The Topology of Minecraft: Persistent Homology and Barcodes.

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0.1 Preliminaries

In algebraic topology there are many tools which assign simple, easy to understand algebraic objects (think: numbers, vector spaces, groups) to complicated, difficult to understand topological objects (think: weird, complicated shapes). These algebraic objects have a variety of uses, one of which is indicating shape features of the topological object. For example, a topological space X has homology groups $H_i(X)$. One can think of $H_0(X)$ as telling you the number of components of X, which $H_1(X)$ tells you the number of holes in X. Here are three examples of topological spaces, along with their first two homology groups:



The space X is a circle. It has one component and one hole. The space Y is two disjoint circles, it has two components and two holes. The space Z is a figure eight, it has one component and two holes. The homology groups tell you exactly this information. But sometimes, in the real world, you don't actually have an entire topological *space*. You just have a *point cloud* (like P_1 or P_2 shown below) that sort of looks like a space.



Homology thinks these two spaces are the same. It sees them both as 100 disjoint points, and it can't tell that P_1 looks like a circle, while P_2 looks like a figure eight. Luckily, there's a more sophisticated tool specifically for this problem, called *persistent homology*, It works as follows: Choose a distance $\delta \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Now, for any two points in your cloud that are within δ of each other, connect them with and edge. If any three edges form a triangle, fill in that triangle. Call the resulting space X_{δ} and take the homology of X_{δ} . If you do this many times for many different values of δ , you can get some information about the underlying space. Roughly speaking, homology that *persists* for many values of δ is probably the homology of the underlying space that the point cloud came from. Homology that was only present for a narrow interval of δ values is probably noise in the data. You can encode all the different homology groups parametrized by δ , into a single picture, called the *persistence diagram* or *barcode* of the point cloud. If homology showed up at the parameter value δ_1 and went away at δ_2 , we plot the point (δ_1, δ_2). The more persistent the homology, the further the symbols are from the line y = x. Using dots for H_0 and diamonds for H_1 , we have persistence diagrams corresponding to the above point clouds:



The persistence diagram for P_1 indicates one persistent component and one persistent hole. The persistence diagram for P_2 indicates one persistent component, two persistent holes, and one hole that only existed for a very narrow range of the parameter δ and is probably not a true feature of the space.

0.2 The Plan

Think of a Minecraft map as a point cloud $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ in the following way: if the block at position (a, b, c) is present, then $(a, b, c) \in P$. If the block is not present, then (a, b, c) is not in P. Once we've encoded a map as a point cloud, we can use persistent homology to try to get information about the topology of the map we started with.

0.3 **Project Goals and Questions**

- i. Learn the foundations of homology of simplicial complexes and persistent homology of point clouds.
- ii. Find and use open-source software for performing computations in persistent homology.
- iii. Can the persistent homology of P tell you anything about the topology (cave systems) in Minecraft?
- iv. Can we gather enough data to make statistical statements about Minecraft maps in general?