

Structural Analysis of Multivariate Point Clouds using Simplicial Chains

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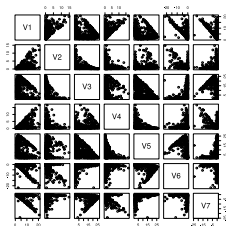
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HGS
MathComp

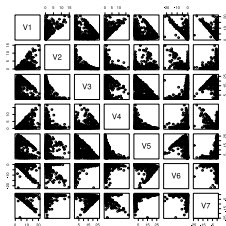


Motivation



SPLM

Motivation

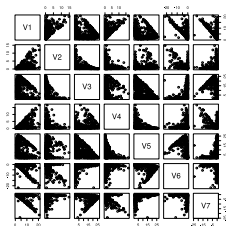


SPLOM

Common workflow:

- Use e.g. SPLOM to make sense of data.

Motivation

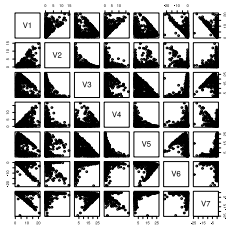


SPLOM

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- Use dimensionality reduction methods to obtain visualization for exploratory data analysis.

Motivation



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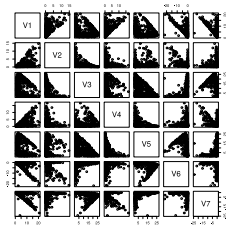


MDS

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Motivation



SPLOM



MDS



Isomap

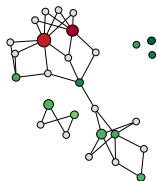
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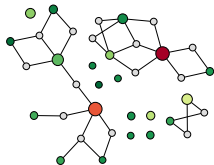
Beyond comparing projection scatterplots?

Typical goal

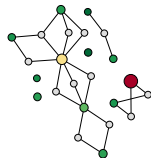
Quantify changes & differences



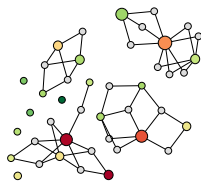
1993



1994-1995



1996

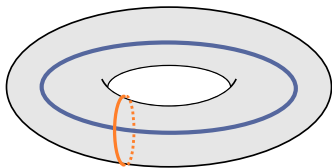


1997-1998

Our approach

- Combine geometrical (*distance-preserving*) and topological (*structure-preserving*) methods.
- Visualize internal connectivity of a data set as a graph

Topology

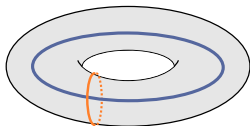


$$b_1 = 2, b_2 = 1$$

- Describe data sets by high-dimensional “holes”.
- Hole $\approx$ inhomogeneous region in the data.
- Detection using *persistent homology*.
- Description using *simplicial chains*

The need for geometrical information

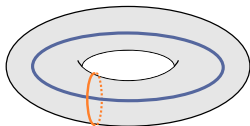
Without geometrical information:



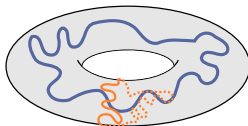
What we want

The need for geometrical information

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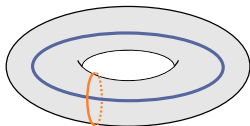
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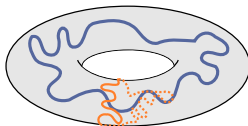
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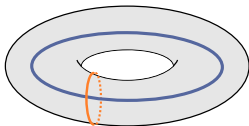


What we want



What we get

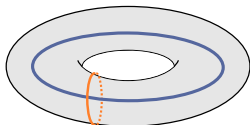
With geometrical information:



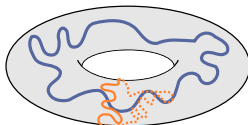
What we want

The need for geometrical information

Without geometrical information:

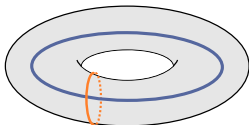


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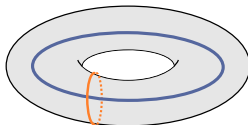


What we get

With geometrical information:

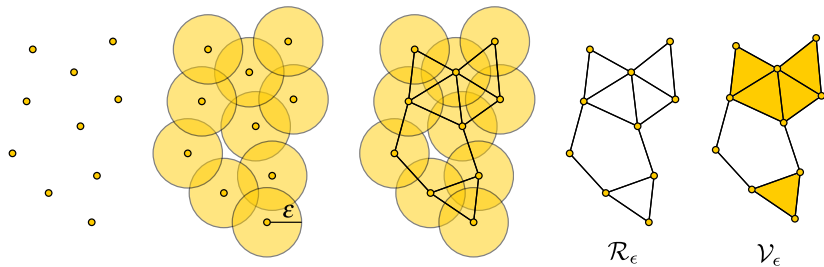


What we want

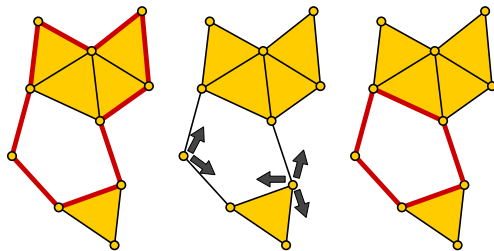


What we get

Finding loops



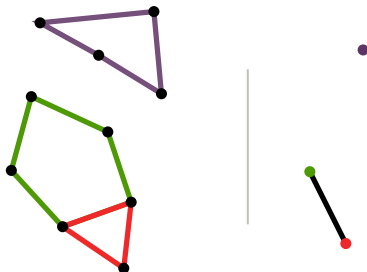
Localization of loops



- Obtain unlocalized loops by traversal.
- Solve all-pairs shortest path problem.
- Obtain localized loops by traversal.

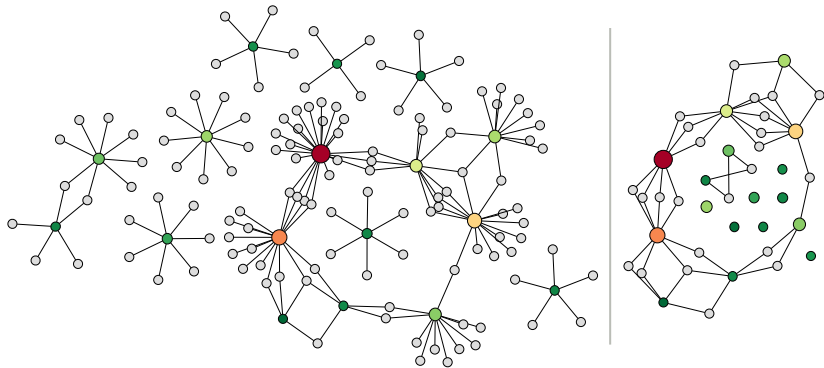
The simplicial chain graph

Idealized example



The simplicial chain graph

In practice

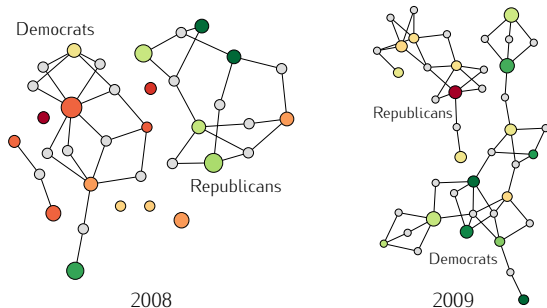


Data set: Voting data

Alice	+1	+1	...	+1
Bob	-1	-1	...	-1
Carol	+1	-1	...	0
Dave	0	0	...	0

- Voting data from the United States House of Representatives.
- About 430 points of dimensions 600–900.
- Data sets from 1990–2011.

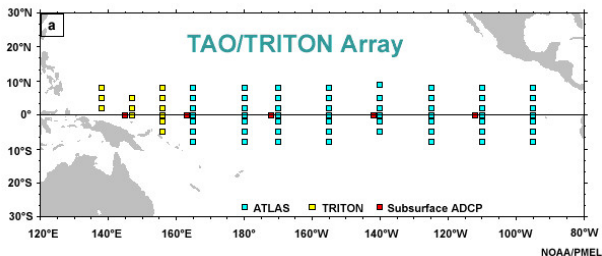
Data set: Voting data



Boundaries between parties are defined by “dissenters” from the party line.

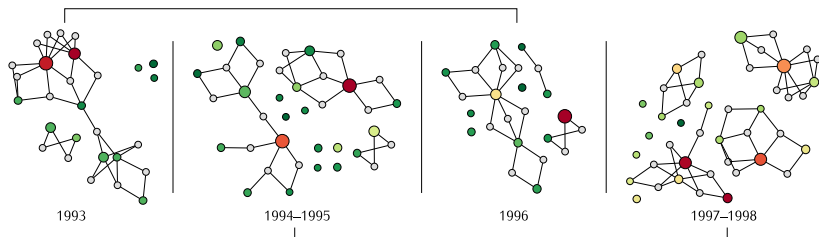
Data set: TAO

Tropical atmosphere ocean project



- El Niño phenomenon.
- Continuous data stream from all buoy moorings.
- 5-dimensional feature space: Wind velocities, humidity, air temperature, and sea surface temperature.

Data set: TAO

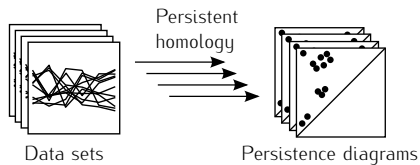


- 1993, 1996: No El Niño phenomenon in data set.
- 1994–1995, 1997–1998: El Niño phenomenon.

Lessons learned

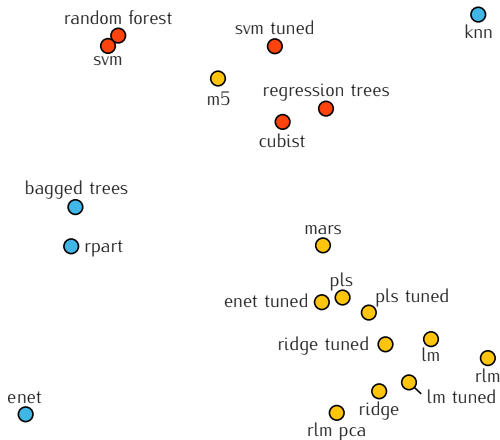
- Features obtained via persistent homology are suitable for comparative analysis.
- Visualization of internal point cloud structure quickly becomes too abstract.
- Thus: Aim to quantify differences in persistent homology using well-defined metrics.

Summarize data even further



Application

Quantifying differences in models for multivariate data



Application

A framework for comparing dimensionality reduction methods

- Define data descriptors on data set.
- Calculate their persistent homology.
- Compare their “topological fingerprints”.



Conclusion

- Simplicial chain graphs as a visual metaphor for structures in multivariate point clouds.
- Aspects: Comparison and quantifying differences graphically.
- Recent work concentrates on metric quantification using persistent homology.
- Open question: What “interesting” structures in high-dimensional space can we capture?