

ICLR

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23 - 25 April 2026

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Riocentro Convention and Event Center
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DISK: Differentiable Sparse Kernel Complex for Efficient Spatially-Variant Convolution

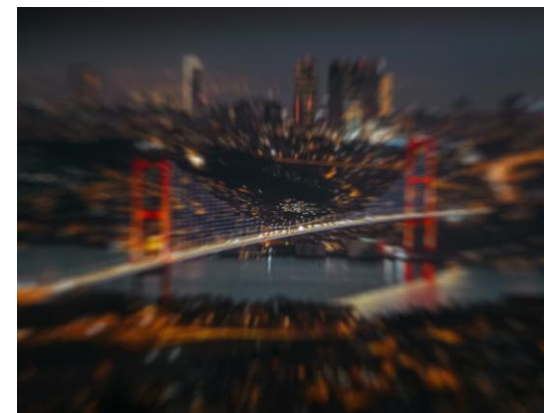
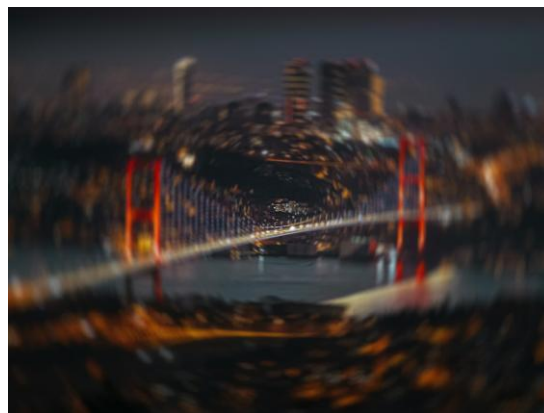
Zhizhen Wu*, Zhe Cao*, Yuchi Huo#



Problem



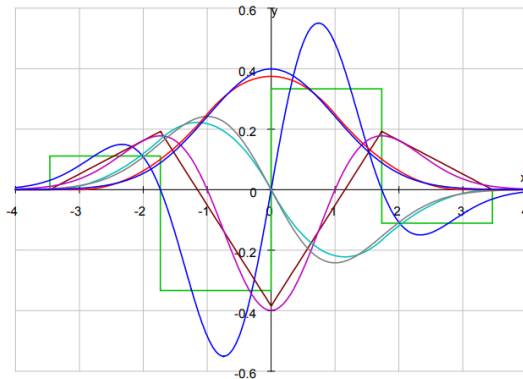
- Large kernels are useful, but dense filtering scales with kernel area
- Spatially varying kernels further increase runtime and storage cost
- Goal: keep dense-kernel expressiveness, but execute it sparsely



Prior Methods

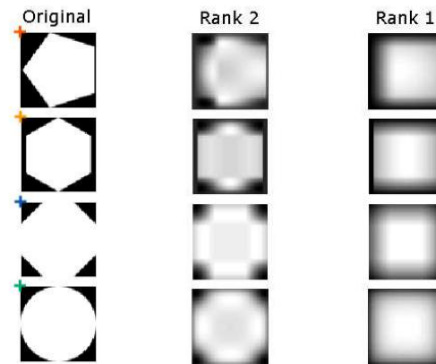
- **Gaussian-based**

- fast ✓
- kernel-specific !
- limited flexibility !



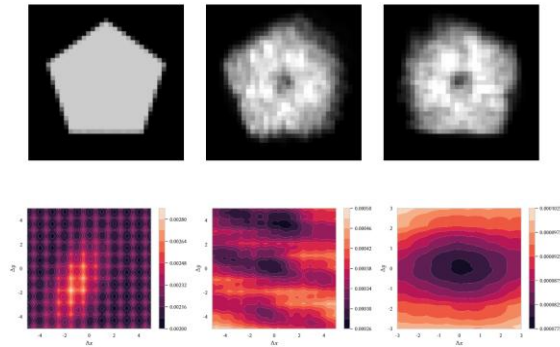
- **Low-Rank**

- more general ✓
- still dense !
- Blurry result !



- **Parallel Simulated Tempering (PST)**

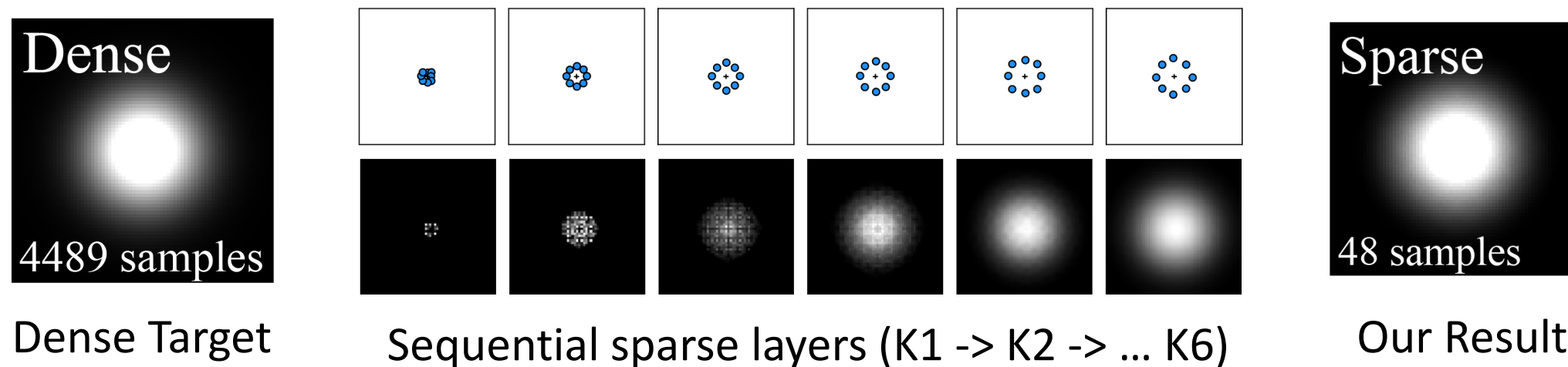
- fast ✓
- heuristic search
- slow & unstable !



Our method: arbitrary kernels + sparse runtime + stable optimization

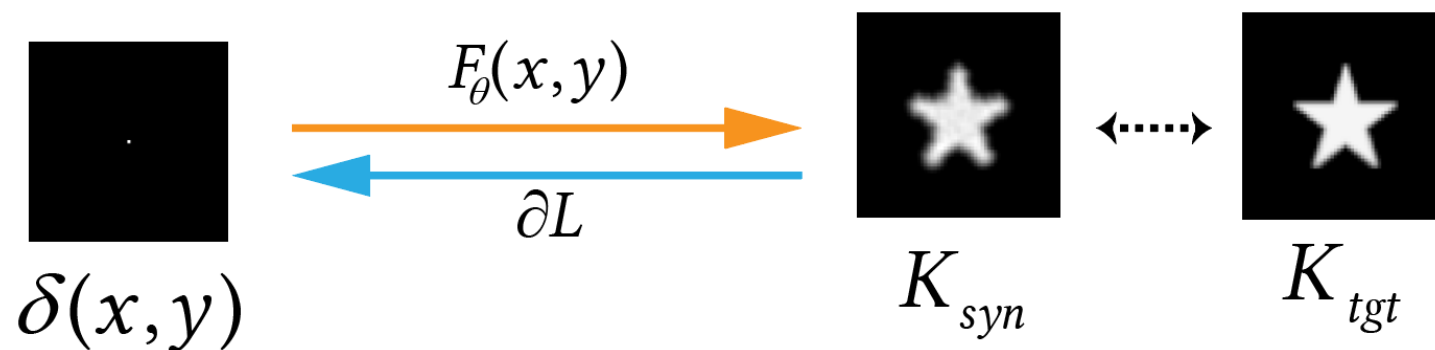
Sparse Kernel Complex

- Represent one dense kernel as a sequence of sparse layers
- Each layer contains samples with learnable offsets and weights
- Their composition forms the final effective kernel



Differentiable Optimization

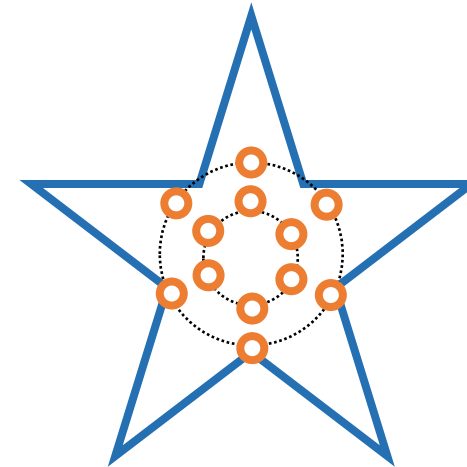
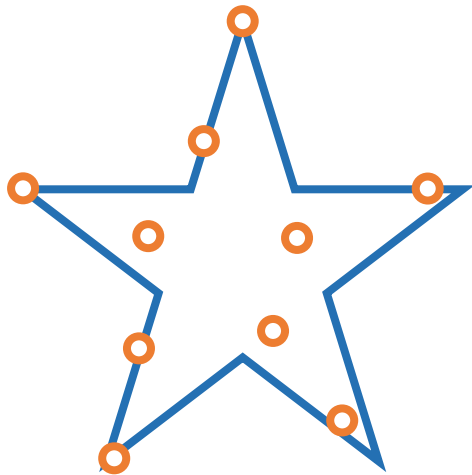
- A filter is characterized by its impulse response
- Apply the sparse complex to a delta impulse
- Optimize the synthesized kernel to match the target



Initialization for Arbitrary Kernels



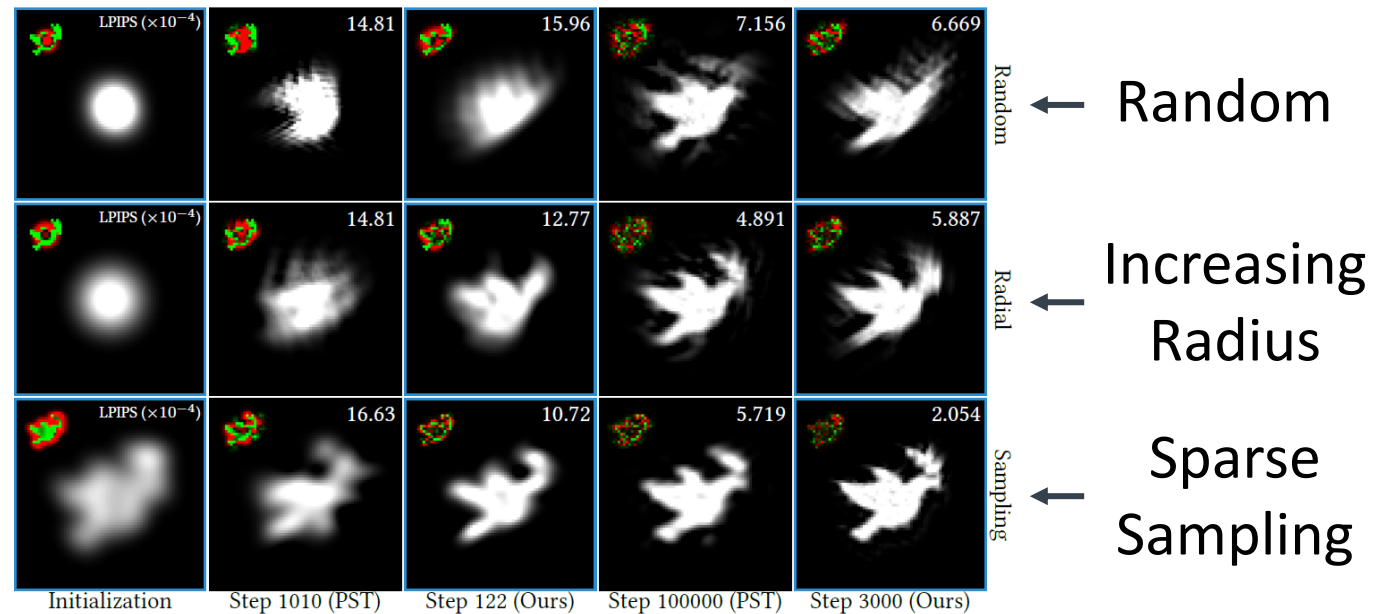
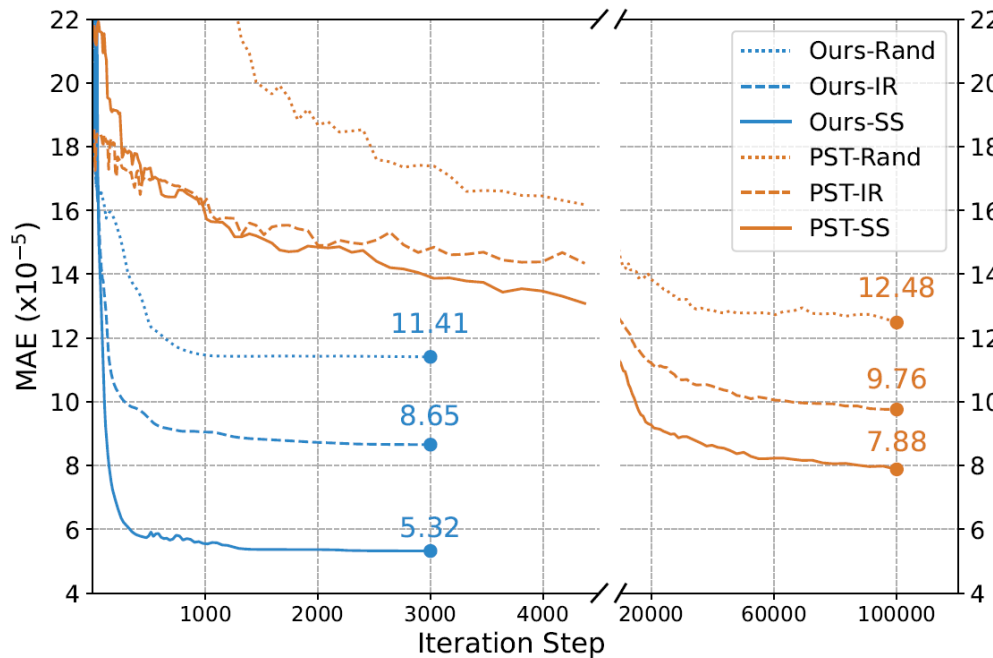
- **Sparse sampling initialization**
- **Increasing radial initialization**
- sample on kernel support
- broad coverage across layers



Initialization is critical for arbitrary kernel shapes

Ablation of Initialization Strategies

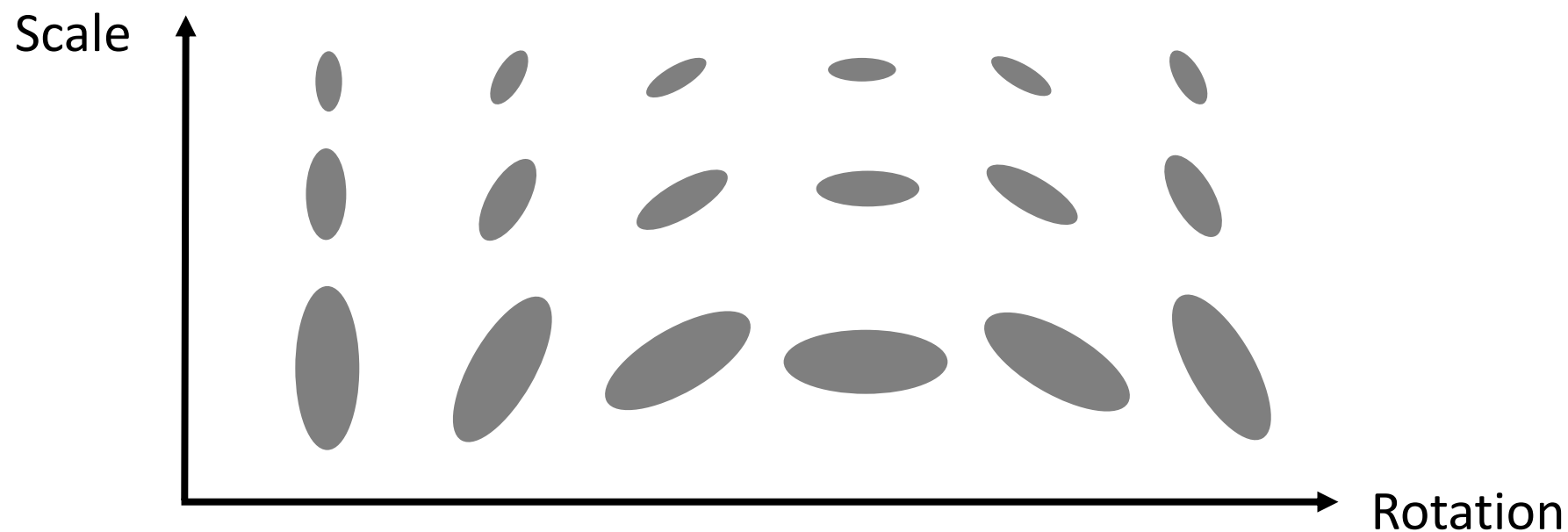
• **Ours-Step3k > PST-Step100k**



Ours-SS > PST-SS > Ours-IR > PST-IR > Ours-Rand > PST-Rand

Kernel-Space Interpolation

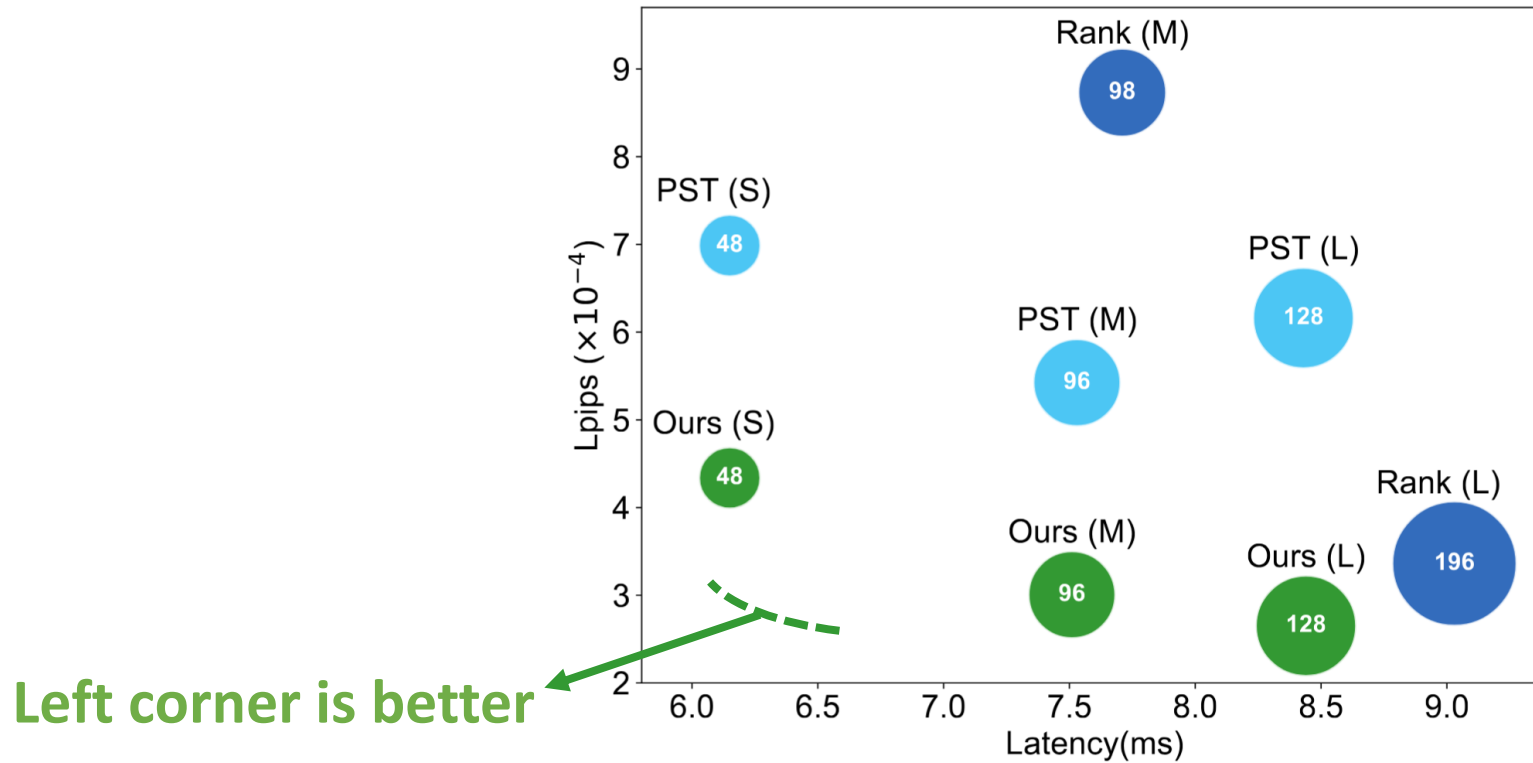
- Offline: optimize a basis of sparse filters
- Runtime: Interpolate filters directly in kernel space
- Decouples kernel-generation cost from image resolution



Results: Single Kernel - Tradeoff



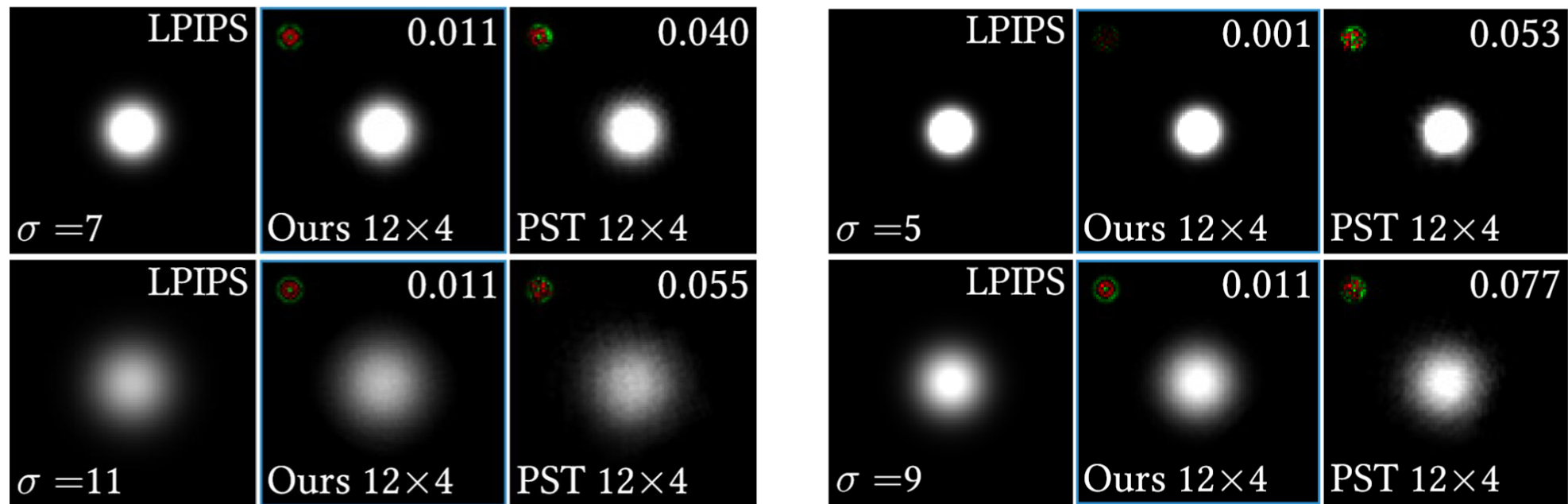
- Better quality-efficiency tradeoff than PST and Low-Rank



Results: Single Kernel - Gaussian

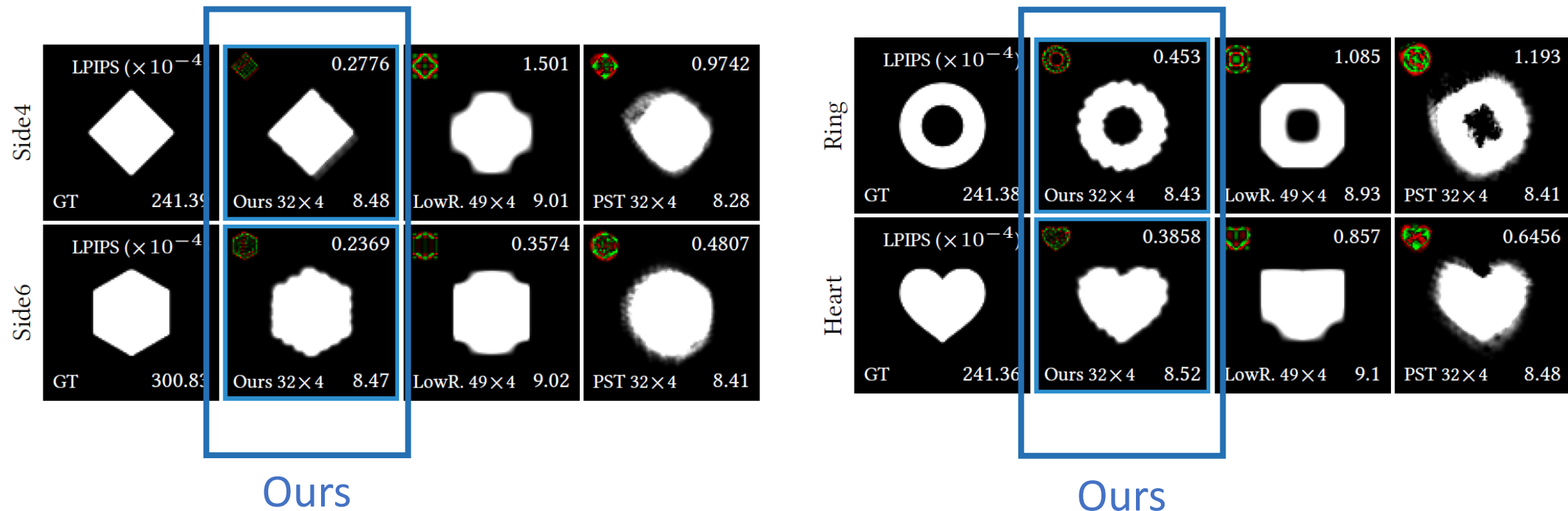


- Stable under sparse configurations
- The advantage becomes larger as σ increases



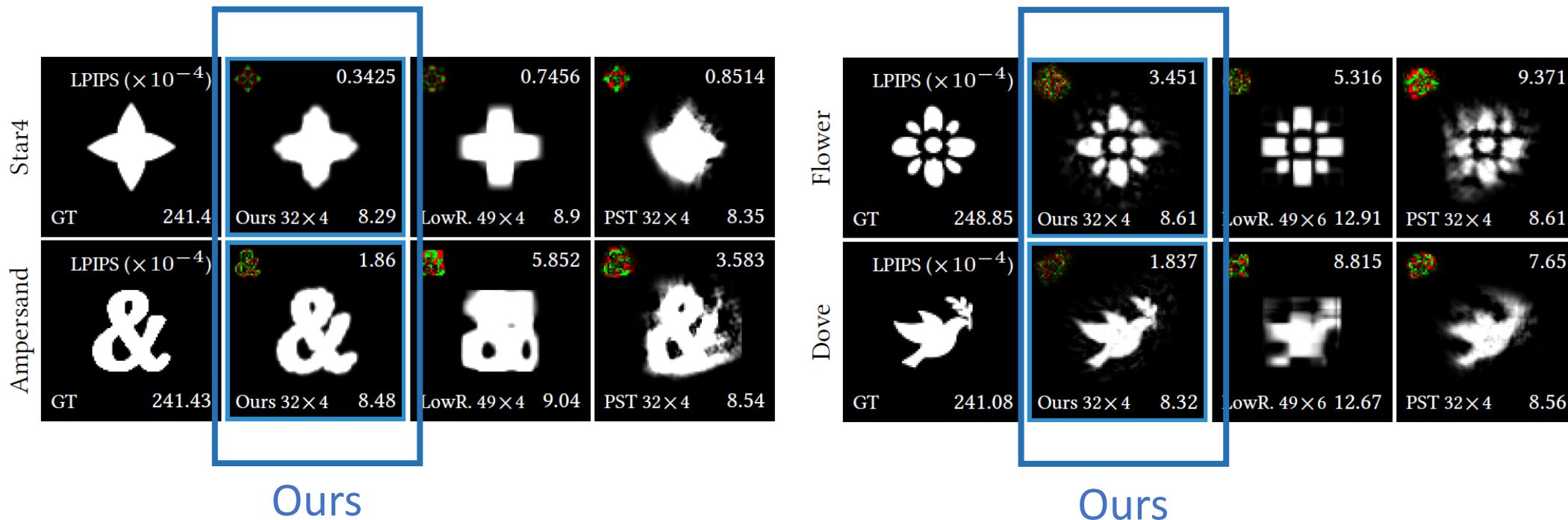
Results: Single Kernel - Arbitrary

- Our method better preserves sharp features on non-convex targets



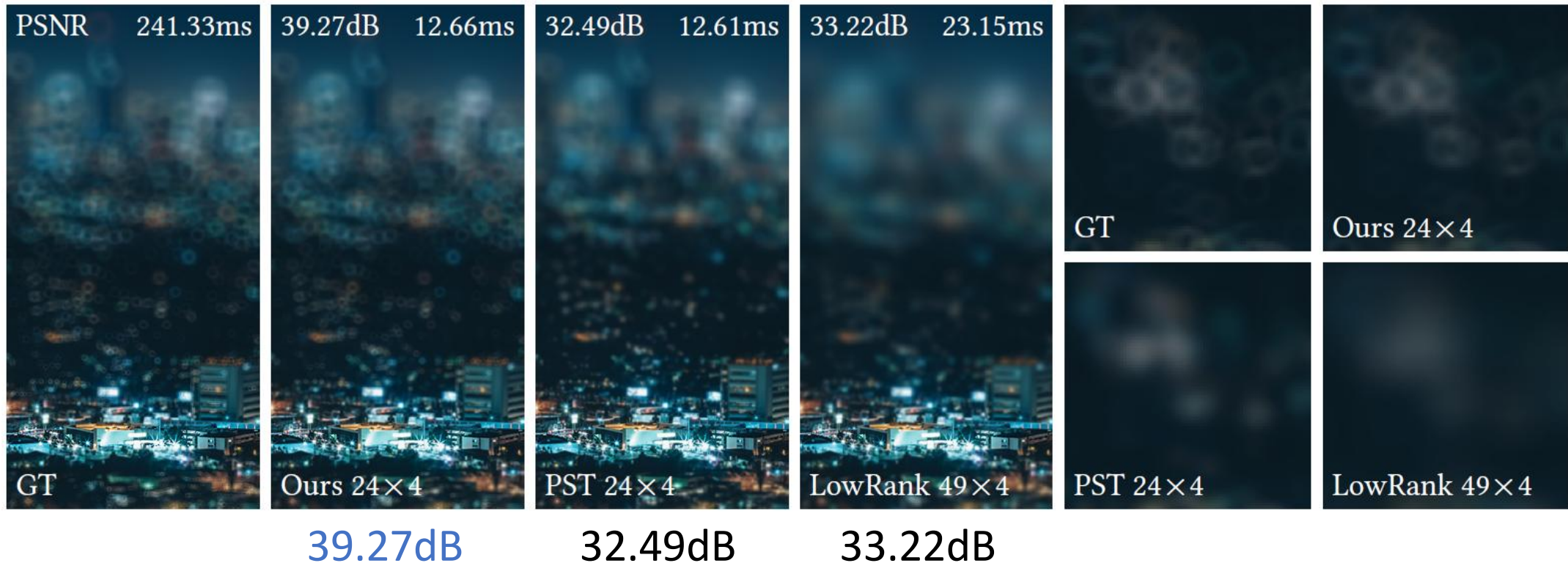
Results: Single Kernel - Arbitrary

- Generalizes to more complex shapes and optical PSFs



Results: 1D Spatially Varying

- 1D tilt-shift blur controlled by a per-pixel parameter map
- 19x speedup



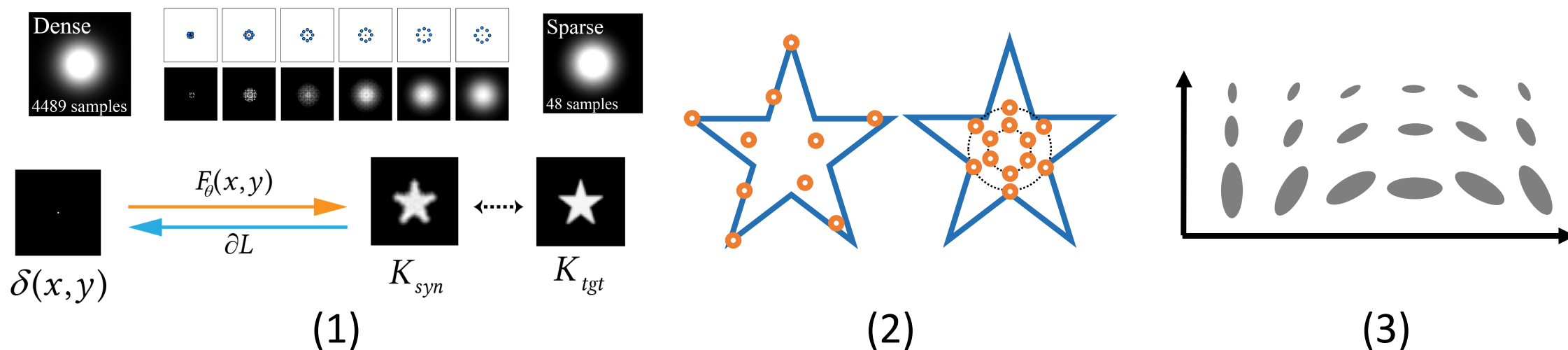
Results: 2D Spatially Varying

- 2D anisotropic effects: blur intensity + local blur angle
- 14x speedup



Conclusion

1. End-to-end **differentiable sparse-kernel** optimization
2. An initialization scheme with **Increasing Radial and Sparse Sampling**
3. **Kernel-space interpolation** for efficient spatially varying filtering



Thank you!

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Project page: <https://wzz.ink/projects/differentiable-sparse-kernel/>



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Code

