

Antman Persistence: Detecting Small Holes with the Robust Density-Aware Distance (RDAD) Filtration



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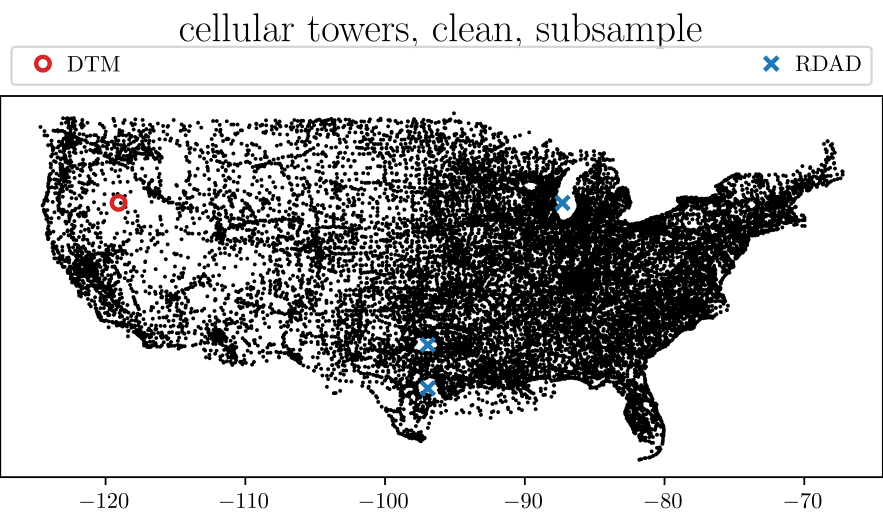
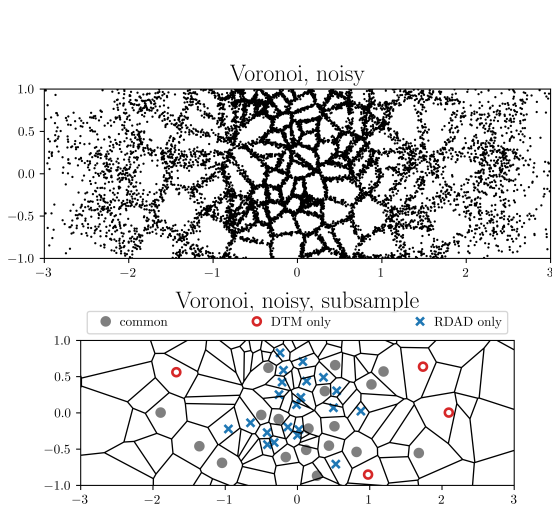
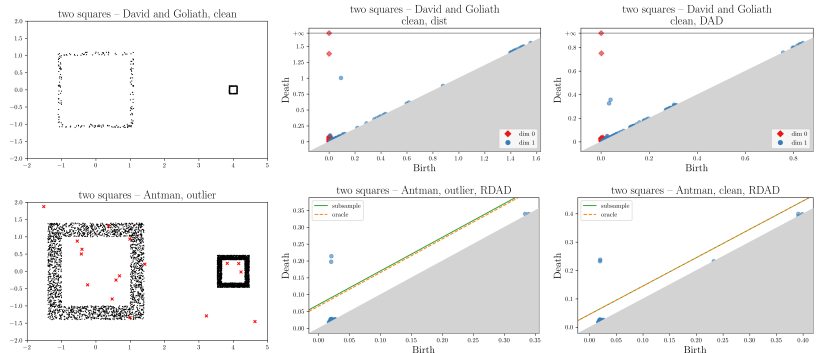
Proposed Filtration: RDAD (and DAD)

The traditional distance filtration can

- ✓ pick up big holes,
- ✗ but it cannot detect small holes.

The proposed filtration RDAD and DAD can

- ✓ pick up small holes.
- In particular, RDAD can
 - ✓ pick them up robustly and
 - ✓ pick them up with a confidence band



What's the Math Behind?

Main ideas

- **DAD** scales distance with density, to magnify small holes surrounded by high-density regions (Bell et al 19, Hickok 22)
- **RDAD** considers averages of a few nearest points (by density-aware distance) (Chazal et al 18)
- **Bootstrapping** by subsampling from the dataset gives confidence bands (Chazal et al 18)

Nice properties

- Scale-invariance
- Robustness against Additive Noise and Outliers

Our paper

- C. Siu, G. Samorodnitsky, C. Yu, and A. Yao: Detection of small holes by the scale-invariant Robust Density-Aware Distance (RDAD) filtration (2022).
- Our codes: <https://github.com/c-siu/RDAD>

See our paper for the full bibliography.

What's the Definition?

- $X: \mathbb{R}^D$ random variable with density f
- $DAD(x)$: infimum of the random variable $f(X)^{1/D} d(X, x)$.
- $RDAD(x)$: average of the lowest quantiles of $f(X)^{1/D} d(X, x)$

$$RDAD(x; f, m) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \int_0^m F_x^{-1}(q)^2 dq},$$

where $F_x(r) = P[f(X)^{1/D} d(X, x) \leq r]$ and $m \in (0, 1)$.

How to Estimate?

- use nearest neighbor distances to approximate the density
- use the average of the Nm smallest $f(X_i)^{1/D} d(X_i, x)$'s

Cited Works on this Poster

- Bell, G., Lawson, A., Martin, J., Rudzinski, J., Smyth, C.: Weighted persistent homology. *Involve* 12(5), 823–837 (2019).
- F. Chazal, B. Fasy, F. Lecci, B. Michel, A. Rinaldo, L. Wasserman: Robust topological inference: Distance to a measure and kernel distance. *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 18, 1–40 (2018).
- A. Hickok.: *A Family of Density-Scaled Filtered Complexes* (2022).