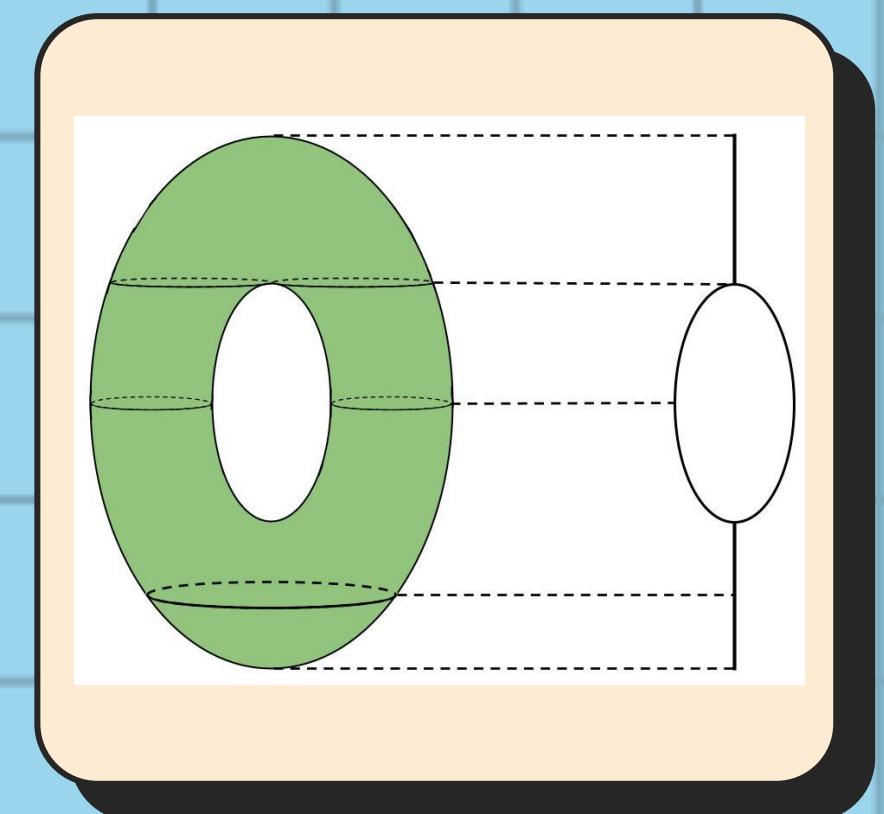
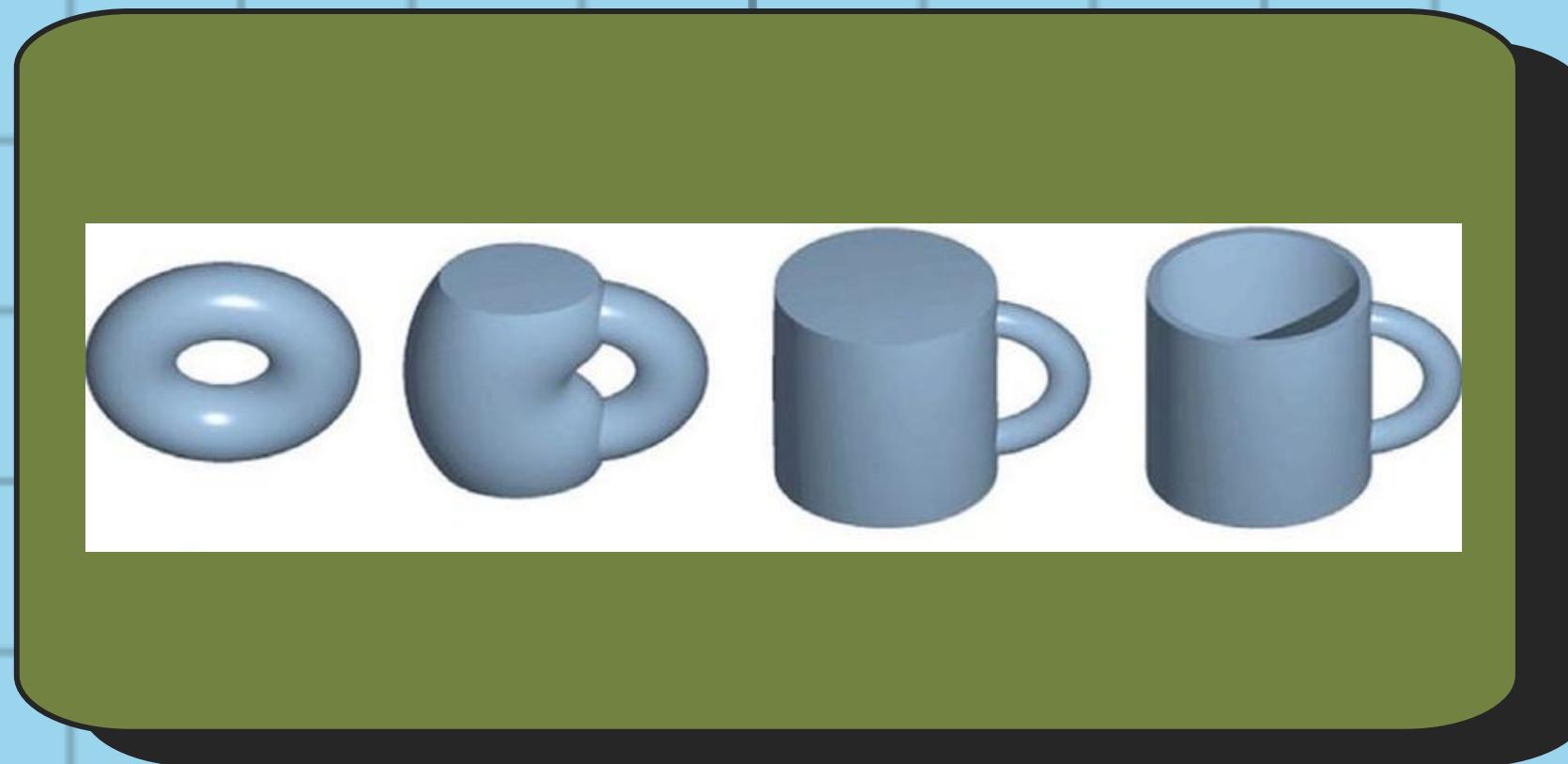
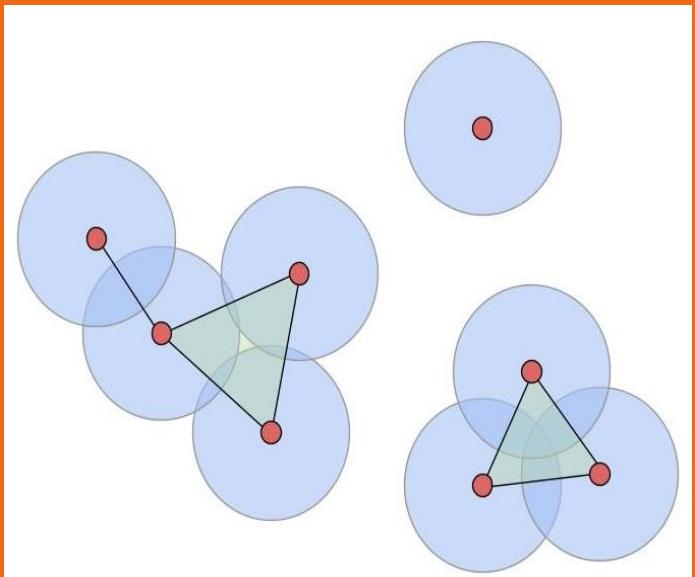


# Topological Data Analysis

An *Approachable* Introduction

Emma Schmidt



# Overview

Topology

Homology & Homotopy

Complexes

Filtration & Persistence

# Why Care About TDA?

And a brief history of the field

## History:

- Built on algebraic topology and computational geometry
- Big paper: “Topological Persistence and Simplification,” 2002, Edelsbrunner, Letscher, and Zomorodian
- Introduced filtration, persistence, & algorithms

## Today:

- Datasets are becoming more pervasive, more complex, and larger in size
- TDA: great for visualization and capturing high-dimensional behavior
- Lots of applications

01

# Topology

## TDA In a word:

Looks at patterns in data and see what other tools can't see, encodes information into lower-dimensional visualizations

### What is Topology?

- The way shapes move and deform
- “Rubber sheet geometry”
- Continuous deformation -> preserves topological behavior

### Topological Spaces

- Object of study -> topological space
- Metric space: use some metric to relate points to each other
- Typical metric of choice: distance

## In a word:

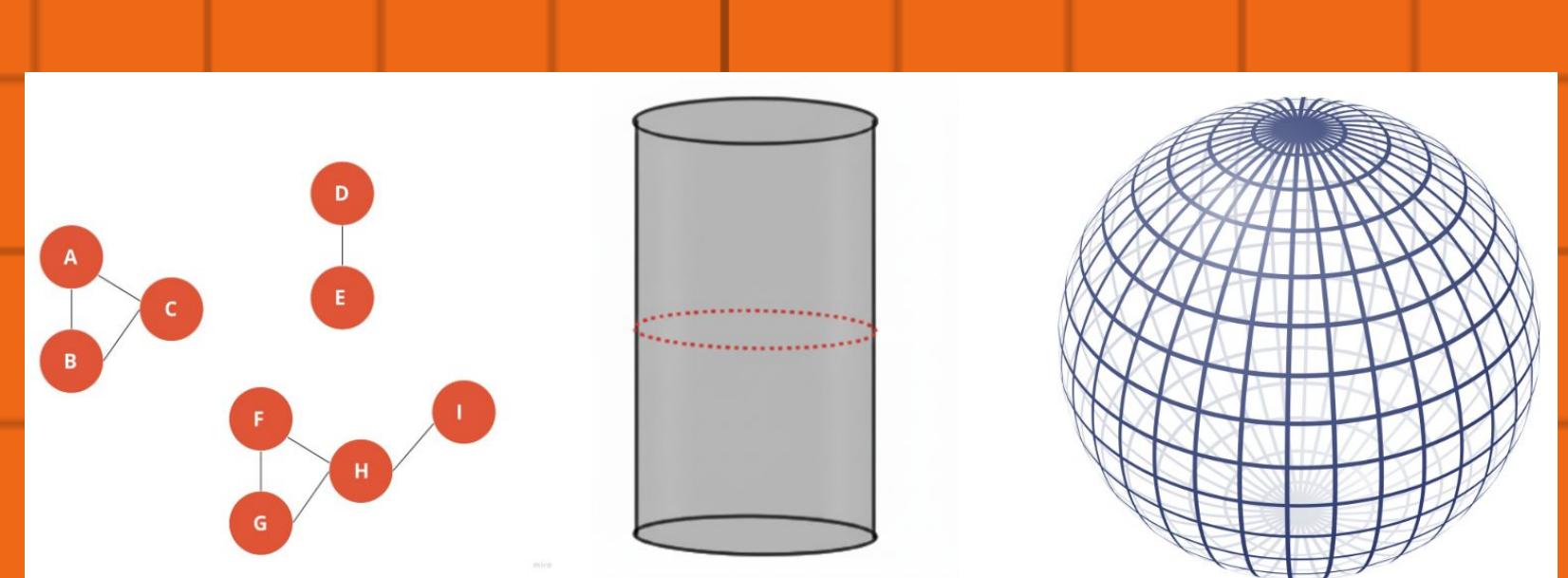
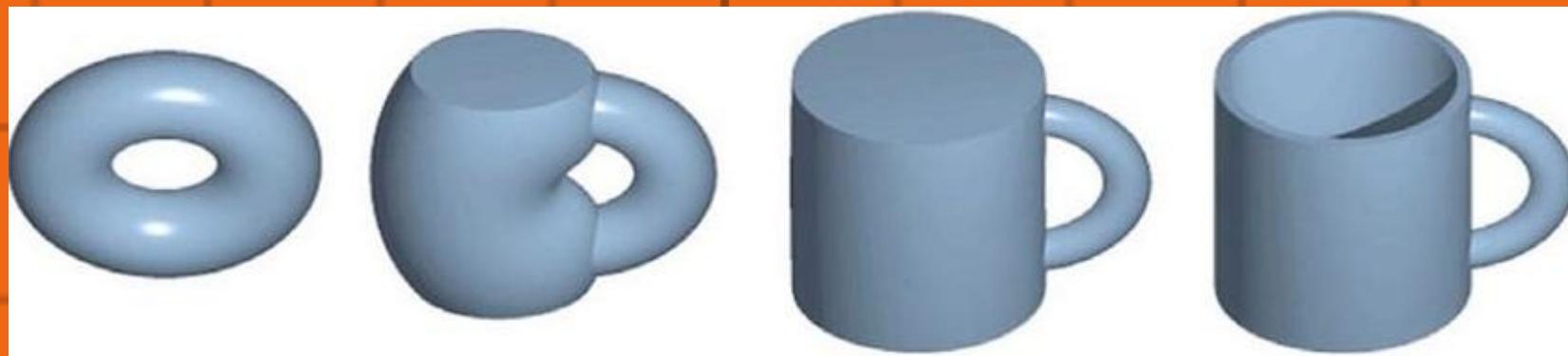
Look at number of holes in an object, group shapes by comparing hole structure

# Homology

02

## Dimensions of homology:

- **0-dim:** connected components
- **1-dim:** loops
- **2-dim:** voids
- **3-dim+:** hard to visualize



## Homotopy:

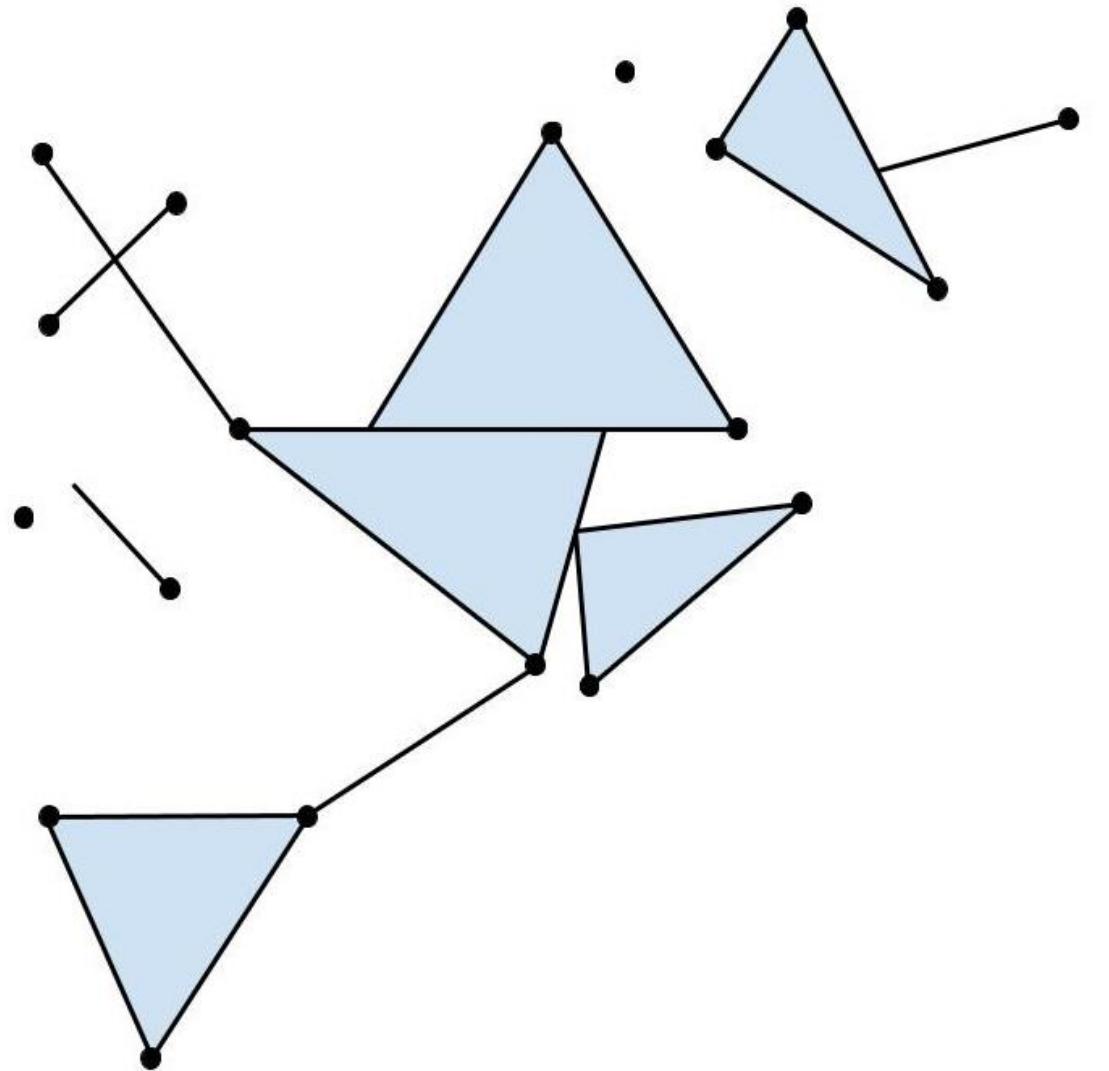
- Studies the *way* things deform, tracks entire path
- Requires smooth step-by-step deformation
- Harder to compute, less used

# 03

# Simplicial Complexes

In a word:

Graph containing vertices (points), edges (lines), and faces (solid triangles)



Simplex: generalization of shape with respect to dimension

Rules for building a legal simplicial complex:

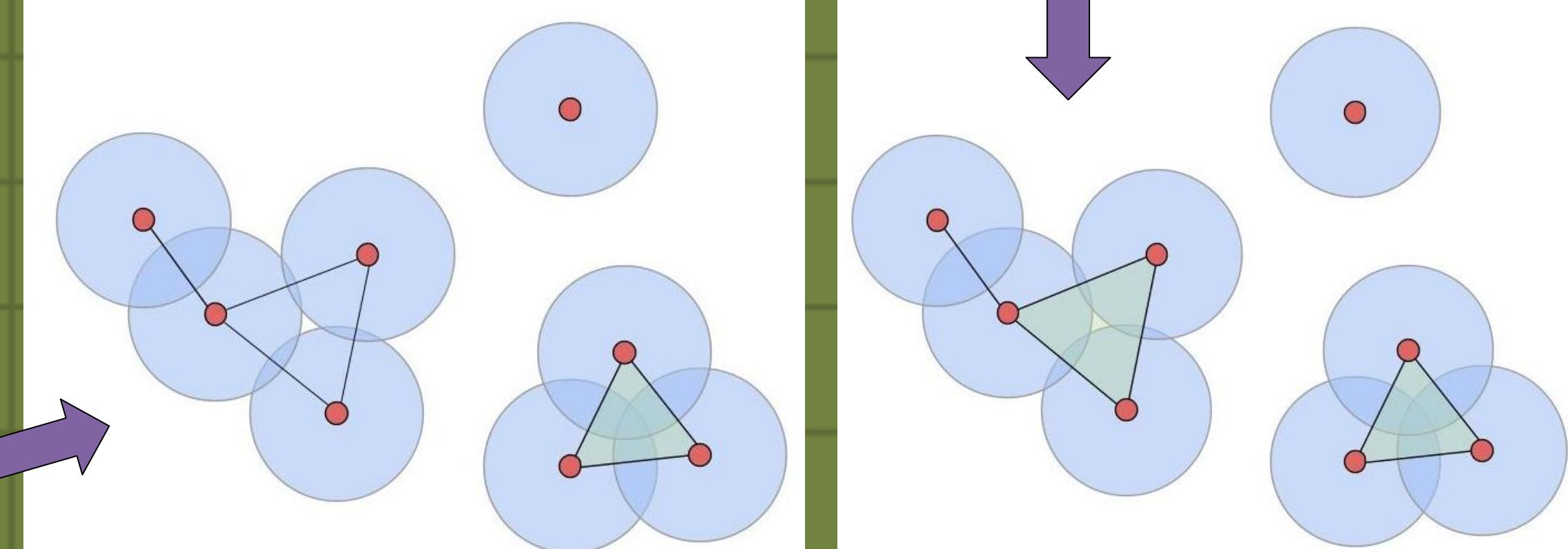
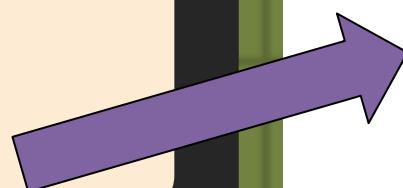
- Only use simplices
- Connect things together by (full) simplices
- Every simplex must be connected to all of its lower-dimensional simplices

# Cěch & Vietoris-Rips Complexes

Types of simplicial complexes

## Cěch Complex

- Start with same process as Vietoris-Rips complex
- For faces: only draw face if all three circles intersect at some common point (pairwise intersection not enough)



## Vietoris-Rips Complex

- Start with points, draw small circles around each
- If two circles intersect, draw edge between centers
- If three circles intersect pairwise, insert shaded triangle

## In a word:

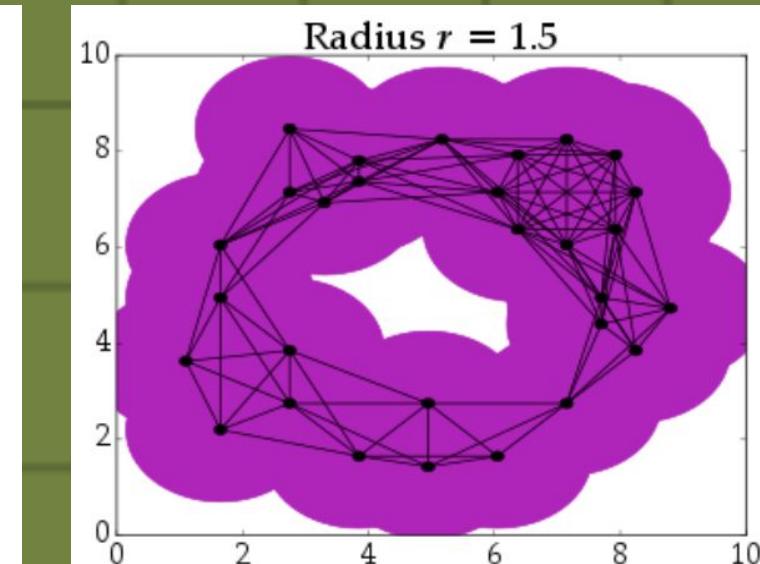
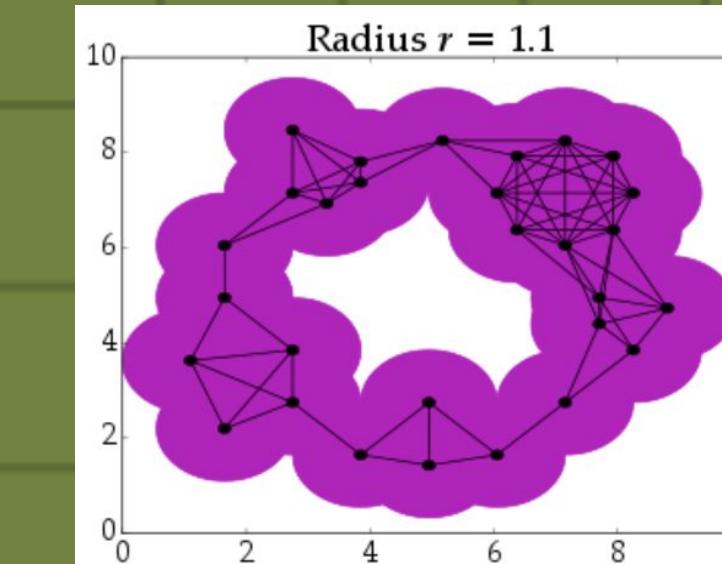
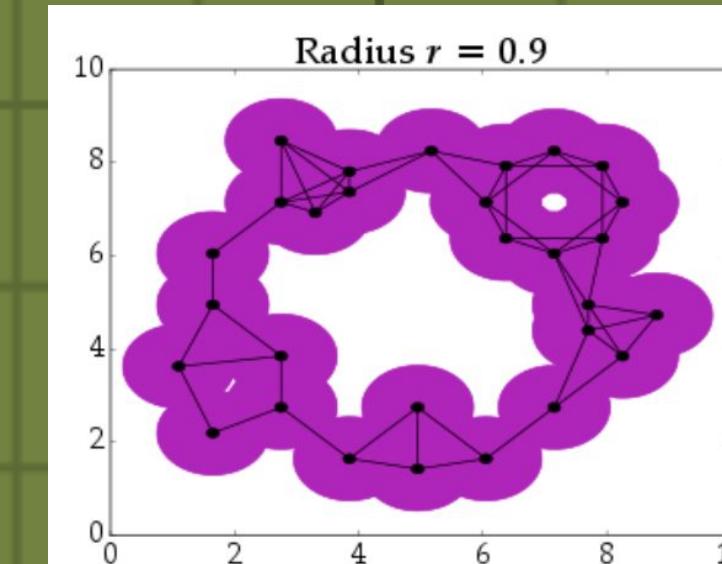
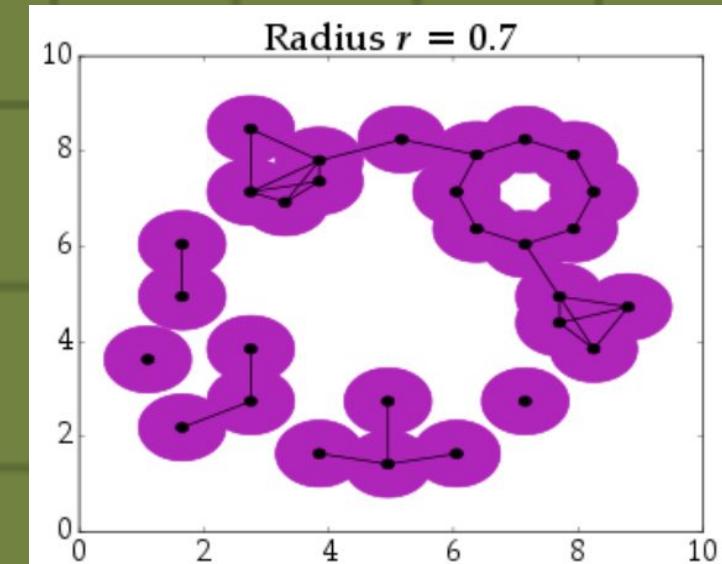
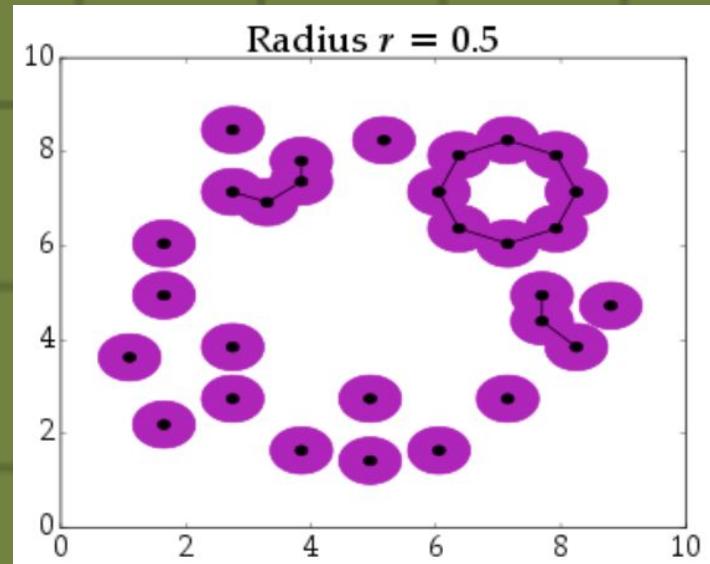
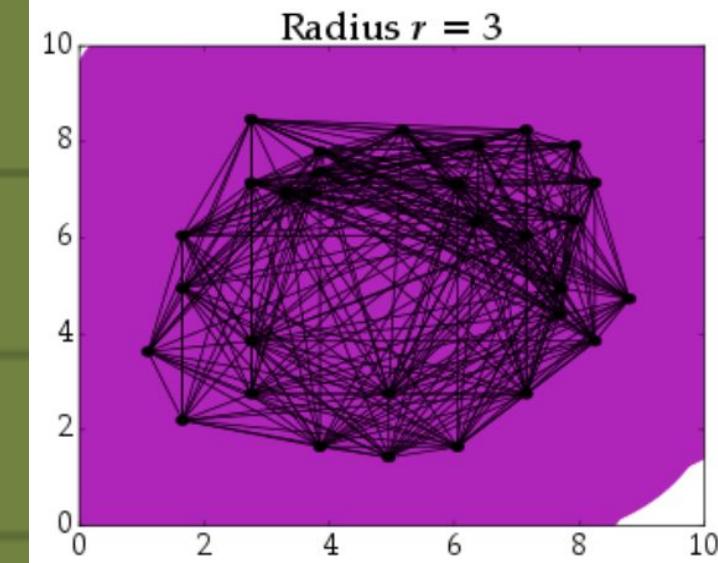
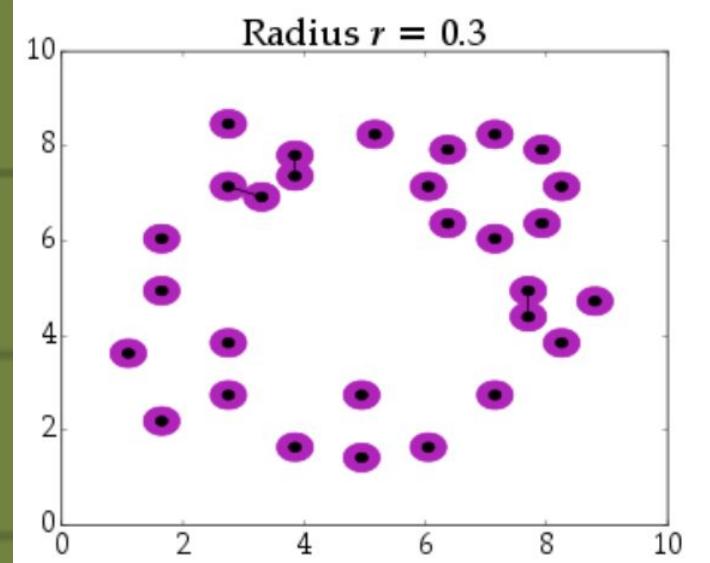
Look at an object step-by-step as some parameter value changes; creates nested sequence

# Filtrations

04

## Simplicial Complex Filtration:

- Look at what *persists* across parameter changes
- For simplicial complex: how does the complex change as radius changes?
- Birth: a feature appears or is created
- Death: a feature disappears or is destroyed



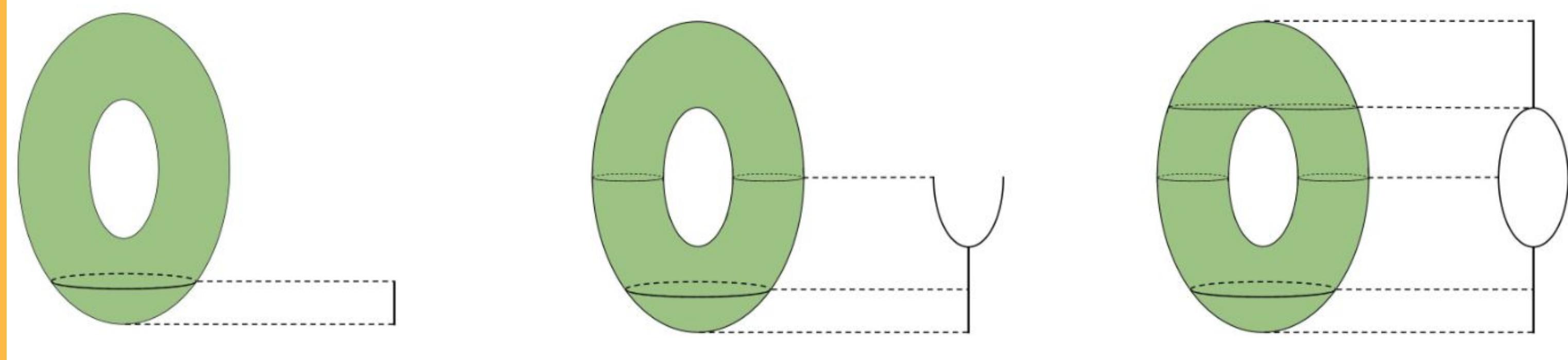
# Reeb Graphs & 3D Shape Filtration

## Reeb graph:

- Skeleton of 3D shape
- Level set: all things captured at specific height
- Sublevel set: going from bottom to top

## 3D Shape Filtration:

- How Reeb graph changes as you scan from bottom to top
- Torus ex: one connected component



# 05

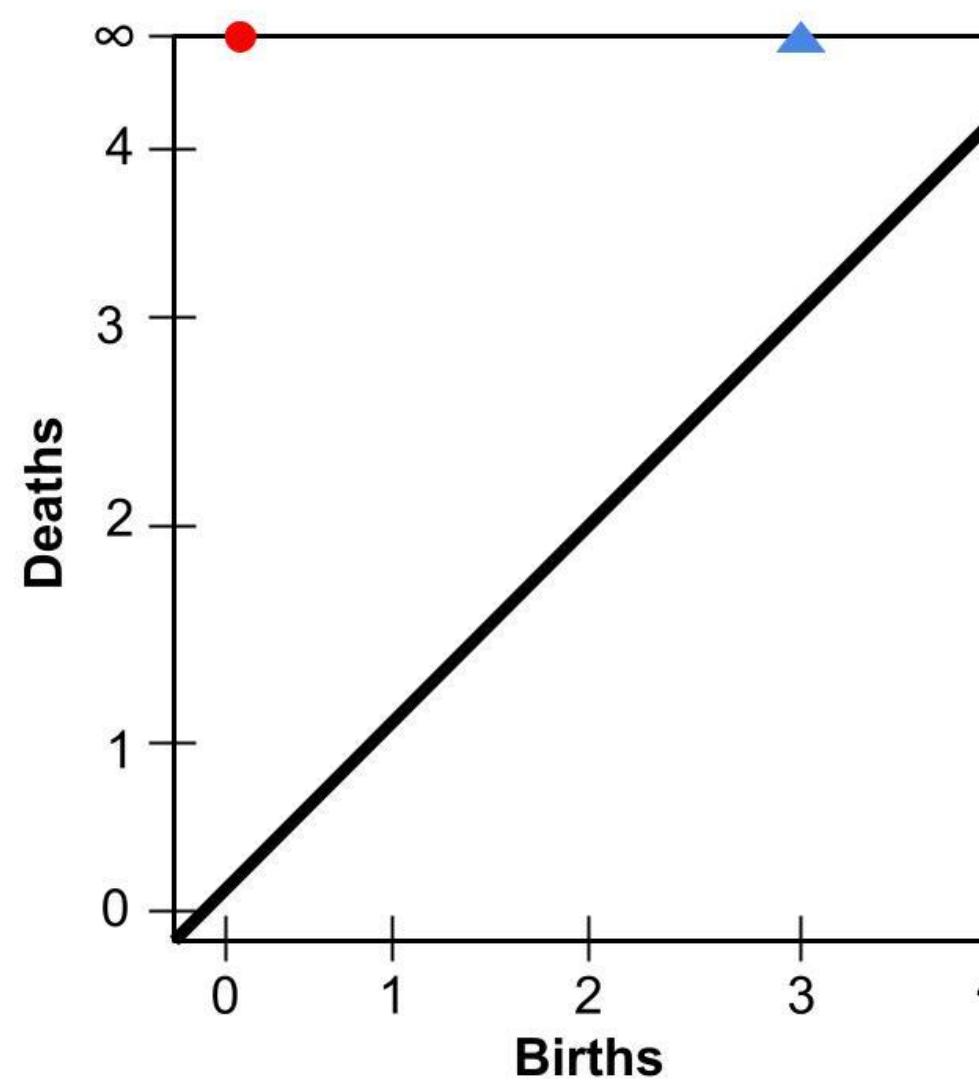
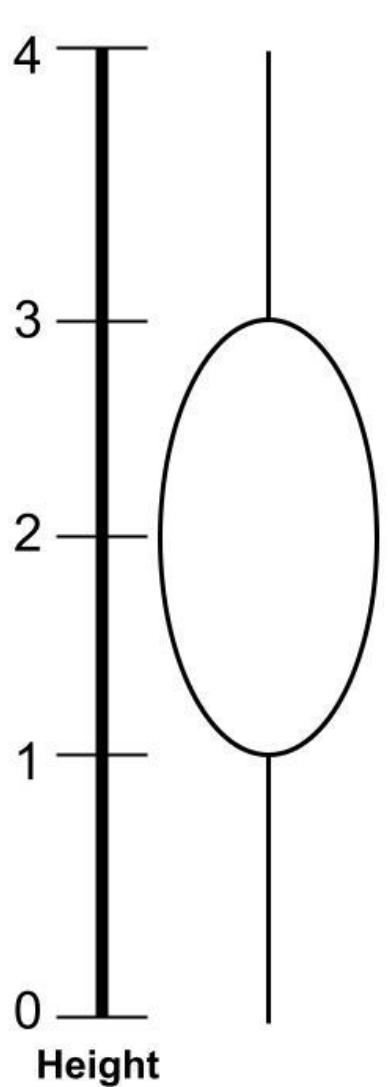
# Persistent Homology & Persistence Diagrams

In a word:

Graph of births and deaths of H0 and H1 features throughout filtration changes

## Persistent homology:

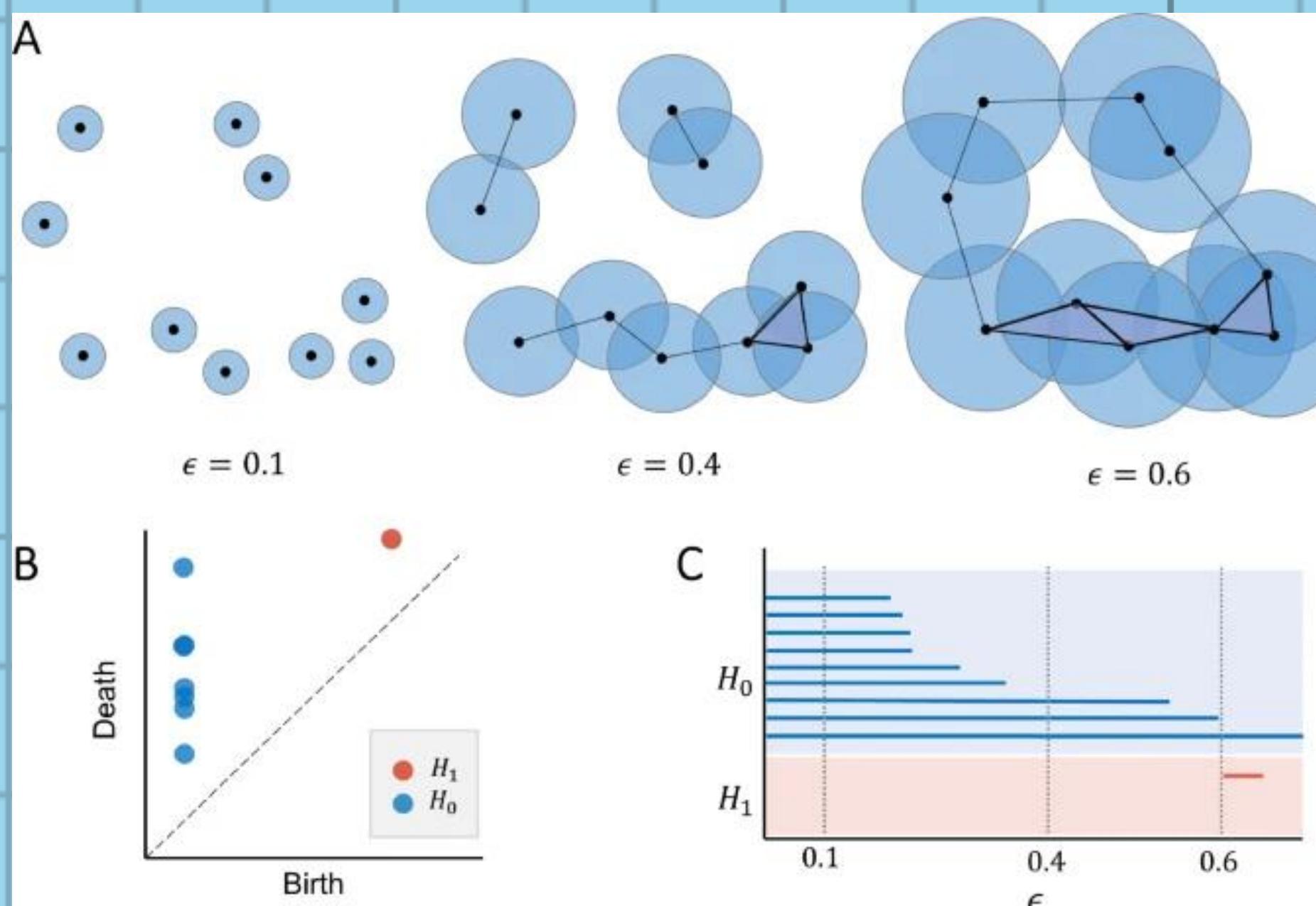
- TDA tool to measure how long each feature survives
- Generally concerned with H0 and H1
- Short life: possibly noise, unimportant
- Long life: important feature / behavior



## Persistence diagrams (PD):

- Births on x-axis, deaths on y-axis
- Diagonal line  $y=x$ , birth=death
- Close to diagonal: short lifespan, noise
- Far from diagonal: long lifespan, important feature
- Lives forever: height at  $\infty$

# Ex: Vietoris-Rips Complex, Persistence Diagram, & Barcode



## Barcodes:

- Similar to Persistence Diagrams
- Horizontal bars encode lifespan (birth to death)

## Example:

- Vietoris-Rips complex
- Persistence diagram & barcode for  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  elements

# Additional Resources

How to learn more about TDA

## Articles:

- Elizabeth Munch, “A User’s Guide to Topological Data Analysis,” 2017
- Frédéric Chazal and Bertrand Michel, “An Introduction to TDA...for Data Scientists,” 2021

## Textbooks:

- Robert Ghrist, *Elementary Applied Topology*, 2014
- Tamal Krishna Dey and Yusu Wang, *Computational Topology for Data Analysis*, 2022

## Other:

- TTK (Topology ToolKit)
- Blog post: Ben Windsor, “An Introduction to Topological Data Analysis,” 2020
- Web article: Alexander Del Toro Barba, “Topological Data Analysis with Persistent Homology,” 2024

# Continuing Work

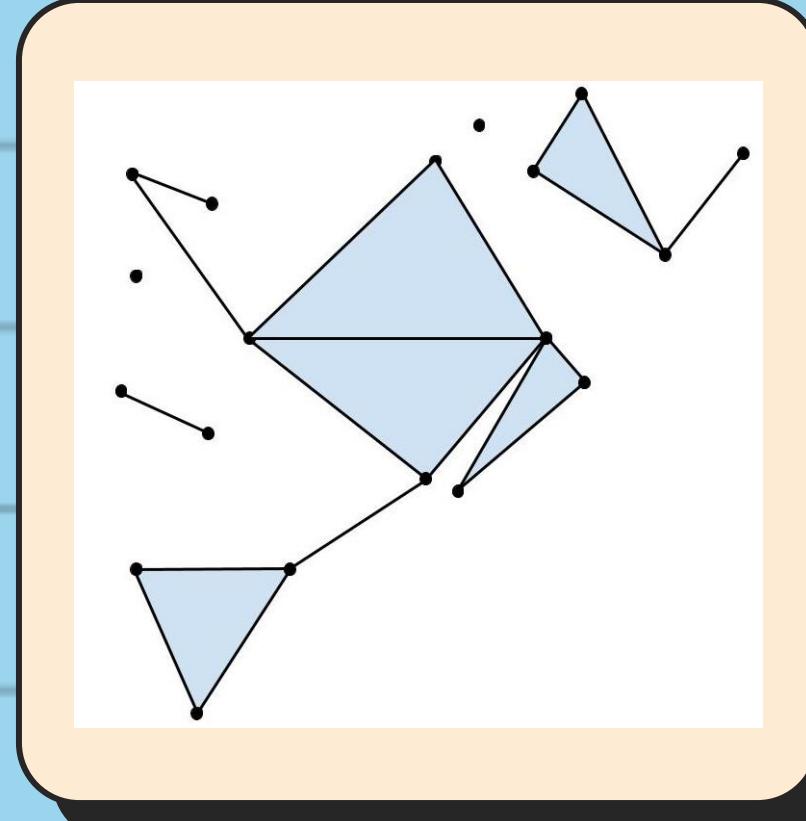
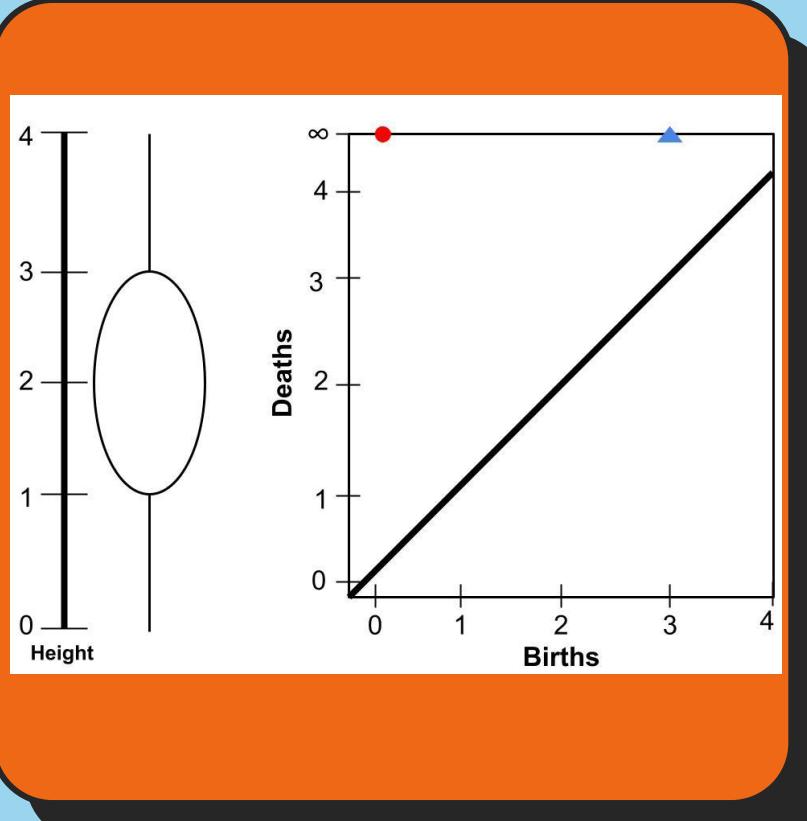
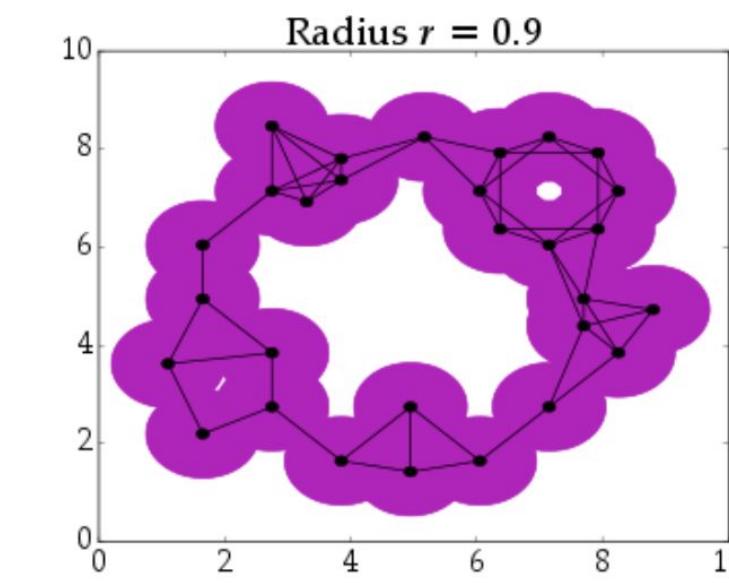
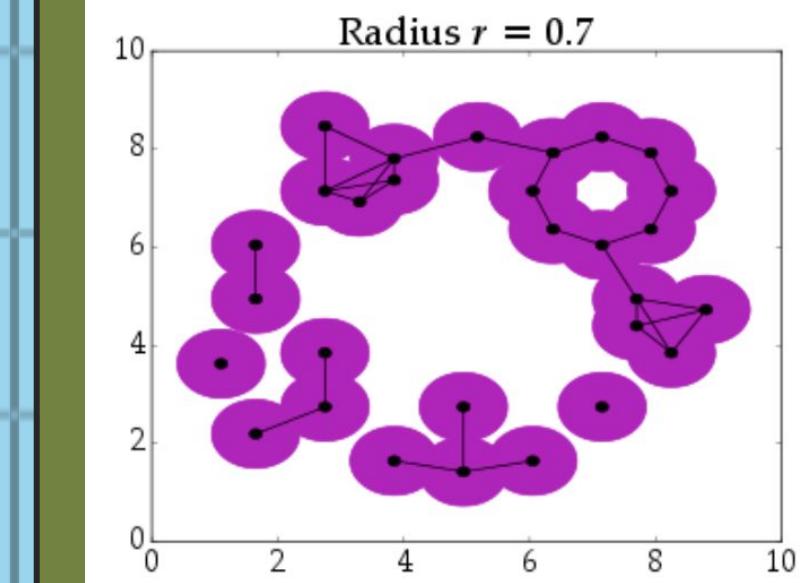
## Extensions & expansions:

- CODING! Application to computer science / data science for beginners
- Morse theory
- Chain complexes
- Comparing PDs (different distance notions, vineyards)
- Relative homology, extended persistence, bipersistence

## Reader feedback:

- Feedback on accessibility, readability, & understanding
- Variety of backgrounds
- If you're interested in being a reader, email me at [eschmi23@nd.edu](mailto:eschmi23@nd.edu)

# THANK



# YOU!

# References

- H. Edelsbrunner, D. Letscher, and A. Zomorodian. Topological Persistence and Simplification. *Discrete and Computational Geometry*, 28:511–533, 2002.  
<https://pub.ista.ac.at/~edels/Papers/2002-04-TopologicalPersistence.pdf>.
- A. Muratov. Why a Coffee Cup Is the Same as a Donut (Mathematically), 2025.  
<https://medium.com/@andrew-muratov/why-a-coffee-cup-is-the-same-as-a-donut-mathematically-8964a82d4612>.
- E. Munch. A User’s Guide to Topological Data Analysis. *Journal of Learning Analytics*, 4(2):47–61, 2017.  
<https://learning-analytics.info/index.php/JLA/article/view/5196/6061>.
- F. Rottach, S. Schieferdecker, and C. Eickhoff. The Topology of Molecular Representations and its Influence on Machine Learning Performance. *Journal of Cheminformatics*, 17(109), 2025. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s13321-025-01045-w>.
- G. Carlsson. Topology and Data. *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, 46:255–308, 2009.  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/243073634\\_Topology\\_and\\_Data](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/243073634_Topology_and_Data).
- What is Topology? University of Waterloo, 2015. University of Waterloo: Pure Mathematics.  
<https://uwaterloo.ca/pure-mathematics/about-pure-math/what-is-pure-math/what-is-topology>.
- F. Chazal and B. Michel. An Introduction to Topological Data Analysis: Fundamental and Practical Aspects for Data Scientists. *Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence*, 4, 2021. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/artificial-intelligence/articles/10.3389/frai.2021.667963/full>.
- R. Ghrist. Elementary Applied Topology. Createspace, 2014. <https://www2.math.upenn.edu/~ghrist/notes.html>.
- T. K. Dey and Y. Wang. Computational Topology for Data Analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2022.  
<https://www.cs.purdue.edu/homes/tamaldey/book/CTDAbook/CTDAbook.pdf>.
- Topology ToolKit: <https://topology-tool-kit.github.io/>
- B. Windsor. An Introduction to Topological Data Analysis, 2020. Github Blog. <https://benwindsorcode.github.io/TDA-Introduction/>.
- A. D. T. Barba. Topological Data Analysis with Persistent Homology. Medium, 2024. Blog post.  
<https://medium.com/@deltorobarba/quantum-topological-data-analysis-the-most-powerful-quantum-machine-learning-algorithm-part-1-c6d055f2a4de>.