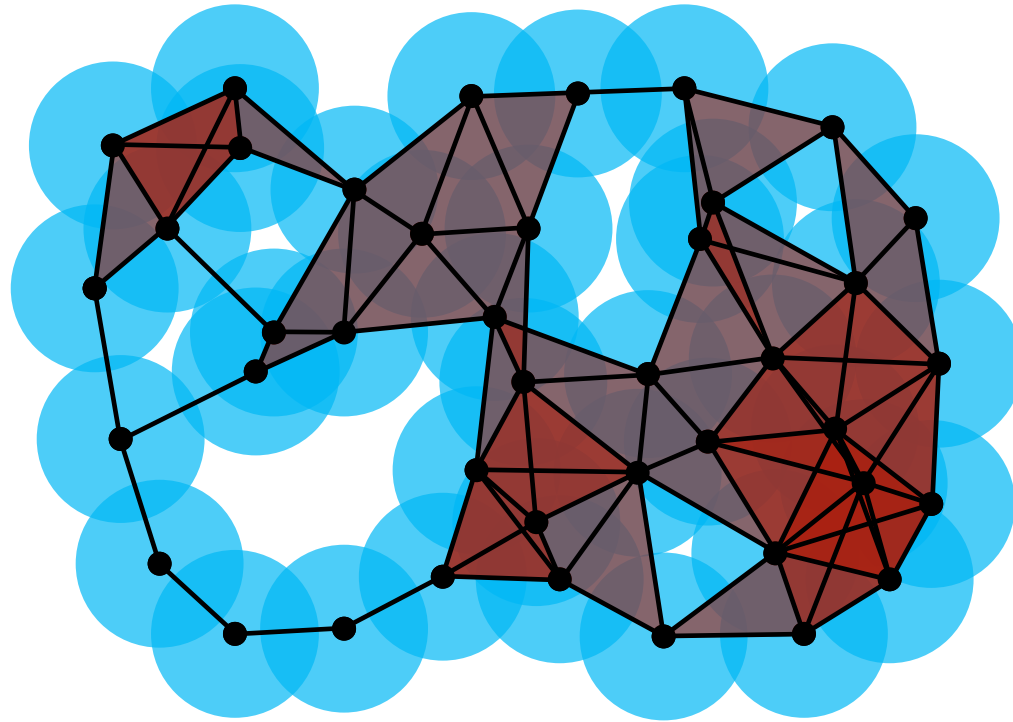


Evasion Paths in Mobile Sensor Networks



Henry Adams, University of Florida

Joint with Gunnar Carlsson

Joint with Deepjyoti Ghosh, Clark Mask, William Ott, Kyle Williams

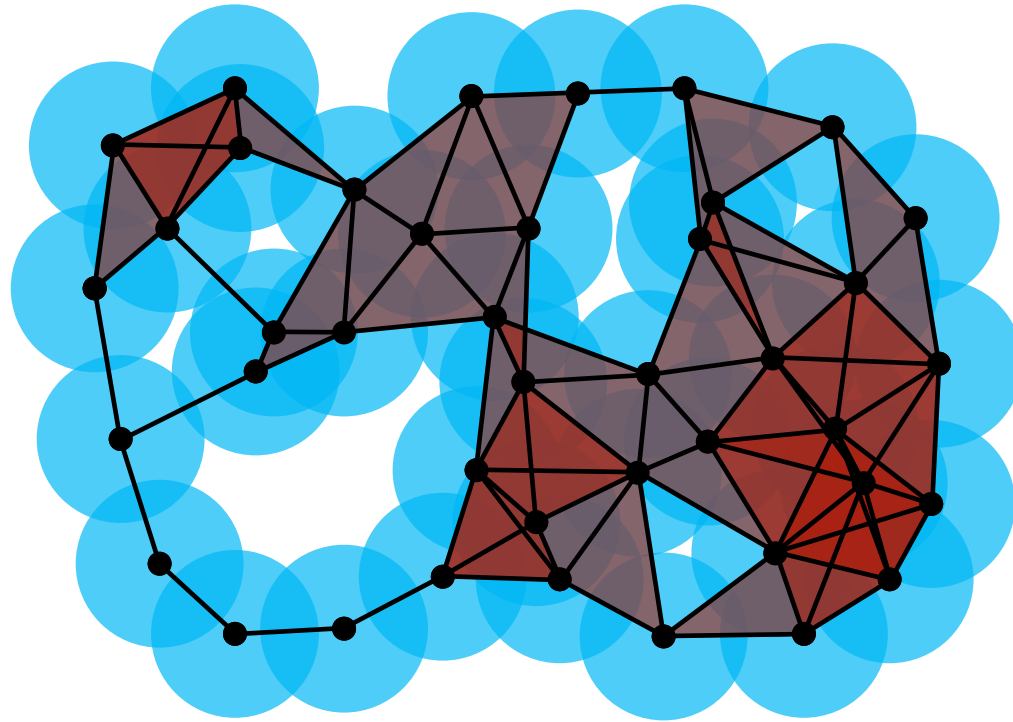


AATRN

Applied Algebraic Topology
Research Network

- www.aatrn.net
- 1-2 live talks per week
- 5,500 YouTube subscribers
- 22 hours watched per day

Evasion Paths in Mobile Sensor Networks



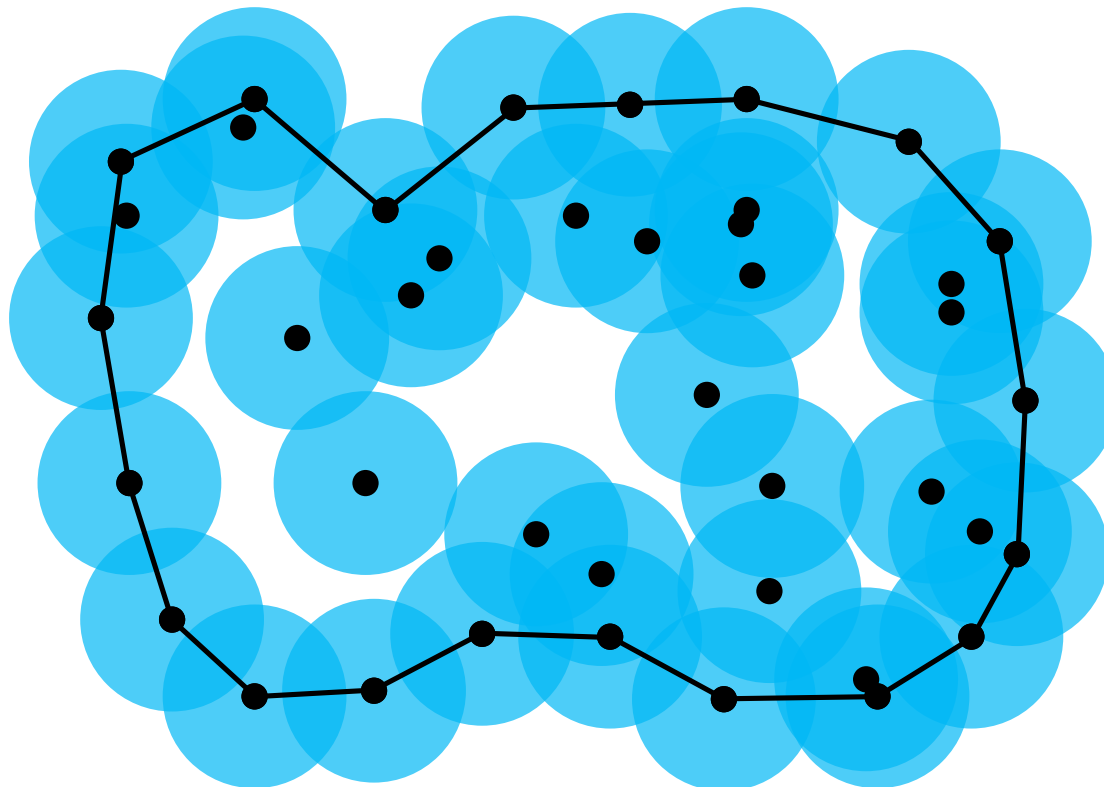
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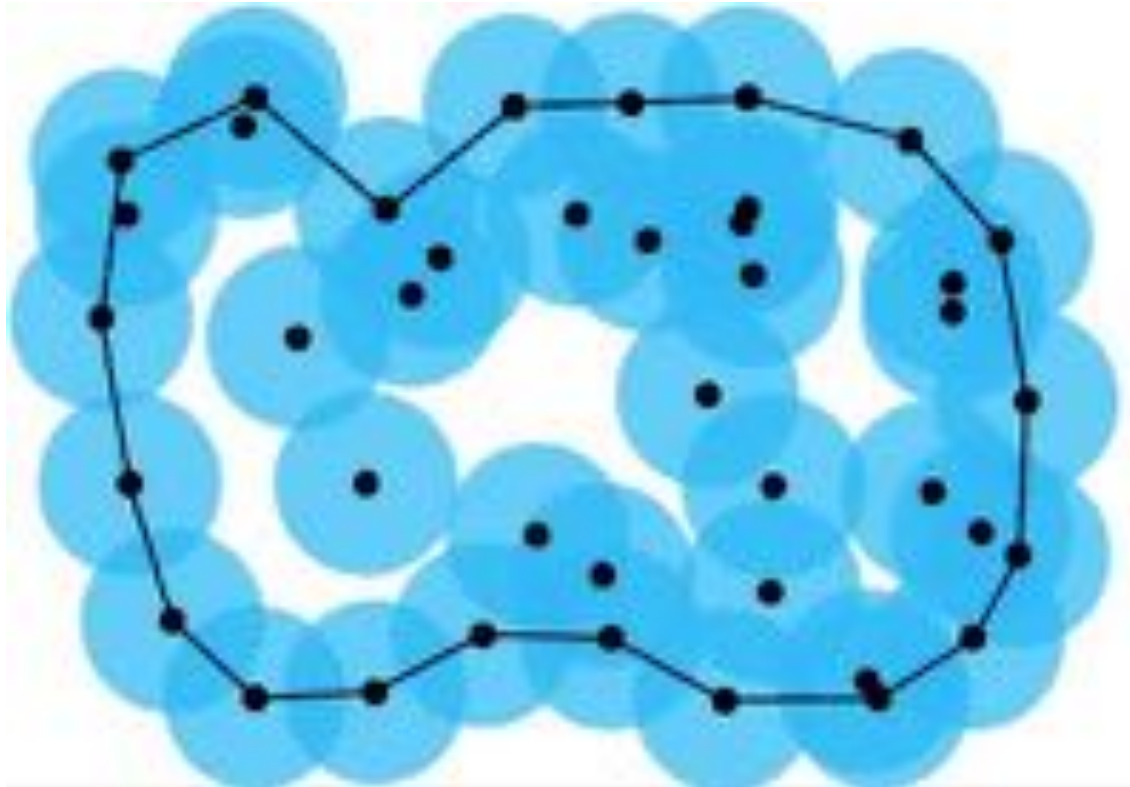
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- Is there an evasion path?



Coordinate-free Coverage in Sensor Networks with Controlled Boundaries via Homology by V. de Silva and R. Ghrist

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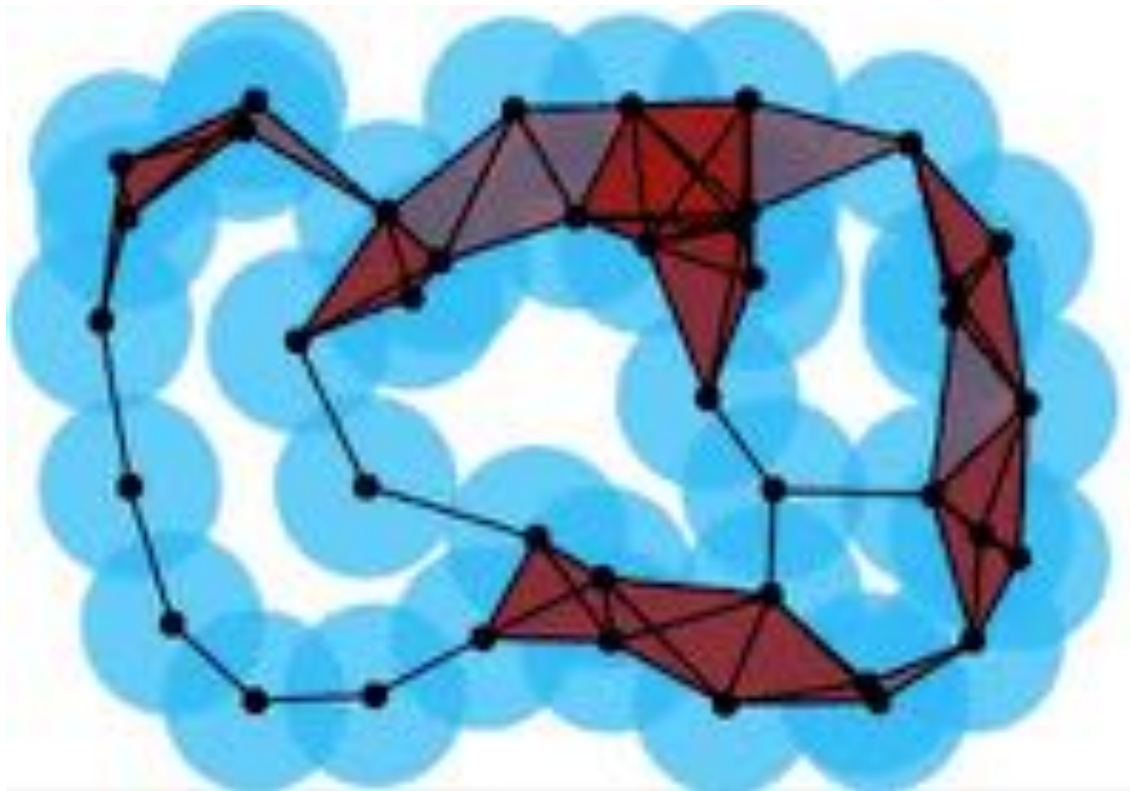
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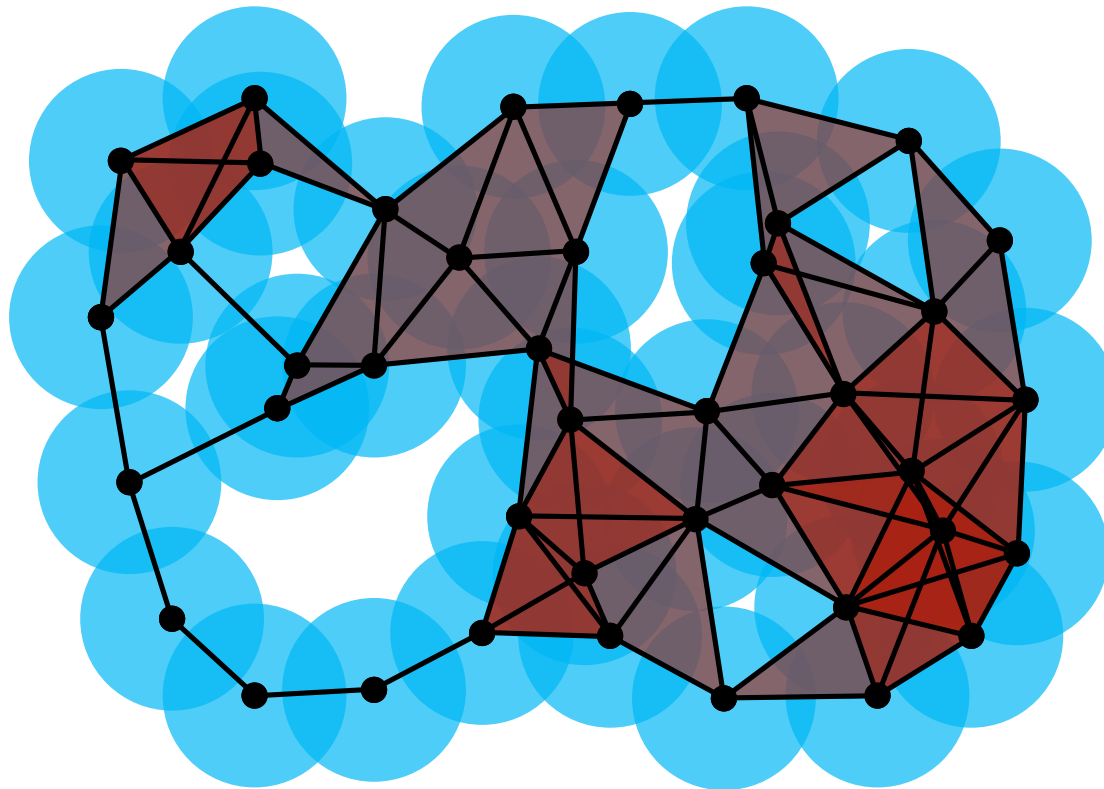
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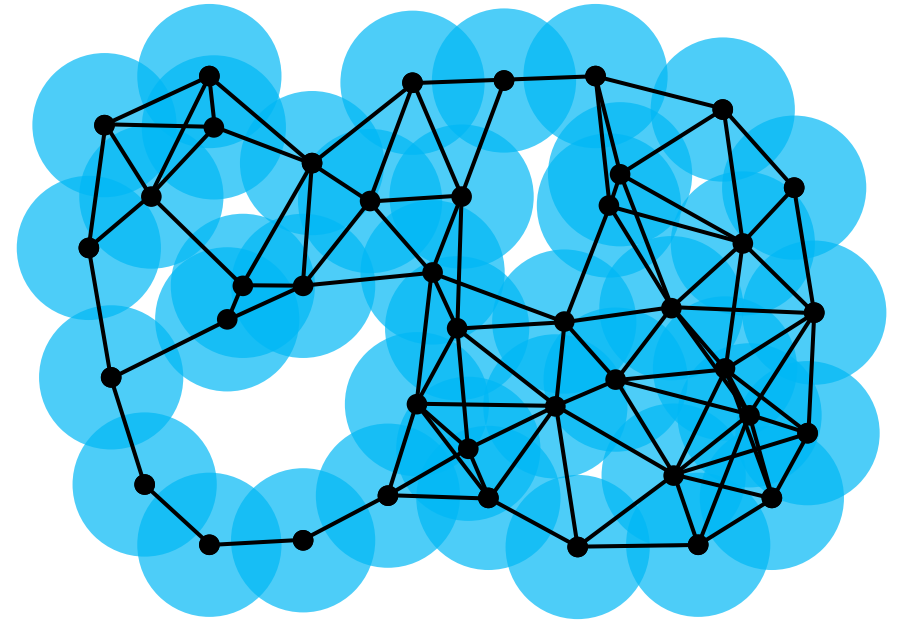
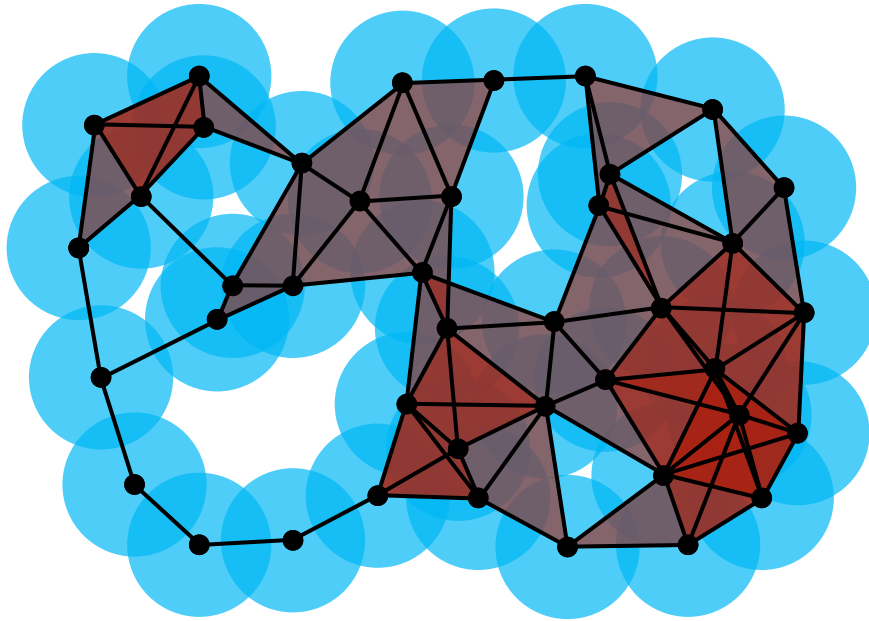
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Evasion problem

Čech complex

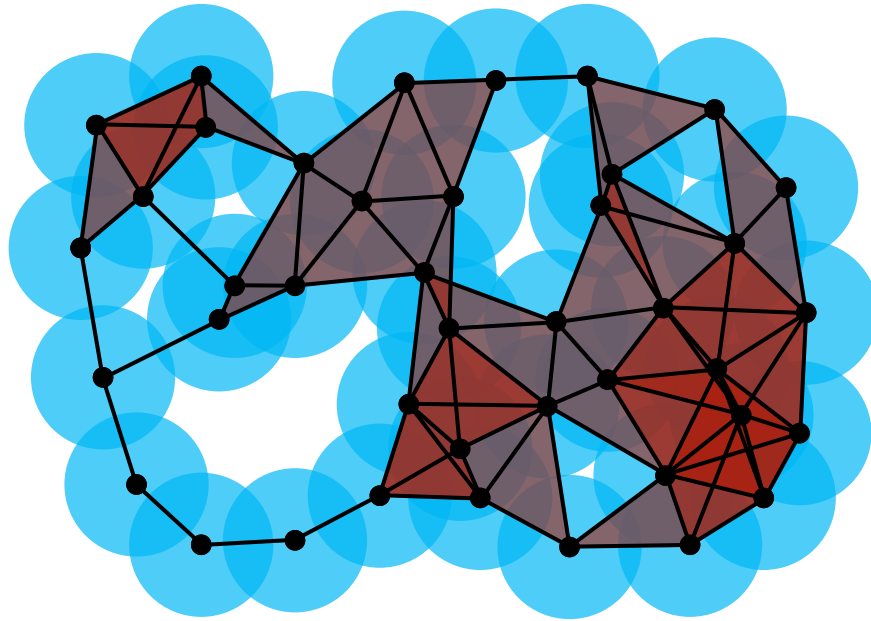


- One vertex for each ball
- Edges when 2 balls overlap
- Triangles when 3 balls overlap

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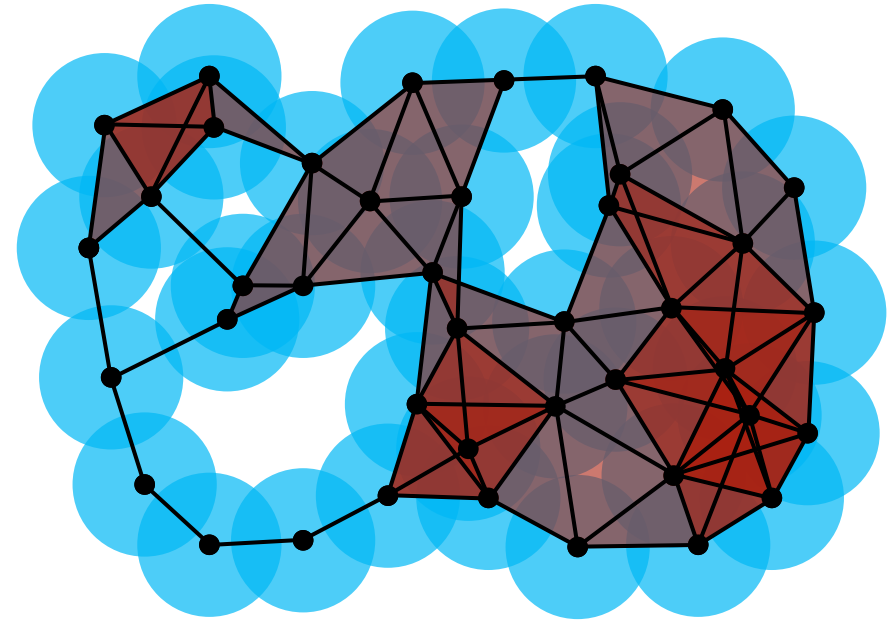
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Vietoris-Rips complex

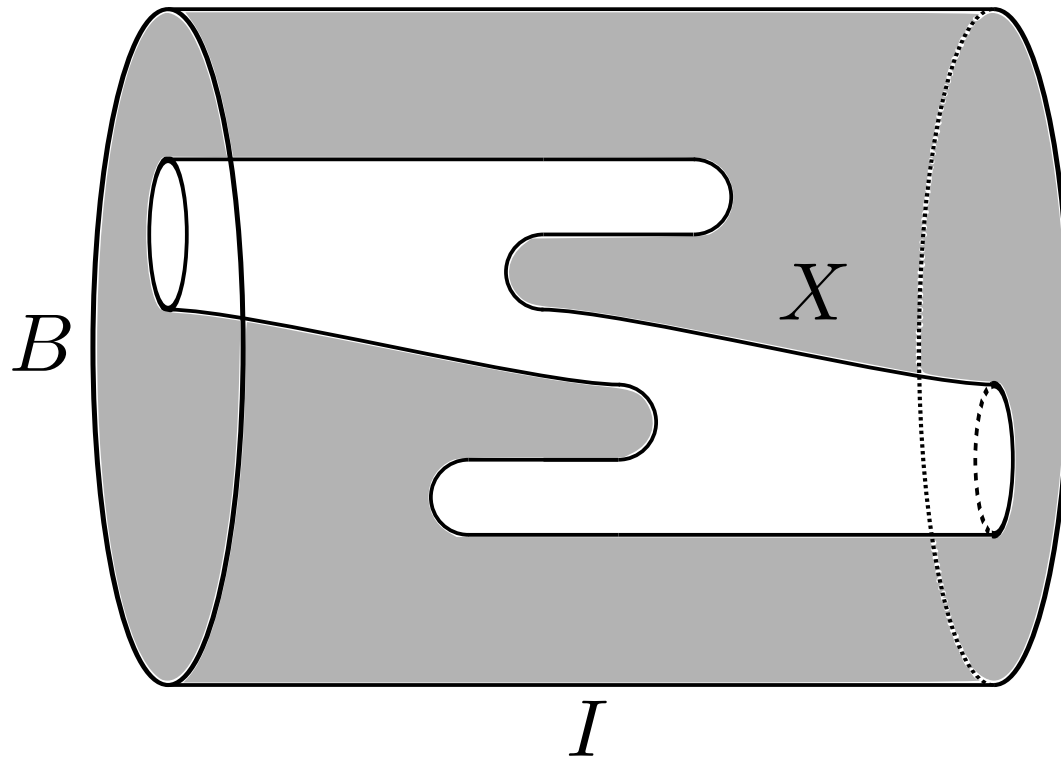


- One vertex for each ball
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- All possible triangles

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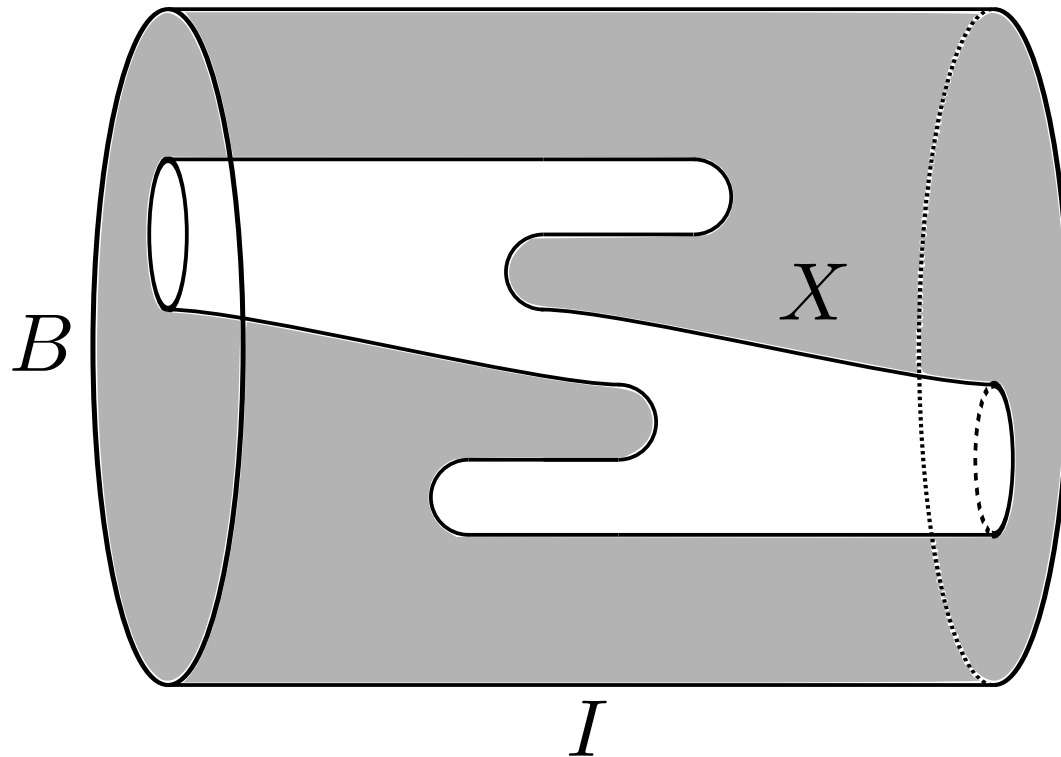
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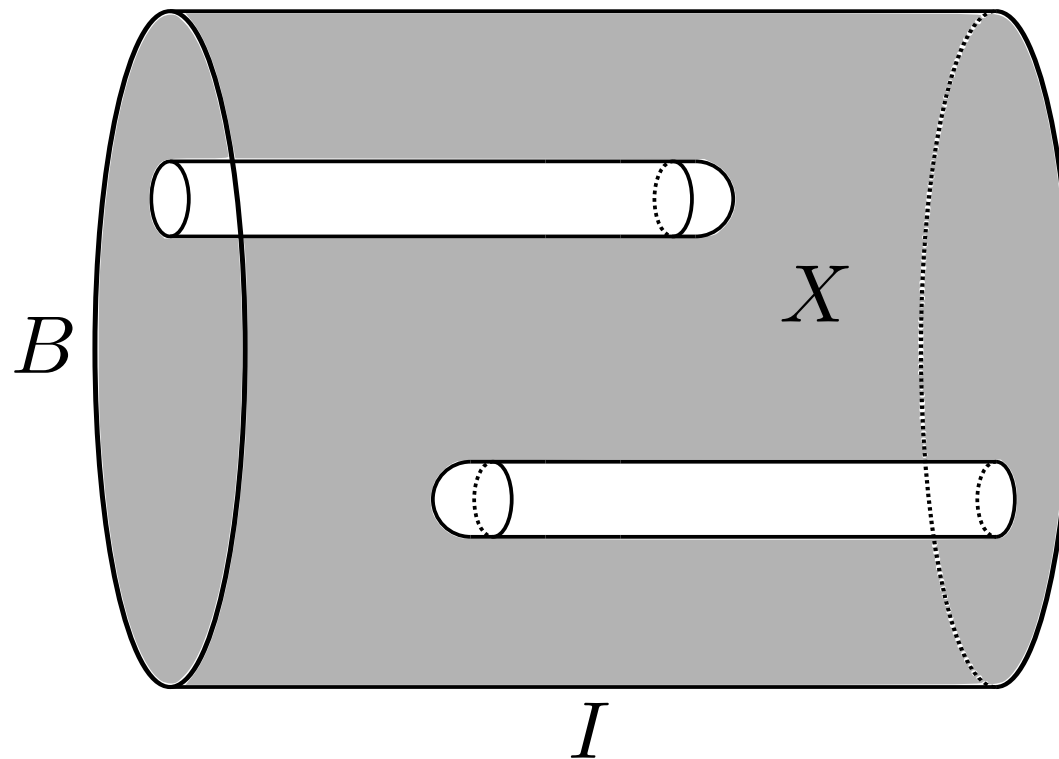
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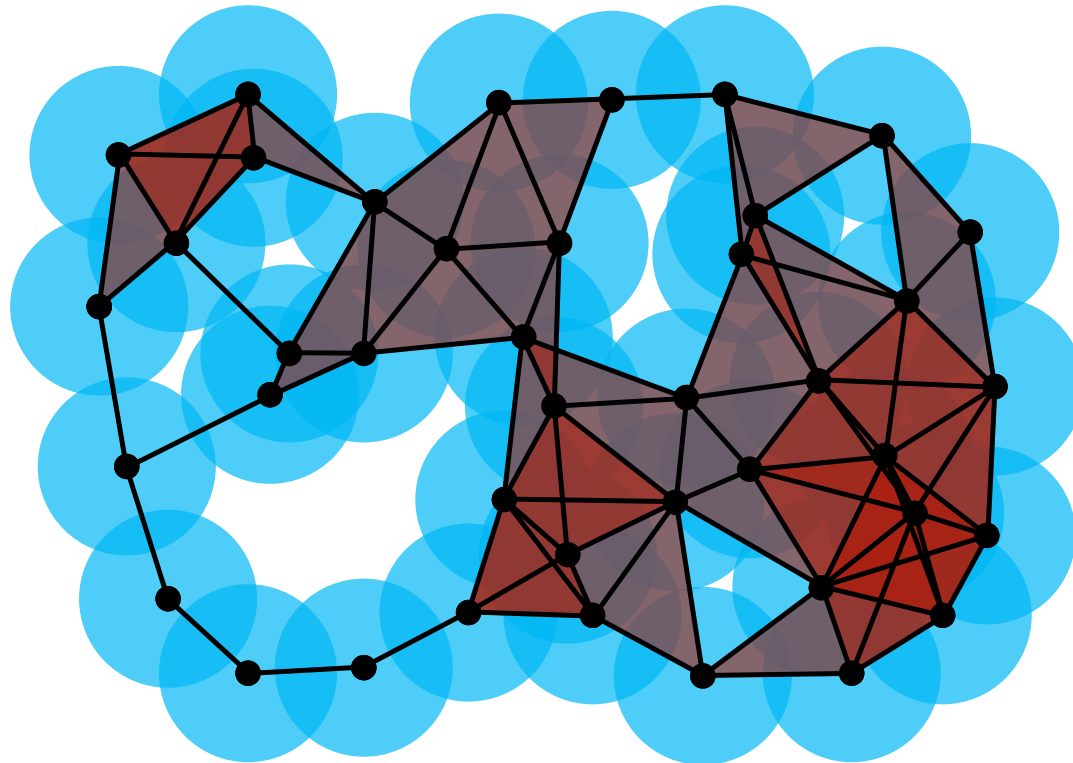
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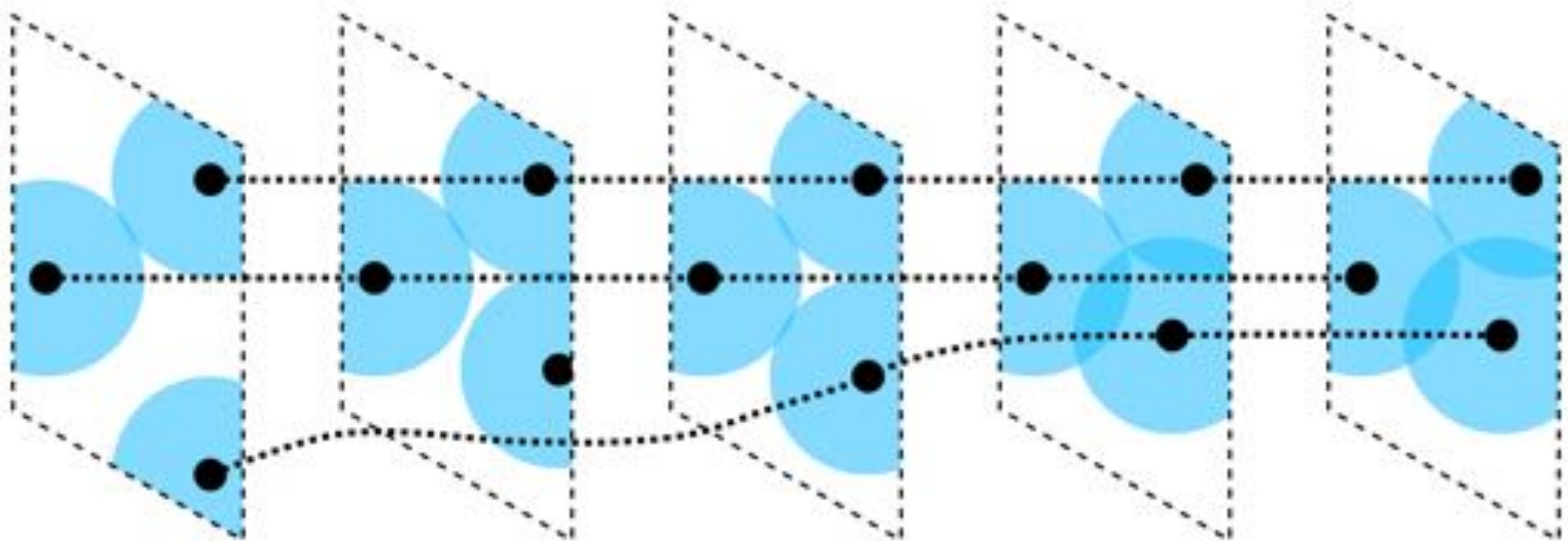
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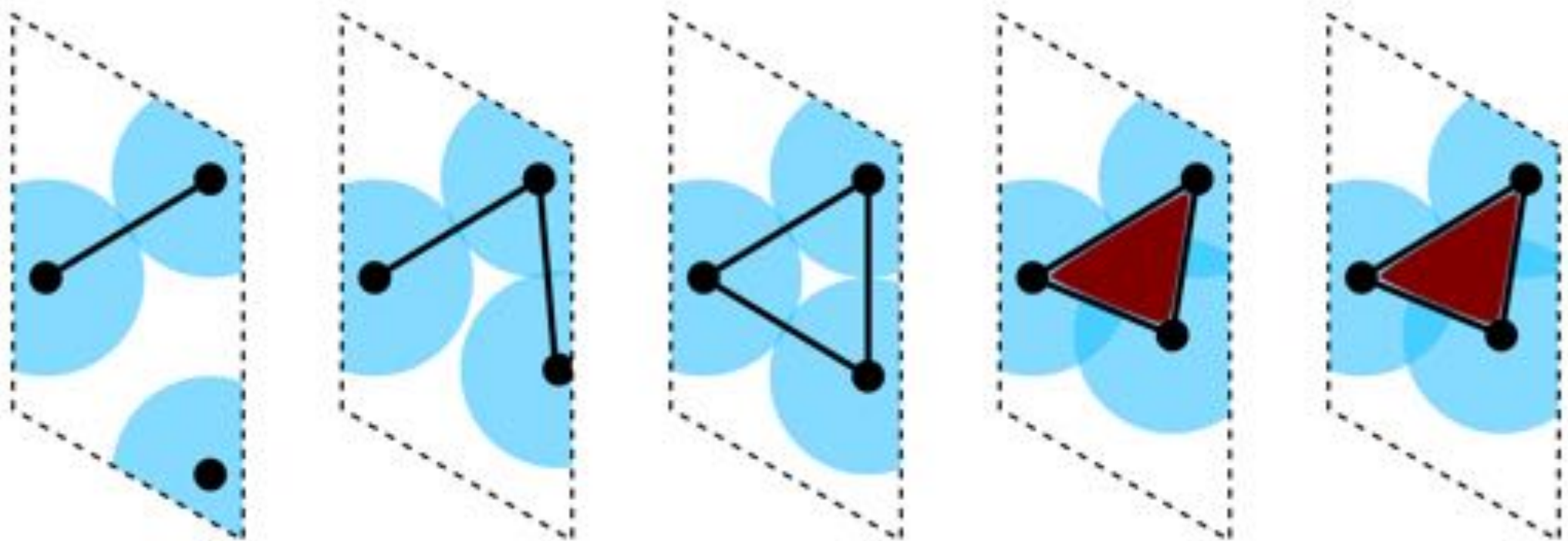
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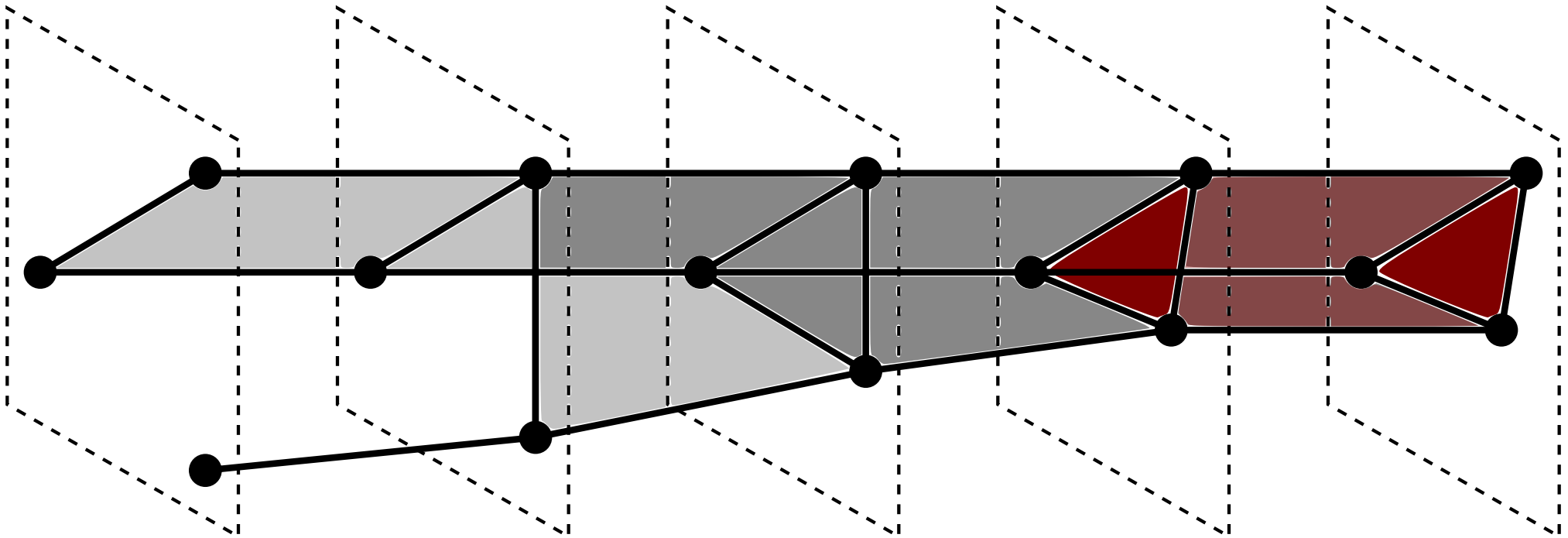
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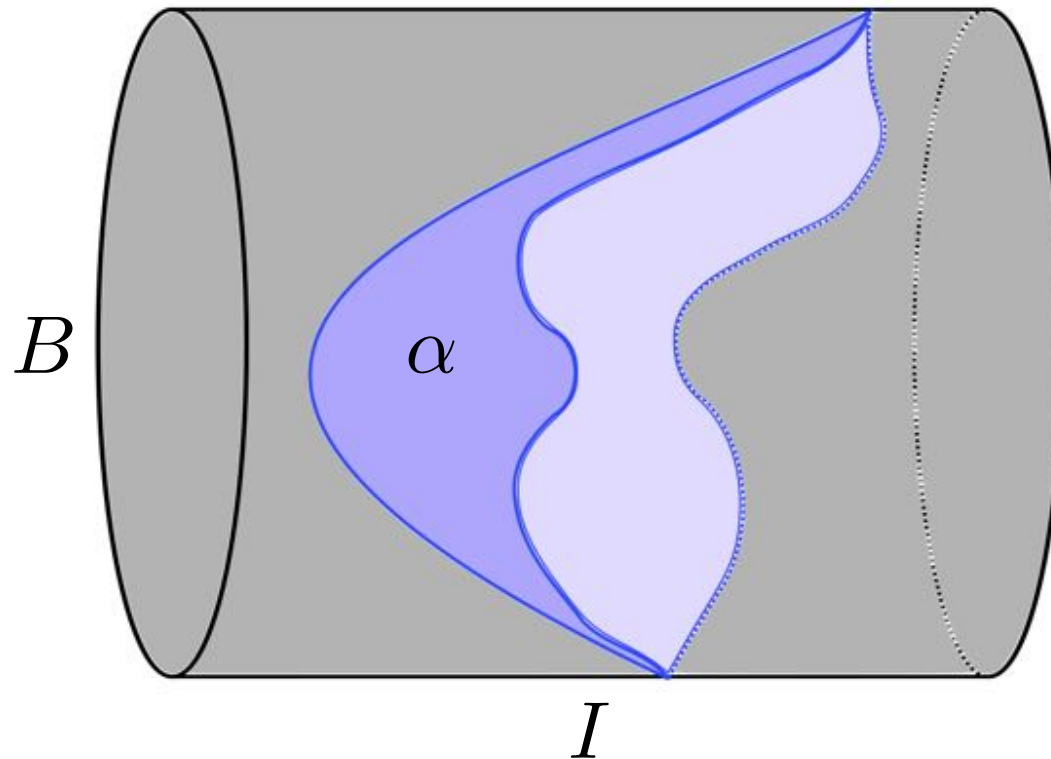
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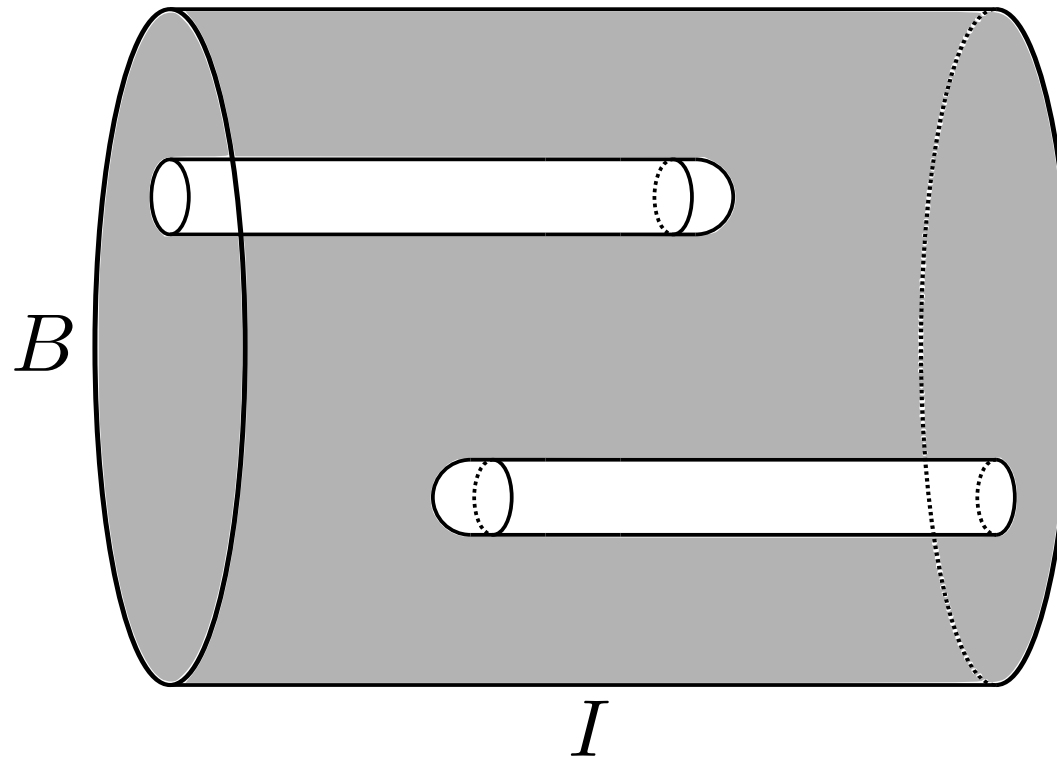
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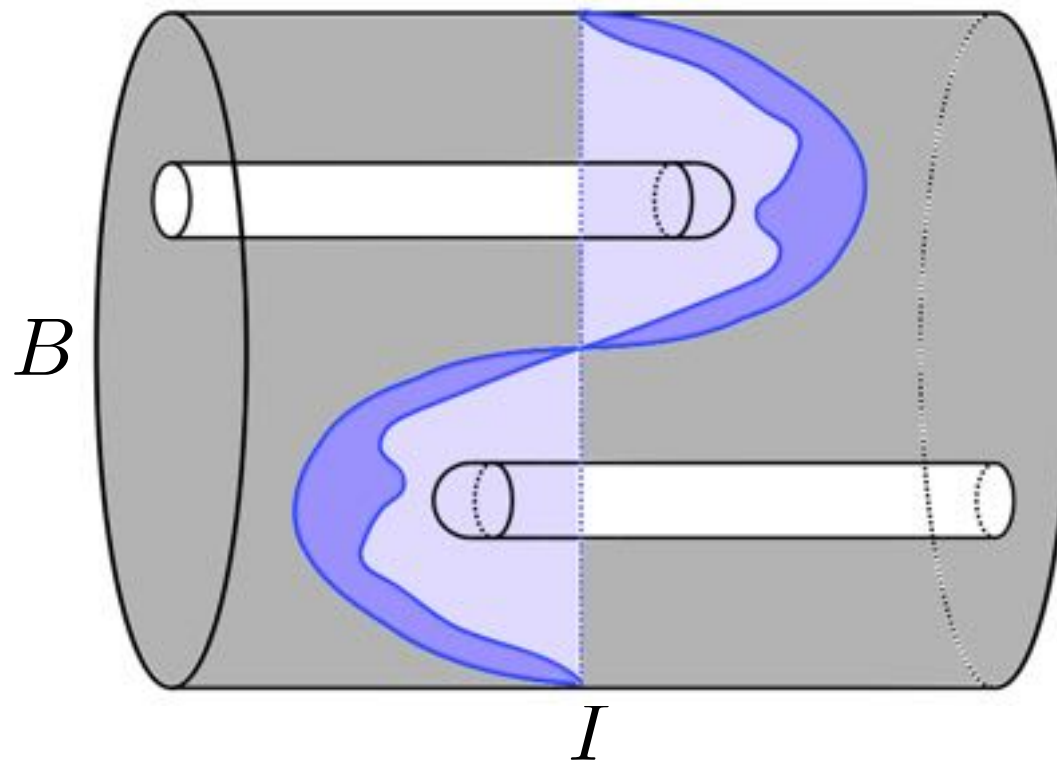
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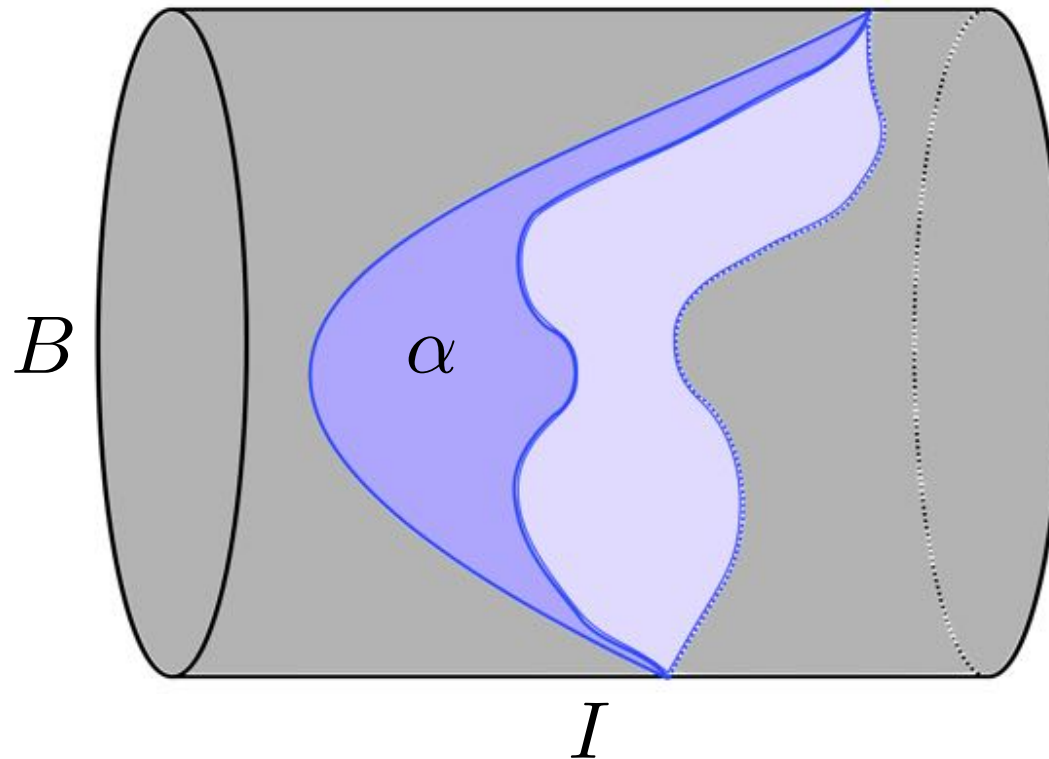
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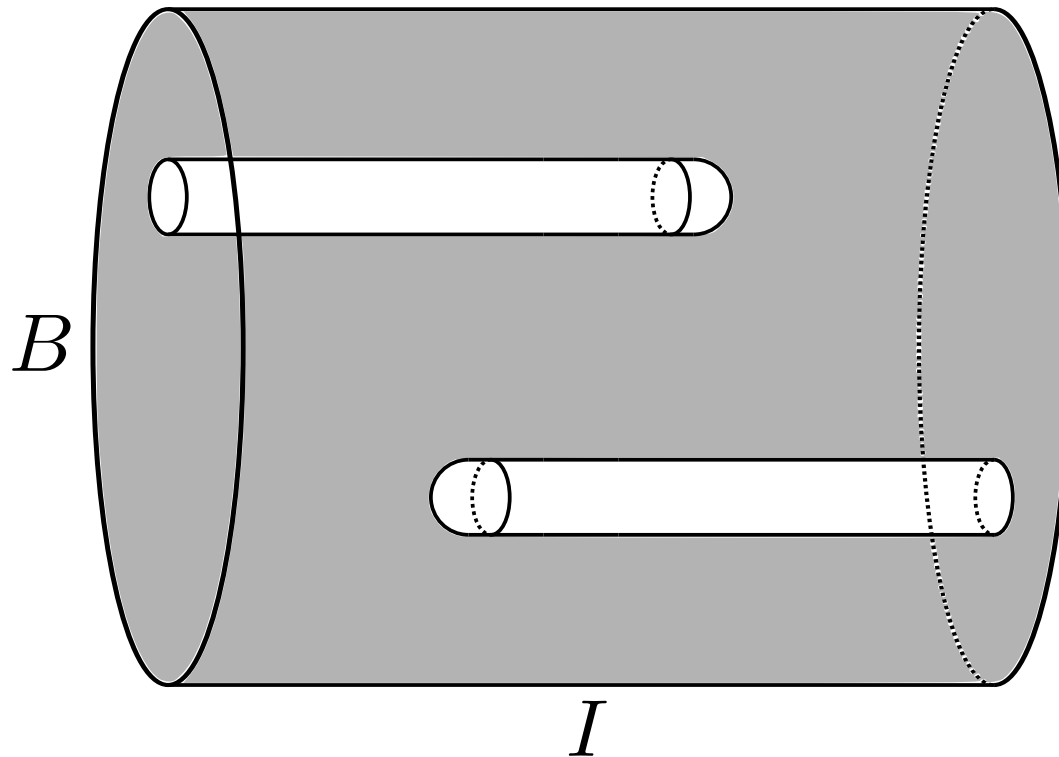
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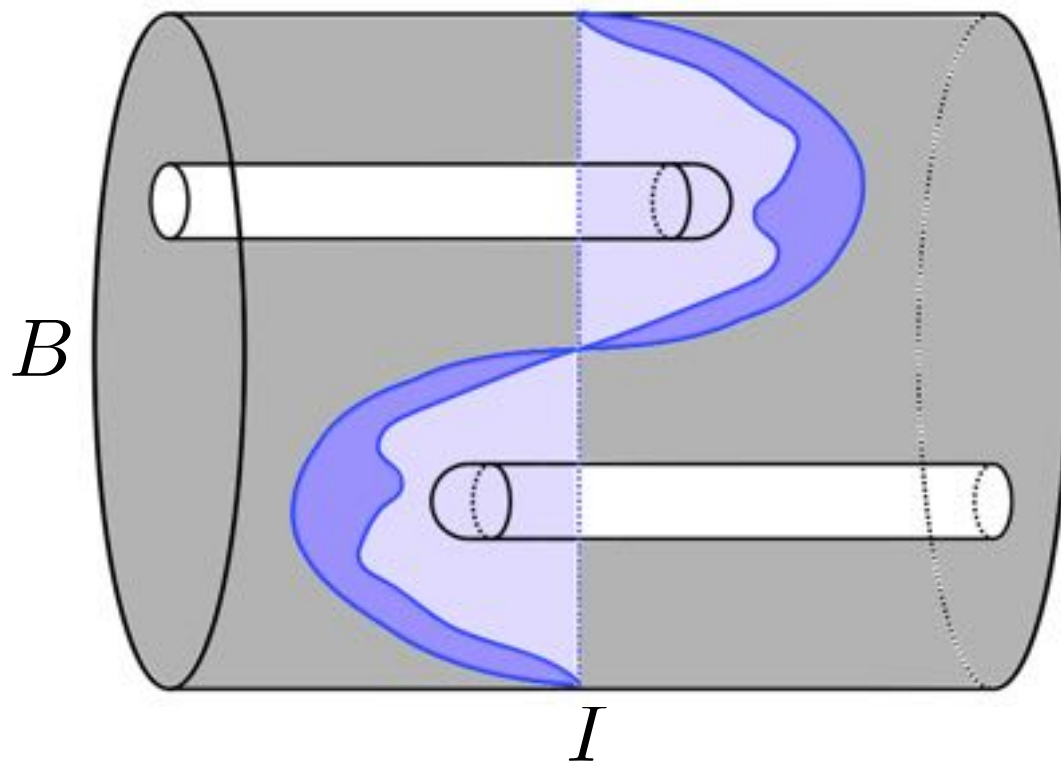
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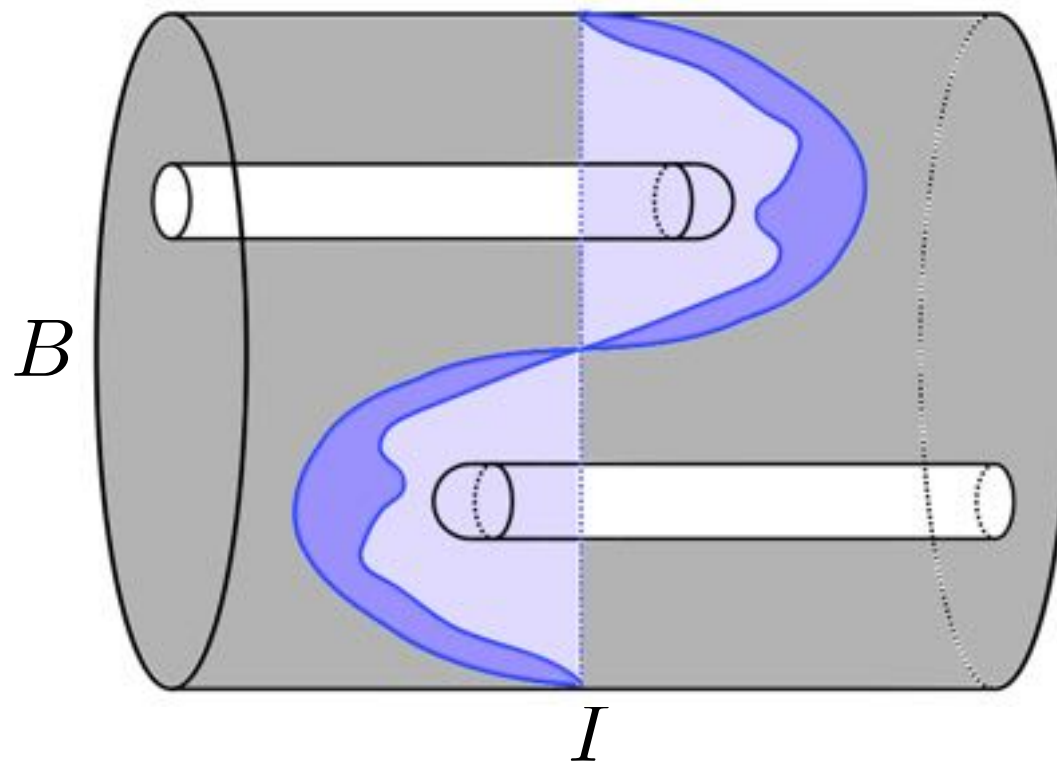
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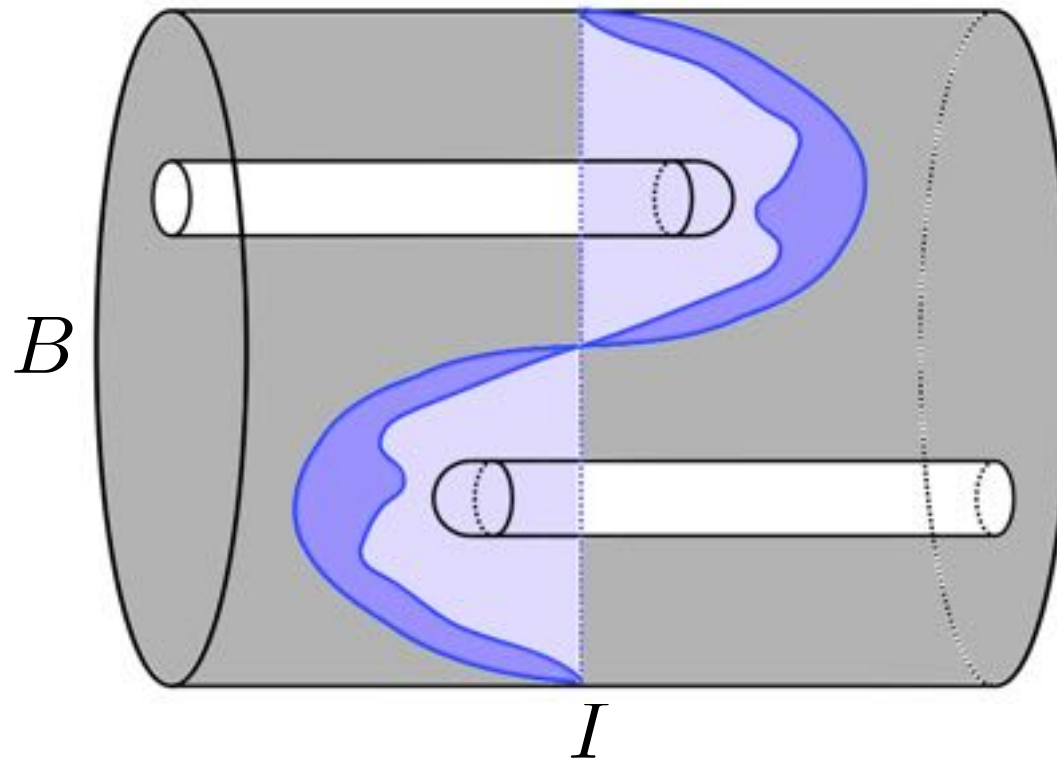
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- Coordinate-free.



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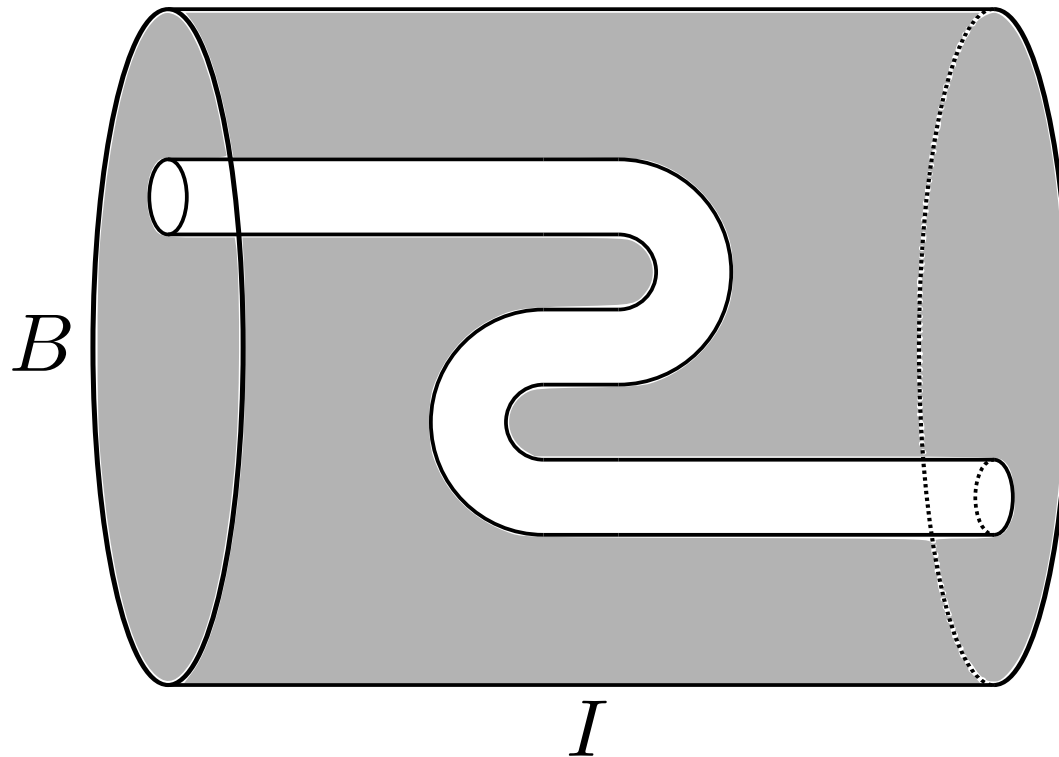
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- Not sharp. Can it be sharpened?



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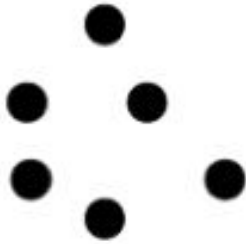
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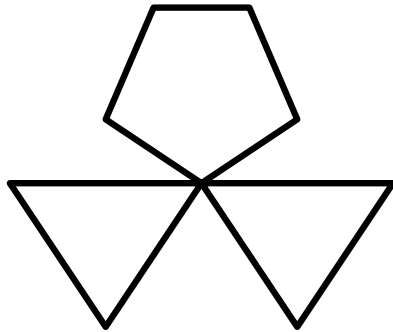
Homology

- i -dimensional homology “counts the number of i -dimensional holes”
- i -dimensional homology actually has the structure of a vector space!



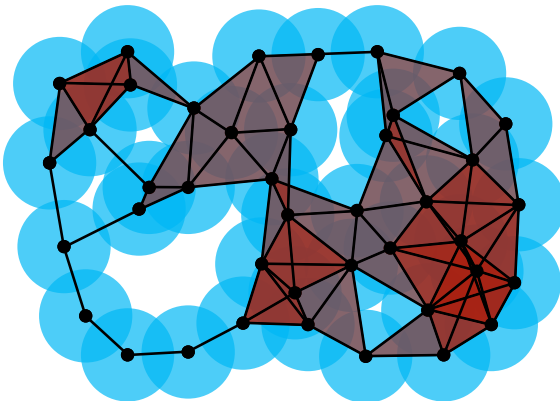
0-dimensional homology: rank 6

1-dimensional homology: rank 0



0-dimensional homology: rank 1

1-dimensional homology: rank 3

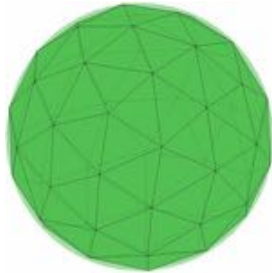


0-dimensional homology: rank 1

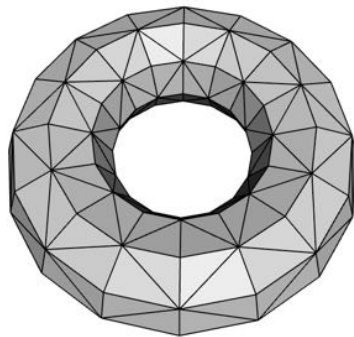
1-dimensional homology: rank 6

Homology

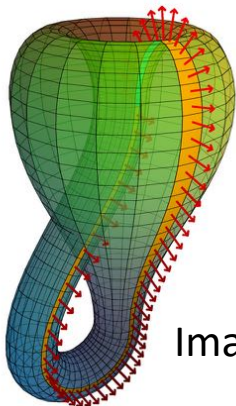
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0-dimensional homology: rank 1
1-dimensional homology: rank 0
2-dimensional homology: rank 1



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1-dimensional homology: rank 2
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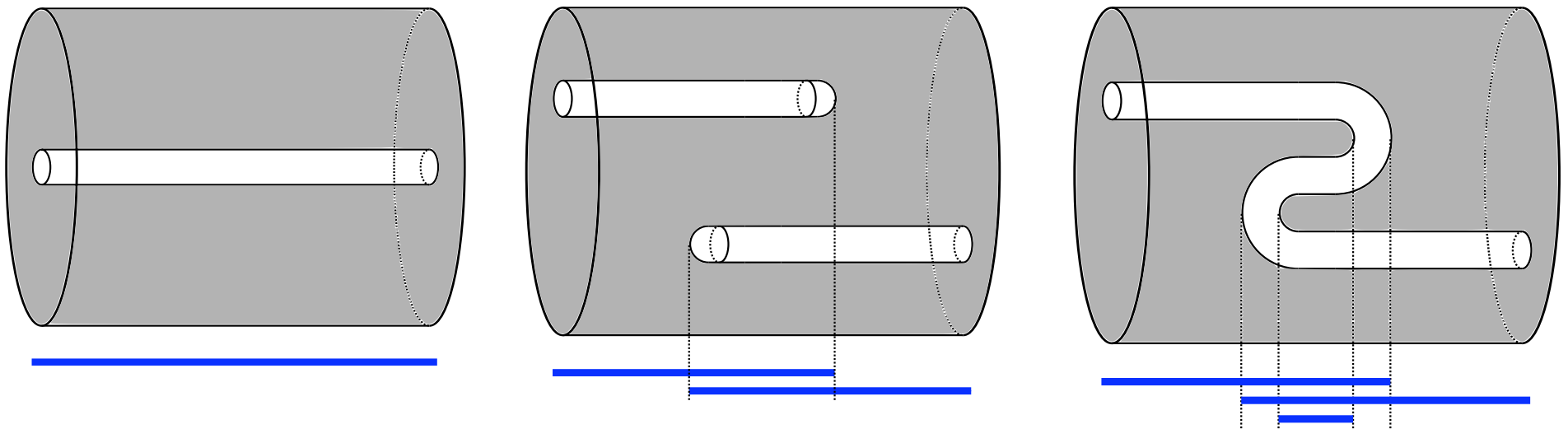


Be careful!

Image credit: <https://plus.maths.org/content/imaging-maths-inside-klein-bottle>

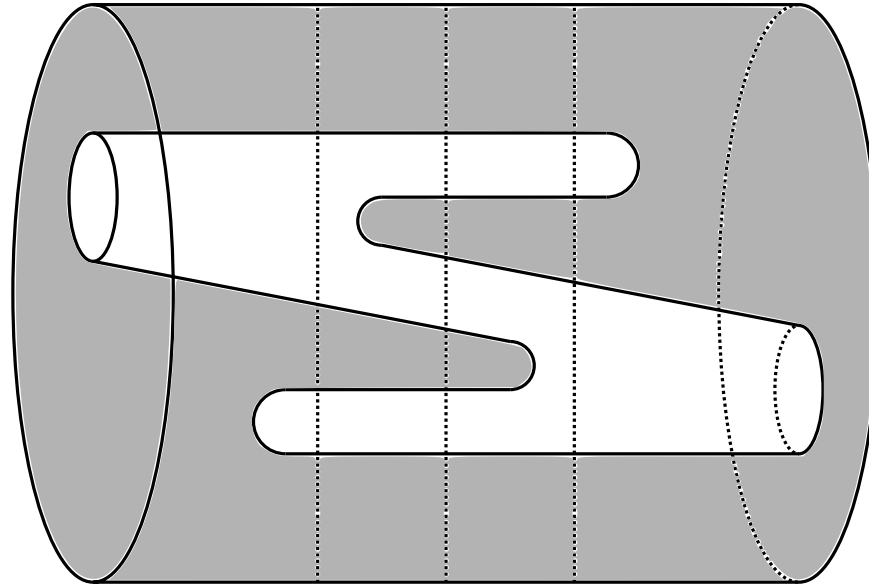
Zigzag persistent homology

Form zigzag module for $X \rightarrow I$ with $(d - 1)$ -dimensional homology.



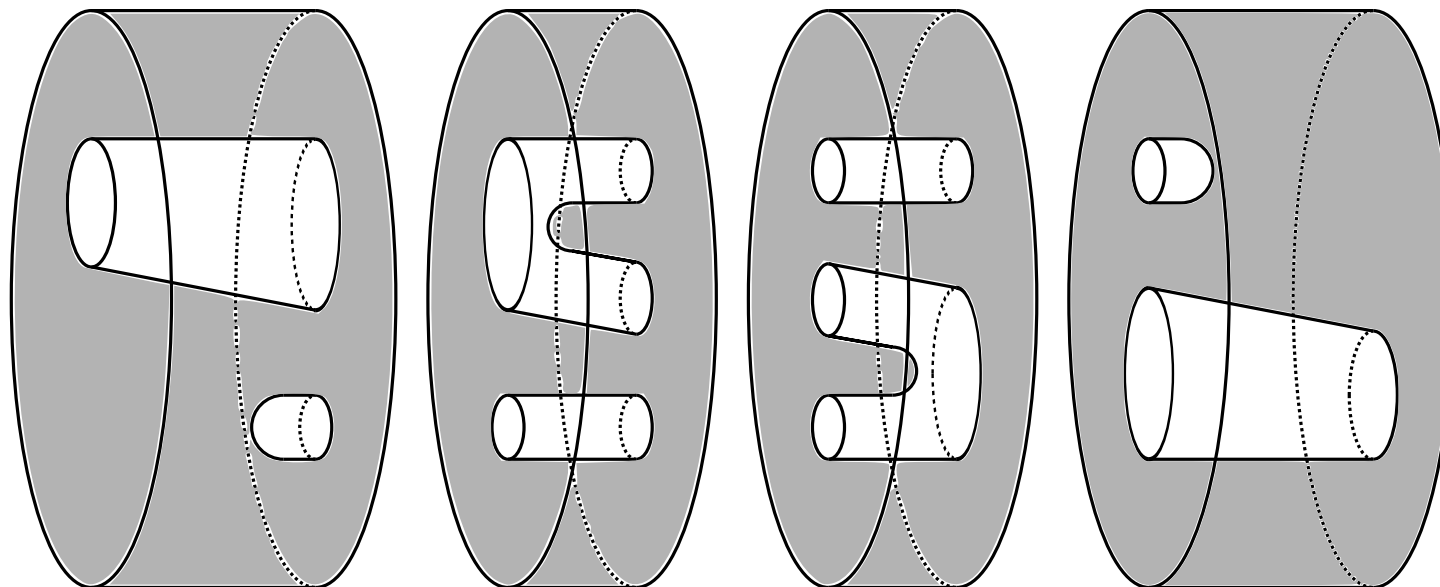
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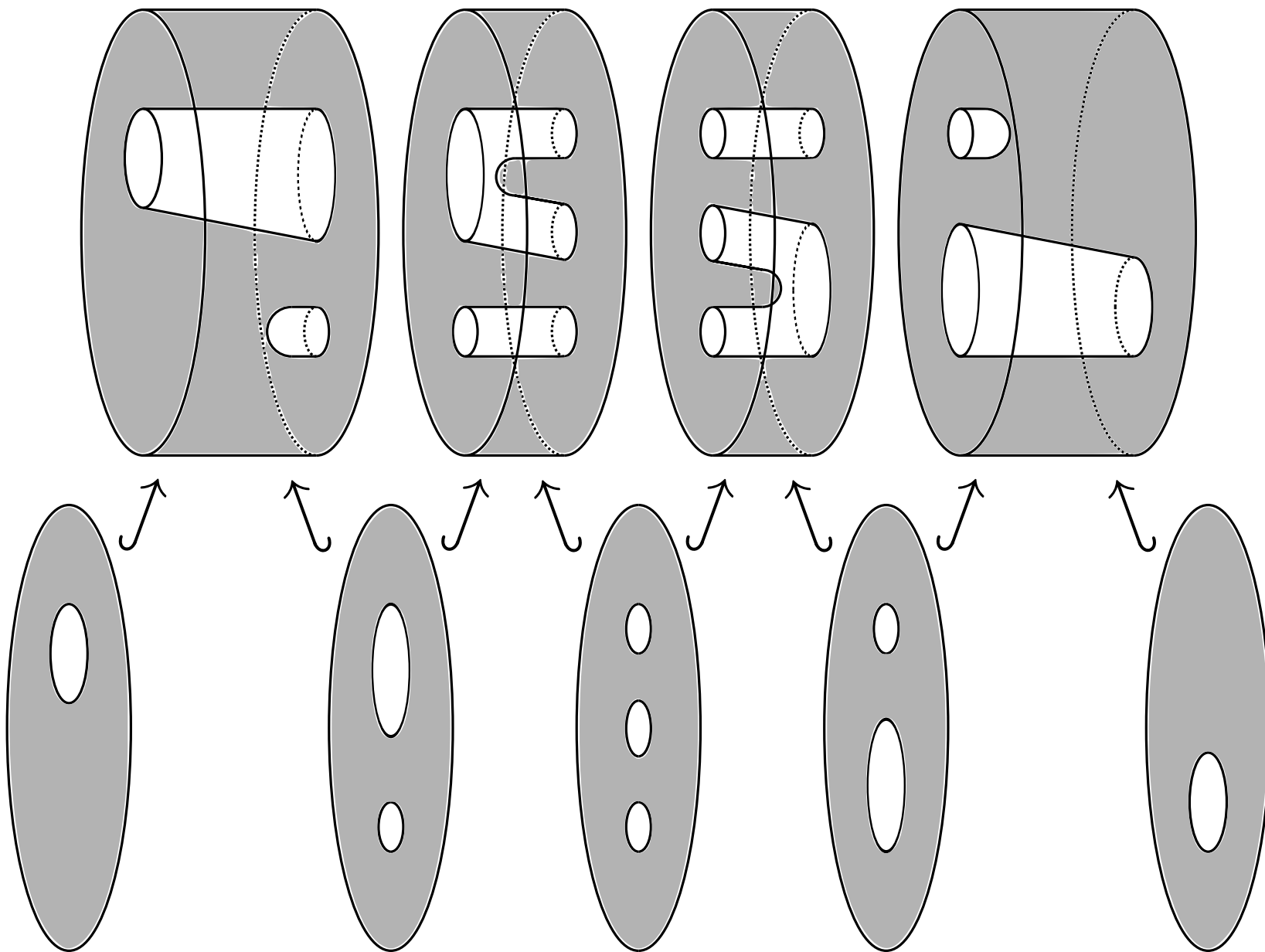
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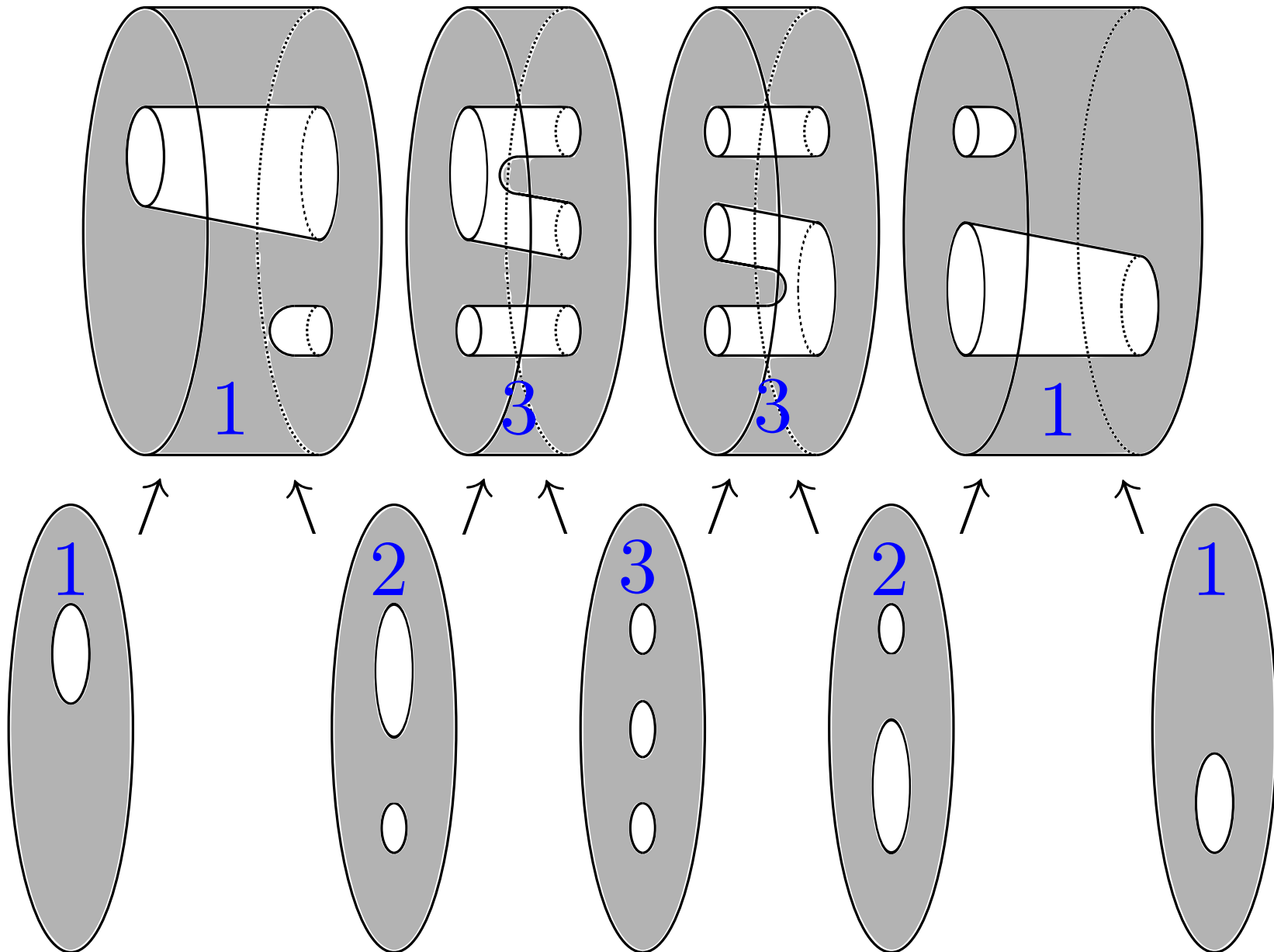
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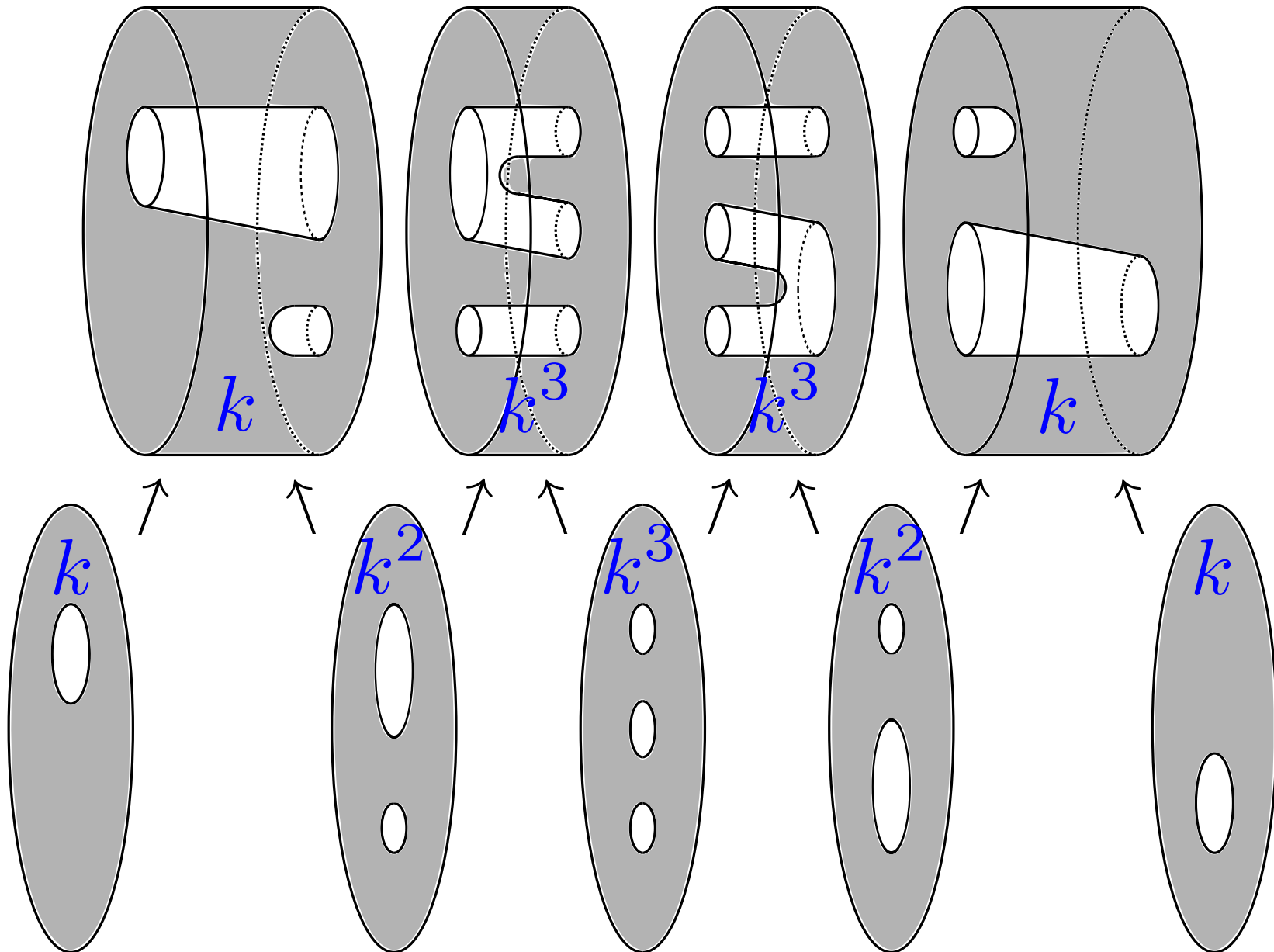
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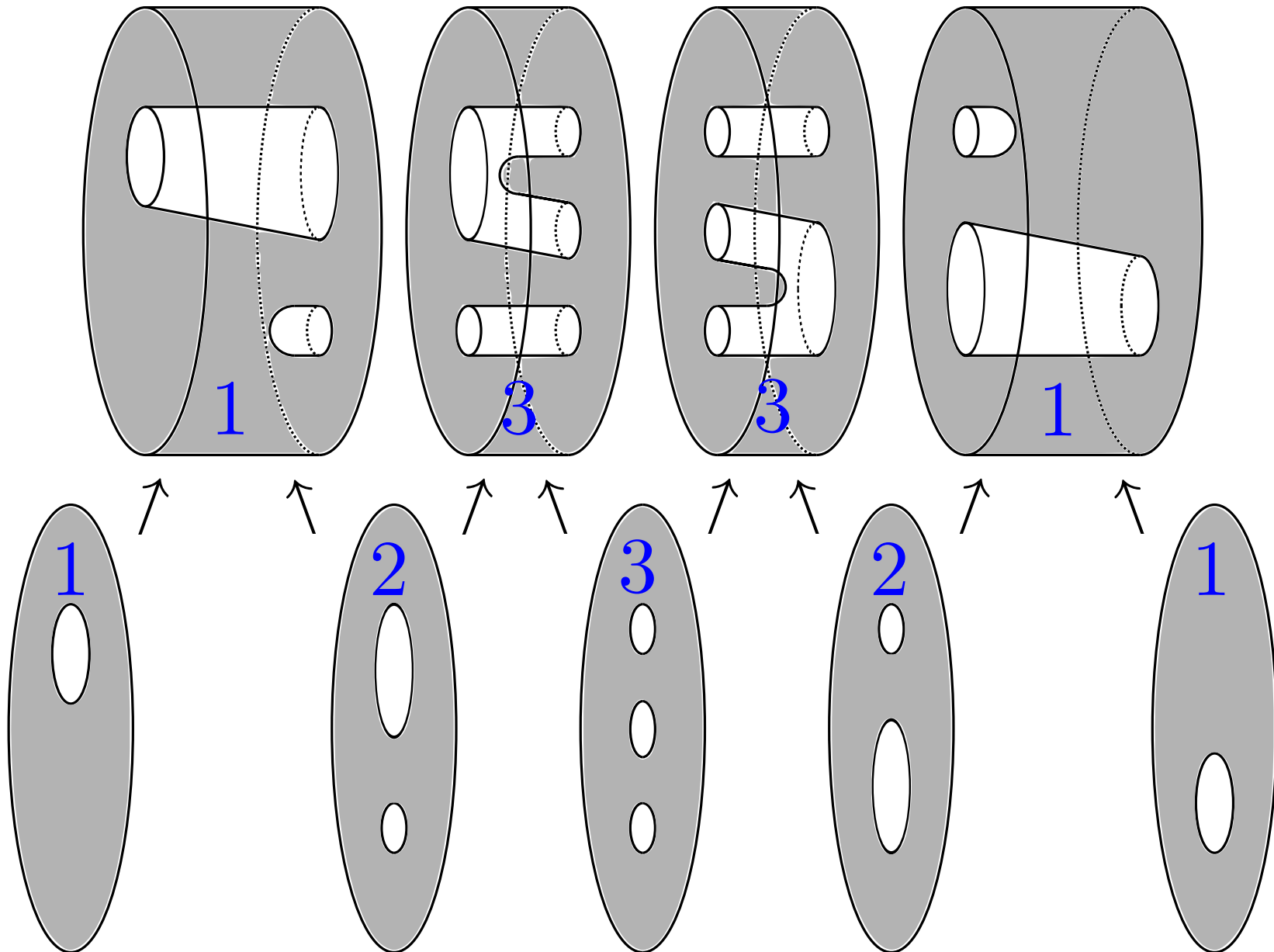
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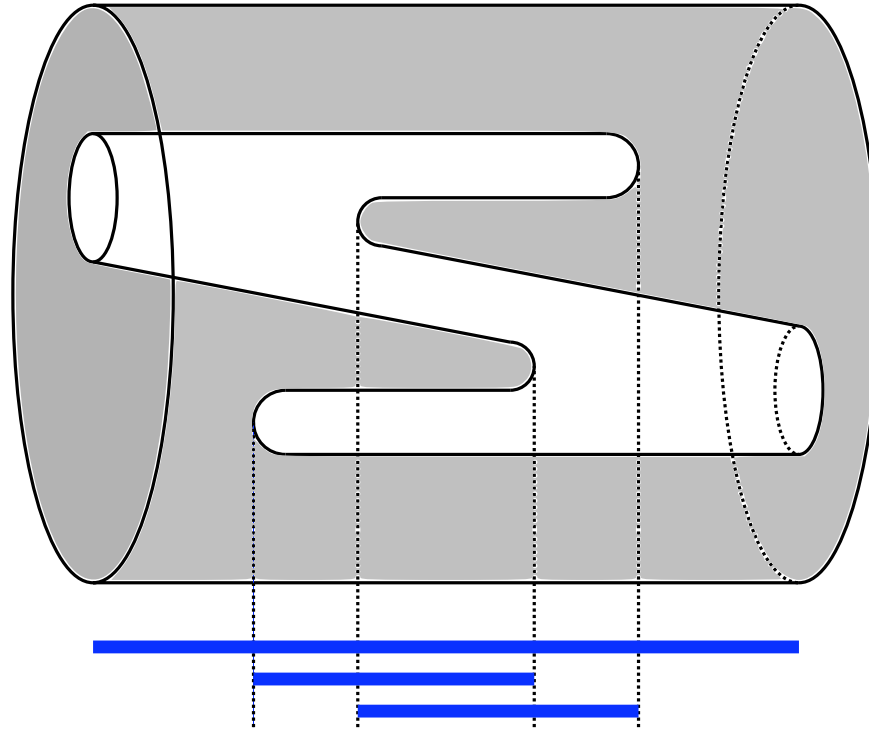
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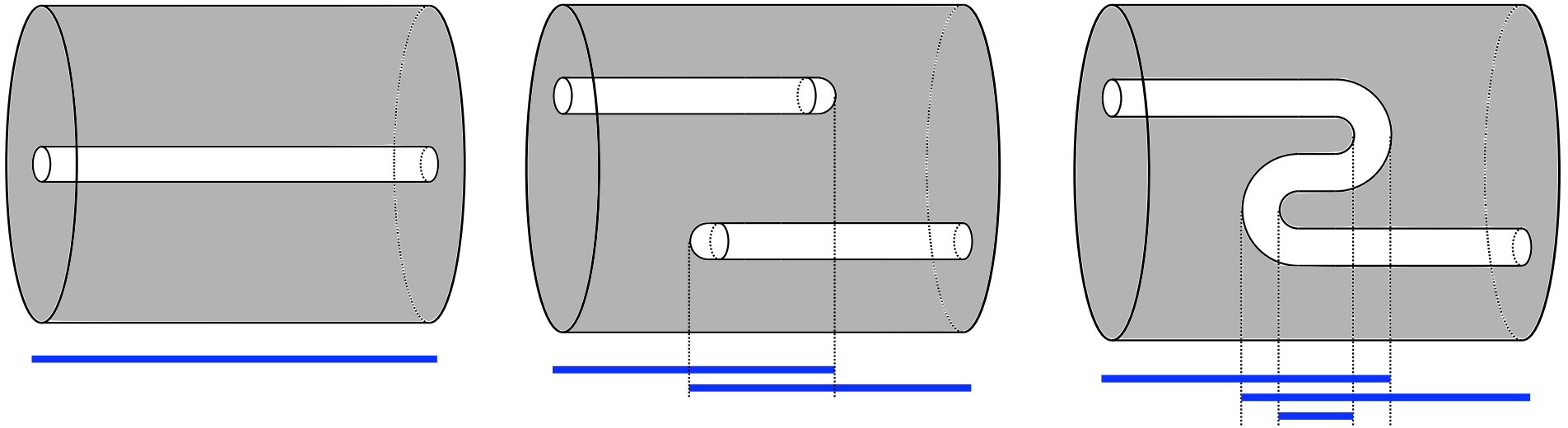
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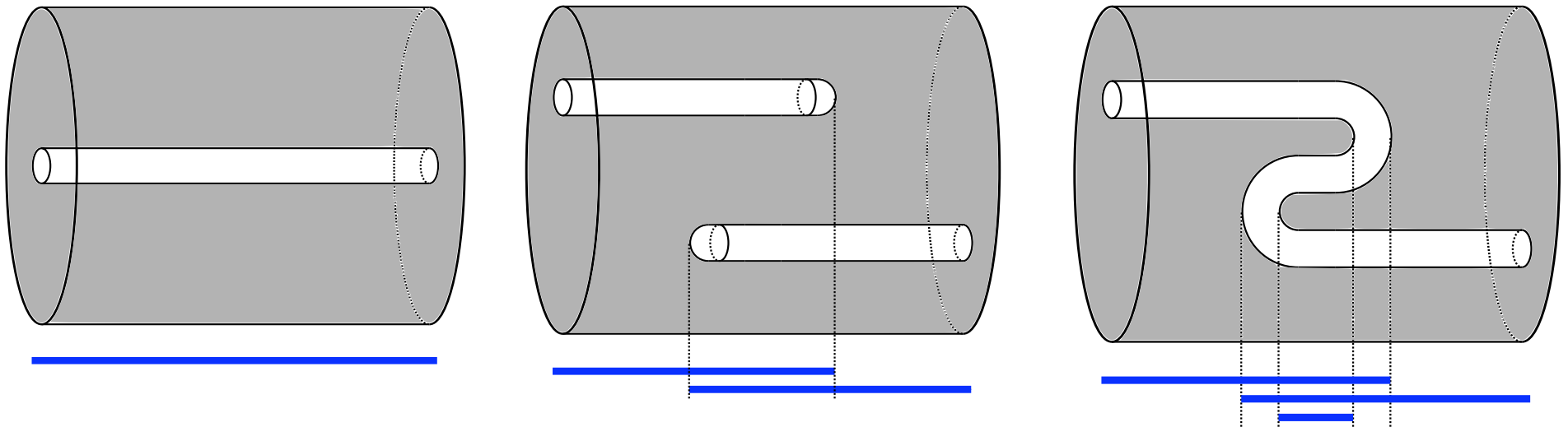
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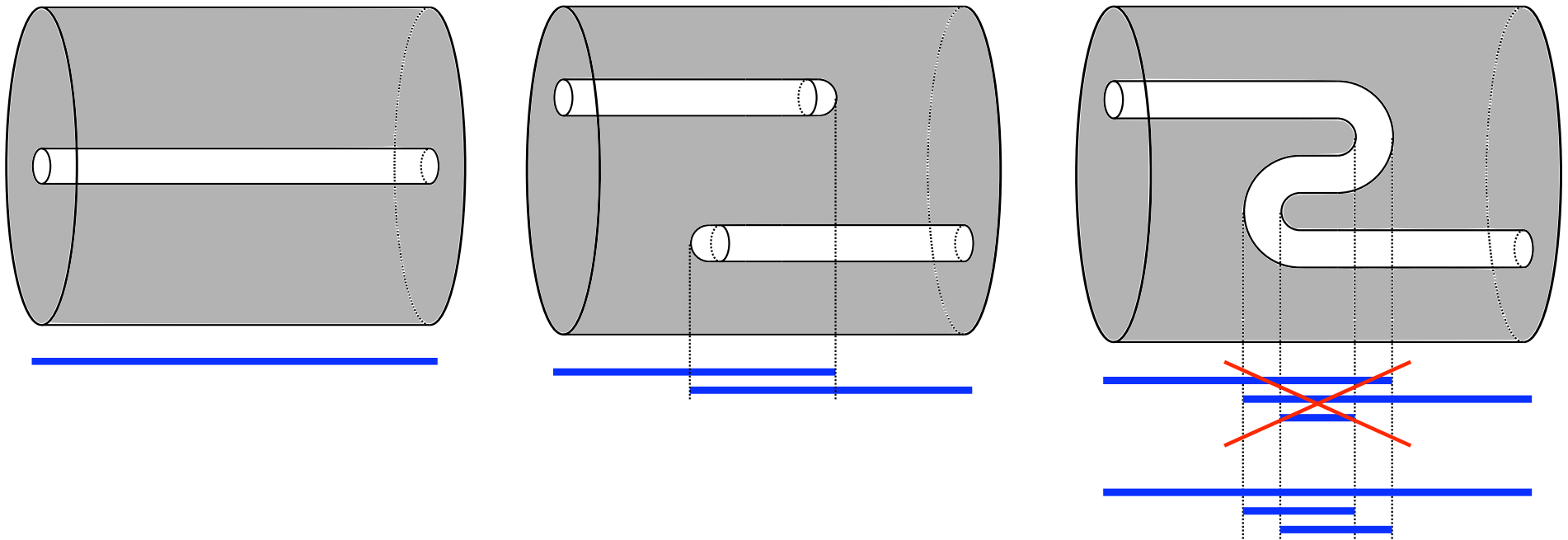


- Theorem.

If there is an evasion path then there is a full-length bar.

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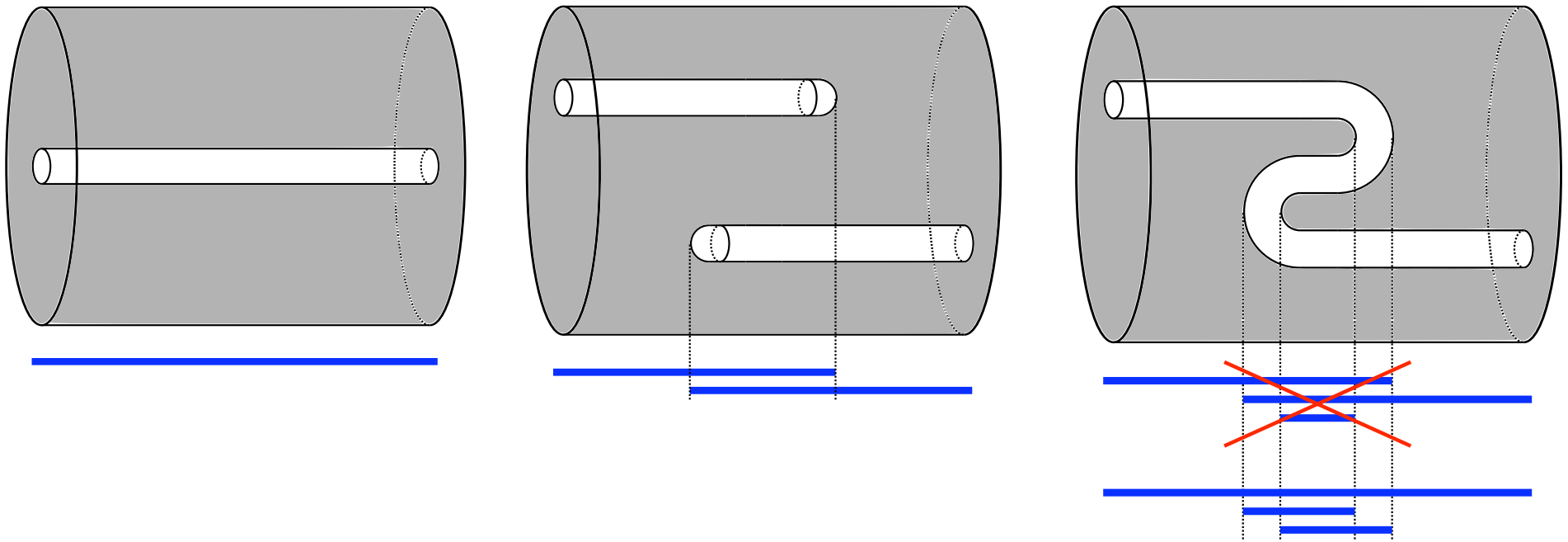


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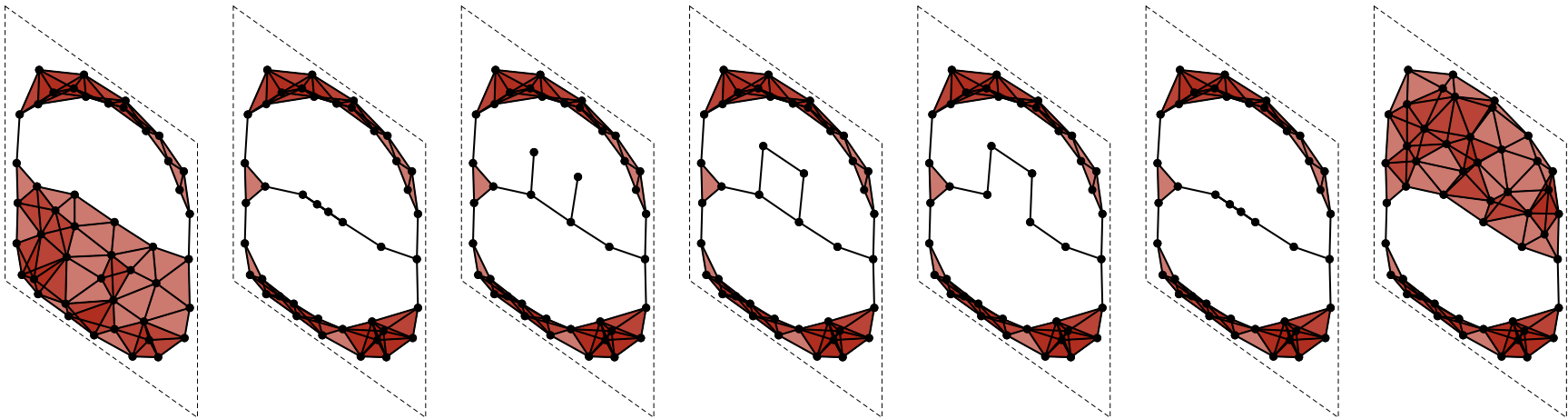
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- Streaming computation.

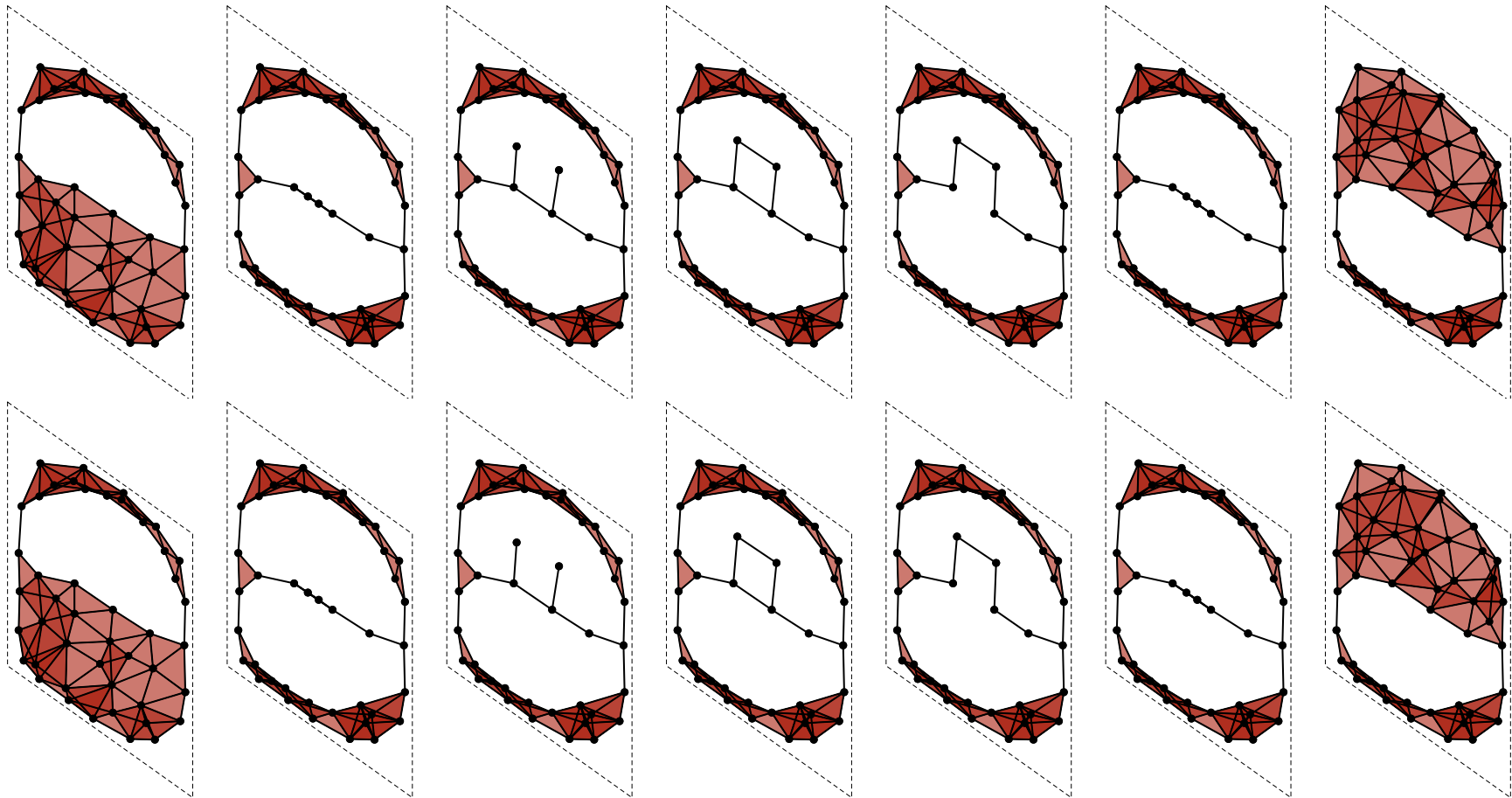
Dependence on embedding $X \hookrightarrow B \times I$

- The time-varying Čech complex of X does not determine if an evasion path exists!



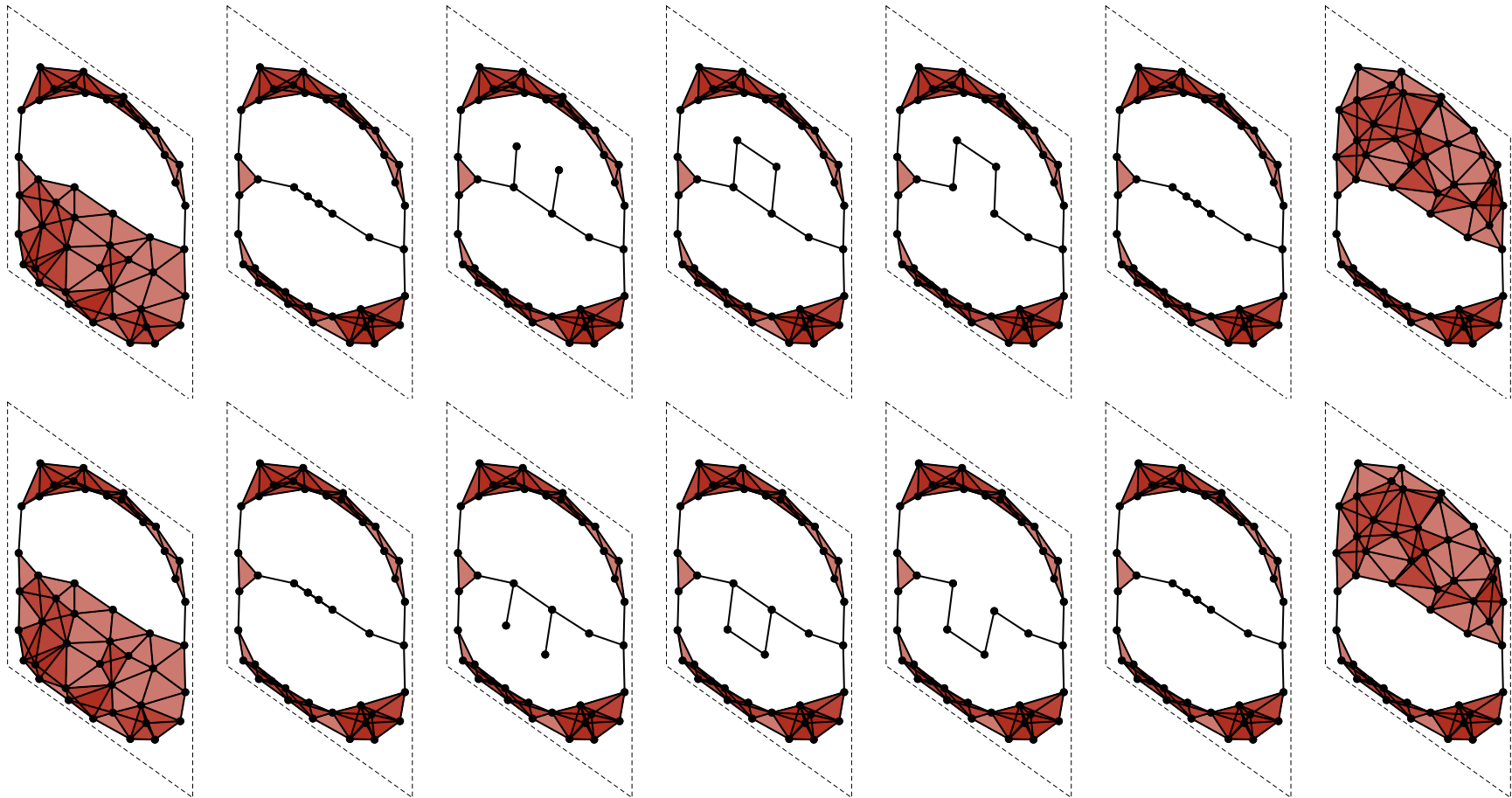
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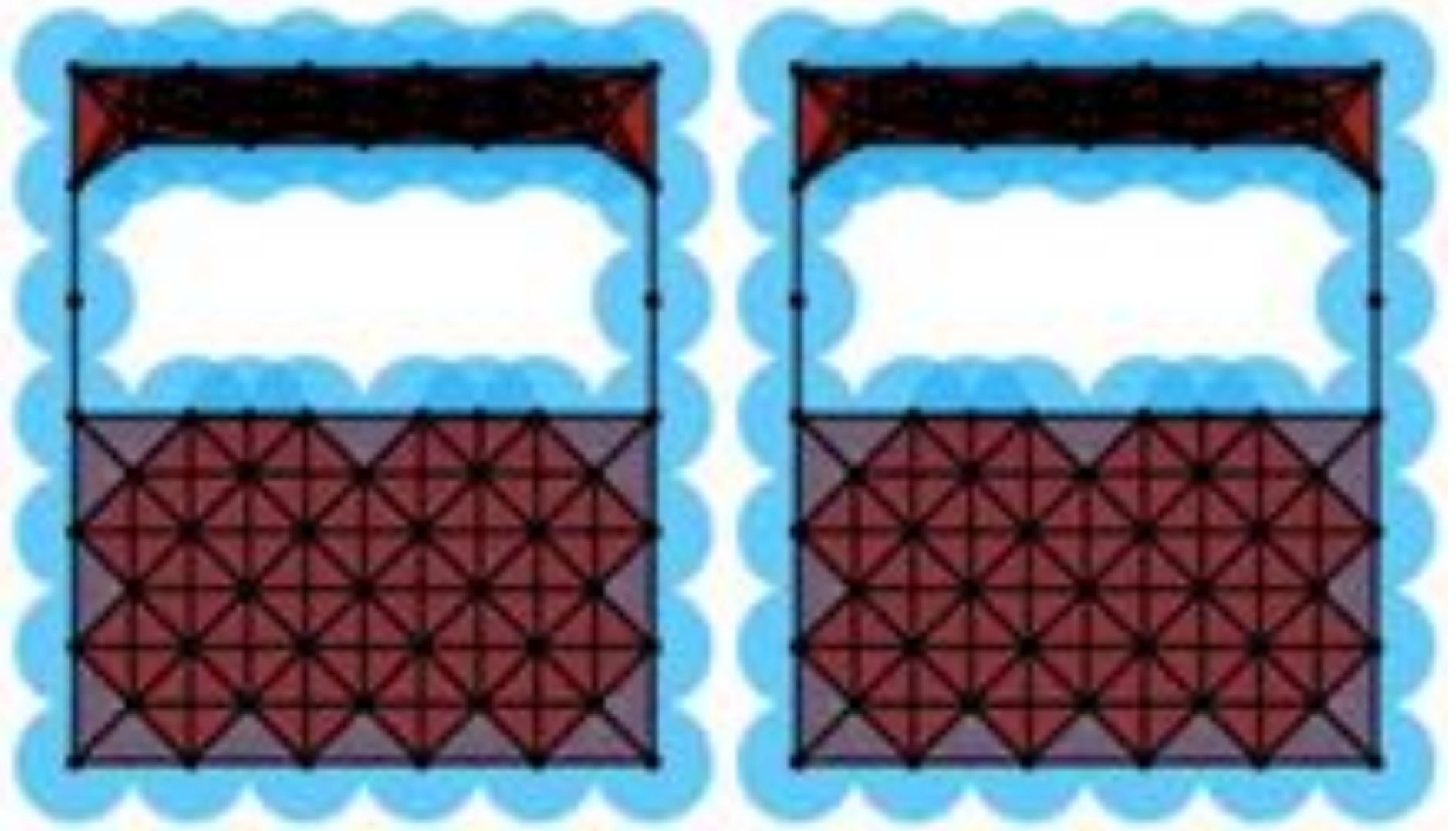
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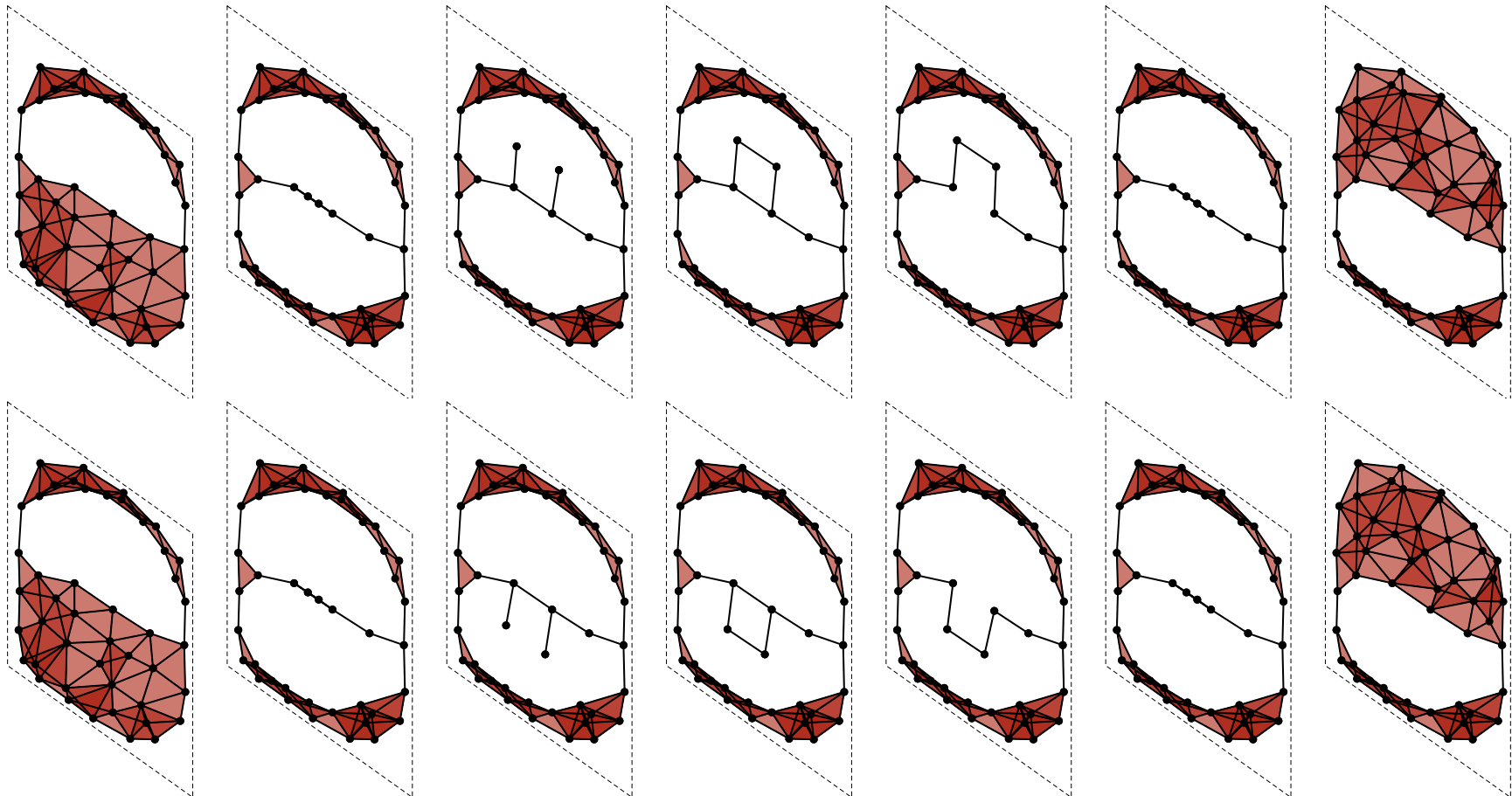
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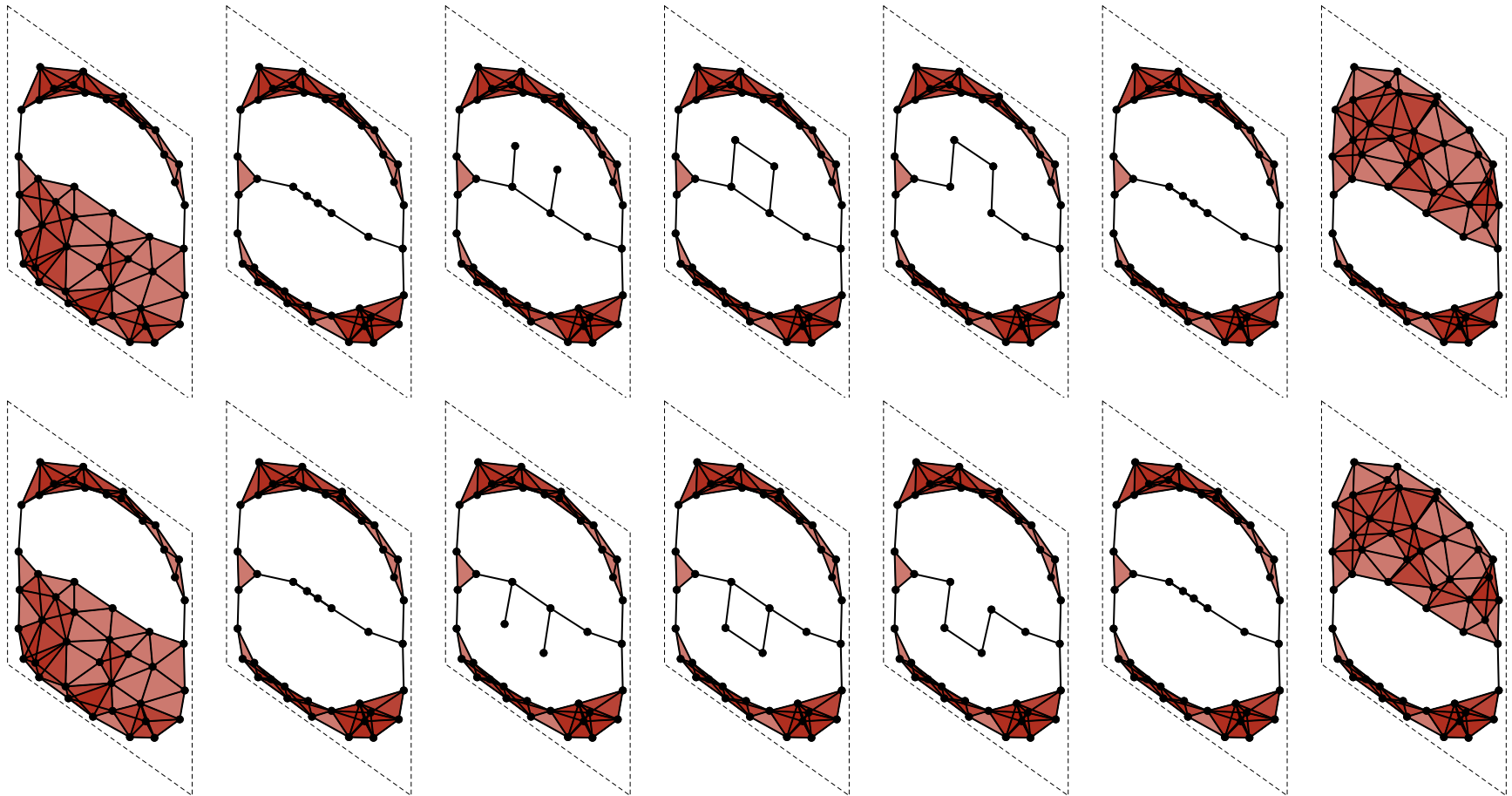
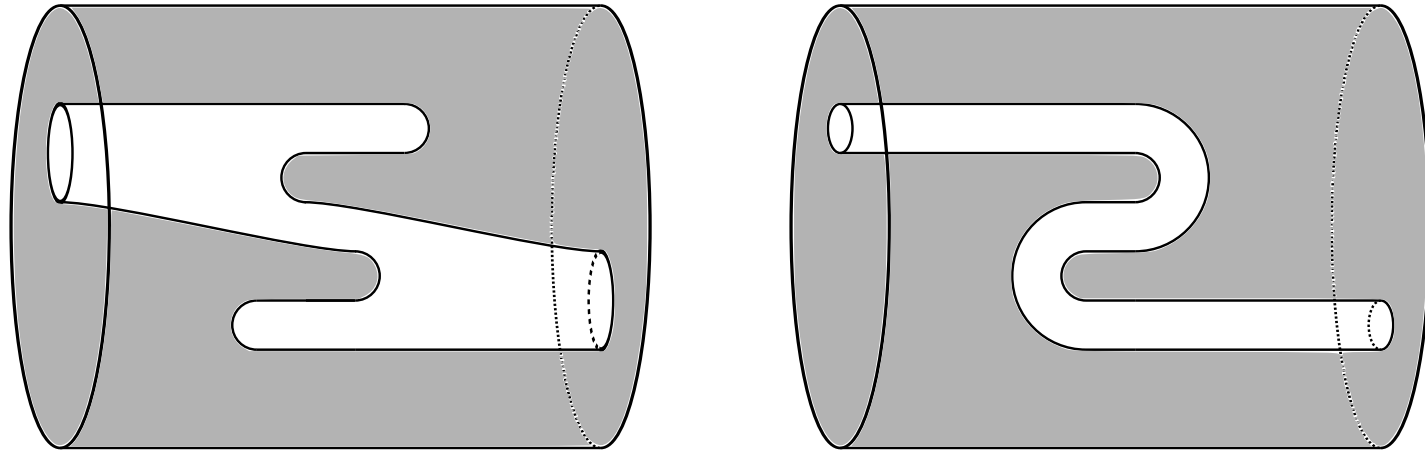


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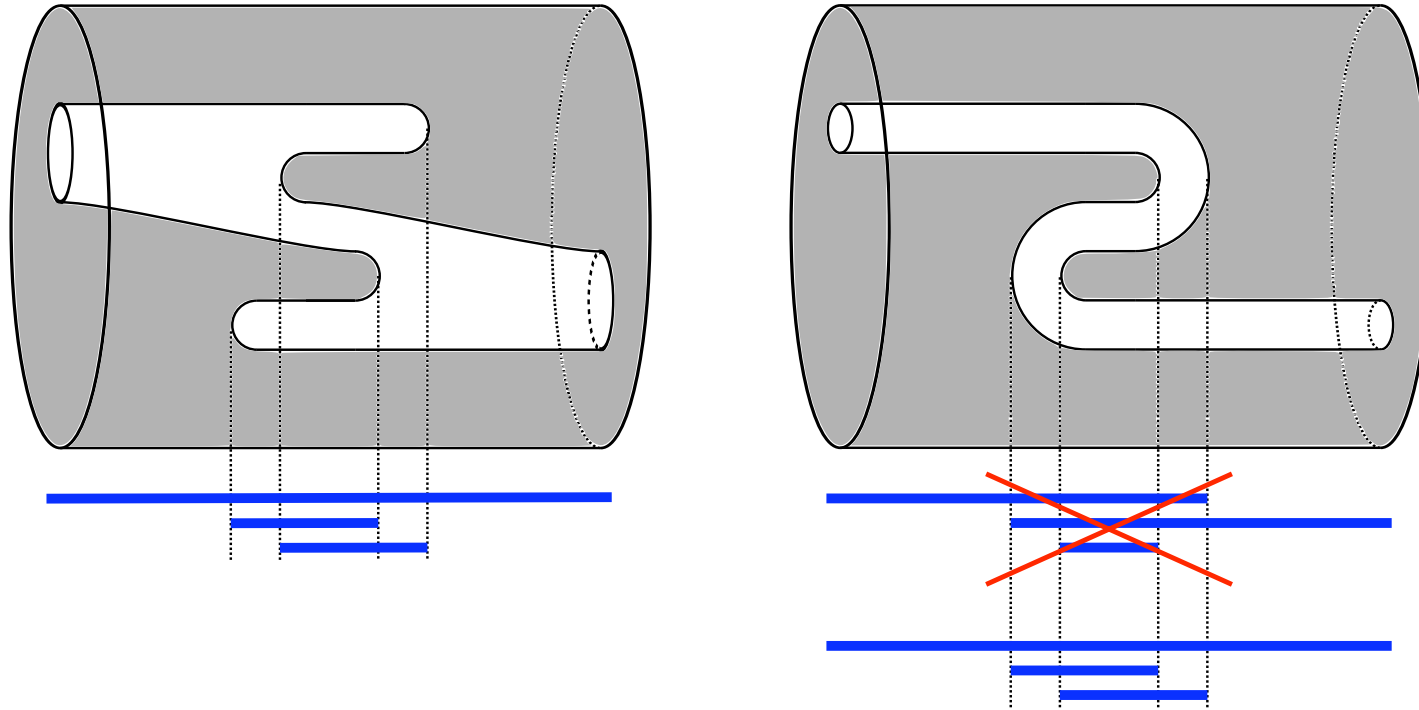
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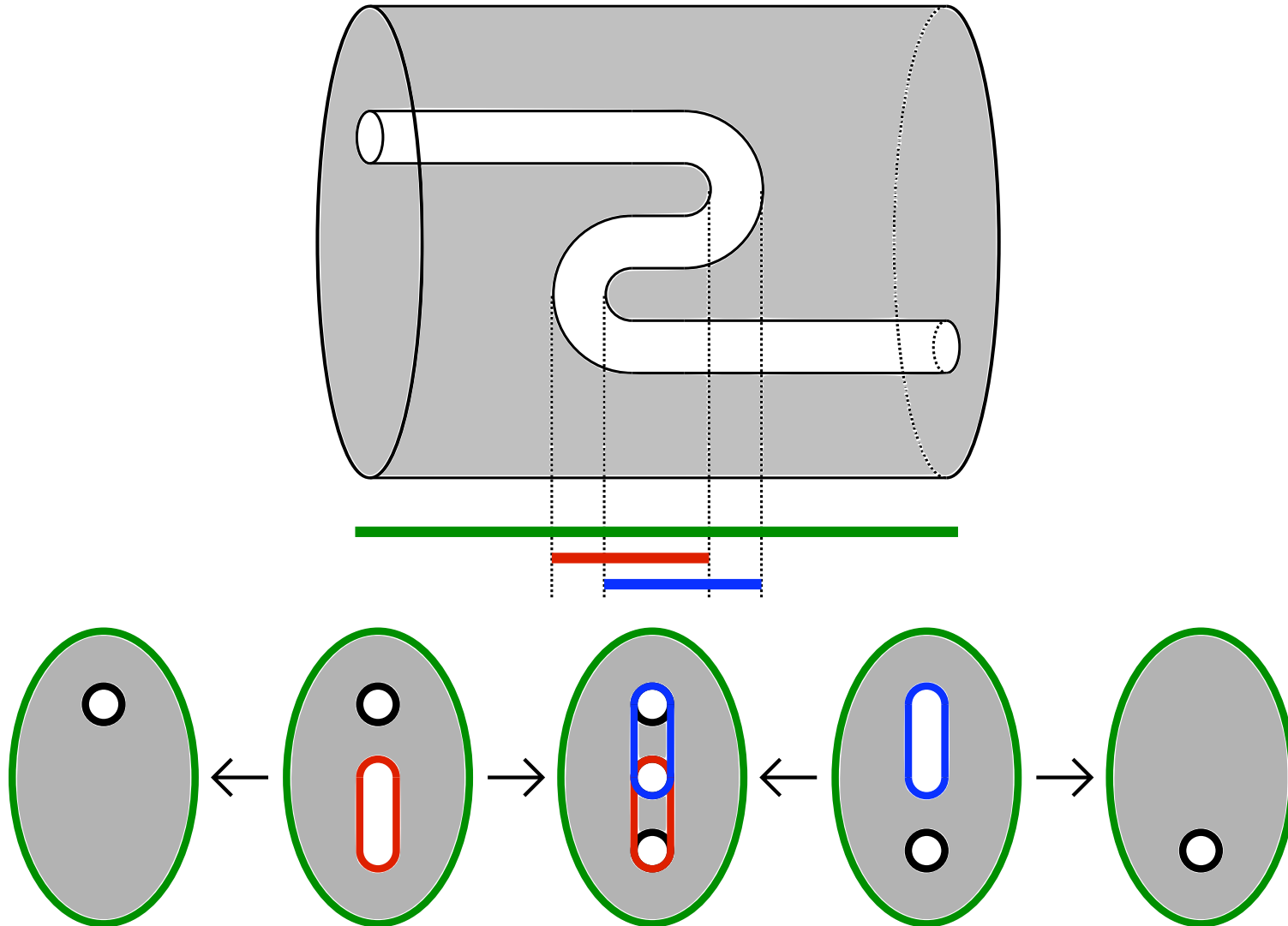
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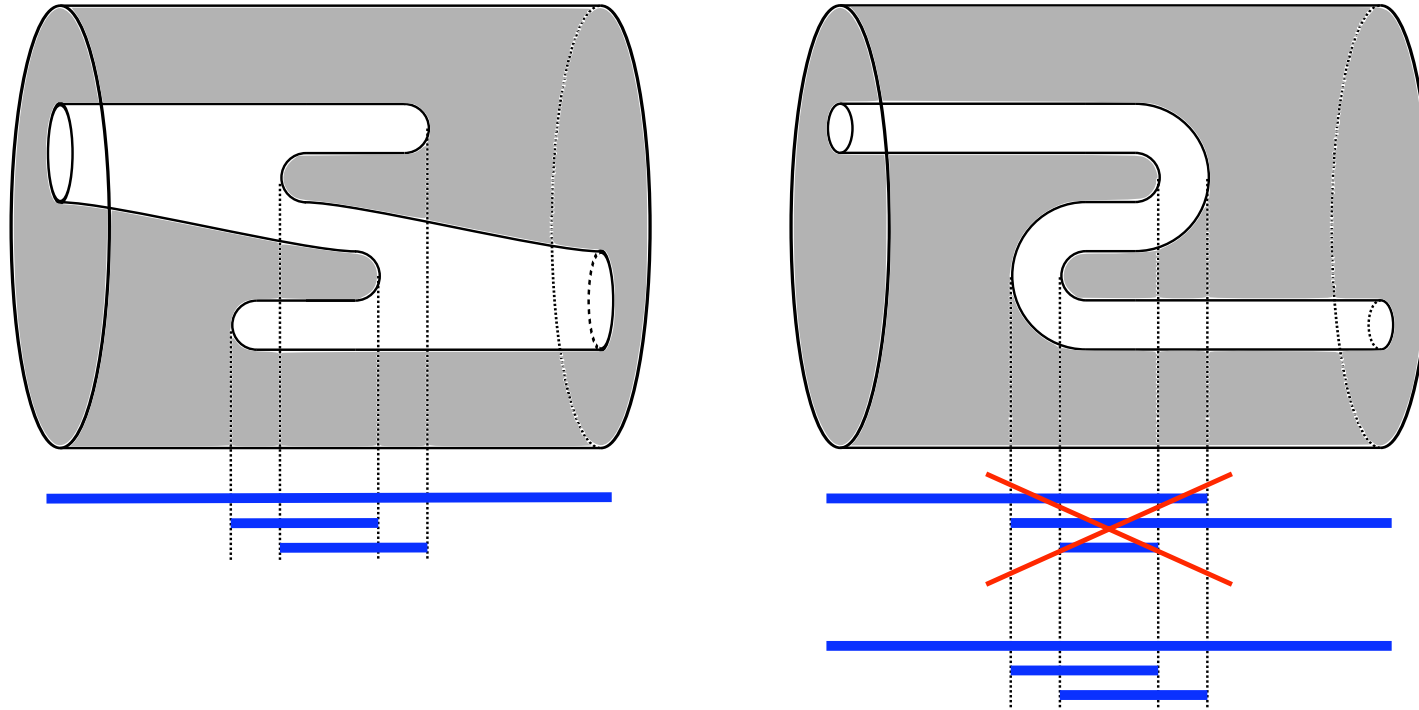
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Zigzag persistence

- Caution 2.9 of Zigzag Persistence. Not every submodule isomorphic to an interval corresponds to a summand.



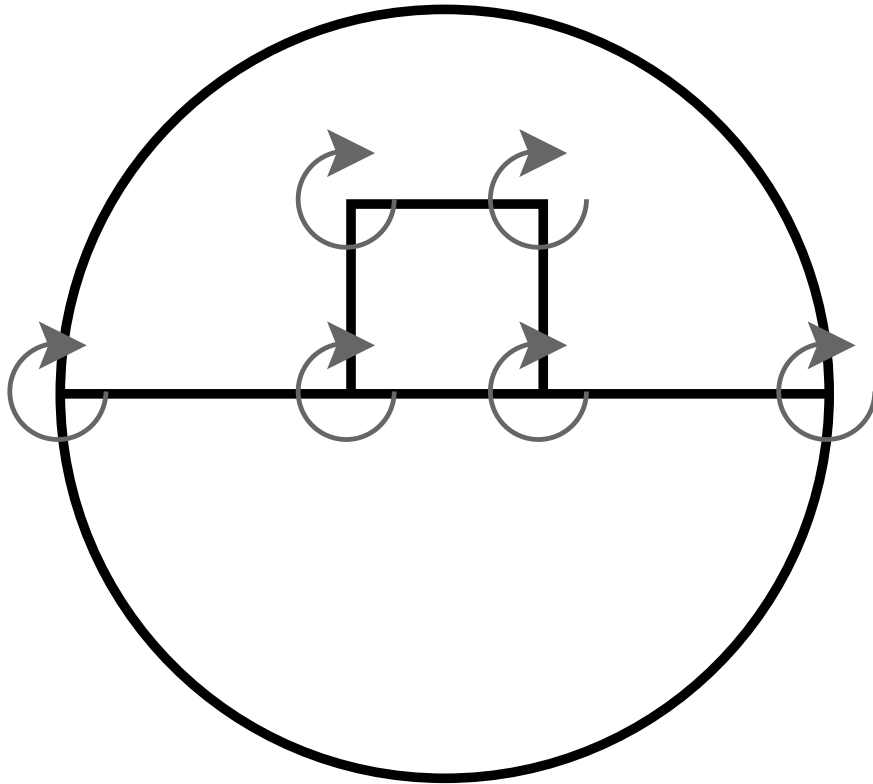
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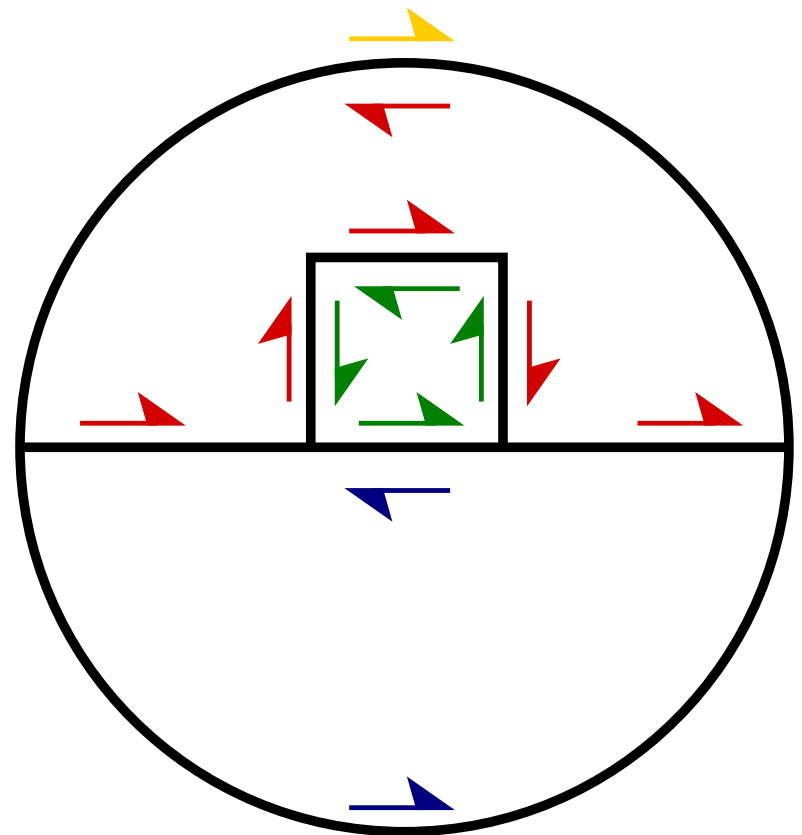
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Fat graphs

- A fat graph structure specifies a cyclic ordering of edges about each vertex (left).
- Equivalent to a set of boundary cycles (right).



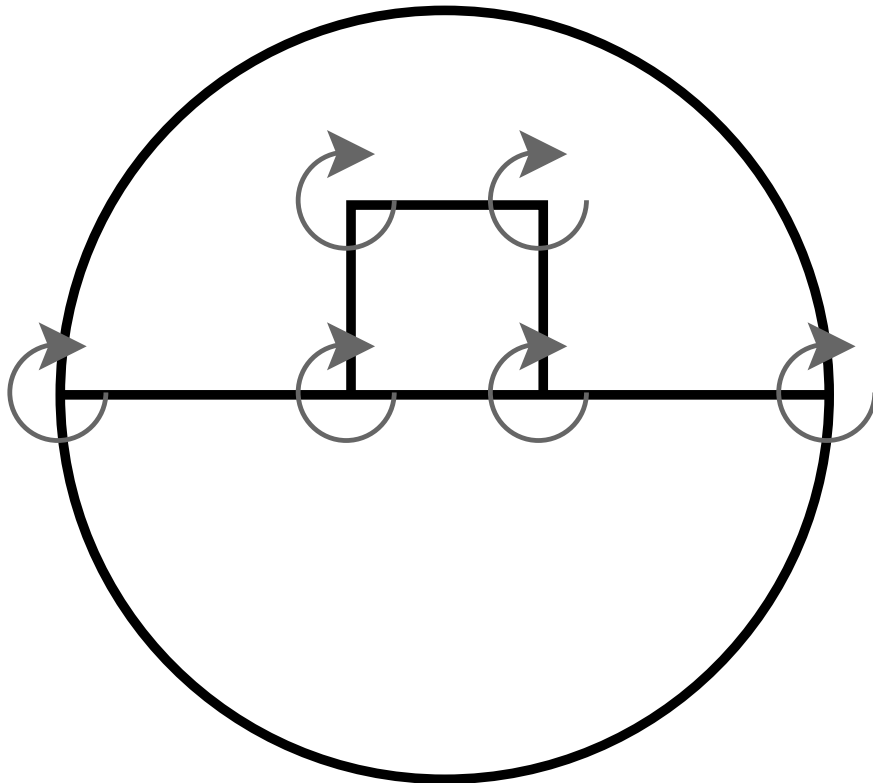
Cyclic orderings



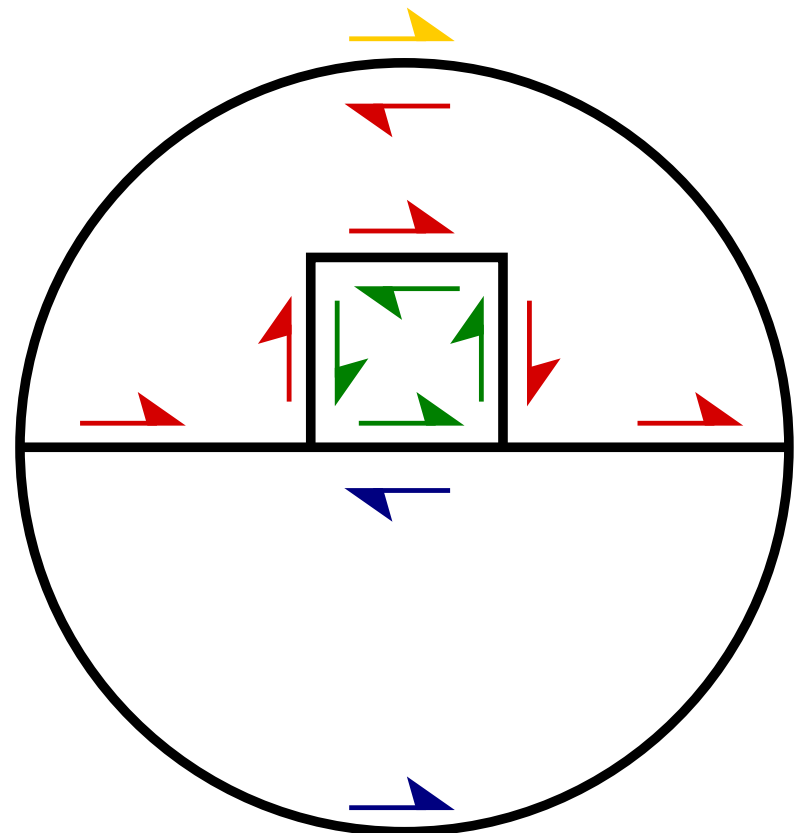
Boundary cycles

Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

- Theorem. In a planar sensor network that remains connected, the time-varying alpha complex with rotation information determines if an evasion path exists.



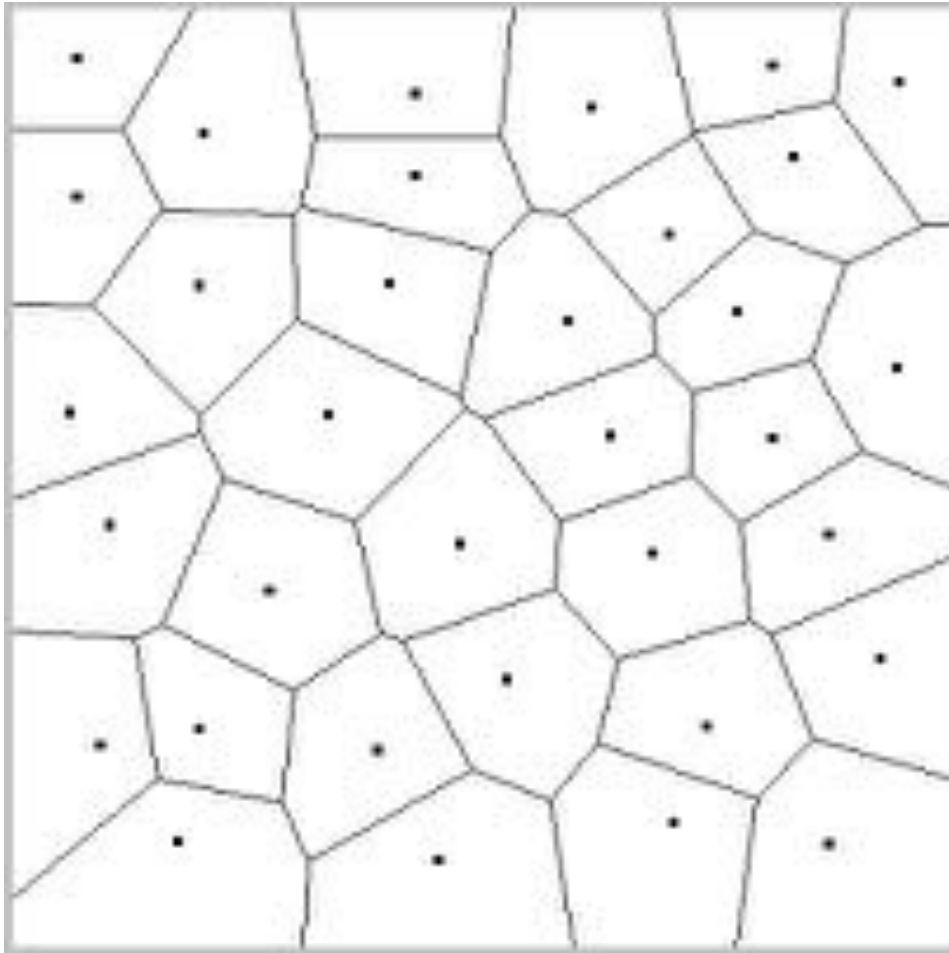
Cyclic orderings



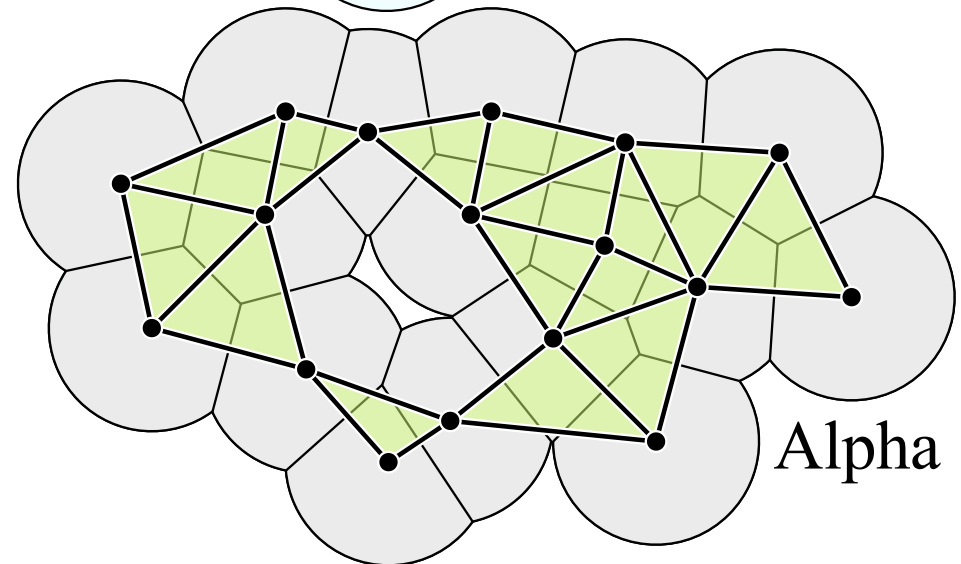
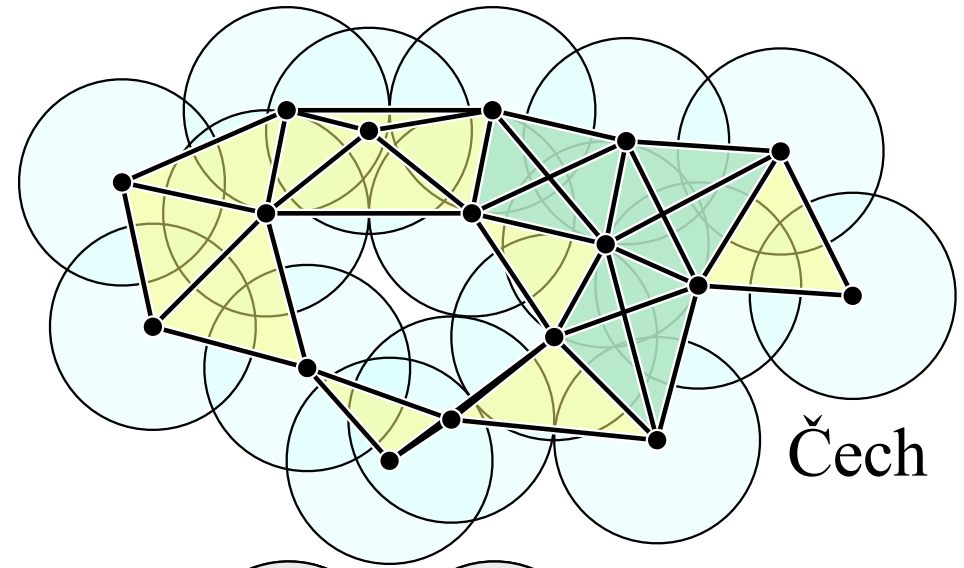
Boundary cycles

Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

- Theorem. In a planar sensor network that remains connected, the time-varying alpha complex with rotation information determines if an evasion path exists.

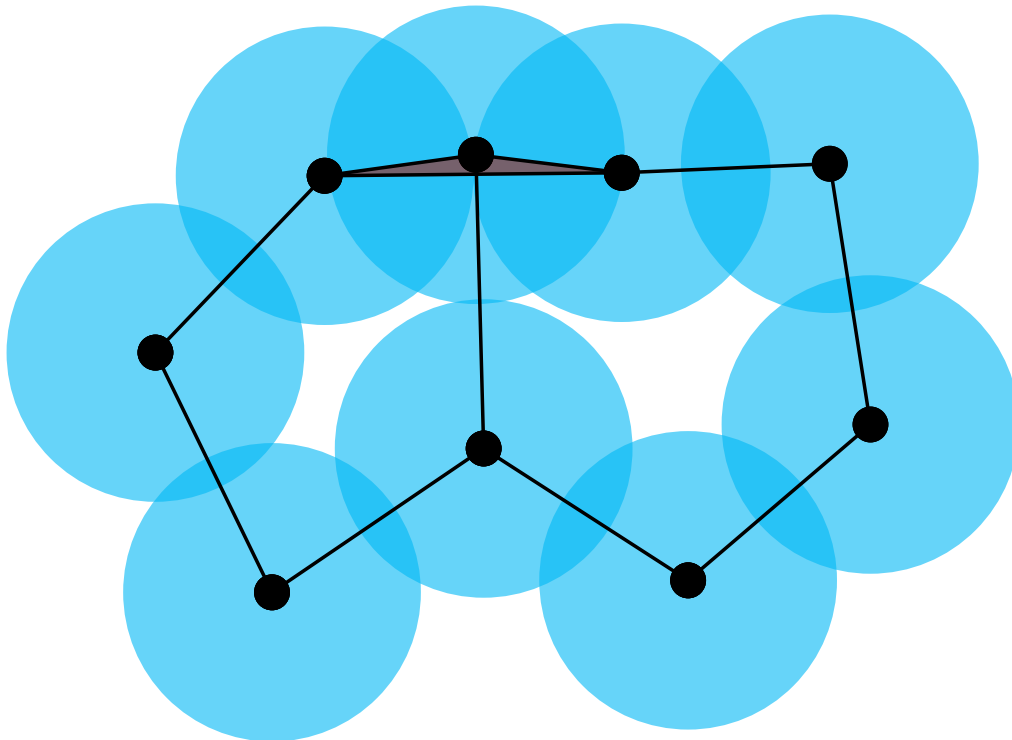


Voronoi regions

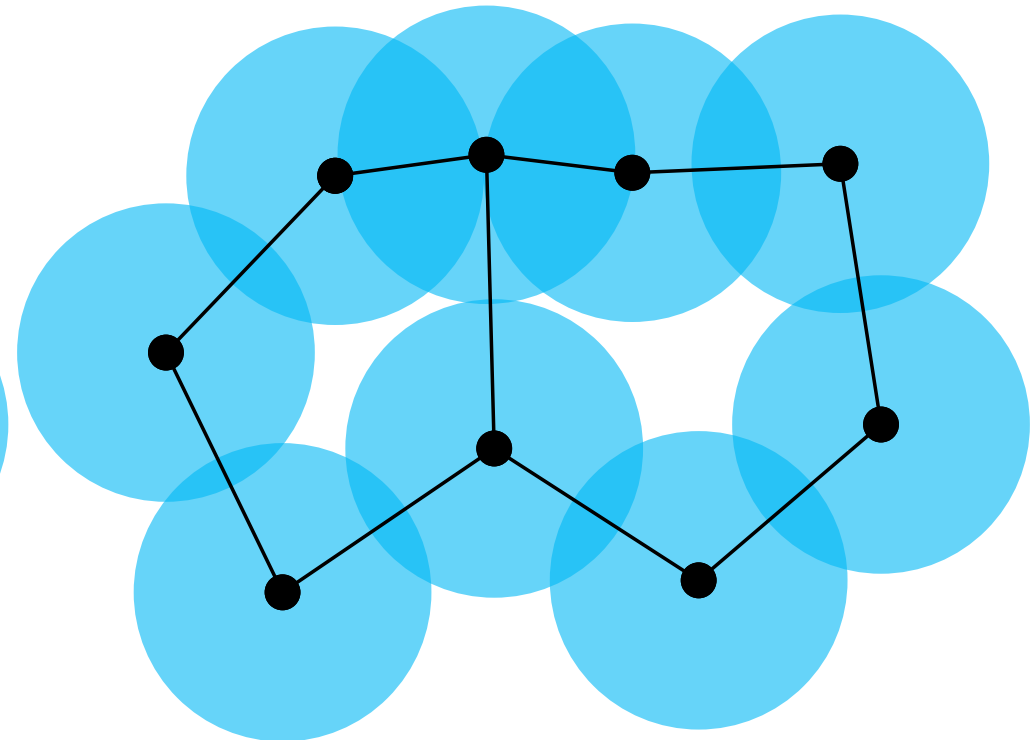


Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

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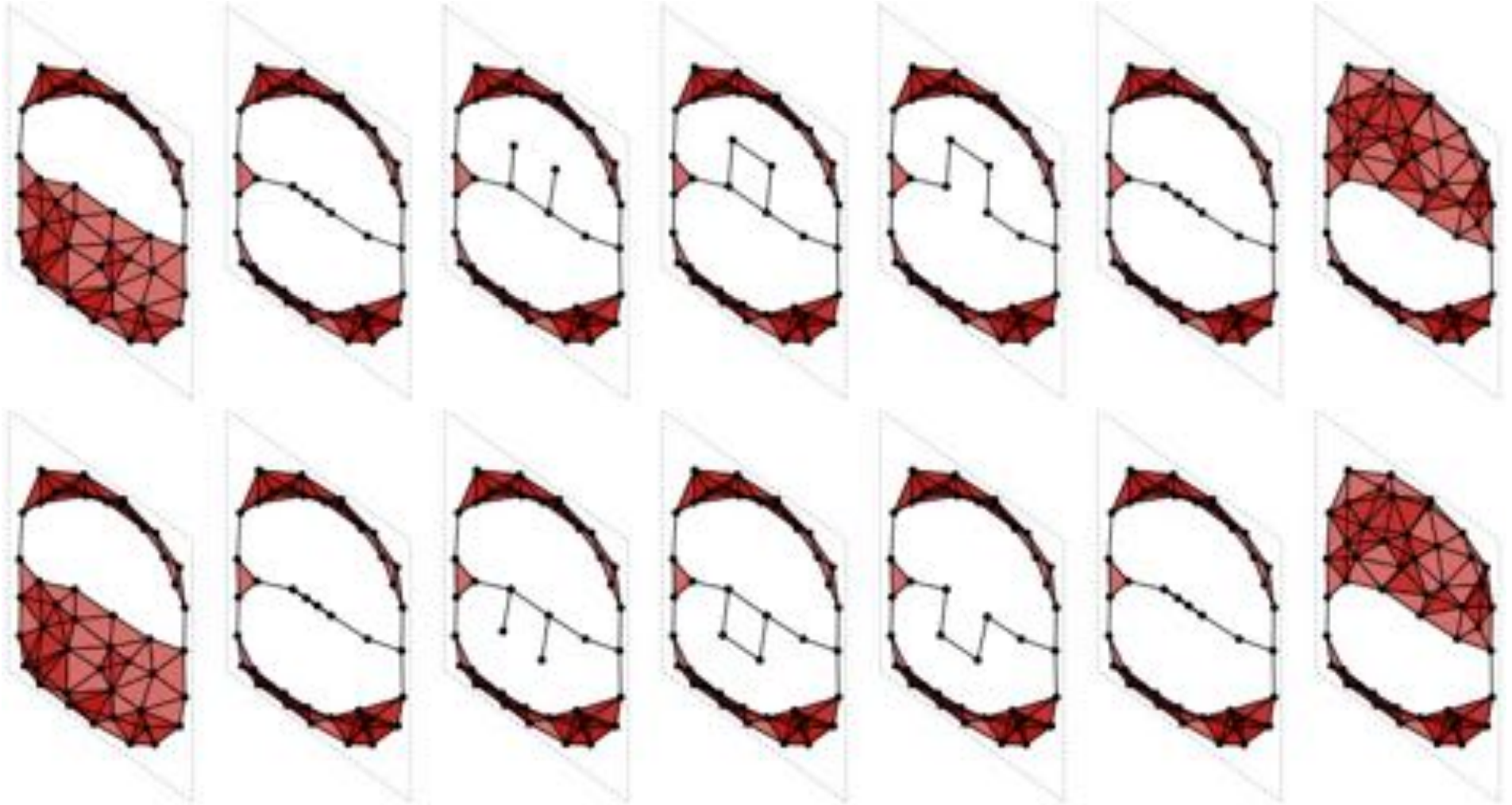
Čech



Alpha

Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

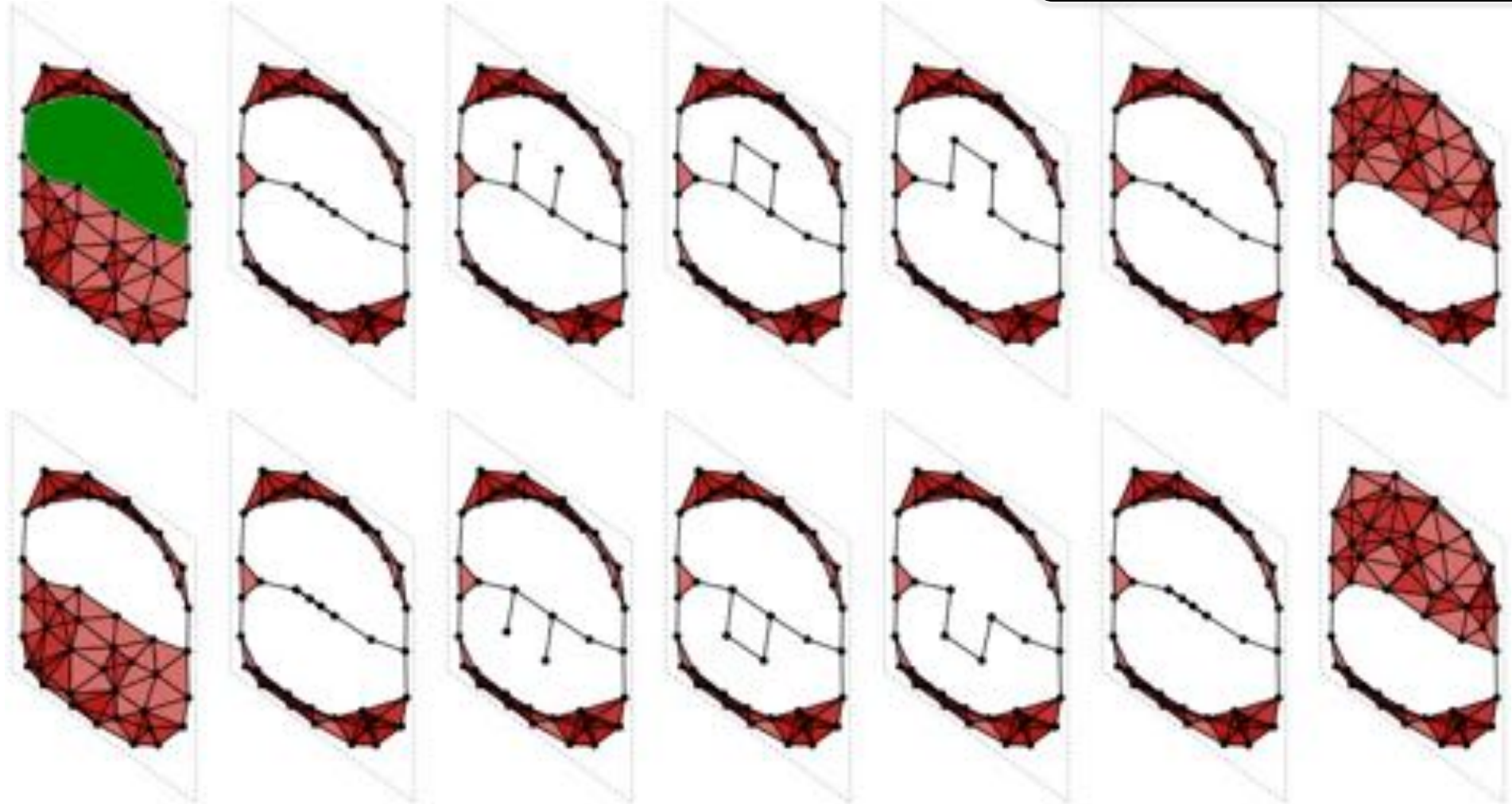
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Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

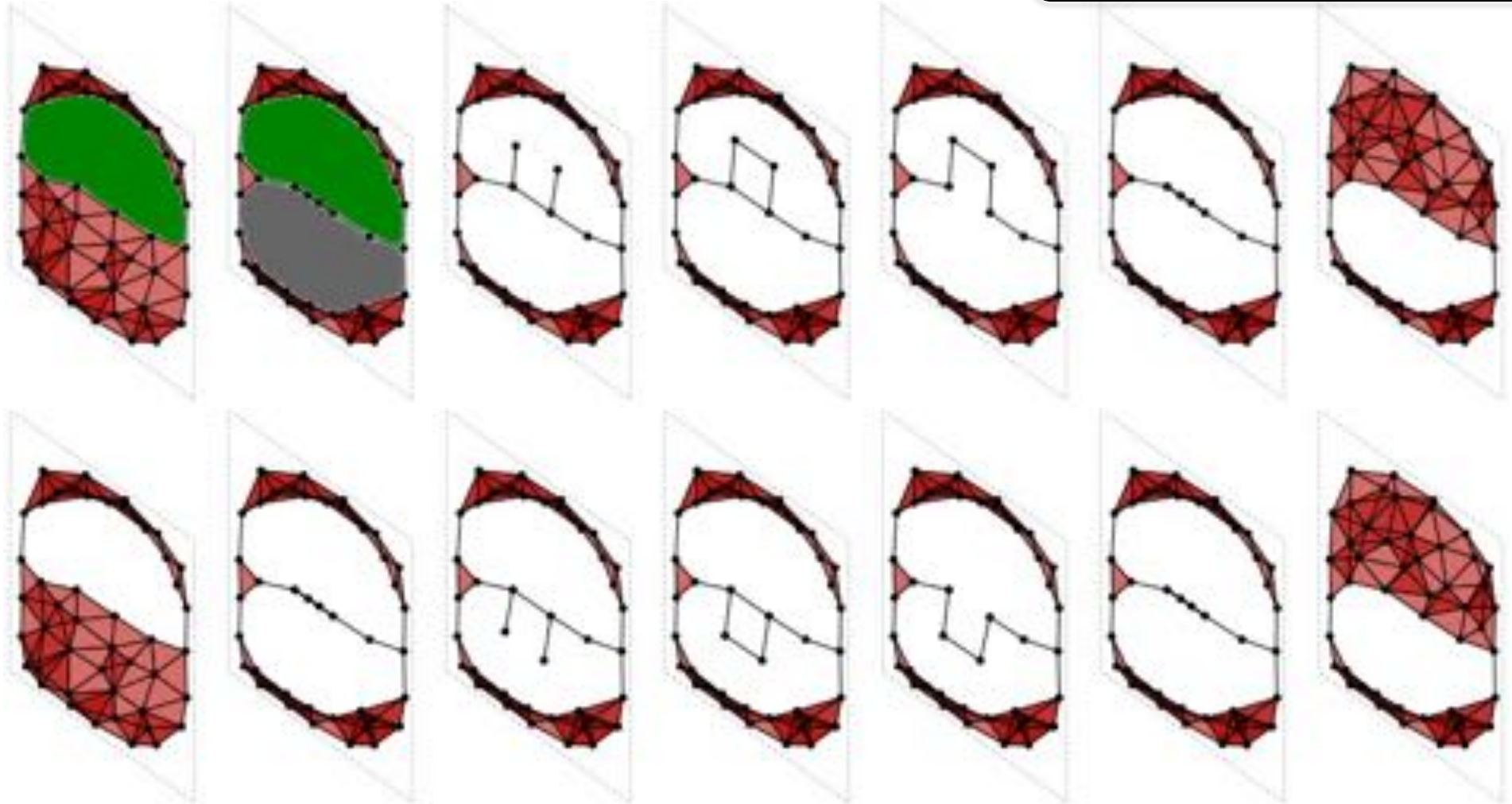
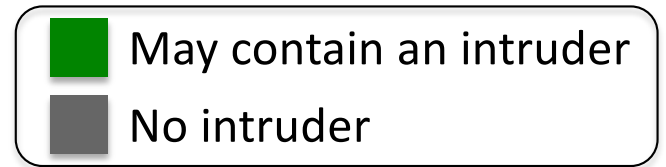
- Theorem. In a planar sensor network that remains connected, the time-varying alpha complex with rotation information determines if an evasion path exists.

■ May contain an intruder



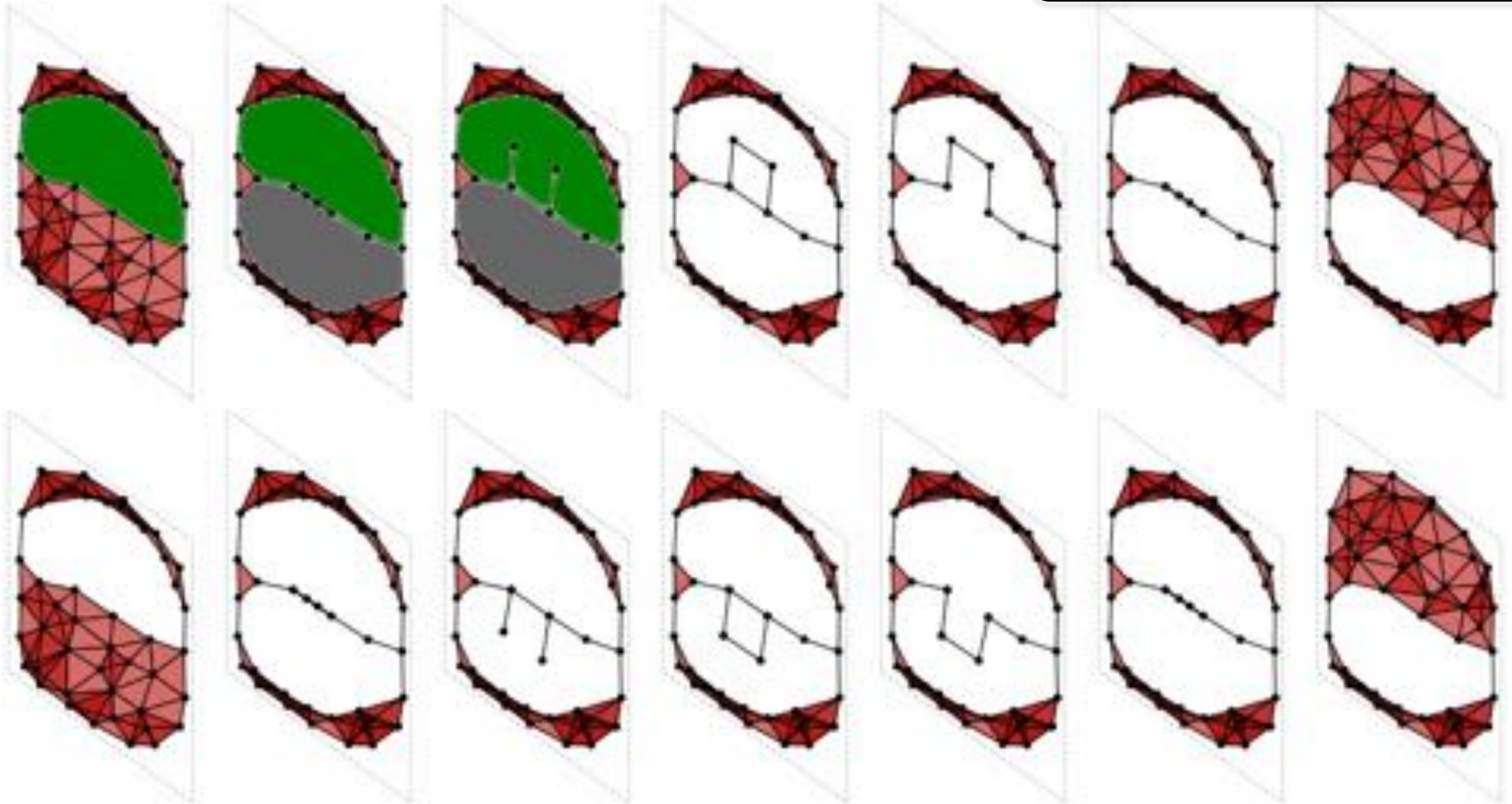
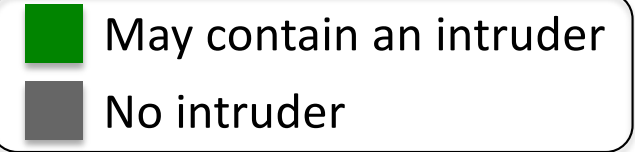
Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

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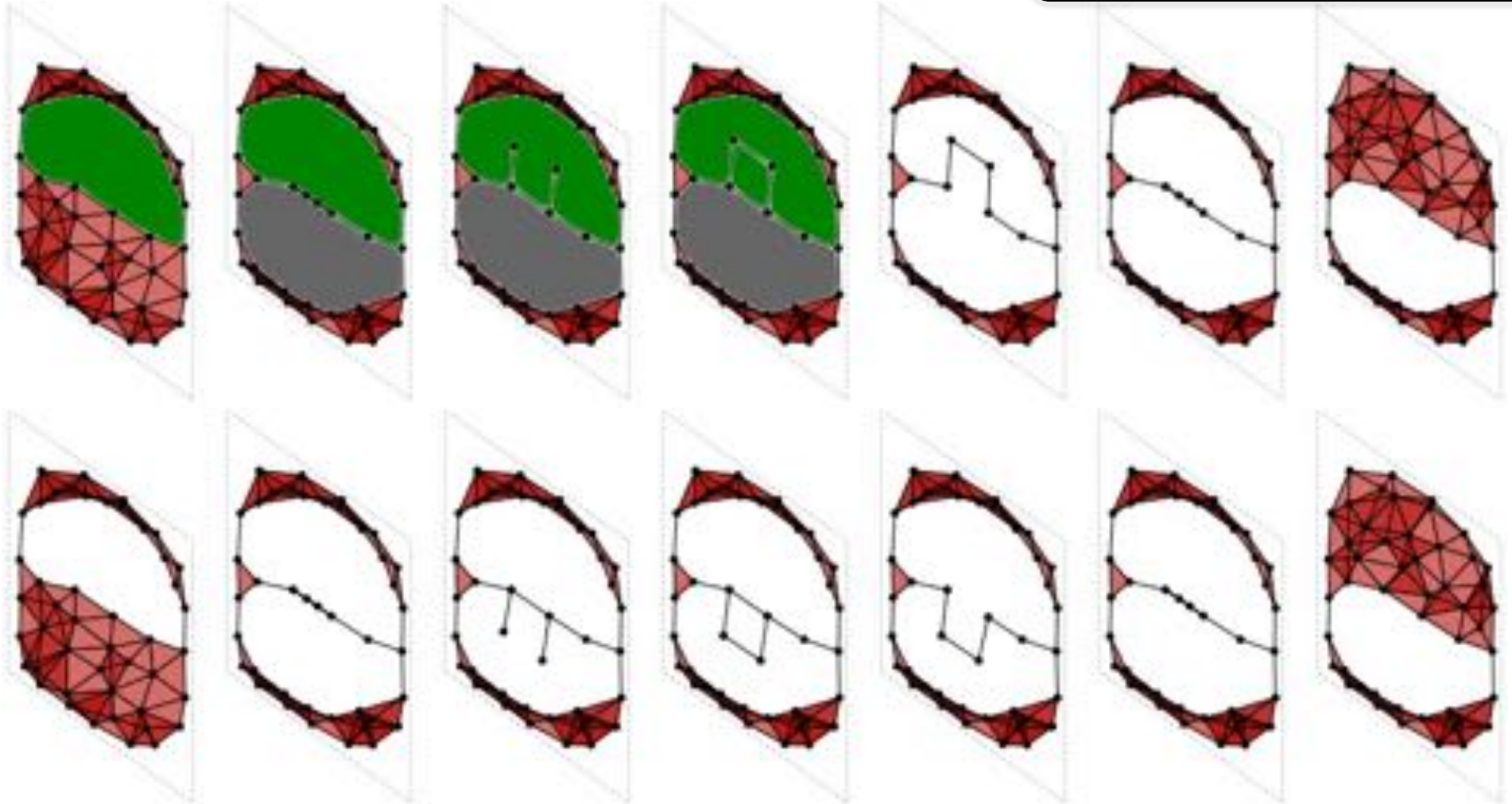
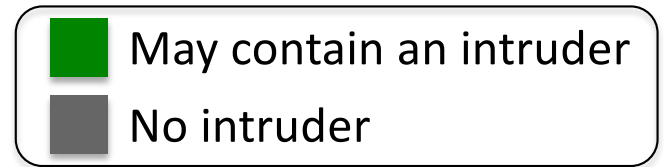
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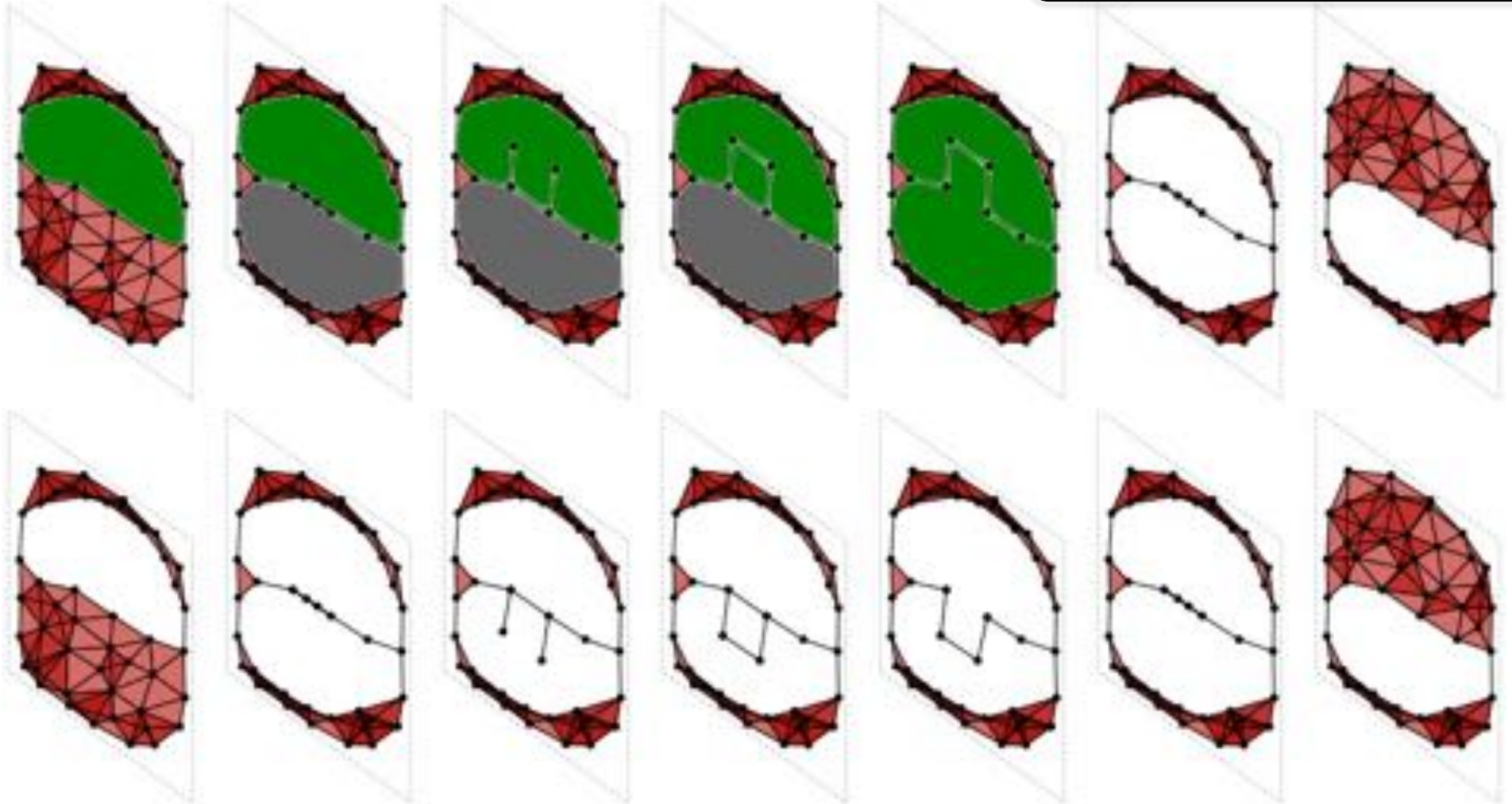
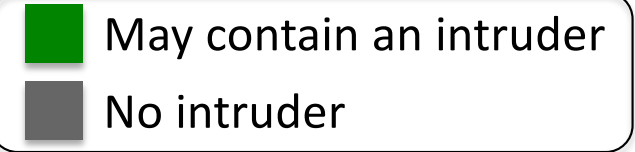
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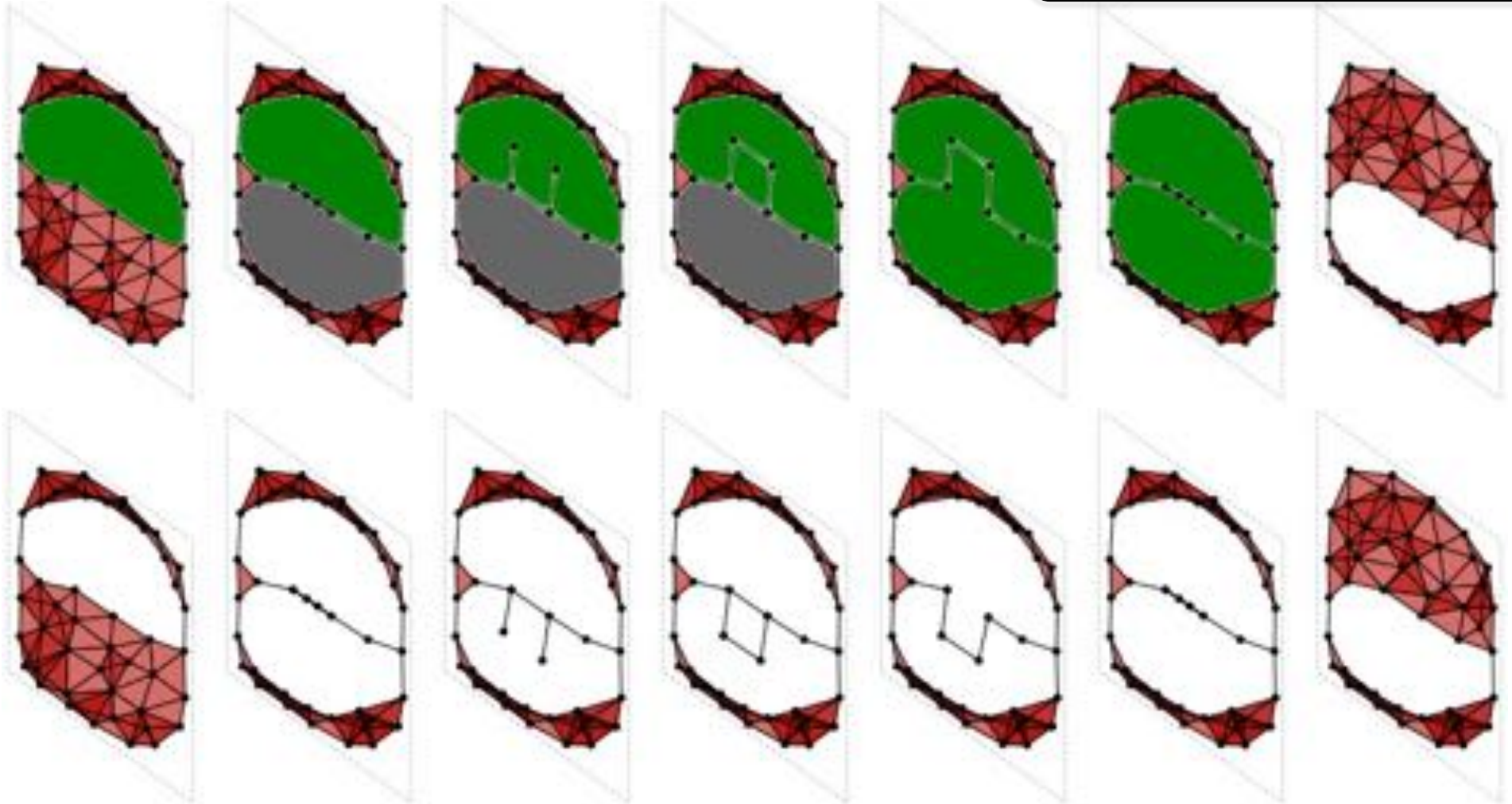
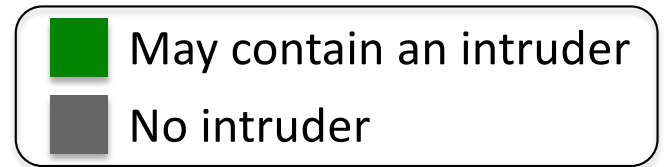
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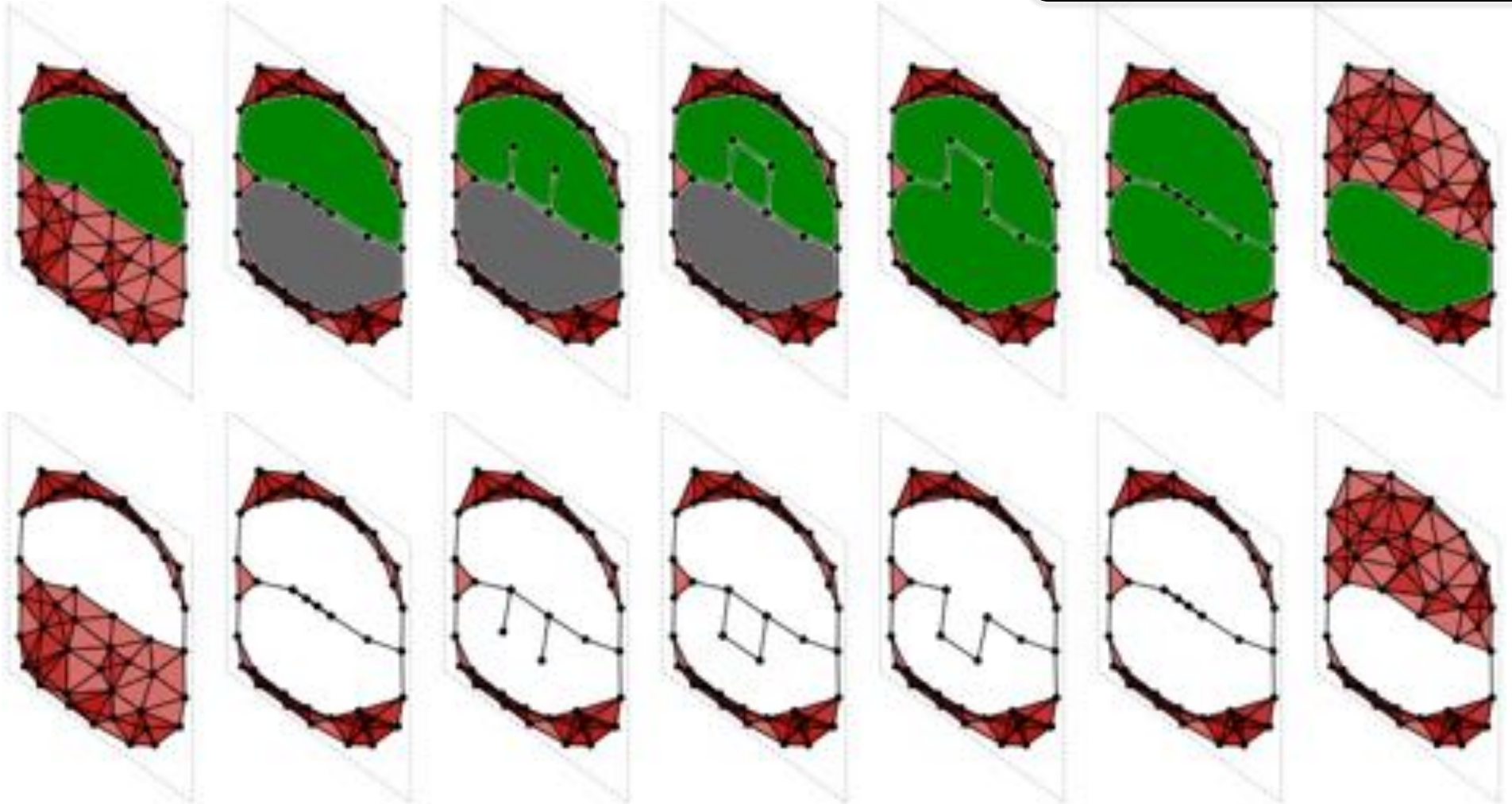
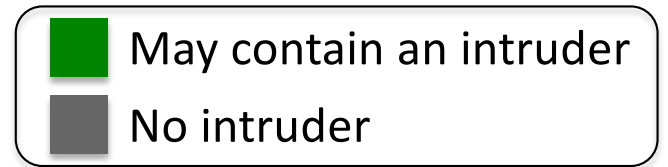
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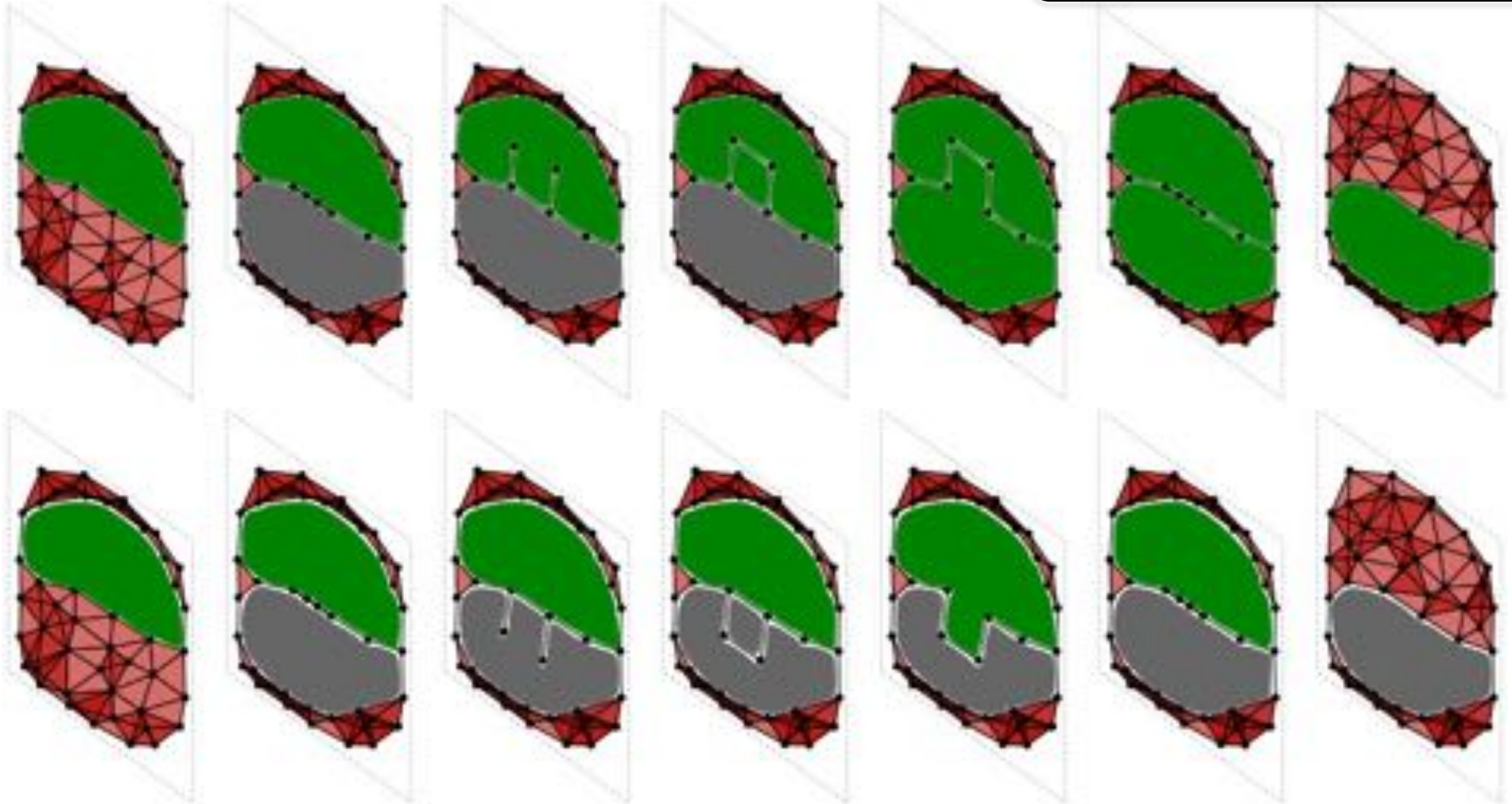
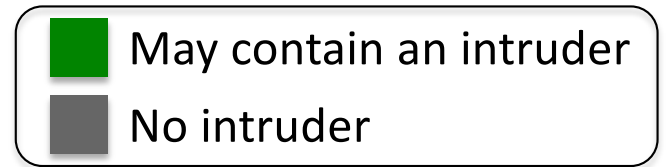
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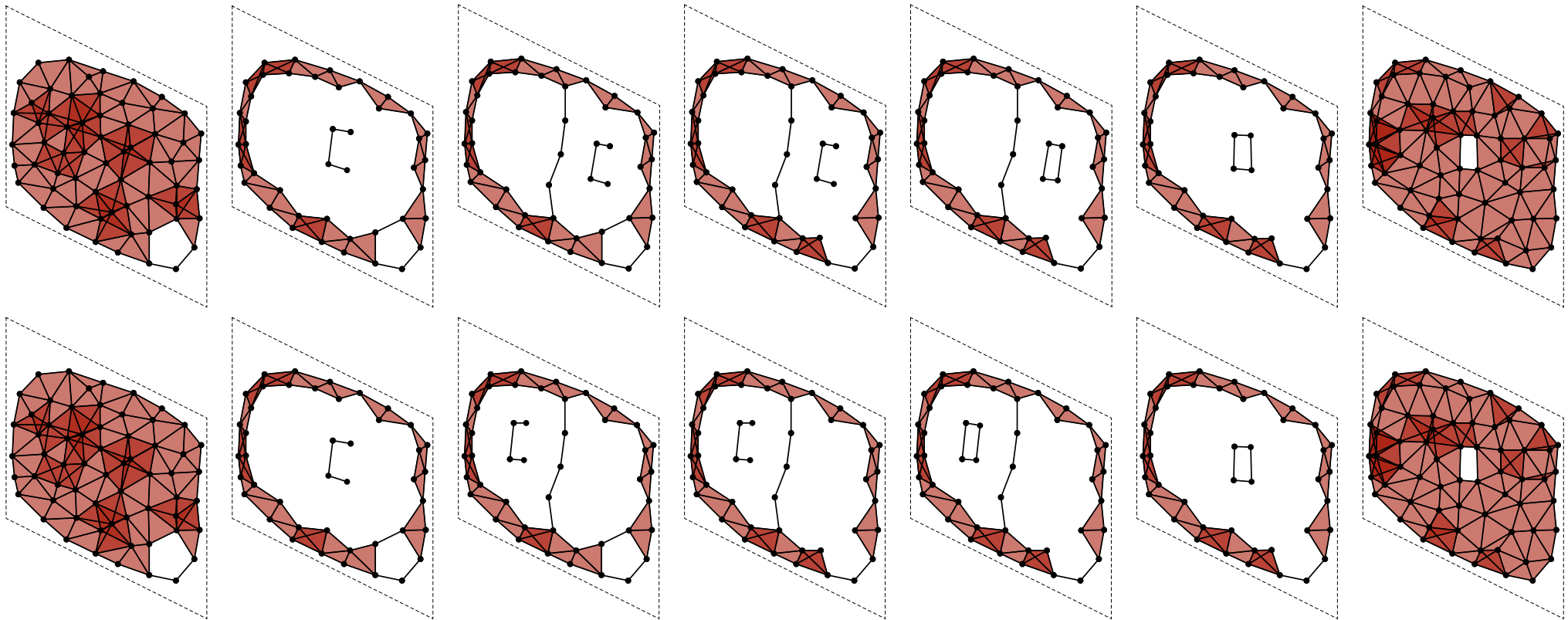
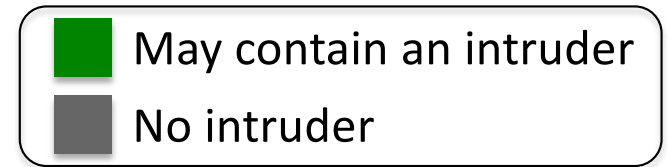
Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

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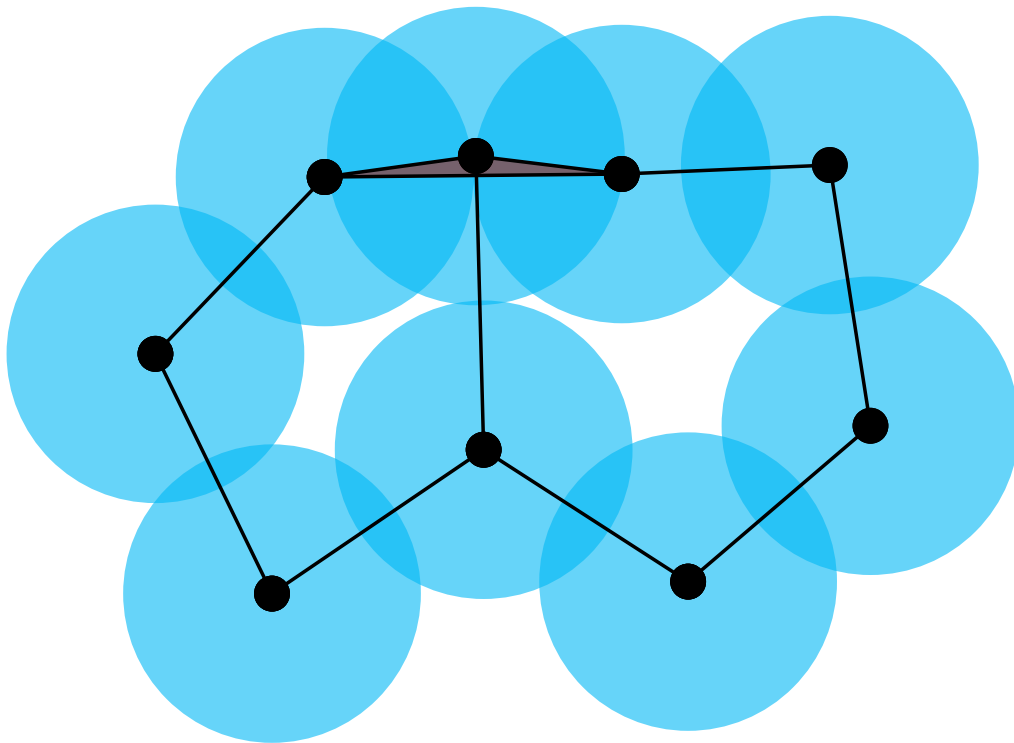
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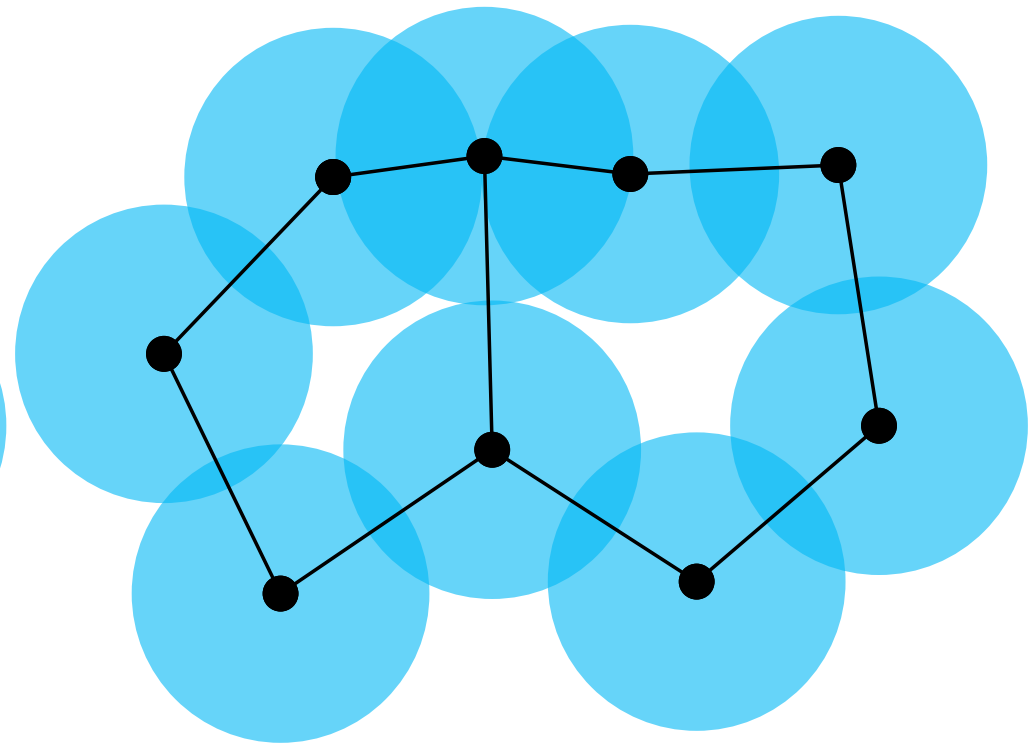


Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

- Theorem. In a planar sensor network that remains connected, the time-varying alpha complex with rotation information determines if an evasion path exists.
- Open question. Is the Čech complex with rotation information sufficient?



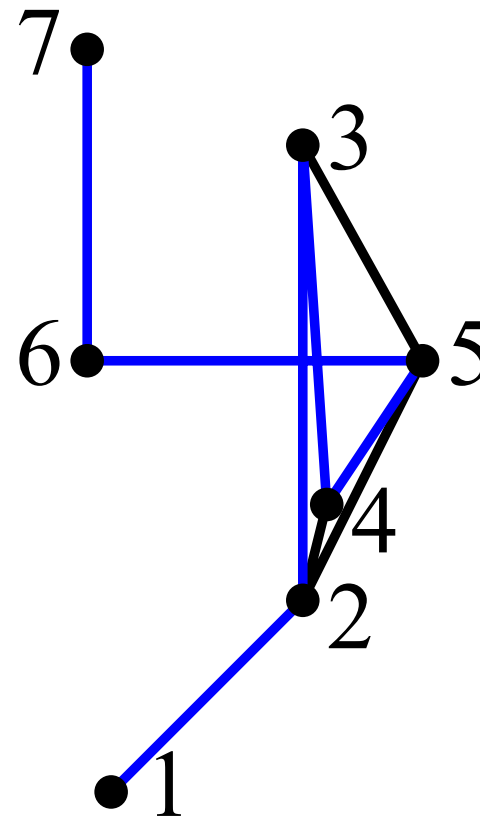
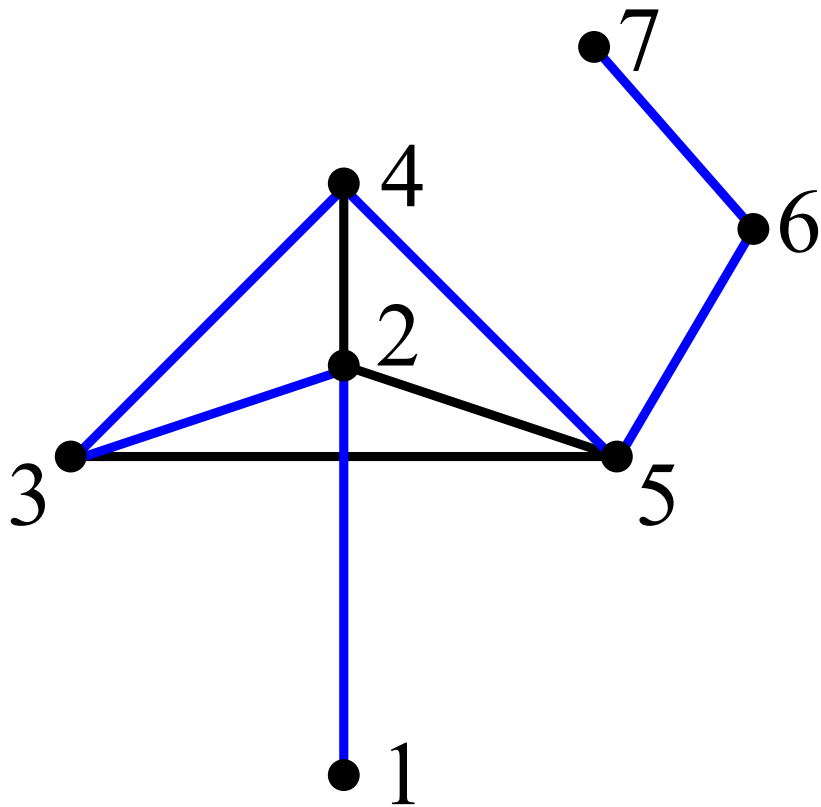
Čech



Alpha

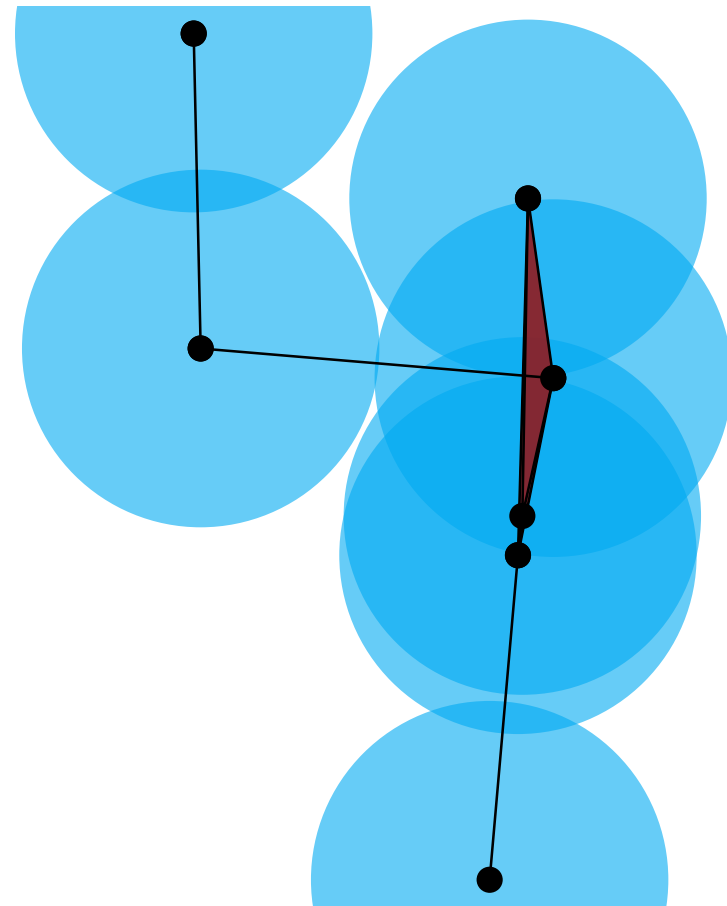
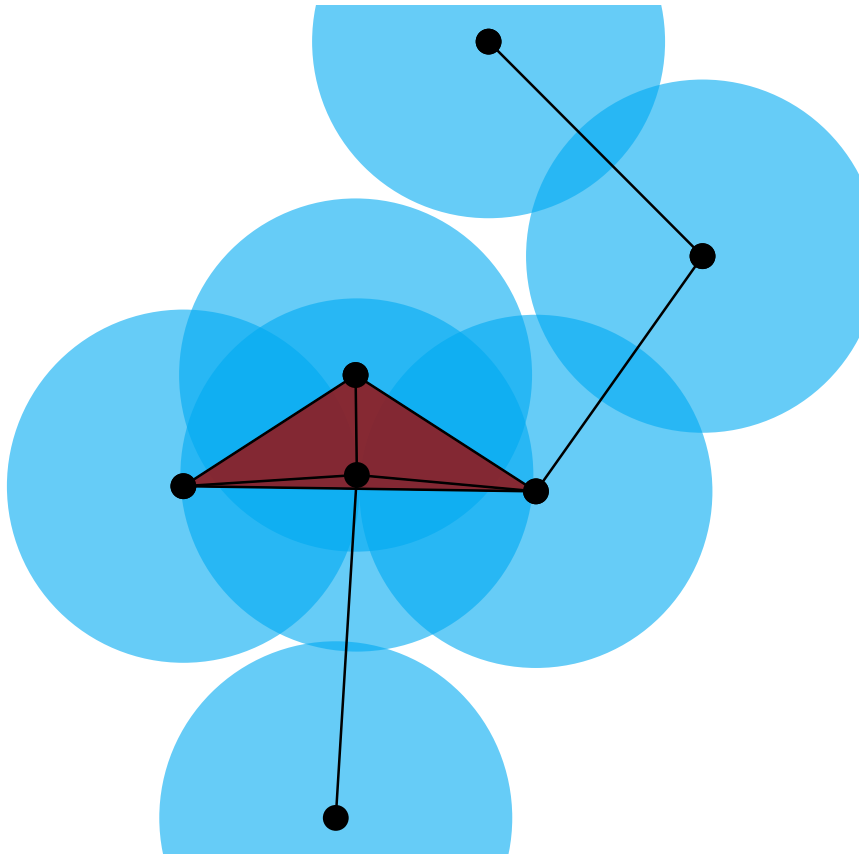
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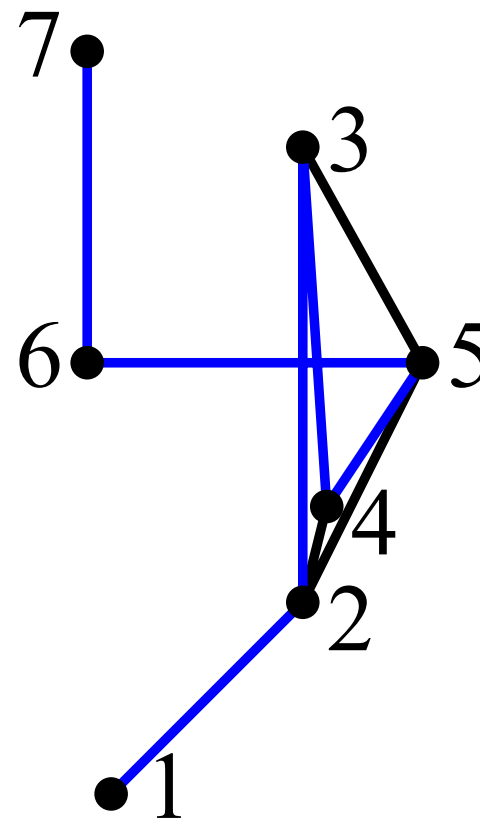
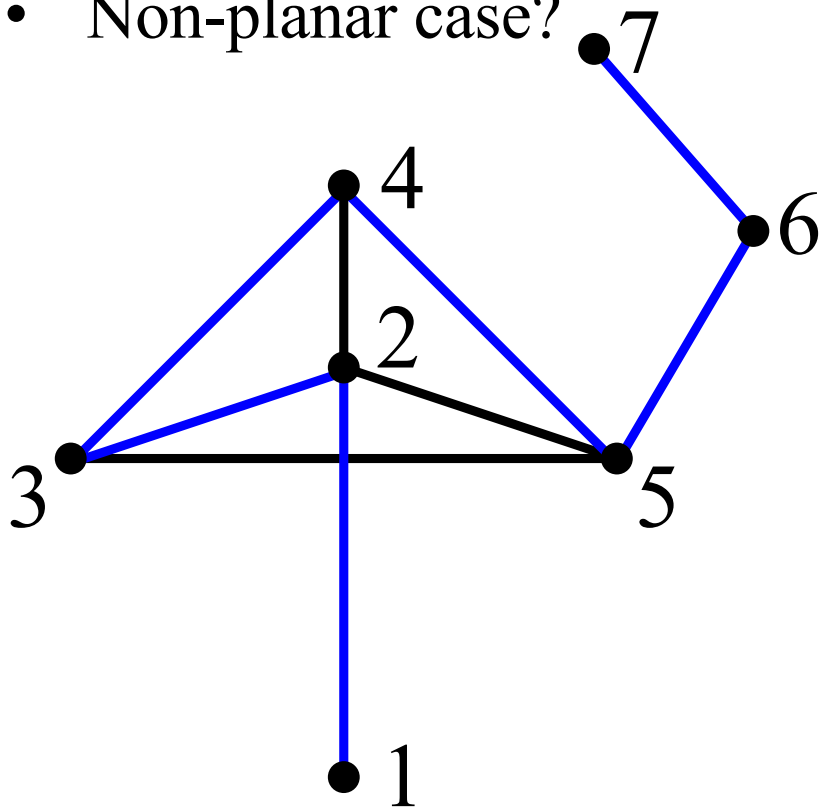
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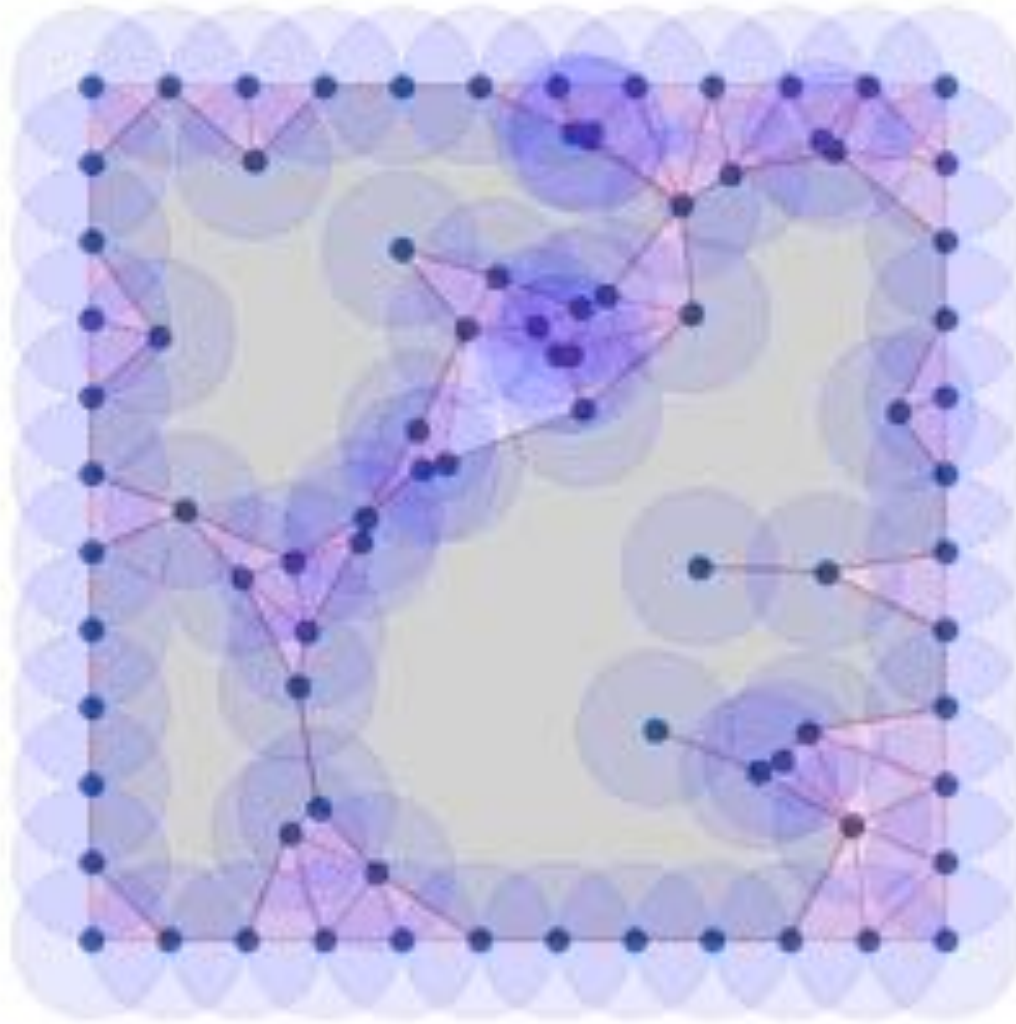
Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

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- Non-planar case?



Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

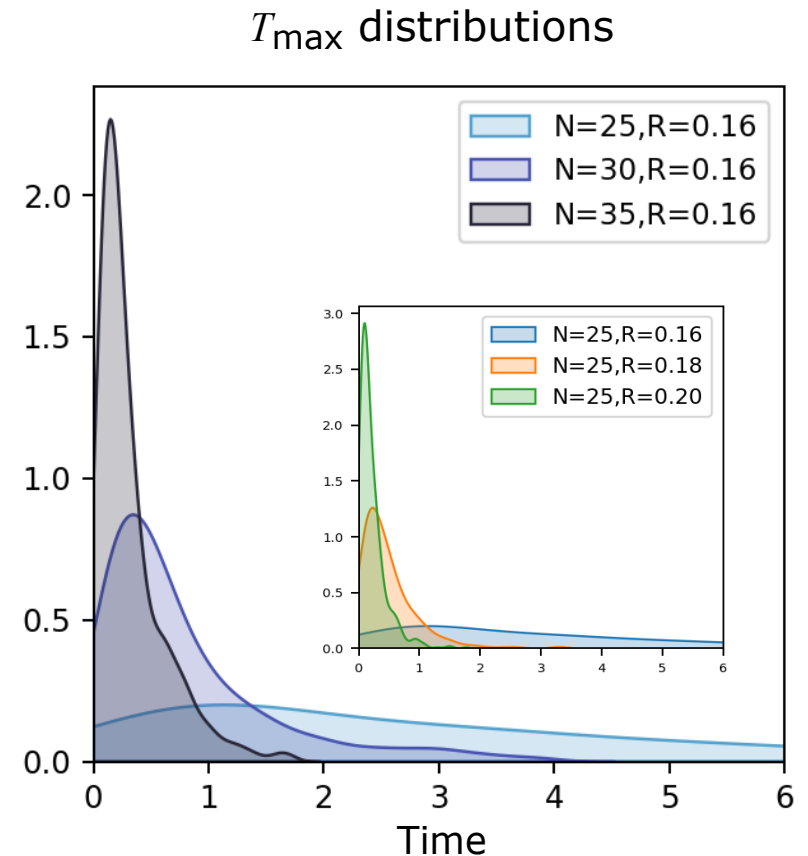
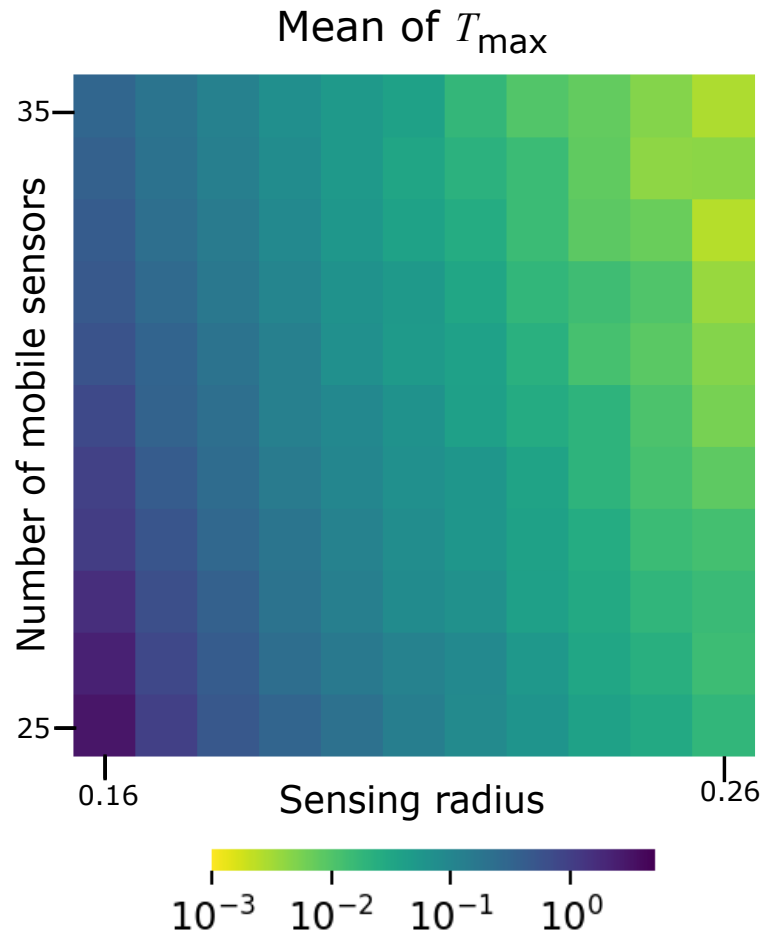
- Expected time until mobile coverage for Brownian, billiard, and collective motion models.



Efficient Evader Detection in Mobile Sensor Networks by H. Adams, D. Ghosh, C. Mask, W. Ott, and K. Williams. <https://github.com/elykwilliams/EvasionPaths>

Planar sensors measuring cyclic orders

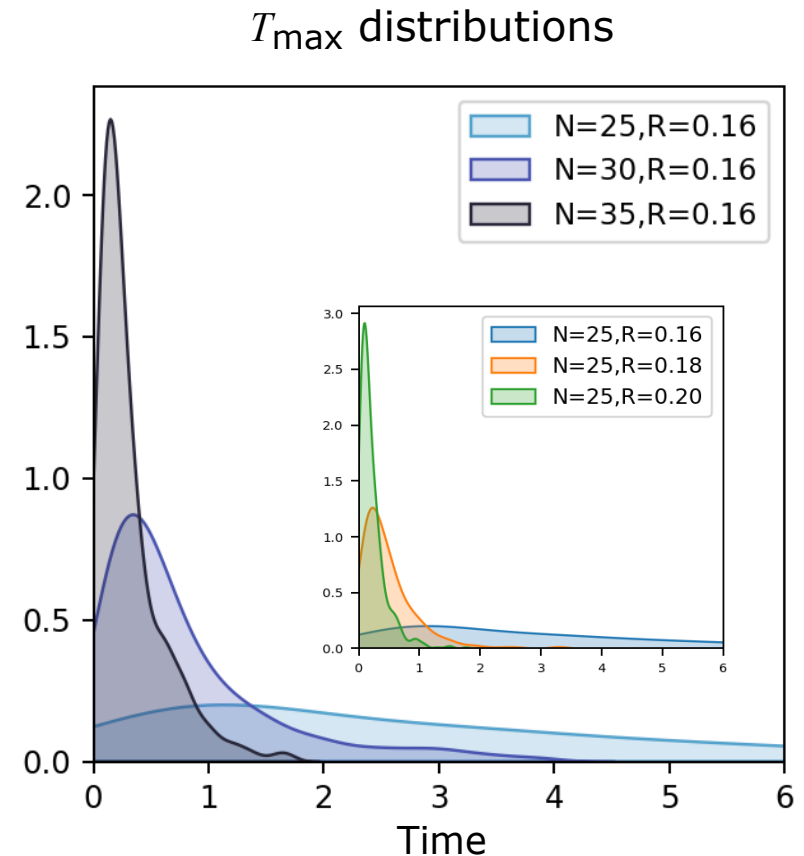
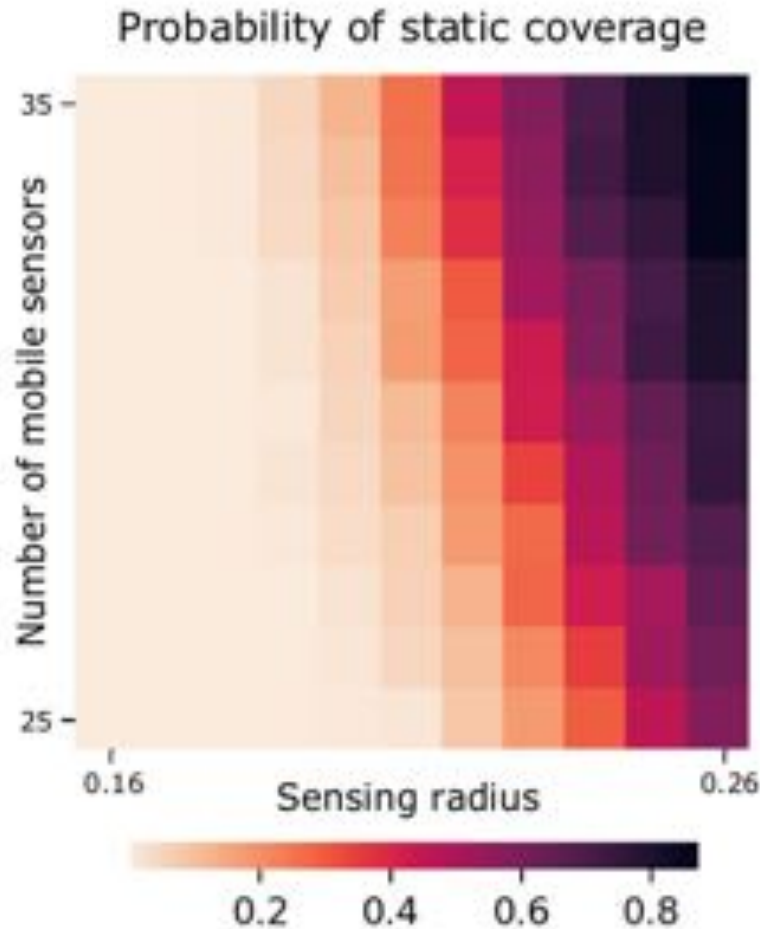
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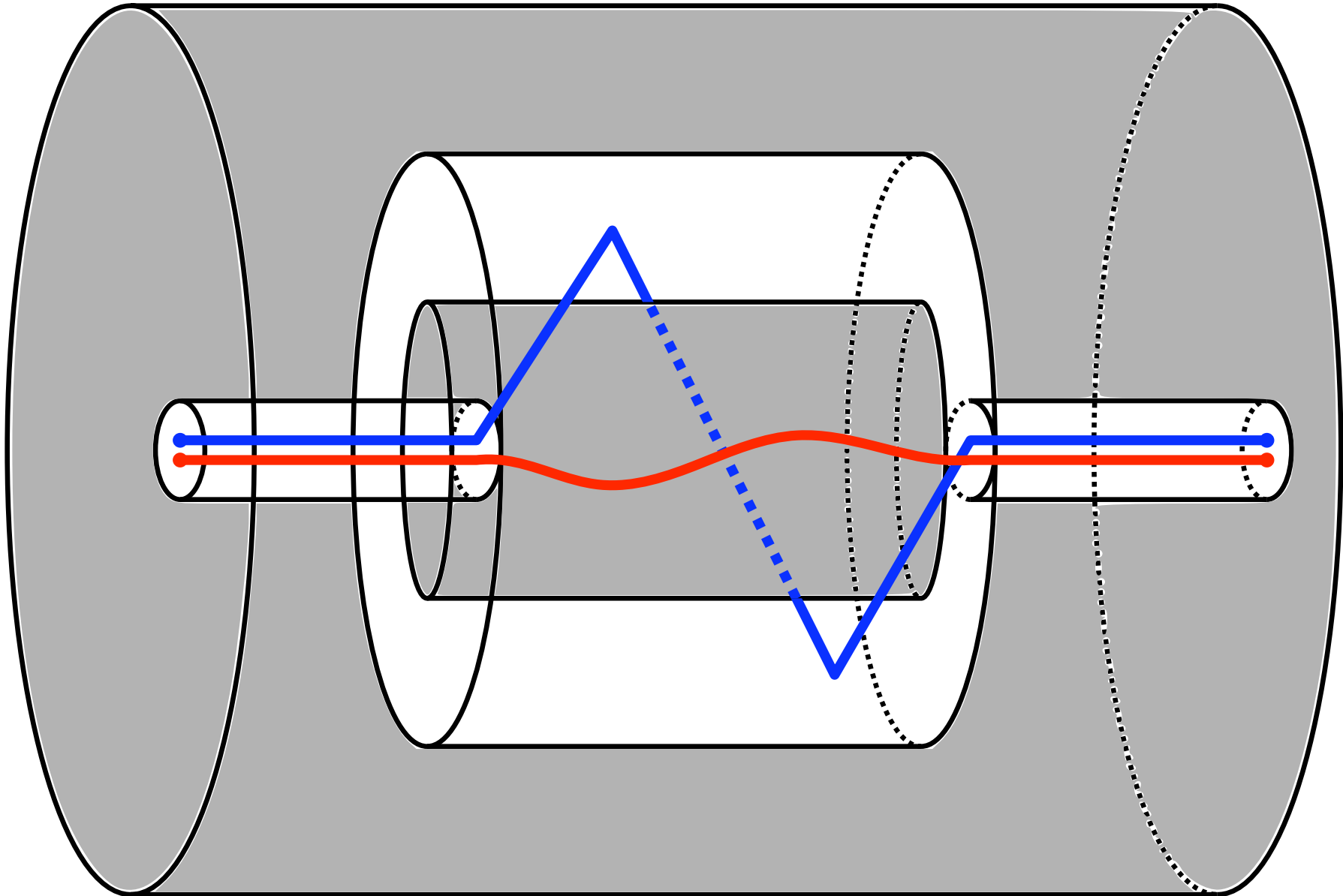
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What's the space of evasion paths?

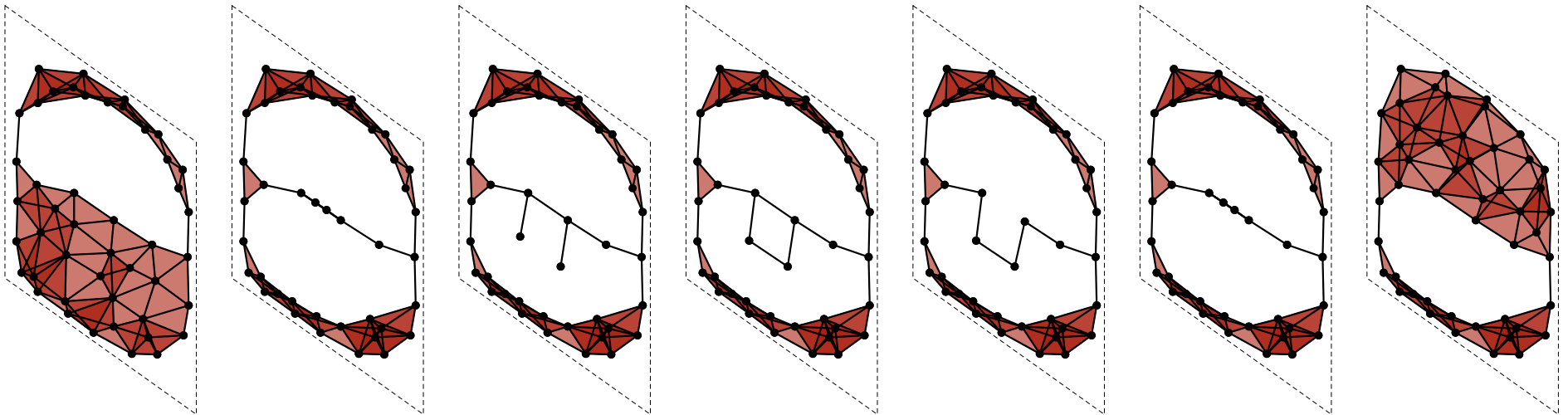


Conclusions

- Streaming one-sided criterion using zigzag persistence.
- Čech complex insufficient.

Alpha complex with rotation information suffices.

What about the Čech complex with rotation information?



Vin de Silva and Robert Ghrist, *Coordinate-free coverage in sensor networks with controlled boundaries via homology*, International Journal of Robotics Research 25 (2006), 1205-1222.

Henry Adams and Gunnar Carlsson, *Evasion paths in mobile sensor networks*, International Journal of Robotics Research 34 (2015), 90-104.