



# VIS 2023

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## ExTreeM: Scalable Augmented Merge Tree Computation via Extremum Graphs

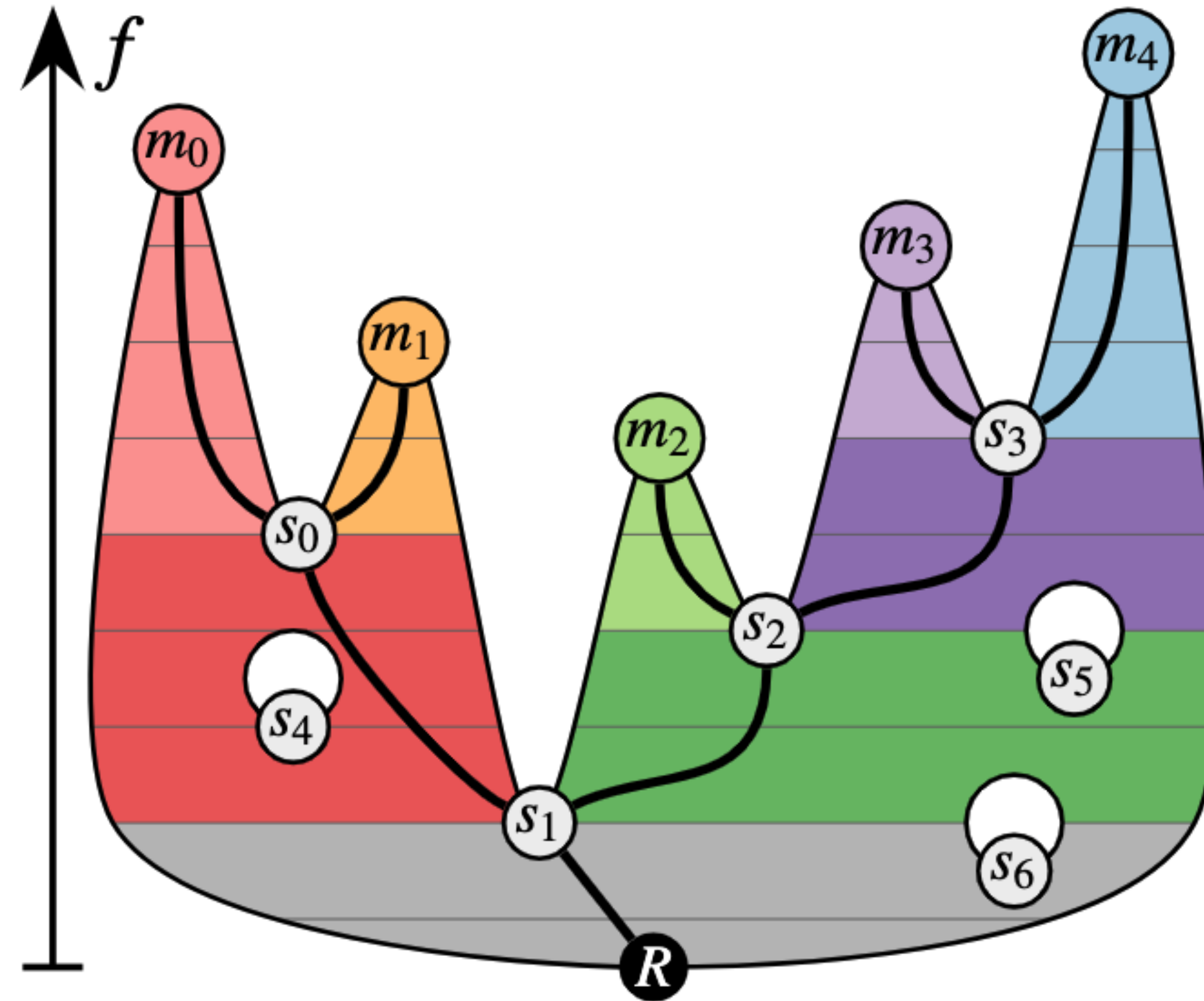
Jonas Lukasczyk, Michael Will, Florian Wetzels, Gunther H. Weber,  
and Christoph Garth



**BERKELEY LAB**

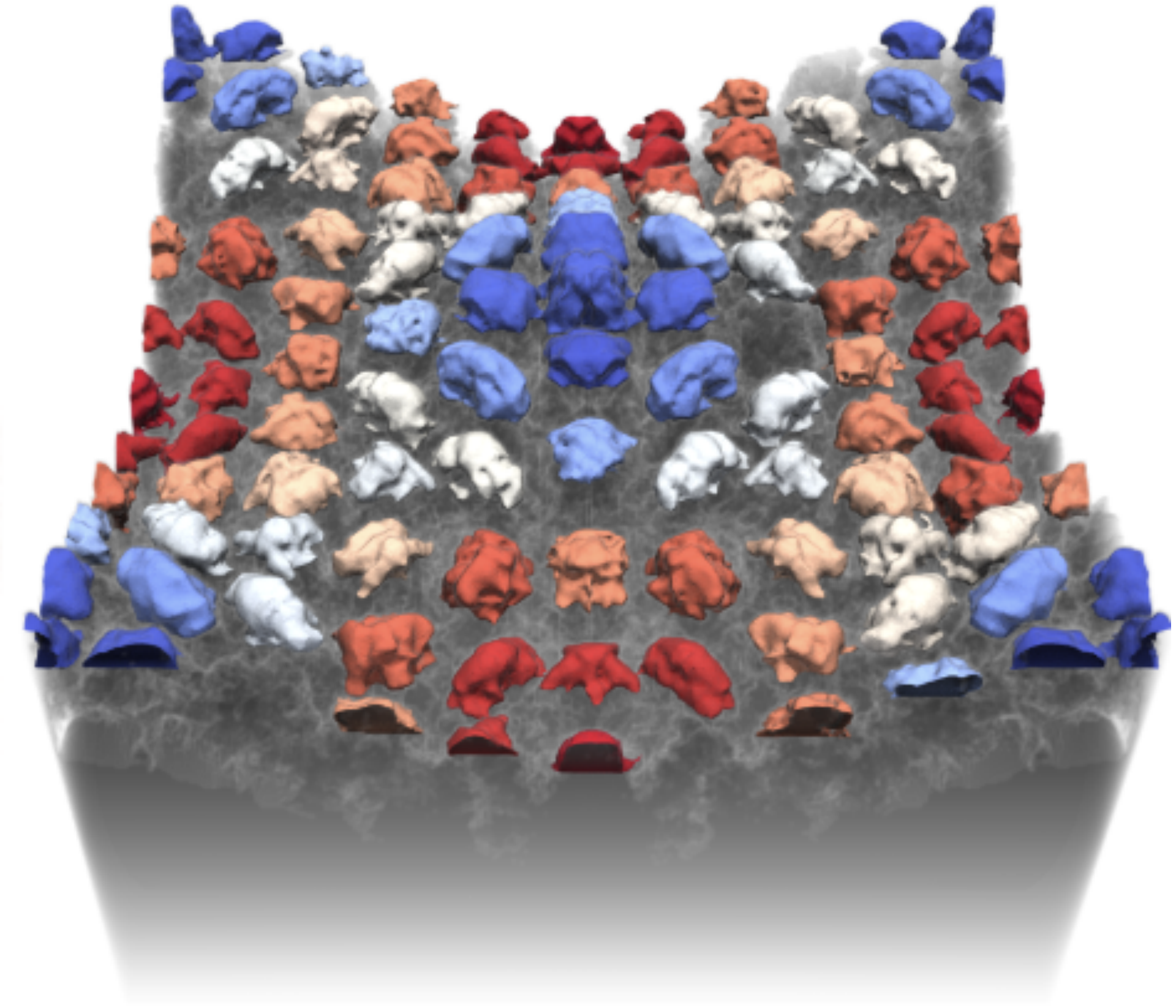


# Motivation

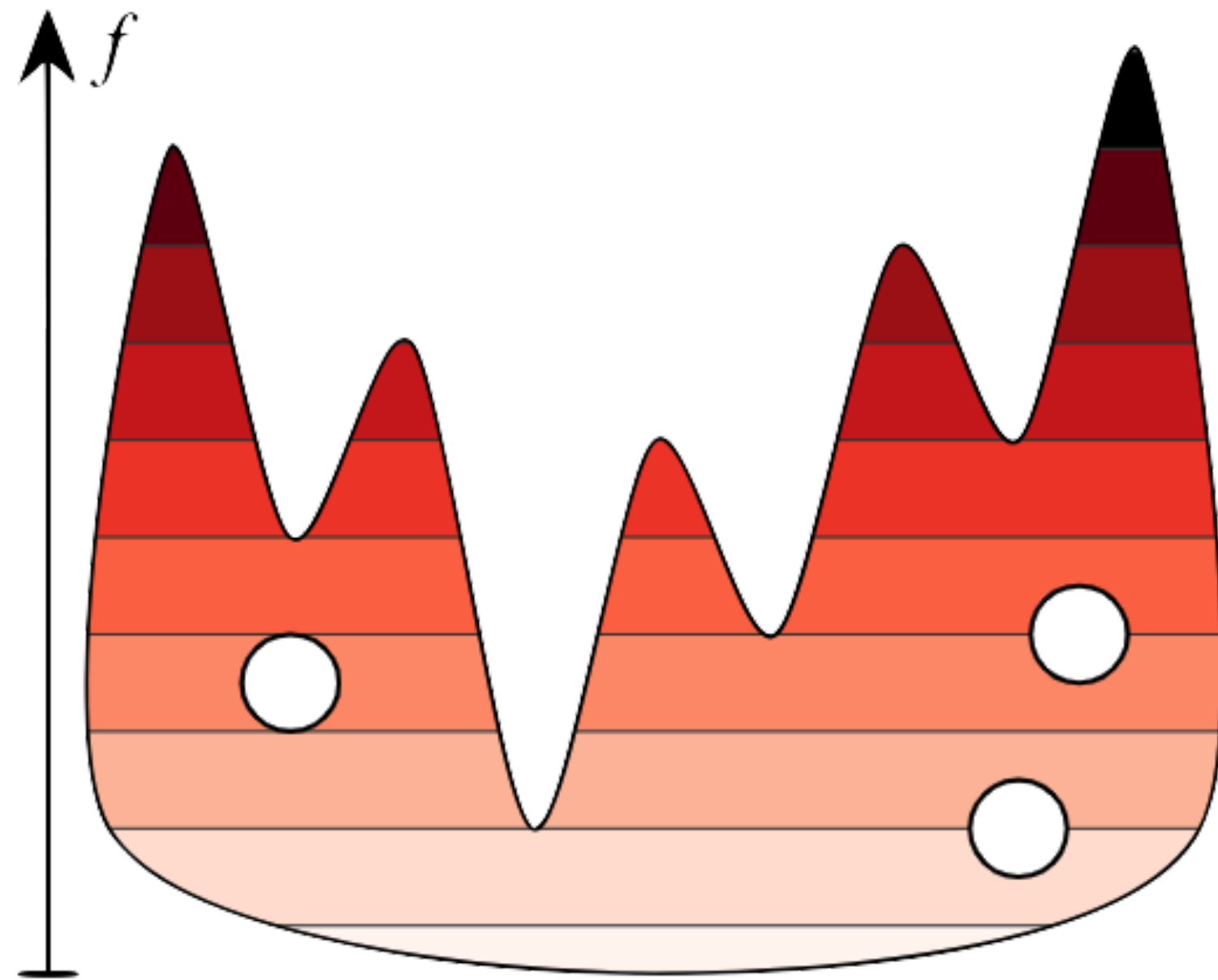




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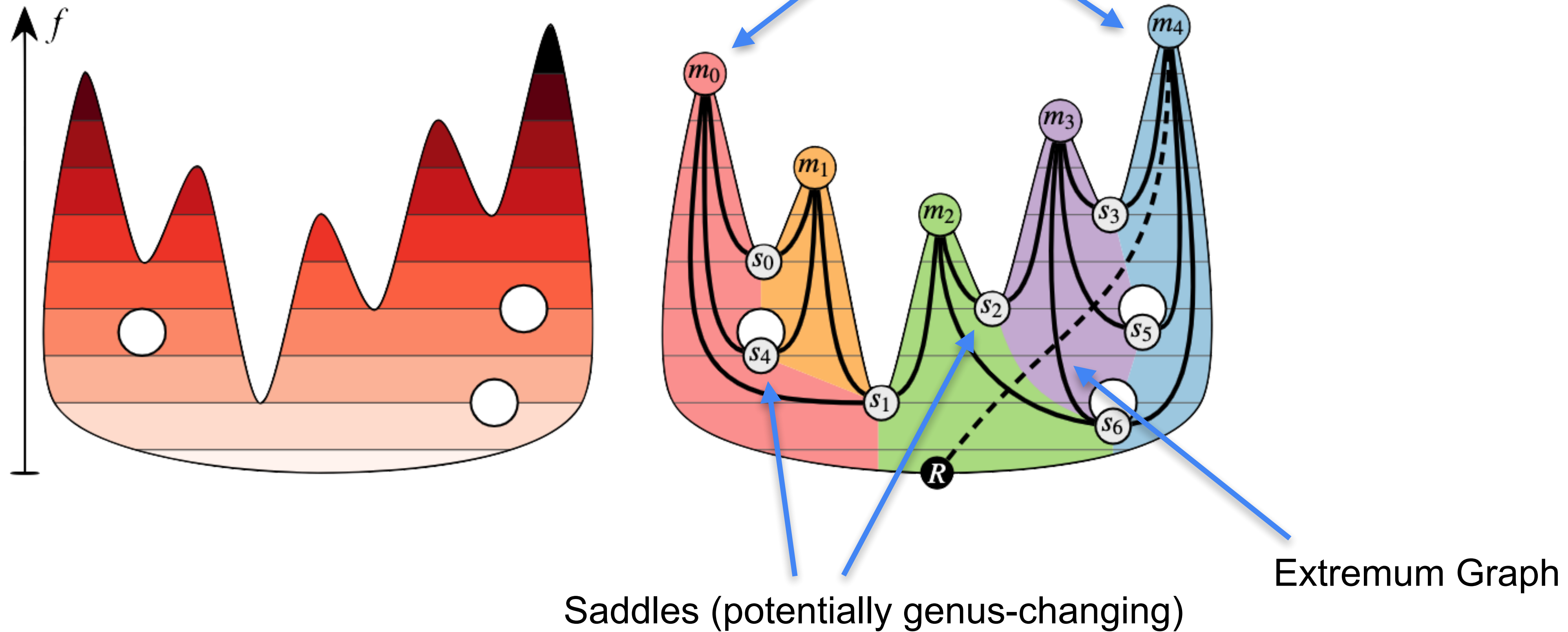


# ExTreeM-Algorithm

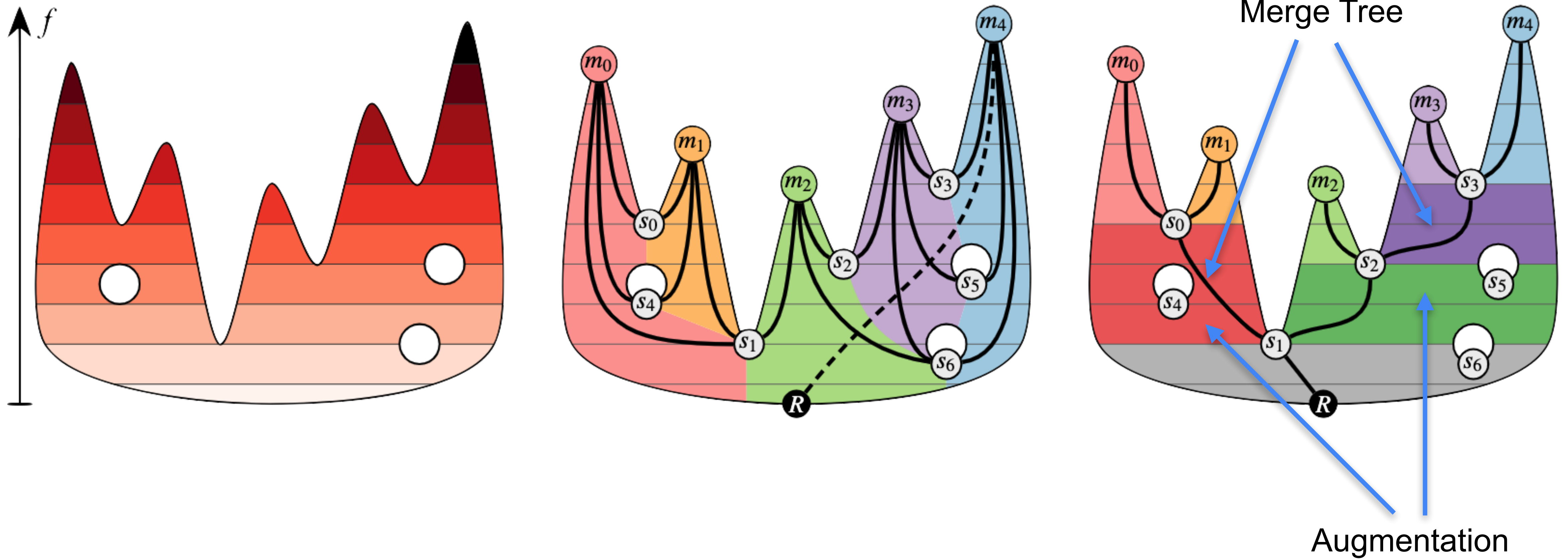




# ExTreeM-Algorithm

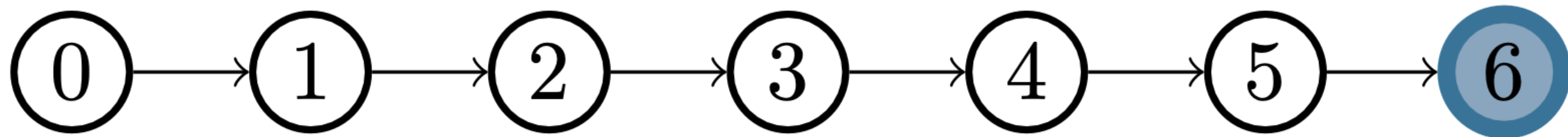


# ExTreeM-Algorithm



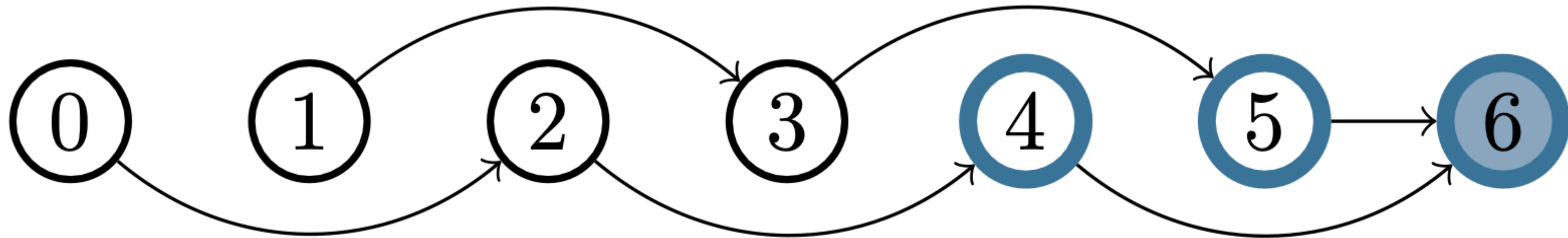
# Descending Manifold

- use path compression:
  - each vertex points to largest neighbor
  - maxima point to themselves
  - in each step replace your pointer with the pointer of your pointer
  - repeat until all pointers converge to the maxima



# Descending Manifold

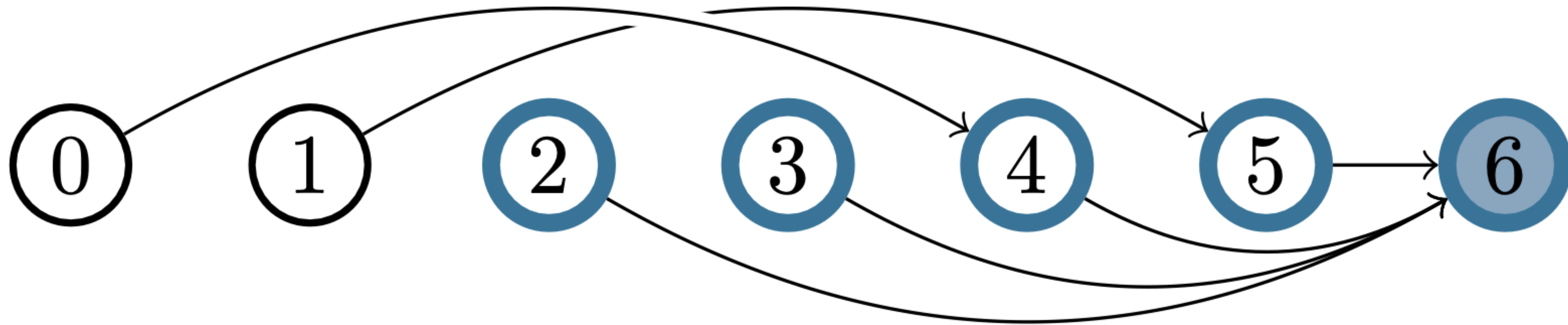
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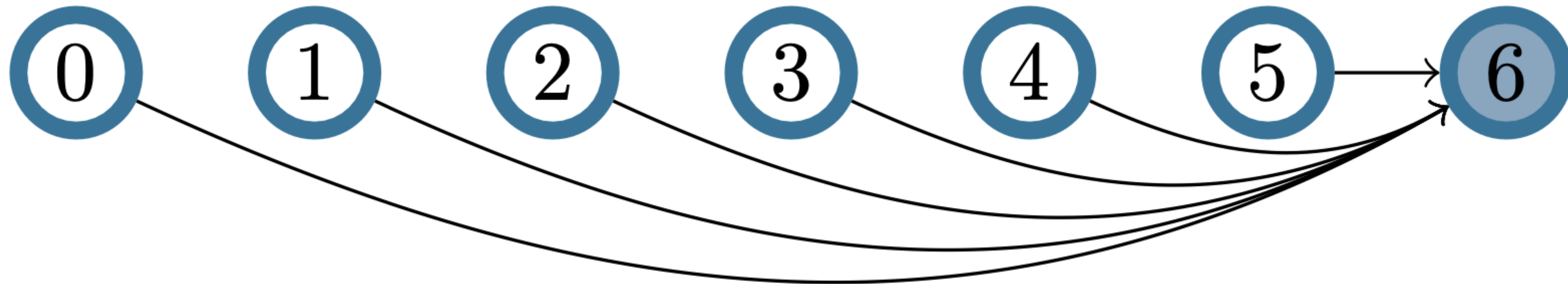
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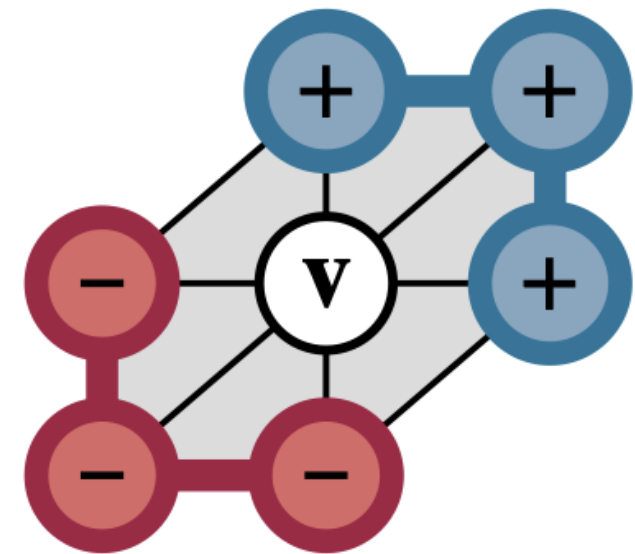
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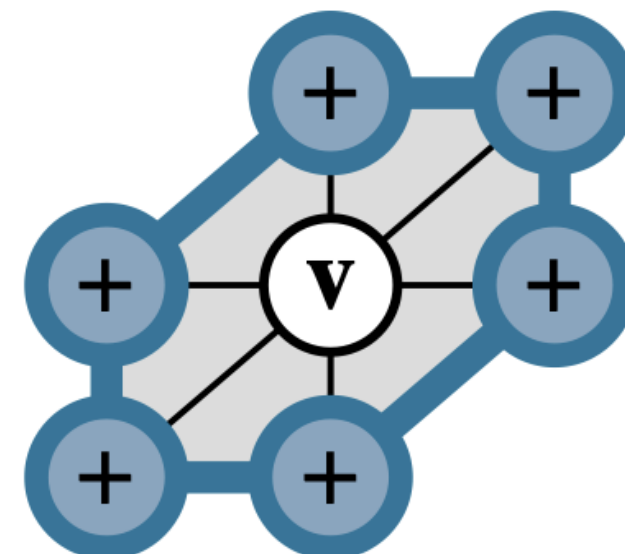


# Critical Point Computation

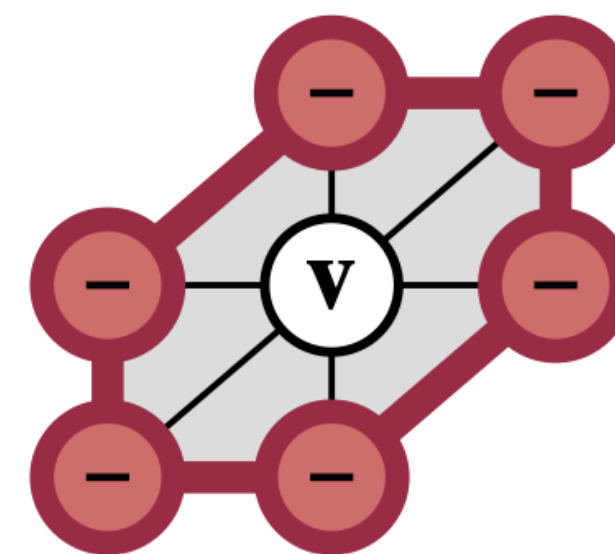
- critical points are characterized by the connectivity of their upper and lower link, for split tree upper link



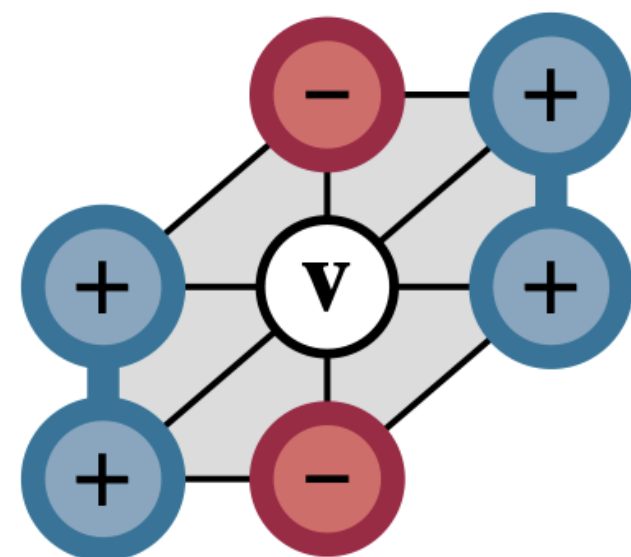
a) Regular Point



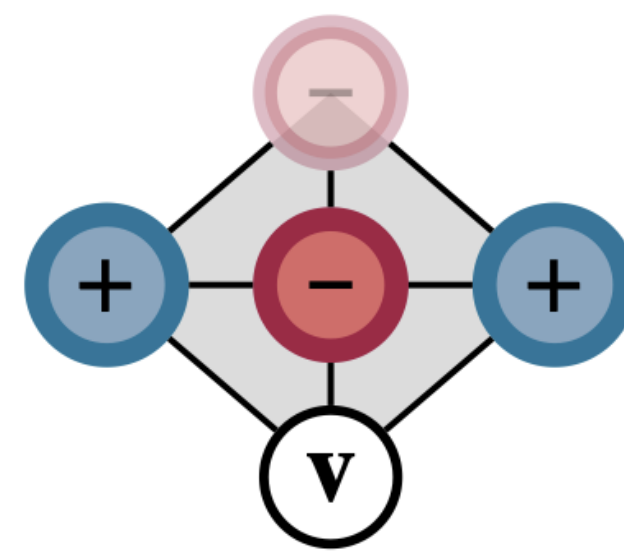
b) Minimum



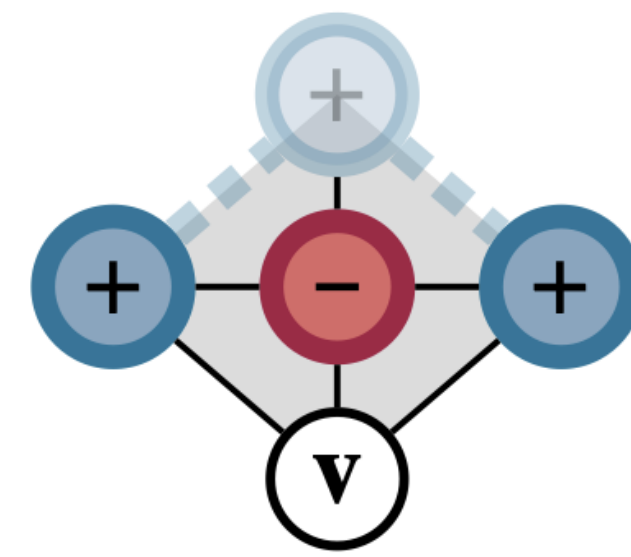
c) Maximum



d) Saddle



e) Merge Saddle



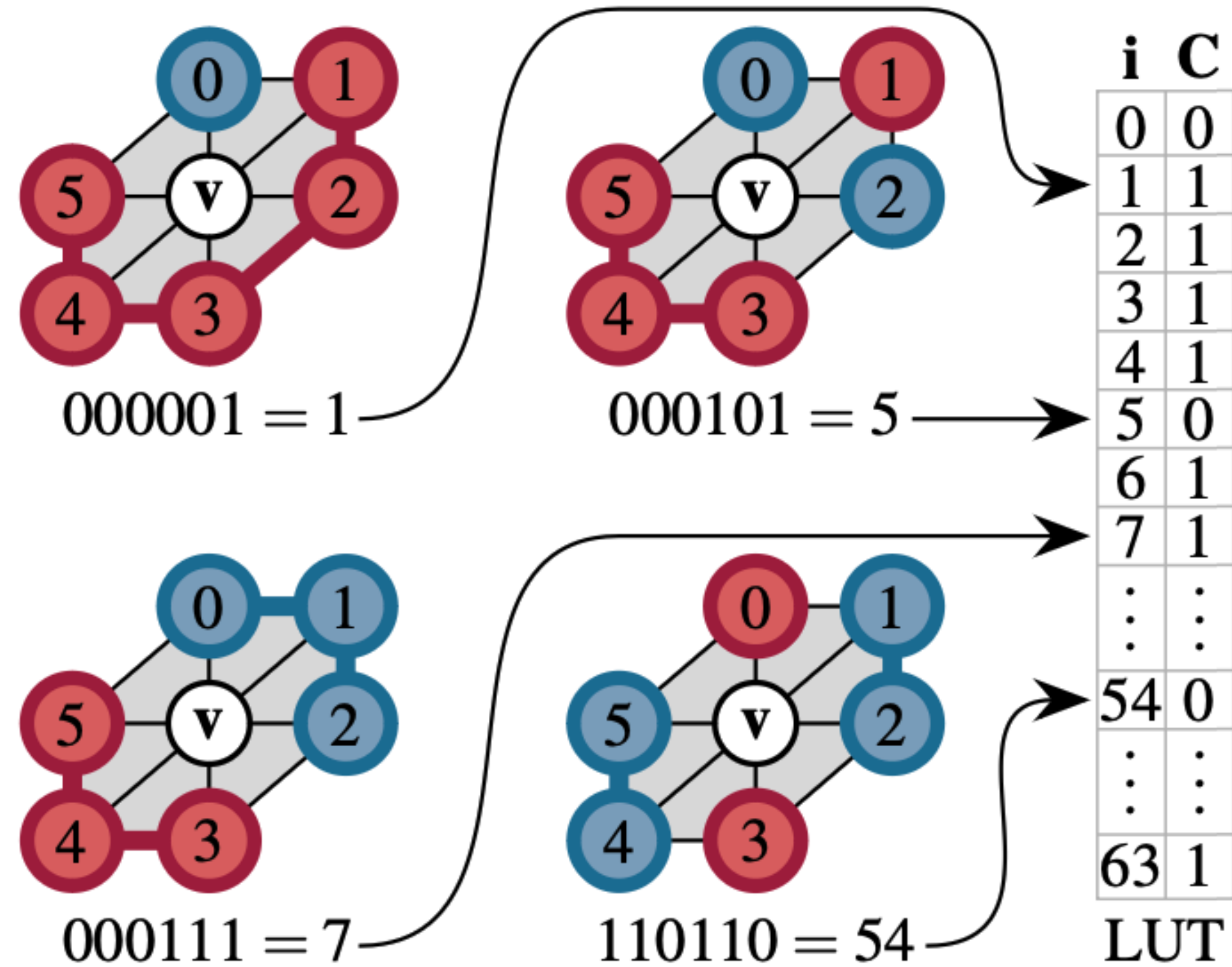
f) Genus Saddle



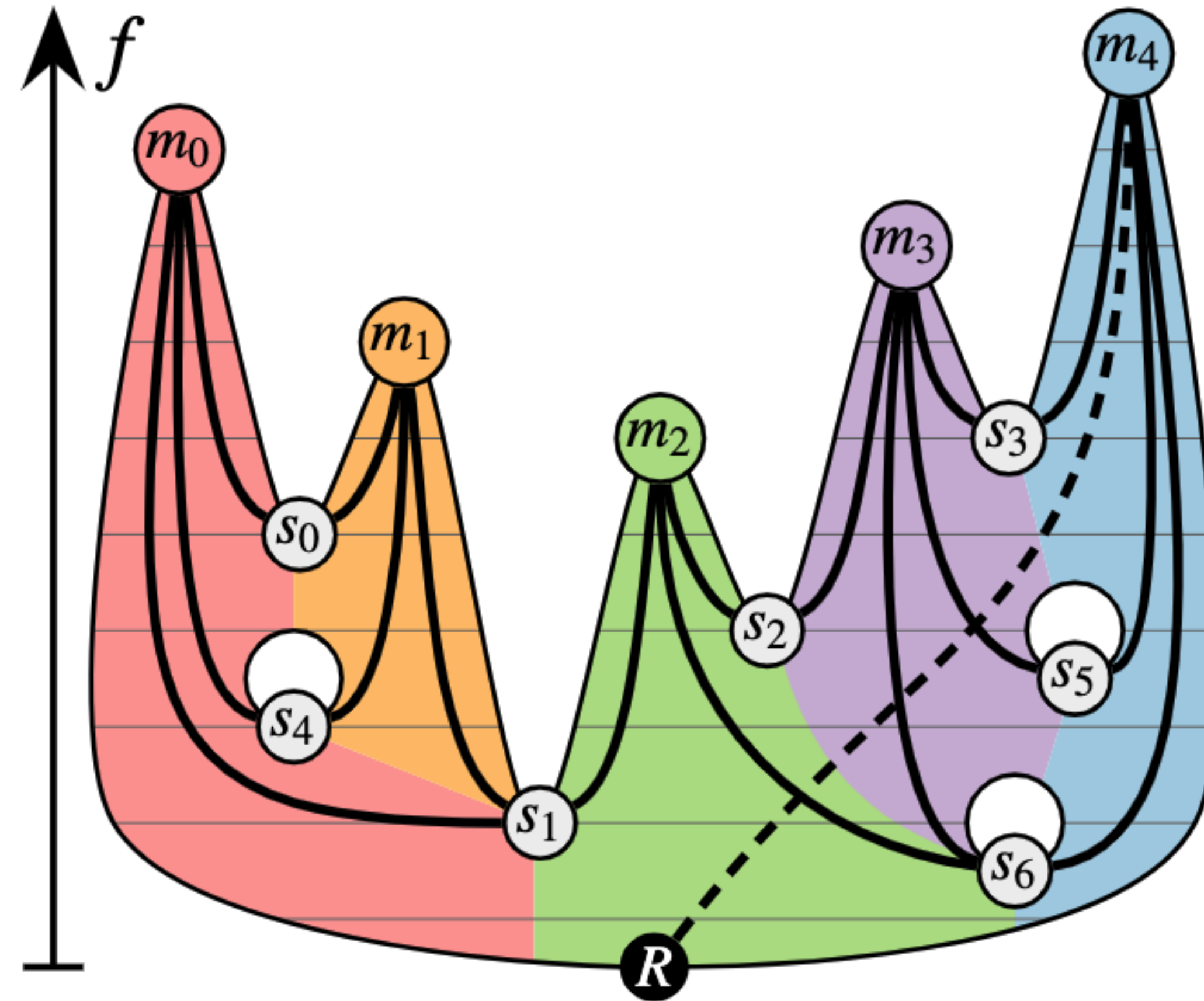
# Critical Point Computation

- critical points are characterized by the connectivity of their upper and lower link, for split tree upper link
- a vertex can only be a split / merge saddle if its upper link vertices lead to at least two distinct maxima through a monotone path
- this is already recorded in the descending manifold

# Critical Point Computation

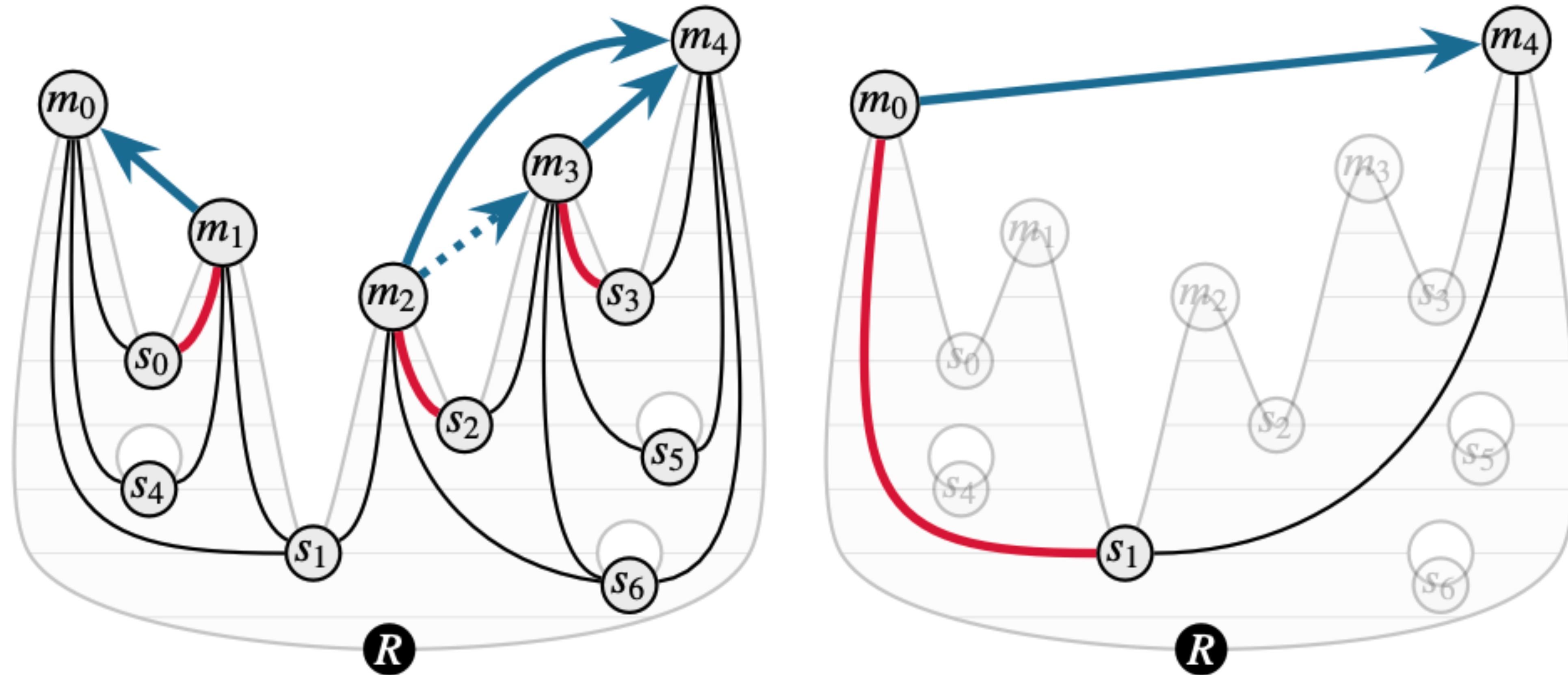


# Extremum Graph Computation

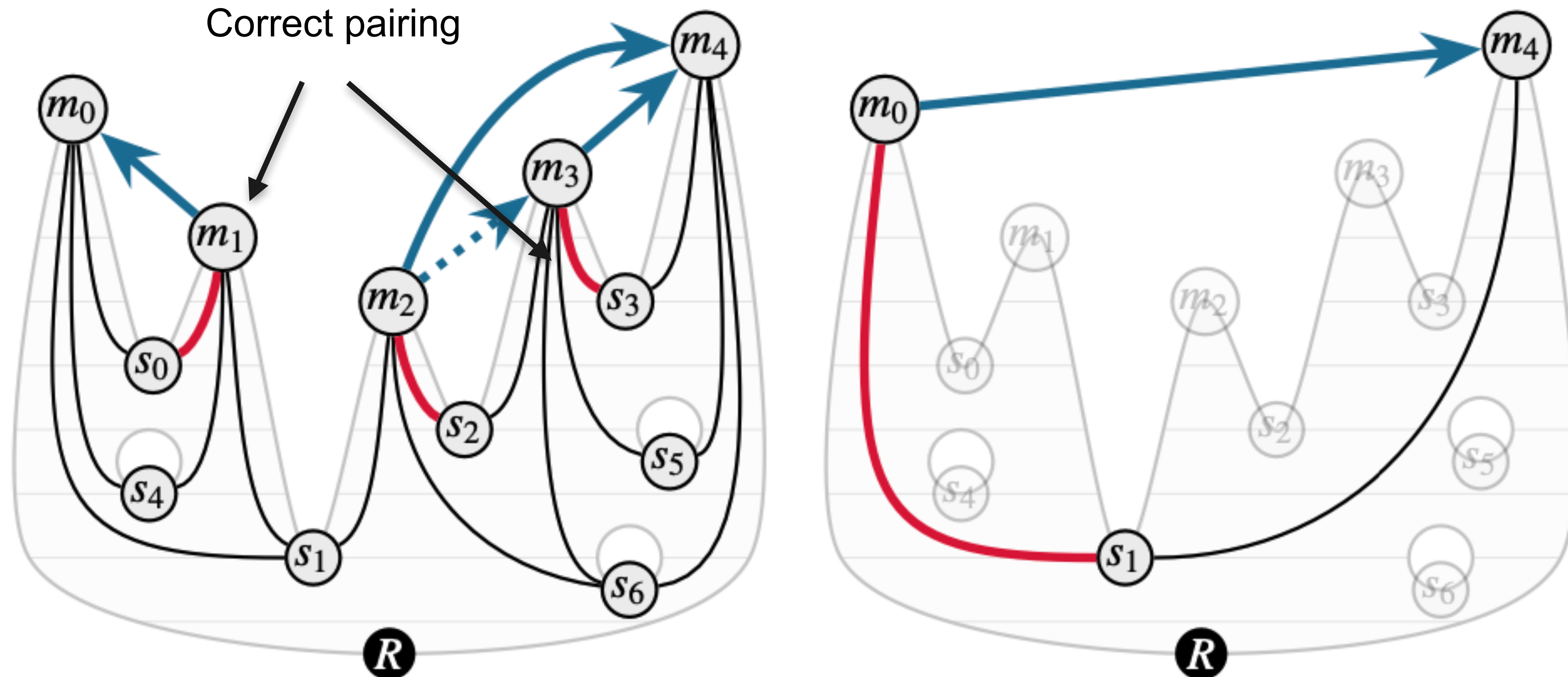




# Merge Tree Computation

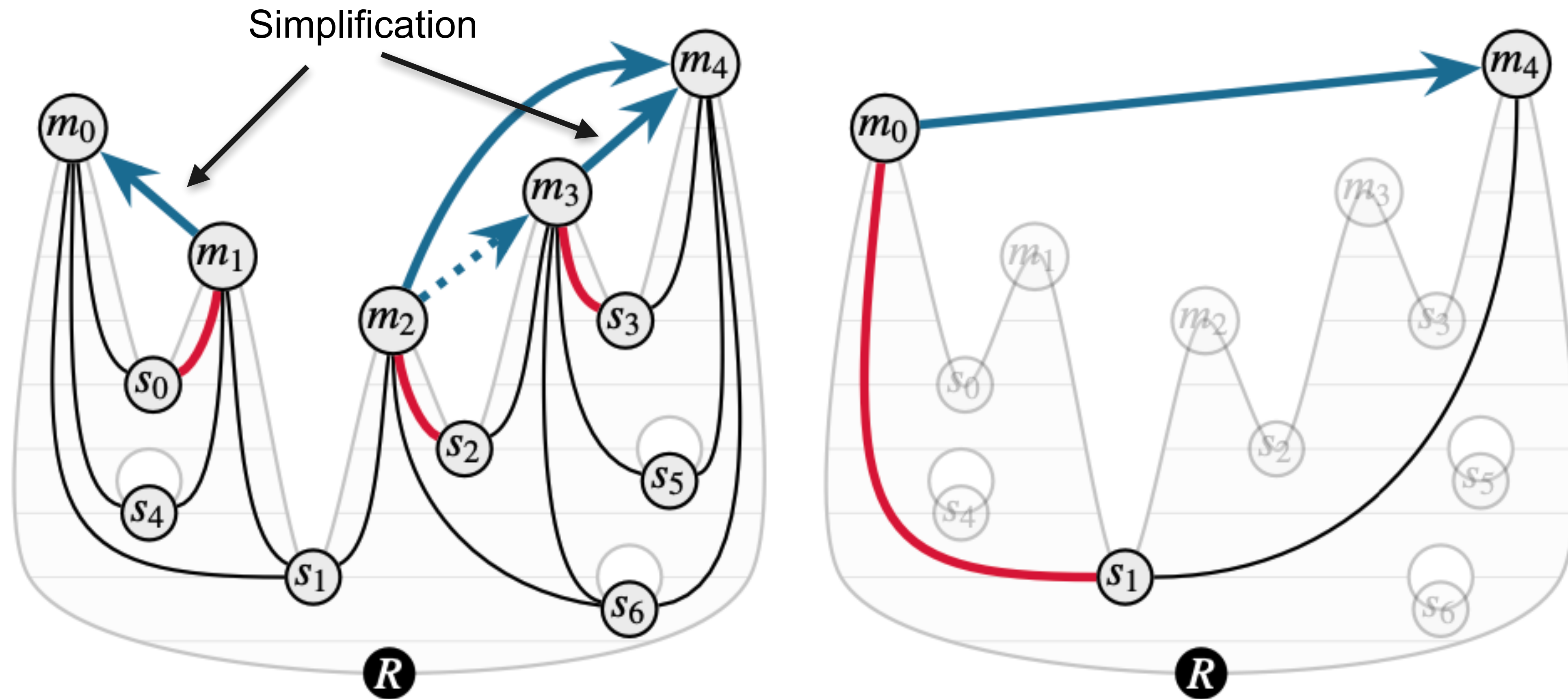


# Merge Tree Computation



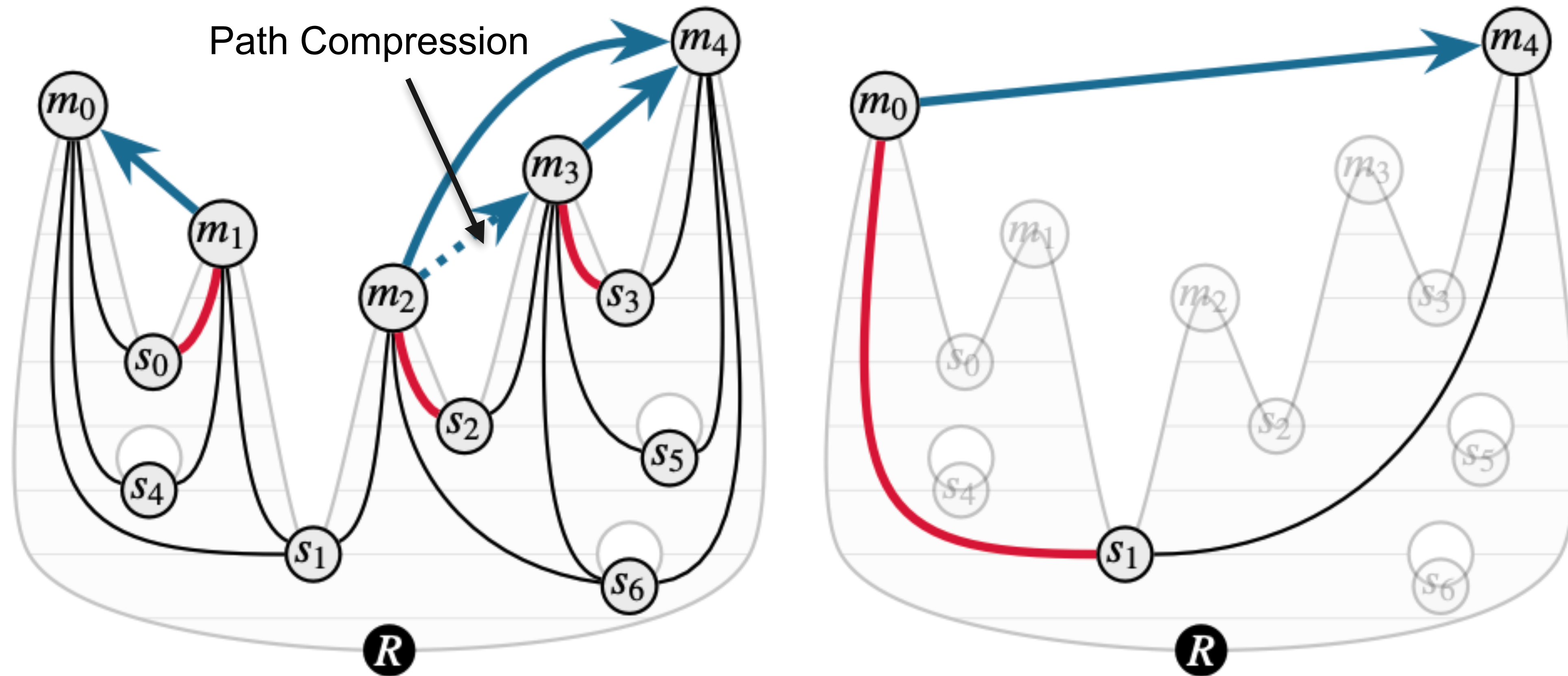
$(m_i, s_i)$  where  $m_i$  is the smallest maximum of  $s_i$   
and  $s_i$  is the largest saddle of  $m_i$

# Merge Tree Computation

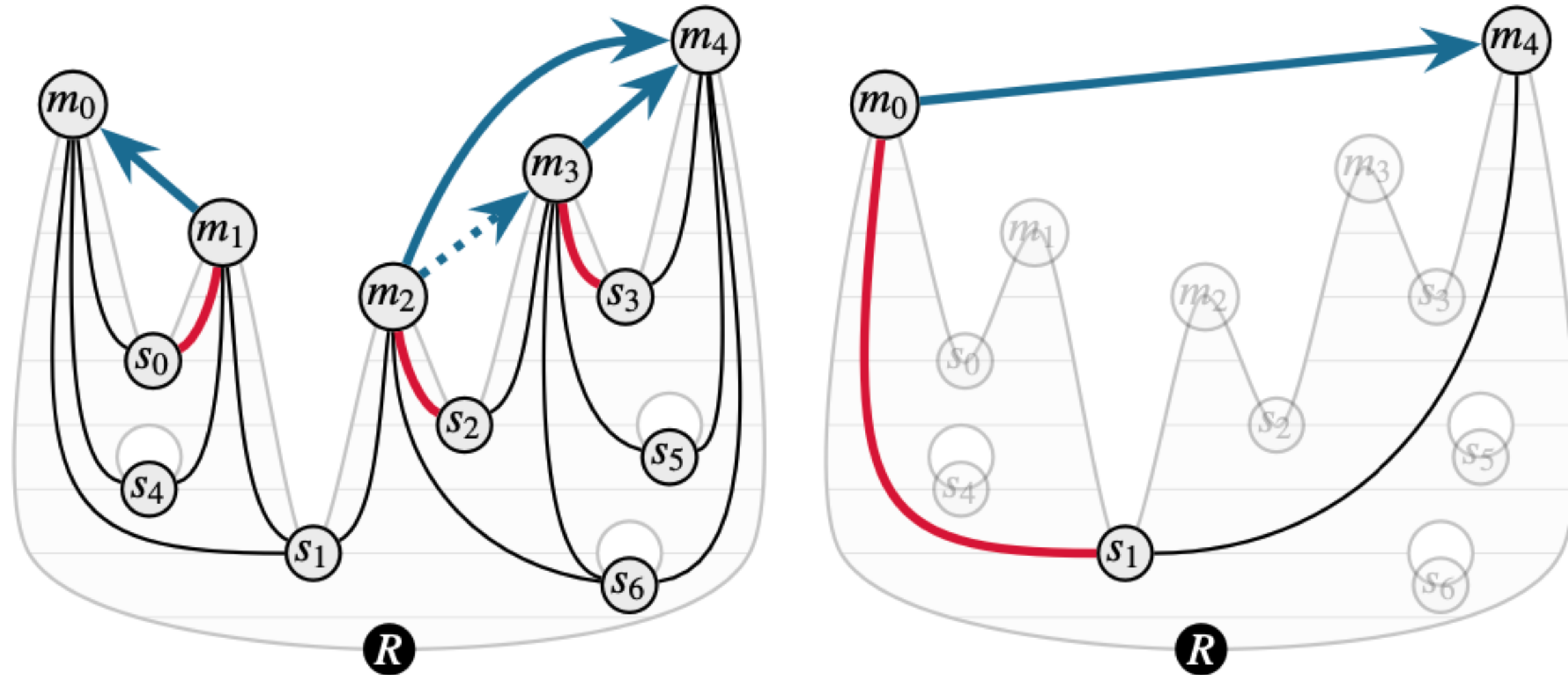




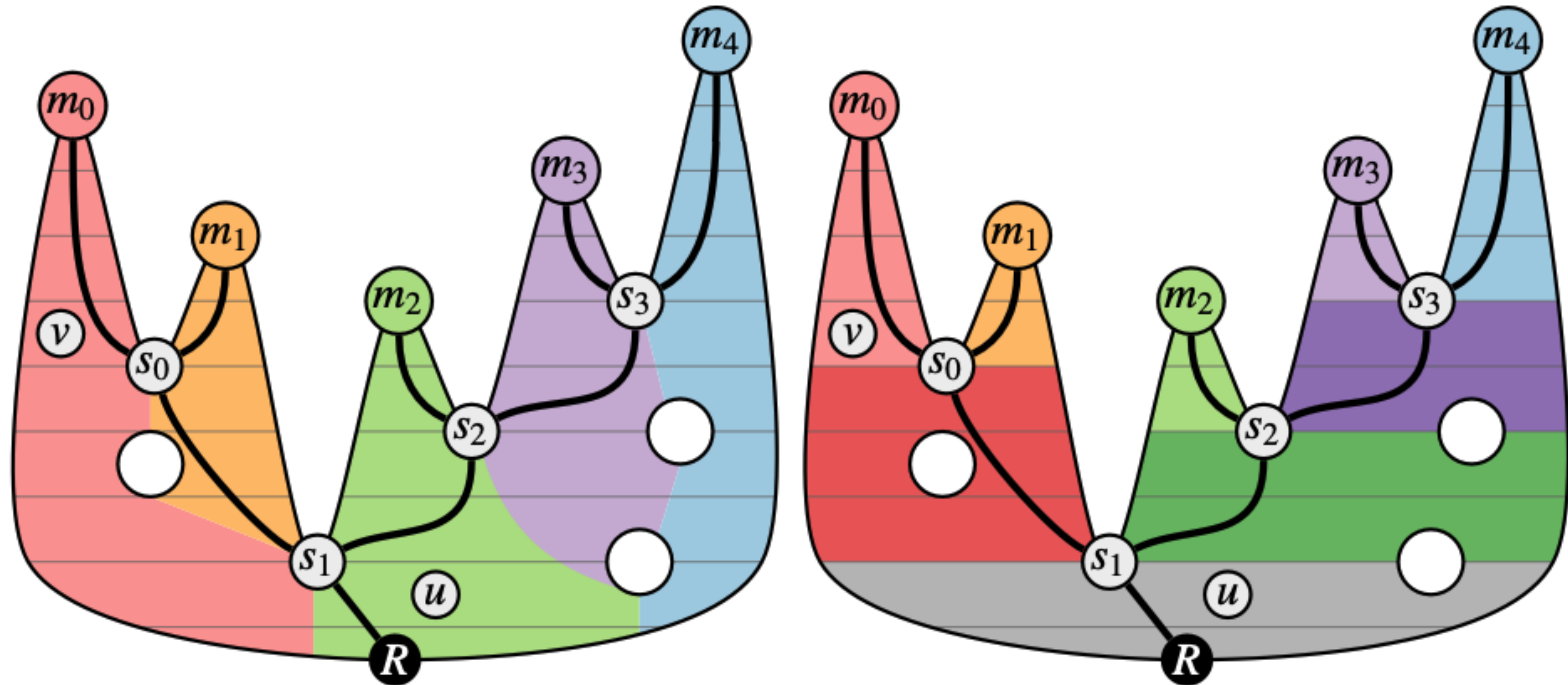
# Merge Tree Computation



# Merge Tree Computation



# Merge Tree Augmentation





# Results

Dataset	Algorithm	SU	56T	32T	16T	8T	4T	2T	1T
ctBones [41] 128 <sup>3</sup> (3.26%)	ExTreeM	-	0.50	0.56	0.80	1.17	2.11	3.27	5.98
	PPP	<b>3.48</b>	1.74	1.90	2.50	3.96	5.74	10.86	20.36
	FTM-Tree	<b>14.34</b>	7.17	5.13	4.37	5.08	5.74	6.47	9.66
Backpack [24] 512 × 512 × 373 (4.79%)	ExTreeM	-	4.42	4.67	6.81	10.58	14.01	25.25	45.23
	PPP	<b>3.03</b>	13.41	15.59	21.89	34.97	64.44	91.50	172.45
	FTM-Tree	<b>14.32</b>	63.33	45.28	40.27	44.69	41.73	51.31	79.02
Magnetic Reconnection [20] 512 <sup>3</sup> (8.84%)	ExTreeM	-	21.58	23.92	33.15	48.13	60.79	105.52	195.81
	PPP	<b>2.95</b>	63.72	73.39	103.75	164.92	210.57	395.35	726.40
	FTM-Tree	<b>42.35</b>	914.22	787.64	865.48	830.96	820.62	924.67	931.89
Rayleigh-Taylor instability [11] 1024 <sup>3</sup> (0.30%)	ExTreeM	-	14.21	21.50	39.16	72.56	137.31	268.47	503.67
	PPP	<b>8.01</b>	113.76	157.82	262.92	482.16	738.87	1513.28	3009.64
	FTM-Tree	<b>10.41</b>	147.88	147.78	167.88	207.60	376.77	725.51	1284.83
Neurons in Marmoset [16] 1024 × 1024 × 314 (15.21%)	ExTreeM	-	32.34	37.39	48.04	67.86	95.01	149.20	262.18
	PPP	<b>2.05</b>	66.18	76.14	105.82	157.29	280.86	445.43	887.27
Kingsnake [36] 1024 × 1024 × 795 (4.71%)	ExTreeM	-	36.34	43.99	59.17	93.39	128.17	235.03	434.40
	PPP	<b>2.79</b>	97.97	118.47	170.53	272.38	445.99	823.12	1641.87
Jet in Crossflow [18] 1408 × 1080 × 1100 (0.03%)	ExTreeM	-	14.26	21.39	37.51	71.55	134.80	270.67	521.87
	PPP	<b>11.20</b>	159.71	226.46	386.06	718.04	1223.16	2386.21	4609.00
Richtmyer-Meshkov instability [10] 1536 × 1536 × 1408 (0.31%)	ExTreeM	-	39.15	56.85	98.95	182.57	287.42	502.10	844.03
	PPP	<b>5.01</b>	196.00	258.66	422.94	756.77	1316.27	2110.14	4163.87
Unstructured Richtmyer-Meshkov [10] ~7×10 <sup>6</sup> vertices, ~42×10 <sup>6</sup> edges (12.82%)	ExTreeM	-	1.48	1.76	2.57	4.12	6.97	11.60	21.68
	FTM-Tree	<b>67.85</b>	100.42	93.76	87.38	92.12	94.69	94.48	100.61
Perlin Noise 256 <sup>3</sup> (23.28%)	ExTreeM	-	2.24	2.60	3.41	4.58	5.58	9.67	16.60
	PPP	<b>1.83</b>	4.10	4.43	5.92	9.17	18.48	22.65	39.29
	FTM-Tree	<b>139.85</b>	313.26	281.10	273.31	207.78	272.25	204.69	273.59
Perlin Noise 1024 <sup>3</sup> (23.20%)	ExTreeM	-	148.81	181.72	243.14	379.63	490.85	897.46	1811.55
	PPP	<b>1.41</b>	209.42	251.81	373.76	604.46	892.84	1766.66	3285.86

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	PPP	<b>1.41</b>	209.42

# Conclusion

## Contributions:

- generic merge tree computation scheme
- novel merge tree algorithm with high parallel efficiency and low memory footprint
- open-source implementation in the Topology ToolKit

## Future Work:

- adapting the generic concept with other merge tree algorithms e.g. Triplet Merge Tree or Parallel Peak Pruning
- GPU and distributed versions of ExTreeM

# References

- R. G. Maack, J. Lukasczyk, J. Tierny, H. Hagen, R. Maciejewski, and C. Garth. Parallel Computation of Piecewise Linear Morse-Smale Segmentations. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 2023.
- C. Gueunet, P. Fortin, J. Jomier, and J. Tierny. Task-Based Augmented Merge Trees with Fibonacci Heaps. *IEEE Symposium on Large Data Analysis and Visualization*, 2017.
- H. A. Carr, O. Rübel, G. H. Weber, and J. P. Ahrens. Optimization and Augmentation for Data Parallel Contour Trees. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 2021

# Thanks to:

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- You for listening