



A TOPOLOGICAL VIEW OF COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

Chad Topaz (Williams College)

NSF DMS-1813752

MY FIRST CONFERENCE

Fifth SIAM Conference on APPLICATIONS of DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS

May 23 - 27, 1999

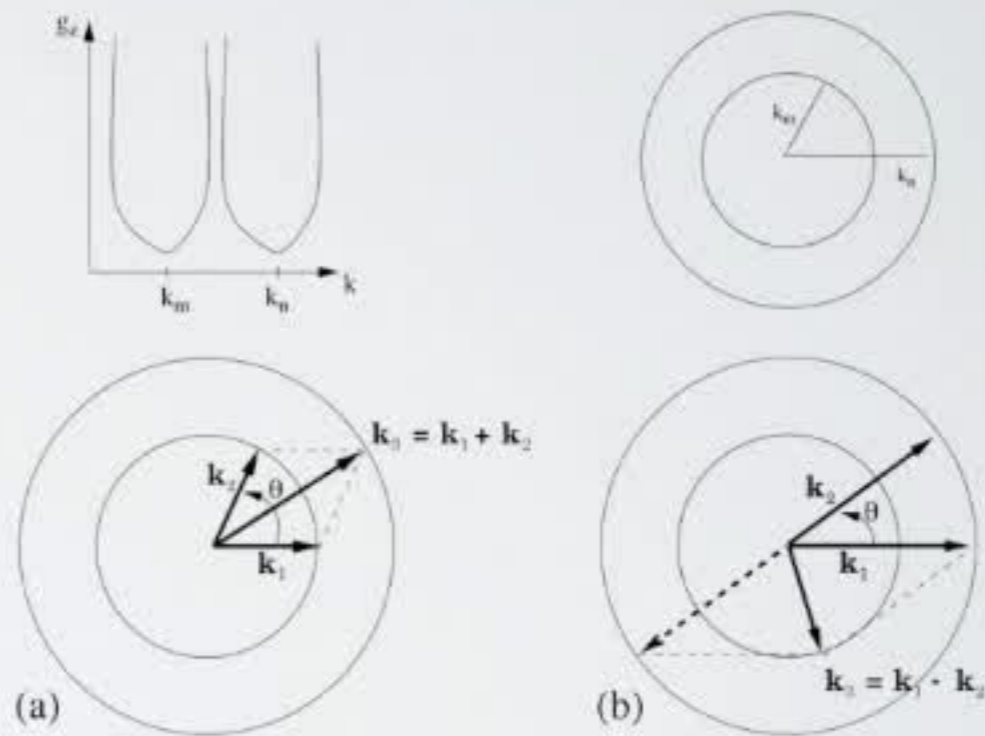
Snowbird Ski and Summer Resort

Snowbird, Utah

Q: Something something co-
dimension blah blah blah?

A: _(ツ)_/

Pattern formation background:
Resonant triad interactions



Example (a) $\rightarrow h = z_1 e^{ik_1 \cdot \vec{x}} + z_2 e^{ik_2 \cdot \vec{x}} + z_3 e^{ik_3 \cdot \vec{x}} + c.c.$

$$\dot{z}_1 = \lambda z_1 + \alpha \bar{z}_2 z_3 + (a|z_1|^2 + b|z_2|^2 + c|z_3|^2) z_1$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = \lambda z_2 + \alpha \bar{z}_1 z_3 + (a|z_2|^2 + b|z_1|^2 + c|z_3|^2) z_2$$

$$\dot{z}_3 = \mu z_3 + \beta z_1 z_2 + (d|z_1|^2 + d|z_2|^2 + e|z_3|^2) z_3$$

$$\dot{s}_3 = \nu s_3 + \dots + (q|s_1|_3 + q|s_2|_3 + c|s_3|_3) s_3$$

$$\dot{s}_3 = \gamma s_3 + \dots + (q|s_3|_3 + \rho|s_1|_3 + c|s_1|_3) s_3$$

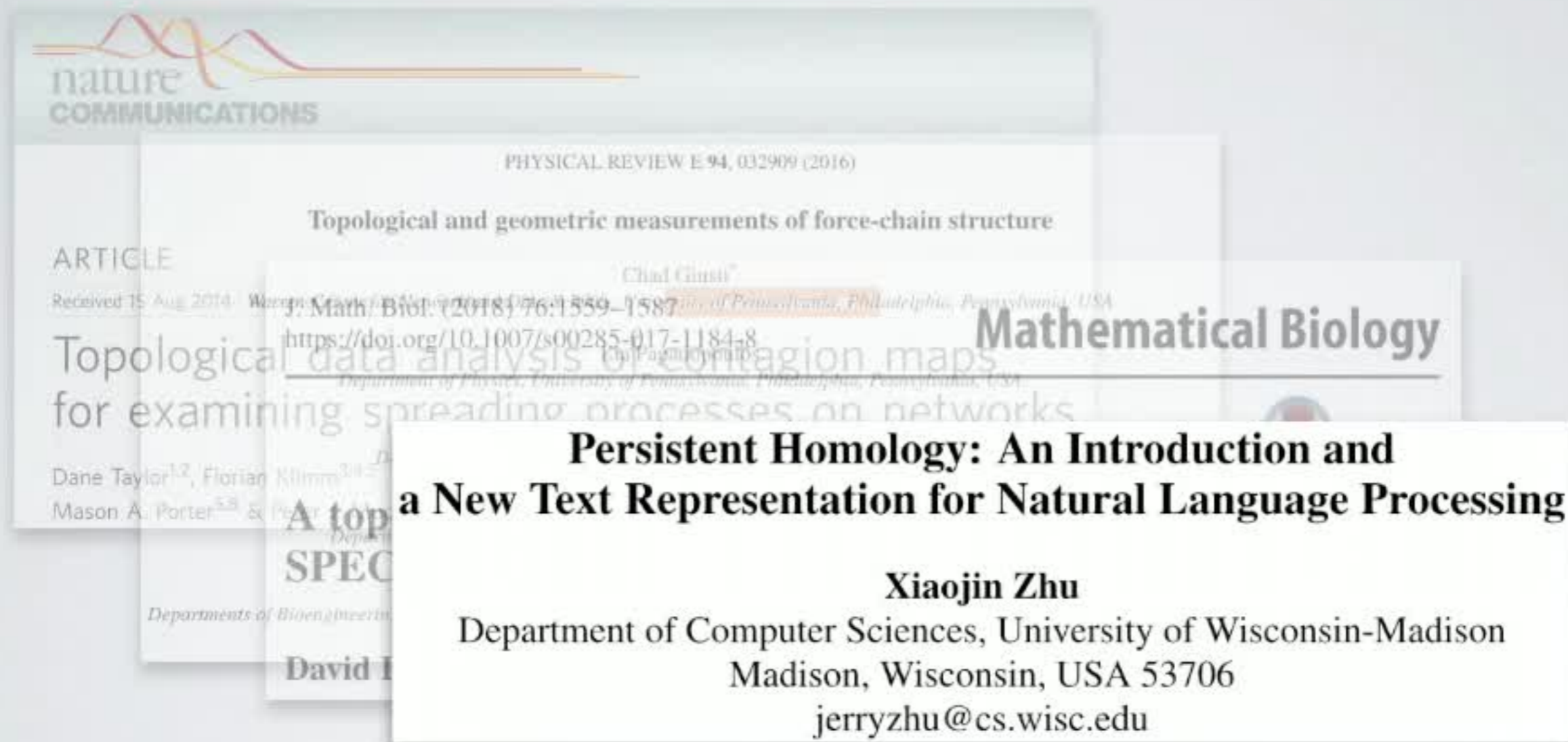
TOPOLOGICAL DATA ANALYSIS

Persistent Homology — a Survey

Herbert Edelsbrunner and John Harer

ABSTRACT. Persistent homology is an algebraic tool for measuring topological features of shapes and functions. It casts the multi-scale organization we frequently observe in nature into a mathematical formalism. Here we give a record of the short history of persistent homology and present its basic concepts. Besides the mathematics we focus on algorithms and mention the various connections to applications, including to biomolecules, biological networks, data analysis, and geometric modeling.

TDA AT WORK



Topological and geometric measurements of force-chain structure
ARTICLE
Received 15 Aug 2014
Chad Gostis
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00285-017-1184-8

Topological data analysis of contagion maps for examining spreading processes on networks
Dane Taylor^{1,2}, Florian Klimm^{3,4}, Mason A. Porter^{5,6} & Peter Schuster⁷
Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

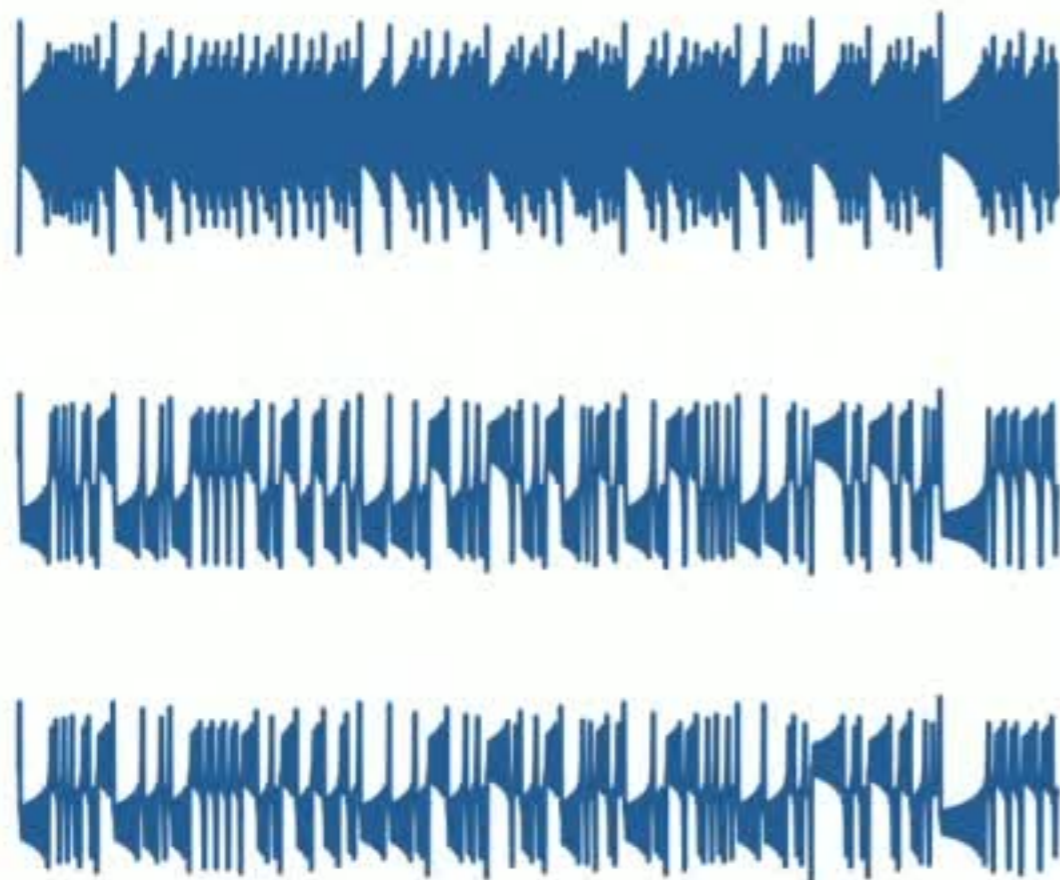
Mathematical Biology

Persistent Homology: An Introduction and a New Text Representation for Natural Language Processing
Xiaojin Zhu
Department of Computer Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, Wisconsin, USA 53706
jerryzhu@cs.wisc.edu

A topological approach to the analysis of network structure
SPECIAL ISSUE
Departments of Bioengineering and
David I

AMS NOTICES, MAY 2019

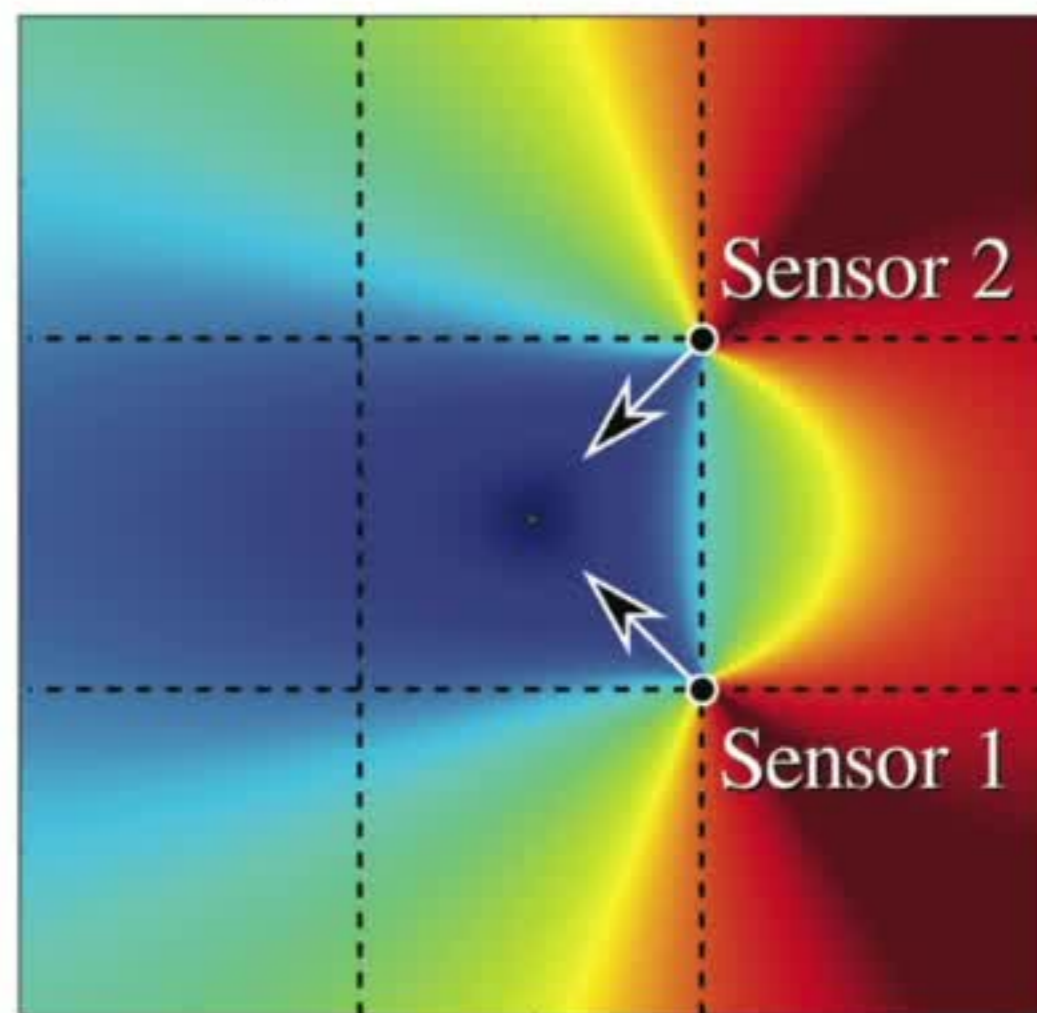
Topological Time Series Analysis



Jose A. Perea

1026 V 15160

Hunting for Foxes with Sheaves

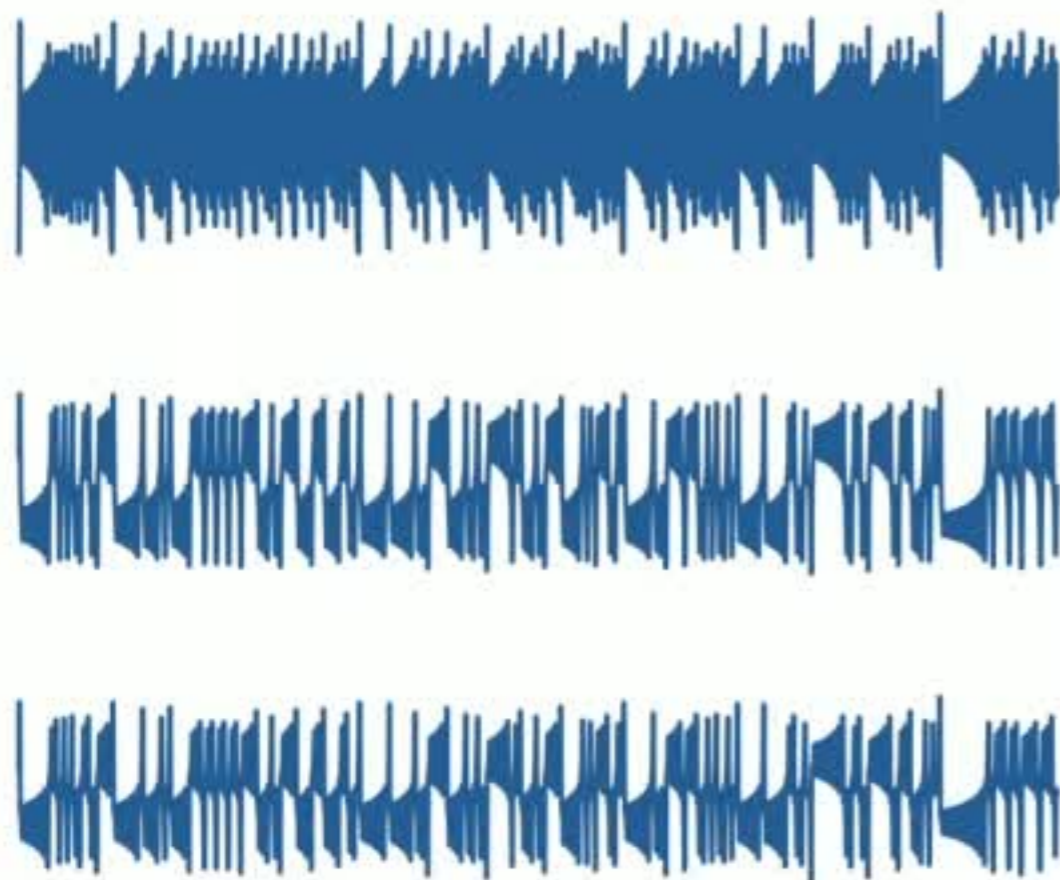


Michael Robinson

Michael Robinson

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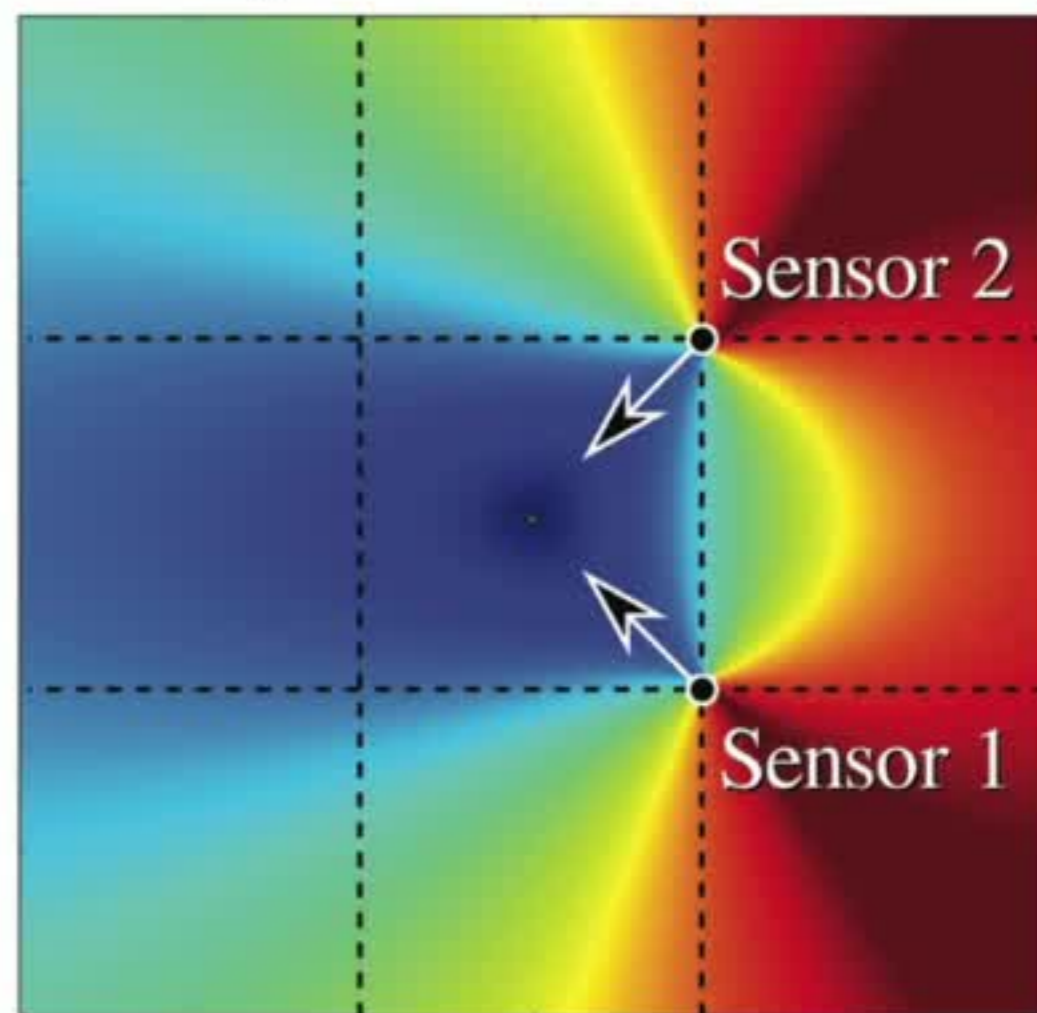
Topological Time Series Analysis



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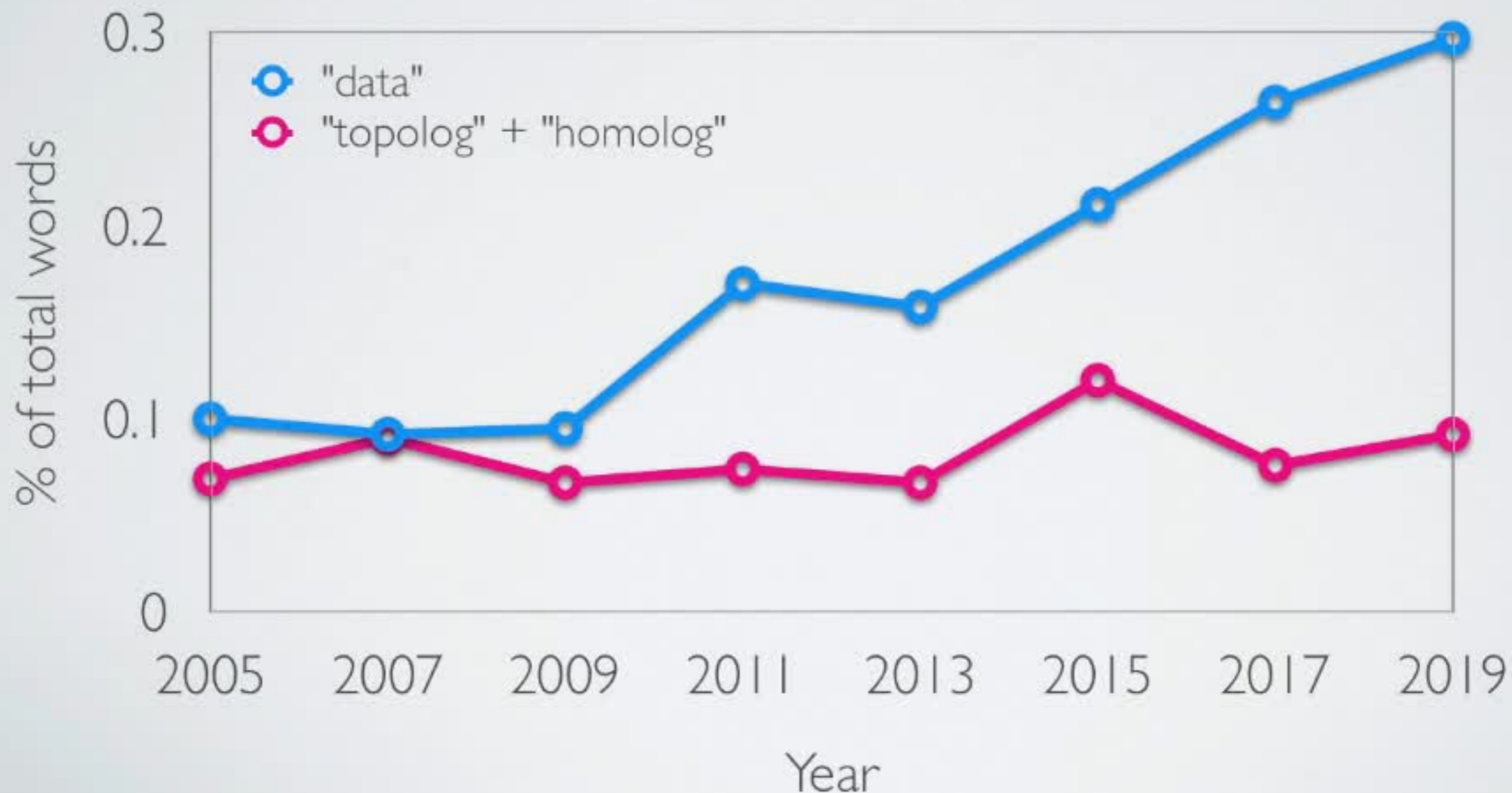


Michael Robinson

Michael Robinson

TOPOLOGY AT SIAM DS

Occurrences of specific words as percentage of total words in SIAM DS abstract booklet



BACK TO 2009

Theorem 2.1 (structure) If D is a PID, then every finitely generated D -module is isomorphic to a direct sum of cyclic D -modules. That is, it decomposes uniquely into the form

$$D^\beta \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^m D/d_i D \right), \quad (1)$$

for $d_i \in D, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that $d_i | d_{i+1}$. Similarly, every graded module M over a graded PID D decomposes uniquely into the form

$$\left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \Sigma^{\alpha_i} D \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^m \Sigma^{\gamma_j} D/d_j D \right), \quad (2)$$

where $d_j \in D$ are homogeneous elements so that $d_j | d_{j+1}$, $\alpha_i, \gamma_j \in \mathbb{Z}$, and Σ^α denotes an α -shift upward in grading.

BACK TO 2009

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TOPOLOGY I, CHAD 0

Theorem 2.1 (structure) If X is a T_0 then every \mathcal{C} is \mathcal{C} to a \mathcal{C} of X . That is, it \mathcal{C} into the form

$$\mathcal{C} = \{ \mathcal{C}_i \mid i \in I \} \quad (1)$$

for \mathcal{C}_i such that $\mathcal{C}_i \cap \mathcal{C}_j = \emptyset$. Similarly, every \mathcal{C} over a \mathcal{C} into the form

$$\mathcal{C} = \{ \mathcal{C}_i \mid i \in I \} \quad (2)$$

where \mathcal{C}_i are \mathcal{C} so that \mathcal{C}_i denotes an \mathcal{C} in X .

MY OUTLOOK, CHANGED

“Think of a bird flock as a bunch of data points moving in six-dimensional position-velocity space. At every moment in time, build an object by forming connections between points that are close. Ask about the topology of that object, and how it changes as your notion of closeness changes.”

- Lori Ziegelmeier, 2014
Assistant Professor of Mathematics
Macalester College



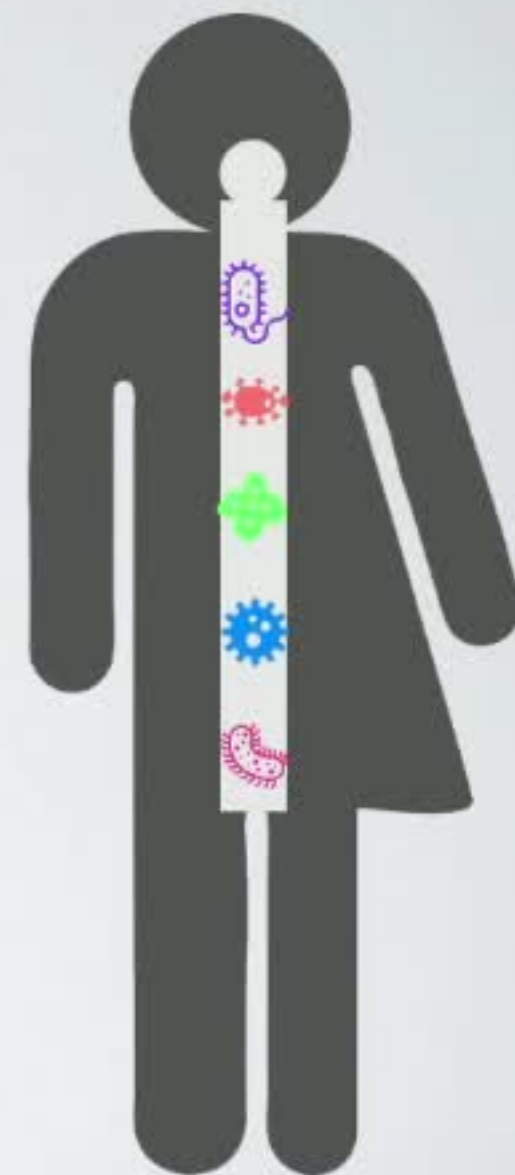
(T)APOLOGY

Main idea: Betti numbers of simplicial complexes are useful topological invariants that you can calculate with linear algebra.

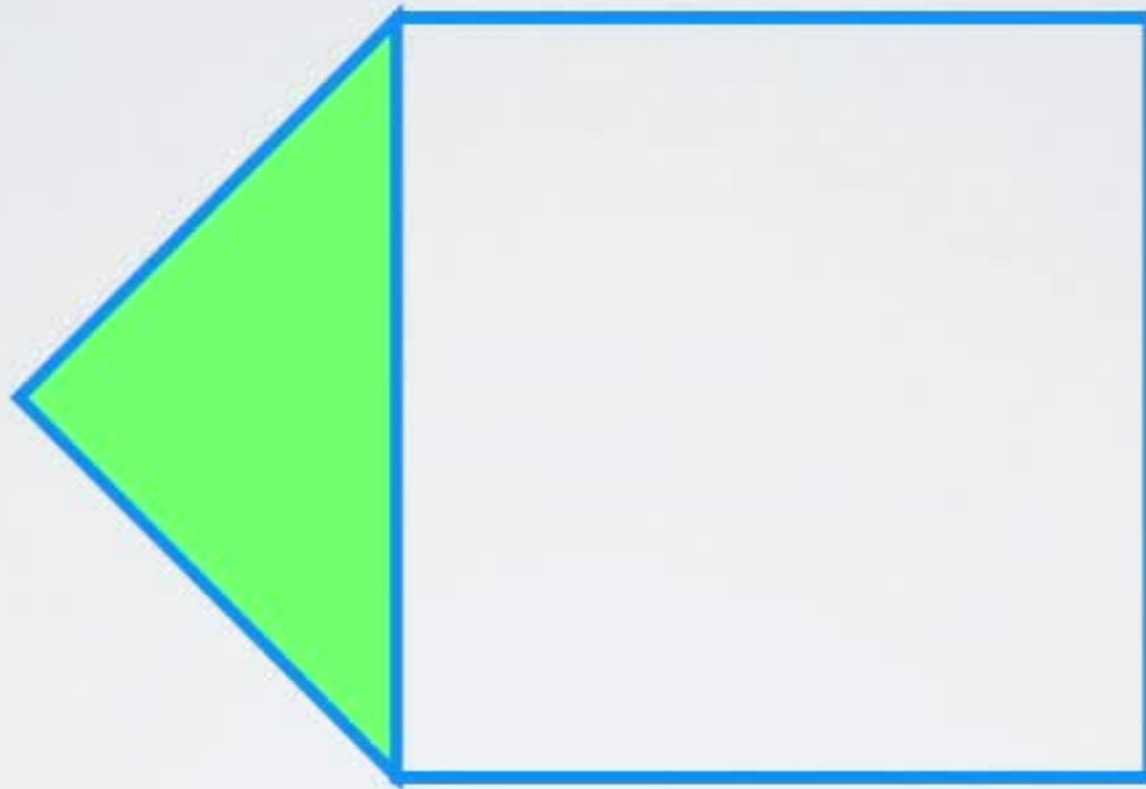
TOPOLOGY



TOPOLOGY



SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES



loops $b_1 = 3 - 1$ (homologous) $- 1$ (boundary) $= 1$

loops $b_1 = \dim \text{Ker } \partial_{1 \rightarrow 0} - \dim \text{Im } \partial_{2 \rightarrow 1}$

IT'S LINEAR ALGEBRA

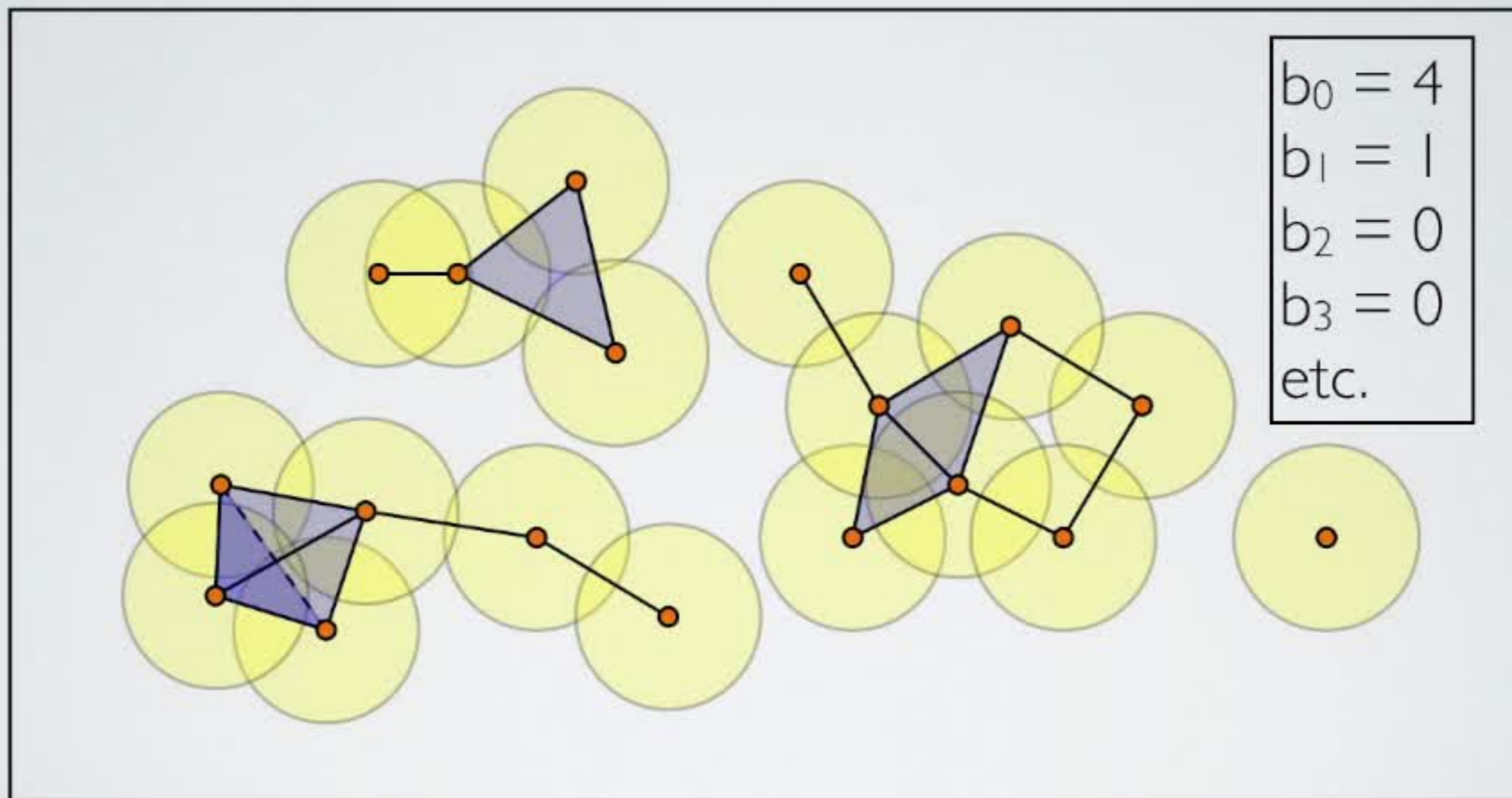
Chad's Self-Help
Homology Tutorial
For the Simple(x)-Minded

If you don't love topology
then how in the hell are you
gonna love yourself?

A Full-Color Extravaganza

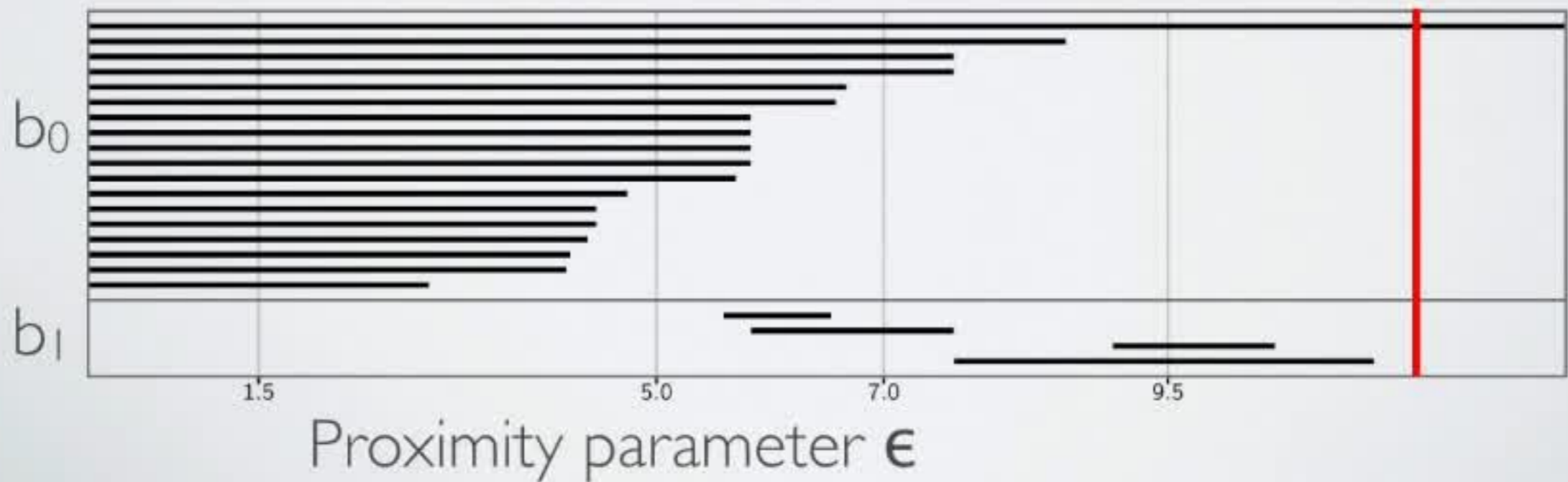
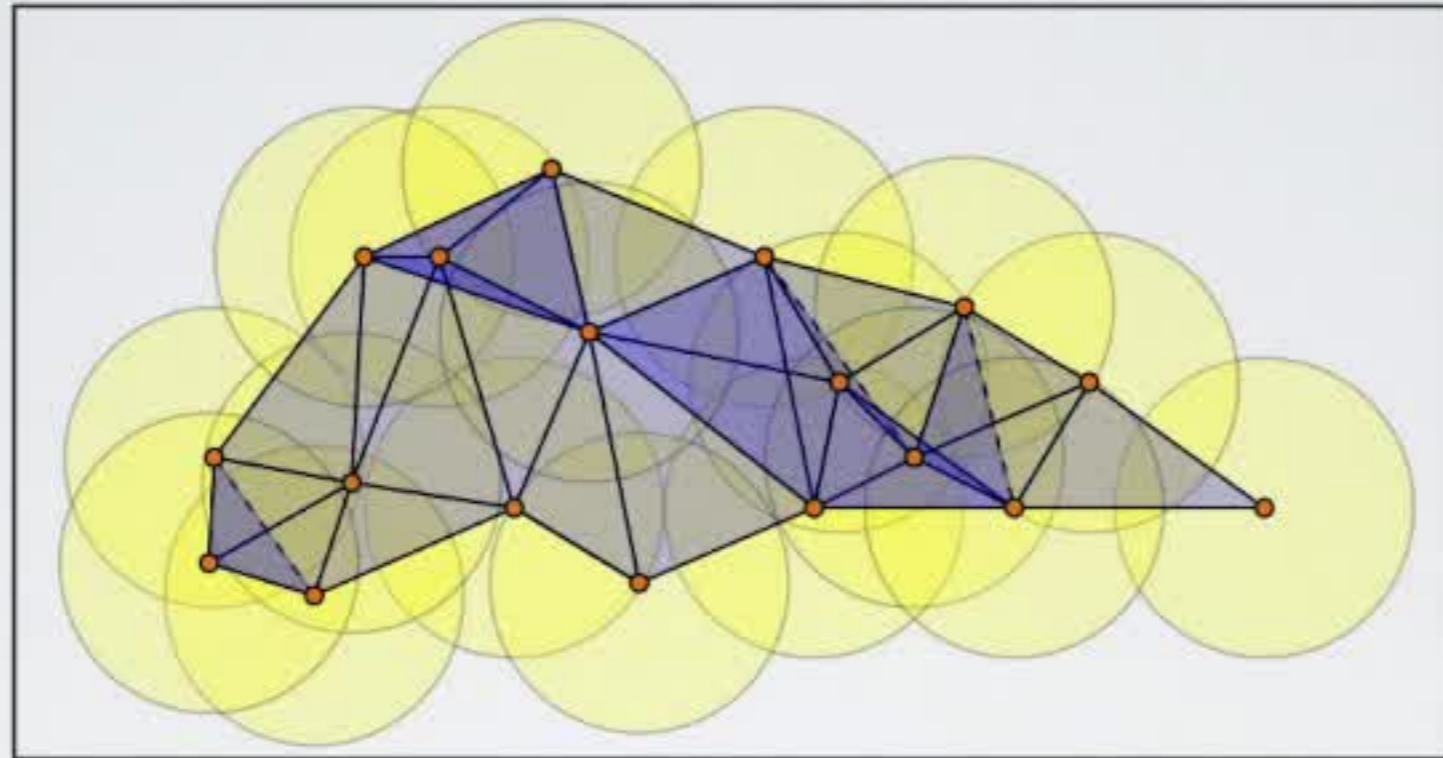


CALCULATE BETTI NUMBERS



Vietoris-Rips Complex

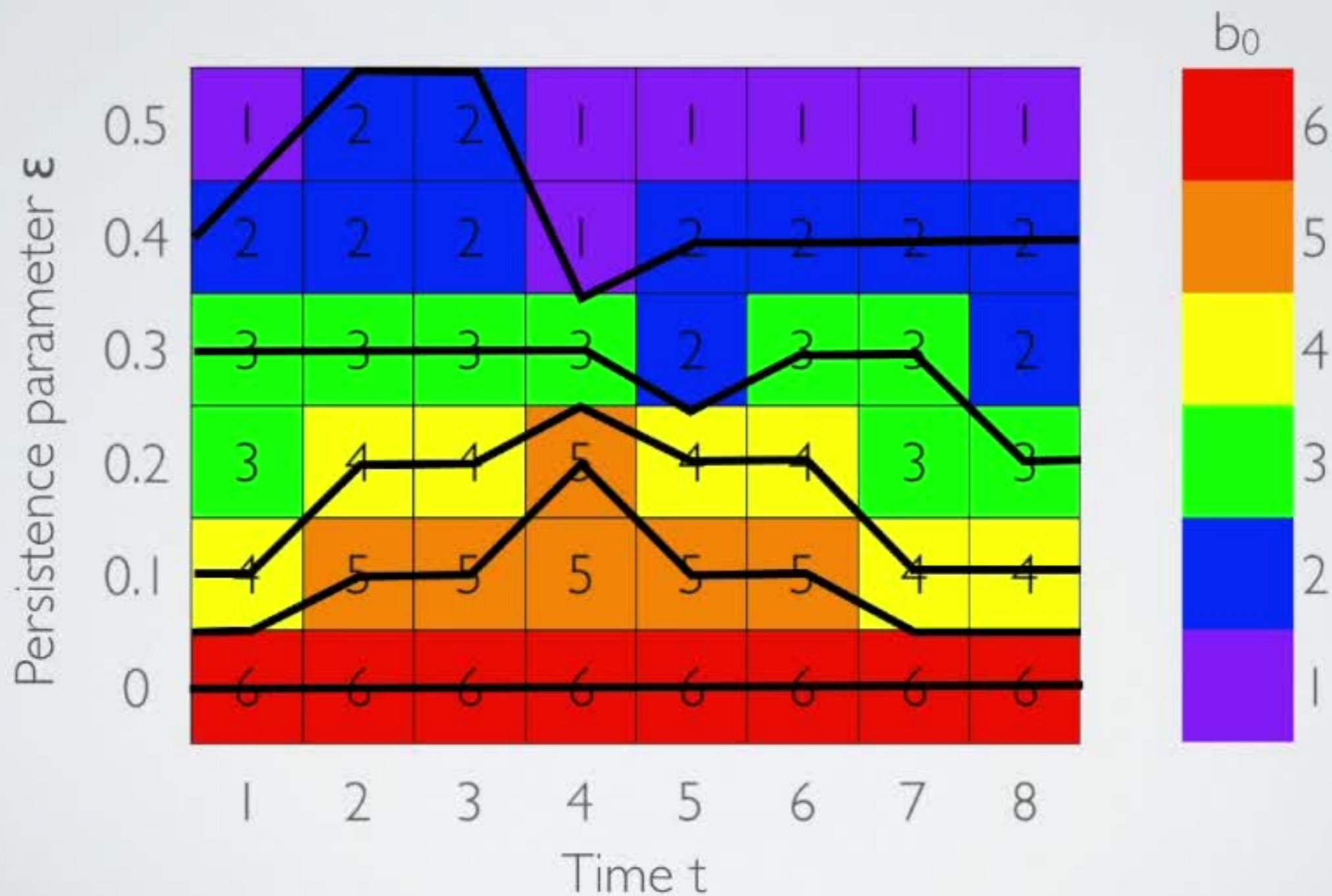
FIND PERSISTENT HOMOLOGY



START AGAIN WITH PERSISTENT HOMOLOGY



EVOLVE IN TIME



EVOLVE IN TIME



OTHER TOPOLOGICAL SIGNATURES MAY INCLUDE

- Persistence diagrams
- Persistence landscapes
- Persistence images
- Vineyards
- Crocker videos
- Who knows what else

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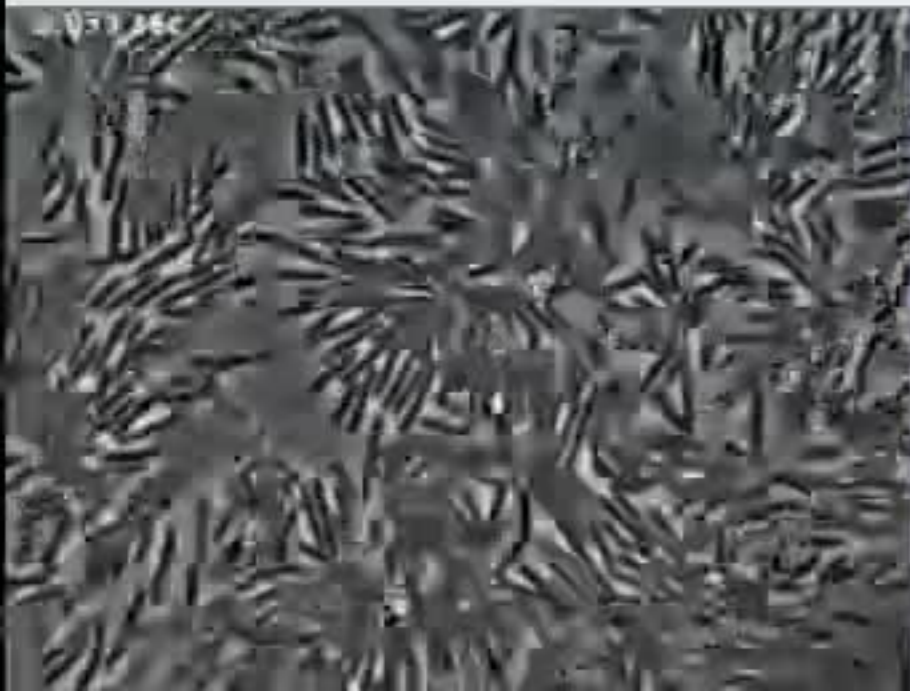


COLLECTIVE MOTION





COLLECTIVE MOTION





COLLECTIVE MOTION



A SEMINAL MODEL OF ALIGNING AGENTS

Novel type of phase transition in a system of self-driven particles

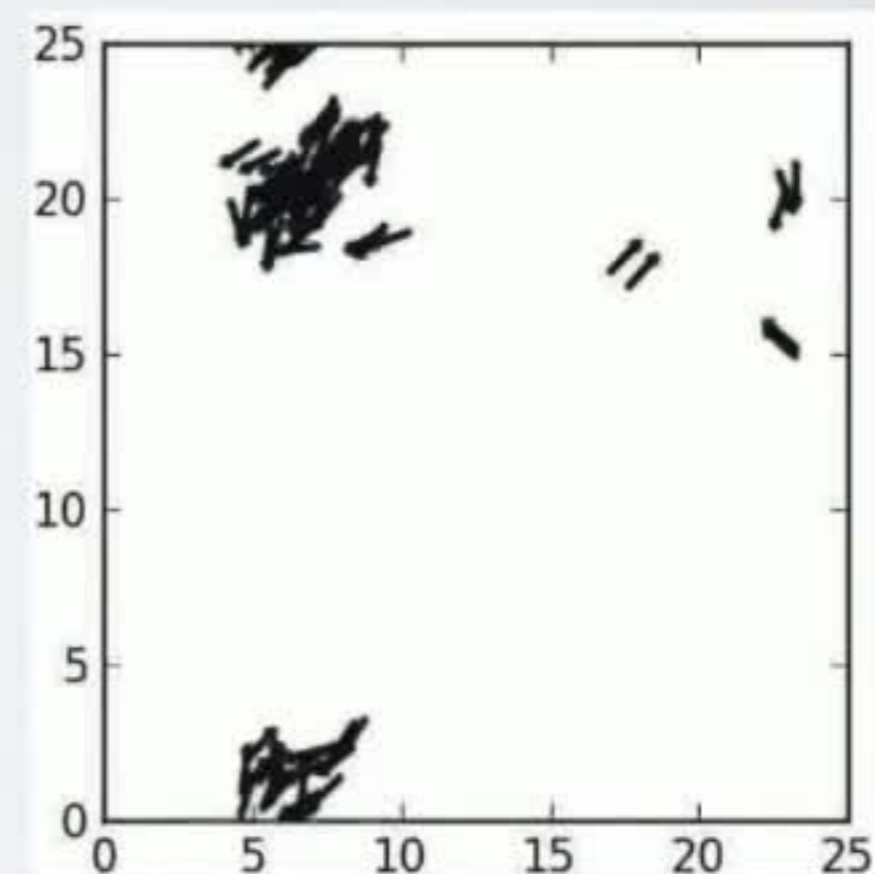
[T Vicsek, A Czirók, E Ben-Jacob, I Cohen, O Shochet](#) - Physical review letters, 1995 - APS

☆ [Cited by 5296](#) [Related articles](#) [All 30 versions](#)

$$\theta_i \rightarrow \underbrace{\langle \theta_j \rangle_{|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j| \leq R}}_{\text{alignment}} + \underbrace{U(-\eta/2, \eta/2)}_{\text{noise}}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i \rightarrow v_0 (\cos \theta_i, \sin \theta_i)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{v}_i \Delta t$$



<http://youtube.com/jphRZV3oCaI>

A SEMINAL MODEL OF ALIGNING AGENTS

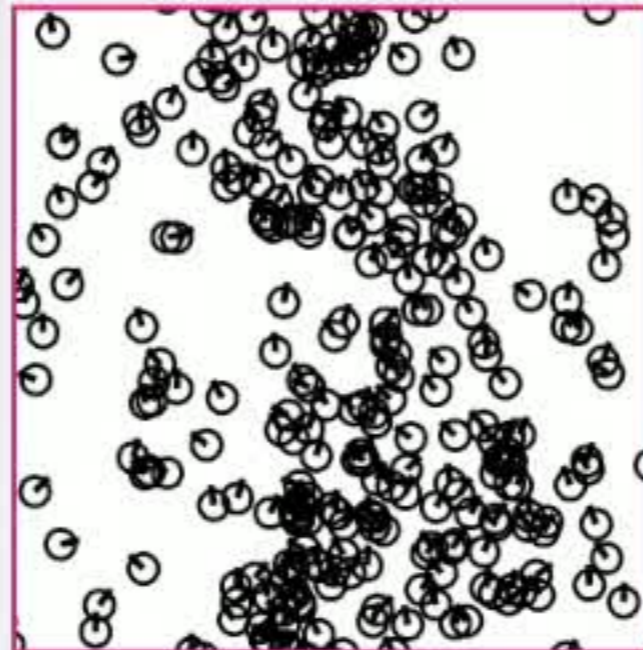
Novel type of phase transition in a system of self-driven particles

[T Vicsek, A Czirók, E Ben-Jacob, I Cohen, O Shochet - Physical review letters, 1995 - APS](#)

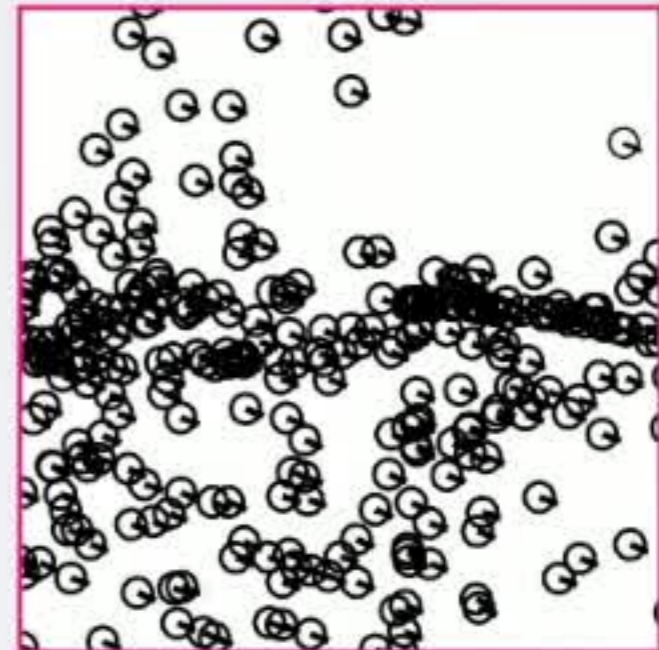
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clusters



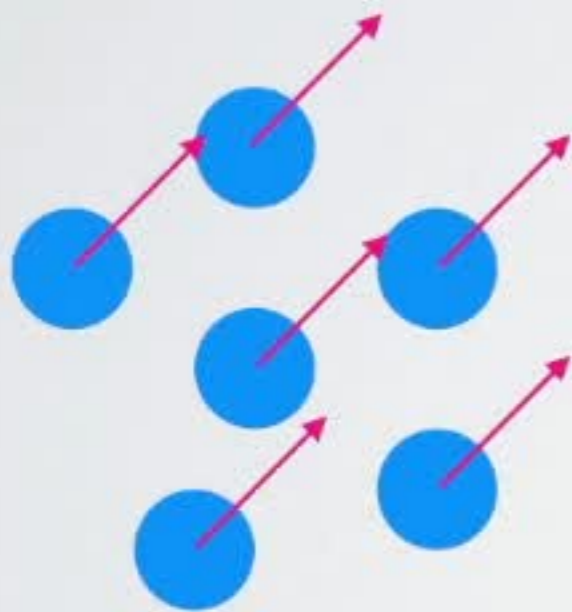
loose alignment



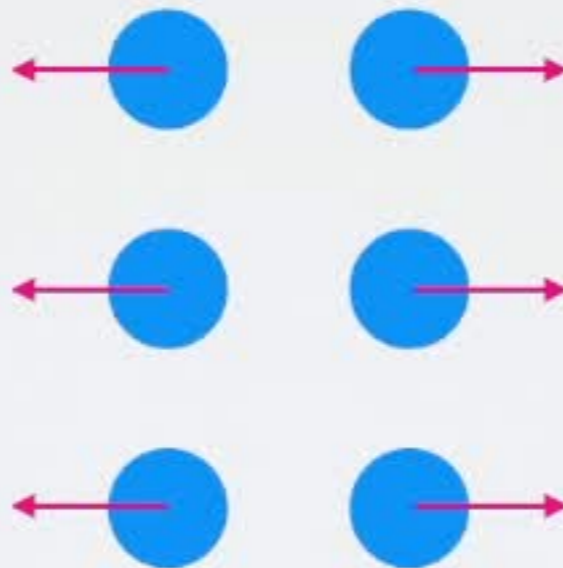
polarization

SUMMARIZE DATA WITH ORDER PARAMETER

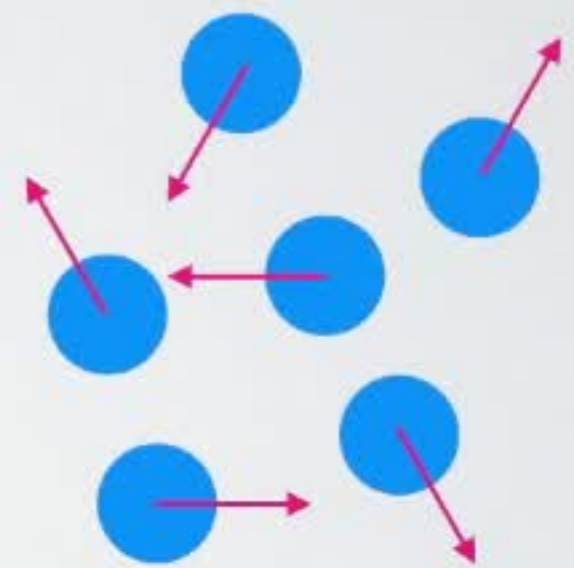
$$\text{Alignment } \phi(t) = \frac{1}{Nv_0} \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{v}_i(t) \right|$$



$$\phi = 1$$

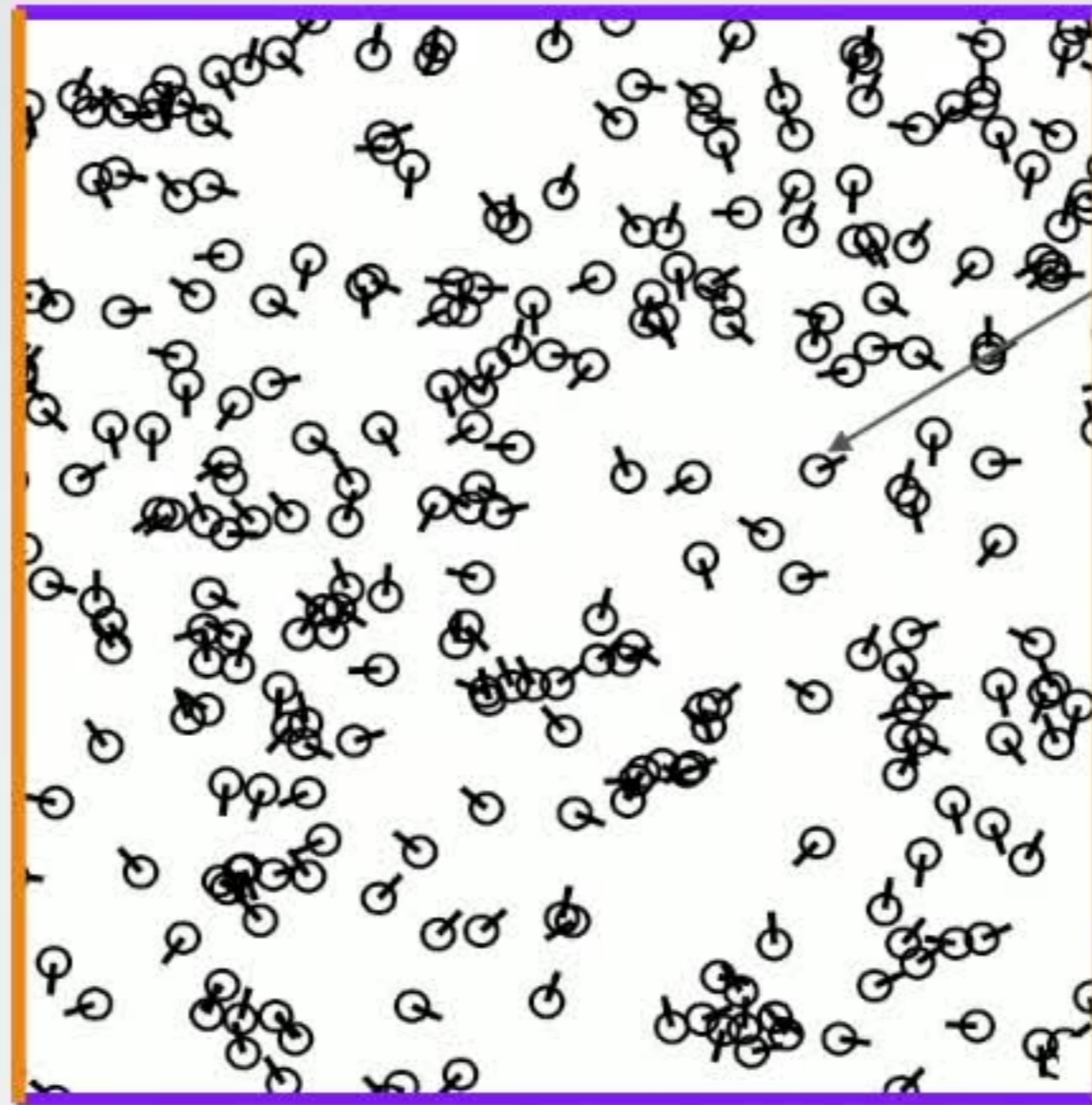


$$\phi = 0$$



$$\phi = 0$$

INITIAL CONDITION COVERS A THREE TORUS



(x, y, θ)

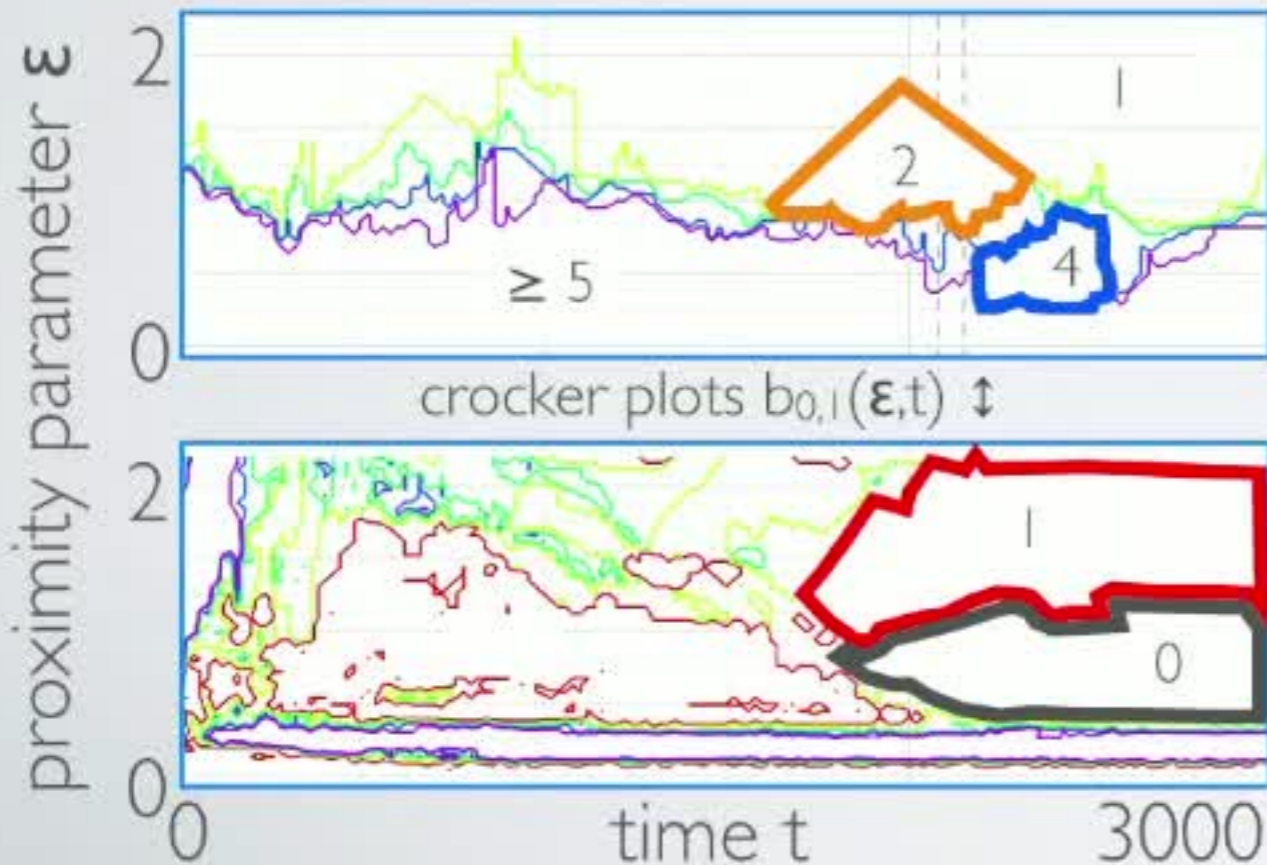
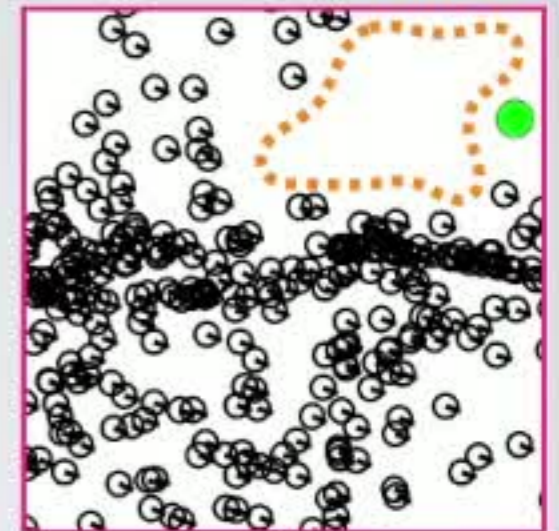
$$b = (1, 3, 3, 1, 0, \dots)$$

TOPOLOGICAL ORDER PARAMETER

Parameter Set #1
Clusters?

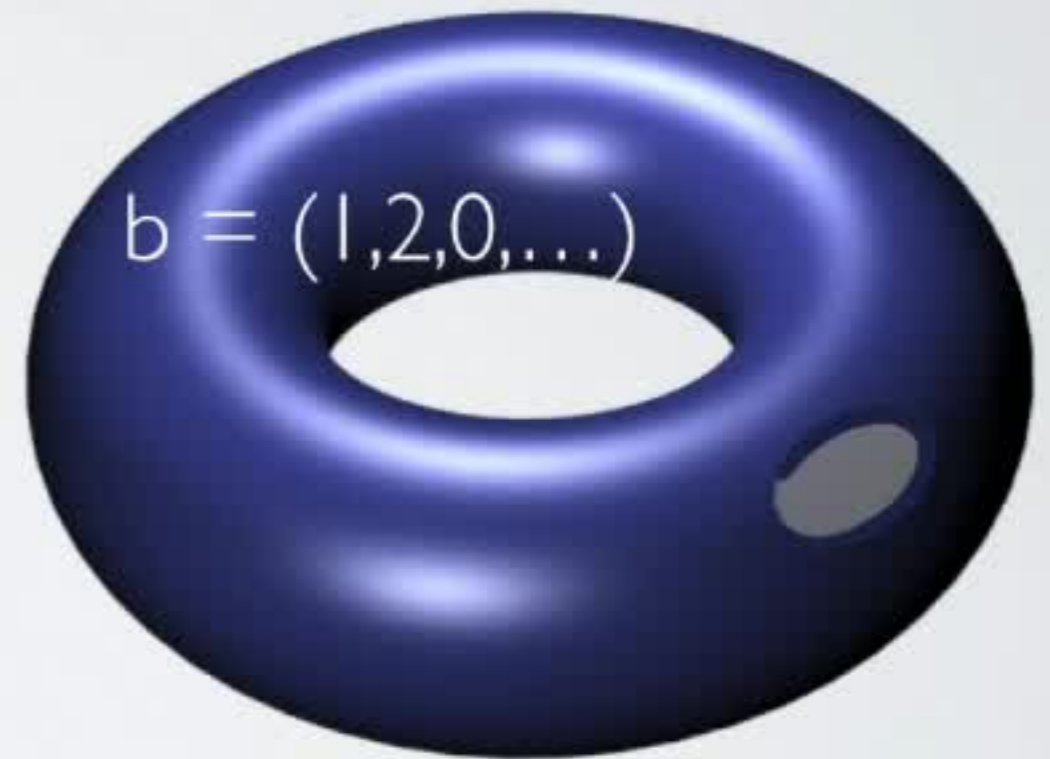


Parameter Set #2
Polarization?



TOPOLOGICAL ORDER PARAMETER

Parameter Set #1
Clusters?

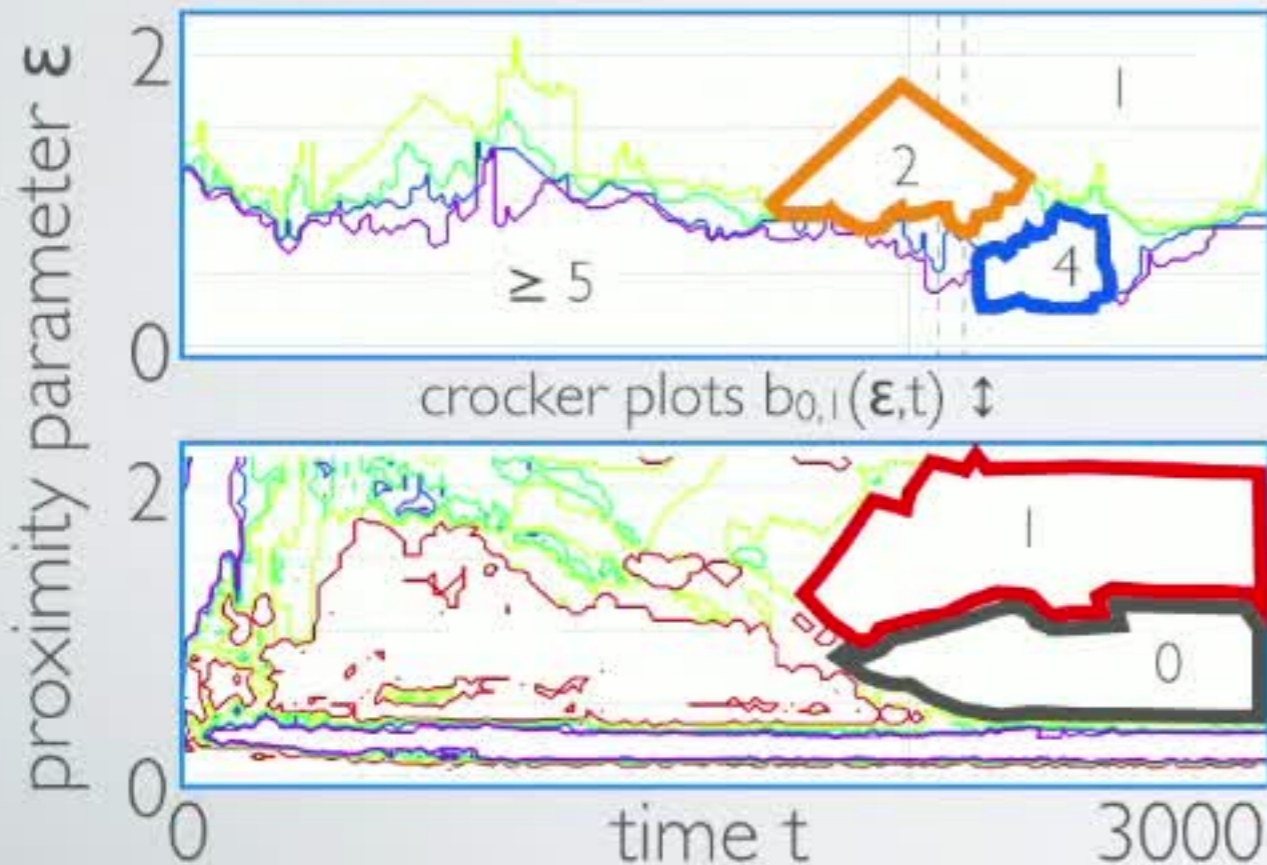
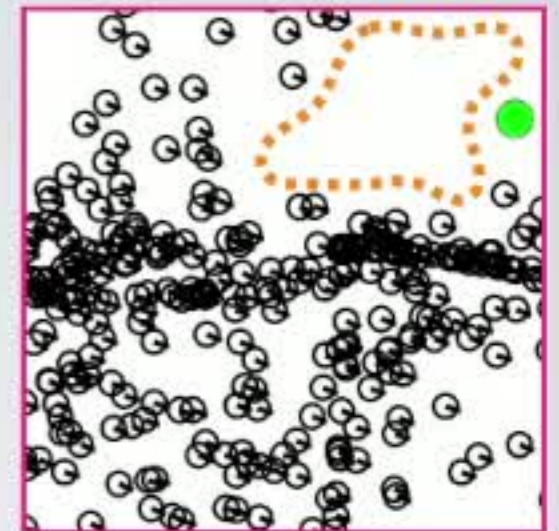


TOPOLOGICAL ORDER PARAMETER

Parameter Set #1
Clusters?

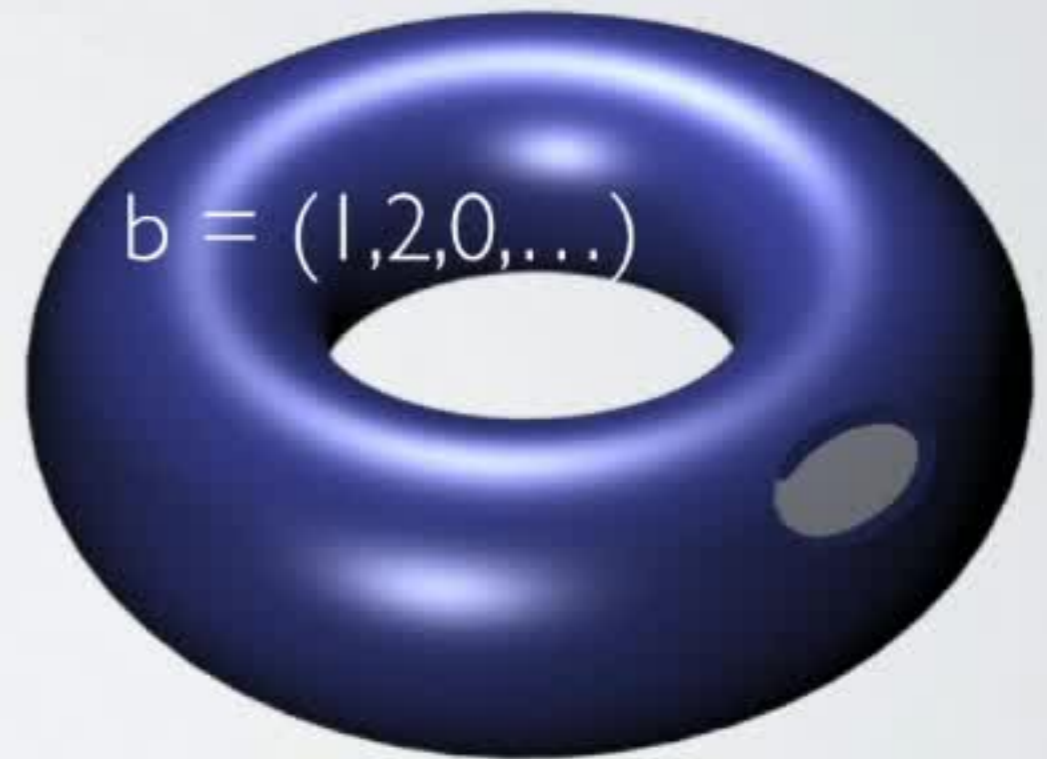
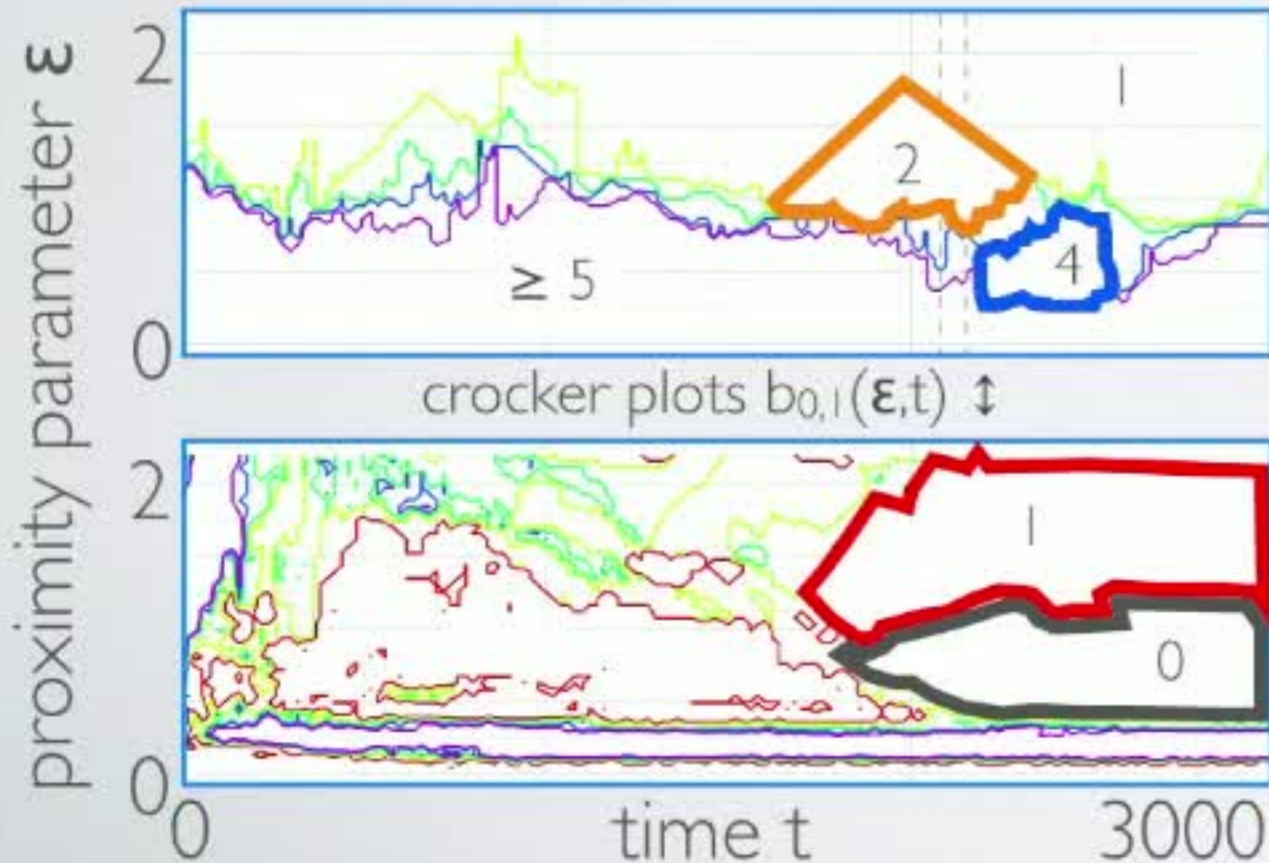


Parameter Set #2
Polarization?



TOPOLOGICAL ORDER PARAMETER

Parameter Set #1
Clusters?





all the data

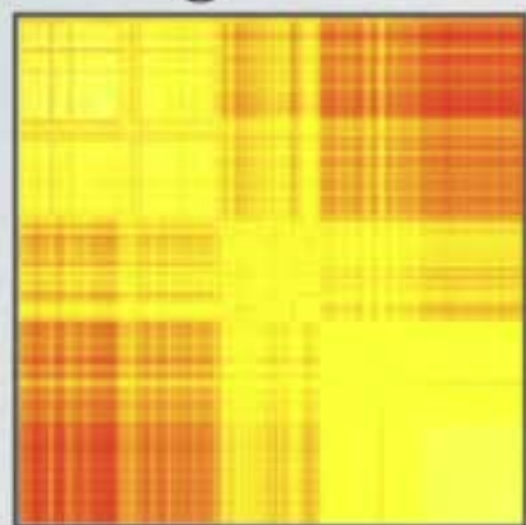
order parameter

topology

DATA EXPLORATION

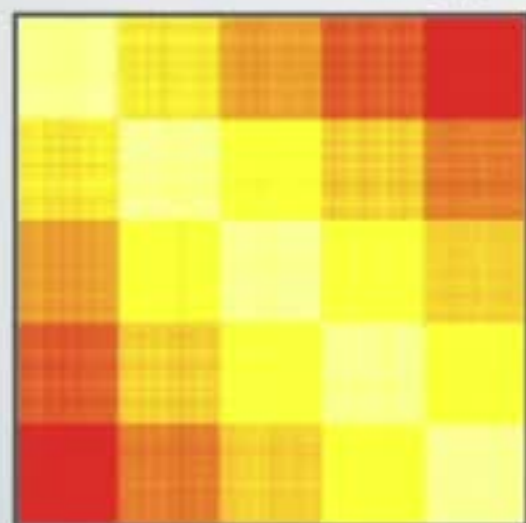
MACHINE LEARNING RESULTS

Alignment



far

Betti #'s $b_{0,1}$



close

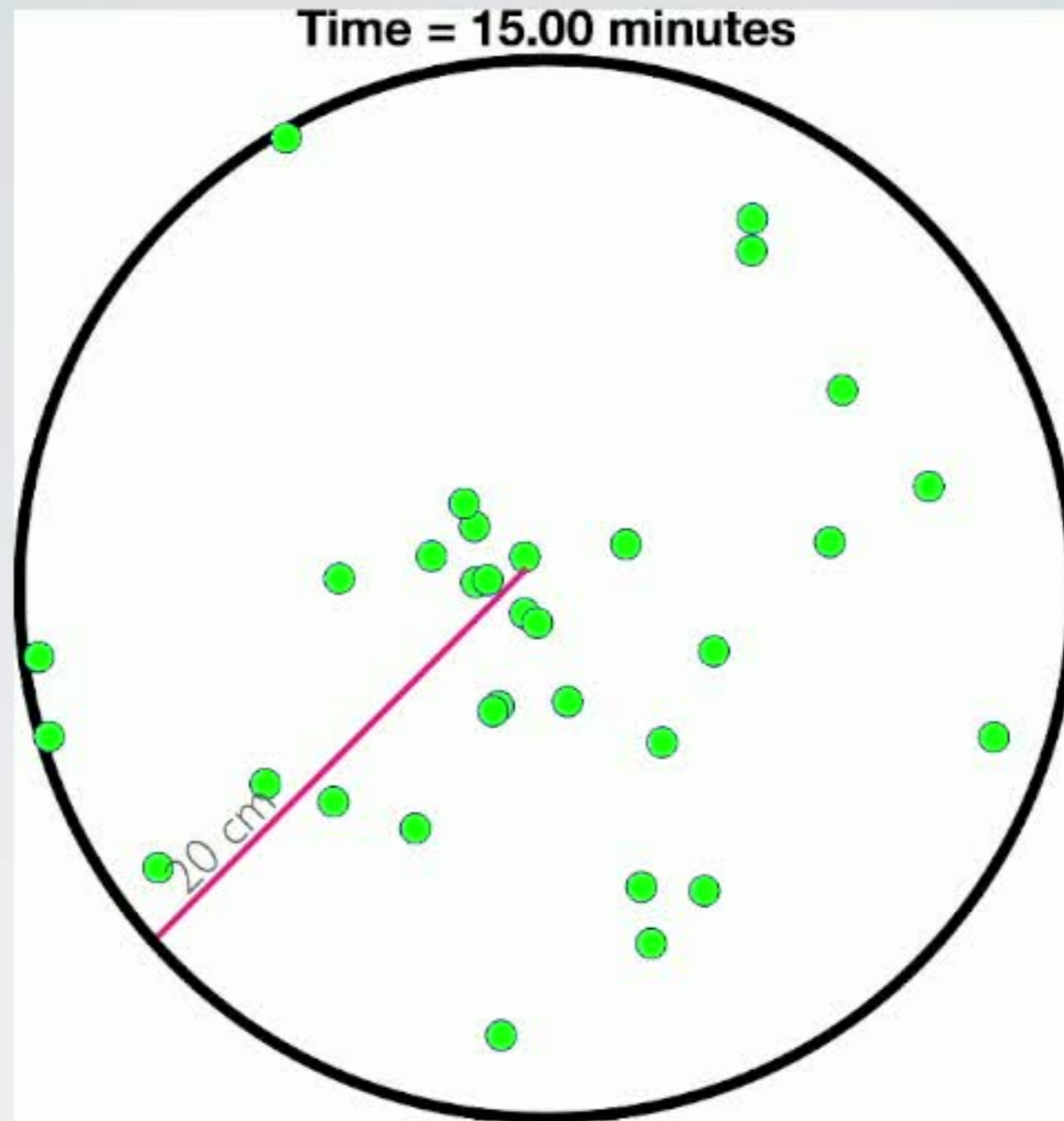
k-Medoids Clustering

Metric	PCA 3d?	Accuracy
Alignment	✓	51%
$b_{0,1}$	✓	100%
b_0	✓	100%
b_1	✓	99%

COLLECTIVE MOTION

Main idea: Use topology as a metric for model selection.

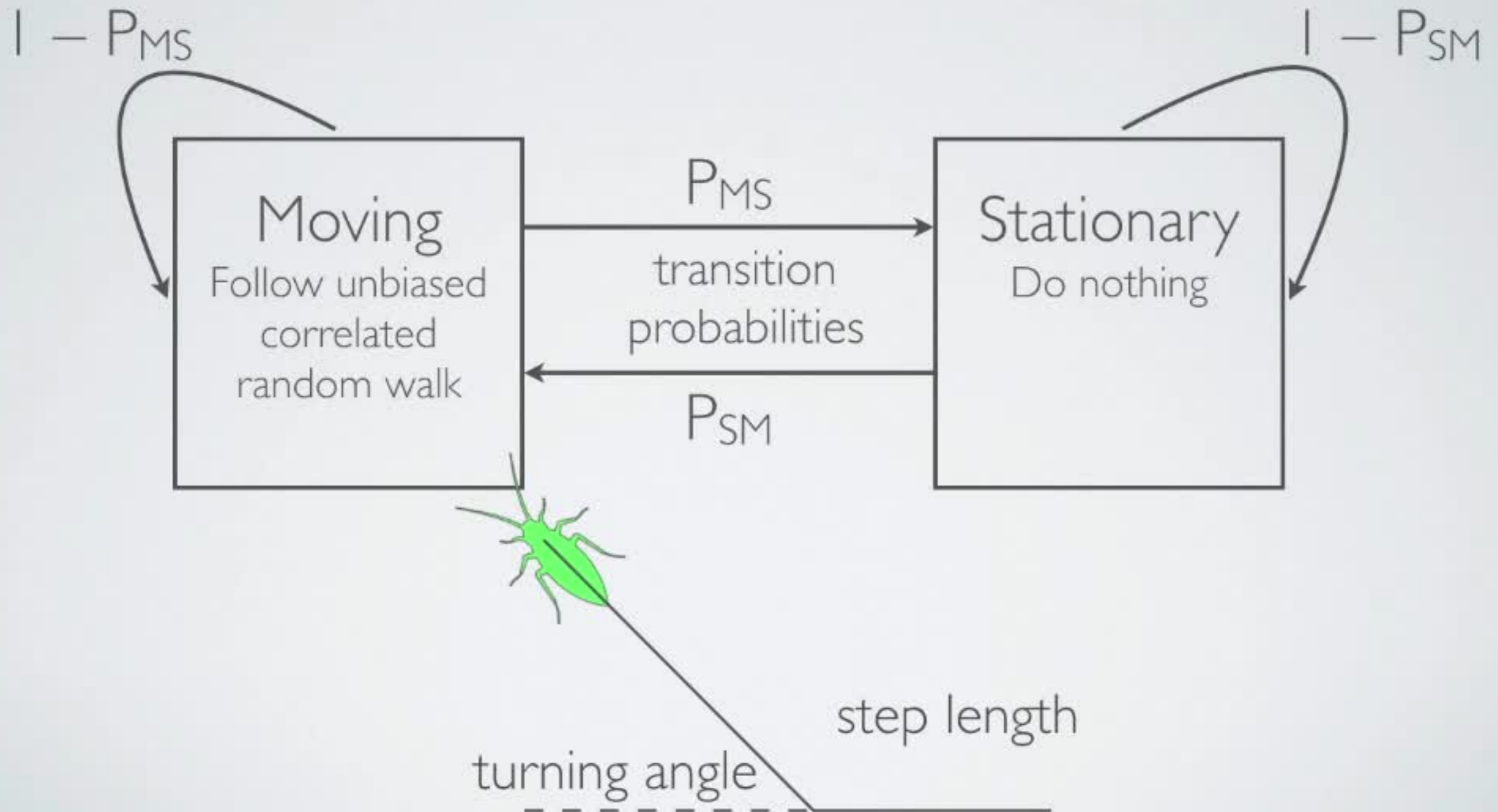
Ziegelmeier, Ulmer, Topaz, PLOS One (2019)



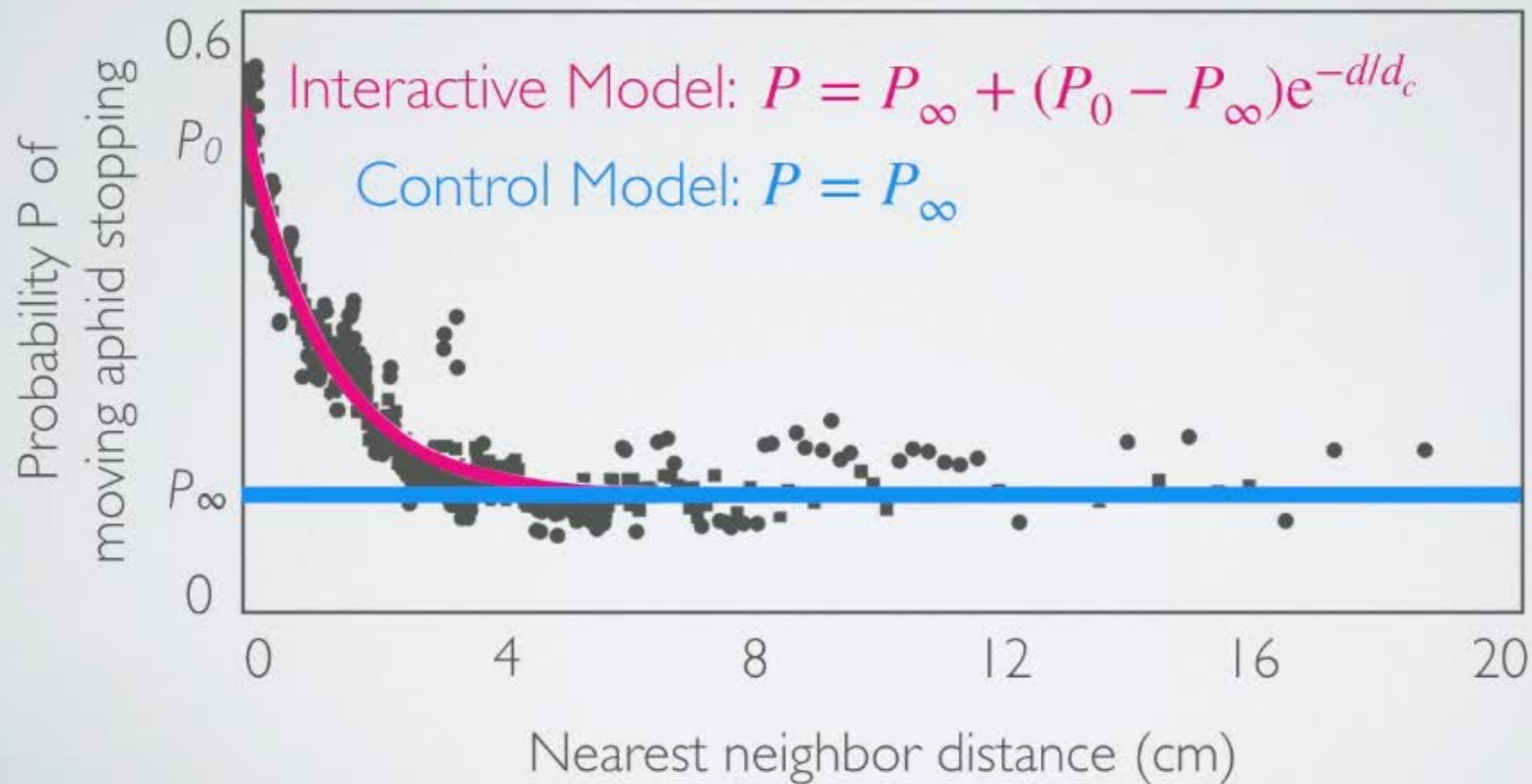
PEA APHID EXPERIMENT

Nilsen, Paige, Warner, Mayhew, Sutley, Lam, Bernoff, Topaz, PLOS One (2013)

TWO-STATE RANDOM WALK MODEL



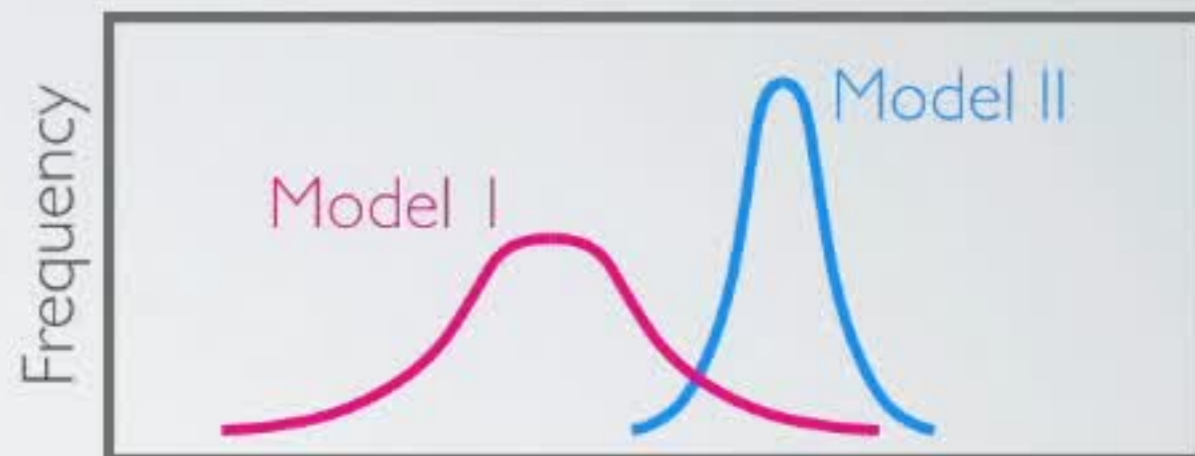
TWO POSSIBLE MODELS



EVALUATE MODEL FITNESS

Experiment
 Interactive model x1000
 Control model x1000

} x 9



Distance between simulations and experiment according to some metric

A PRIORI, A.K.A.
CHEATING

TRADITIONAL

TOPOLOGY

Polariz.	Angular Mom.	Abs. Angular Mom.	Avg. Buddy Dist.	% Moving	$b_0(\underline{x})$	$b_1(\underline{x})$	$b_0(\underline{x}, \underline{v})$	$b_1(\underline{x}, \underline{v})$
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EVALUATE MODEL FITNESS

Exp.	TRADITIONAL			A PRIORI, A.K.A. CHEATING		TOPOLOGY			
	Polariz.	Angular Mom.	Abs. Angular Mom.	Avg. Buddy Dist.	% Moving	$b_0(\underline{x})$	$b_1(\underline{x})$	$b_0(\underline{x}, \underline{v})$	$b_1(\underline{x}, \underline{v})$
1	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green				
2	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green				
3	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green				
4	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green				
5	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green				
6	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green				
7	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green				
8	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green				
9	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green				



metrics
that cheat

traditional
metrics

topological
signatures

MODEL SELECTION

ONCE UPON A TIME

ONCE UPON A TIME

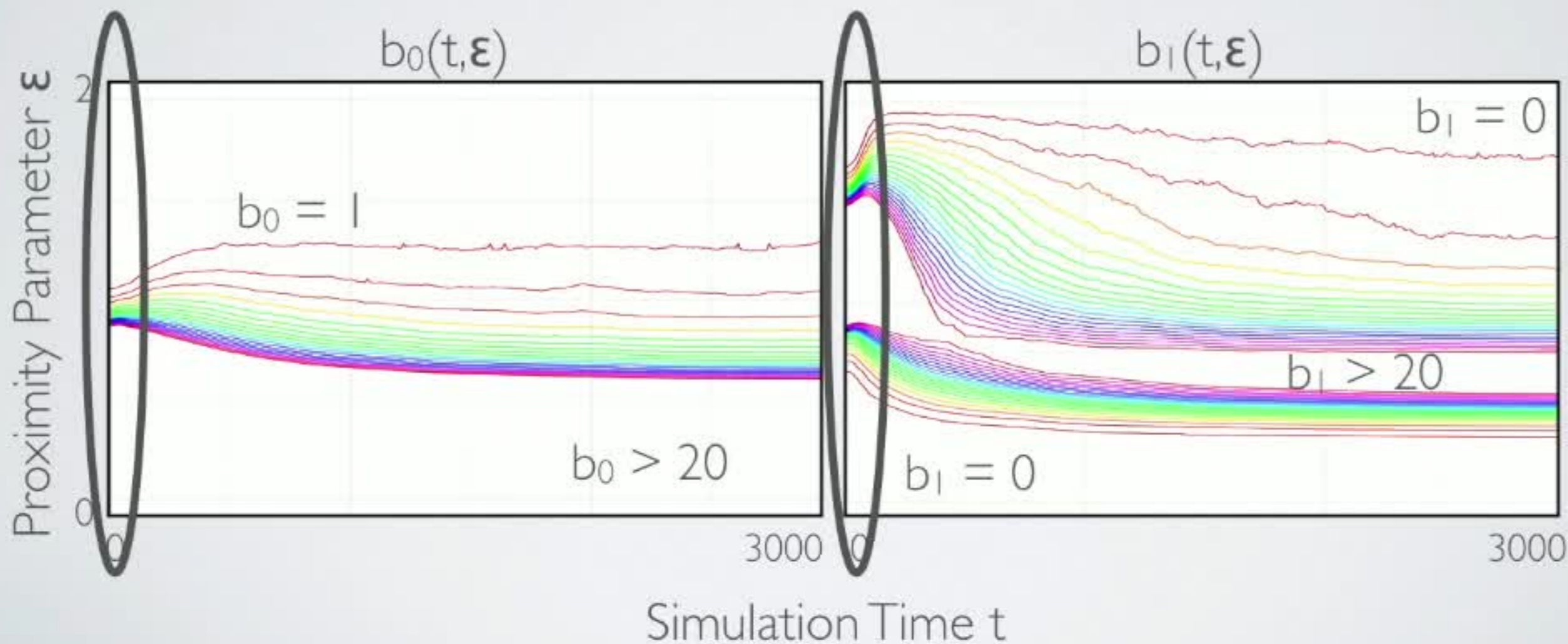
$$3 + 1 = _ _ (_ _) _ _$$

אם אתם רואים
את המשוואה הזו
היא נכונה???



AVERAGE HOMOMOLOGY?

Vicsek model (naive) average over $n = 1000$ simulations



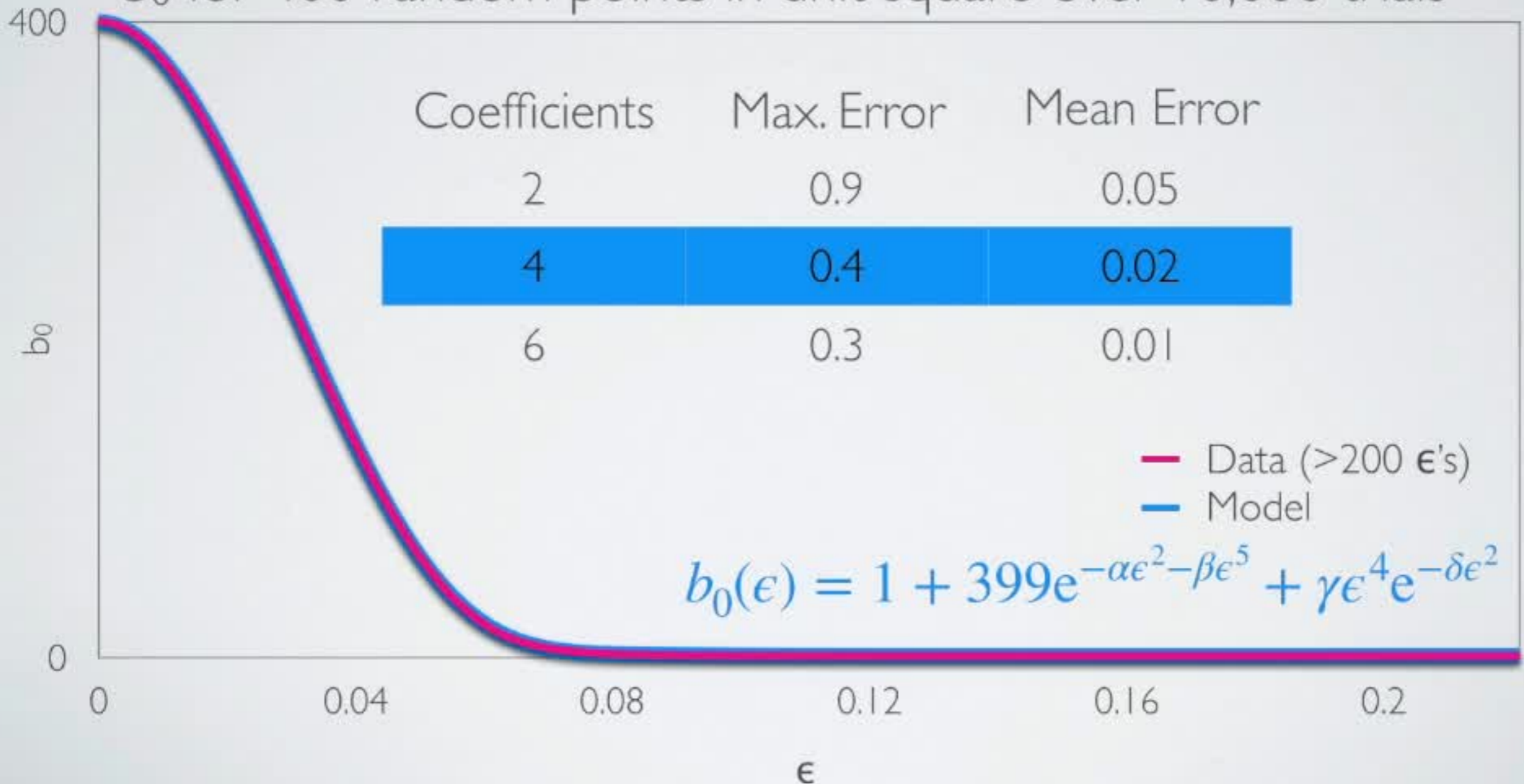
√ (ツ) √

SYMBOLIC REGRESSION

SIAM DSI5, IP7, Hod Lipson

Distilling Natural Laws from Raw Data, from Robotics to Biology and Physics

b_0 for 400 random points in unit square over 10,000 trials

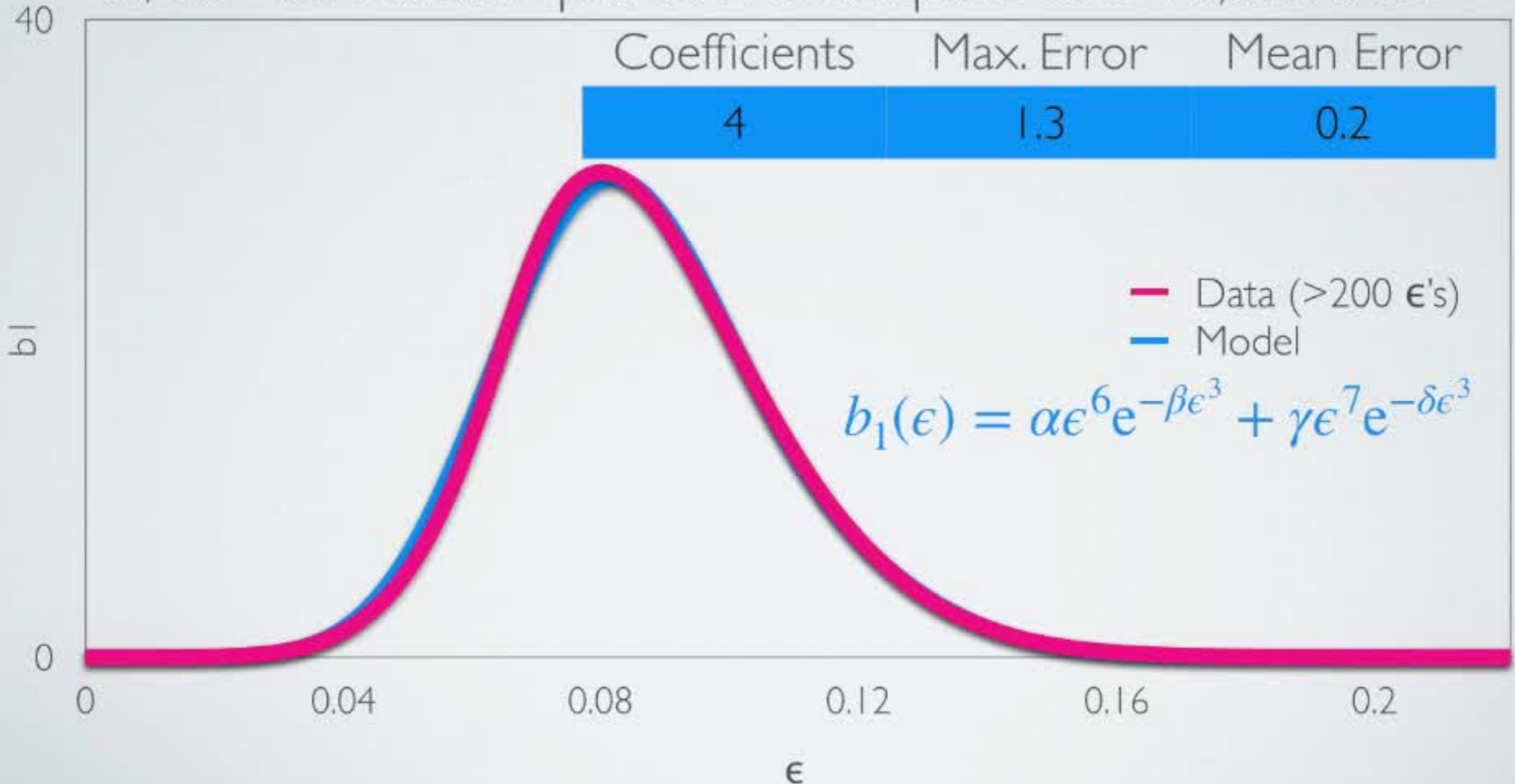


SYMBOLIC REGRESSION

SIAM DSI5, IP7, Hod Lipson

Distilling Natural Laws from Raw Data, from Robotics to Biology and Physics

b_1 for 400 random points in unit square over 10,000 trials



TDA

- I have found TDA valuable for
 - Exploring large data sets
 - Recovering parameters
 - Choosing between models of given data
 - Constructing reduced theoretical models??
- We may benefit from topological tools
- Topologists may benefit from understanding our needs
- ...and from applied approaches to theoretical questions