

# PersLay: a Neural Network for persistence diagrams and related topics.

M. Carrière, F. Chazal, Y. Ike, **T. Lacombe**,  
M. Royer, Y. Umeda

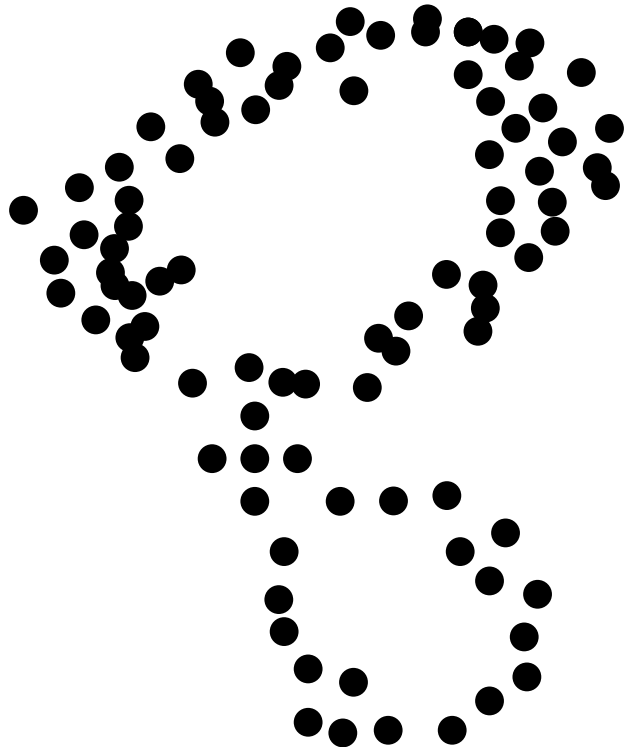
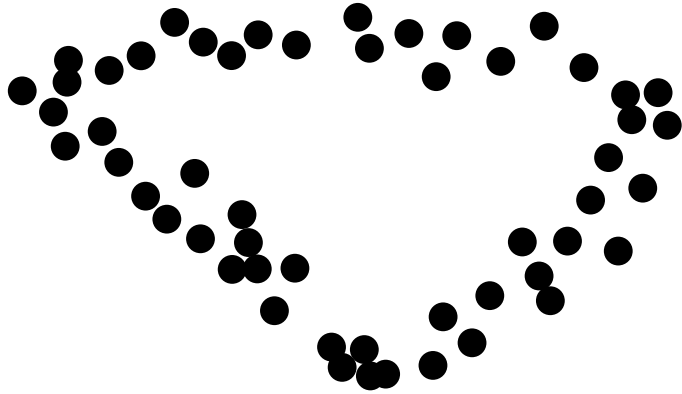
6th SmartData@Polito Workshop  
Higher Methods in Data Science and ML

Jan. 30th, 2020.

DataShape - Inria Saclay  
theo.lacombe@inria.fr

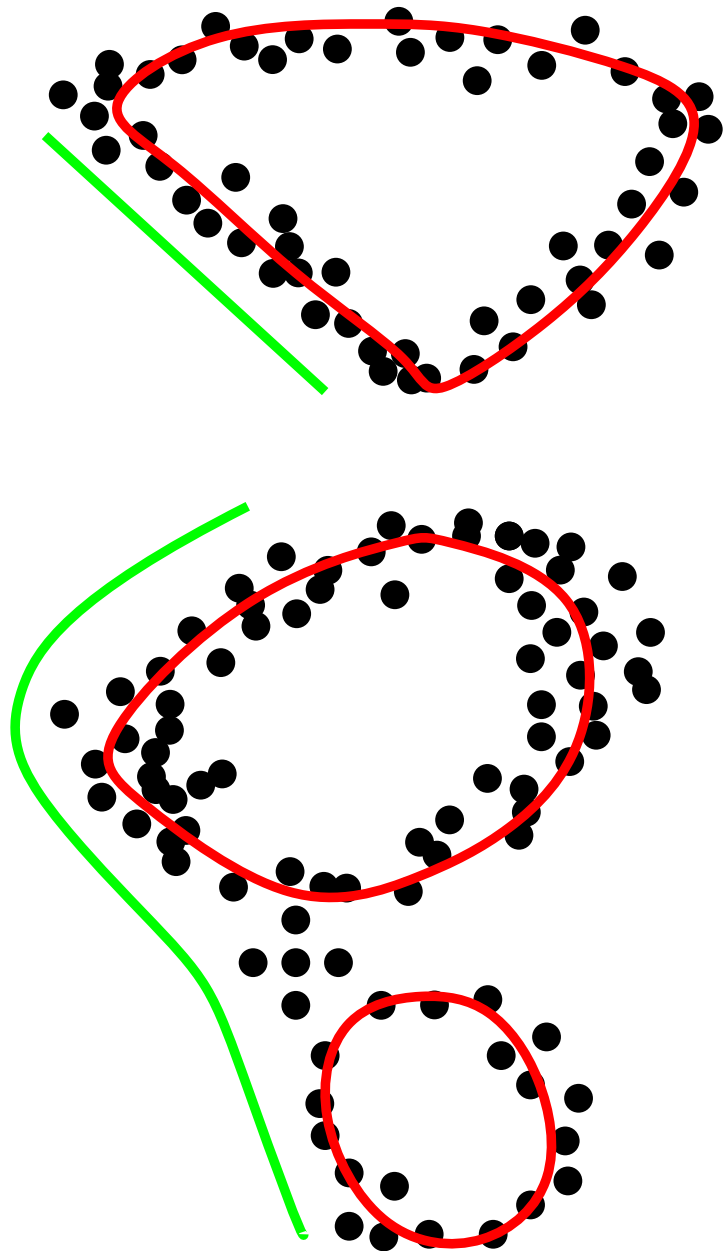
# Preliminar ideas about TDA

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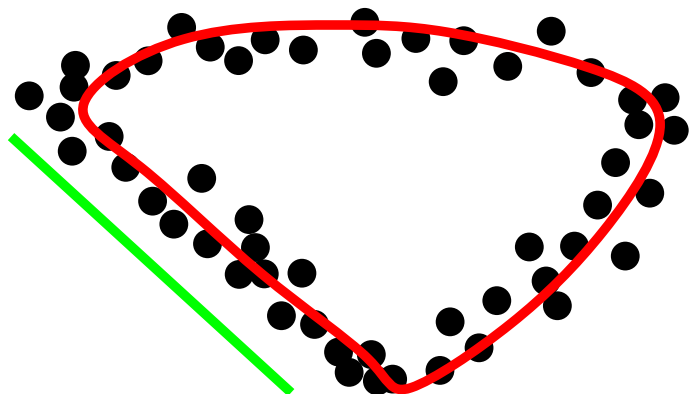
# Preliminary ideas about TDA

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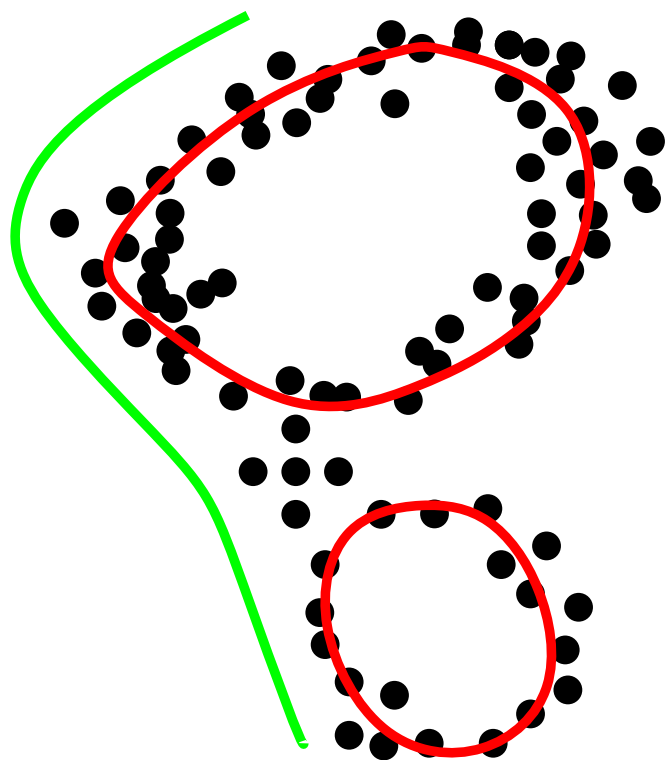
# Preliminar ideas about TDA

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TDA is about:

- Providing topological **descriptors** of a given object
- In a quantitative way.

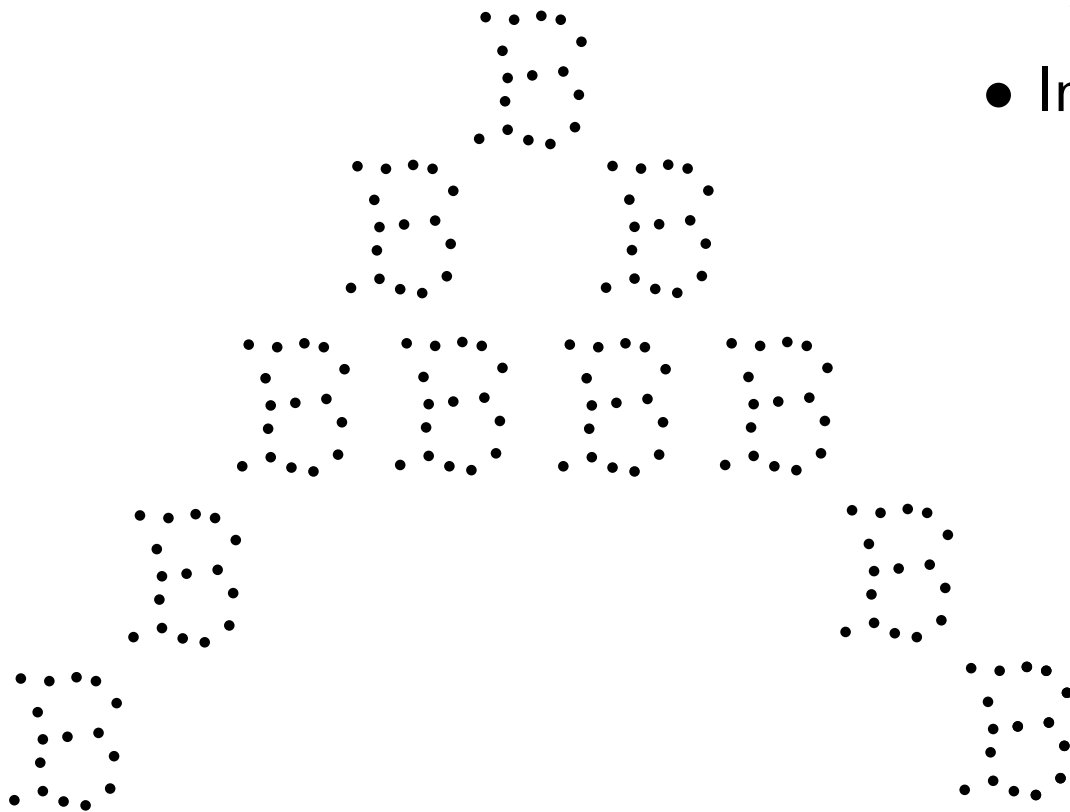


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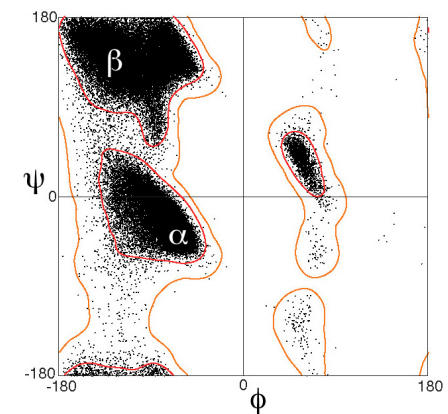
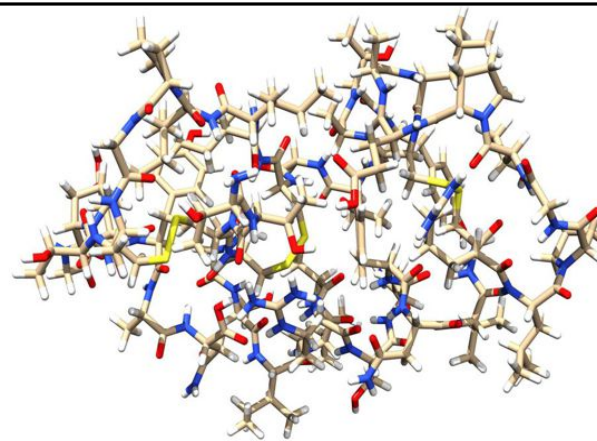
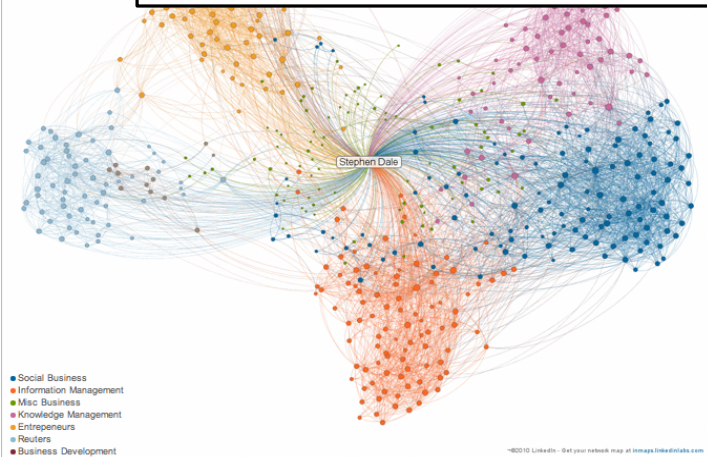


# A global overview of TDA



TDA can be applied to any type of structured data.  
e.g. Point clouds in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ , Weighted graphs, time series...

LinkedIn Maps



# The TDA pipeline: persistent homology

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## Reminder:

We want to encode the topology of an object at all scales

# The TDA pipeline: persistent homology

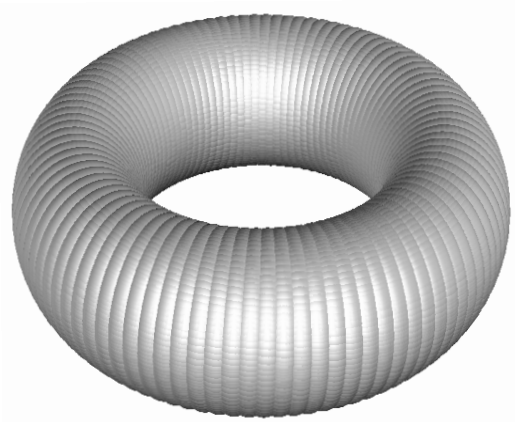
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## Homology:

Encodes the topological features (connected components, loop, holes...)





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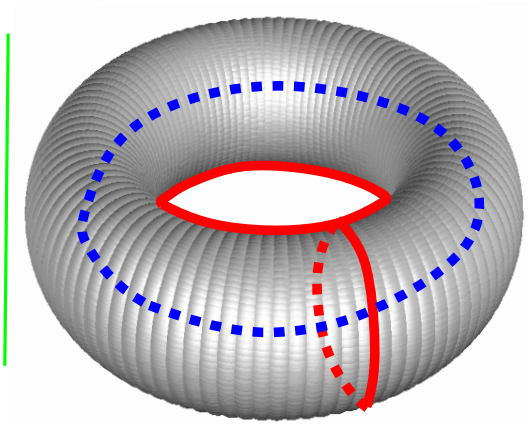
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$\beta_0 = 1$  connected component

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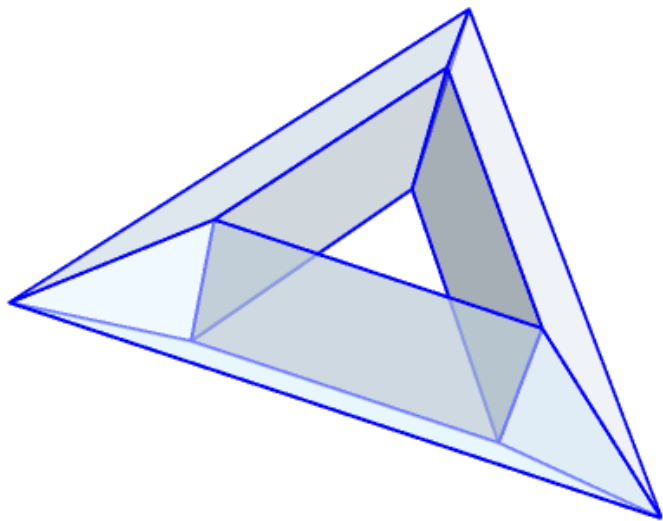
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## Simplicial homology:

Homology on a computer.



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## Persistence: looking at scales

All we need is an increasing sequence of topological spaces.

Example: Given a function  $f : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , consider  $F_t := f^{-1}((-\infty, t])$

filtration 

$$x \in F_t \Leftrightarrow f(x) \leq t$$

 sublevel sets of  $f$

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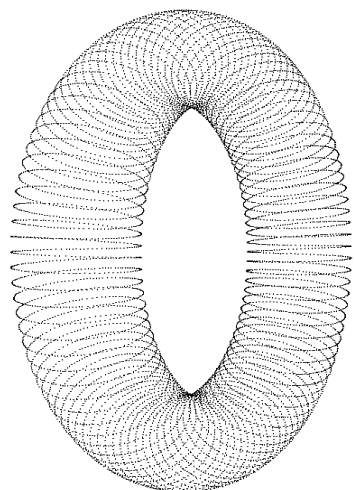
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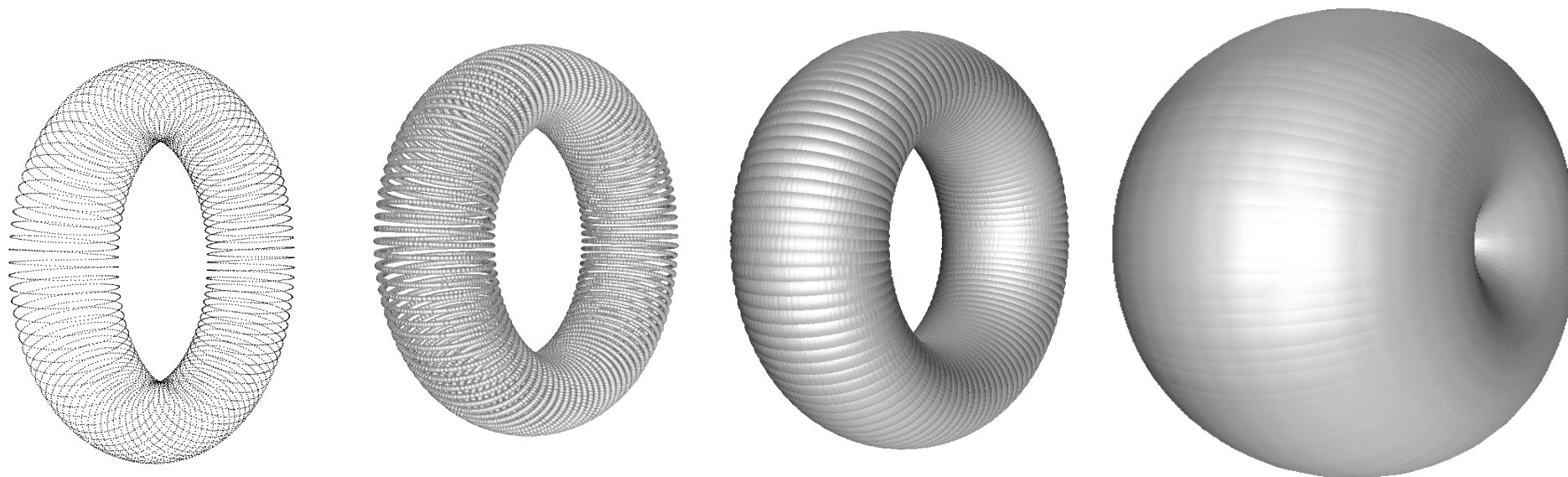
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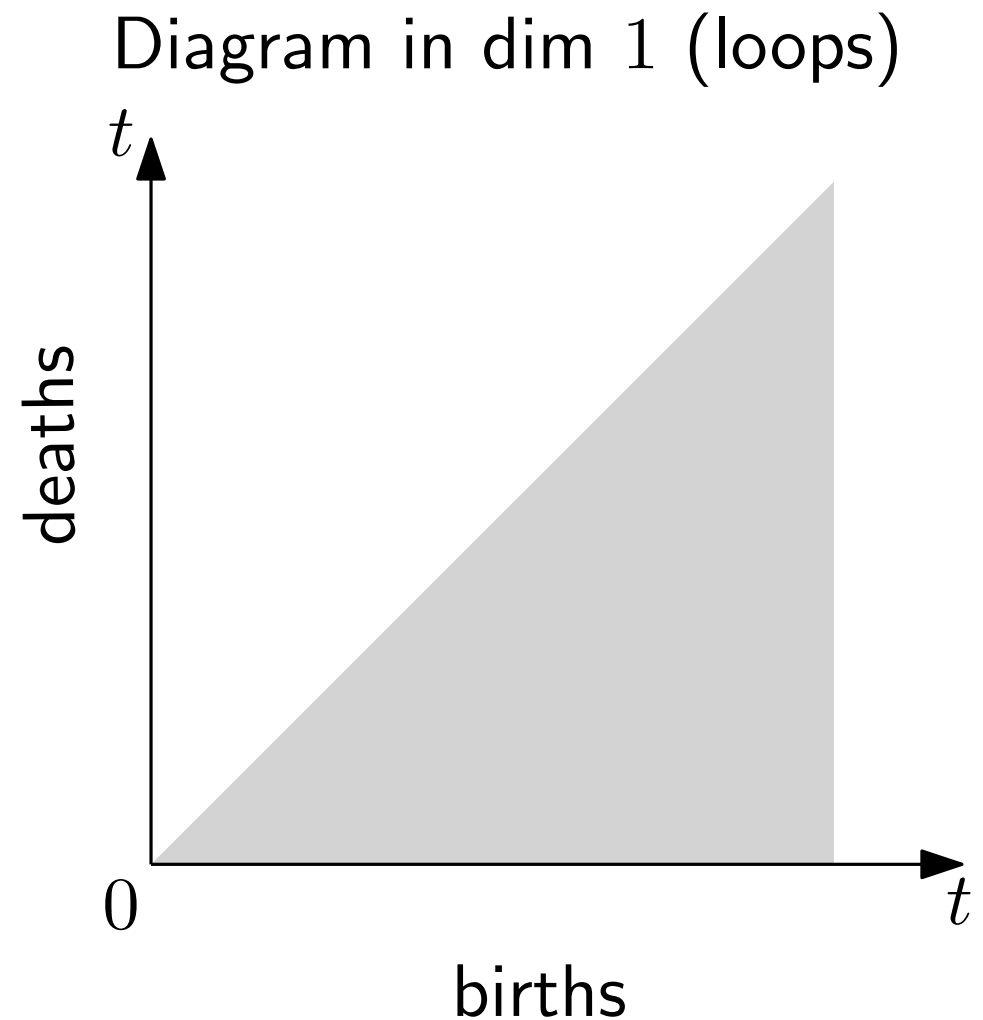
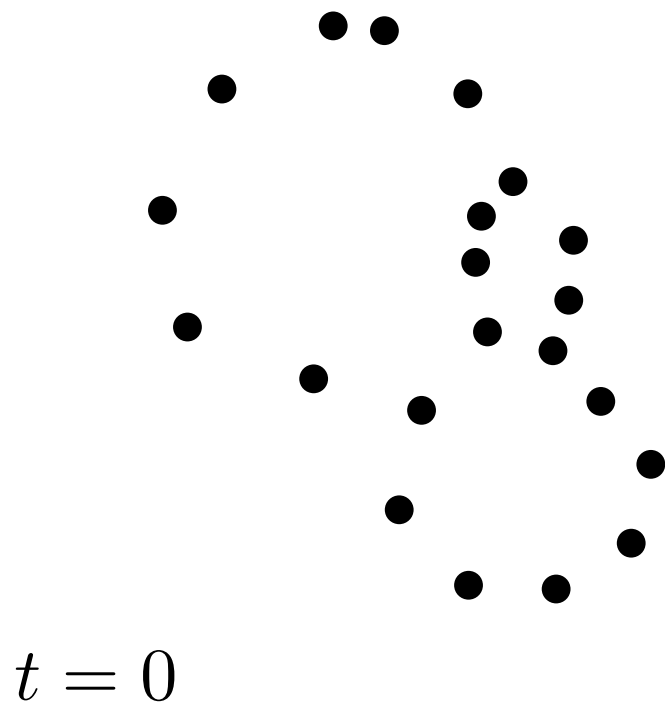
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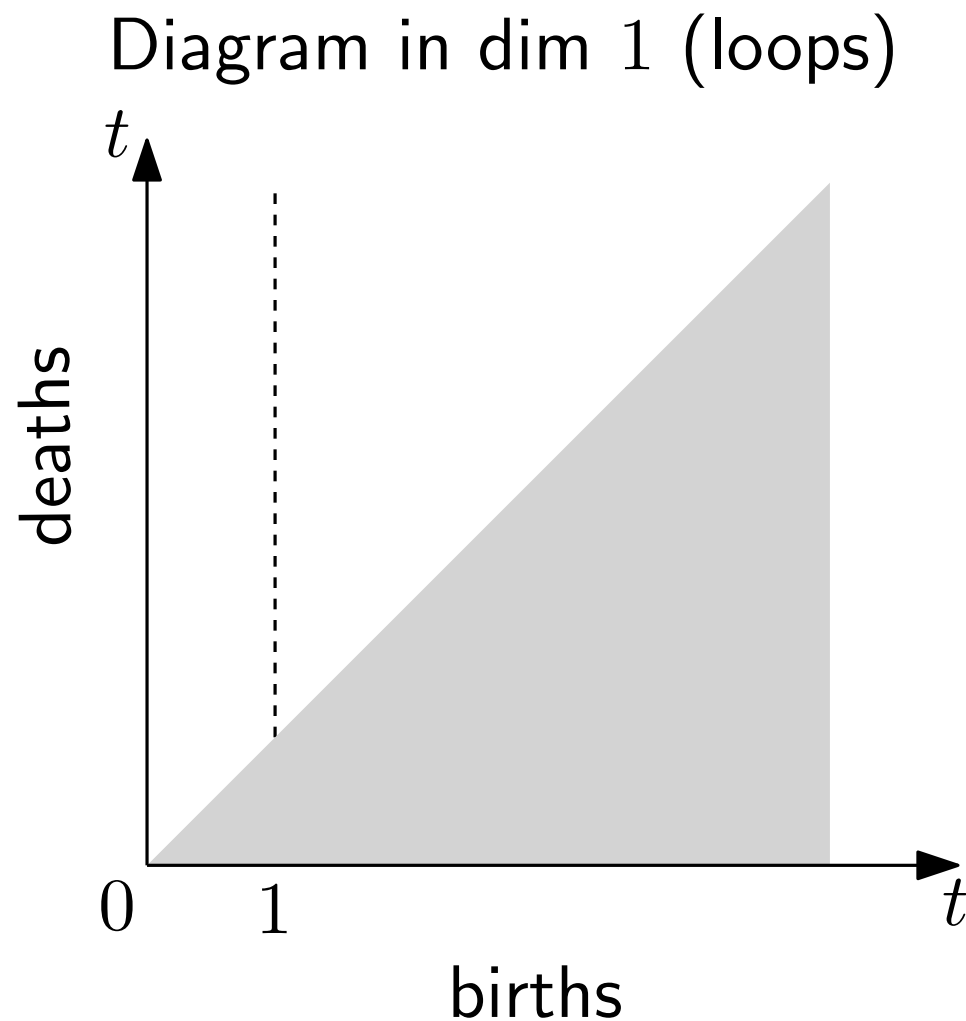
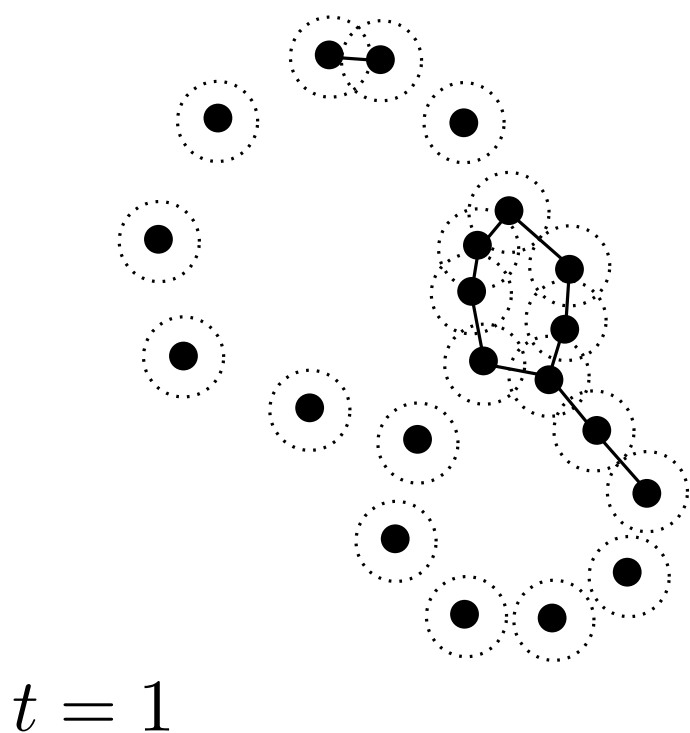
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- Compute *at all scale* the homology of the current topological space
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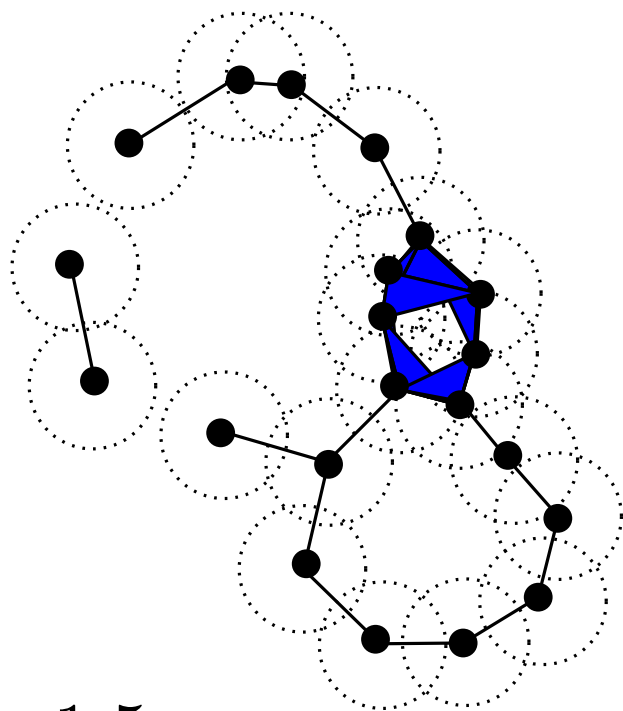
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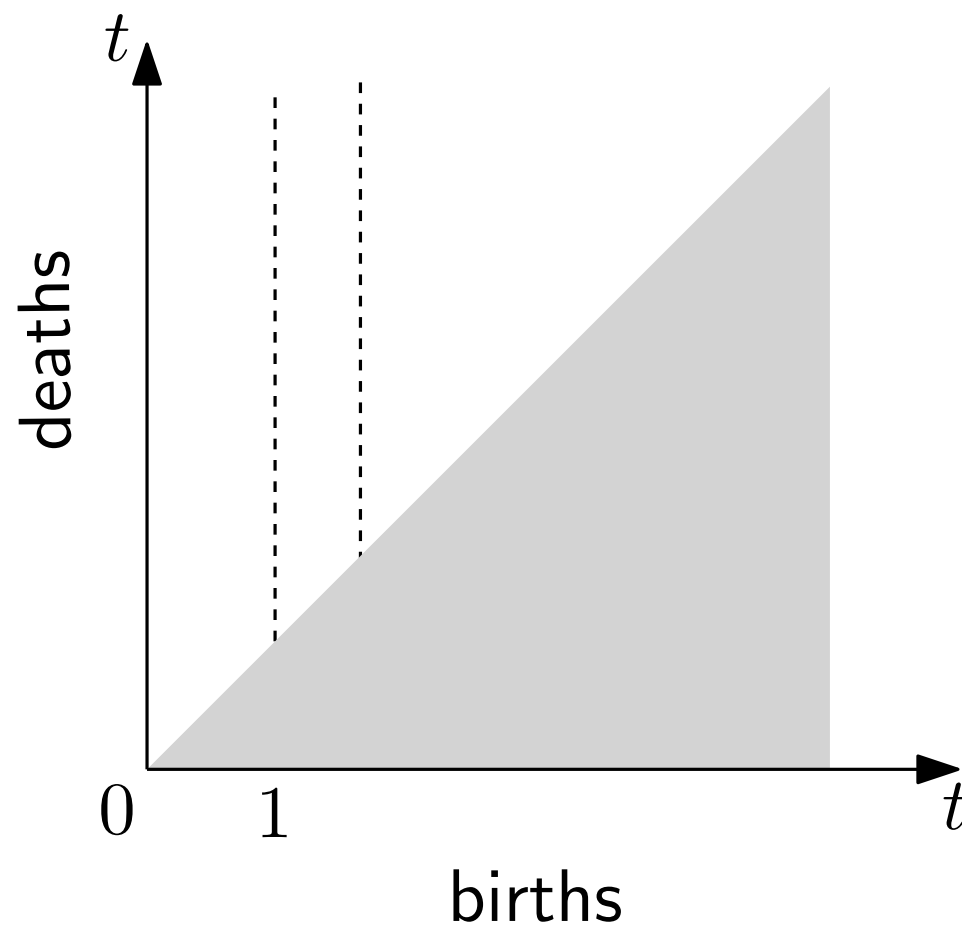
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$t = 1.5$

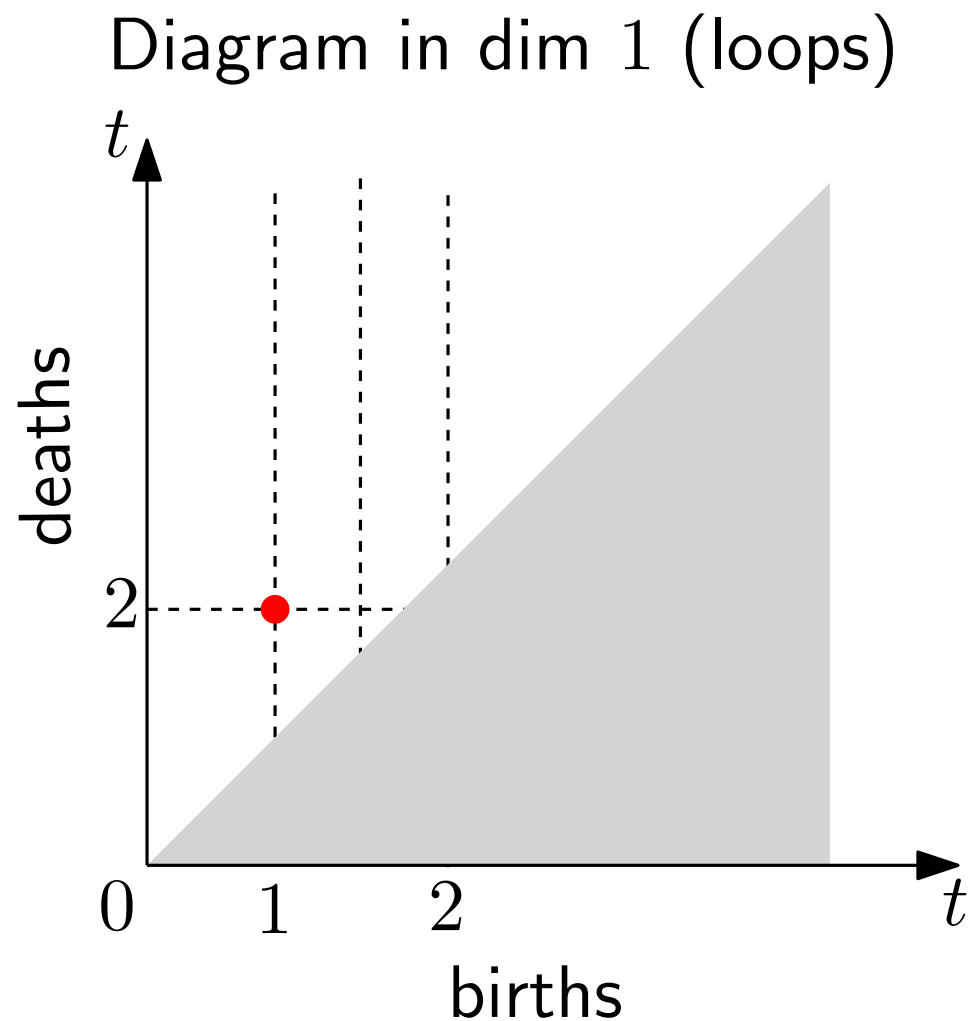
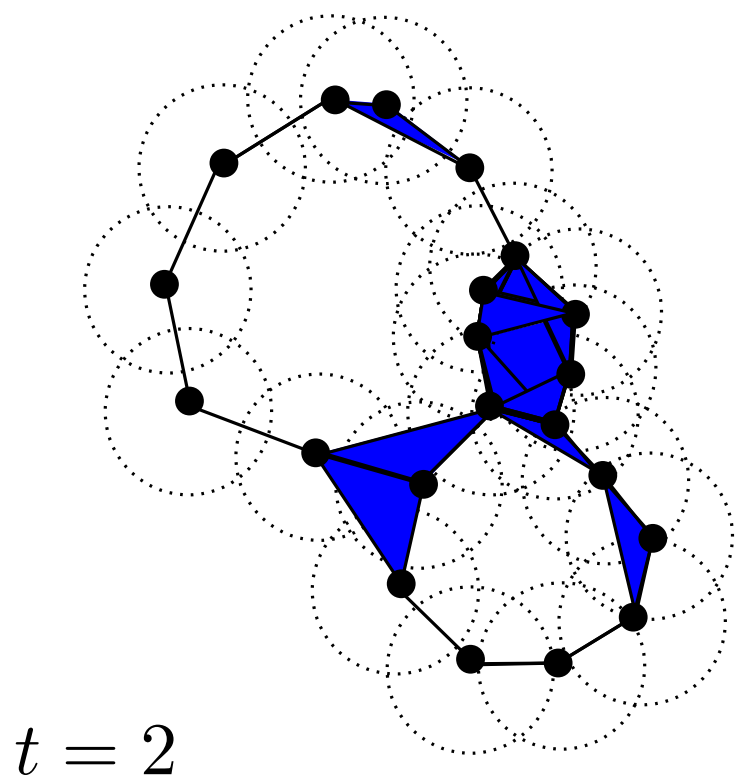
Diagram in dim 1 (loops)





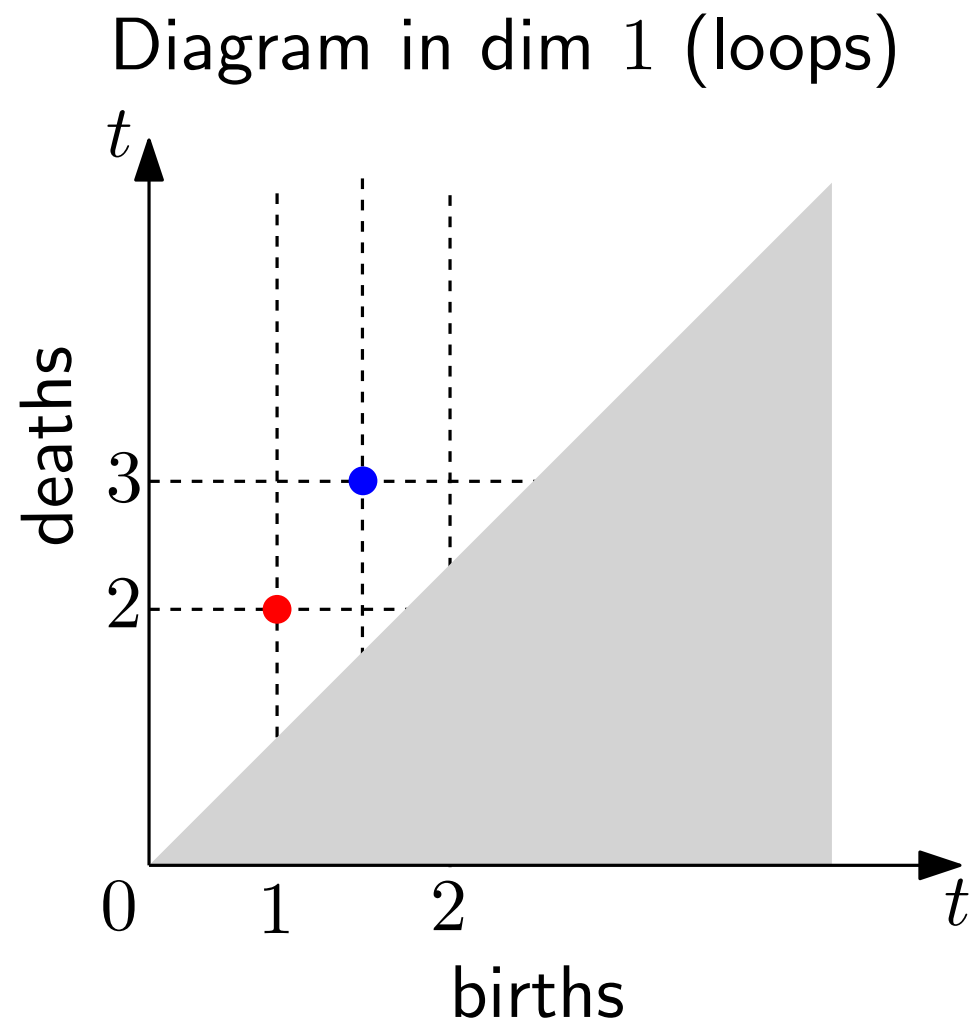
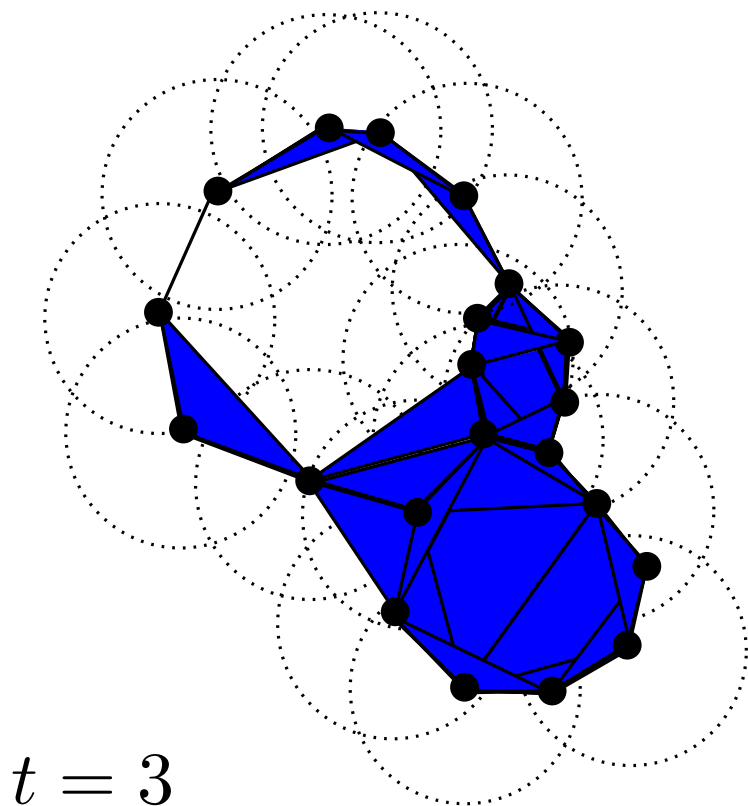
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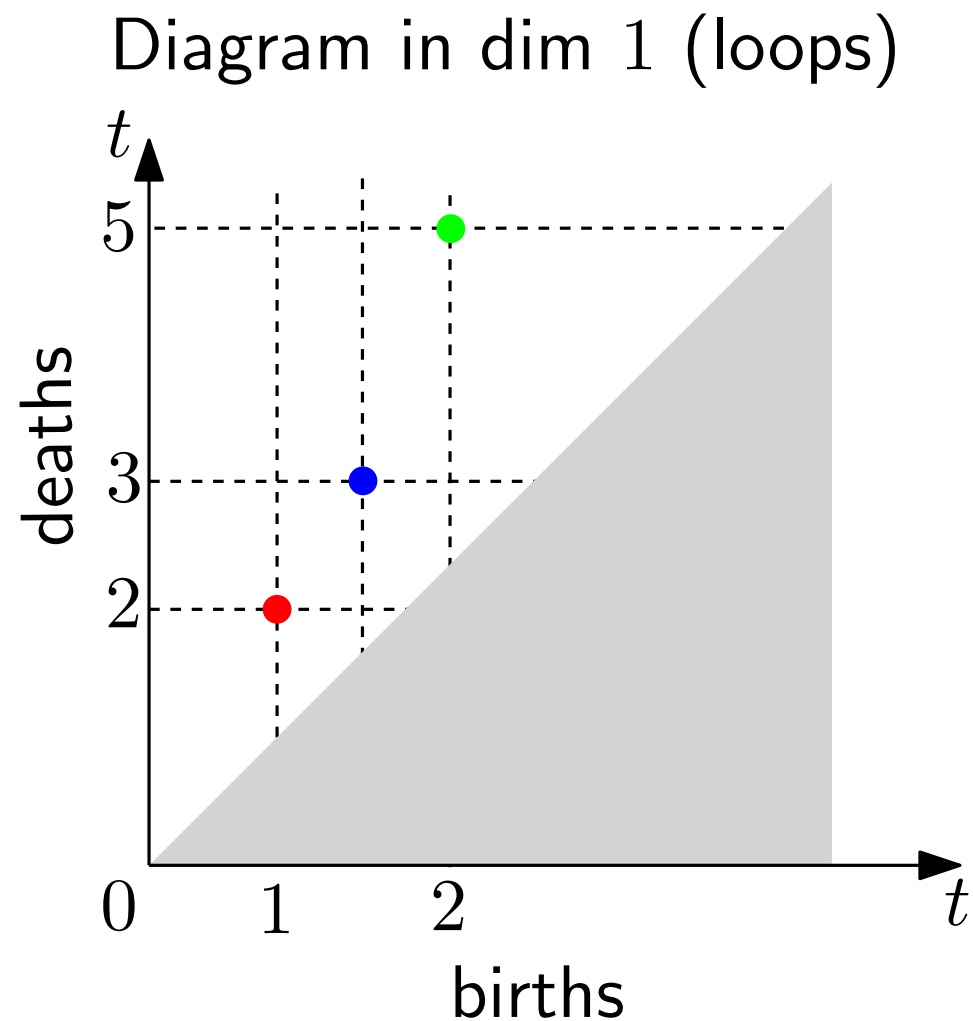
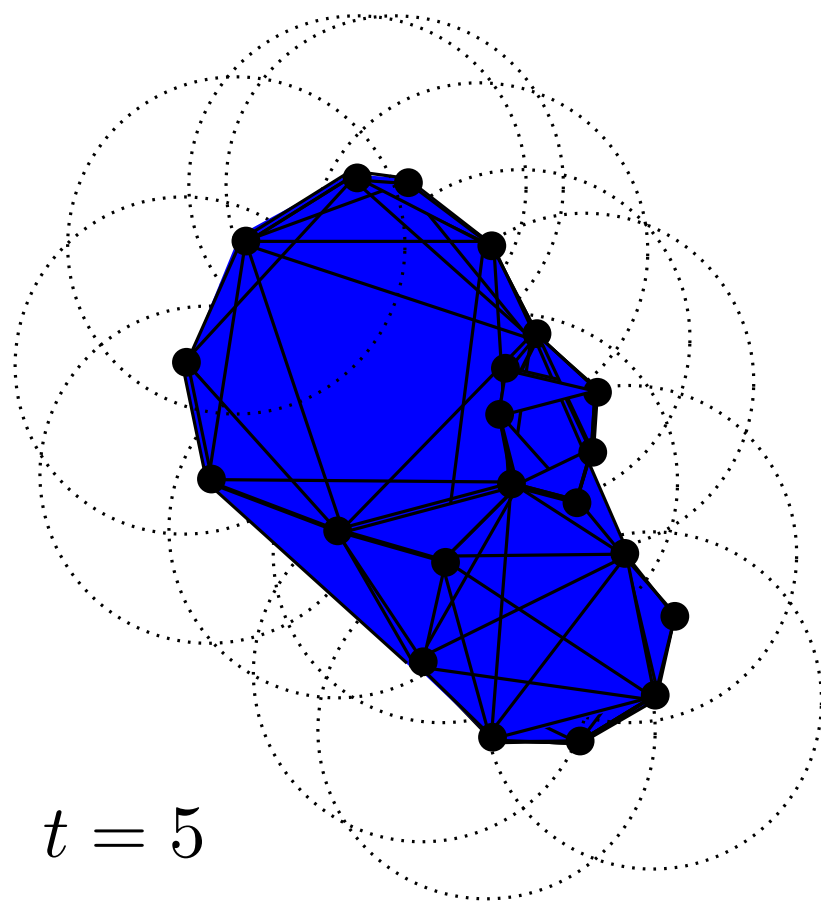
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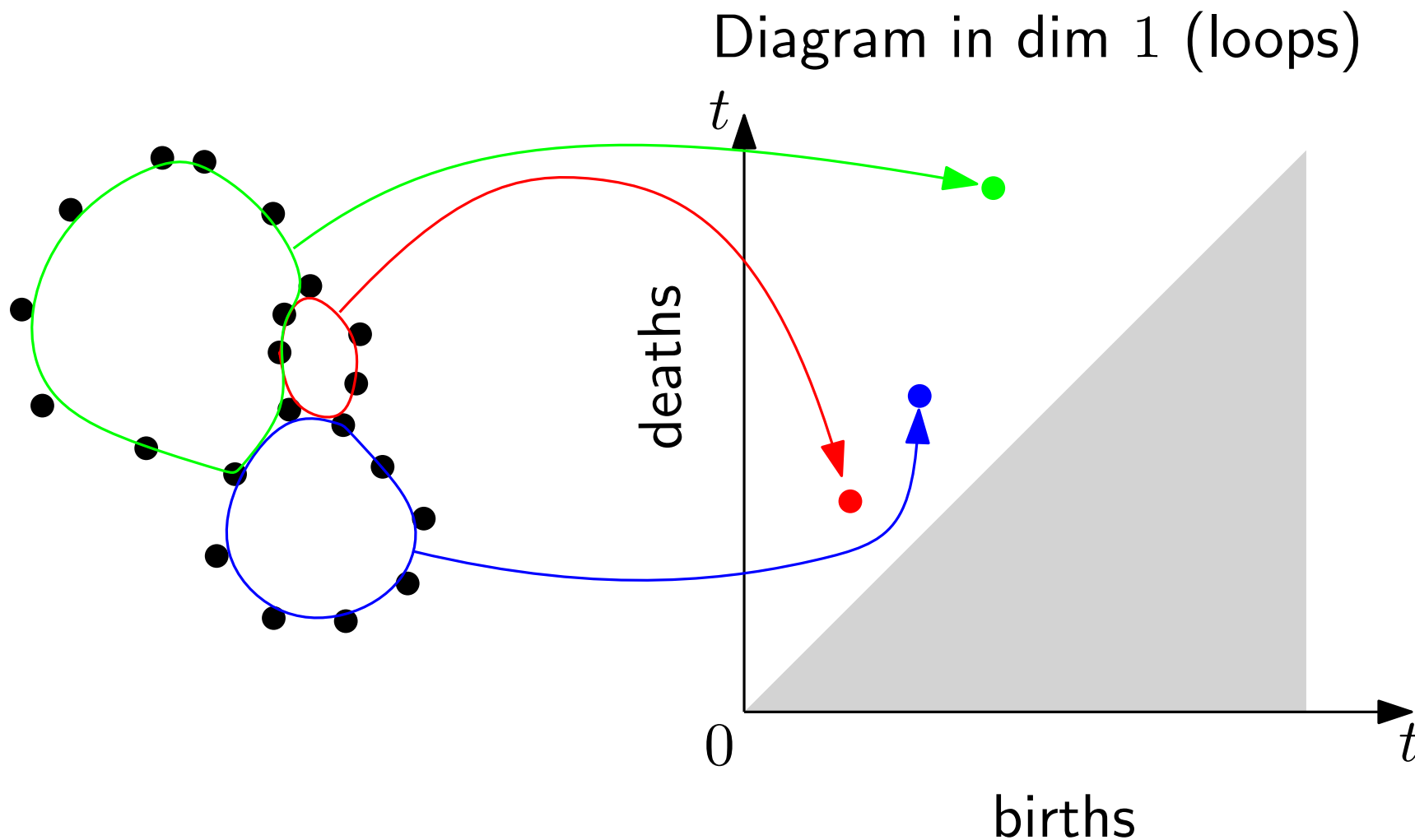
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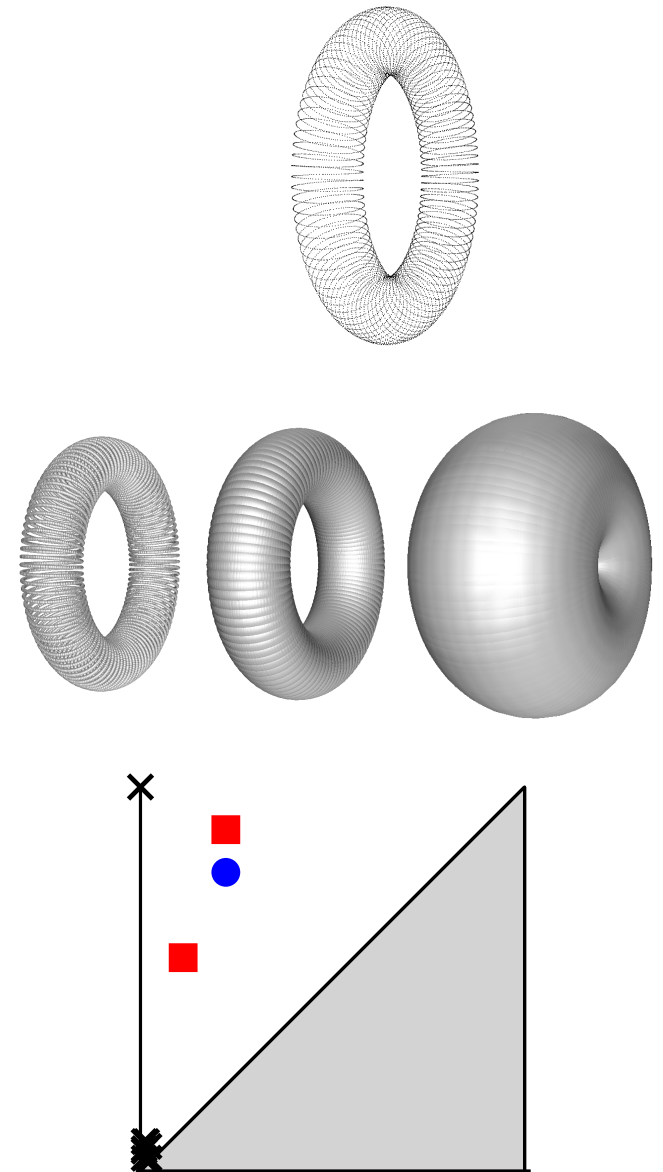
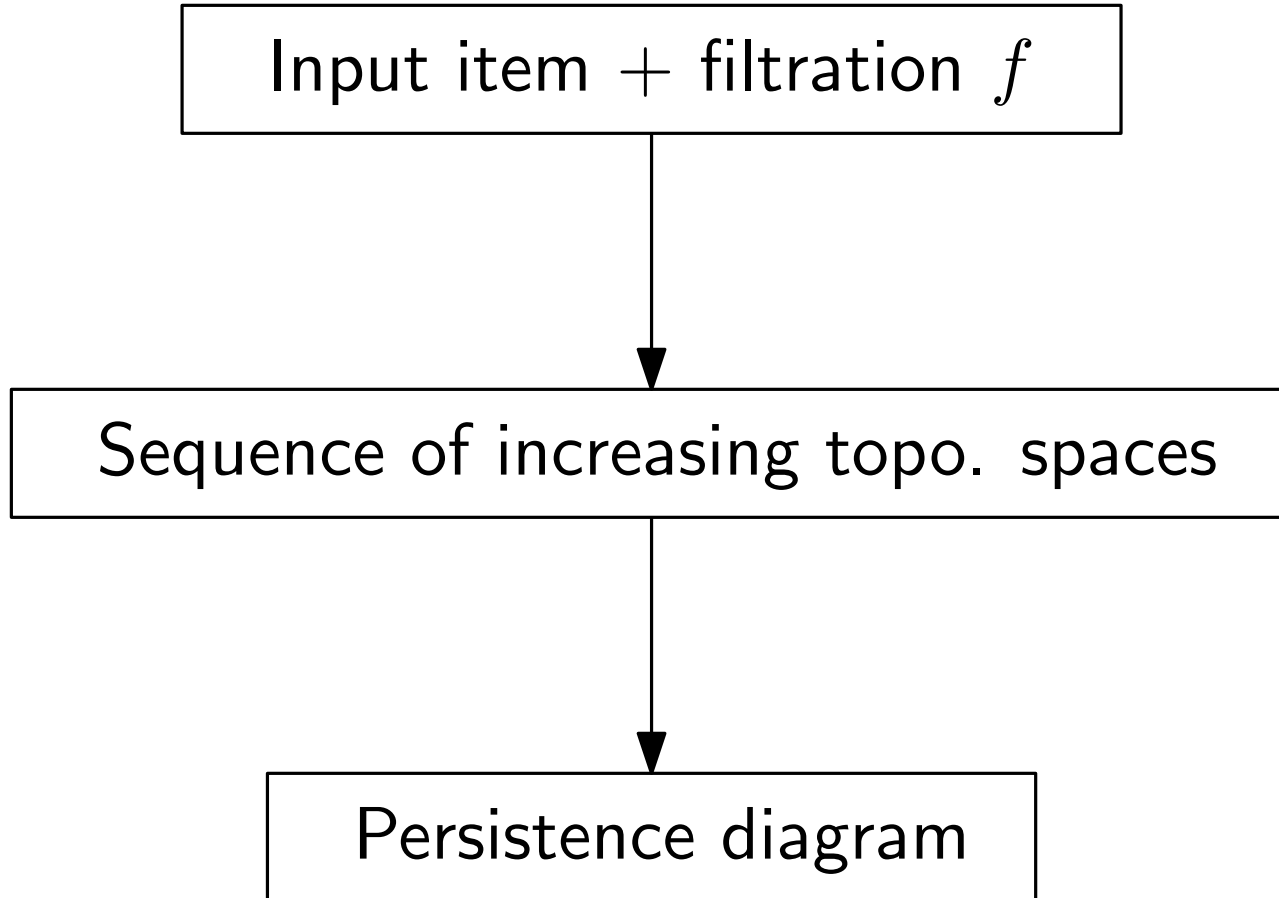
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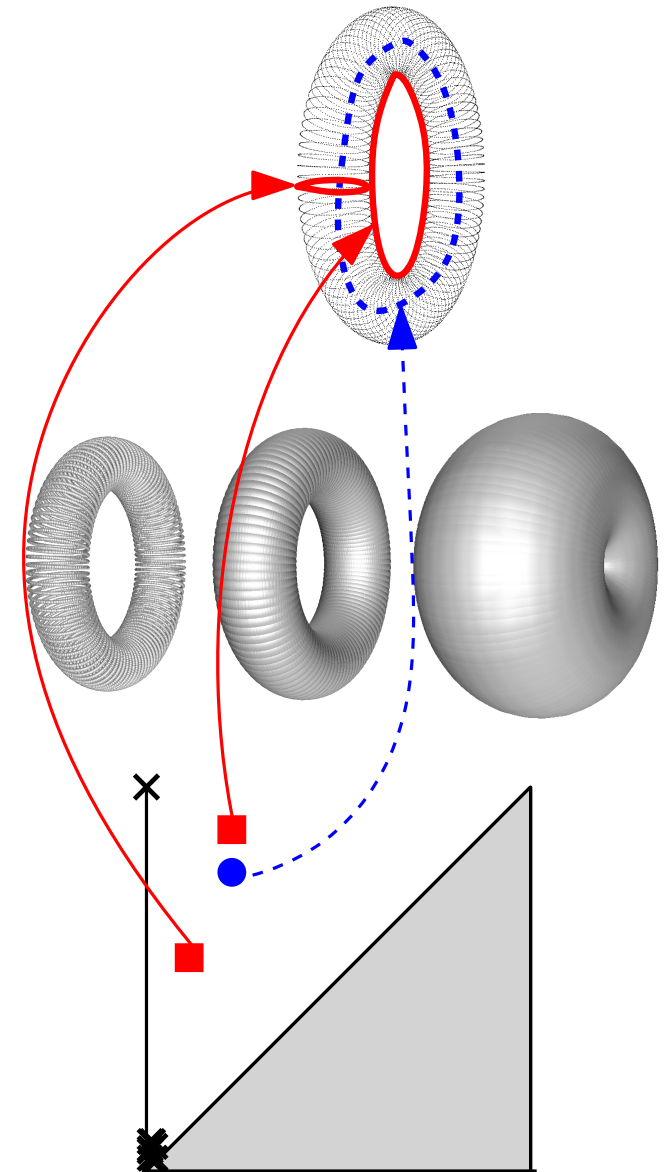
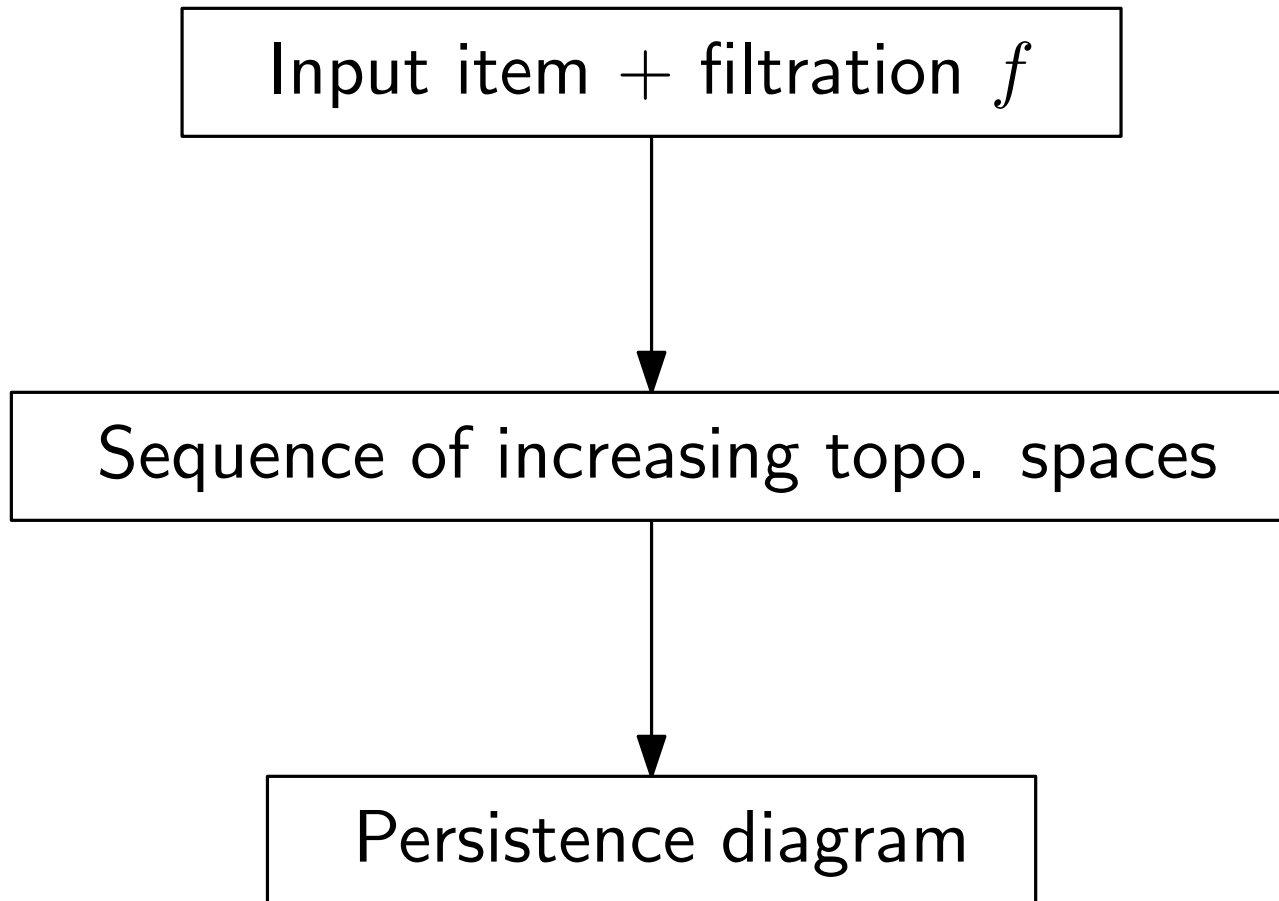
Summary:



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## Persistence Diagrams as topological features

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- Can we use the  $(\mu_i)_i$ s as inputs in a ML task?
  - PDs are “point clouds” with (possibly) different cardinalities
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**Pbm:** The space of PDs equipped with  $d_p$  is ill-structured

no addition

no scalar multiplication

hard to define mean/barycenter

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**Idea:** Embed PDs into linear spaces via  
a *feature map*  $\Phi$

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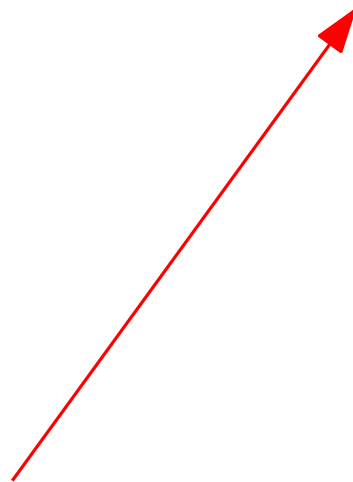
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- Two principal approaches: **finite dim** vectorization  
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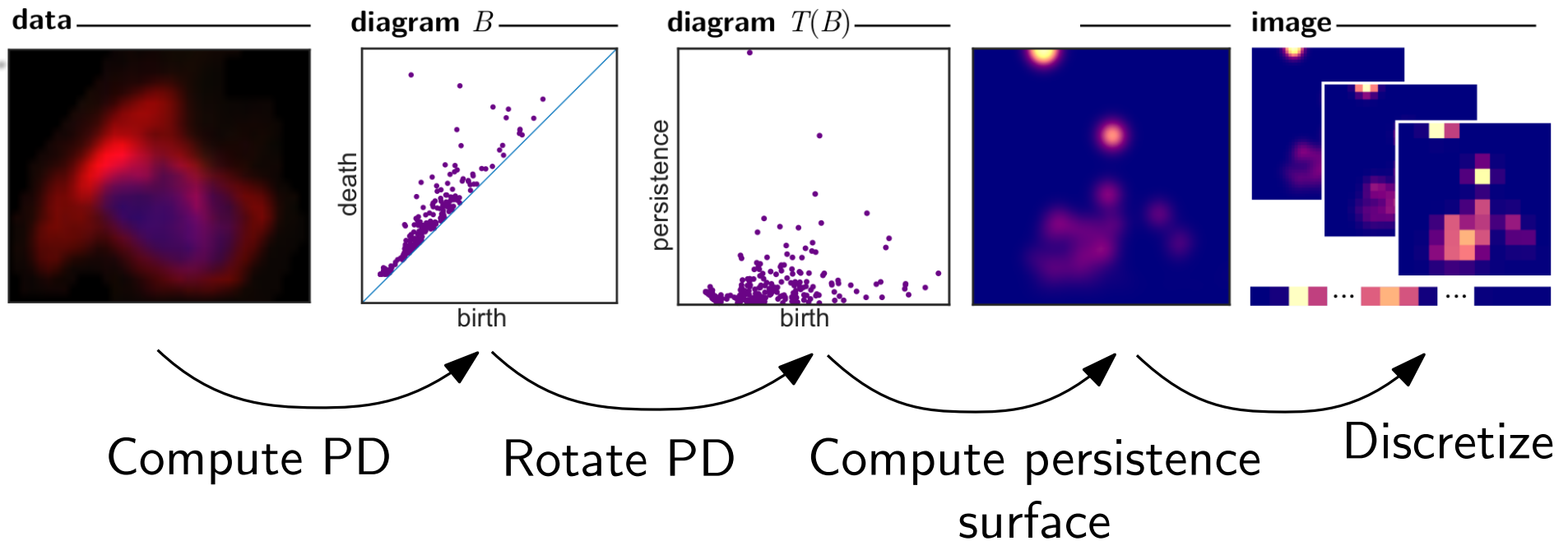
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Do not scale well on large sets of large diagrams

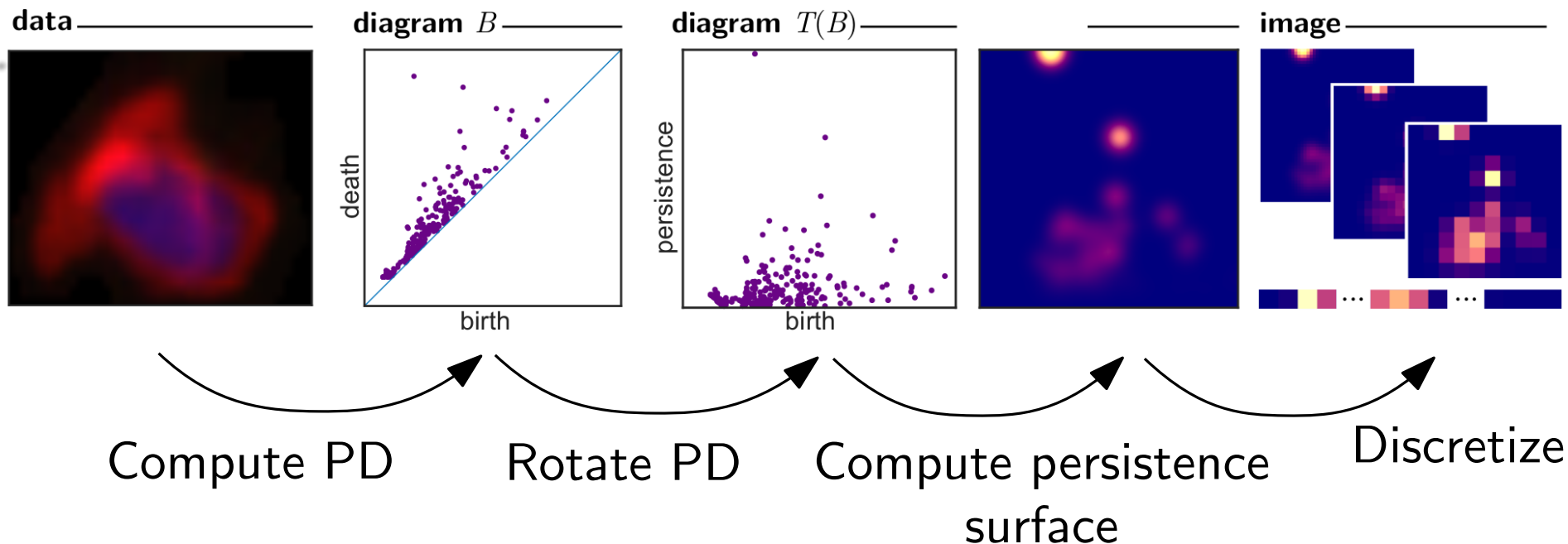
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## Persistence Images [Adams et al. 2017]



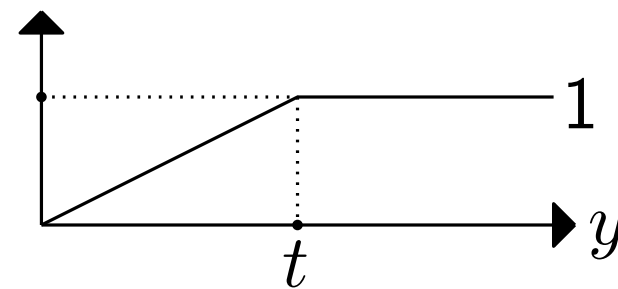
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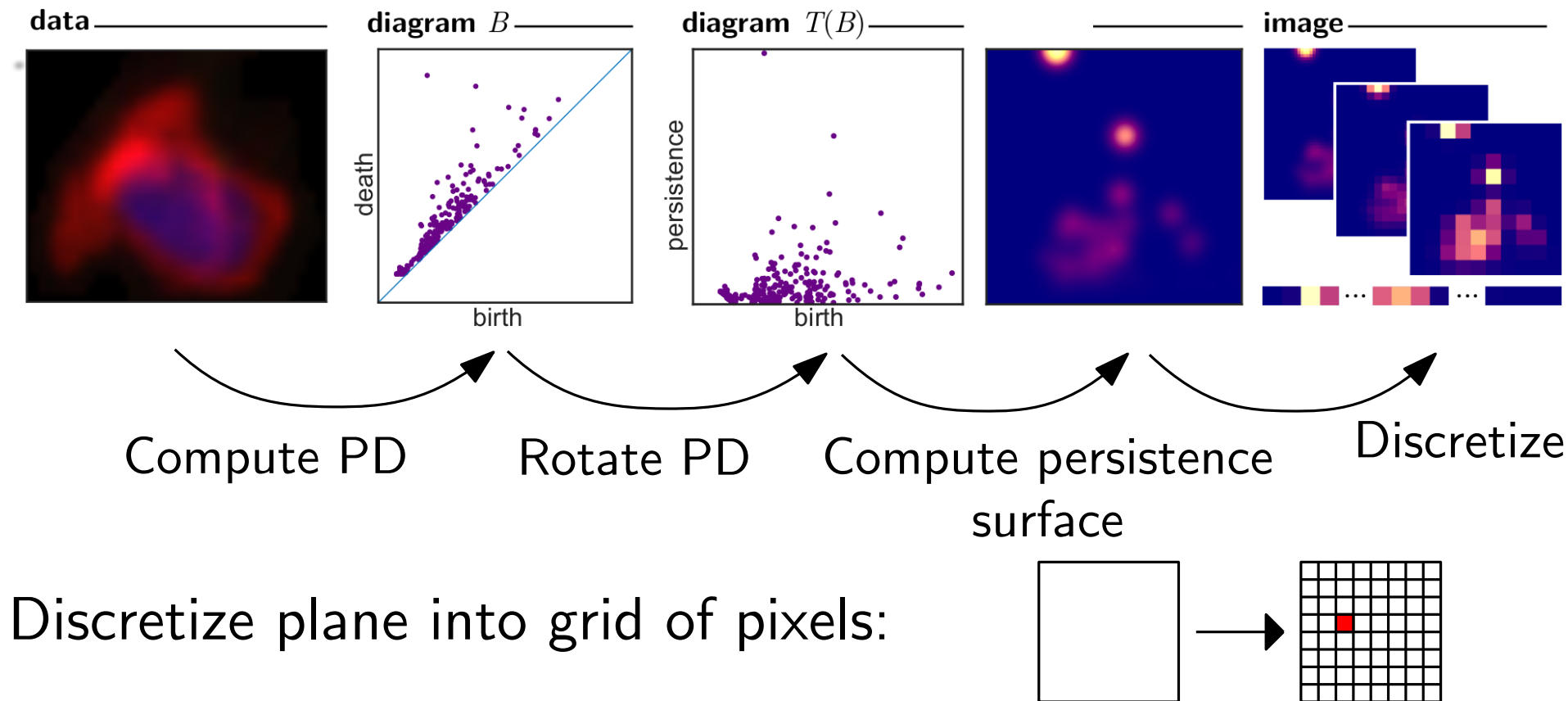
$$\rho_{\mu}(\cdot) = \sum_{p \in \mu} w_t(p) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\|\cdot - p\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

weight function:  $w_t((x, y)) =$



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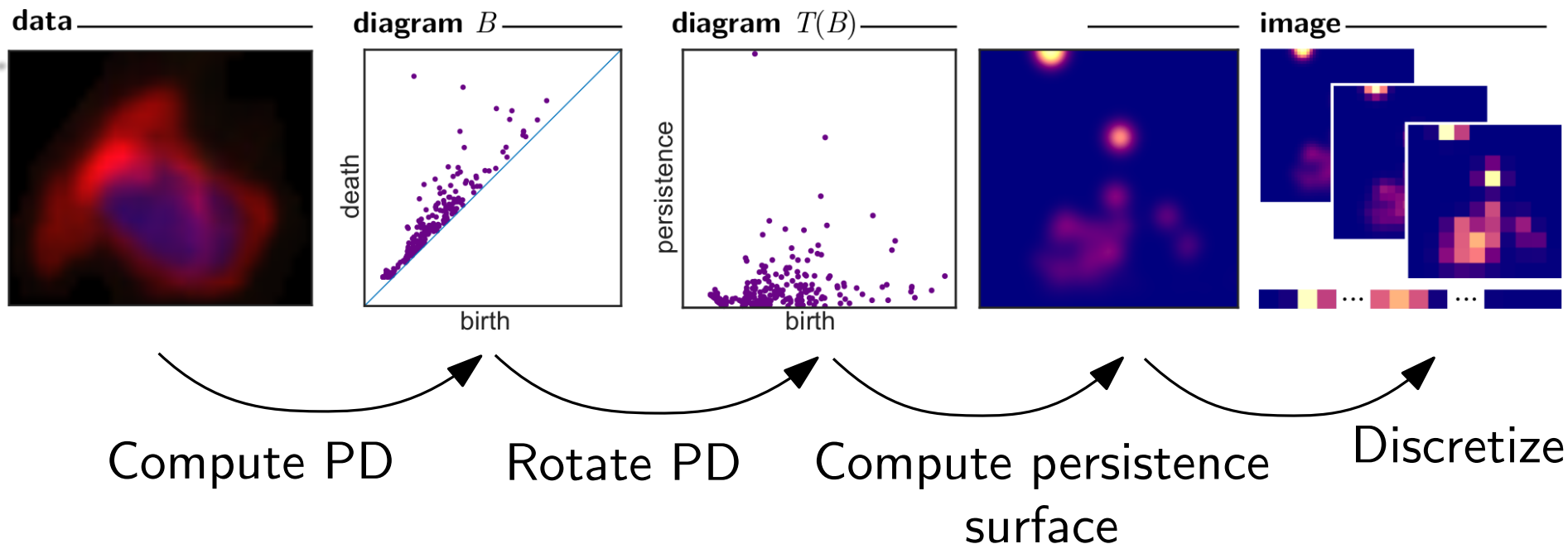


For each pixel  $P$ , compute  $I(P) = \iint_P \rho_\mu$

Concatenate all  $I(P)$  into a single vector  $\text{PI}(\mu)$  (2D image)

# Persistence Diagrams as topological features

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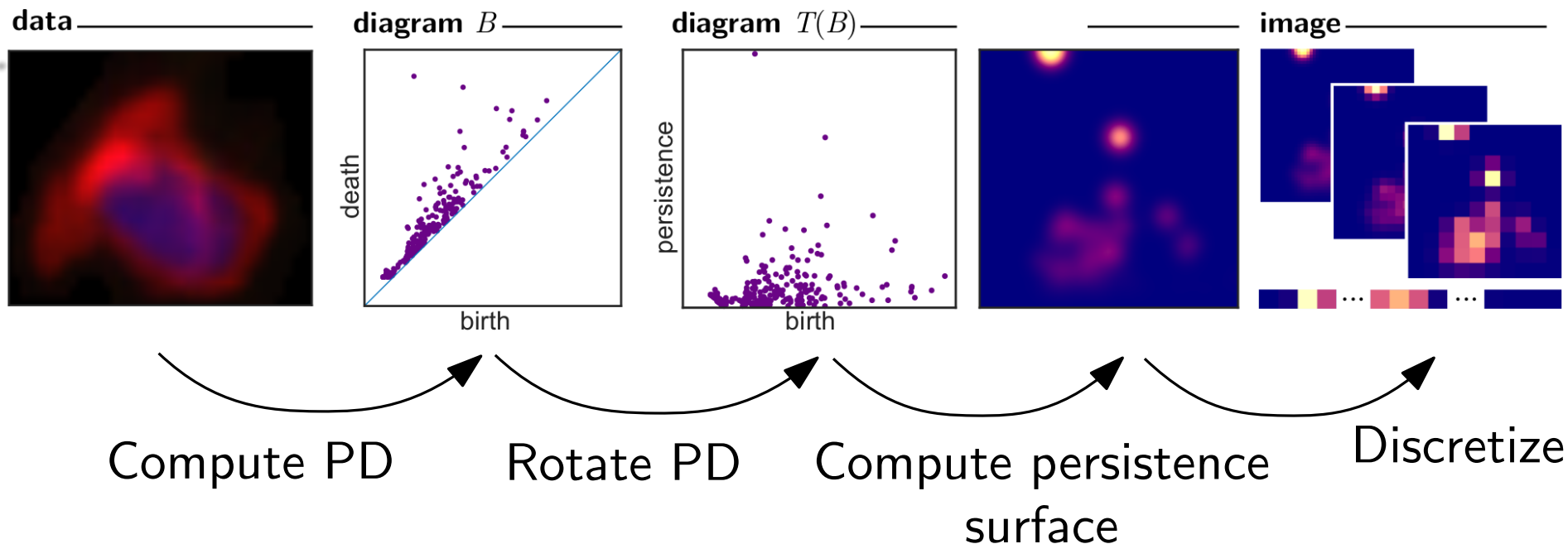
**Prop:** [Adams et al. 2017] (stability)

- $\|\text{PI}(\mu) - \text{PI}(\nu)\|_2 \leq \sqrt{d}C(w, \phi_p) d_1(\mu, \nu)$



# Persistence Diagrams as topological features

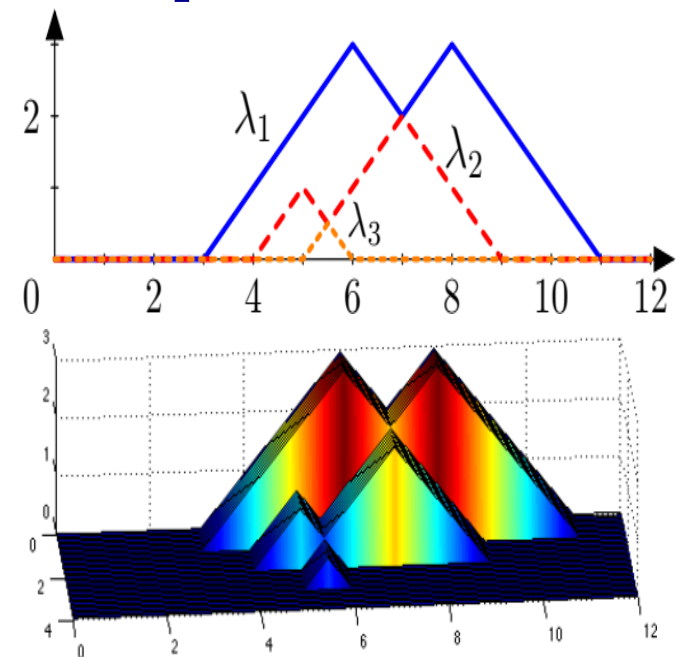
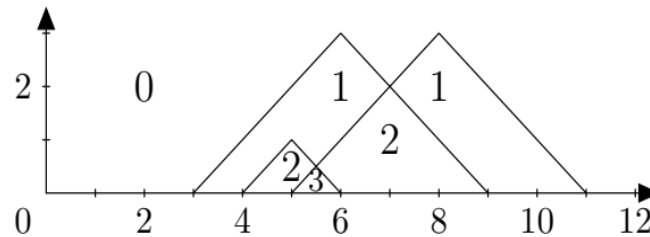
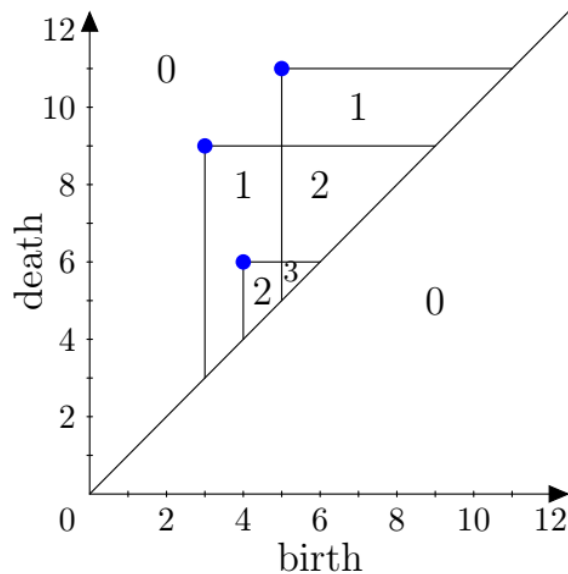
## Persistence Images [Adams et al. 2017]



**Observations:** Depends on hyperparams (grid size)  
but also trainable params ( $\sigma$ ,  $w_t \dots$ )

# Persistence Diagrams as topological features

## Persistence Landscape [Bubenik 2015]



Rotate PD  
Compute rank function

Use boundaries  
of rank function

# Persistence Diagrams as topological features

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**Observation:** These vectorizations are of the form

$$\Phi(\mu) = \text{op}\{\phi_{\theta}(p), p \in \mu\}$$

where  $\text{op} = \sum, \max, \text{top} - k$ , etc.

Where  $\theta$  is a set of trainable parameters, and  $\phi_{\theta} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ .

**Why?**

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**Why?**

**Idea:** Say a PD is a point cloud  $\mu = \{p_1 \dots p_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ .

We want a function  $\Phi$  that is *permutation invariant*

$$\Phi(p_1 \dots p_n) = \Phi(p_{\pi(1)} \dots p_{\pi(n)})$$

for any permutation  $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_n$

## Deep Sets [Zaheer et al. 2017]

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**Question:** What are the permutation invariant functions?

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[Zaheer et al. 2017]  $\Phi$  is permutation invariant iff  $\exists \rho, \phi$  s.t.:

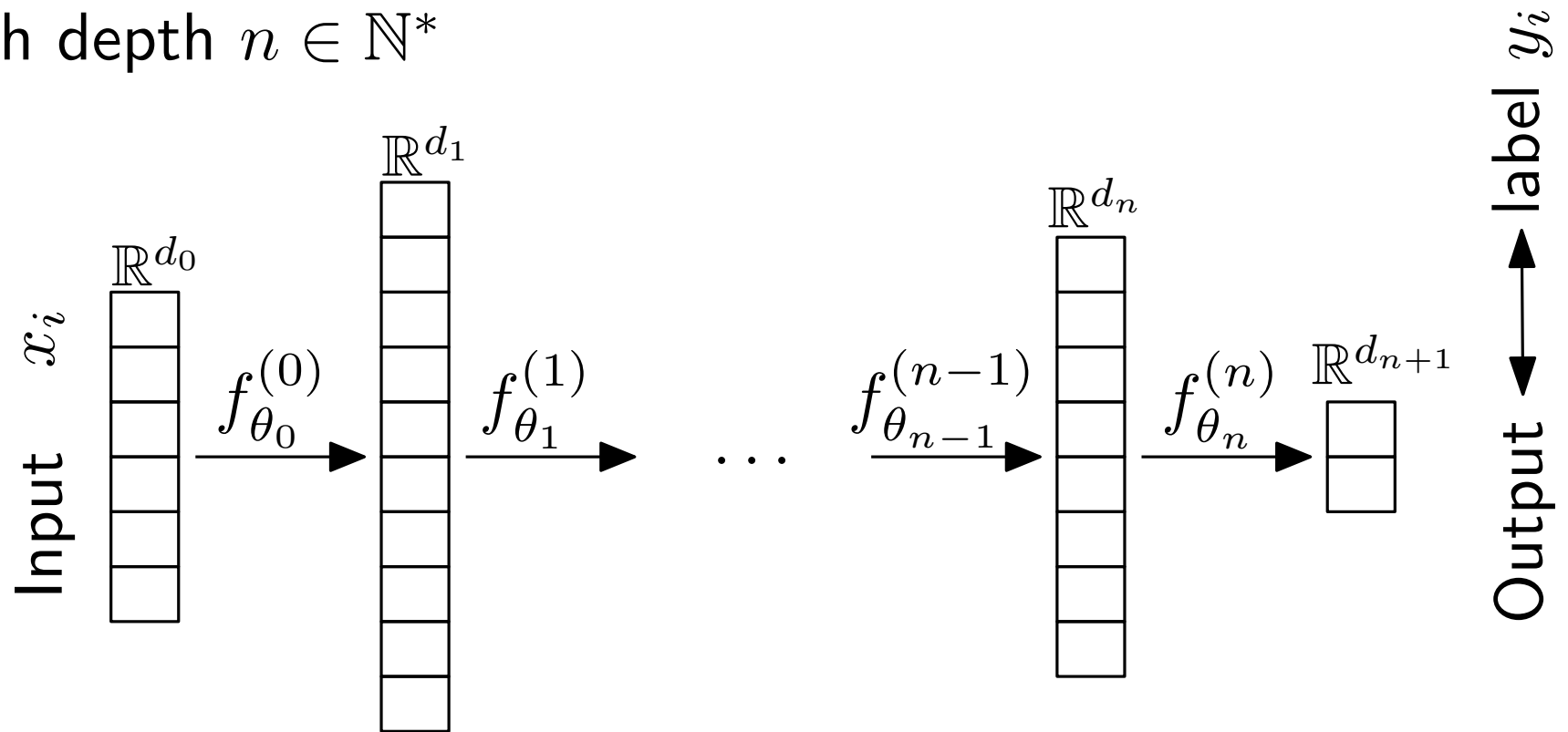
$$\Phi(\{p_1 \dots p_n\}) = \rho \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \phi(p_i) \right),$$

provided  $(p_i) \subset K$  compact (or countable).

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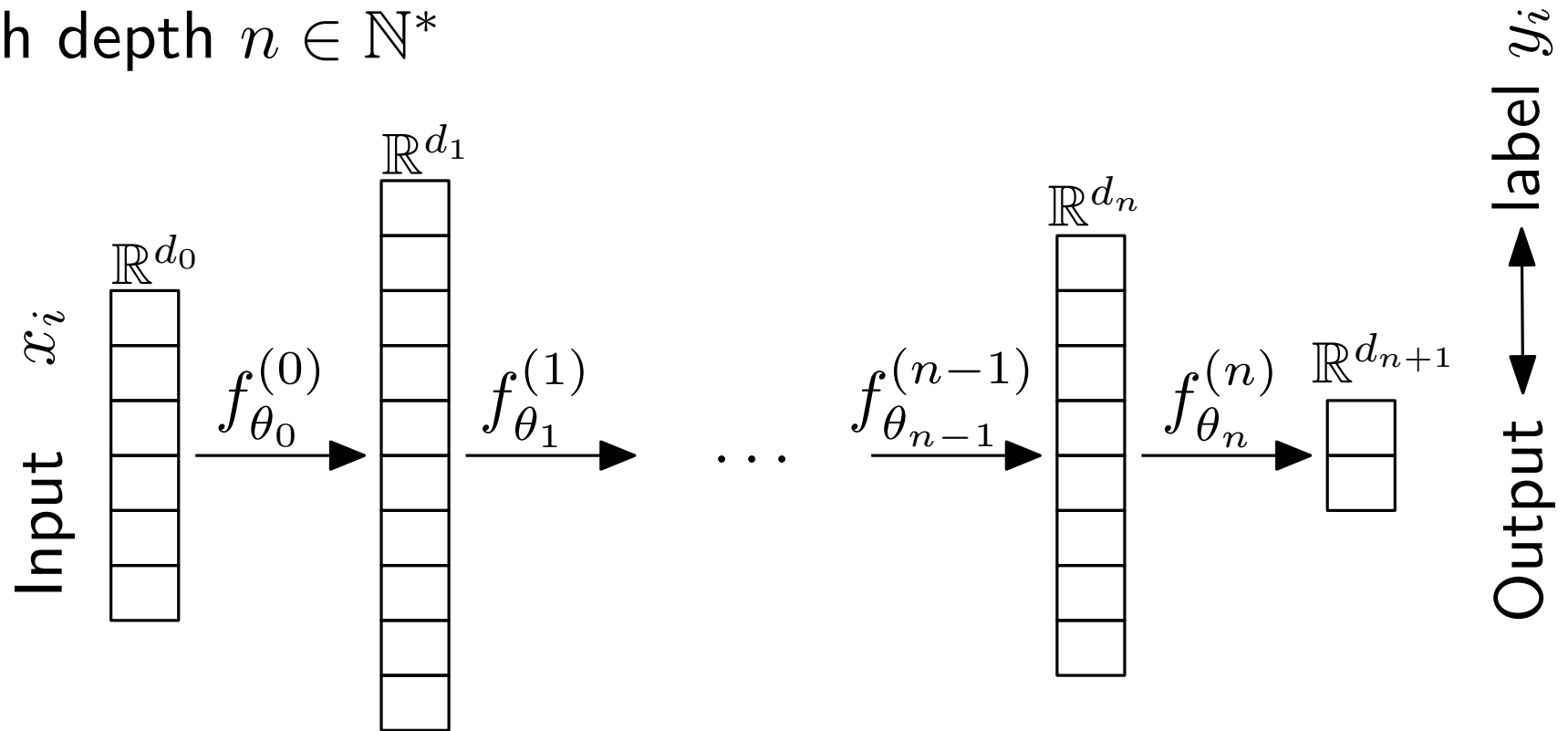
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NN with depth  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$



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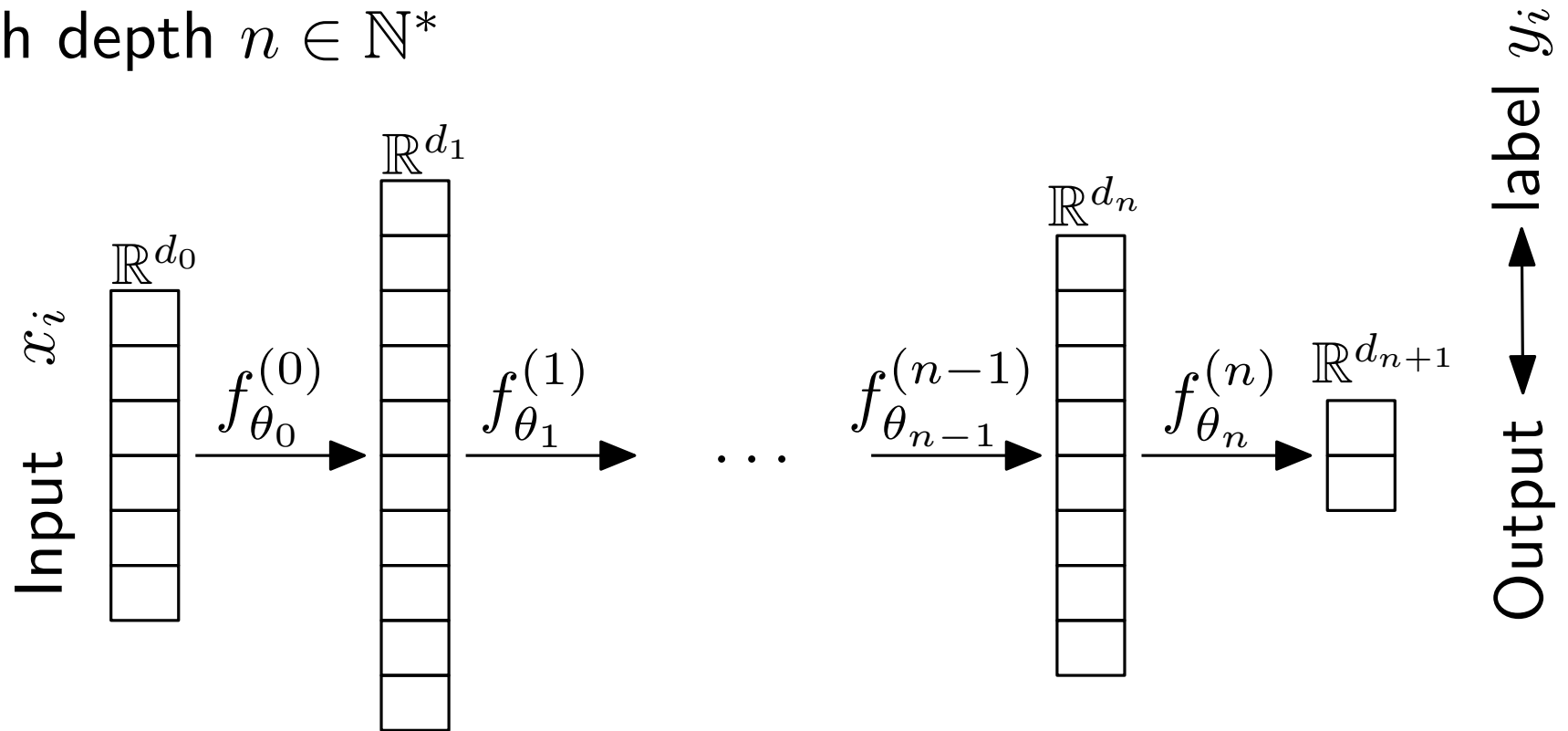
Final predictor:  $F_{\theta} = f_{\theta_n}^{(n)} \circ \dots \circ f_{\theta_0}^{(0)}$

**Goal:** Minimize  $\ell(\theta) = \sum_i \|F_{\theta}(x_i) - y_i\|_2^2$  w.r.t.  $\theta$



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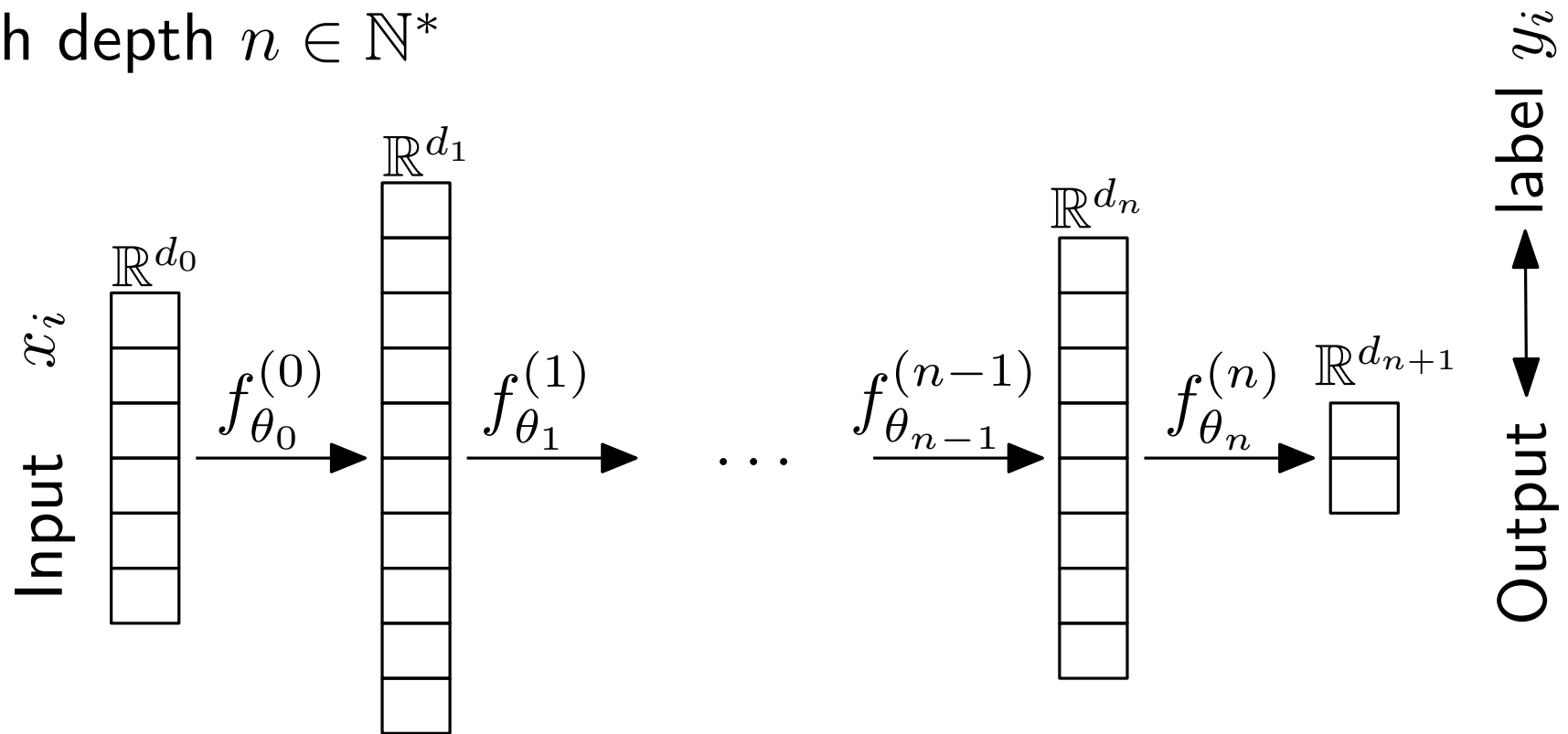
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**Observation:** If  $f_{\theta_0}^{(0)}$  is perm. inv., so is the NN.

# Application to persistence diagrams

Permutation invariant layers generalize several TDA approaches

→ persistence landscapes      → silhouettes      → Betti curves

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$$\text{PersLay}(\mu) = \rho(\text{op}\{w(p) \cdot \phi(p)\}_{p \in \mu})$$

Permutation-invariant  
operation

Weight function

Point transformation

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Permutation invariant layers generalize several TDA approaches

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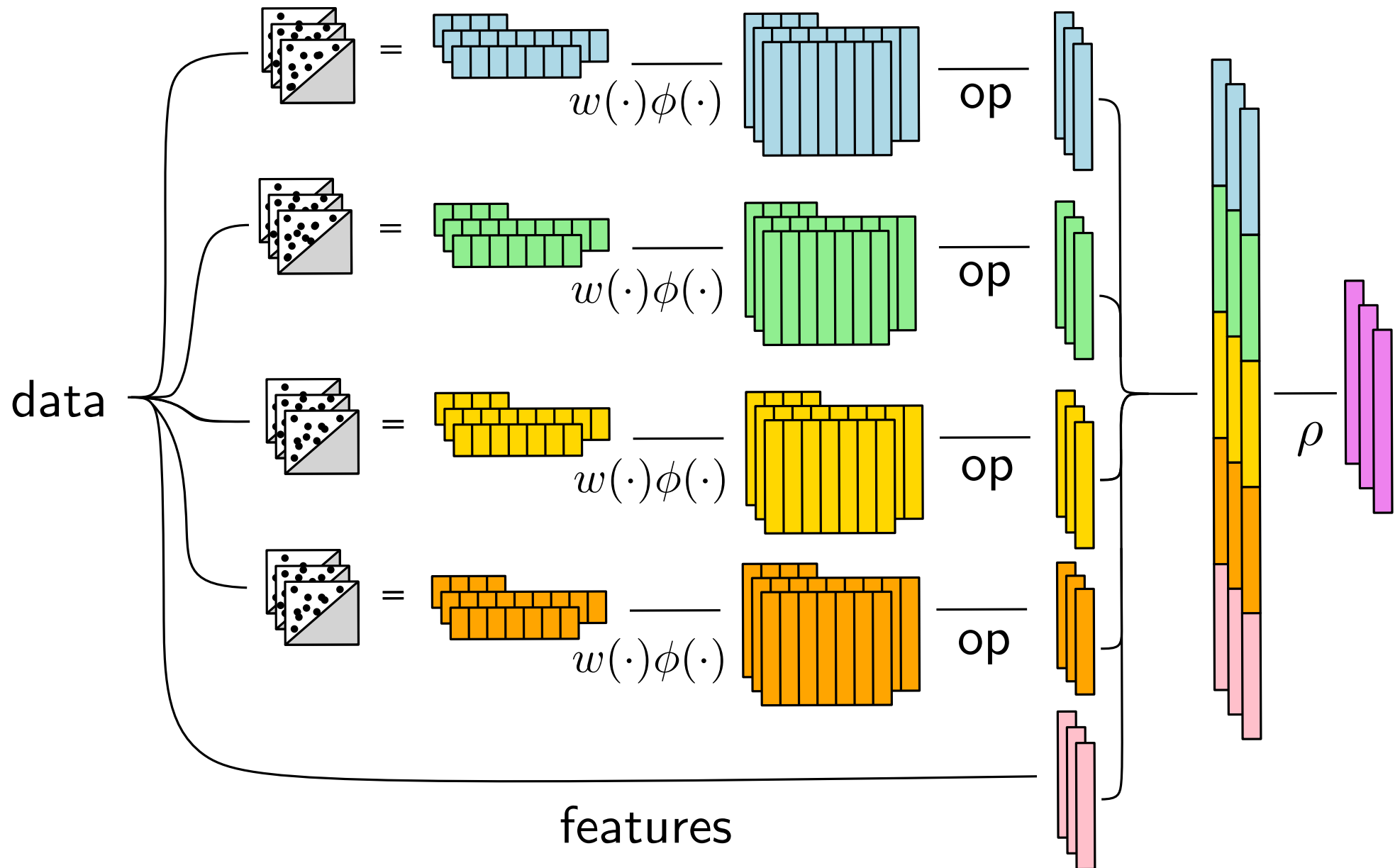
Point transformation

**Our contribution:** Implementing (and sharing) it.

```
from perslay.perslay import perslay_channel
perslay_parameters["layer"] = "im"
perslay_parameters["image_size"] = (20, 20)
perslay_parameters["perm_op"] = "sum"

perslay_channel(output = list_v, # outputs
                 name = "perslay", # name of this layer
                 diag = YOUR_DIAGS, # diagrams
                 **self.perslay_parameters)
```

# Application to persistence diagrams

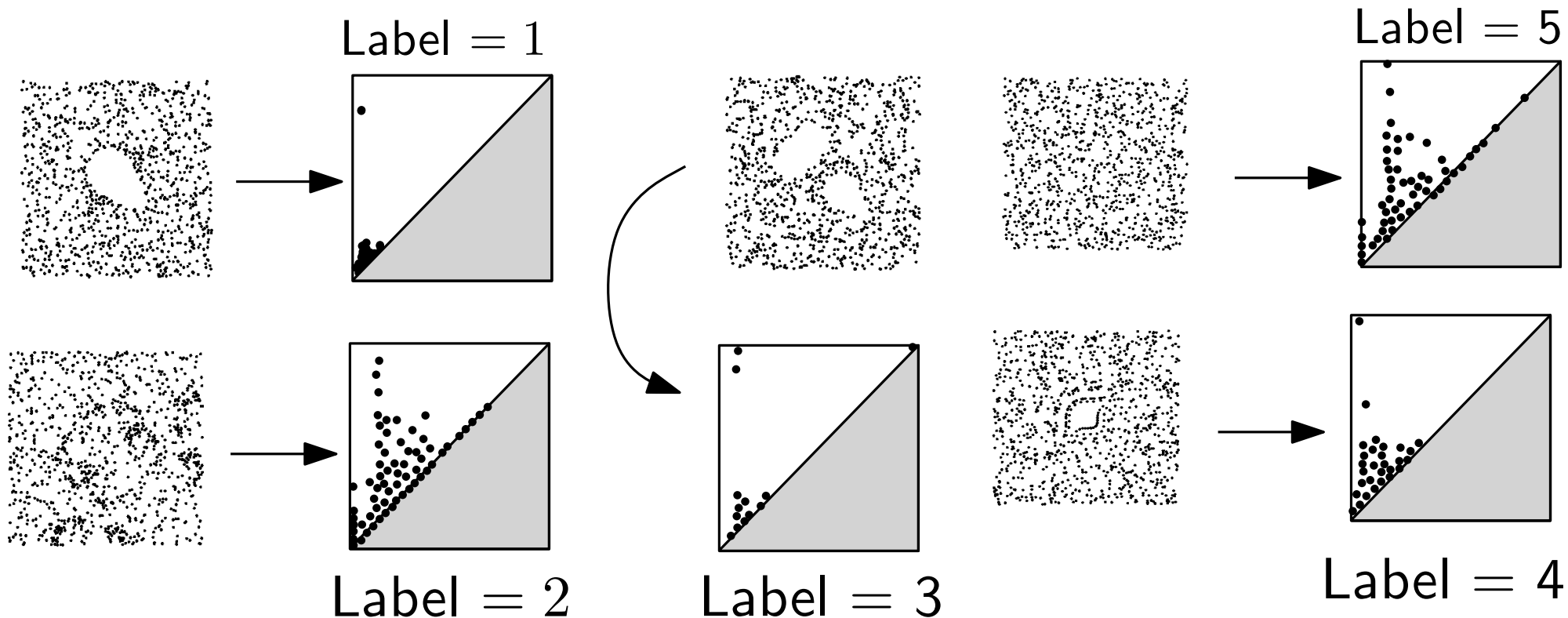


# Application to persistence diagrams

**Goal:** classify orbits of *linked twisted map* (flow dynamics)

Orbits described by (depending on parameter  $r$ ):

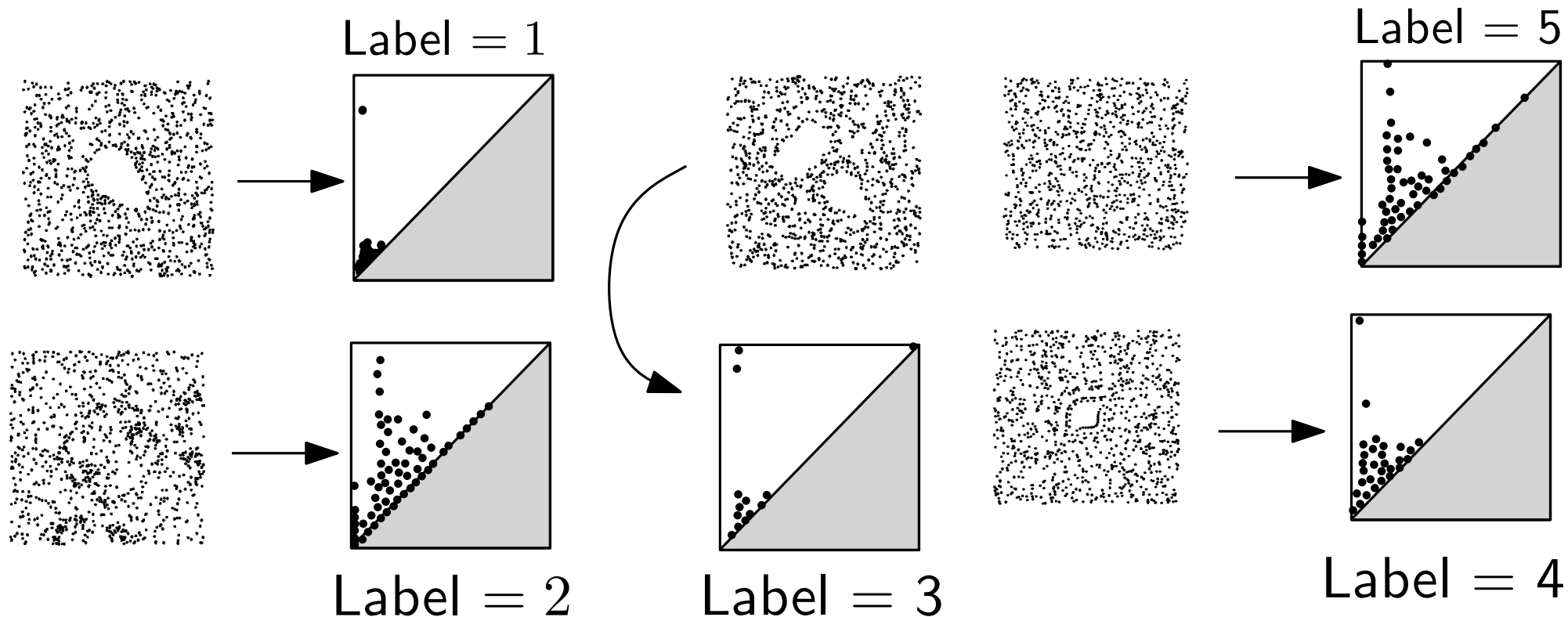
$$\begin{cases} x_{n+1} &= x_n + r y_n(1 - y_n) \mod 1 \\ y_{n+1} &= y_n + r x_{n+1}(1 - x_{n+1}) \mod 1 \end{cases}$$



# Application to persistence diagrams

**Goal:** classify orbits of *linked twisted map* (flow dynamics)

Dataset	PSS-K	PWG-K	SW-K	PF-K	PersLay
ORBIT5K	72.38( $\pm 2.4$ )	76.63( $\pm 0.7$ )	83.6( $\pm 0.9$ )	85.9( $\pm 0.8$ )	<b>87.7(<math>\pm 1.0</math>)</b>
ORBIT100K	—	—	—	—	<b>89.2(<math>\pm 0.3</math>)</b>





## Take home messages

---

- Topological Data Analysis builds topological summary of a given object: the persistence diagram.
- PDs are not straightforward to use in ML pipelines
- A workaround is to vectorize our PDs, adaptatively to a given learning task (e.g. classification).
- The “Deep Sets” architecture can be used to incorporate PDs in NN architecture while encompassing existing vectorizations.

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- PDs are not straightforward to use in ML pipelines
- A workaround is to vectorize our PDs, adaptatively to a given learning task (e.g. classification).
- The “Deep Sets” architecture can be used to incorporate PDs in NN architecture while encompassing existing vectorizations.

## Supplementary material

- *PersLay: A Neural Network Layer for Persistence Diagrams and New Graph Topological Signatures*, AISTATS 2020
- <https://github.com/MathieuCarriere/perslay>  
→ soon integrated to the Gudhi library (hopefully).