

EUROPEAN AI FOR FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS CONFERENCE EuCAIFCon 2025

# Neuromorphic Readout for Hadron Calorimeter

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### Introduction: **Our Goal**

- Hadron calorimeters rely on high segmentation to extract topological information and improve performances ⇒ This leads to high cost, high power, massive data volumes, and very fast processing requirements
- We propose a neuromorphic readout of the light signals to provide low-latency, low-power consumption local computation to generate high-level primitives



### **Neuromorphic Computing**

- Computing approach that mimics the human brain using artificial neurons and synapses
- We use a **Spiking Neural Network**, in which neurons:
  - communicate using "spikes" (discrete signals)
  - have an internal membrane potential that evolves in time and
    - integrates incoming spikes
  - fire output spikes whenever the potential reaches a threshold



# **Processing Pipeline:**

#### **1. Data Generation**

Simulated using GEANT4 + custom light propagation model

### Light Signals







#### **3. Spiking Network**

- Feed-forward NN with dense layers
- Leaky-Integrate-and-Fire (LIF) neurons implemented in *snnTorch*



### **4. Output Spike Decoding**

Spike rate decoding scheme

$$\hat{X} = rac{1}{N_{pop}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{pop}} \sum_{t=1}^{T} S^{(i)}[t]$$

## **Results:**

We apply this processing pipeline to three quantities:

- a. log of total energy released
- b. Position of energy depositions centroid
- c. Dispersion of energy depositions

	log(E/MeV)	Ε	x <sub>c</sub>	Уc	$z_c$	$\sigma_x^2$	$\sigma_y^2$	$\sigma_z^2$
$\epsilon_{rel}$ (%)	1.975	18.37	18.13	24.74	2.85	26.07	31.39	12.04
$\epsilon_{abs}$	0.073	2039 MeV	0.44	0.58	0.18	0.58	0.62	0.41



It is possible to build network that regress mutiple values at once by specializing populations of output neurons, obtaining comparable results.



