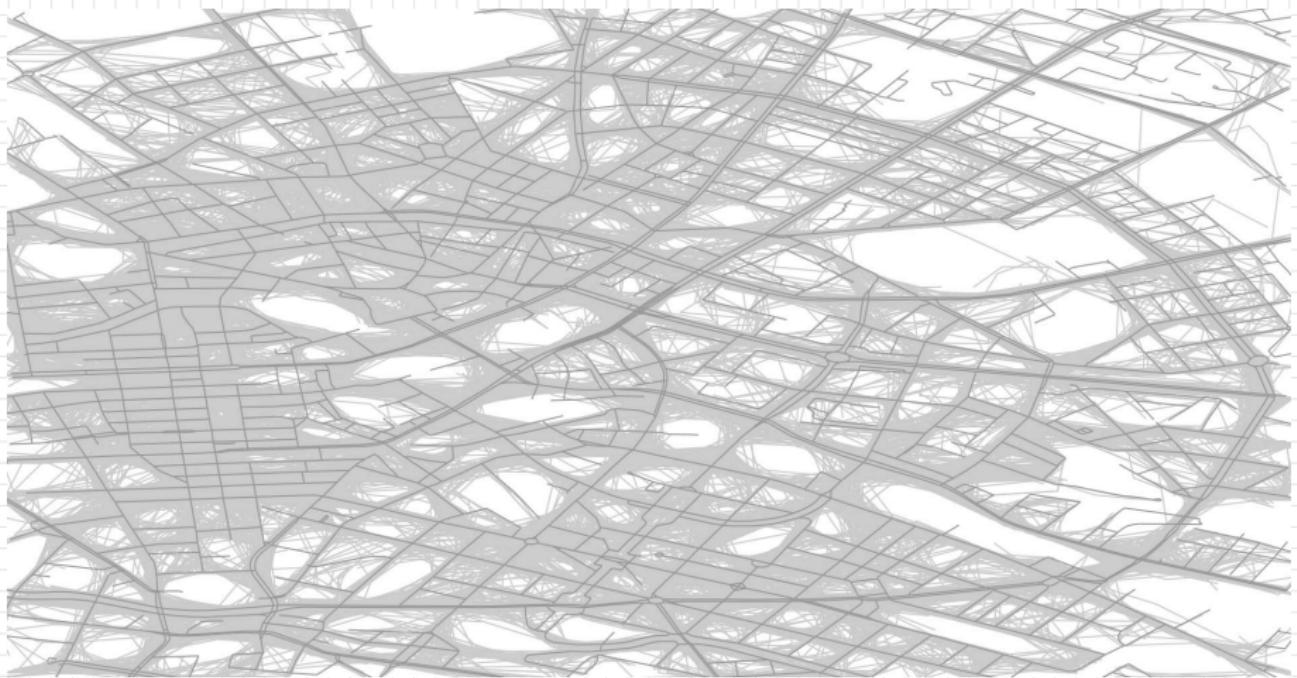


A Local Homology Based Distance

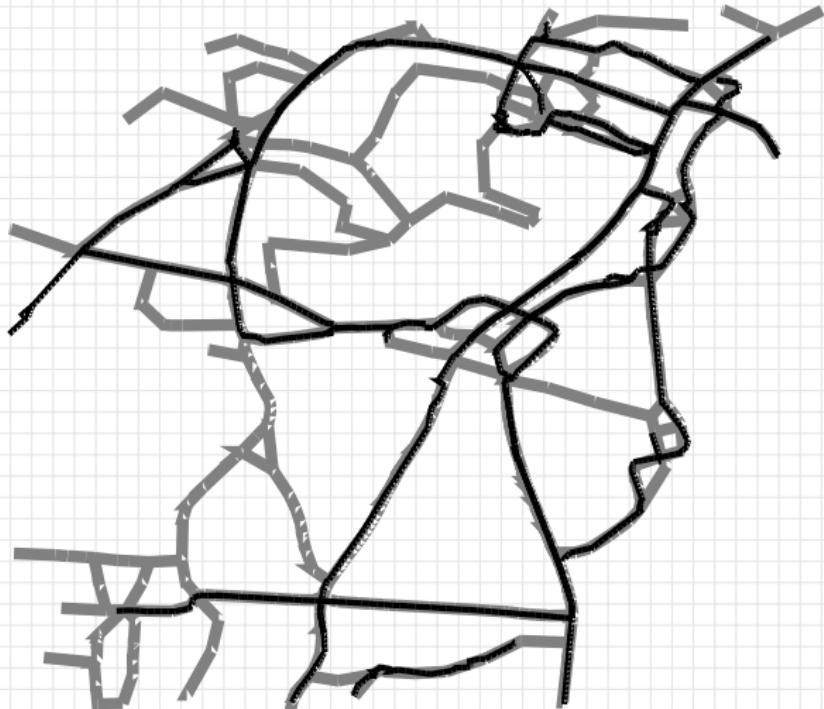
Brittany Terese Fasy, Tulane University
joint work with Mahmuda Ahmed and Carola Wenk

27 March 2014

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Examples

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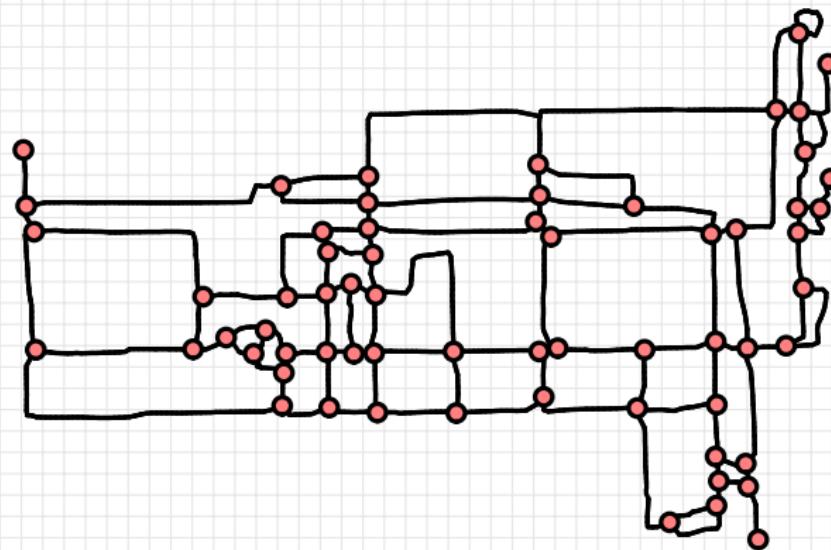
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- Road networks: GPS trajectories of cars.
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Examples

- Road networks: GPS trajectories of cars.
- Hiking paths: GPS paths of people.
- Migration paths: GPS on animals.
- Filaments of galaxies: point cloud data.
- Hurricane paths: historical paths.
- **Networks: path-constrained trajectories or point sets.**

Representing Road Networks



Road Network Representation

A *road network* is represented as an embedded graph $G = (V, E) \subset D$, where $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is compact.

Motivating Questions

What is the Distance Between Embedded Graphs?

Can we compare different road construction techniques?



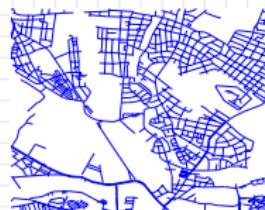
Motivating Questions

What is the Distance Between Embedded Graphs?

Can we compare different road construction techniques?



Can we detect if (and where) changes have occurred?



Different Approaches

- [BE-12b] J. Biagioni, J. Eriksson. James Biagioni and Jakob Eriksson. Inferring Road Maps from GPS Traces: Survey and Comparative Evaluation. In 91st Annual Meeting of the Transportation Research Board, 2012.
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Hausdorff Distance

Road Networks are Sets of Points

$$G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$$

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Question

What is $d(G_1, G_2)$?

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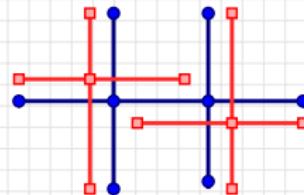
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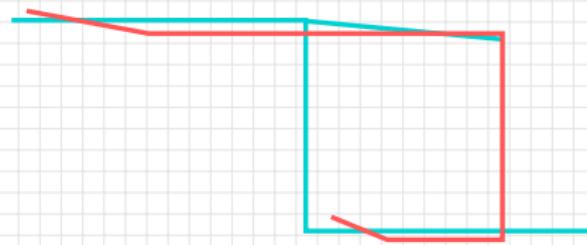


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Hansel and Gretel Distance

Paths Define Neighborhood

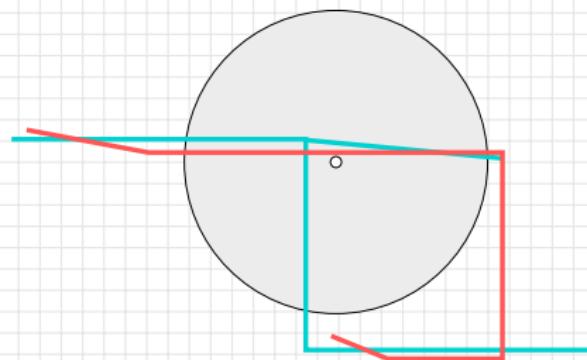


Hansel and Gretel Distance

Paths Define Neighborhood

r is the local radius

$\{x_i\} \subset D$ is a set of seeds



Hansel and Gretel Distance

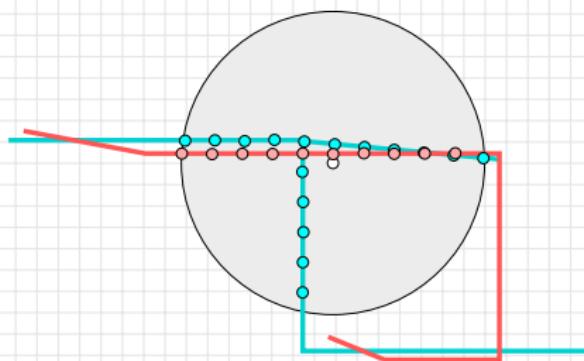
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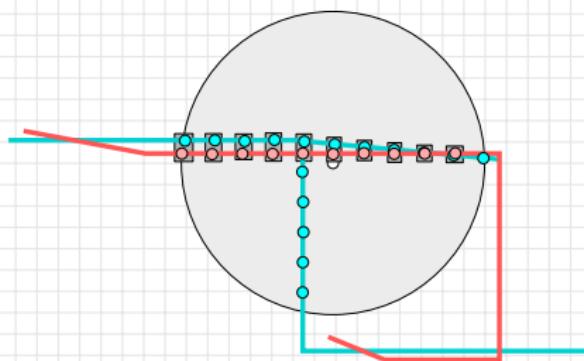
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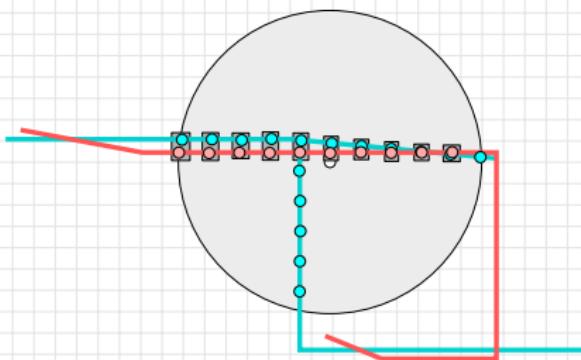
n is number of marks in G_1

k is number of pairs

Definition (HG Distance)

$$p_{01} = k/m, \quad r_{01} = k/n$$

$$d_B(G_0, G_1) = \frac{2p_{01}r_{01}}{p_{01} + r_{01}}$$



Hausdorff Distance

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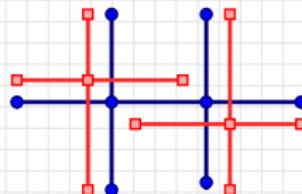
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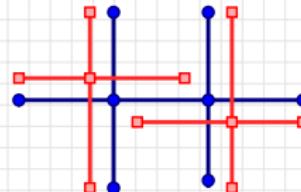
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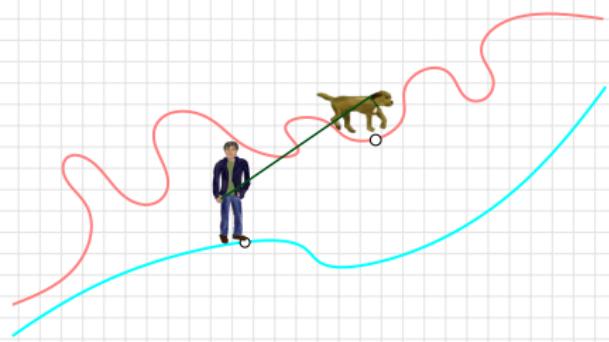
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The Fréchet Distance

Definition (Fréchet Distance)

$$d_F(\alpha, \beta) = \inf_{\rho} \max_t \{ \alpha(t), \beta(\rho(t)) \}$$



Path-Based Method

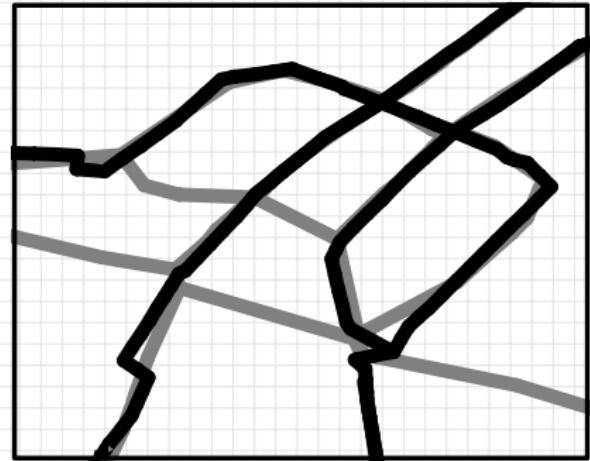
Road Networks are Sets of Paths

Π_1 is the set of paths in G_1 .

Π_2 is the set of paths in G_2 .

Question

What is $d(G_1, G_2)$?



Definition (Path-Based Distance)

$$d_p(G_1, G_2) = \sup_{\alpha \in \Pi_1} \inf_{\beta \in \Pi_2} d_F(\alpha, \beta)$$

Path-Based Method

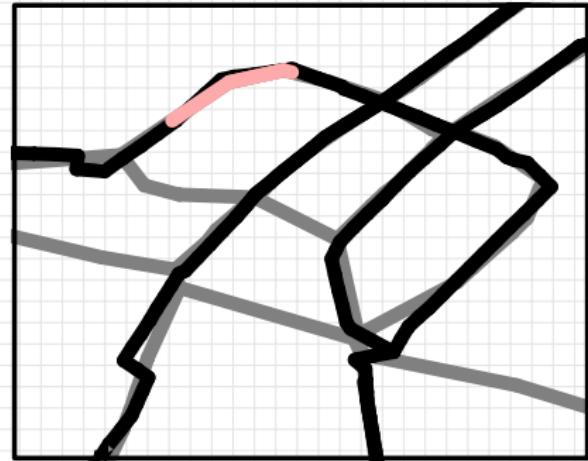
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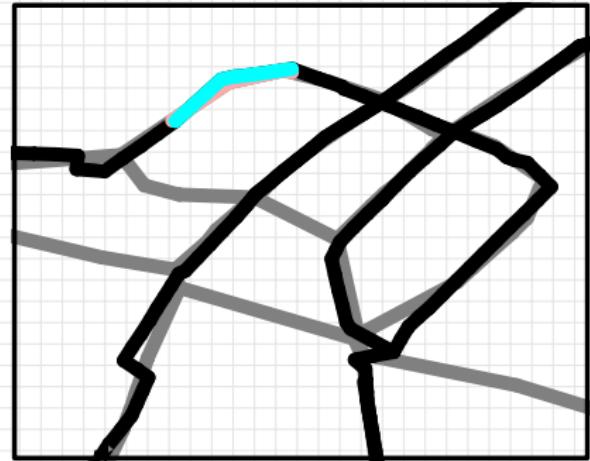
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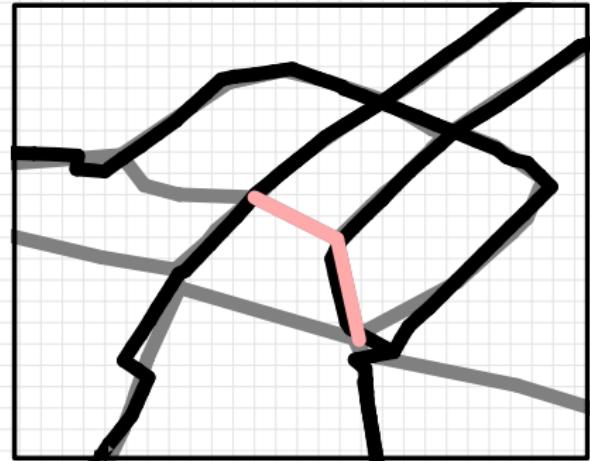
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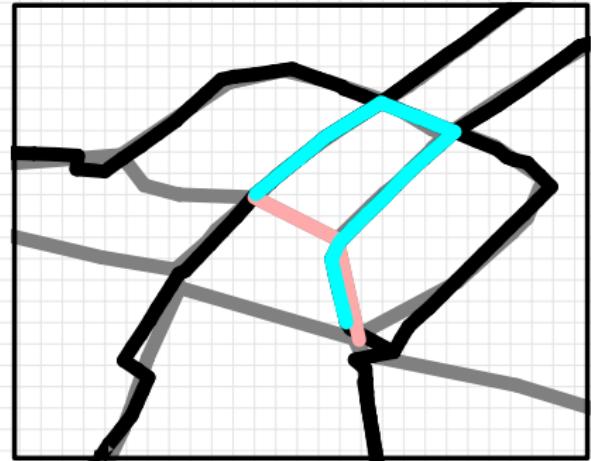
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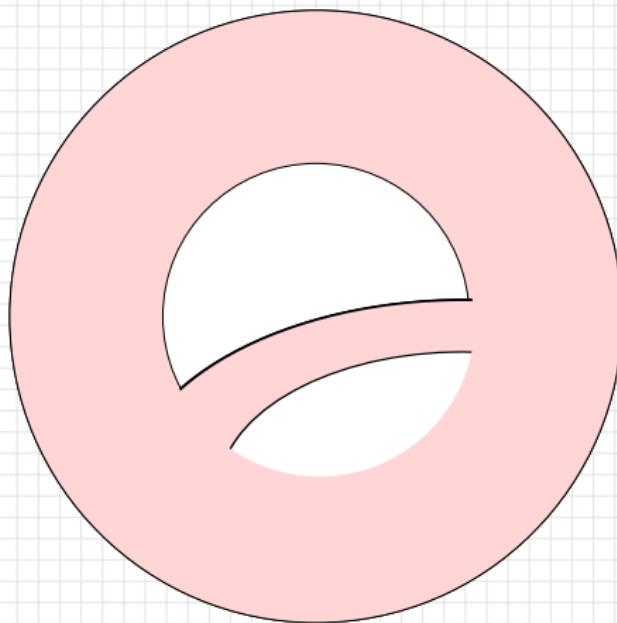
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Homology and Relative Homology

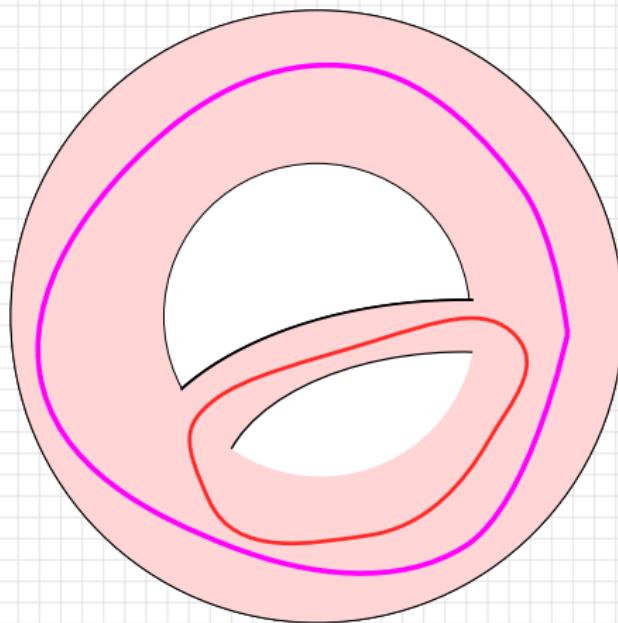
Definitions by Pictures



$$H_1(\mathbb{X})$$

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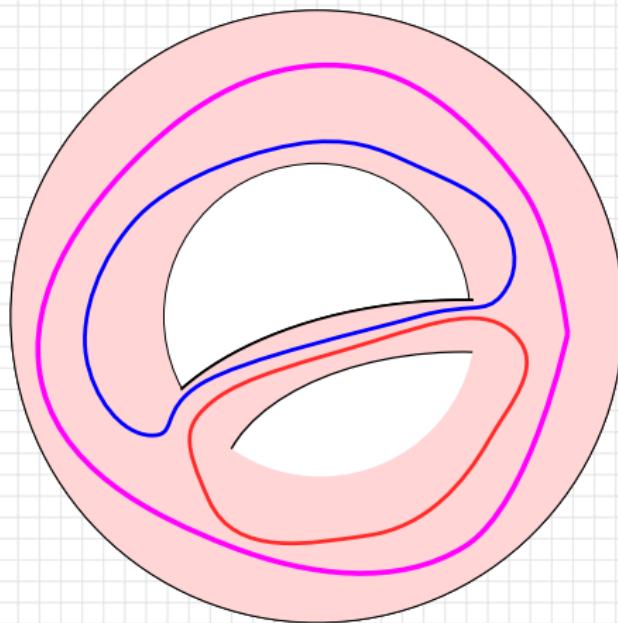
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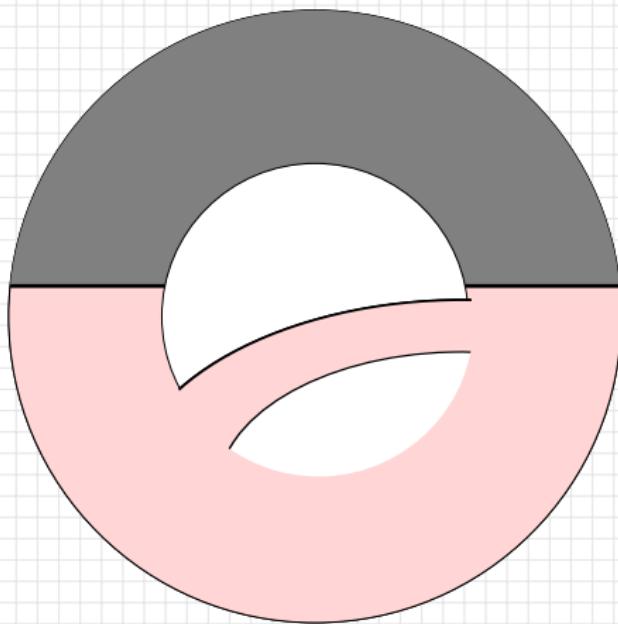
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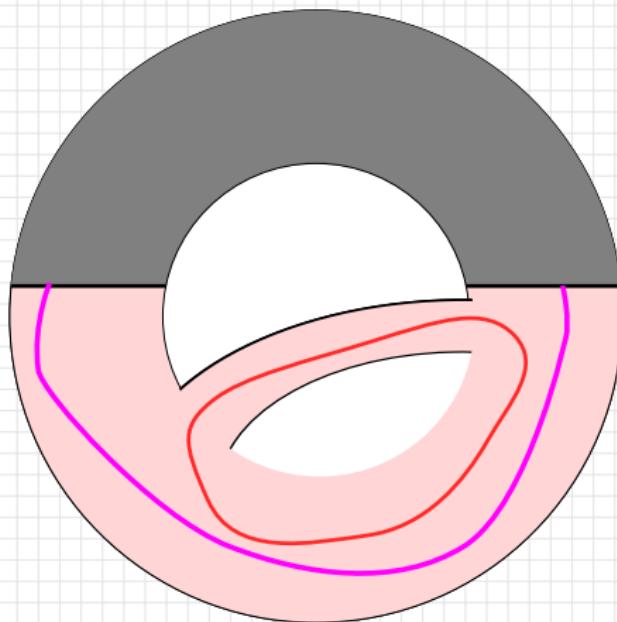
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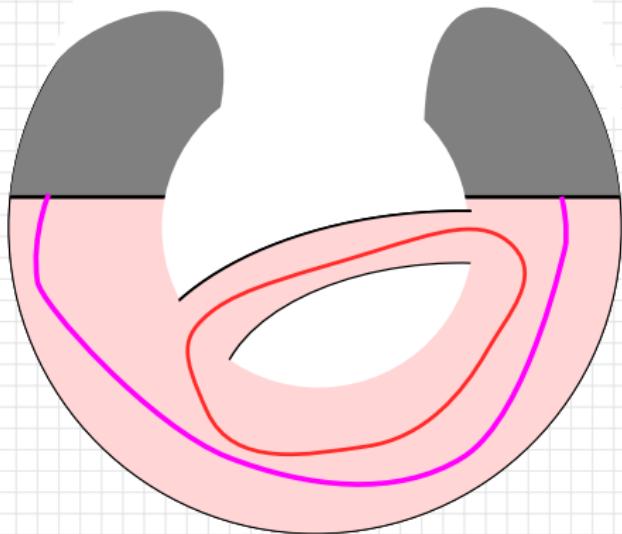
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Local Homology

A Definition

Definition (Local Homology)

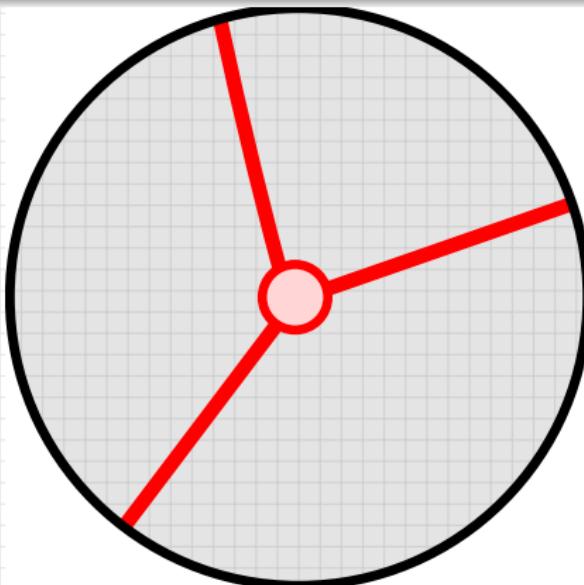
$$H_1(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{X} - x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} H_1(\mathbb{X} \cap B_r(x), \mathbb{X} \cap \partial B_r(x))$$

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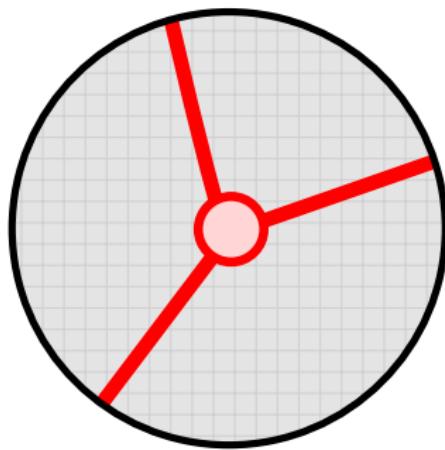


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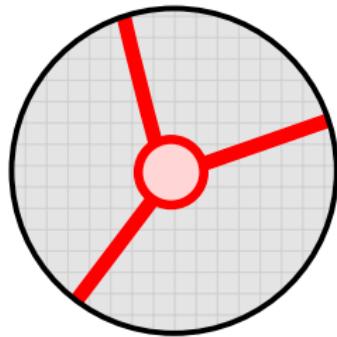


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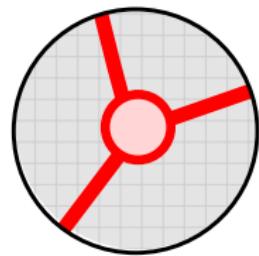


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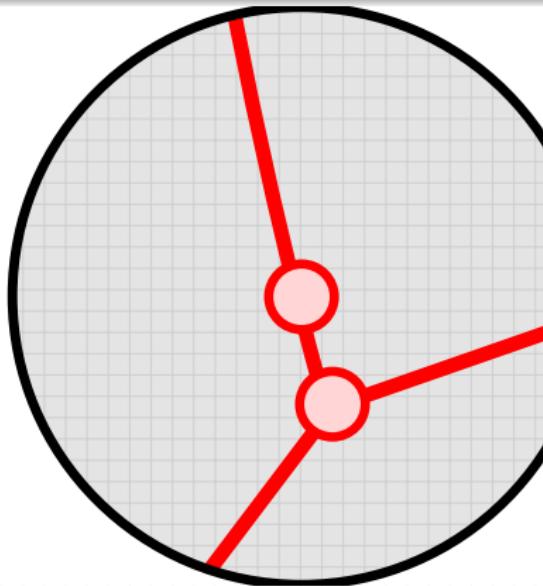


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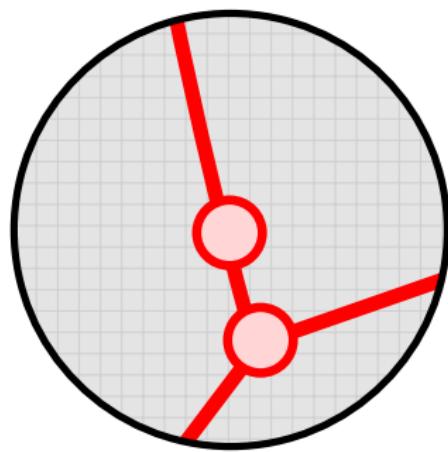


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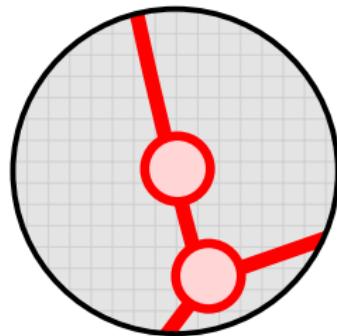


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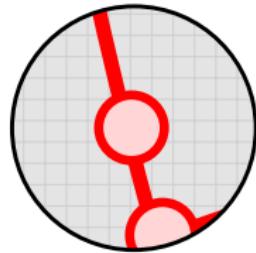


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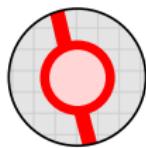


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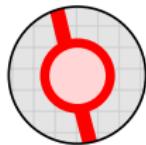


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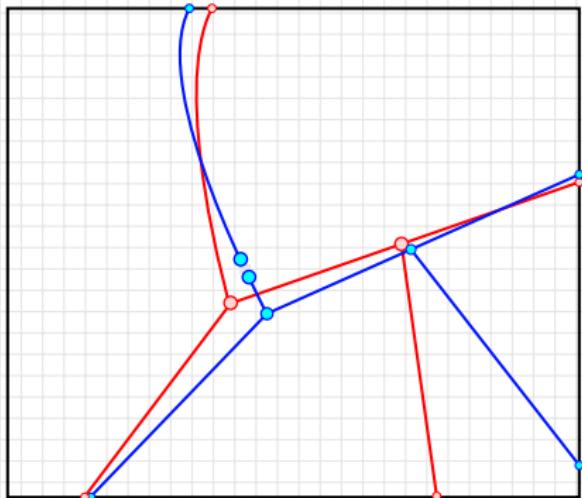
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Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(\mathbb{X} \cap B_r(x), \mathbb{X} \cap \partial B_r(x)) \\ = H_1(\mathbb{X}/\mathbb{X} - B_r(x)) \end{aligned}$$

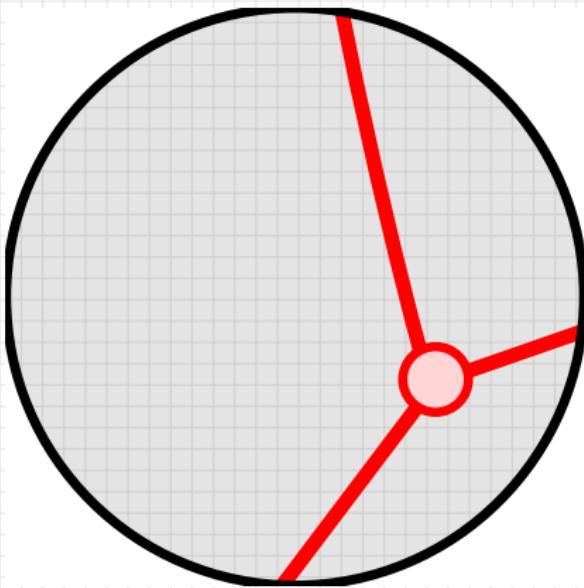
Local Topology Approach [AFW]



We will use the embedding and the local homology to create a *local distance signature*.

Local Distance Signature

Finding the Local Persistence Diagram

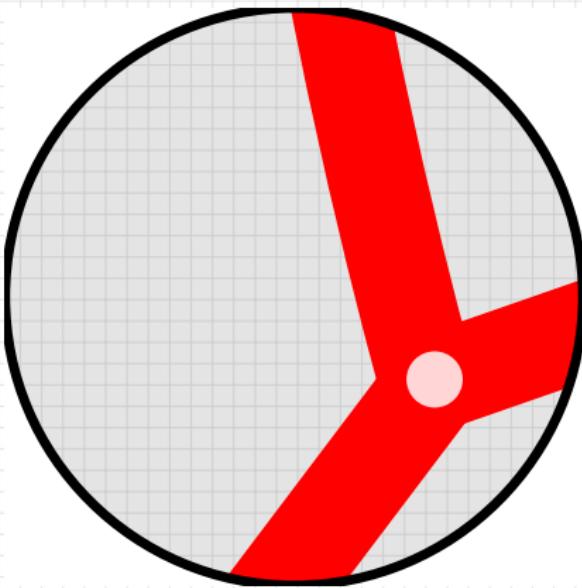


$G_i \subset D$ is the road network.
 $r > 0$ is the scale.
 $x \in D$.

$$LG_i(x, 0) = (G_i \cap B_r(x)) / (G_1 \cap \partial B_r(x))$$

Local Distance Signature

Finding the Local Persistence Diagram

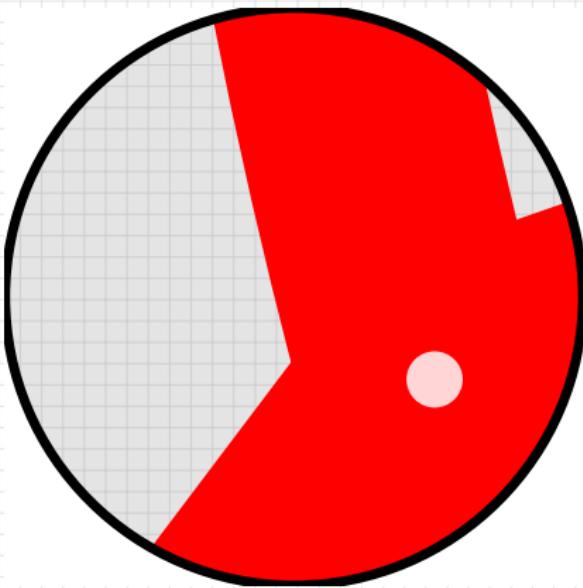


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Local Distance Signature

Finding the Local Persistence Diagram

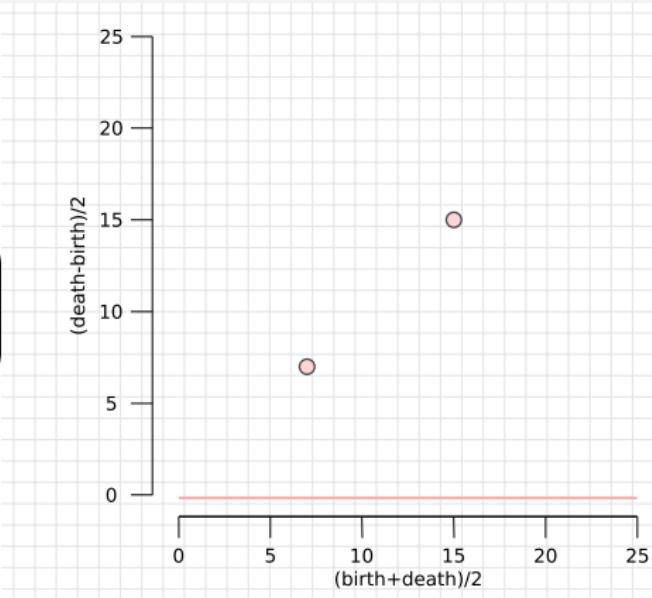
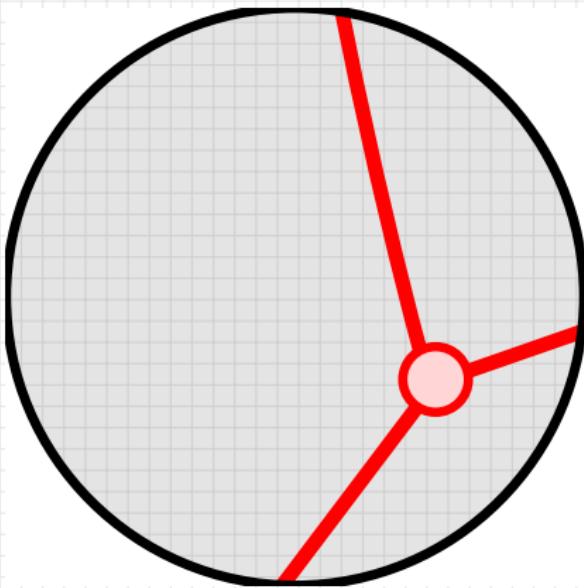


$G_i \subset D$ is the road network.
 $r > 0$ is the scale.
 $x \in D$.

$$LG_i(x, 2\varepsilon) = (G_i^{2\varepsilon} \cap B_r(x)) / (G_1^{2\varepsilon} \cap \partial B_r(x))$$

Local Distance Signature

Finding the Local Persistence Diagram

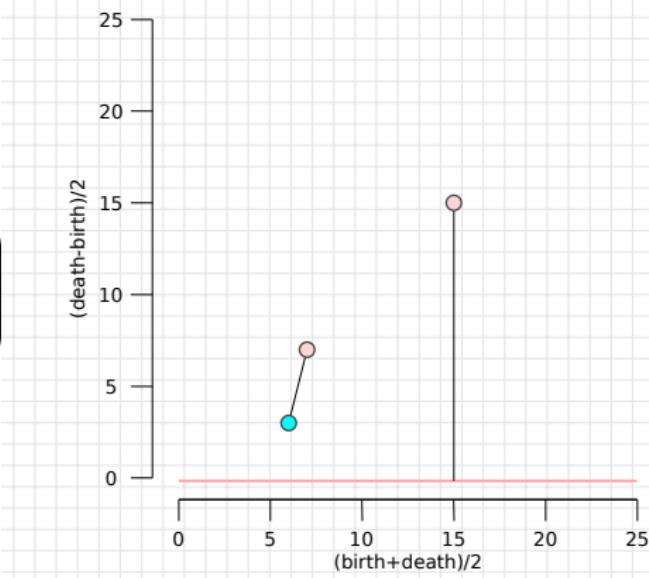
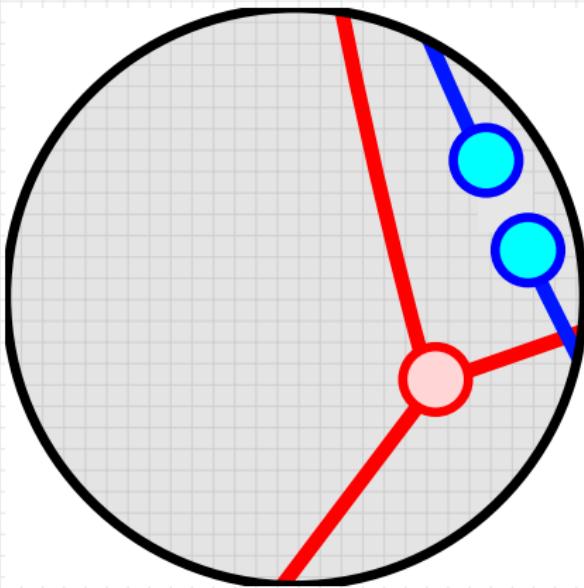


$$f_{1,x,r}: B_r(x)/\partial B_r(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_{1,x,r}(y) = d(y, G_i)$$

Local Distance Signature

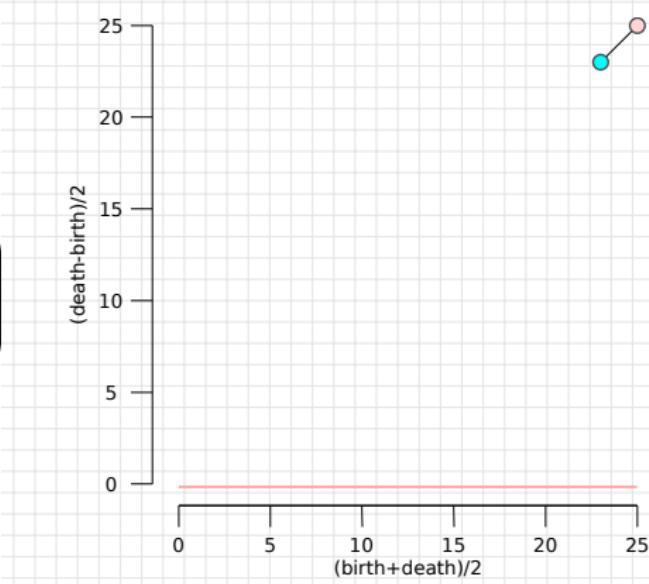
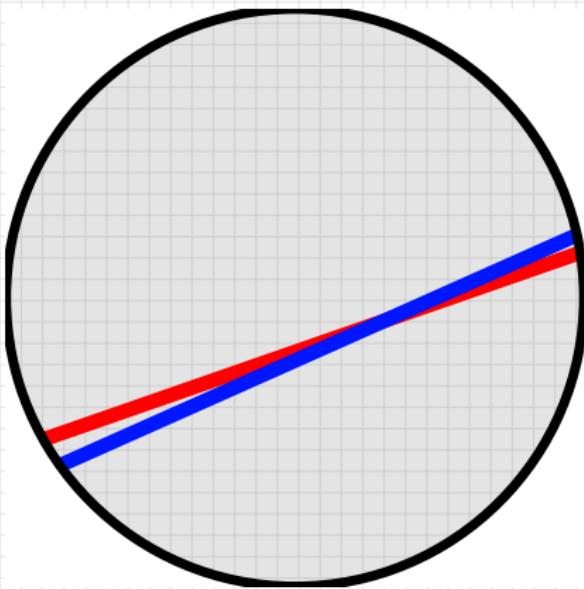
Computing the Local Distance



$$s(x, r) := W_\infty(\text{Dgm}_1(f_{1,x,r}), \text{Dgm}_1(f_{2,x,r}))$$

Local Distance Signature

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Local Topology Based Distance

Definition (Local Homology Distance)

$$d_{LH}(\textcolor{red}{G_1}, \textcolor{blue}{G_2}) = \frac{1}{|D|} \int_D s(x, r) dx$$

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Local Topology Based Distance

Definition (Local Homology Distance)

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Properties

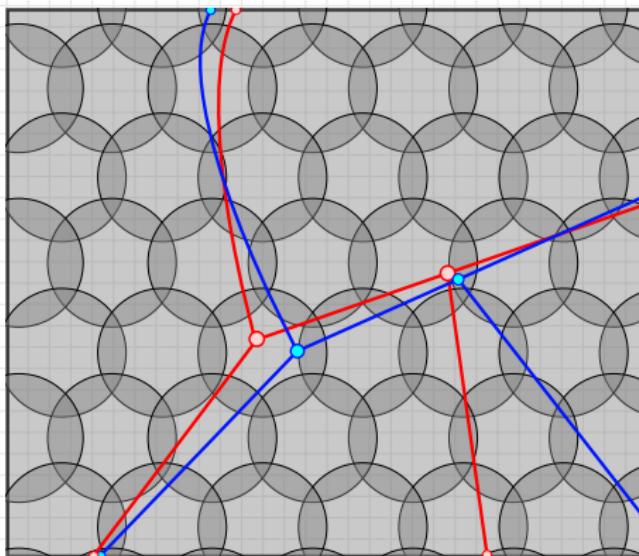
- ① $r_0 = 0 \implies$ metric
- ② $d_{LH}(\textcolor{red}{G}_1, \textcolor{blue}{G}_2) \leq \|\textcolor{red}{f}_1 - \textcolor{blue}{f}_2\|_\infty$

Properties

- $s(\cdot, r)$ is 1-Lipschitz

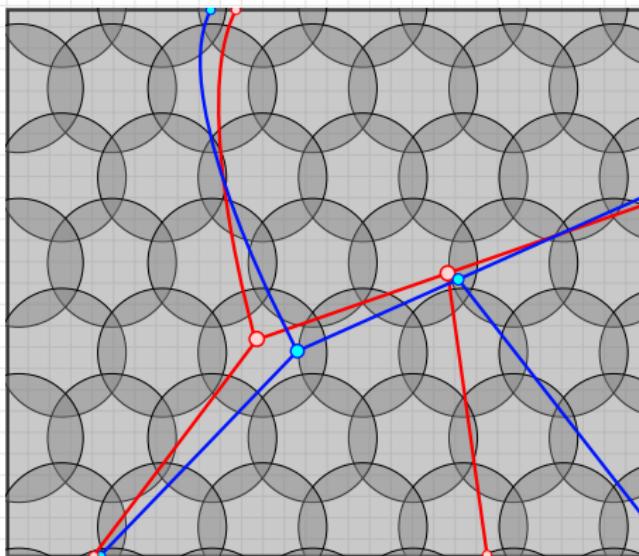
Properties

- $s(\cdot, r)$ is 1-Lipschitz \implies can estimate with a finite cover



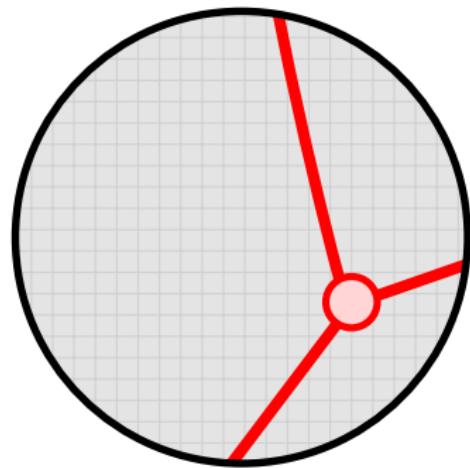
Properties

- $s(\cdot, r)$ is 1-Lipschitz \implies can estimate with a finite cover
- Error bounded by (a function of) the min distance between ball centers.

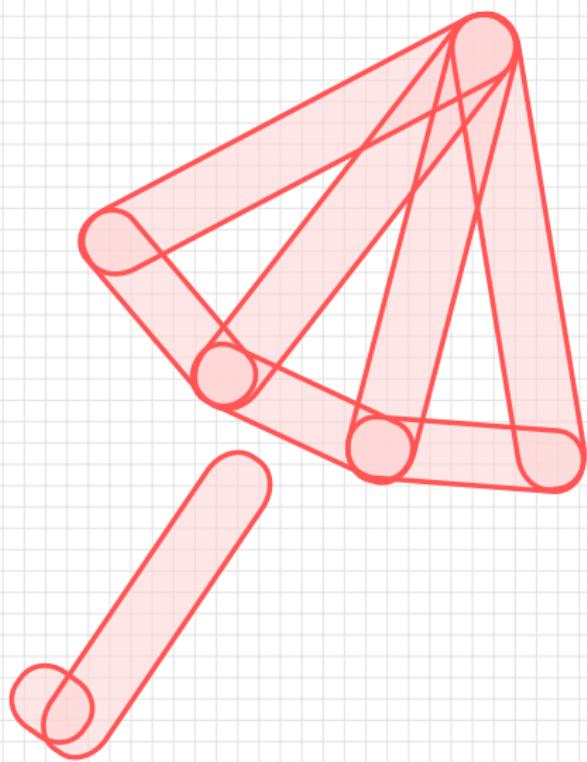


Computation

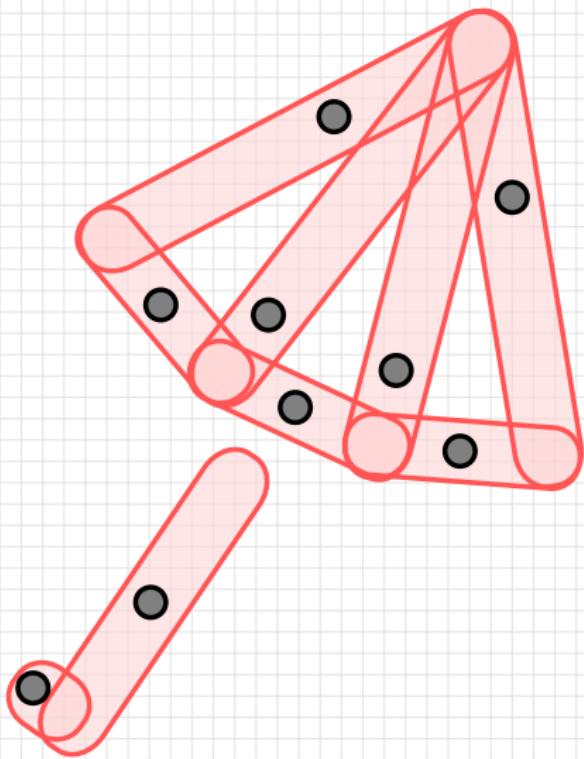
Using the Nerve



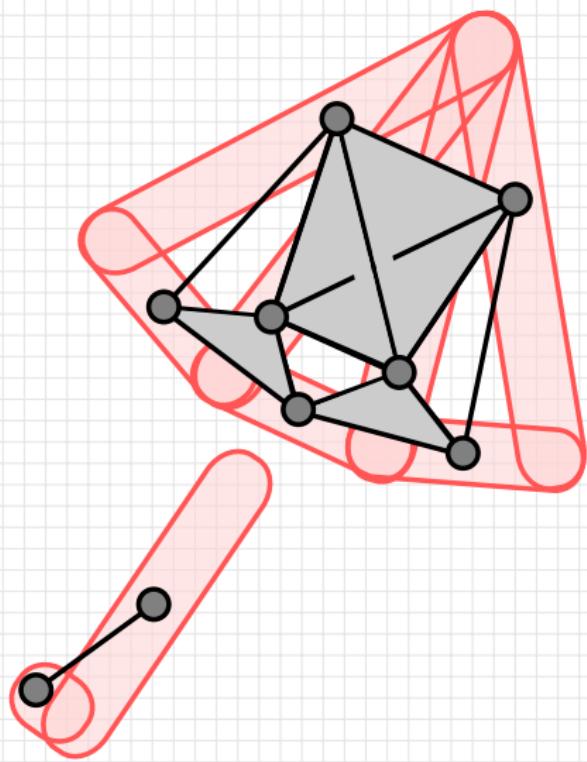
Nerve



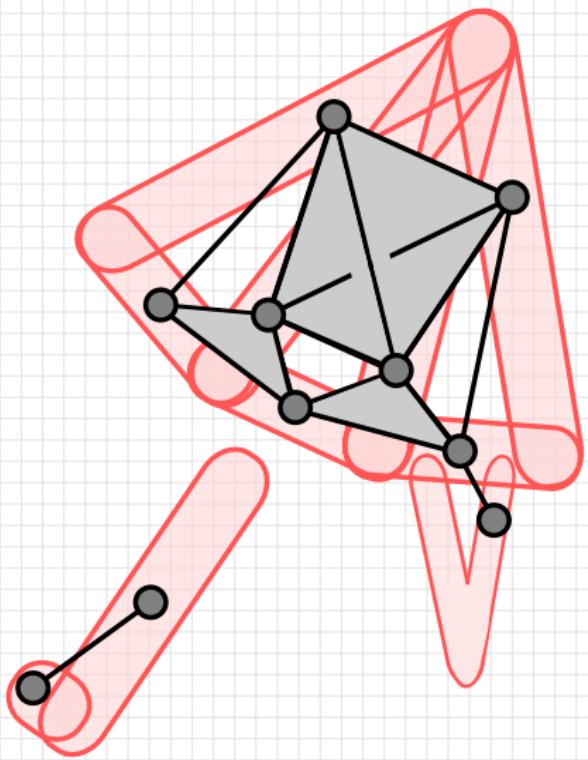
Nerve



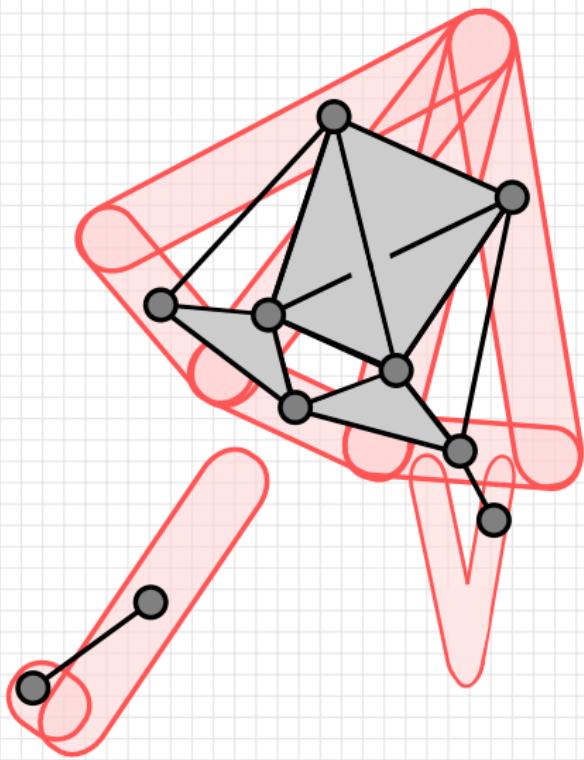
Nerve



Nerve



Nerve

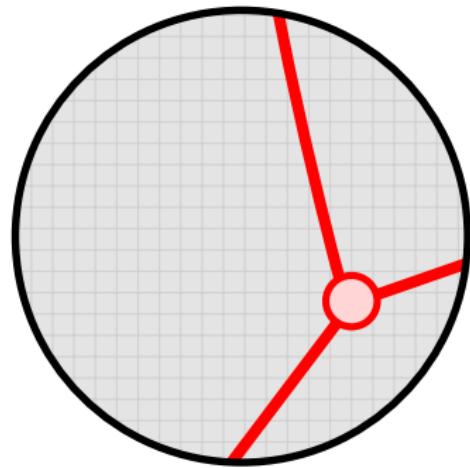


Nerve Lemma

If U is a collection of sets such that all intersections are either empty or contractible, then $H(U) = H(N(U))$.

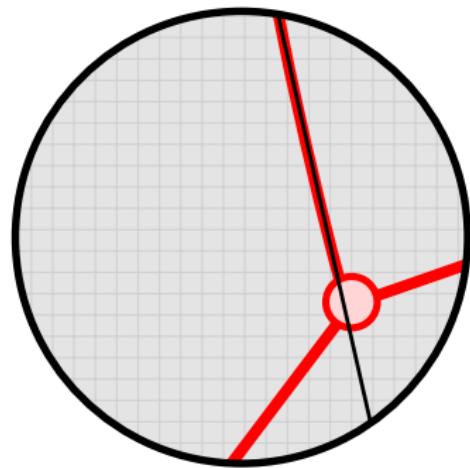
Computation

Using the Nerve



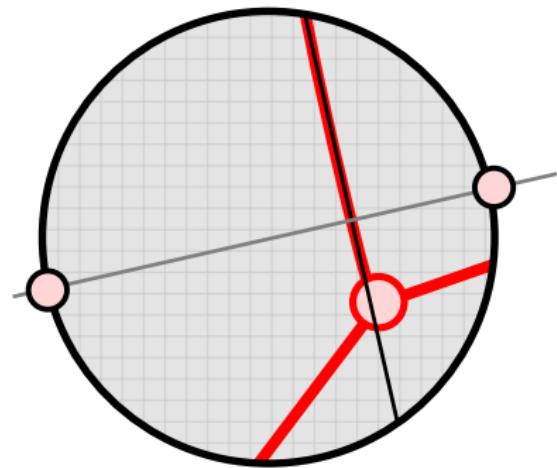
Computation

Using the Nerve



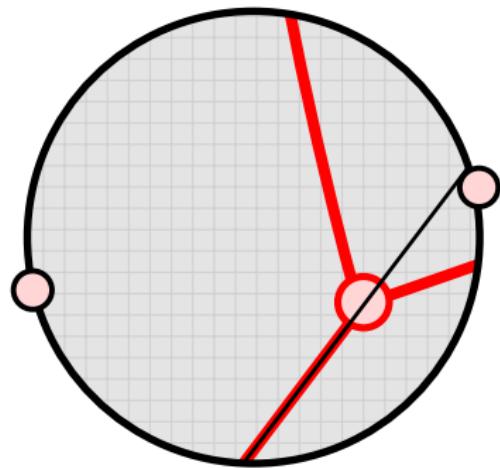
Computation

Using the Nerve



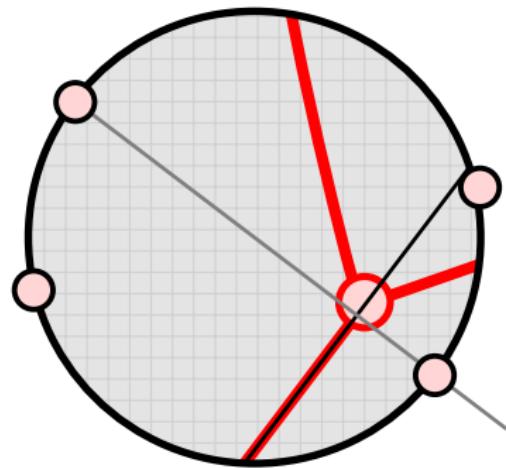
Computation

Using the Nerve



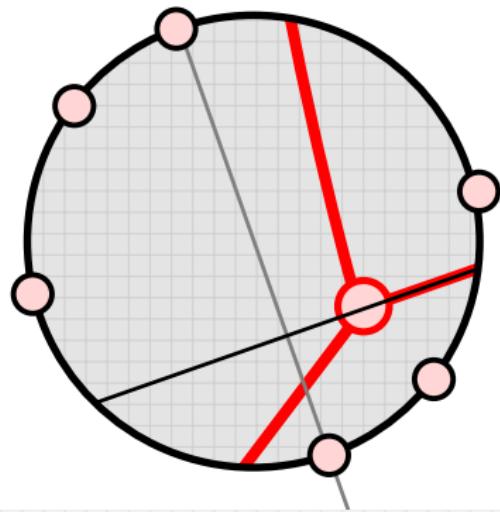
Computation

Using the Nerve



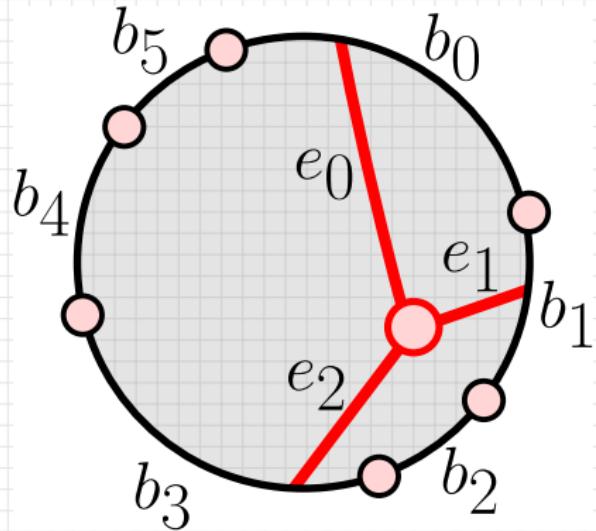
Computation

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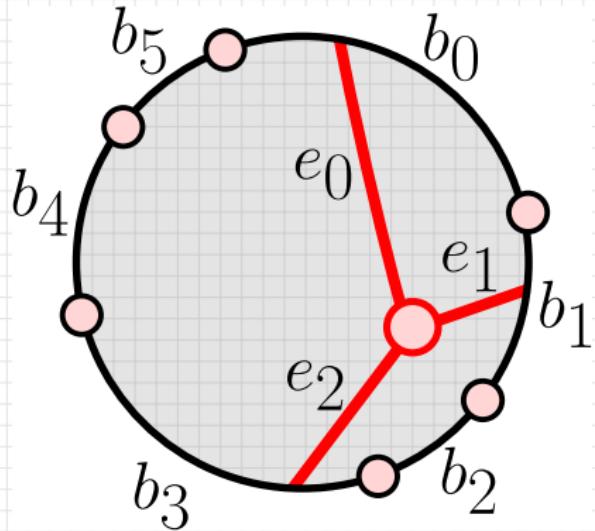
Computation

Using the Nerve



Computation

Using the Nerve



1-Skeleton

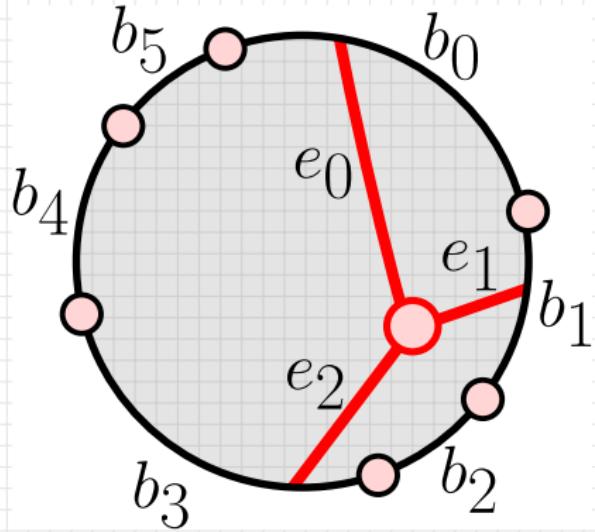
edge-edge: $d(e_i, e_j)$

boundary-boundary: $d(b_i, b_j) = 0$

boundary-edge: $d(e_i, b_j)$

Computation

Using the Nerve



1-Skeleton

edge-edge: $d(e_i, e_j)$

boundary-boundary: $d(b_i, b_j) = 0$

boundary-edge: $d(e_i, b_j)$

2-Skeleton

e-e-e: $d(e_i, e_j, e_k)$

b-b-b: $d(b_i, b_j, b_k) = 0$

b-e-e: $d(b_i, e_j, e_k)$

b-b-e: $d(b_i, b_j, e_k)$

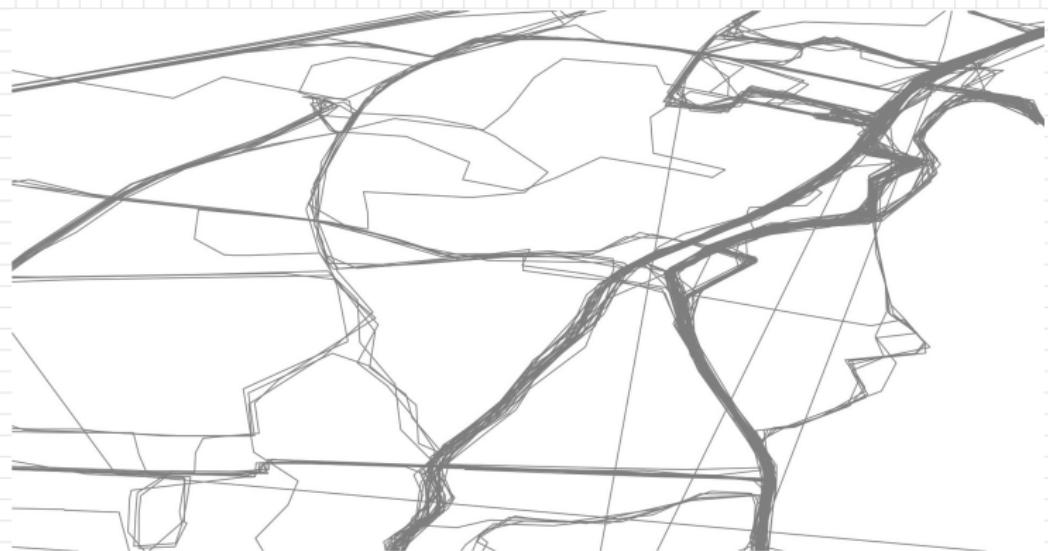
Dataset 1: Athens

www.mapconstruction.org

- 129 GPS trajectories from school buses.
- $D = 2.6 \text{ km} \times 6 \text{ km}$
- Two reconstruction algorithms: [BE-12a] and [KP-12].
- Trajectories: 13-47 samples

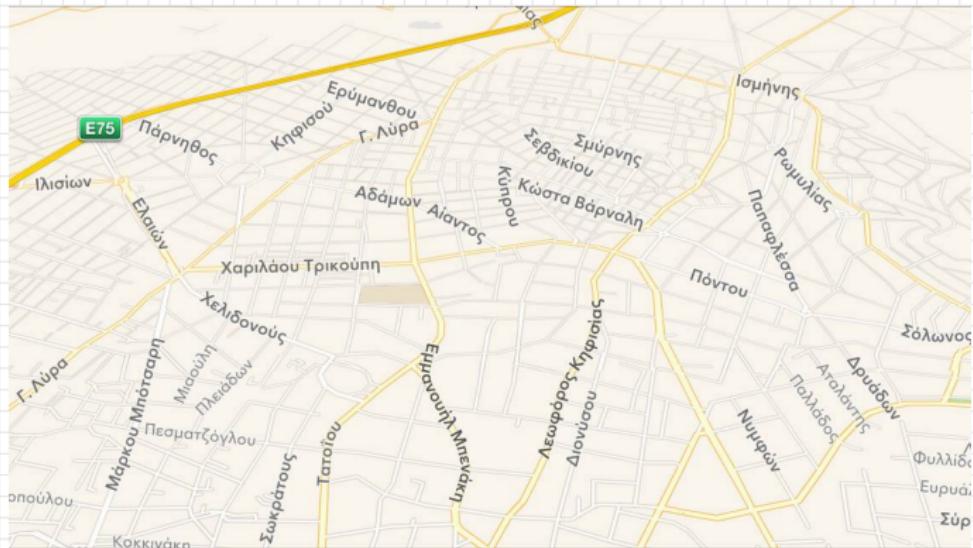
Dataset 1: Athens

www.mapconstruction.org



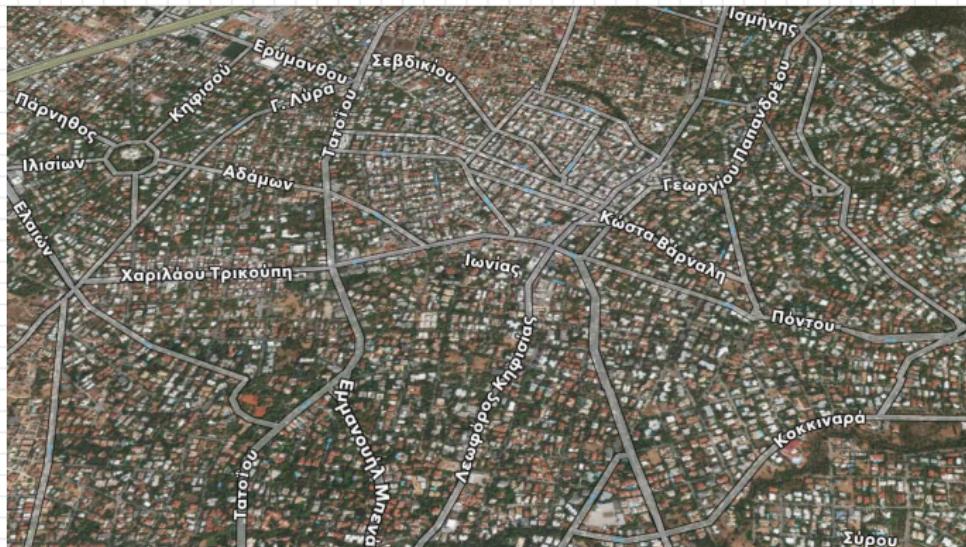
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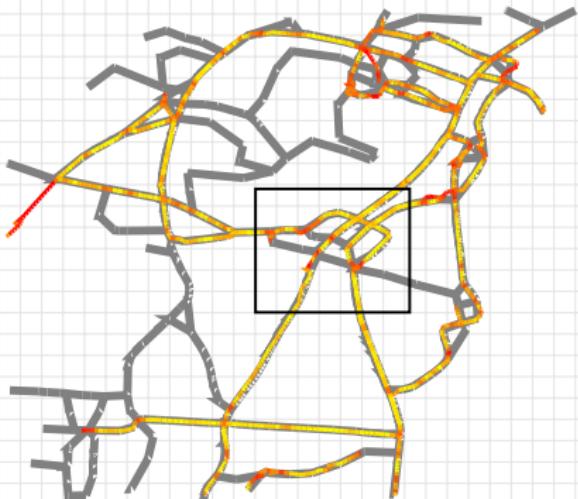
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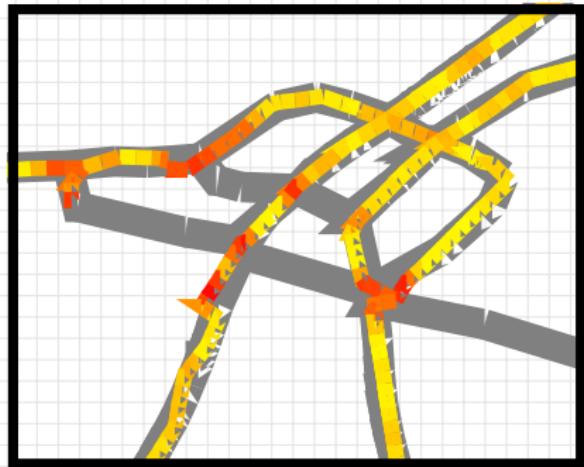
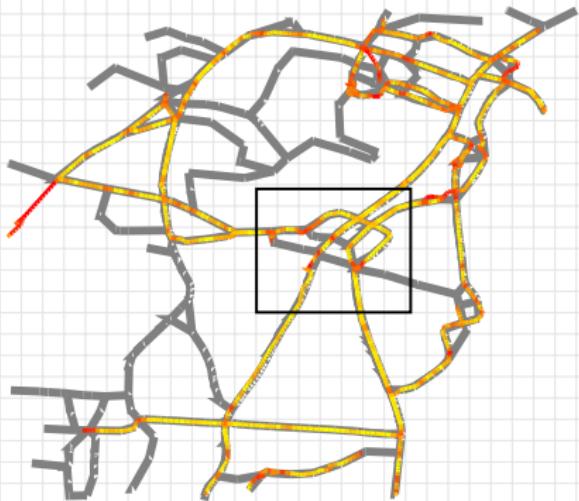
Results

Athens: Comparing Two Different Reconstructions



Results

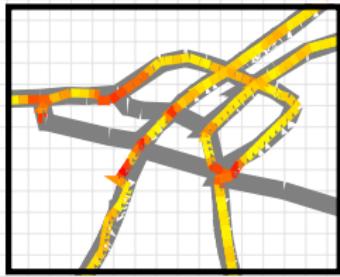
Athens: Comparing Two Different Reconstructions



Ongoing

- Apply this to different construction algorithms versus the ground truth to rank algorithms.
- Fast Implementation of distance measure (currently, estimating the distance).
- Improve theoretical guarantees.
- Input Model: other noise models?
- Output Model: road category, direction, intersection regions, ...

Summary



Map Comparison

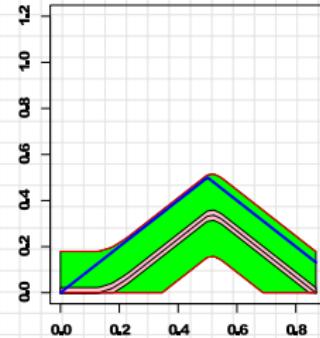
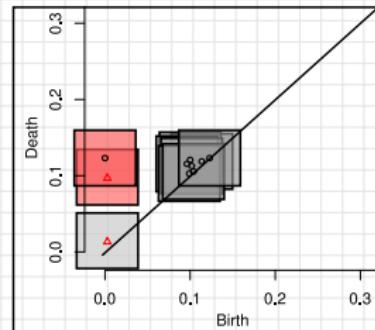
[AFW-14] Local Homology Based Distance Between Maps.

- Provide a local distance signature.
- ... that is computable.
- ... and extends to a distance metric between graphs.

On Another Note ...

Joint Work with F. Chazal, F. Lecci, A. Rinaldo, L. Wasserman

- Confidence sets for persistence diagrams: (\hat{P}, δ)
- Confidence bands for functional summaries of persistence diagrams.
- Hypothesis testing in TDA.



Thank You!

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www.mapconstruction.org, www.fasy.us