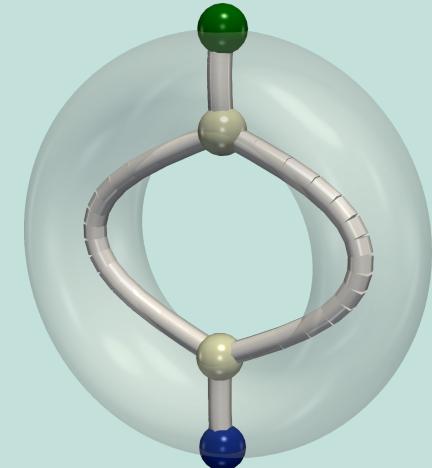


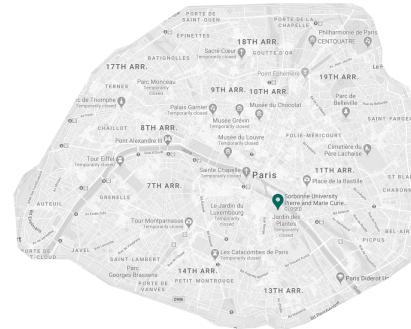
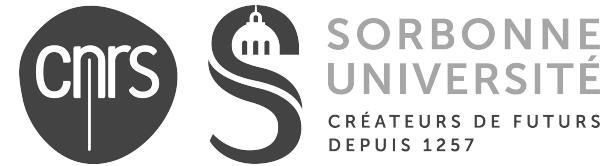
Topological Data Analysis with the Topology ToolKit



Julien Tierny

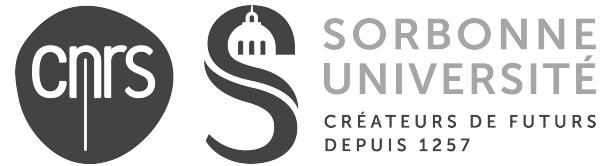
About our research

- **TDA @ Sorbonne**
 - Topological data analysis and visualization
 - Interactive data analysis
 - Data from engineering & science
 - Computational aspects
 - Practical algorithms
 - Emerging data types



About our research

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 - Topological data analysis and visualization
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 - Computational aspects
 - Practical algorithms
 - Emerging data types
 - Main venues
 - IEEE VIS, EuroVis, IEEE LDAV, TopoInVis

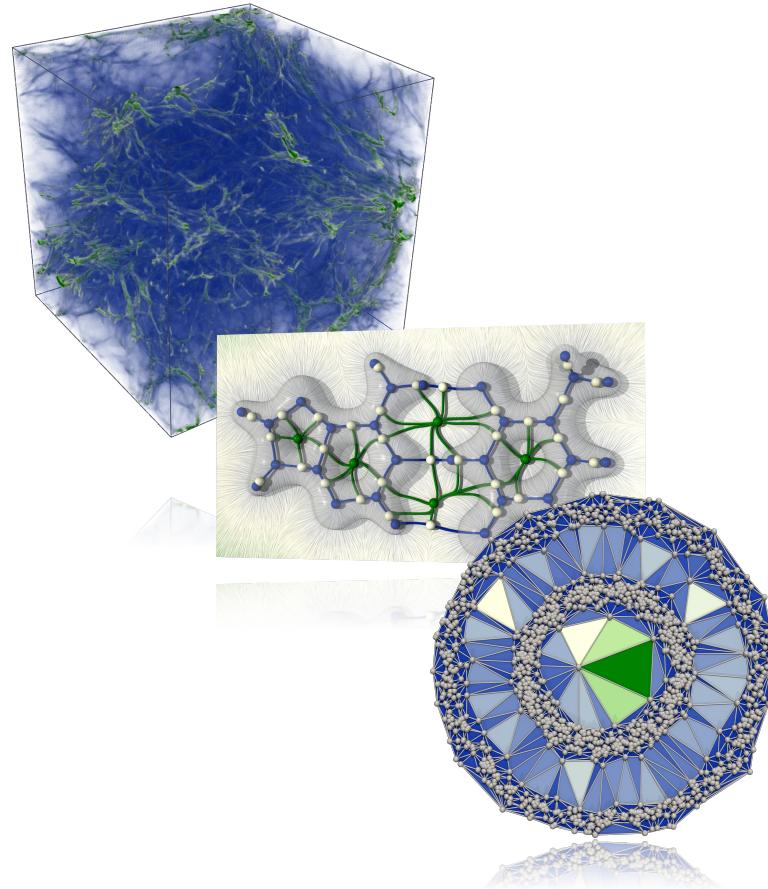


IEEE VIS 2019

What is Topological Data Analysis?

- **Context**

- Data
- On “meshes”, or “meshable” things



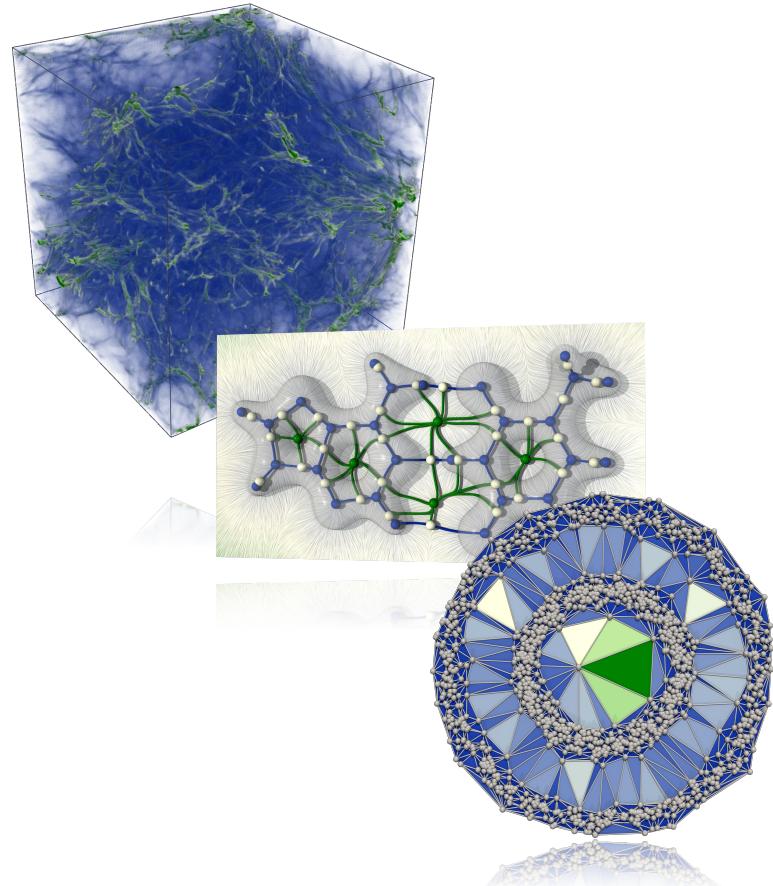
What is Topological Data Analysis?

- **Context**

- Data
- On “meshes”, or “meshable” things

- **Swiss-army knife for feature extraction**

- Points, curves, surfaces, volumes, ...
- Robustness
- Multi-scale nature
- From raw data to features of interest



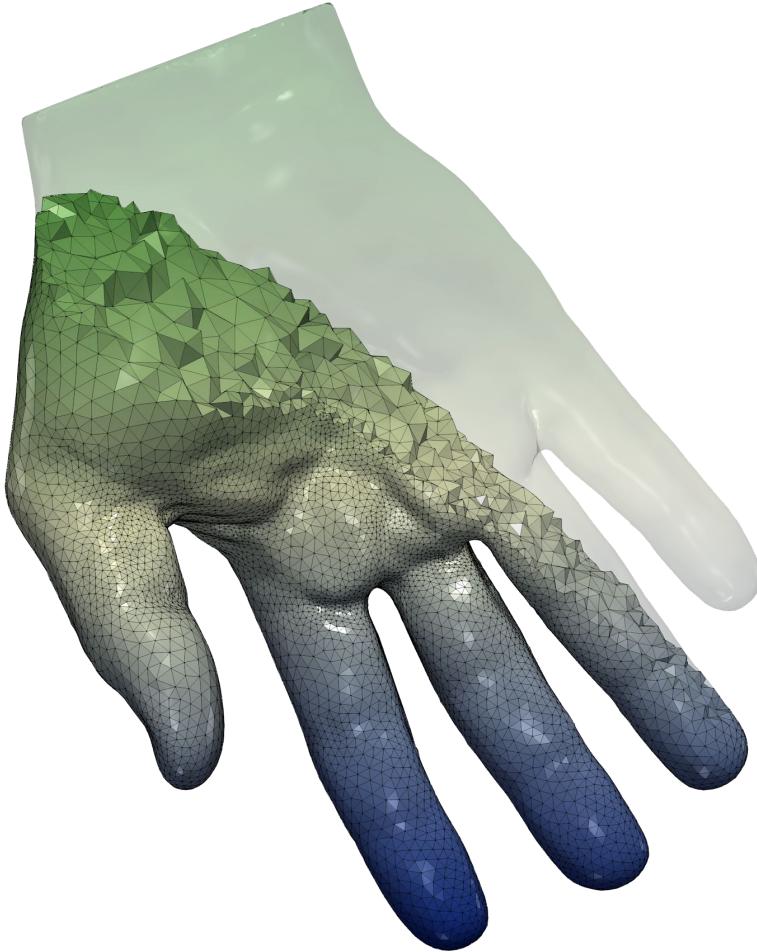
Piecewise linear setting

- Input PL scalar data
 - $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



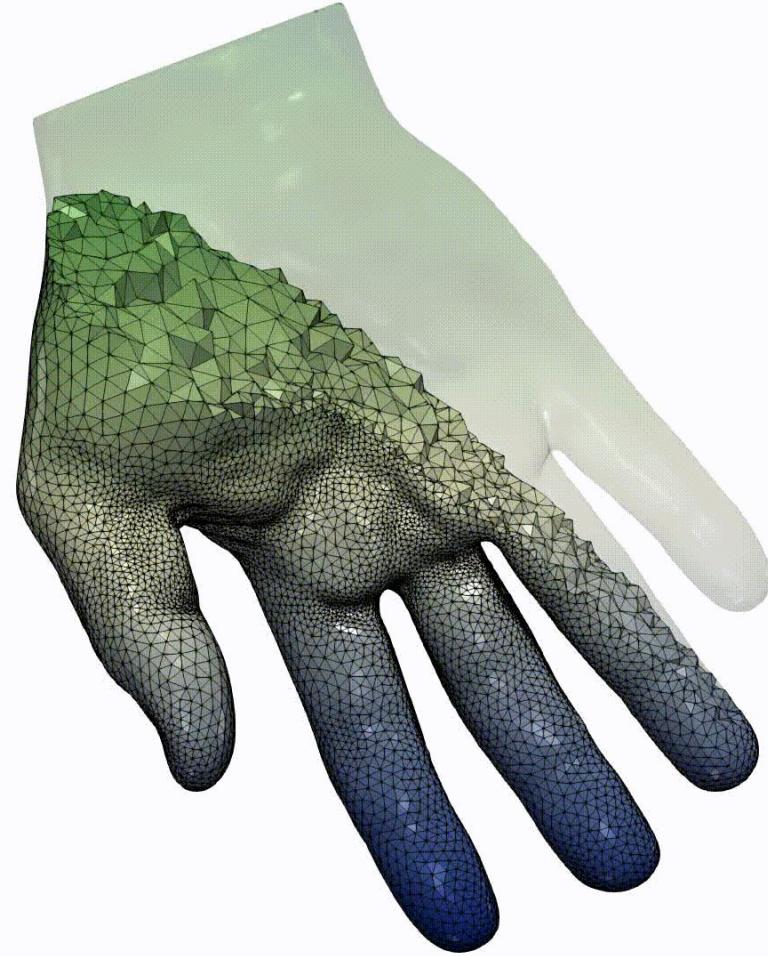
Piecewise linear setting

- Input PL scalar data
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 - \mathcal{M} : simplicial complex



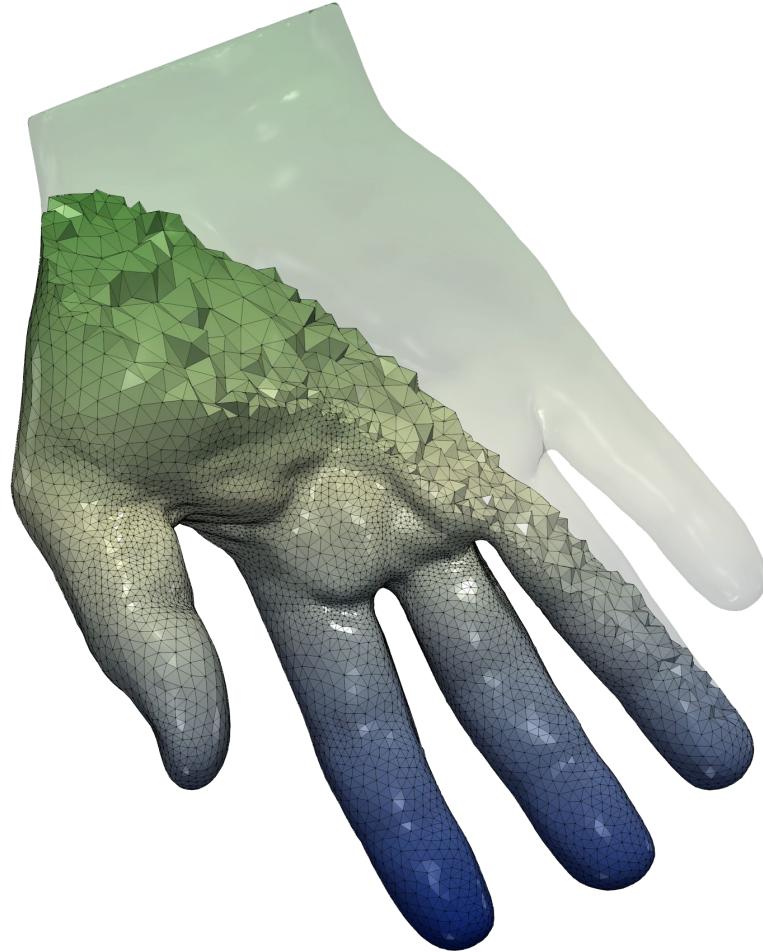
Piecewise linear setting

- Input PL scalar data
 - $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
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 - Triangulated surface
 - Tetrahedral volume
 - 2D pixel image
 - 3D voxel image
 - Point cloud data



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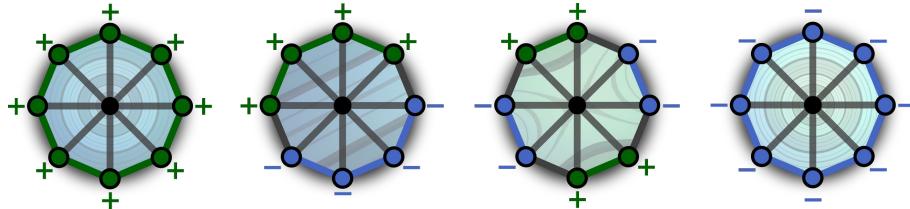
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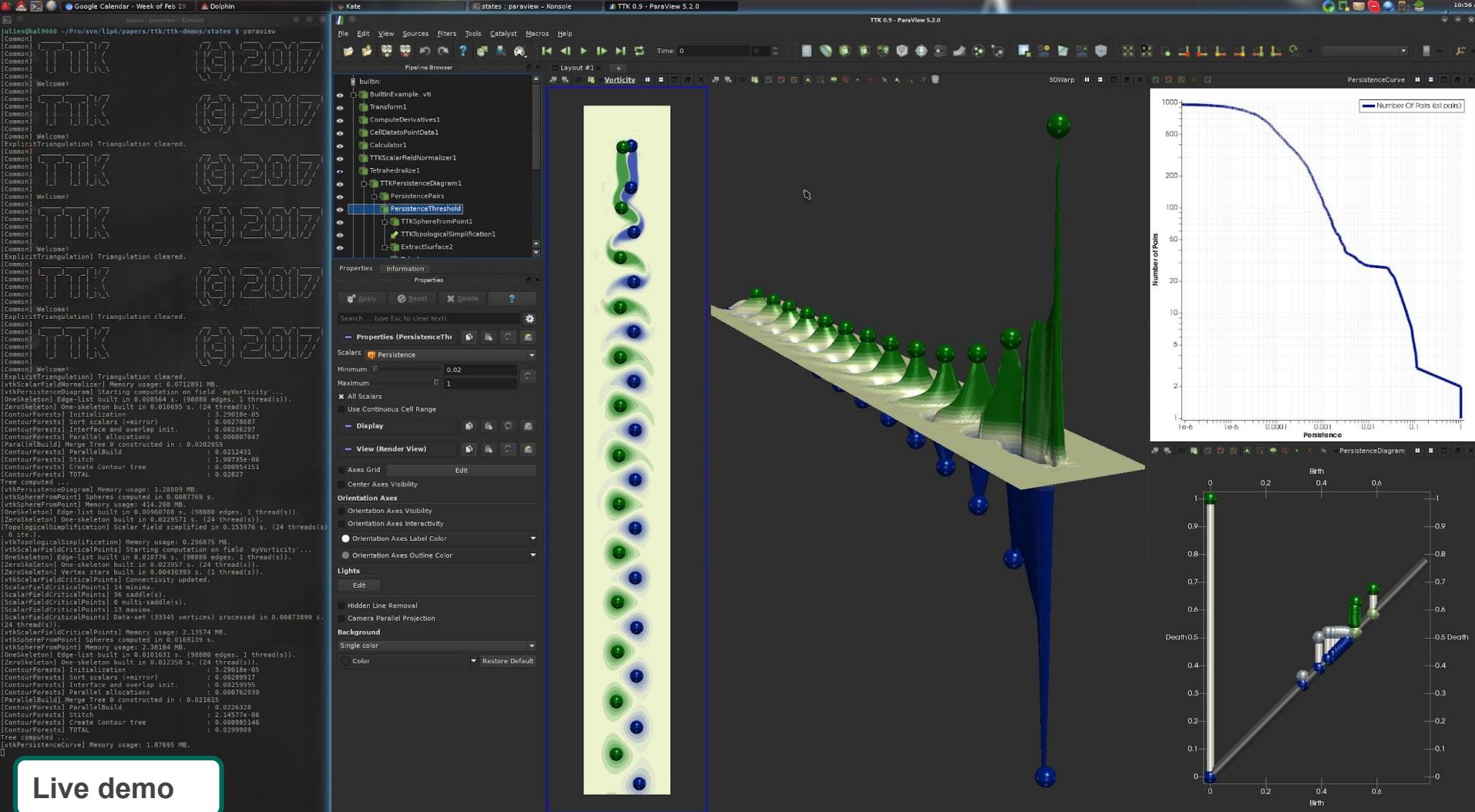
- Input PL scalar data
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 - Critical points



Critical point extraction

- Local link inspection
 - Banchoff 1970





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Piecewise linear setting

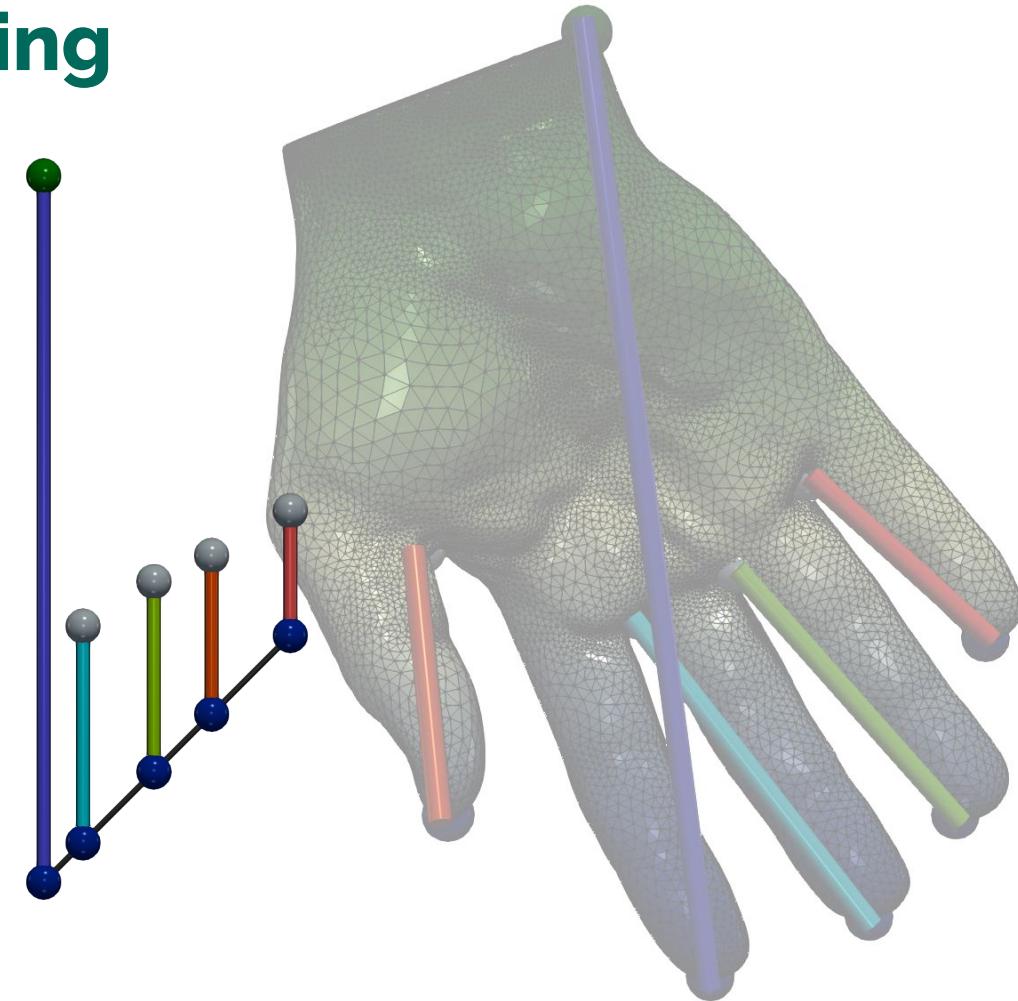
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Piecewise linear setting

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- **Topological abstractions**
 - Critical points
 - Persistence diagrams



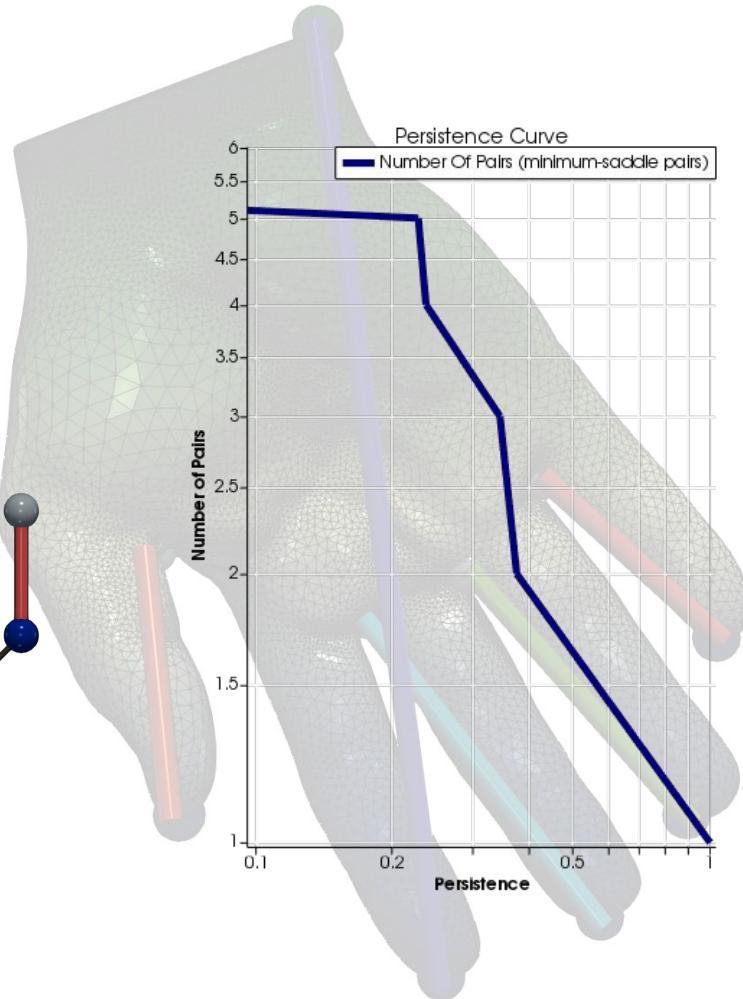
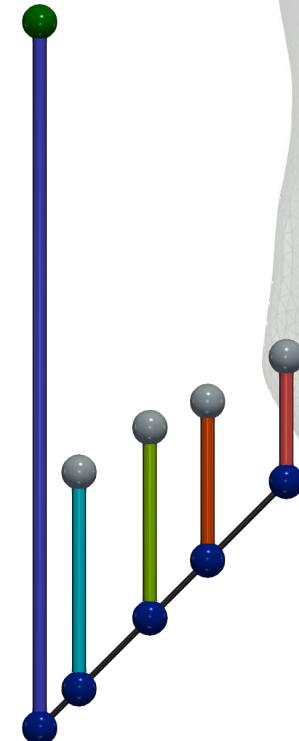
Piecewise linear setting

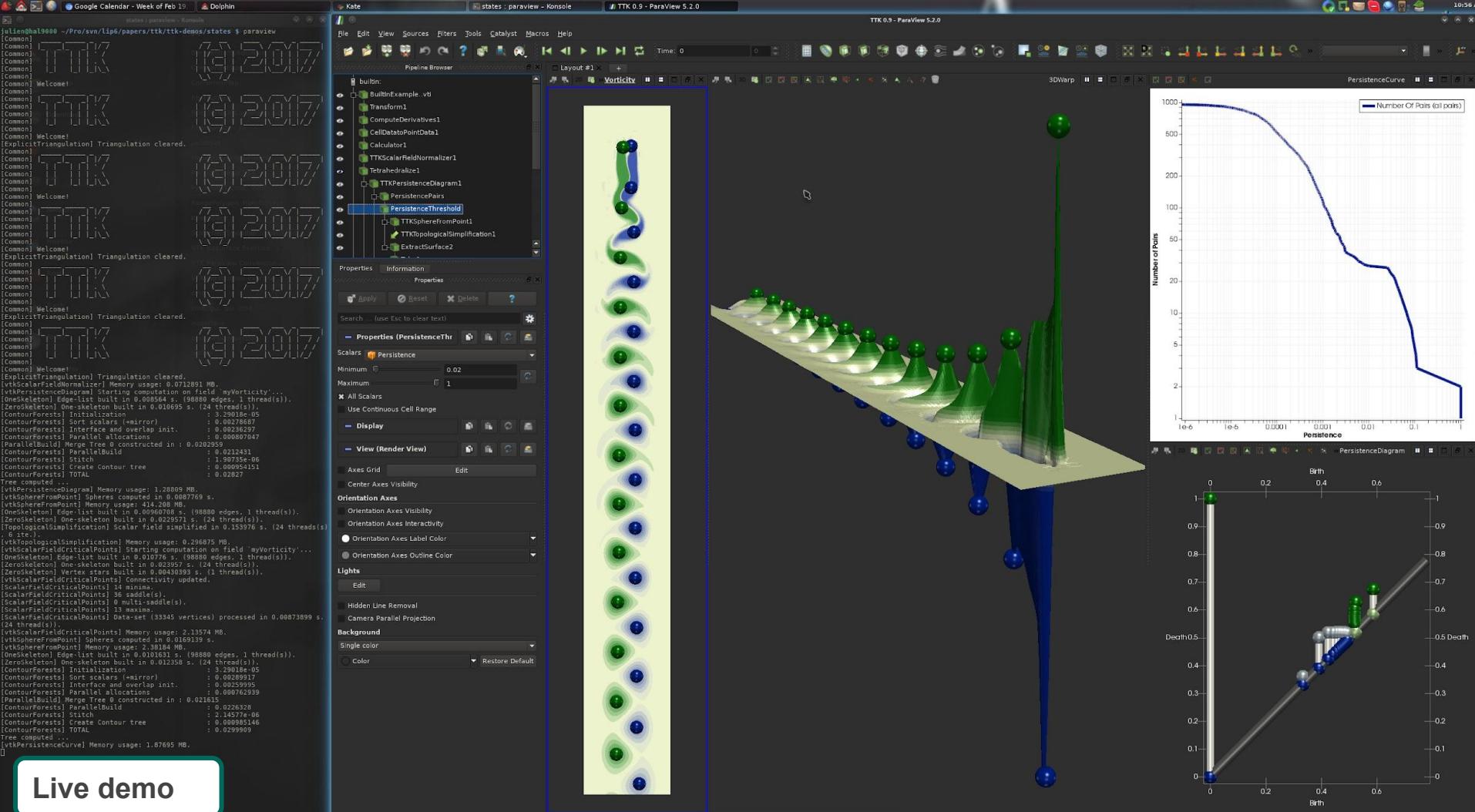
- Input PL scalar data

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- Topological abstractions

- Critical points
 - Persistence diagrams
 - Persistence curves





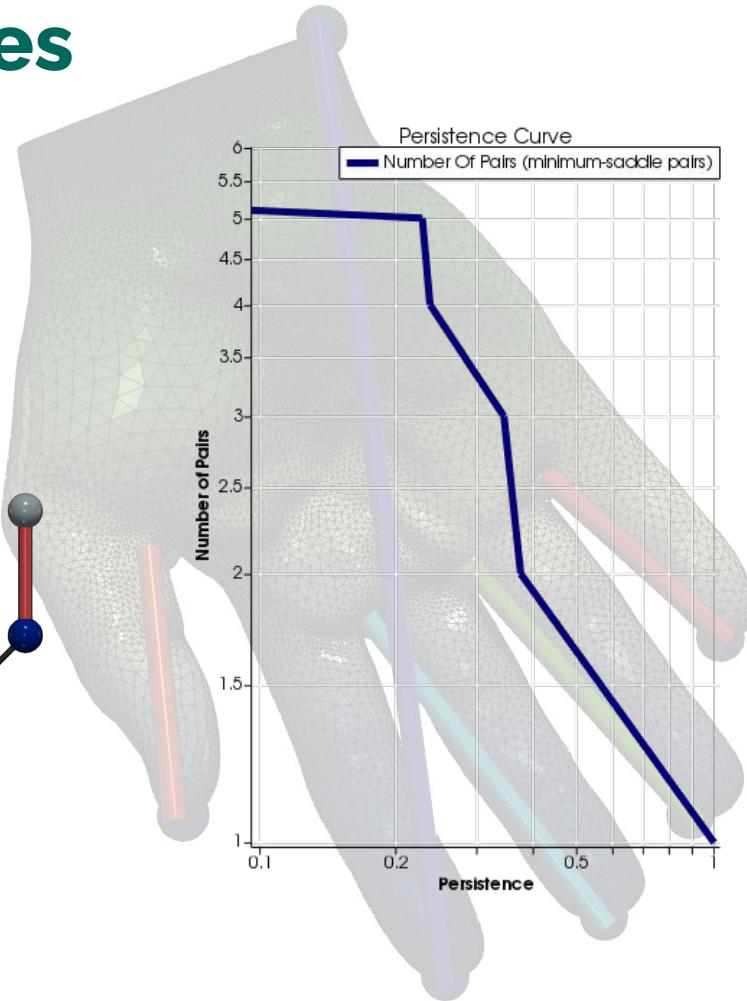
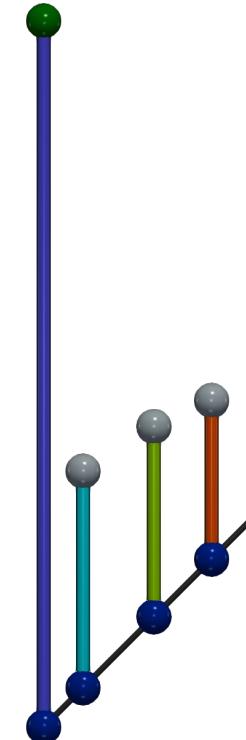
Persistence diagrams/curves

- **Arbitrary dimension**

- Boundary matrix reduction
- Edelsbrunner et al. 2002

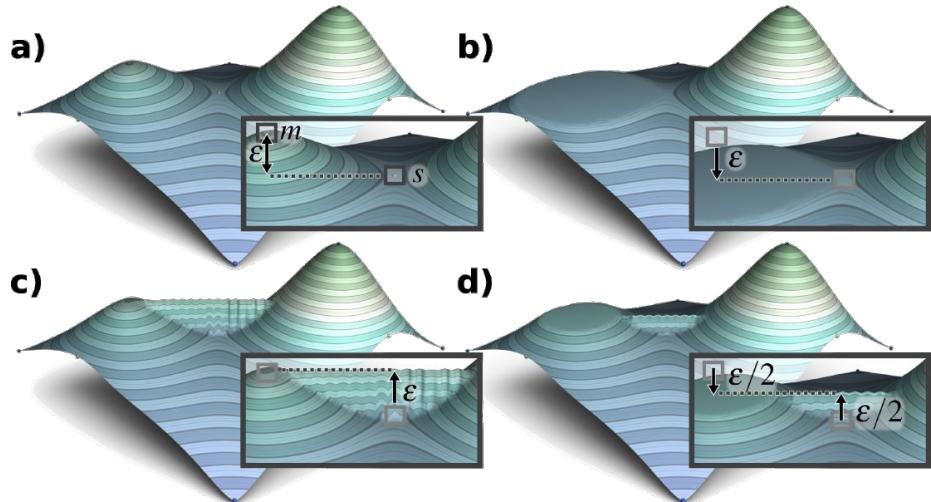
- **Low-dimensions**

- Union-Find data structures
 - Min-saddle pairs
 - Saddle-max pairs
 - Gueunet et al. 2017
- Saddle connectors
 - Saddle-saddle pairs



Persistence simplification

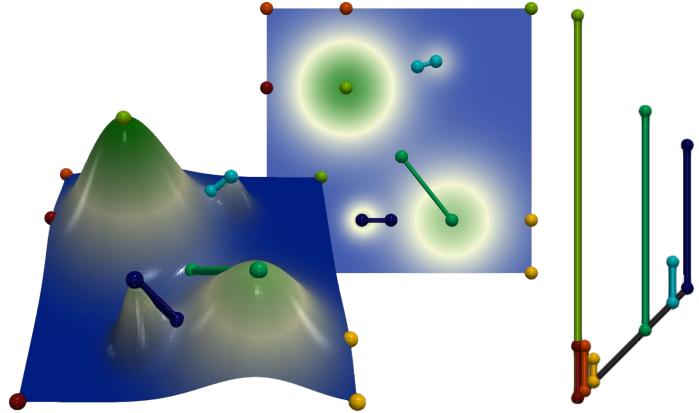
- Simplify the data
 - Retain only persistent features
- Algorithms
 - Edelsbrunner et al. 2006, Attali et al. 2009, *Tierny and Pascucci 2012*, Bauer et al. 2012, Lukasczyk et al. 2020



Live demo

Piecewise linear setting

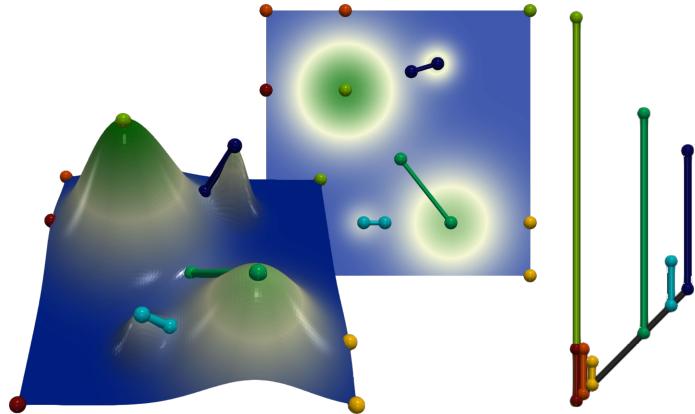
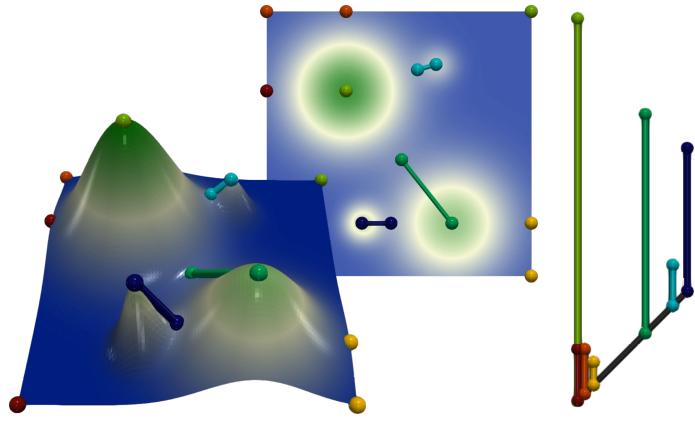
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 - Critical points
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 - Persistence curves



Piecewise linear setting

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Piecewise linear setting

- Input PL scalar data
 - $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
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 - Persistence curves
 - Reeb graphs



Piecewise linear setting

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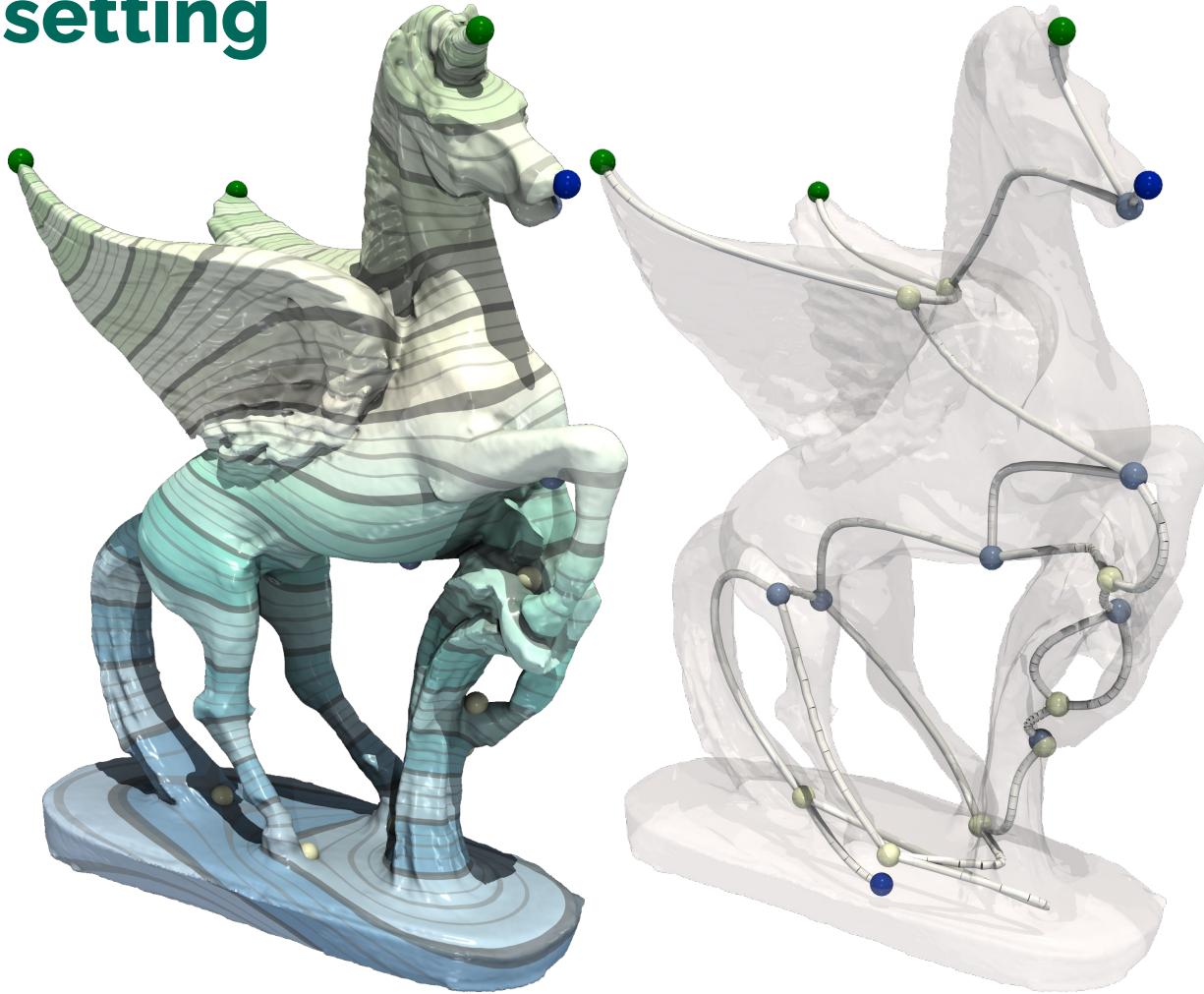
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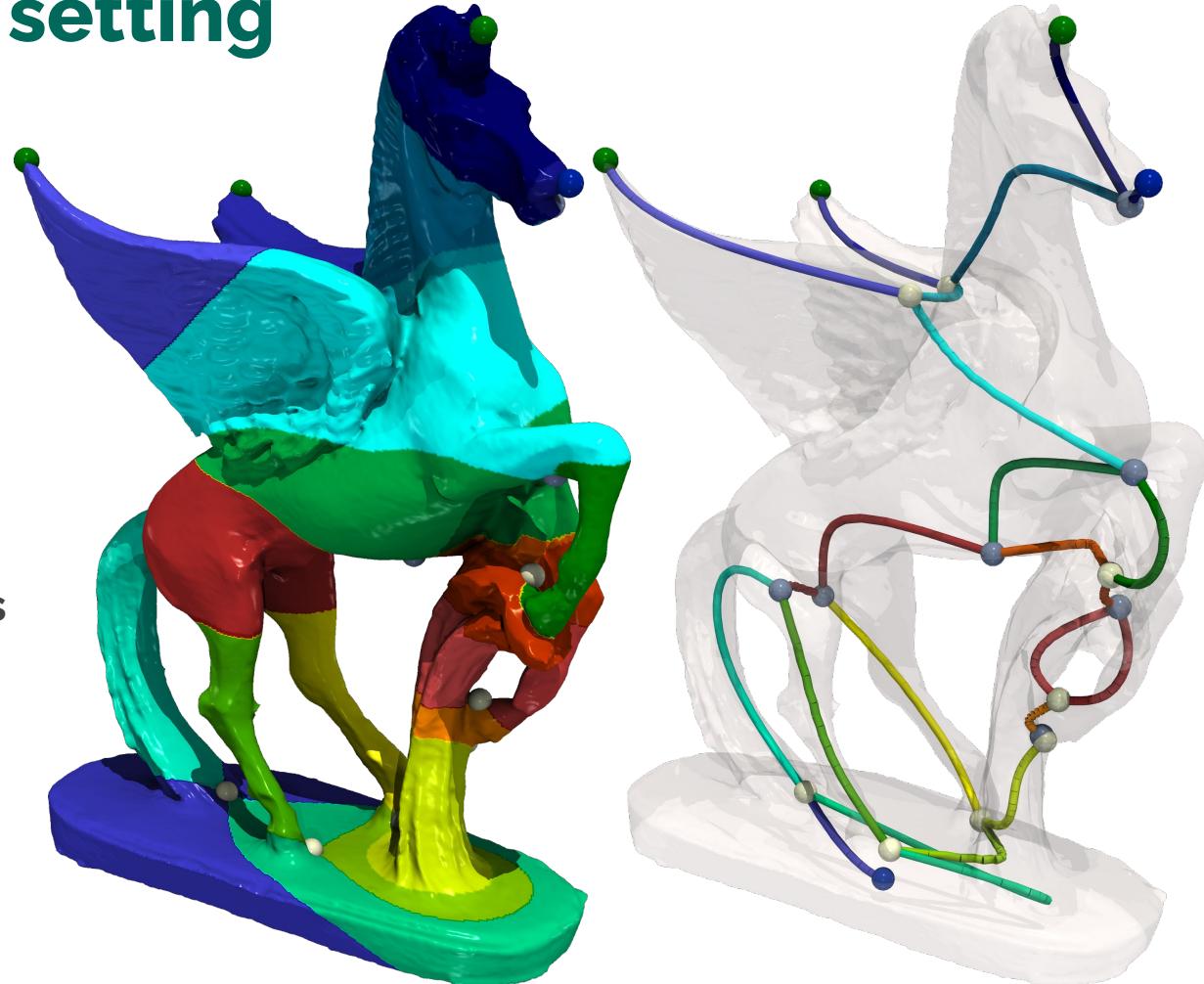
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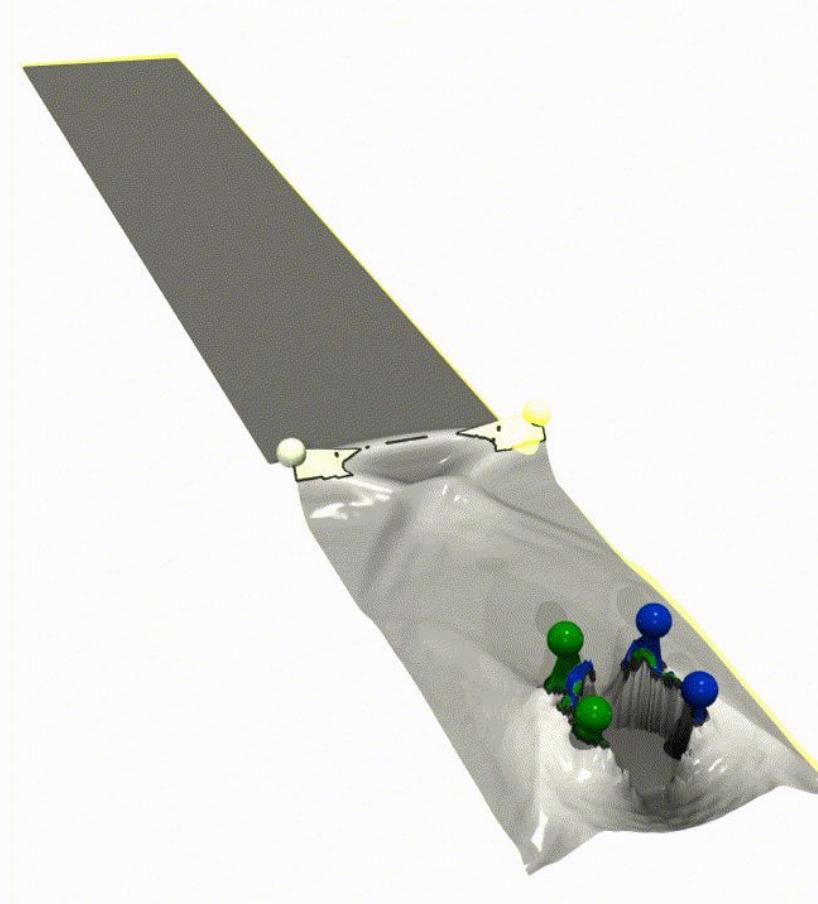


The screenshot displays the TTK 0.9.3 - ParaView 5.4.1 application window. On the left, a terminal window shows log output for various TTK components like PersistenceDiagram, TopologicalSimplification, and MergeandContourTree. The main workspace features a Pipeline Browser on the left containing nodes for 'cBones.vti' and several TTK processing steps. A central 3D Viewport shows a complex, segmented volume in a grayscale background, with colored regions (blue, green, red, orange) representing different topological features. To the right of the 3D view is a Persistence Diagram plot titled 'Birth' vs 'Death', showing a series of points connected by lines. Below the 3D view is another smaller 3D Viewport showing a similar dataset from a different perspective.

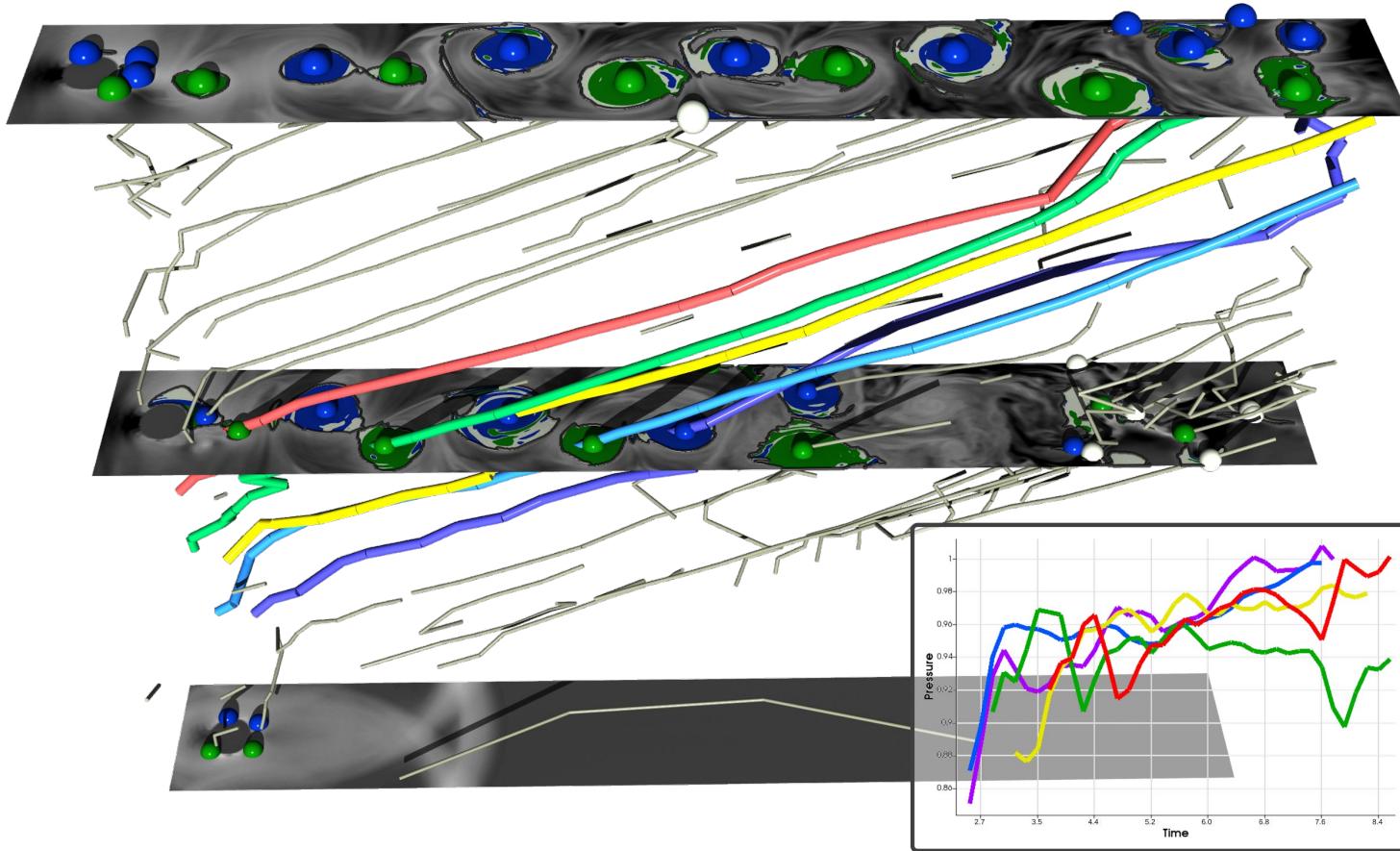
live demo

The screenshot displays a complex 3D visualization of a scalar field on a sphere, rendered in green with numerous colored regions representing different values. The visualization is set against a dark background. To the right of the sphere, two Persistence Diagrams (PD) are shown. The top PD, titled 'Number Of Pairs (maximum-saddle pairs)', plots the number of pairs (y-axis, logarithmic scale from 1 to 2000) against Persistence (x-axis, logarithmic scale from 0.0001 to 1). The bottom PD, titled 'Birth', plots Persistence (y-axis, linear scale from -1.5 to 1.5) against Birth (x-axis, linear scale from -1.5 to 1.5). Both diagrams show a dense cluster of points forming a diagonal line, with some outliers at higher persistence values.

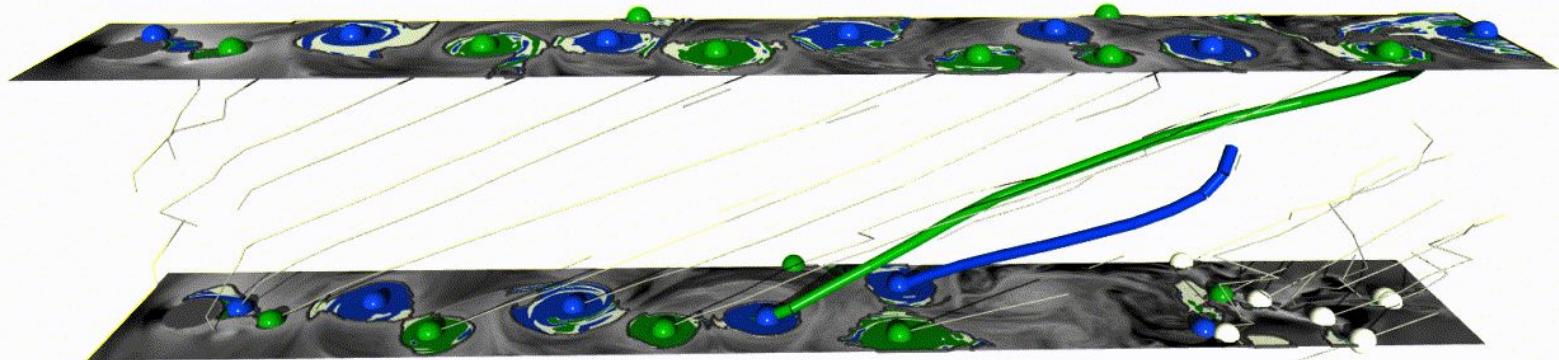
Vortex extraction



Vortex trajectory analysis



Vortex tracking



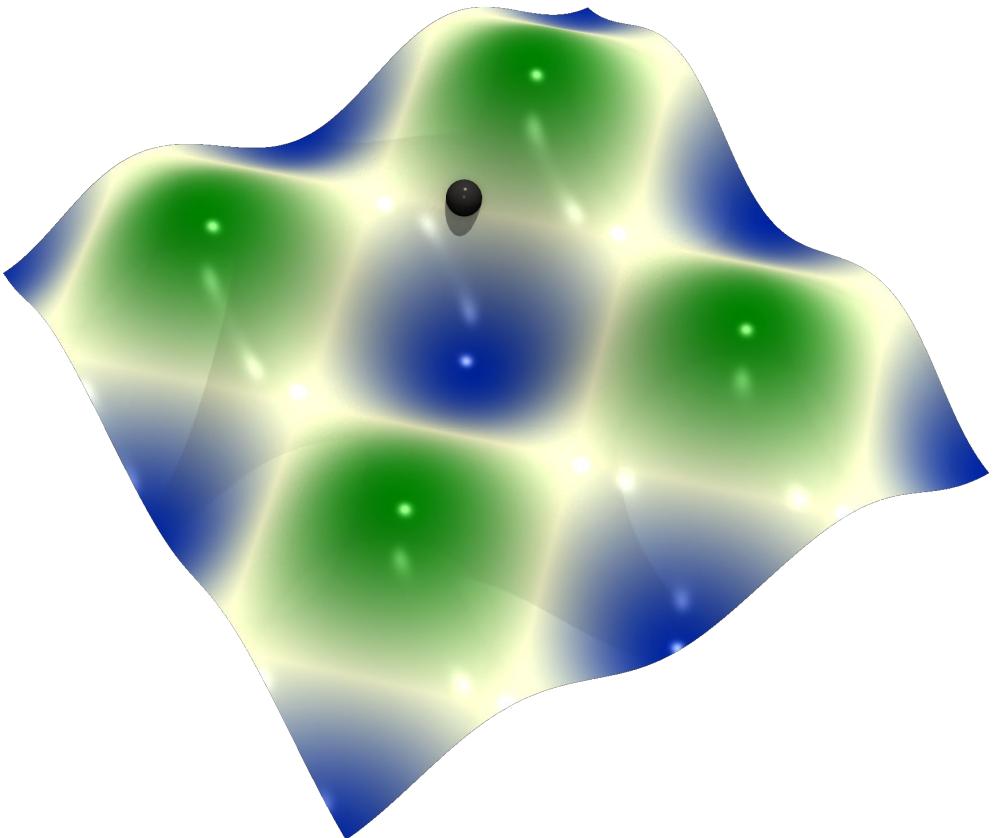
Reeb graphs

- **Vertex based contouring**
 - Shinagawa and Kunii 1991
- **Quantized range contouring**
 - Biasotti et al. 2000, Hilaga et al. 2001, Wood et al. 2004
- **Critical contouring**
 - Patane et al. 2008, *Tierny et al. 2009*, Doraiswamy and Natarajan 2013, Hajij and Rosen 2018
- **Dynamic connectivity**
 - Cole-McLaughlin et al. 2003, Pascucci et al. 2007, Doraiswamy and Natarajan 2009, Parsa 2013, *Gueunet et al. 2019*



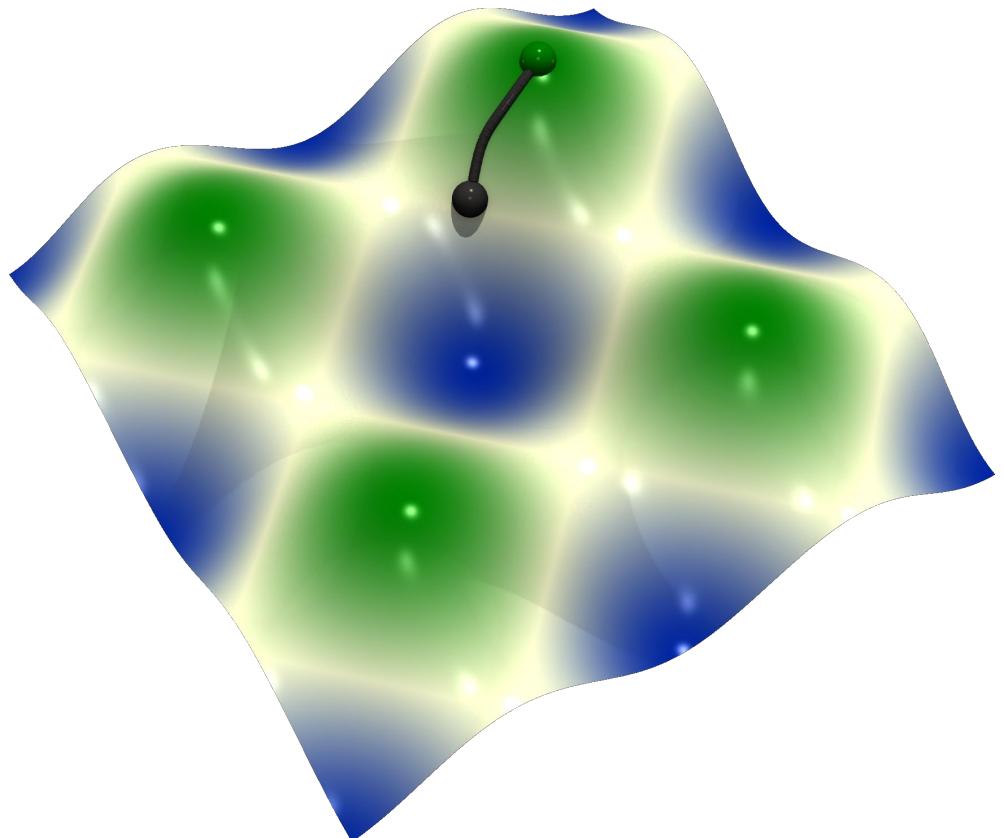
Discrete Morse Theory

- **Morse-Smale complex**
 - Integration equivalence
 - Challenging PL computation



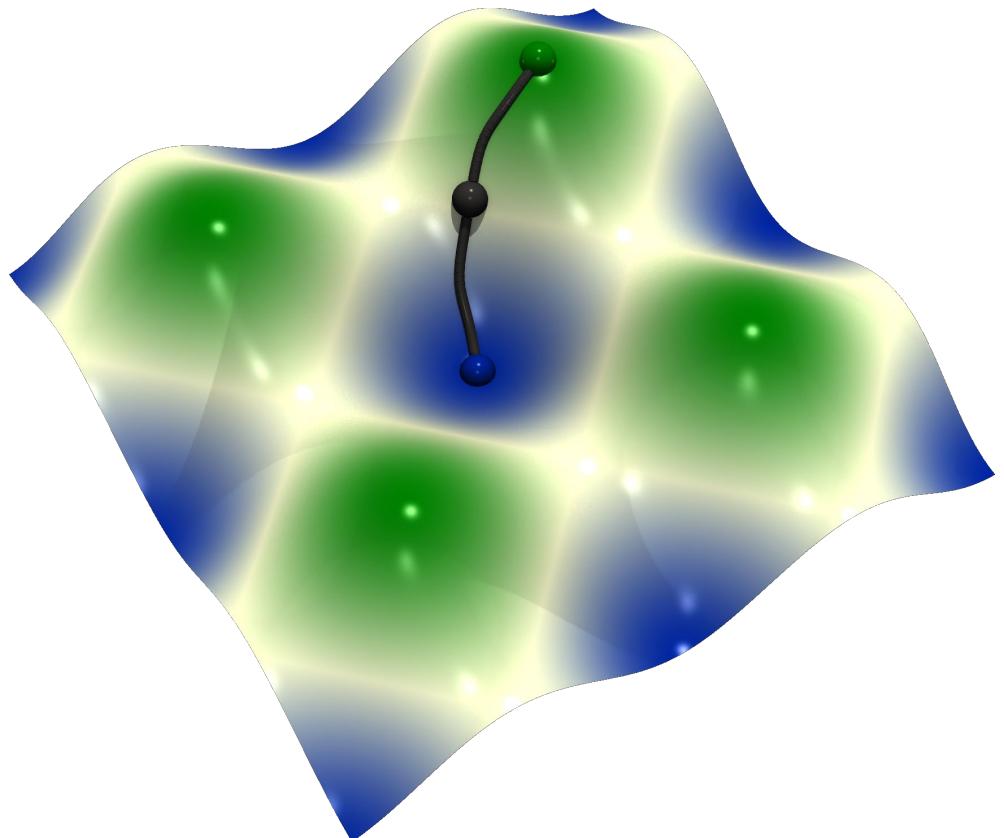
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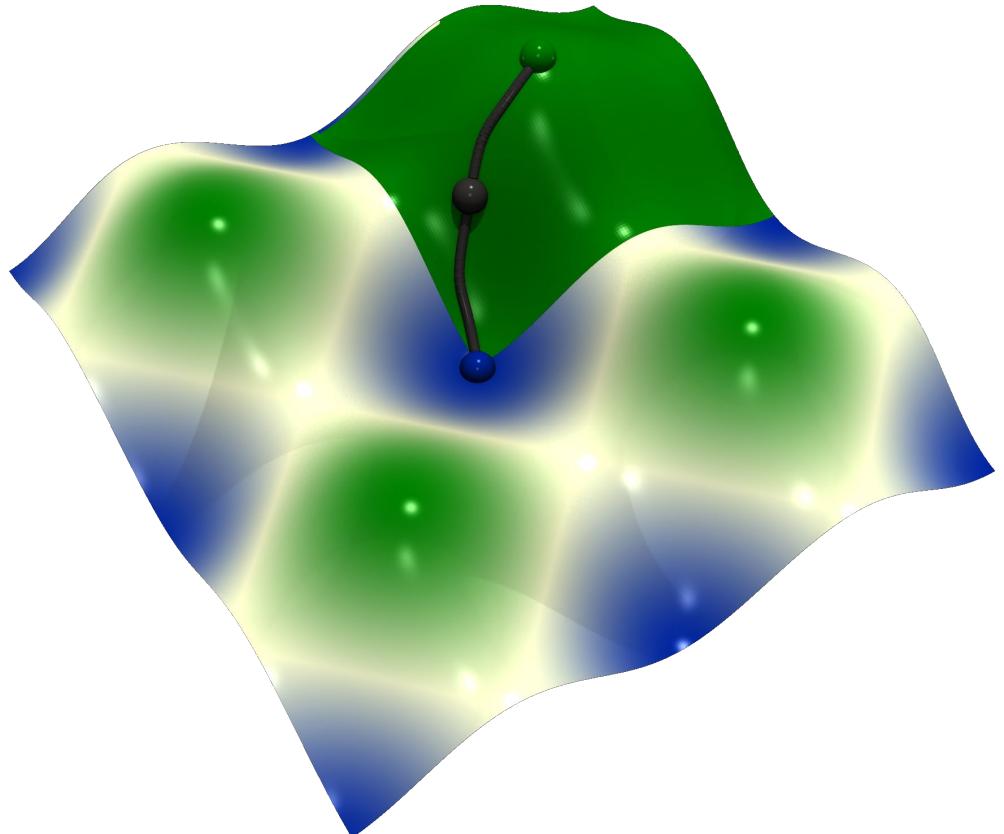
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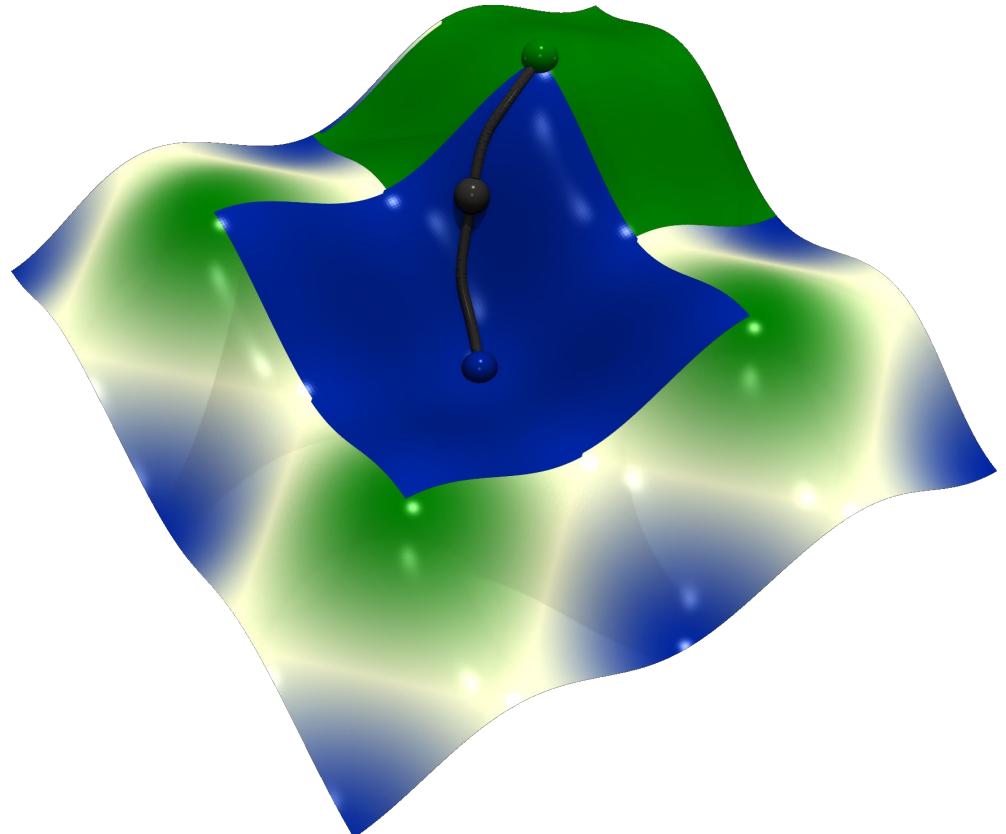
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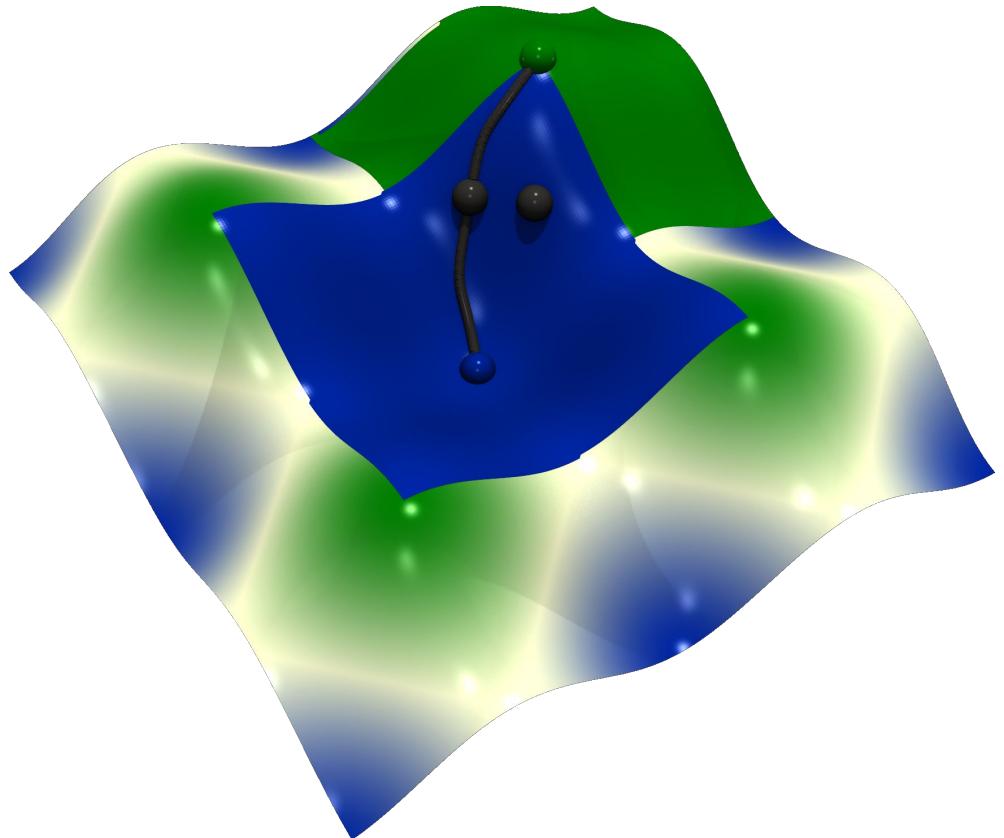
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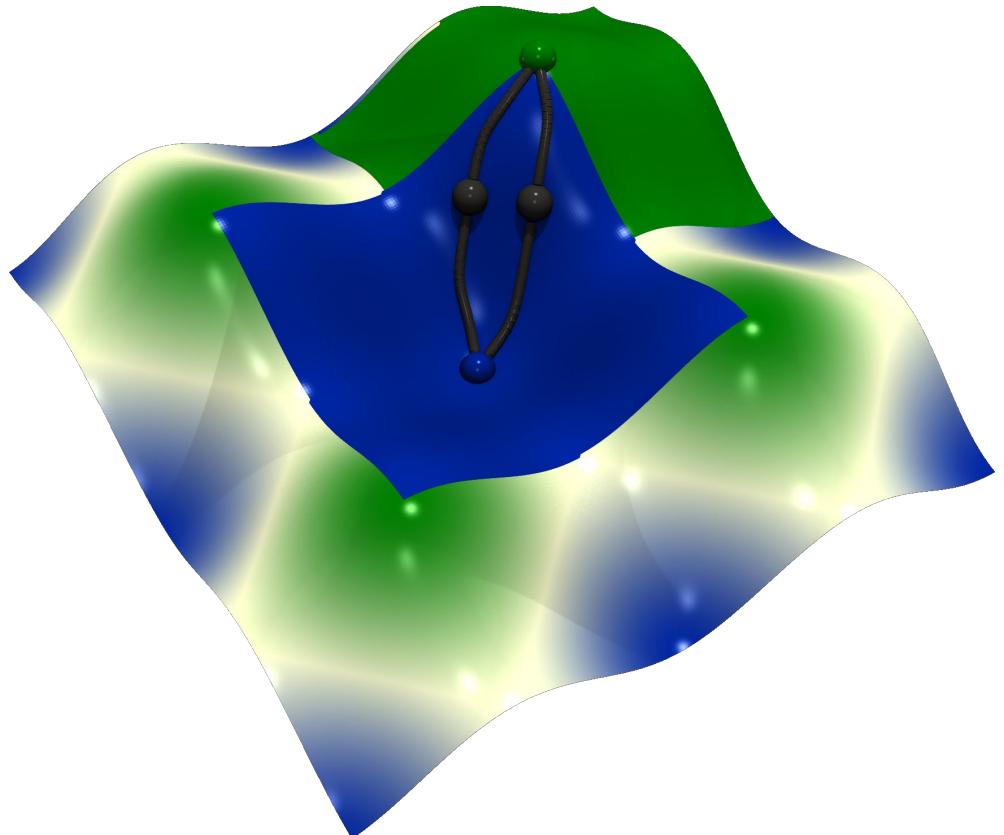
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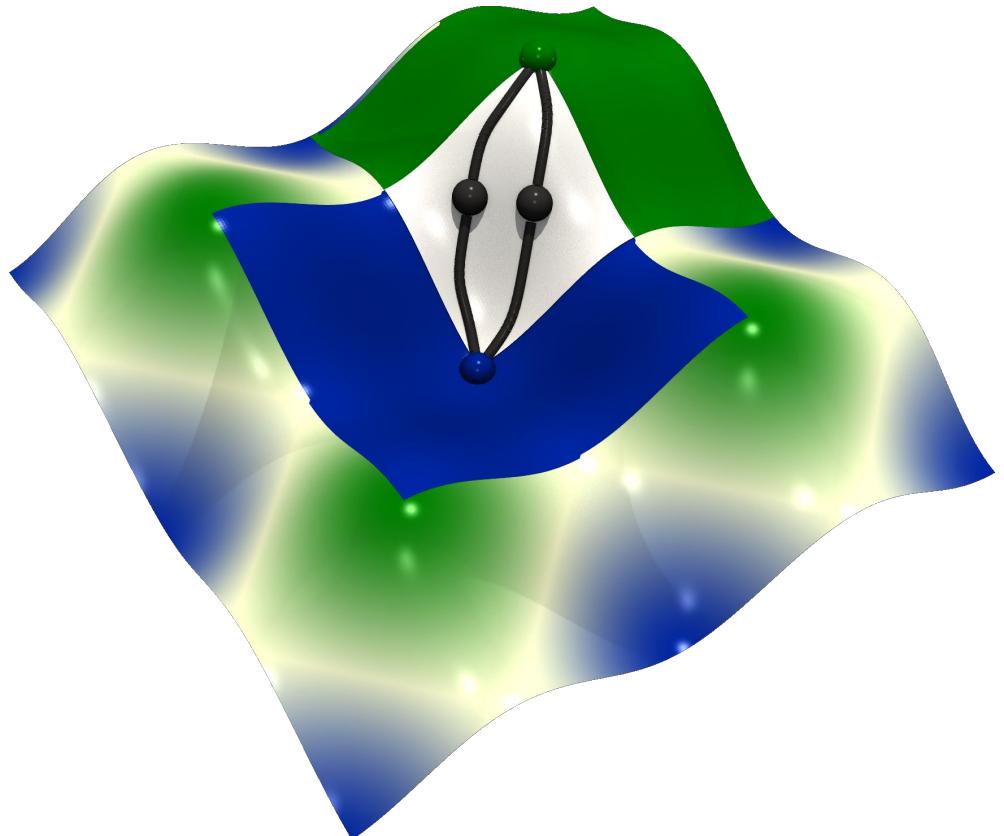
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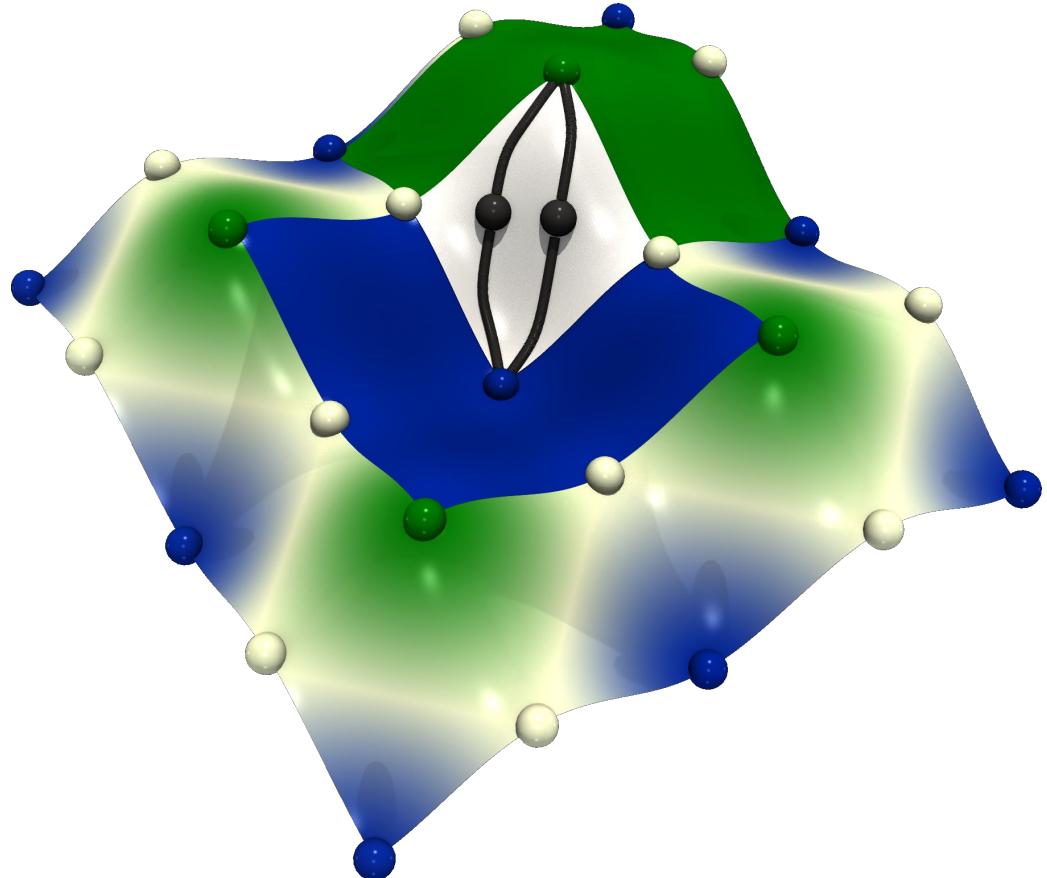
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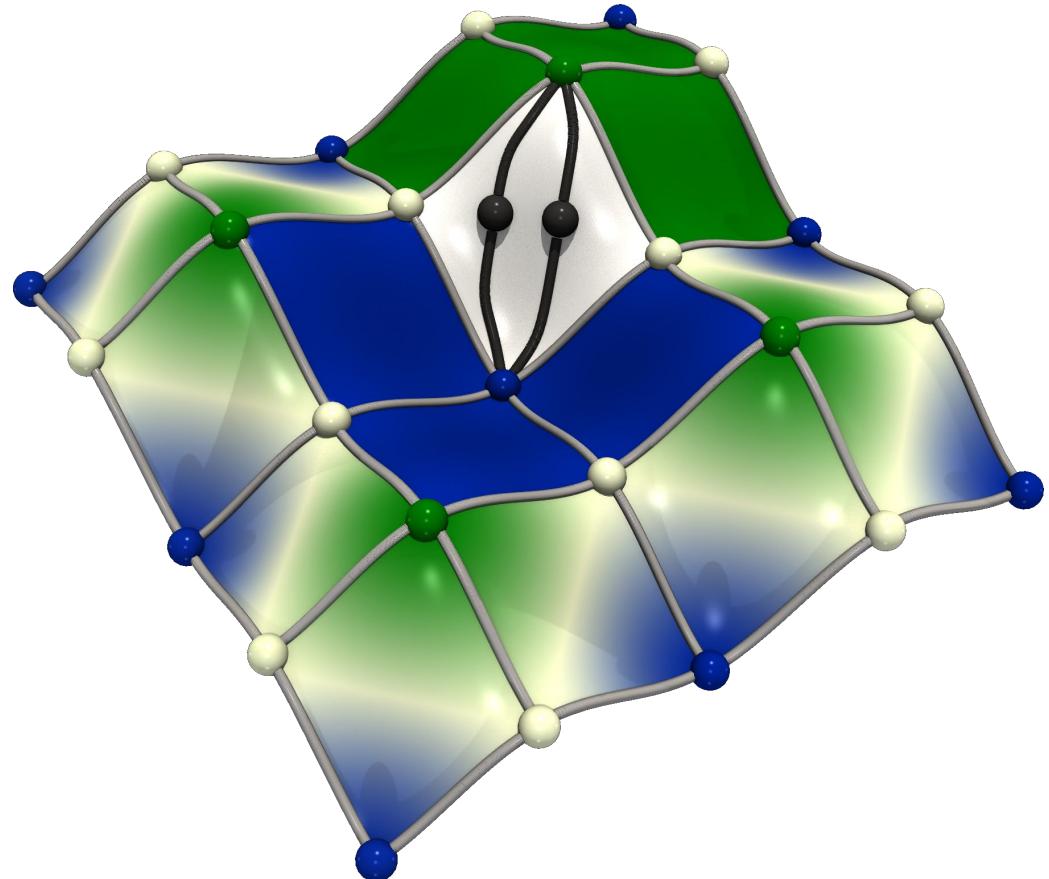
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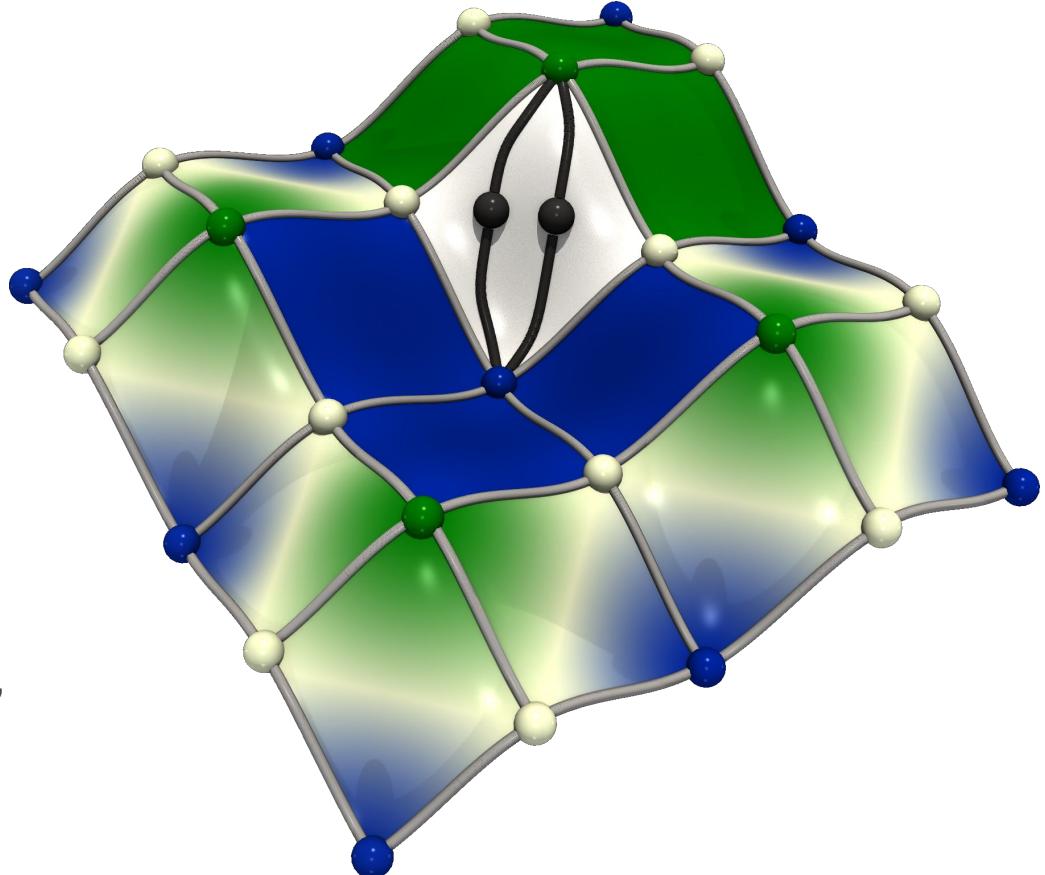
Discrete Morse Theory

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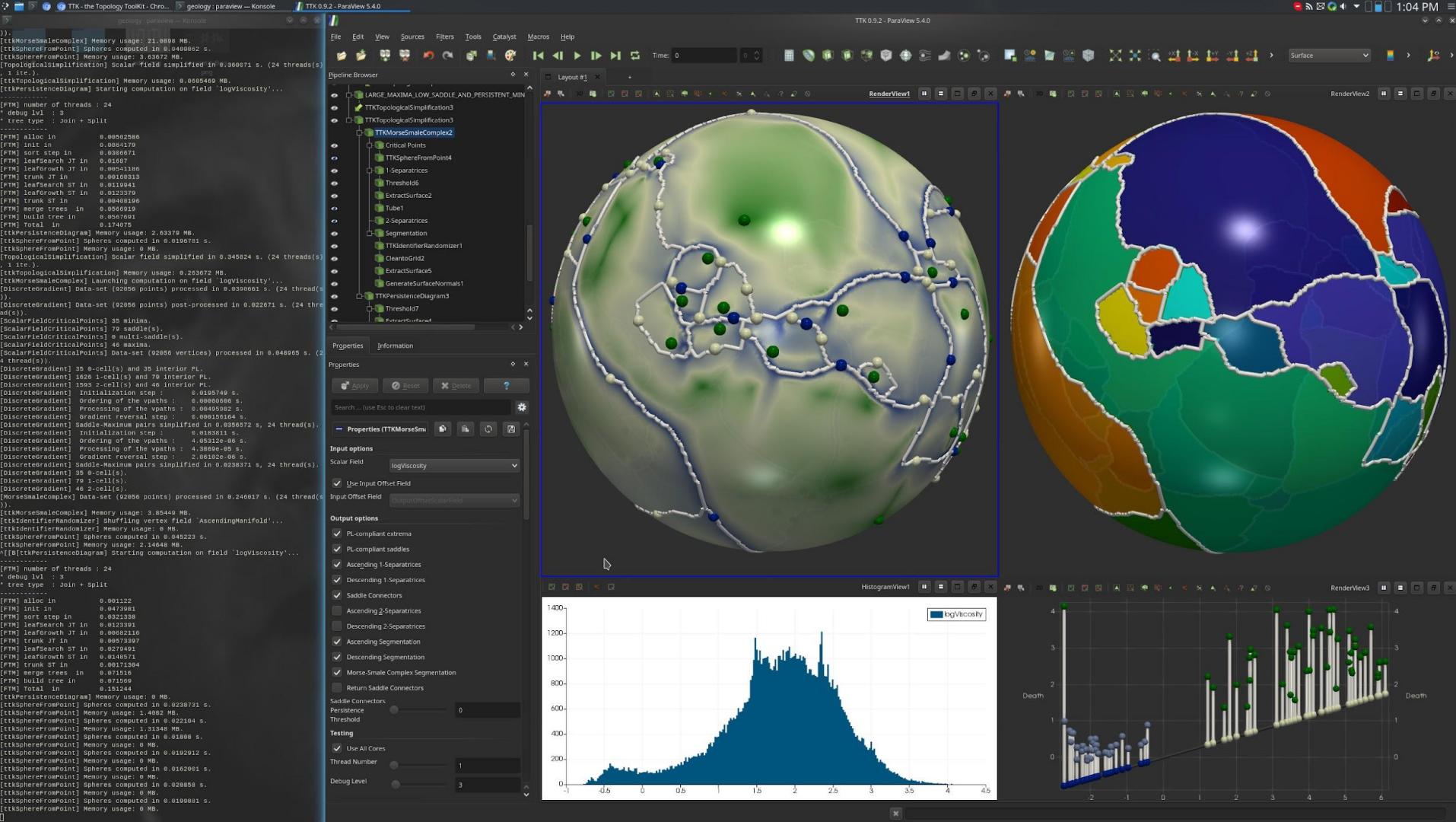
Discrete Morse Theory

- **Morse-Smale complex**
 - Integration equivalence
 - Challenging PL computation
- **Discrete Morse theory**
 - Forman 1998
 - Algorithms
 - Gyulassy 2008, Robins 2011,
Shivashankar and Natarajan 2012,
Tierny et al. 2017



The screenshot displays a complex user interface for scientific data analysis, specifically using the TTK-Topology Toolkit. The interface is divided into several panels:

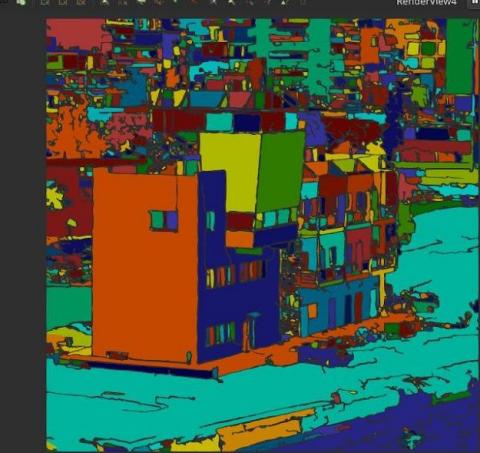
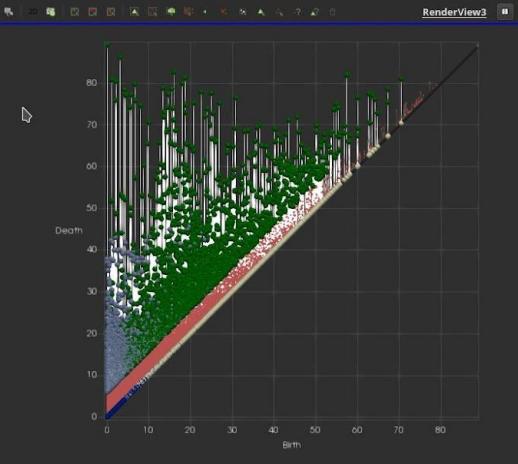
- Left Panel:** A terminal window showing command-line logs for various operations like 'EdgeLister', 'Tetrahedralizer', 'TTKTopologicalSimplification', and 'TTKMorseMalComplex'. It also shows memory usage and processing times.
- Middle Left Panel:** Pipeline Browser showing a flow from 'edit.png' through various filters ('Calculator1', 'Tetrahedralize1', 'TTKPersistenceDiagram1', etc.) to 'Threshold1' and finally to 'Tube2'.
- Middle Right Panel:** RenderView1 showing a 2D visualization of a mesh structure with red outlines and a green-to-blue color gradient.
- Bottom Middle Panel:** RenderView5 showing a 2D visualization of the same mesh structure, but with regions colored by a scalar field, resulting in a multi-colored pattern.
- Right Panel:** RenderView2 showing a 3D perspective view of the mesh structure, where the regions are colored according to their persistence values.



TTK - the Topology ToolKit - Topo... julien : emerge — Konsole

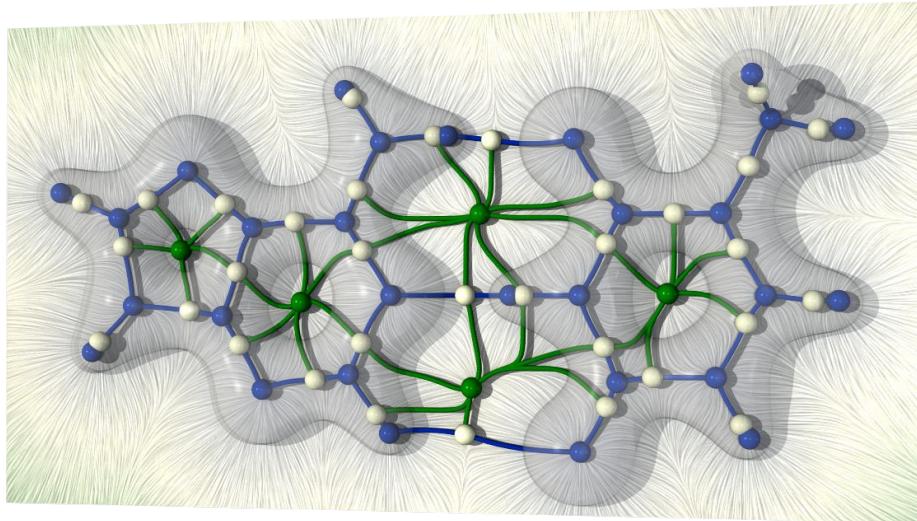
ttk-data : paraview — Konsole TTK 0.9.5 - ParaView 5.5.0 64-bit

11:43

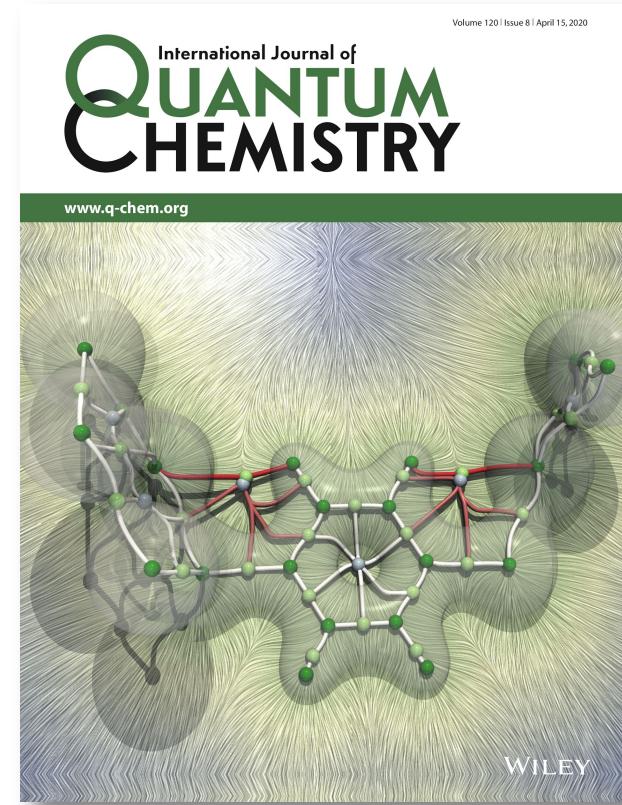
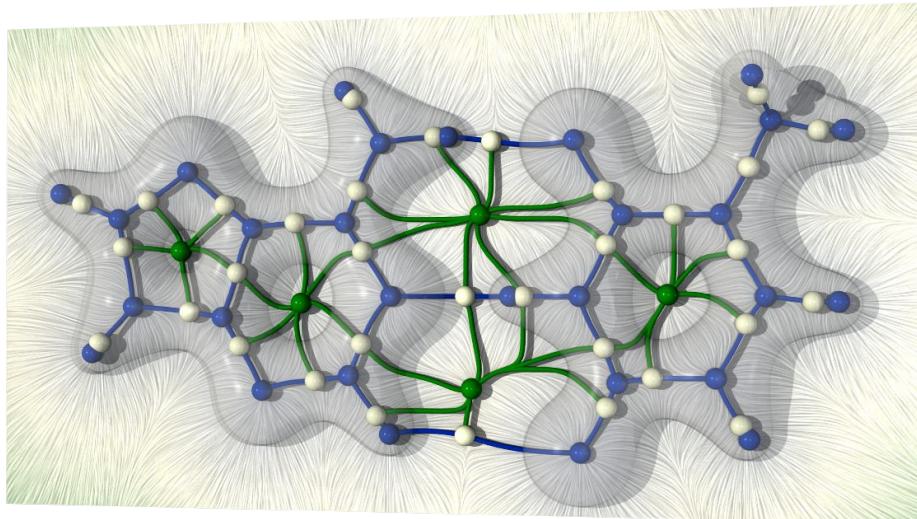


The screenshot shows a Paraview interface with two render views. The left view displays a complex 3D surface with a quadangulation subdivision mesh overlaid, colored in green, blue, and grey. A Pipeline Browser panel on the left lists several TTK components: ExtractSurface1, Tube1, TTKMorseSmaleQuadrangulation, 2-Separatrices, Segmentation, TTKIdentifierRandomizer1, ExtractSurface2, GenerateSurfaceNormals1, TTKMorseSmaleQuadrangulation1, TTKQuadrangulationSubdivision1, TTKMorseSmaleQuadrangulation1, TTKQuadrangulationSubdivision1, TTKQuadrangulationSubdivision1, ExtractSurface3, GenerateSurfaceNormals2, ExtractSelection1, AppendDatasets1, ExtractSelection2, AppendDatasets1, AppendDatasets1, and TTKSphereFromPoint2. The right view shows a wireframe version of the same model. A Properties panel on the far left contains settings for the TTKQuadrangulationSubdivision component, including Level of subdivisions (3), Number of relaxation iterations (100), and various coloring and styling options. The bottom left corner shows a terminal window with command-line logs related to the processing steps.

Application of the Morse-Smale complex

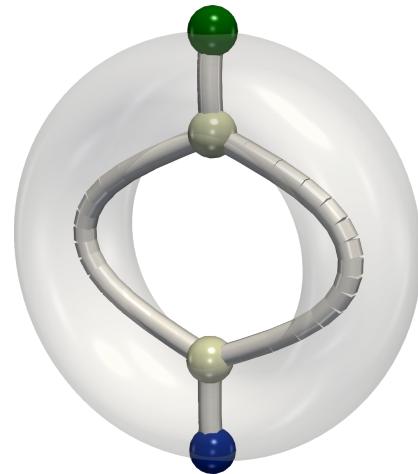


Application of the Morse-Smale complex



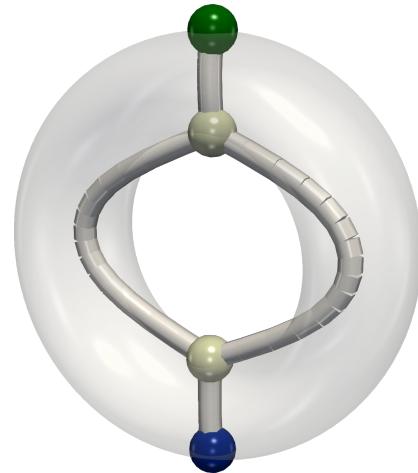
So far

- TDA for low dimensional fields
 - Data reduction by feature extraction



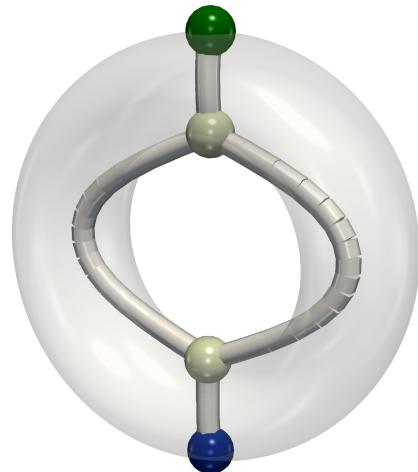
So far

- **TDA for low dimensional fields**
 - Data reduction by feature extraction
 - Critical points (vortices)
 - 1-Separatrices (filament structures)
 - 2-Separatrices (walls)
 - Regions of interest



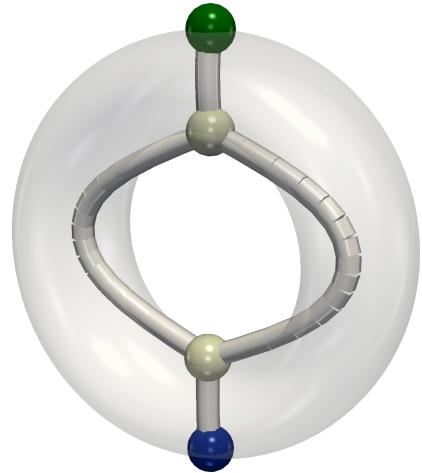
So far

- **TDA for low dimensional fields**
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 - 1-Separatrices (filament structures)
 - 2-Separatrices (walls)
 - Regions of interest
 - Only store topological information
 - Further analysis, measure, comparison
 - TDA driven lossy compression (*Soler et al. 2018*)

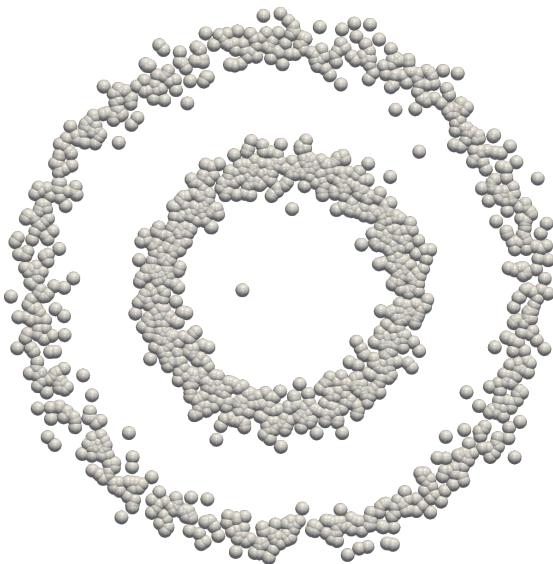


So far

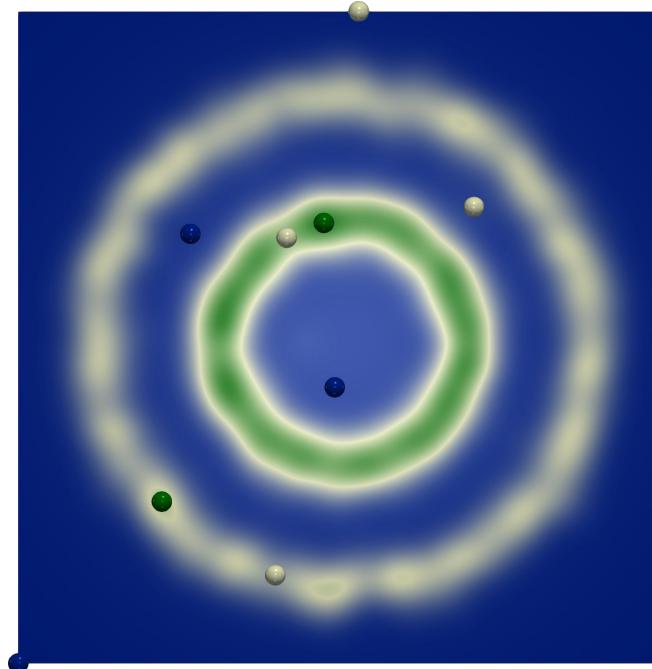
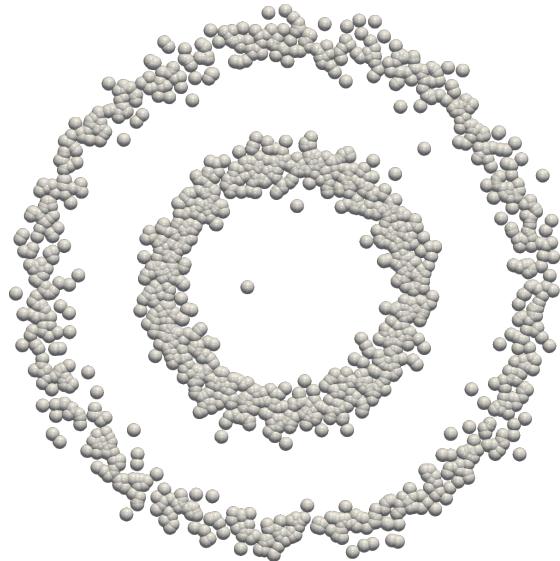
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- How about point cloud data?



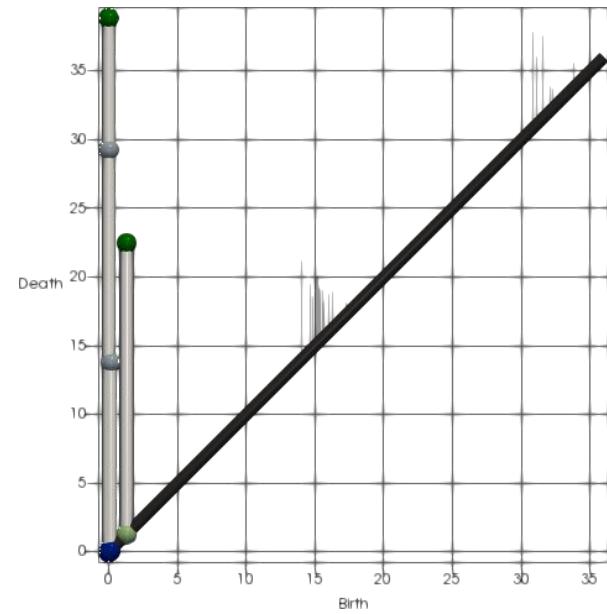
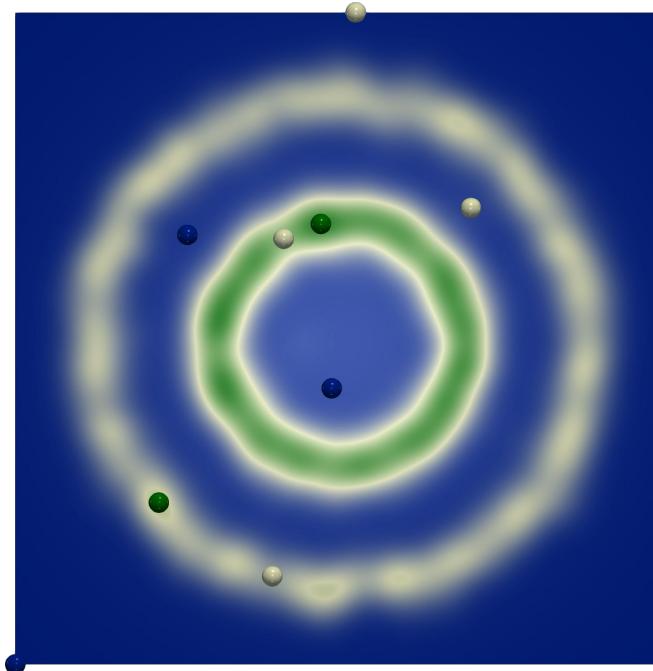
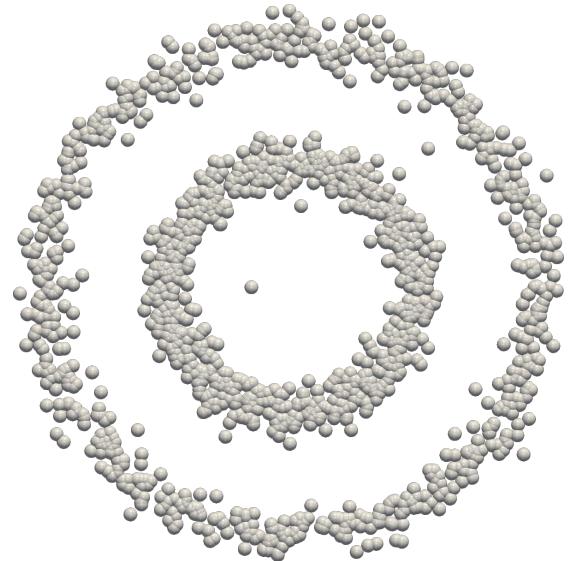
What about point cloud data?



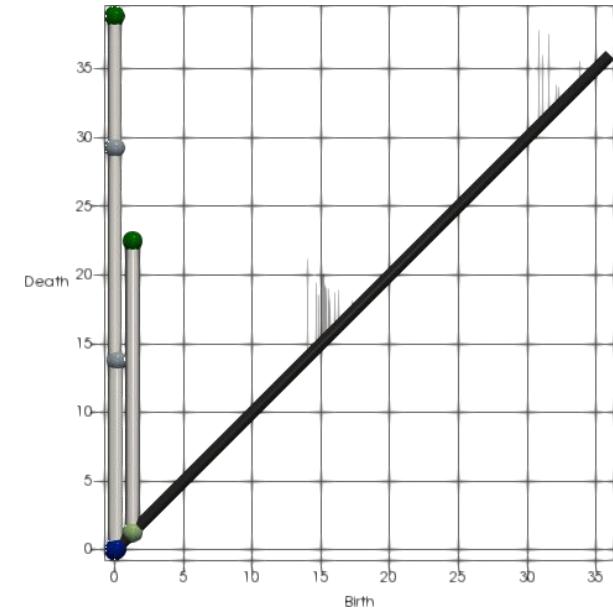
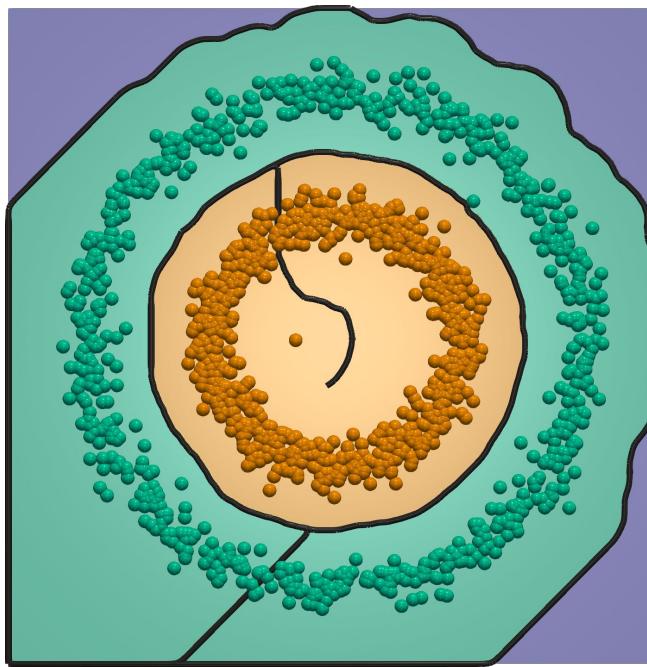
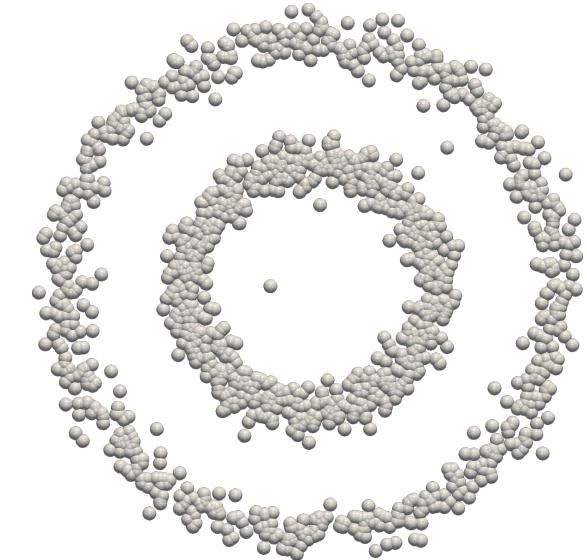
What about point cloud data?

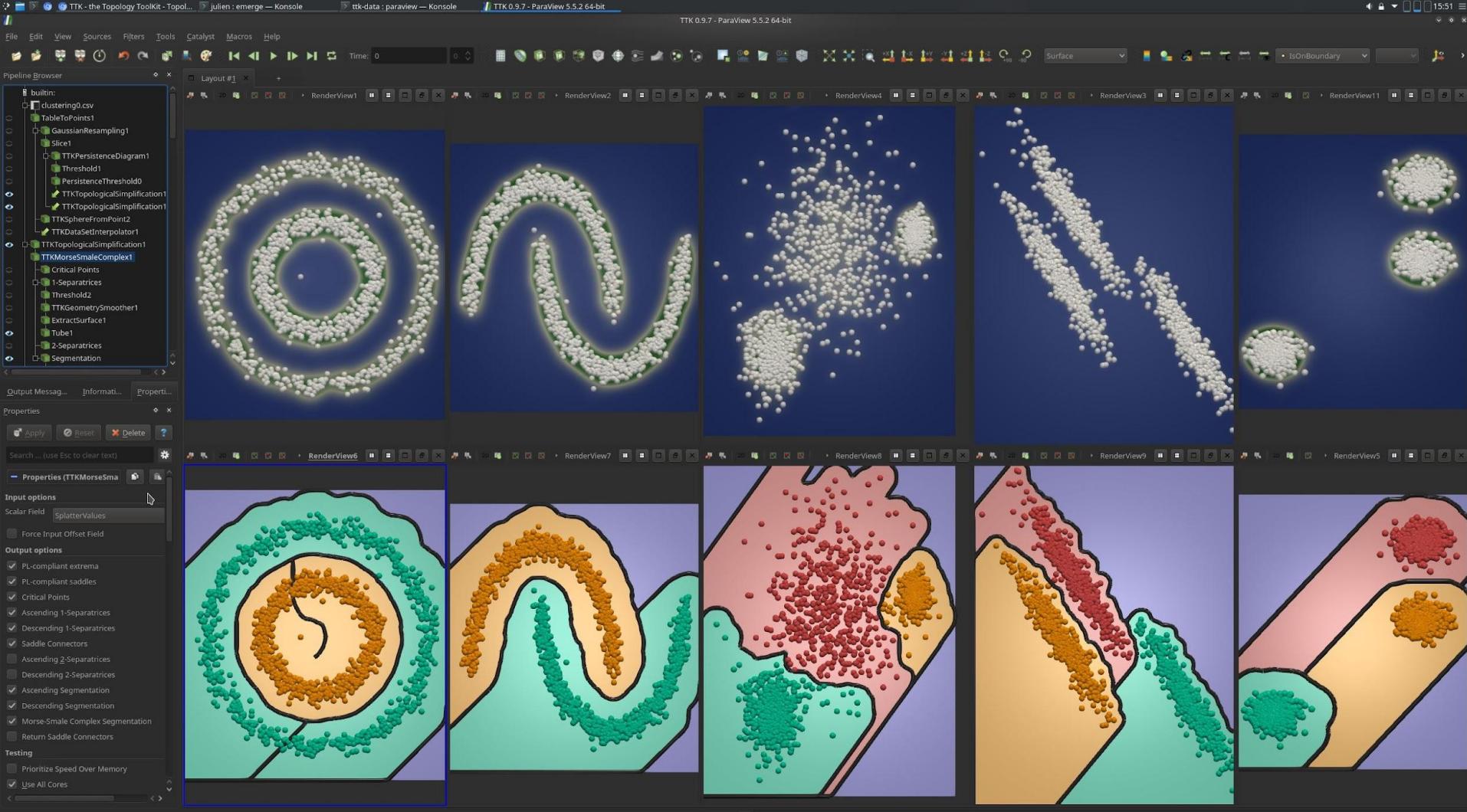


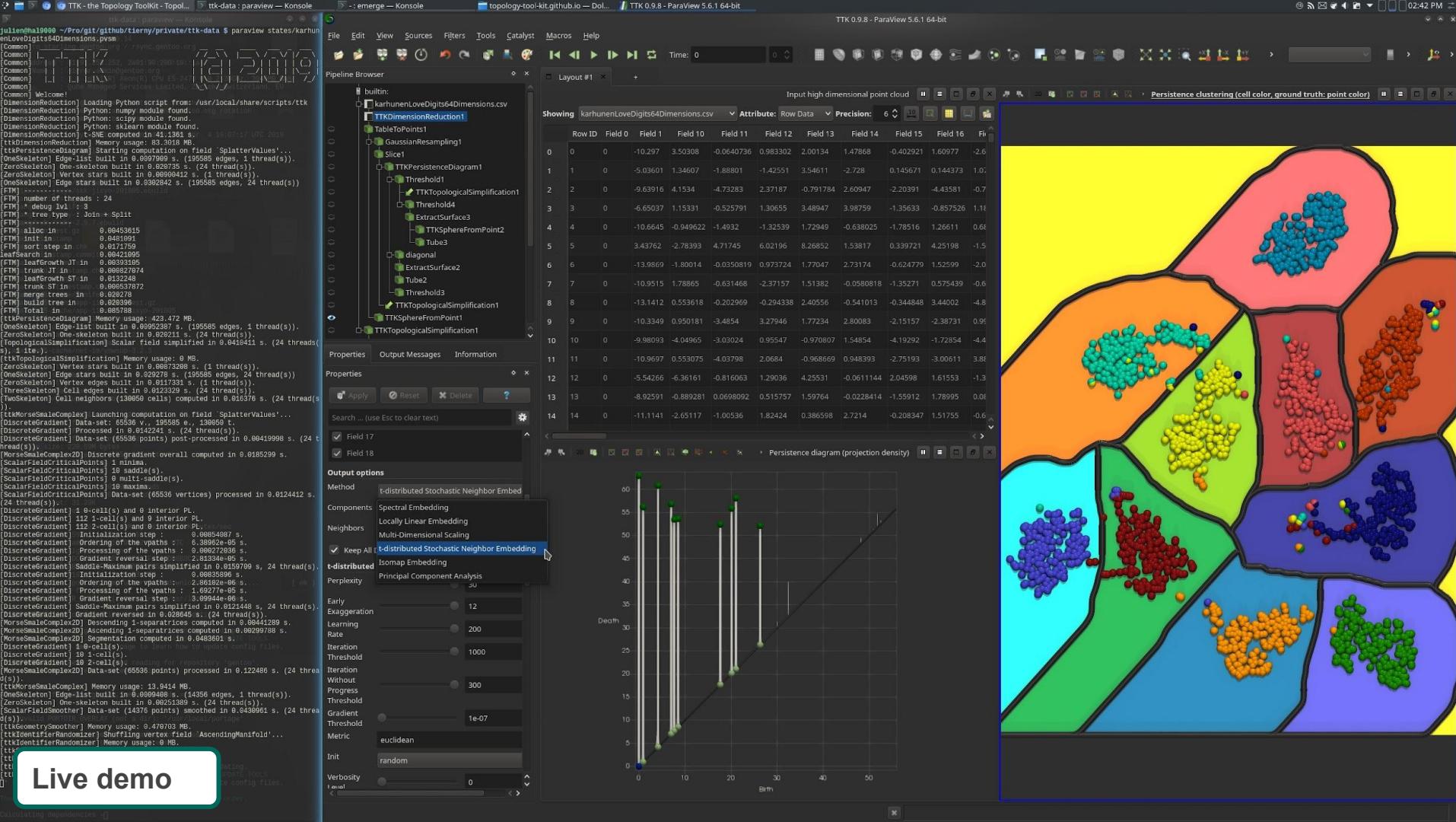
What about point cloud data?



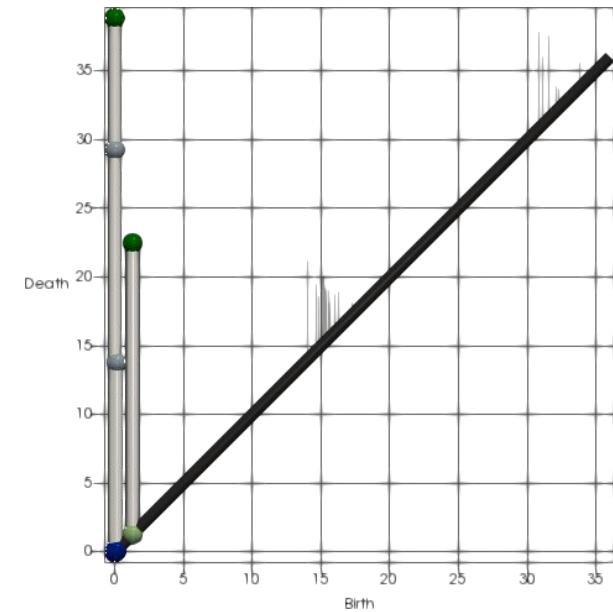
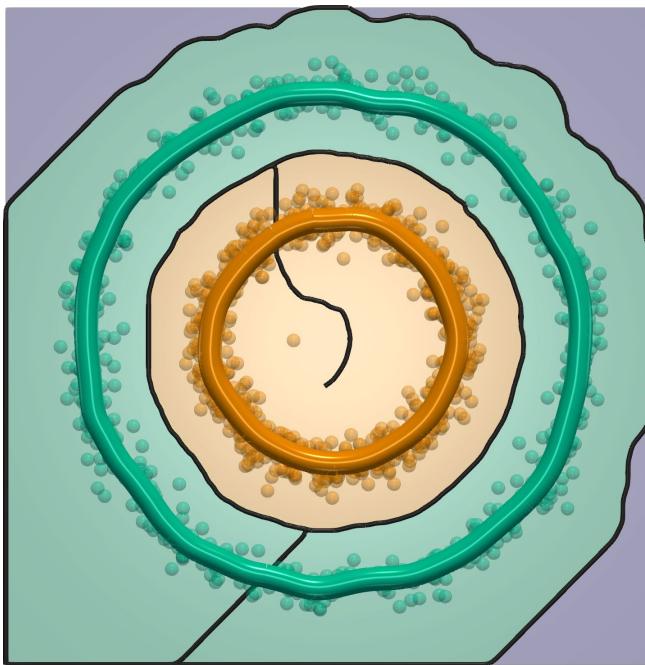
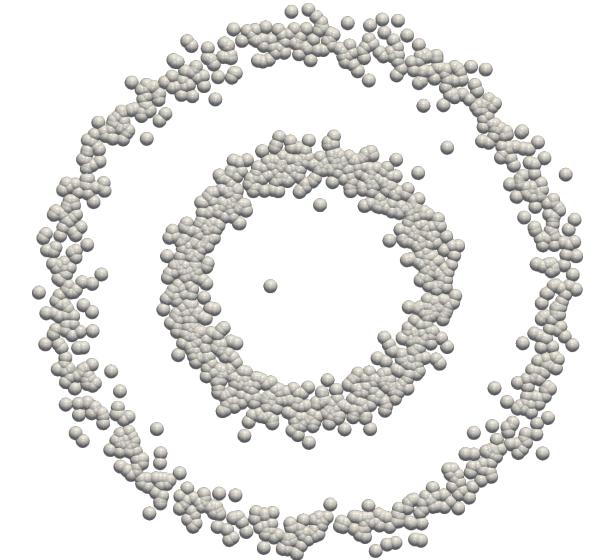
What about point cloud data?

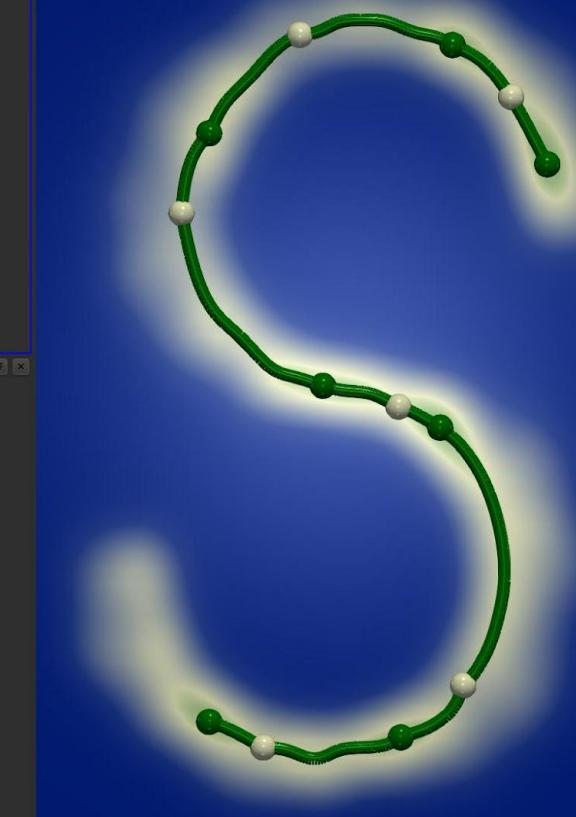
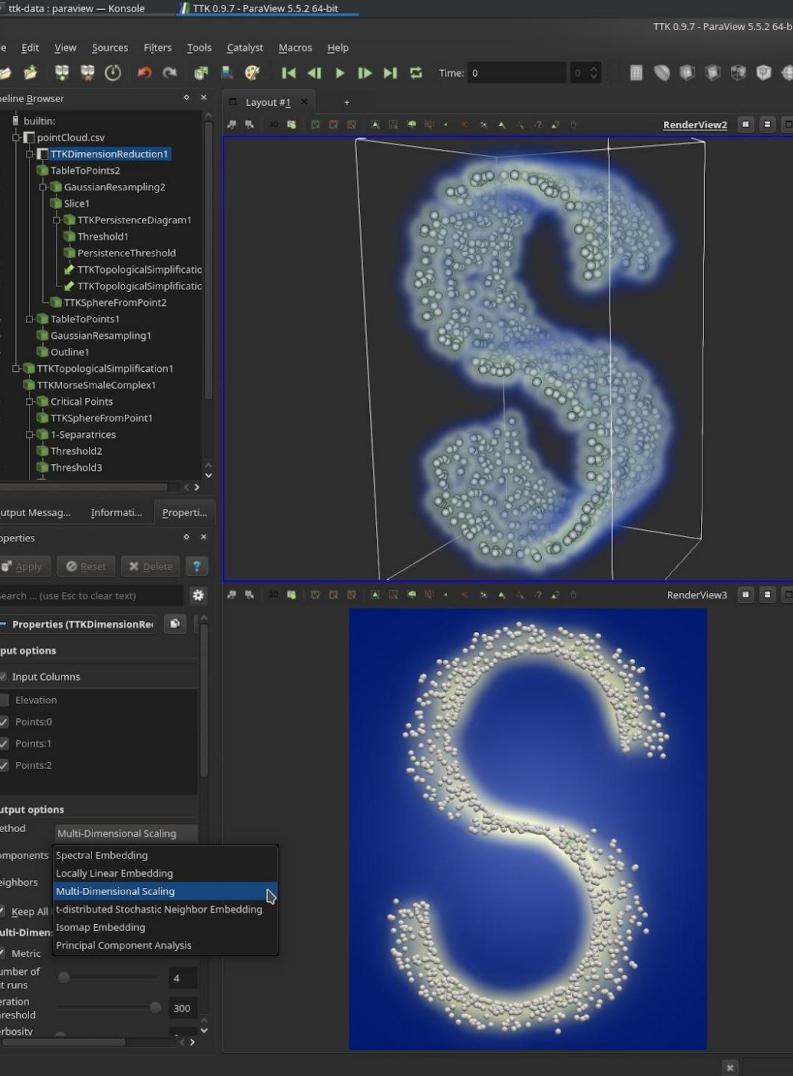






What about point cloud data?





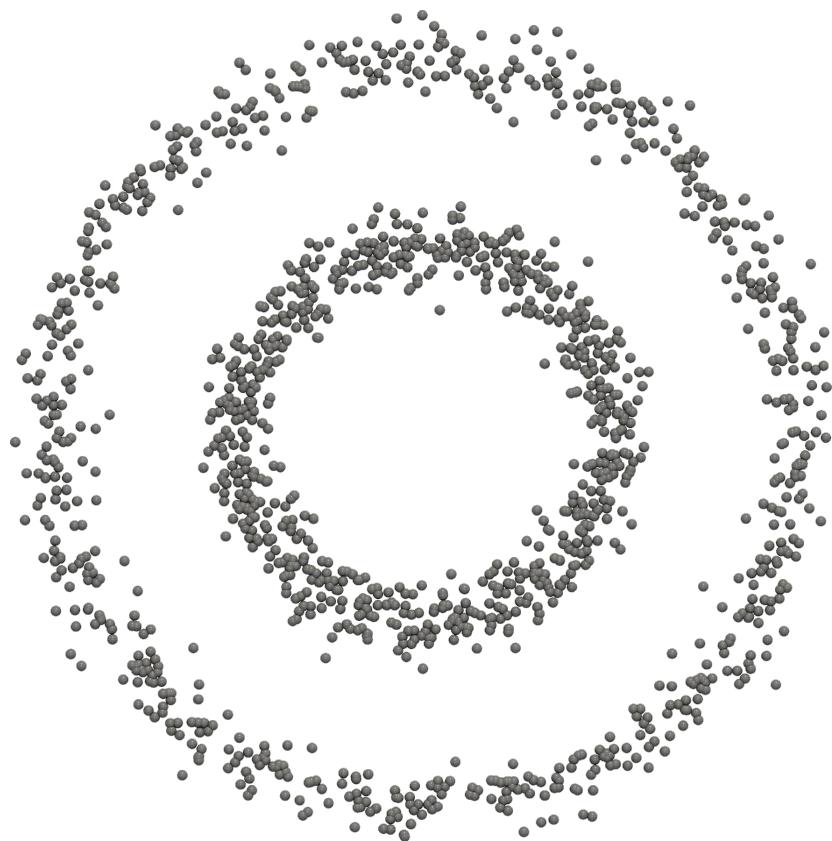
```

[tkTopologicalSimplification] Memory usage: 9 MB.
[[tkTopologicalSimplification] The getVertex() requests are accelerated.
[ttkMorseSmaleComplex] Launching computation on field 'SplatterValues'...
[DiscreteGradient] Data-set: 524288 v., 3588897 e., 8868989 p., 3824378 T.
[DiscreteGradient] Processed in 0.039277 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] Data-set (524288 points) post-processed in 0.018492 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] Data-set (524288 points) post-processed in 0.669758 s. (24 thread(s)).
[MorseSmaleComplex3D] Discrete gradient overall computed in 0.388859 s.
[ScalarFieldInteriorPoints] 56 minima.
[ScalarFieldInteriorPoints] 1284 1-saddles().
[ScalarFieldInteriorPoints] 1284 2-saddles().
[ScalarFieldInteriorPoints] 60 multi-saddles().
[ScalarFieldInteriorPoints] 629 maxima.
[ScalarFieldInteriorPoints] Data-set (524288 vertices) processed in 0.656905 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] 56 0-cell(s.) and 55 interior PL.
[DiscreteGradient] 1854 1-cell(s.) and 1245 interior PL.
[DiscreteGradient] 359 2-cell(s.) and 874 interior PL.
[DiscreteGradient] 156 3-cell(s.) and 89 interior PL.
[DiscreteGradient] Initialization step : 0.0292501 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Ordering of the vpath(s) : 0.067731945 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Processing of the vpath(s) : 0.0678909 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Gradient reversal step : 0.0292501 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Saddle-Maximum pairs simplified in 0.0724602 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] Initialization step : 0.283536 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Ordering of the vpath(s) : 0.089257969 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Processing of the vpath(s) : 0.089257969 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Saddle-Saddle pairs simplified in 0.568915 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] Initialization step : 0.039736 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Ordering of the vpath(s) : 2.00272e-05 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Processing of the vpath(s) : 0.0292501 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Saddle-Minimum pairs simplified in 0.0978601 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] Initialization step : 0.0624981 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Ordering of the vpath(s) : 0.08695206 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Processing of the vpath(s) : 0.08695206 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Saddle-Maximum pairs simplified in 0.09775641 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] Initialization step : 0.297937 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Ordering of the vpath(s) : 5.29289e-05 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Processing of the vpath(s) : 0.0292501 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Saddle-Saddle pairs simplified in 0.398986 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] Initialization step : 0.0587609 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Ordering of the vpath(s) : 1.313e-05 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Processing of the vpath(s) : 0.026271 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Saddle-Saddle pairs simplified in 0.113497 s. (24 thread(s)).
[FIM]
[FFM] number of threads : 24
[FFM] * debug level : 3
[FFM] * tree type : Contour
[FFM] ****
[FIM] alloc in 0.038624
[FIM] init in 0.052663
[FIM] tree step in 0.023258
[FIM] leafSearch JT in 0.012688
[FIM] leafGrowth JT in 0.411031
[FIM] trunk JT in 0.012688
[FIM] leafSearch ST in 0.0126278
[FIM] leafGrowth ST in 0.09806993
[FIM] trunk ST in 0.00227984
[FIM] merge tree in 0.459724
[FIM] build tree in 0.462526
[FIM] Total in 0.564711
[DiscreteGradient] Initialization step : 0.217854 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Ordering of the vpath(s) : 0.089004981 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Processing of the vpath(s) : 1.73784 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Saddle-Saddle pairs simplified in 1.98662 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] Initialization step : 0.0448511 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Ordering of the vpath(s) : 0.0243599 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Processing of the vpath(s) : 0.0243599 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Saddle-Saddle pairs simplified in 0.092857 s. (24 thread(s)).
[DiscreteGradient] Initialization step : 0.0292501 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Ordering of the vpath(s) : 0.0292501 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Processing of the vpath(s) : 0.0292501 s.
[DiscreteGradient] Descending 1-separatrices computed in 0.035454 s.
[MorseSmaleComplex3D] Ascending 1-separatrices computed in 0.0279231 s.
[MorseSmaleComplex3D] Ascending 2-separatrices computed in 0.753106 s.
[MorseSmaleComplex3D] Separatrix computation computed in 0.679845 s.
[DiscreteGradient] 56 0-cell(s).
[DiscreteGradient] 696 1-cell(s).
[DiscreteGradient] 1270 2-cell(s).
[DiscreteGradient] 629 3-cell(s).
[MorseSmaleComplex3D] Data-set (524288 points) processed in 7.10692 s. (24 thread(s)).
[[tkMorseSmaleComplex] Memory usage: 52.7666 MB.
[[tkTopologicalSimplification] There were 0 errors in 0.0000000000000008 s.
[[tkTopologicalSimplification] Memory usage: 40.4623 MB.
[OneSkeleton] Edge-list built in 0.016784 s. (220856 edges, 1 thread(s)).
[ZeroSkeleton] One-skeleton built in 0.0581008 s. (80953 edges, 1 thread(s)).
[ScalarFieldSmoothen] Data-set (75228 points) smoothed in 0.104568 s. (24 thread(s)).
[[tkGeometrySmoothen] Memory usage: 0 MB.
[[tkTopologicalSimplification] Memory usage: 1.12598 MB.

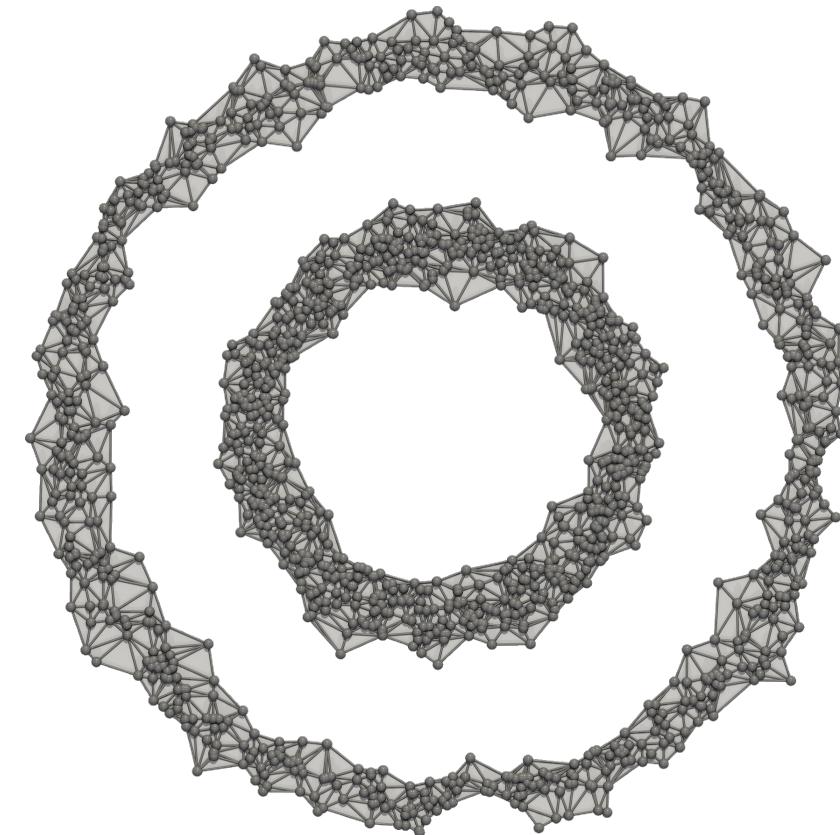
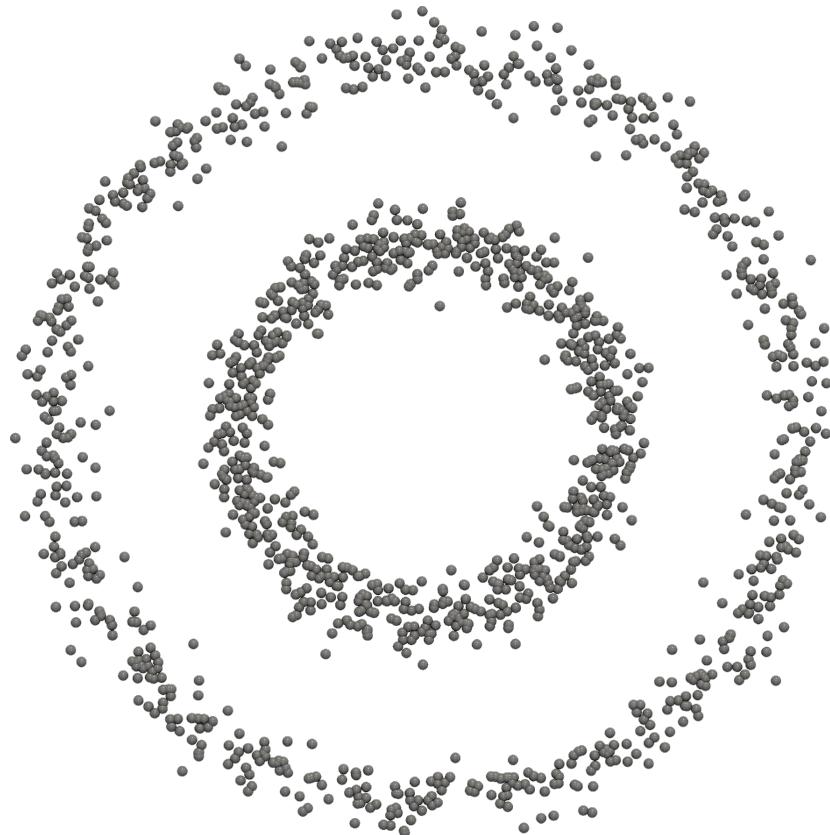
```

The figure shows a screenshot of the Paraview software interface, version 5.5.2, running on a Windows system. The title bar indicates "TTK 0.9.7 - ParaView 5.5.2 64-bit". The left side of the interface features a "Pipeline Browser" panel listing various filters and sources used in the current session. The main area contains two render views: "RenderView2" on the left and "RenderView1" on the right. RenderView2 displays a point cloud with a blue color gradient representing a scalar field, overlaid with a surface mesh. RenderView1 shows a more detailed wireframe representation of the same dataset, with green spheres at vertices and white lines connecting them to form a complex network. The Paraview toolbar at the top provides various tools for selection, transformation, and rendering.

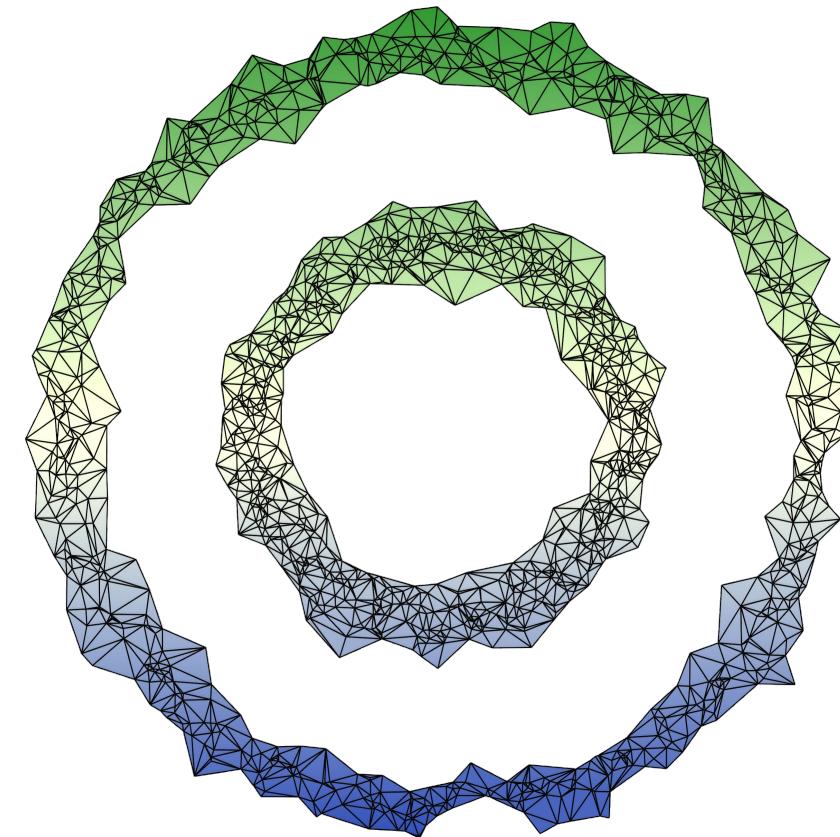
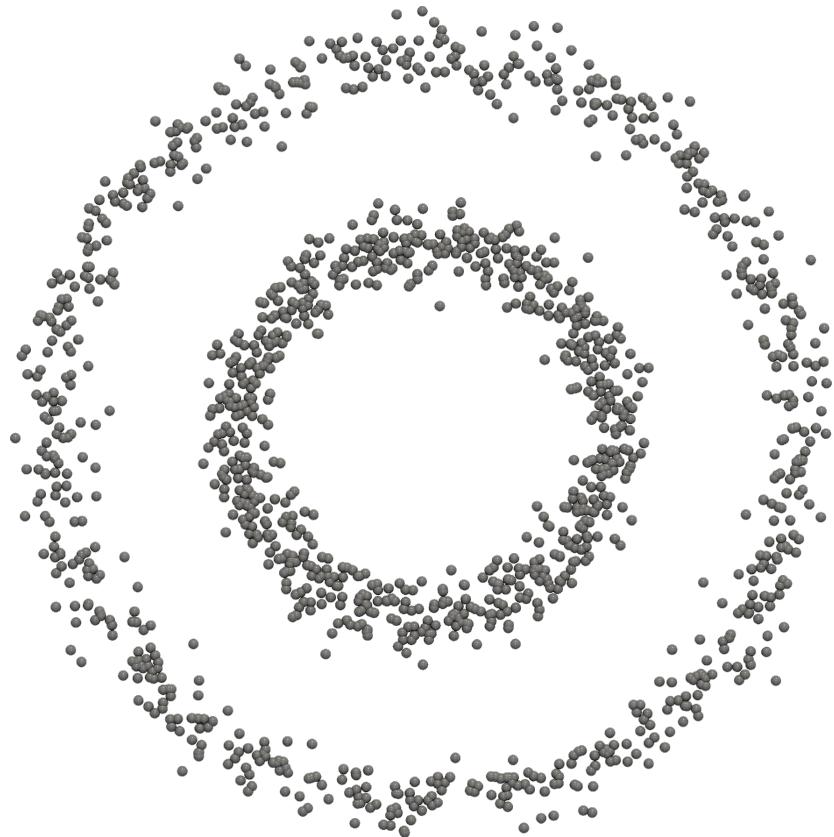
Mapper



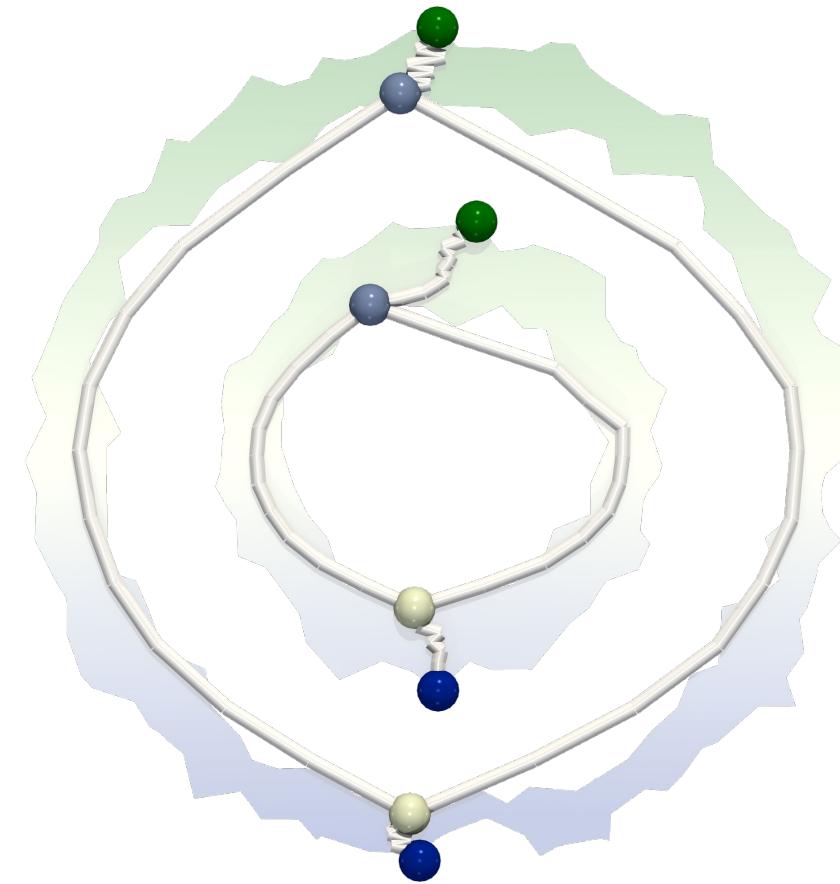
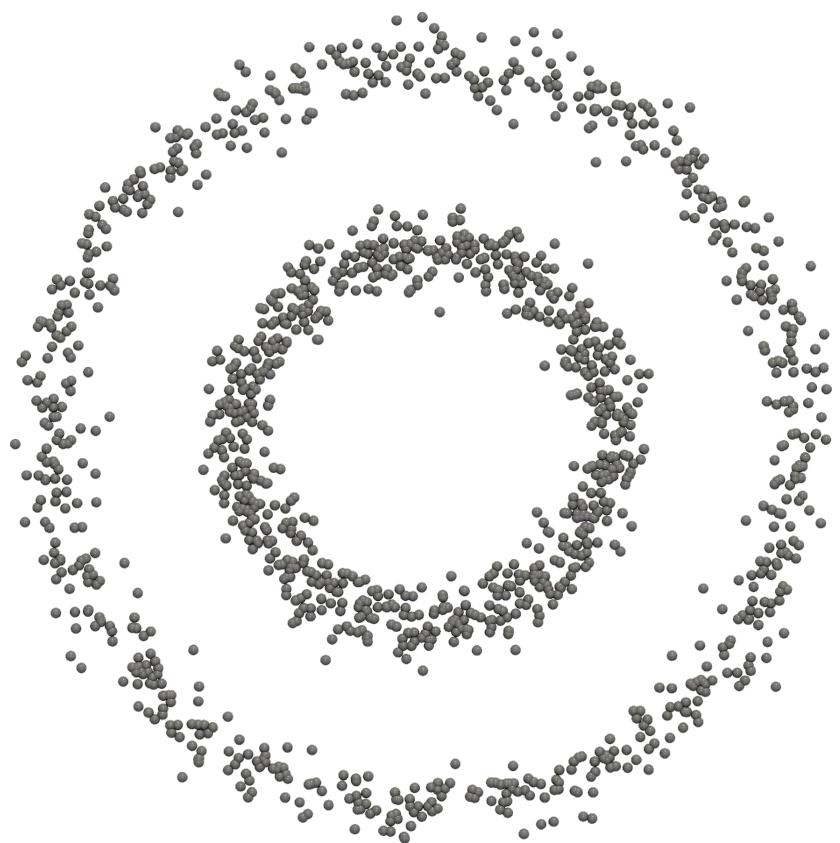
Mapper



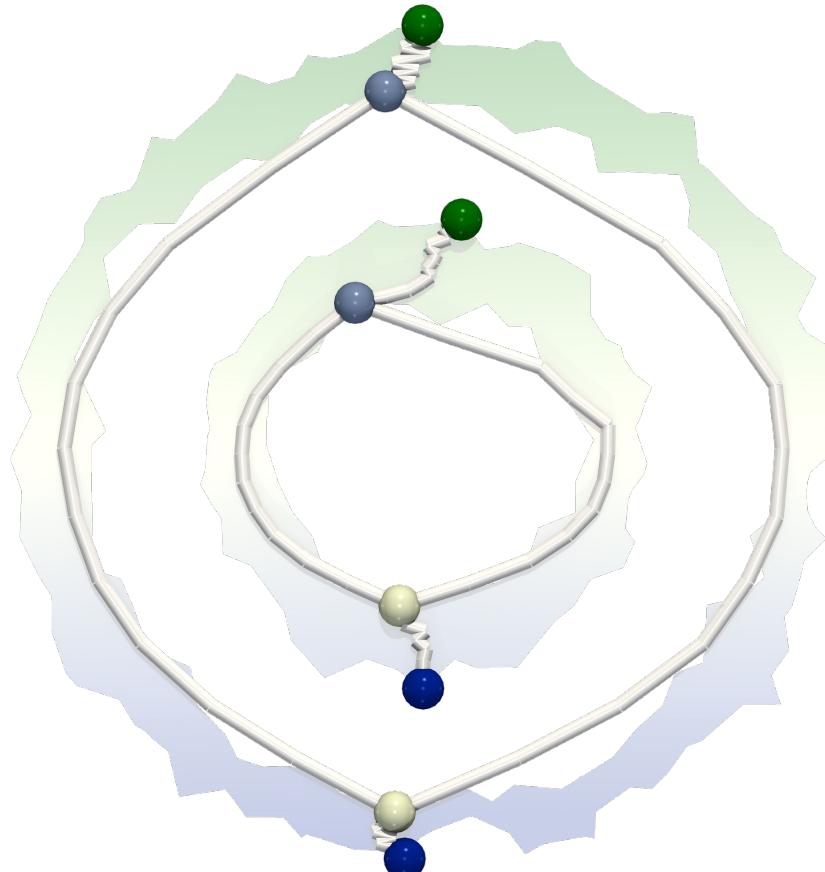
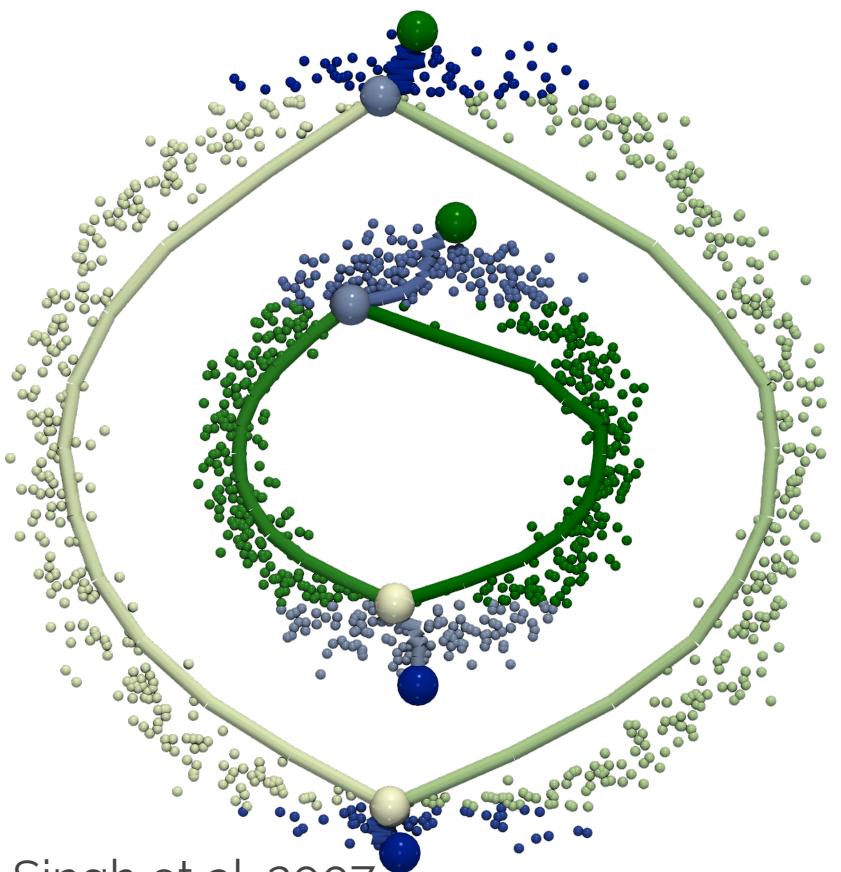
Mapper



Mapper



Mapper



• Singh et al. 2007

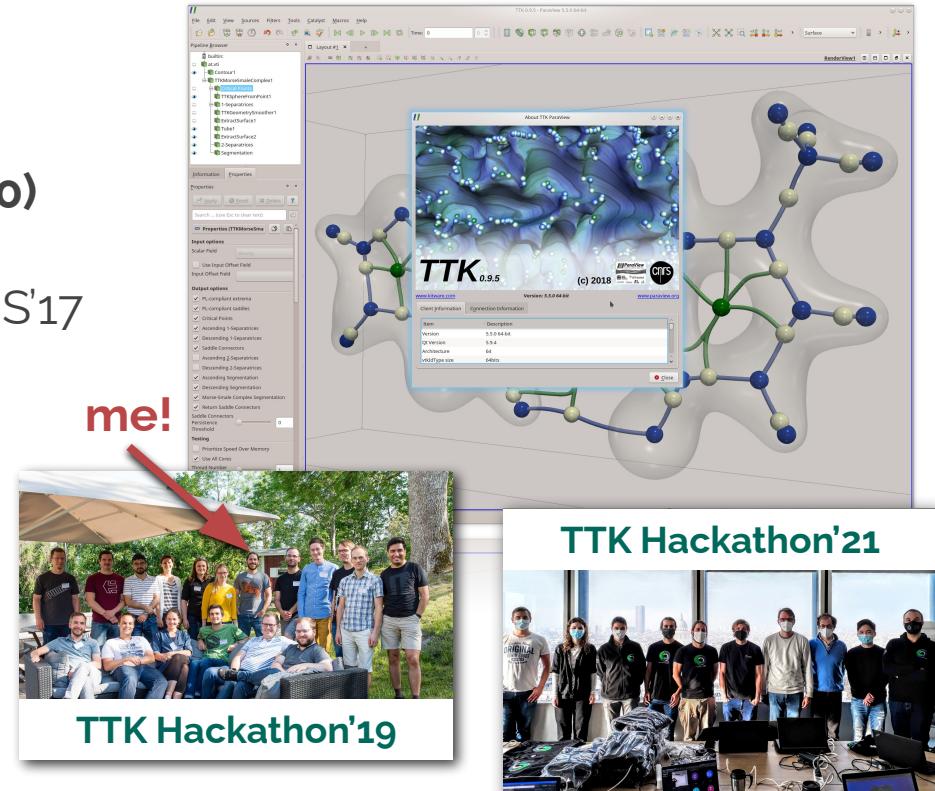
The Topology ToolKit (TTK)

- **Open-source TDA library**

- ~120k lines in C++, BSD license
- Python bindings, binary packages
- **Officially integrated in ParaView (5.10)**
- <http://topology-tool-kit.github.io>
- Best paper honorable mention IEEE VIS'17

- **Structuring research receptacle**

- 17 contributing institutions
 - 14 universities, 3 companies
- Mini-symposia:
 - IEEE VIS'18-19-20-21 (2020-1: online)
 - Hackathons



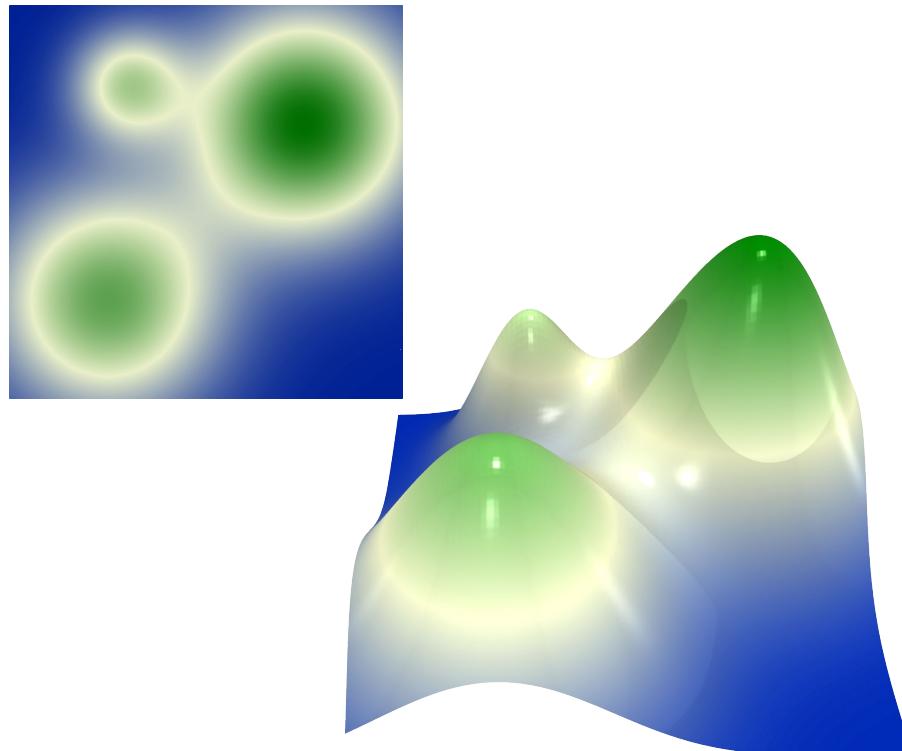
Why using TTK?

- **What is it good for?**

- Low dimensional data
- Continuous scalar fields
- Science & engineering
 - Astrophysics, biological imaging, quantum chemistry, fluid dynamics, material sciences

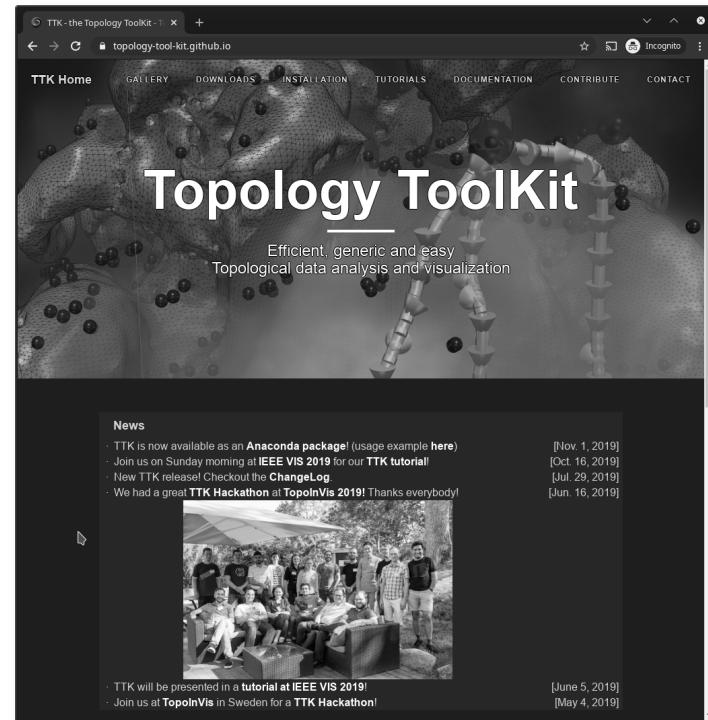
- **What is it not good for? (yet)**

- Vector / tensor data
- High dimensional data



Online resources

- <https://topology-tool-kit.github.io/>
 - Installation instructions
 - Gallery
 - Data and examples
 - Video tutorials
 - Documentation
 - Exercises
 - Mailing lists
- ttk-users@googlegroups.com



Installation

- <http://topology-tool-kit.github.io/installation.html>

- **Easy installation**

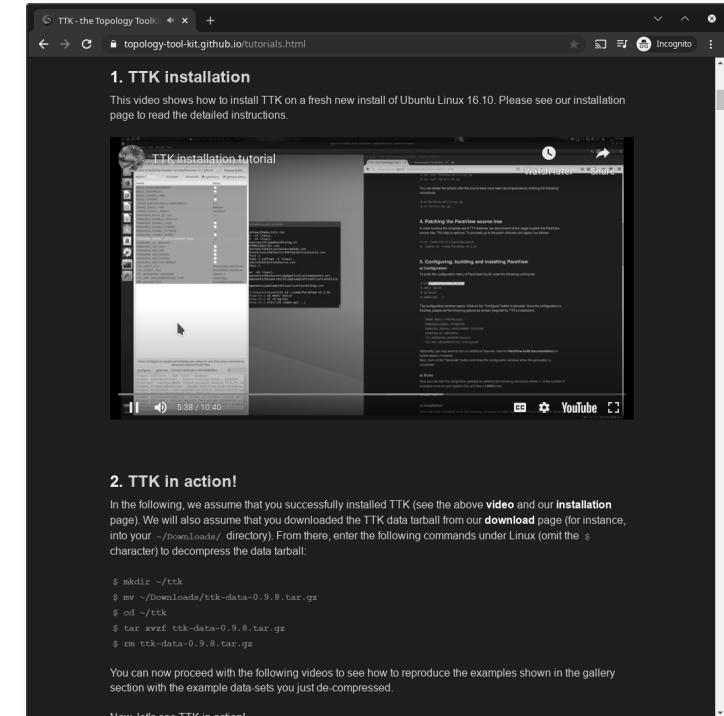
- Officially integrated in ParaView 5.10
 - <http://www.paraview.org/download>
- Binary packages
 - Linux (Ubuntu), MacOS, Windows
- Anaconda package
 - `conda install -c conda-forge topologytoolkit`

- **Virtualization images**

- Virtualbox & docker

- **For the latest features**

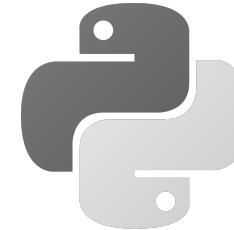
- Github repository
 - <https://github.com/topology-tool-kit/ttk>



How should I interact with TTK?

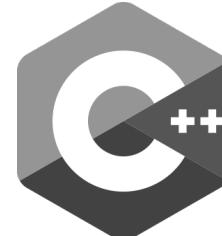
- **End users**

- Plugins for ParaView
 - De-facto standard in scientific computing
- Light Python API
 - Fast scripting
- Inviwo environment
 - <https://inviwo.org/>

 **ParaView**

- **Developers**

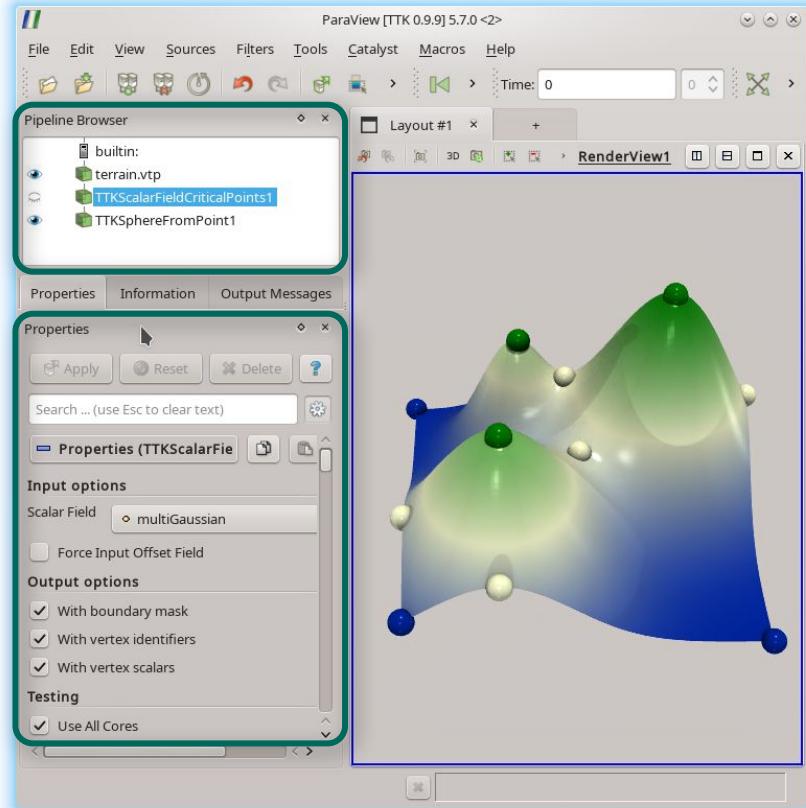
- Recommended
 - VTK-based APIs: C++ & Python
- Advanced
 - Dependency-free plain C++ API

VTK

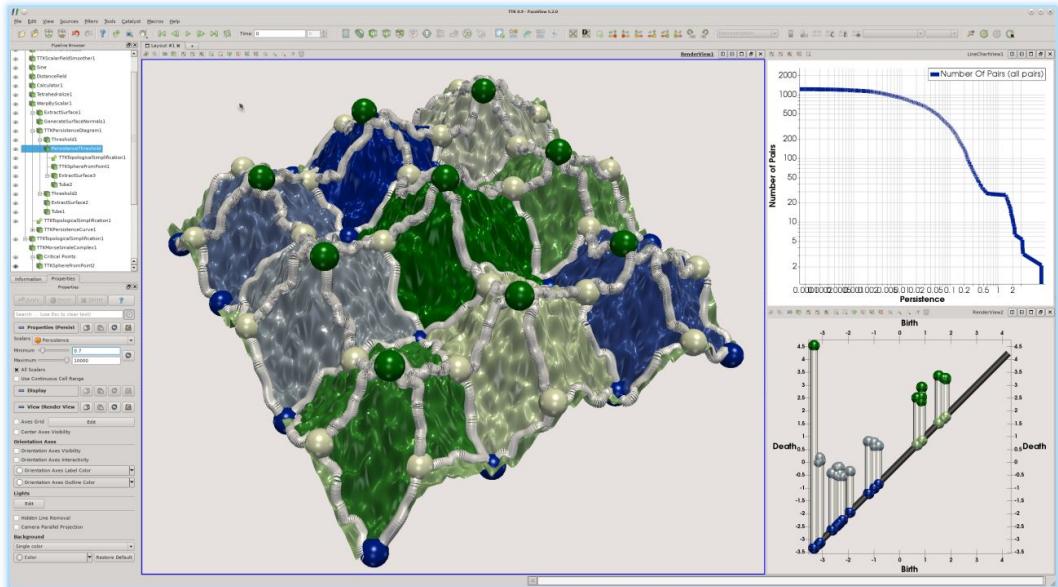
About ParaView

- **Interesting features**

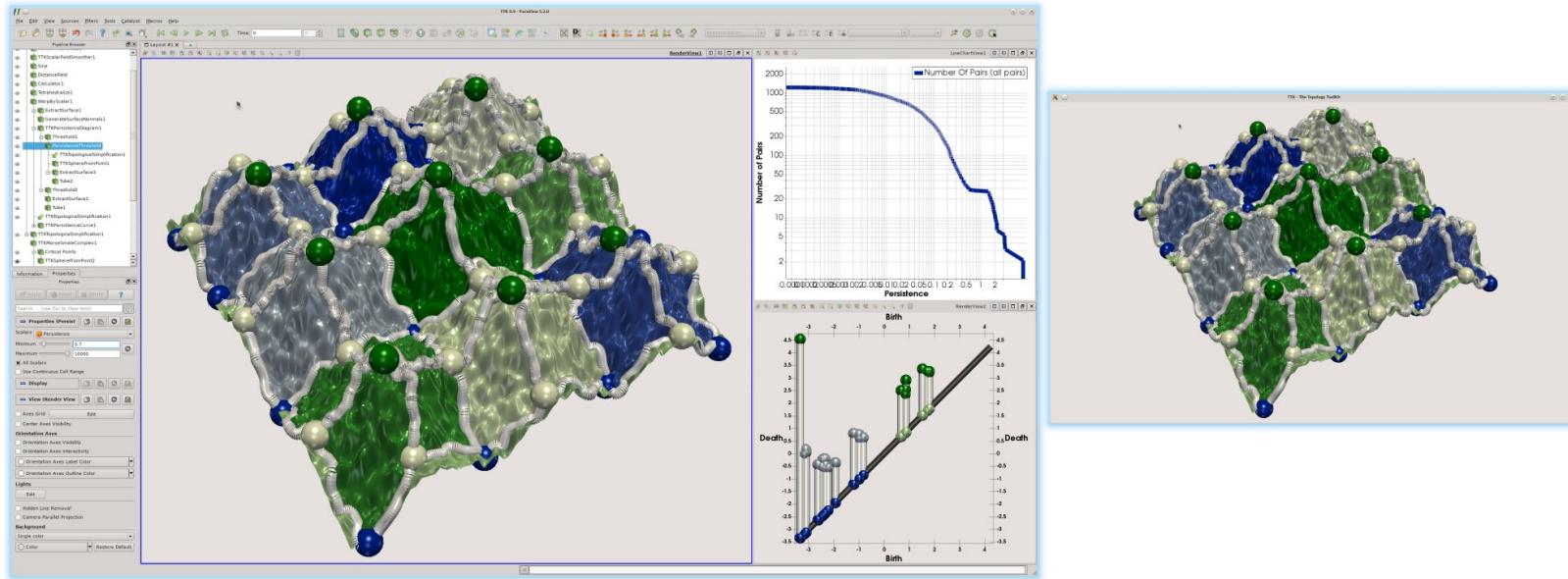
- Rich IO support
- Modern rendering
 - OpenGL, OSPRay, Optix
- Advanced user interface
- “Visual” programming
 - Pipeline philosophy
- Python scripting



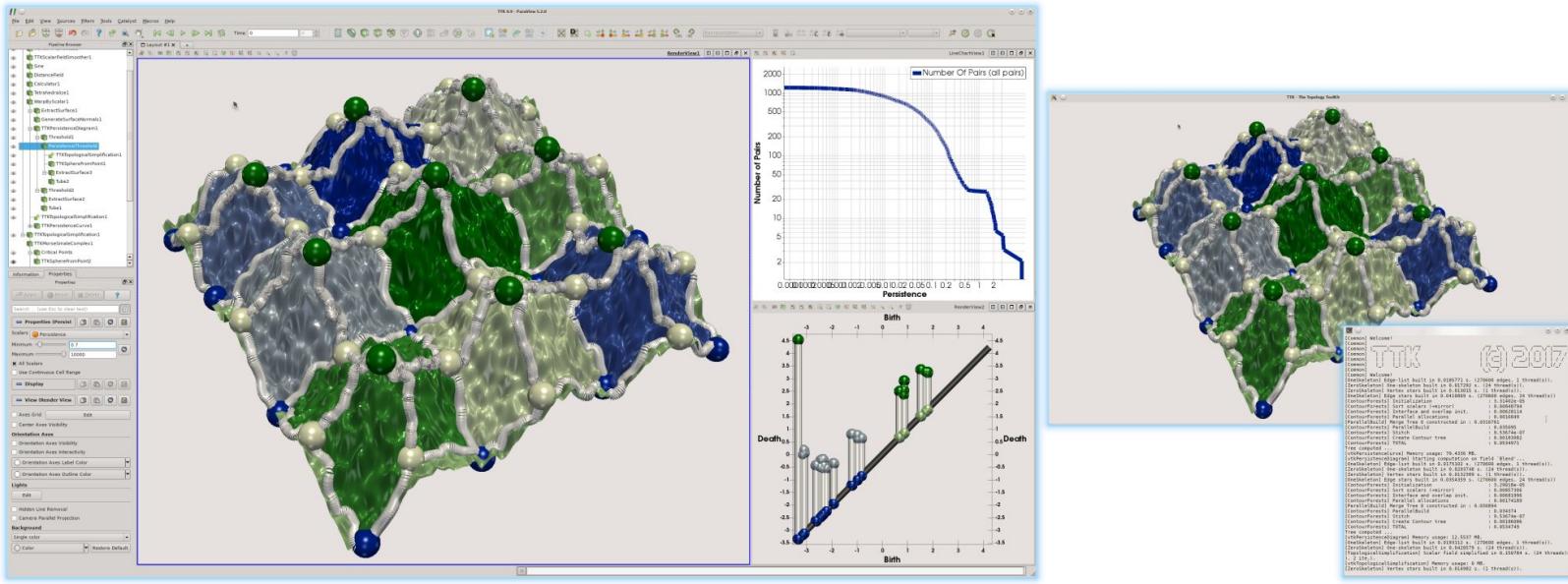
User experience



User experience



User experience



User experience

The image displays three windows illustrating the user experience of the TTK (Topological Toolkit) software:

- Left Window (TTK GUI):** Shows a 3D visualization of a complex topological structure, likely a persistence diagram, composed of points (green spheres), edges (yellow lines), and faces (blue translucent regions). The interface includes a tree view of "Pipeline Browser" on the left, various rendering and selection tools, and a central 3D view.
- Middle Window (Python Script):** A code editor window titled "ttk-persistence-simple.py" containing 21 lines of Python code. The script performs operations like reading a VTK file, calculating persistence curves, and persisting them as a complex. It also includes a command to run the topology simplification algorithm.
- Right Window (TTK Topology Toolkit):** A command-line interface window showing the output of the topology simplification process. It displays progress metrics such as "Parallelizable Merge Tree 3 constructed in 0.03500 s.", memory usage ("Memory usage: 79.4250 MB"), and other performance statistics.

Python (21 lines)

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# This example shows how to use PersistenceDiagram to calculate persistence curves and PersistenceComplex to persist them.
# It also shows how to use TopologicalSimplification to simplify the persistence diagram.

# Import the Persistence module
from Persistence import *

# Read the input data
inputData = PersistenceDiagram()
inputData.read("inputData.vtk")

# Calculate persistence curves
persistenceCurves = TTKPersistenceCurves(inputData)

# Persist the persistence curves
persistenceDiagram = TTKPersistenceDiagram(inputData)
persistenceDiagram.Persist(persistenceCurves)

# Selecting the critical point persistence pairs
criticalPointPairs_Scalars = [0.01, 1.0, PersistenceIdentifier]
persistenceDiagram.Persist(criticalPointPairs_Scalars)

# Selecting the most persistent pairs
persistencePairs_Scalars = [1.0, PersistenceIdentifier]
persistenceDiagram.Persist(persistencePairs_Scalars)

# Simplifying the input data to remove non-persistent pairs
topologicalSimplification = TTKTopologicalSimplification()
topologicalSimplification.Simplify(inputData)

# Computing the persistence diagram
persistenceDiagram = PersistenceDiagram(inputData)

# Persisting the persistence diagram
persistenceDiagram.Persist()

# Persisting the simplified persistence diagram
simplifiedPersistenceDiagram = PersistenceDiagram()
simplifiedPersistenceDiagram.Persist(persistenceDiagram)

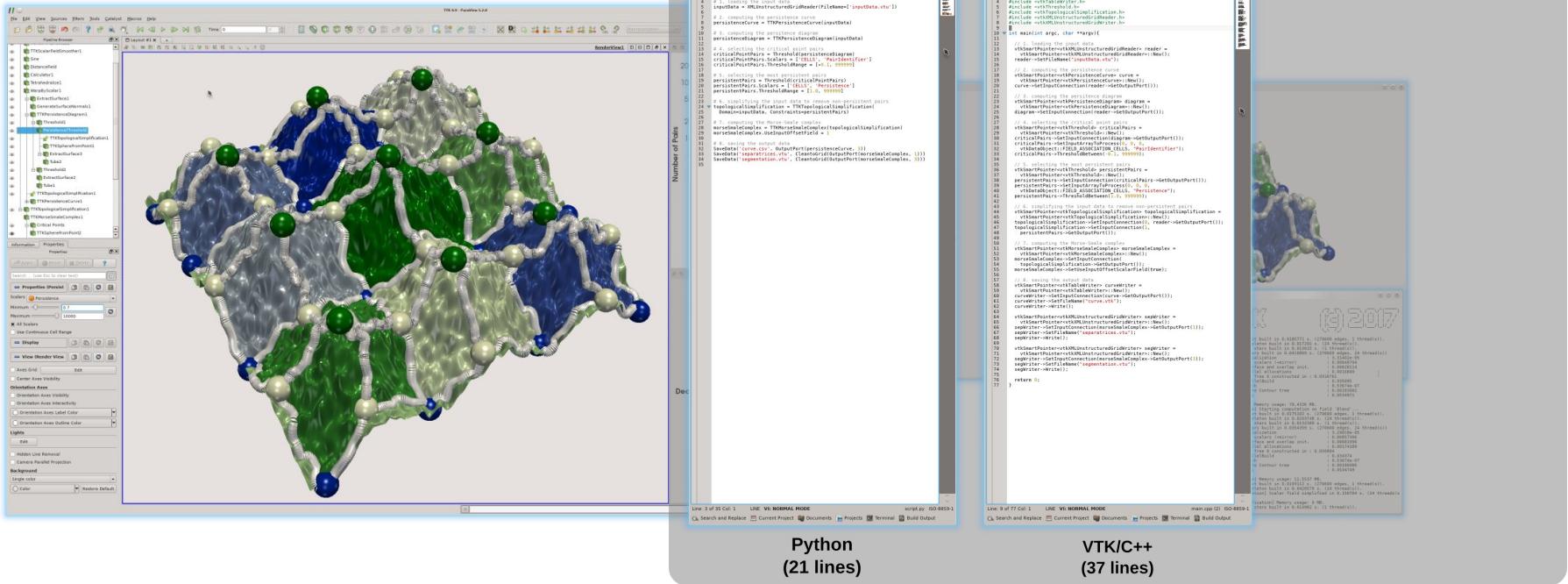
# Computing the persistence diagram
persistenceDiagram = PersistenceDiagram(simplifiedPersistenceDiagram)

# Persisting the persistence diagram
persistenceDiagram.Persist()

# Output persistence curve
persistenceDiagram.write("outputPersistenceCurve.vtk")

# Output persistence diagram
persistenceDiagram.write("outputPersistenceDiagram.vtk")
```

User experience



User experience

The image displays four distinct software interfaces side-by-side, illustrating the user experience of different programming paradigms for scientific computing.

- Leftmost Application:** A Python-based visualization tool. It features a 3D molecular model with green spheres and blue sticks. The interface includes a "Pipeline Browser" on the left showing a tree of operations like "TTHelperFieldInvert", "TTHelperVoronoi", etc., and various rendering and selection tools on the right.
- Second Application (Python):** A code editor showing a Python script named "script4.py". The script contains 21 lines of code related to reading input data, setting up persistence parameters, and performing topological simplification on a complex.
- Third Application (VTK/C++):** A code editor showing a C++ file named "main.cpp". This version contains 37 lines of code, which is significantly more verbose than the Python version, demonstrating the complexity of the same algorithm in a low-level language.
- Rightmost Application (Pure C++):** A code editor showing another version of "main.cpp" with 101 lines of code. This is the most verbose implementation, highlighting the trade-offs between readability and performance.

Python
(21 lines)

VTK/C++
(37 lines)

Pure C++
(101 lines)

User experience

The figure illustrates the user experience of the Topology Toolkit (TTK) through three distinct software environments:

- VTK Pipeline Browser:** A graphical interface for managing data pipelines. It shows a complex 3D surface model composed of spheres and a mesh. The interface includes a Pipeline Browser on the left, a central render view, and various settings and tools on the right.
- Python Script:** A Python script named `script4.py` containing 21 lines of code. The code performs operations like reading input data, setting up persistence diagrams, and computing persistence curves. It uses classes like `TMultiscalePersistence`, `TTopologicalSimplification`, and `TPersistenceCurves`.
- C++ Code:** Two versions of the same C++ code, `main.cpp`, demonstrating the same functionality. One is the standard `main.cpp` (37 lines), and the other is labeled "Pure C++ (101 lines)". Both versions show the implementation of persistence curve computation, including the use of `vtkCell`, `vtkPolyData`, and `vtkDataObject` classes.

- <https://github.com/topology-tool-kit/ttk/tree/dev/examples>

TTK data & examples

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'TTK Examples' page from the URL topology-tool-kit.github.io/examples/index.html. The page has a dark theme with a light gray header bar. The header includes a logo, the title 'TTK Examples', a search bar with placeholder 'Search', and a 'Table of contents' button.

Table of contents

- Scalar data
- Bivariate scalar data
- Uncertain scalar data
- Time-varying scalar data
- Ensemble scalar data
- High-dimensional / point cloud data
- In-situ features
- Misc features

Welcome to the TTK Examples!

This website hosts a list of data analysis pipelines exemplifying the usage of TTK with ParaView and its Python API `pvtthon`.

This website is targeting novice users who are not power users of ParaView but who would like to get started with topological data analysis with TTK in Python.

Each example includes:

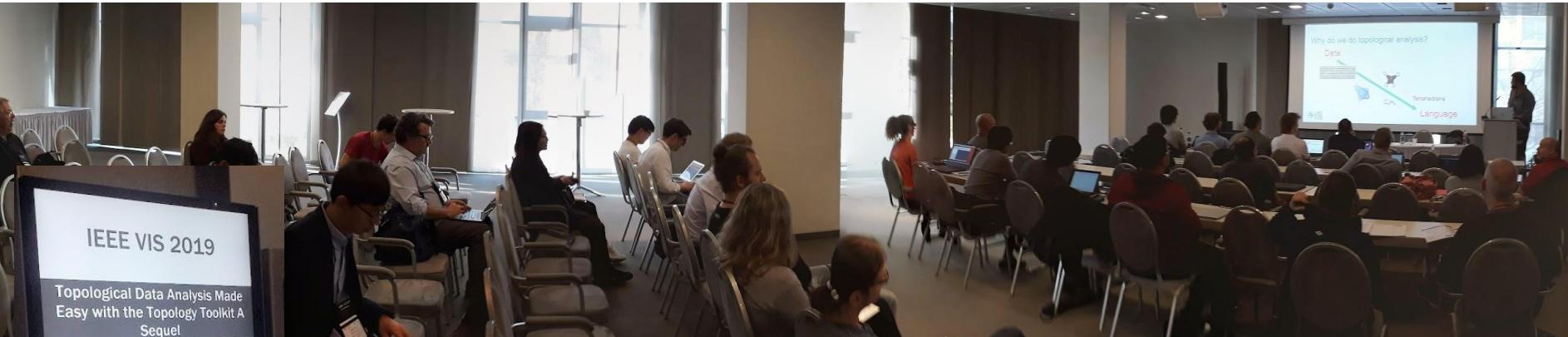
- a screenshot (or a tutorial video)
- a short description
- the command line to reproduce the example with ParaView
- the corresponding Python code, to:
 - load the input data
 - execute the analysis pipeline
 - store the output to disk (for later analysis or visualization, e.g. with ParaView)
- a description of the inputs and outputs
- pointers to the corresponding C++/Python documentation

This documentation assumes a default TTK installation (with the `pvtthon` API support enabled) and that the repository `ttk-data` has been downloaded locally.

If you have any questions regarding these examples, please let us know by sending an email to the TTK user mailing list!

Scalar data

IEEE VIS Tutorials 2018-2021



● Overview

- Presentations + hands-on
- ~10 speakers, attendance: ~50
- <https://topology-tool-kit.github.io/ieeeVisTutorial.html>
- Slides, data, examples, pre-installed virtual machines, more



- Large-scale data reduction
 - Until 2025
 - High-Performance TDA
 - Statistical framework for ensembles
- We're hiring!
 - ≥ 1 Ph.D. offers
 - ≥ 1 Post-docs
 - ≥ 1 engineers
- Website
 - <http://erc-tori.github.io/>

The screenshot shows the TORI website at erc-tori.github.io. The header features the "TORI" logo with a stylized molecular structure. Below the header, a large banner reads "TORI" and "Next generation data reduction with Topological Data Analysis". The main content area includes a "News" section with job openings and dates (Feb. 20, 2021; Feb. 18, 2021). A descriptive paragraph about TORI's mission follows, along with a link to the Publications page. A "TORI hires!" section is present with a brief description and a link to the Jobs page. The footer contains logos for CNRS, Sorbonne Université, LIP, and ERC.

TORI Home TEAM PUBLICATIONS SOFTWARE GALLERY EVENTS JOBS PRESS ABOUT

TORI
Next generation data reduction with Topological Data Analysis

News
TORI's [job openings](#) are out!
TORI's website is online!

[Feb. 20, 2021] [Feb. 18, 2021]

TORI develops the next generation data reduction tools based on Topological Data Analysis. If you need to handle large-scale datasets, focus on the core structural information present in your data thanks to our algorithms.

TORI researchers designs, implements and distribute new algorithms for the interactive analysis of large collections of datasets, based on concise structural representations of the data. Our work covers new methods for the comparison of topological data representations, as well as new approaches for the computation of these representations at scale.
Checkout our [Publications](#) page for more details!

TORI hires!

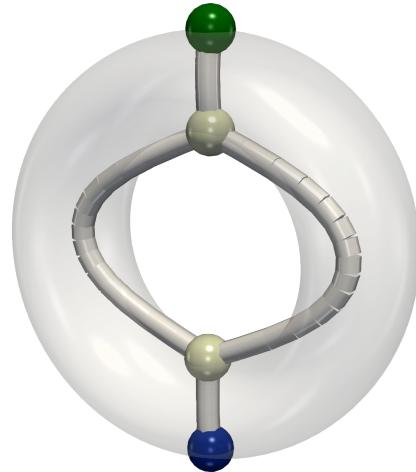
If you are interested in topological data analysis, visualization and programming, come and work with us. We have several openings for various seniority levels (engineers, post-docs, Ph.D. students, interns).
Checkout our [Jobs](#) page!

CNRS **SORBONNE UNIVERSITÉ** **LIP** **erc**

Contact: erc.tori.project@gmail.com
Updated on Feb. 25, 2021.

Take-home messages

- **Data on meshes, or meshable data?**
 - Features of interest?
 - Recover 'structural' information
- ⇒ Topological Data Analysis
 - Robust, multiscale
 - Successful in applications
 - Software available



Thanks!

- Papers, video, code, teaching material, exercise packages, tutorials...
 - <http://lip6.fr/Julien.Tierny>, <https://twitter.com/JulienTierny>
 - <http://topology-tool-kit.github.io>
- We are hiring!
 - 1 Ph.D. student, 1 post-doc, 1 engineer
 - <http://erc-tori.github.io/>
- Thanks to all my co-authors!
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- Questions?



WE WANT YOU!

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