



# iPyRegulus

Analysis of ensembles of simulations  
(Regulus 2.0 in Jupyter Lab)

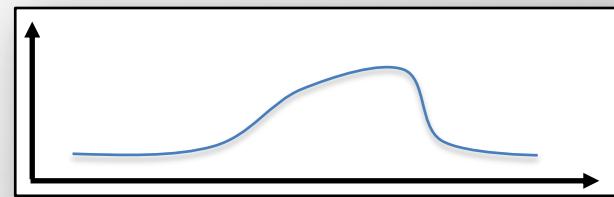
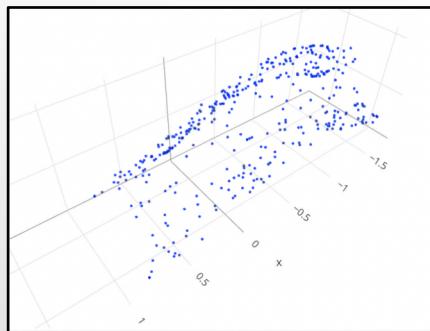
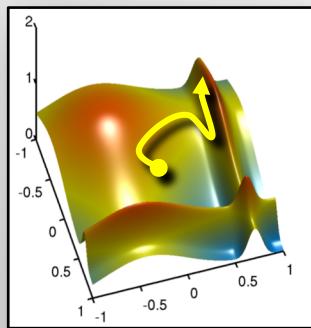
**Yarden Livnat**, Dan Maljovec, Valerio Pascucci  
Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute  
University of Utah

Work is funded in part by NEUP

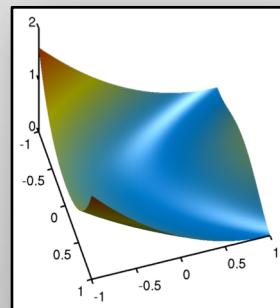
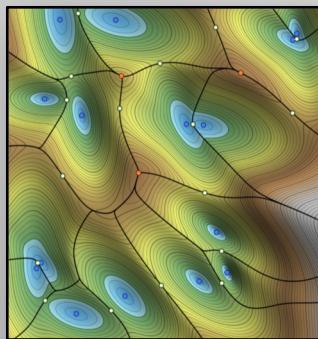


Technical Workshop of Fuel Cycle Simulation June 2019

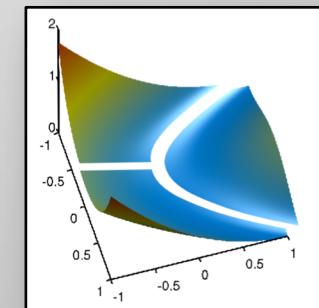
# Topological Analysis using Morse-Smale Complexes



Partition the space into monotonic patches

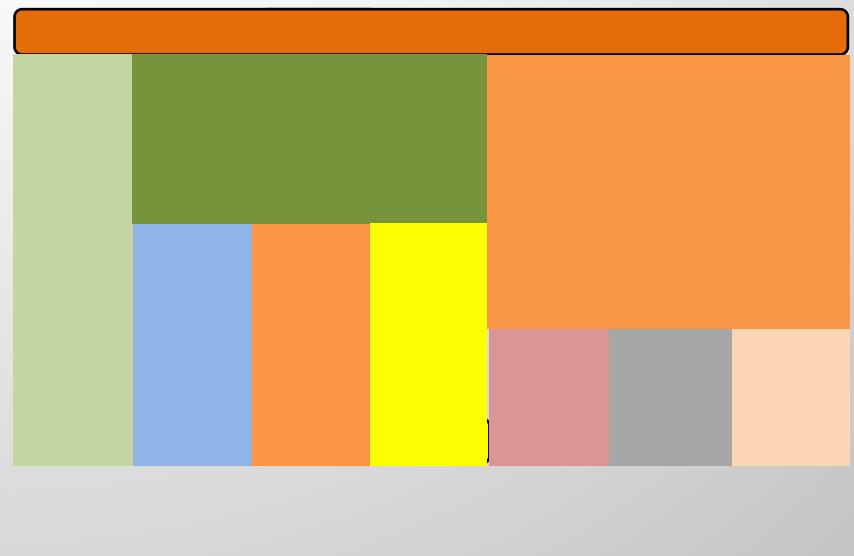
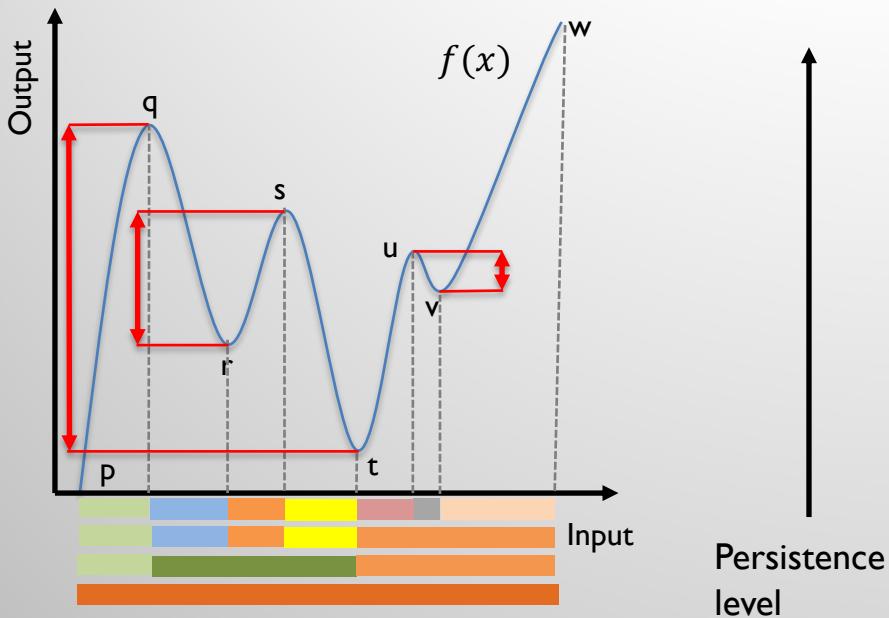


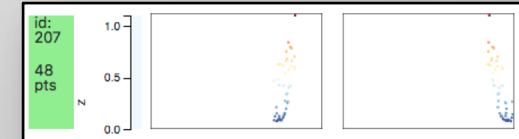
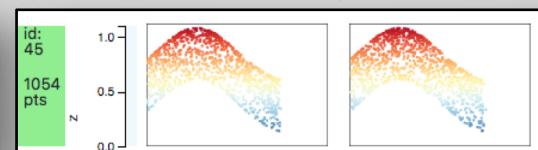
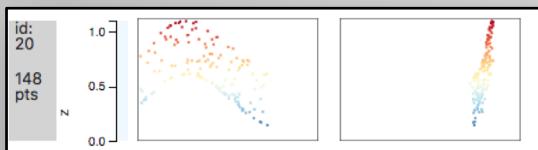
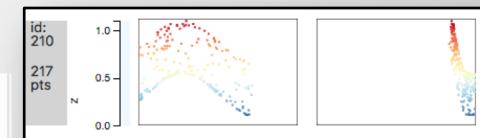
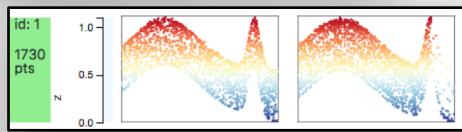
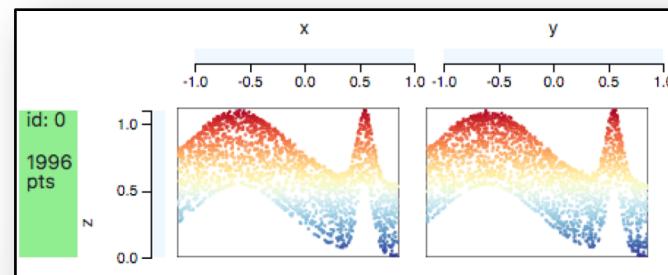
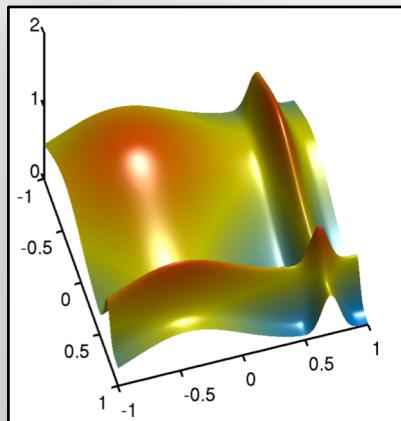
Morse Complex:  
Single local minimum



Morse-Smale Complex:  
Single local minimum  
and a single local maximum

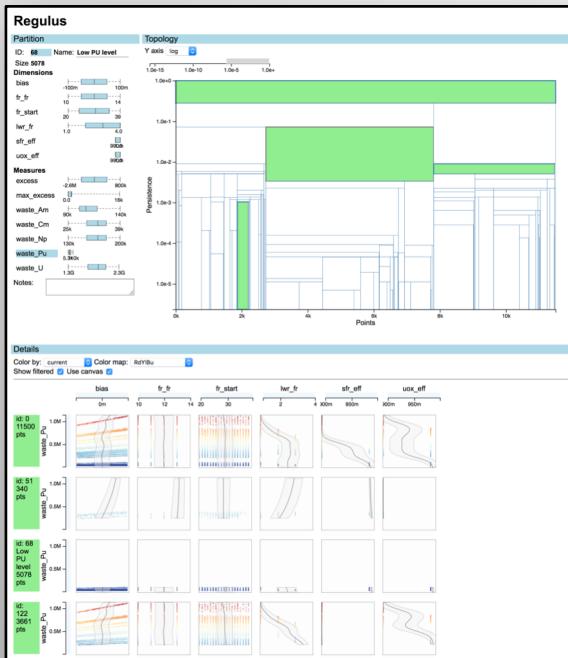
# Regulus Hierarchical Partition Tree



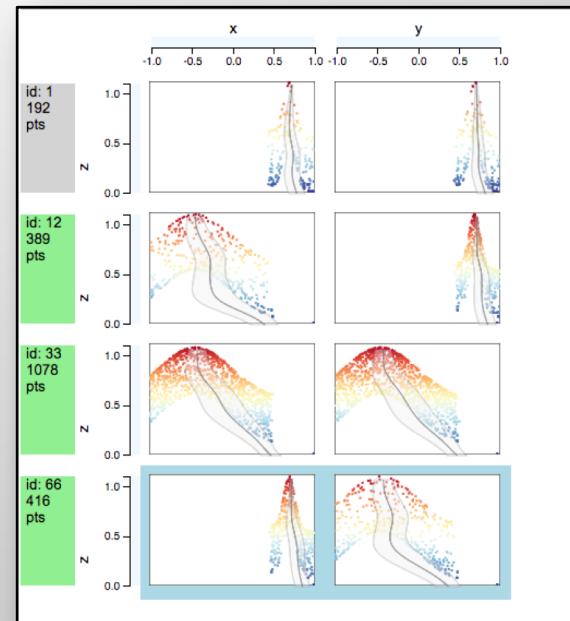


# Regulus.js

- Hierarchical Partition Tree based on levels of detail
- Web-based with a python backend



Hierarchical view of a  
Morse-Smale Complex



Details view

# iPyRegulus

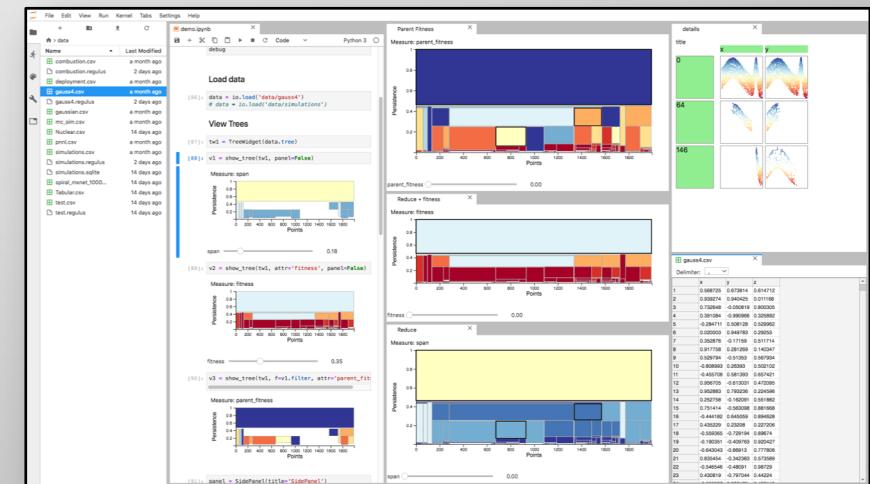
Break away from the typical visualization-first approach

Interactive (and scripted) exploration analysis

Define attributes and measures on the fly

Explore data from multiple views

Coordinate between views on the fly



# iPyRegulus

Interactive exploration

Break away from the typical visualization-first approach

Jupyter Notebooks driven investigation

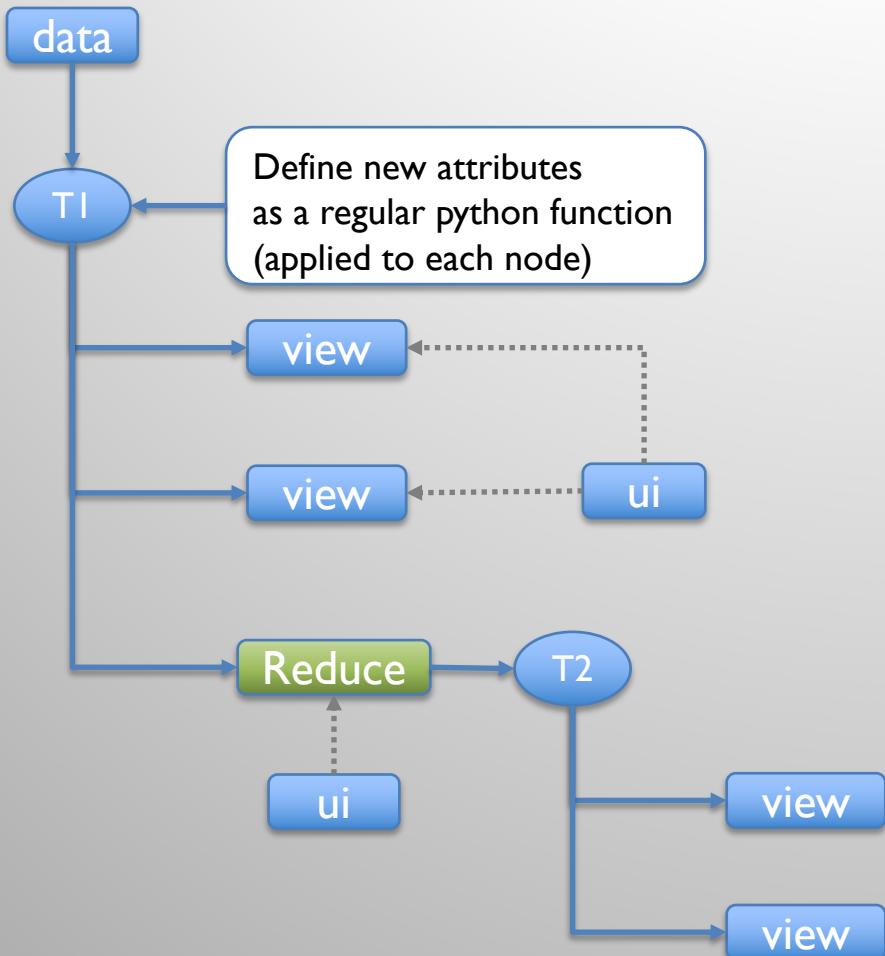
- Interactive (and scripted) exploration analysis
- Define attributes and measures on the fly
- Explore data from multiple views
- Coordinate between views on the fly



iPyRegulus and Sidepanel: extensions for Jupyter Lab

# Visual Exploration

Python kernel  
in Jupyter



Browser

Screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface showing a Python 3 kernel. The code cell at [31] imports ipywidgets, SidePanel, io, and measures from regulus. The code cell at [32] loads data from 'data/gauss4'. The code cell at [33] creates a TreeWidget named 'tree'. The code cell at [34] creates a TreeView named 'v' for the tree. A histogram visualization titled 'Attribute: fitness' is shown, with the x-axis labeled 'Points' ranging from 0 to 1800 and the y-axis labeled 'Persistence' ranging from 0 to 1. The histogram bars are colored red, orange, and light blue. The code cell at [36] changes the attribute to 'fitness' for the visualization.

```
File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help
demo.ipynb
Python 3
[31]: import ipywidgets as widgets
from sidepanel import SidePanel
from regulus.utils import io
from regulus.measures import *
from ipyregulus import DataWidget, TreeWidget, TreeView, DetailsView
from ipyregulus.alg.view import *

Load data
[32]: gauss = io.load('data/gauss4')
[33]: tree = TreeWidget(gauss.tree)

View trees
[34]: v = TreeView(tree)
v

Attribute: fitness
Persistence
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 Points

Show a different attribute
[36]: v.attr = 'fitness'

Composite Visualization: show nodes with a value below a given threshold (slider)
```

# **iPyRegulus in action**