

III:Small: Partitioning Big Data for High Performance Computation of Persistent Homology

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Persistent Homology

- Characterizes data from Topological Features
- Exponential complexity (time & space)
- Important Applications: brain artery analysis, viral evolution, COPD lung patient analysis

Data Reduction & Partitioning

- Data reduction w/ clustering
 - Centroids → Reduced Data (large features)
 - upscaling: improve feature boundary
 - Clusters → Partitions (small features)
 - Possible feature loss

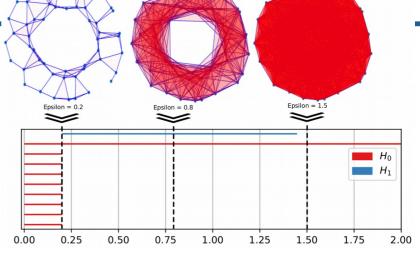
Performance Implications

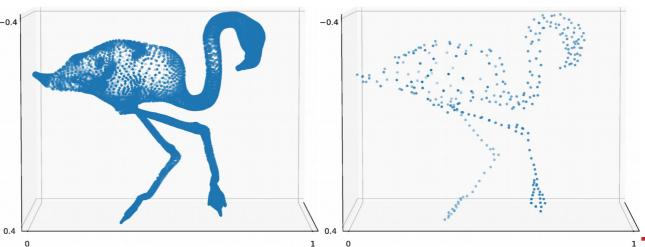
- Embarassingly parallel
- 3-4 orders of magnitude performance
- Minimal loss in persistence interval loss



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Data reduction: 27K → 300 points

Utilizing k-means++ centroids

