Solar magnetorgam editing using discrete Morse theory.

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- Simplify complexity of the observed field
- Preserve main topological features



Data for processing

We use HMI / SDO magnetogram data.



Another Applications of Morse Theory

Astrophysics (voids, filaments and walls detection), geomorphology.





[Sousbie, 2010], [Bauer, 2011]

Morse function

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 $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ – a smooth function. Point p is critical if $\nabla f(p) = 0$, and non-degenerate if $||\mathcal{H}_f(p)|| = ||d^2f/dx_i dx_j(p)|| \neq 0$. f is a Morse function if all its critical points are non-degenerate.

Critical points classification

Morse index of a critical point – number of independent unstable directions. Neighbourhood of a critical point locally is $f(p) \pm x^2 \pm y^2$.



Critical points: maxima, saddles, and minima.

Integral lines, Ascending and descending manifolds

Morse-Smale complex obtained by intersecting of ascending and descending manifolds. [Sousbie, 2010]



Extension to the discrete case

Magnetogram data is given on a discrete domain. We need a generalization of Morse theory concepts for function $f : \mathbb{Z}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$. [Forman, 1998]

Discrete Morse Function

Construct a cell complex, assign values to cells.



Maxima are quads, saddles are edges, minima are vertices.

Discrete gradient field

Two cells $\sigma < \tau$ form a gradient arrow $\langle \sigma, \tau \rangle$ if $f(\tau) \leq f(\sigma)$. All cells, except critical, are paired into gradient arrows.



Cells 1, 12, and 15 are critical (minimum, saddle, and maximum, respectively).

Discrete Morse-Smale Complex



Discrete gradient field of function $f(x, y) = \sin \alpha x + \sin \beta y$ defined on evenly-spaced grid



Morse-Smale complex of function f

Persistence of Topological Features (1D)





y = f(x)

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Persistence of Topological Features (2D)



[Günther, 2012]

Persistence pair elimination



Morse-Smale Complexes of Active Regions I



Morse-Smale Complexes of Active Regions I



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Morse-Smale Complexes of Active Regions I



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Morse-Smale Complexes of Active Regions II



Morse-Smale Complexes of Active Regions II



Morse-Smale Complexes of Active Regions II



Morse-Smale Complexes of Active Regions III



Morse-Smale Complexes of Active Regions III



Morse-Smale Complexes of Active Regions III



The last slide

