

Motivation

- Graph Neural Networks (GNNs):

$$\mathbf{h}_v^{(t+1)} = f_{\text{update}}^{(t)}(\mathbf{h}_v^{(t)}, \mathbf{m}_v^{(t+1)})$$

$$\mathbf{m}_v^{(t+1)} = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{N}(v)} f_{\text{message}}^{(t)}(\mathbf{h}_v^{(t)}, \mathbf{h}_w^{(t)}, \mathbf{e}_{vw})$$

- Only 1-hop neighbors. Severe limitation, real graphs are noisy!

- Real graphs are usually **homophilic**: Neighbors are similar. Models already leverage this by averaging over neighbors. *Why not exploit this more systematically?*

→ Generate more informative neighborhood via **graph diffusion**:

$$\mathbf{S} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \theta_k \mathbf{T}^k$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I}_n, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{D}}_{ii} = \sum_j \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{ij}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{\text{sym}} = \tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \tilde{\mathbf{D}}^{-1/2}$$

e.g. heat kernel, personalized PageRank (PPR), GCN ($\theta_1 = 1$)

Sparsify result → new sparse graph, computationally efficient!

Spectral analysis

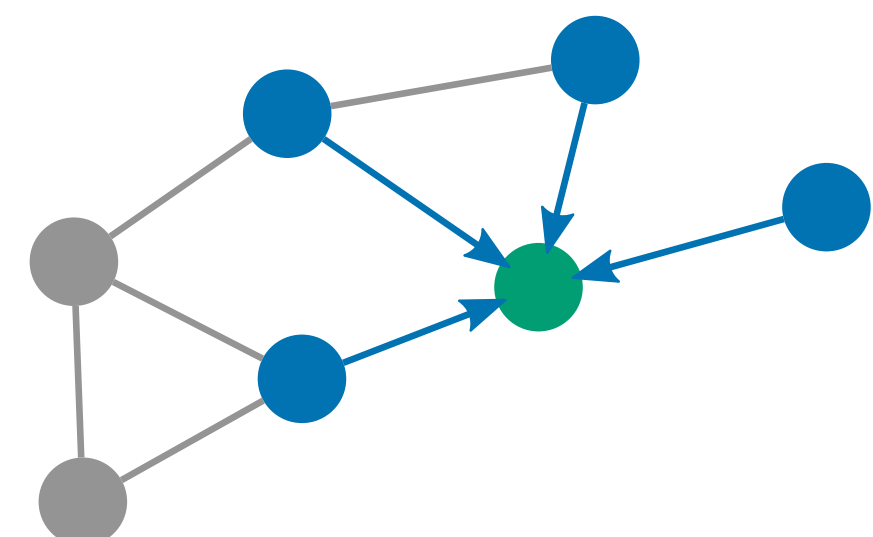
Why does this work?

- Communities in graph correspond to eigenvectors: Low eigenvalue = large community.
- Using the adjacency matrix \mathbf{A} corresponds to a **low-pass filter**.
- We are not limited to \mathbf{A} ! Better filter? Graph diffusion.
→ Allows tuning the filter to the graph.

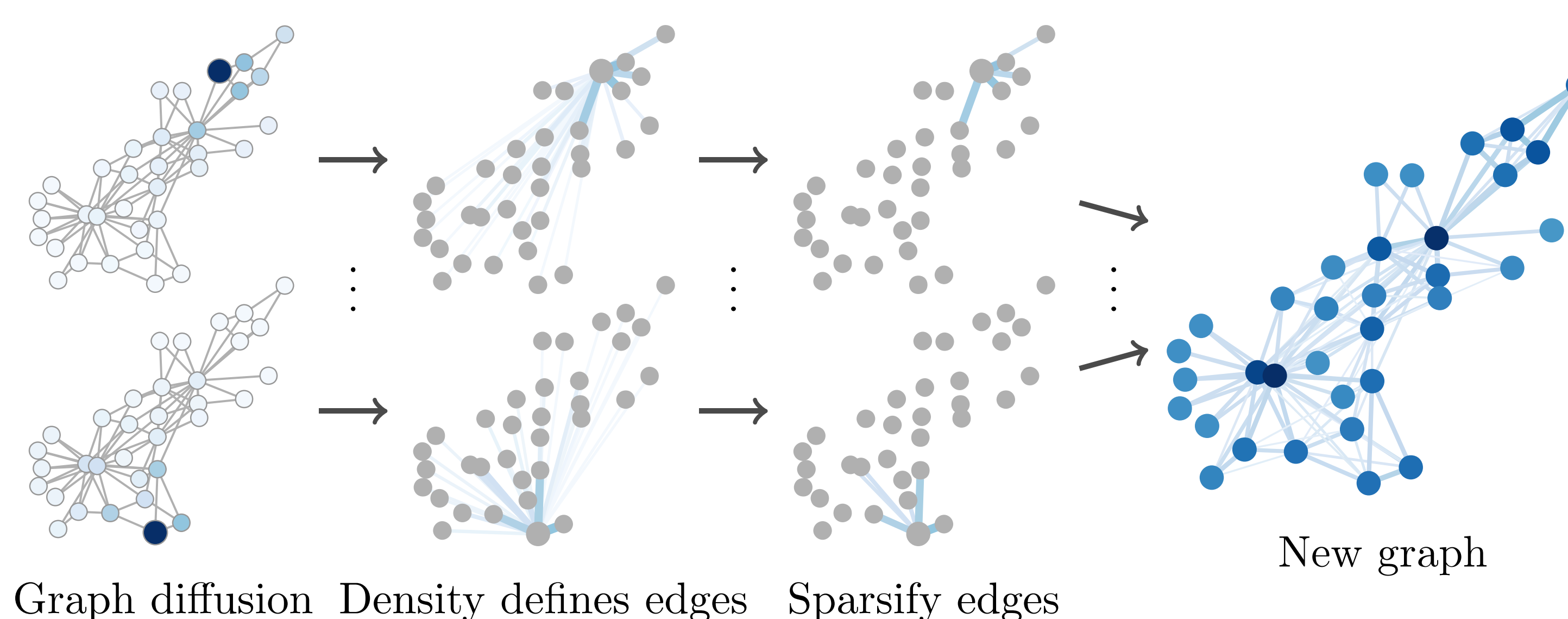
In fact, graph diffusion is *equivalent* to a polynomial filter:

$$g_{\xi}(\mathbf{L}) = \sum_{j=0}^J \xi_j \mathbf{L}^j, \quad \xi_j = \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} \binom{k}{j} (-1)^j \theta_k$$

Moreover, choosing proper θ_k guarantees localization.
→ sparsification possible, generalizes to unseen graphs



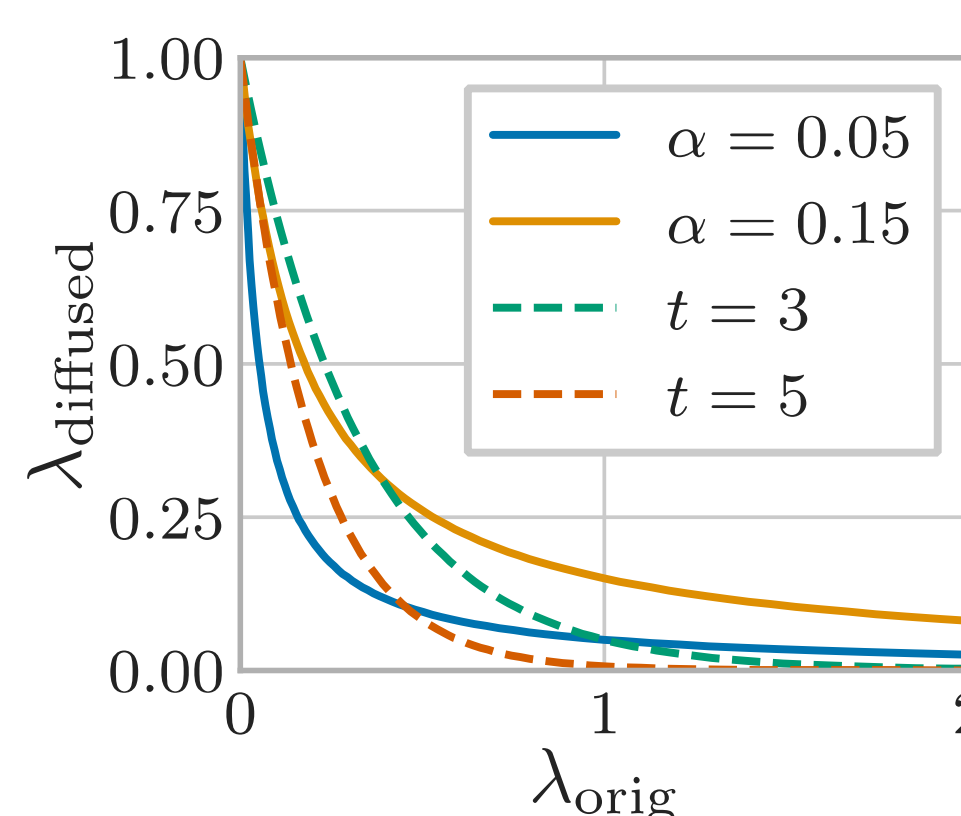
Graph Diffusion Convolution (GDC): Plug-and-play enhancement for graph-based models: GNNs, spectral clustering, ...



GDC = Denoising filter

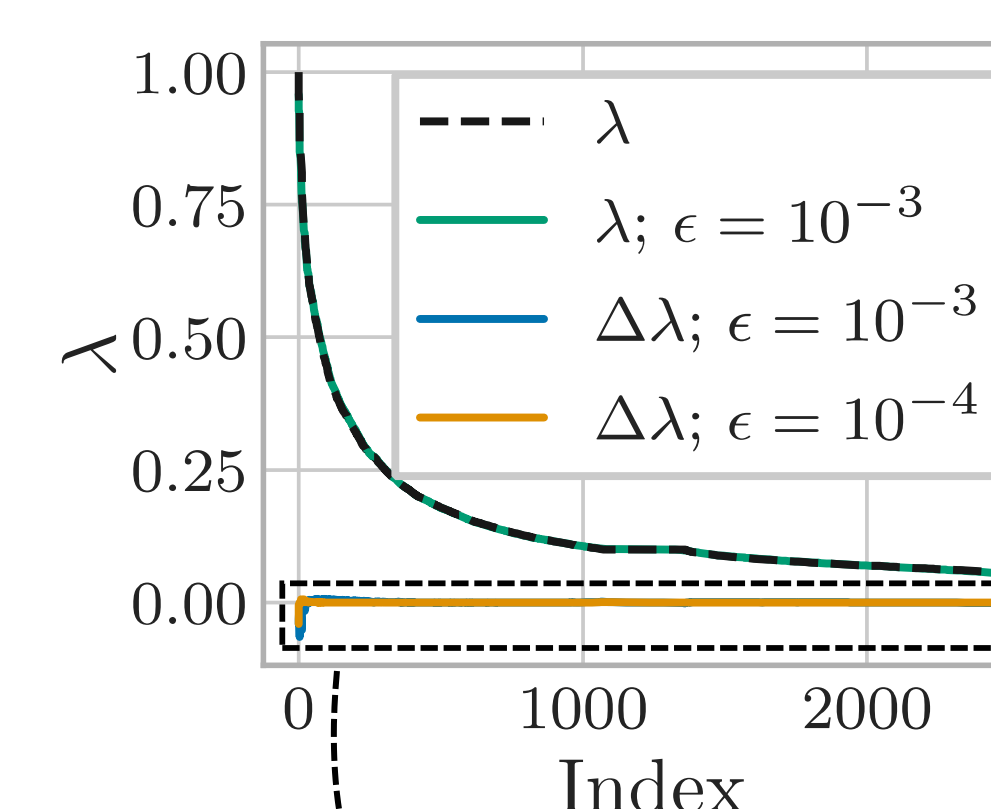
1. Graph diffusion

Low-pass filter



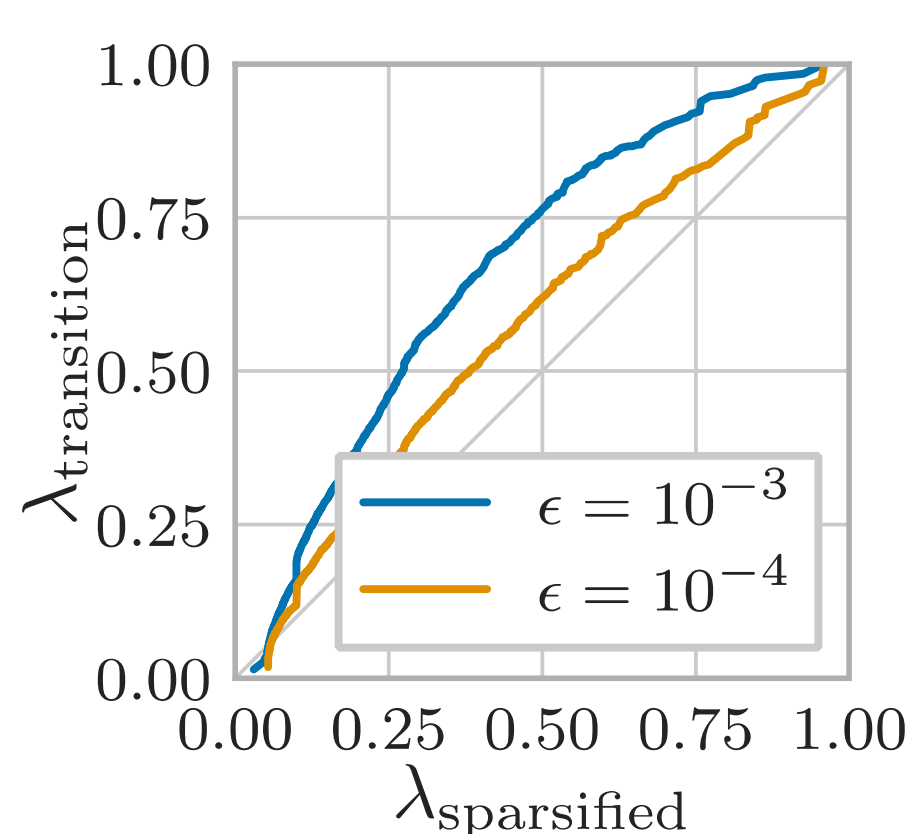
2. Sparsification

Almost no impact on eigenvalues



3. Transition matrix

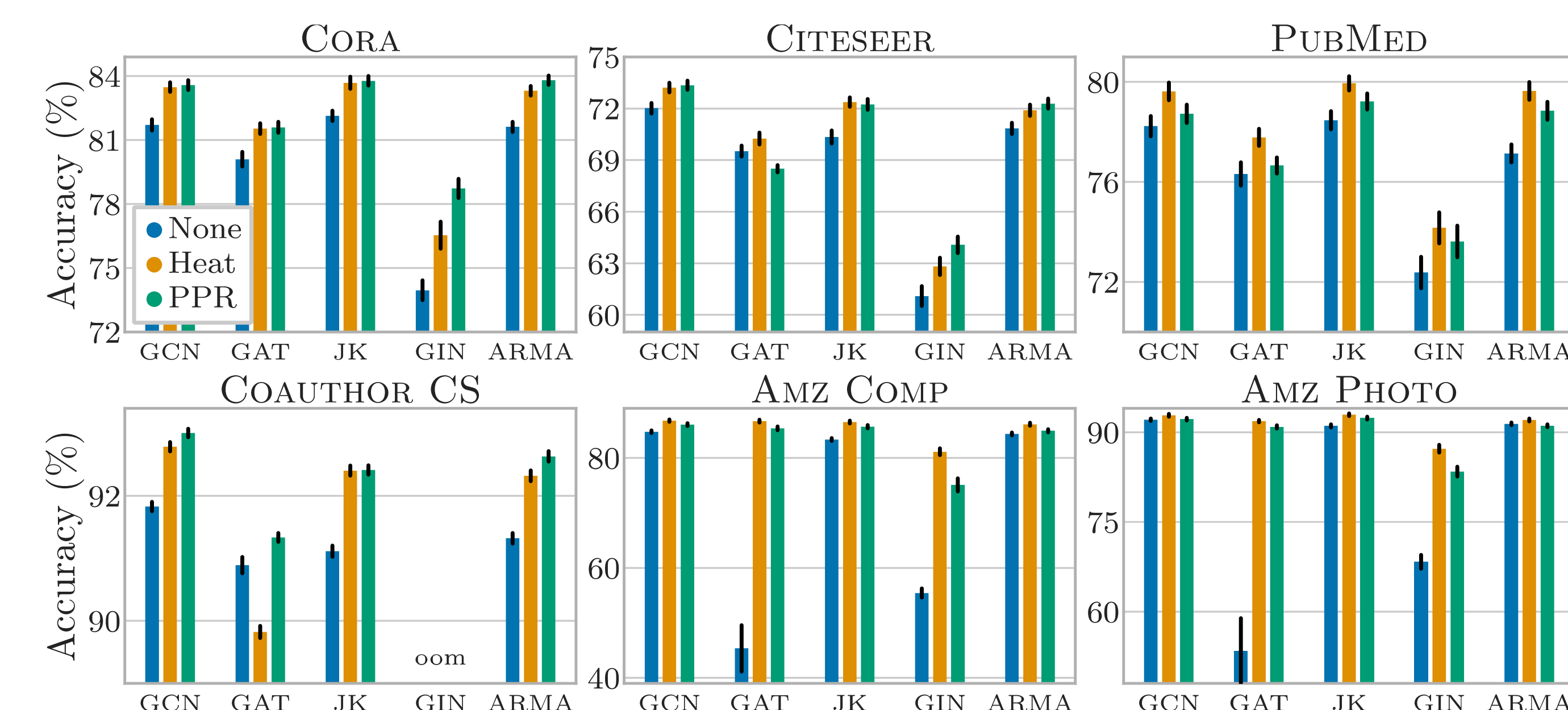
Amplifies medium eigenvalues



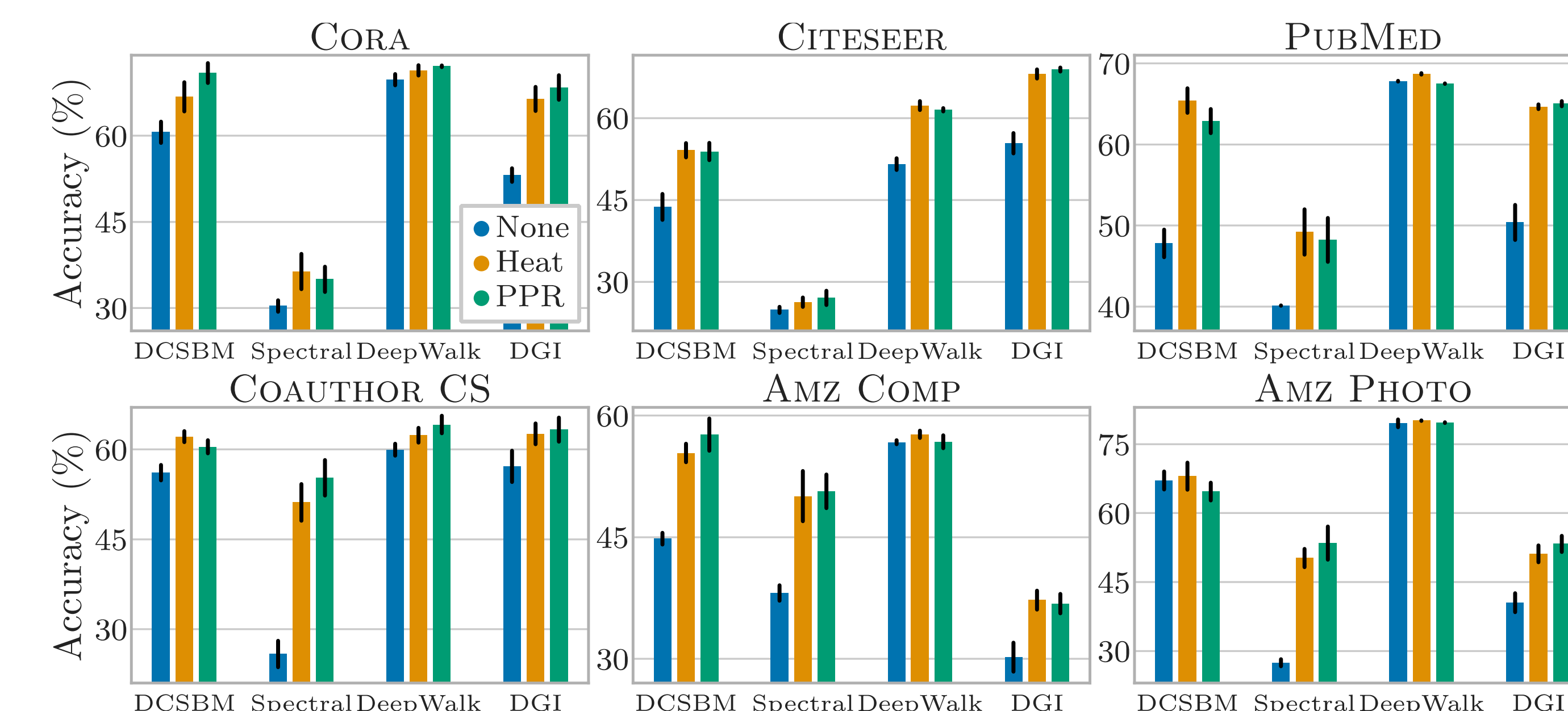
Consistent performance improvements

- Across 9 models and 6 datasets
- Every setting tuned individually, over 100,000 training runs
- Optimal hyperparameters consistently fall into narrow range

Semi-supervised classification (GNNs)

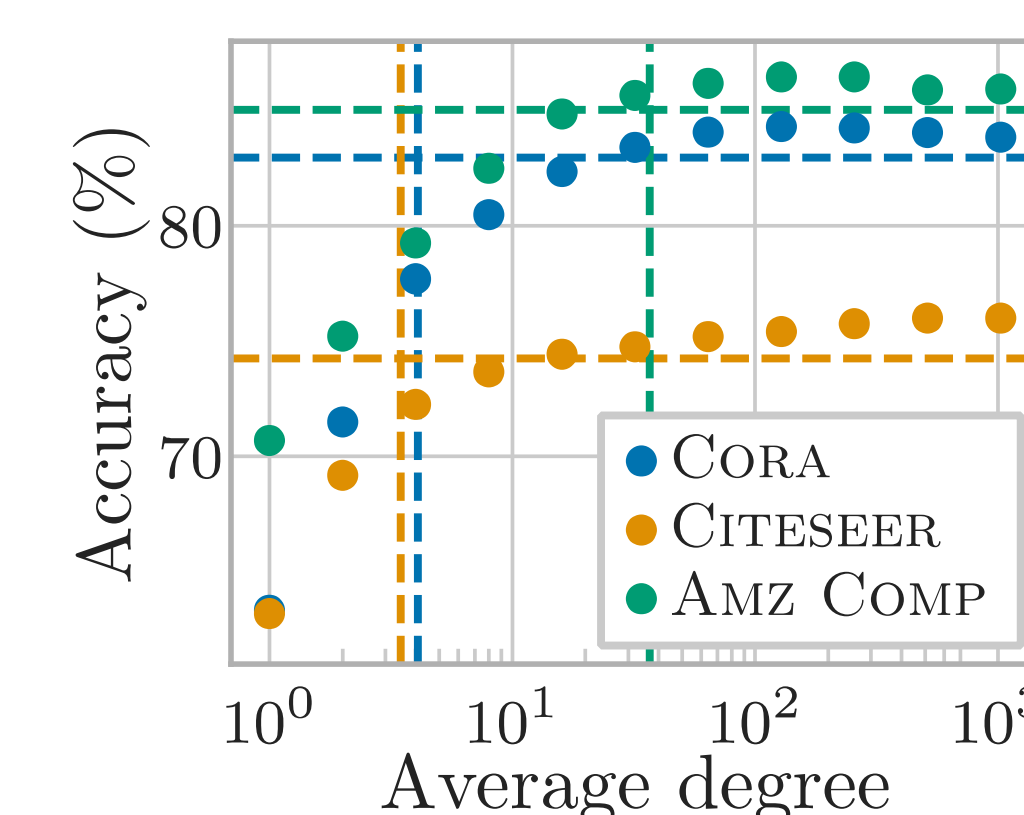


Unsupervised clustering



Graph density

Similar across graphs



Label rates

Best for sparse setting

