



Polynomial Neural Sheaf Diffusion: A Spectral Filtering Approach on Cellular Sheaves

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Introduction & Background

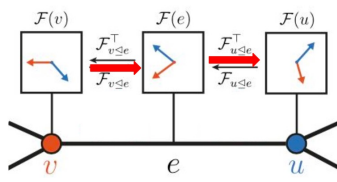
PROBLEM

Most of GNNs present an accuracy degradation in heterophilic settings/when adding many layers:

- Rely on the **Homophilic Assumption**.
- Suffer from **Oversmoothing Effect**.

SOLUTION → SHEAF NETWORKS

- **False Assumption**: Graph Nodes live in the same global feature space.
- Assign a vector space (**stalk**) to each node and edge and learn **restriction maps** (and transport maps) among them.



How to move a vector x from v to u ?
Moving $x \in \mathcal{F}(v) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(u)$ is done via maps composition!
 $F_{u \leftarrow e} F_{v \leftarrow e} x \in \mathcal{F}(u)$

Sheaf Laplacian

Q: Can we measure the total disagreement at each node?

- Space of 0-Cochains: $C^0(G, \mathcal{F}) := \bigoplus_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{F}(v)$
- Space of 1-Cochains: $C^1(G, \mathcal{F}) := \bigoplus_{e \in \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{F}(e)$
- Co-boundary Map: $\delta : C^0(G, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow C^1(G, \mathcal{F})$
- ↳ Measures the nodes disagreement

A: Build the **Sheaf Laplacian** $L_{\mathcal{F}} := \delta^T \delta$

$$L_{\mathcal{F}}(x)_u = \sum_{v, e} F_{u \leftarrow e}^T (F_{v \leftarrow e} x_v - F_{v \leftarrow e} x_v)$$

Polynomial Neural Sheaf Diffusion

- Model-agnostic SheafNN framework to perform diffusion explicitly in the spectral domain.
- Applies Orthogonal Polynomials filters to the spectrally rescaled sheaf Laplacian.
- No need anymore for large stalk dimensions.
- Same asymptotic cost of stacking K NSD-layers but without Laplacian re-assembly.

Double Interpretation:

1. **Spectral**: Frequency-selective filter on the sheaf signal.
2. **Spatial**: The degree K determines the receptive field, mixing information across all paths of length up to K in a single pass.

$$p(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^K \theta_k B_k(\tilde{L}), \quad \tilde{L} = \frac{2}{\lambda_{\max}} L - I$$

Research Question

Can we think Sheaf Diffusion under a Spectral Perspective, and if yes, can we use their properties for Sheaves?

Long-Range Influence

Long-range interactions require stacking many layers. → Increase computational cost and intensifying the oversmoothing.

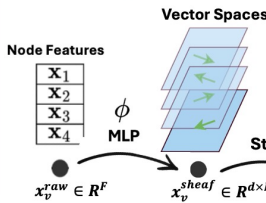
Explicit K-hop receptive field/diffusion/long-range mixing within a single layer.

Controllable frequency-selective operator, enabling direct control over the diffusion behaviour (low-, band-, or high-pass).

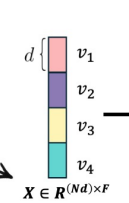
→ Gradient-based Influence Decay to demonstrate persistent Long-Range influence.

$$I(d) := \mathbb{E}_{v \in \mathcal{T}} \left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_d(v)|} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{N}_d(v)} G_{uv} \right]$$

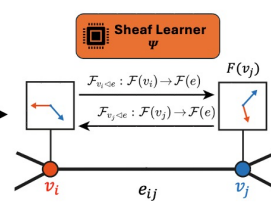
1) Lifting Step



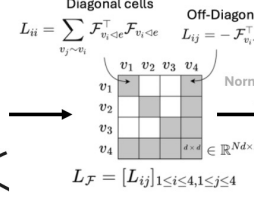
2) 0-Cochain Formulation



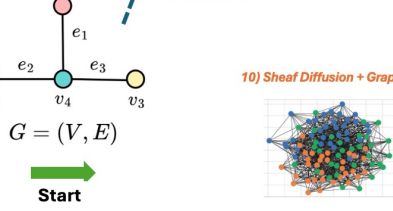
3) Restriction Maps Computation



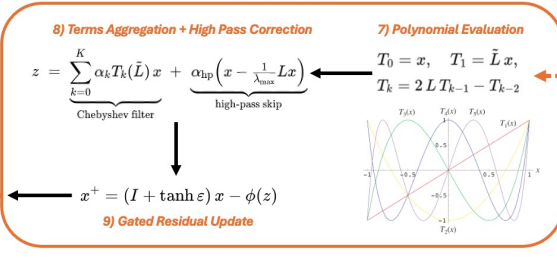
4) Sheaf Laplacian Construction



Sheaf Abstraction



Spectral Filter



Experiments & Results

Discrete Models

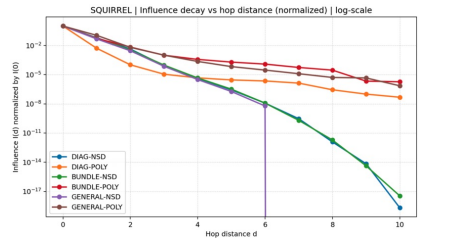
	Texas	Wisconsin	Film	Squirrel	Chameleon	Cornell	Citeseer	Pubmed	Corra
Homophily level	0.11	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.30	0.74	0.80	0.81
#Nodes	183	251	7,600	5,201	2,277	183	3,327	18,317	2,708
#Edges	295	466	26,752	198,493	31,421	280	4,676	44,327	5,278
#Classes	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
DiagPolySD	98.01±4.48	88.83±3.59	37.31±0.89	56.61±2.86	71.48±2.03	86.30±3.54	97.74±1.58	89.70±0.82	88.79±1.13
BundlePolySD	89.74±5.23	89.41±4.04	37.47±0.86	55.76±2.02	71.88±1.46	86.76±4.90	97.57±1.25	89.75±0.84	88.33±1.34
GeneralPolySD	64.59±6.40	58.62±3.04	25.30±0.85	51.72±1.76	62.65±0.33	84.59±6.26	90.84±0.80	87.74±0.56	76.23±0.67
RNN-Not	87.89±4.28	88.04±2.39	NA	51.24±1.71	66.58±1.81	82.97±6.17	97.07±1.56	87.91±0.55	85.86±1.31
RISNN	86.84±3.72	87.84±2.60	NA	53.30±3.30	65.15±2.40	85.95±6.14	76.23±1.81	88.00±0.42	85.27±1.11
RISNN-Not	87.30±4.53	88.43±2.83	NA	51.28±1.80	66.45±2.36	84.59±6.95	75.93±1.44	88.09±0.49	84.39±1.47
RISNN	87.37±5.10	89.22±3.42	NA	49.89±1.71	60.46±2.33	84.41±4.55	83.27±1.86	88.19±0.55	85.43±1.73
Com-NSD	86.16±2.84	88.73±4.47	37.91±1.28	45.19±1.57	65.23±2.04	85.99±7.72	75.61±1.93	89.28±0.38	83.74±2.19
SAN	84.05±3.53	86.47±3.87	37.09±1.10	50.96±1.40	67.46±1.90	84.23±5.64	72.57±1.50	87.12±0.30	85.90±1.85
ANSD	85.68±4.69	87.45±3.19	37.66±1.40	54.39±1.76	68.38±2.14	84.50±5.93	78.01±1.82	89.21±0.37	87.20±1.03
Diag-NSD	85.67±6.95	88.63±2.75	37.79±1.01	54.78±1.81	68.68±1.73	86.49±7.35	77.14±1.85	89.42±0.43	87.14±1.06
OO-NSD	85.65±5.51	89.41±4.74	37.81±1.15	56.34±1.32	68.04±1.58	84.86±4.71	76.20±1.57	89.49±0.40	86.90±1.13
Com-NSD	82.97±5.13	89.21±3.84	37.80±1.23	53.17±1.31	67.95±1.58	85.66±6.51	82.62±1.65	89.33±0.35	87.30±1.15
GCN	84.86±4.55	86.86±3.29	37.54±1.55	55.17±1.58	71.14±1.04	85.68±6.63	77.14±1.45	89.15±0.37	87.05±1.05
HGCN	84.86±7.23	87.65±4.98	35.70±1.00	56.83±1.86	61.11±2.15	82.70±5.28	77.11±1.57	89.49±0.38	87.87±1.20
IPRNN	78.38±4.26	82.94±4.21	34.63±1.22	51.61±1.24	46.58±1.71	80.27±8.11	77.13±1.67	87.54±0.38	87.95±1.18
FAGCN	82.43±2.89	82.94±3.99	34.87±1.25	42.90±0.79	52.90±0.79	NA	NA	NA	NA
MidHop	77.84±7.73	73.88±4.90	32.22±2.34	48.30±1.48	60.50±2.53	73.51±6.34	76.26±1.33	83.51±0.61	87.61±0.85
GCN1	77.57±3.83	80.39±3.40	37.44±1.30	38.47±1.58	63.86±3.04	77.86±3.79	77.33±1.48	90.18±0.43	88.77±1.25
Com-GCN	66.76±2.72	64.51±3.66	31.59±1.15	38.15±0.92	60.02±1.81	67.64±3.67	68.01±1.15	89.95±0.47	85.54±1.57
PairNorm	60.27±3.41	48.43±6.14	27.40±1.24	50.44±2.04	62.74±2.82	58.92±3.15	73.59±1.47	87.53±0.44	85.79±1.01
GraphSAGE	82.43±6.14	81.18±5.56	34.23±0.99	41.61±0.74	58.73±1.68	75.95±5.01	76.04±1.20	88.45±0.50	86.90±1.04
GCN	55.14±1.95	51.76±3.06	27.32±1.10	53.43±2.01	64.82±2.24	65.94±5.10	76.50±1.26	89.42±0.59	86.98±1.27
GAT	52.16±6.63	49.41±4.00	27.44±0.89	40.72±1.55	60.26±2.50	61.89±5.05	76.55±1.23	87.30±1.10	86.33±0.48
MLP	80.11±7.45	85.29±3.31	36.53±0.70	28.77±1.56	46.21±2.99	81.89±6.40	74.02±1.90	75.69±2.00	87.16±0.37

- New s.o.t.a. results on heterophilic and homophilic datasets.
- Diag models invert NSD* trend → performances speed-up.
- Stalk dimension has not big impact as it was for NSD.
- No Oversmoothing → High results if L increases.
- Same is valid for the Continuous Neural Sheaf Diffusion.

PolyNSD VS NSD* - #Layers Ablation

Layers	2	4	8	16	32	Best	PolySD Improvement
PubMed (h=0.80, #N = 18,707, #E = 44,327, #C = 3)							
Diag-NSD	87.82±0.55	87.92±0.51	87.92±0.52	87.92±0.52	87.92±0.52	39.49±1.60	+4.26%
Bundle-NSD	87.70±0.56	87.85±0.42	87.58±0.36	87.62±0.47	87.62±0.47	37.03±4.72	-0.83%
General-NSD	87.48±0.64	87.62±0.36	87.72±0.68	87.72±0.68	87.72±0.68	39.33±2.25	+0.11%
Diag-PolySD	87.82±0.55	87.92±0.51	87.92±0.52	87.92±0.52	87.92±0.52	39.49±1.60	+4.26%
Bundle-PolySD	87.70±0.56	87.85±0.42	87.58±0.36	87.62±0.47	87.62±0.47	37.03±4.72	-0.83%
General-PolySD	87.48±0.64	87.62±0.36	87.72±0.68	87.72±0.68	87.72±0.68	39.33±2.25	+0.11%
Chameleon (h=0.23, #N = 2,277, #E = 31,421, #C = 5)							
Diag-NSD	64.43±2.06	61.27±1.54	57.34±2.10	52.92±1.42	52.89±2.59	2	+61.51%
Bundle-NSD	64.43±2.06	61.27±1.54	57.34±2.10	52.92±1.42	52.89±2.59	2	+61.51%
General-NSD	47.10±1.10	54.08±3.30	50.57±3.33	24.91±2.87	23.05±2.46	4	+12.56%
Diag-PolySD	64.43±2.06	61.27±1.54	57.34±2.10	52.92±1.42	52.89±2.59	2	+61.51%
Bundle-PolySD	64.43±2.06	61.27±1.54	57.34±2.10	52.92±1.42	52.89±2.59	2	+61.51%
General-PolySD	47.10±1.10	54.08±3.30	50.57±3.33	24.91±2.87	23.05±2.46	4	+12.56%
Squirrel (h=0.22, #N = 5,201, #E = 198,493, #C = 5)							
Diag-NSD	41.98±1.17	42.60±1.83	42.08±1.54	20.80±3.13	NA	4	+5.12%
Bundle-NSD	41.98±1.17	42.60±1.83	42.08±1.54	20.80±3.13	NA	4	+5.12%
General-NSD	39.11±1.96	39.96±1.76	33.69±1.32	OOM	OOM	4	+2.26%
Diag-PolySD	41.98±1.17	42.60±1.83	42.08±1.54	20.80±3.13	NA	4	+5.12%
Bundle-PolySD	41.98±1.17	42.60±1.83	42.08±1.54	20.80±3.13	NA	4	+5.12%
General-PolySD	39.11±1.96	39.96±1.76	33.69±1.32	OOM	OOM	4	+2.26%

Long-Range Impact - Influence Decay



- Pick best K for the three models and run #layers and #channels ablation.
- PolyNSD has low K for homophilic and high K for heterophilic datasets.
- Even if more layers/hidden channels, PolyNSD is better → Parameter Savings.