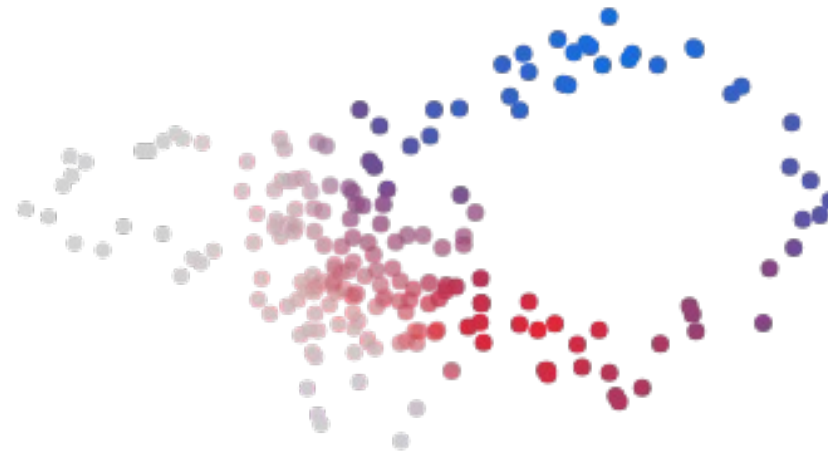
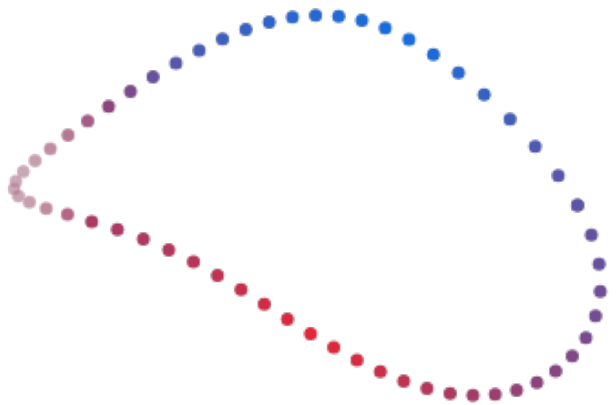


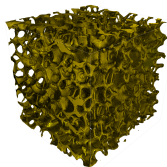
computing diffusion geometry

Iolo Jones & David Lanners, Durham University

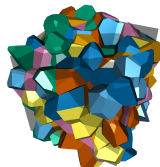


A Persistent Homology Approach for Characterizing Random Spatial Structures

Chiara Fend and Claudia Redenbach



materials data

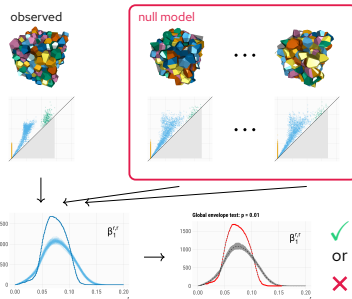


stochastic model

- new **polyhedral complex filtrations** of random tessellations using geometric characteristics



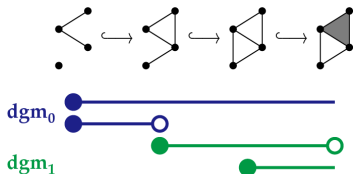
- graphical model validation via **goodness-of-fit testing**
- (functional) CLTs for the **persistent Betti numbers**
- many other interesting stochastic structures



Super-Polynomial Growth of the Generalized Persistence Diagram

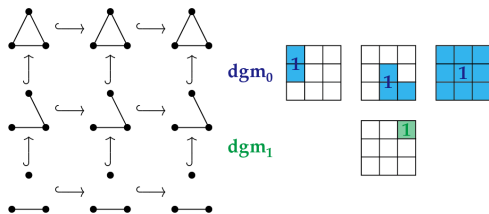
Donghan Kim, Woojin Kim, **Wonjun Lee**, Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, KAIST

Persistence Diagram



v. Generalized Persistence Diagram (GPD)

: A generalization for the multi-parameter setting



Remark

The number of simplices in a given (1-parameter) filtration bounds the **size of its** persistence diagram.

The **size of the GPD/PD** is the cardinality of its support.

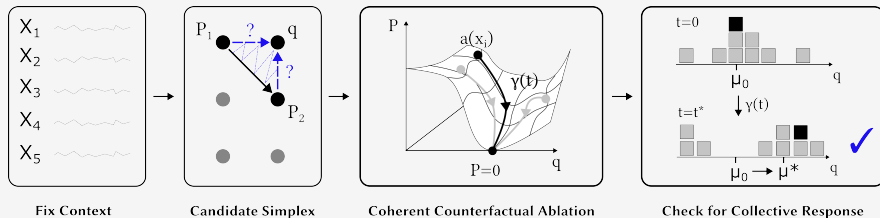
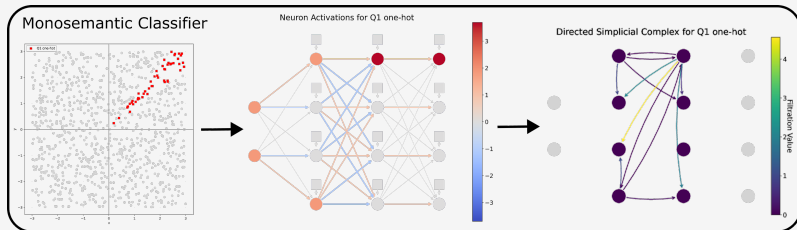
Question

What about multi-parameter filtrations?

Our answer is **no**.

Is there an analogy with the 1-parameter setting?

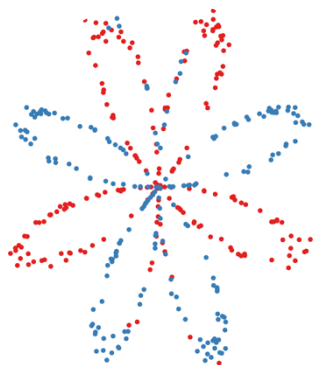
The Tangled Web they Weave: Exploring Neural Networks with Directed Topology



On the Limitations of Fractal Dimension as a Measure of Generalization

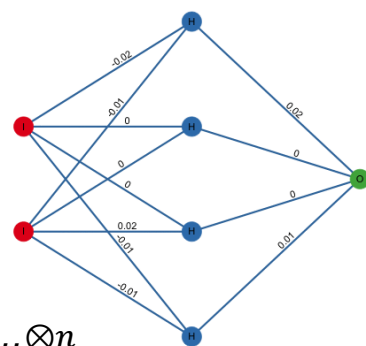
Charlie B. Tan, *Inés García-Redondo*, Qiquan Wang, Michael M. Bronstein and Anthea Monod

Supervised Learning



$$S = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\} \sim \mu^{\otimes n}$$

Weights after iteration 0



Cost after iteration 0

$$\mathcal{W}_S := \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n\}$$

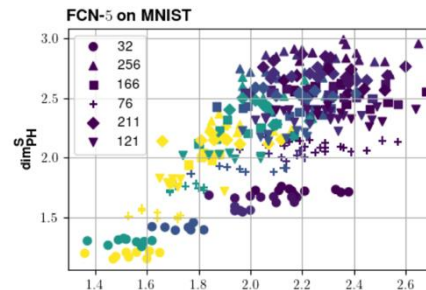
Generalization gap

$$\mathcal{G}(\omega) := |\text{training cost} - \text{test cost}|$$

Linking Generalization and PH

Birdal *et al.* (2021) and Dupuis *et al.* (2023):

There exists a **positive correlation** between the **generalization gap** and the **PH dimension** of the optimization trajectory $\mathcal{W}_S$ near the minimum



Our Contribution

1. **Statistically grounded analysis** of the correlation between PH dimension and the generalization error – hyperparameters have a confounding effect

2. Found **two counterexamples** for the proposed correlation

Come to **poster 8** if you want to hear more about this!

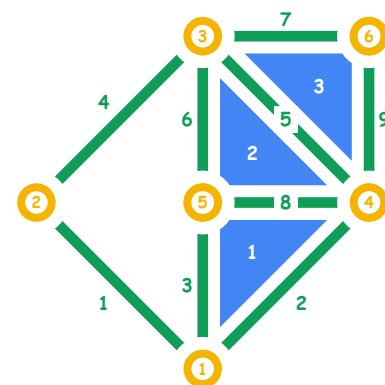
Pruning vineyards: Updating barcodes and representative cycles

IMSI AATRN / Chicago, IL, USA / August 19, 2025

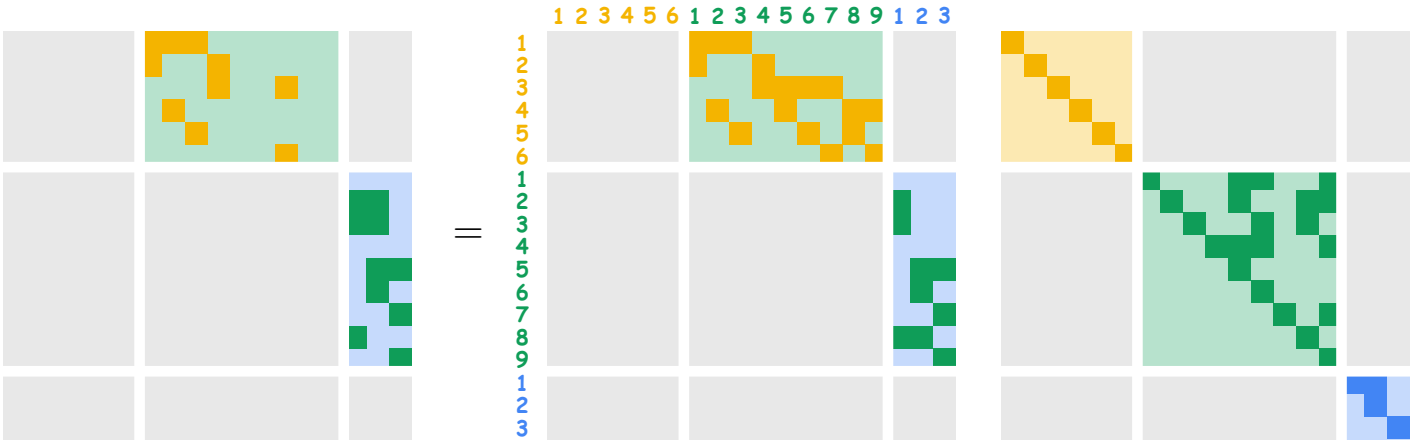
Barbara Giunti, University at Albany SUNY

Jānis Lazovskis, University of Latvia

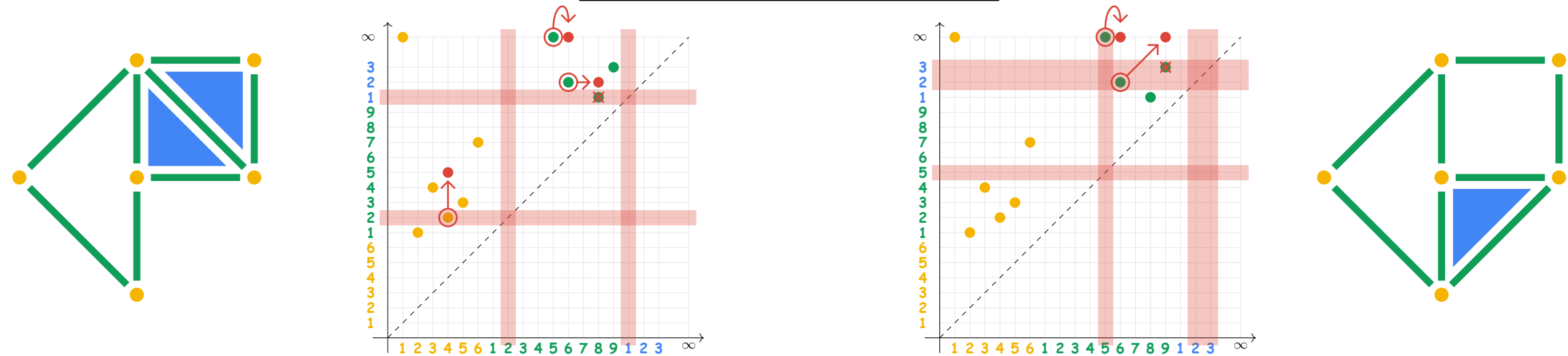
1. Filter the topological space



2. Factor the boundary matrix



3. Update the filtration



CARDIFF
UNIVERSITY

PRIFYSGOL
CAERDYDD



Heilbronn
Institute for
Mathematical
Research

A Survey of Dimension Estimation Methods

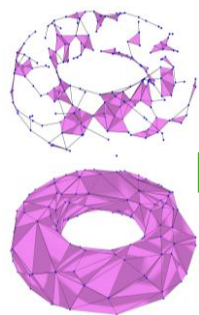
James Binnie w/ Paweł Dłotko, John Harvey, Jakub Malinowski, Ka Man Yim



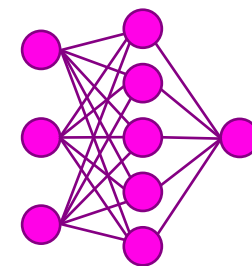
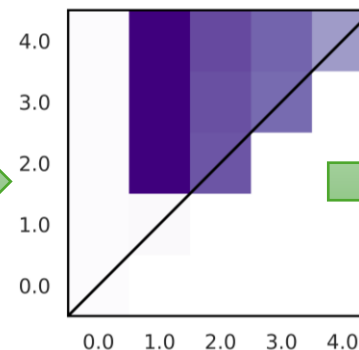
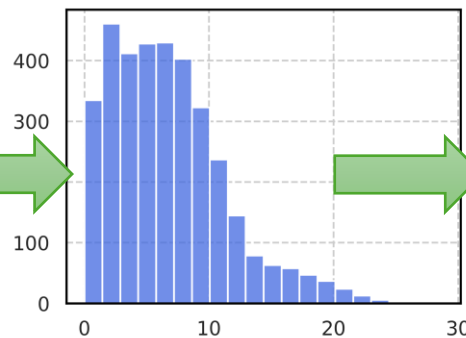
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2507.13887v1>

Efficient Computation of Persistent Laplacians

Ben Jones and Guo-Wei Wei



$$\Delta_n^{a,b}$$



Filtration

Persistent
Laplacians

Eigenvalues

Summaries

Analysis

**Persistent Topological Laplacians
(PTLs)**

$$\Delta_n^{a,b}: C_n^a \rightarrow C_n^a$$

$$\ker \Delta_n^{a,b} \cong H_n^{a,b}(K; \mathbb{R})$$

Generalize:

Graph Laplacian
Combinatorial Laplacian
Persistent Homology*

What are they?

What do they mean?

Are they easy to
compute?

Faster via topology

Faster via linear algebra

How can I use them?

PEersistent
Topological
Laplacian
Software
> pip install pets

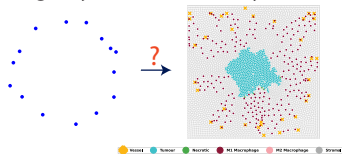
Topological graph learning for spatial data from the tumour microenvironment

Jérémy JP Baffou, Vaishnavi Subramanian, Heather Dawson, Inti Zlobec, Dorina Thanou, and Bernadette J Stolz

Question

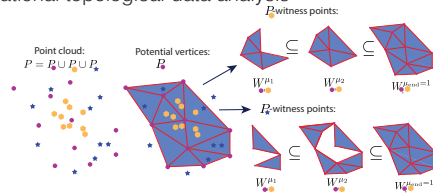
Single-system

Multi-system



Method

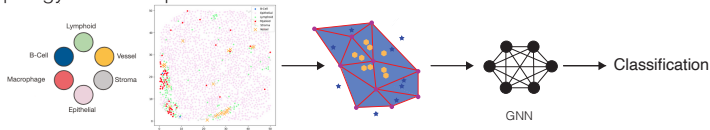
Relational topological data analysis



Stolz *et al.*, Bulletin of Mathematical Biology 86(11), 2024.

Application

Topology encodes spatial architecture in real-world data



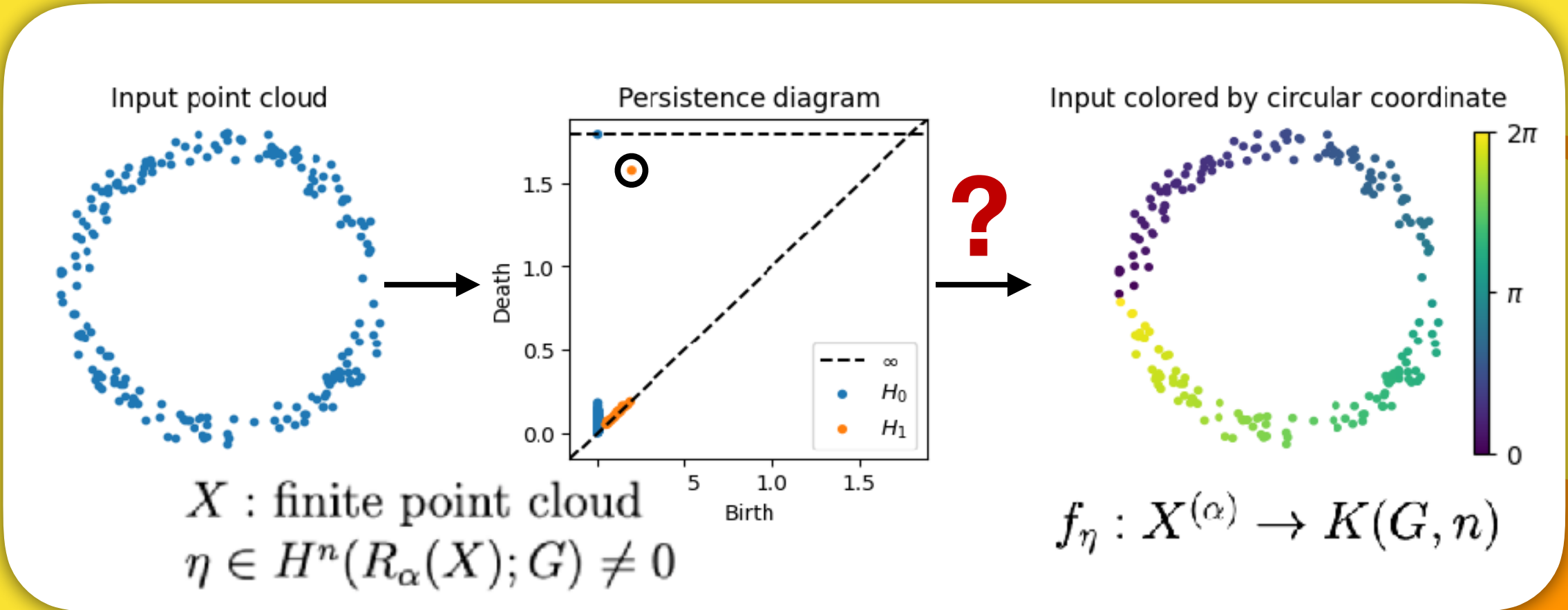
Baffou, [...], Stolz, in preparation, 2025.

Extracting Sparse Eilenberg-MacLane Coordinates via Principal Bundles

Tony Xiaochen Xiao (Northeastern University)

Advisor: Jose A. Perea

The Problem



Examples

Circular coordinates	$G = \mathbb{Z}, n = 1$	$f_\eta : X^{(\alpha)} \rightarrow S^1$
Toroidal coordinates	$G = \mathbb{Z}^l, n = 1$	$f_{\eta_1, \dots, \eta_l} : X^{(\alpha)} \rightarrow T^l$
Projective coordinates	$G = \mathbb{Z}_2, n = 1$	$f_\theta : X^{(\alpha)} \rightarrow \mathbb{RP}^n$
	$G = \mathbb{Z}, n = 2$	$f_\nu : X^{(\alpha)} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^n$
Lens coordinates	$G = \mathbb{Z}_q, n = 1$	$f_\mu : X^{(\alpha)} \rightarrow S^{2n-1}/(\mathbb{Z}_q)$

Each generator
from the
persistence diagram
gives an “sparse
Eilenberg-MacLane
Coordinate”

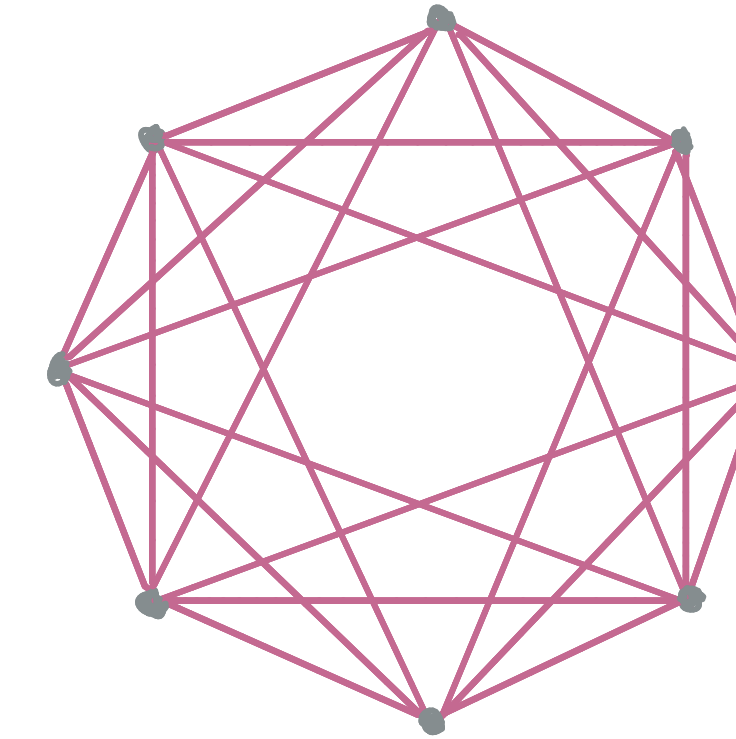
Anti-Vietoris-Rips metric thickenings and Borsuk graphs

Sucharita Mallick, Joint work with Henry Adams, Alex Elchesen and, Michael Moy

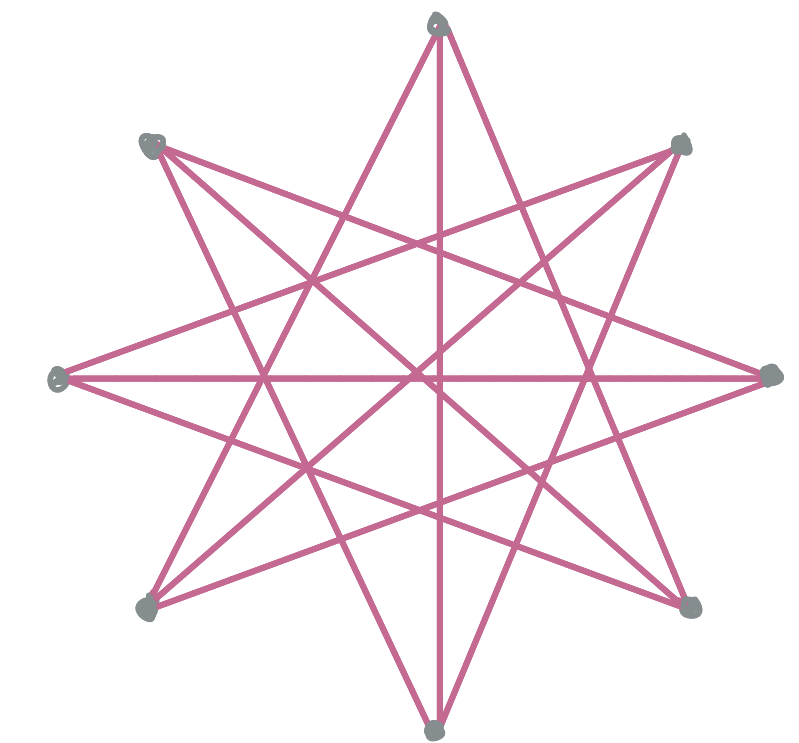
- Vietoris-Rips (VR) complex vs Anti-Vietoris-Rips (Anti-VR) complex.

Points are close by

Points are far apart



$VR(C_8; 3)$



$AVR(C_8; 3)$

- Similarity matrix: higher values correspond to similar data points.

VR complex from distance matrix

✗

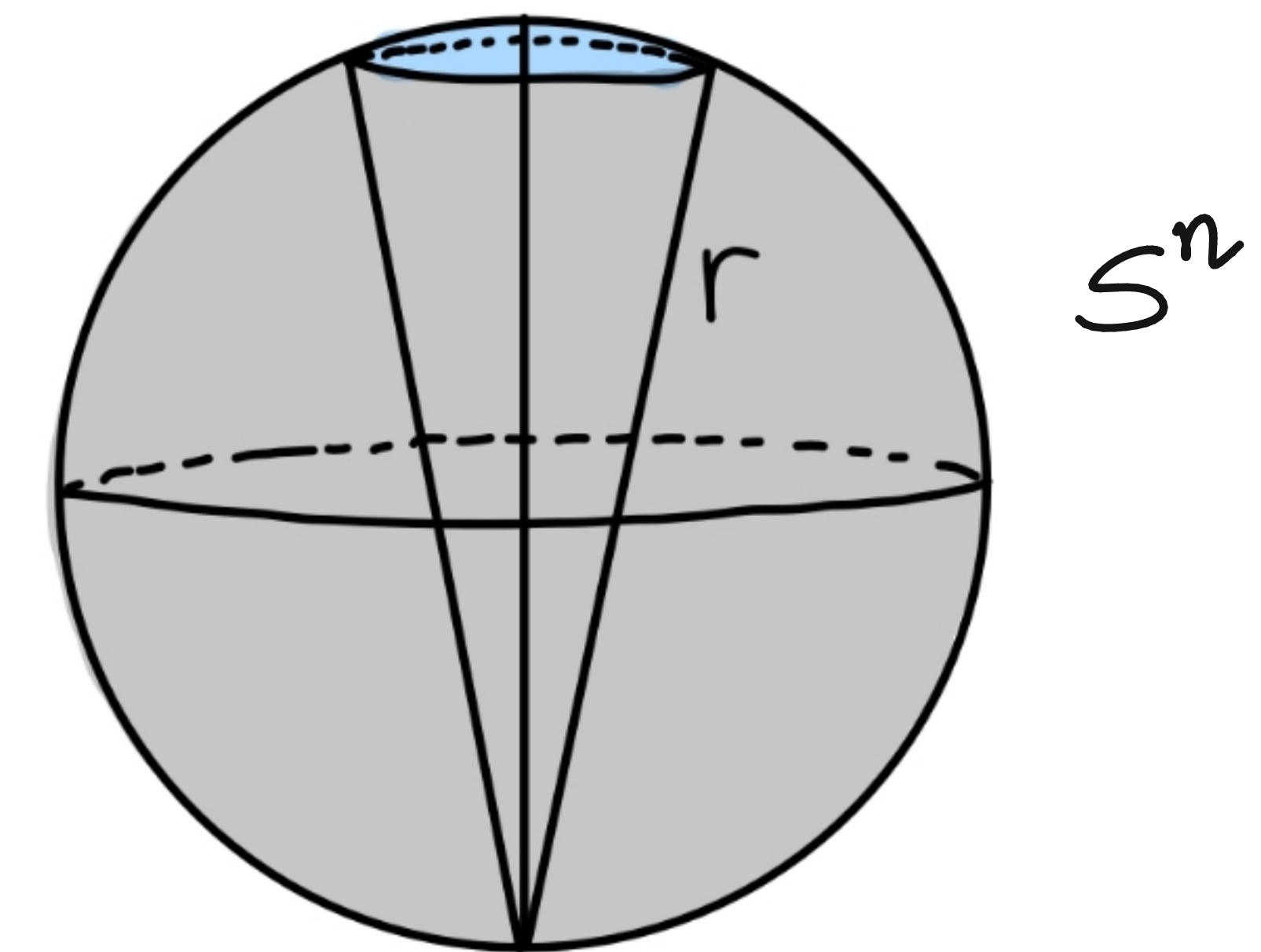
Anti-VR complex from similarity matrix

✓

- Let S^n be the n -sphere with geodesic metric and diameter π .

$$AVR^n(S^n; r) = \begin{cases} S^n, & r > \pi \\ \mathbb{RP}^n, & \frac{2\pi}{3} < r \leq \pi \\ *, & r = 0 \end{cases}$$

- Certain homotopy types are used as a topological obstruction to the existence of certain graph homomorphisms between Borsuk graphs.



$Bor(S^n; r)$

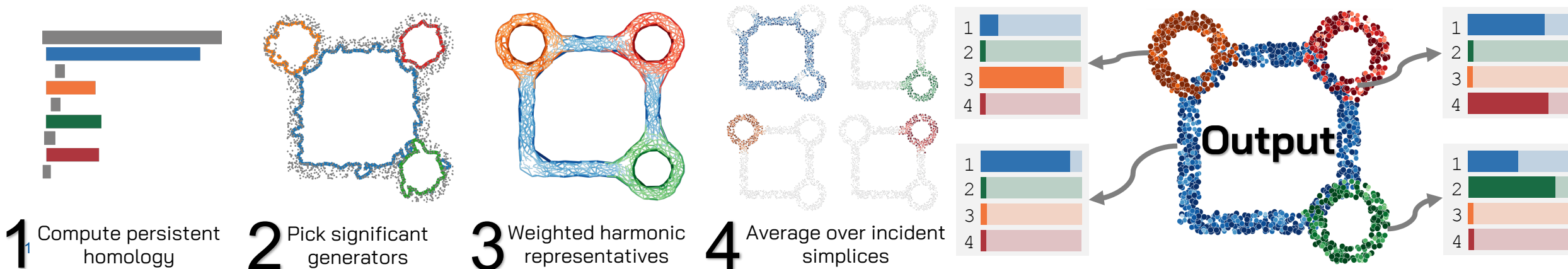
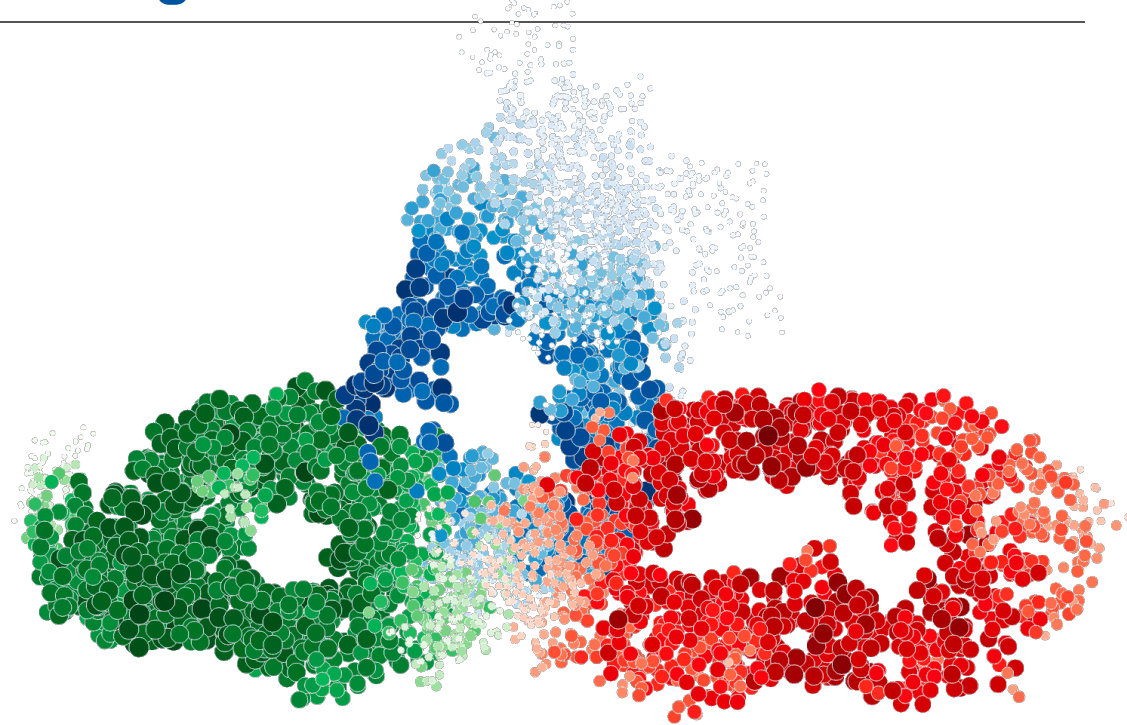
Point-Level Topological Representation Learning on Point Clouds

Vincent P. Grande, Michael T. Schaub, ICML 2025

Motivation

- Point cloud descriptors like **persistent homology** provide one powerful **global descriptor** describing the **overall shape** of the point cloud
- However, often we are interested in how **individual points** relate to **global topology**

Our method (TOPF) turns **global topological features** from persistent homology into **local point-level features** using **harmonic representatives**

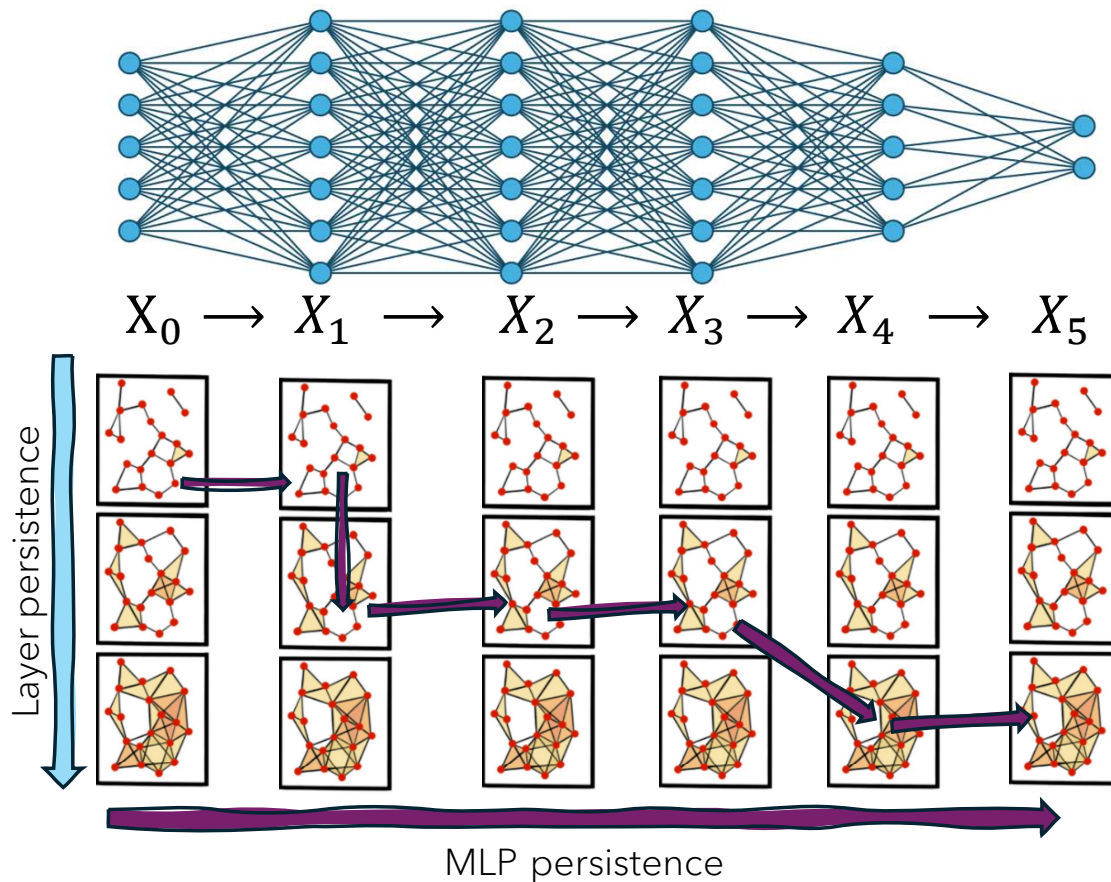


Latent Space Topology Evolution in Multilayer Perceptrons

Eduardo Paluzo Hidalgo
epaluzo@us.es



17



Problem:

MLPs are **black boxes** - we lack tools to understand their internal representations

Approach:

Construct **simplicial towers** (sequences of simplicial complexes + simplicial maps) that capture topological evolution across network layers.

Use cases:

- Identify redundant layers
- Optimize layer widths
- Detect overparameterization
- Visualize decision boundaries
- Track data clusters
- Understand misclassifications

Keywords:

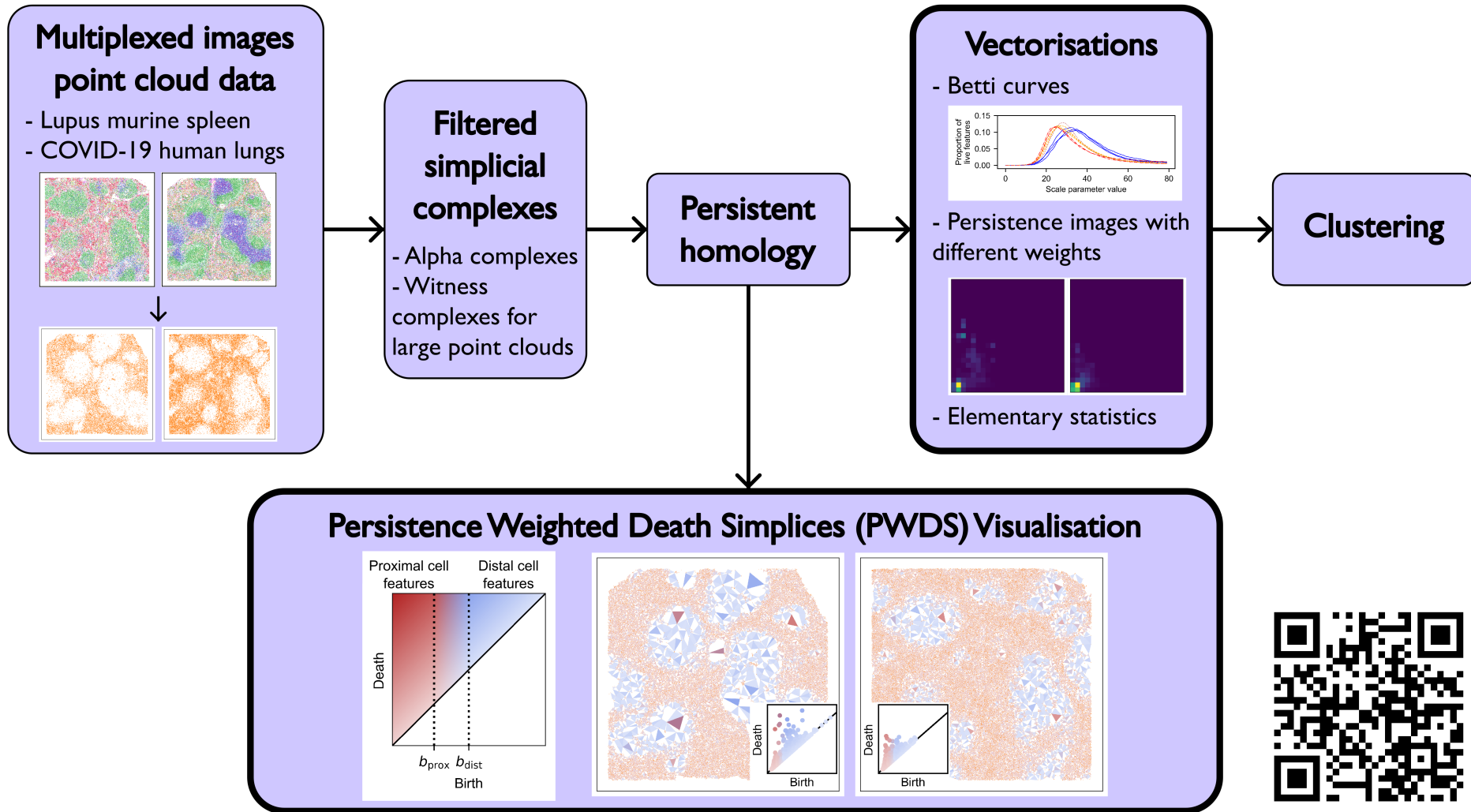
Neural network interpretability, pullback covers, Multiscale mapper, Bi-persistence



ArXiv.2506.01569

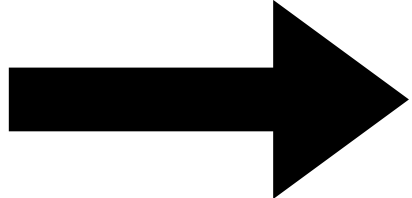
Topology across scales on heterogeneous cell data

Maria Torras-Pérez, Iris H.R. Yoon, Praveen Weeratunga, Ling-Pei Ho, Helen M. Byrne,
Ulrike Tillmann, Heather A. Harrington



Wasserstein Stability for Barcodes and Persistence Landscapes

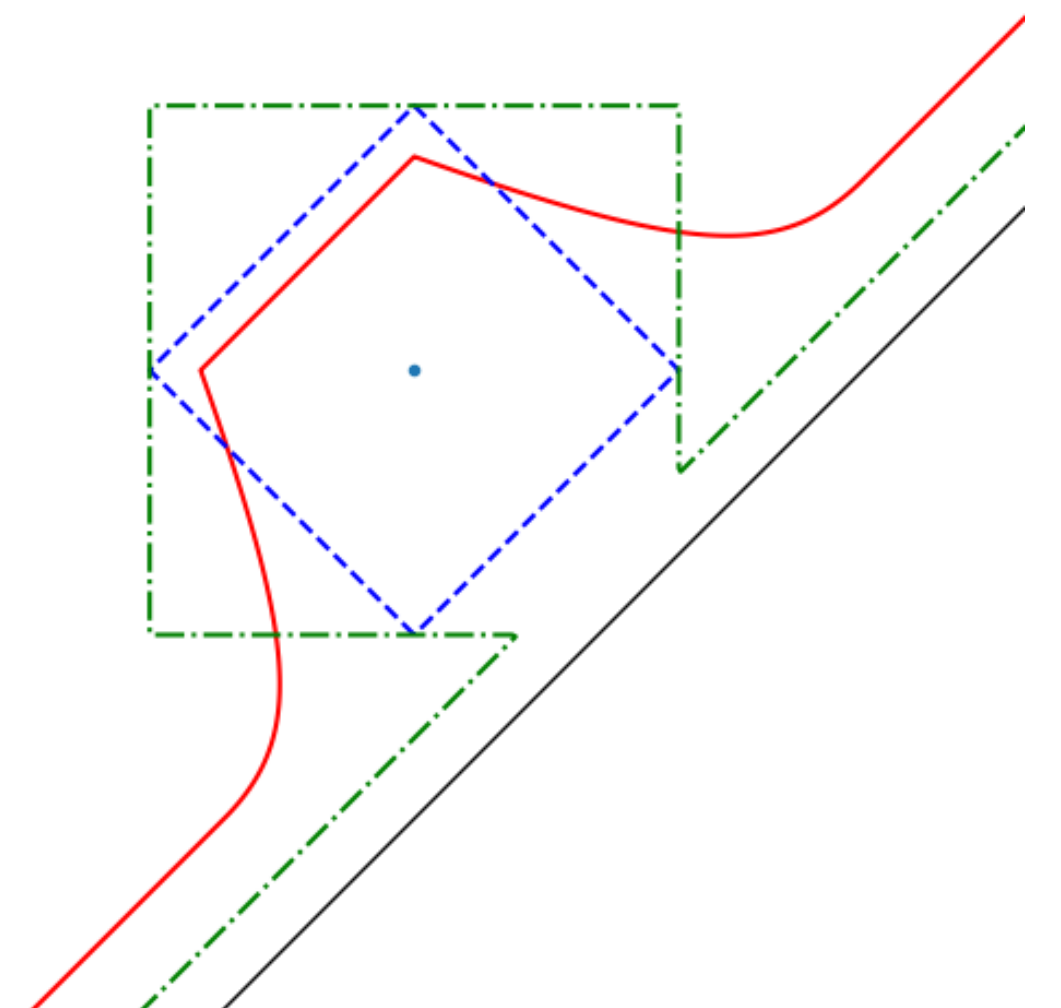
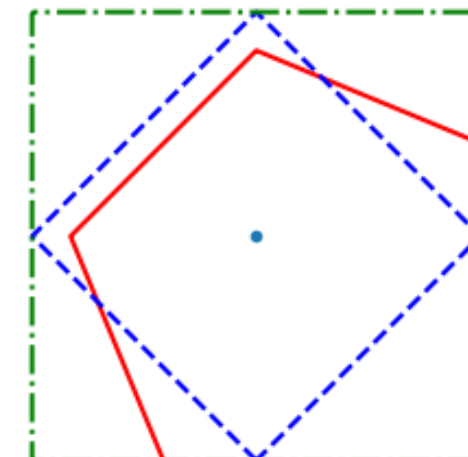
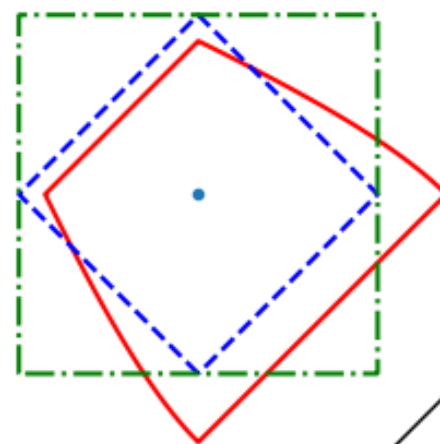
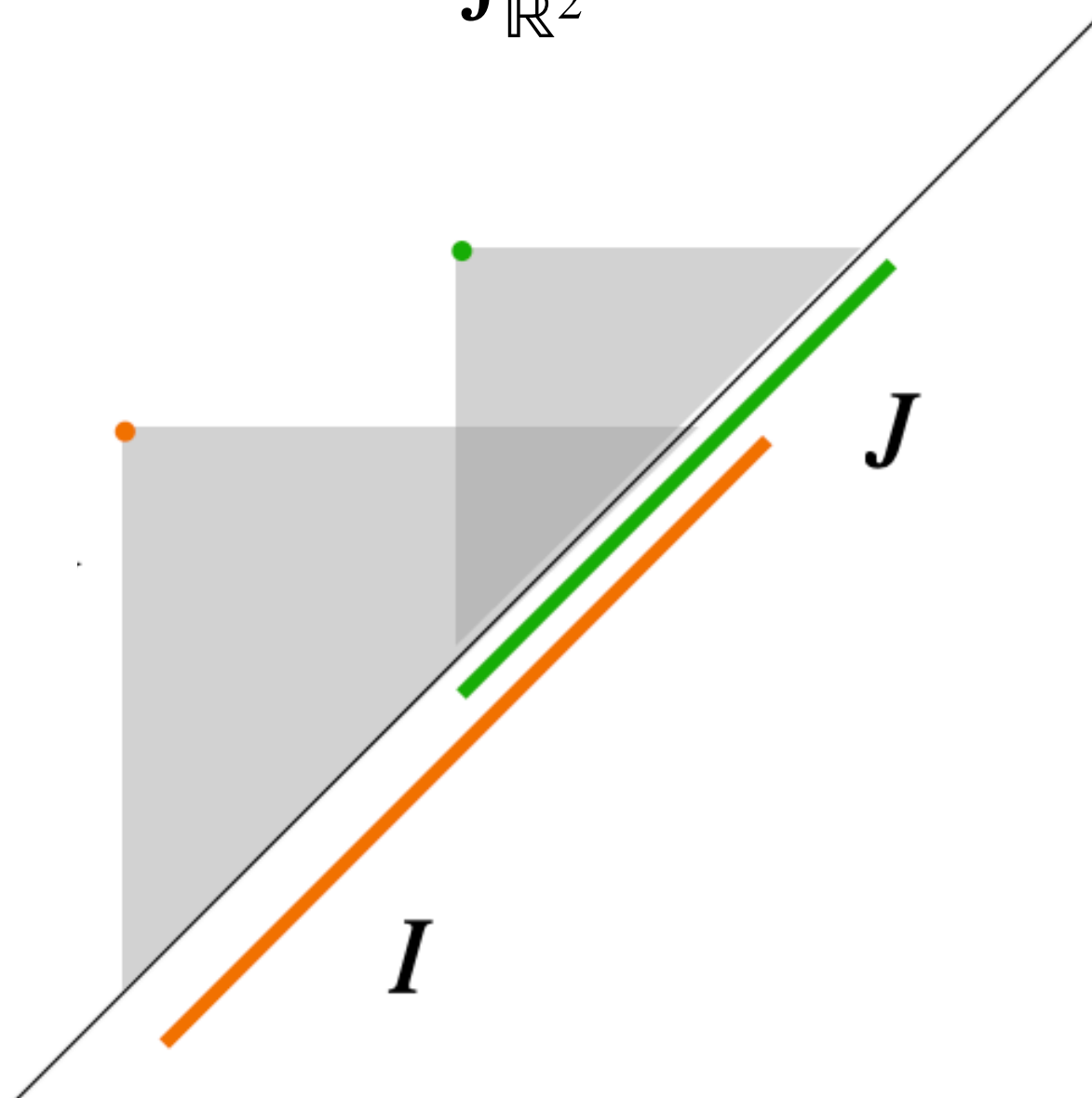
Wanchen Zhao Advisor: Peter Bubenik

Filtered Chain Complexes  **Barcodes**  **Persistence Landscapes**

$$\|\{d_{\text{rank}}(I_{w(\sigma)}, I_{w'(\sigma)})\}_{\sigma \in K}\|_1 \geq W_1^{\text{rank}}(\text{Dgm}(w), \text{Dgm}(w')) \geq 2\|\lambda - \lambda'\|_1$$

Metric on the set of interval modules:

$$d_{\text{rank}}(I, J) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\text{rank } I - \text{rank } J|$$



Persistent homology via ellipsoids

Niklas Canova
ETH Zurich

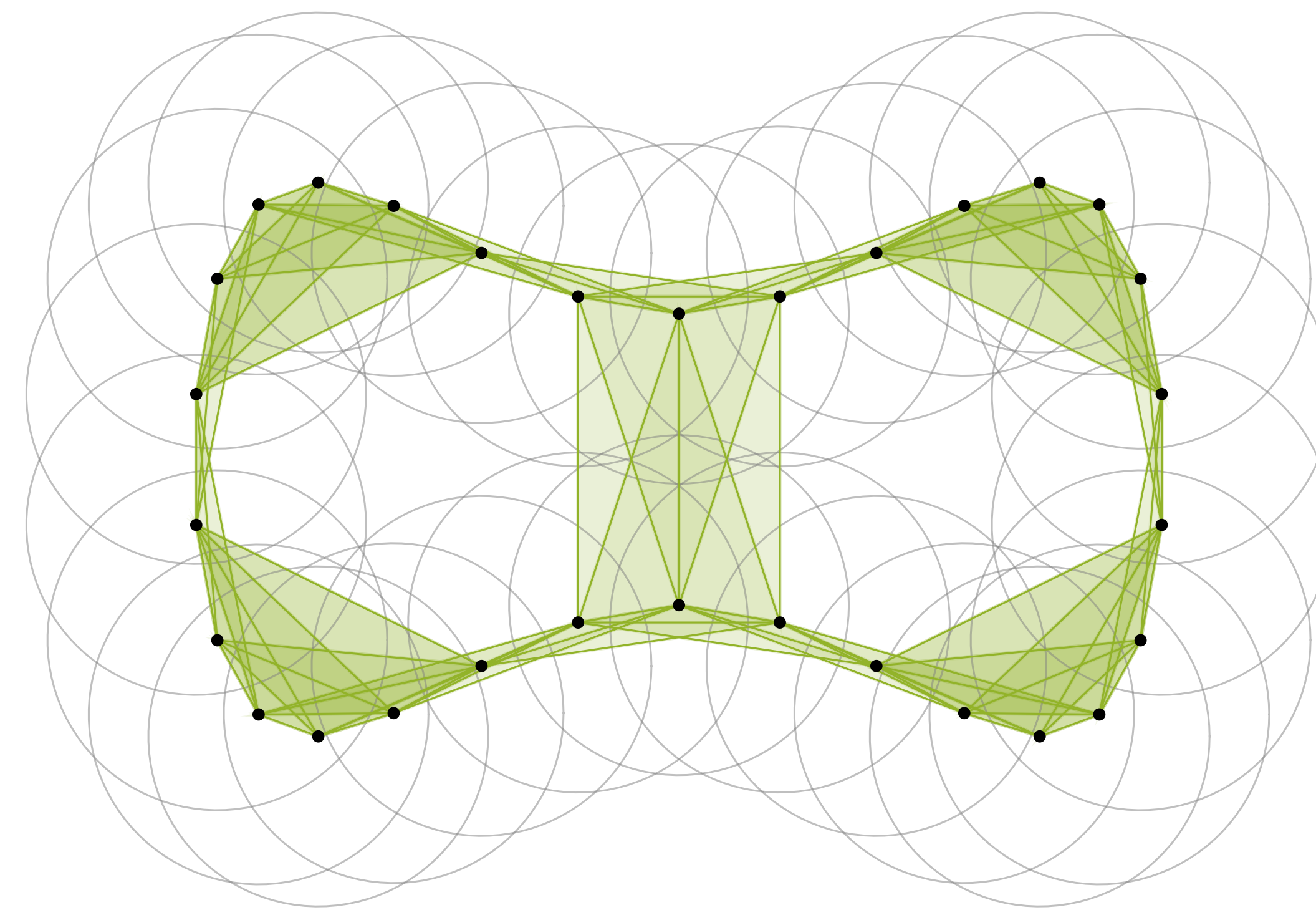
Sara Kališnik
Penn State University

Aaron Moser
ETH Zurich

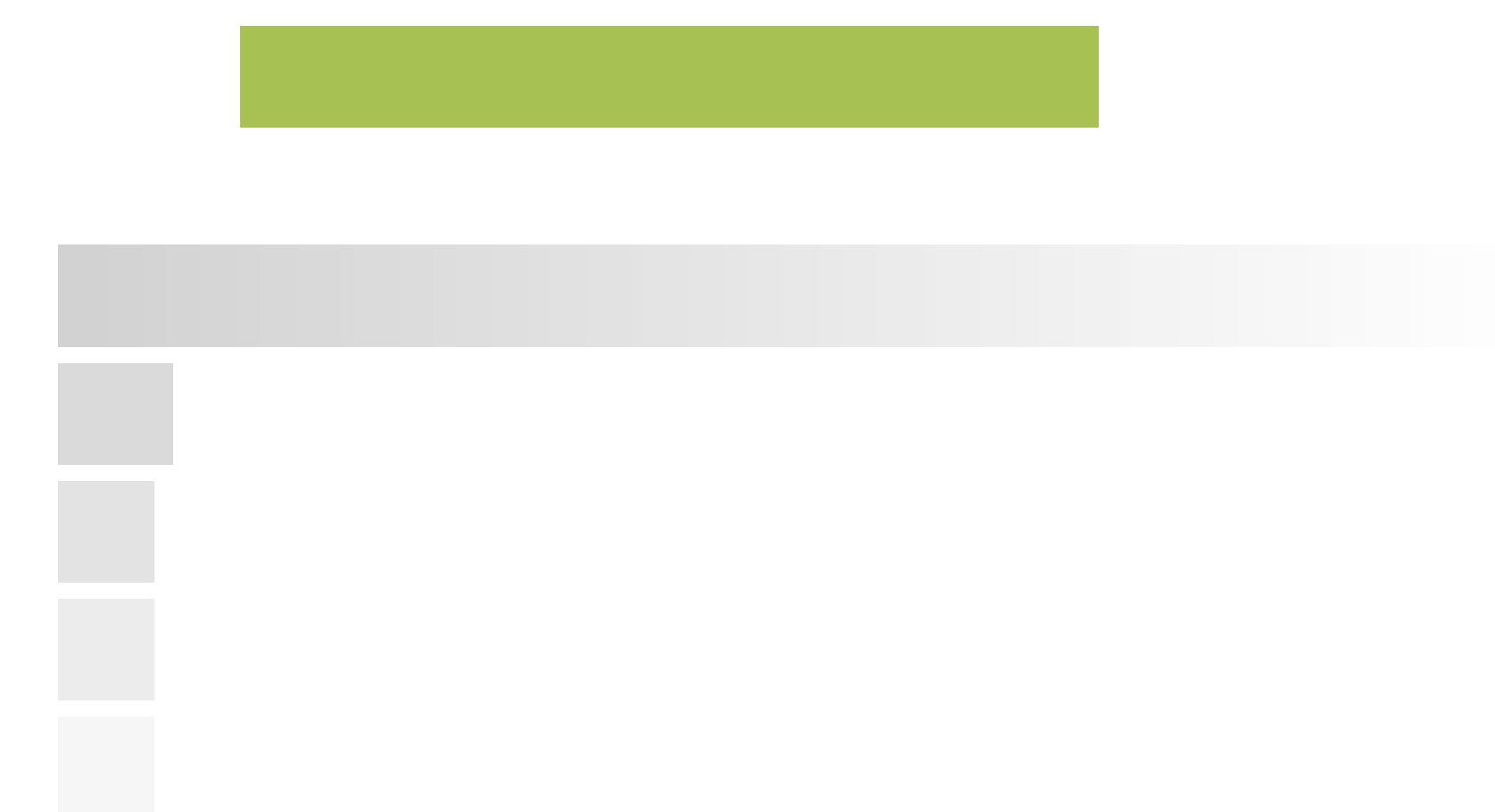
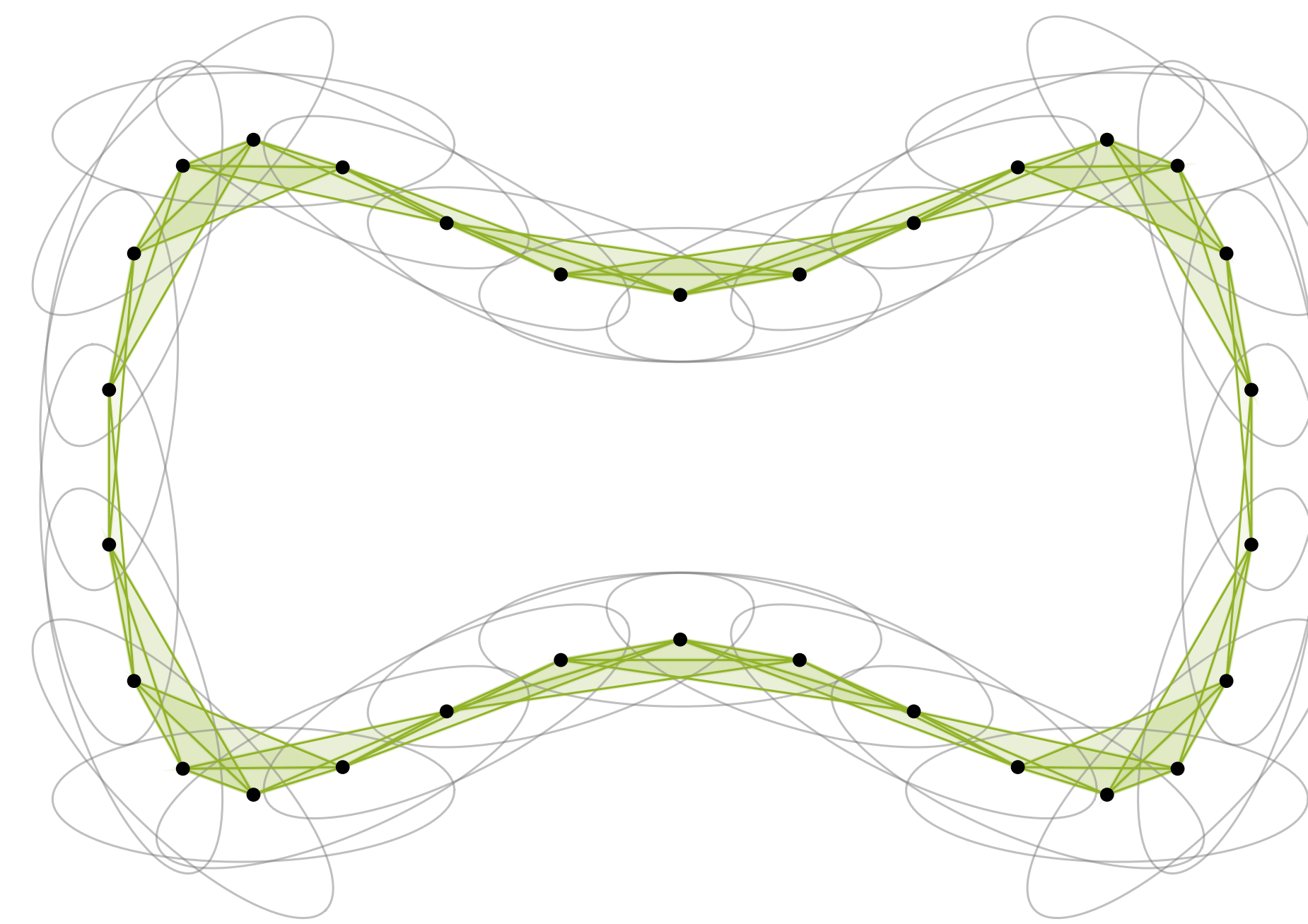
Bastian Rieck
University of Fribourg

Ana Žegarac
ETH Zurich

Rips



Ellipsoids



Better captures
homology of the
underlying manifold

Poster

- Construction details and properties
- Experimental results