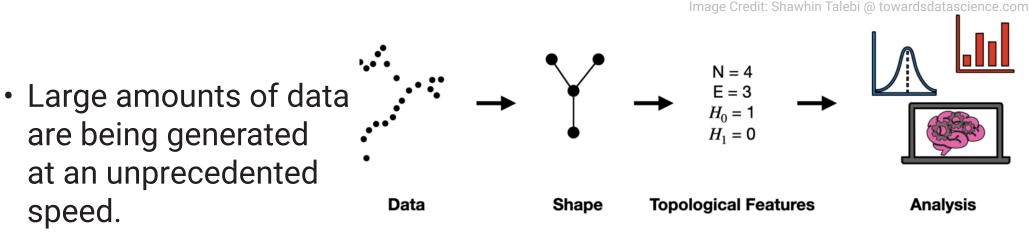
Extracting information from commutative grids via zigzag persistent homology

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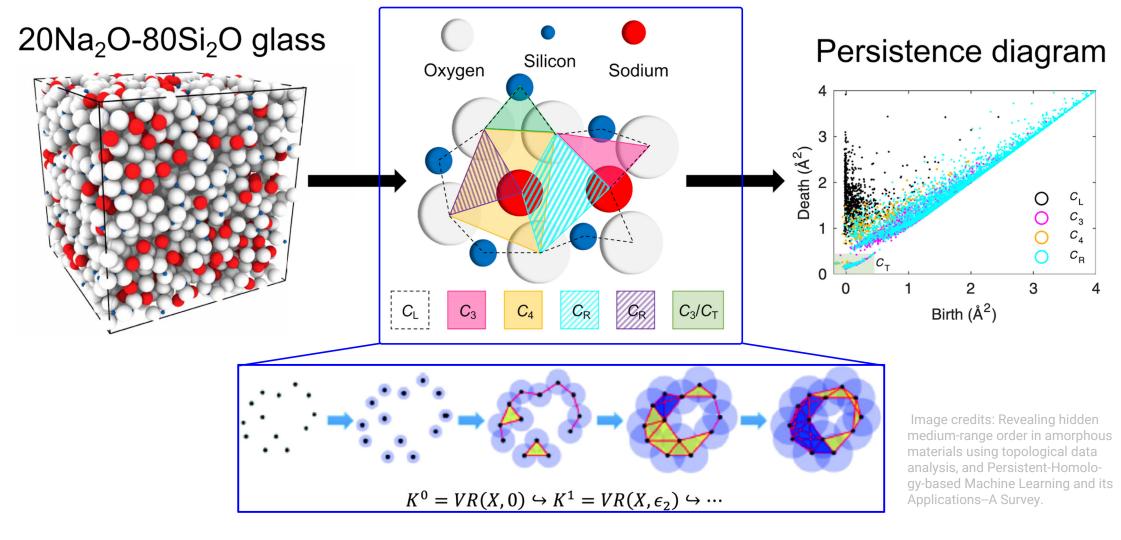
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Background: what is TDA (topological data analysis)?



- Topological data analysis (TDA) uses topological and geometric tools to infer topological features from high-dimensional and noisy data.
- Reveal structures in unstructured data as an algebraic summary.





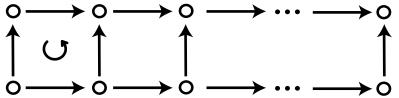
- One-parameter **persistent homology** (PH) is the primary tool of TDA, and it provides a descriptor for order in disorder systems.
- A filtration of topological spaces can be built from a given point cloud.
- Then we compute the homology group of that filtration and record the results in the form of a **persistent diagram** (PD).



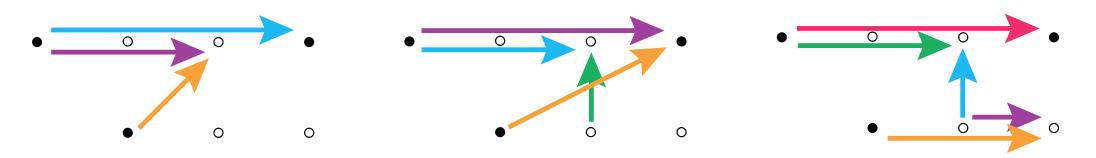
Methods and main results

- A multi-parameter filtration of topological spaces will provide better versatility to incorporate real-world data.
- However, obtaining invariants in this setting is highly challenging and computationally expensive.
- We provide a framework for computing some invariants in them via tracing down different one-parameter tours and then linearly combine the results.

$$\delta^{\xi}_{M}(I) = \sum_{S \subseteq \text{Cov}I} (-1)^{\#S} c^{\xi}_{M}(\bigvee S)$$

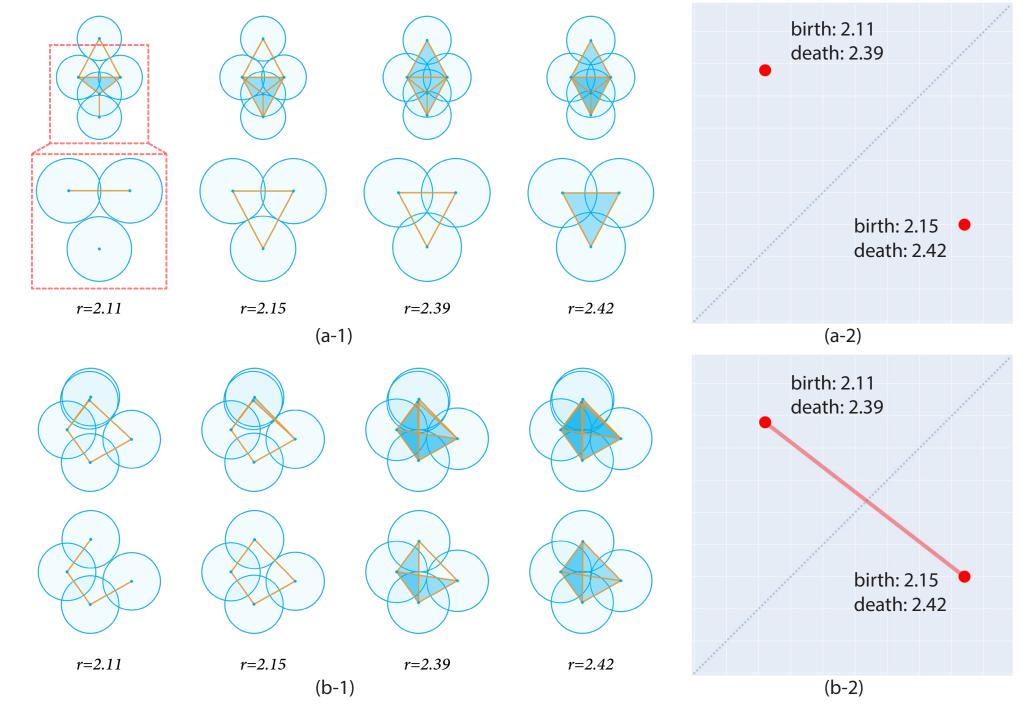


- We apply our framework to the ladder-shaped filtration illustrated.
- Finding new types of tours is essential in this process.



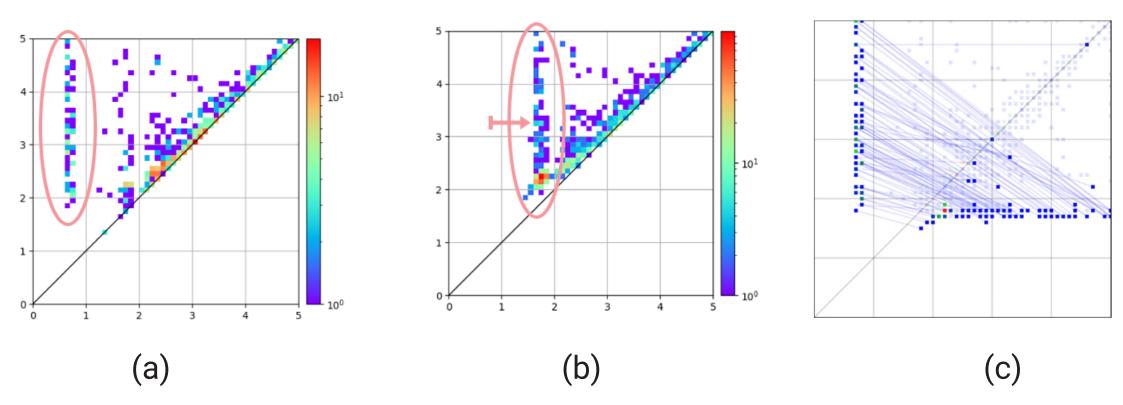


- Proposing a new invariant called *connected persistence diagram (cPD)*.
- Provides a partial measurement of the vertical persistence



An application: silica

- Analyzing the atomic arrangement of silica using cPDs.
- See how the structure changes when all silicon atoms are removed while all oxygen atoms remain intact.



- The connecting lines in (c) show that the birth time of the main feature is delayed,
- with its basic structure maintained.

