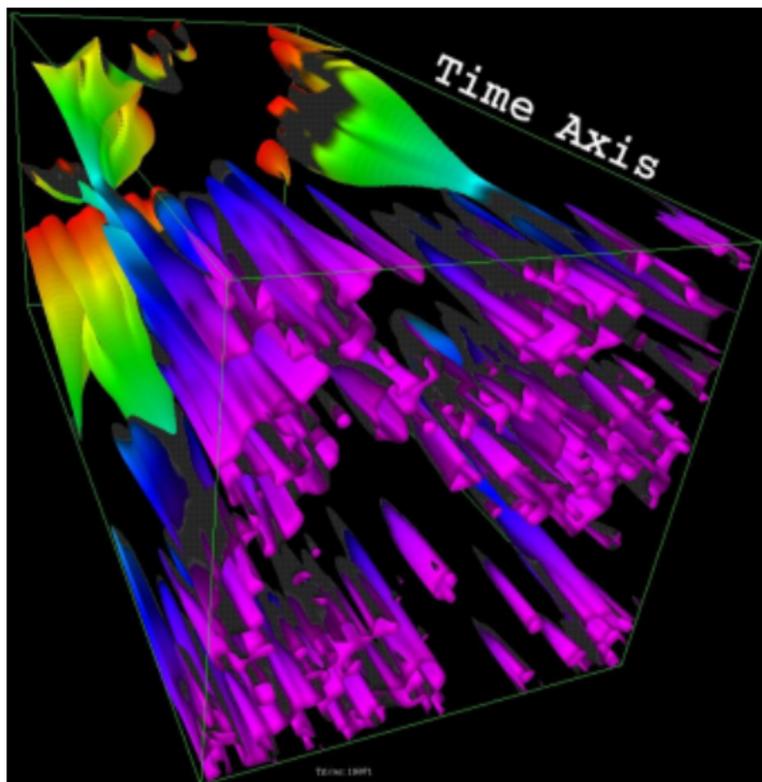
[Wong et. al 2016]

# Combustion simulation

Computation

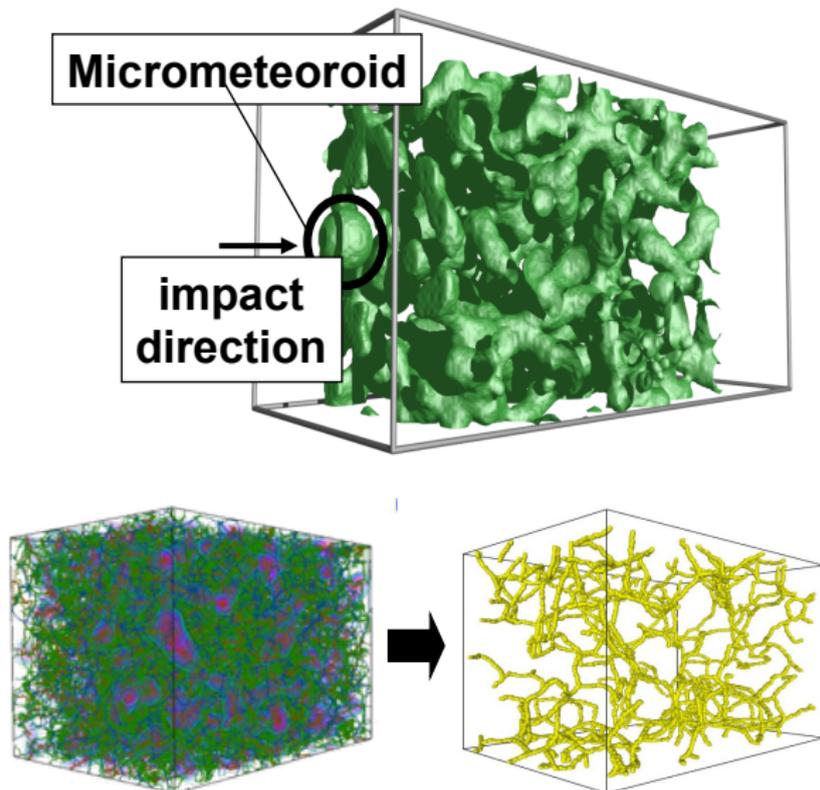


# Tracking 2D Combustion



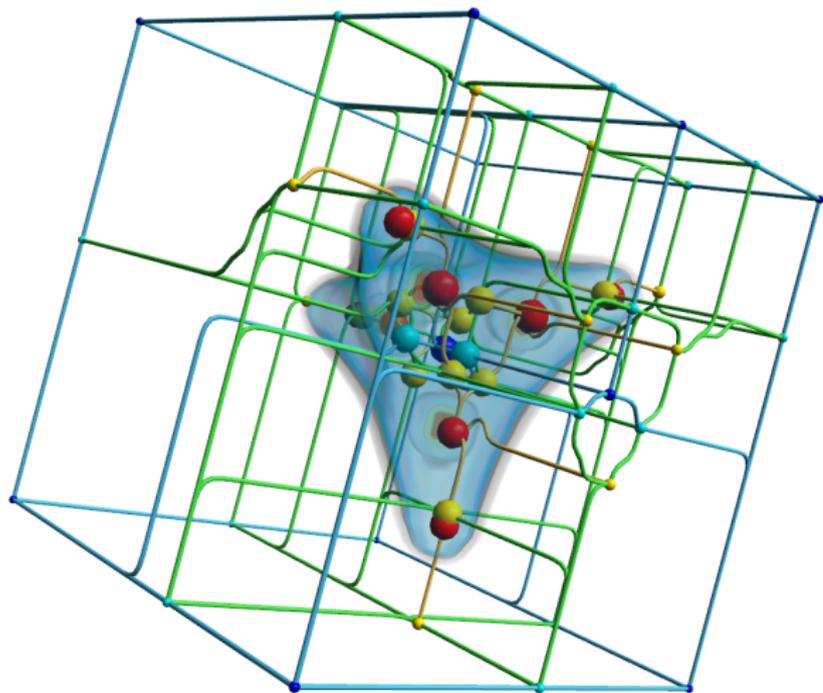
# Material science

Quantitative Analysis of the Impact of a Micrometeoroid in a Porous Medium; reconstruction the structure of porous medium



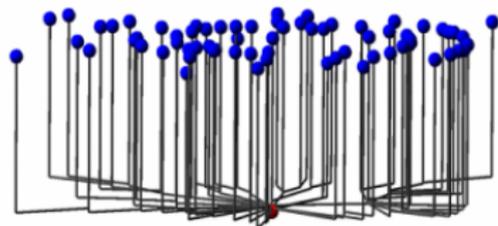
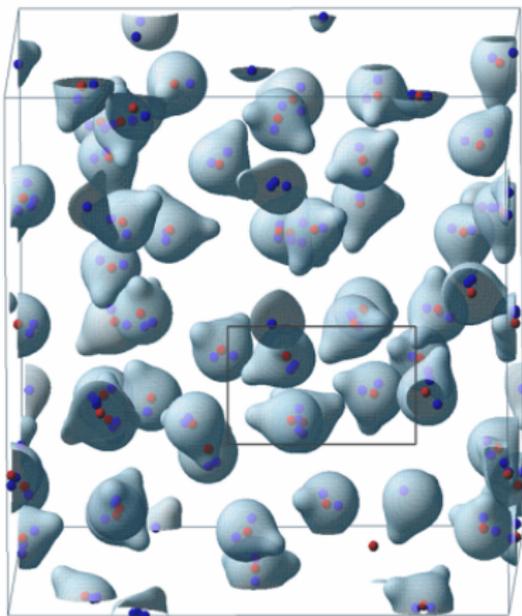
# Chemical compound: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

Efficient Computation

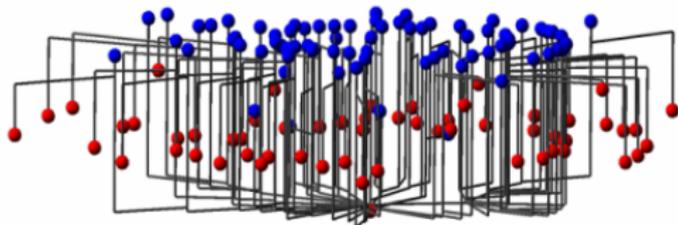


# Molecular dynamics

Molecular dynamics simulation (left) with abstract graph representation of its features at two scales (right)



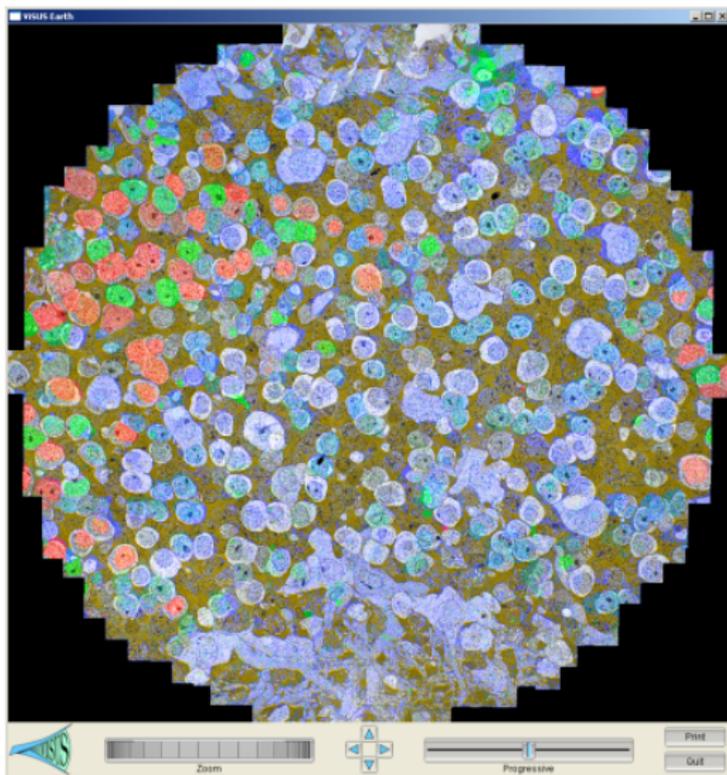
Coarse scale:  
blue = molecules



Medium scale:  
red-blue = dipoles

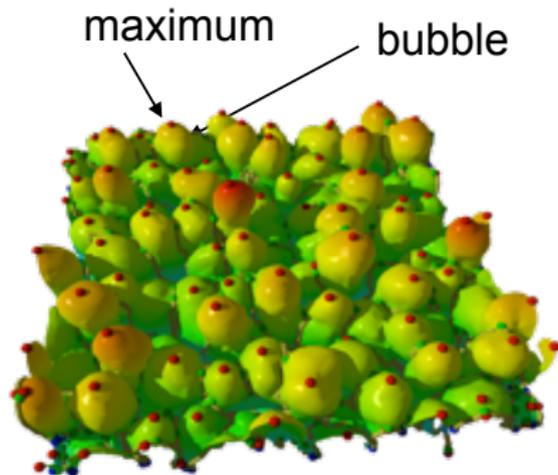
# Retinal connectome

A connectome is a comprehensive map of neural connections in the brain  
[wiki]



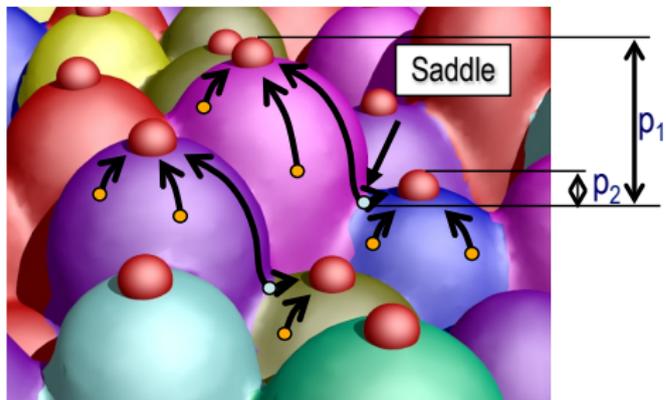
## Case study: feature definition

Analyze high-resolution Rayleigh Taylor instability simulations



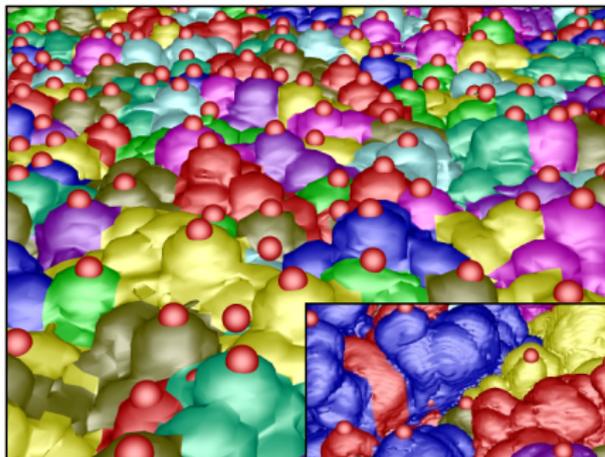
# Case study: persistence simplification

Analyze high-resolution Rayleigh Taylor instability simulations

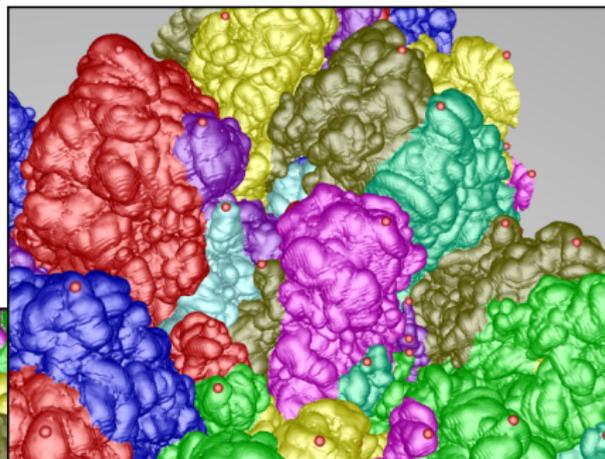


# Case study: robust segmentation

The segmentation method is robust from early mixing to late turbulence

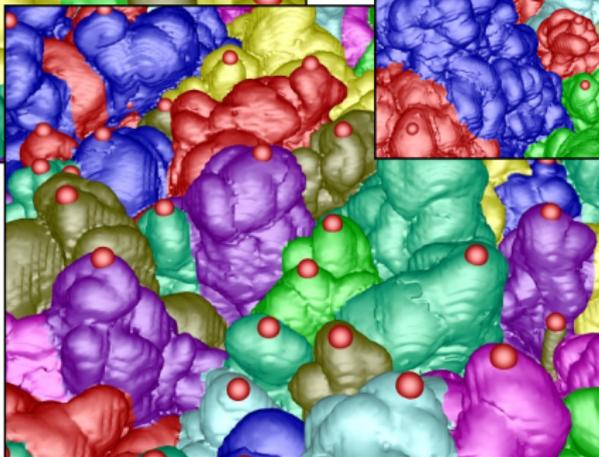


T=100



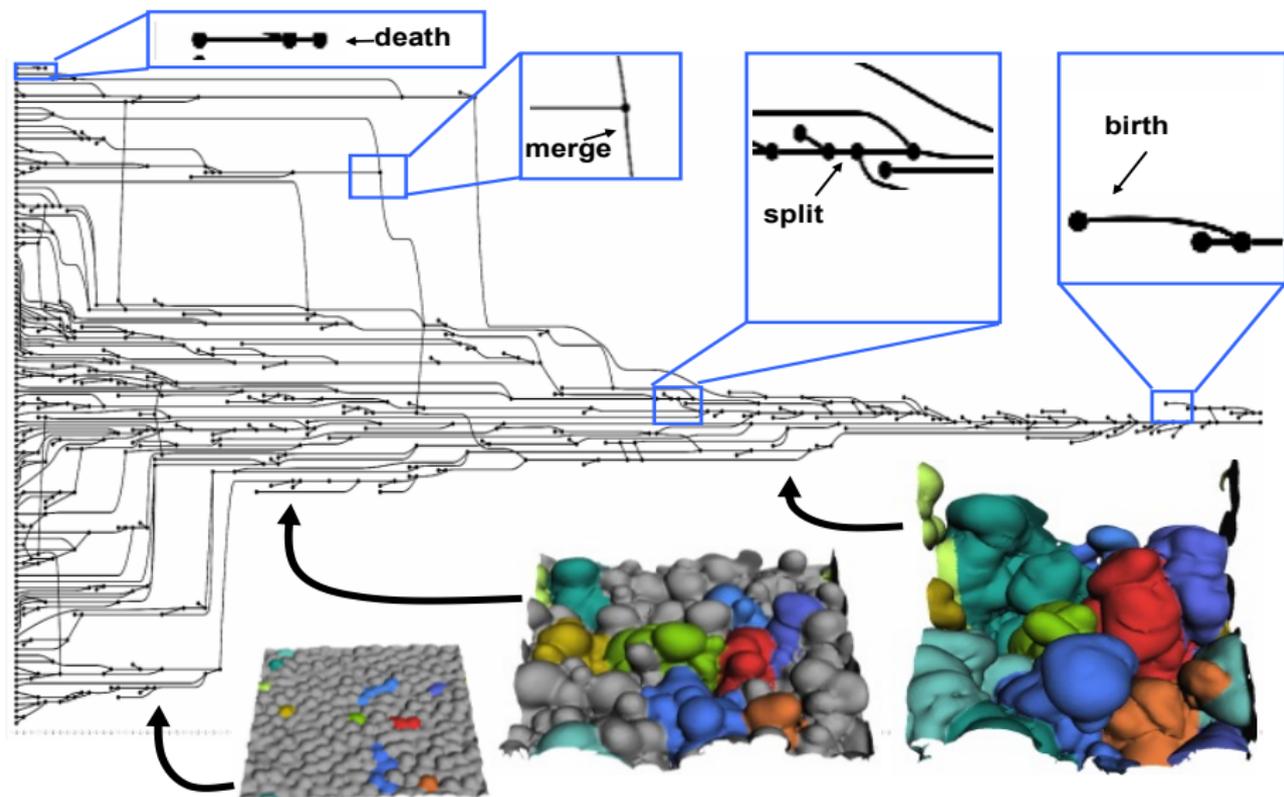
T=700

T=353



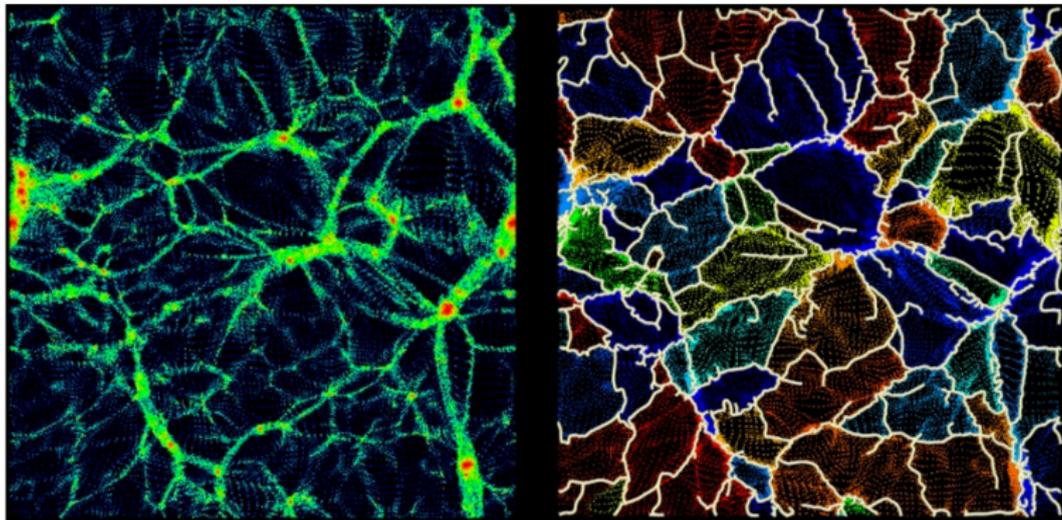
# Case study: event characterization

We characterize events that occur in the mixing process



Study the universe!

## TDA+ASTRONEMY POTENTIALS



FILAMENTS STRUCTURE T. SOUSBIE, *DISPERSE*

# A really old joke...

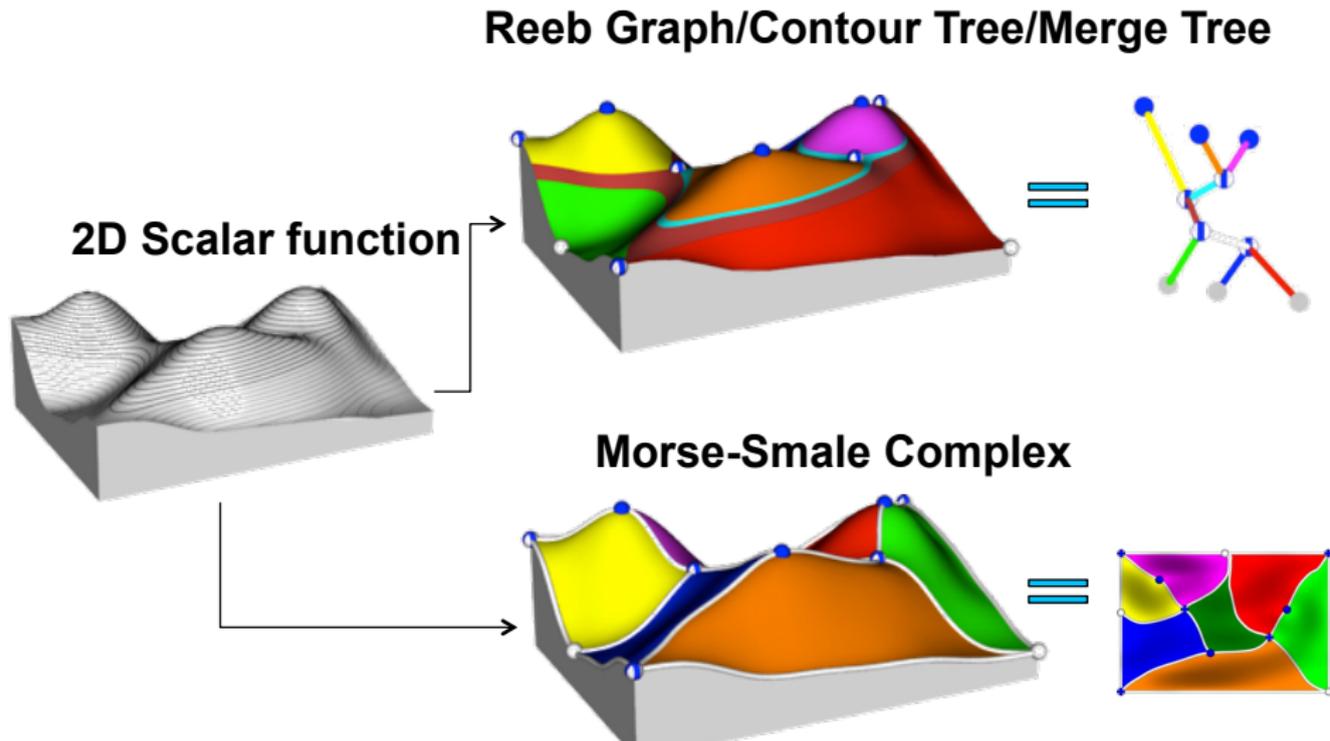
Who thinks the coffee mug and a donut is the same?



FOODBEAST

# Key development in topological data analysis (TDA)

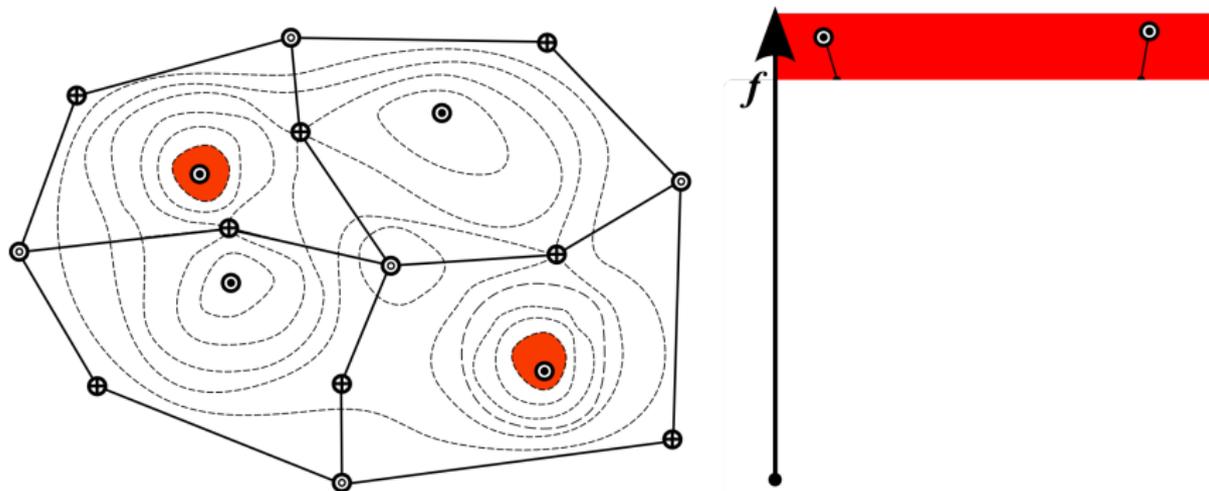
1. Abstraction of the data: topological structures and their combinatorial representations
2. Separate features from noise: persistent homology



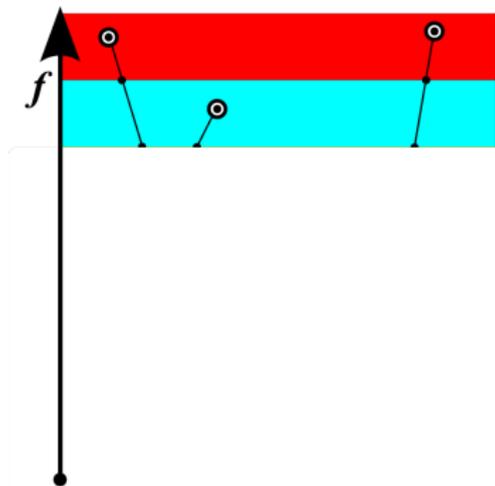
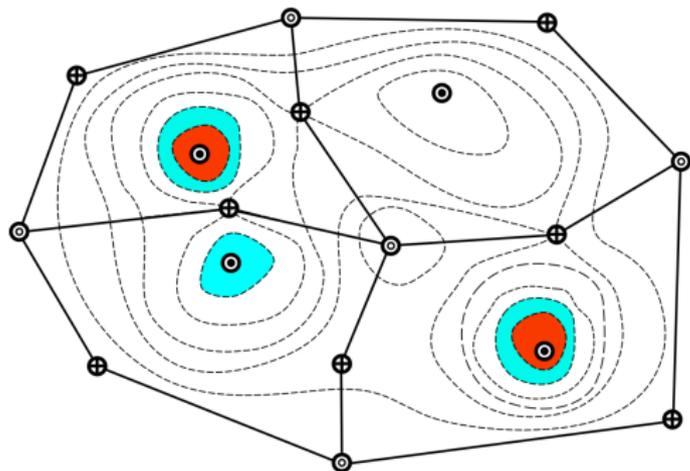
[M. Kreveld, R. Oostrumy, C. Bajaj, V. Pascucci, D. Schikore. Contour Trees and Small Seed Sets for Isosurface Traversal. 1997]

[H. Carr, J. Snoeyink, U. Axen, Computing Contour Trees in All Dimensions, 2001]

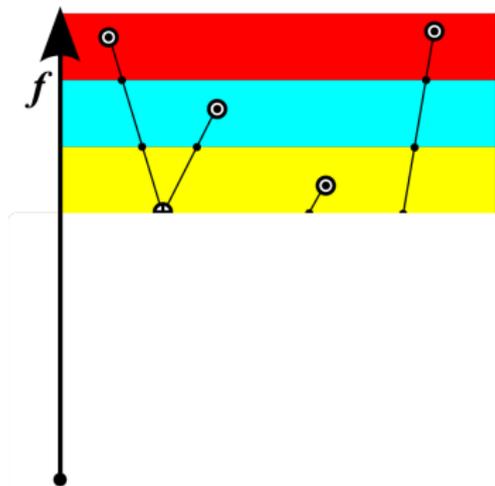
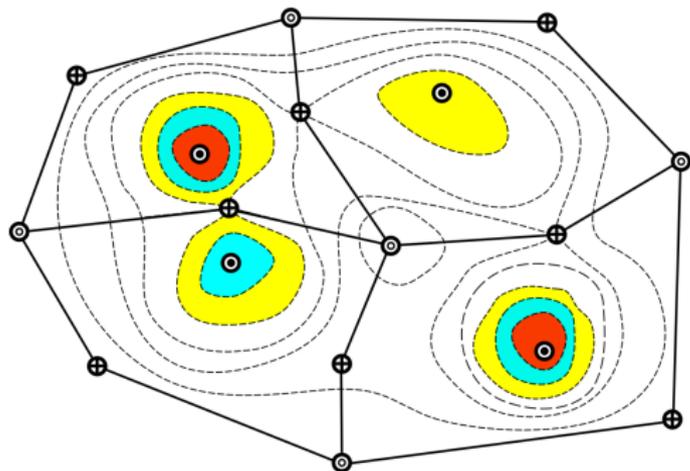
# Contour tree



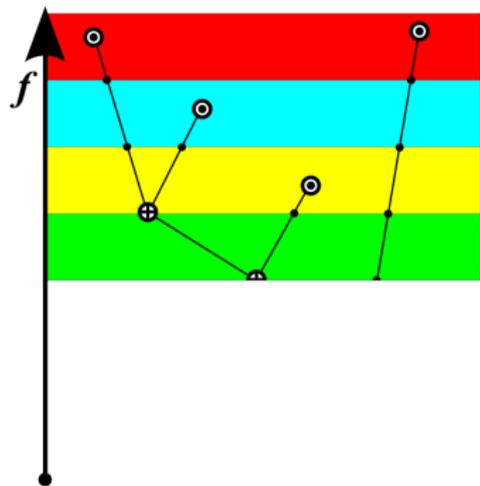
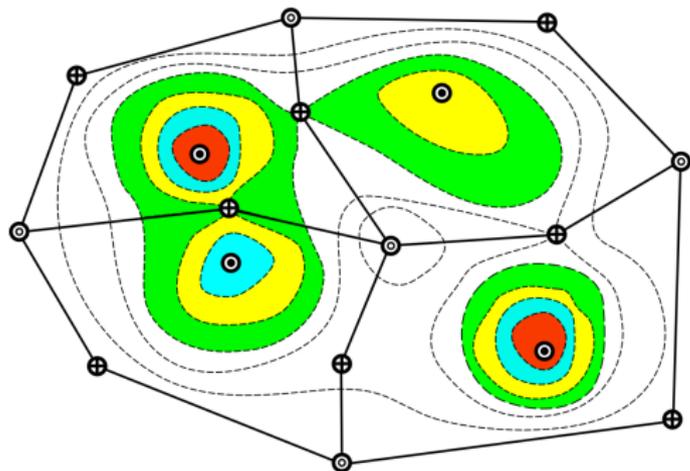
# Contour tree



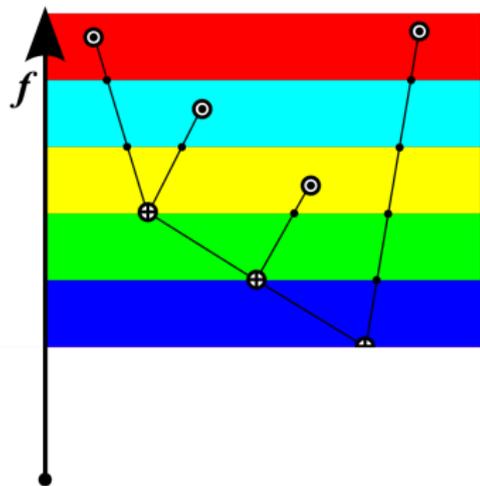
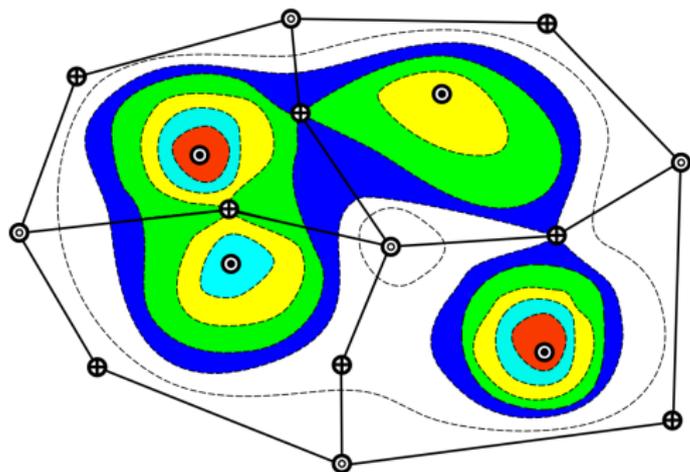
# Contour tree



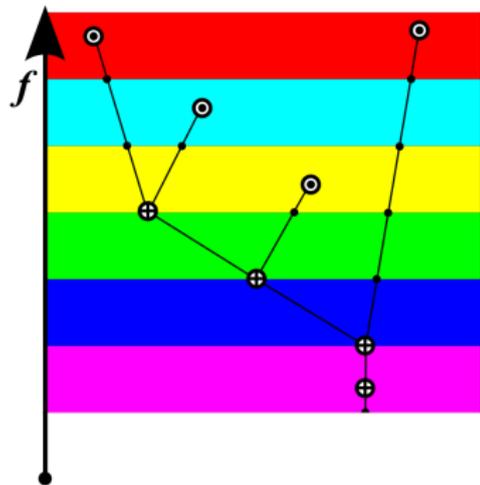
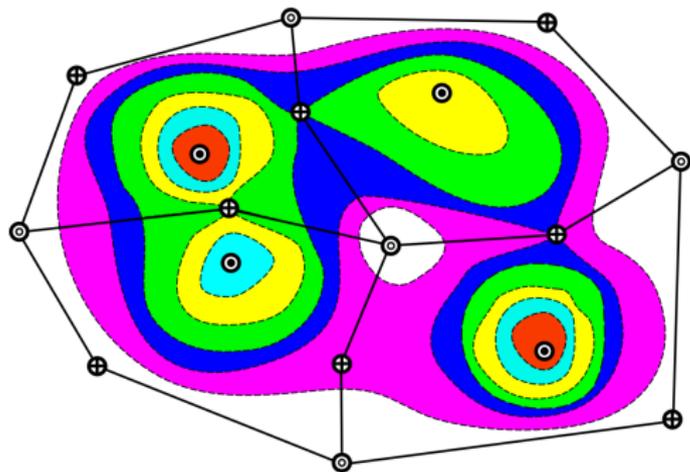
# Contour tree



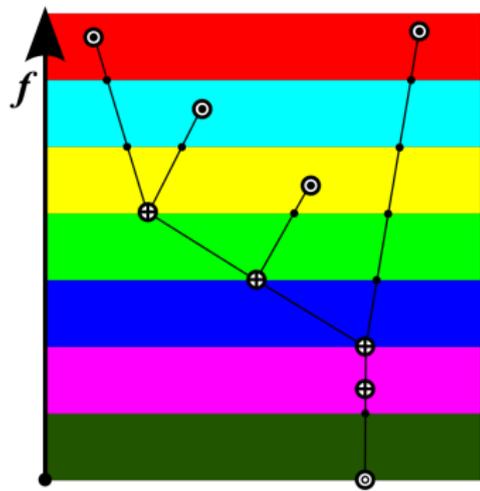
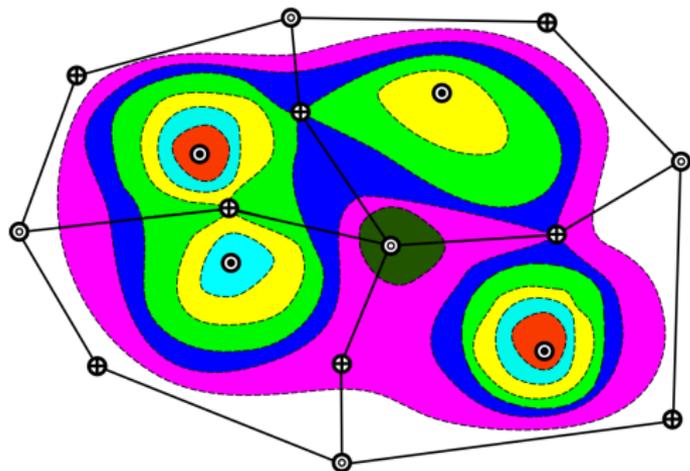
# Contour tree



# Contour tree

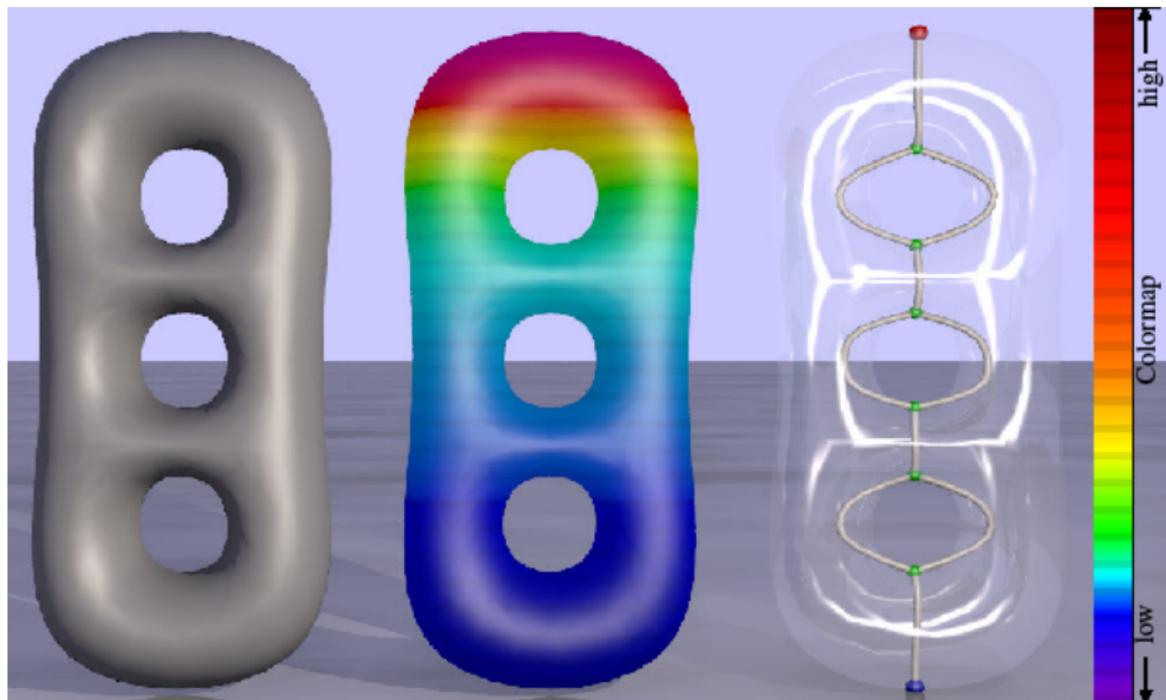


# Contour tree



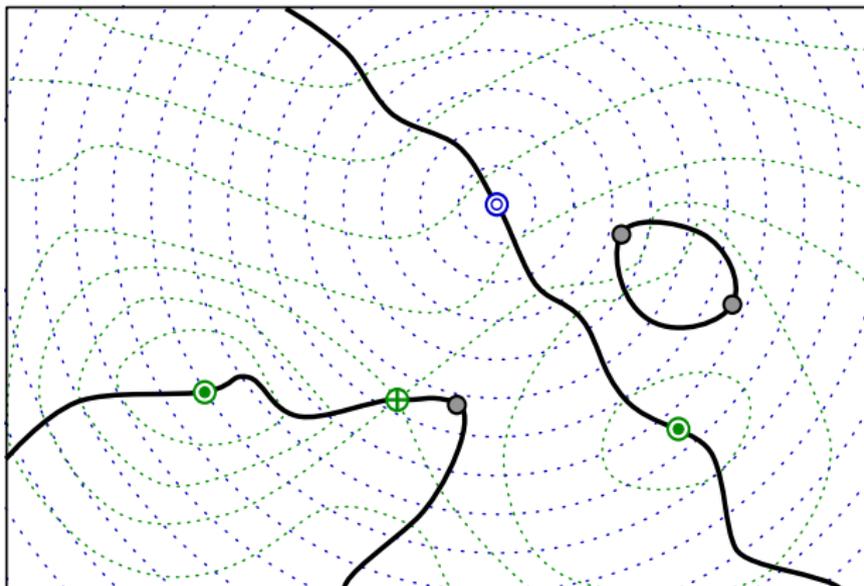
# Reeb graph

Graph obtained by continuous contraction of all the contours in a scalar field, where each contour is collapsed to a distinct point.



# Jacobi Set

[H. Edelsbrunner and J. Harer. Jacobi sets of multiple Morse functions. 2002]

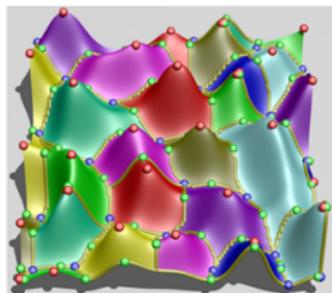


# Morse-Smale complex

[H. Edelsbrunner, J. Harer and A. Zomorodian. Hierarchical Morse-Smale complexes for piecewise linear 2-manifolds. 2003]

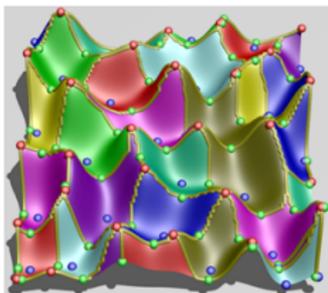
[H. Edelsbrunner, J. Harer, V. Natarajan and V. Pascucci. Morse-Smale complexes for piecewise linear 3-manifolds. 2003]

A partition of the data into monotonic regions



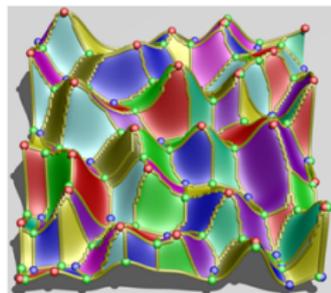
Ascending Manifolds

$\cup$



Descending Manifolds

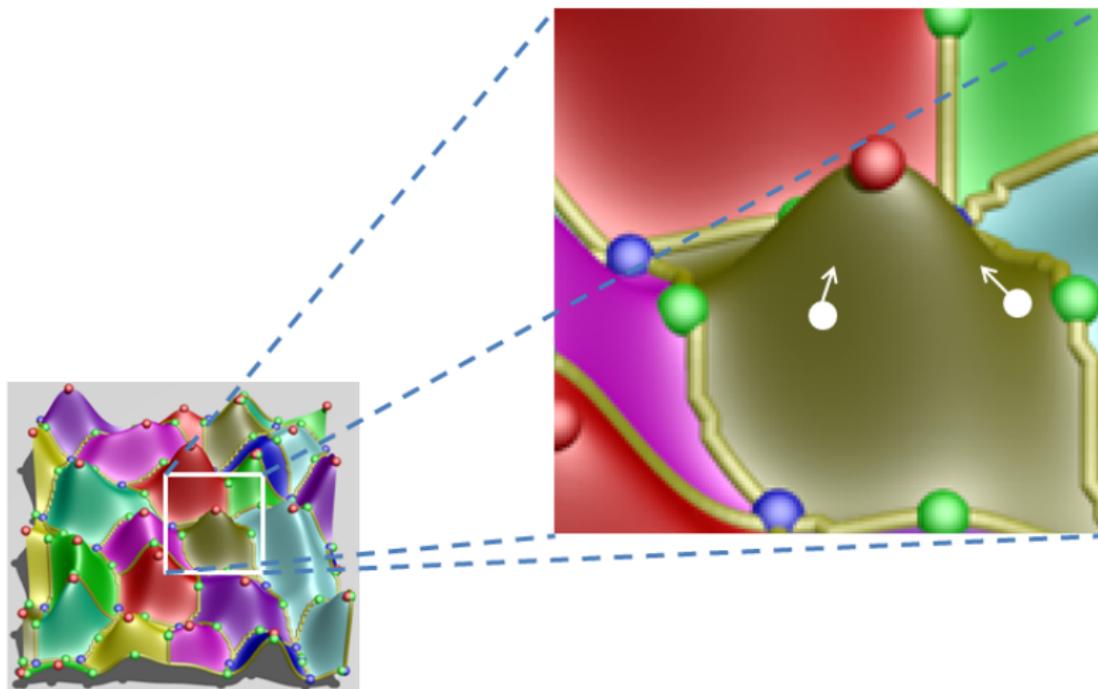
=



Morse-Smale Complex

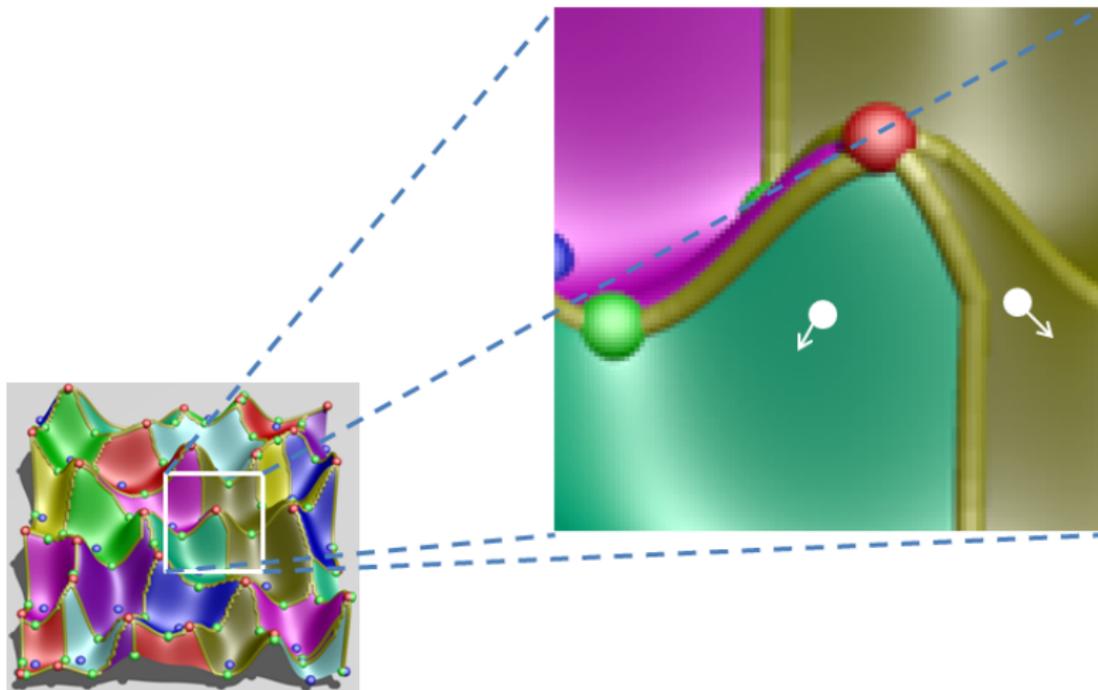
# Ascending Manifolds

Compute steepest **ascent** gradient from each point in dataset



# Descending Manifolds

Compute steepest **descent** gradient from each point in dataset



# Morse-Smale complex

[P.-T Bremer, H. Edelsbrunner, B. Hamann and V. Pascucci. A Multi-resolution Data Structure for Two-dimensional Morse-Smale Functions. 2003]

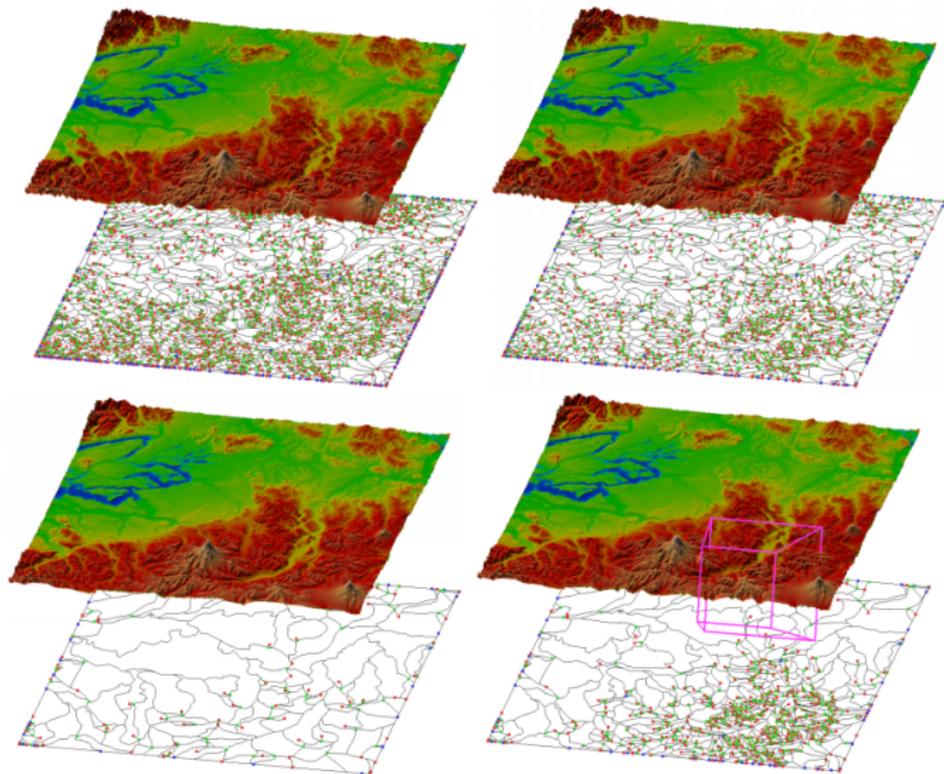
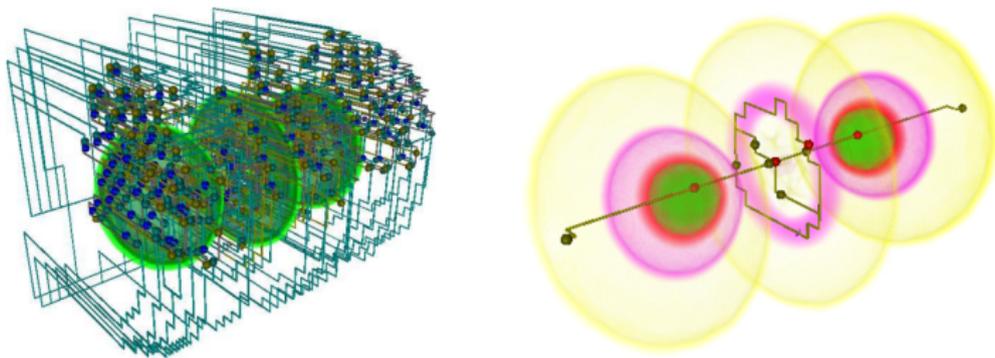


Figure 11: (Upper-left) Puget Sound data after topological noise removal. (Upper-right) Data at persistence of 1.2% of the maximum height. (Lower-left) Data at persistence 20% of the maximum height. (Lower-right) View-dependent refinement (purple: view frustum).

# Morse-Smale complex

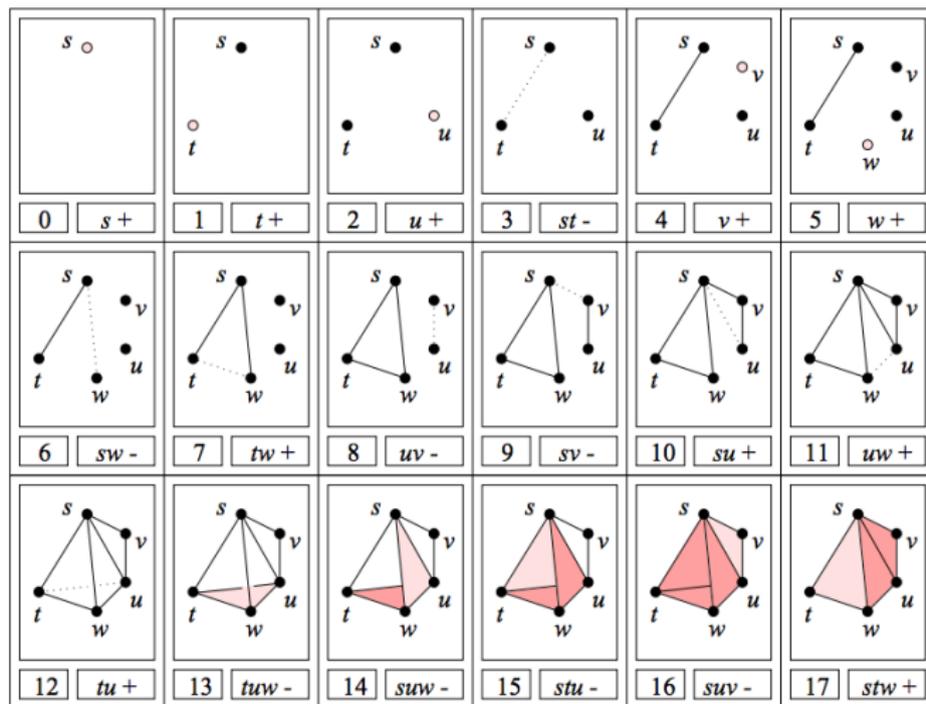
[A. Gyulassy, V. Natarajan, V. Pascucci, P.-T. Bremer, B. Hamann. Topology-based Simplification for Feature Extraction from 3D Scalar Fields, 2005]



**Figure:** Topology simplification applied on electron density data for a hydrogen atom: the input has a large number of critical points, several of which are identified as being insignificant and removed by repeated application of two atomic operations. Features are identified by the surviving critical points and enhanced in a volume rendered image by an automatically designed transfer function

# Persistent homology

[H. Edelsbrunner, D. Letscher and A. Zomorodian. Topological persistence and simplification. 2002] [A. Zomorodian, G. Carlsson. Computing Persistent Homology. 2004] Persistence diagram v.s. barcodes and persistence modules.



# Persistent homology

When data is corrupted by noise, how can we tell features from noise?  
"The eye, or the brain, performs the marvelous task of taking the sense data of individual points and assembling them into a coherent image of a continuum. It infers the continuous from the discrete."

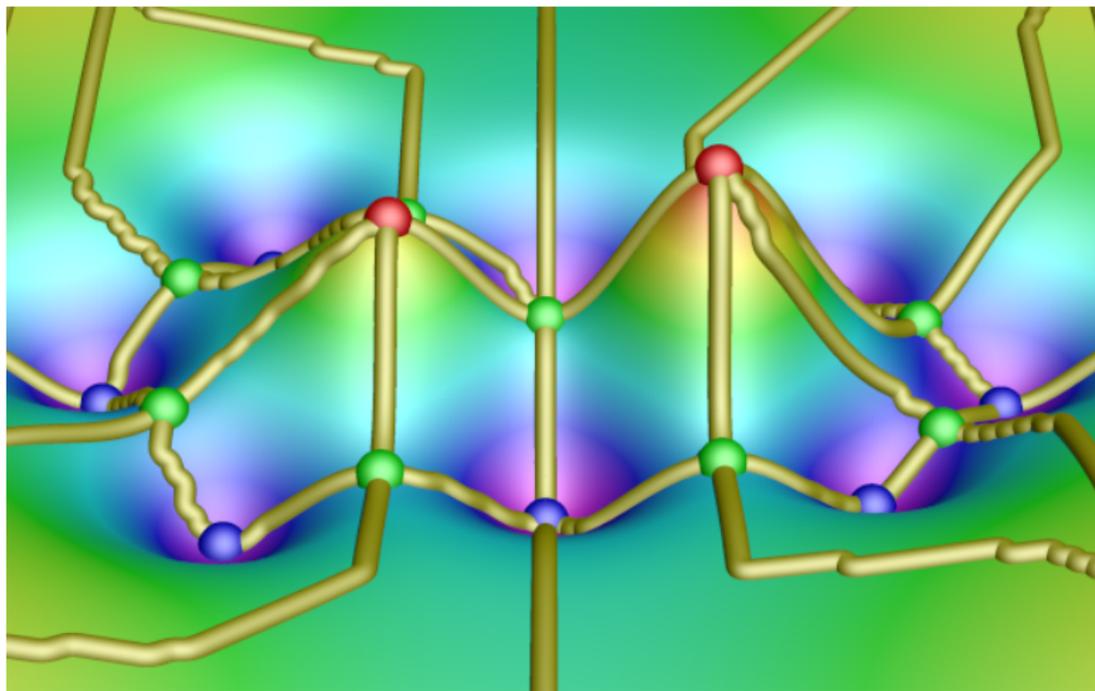


**Figure:** The Seine at La Grande Jatte by Georges Seurat

[S. Weinberger. What is persistent homology? 2011]

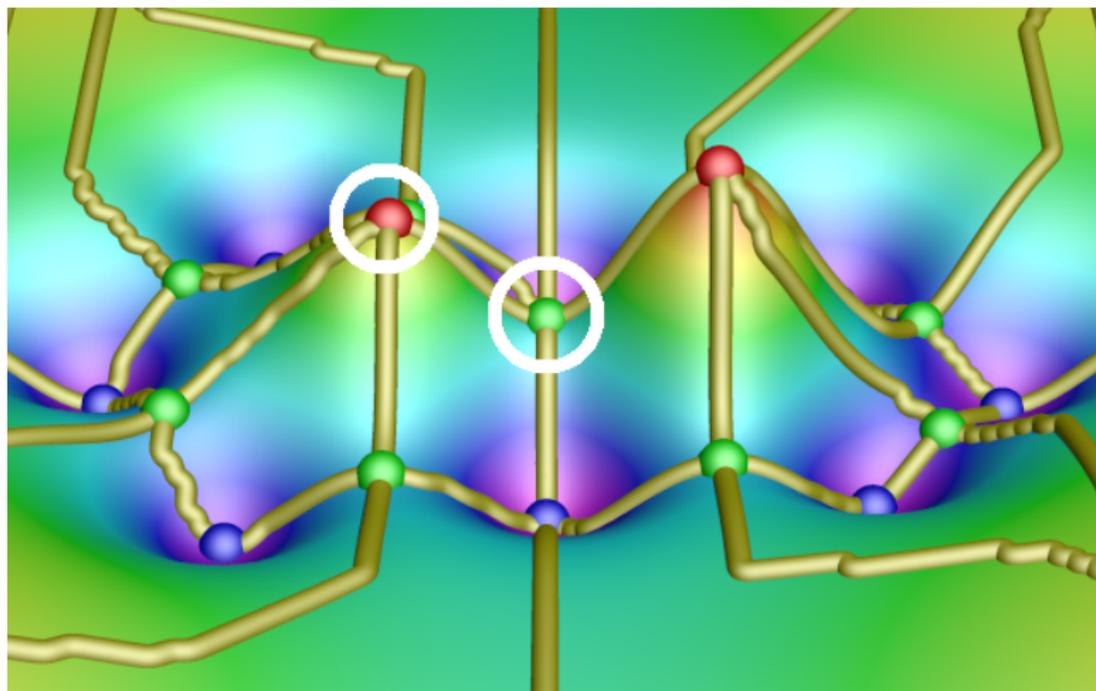
# Persistent homology

Simplifying topological features



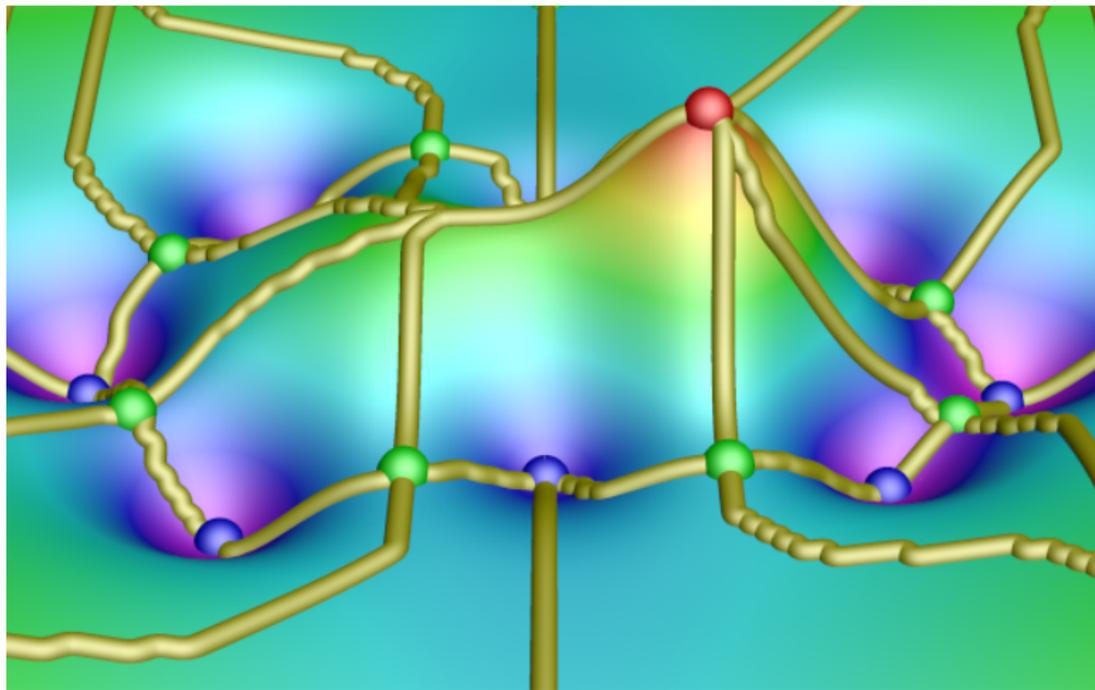
# Persistent homology

Simplifying topological features



# Persistent homology

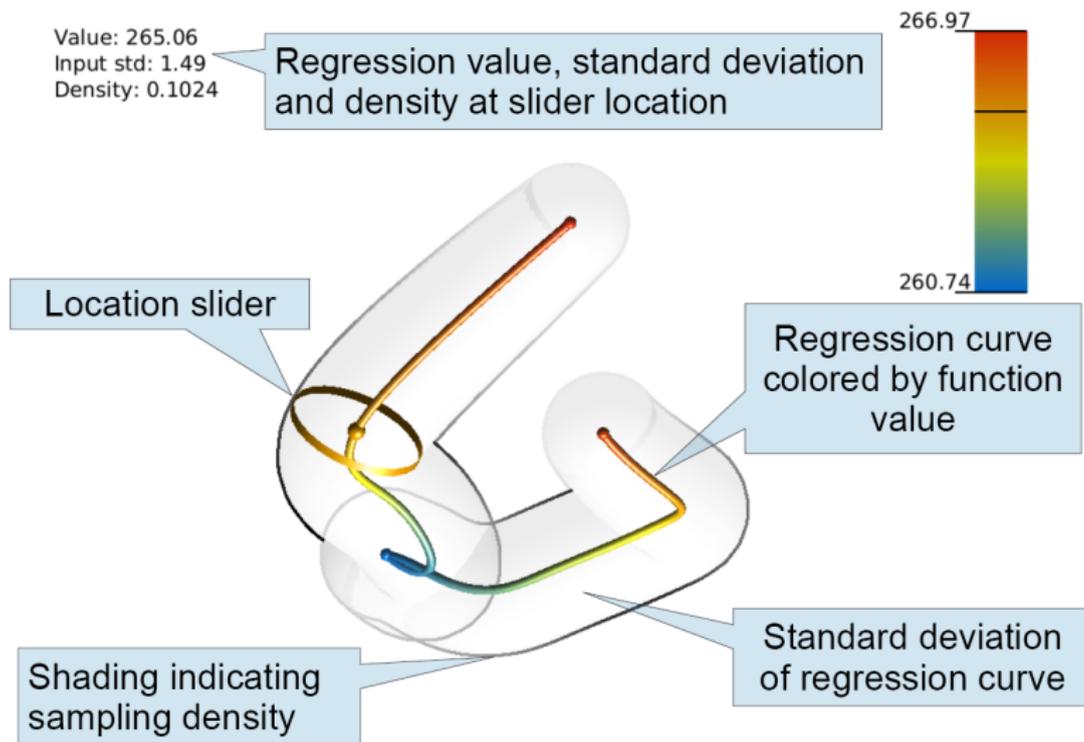
Simplifying topological features



What about high dimensional data? More data analysis than visualization...

# High dimensional scalar function

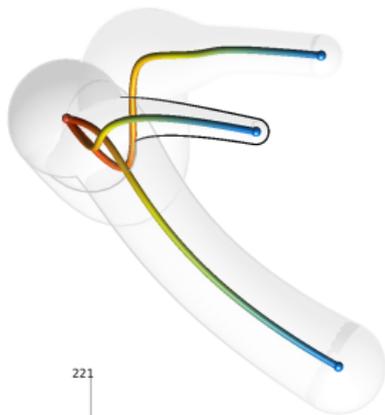
[S. Gerber, P.-T. Bremer, V. Pascucci, R. Whitaker. Visual Exploration of High Dimensional Scalar Functions. 2010]



# High dimensional scalar function

[S. Gerber, P.-T. Bremer, V. Pascucci, R. Whitaker. Visual Exploration of High Dimensional Scalar Functions. 2010]

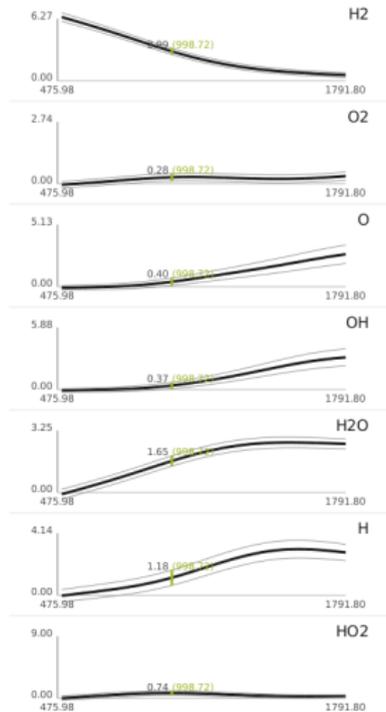
Value: 1066.76  
Input std: 0.61  
Density: 0.0004



$f(x)$   
p2  
p1

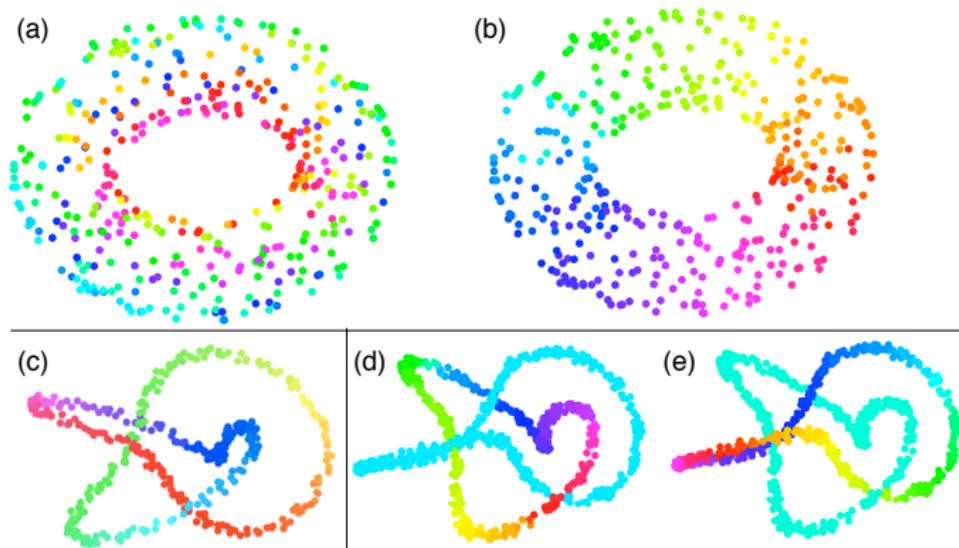


**10 dimensional data set describing the heat release wrt. to various chemical species in a combustion simulation**



# Circular structure in high dimensions

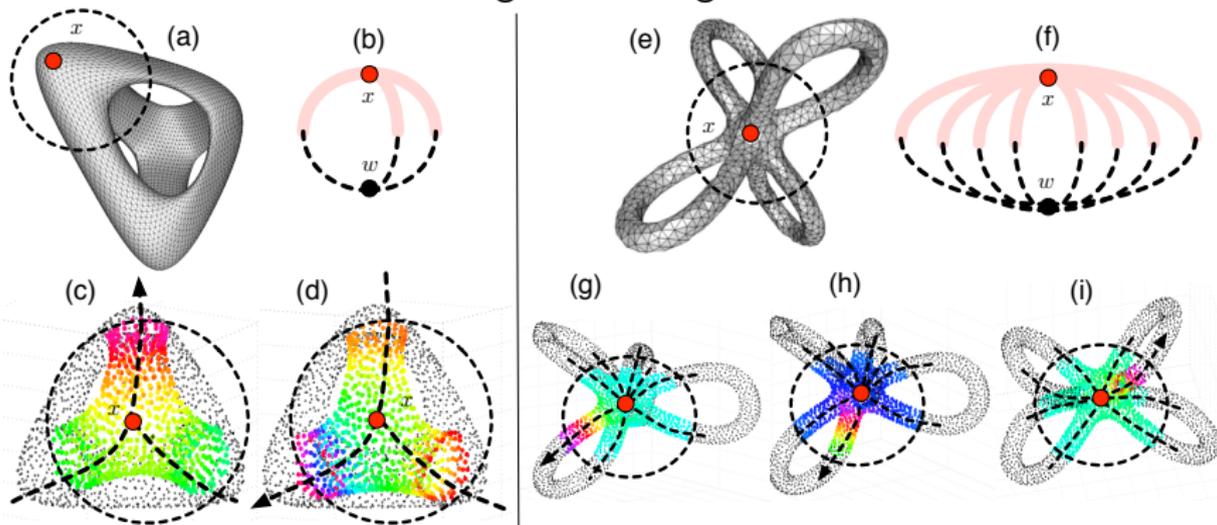
Parametrizing data (for circular features) in high-dimensions.



[Silva, Morozov, Vejdemo-Johansson 2009]

# Detect branching features in high-dim data

Parametrizing data in high-dimensions.

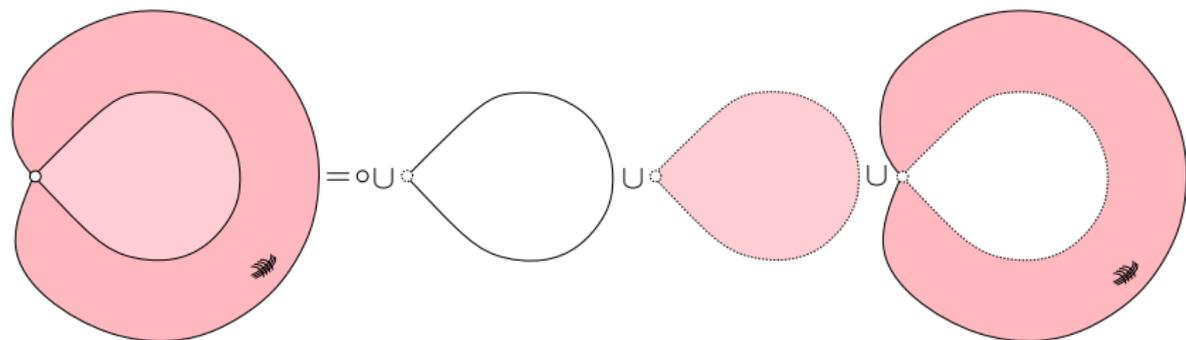


[W, Summa, Pascucci, Vejdemo-Johansson 2011]

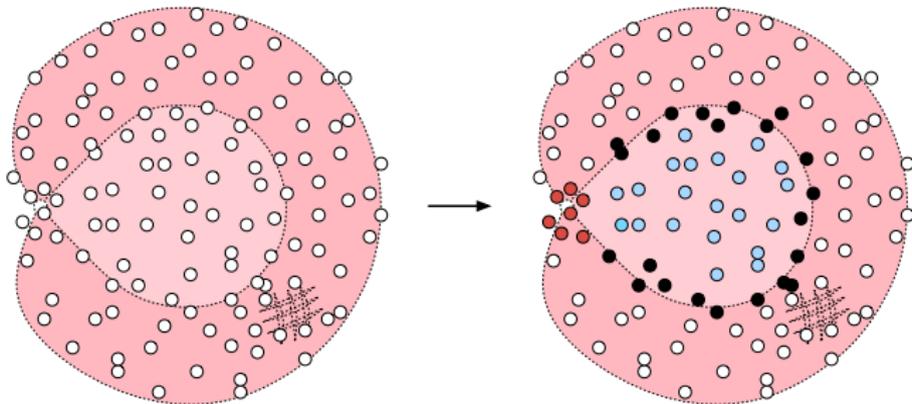
# Stratification learning in high dimensions

The coarsest stratification of a pinched torus

1. Decompose into manifold pieces ([strata](#)).
2. Pieces fit “nicely”.



# Stratification learning in high dimensions



What are some of the cool open problems?

## For data analysis...

- Robustness of topological structures
- Scalability, approximation
- High-dimensional data
- Integration with statistics and machine learning
- Usability

Thank you!

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