

Advanced Data Visualization

CS 6965

Spring 2018

Prof. Bei Wang Phillips

University of Utah



Lecture 14

Regarding Project 3

- Have you installed Paraview and TTK successfully?

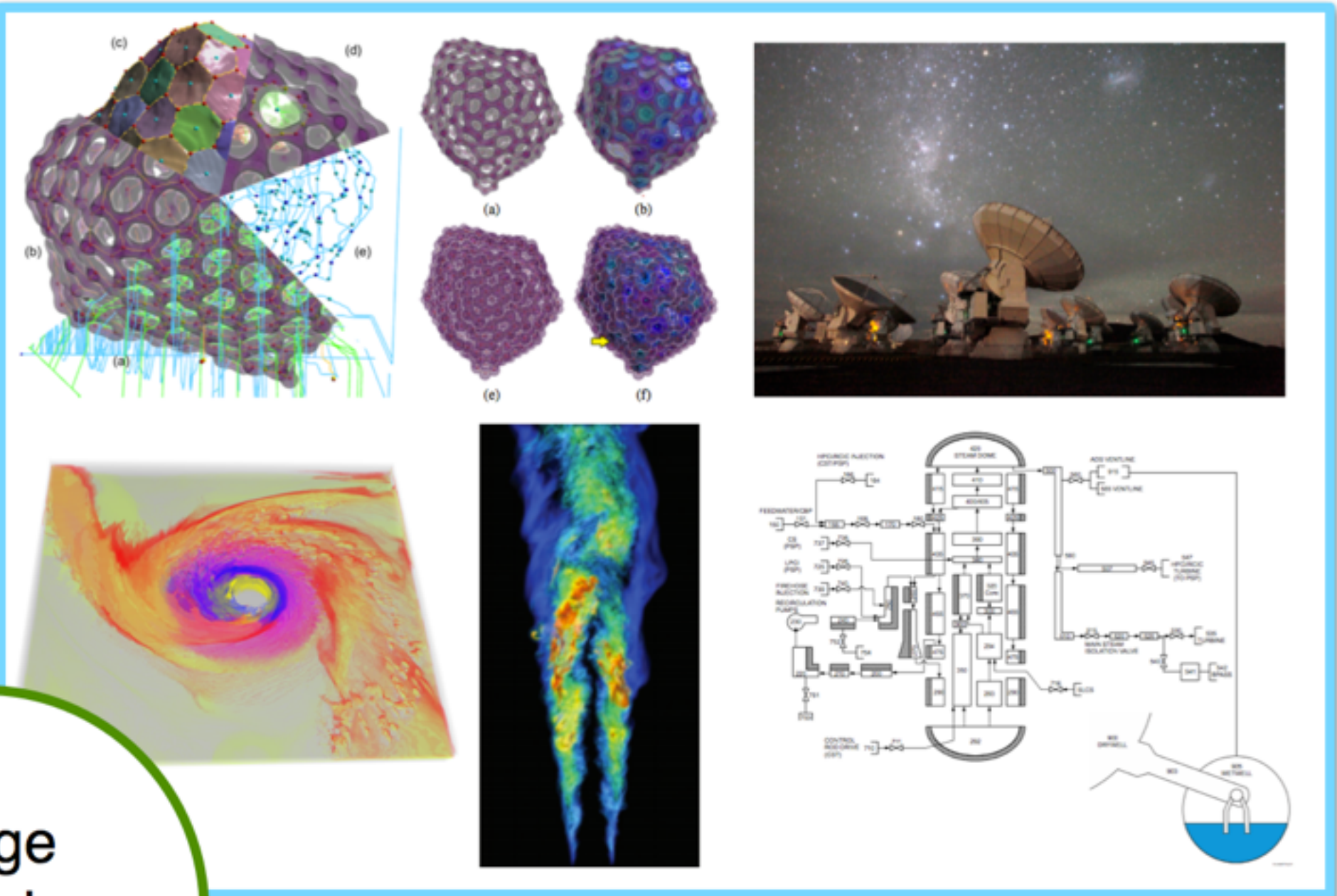
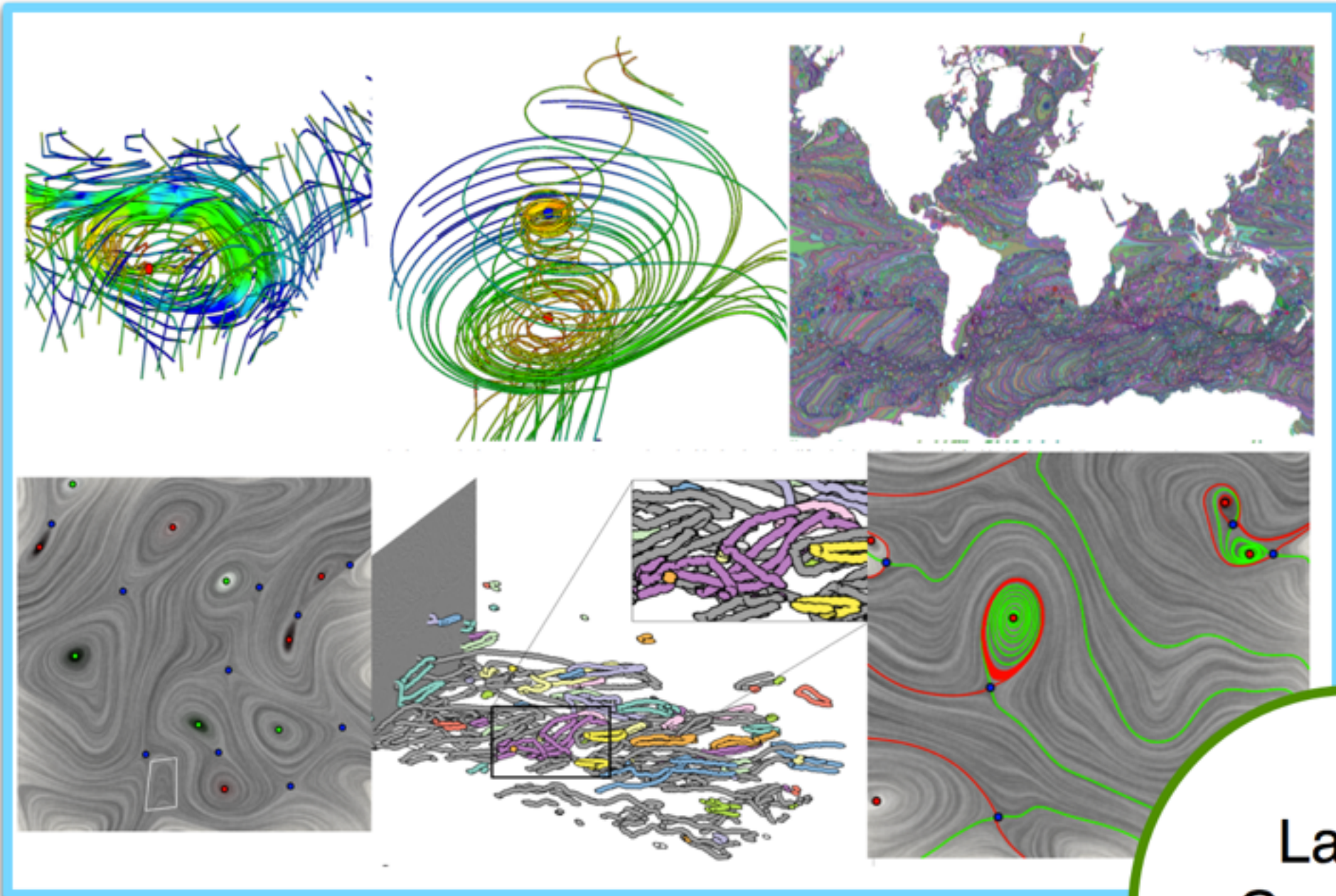
Topological structures revisited with applications



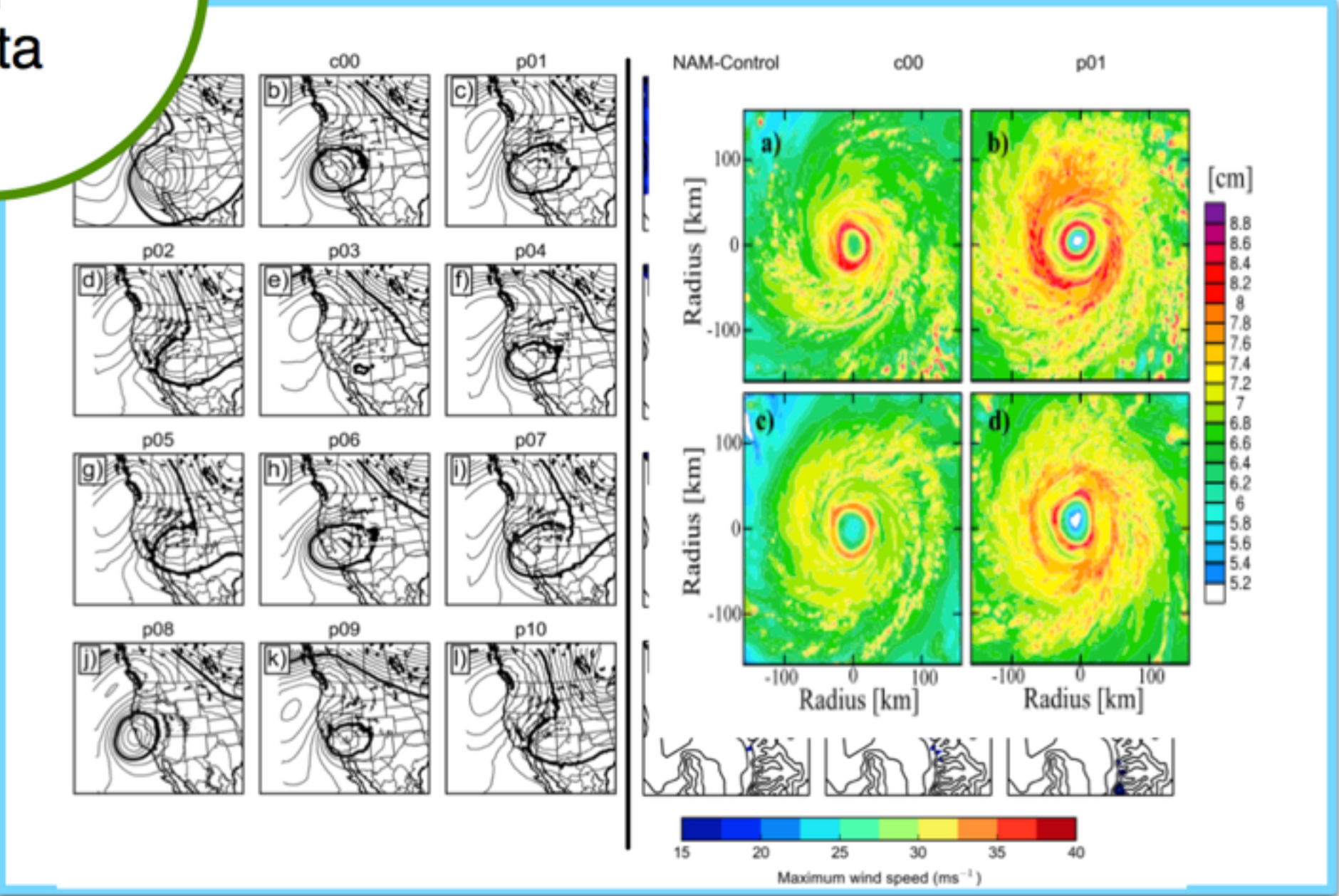
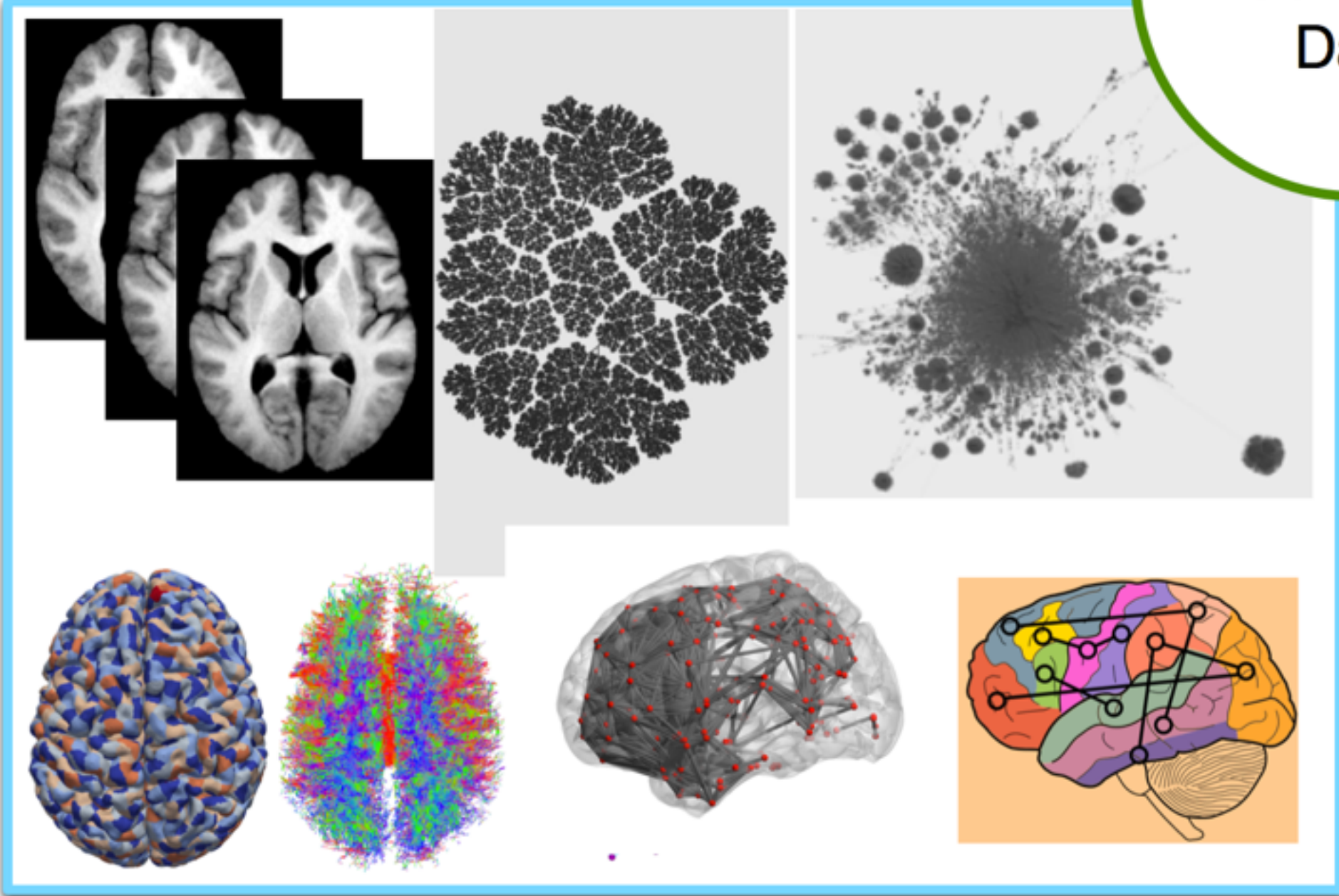
TOPO

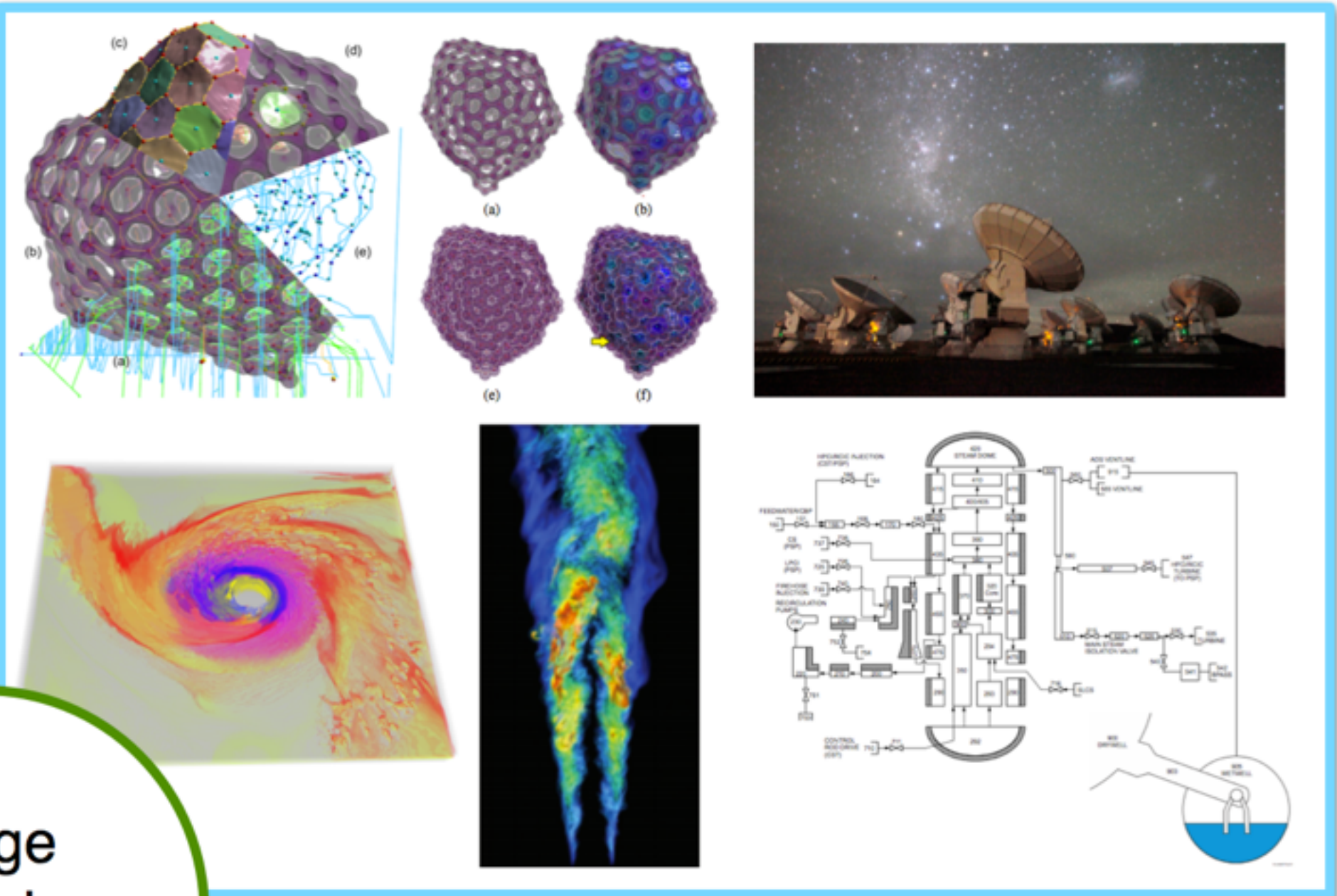
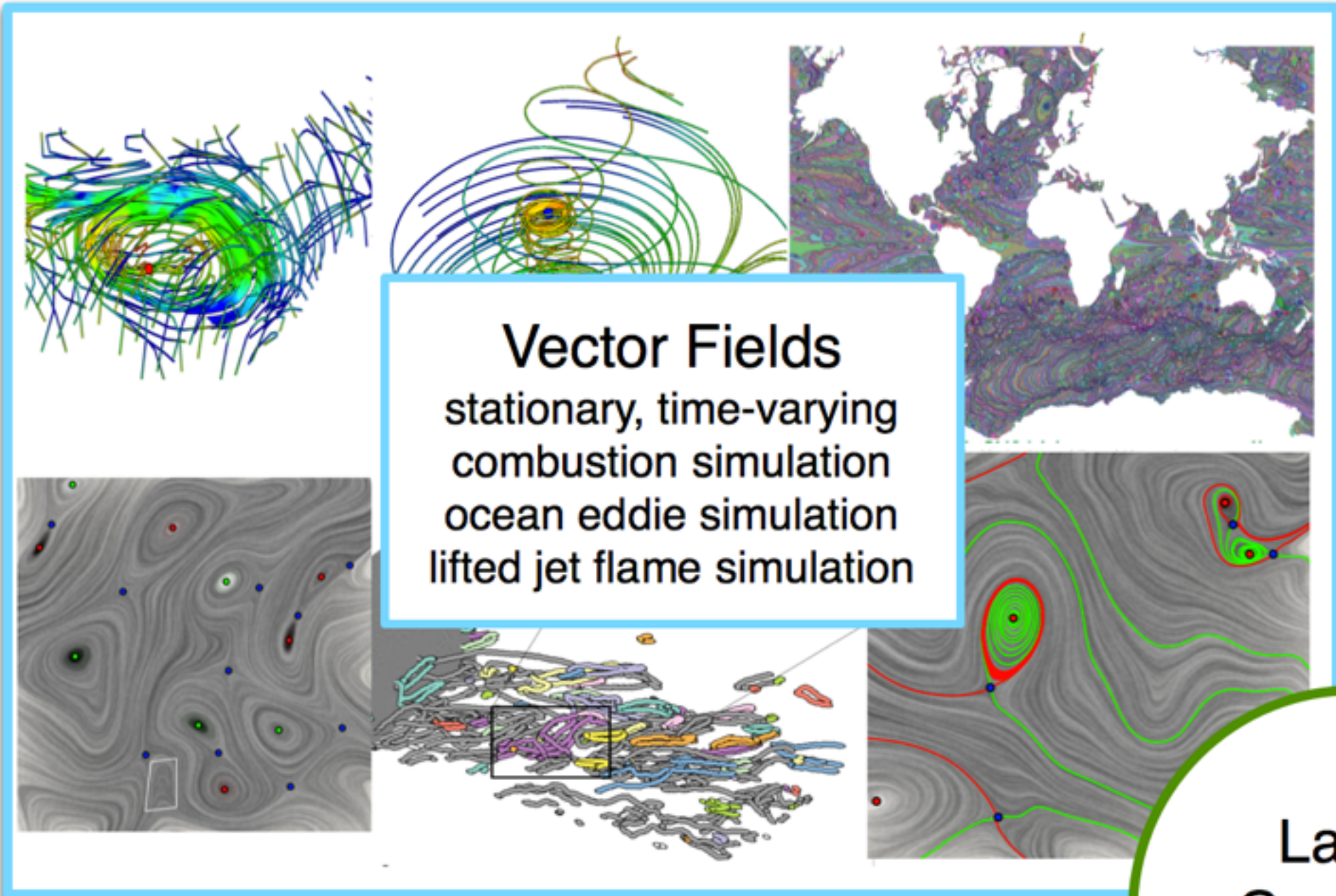
Data-driven approach to TDA

What is data?

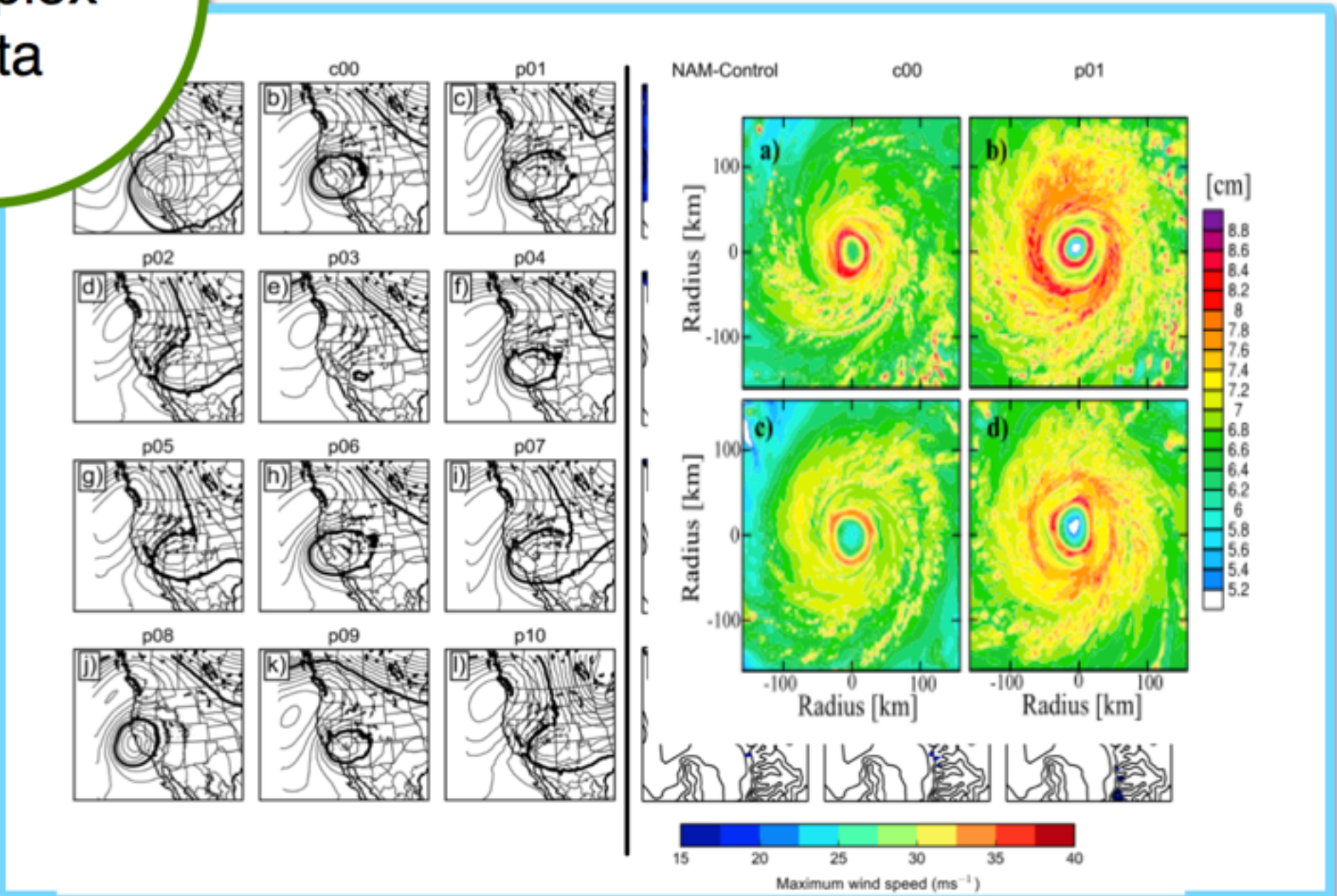
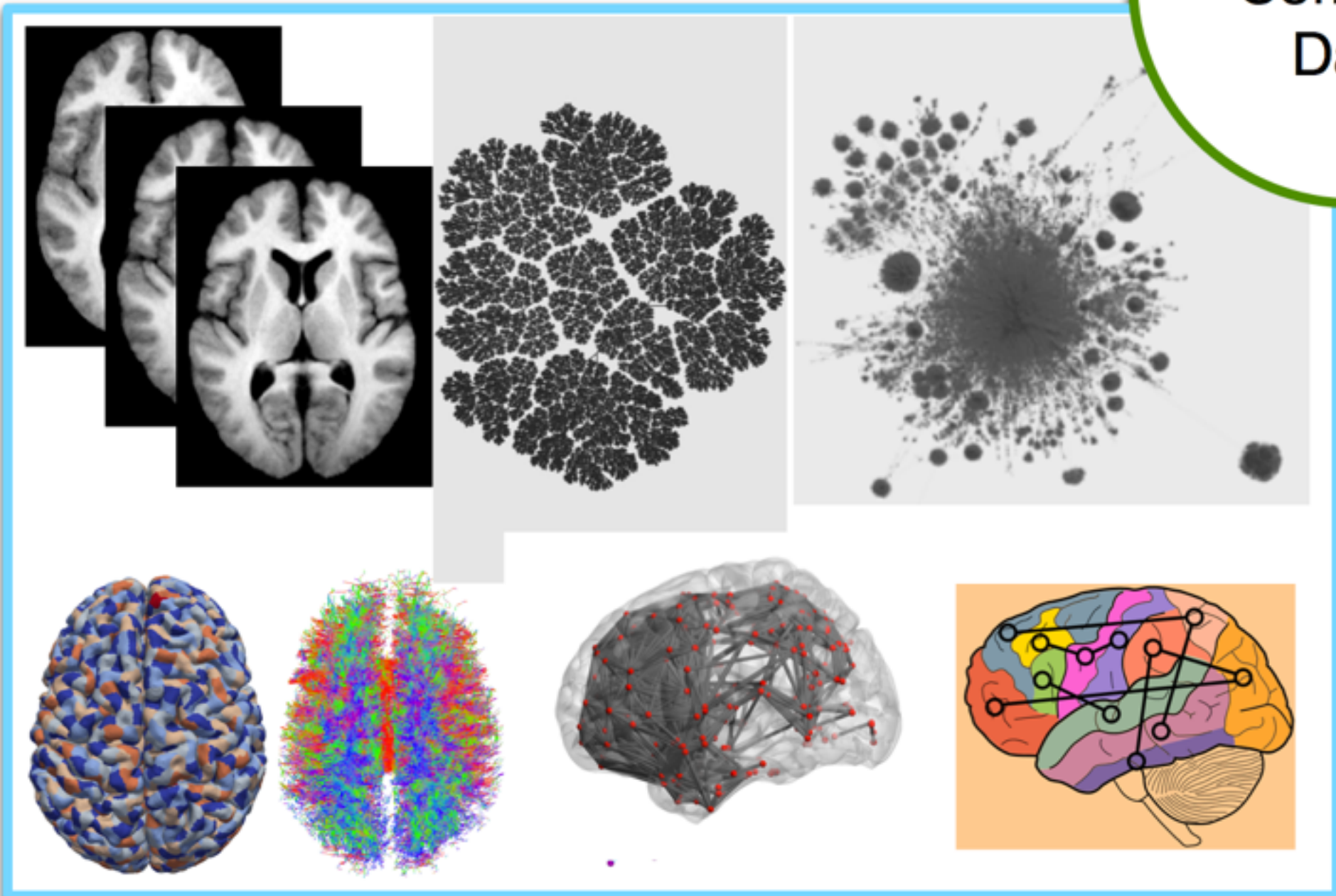


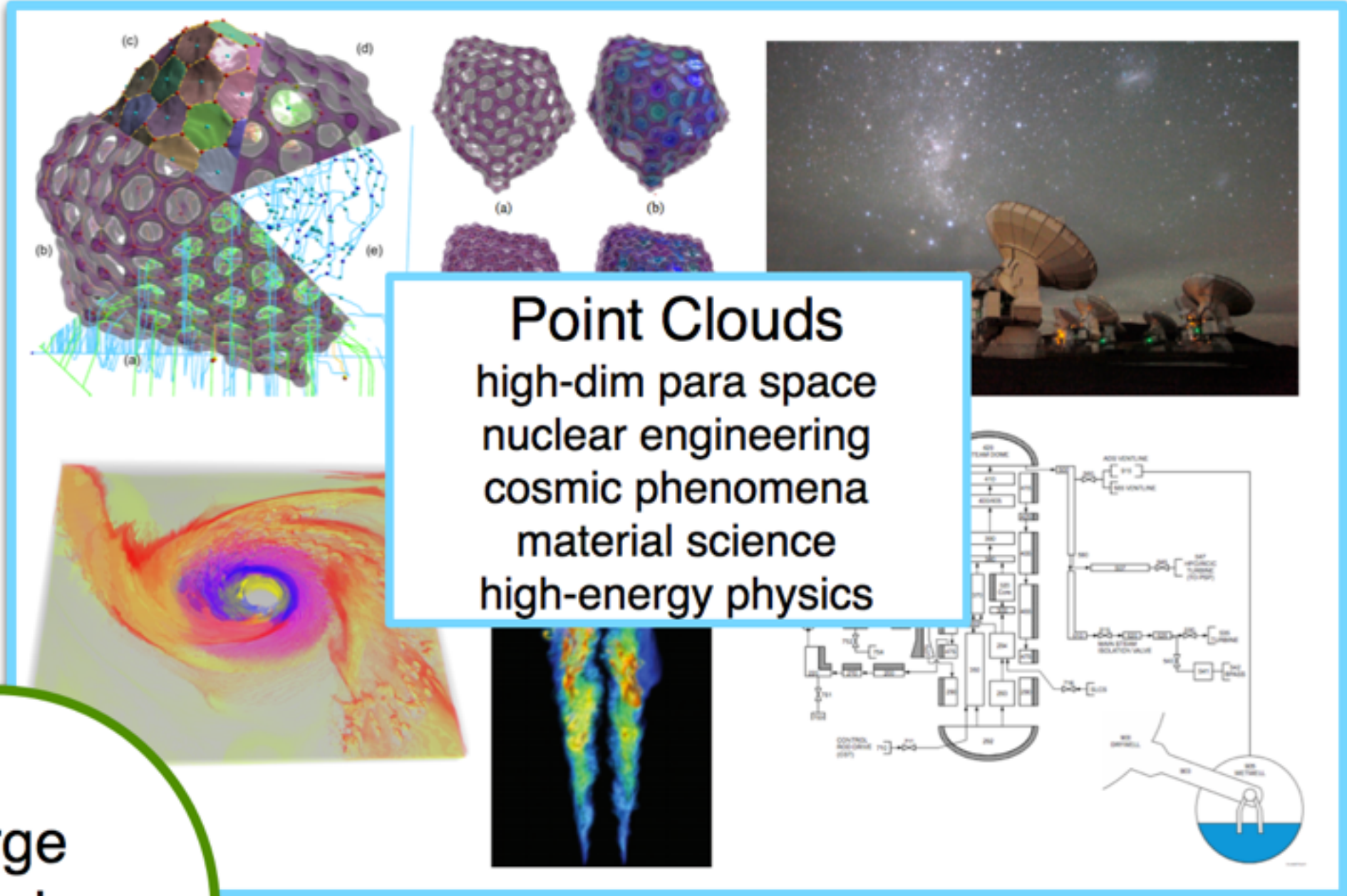
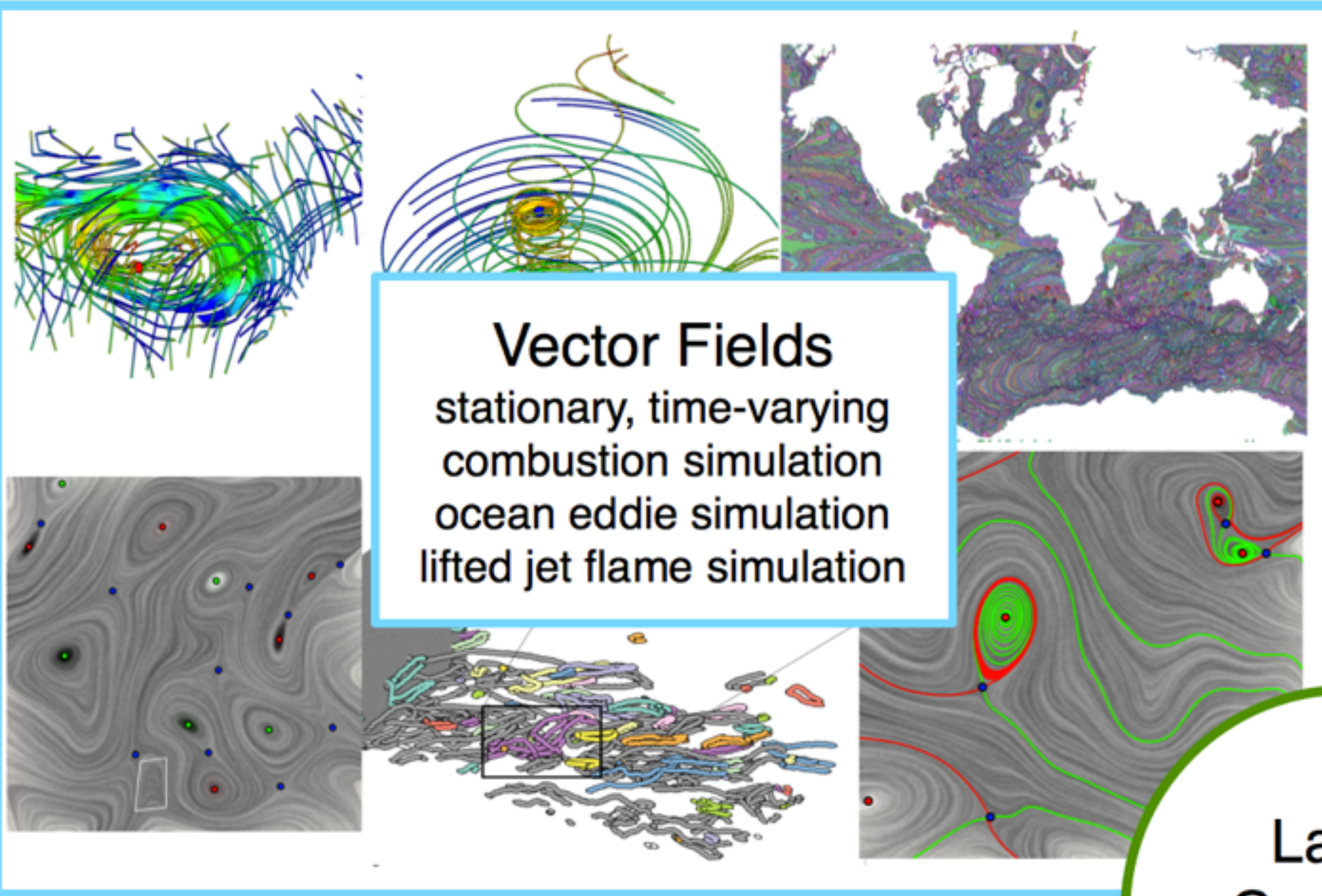
Large Complex Data



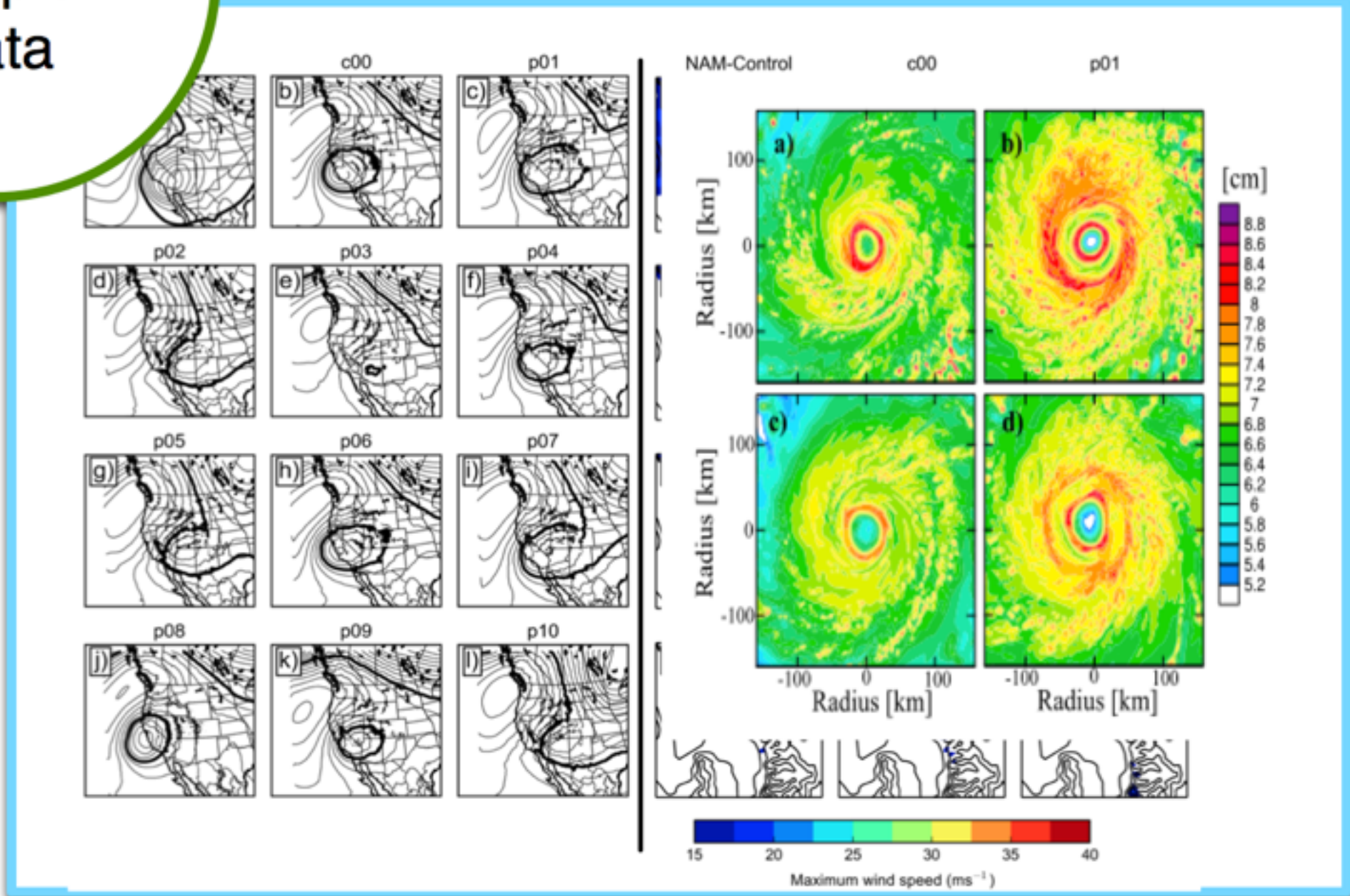
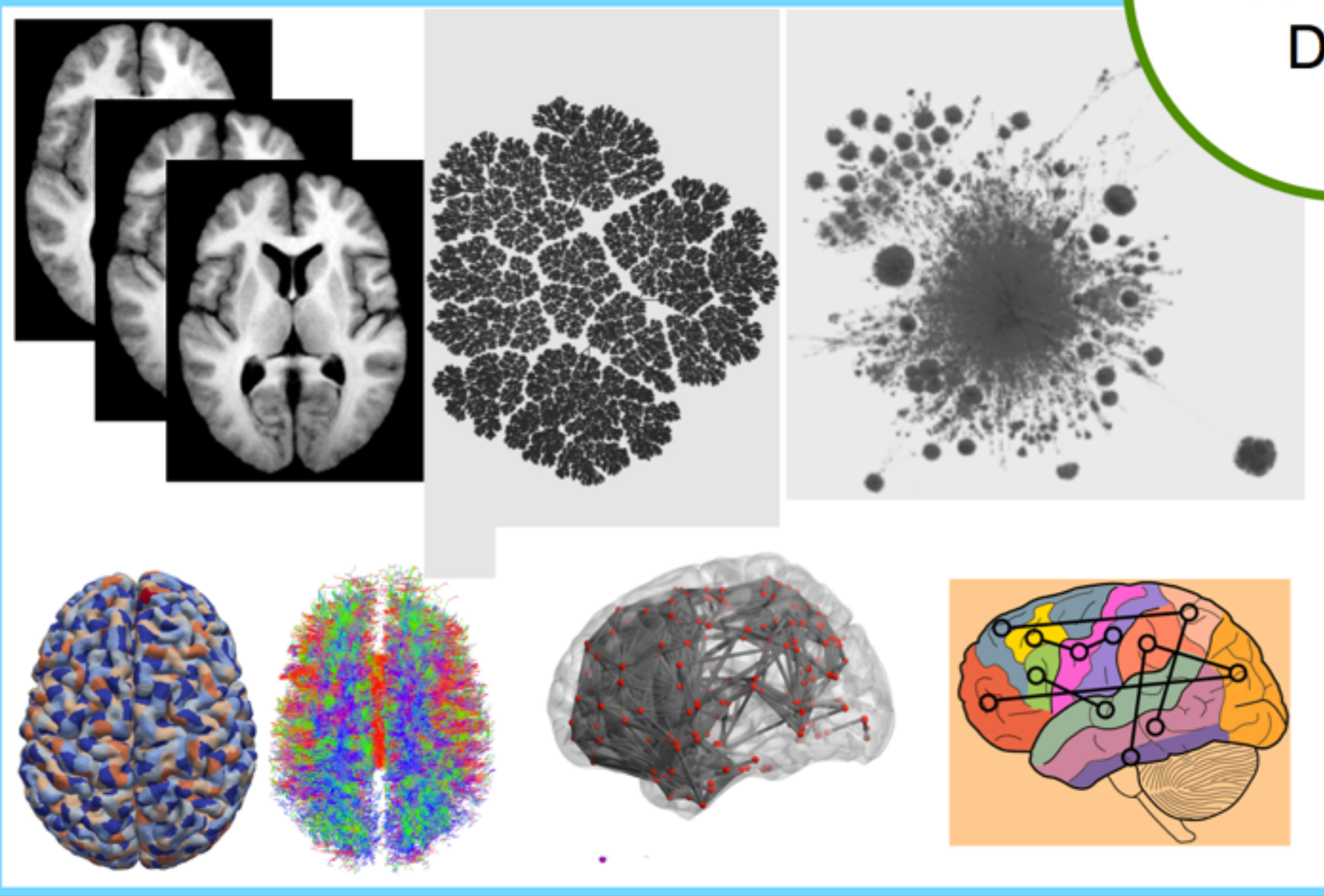


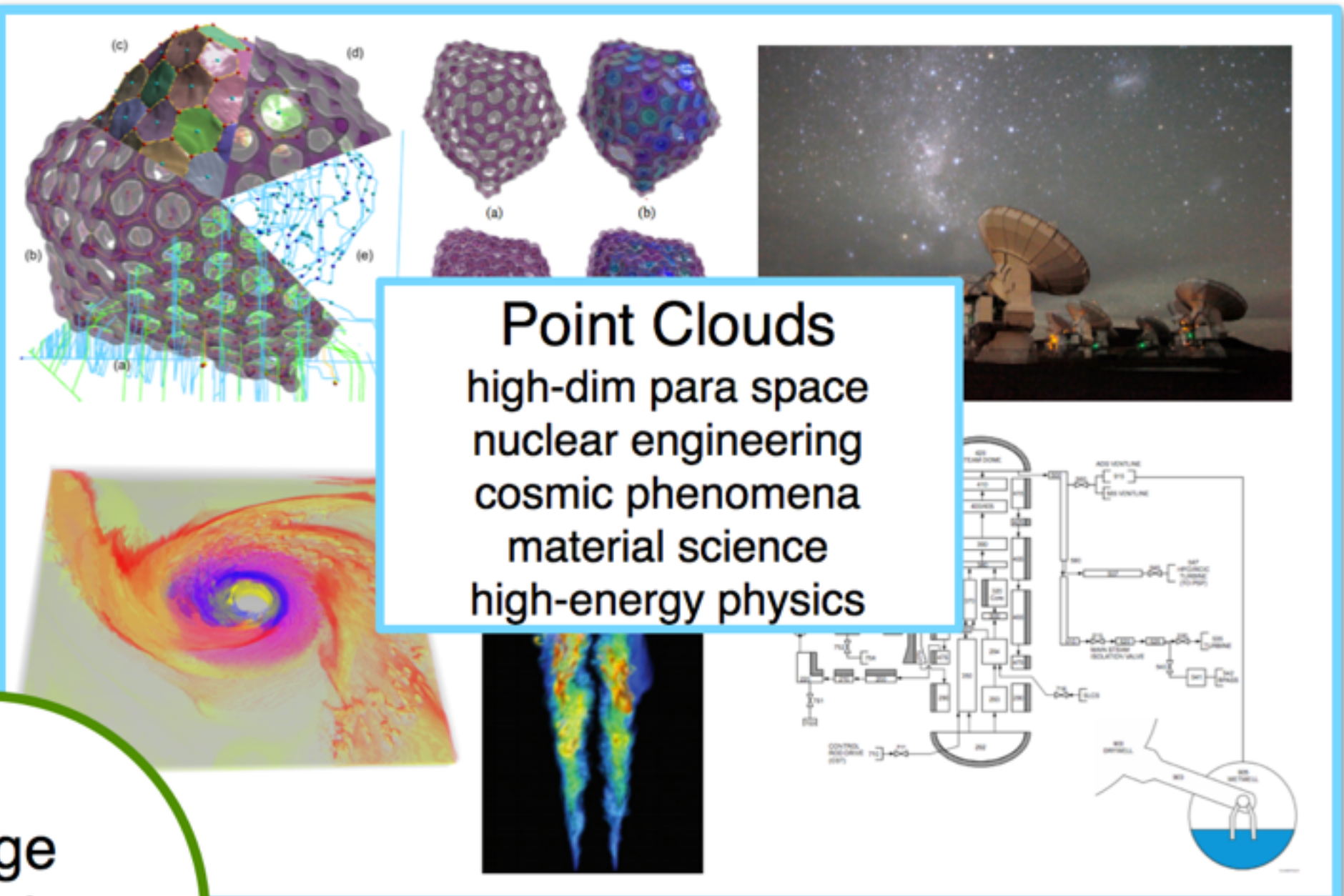
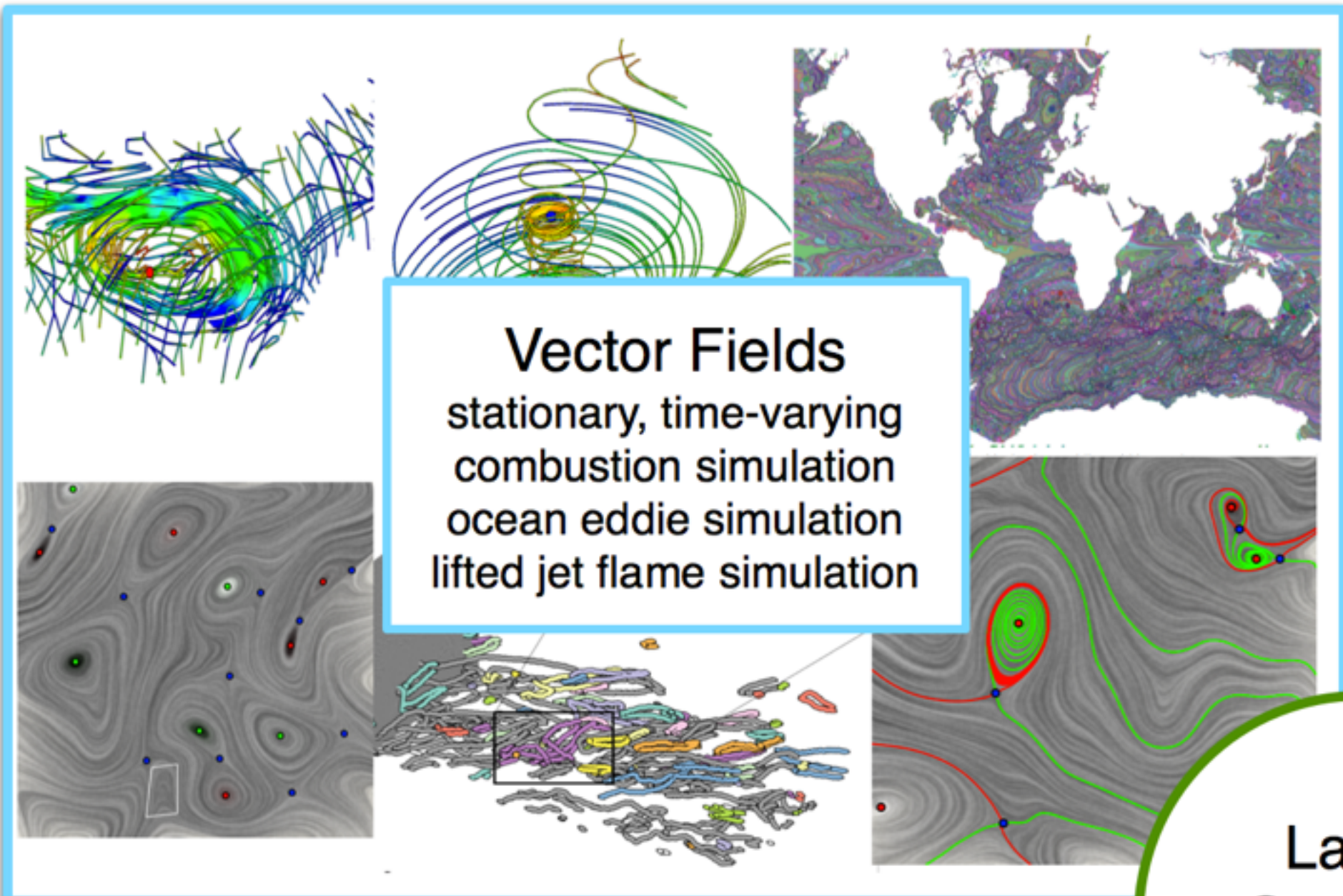
Large
Complex
Data



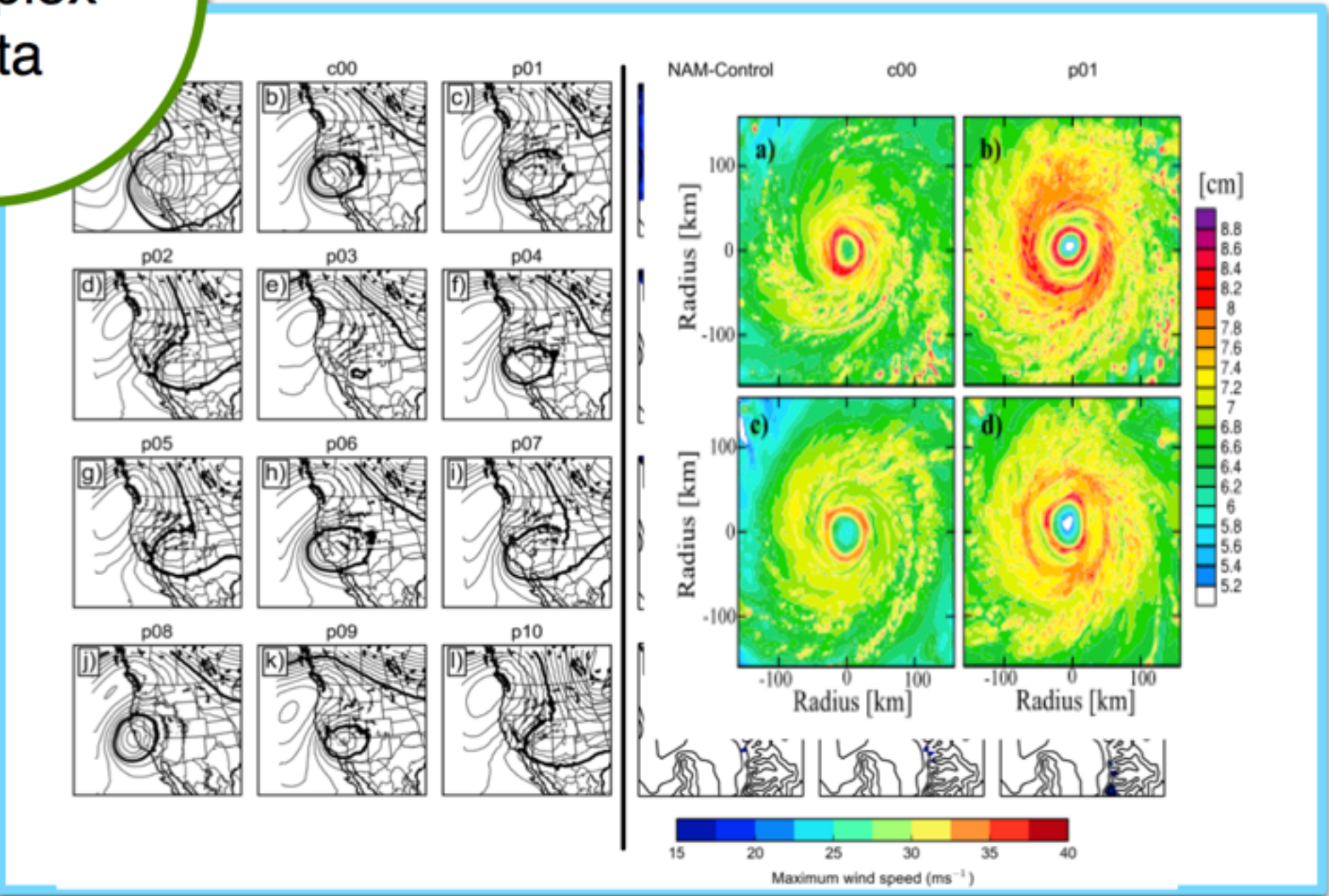
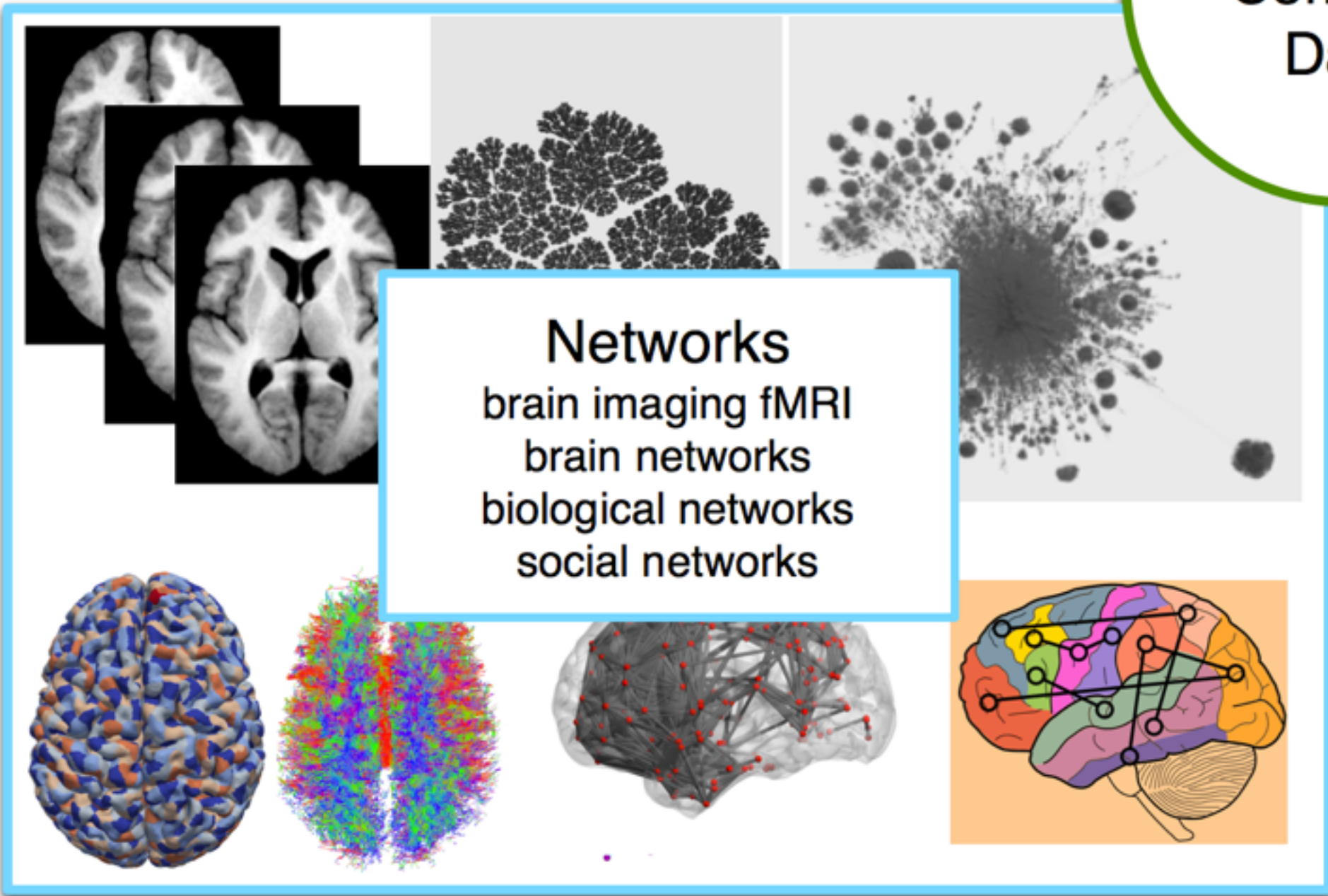


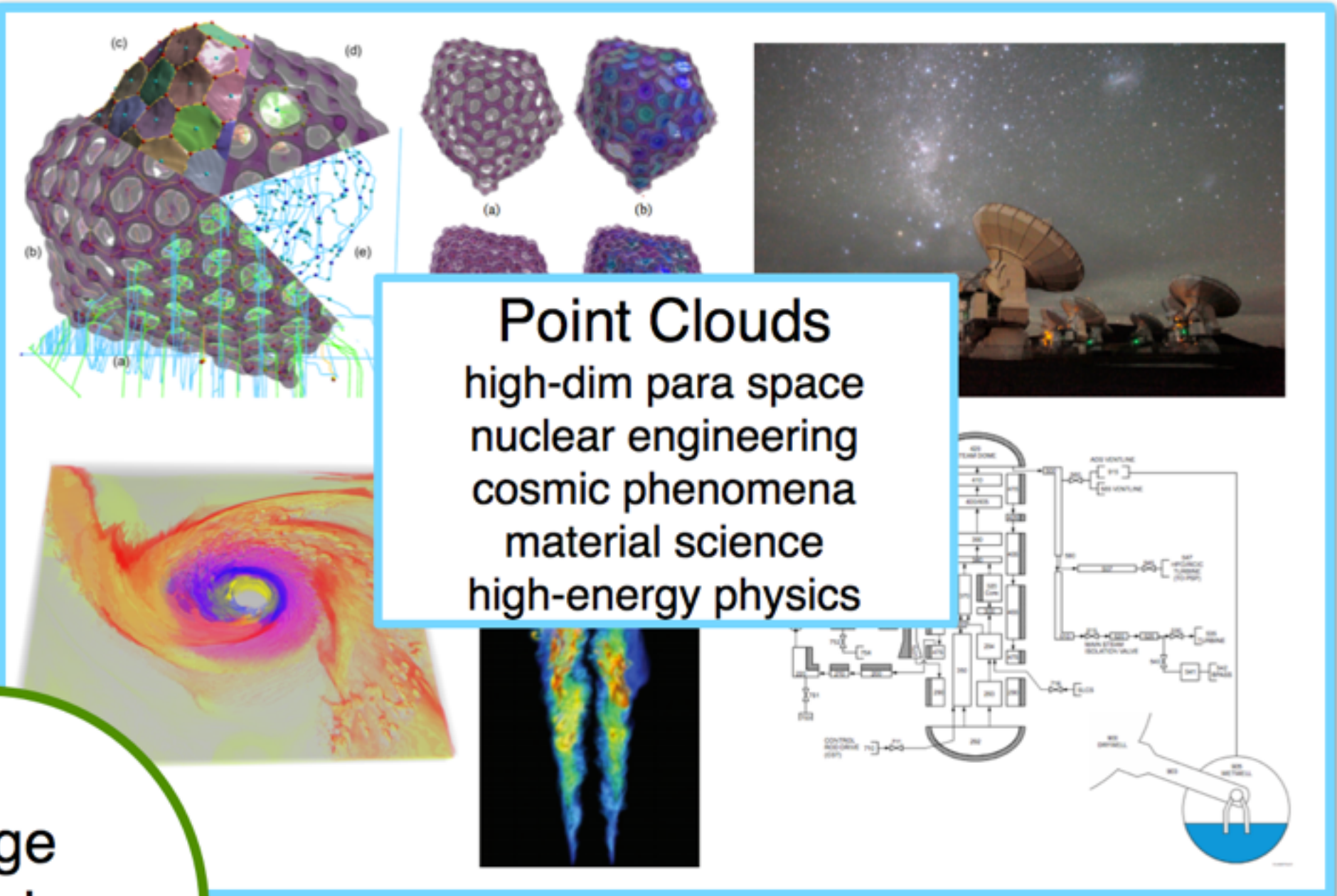
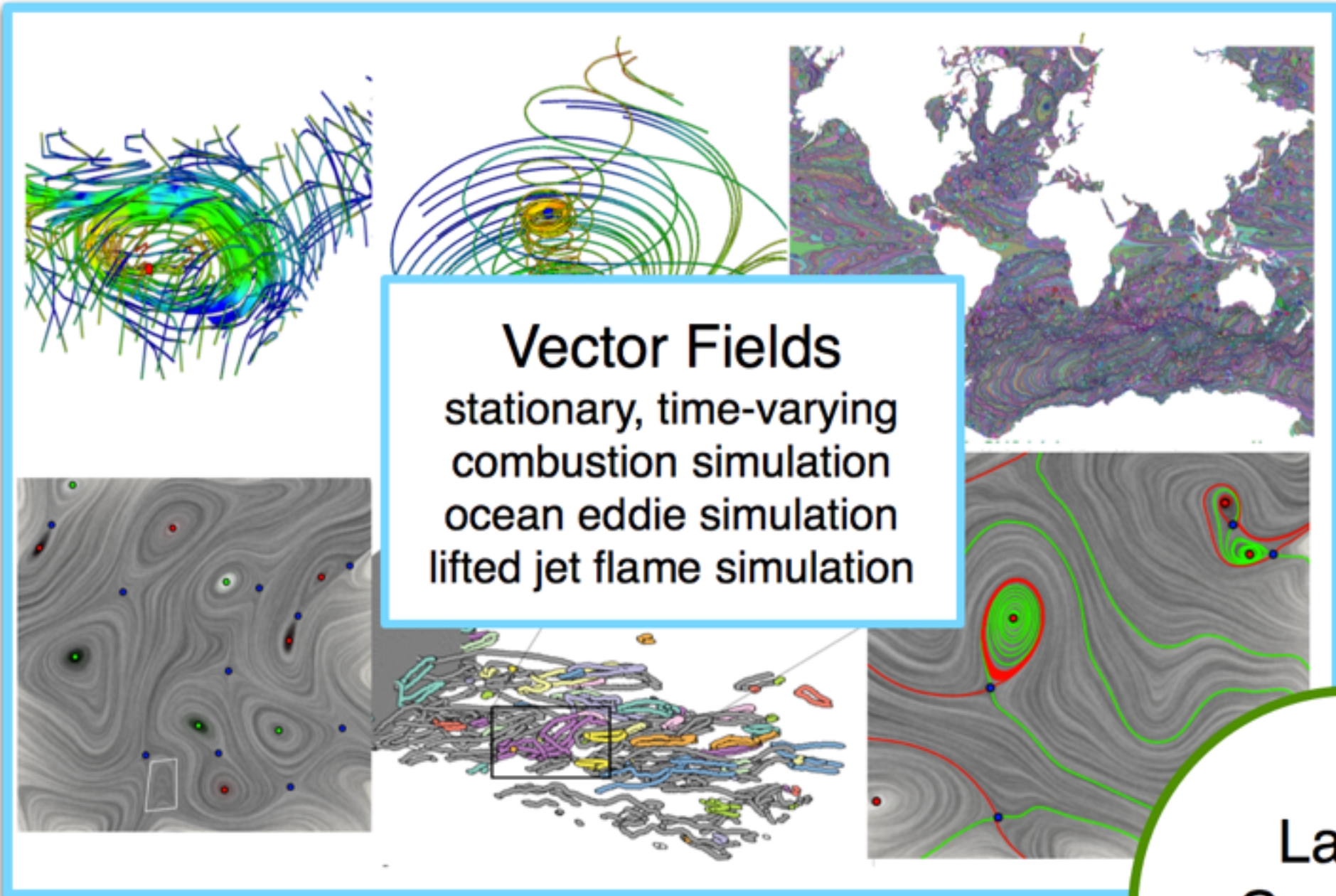
Large
 Complex
 Data



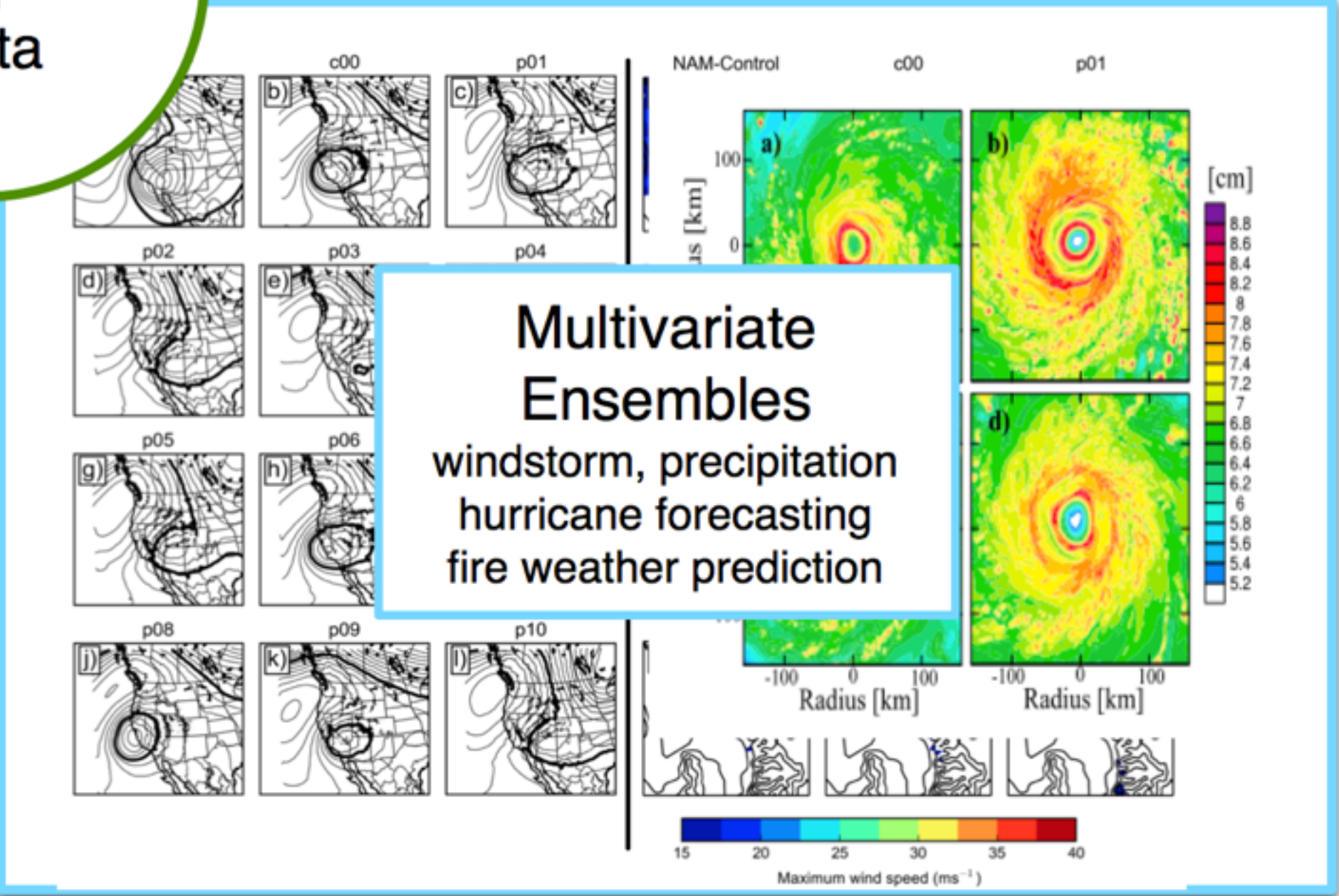
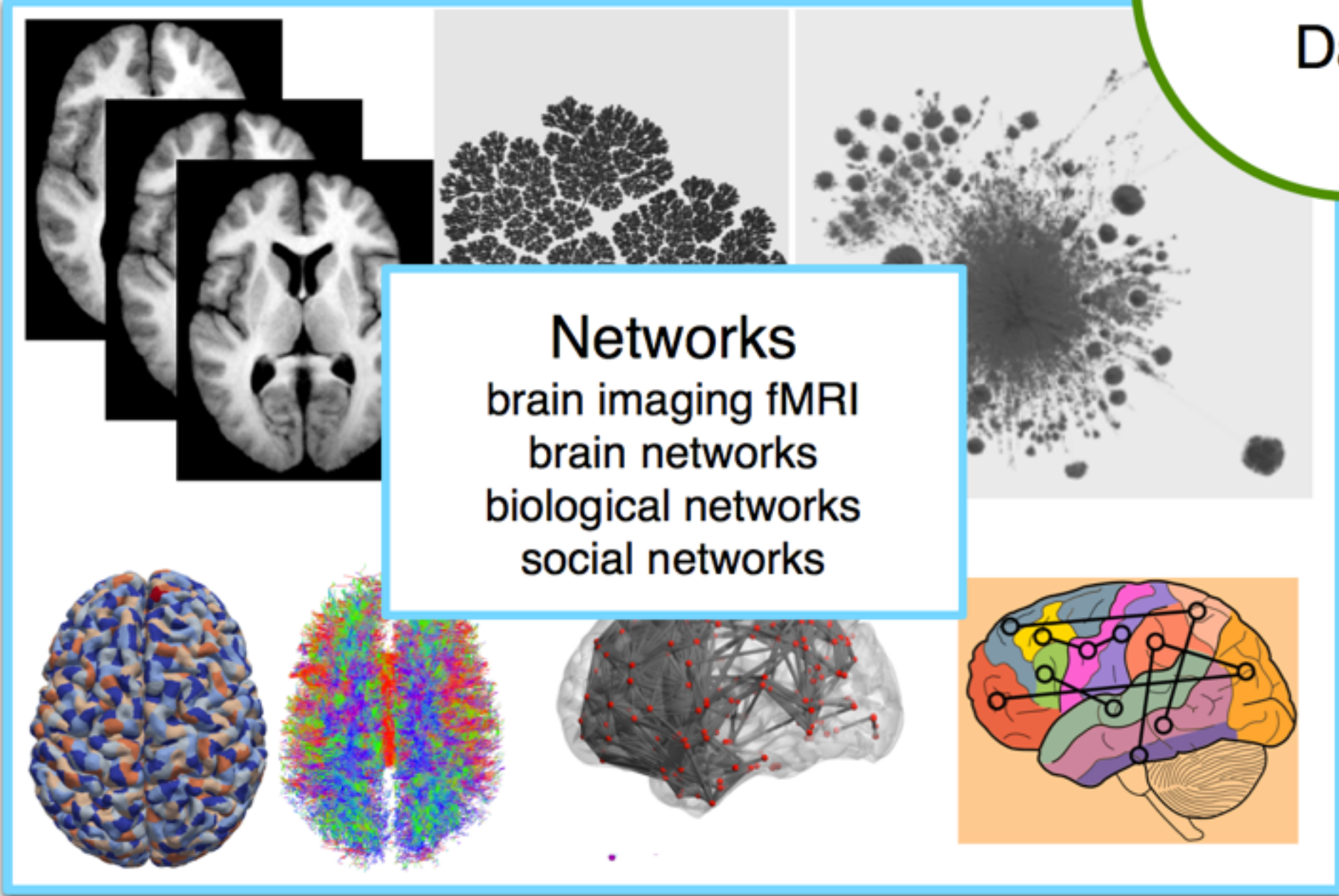


Large
 Complex
 Data

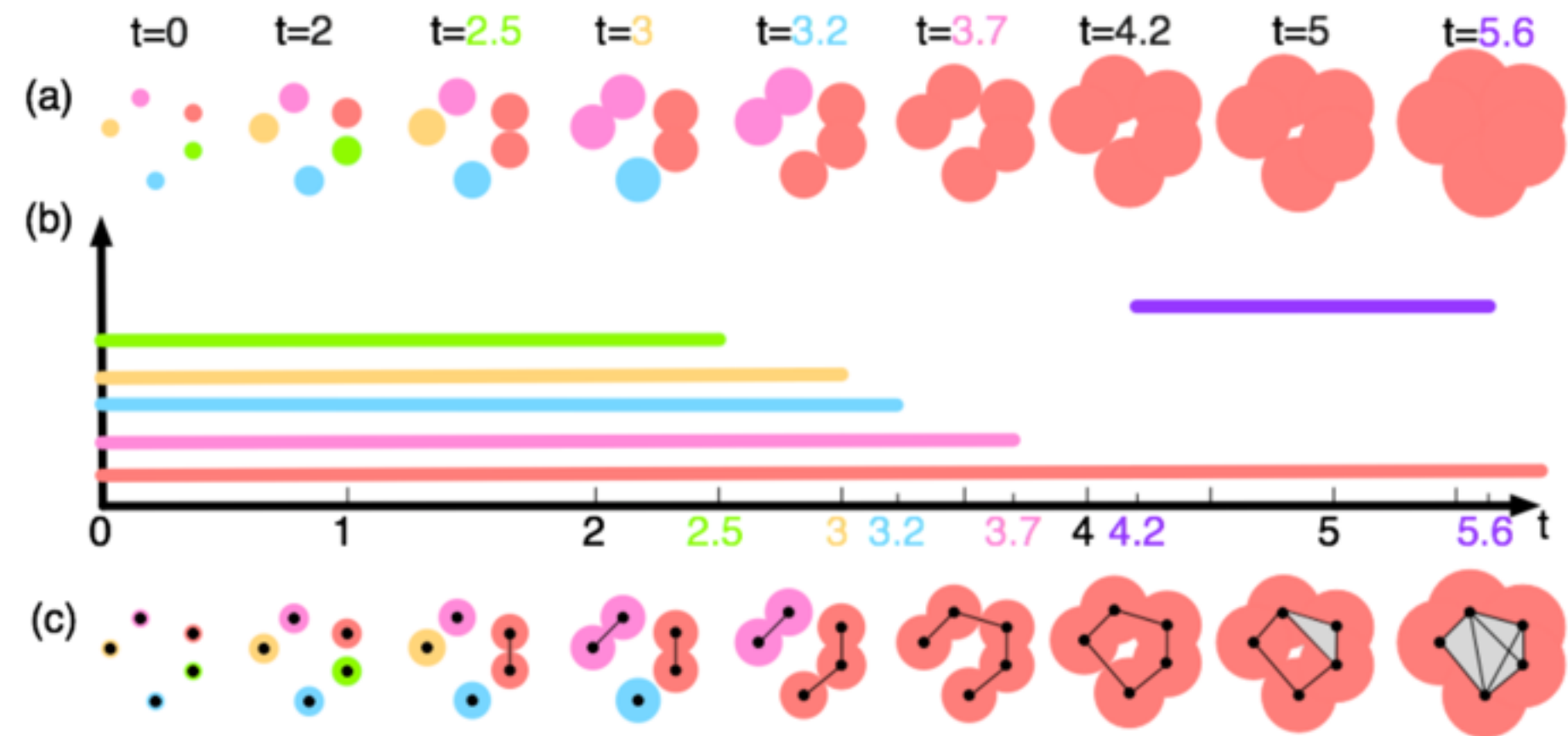




Large
 Complex
 Data

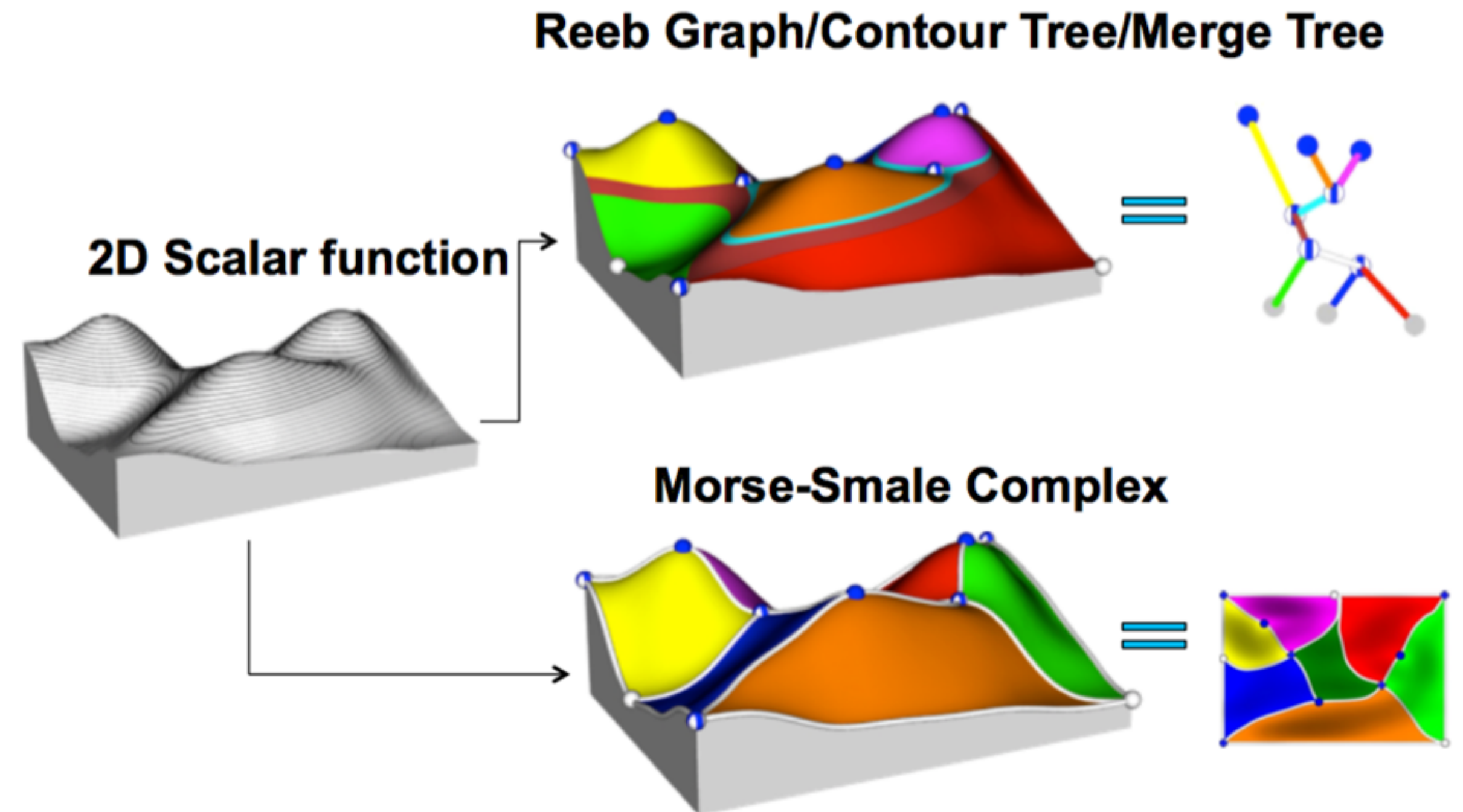


Common tools in TDA and Vis



Persistent Homology:
abstraction, compression,
simplification

Topological Structures:
Contour Tree
Morse-Smale Complex (MSC)



Persistent Homology with Visualization

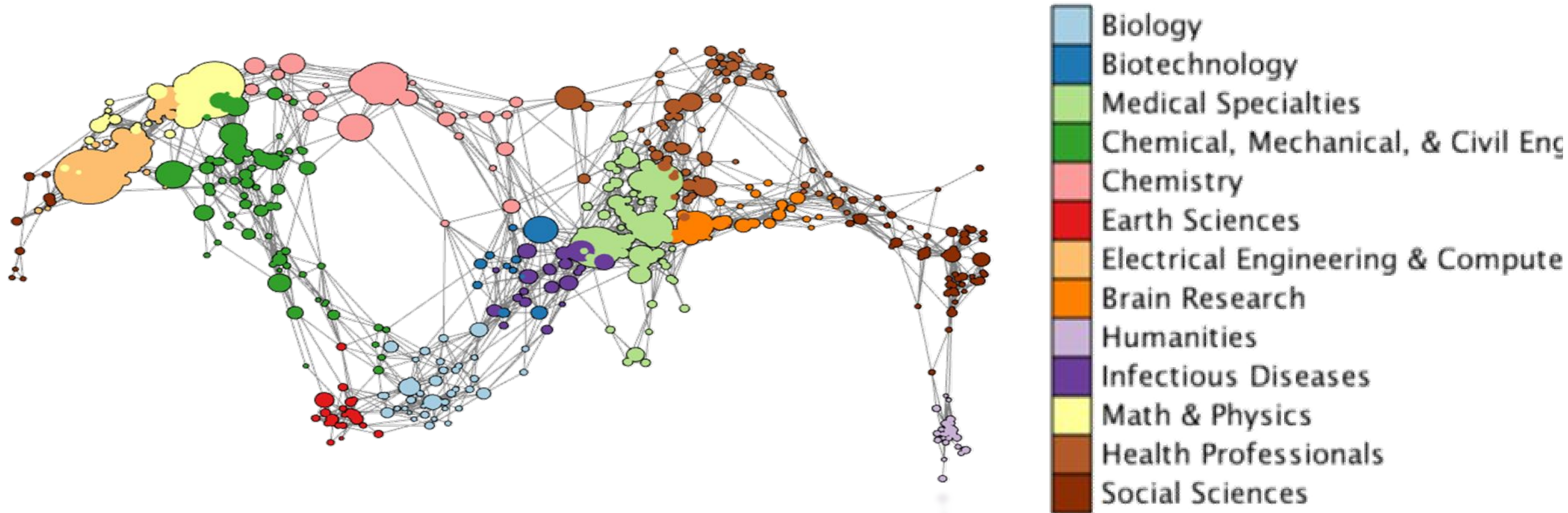
An application story

Case study 1:
A Map of Science Example

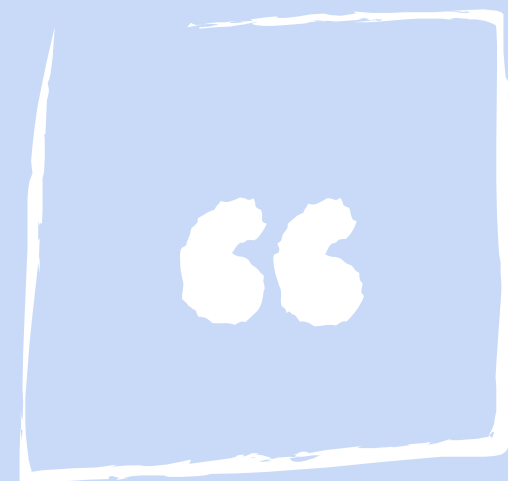
MAP OF SCIENCE?



MAP OF SCIENCE

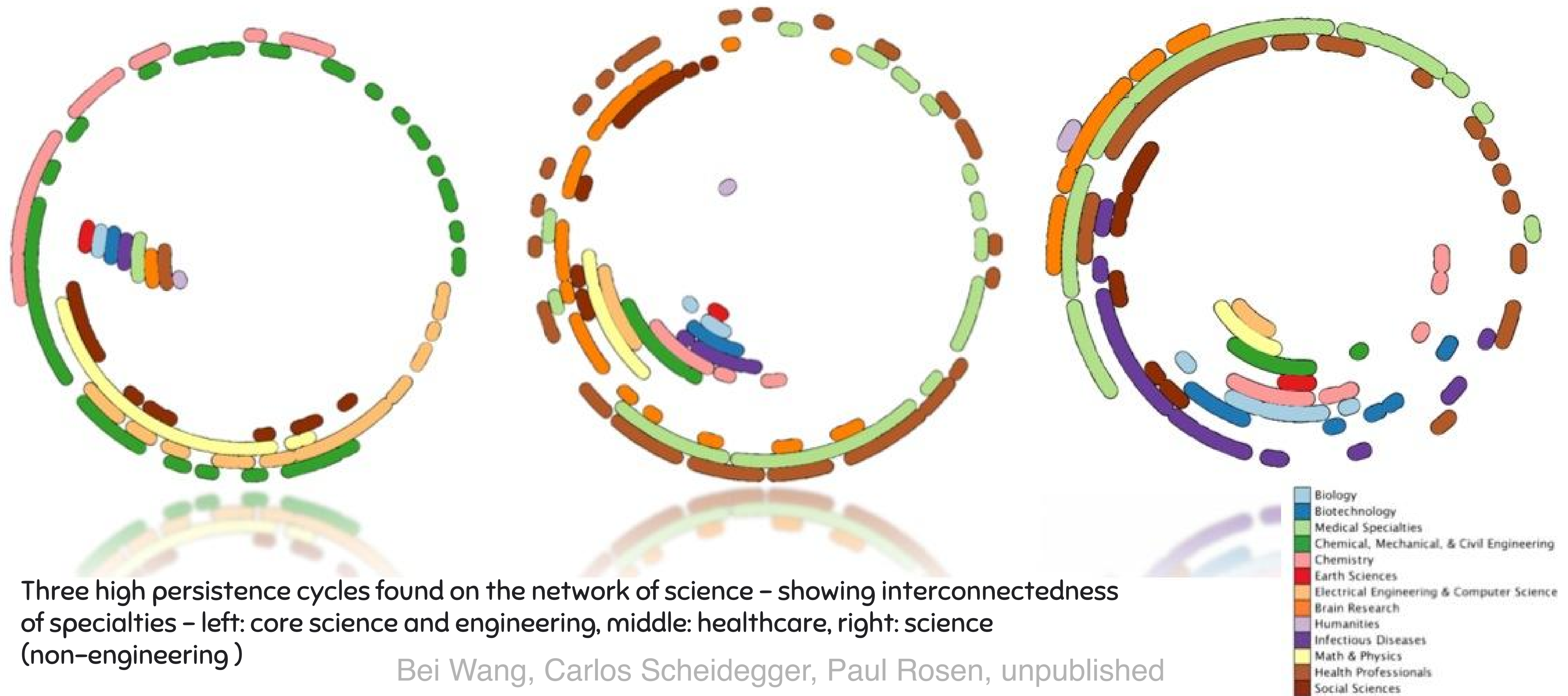


Mercator coordinate visualization of a spherically embedded graph representing the interconnectivity of science from data in [Borner et. al. 2012]



The network was embedded in a low-dim space that the authors concluded by visual inspection, that “the consensus map has a circular form”.

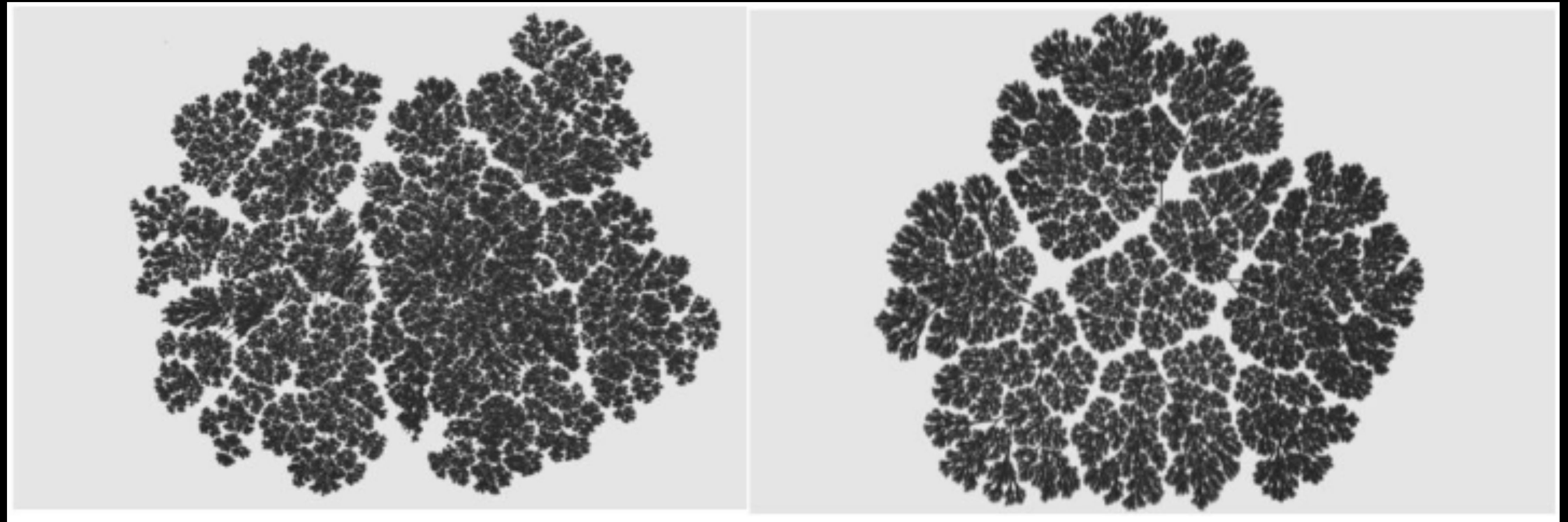
WITH TDA: WHAT IS THE SHAPE OF THE MAP OF SCIENCE?



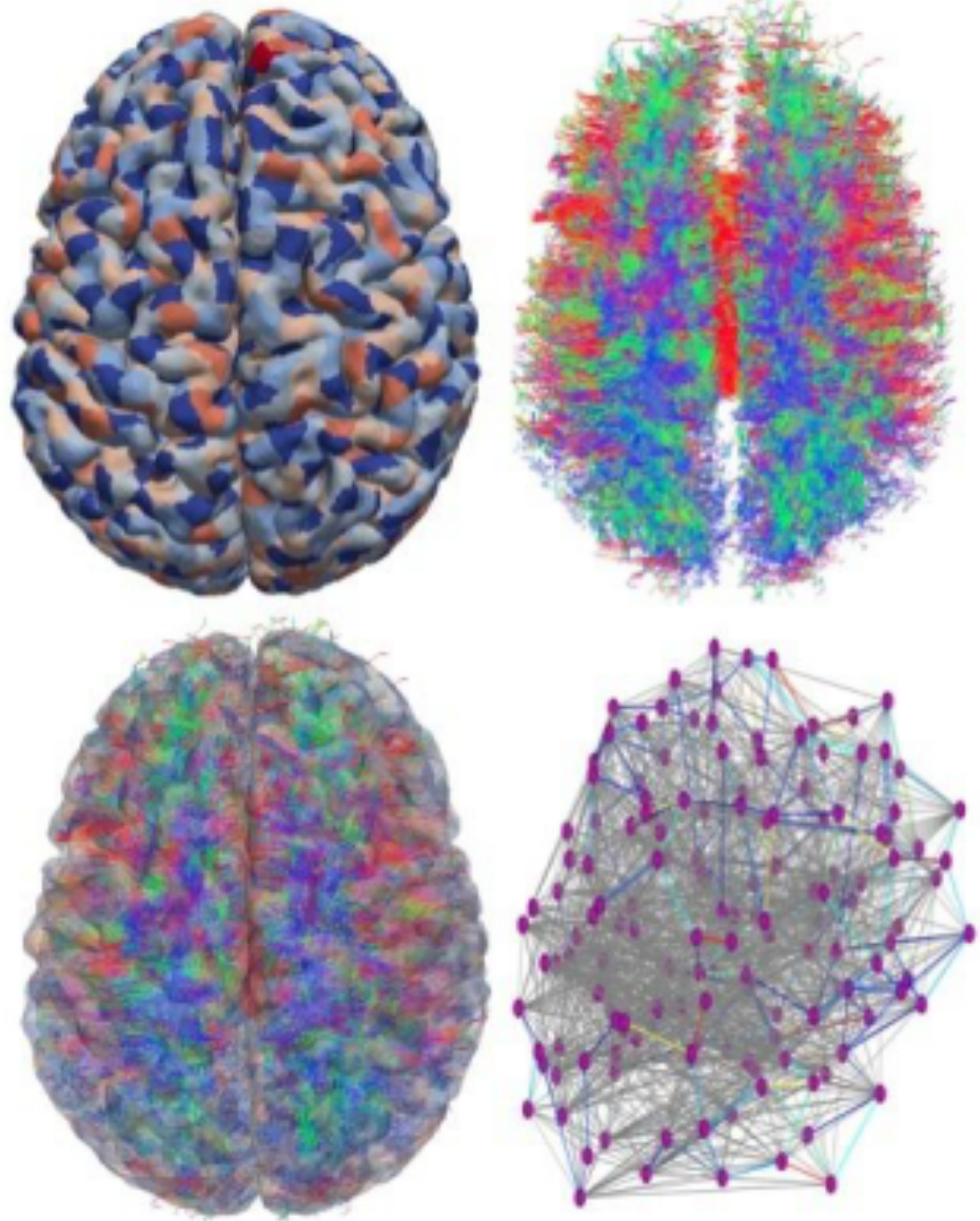
Case study 2: Networks

Brain networks

Inadequate Network Visualization

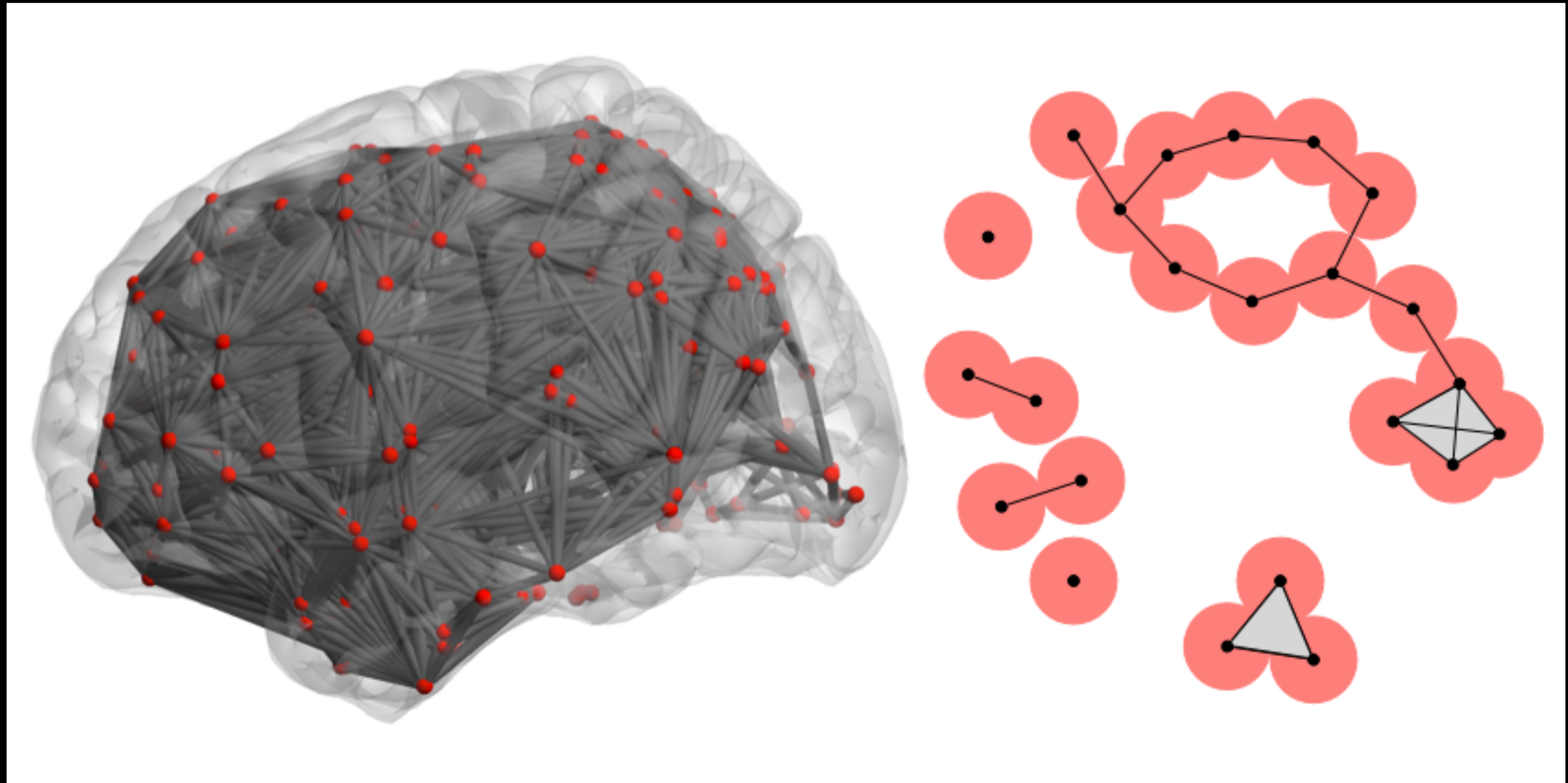


Brain Network Visualization



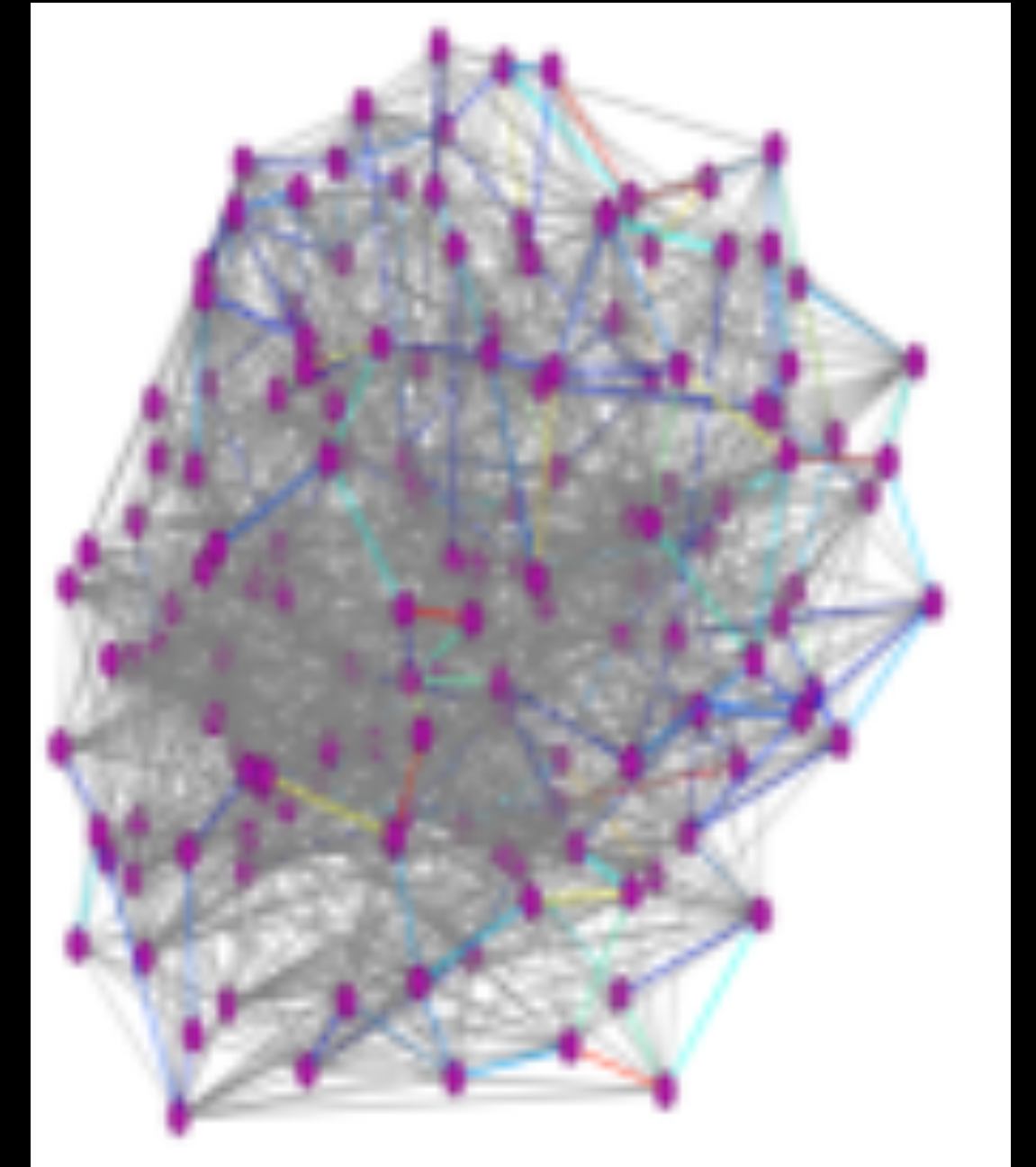
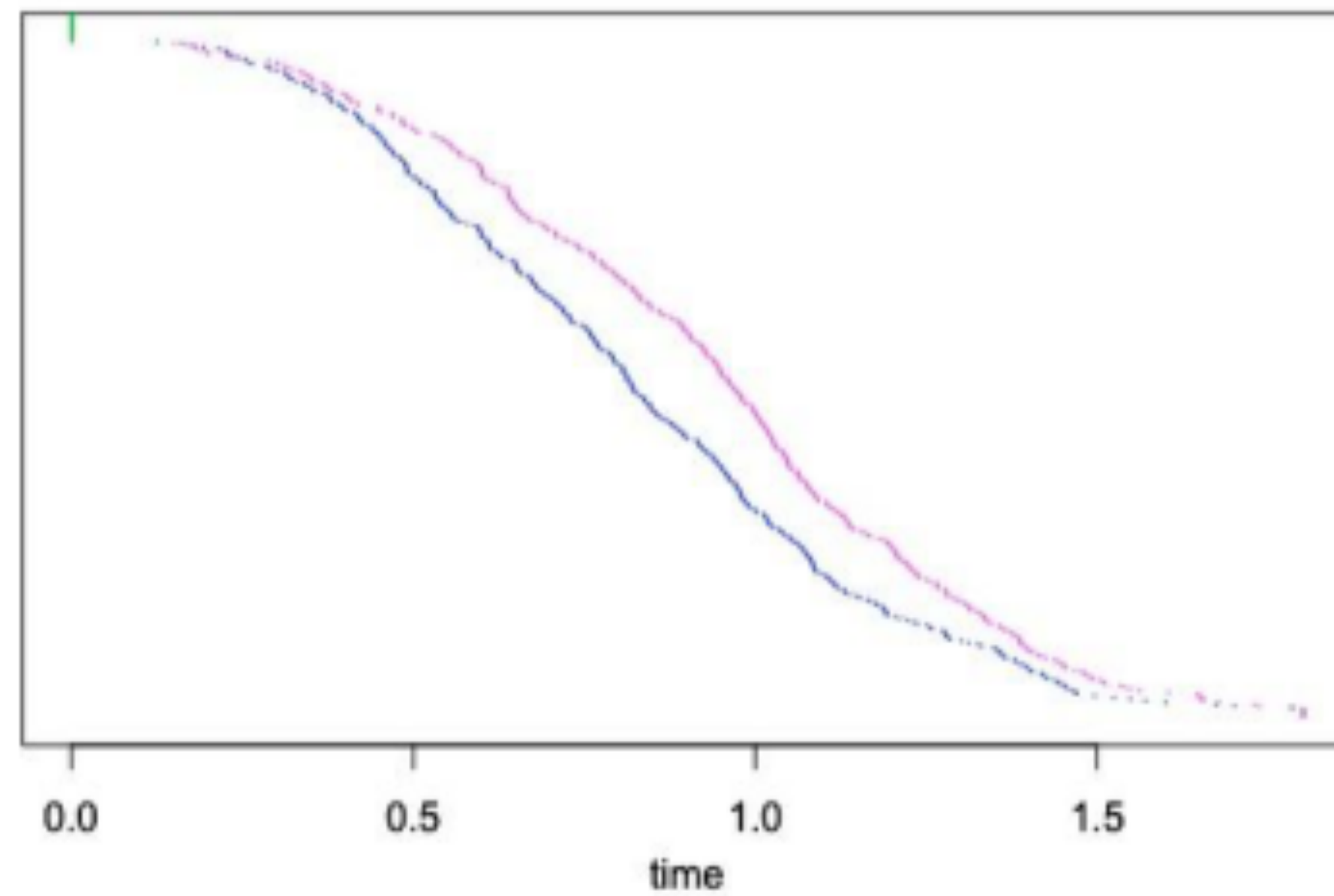
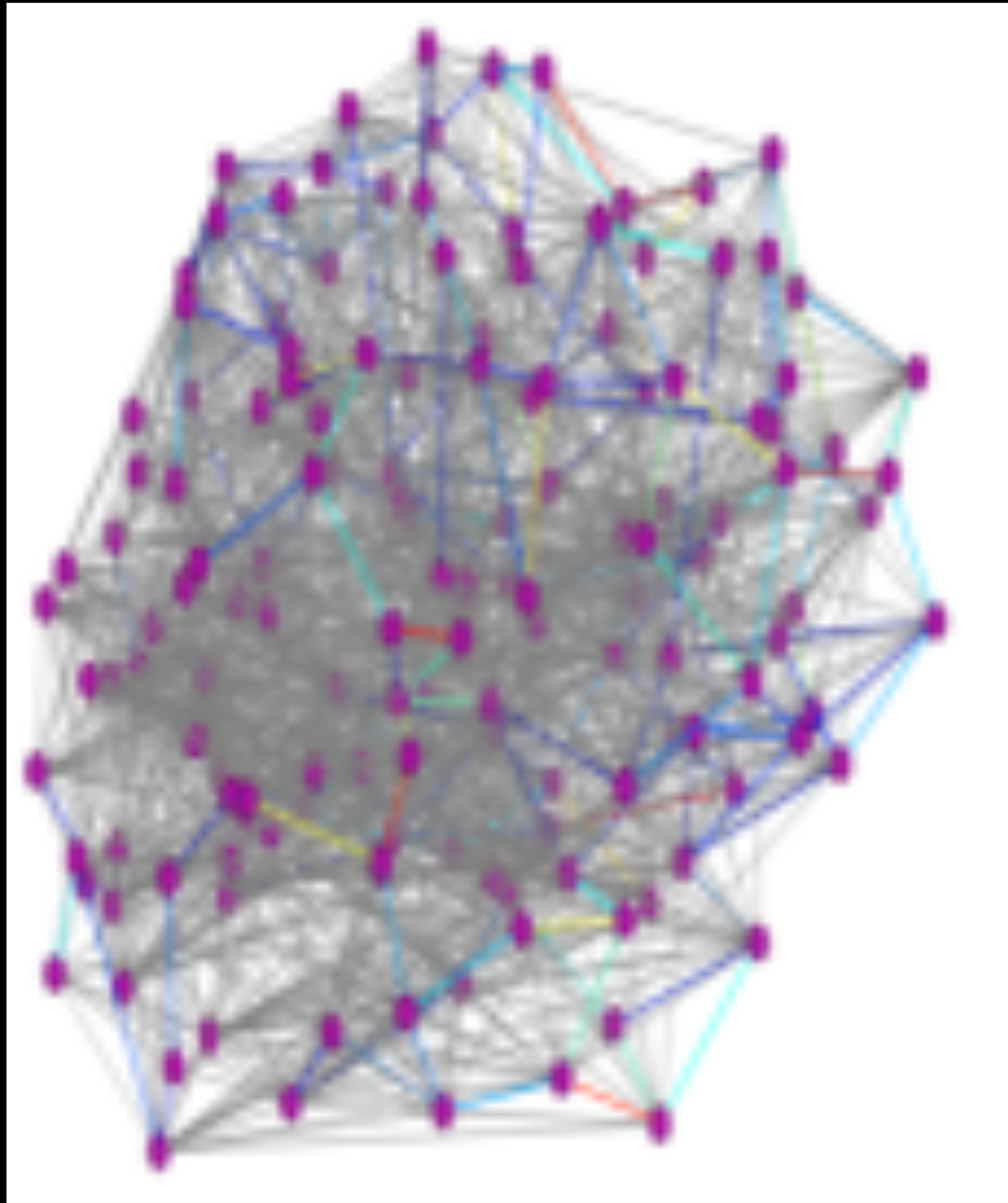
Avoid network hairballs while preserving structure?

Topology and brain networks

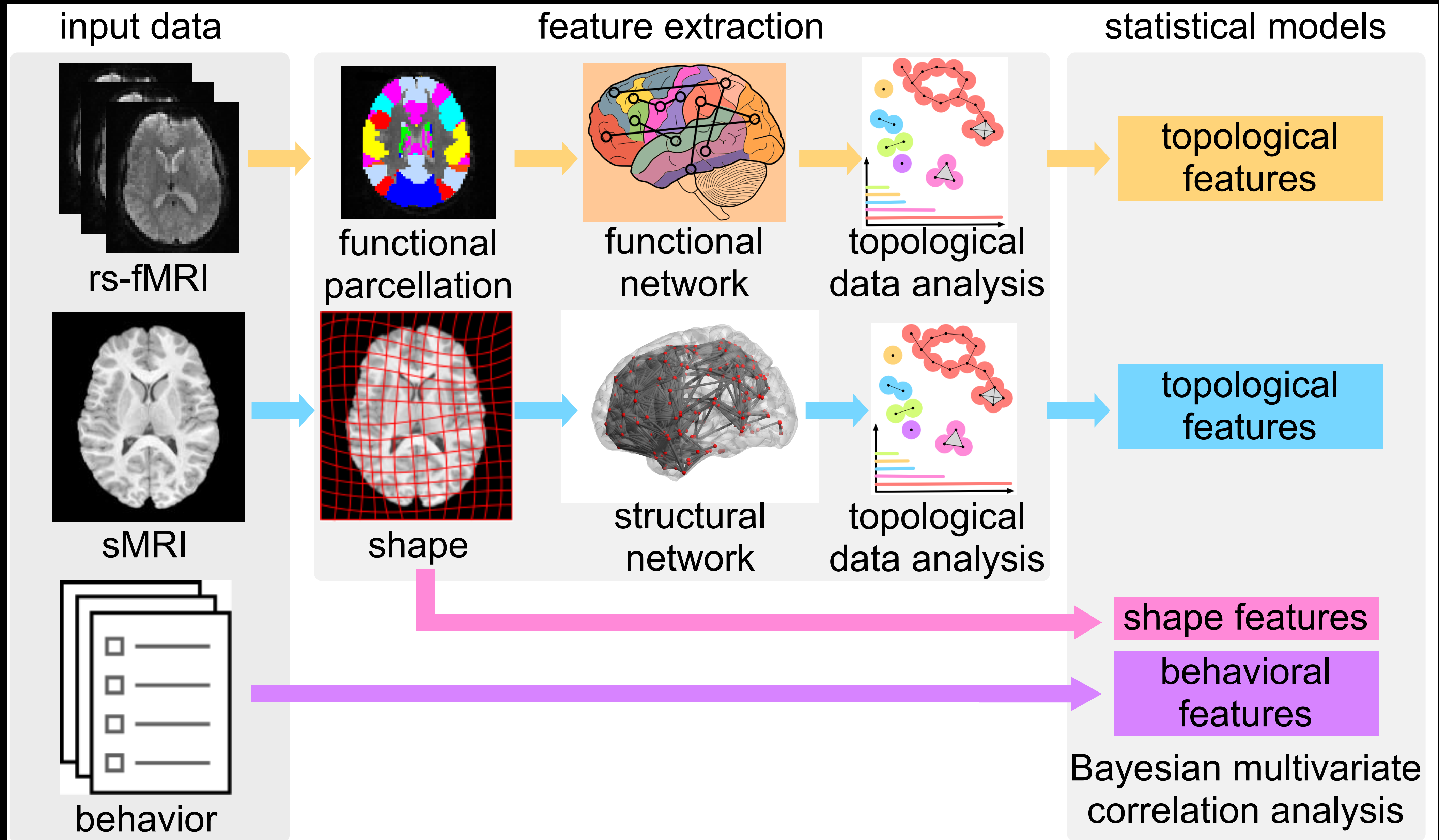


Autism Brain Networks

Can we tell autism subject from control?



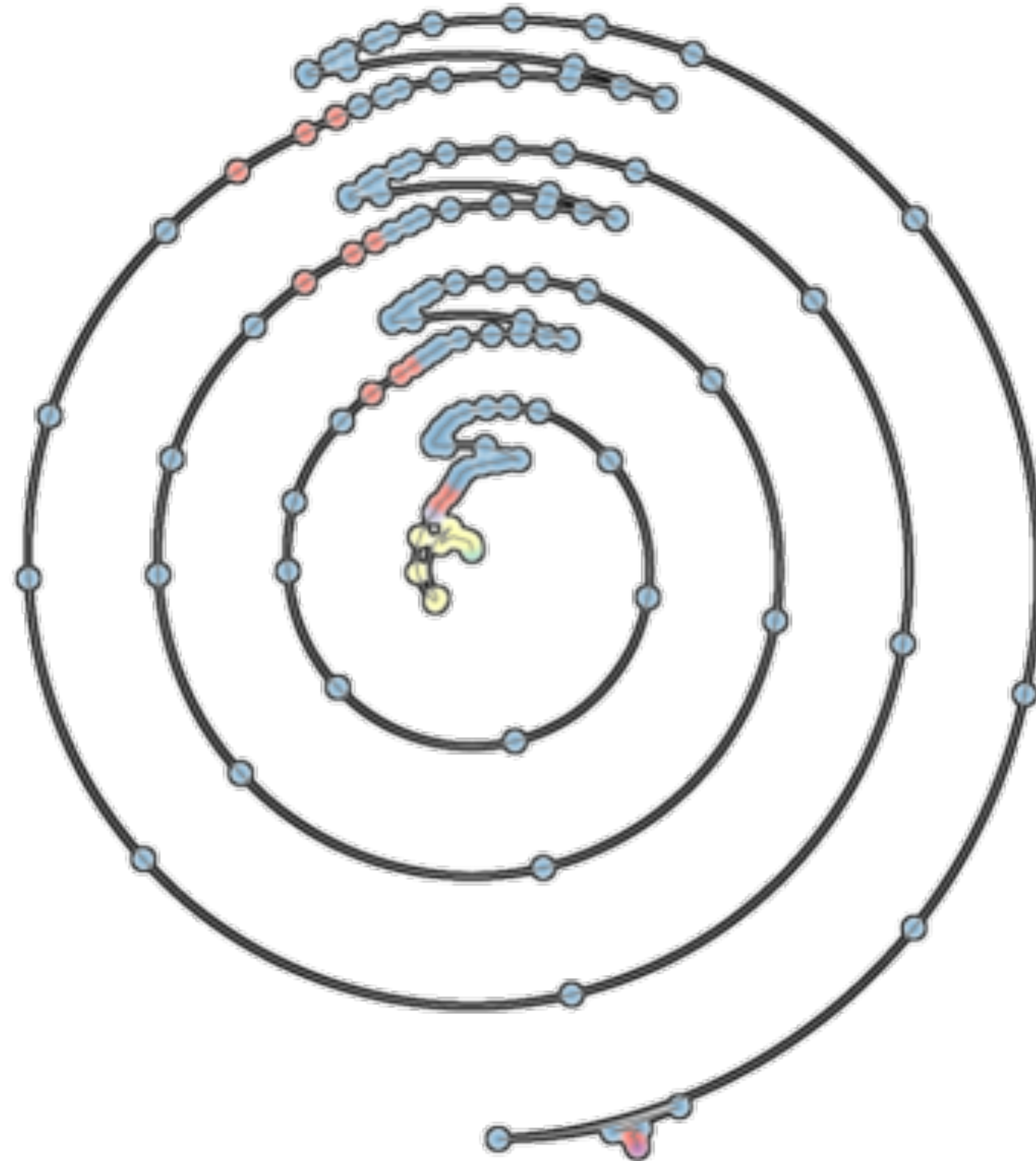
Autism Brain Networks



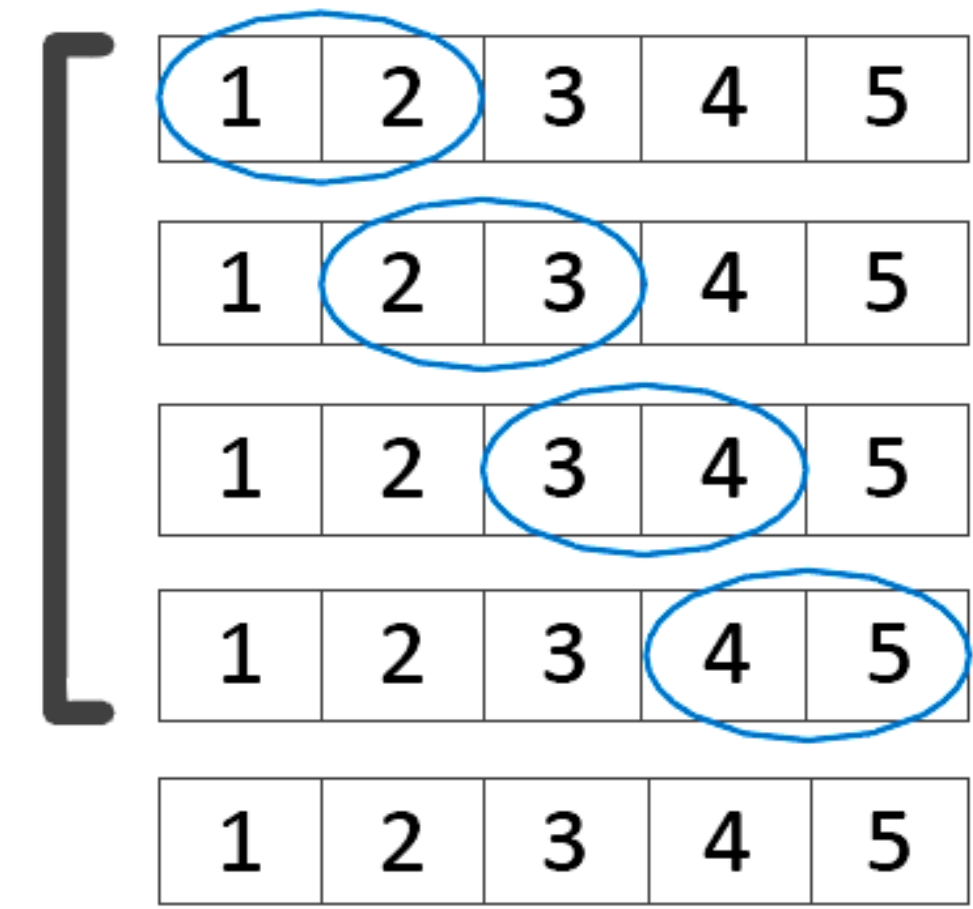
Case study 3: Software Visualization

Circular patterns in a program

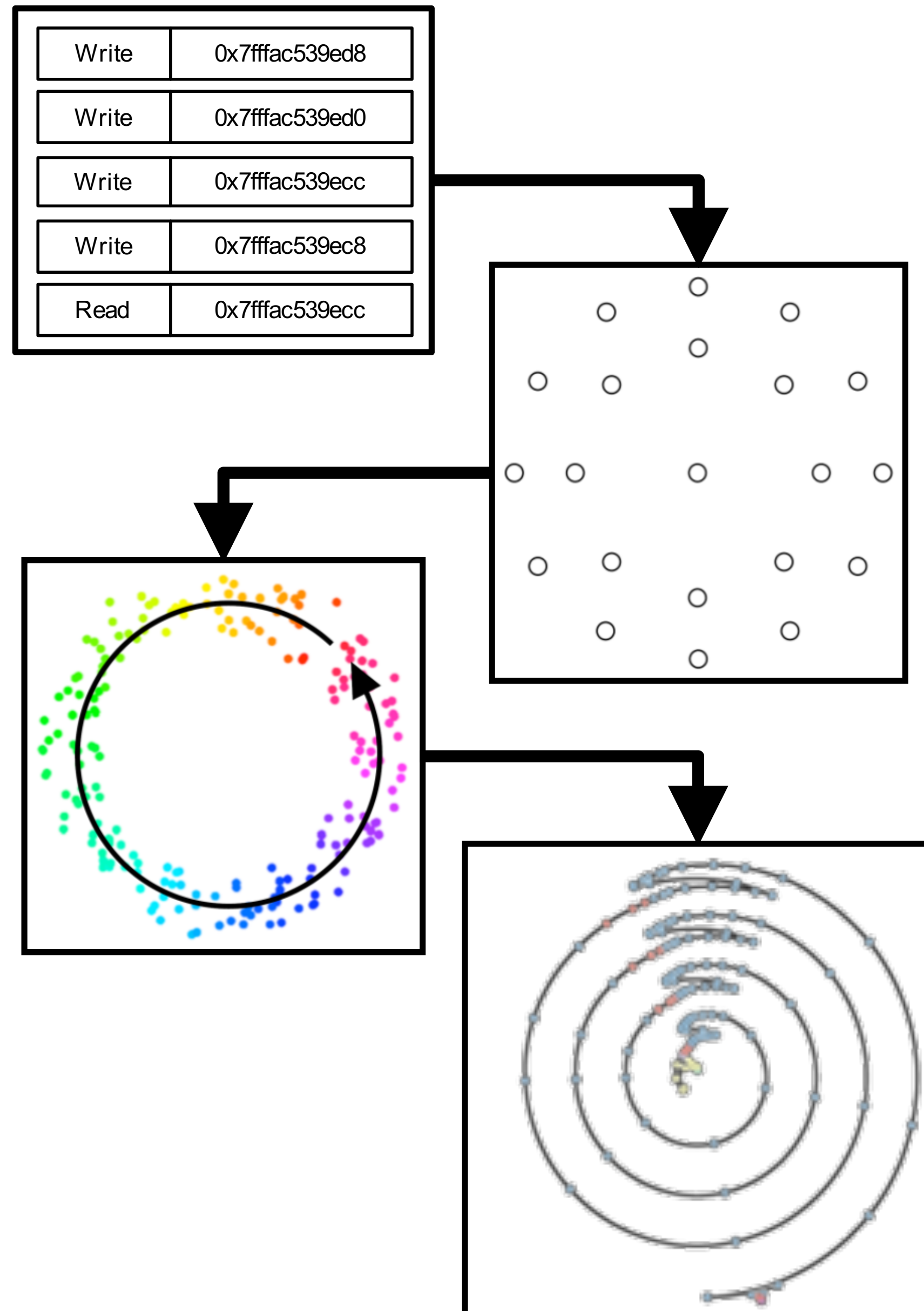
An example



```
File: sort.cpp
1: void bubblesort(std::vector<double>& v){
2:   for(unsigned end=v.size()-1; end >= 0; end--){
3:     bool swapped = false;
4:     for(unsigned i=0; i<end; i++){
5:       if(v[i] > v[i+1]){
6:         std::swap(v[i], v[i+1]);
7:         swapped = true;
8:       }
9:     }
10:    if(!swapped) break;
11:  }
12: }
```



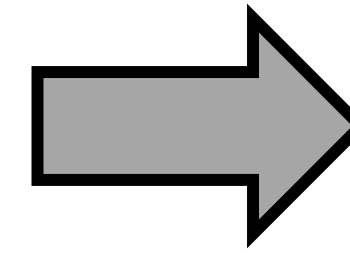
Convert memory reference traces to a point cloud



- Execute an application to capture memory reference trace
- Convert to high-dimensional point cloud
- Topological analysis identify cycles
- Visualize result

Capturing a memory reference trace

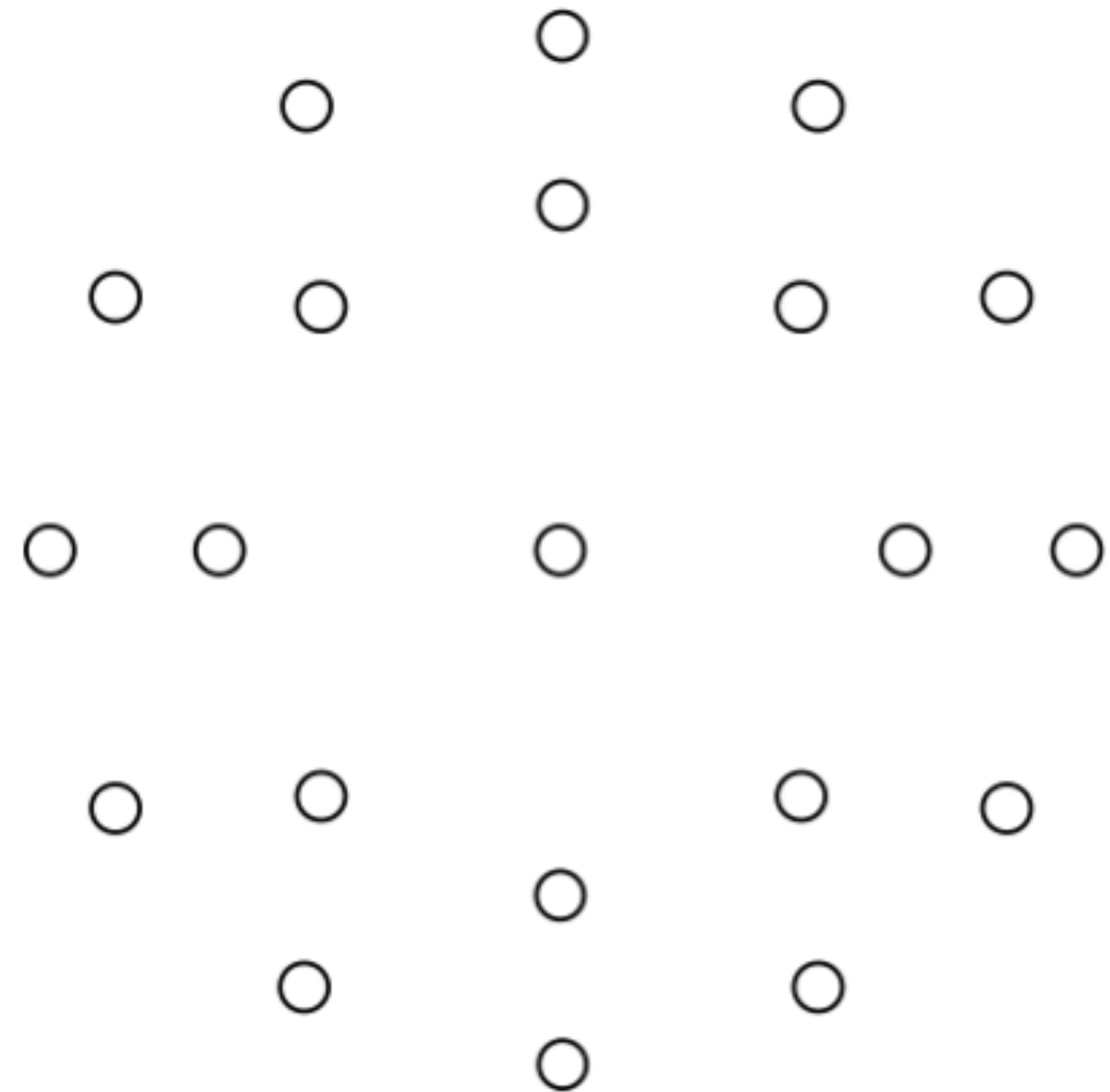
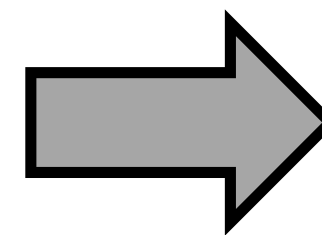
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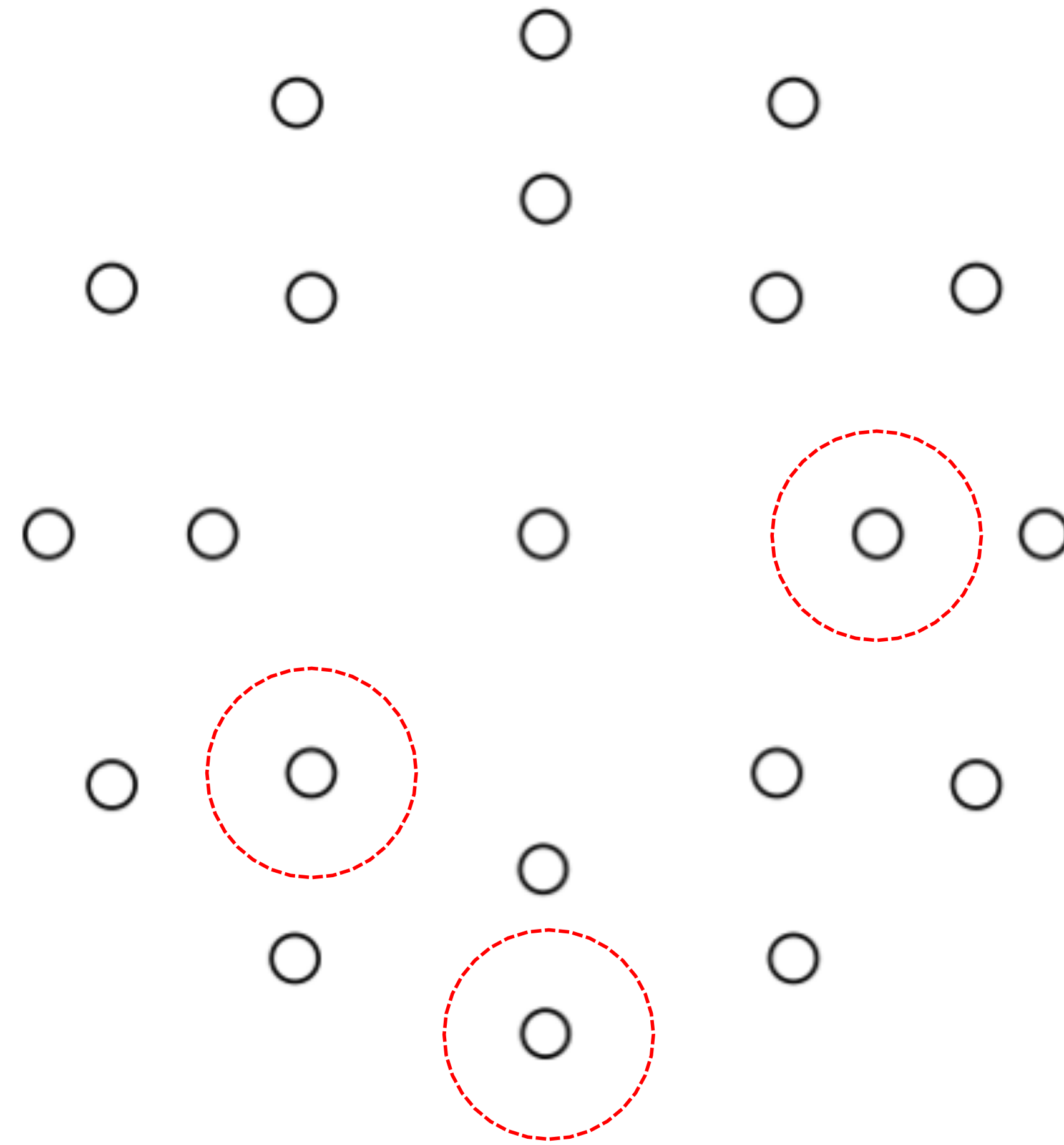
Write	0x7fffac539ed8
Write	0x7fffac539ed0
Write	0x7fffac539ecc
Write	0x7fffac539ec8
Read	0x7fffac539ecc
Read	0x7fffac539ec8
Write	0x7fffac539eb8
Write	0x7fffac539eb0

Memory reference trace to point cloud

Write	0x7fffac539ed8
Write	0x7fffac539ed0
Write	0x7fffac539ecc
Write	0x7fffac539ec8
Read	0x7fffac539ecc
Read	0x7fffac539ec8
Write	0x7fffac539eb8
Write	0x7fffac539eb0



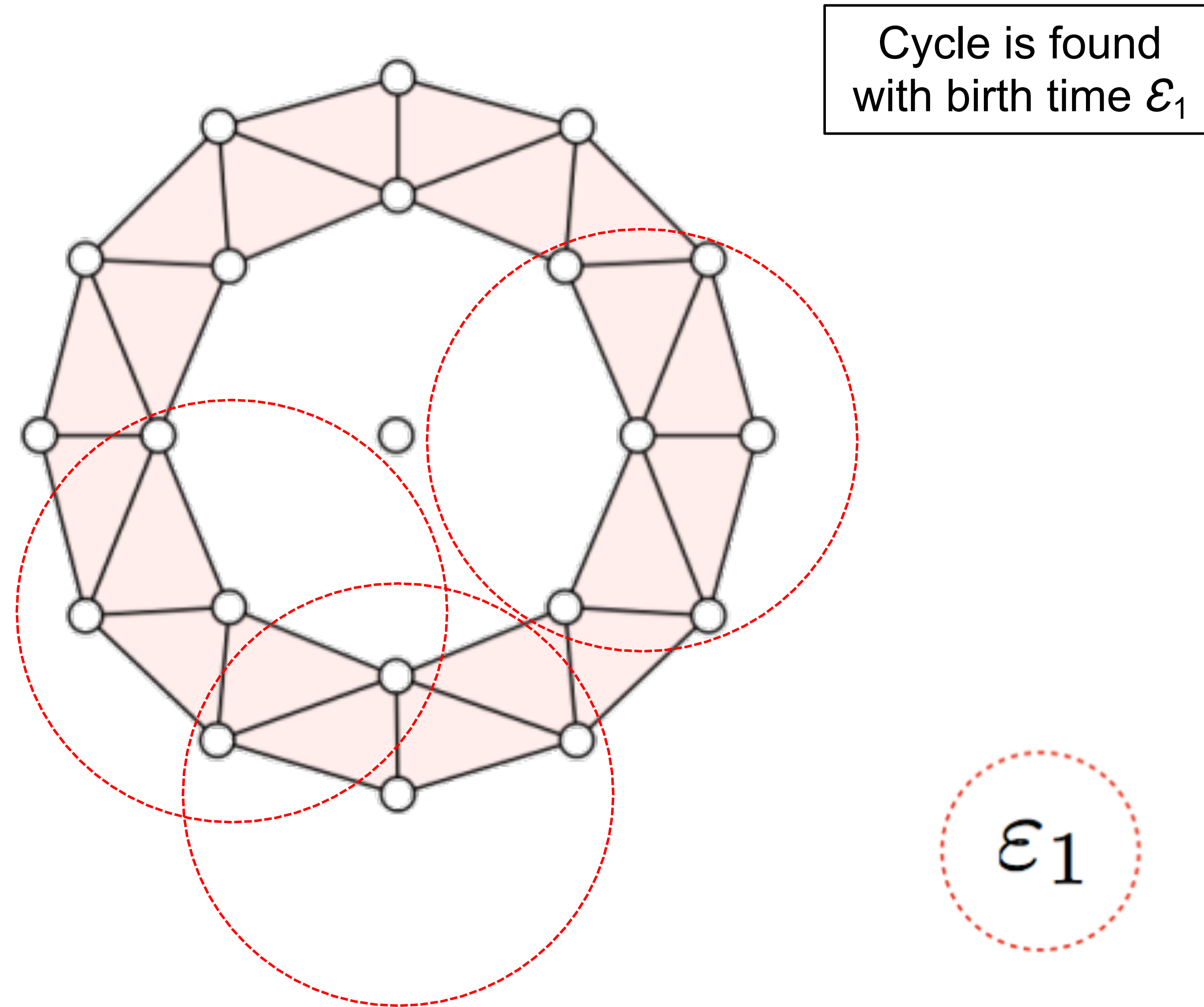
Topological data analysis to identify cycles



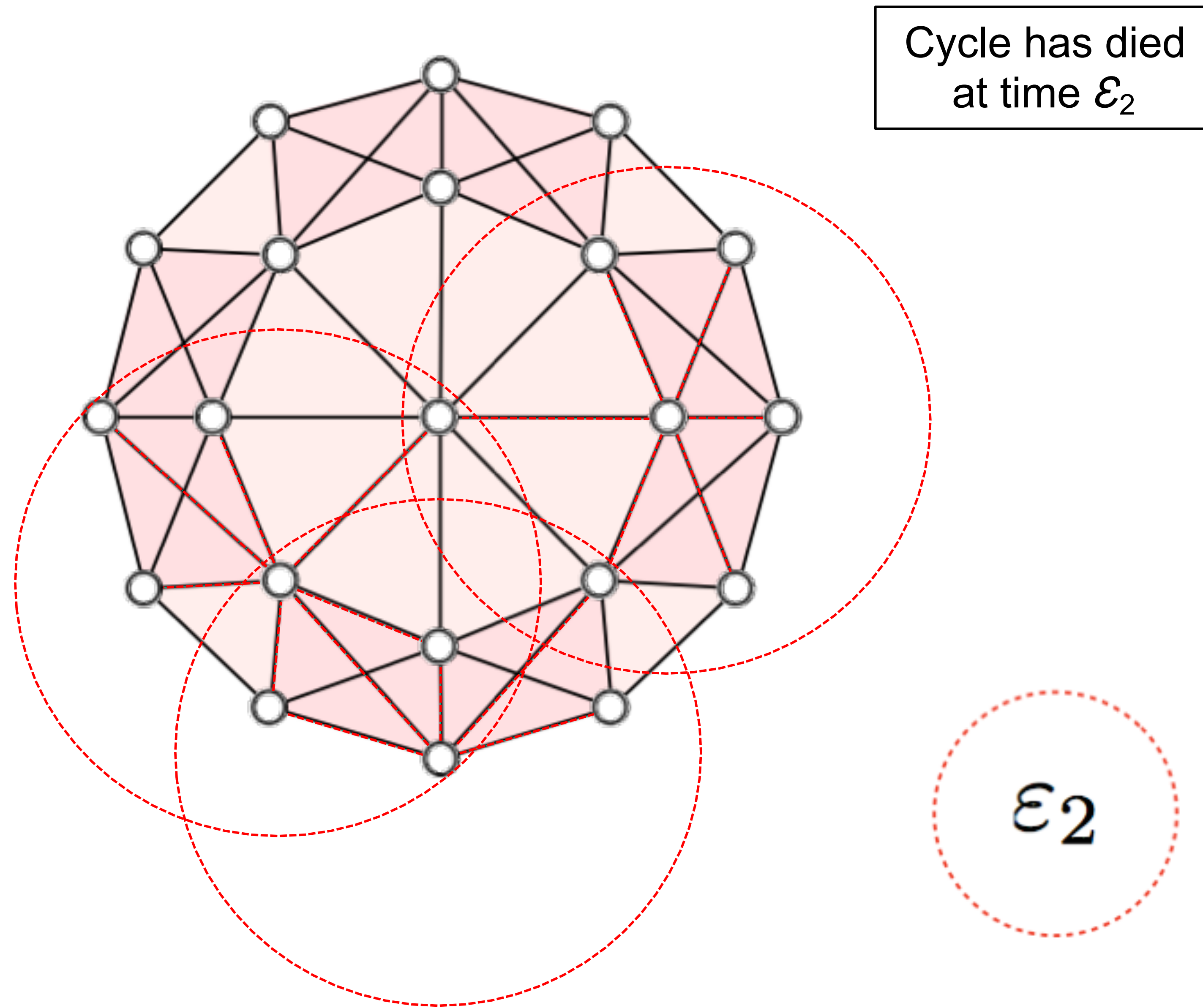
No connectivity
No cycles

ϵ_0

Topological data analysis to identify cycles

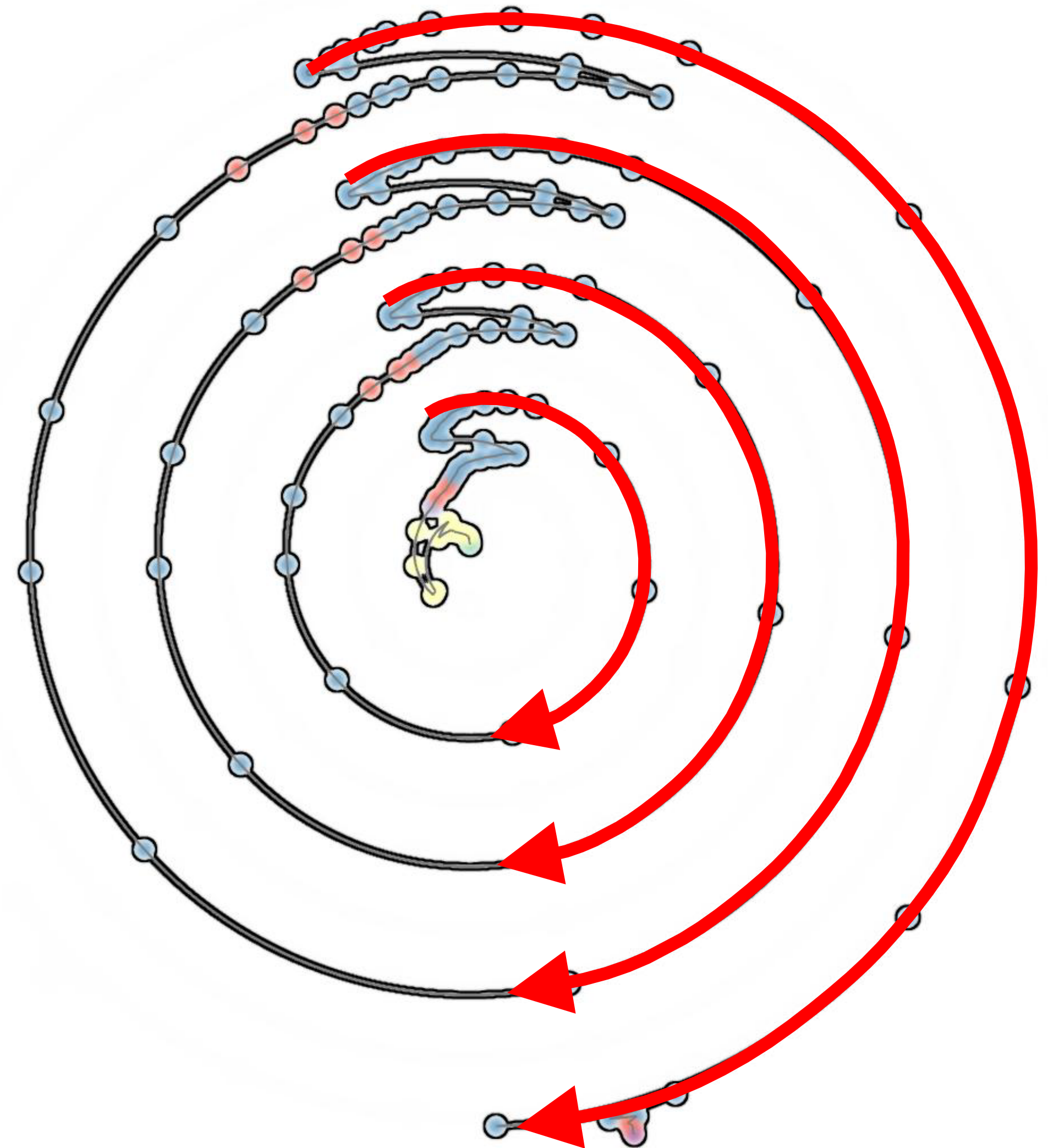
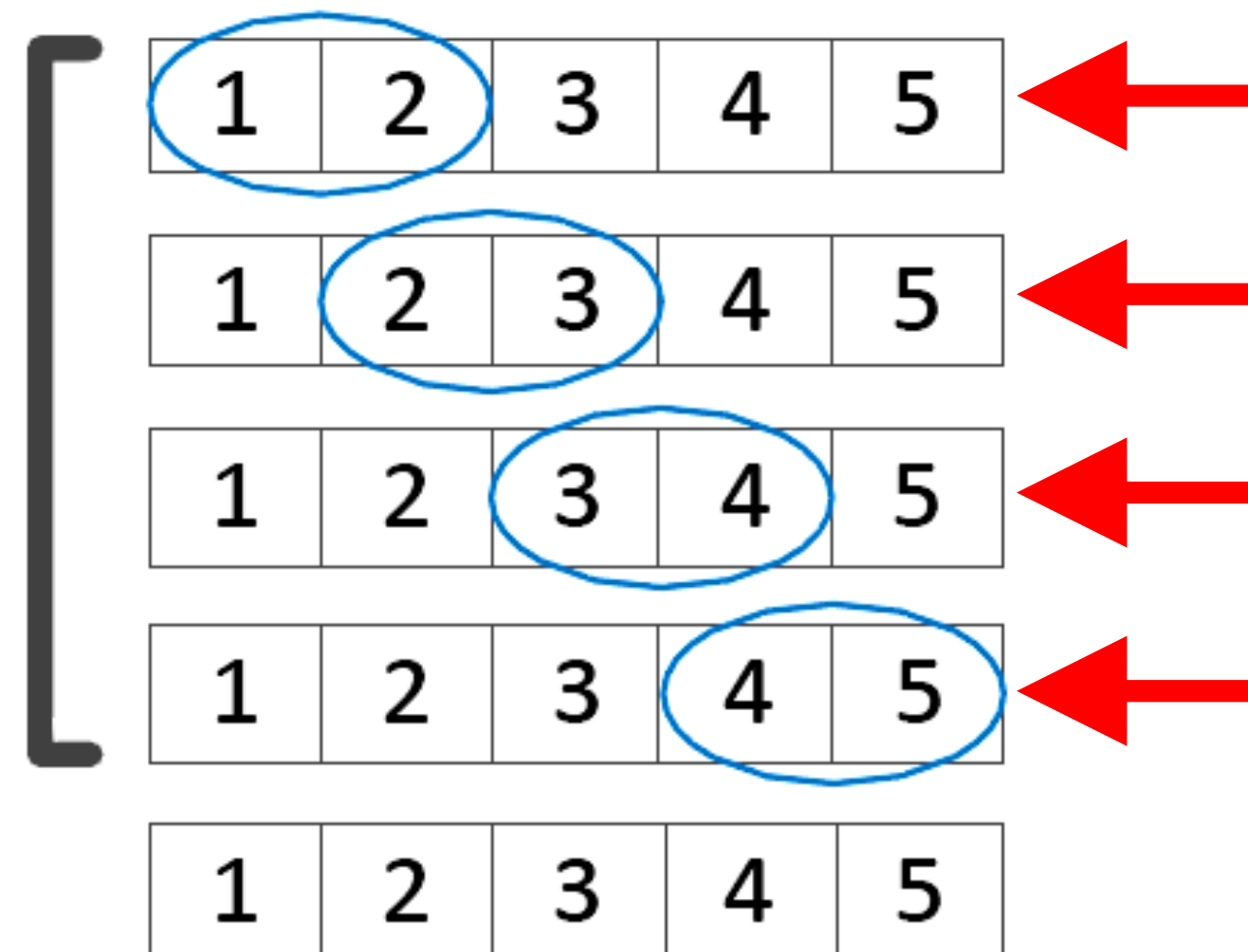


Topological data analysis to identify cycles



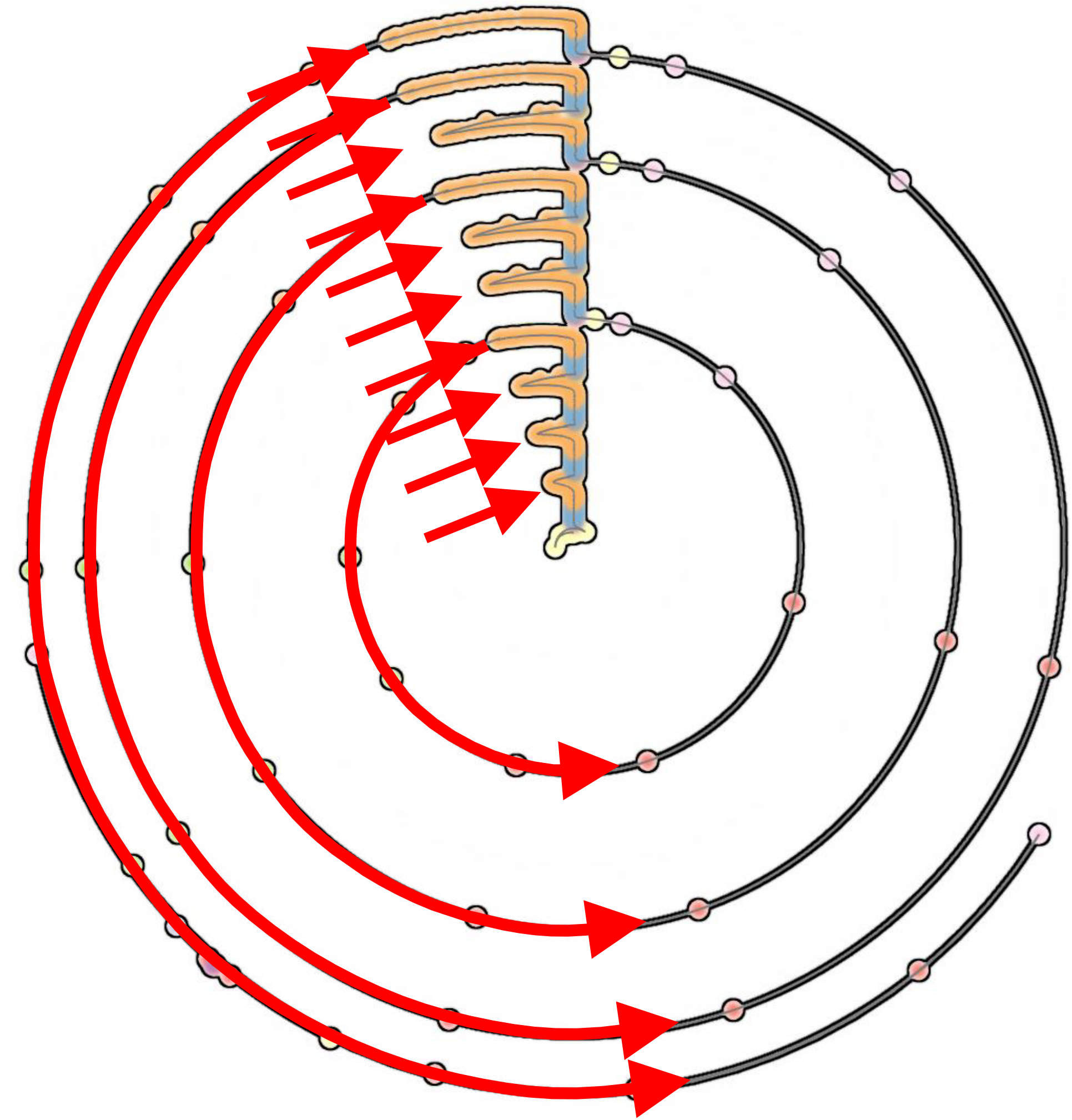
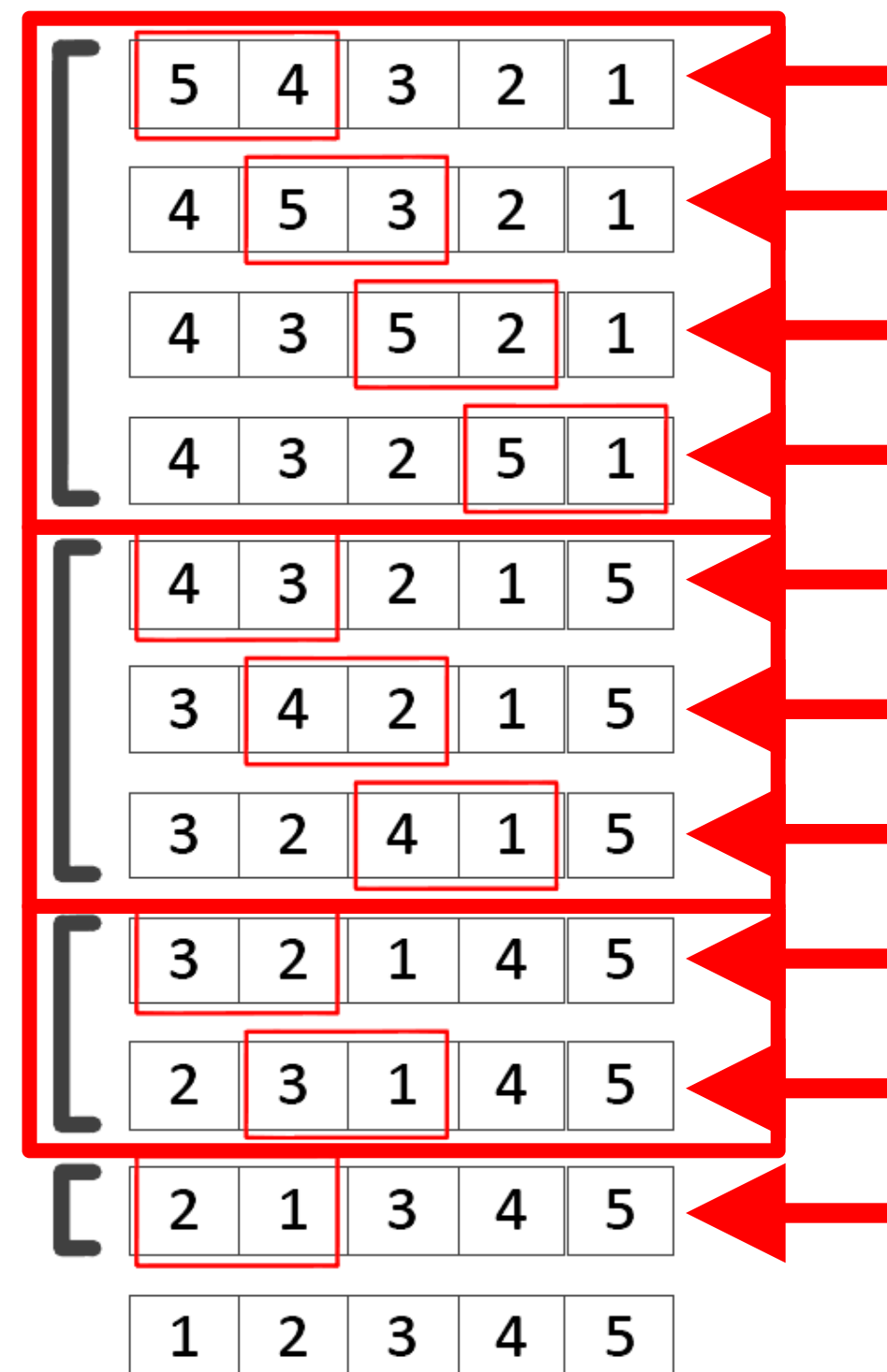
Data dependent structures

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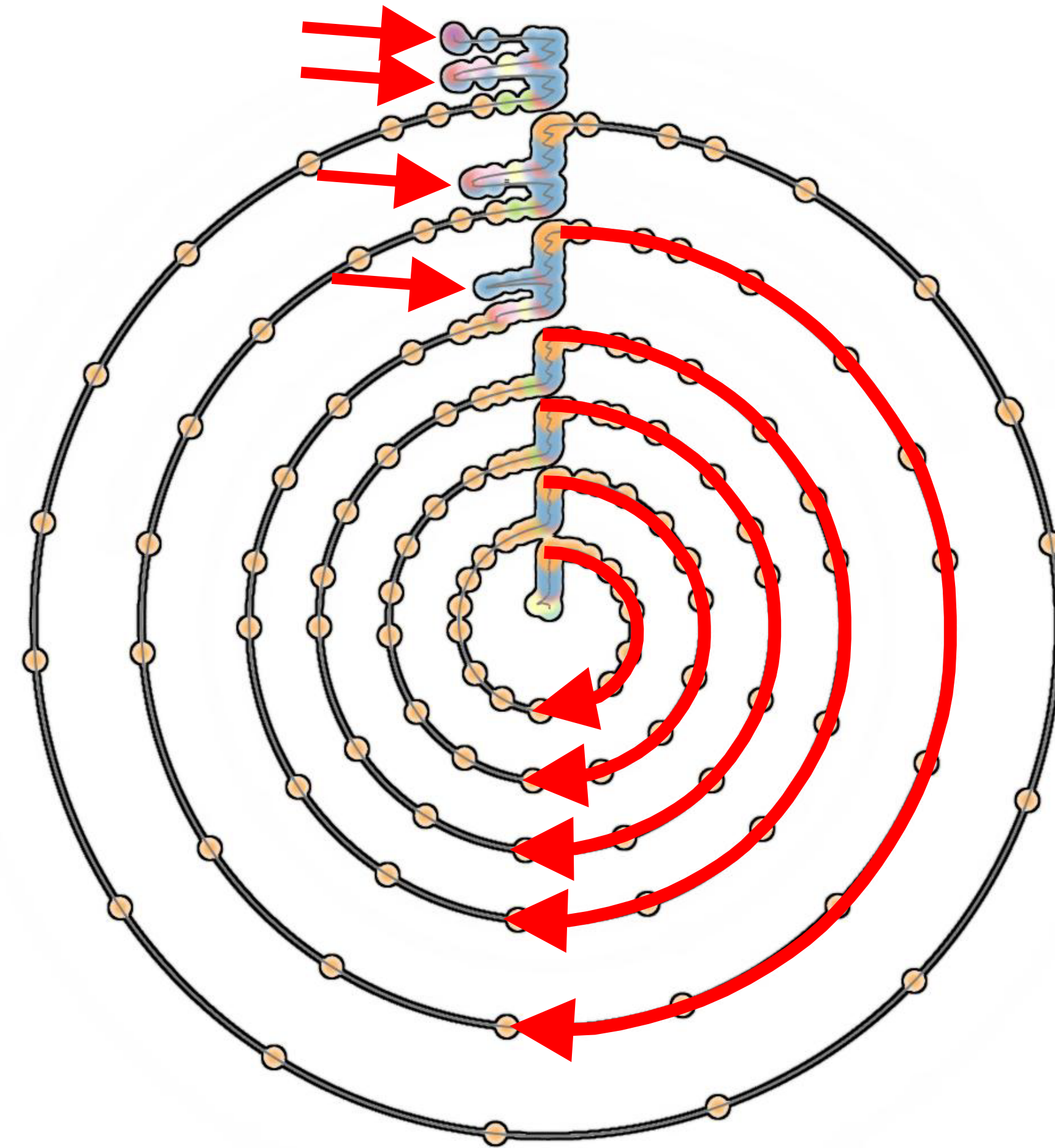
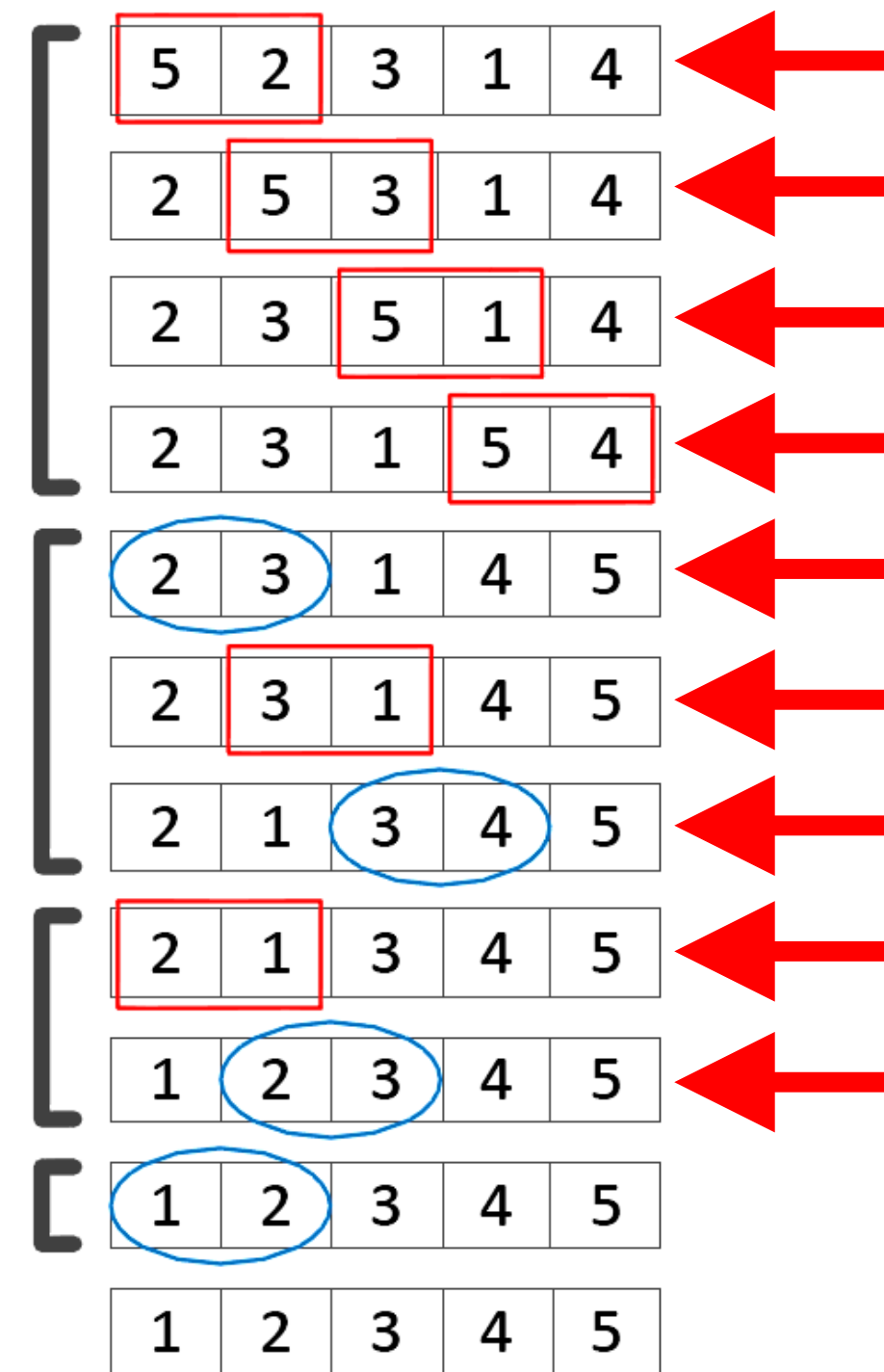
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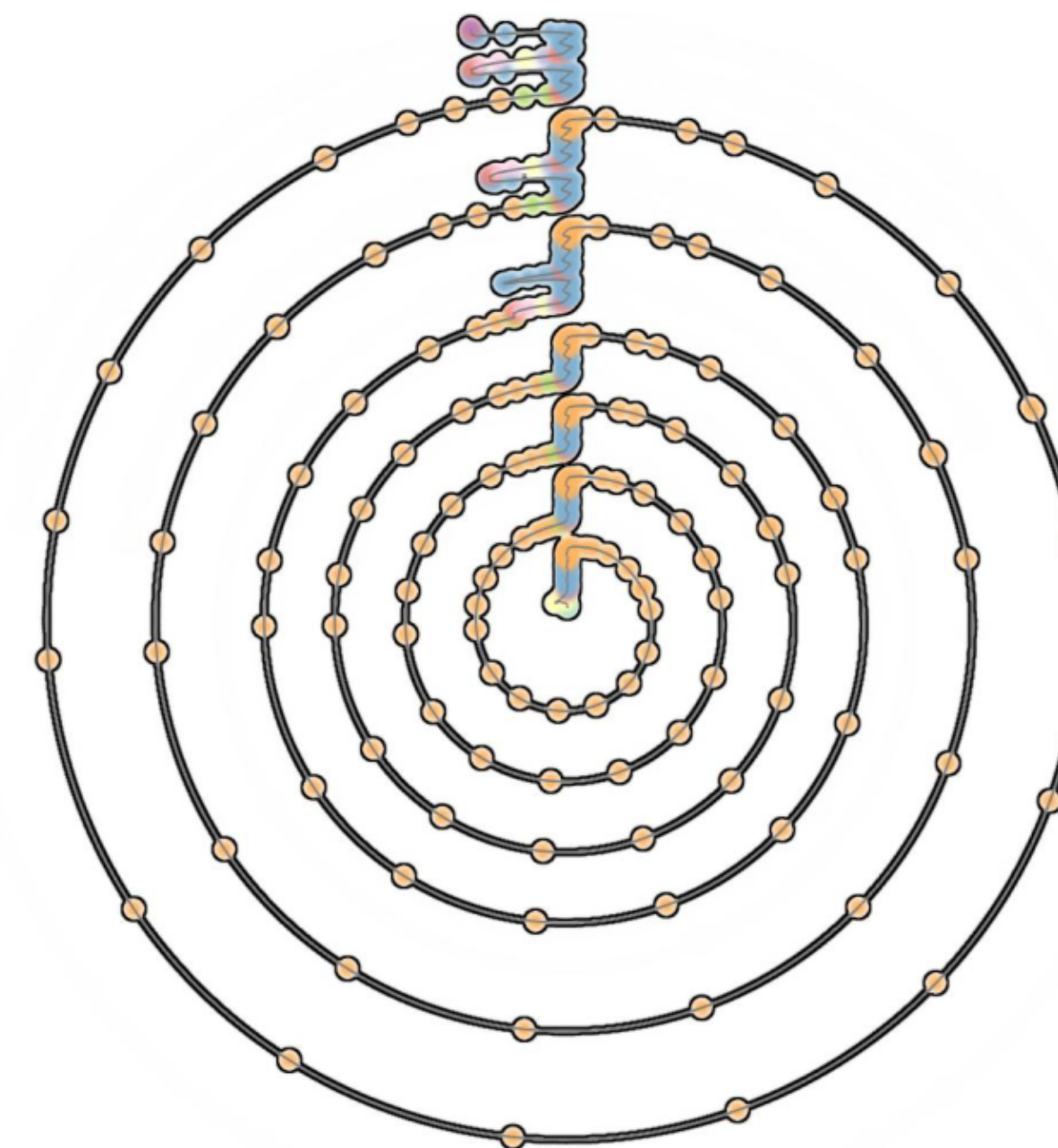
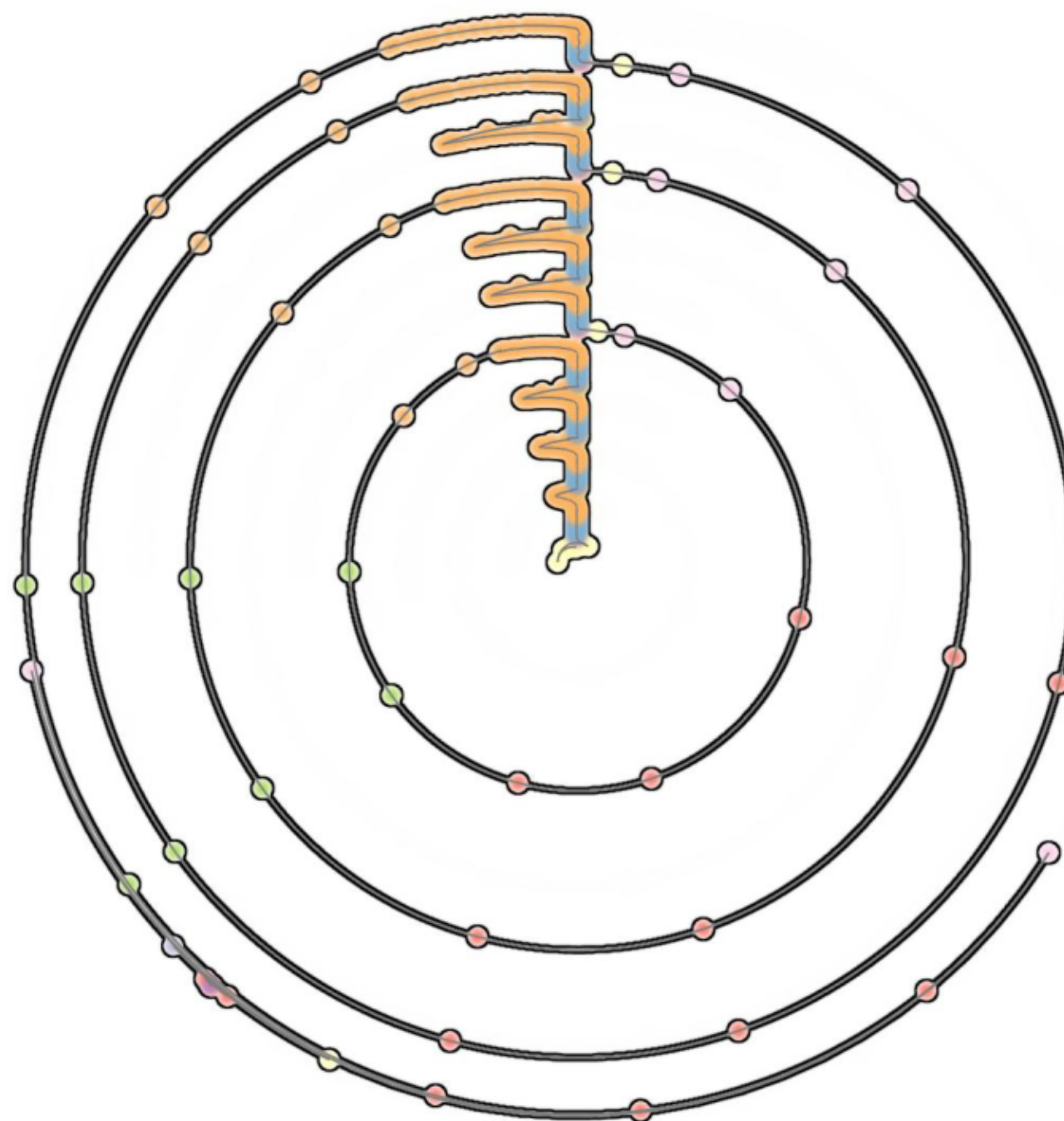
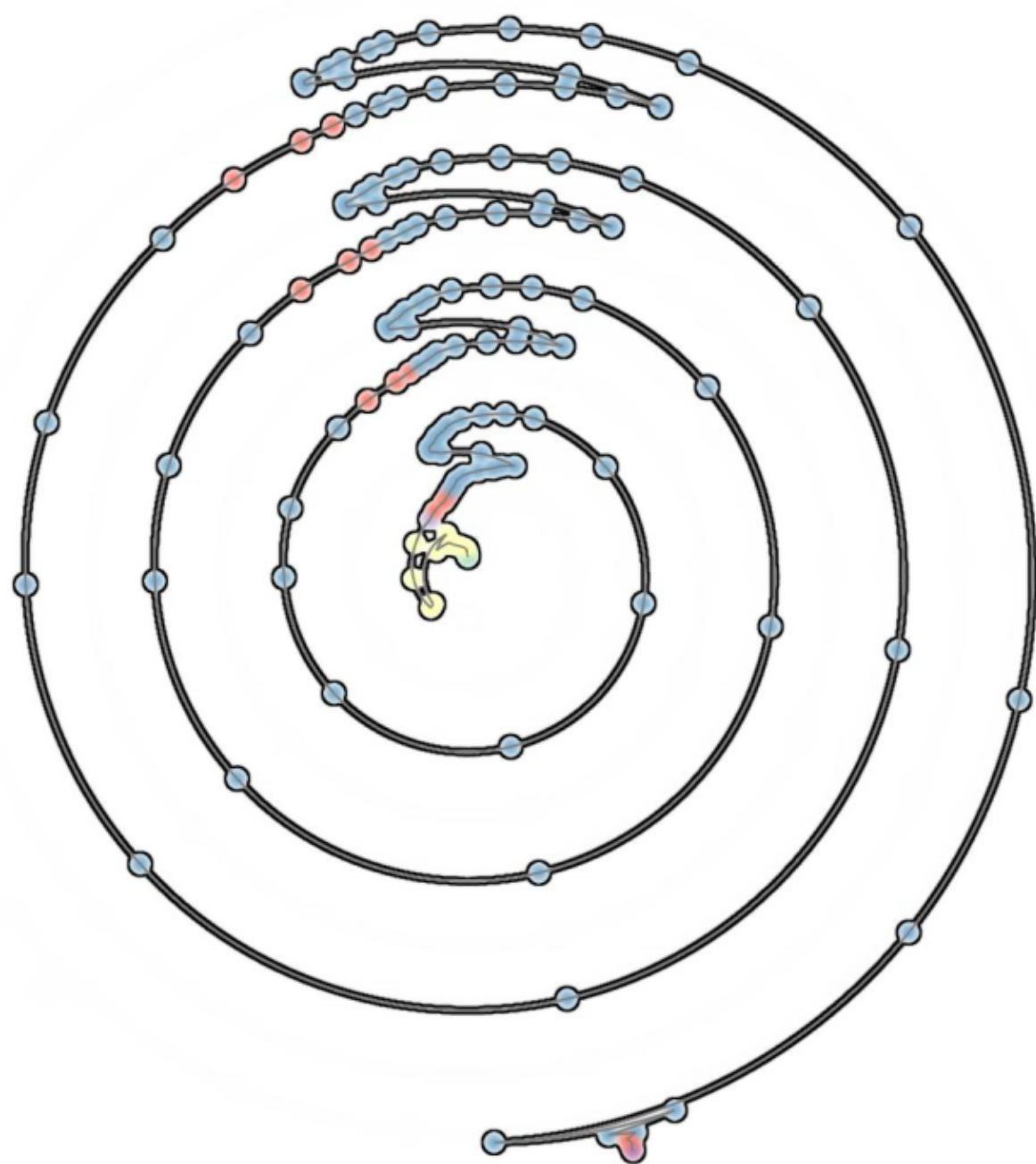


Data dependent structures

1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5

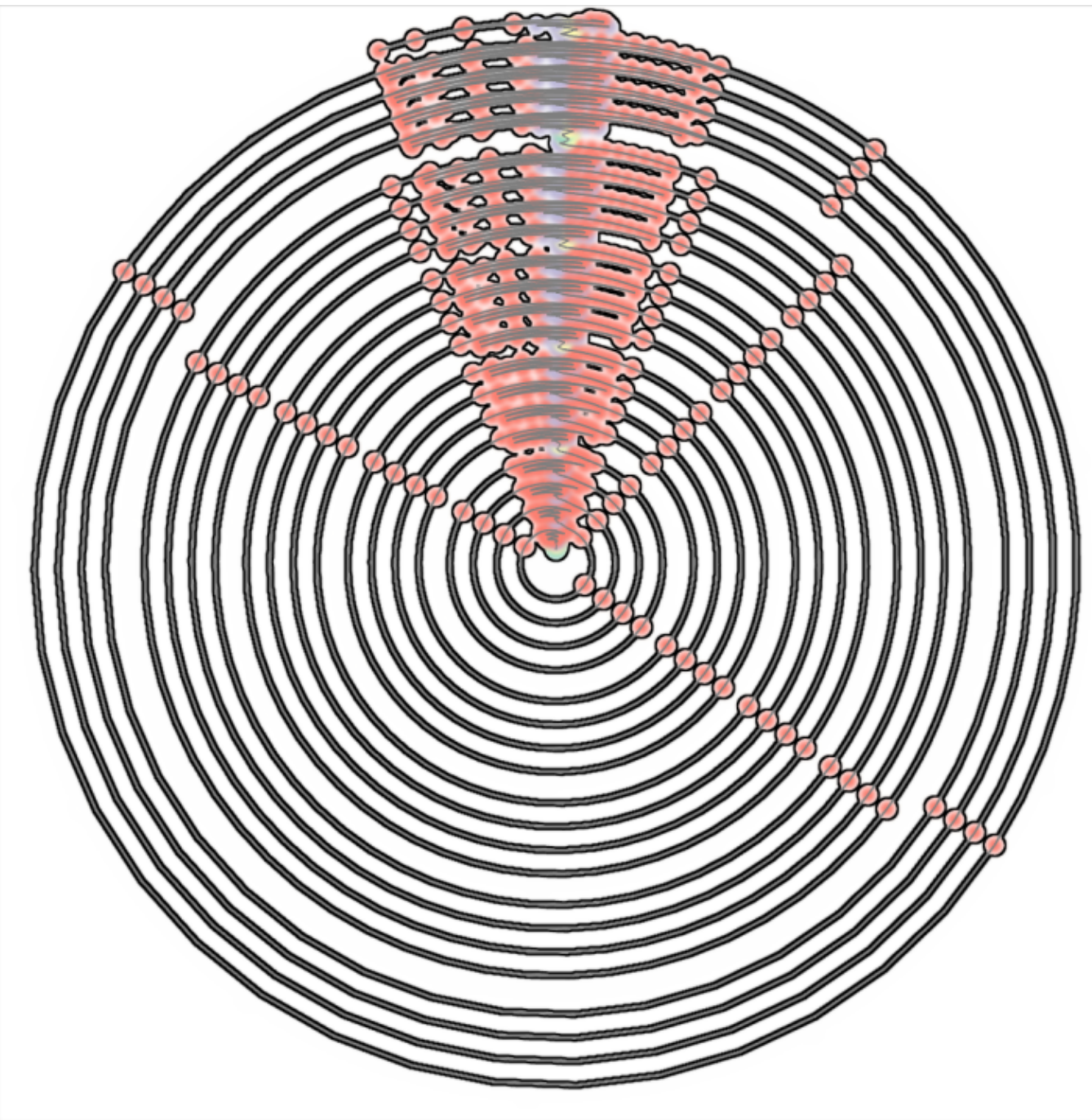
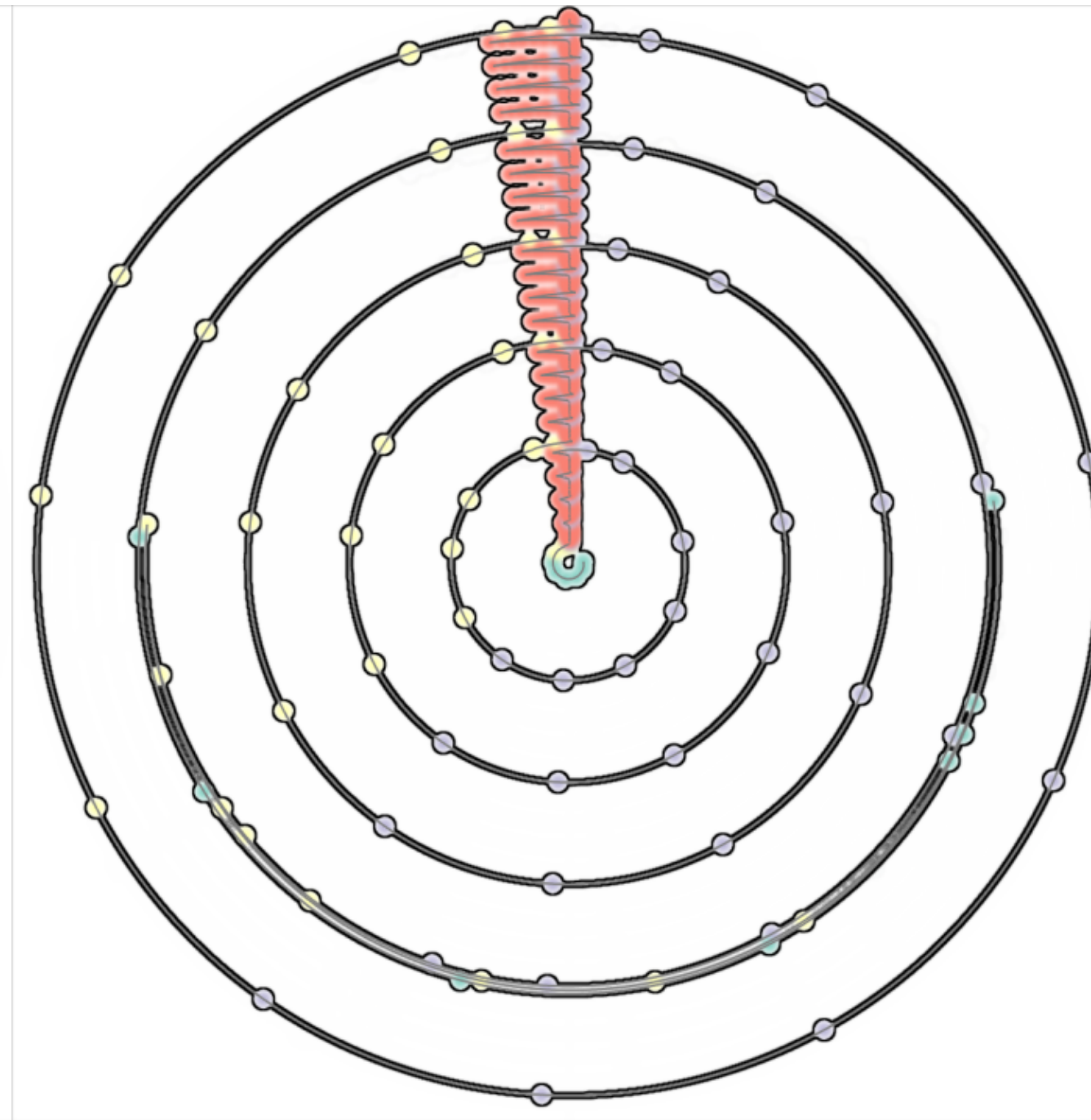
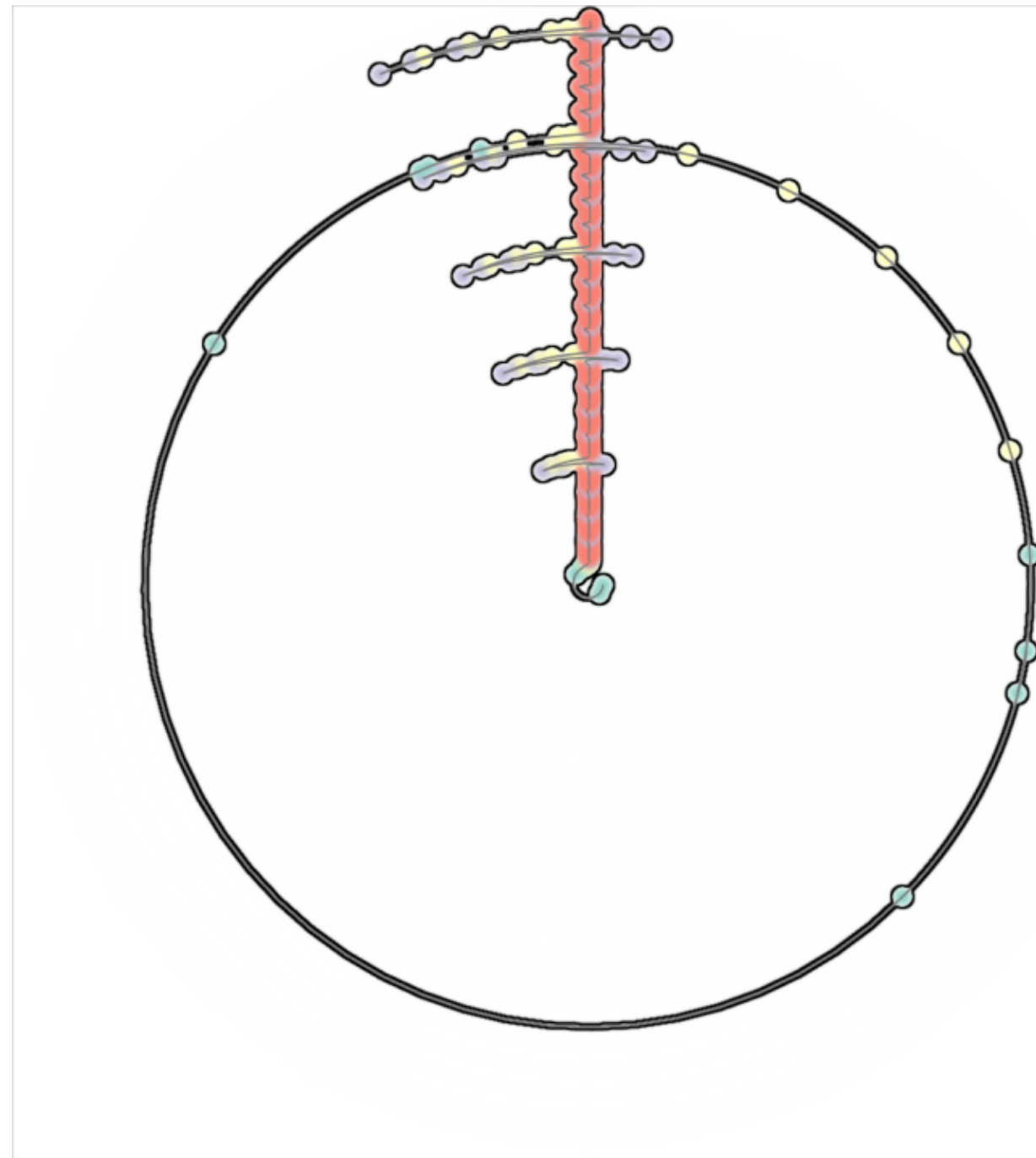
5	4	3	2	1
4	5	3	2	1
4	3	5	2	1
4	3	2	5	1
4	3	2	1	5
3	4	2	1	5
3	2	4	1	5
3	2	1	4	5
2	3	1	4	5
2	1	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5

5	2	3	1	4
2	5	3	1	4
2	3	5	1	4
2	3	1	5	4
2	3	1	4	5
2	3	1	4	5
2	1	3	4	5
2	1	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5



Algorithm dependent structures

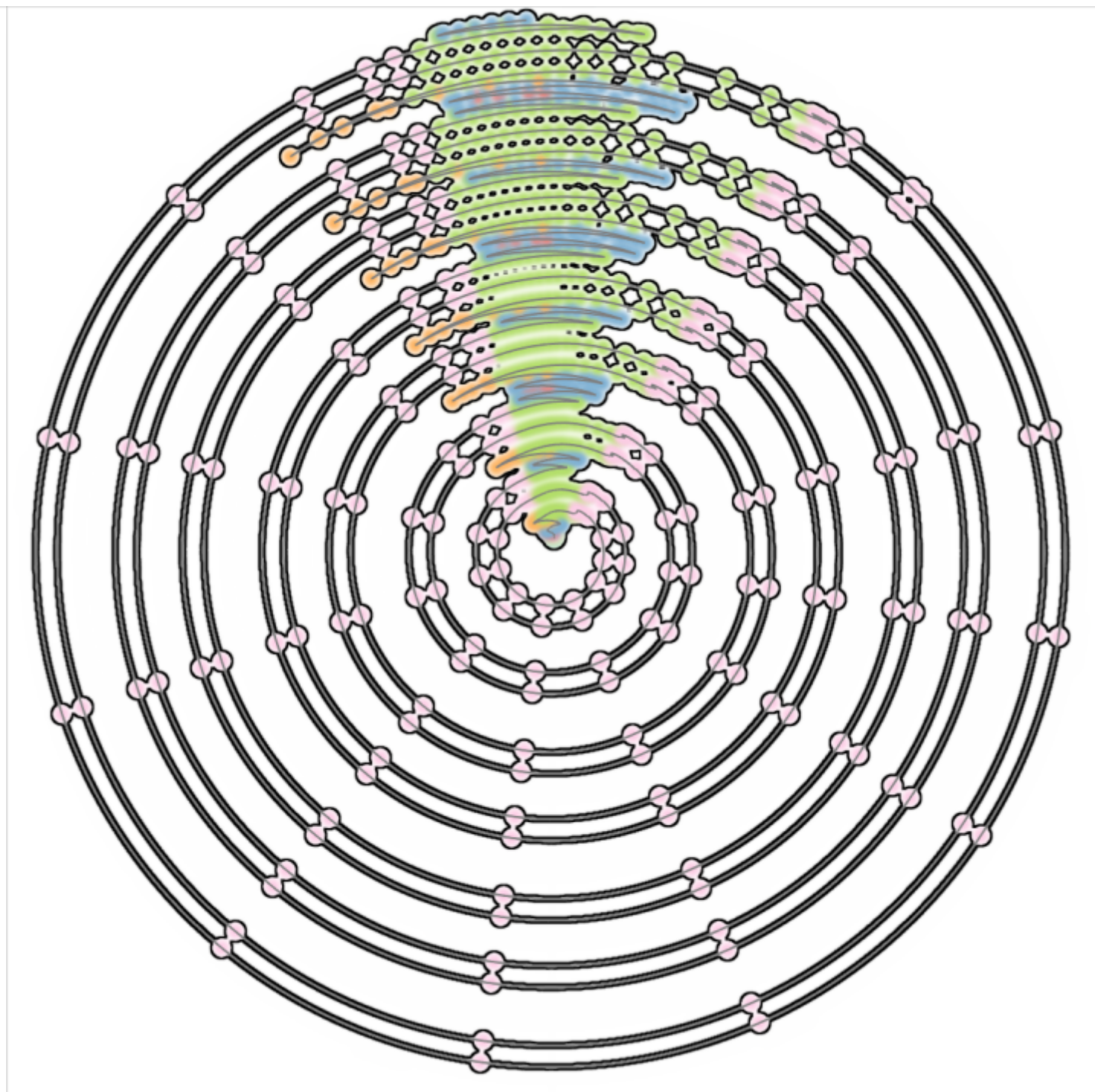
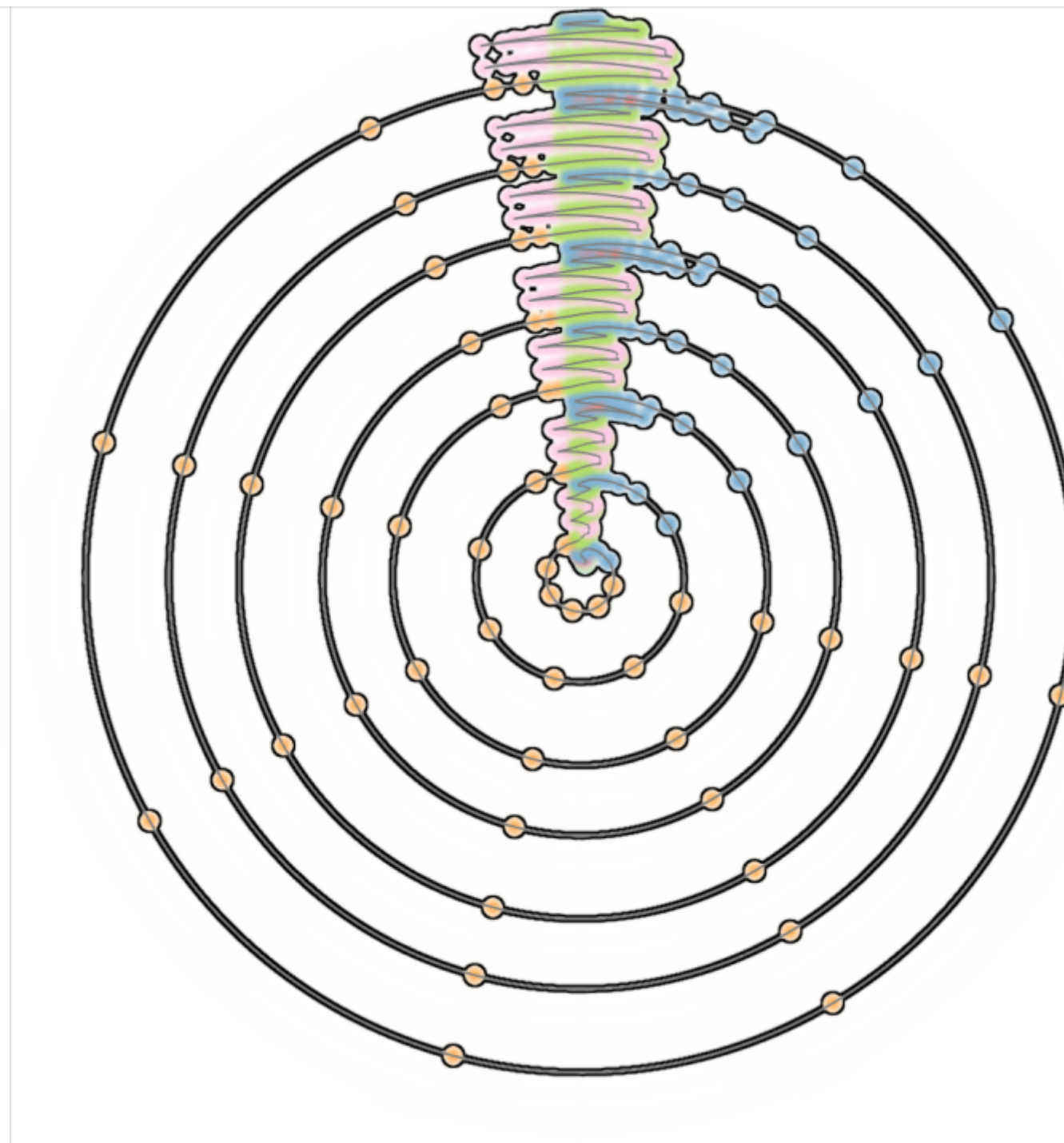
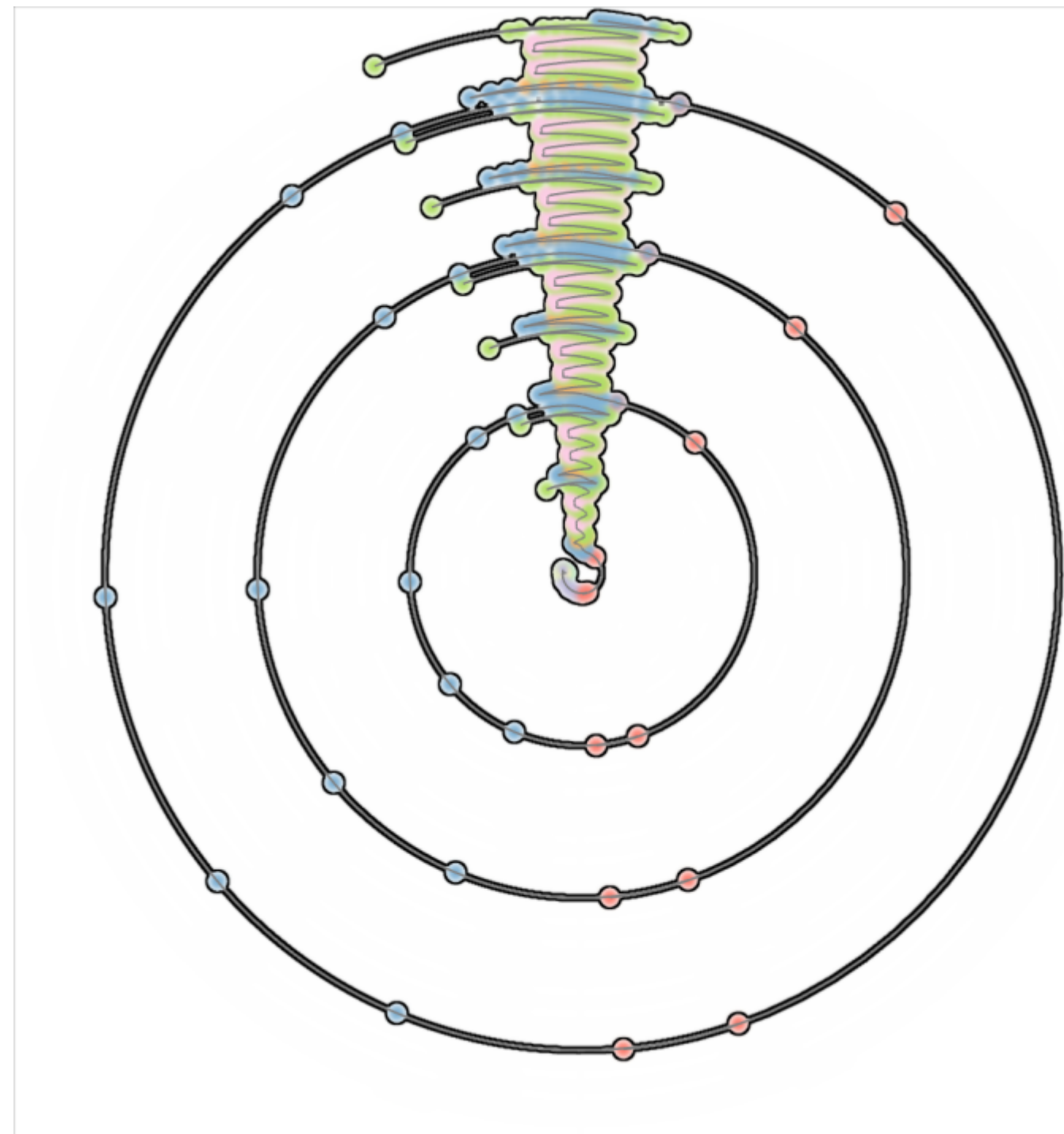
```
File: matmult.cpp
1: unsigned int i, j, k;
2: for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
3:     for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
4:         for (k = 0; k < N; k++)
5:             linC[i*N + j] += linA[i*N + k] * linB[k*N + j];
```



Algorithm dependent structures

File: blocked-matmult.cpp

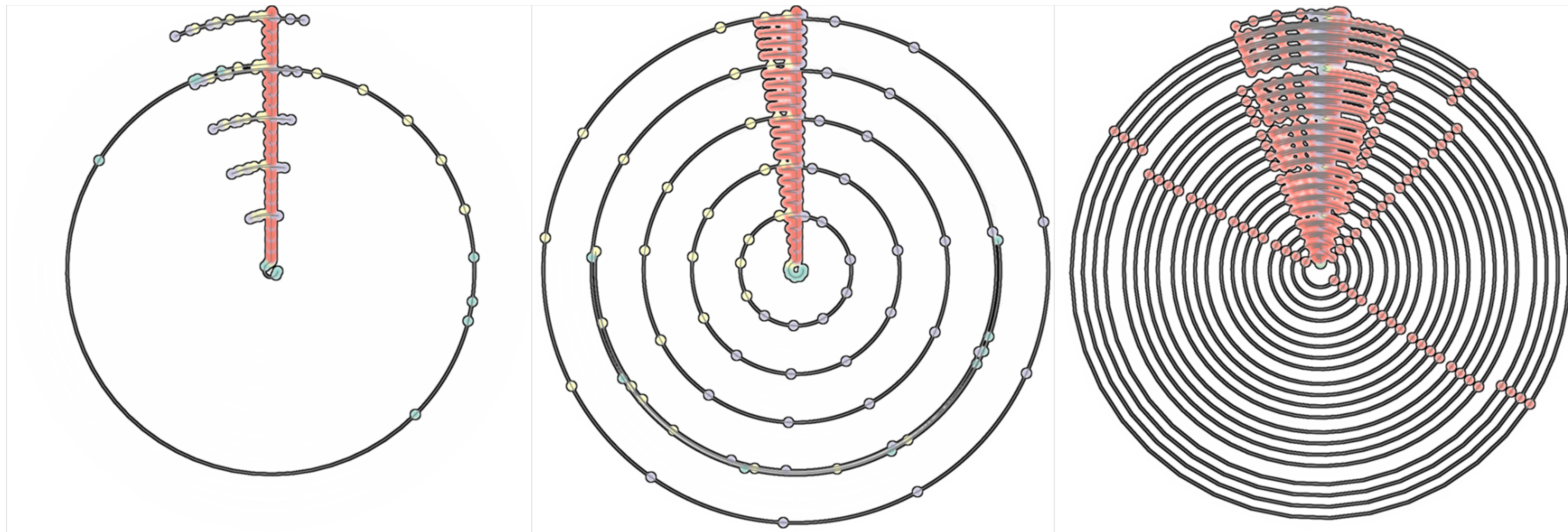
```
1: unsigned int i, j, k, j0, k0;  
2: for (k0 = 0; k0 < N; k0 += b)  
3:   for (j0 = 0; j0 < N; j0 += b)  
4:     for (i = 0; i < N; i++)  
5:       for (k = k0; k < min(k0 + b, N); k++) {  
6:         r = linA[i*N + k];  
7:         for (j = j0; j < min(j0 + b, N); j++)  
8:           linC[i*N + j] += r*linB[k*N + j];  
9:       }
```



Algorithm dependent structures

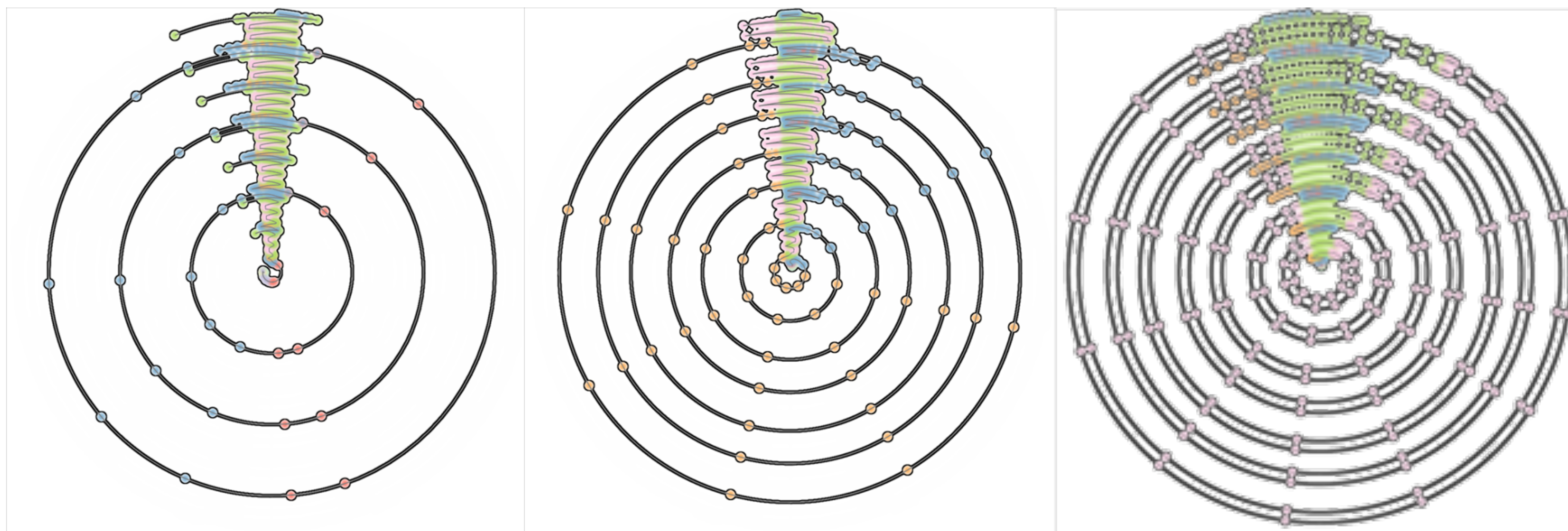
Naïve Matrix

Multiply



Blocked Matrix

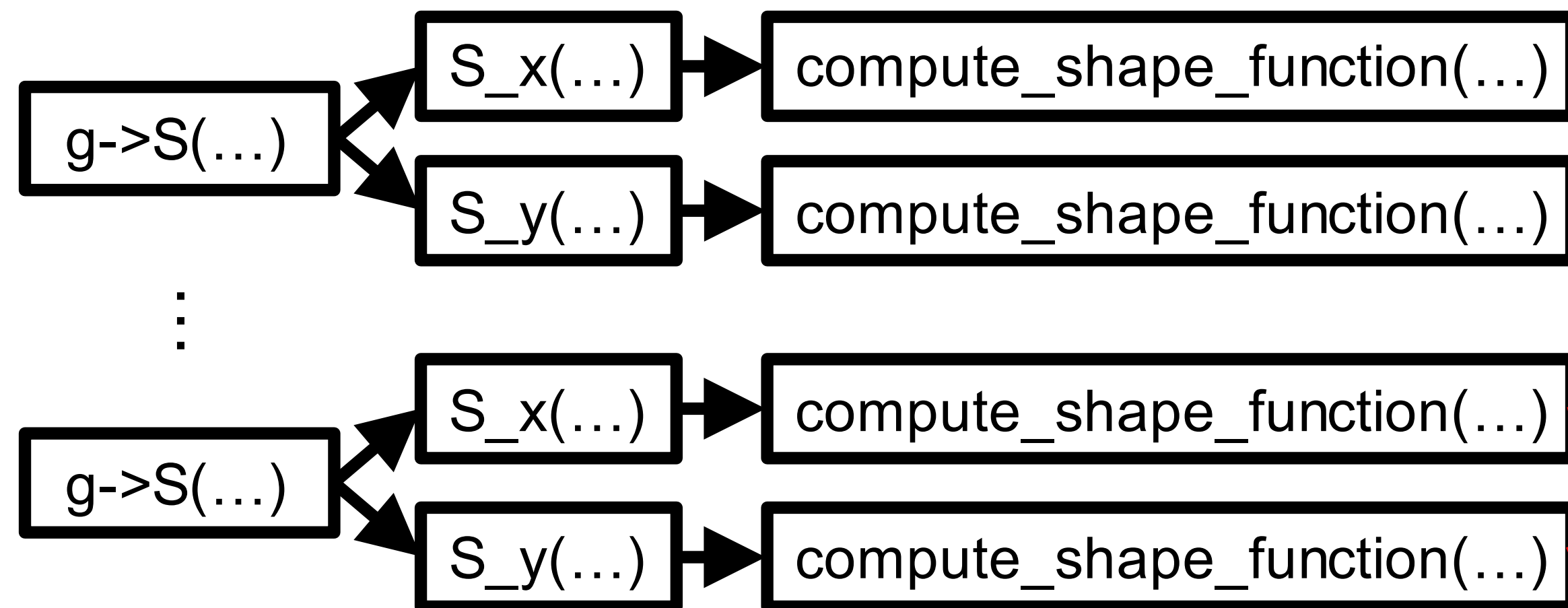
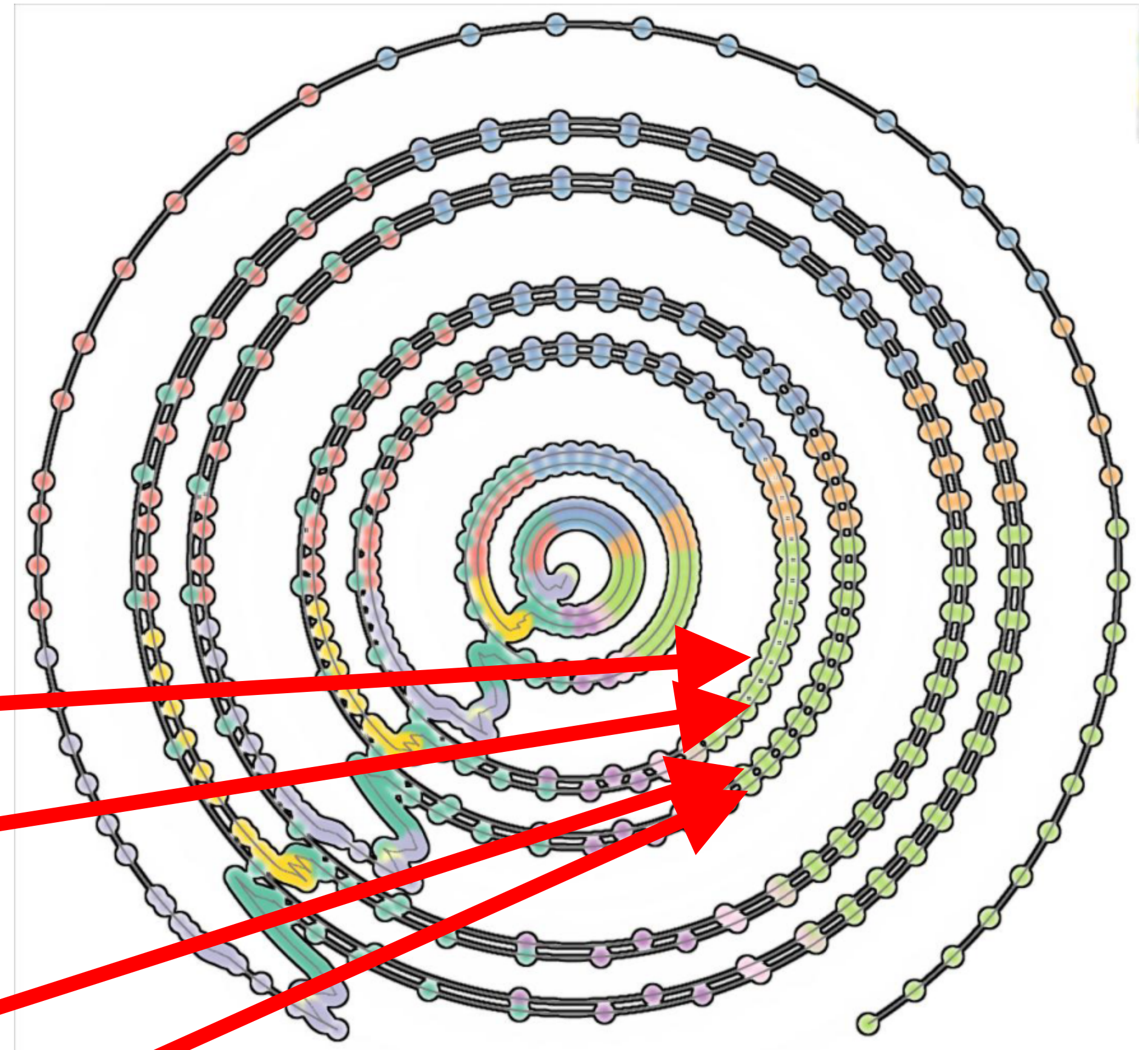
Multiply



Non-loop based structures

```
File: MPM.cpp
1: for(unsigned ii=i; ii<=i+1; ii++){
2:   for(unsigned jj=j; jj<=j+1; jj++){
3:     g->mass(ii,jj) += g->S(ii, jj, mp->position(p)) * mp->mass(p);
4:     g->momentum(ii,jj) += g->S(ii, jj, mp->position(p)) * mp->mass(p) * mp->velocity(p);
5:   }
6: }

File: Grid.h
1: double S(int i, int j, const Point& p){ ... }
2: unsigned indexify(unsigned i, unsigned j) const { ... }
3: double S_x(int i, double x){ ... }
4: double S_y(int j, double y){ ... }
5: static double compute_shape_function(int cell, double position, double cell_size){
6:   // This is the distance of "position" from the position of "cell".
7:   const double cell_distance = std::abs((position - cell_size*cell) / cell_size);
8:   // Perform case analysis.
9:   if(cell_distance >= 1.0){
10:    return 0.0;
11:   }
12:   else{
13:    return 1.0 - cell_distance;
14:   }
15: }
```

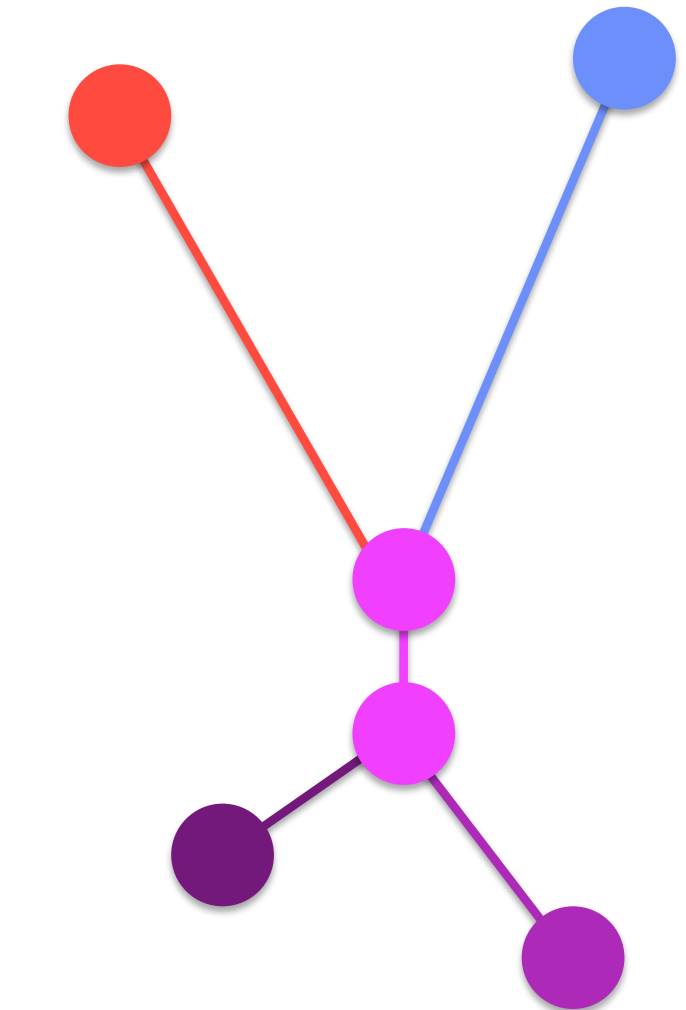
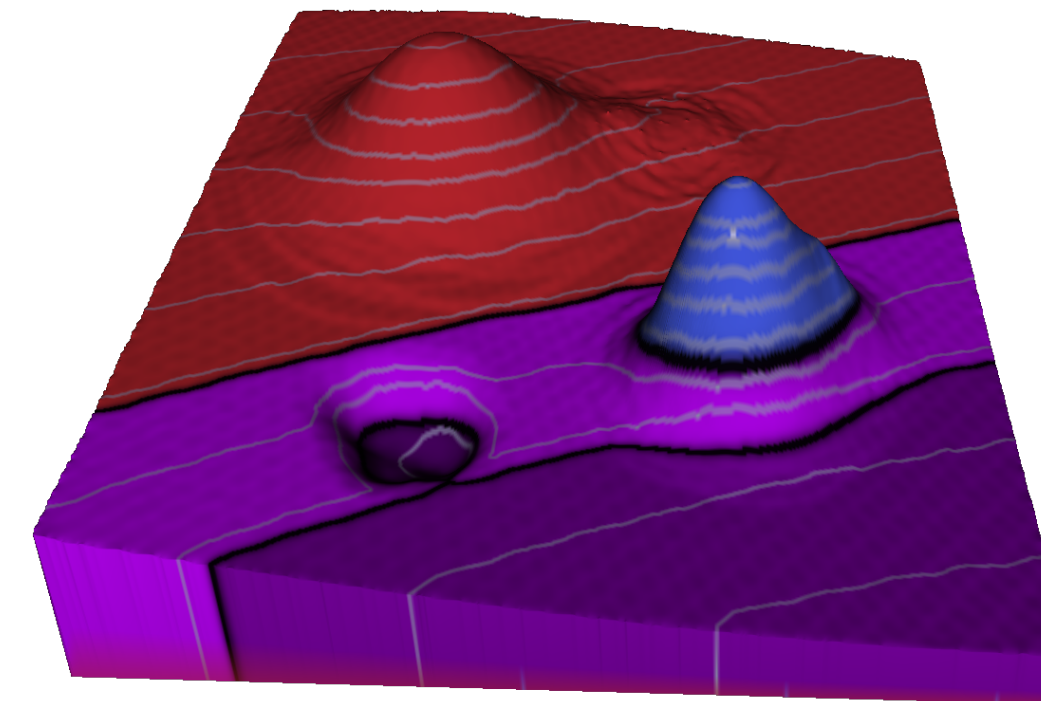
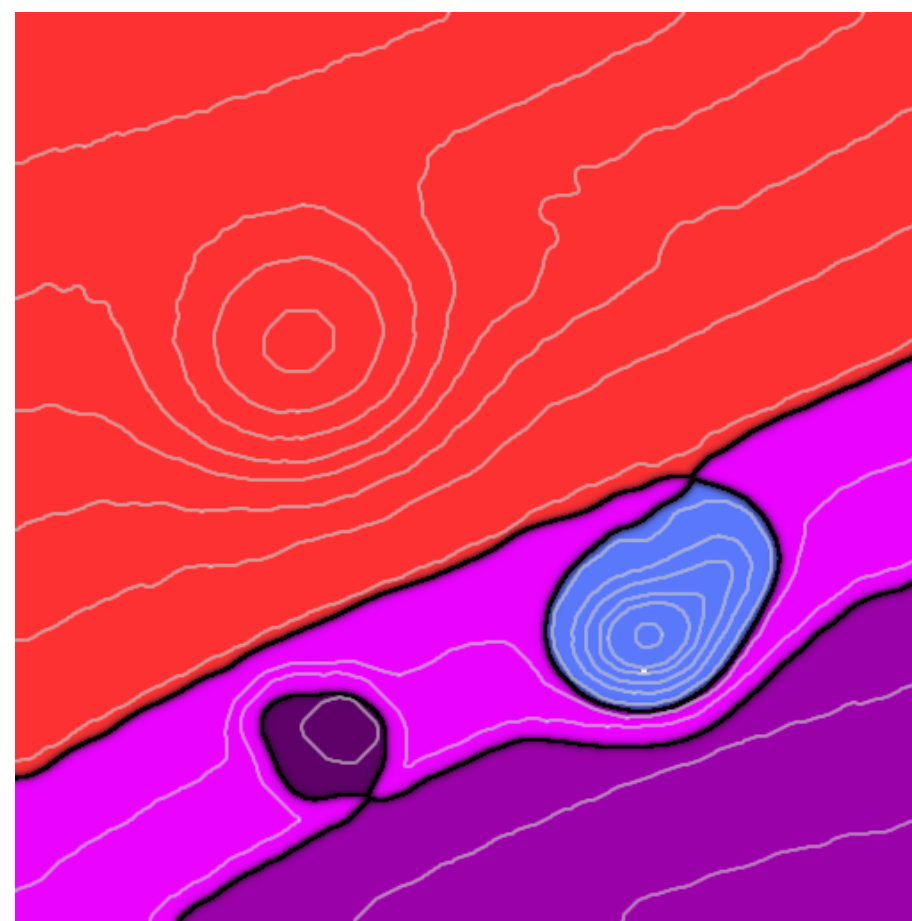
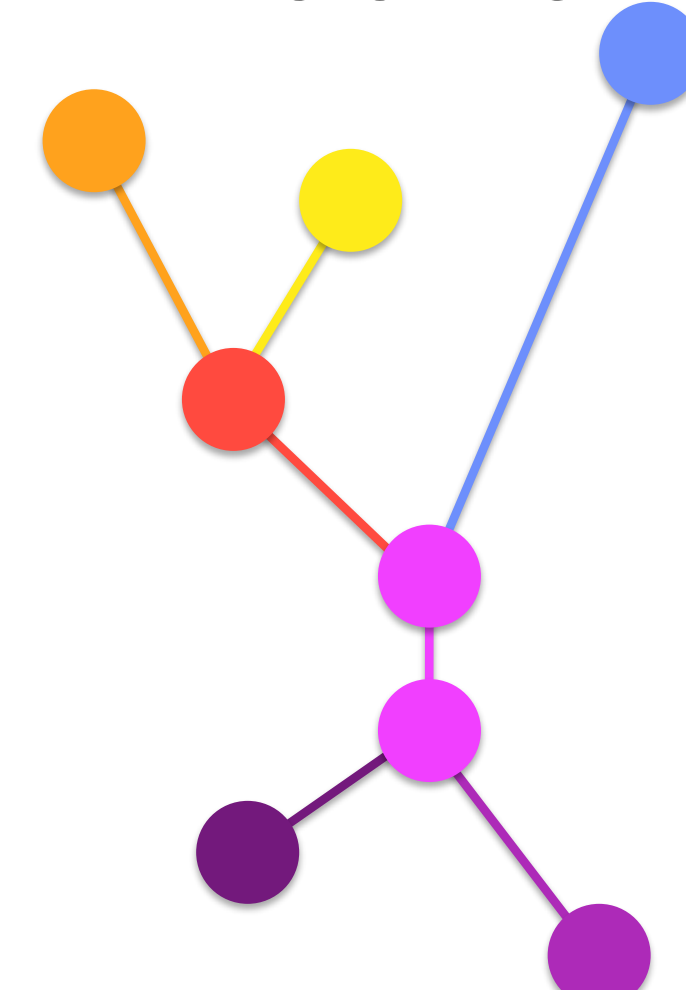
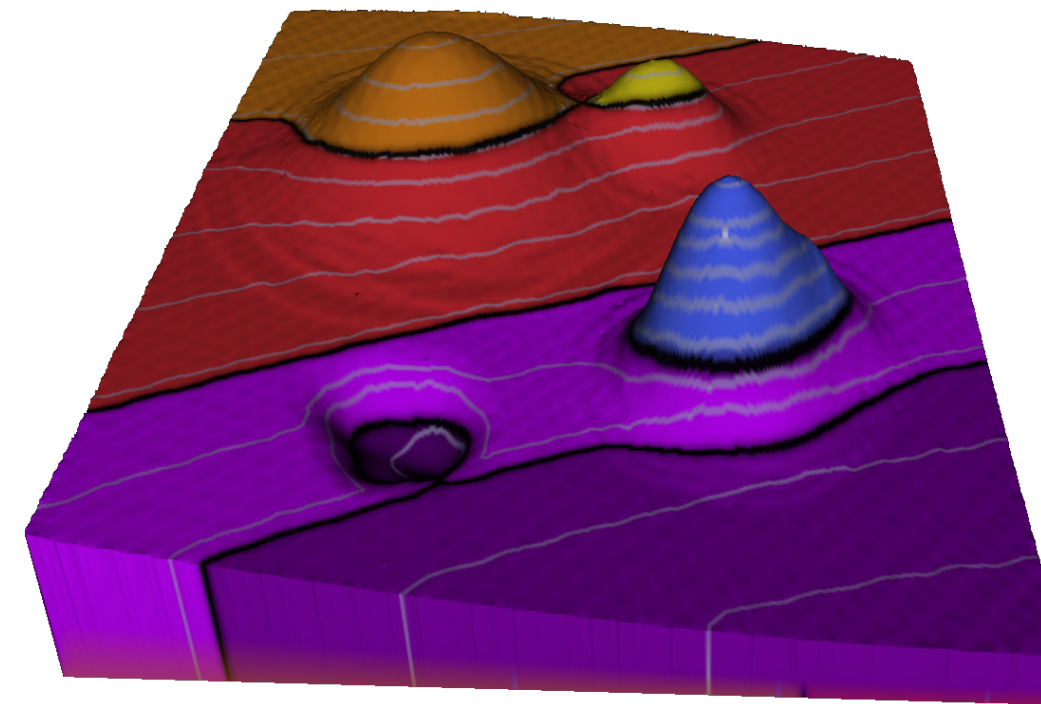
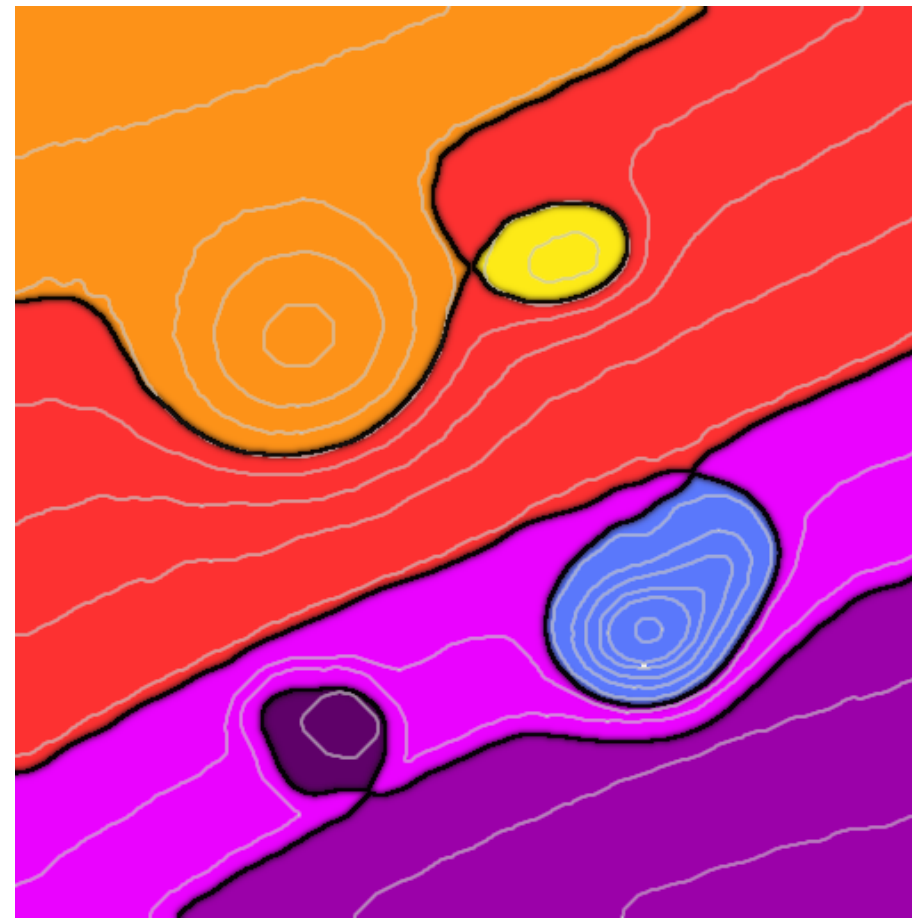


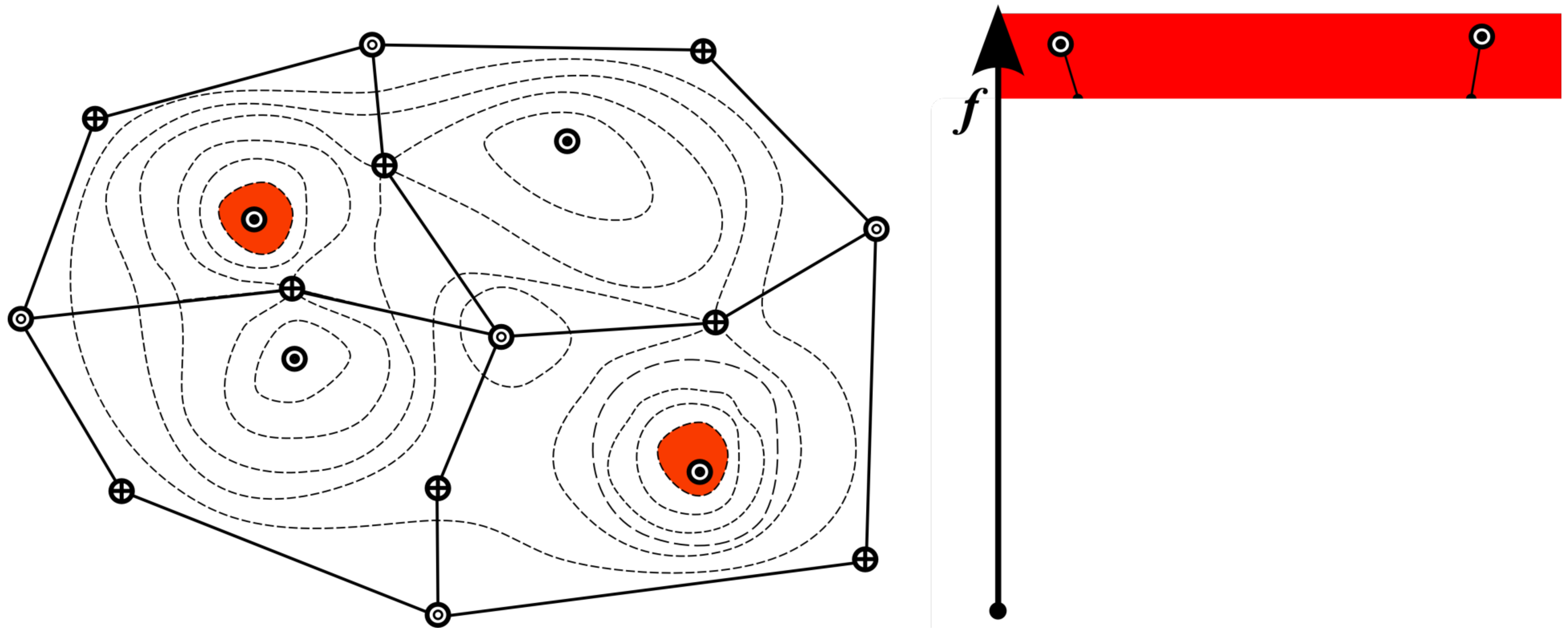
Contour Tree

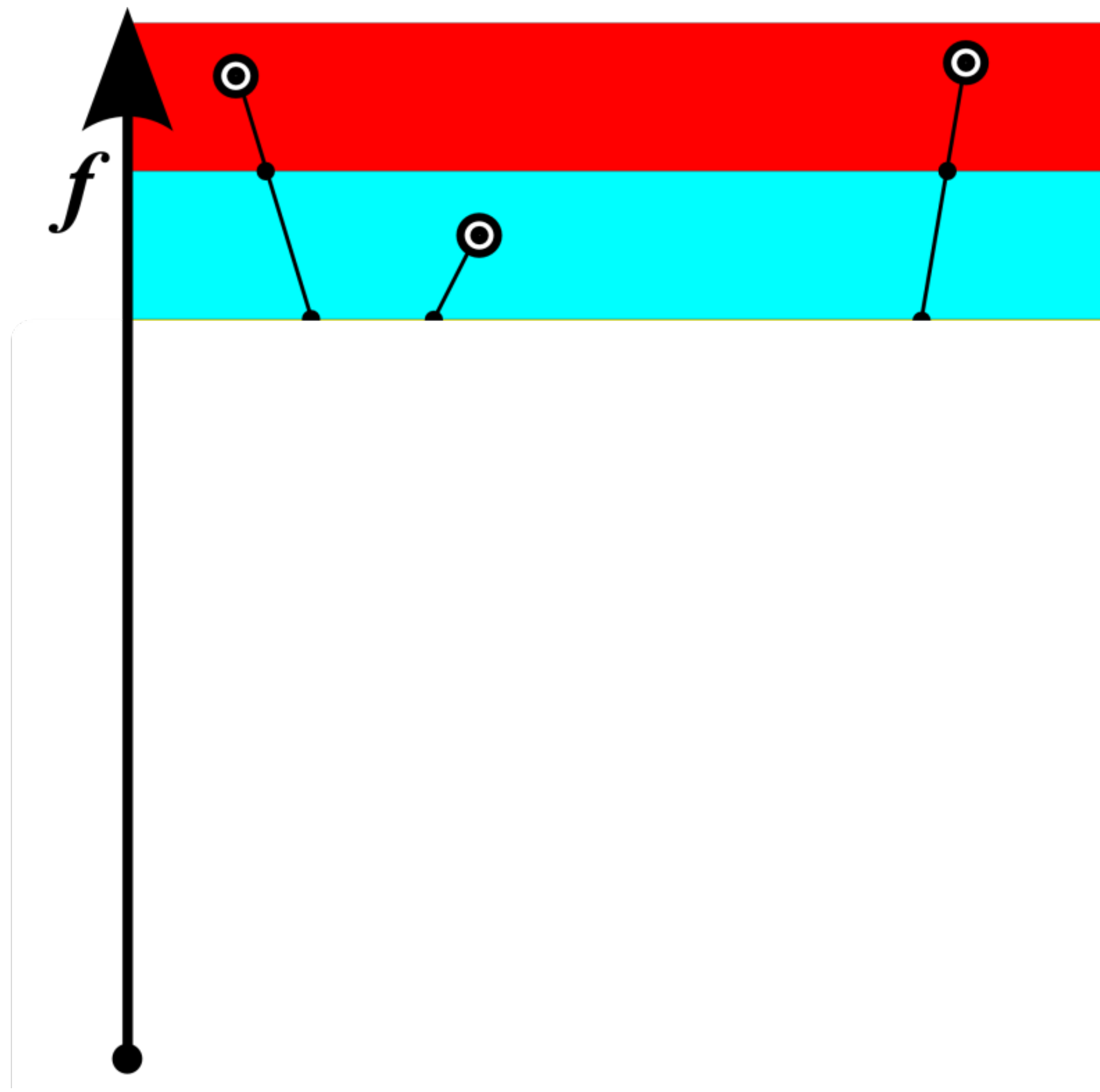
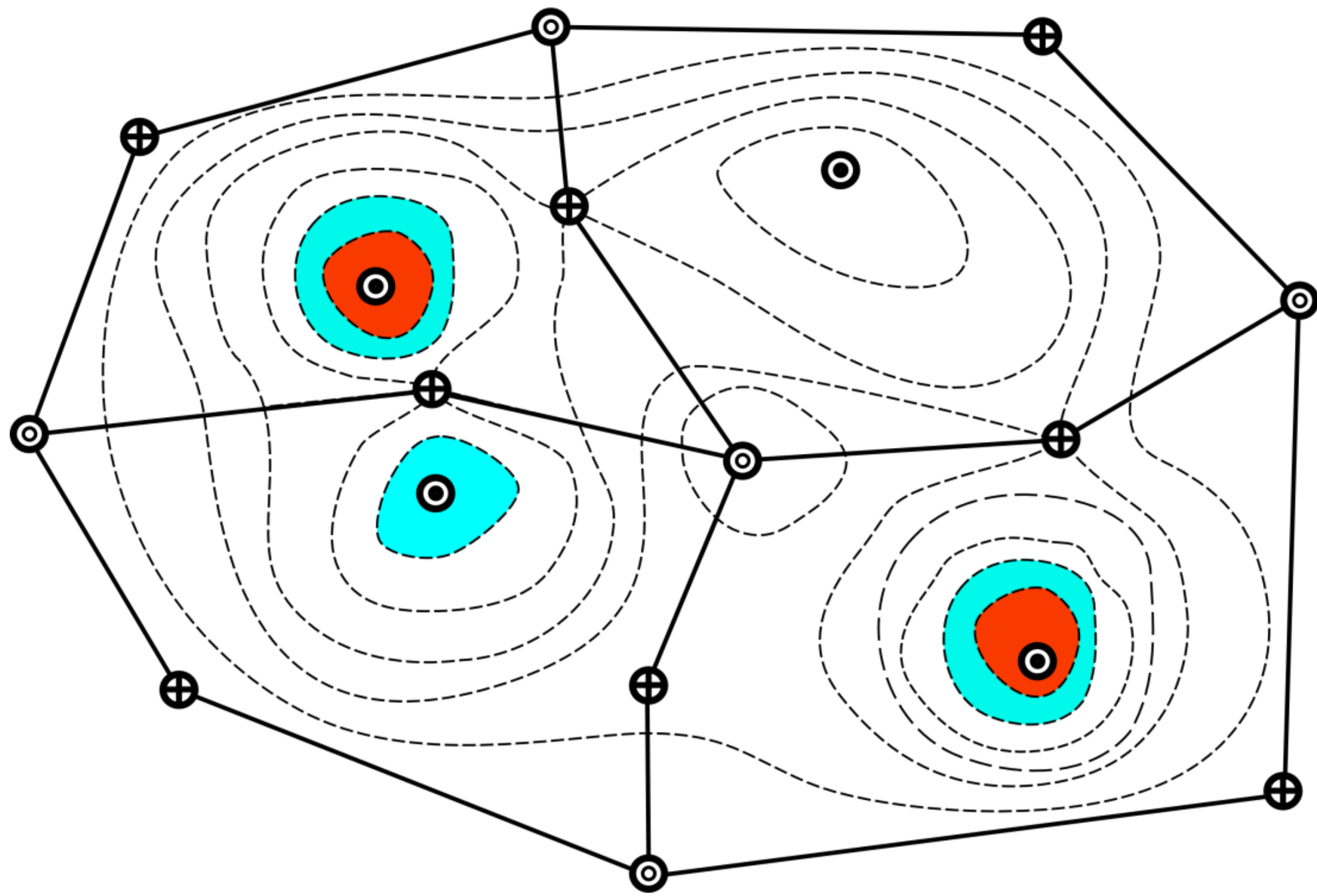
A review

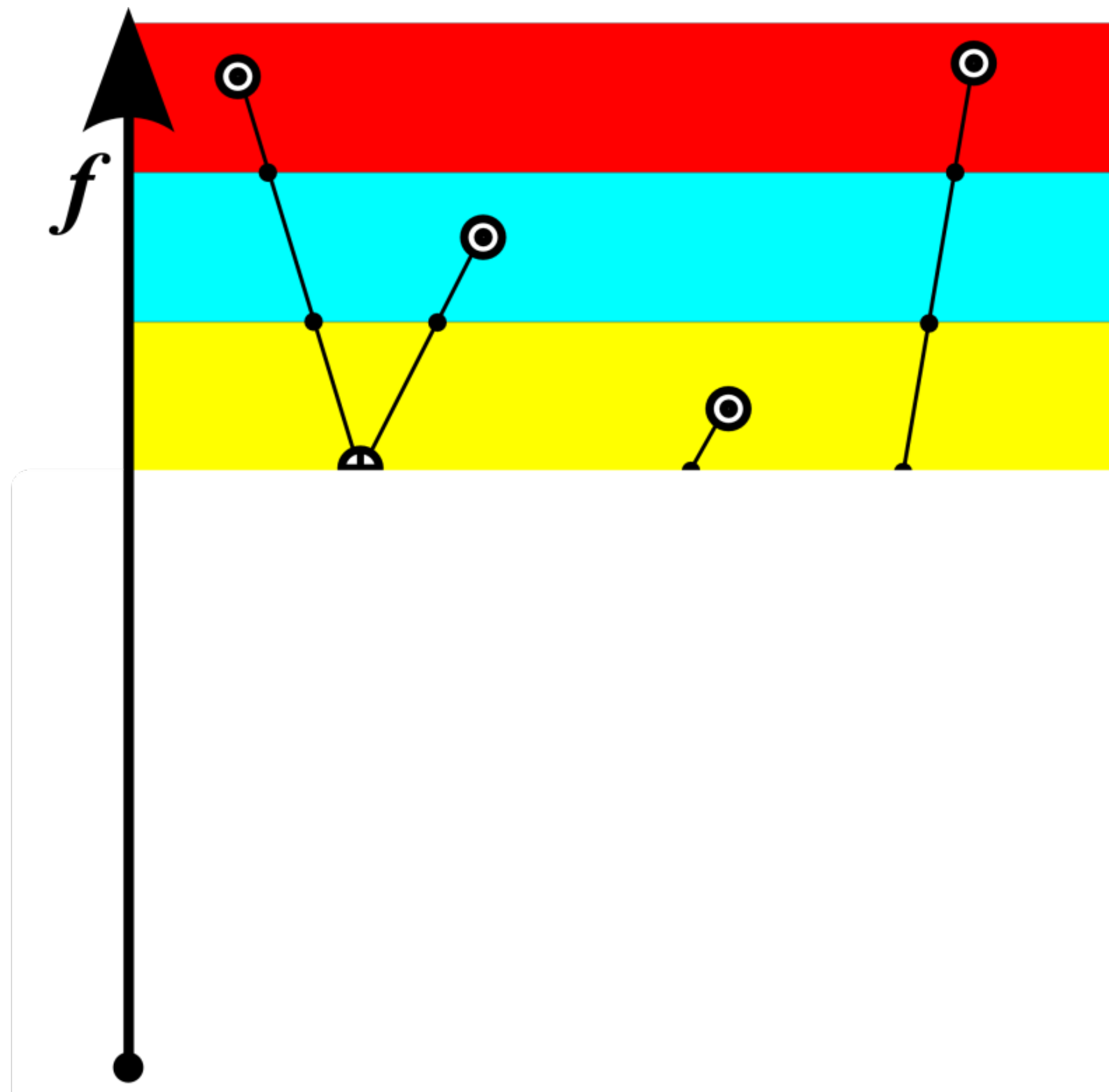
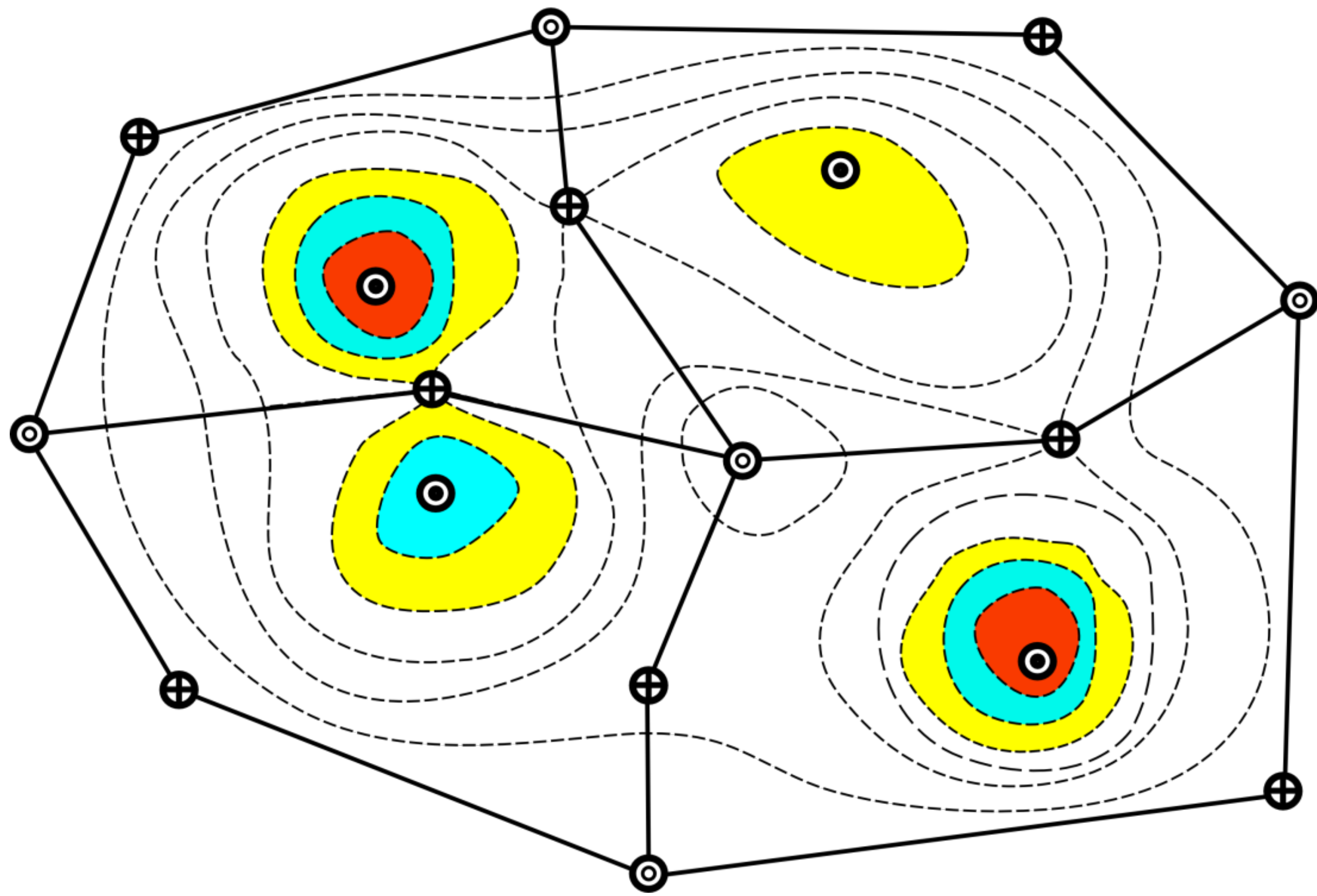
Contour tree revisited

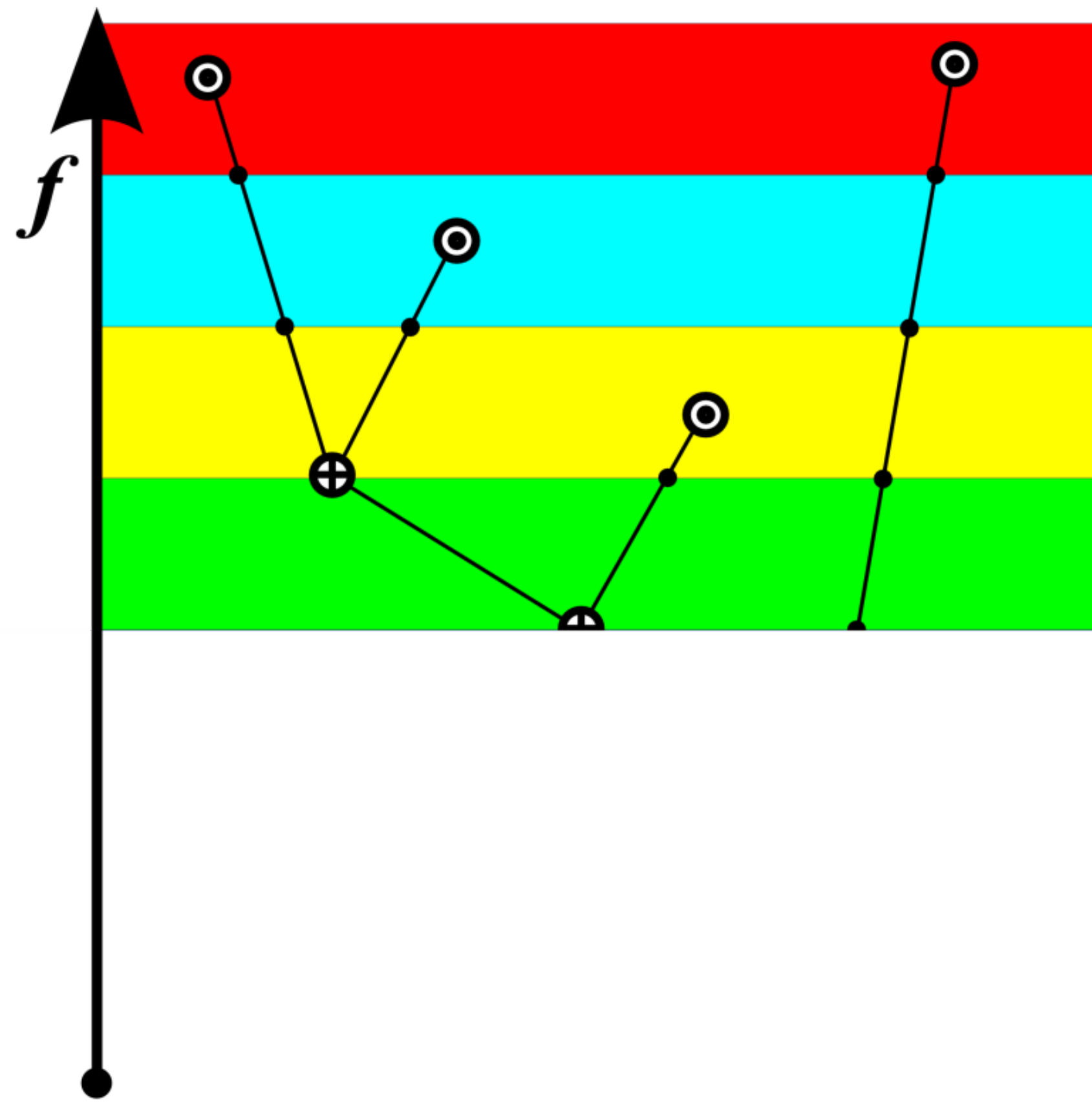
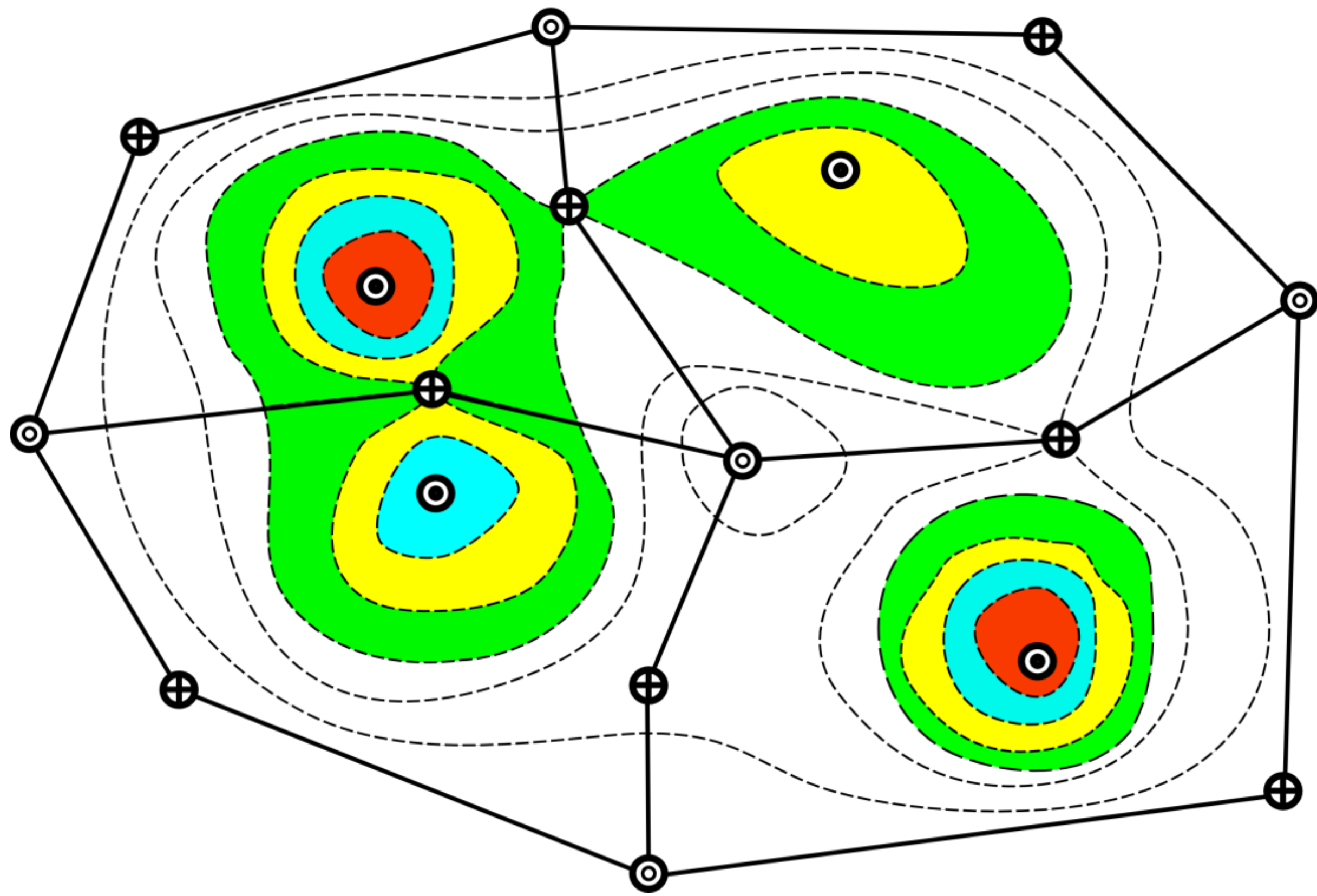
Elevation on a terrain: function on a 2D domain

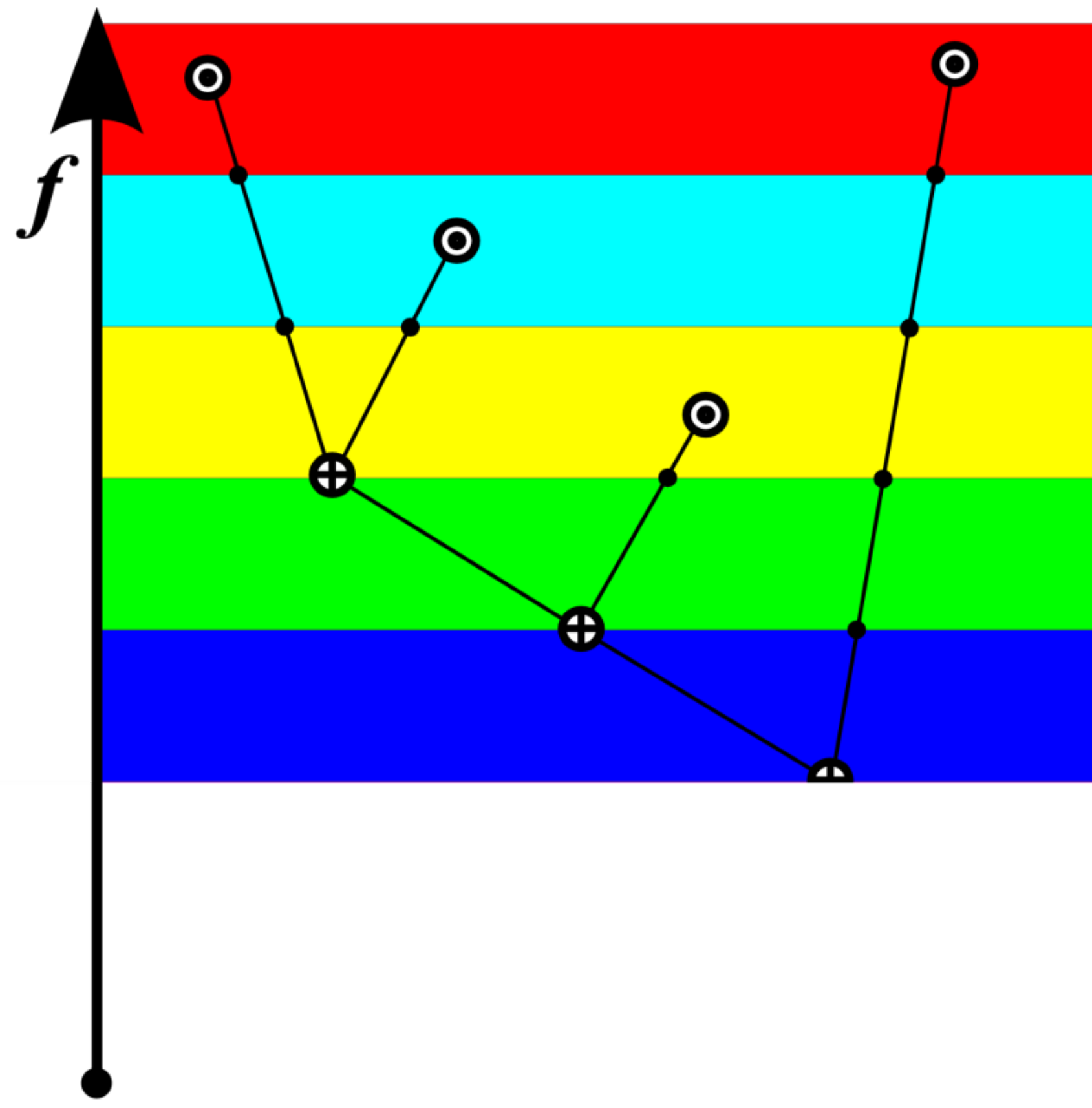
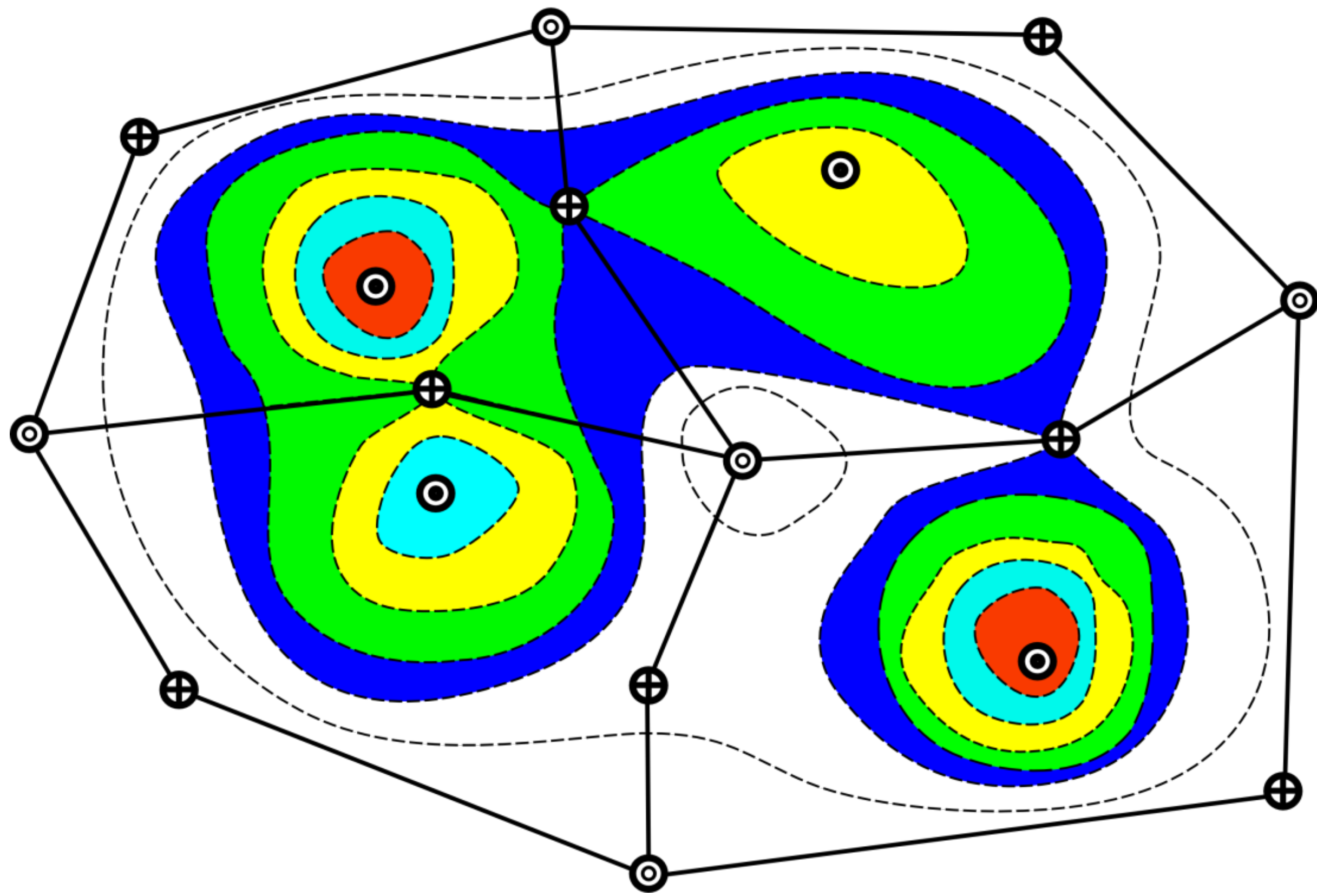


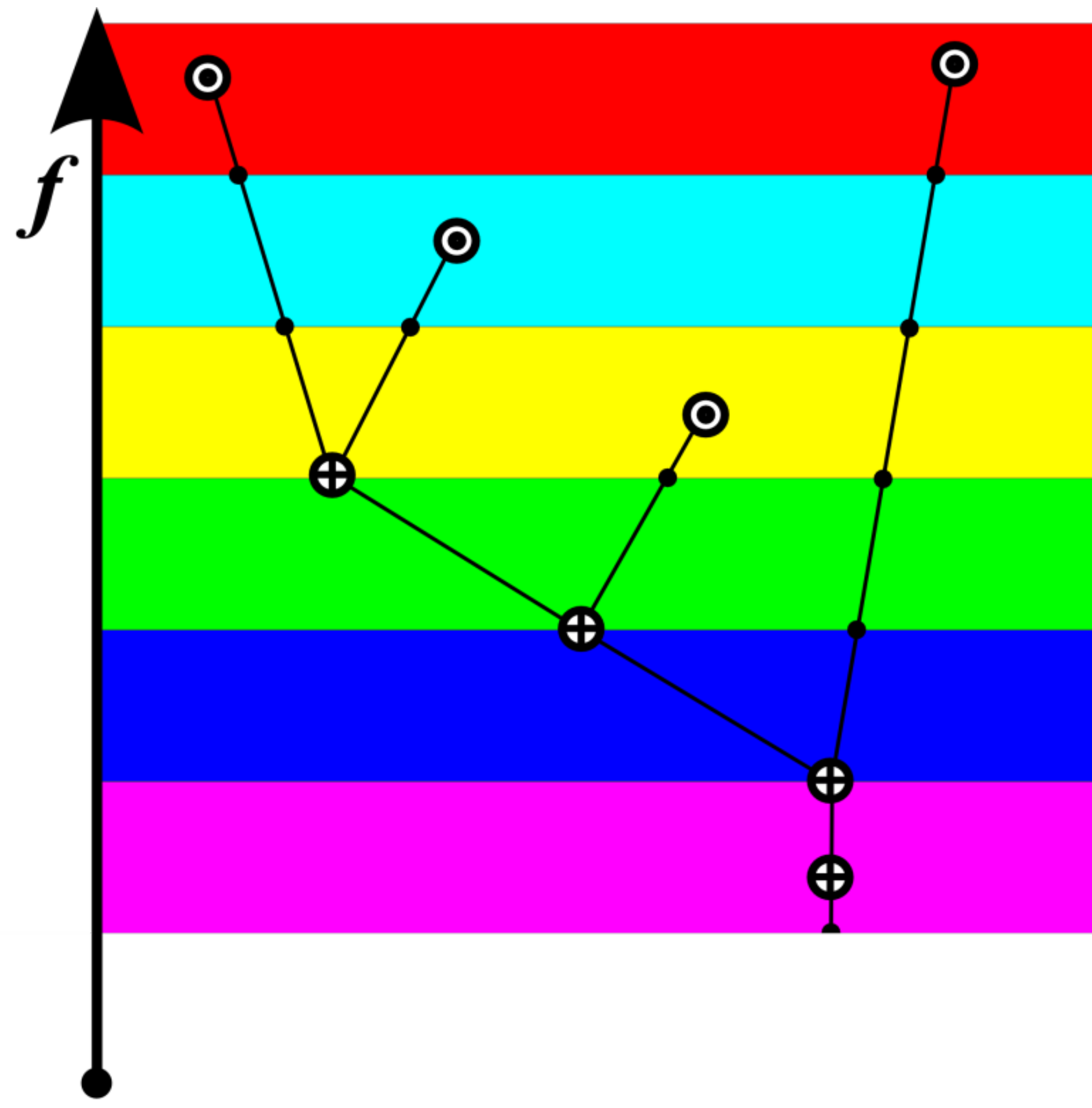
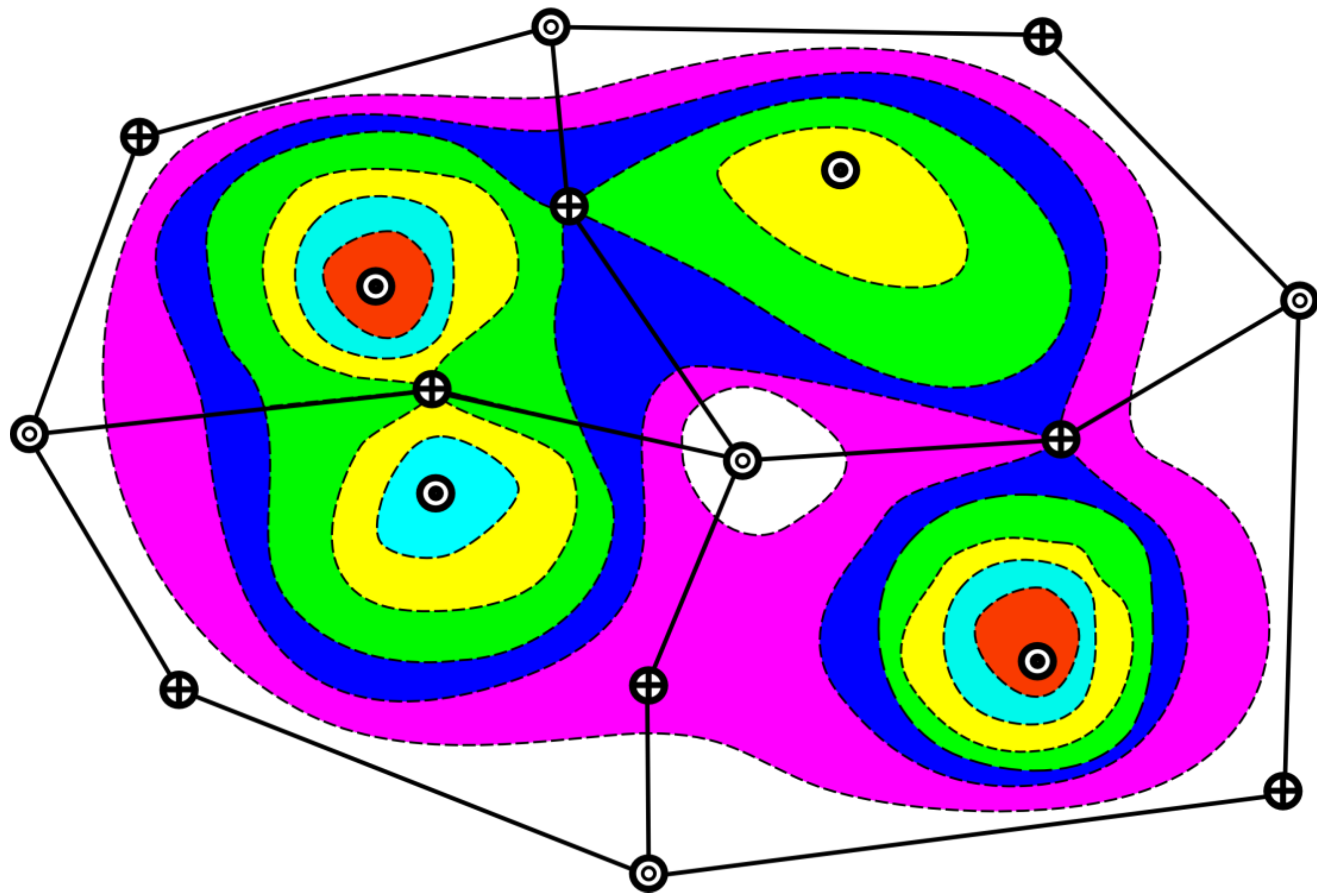


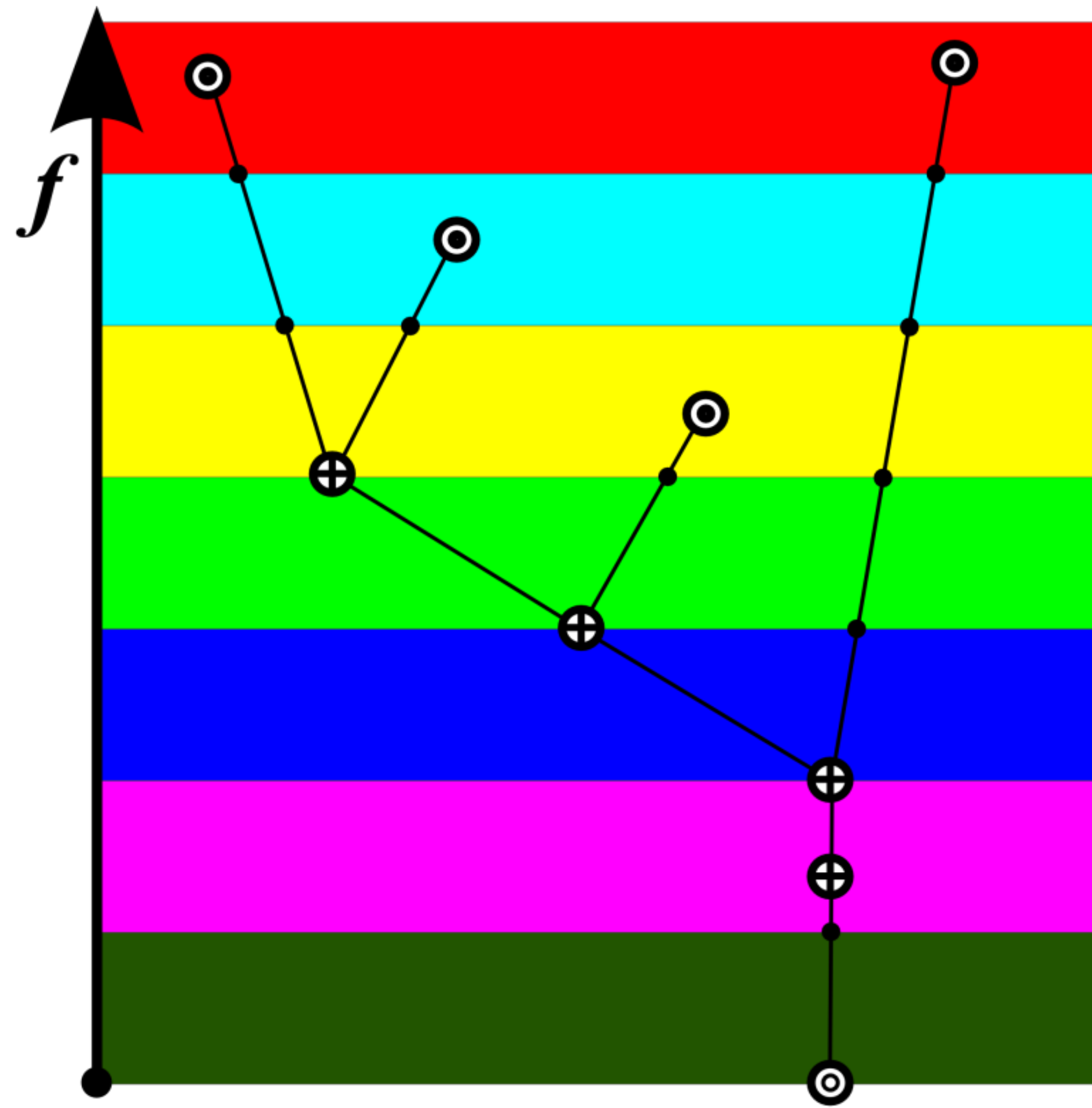
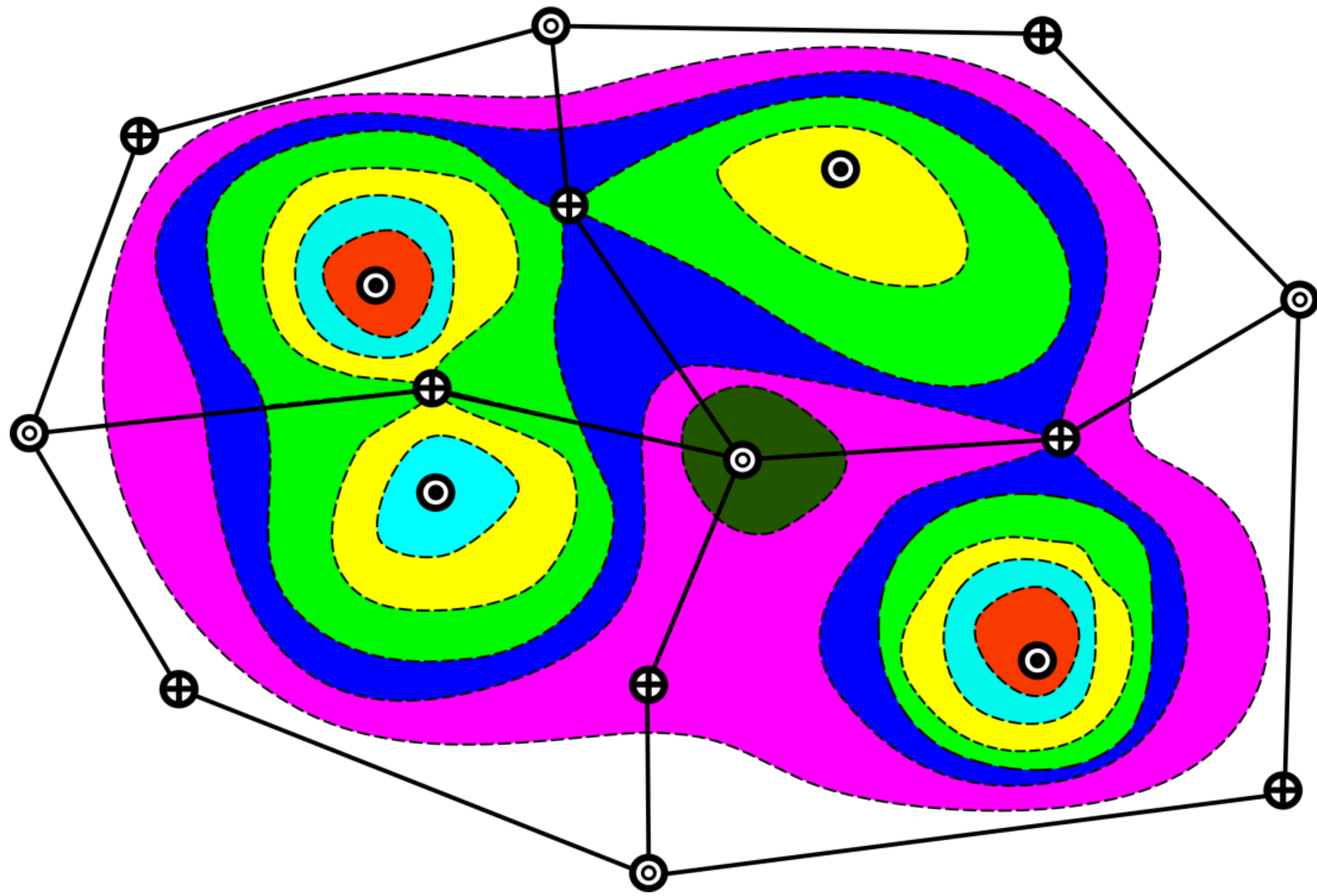








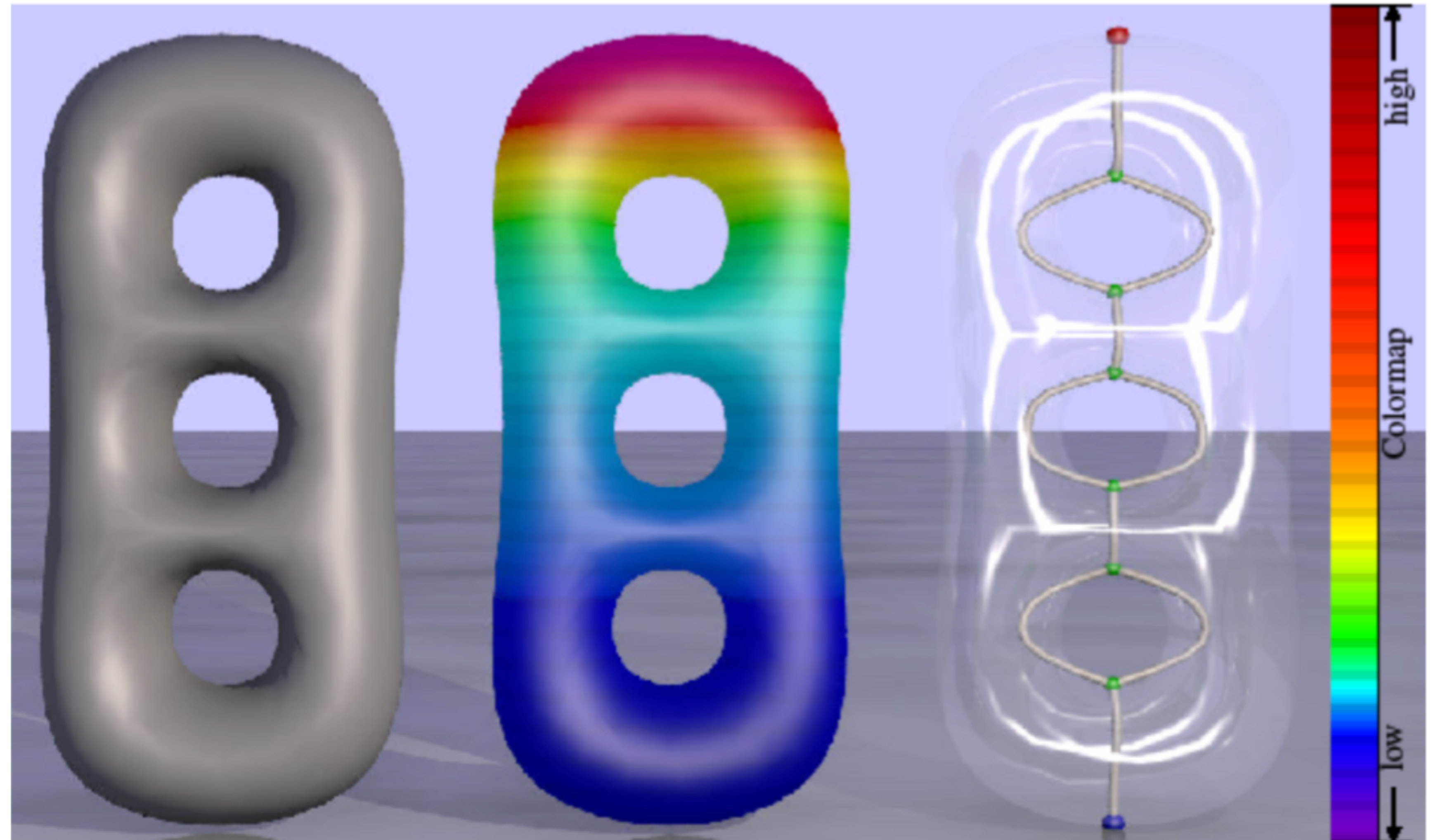




Graph obtained by continuous contraction of all the contours in a scalar field, where each contour is collapsed to a distinct point.

Reeb Graph

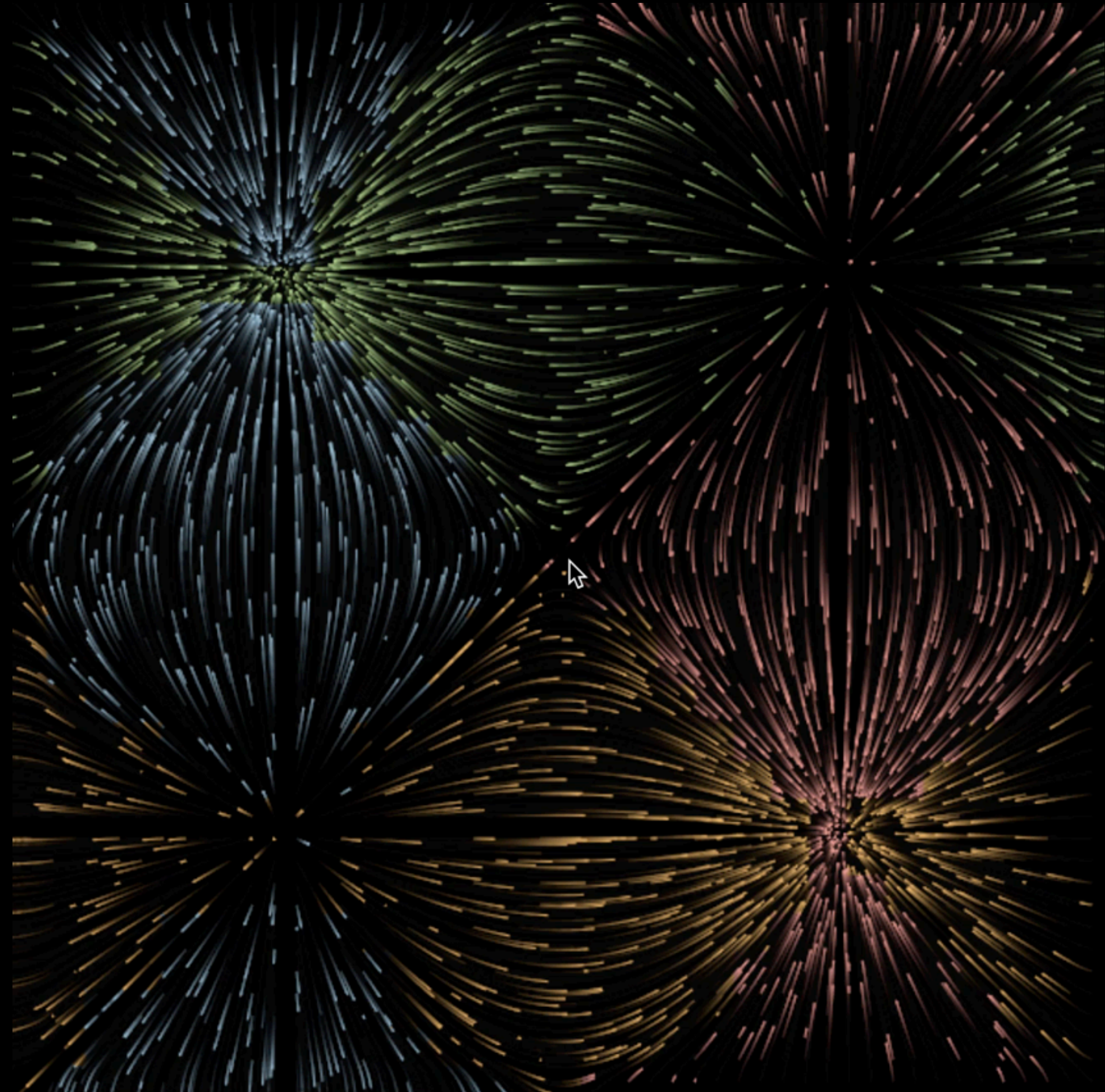
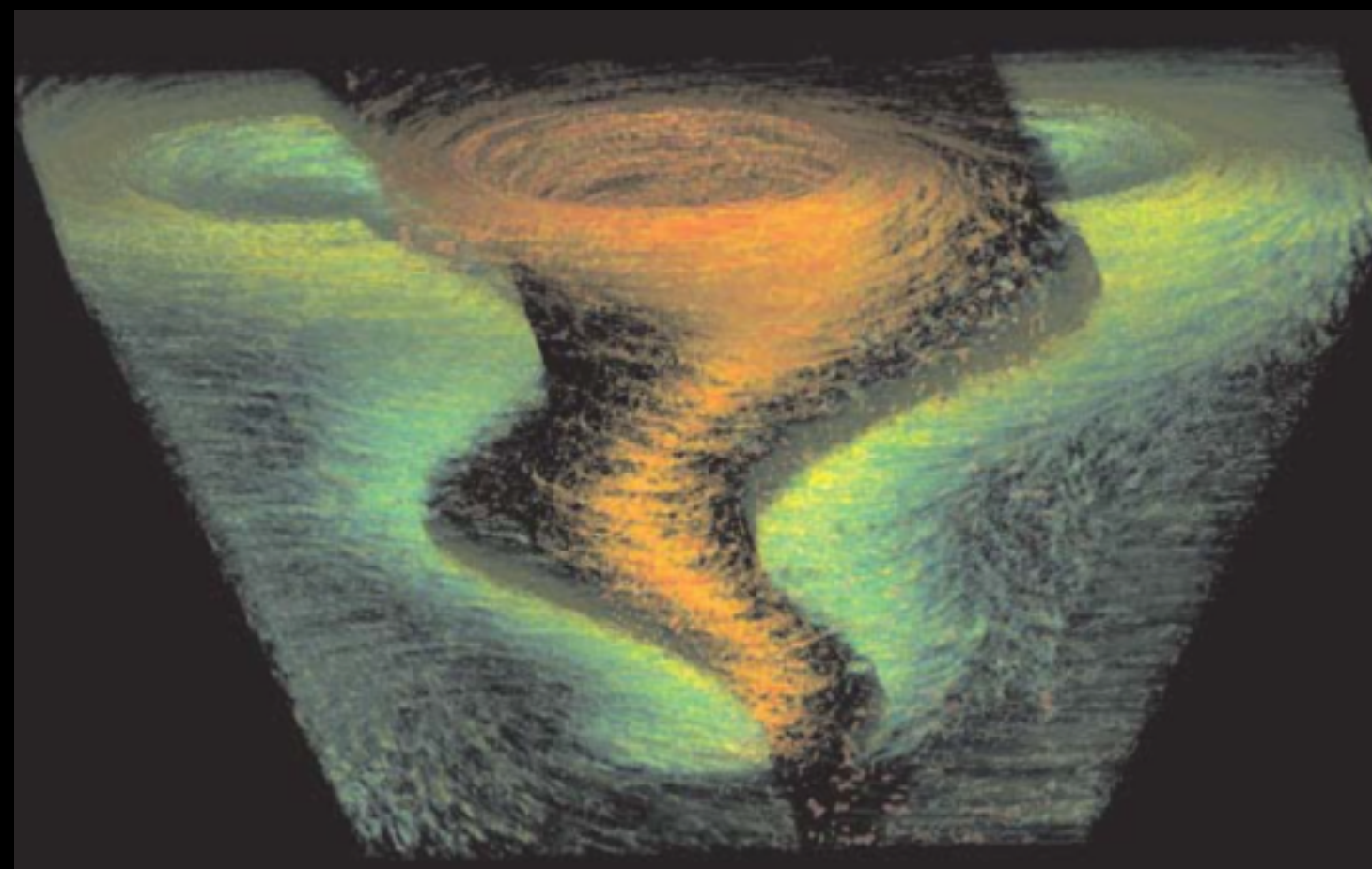
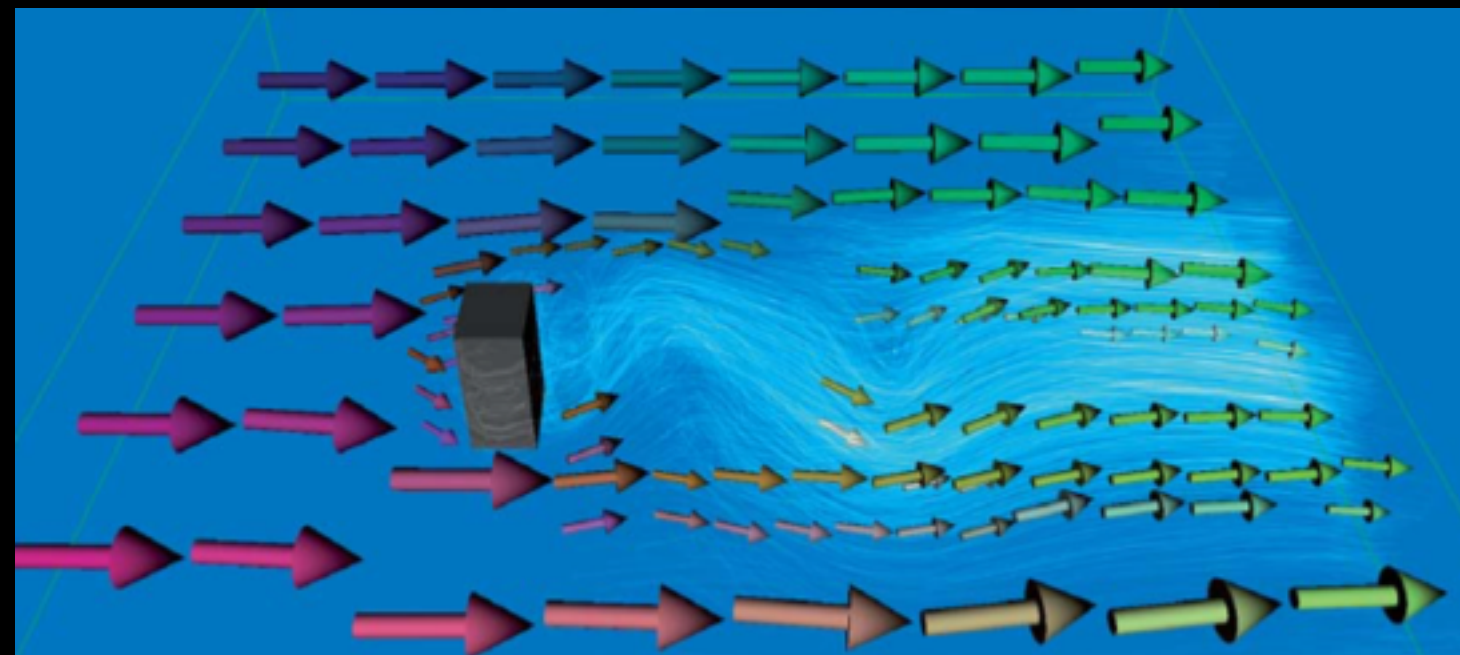
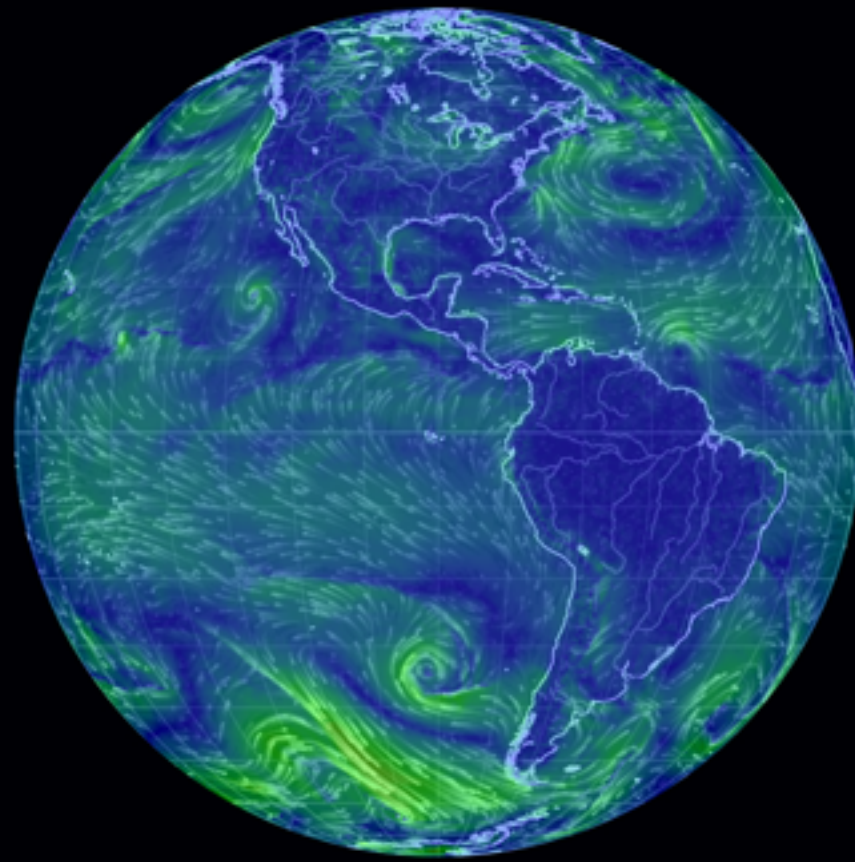
A generalization of
contour tree



Case Study 1: Vector Fields Combustion and Ocean

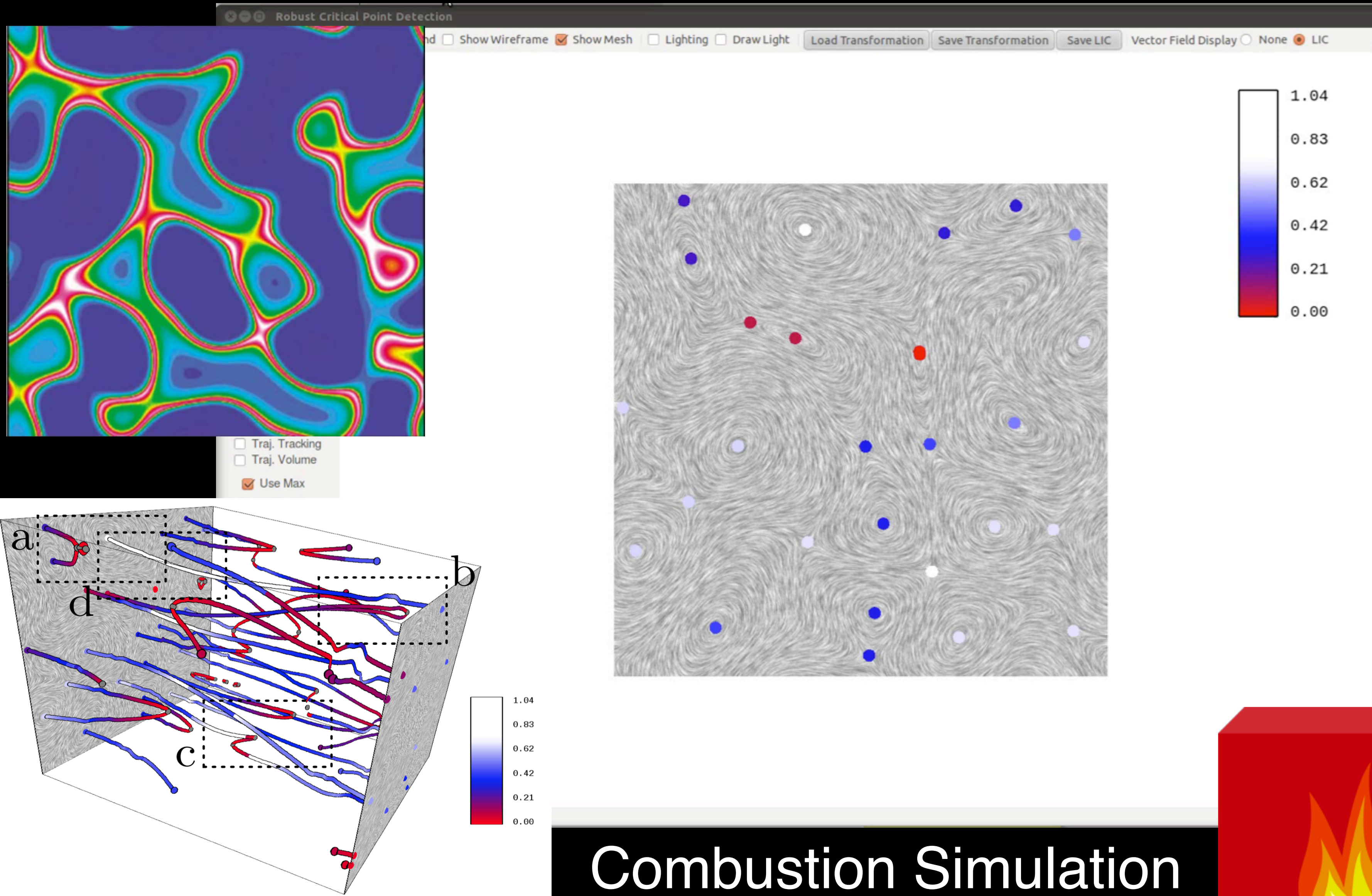
Application of contour tree

Make the flow patterns visible & Interpretable



Sources: Dan Maljovec, Cameron Beccario, [Correa, Silver, Chen 2007]
[Burger, Kondratieva, Kruger, Westermann 2008]

Quantify feature stability

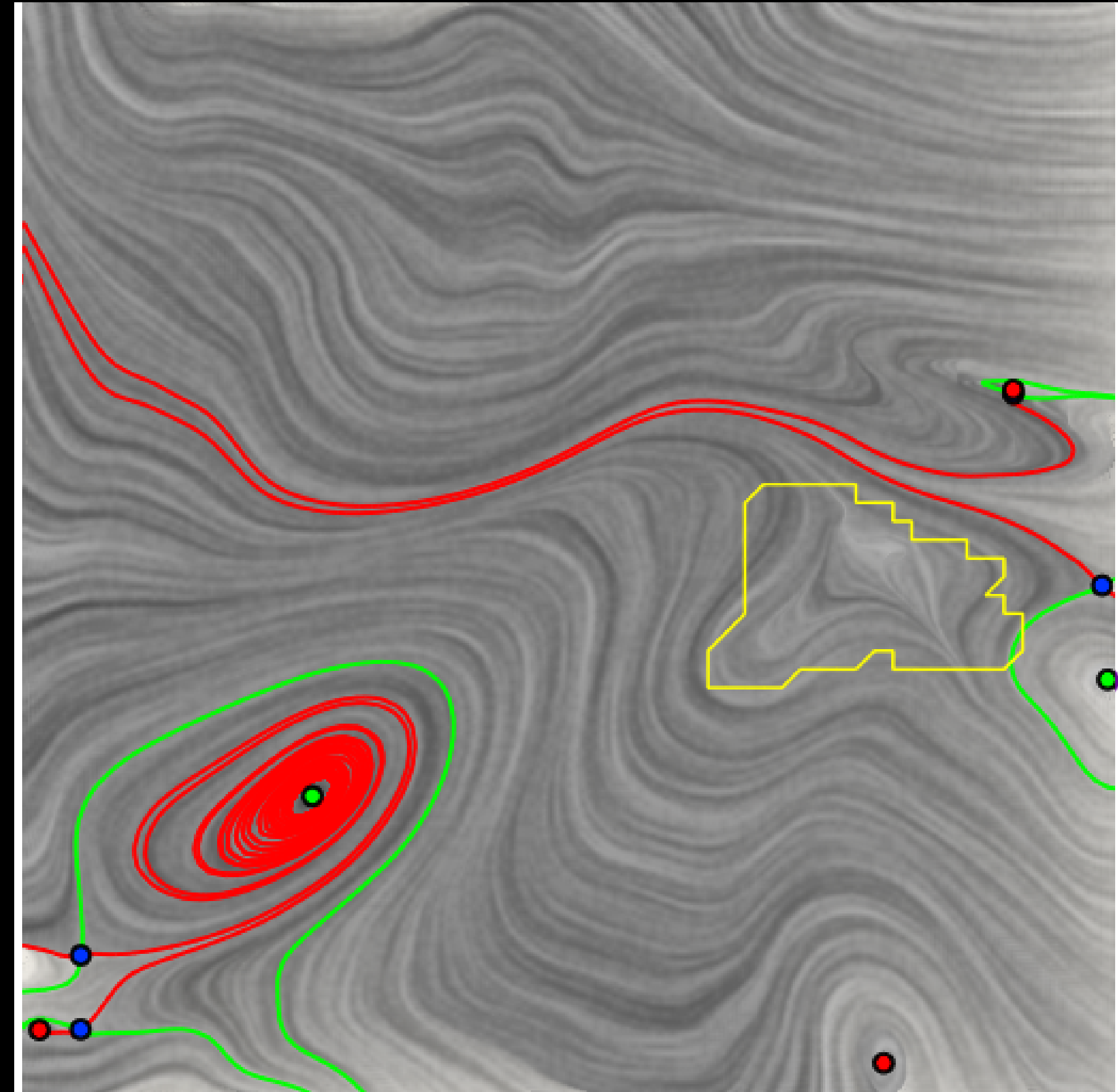
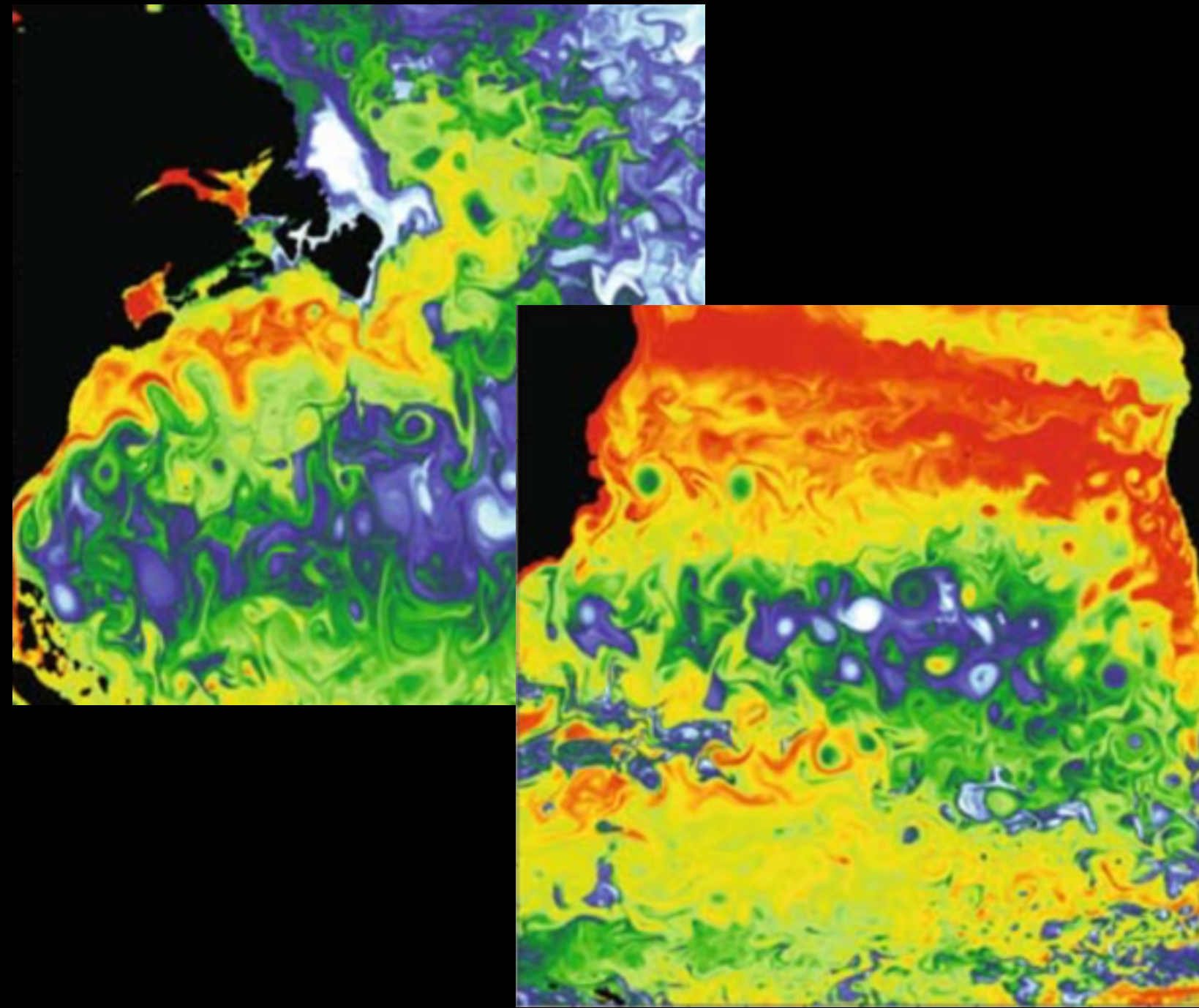


Combustion Simulation

Simulation: [Hawkes, Sankaran, Pebay, Chen 2006]



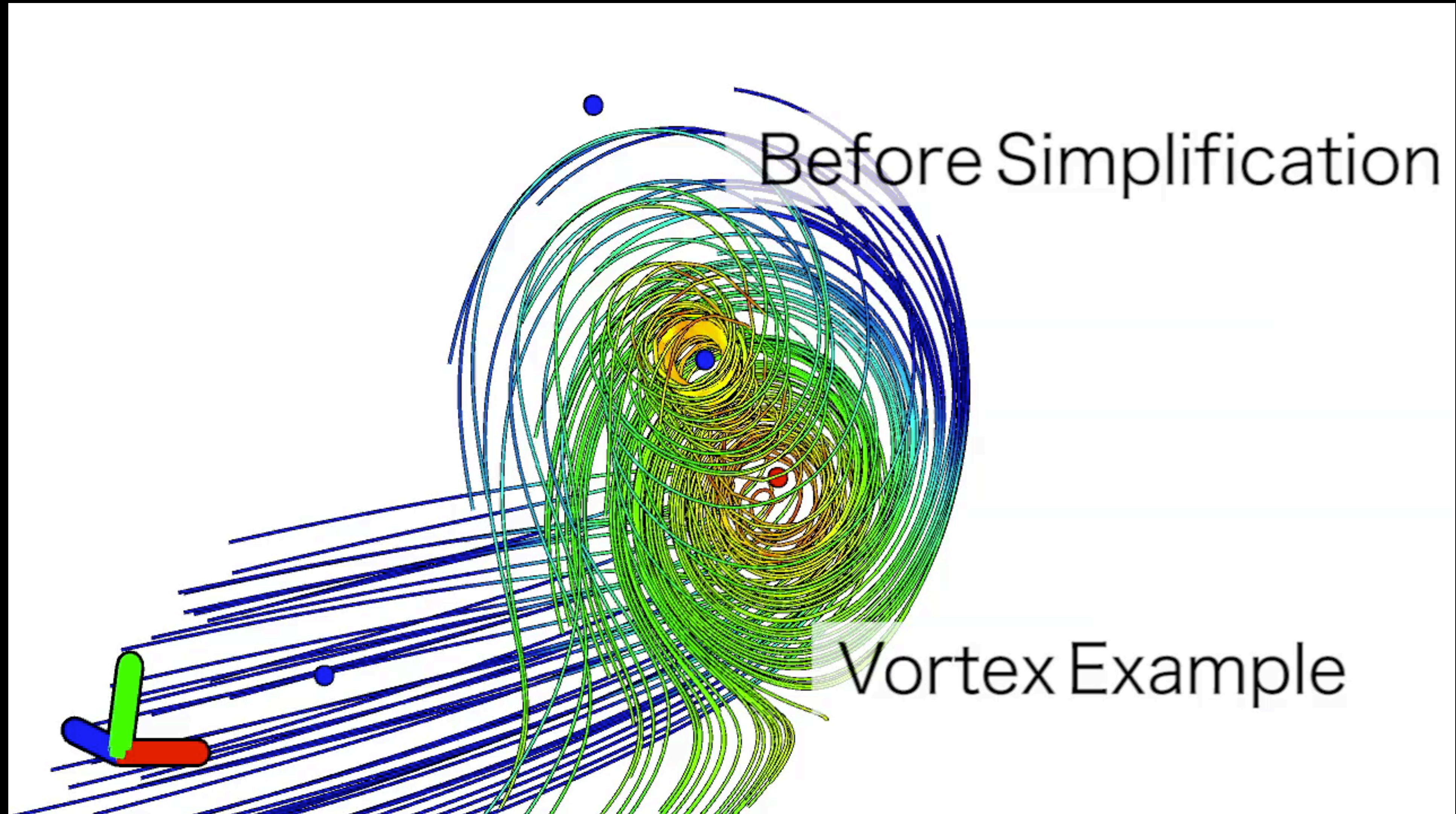
Separate features from noise at multi-scale



Ocean Eddy Simulation

Map: Courtesy of SlidesCarnival & Unsplash
Simulation: [Maltrud, Bryan, Peacock 2010]

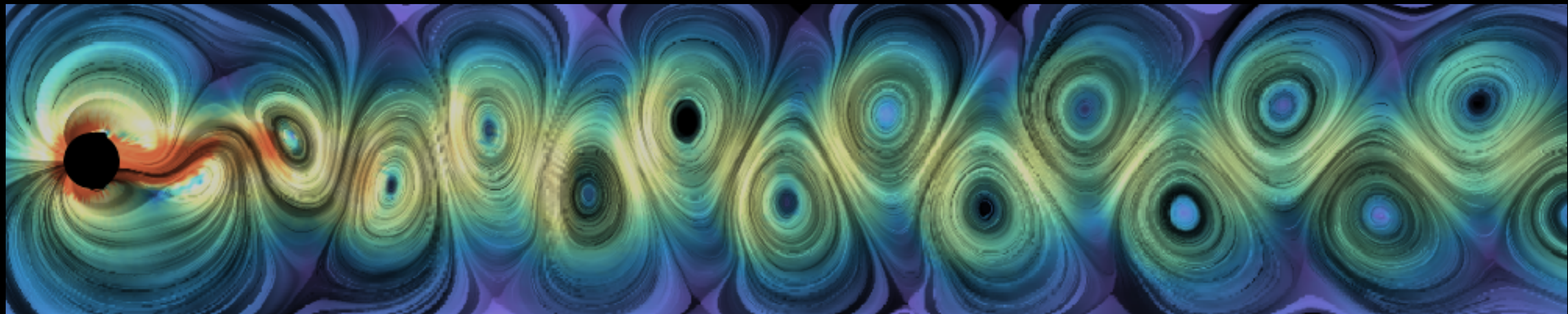
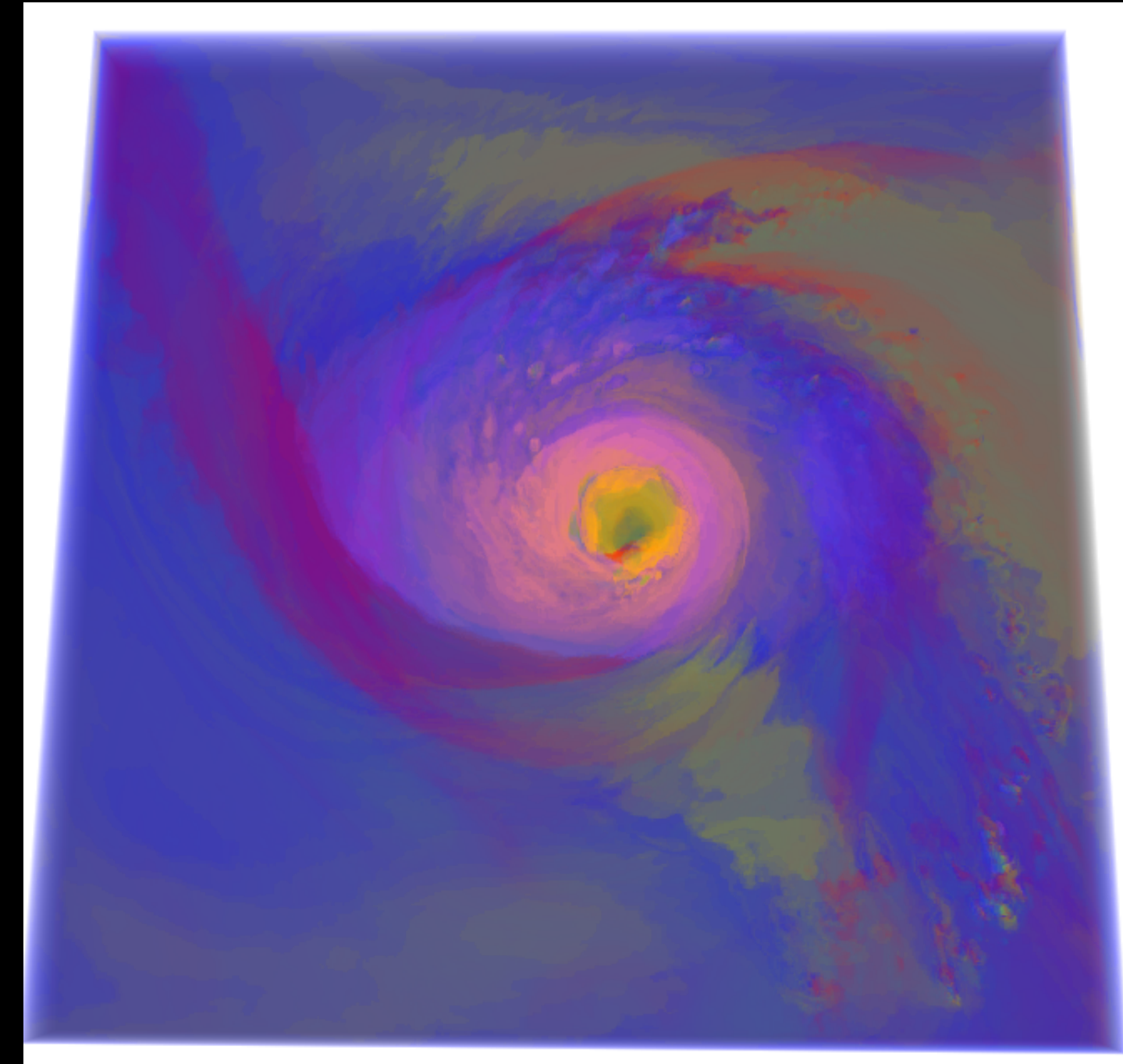
Visualize flow in 3D



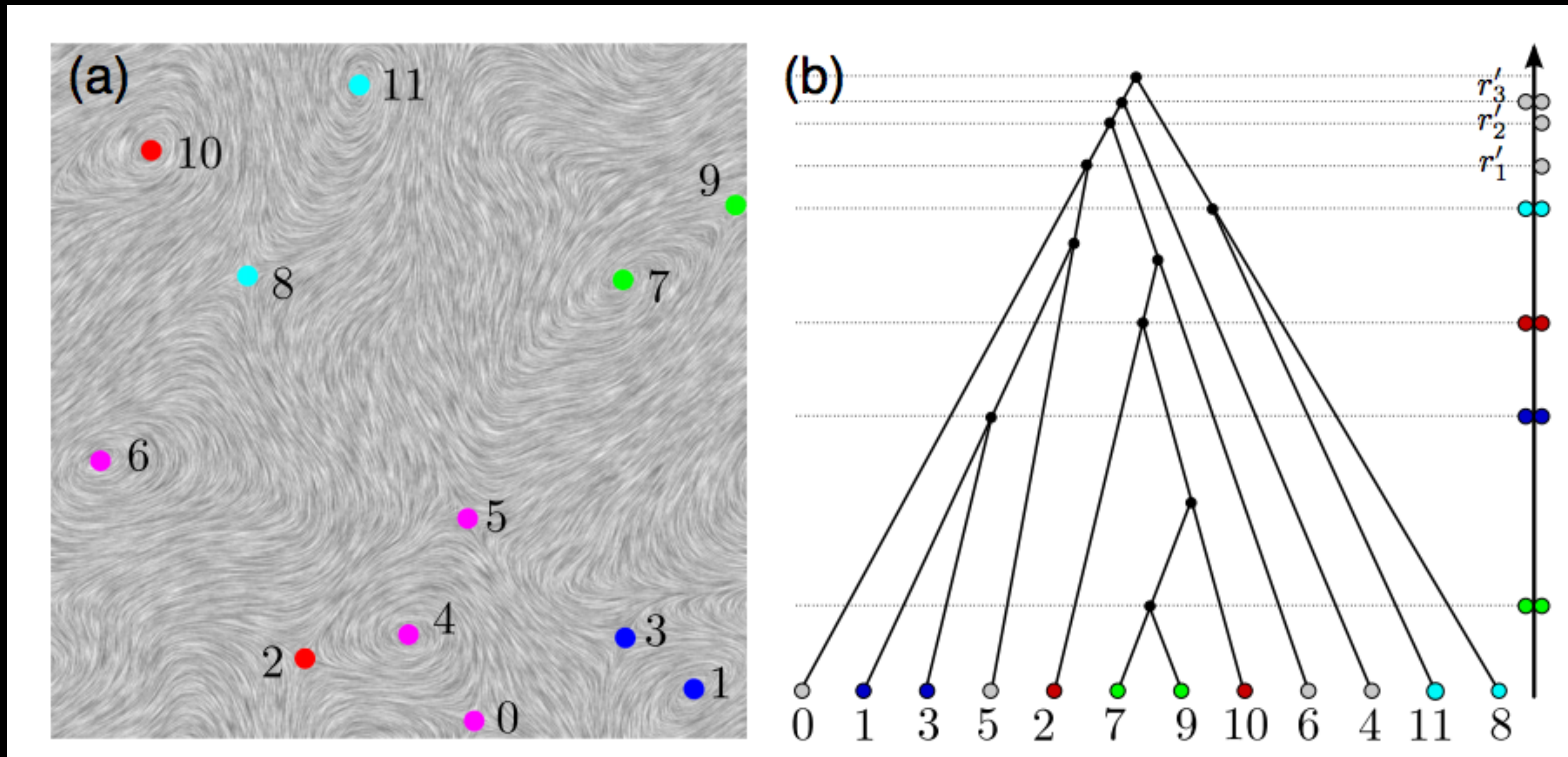
Understand turbulent flow



Source: NASA



Contour/Merge tree for VF data



Case study 2: Astronomy Telescopes and Black Holes

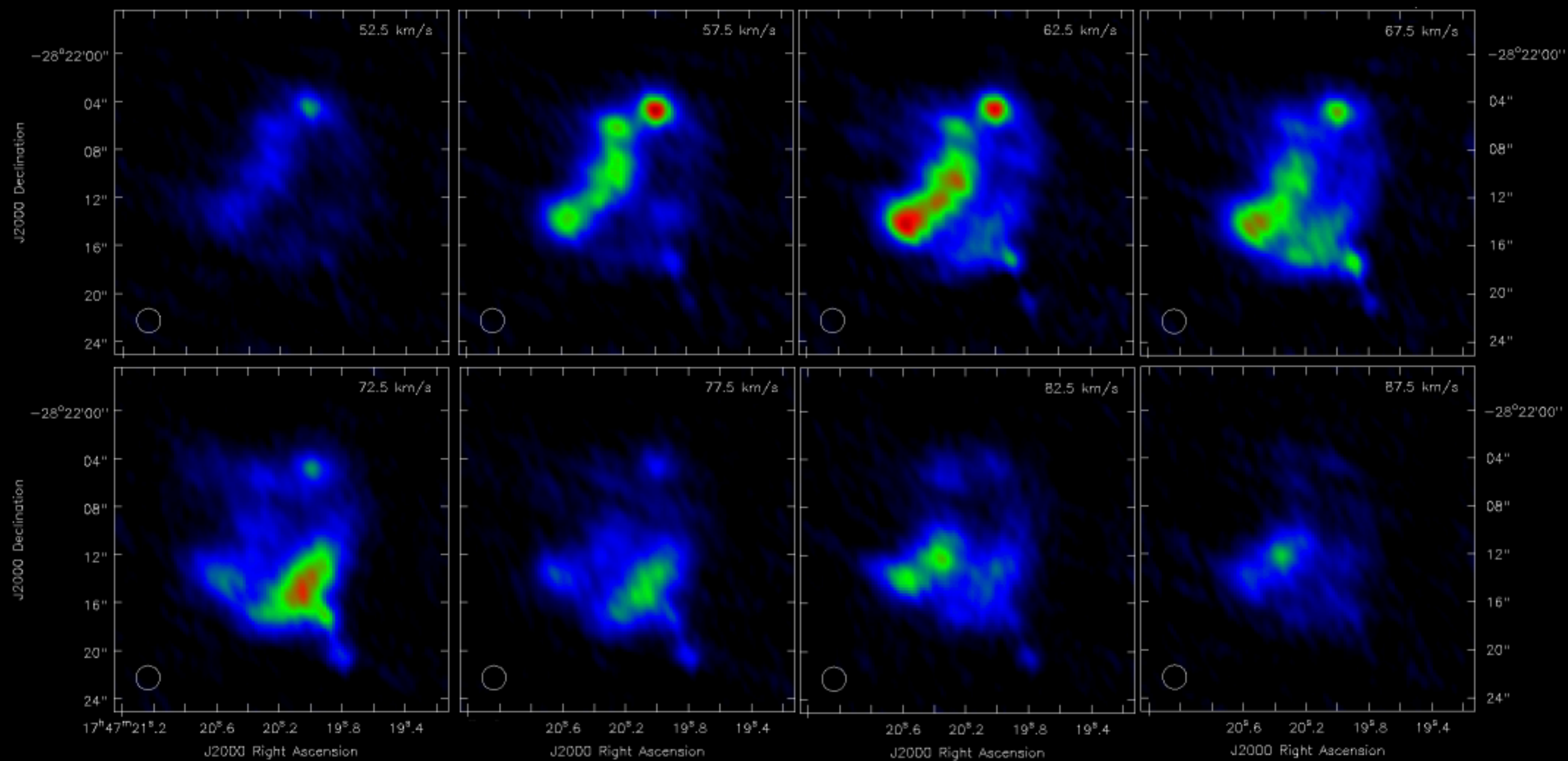
Application of Contour Tree

Largest radio telescopes in the world



Credit: ALMA

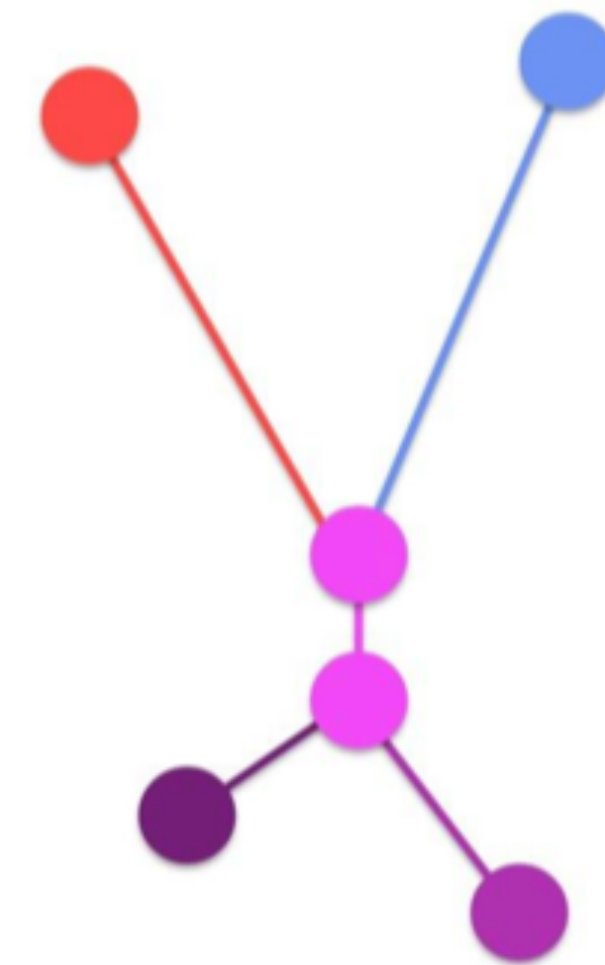
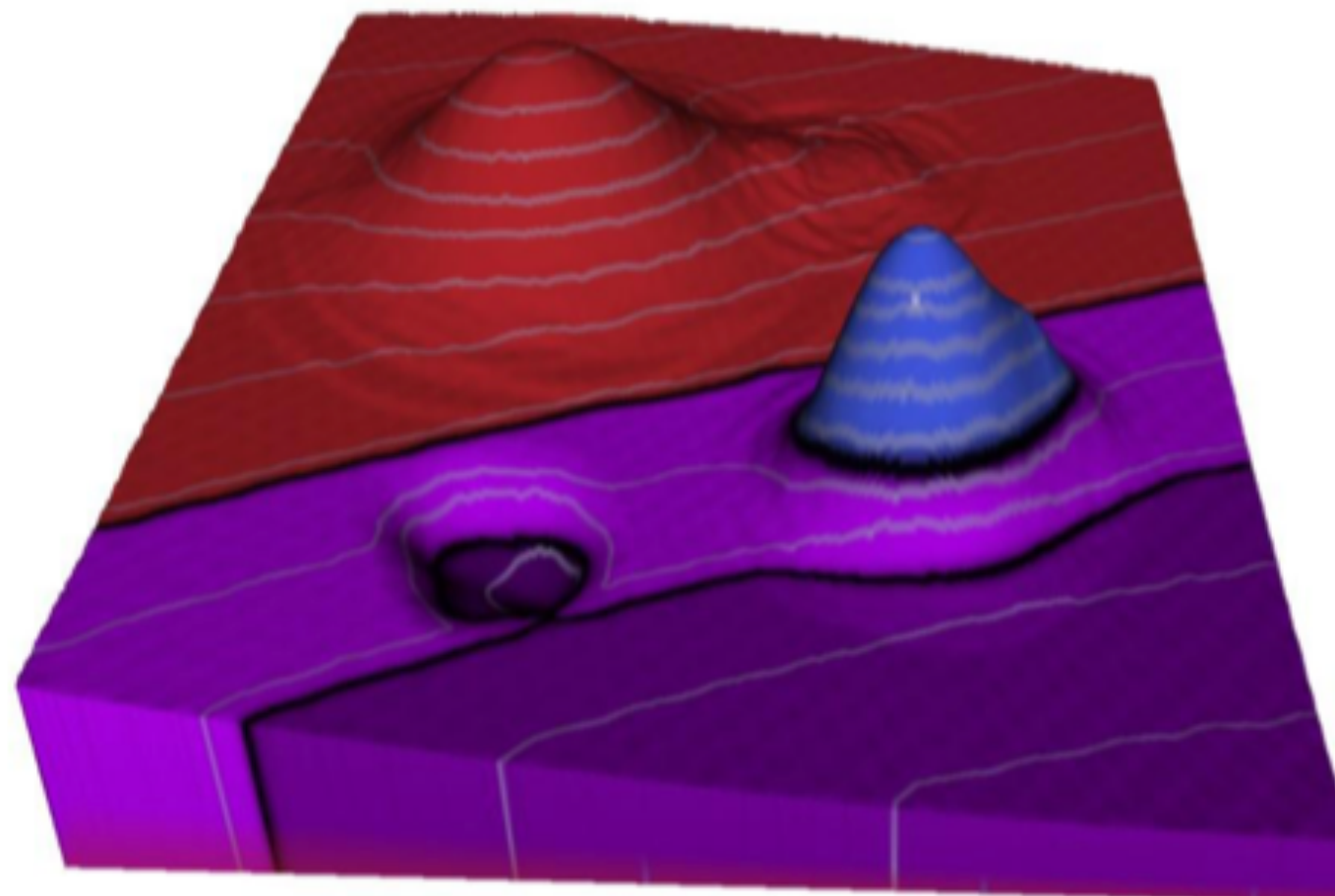
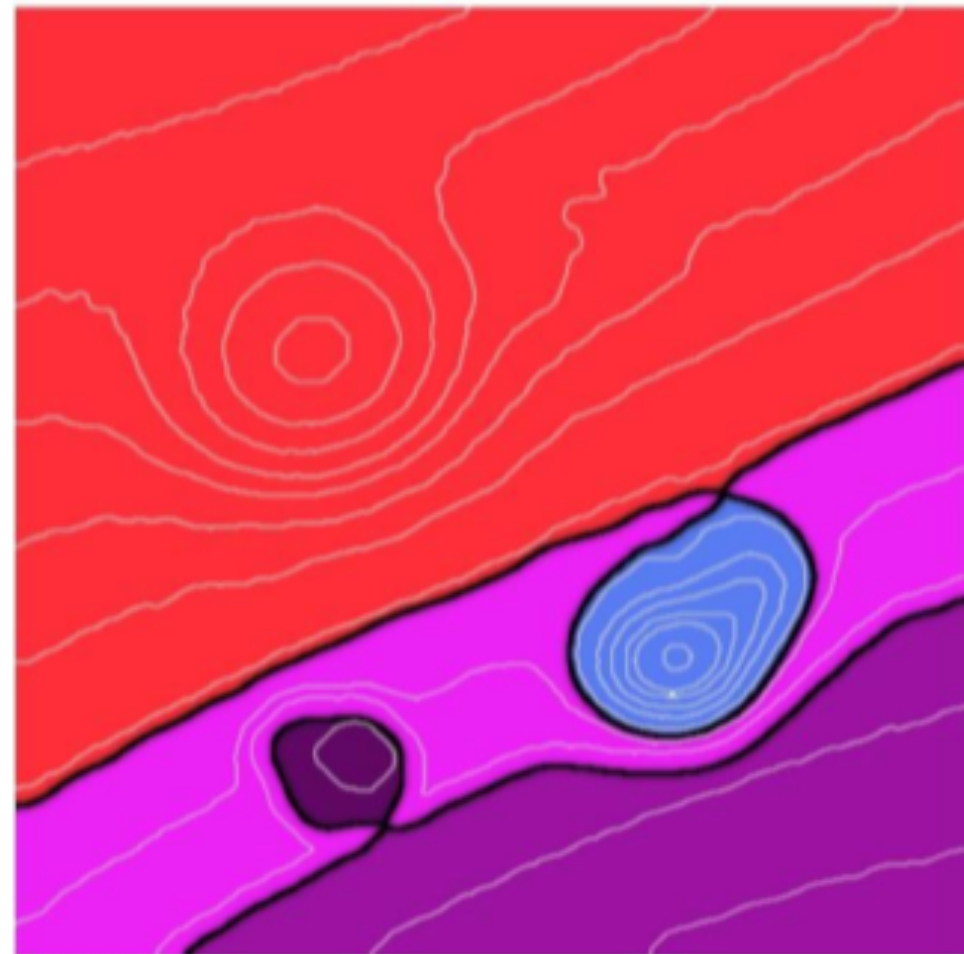
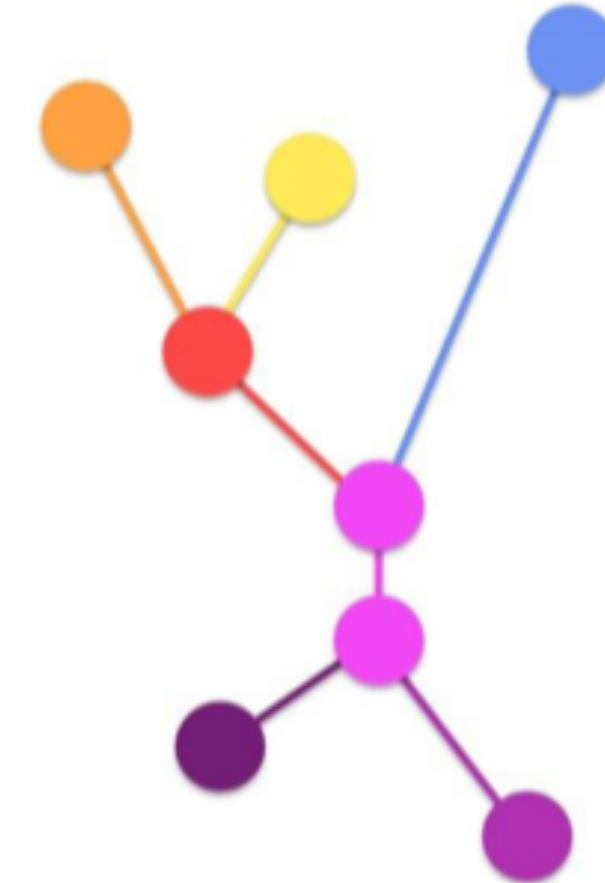
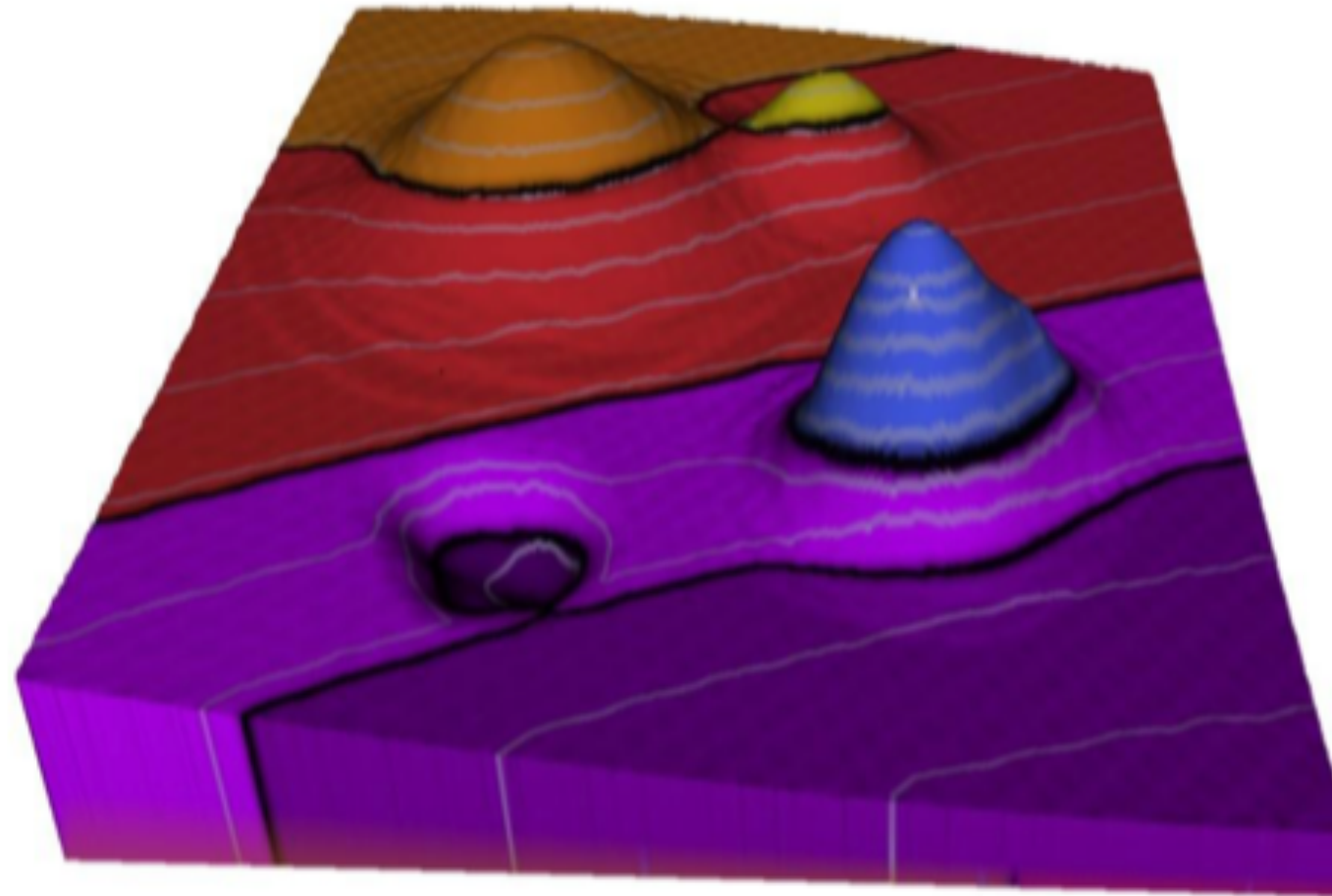
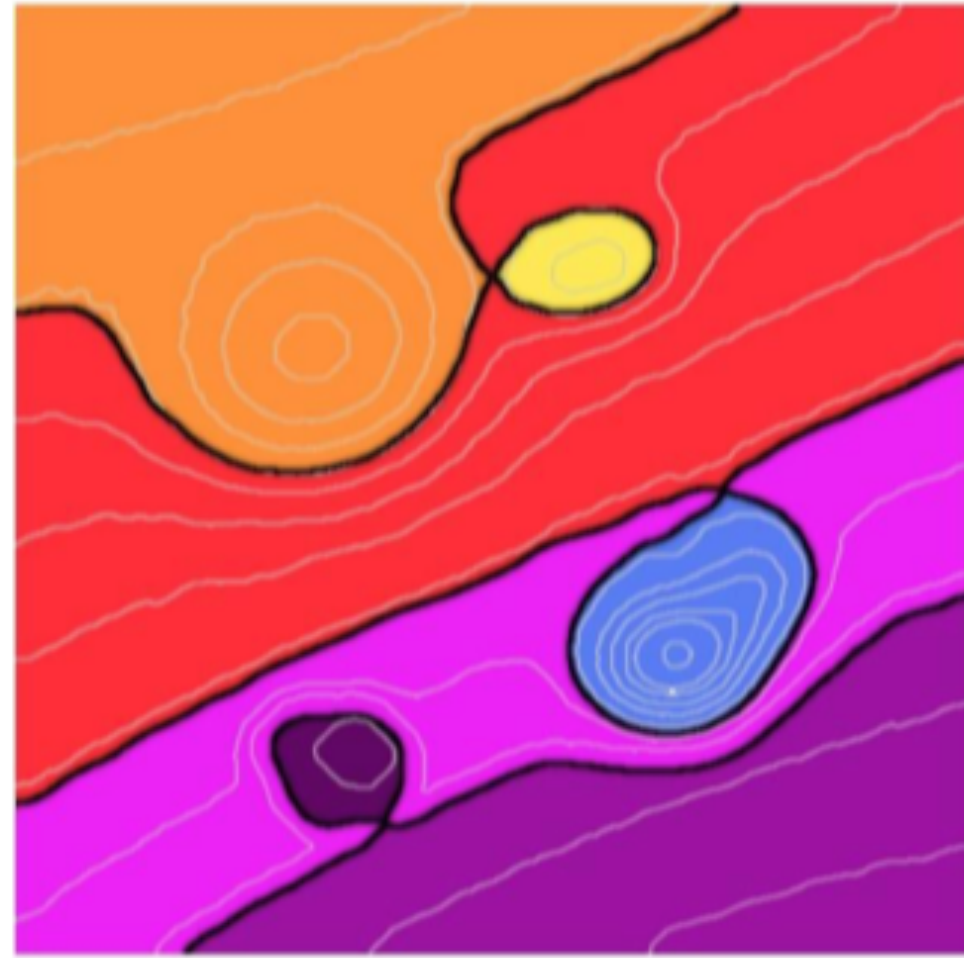
Radio telescope Data

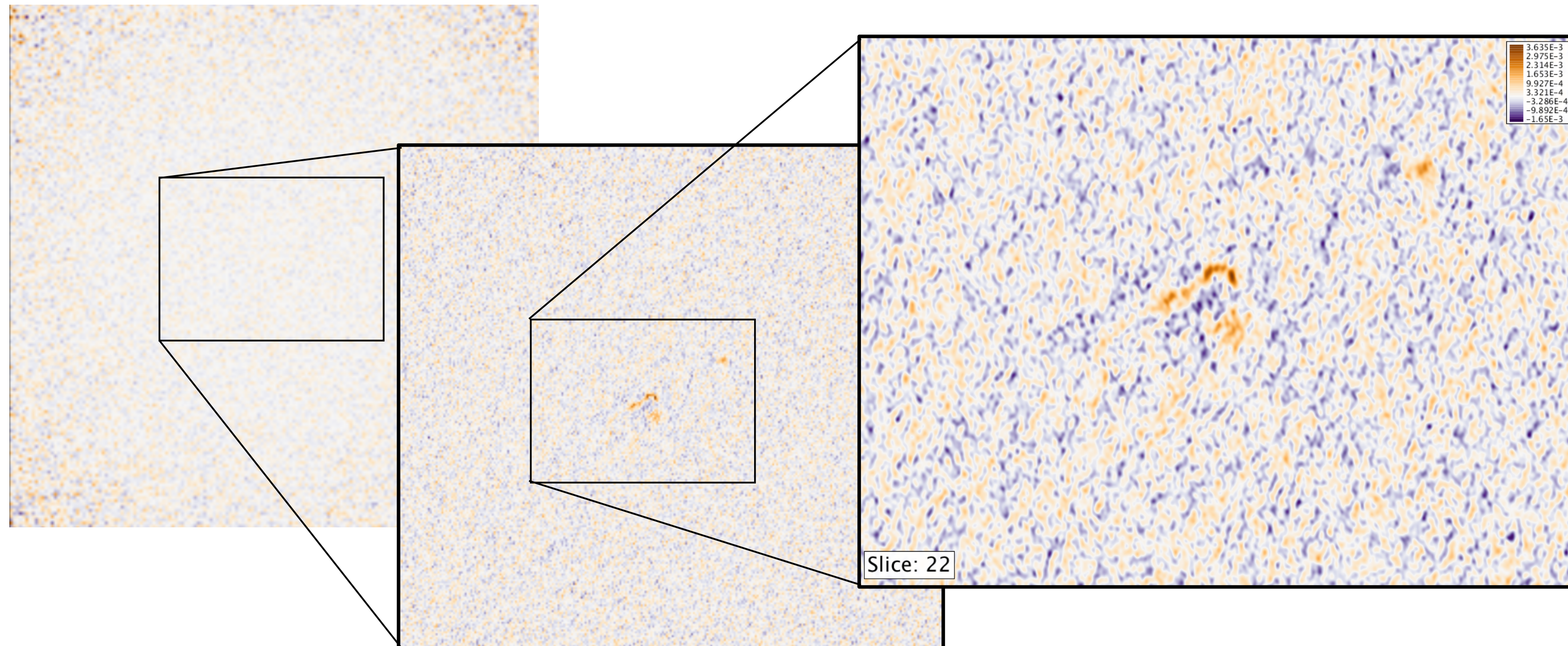


NGC 404: Mirach's Ghost Galaxy

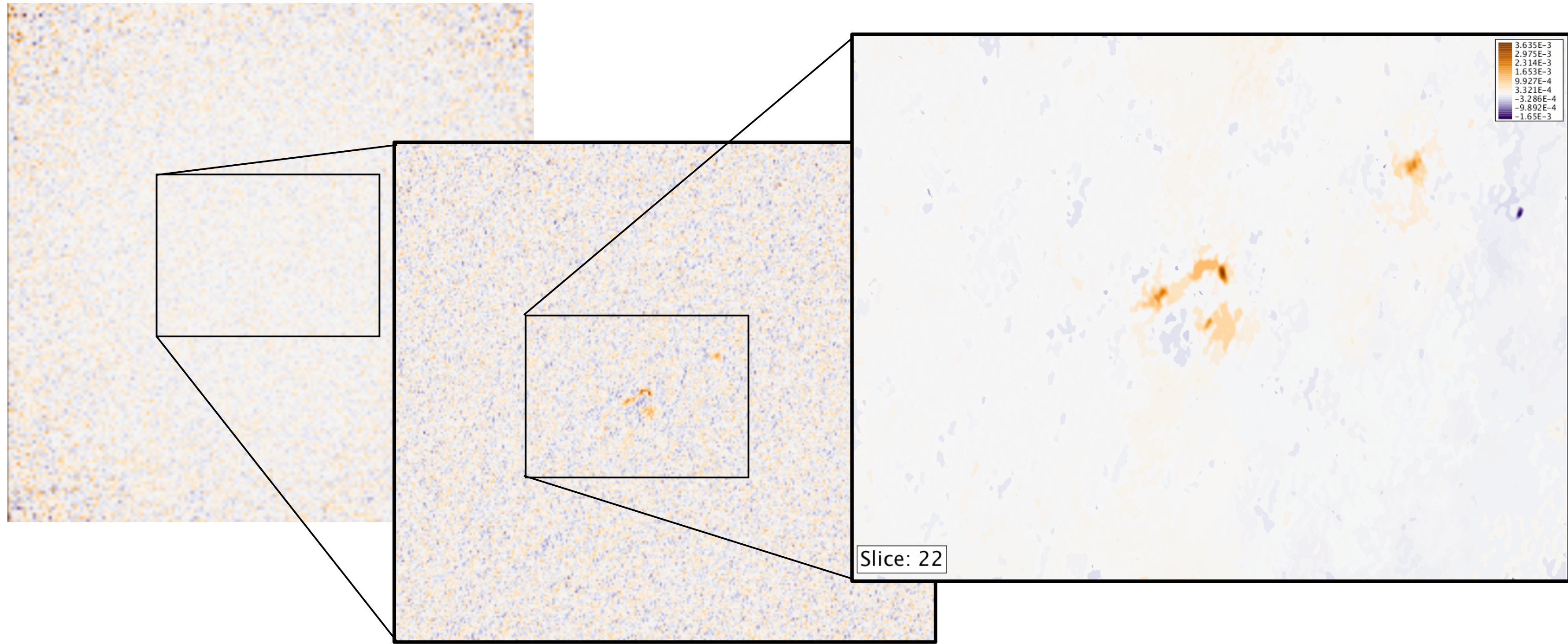


Feature Denoting and Source Finding

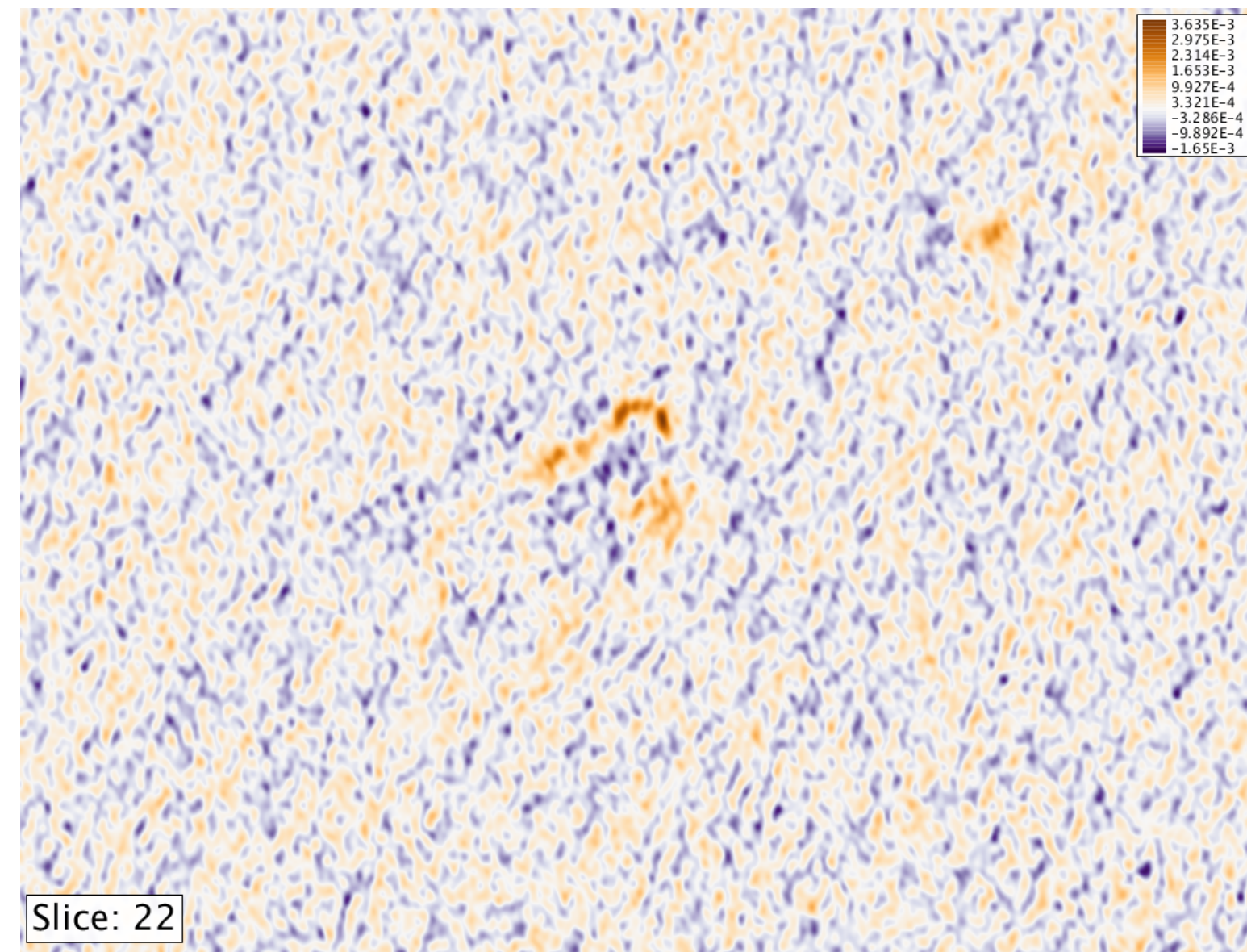
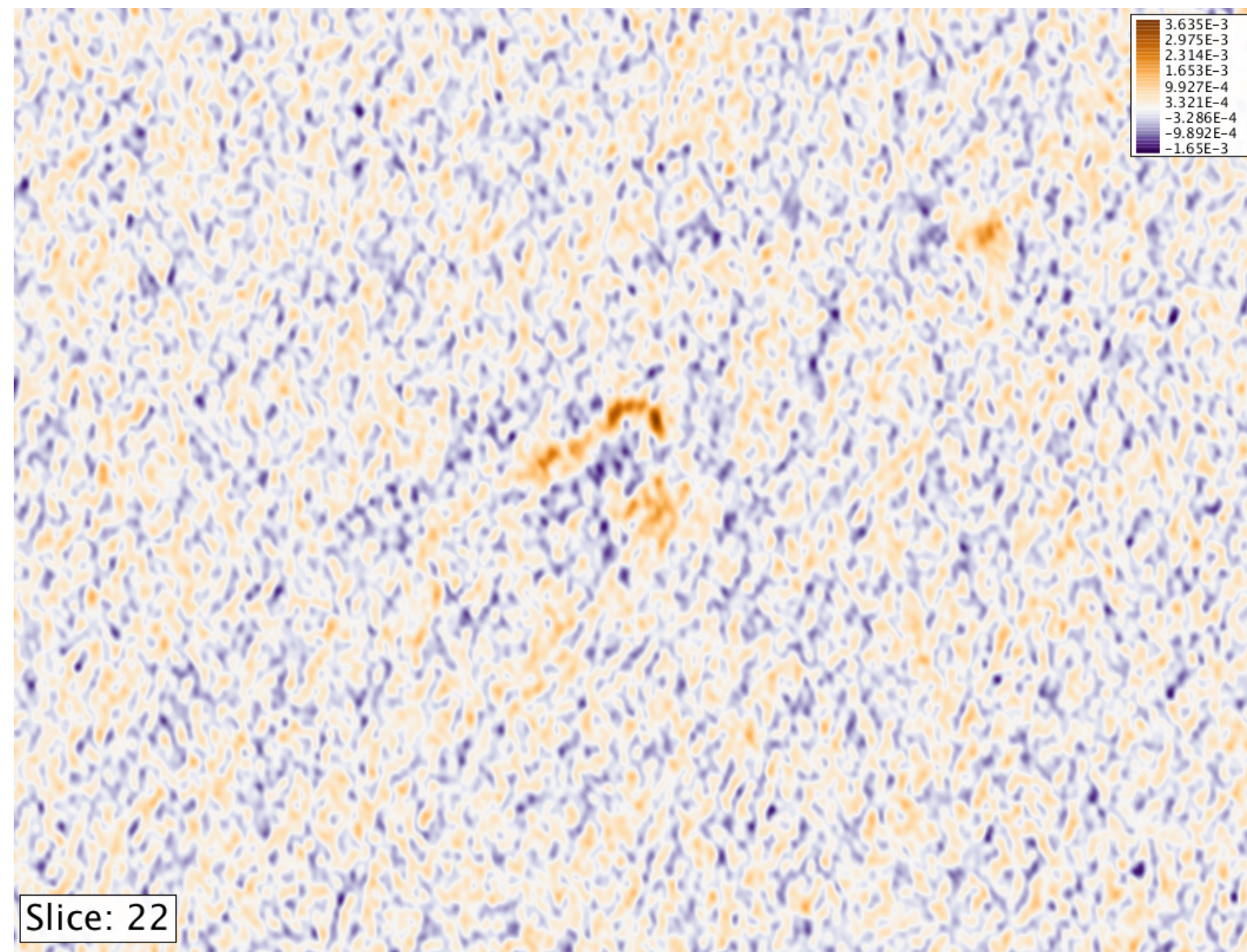
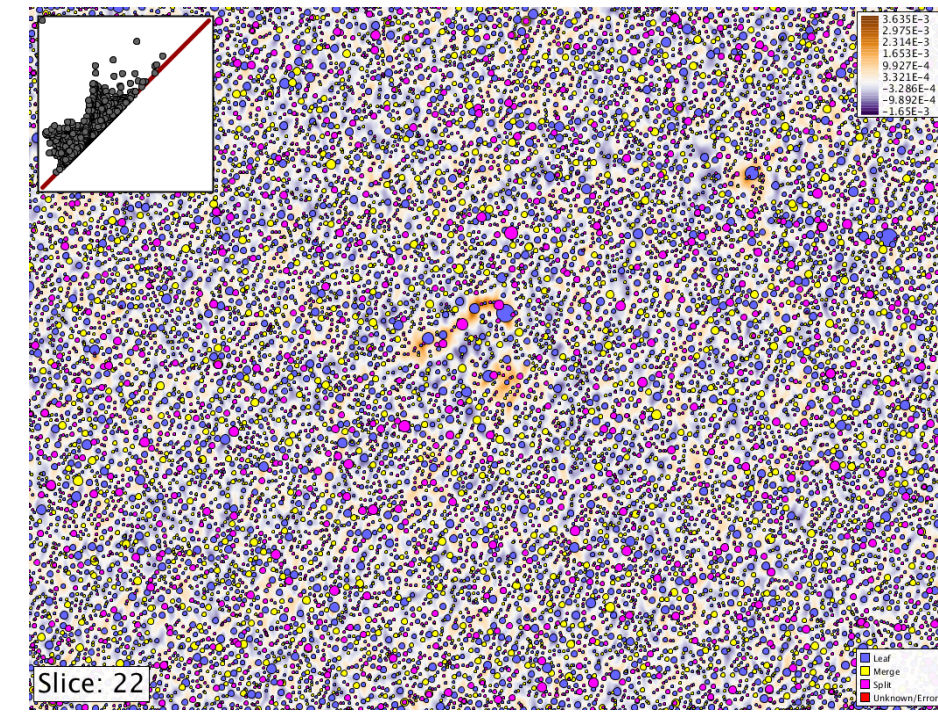
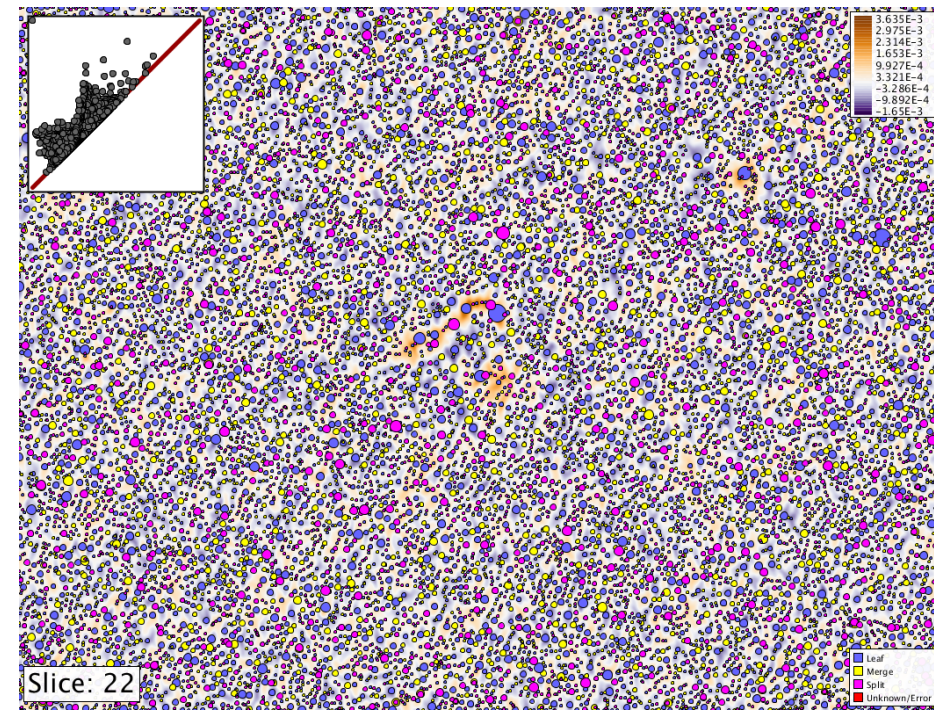


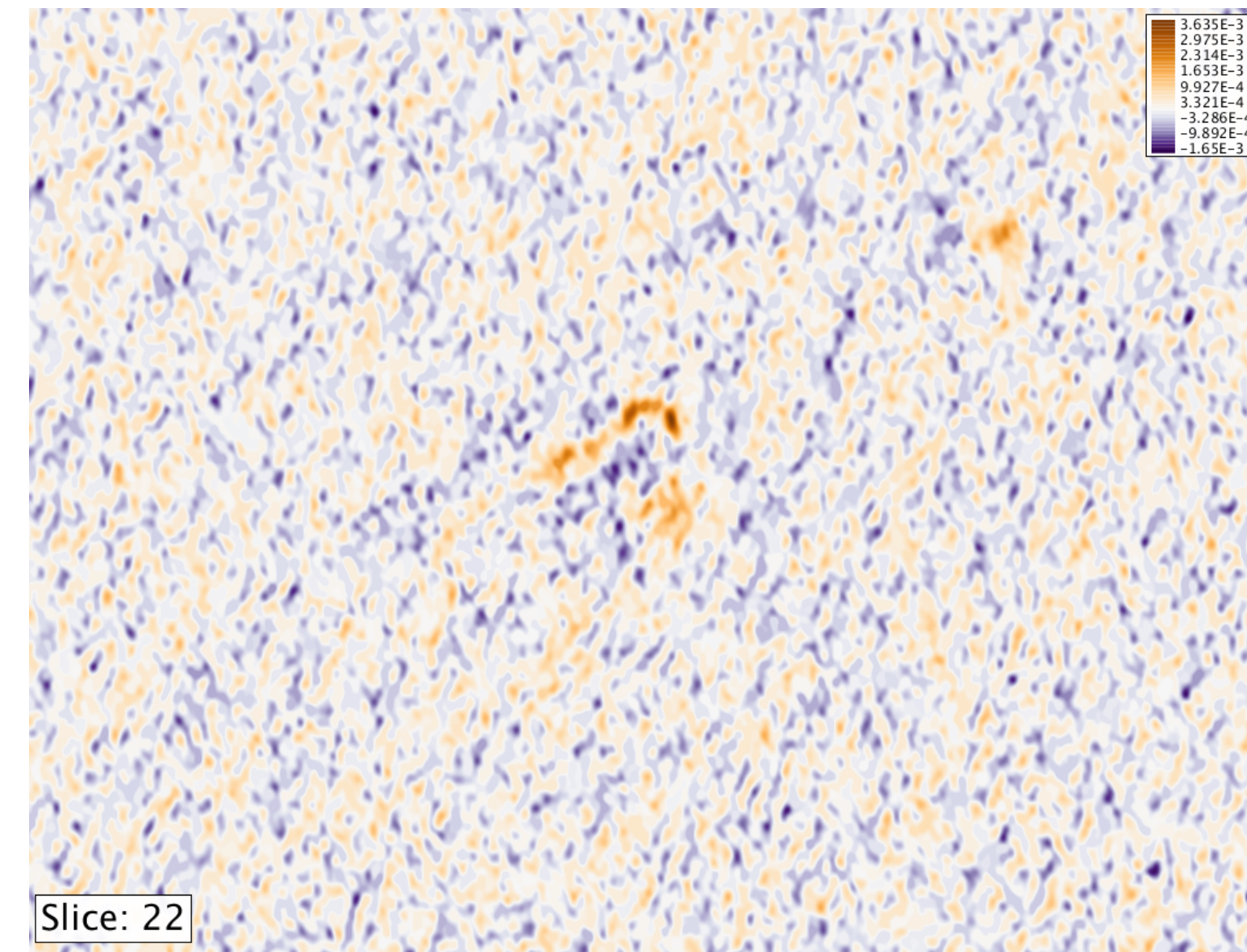
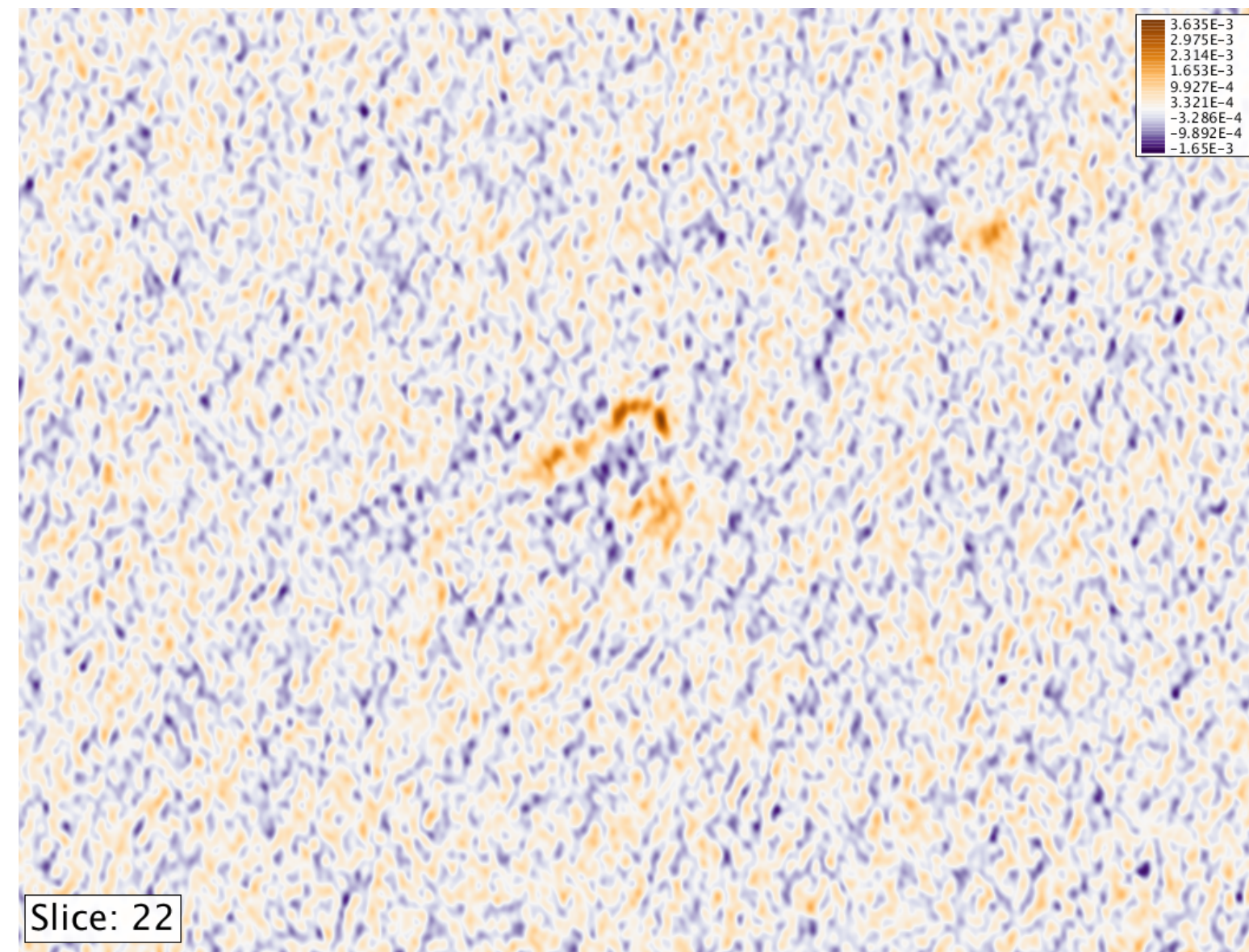
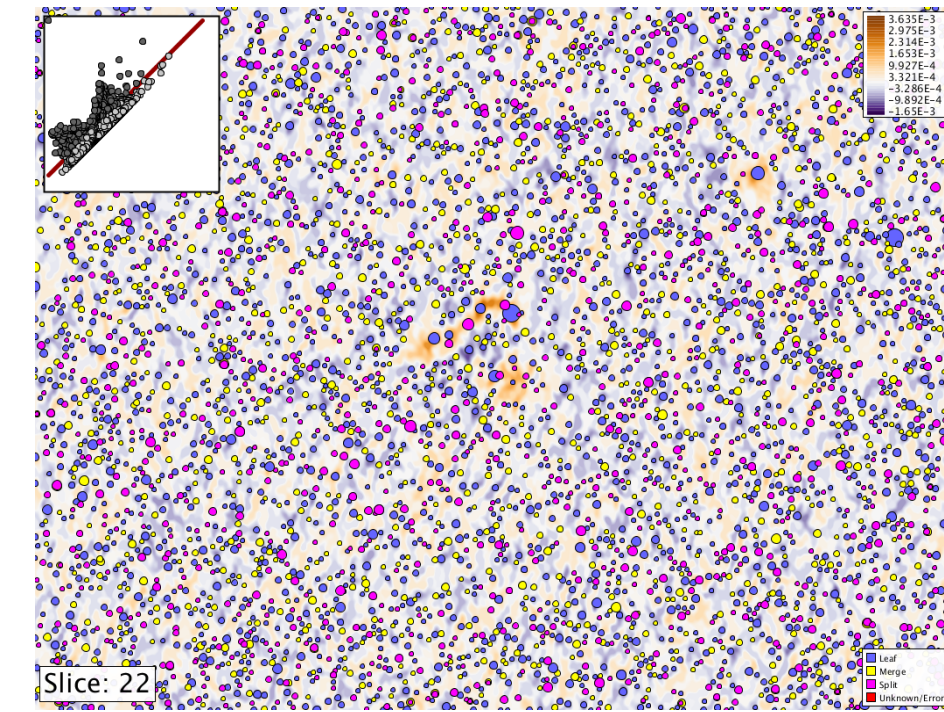
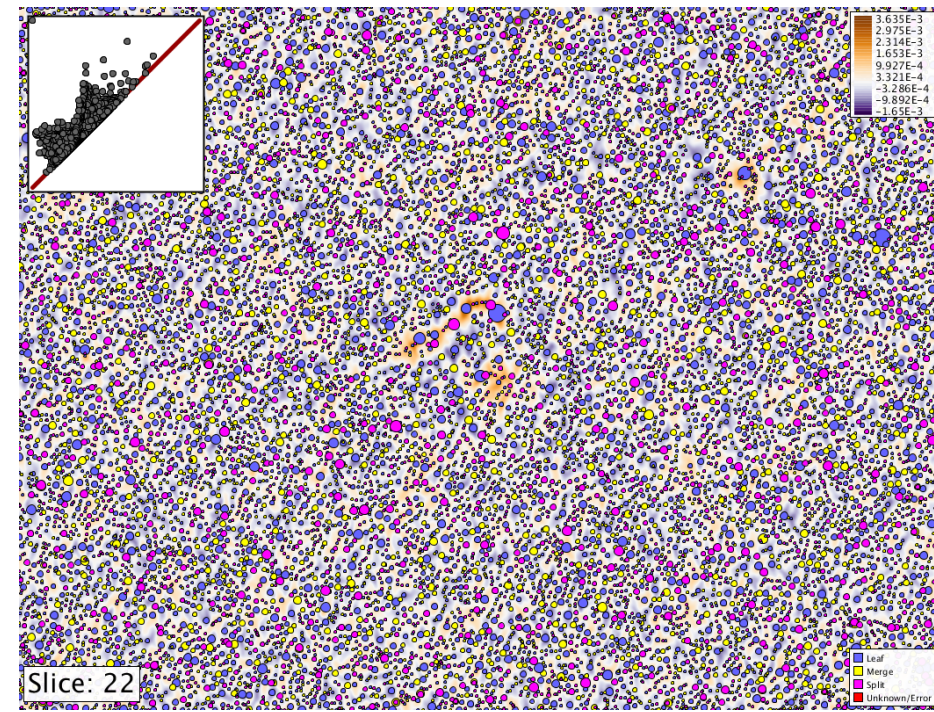


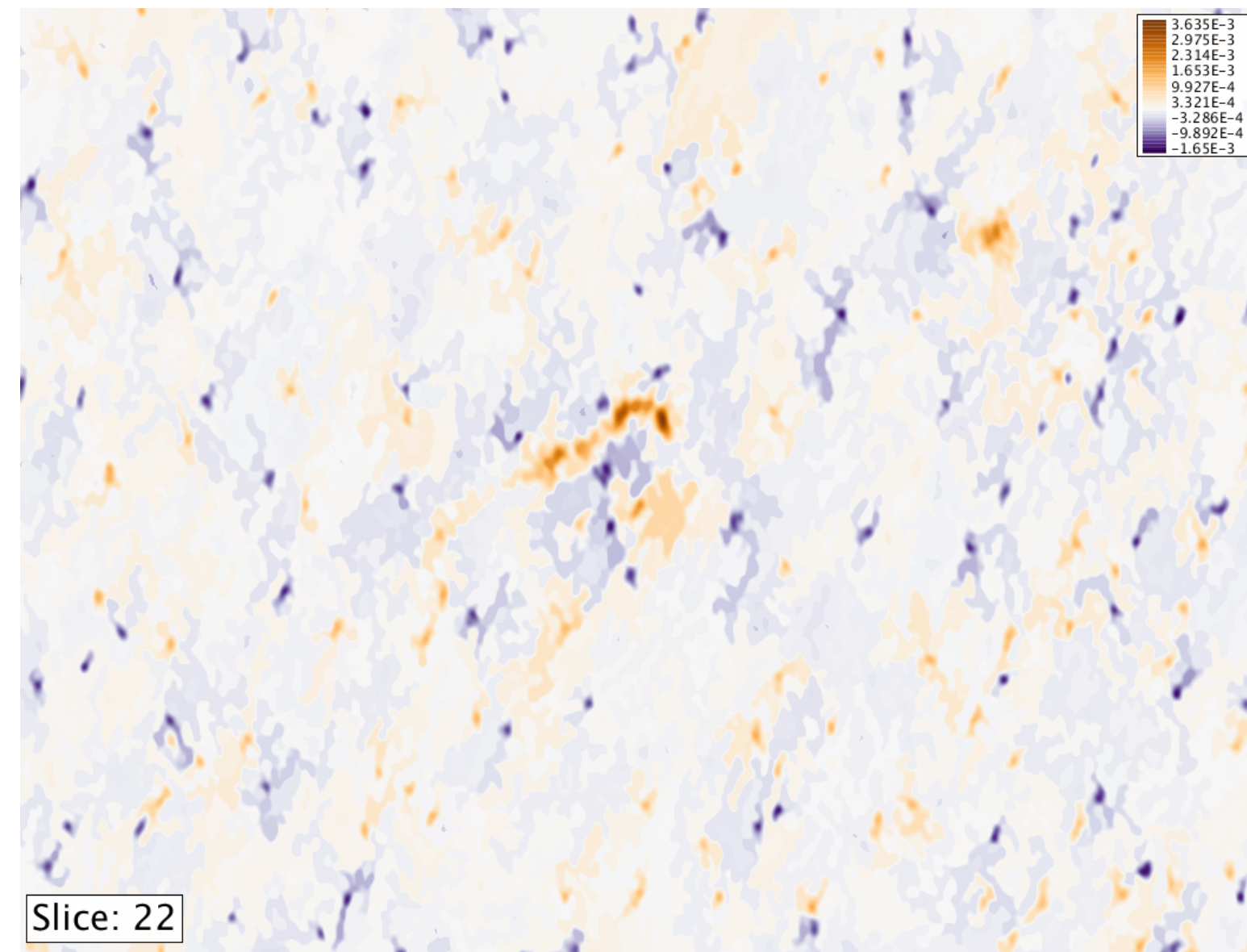
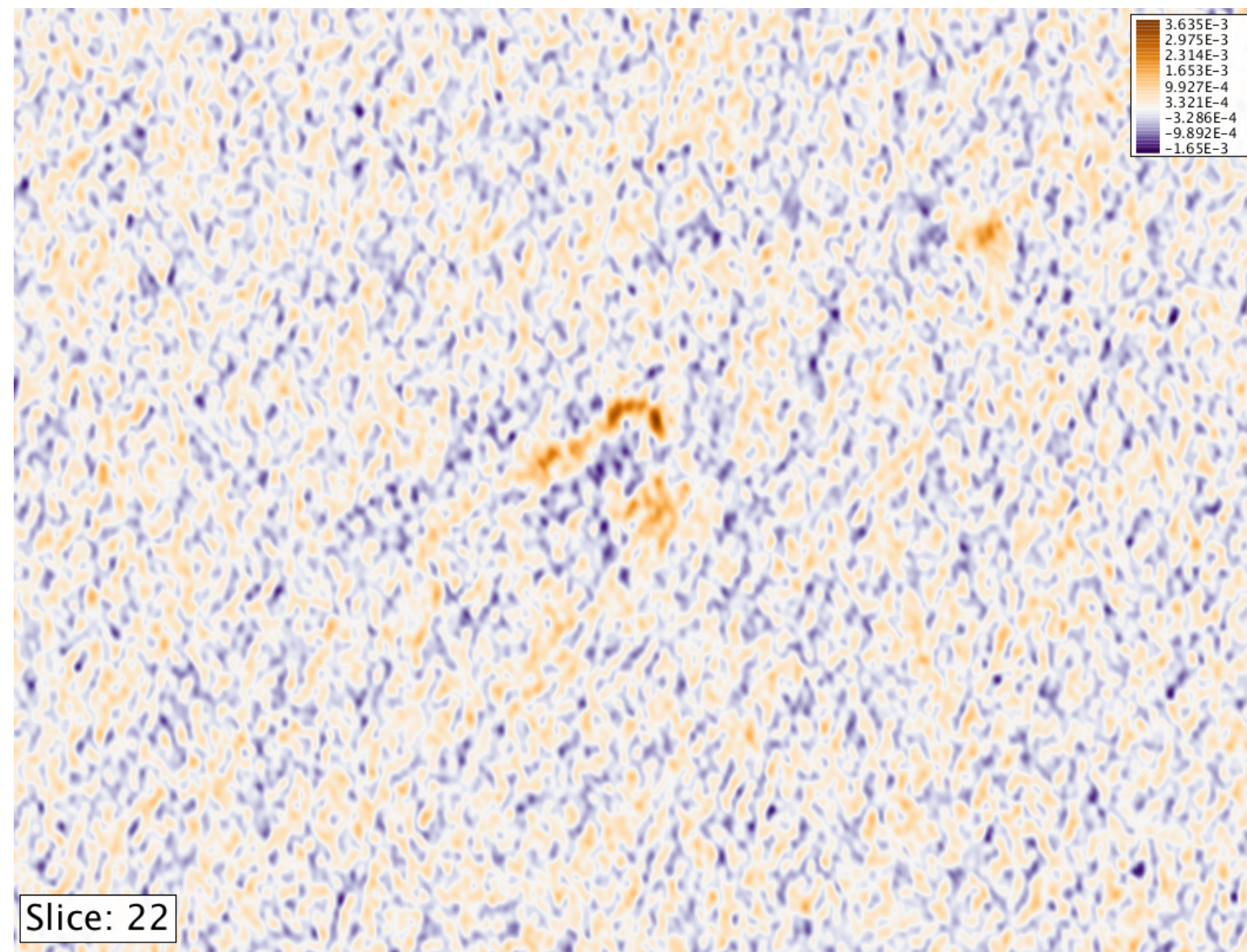
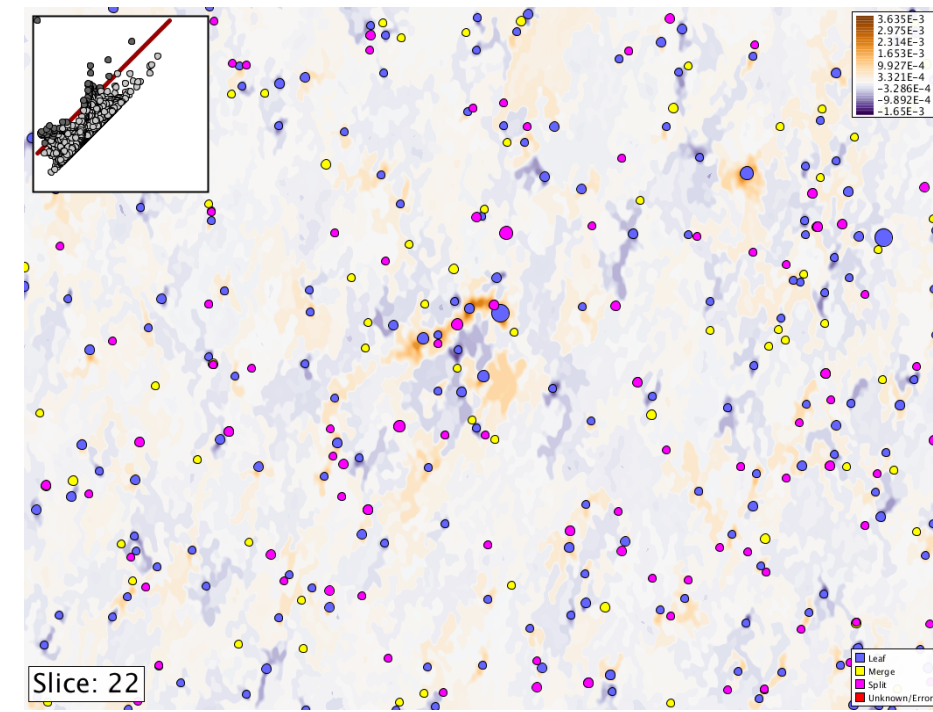
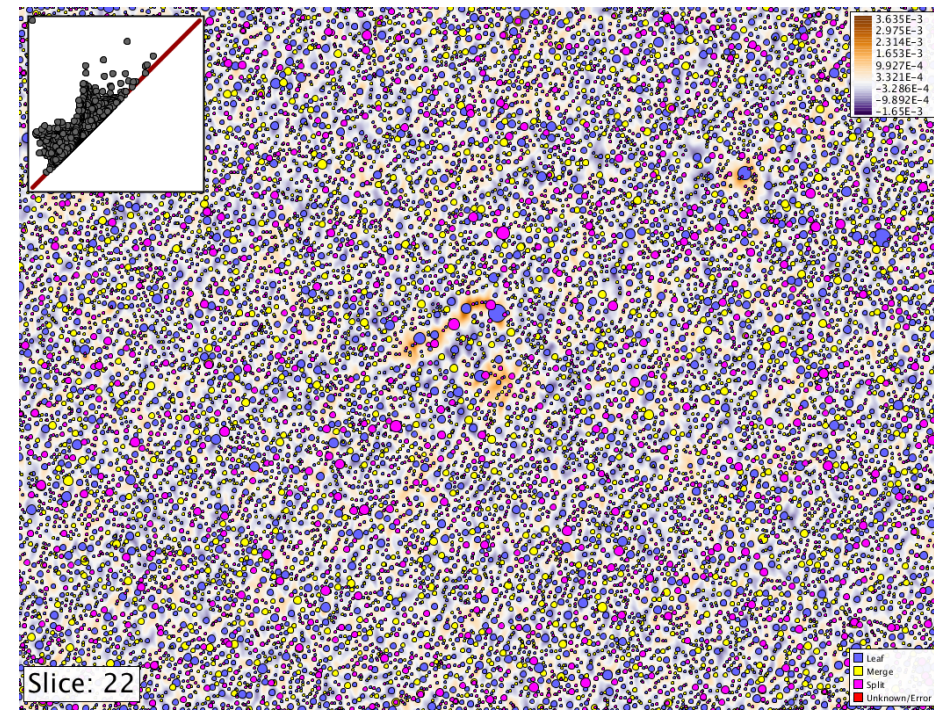
Paul Rosen, Bei Wang, Anil Seth, Betsy Mills, Adam Ginsburg, Julia Kamenetzky, Jeff Kern, Chris R. Johnson.
Manuscript, 2017.

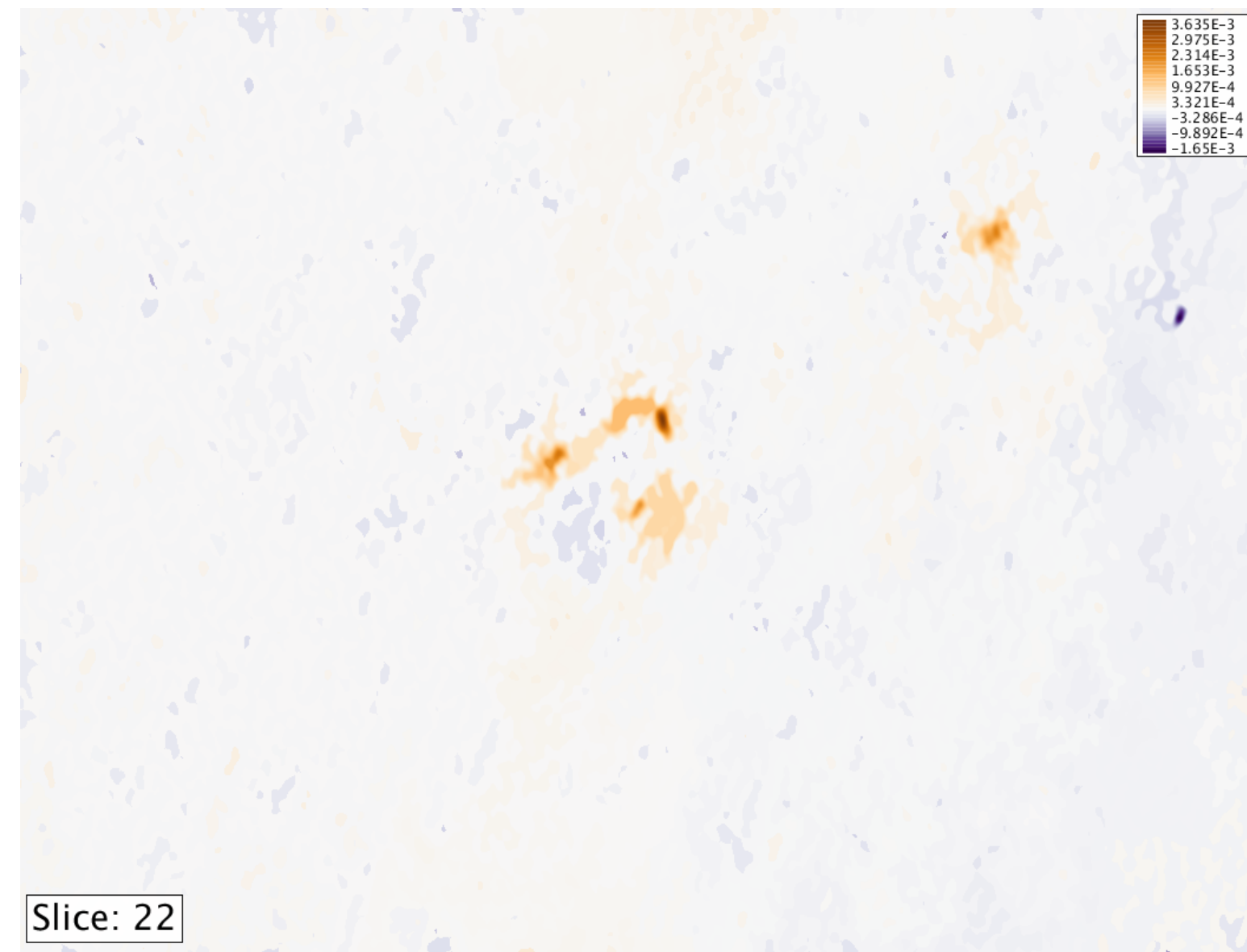
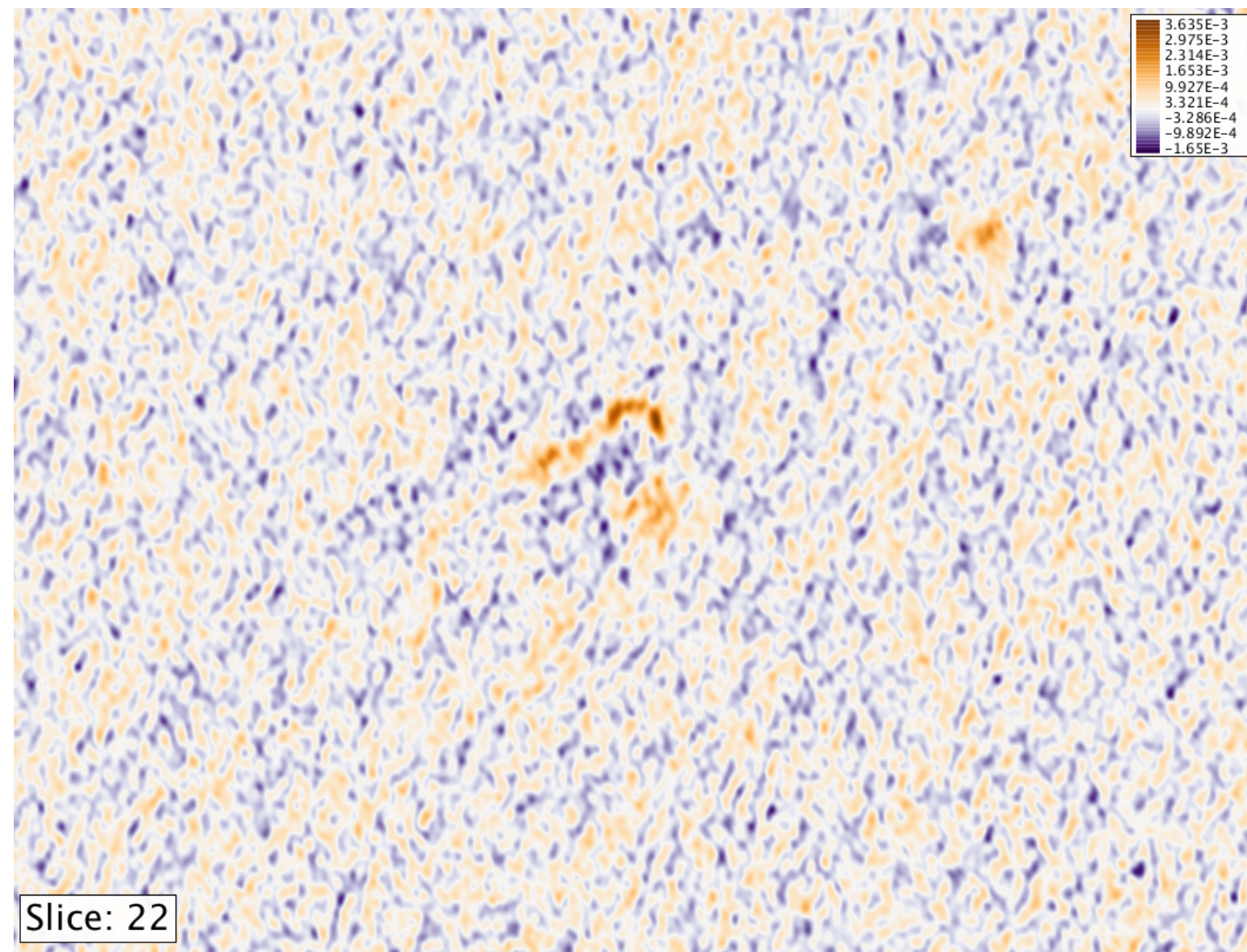
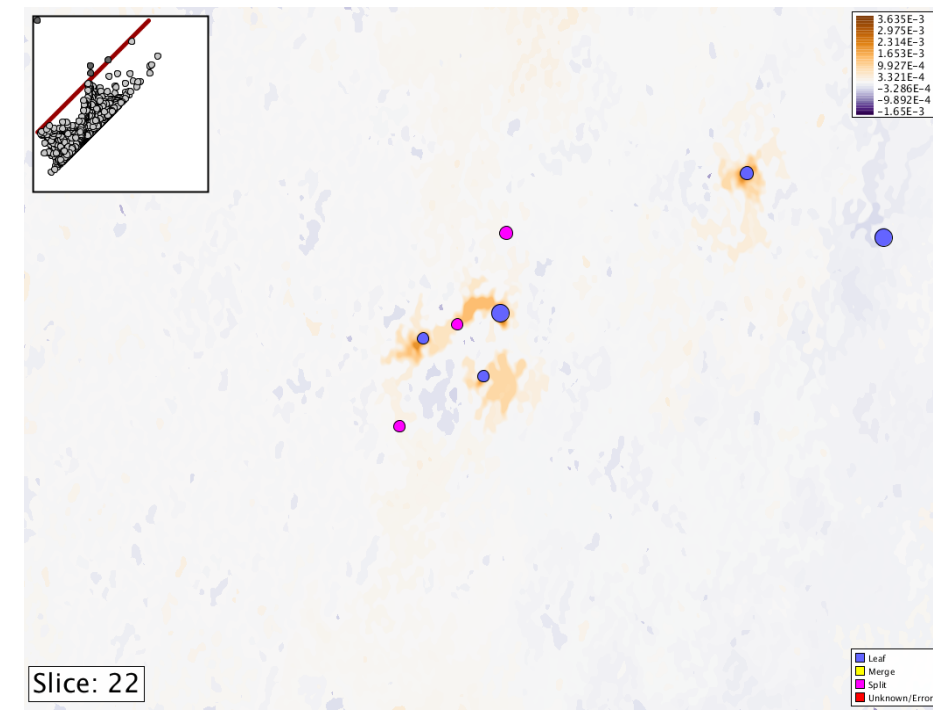
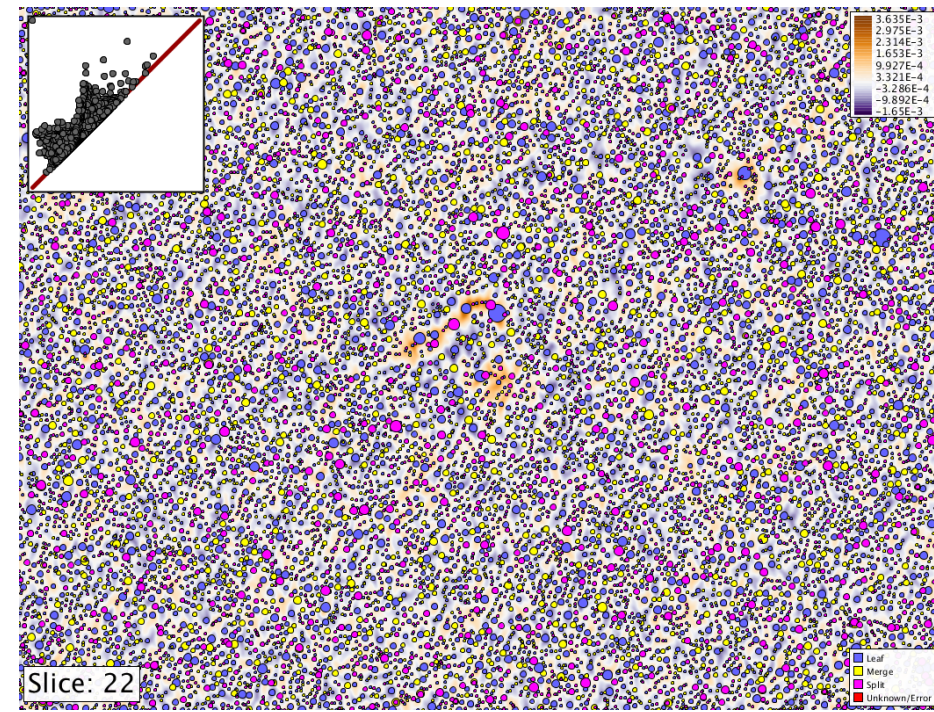


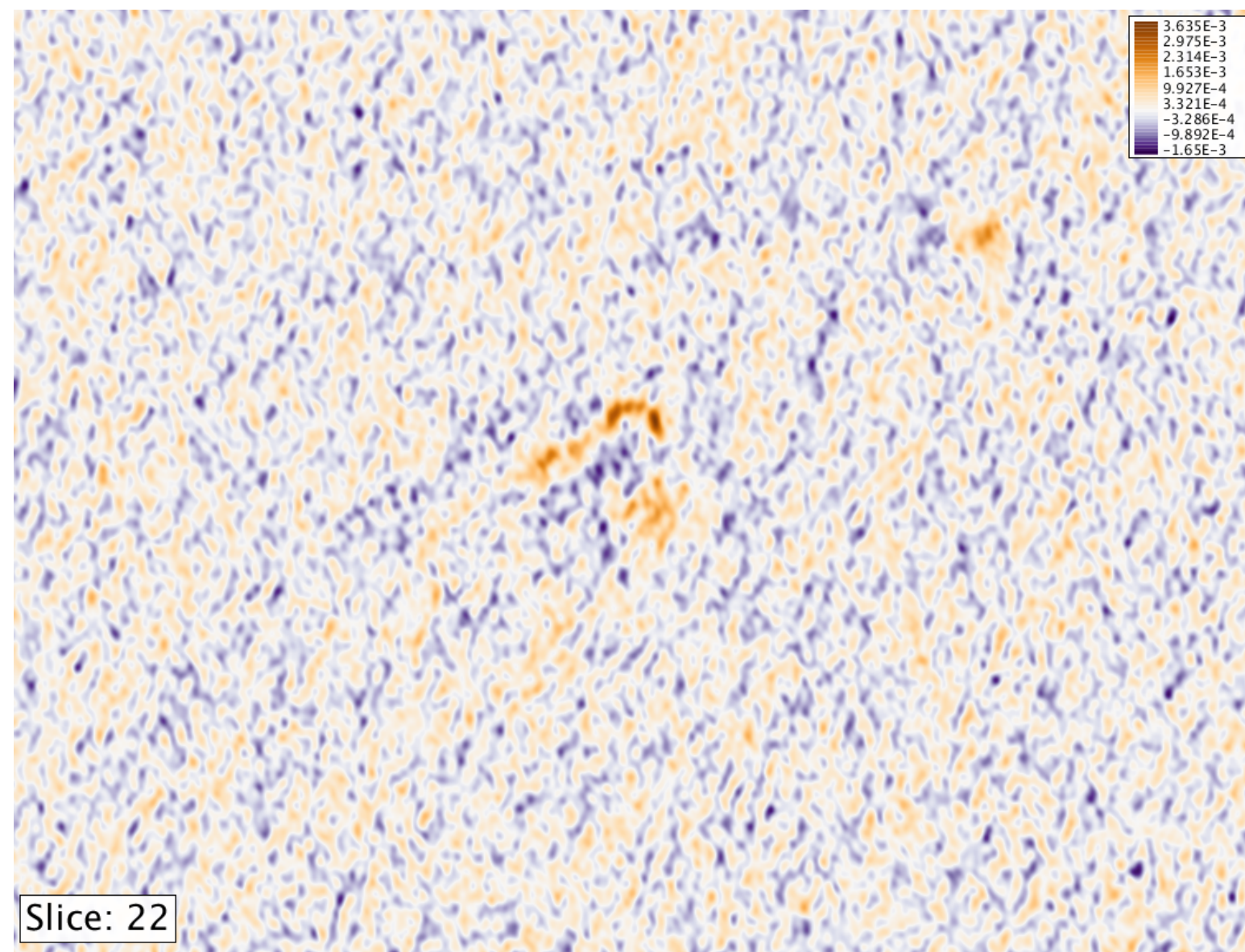
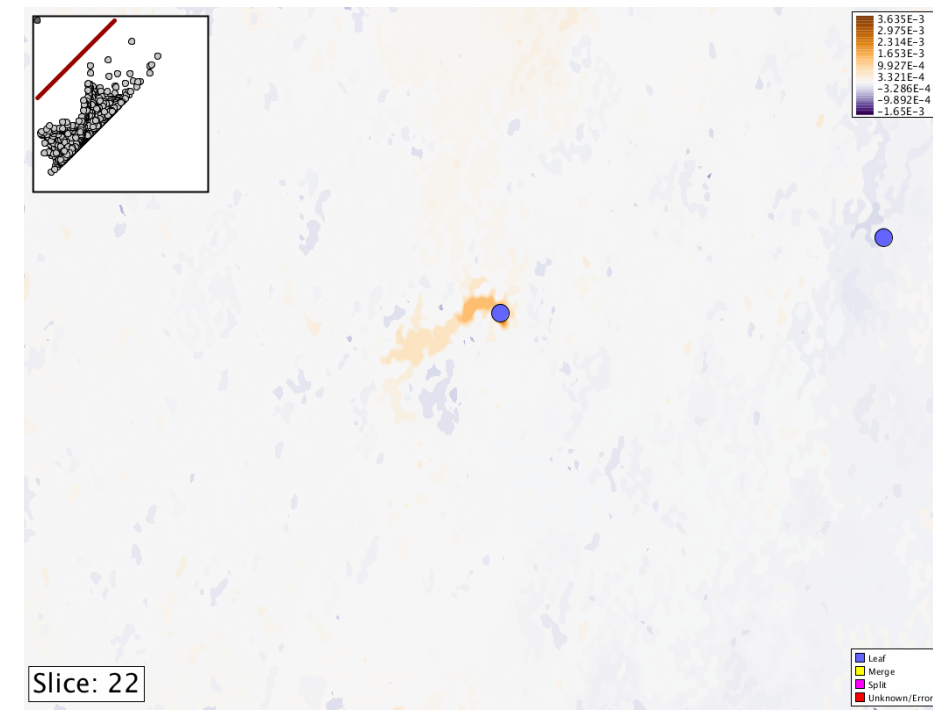
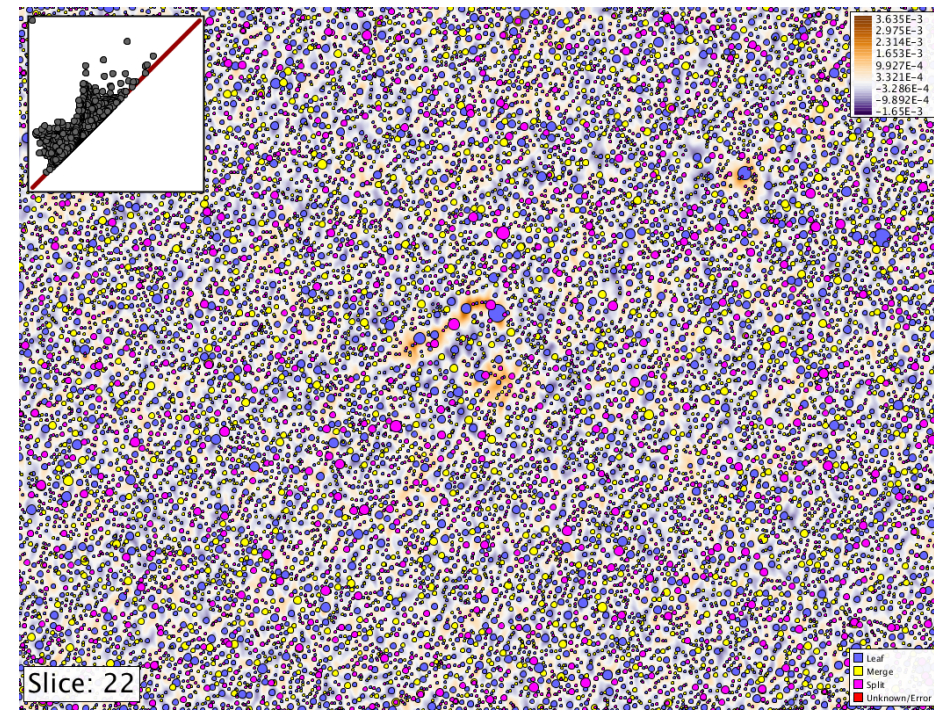
Denoising at Multi-scale and Source Finding



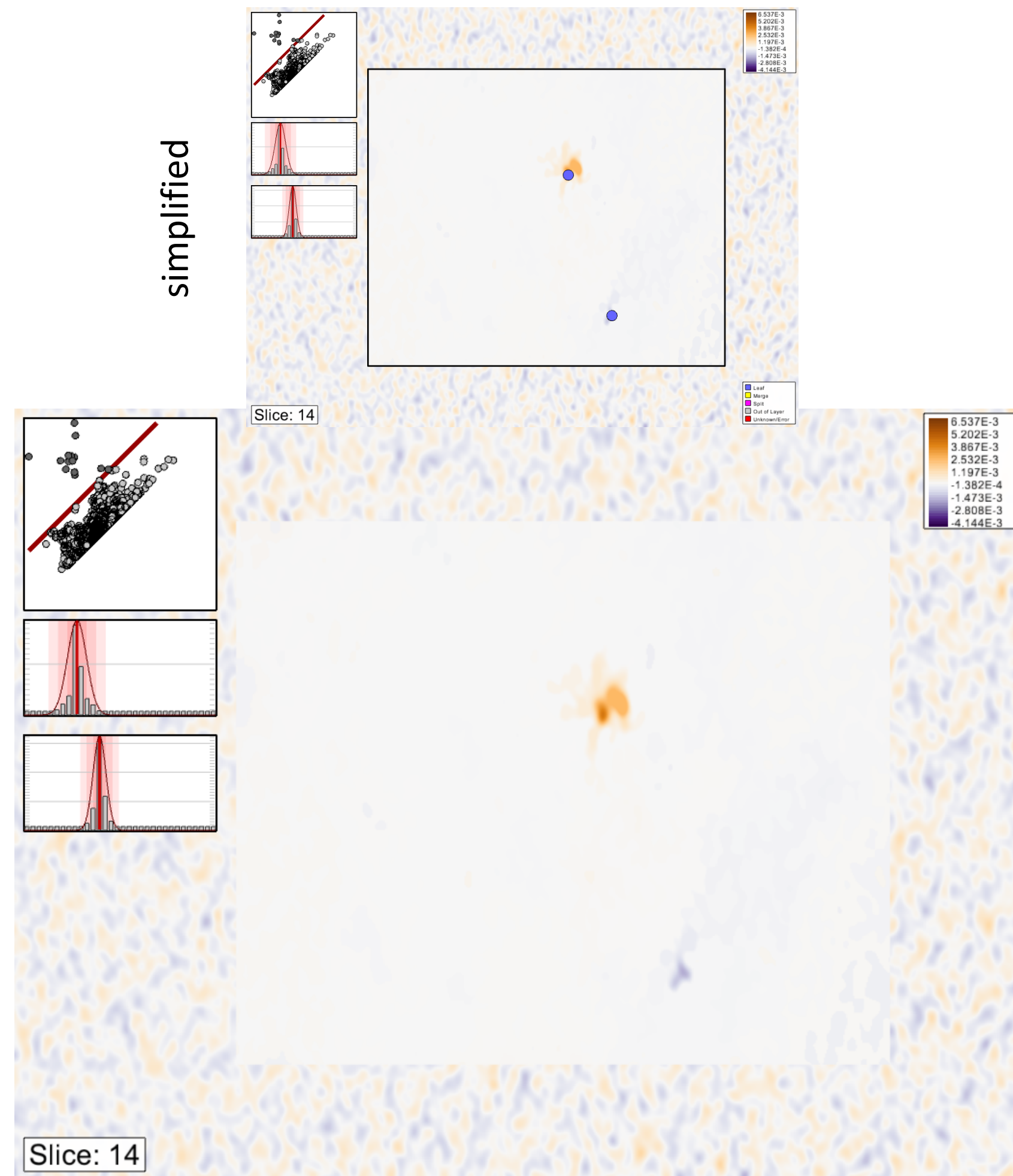
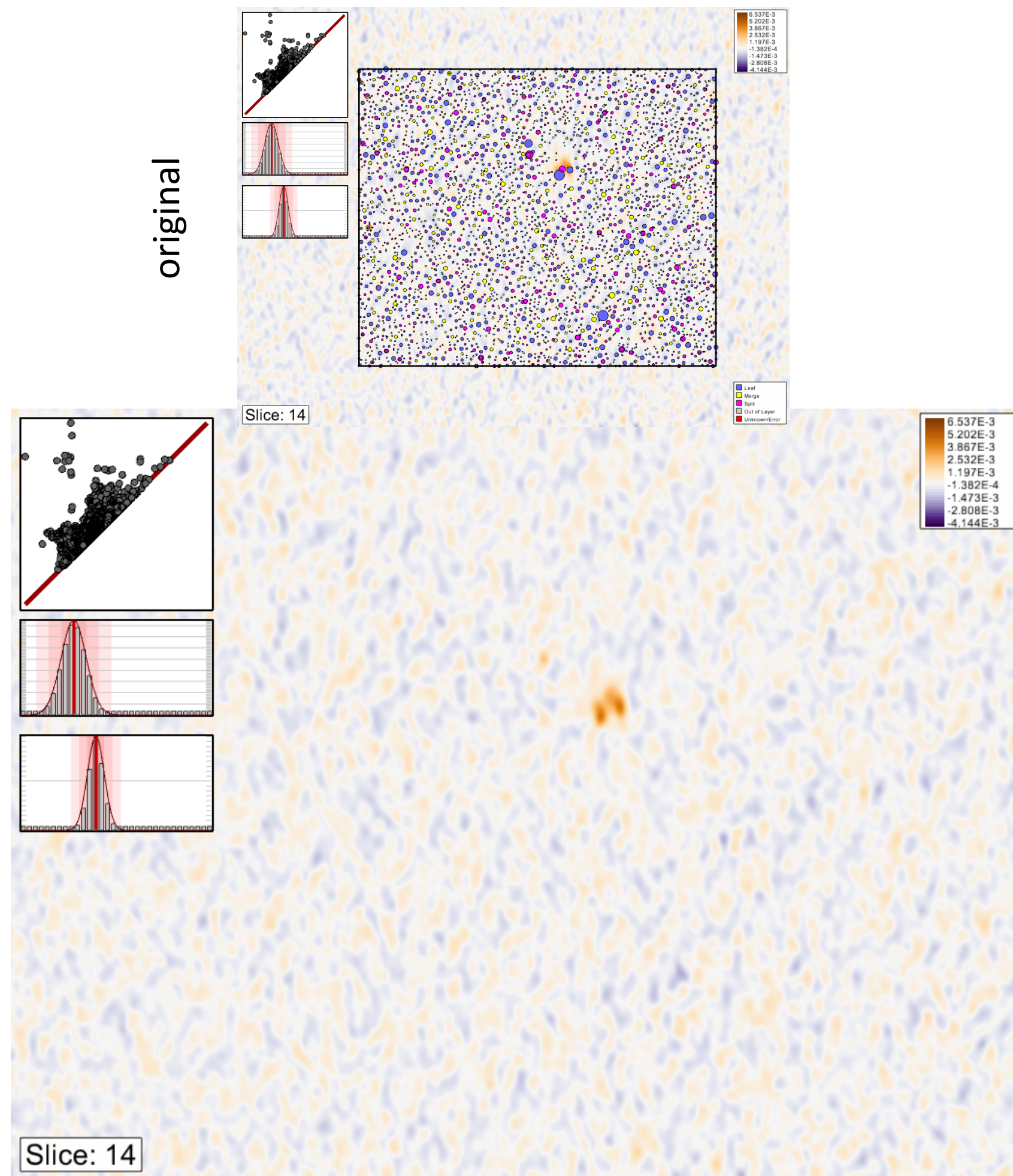


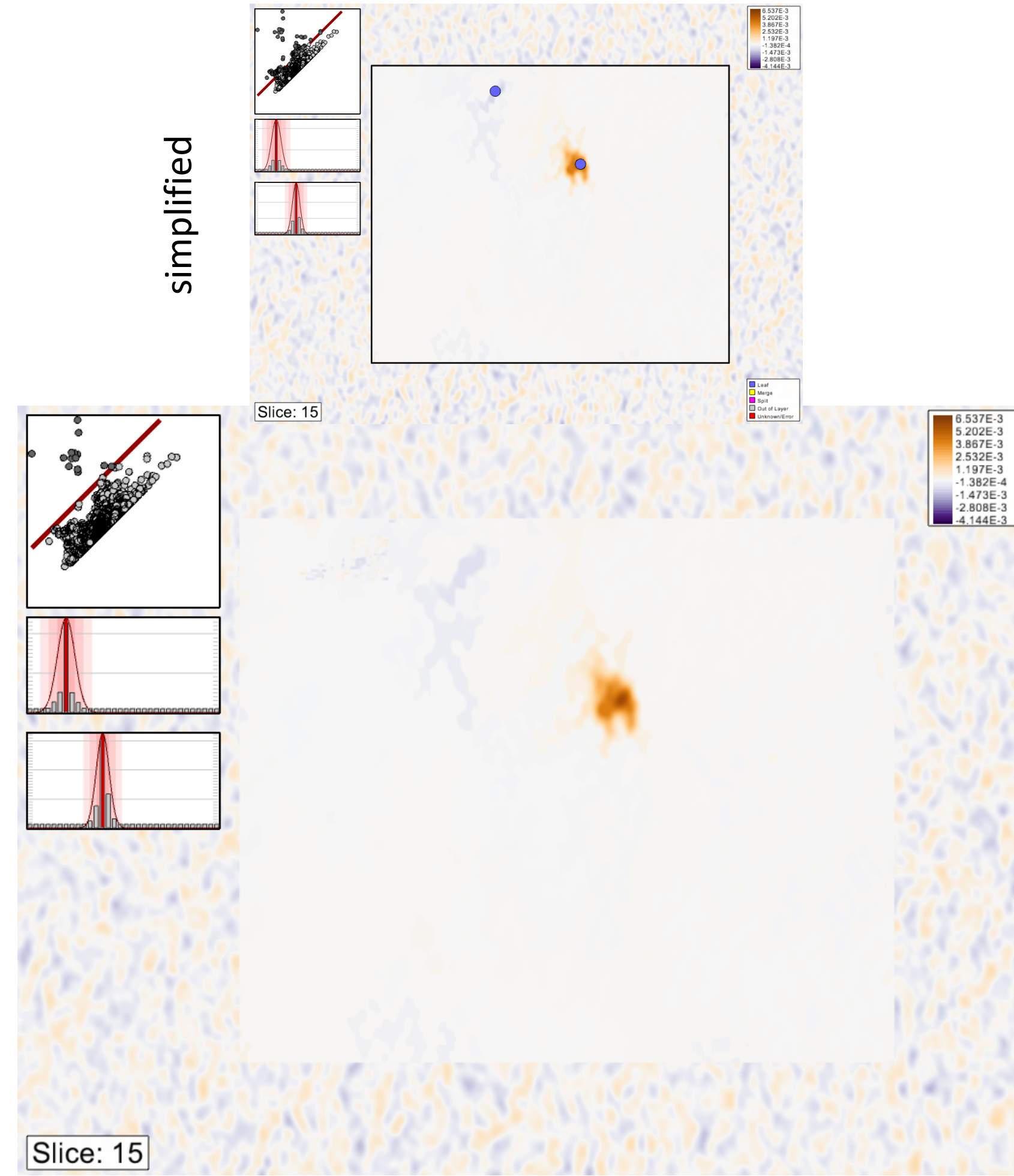
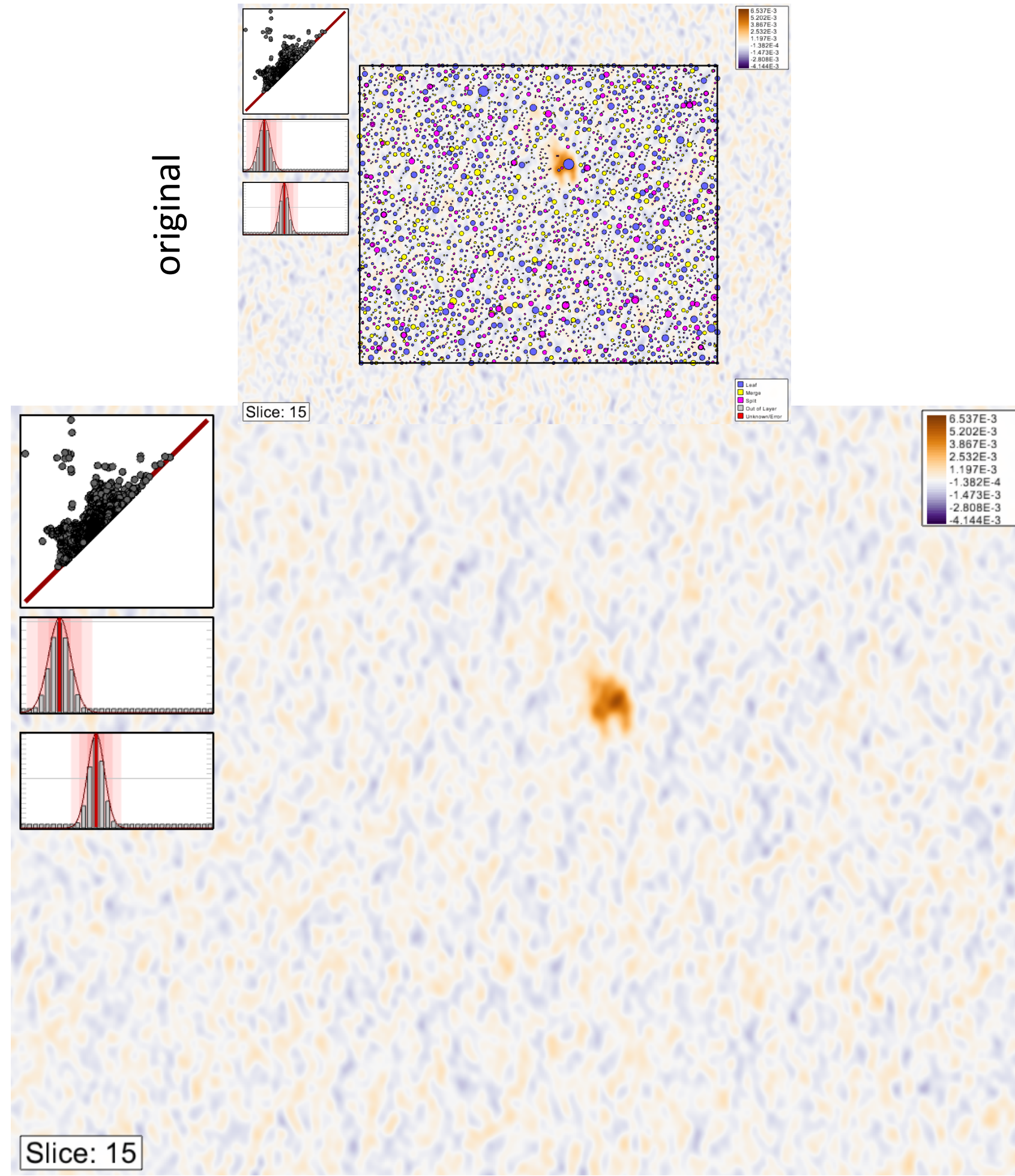


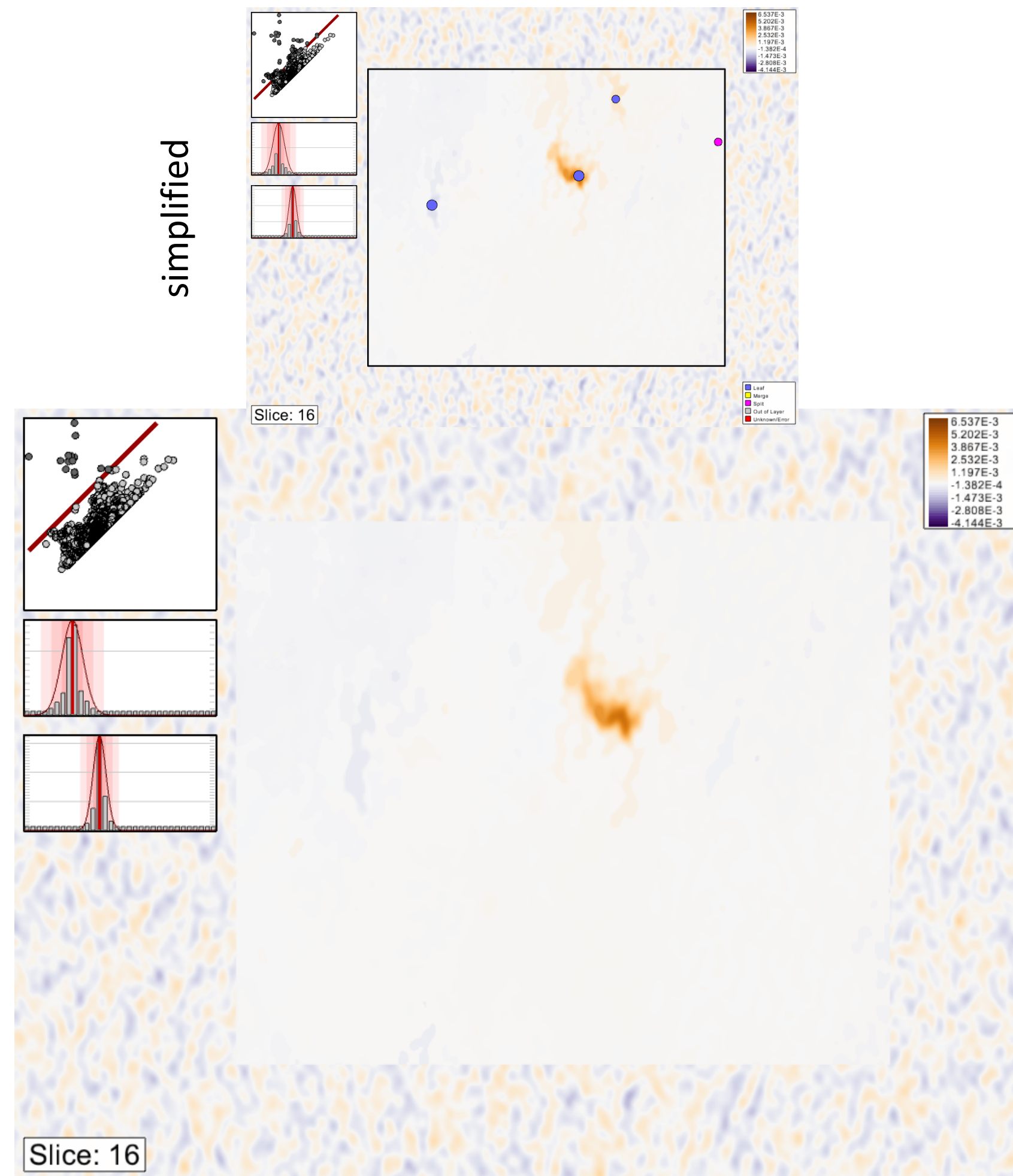
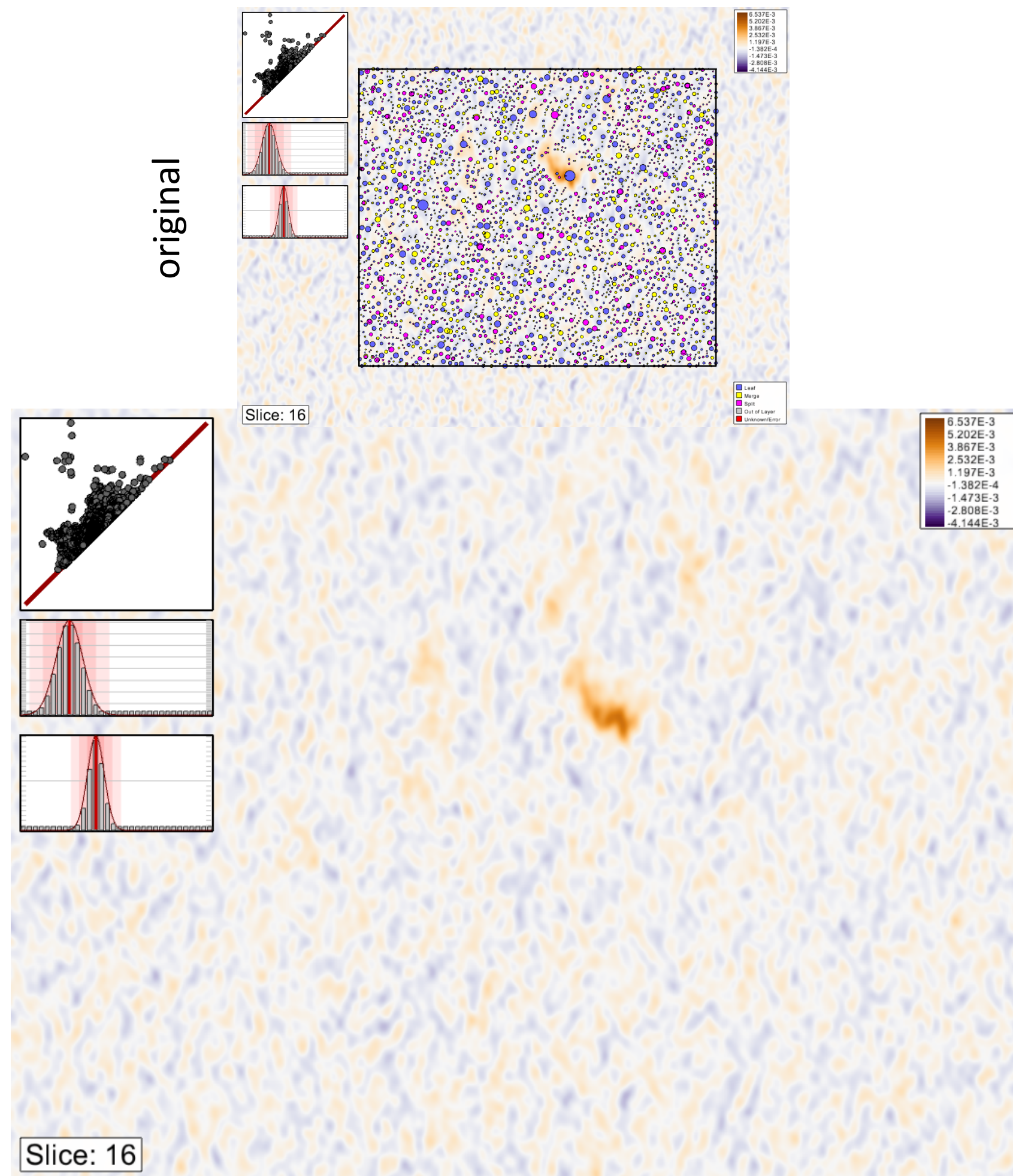


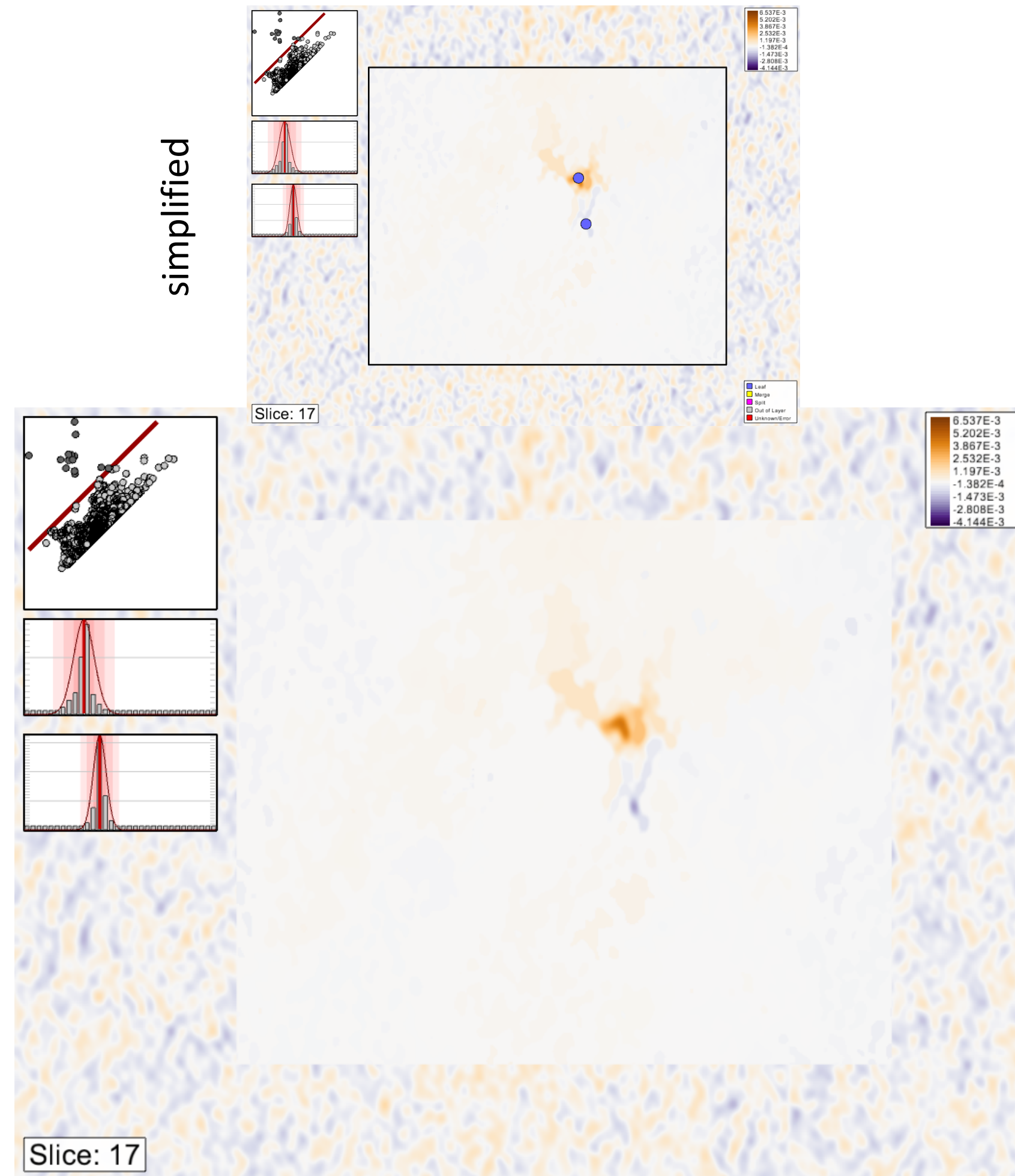
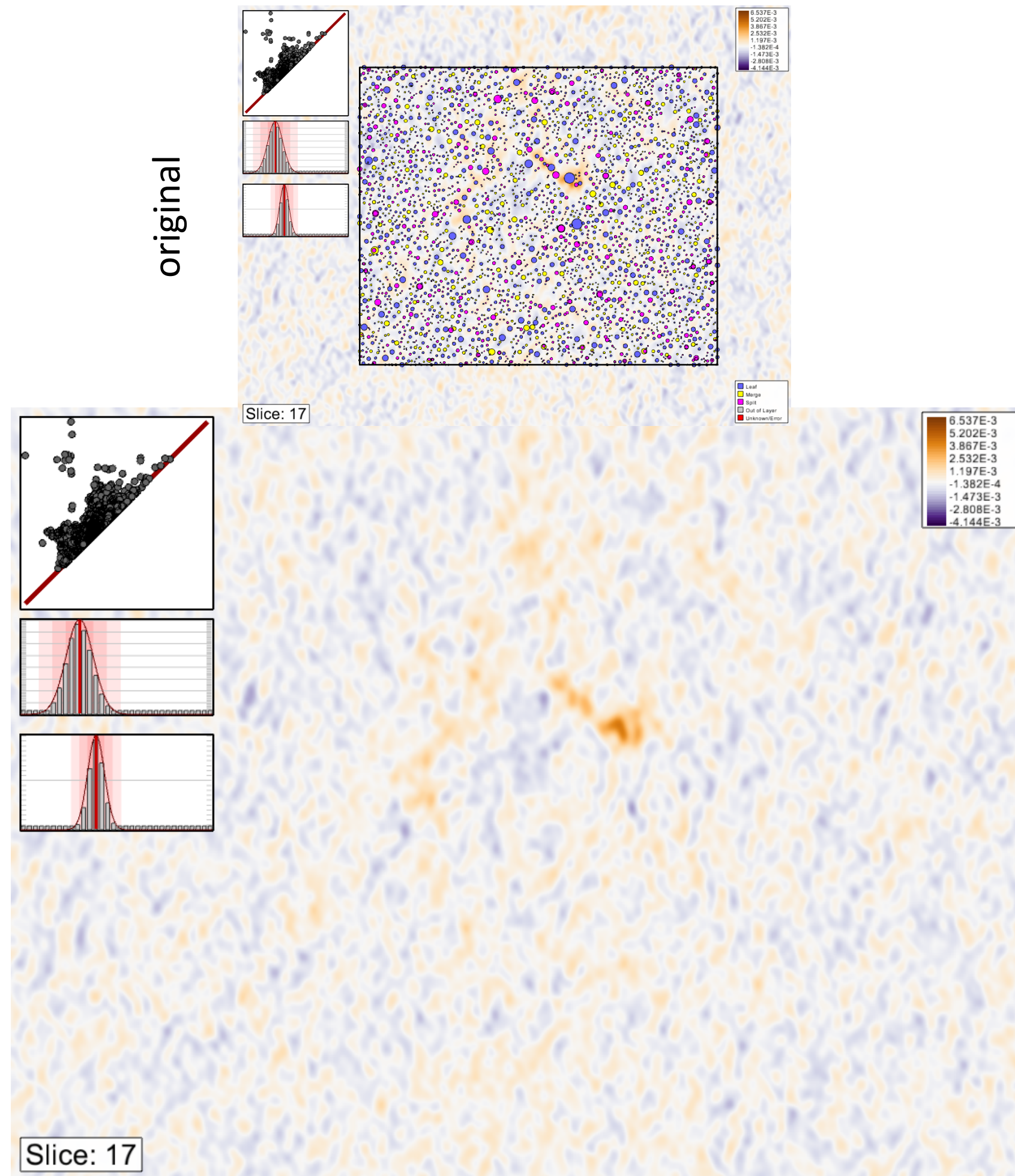


Stepping Through Slices

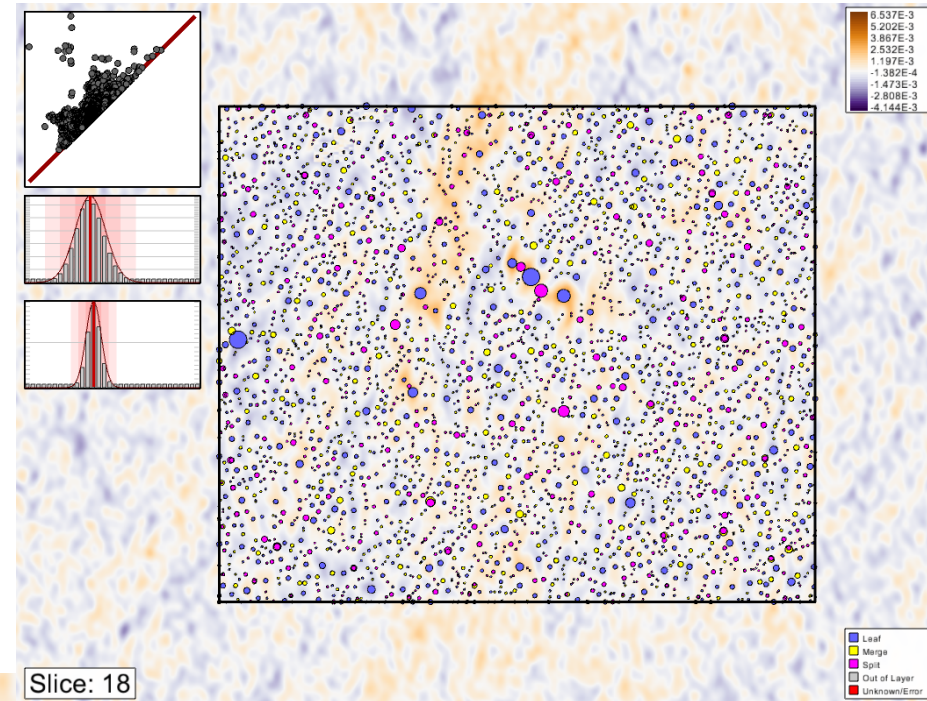




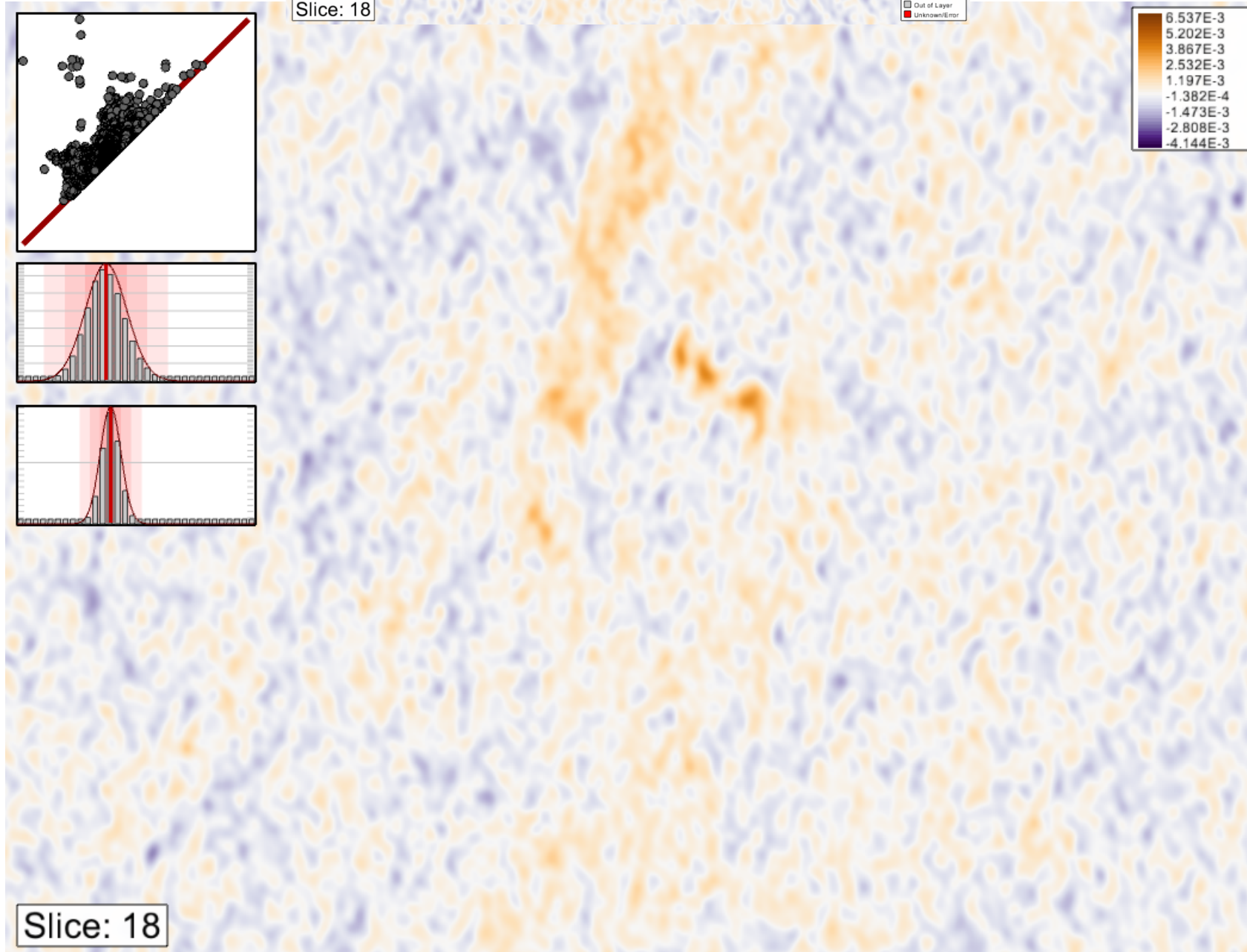




original

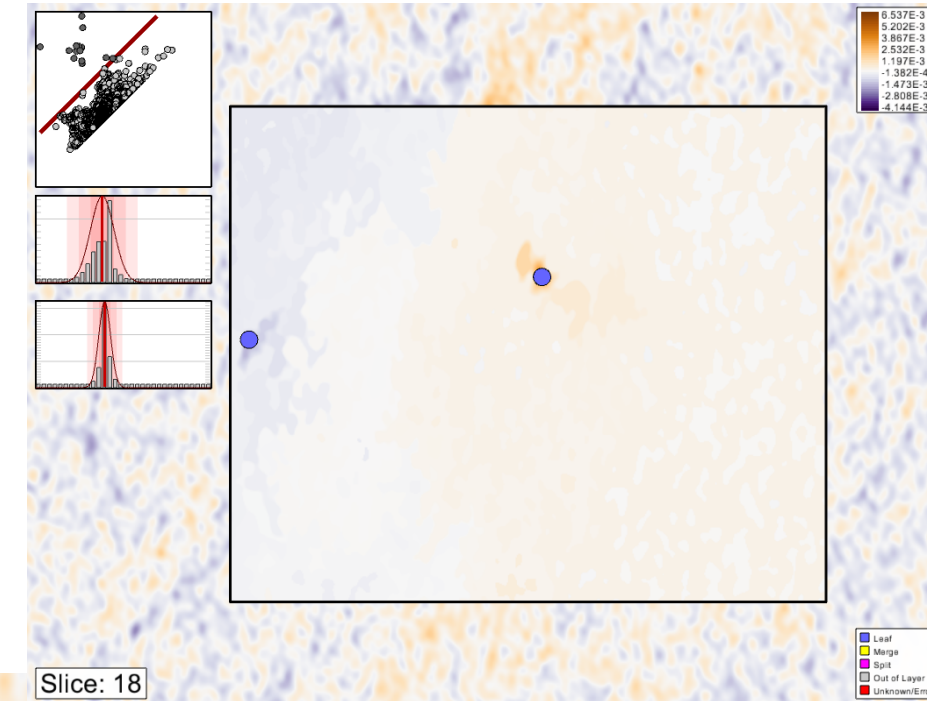


Slice: 18

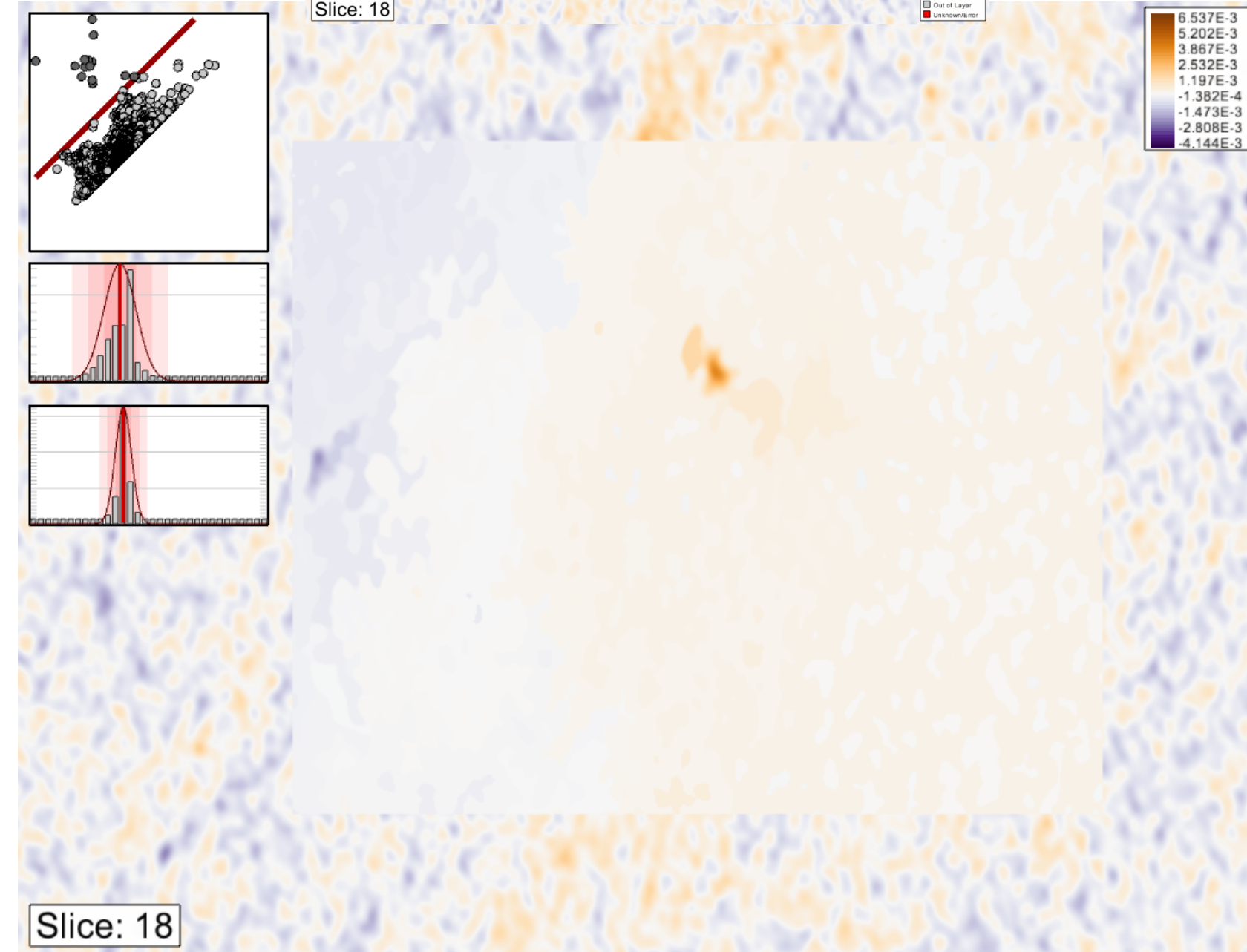


Slice: 18

simplified



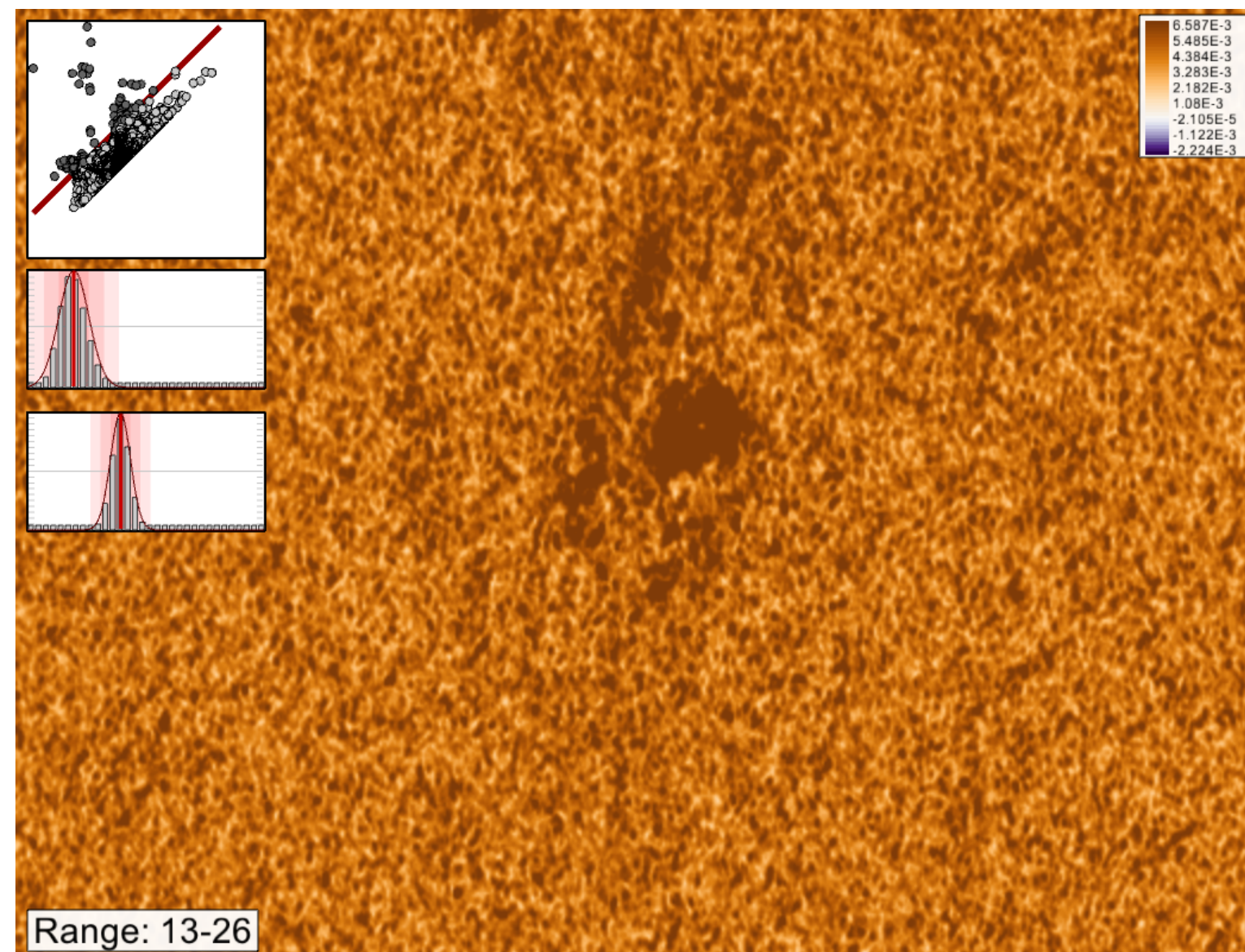
Slice: 18



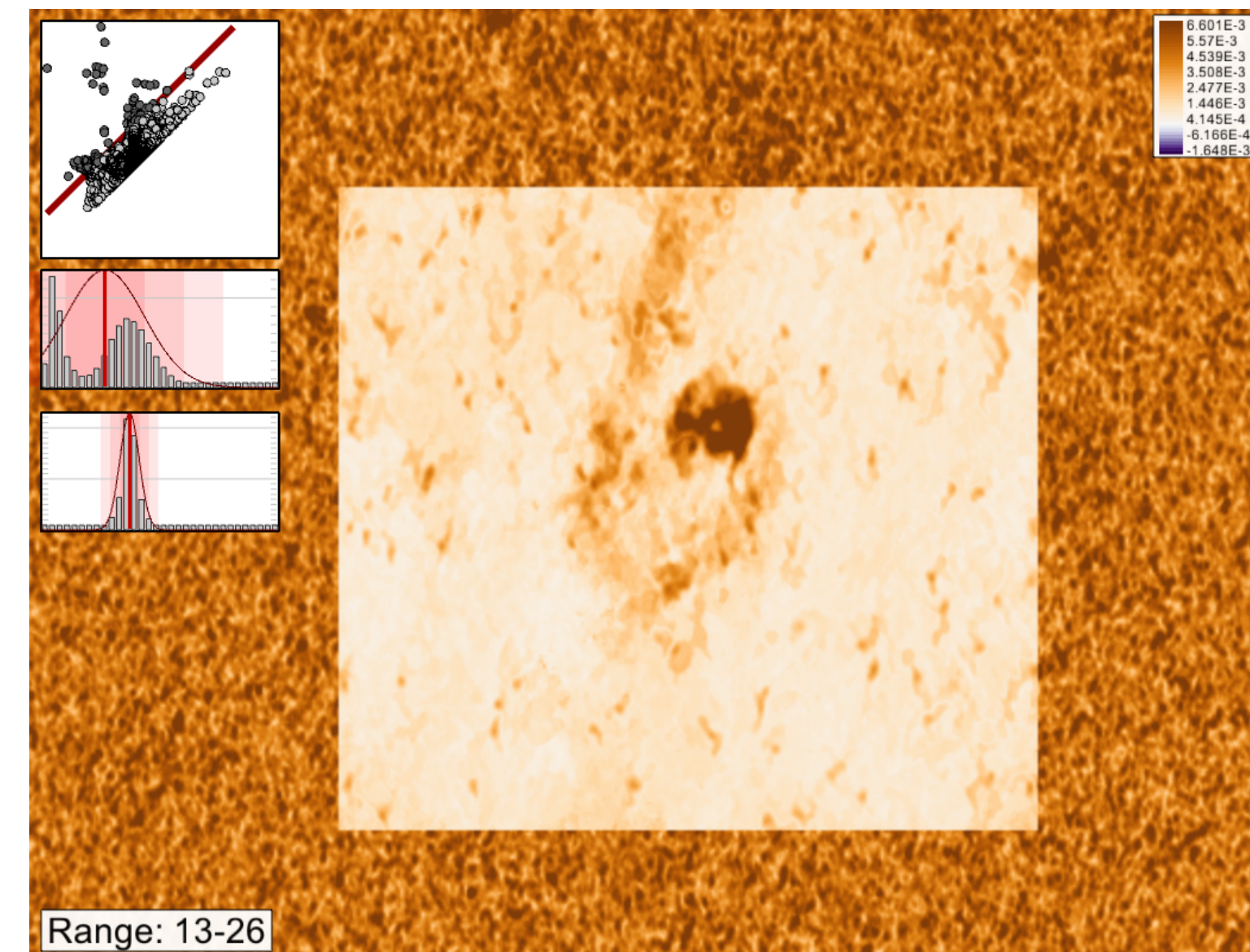
Slice: 18

MOMENT 0 ANALYSIS

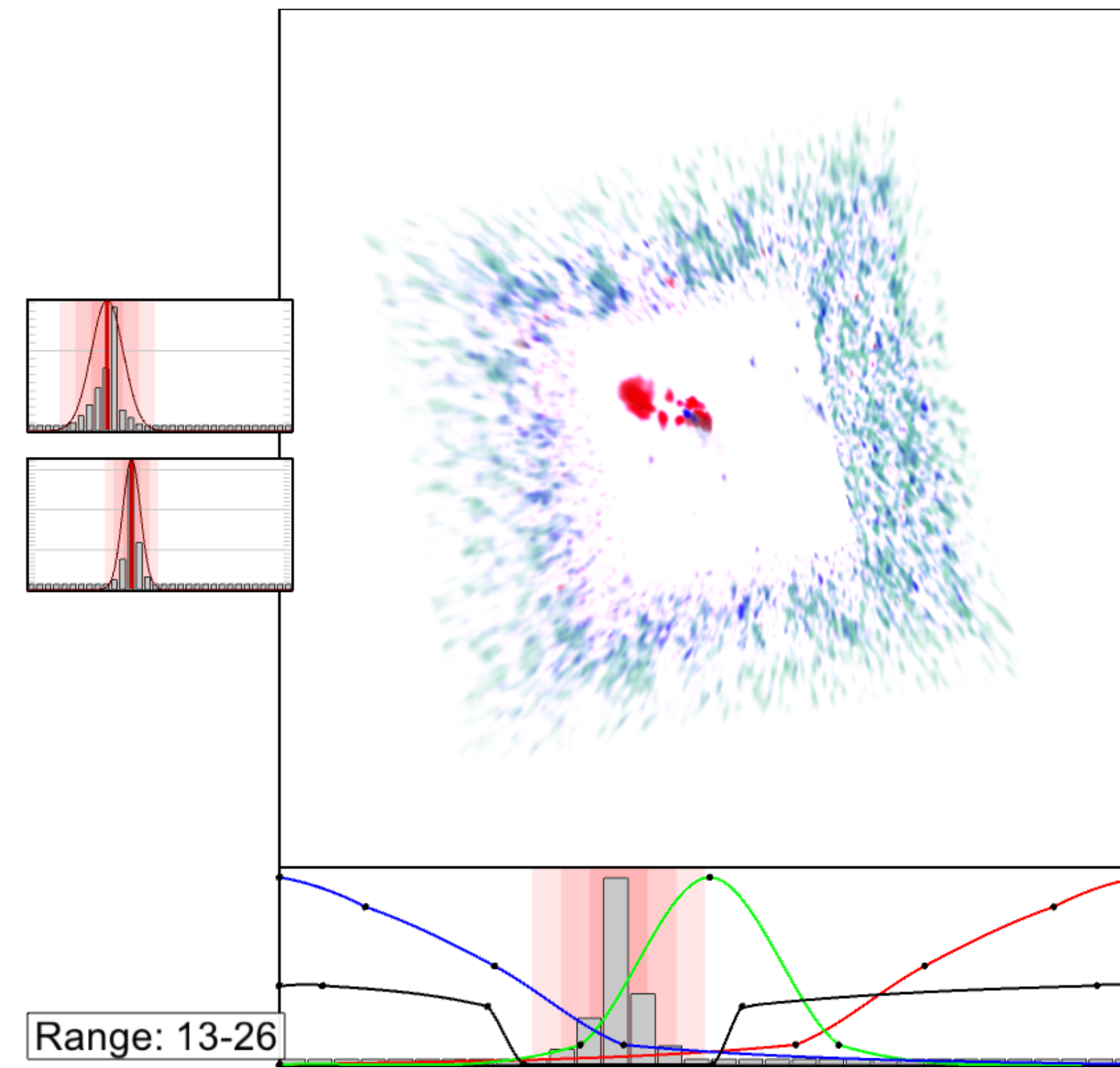
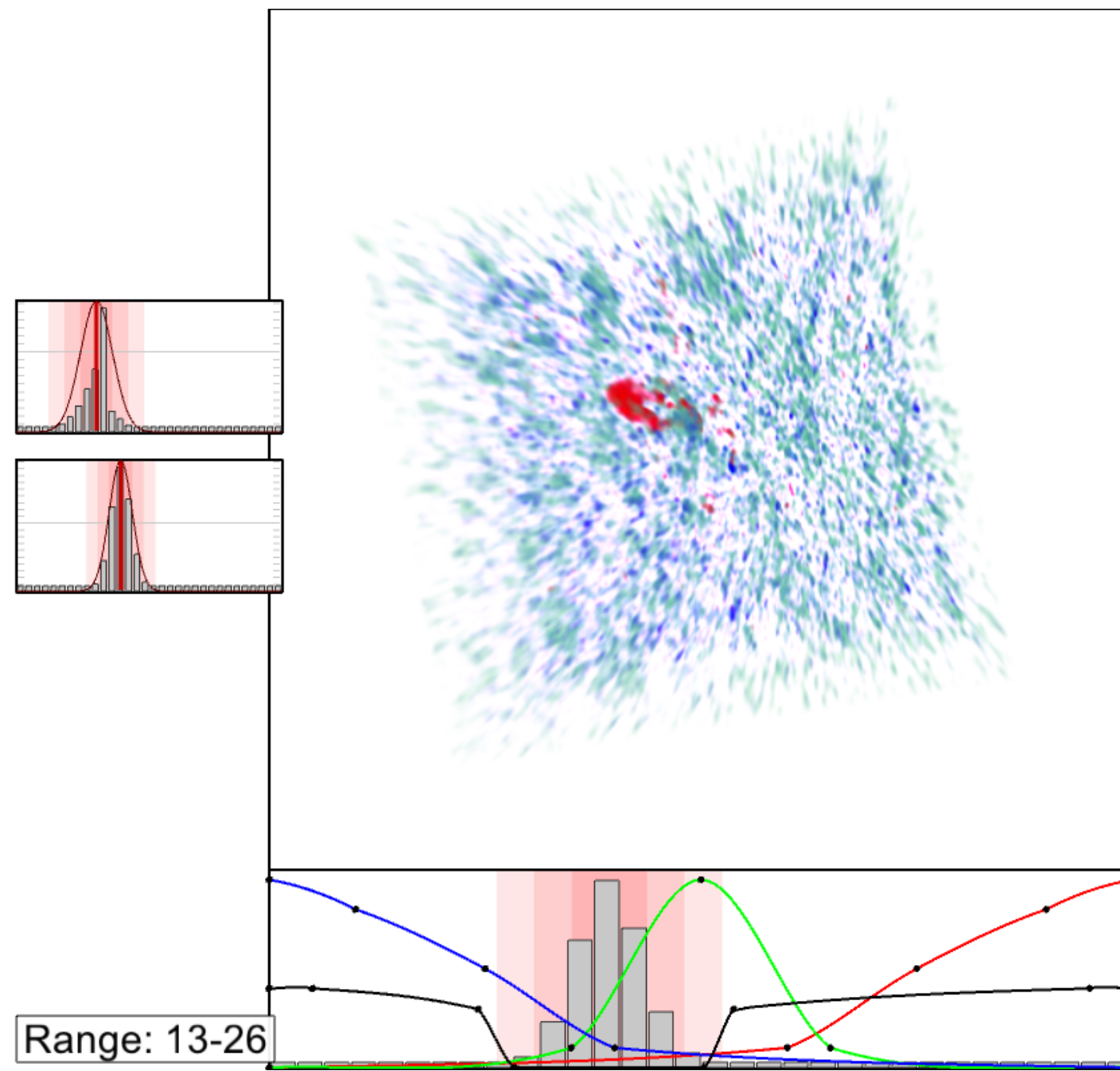
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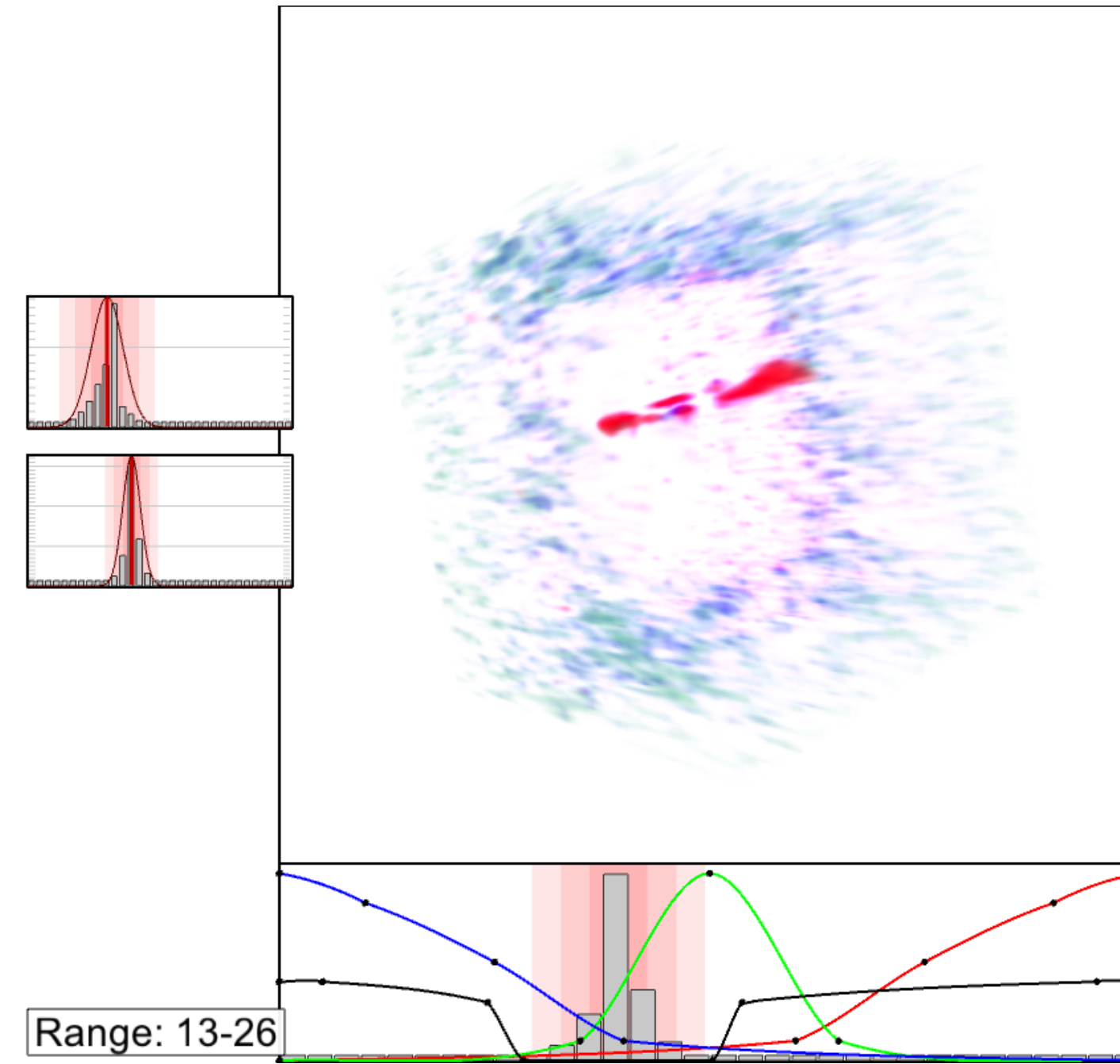
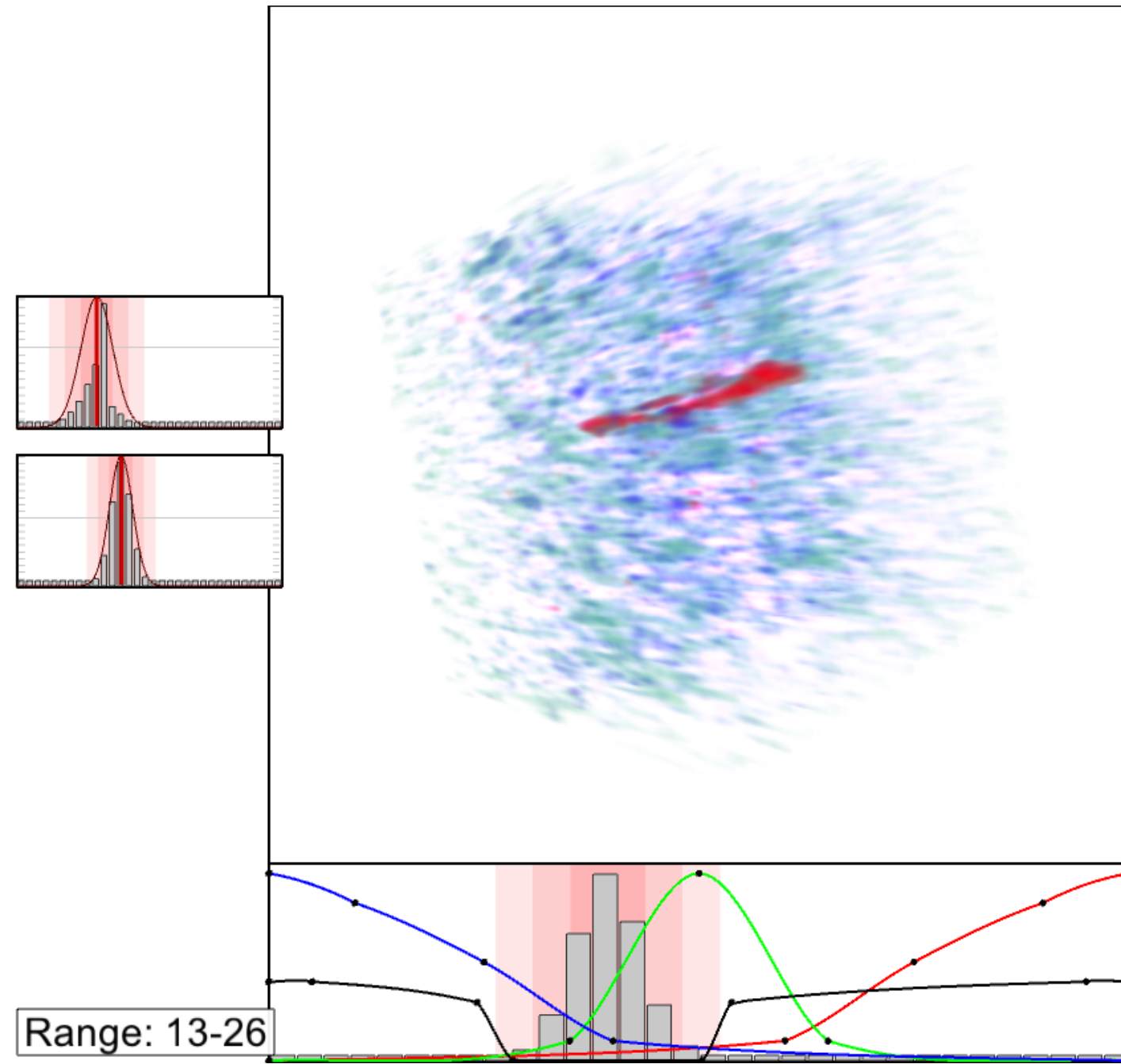
simplified



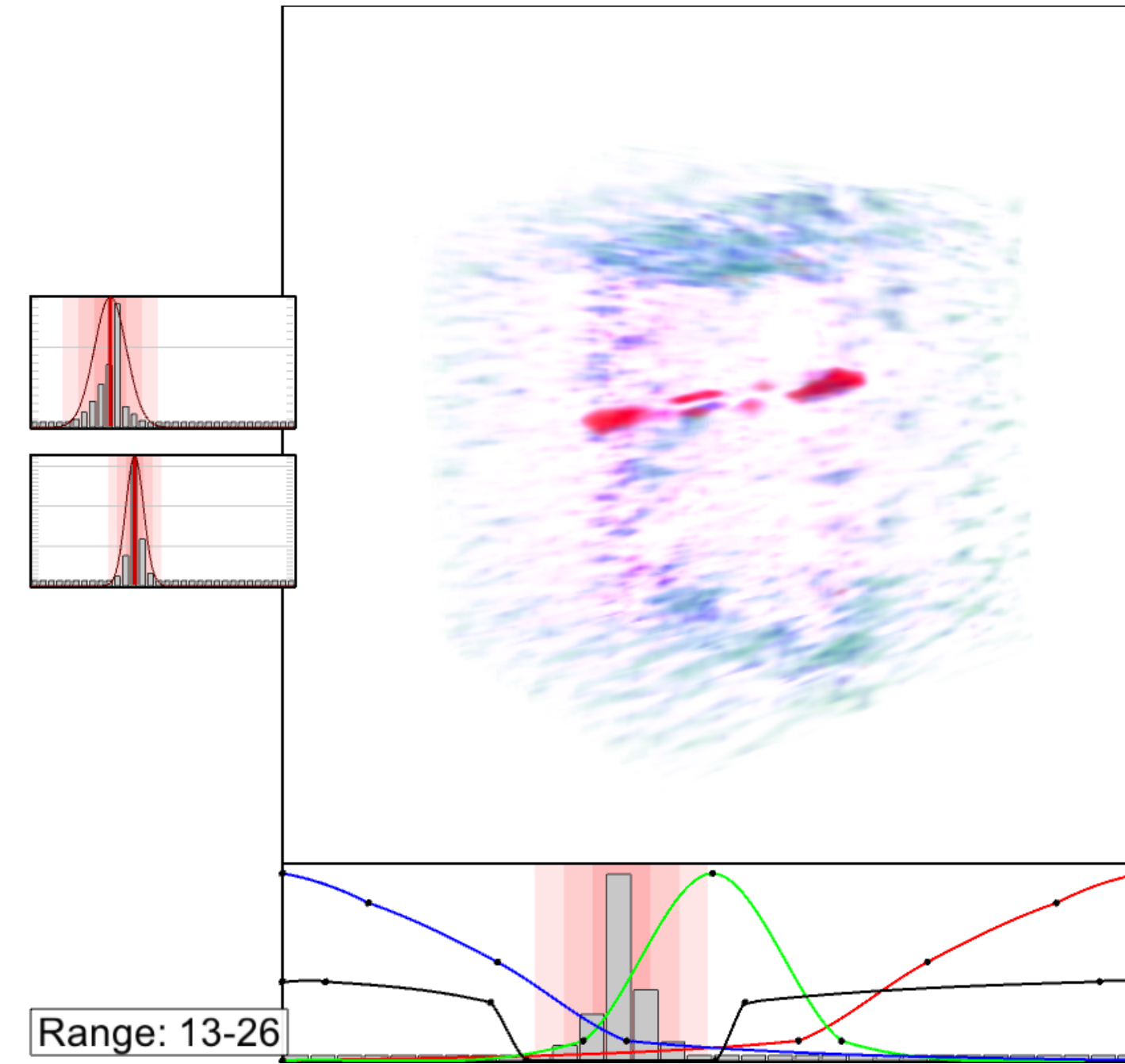
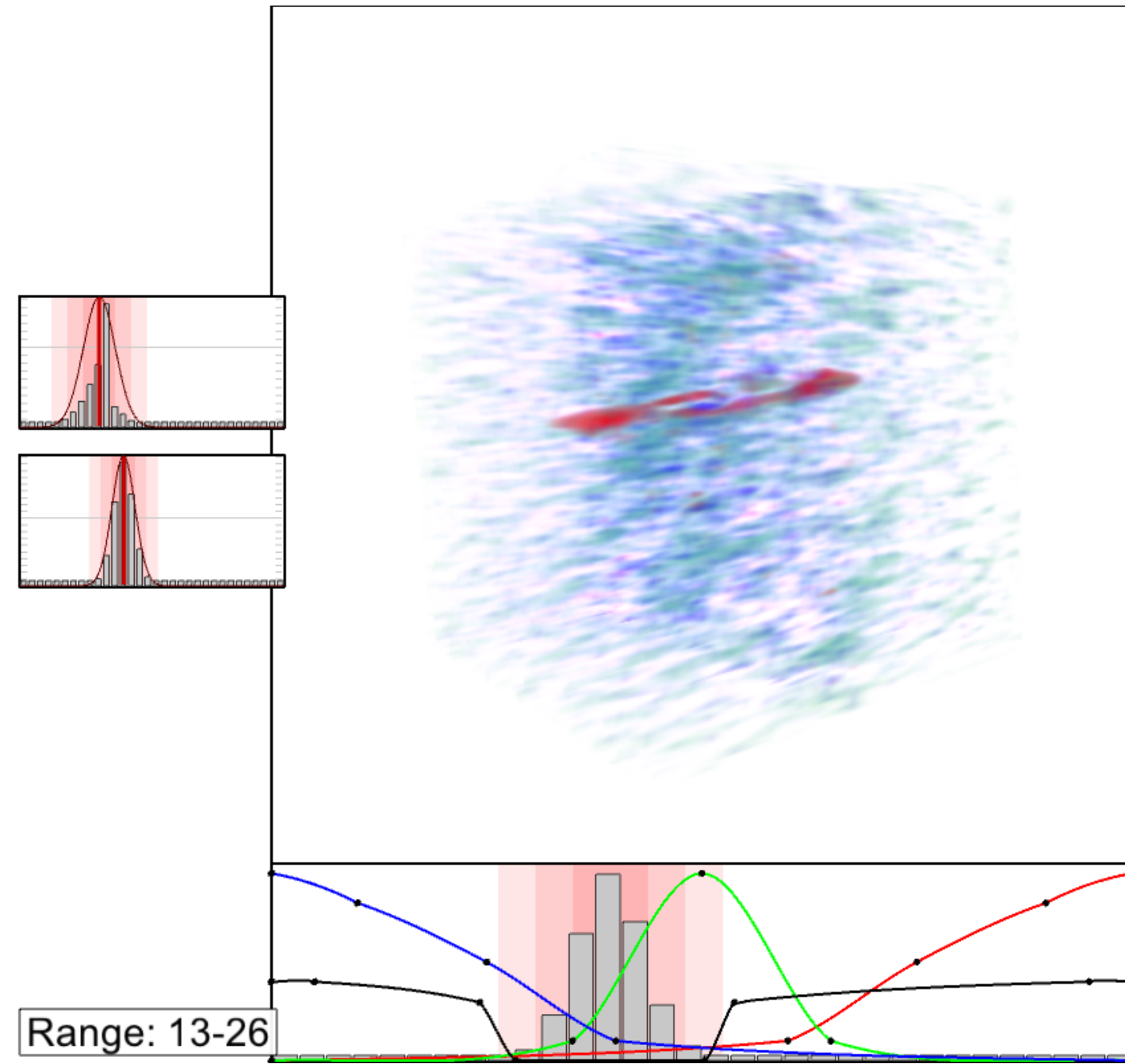
Observing the red shift



Observing the red shift



Observing the red shift

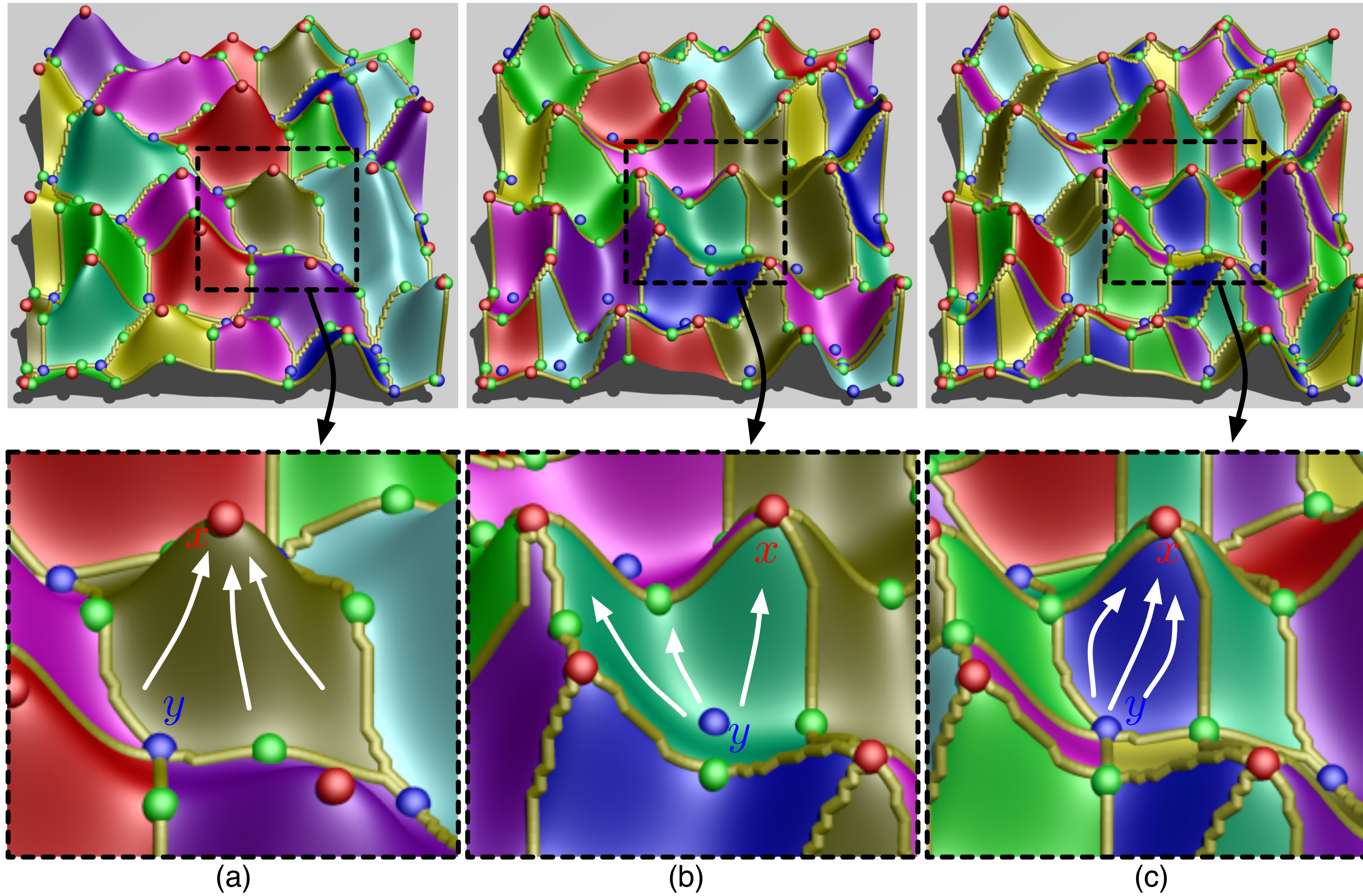


Morse-Smale Complex (MSC)

A review and application stories

MSC

Elevation on a terrain: function on a 2D domain



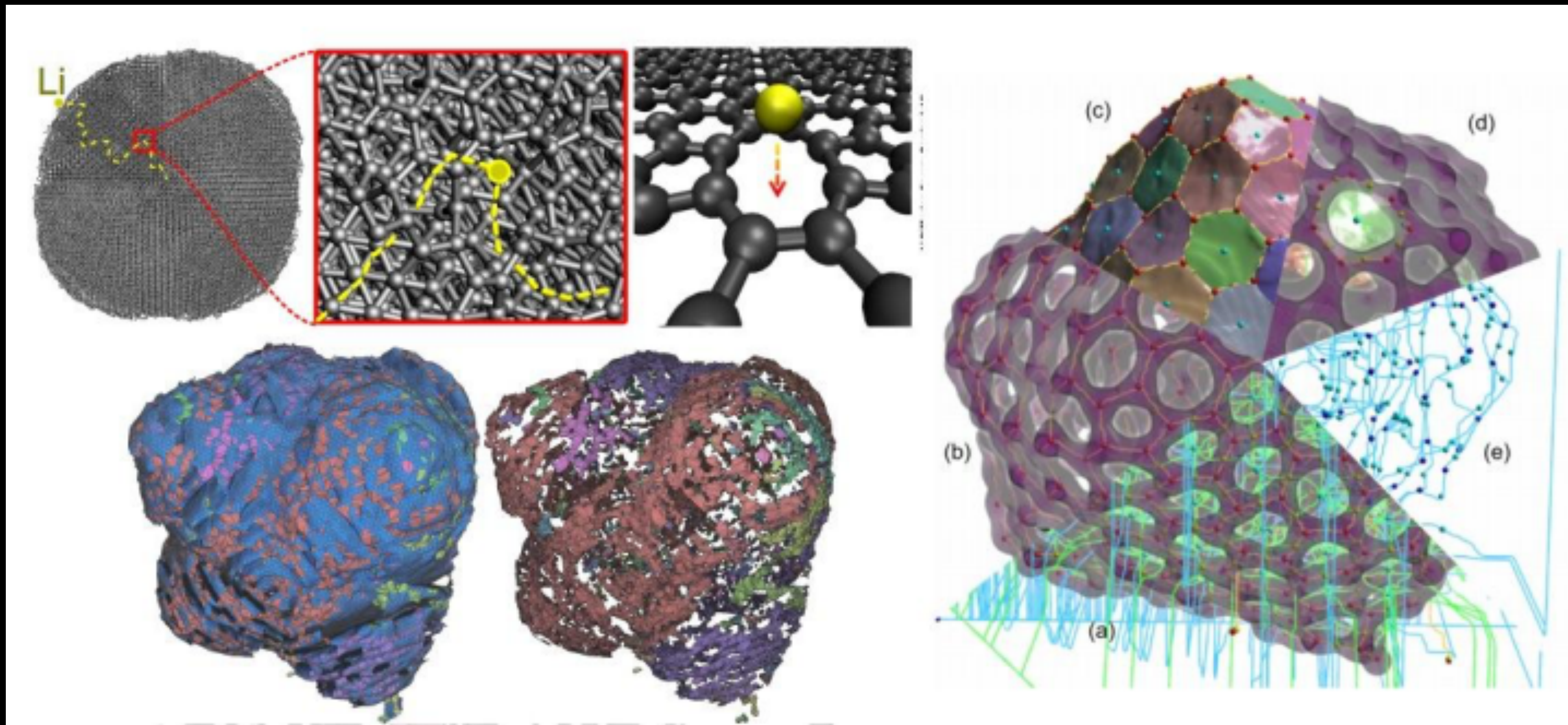
Case Study 1: Material Science Battery

Application of MSC



How long can
your battery last?

Ion diffusion geometry extraction in battery



Case Study 2: Data simplification, and more

Application of MSC

Simplify terrain data

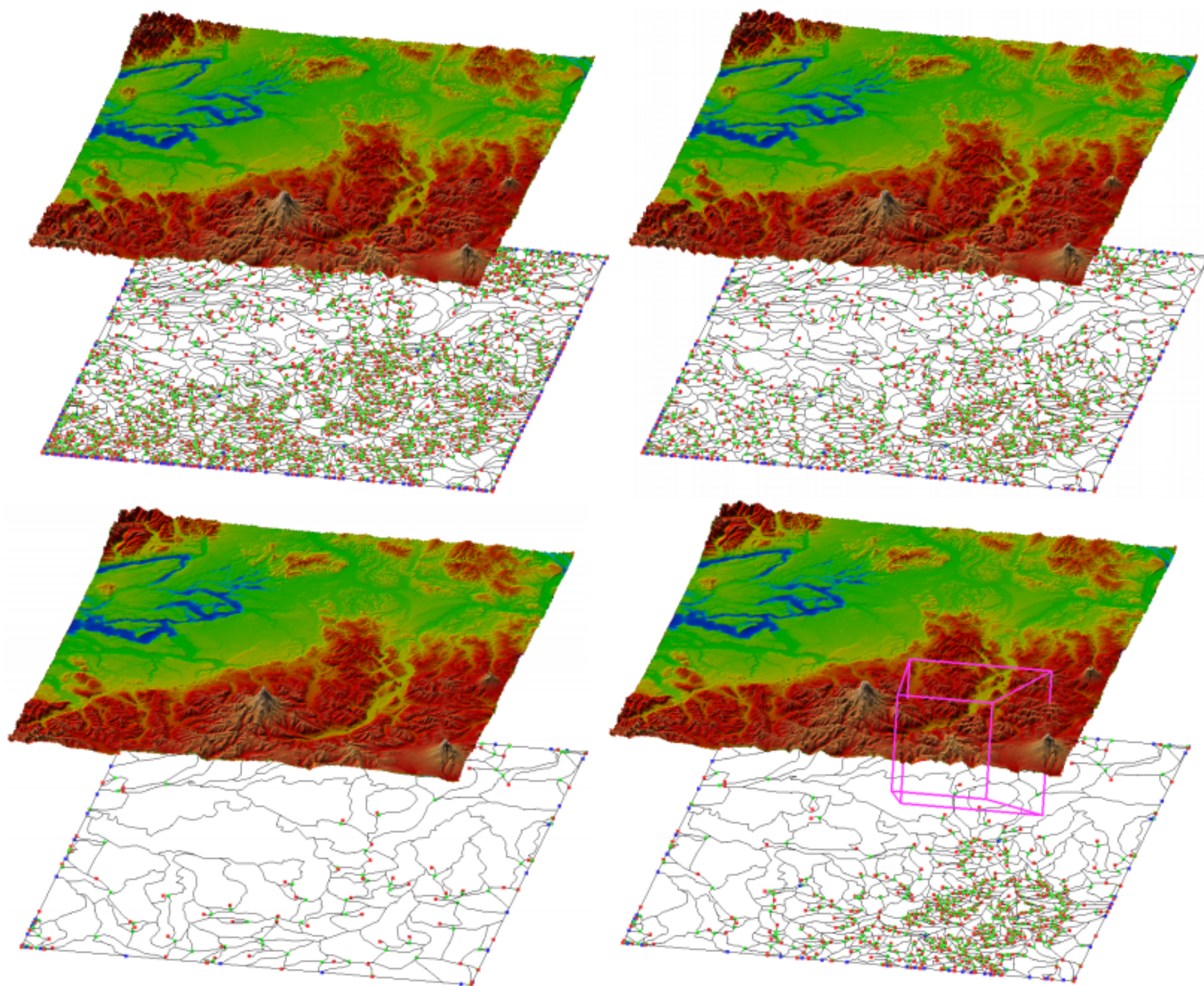
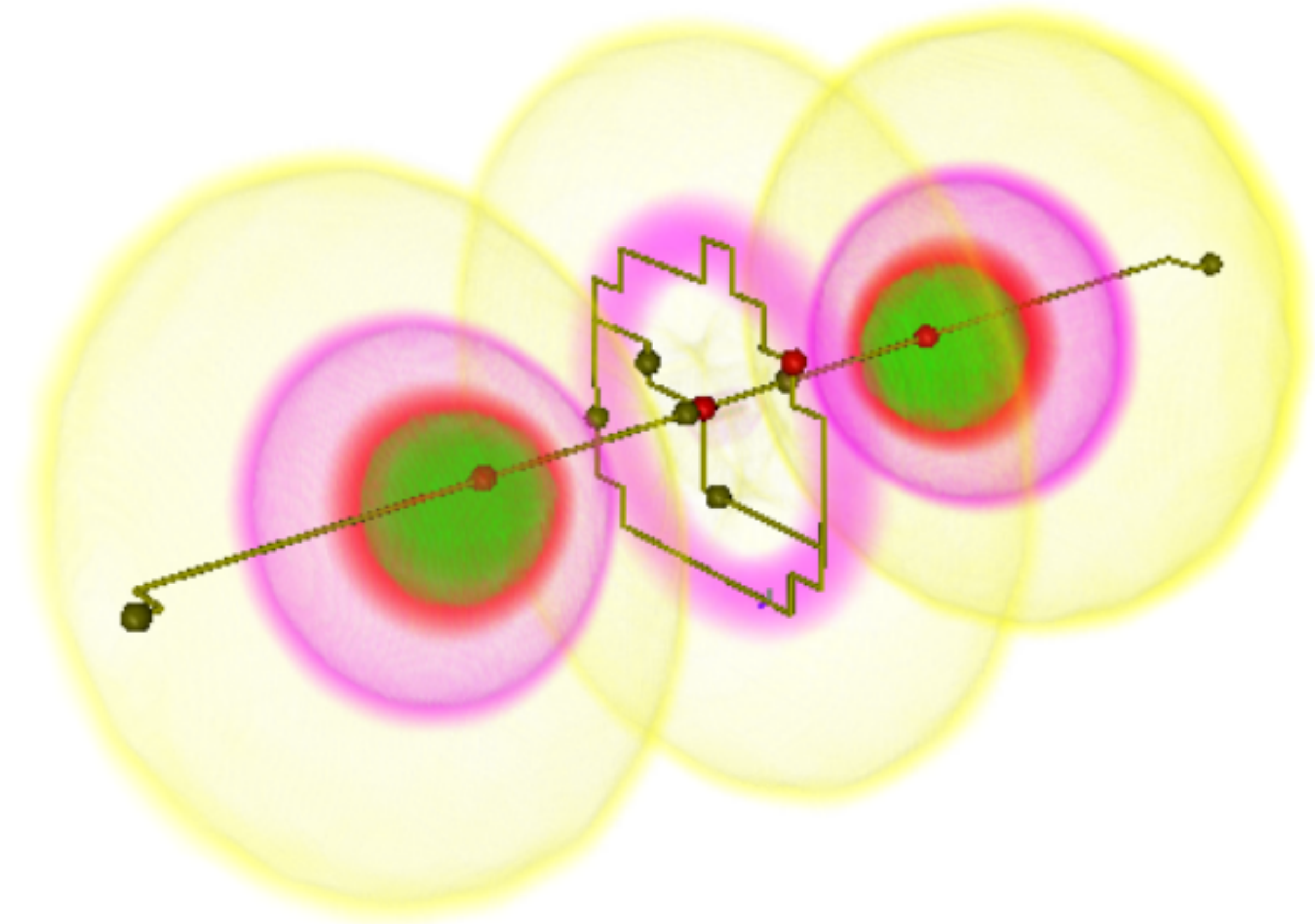
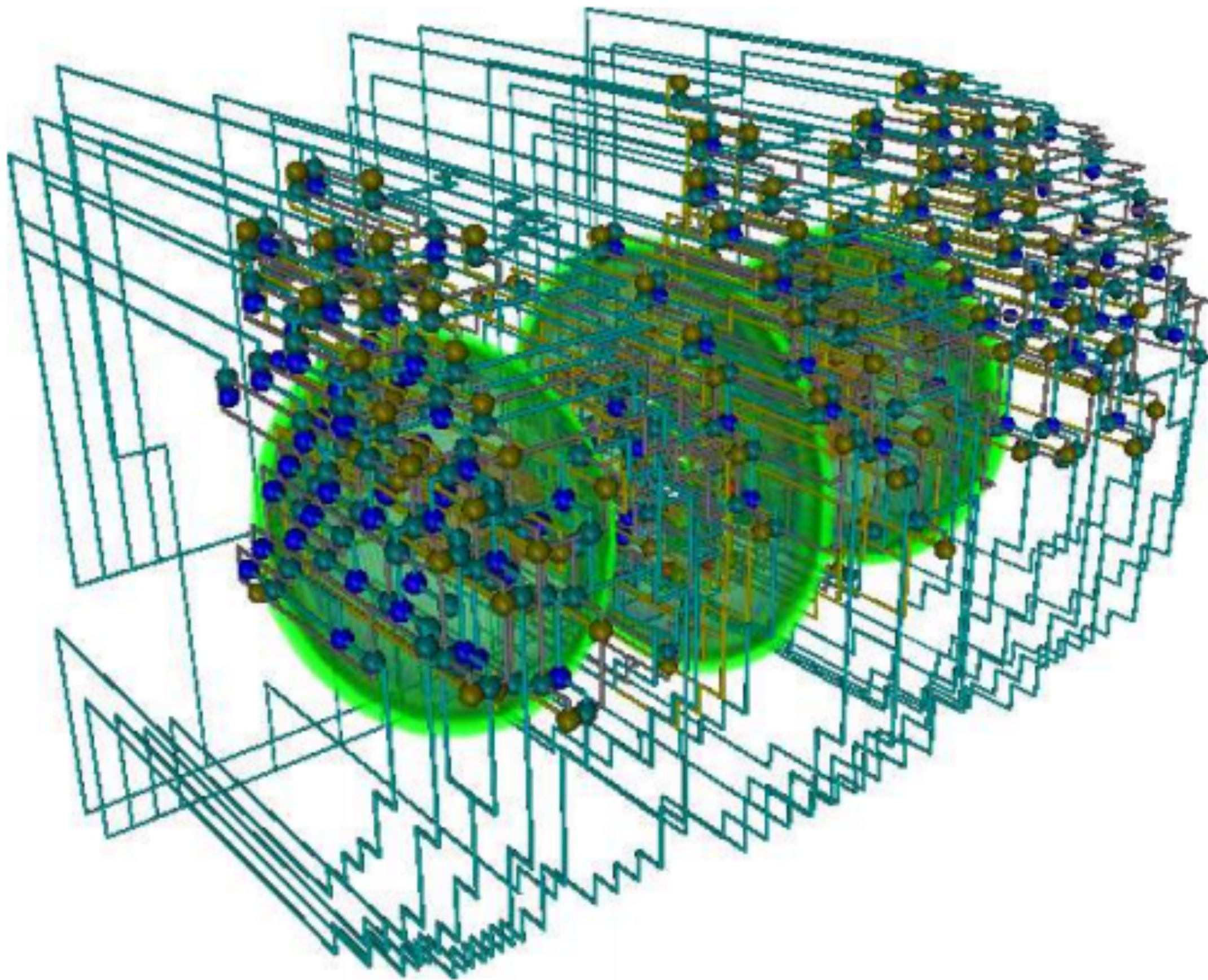


Figure 11: (Upper-left) Puget Sound data after topological noise removal. (Upper-right) Data at persistence of 1.2% of the maximum height. (Lower-left) Data at persistence 20% of the maximum height. (Lower-right) View-dependent refinement (purple: view frustum).

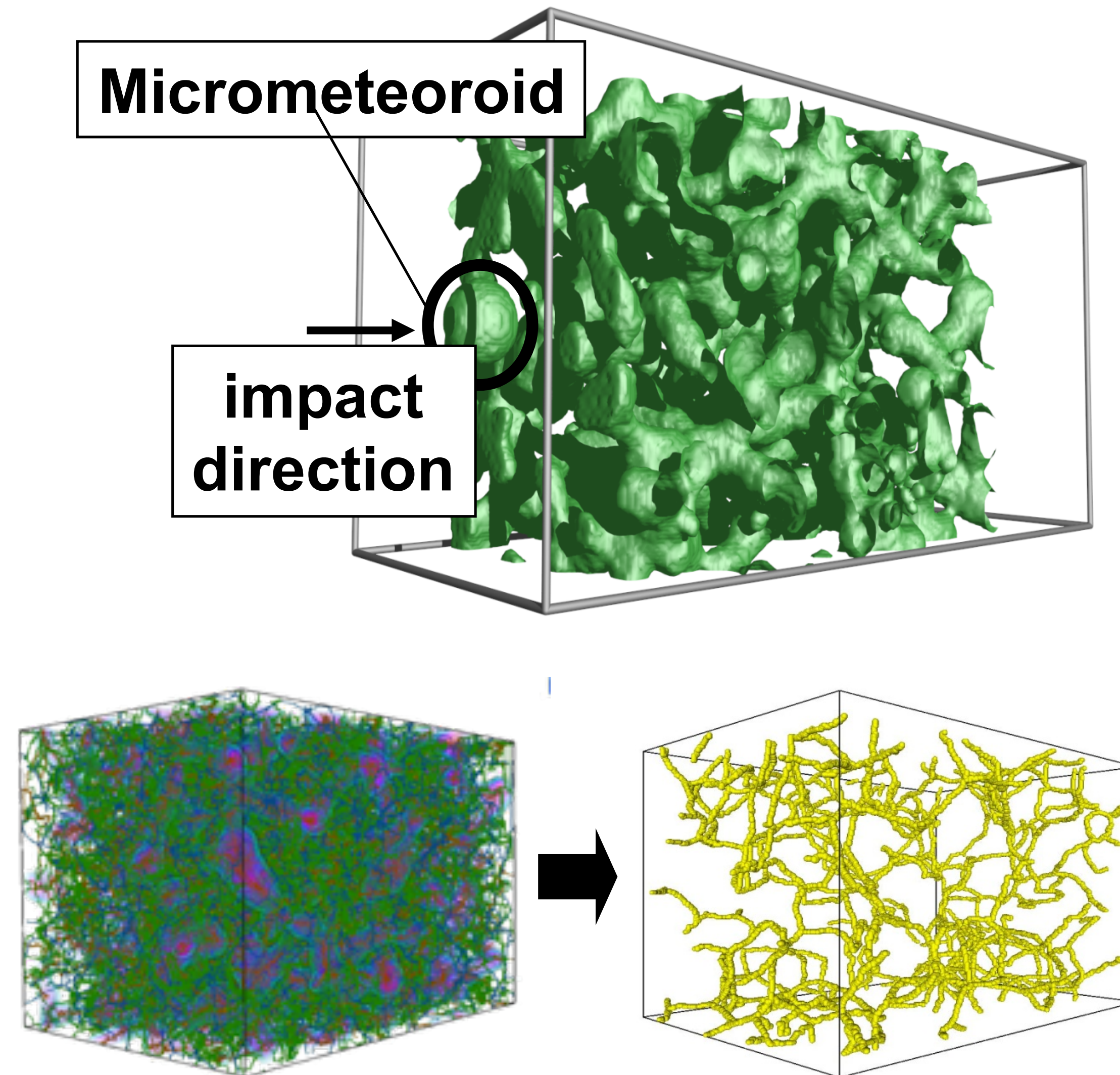
P.-T Bremer, H.
Edelsbrunner, B. Hamann
and V.
Pascucci, 2003

Simplify Electron Density Data



Case Study A: Reconstructing porous material

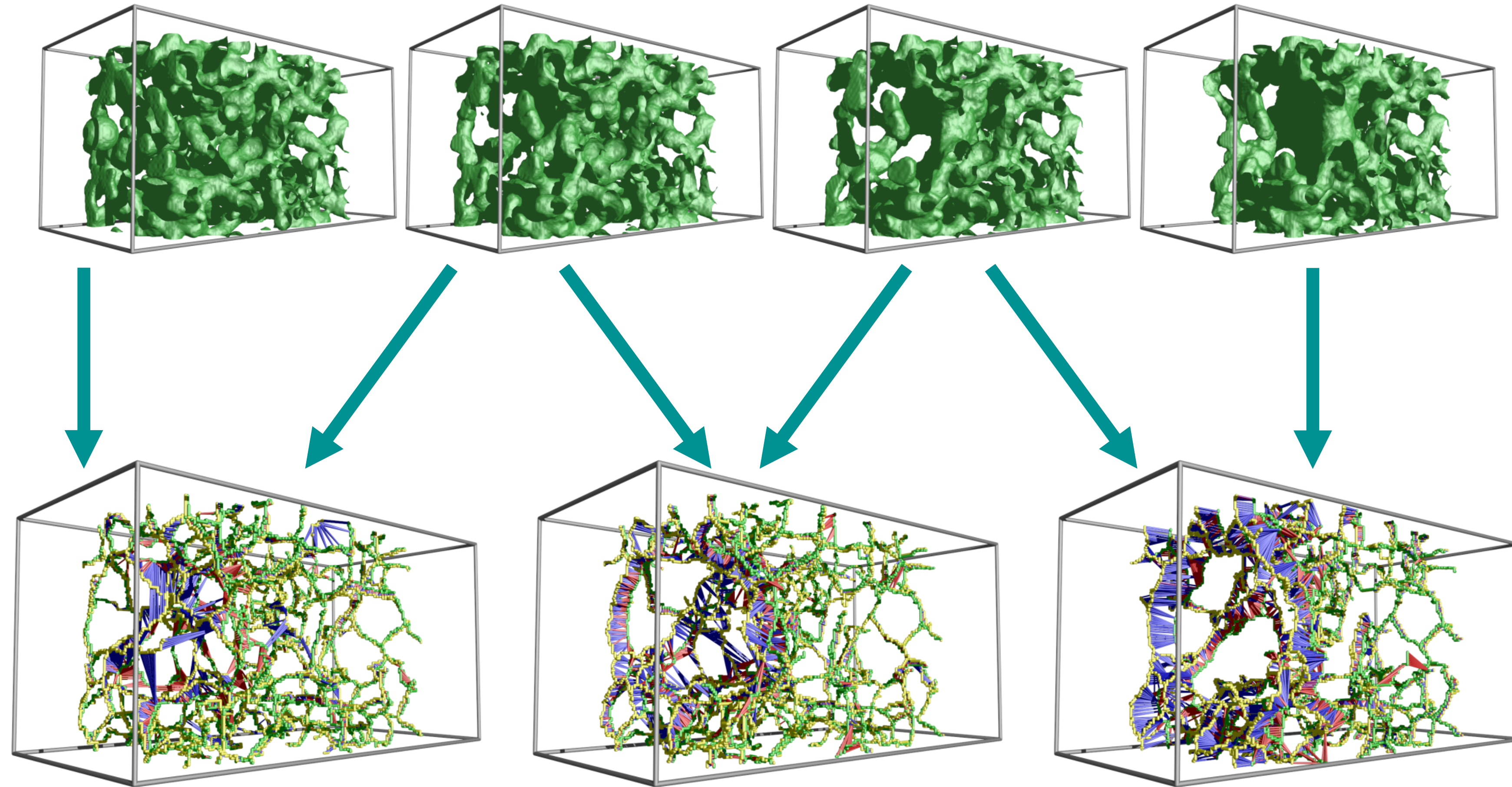
Quantitative Analysis of the Impact of a Micrometeoroid in a Porous Medium; reconstructing the structure of porous medium



Source:
Valerio
Pascucci

Case study A: Porous Medium

We Track the Evolution of the Filament Structure of the Material Under Impact

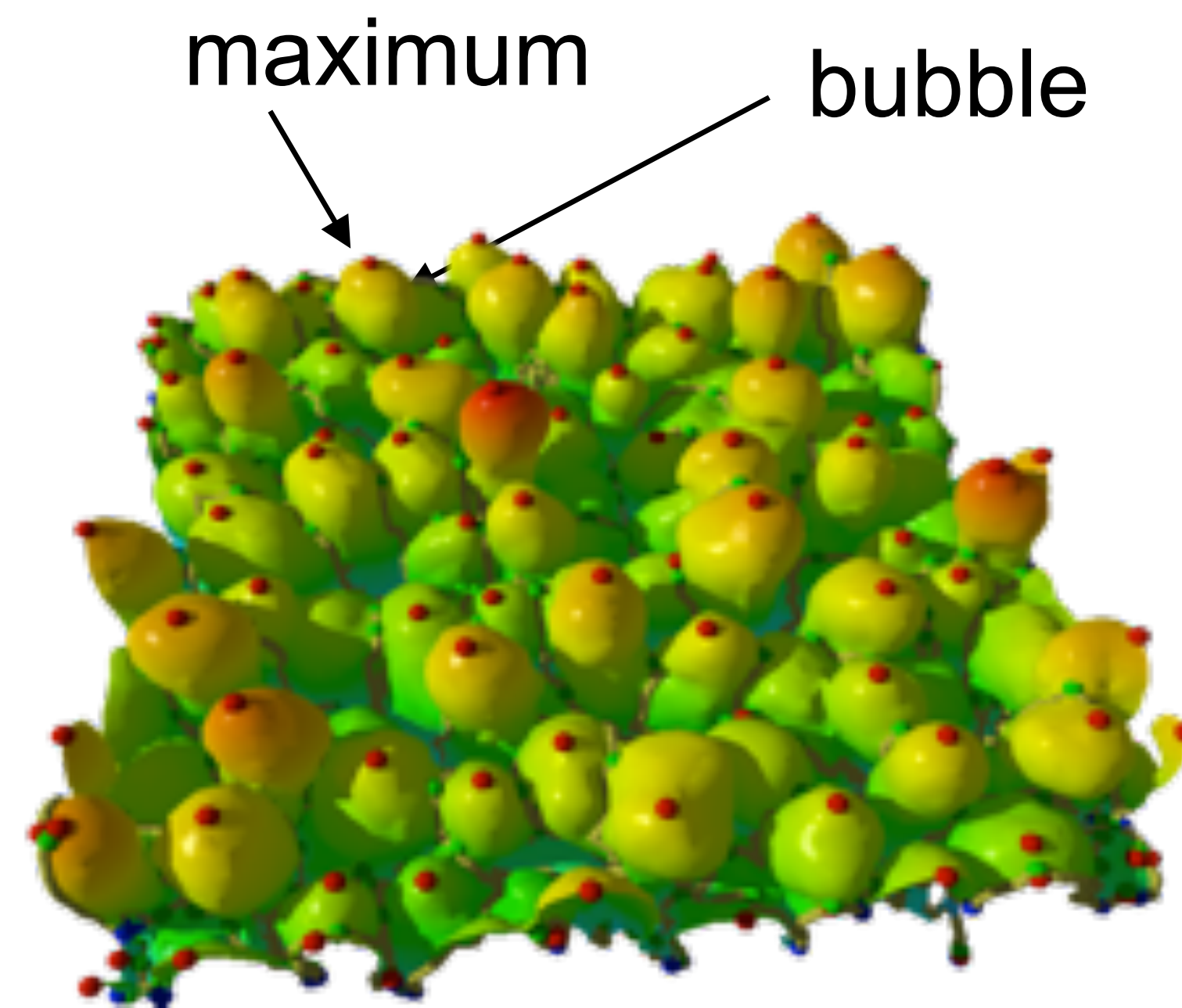


Time comparison of the reconstructions

Source:
Valerio
Pascucci

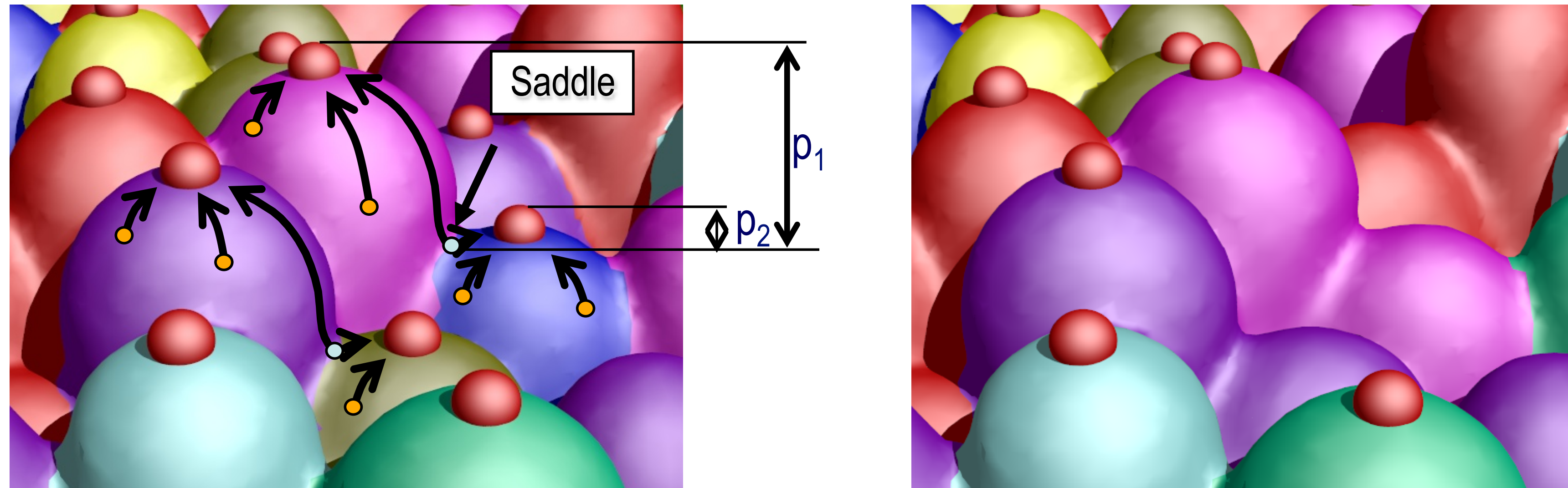
Case study B: feature definition - Bubble Tracking

Analyze high-resolution Rayleigh Taylor instability simulations



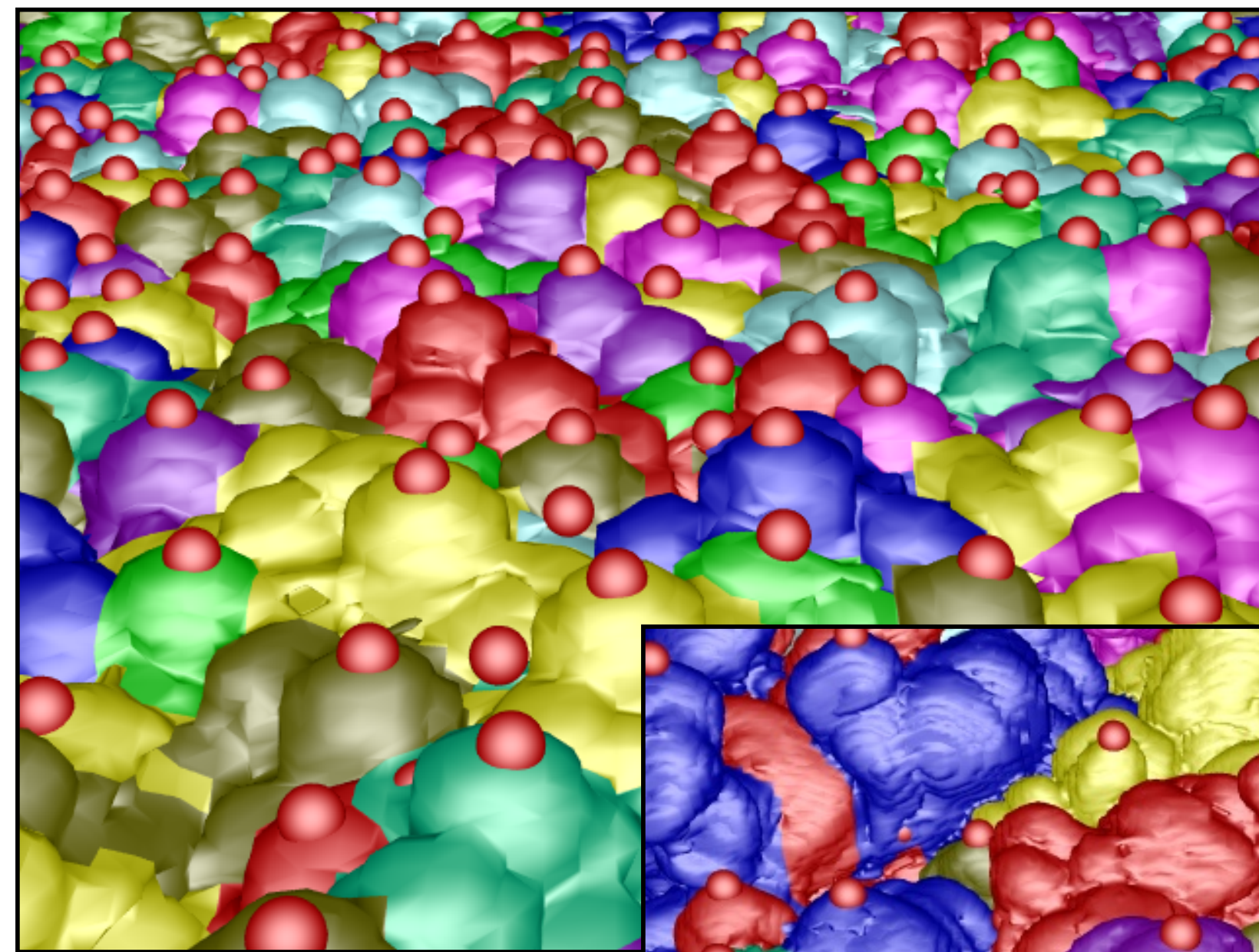
Case study B: persistence simplification

Analyze high-resolution Rayleigh Taylor instability simulations

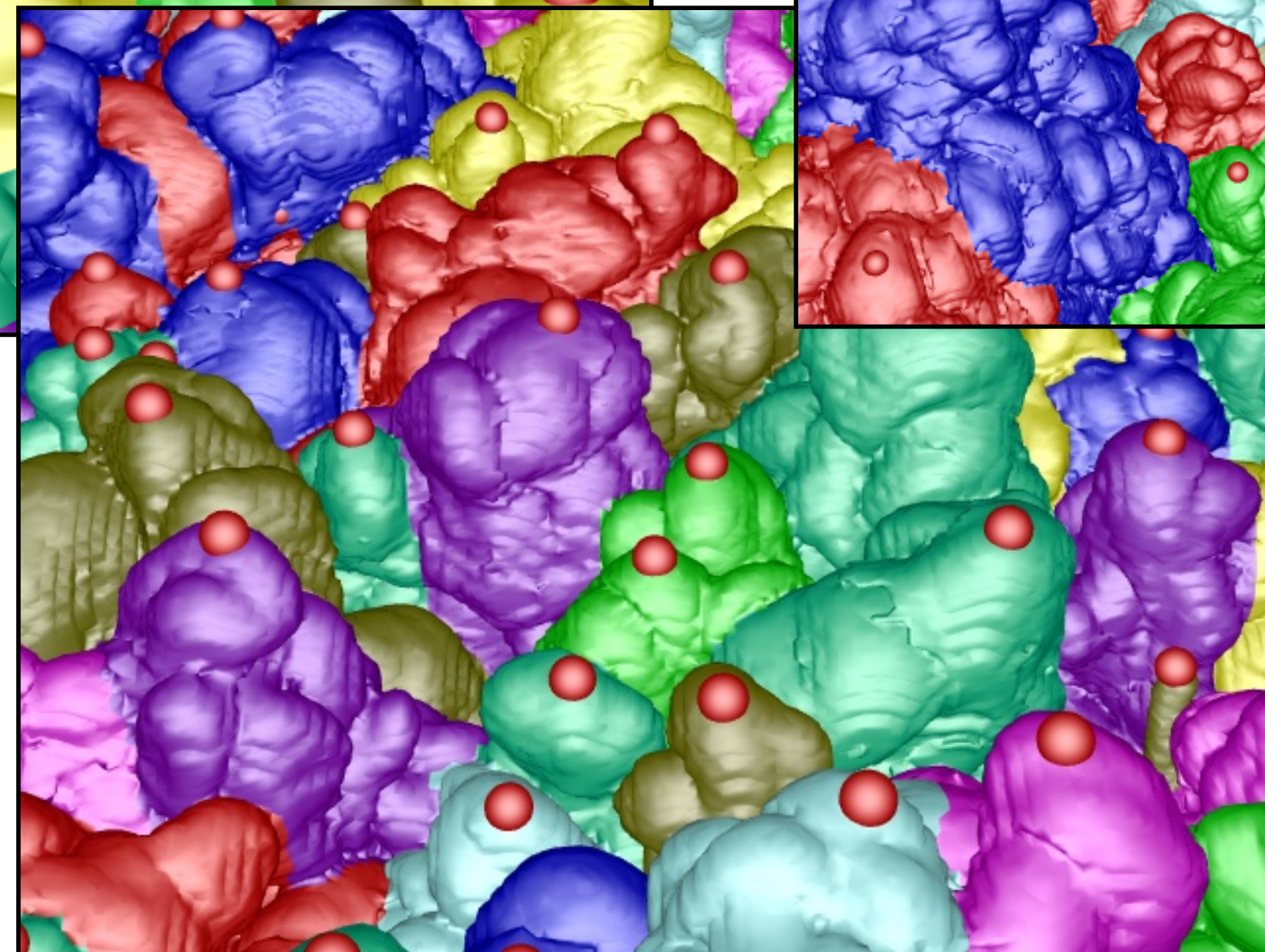


Case study B: robust segmentation

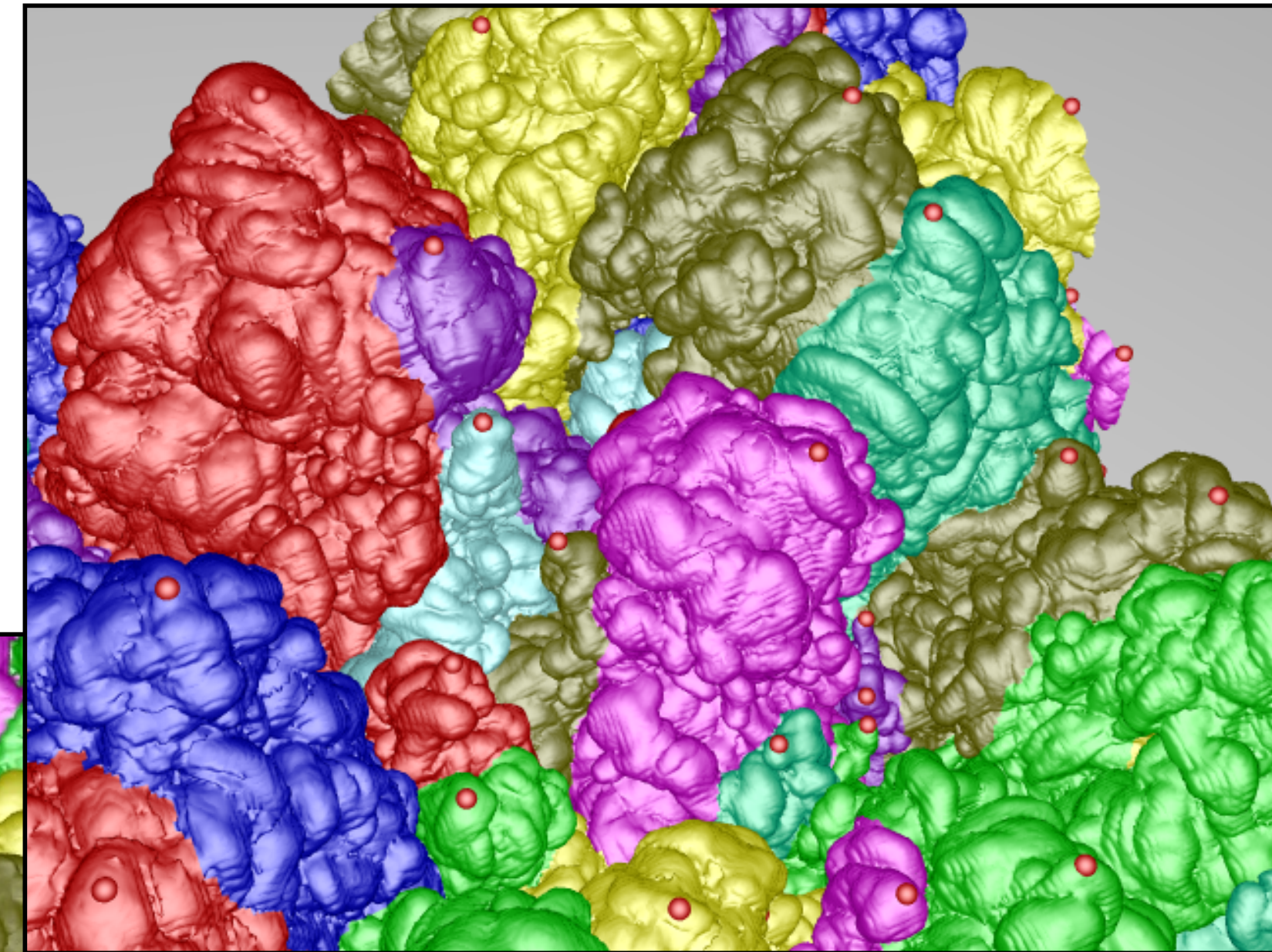
The segmentation method is robust from early mixing to late turbulence



T=100



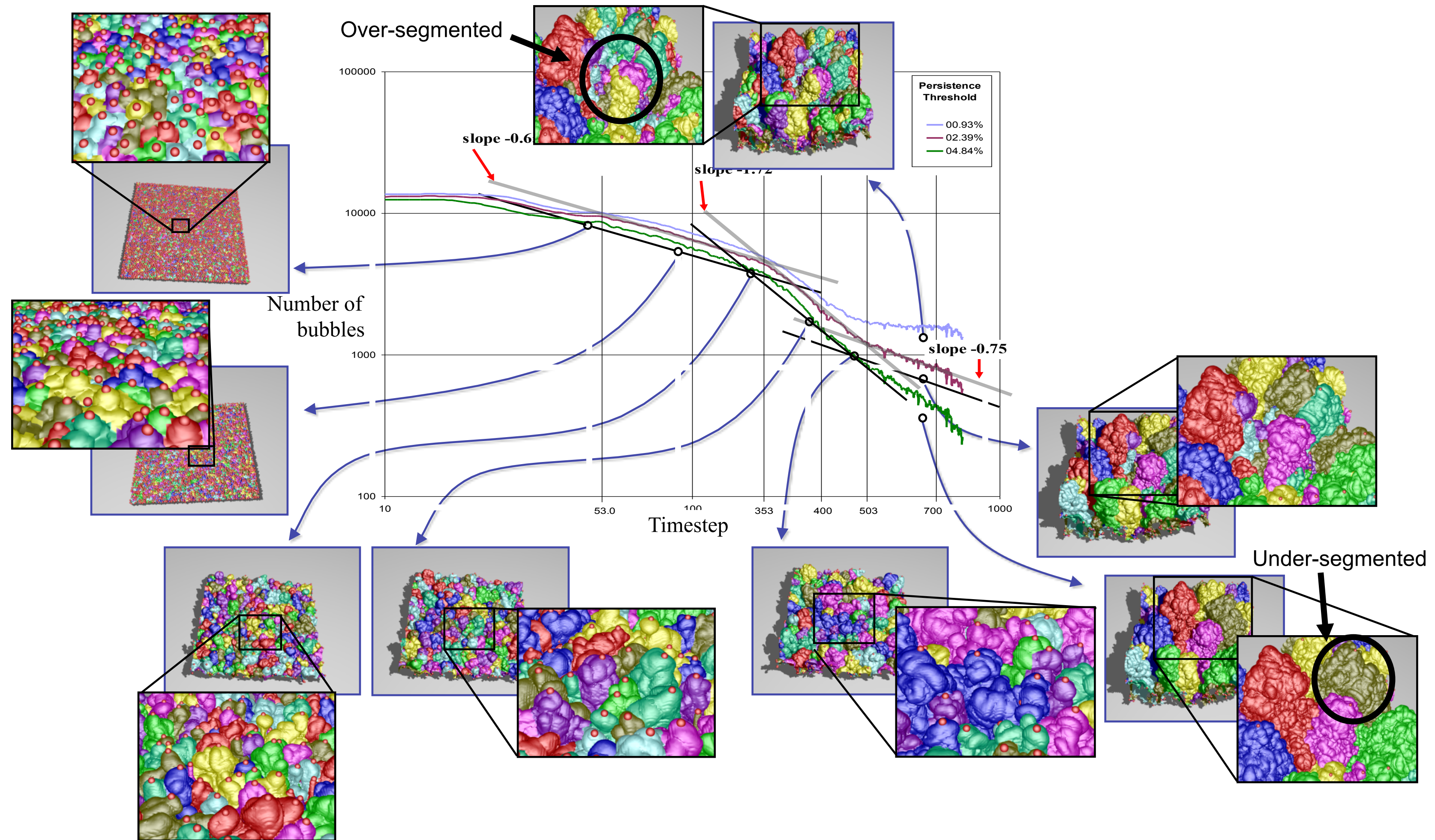
T=353



T=700

Case study B: multiple scales

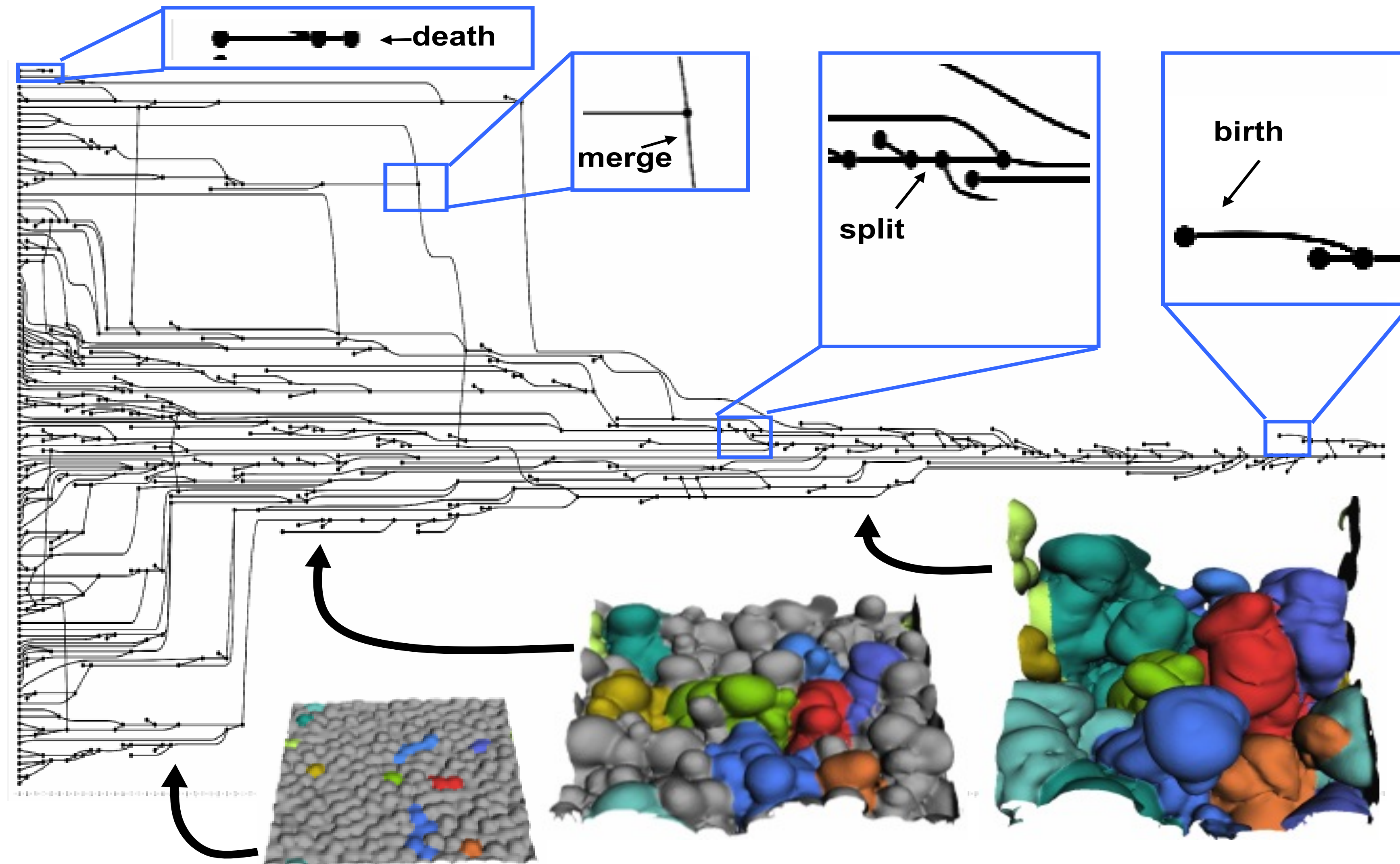
We Evaluated Our Quantitative Analysis at Multiple Scales



Source:
Valerio
Pascucci

Case study B: event characterization

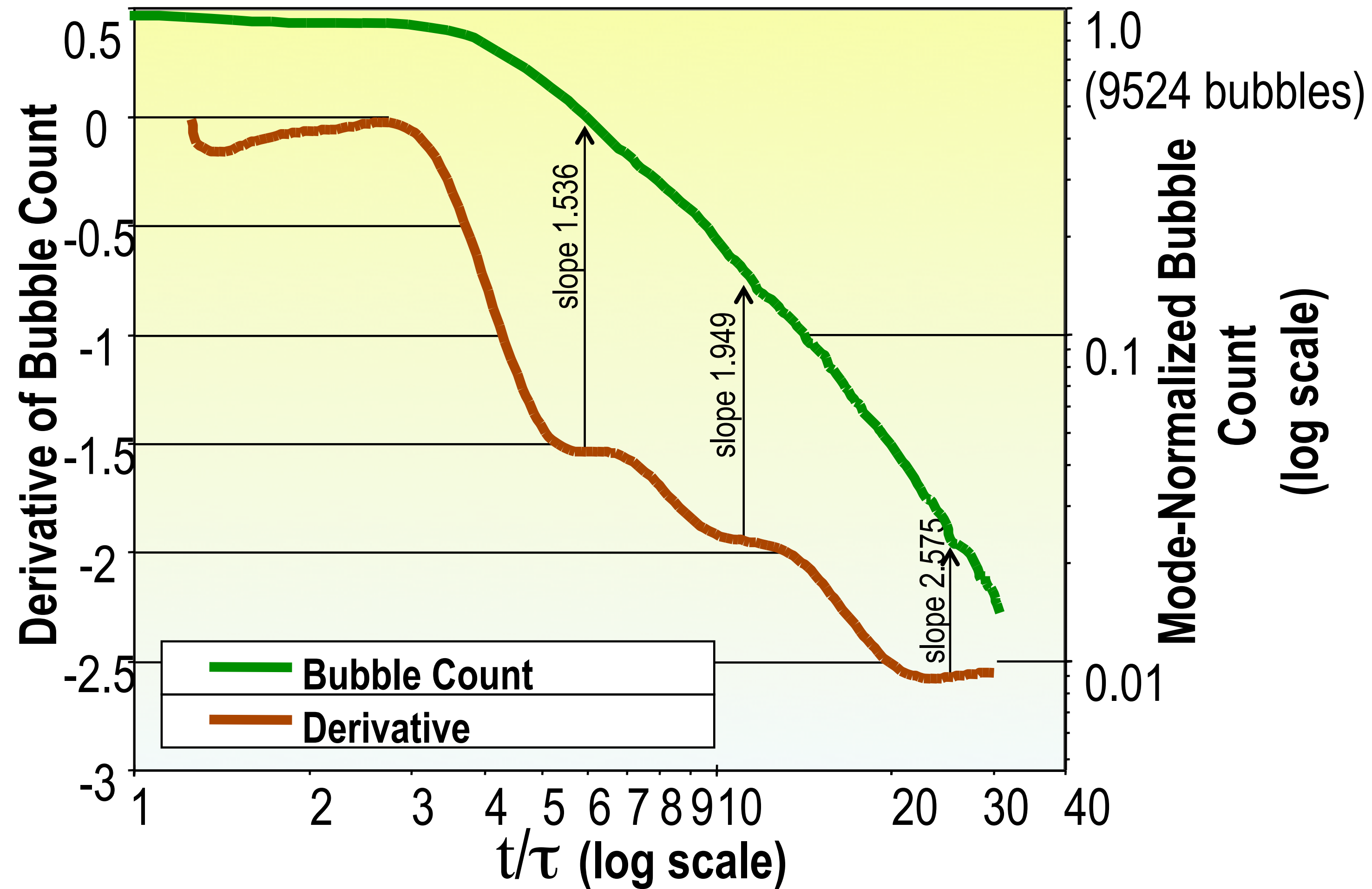
We characterize events that occur in the mixing process



Source:
Valerio
Pascucci

Case study B: Exciting Result

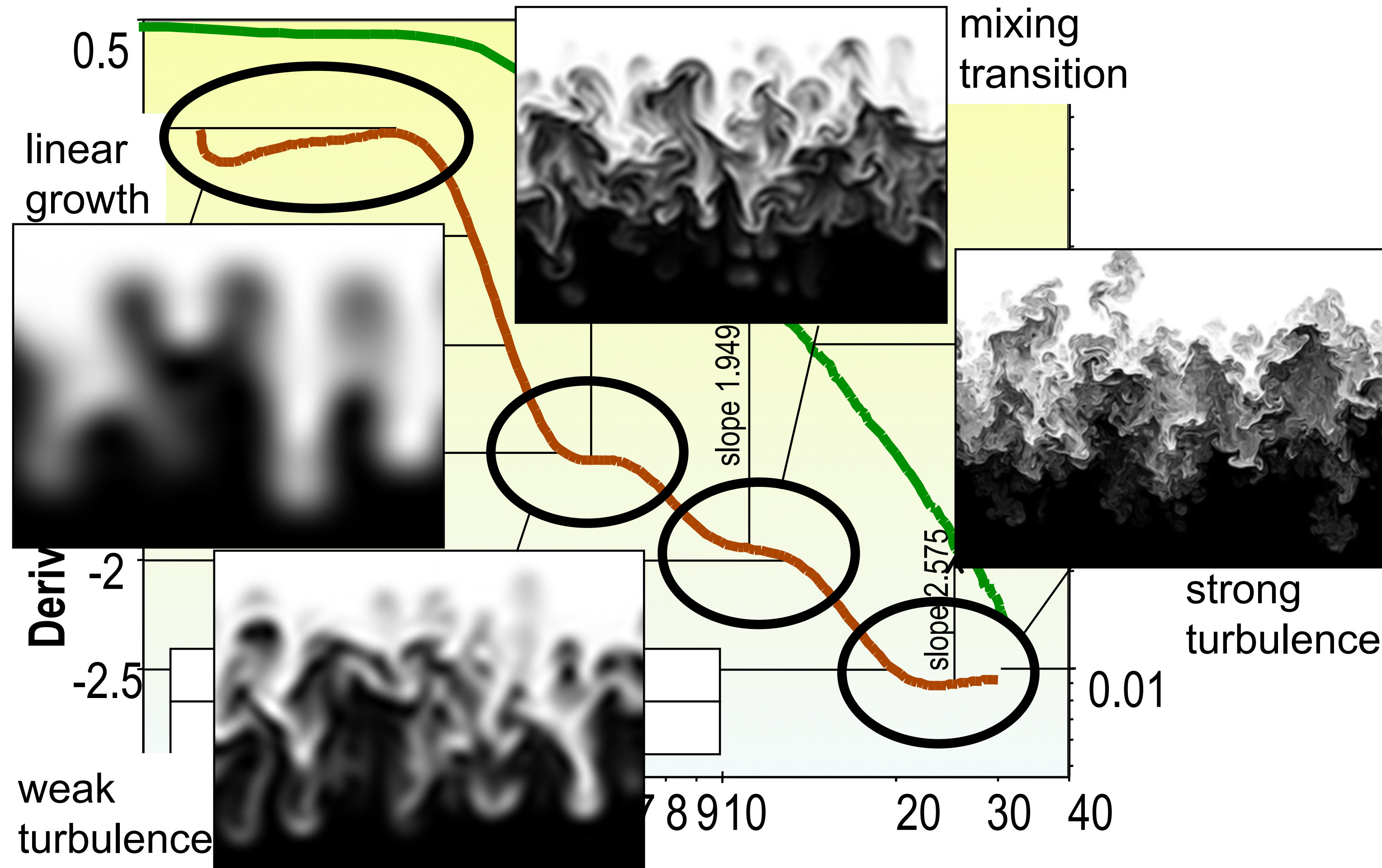
First Time Scientists Can Quantify Robustly Mixing Rates by Bubble Count



Source:
Valerio
Pascucci

Case study B: Exciting Result

We Provide the First Quantification of Known Stages of the Mixing Process



Source:
Valerio
Pascucci



Thanks!

Any questions?

You can find me at: beiwang@sci.utah.edu

CREDITS

Special thanks to all people who made and share these awesome resources for free:

- ☐ Presentation template designed by [Slidesmash](#)
- ☐ Photographs by [unsplash.com](#) and [pexels.com](#)
- ☐ Vector Icons by [Matthew Skiles](#)

Presentation Design

This presentation uses the following typographies and colors:

Free Fonts used:

<http://www.1001fonts.com/oswald-font.html>

<https://www.fontsquirrel.com/fonts/open-sans>

Colors used

