# A Second-Order SpikingSSM for Wearables

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#### **Abstract**

Spiking neural networks have attracted increasing attention for their energy efficiency, multiplication-free computation, and sparse event-based processing. In parallel, state space models have emerged as scalable alternatives to transformers for long-range sequence modeling by avoiding quadratic dependence on sequence length. We propose SHaRe-SSM (Spiking Harmonic Resonate-and-Fire State Space Model), a second-order spiking SSM for classification and regression on ultra-long sequences. SHaRe-SSM outperforms transformers and first-order SSMs on average while eliminating matrix multiplications, making it highly suitable for resource-constrained applications. To ensure fast computation over tens of thousands of time steps, we leverage a parallel scan formulation of the underlying dynamical system. Furthermore, we introduce a kernel-based spiking regressor, enabling accurate modeling of dependencies in sequences up to 50k steps. Our results demonstrate that SHaRe-SSM achieves superior long-range modeling capability with energy efficiency (52.1× less than ANN-based second-order SSM), positioning it as a strong candidate for resource-constrained devices such as wearables.

#### 1 Introduction

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Spike-based deep learning has established itself as an ultra-low-power consumption and sparse 17 computing paradigm for efficient AI in recent years. Spike-based neuromorphic hardware such as Loihi [11, 28], TrueNorth [2], and Dynapse [25] utilize far lower resources than conventional ANN-19 based designs. Apparently, most such spike-based models [34, 35, 20, 27, 30] rely on integrate-and-20 fire (IF) or leaky IF neurons, which miss key biological traits like oscillations. While the biophysically 21 detailed Hodgkin-Huxley model captures these dynamics, it is computationally prohibitive. Driven 22 by these observations, Resonate-and-fire (RF) neurons [18], computationally as light as IF but more 23 expressive, have gained recent attention [28, 15, 12]. However, RF neurons remain underexplored for 24 very long sequence modeling. 25

For sequential tasks, transformers are de facto standards [31], but they suffer from quadratic dependence on sequence length. Alternatives like KV caching [10] and memory updates [7] reduce overhead but lack the simplicity of RNNs. State space models (SSMs) [14, 29, 13] and their spiking variants [30, 27, 6] bridge this gap. Yet current spiking SSMs struggle with very long sequences.

LinOSS [26, 9], a second-order SSM, addresses this by using stable discretizations with diagonal state matrices, achieving state-of-the-art results on long-range tasks. However, it lacks spike-based communication, which is crucial for energy efficiency [28, 17], such as demanded by a battery-driven wearable. Hence, in this work, we introduce SHaRe-SSM, a second-order spiking SSM designed for extremely long-range tasks and energy-efficient edge AI. Our contributions are: (1) A fully spike-based second-order SSM, without ANN nonlinearities (GeLU, GLU, or GSU). (2) A compatible parallel scan algorithm for fast training and inference. Superior accuracy over first-order SSMs on long-sequence classification, with higher efficiency than ANN-based second-order SSMs. (3) An extension to regression via a convolving kernel, outperforming first-order SSMs on 50K-length tasks.

#### 39 2 Methods

# 40 2.1 Network Description

The Resonate-and-Fire (RF) neuron [18] provides a closer approximation to the Hodgkin-Huxley 41 (HH) model than the Leaky Integrate-and-Fire (LIF) neuron by capturing subthreshold resonance 42 through a 2D linear system with complex eigenvalues. This enables oscillatory dynamics and 43 frequency selectivity, traits absent in LIF but observed in HH neurons. To simplify implementation, 44 second-order real-valued variants such as the Harmonic RF (HRF) [3, 15] reformulate RF as a real 45 harmonic oscillator while preserving oscillatory behavior without requiring complex initialization. RF's complex dynamics make it more biophysically realistic, and recent work [15] shows that RF-47 based models perform best without membrane resets. Building on these insights, we integrate HRF 48 into an SSM framework, compute dynamics linearly via parallel scans, and use a spike function as 49 the activation to propagate spikes. This original HRF formulation is limited to a single neuron. We 50 propose formulating HRF in an SSM framework (SHaRe-SSM). This approach helps in capturing 51 better dynamics. The input spikes are multiplied by a weight matrix, and we propagate spikes from the hidden state v(t). Moreover, removing the damping parameter in such second-order approximations 53 enhances the neuron's ability to capture long-range temporal dependencies by preserving longer 54 oscillations [26]. We define the SHaRe-SSM model by:

$$u'(t) = -\Omega v(t) + Bx(t)$$

$$v'(t) = u(t)$$

$$z(t) = \Theta(v(t) - \theta_C)$$
(1)

where  $u(t), v(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p$  denote the hidden states,  $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^h$  the output, and  $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^h$  the input spike signal. The system is defined by weights  $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$  which is diagonal,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times h}$ ,  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times p}$ ,  $D \in \mathbb{R}^h$ , and an output learnable spiking parameter  $\theta_C \in \mathbb{R}^p$  such that spikes are emitted if  $v \geq \theta_C$ . These thresholds  $(\theta)$  are learned using a step-double Gaussian surrogate gradient [23, 15]. Since [15] showed that HRF works well with no reset, we here employed the same strategy. This avoids the need for sequential processing, and the model can be implemented across time as an activation function. Each SHaRe-SSM block is comprised of a SHaRe-SSM neuron, followed by a linear layer, and a spike function (IF neuron with no reset).

#### 2.2 Encoder and Decoder

For SHaRe-SSM, we design an encoder for encoding the input signal into spike trains (see Algorithm 1). Herein, the inputs every timestep are passed through a learnable linear layer. Finally, an IF neuron with no reset, i.e., a spike function, generates spikes into the SHaRe-SSM block. Notably, this is a data-dependent trainable encoder (without requiring us to specify whether to utilize rate coding or any other encoding variants). Moreover, it utilizes neuronal heterogeneity and is instantaneous. The decoder projects the spikes back using a linear Layer with the output dimension equal to the number of classes. For regression, we also propose convolving the output with a learnable filter.

#### 2.3 Discretization methods

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Euler Forward (explicit) discretization causes divergence over time, making the model unstable. In contrast, IMEX discretization remains stable and preserves energy, while the IM scheme, though dissipative, is also stable. Below, we analyze the generalizability of IM and IMEX for long sequences. IMEX is particularly promising for regression: as shown in [26], removing damping yields a Hamiltonian system [5], where energy conservation is guaranteed under symplectic discretizations. We also evaluate the non-conservative but empirically stable IM scheme. Our formulation adopts a second-order system with position-like state  $u_n$  and velocity-like state  $v_n$ . The general form of discrete updates is denoted by:

$$u_n = u_{n-1} + \Delta t(-\Omega v_{\star} + Bx_n), \tag{2}$$

$$v_n = v_{n-1} + \Delta t \, u_n,\tag{3}$$

$$s_n = Ms_{n-1} + F_n, (4)$$

where the choice of  $v_{\star}$  distinguishes the discretization schemes:  $v_{\star} = v_n$  for IM (implicit), and  $v_{\star} = v_{n-1}$  for IMEX (implicit-explicit).

Unlike IM, the eigenvalues of  $M^{\rm IMEX}$  lie near the unit circle, preserving oscillatory energy over long horizons. This makes IMEX especially suitable for modeling long sequences, where maintaining 84 temporal structure is crucial.

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Algorithm 1 SHaRe-SSM Algorithm
Require: Input sequence x
Ensure: N-blocks, spike function \Theta, output sequence o
   x^0 \leftarrow Encoder(x) {Encode input sequence into spikes}
  for n=1,\ldots,N do
      z^n \leftarrow solution of HRF in (1) with input x^{n-1} via parallel scan aggregated
     y^n \leftarrow Cz^n + Dx^{n-1} {Weighted spike mixing in (1)}
     y^n \leftarrow \Theta(y^n - \theta_D^n)
     y^n \leftarrow Linear(y^n)
     y^n \leftarrow \Theta(y^n - \theta^n)
x^n \leftarrow y^n + x^{n-1} {Spike mixing}
   o \leftarrow Decoder(x^N) {Decode spikes}
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# **Emperical Results**

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# 3.1 Human Activity Recognition

Our SNN model is capable of learning multiple states without any sequential recurrence, as we don't have a reset mechanism. Such a design enables parallelization and reduced energy consumption. 89 Hence, it is well-suited for wearable devices. Although our model is designed for long-range sequence 90 datasets, we also evaluated its performance on Human Activity Recognition(HAR) datasets: UCI-91 HAR[4] and SHAR datasets[22]. For 30 subjects, UCI-HAR comprises 10.3k instances of 6 activities 92 (walking, walking upstairs/downstairs, sitting, standing, lying) captured with a 3-axis accelerometer 93 and gyroscope (50 Hz) on a Samsung Galaxy SII, while UniMB SHAR includes 11.7k instances of 17 activities (9 daily, 6 fall) recorded with a 3-axis accelerometer ( $\leq 50$  Hz) on a Samsung Galaxy Nexus I9250. SHaRe-SSM achieves an accuracy of 99% and outperforms the best-performing model [21] for UCI-HAR by 0.2%. For SHAR, our model achieves 92.7%, which is better than non-spiking models in terms of energy and performance, and is competitive with spiking models, as it outperforms SpikeDCL by 0.6% and falls behind SpikeDCL by 1.2%.

Table 1: Performance comparison between different networks on HAR datasets: UCI-HAR[4], and SHAR [22], (DCL:DeepConvLSTM, Trans:Transformer)

Model	CNN	DCL	LSTM	Trans	SpikeCNN	SpikeDCL	Our(IM)	Our(IMEX)
SNN	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UCIHAR	96.3±0.1	$97.9 \pm 0.3$	$82.4 \pm 4.0$	$96.0\pm0.3$	$96.4\pm0.2$	98.9±0.3	99.02±0.3	96.93±0.5
SHAR	$92.4\pm0.5$	$90.8 \pm 1.0$	$83.9 \pm 0.9$	$83.2 \pm 0.7$	$94.0 \pm 0.3$	$92.1 \pm 0.8$	$92.76 \pm 0.07$	$89.08 \pm 0.7$

#### 3.2 Very-Long Range Interactions

Wearable devices operate over long durations, demanding robust prediction on extended sequences. Spiking SSMs, with their high throughput and energy efficiency, are well-suited for this setting. To 102 evaluate performance on very long temporal dependencies, we study the longest benchmark datasets: 103 the Eigenworms dataset (17,984 sequences) for classification and the PPG-DaLiA dataset (49,920 sequences) for regression. Following the hyperparameter protocol of [26] and employing Bayesian 105 search [1], we ensure an optimized training. Eigenworms, a subset of the UEA archive, represent C. 106 elegans motion through six eigenworm features to distinguish wild-type from other mutant behaviors. PPG-DaLiA involves heart rate prediction from wrist-worn sensor data collected from 15 individuals over 150 minutes at 128 Hz.

For the Long-range classification task on EigenWorms, we can observe that our model performs comparably to LinOSS with just 2.2% drop in performance, but with huge energy benefits (Fig. 1). We can also observe that it outperforms all previous models, especially first-order SSMs such as LRU and S6 by 5% and 7.8% respectively.

We present the first regression results of a spiking SSM on extremely long sequences (up to 50k). To address the limited output range of spiking neurons, we introduce a kernel-based spiking regressor with a learnable temporal kernel. As shown in Table 2, SHaRe-SSM models consistently outperform all first-order SSMs, with SHaRe-SSM-IMEX surpassing Mamba by 0.016 MSE, demonstrating both the energy-efficient nature of IMEX discretization and the strong representation power of resonating neurons. Despite their efficiency, our models are only 0.027 MSE below second-order SSMs. We observed from [26] that IM discretization outperforms IMEX for all datasets for classification and vice-versa for regression. We observed similar results for our model (refer to Table 3).

Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation reported for longest sequences: Accuracy for EigenWorms, and Mean-Squared Error (MSE  $\times 10^{-2}$ ) for PPG-DaLiA dataset across five training runs for the best model. (LNCDE: Log-NCDE, OSS: LinOSS)

Data	Metric	NRDE	NCDE	LNCDE	LRU	S5	S6	Mamba	OSS	Ours
	SNN	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
EW	ACC (†)	83.9	75.0	85.6	87.8	81.1	85.0	70.9	95.0	92.8
(18k)	(Classification)	$\pm 7.3$	$\pm 3.9$	$\pm 5.1$	$\pm 2.8$	$\pm 3.7$	$\pm 16.1$	$\pm 15.8$	$\pm 4.4$	±3.3
PPG	MSE (↓)	9.9	13.5	9.6	12.2	12.6	12.9	10.7	6.4	9.1
(50k)	(Regression)	$\pm 1.0$	$\pm 0.7$	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 1.3$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 0.2$	±0.2

# 3.2.1 Energy computation

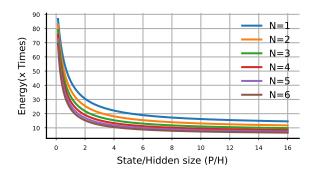


Figure 1: Variation of energy computation of a LinOSS Block [26] to the SHaRe-SSM Block for EigenWorms with respect to State (P), Hidden size (H).

In this section, we assess and compare the energy computation for LinOSS and SHaRe-SSM for similar hidden-size(H), state-size(P), and num-blocks(N) on the EigenWorms dataset. From Figure 1, we observe that for different state-to-hidden ratios, we get different energy numbers. For the EigenWorms dataset, the average spike rate per time step per block is 0.42. For a lower P/H ratio, we yield high energy efficiencies ( $\sim 82.6\times$ ). Our best performing model (as per Table 2) is  $52.1\times$  more energy efficient than an equivalent LinOSS model.

#### 4 Discussion

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We propose SHaRe-SSM, an energy-efficient second-order spiking SSM built with harmonic resonateand-fire neurons, along with a learnable encoder, decoder, and parallel scan method. Unlike prior
similar SSMs, SHaRe-SSM is fully spike-based without GeLU/GLU and is tailored for very longsequence modeling. The model performs well on HAR datasets while consuming significantly less
energy, and also achieves superior classification and regression performance on 18k EigenWorms
and 50k-length sequences PPG datasets, respectively. Hence it is ideally suited for wearables in
healthcare. Future work will focus on Intel Loihi2 [28] deployment of SHaRe-SSM for edge AI.

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# A Technical Appendix

# 244 A.1 Background Theory

To study the theoretical properties of a second-order ODE in SHaRe-SSM, we take inspiration from [26]. Our model, just like their model, can be formulated as energy-conserving and with dissipative attributes.

#### 248 A.1.1 Implicit Discretization (IM):

- We consider the implicit (backward Euler) discretization of a second-order system involving a position-like state  $u_n$  and a velocity-like state  $v_n$ , similar to Rusch and Rus. The implicit scheme is known to introduce additional dissipative terms, which contribute to the stability of the dynamics, particularly in the presence of stiffness.
- 253 The discretized updates are given by:

$$u_n = u_{n-1} + \Delta t \left( -\Omega v_n + B x_n \right),$$
  
$$v_n = v_{n-1} + \Delta t u_n,$$

- where  $\Omega$  is a diagonal matrix of oscillation frequencies and B is an input projection matrix. Note that both  $u_n$  and  $v_n$  are evaluated at the future timestep, in contrast to explicit methods.
- Letting the concatenated state be  $s_n$ , the above system can be written compactly as:

$$Ms_n = s_{n-1} + F_n,$$

257 where

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} I & \Delta t \Omega \\ -\Delta t I & I \end{pmatrix}, \qquad F_n = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta t B x_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

To obtain an explicit update rule, we algebraically solve the coupled system by introducing the matrix inverse  $S=(I+\Delta t^2\Omega)^{-1}$ . Substituting and simplifying yields:

$$s_n = M^{\mathrm{IM}} s_{n-1} + F_n^{\mathrm{IM}}, \tag{5}$$

260 where

$$M^{\mathrm{IM}} = \begin{pmatrix} S & -S\Delta t\Omega \\ S\Delta t & S \end{pmatrix}, \qquad F_n^{\mathrm{IM}} = \begin{pmatrix} S\Delta tBx_n \\ S\Delta t^2Bx_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

- This formulation highlights the stabilizing effect of the implicit method: the matrix  $S=(I+\Delta t^2\Omega)^{-1}$
- 262 is a Schur complement that acts as a preconditioner that suppresses high-frequency components.
- Consequently, the eigenvalues of  $M^{\rm IM}$  remain bounded within the unit circle for a wide range of  $\Delta t$ ,
- leading to improved numerical stability. The Schur complement can be computed in  $\mathcal{O}(m)$  instead of
- the typical  $\mathcal{O}(m^3)$  operations using Gauss-Jordan elimination.

Proposition A.1. Let  $M^{IM} \in \mathbb{R}^{2p \times 2p}$  be the hidden-to-hidden weight matrix of the implicit model SHaRe-SSM-IM (5). We assume that  $\Omega_j \geq 0$  for all diagonal elements  $j=1,\ldots,p$  of  $\Omega$ , and further that  $\Delta t > 0$ . Then, the complex eigenvalues of  $M^{IM}$  are given as,

$$\lambda_{j_{1,2}} = \frac{1}{1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_j} \pm \Delta t \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_j}}{1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_j}$$

with  $\lambda_{j_1} = \overline{\lambda_{j_2}}$ . Moreover, the spectral radius  $\rho(M^{IM})$  is bounded by 1, i.e.,  $|\lambda_j| \leq 1$  for all  $j = 1, \ldots, p$ .

271 *Proof.* The matrix  $M^{\mathrm{IM}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2p \times 2p}$  is defined as

$$M^{\rm IM} = \begin{bmatrix} S & -\Delta t \, \Omega S \\ \Delta t \, S & S \end{bmatrix},$$

- where  $S=(I+\Delta t^2\Omega)^{-1}$ , and  $\Omega\in\mathbb{R}^{p\times p}$  is diagonal with non-negative entries  $\Omega_j\geq 0$  for all  $j=1,\ldots,p$ .
- 274 To determine the eigenvalues, we compute the characteristic polynomial:

$$\det(M^{\mathrm{IM}} - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} S - \lambda I & -\Delta t \, \Omega S \\ \Delta t \, S & S - \lambda I \end{vmatrix}.$$

Using block Gaussian elimination, we subtract  $(\Delta t\,S)(S-\lambda I)^{-1}(-\Delta t\,\Omega S)$  from the lower-right block, giving

$$= \det(S - \lambda I) \cdot \det(S - \lambda I + \Delta t^2 \Omega S^2 (S - \lambda I)^{-1}).$$

- 277 Since S and  $\Omega$  are diagonal and commute, this expression decouples elementwise. Let  $s_j = \frac{1}{1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_i}$
- be the j-th diagonal element of S. Then for each  $j=1,\ldots,p$ , the scalar characteristic equation
- 279 becomes

$$(s_j - \lambda)^2 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_j s_j^2 = 0.$$

280 Solving this quadratic gives the eigenvalue pair

$$\lambda_{j_{1,2}} = s_j \pm i \, \Delta t \, s_j \sqrt{\Omega_j},$$

- where  $\lambda_{j_1} = \overline{\lambda_{j_2}}$ , i.e., the pair are complex conjugates.
- 282 To compute their magnitude:

$$|\lambda_{j_{1,2}}|^2 = s_j^2(1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_j) = \frac{1}{1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_j} \le 1.$$

- Hence, all eigenvalues lie on or inside the unit circle in the complex plane, and the spectral radius satisfies  $\rho(M^{\mathrm{IM}}) \leq 1$ , as claimed.
- Proposition A.2. Let  $\{\lambda_j\}_{j=1}^{2p}$  denote the eigenvalues of the hidden-to-hidden matrix  $M^{IM} \in \mathbb{R}^{2p \times 2p}$
- of the SHaRe-SSM-IM model (5). Suppose the diagonal entries of  $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$  are independently
- 287 drawn as  $\Omega_i \sim \mathcal{U}([0,\Omega_{\max}])$ , with  $\Omega_{\max} > 0$ . Then, the N-th moment of the magnitude of the
- 288 eigenvalues is given by

$$\mathbb{E}(|\lambda_j|^N) = \frac{(1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_{\max})^{1 - \frac{N}{2}} - 1}{\Delta t^2 \Omega_{\max}(1 - \frac{N}{2})}, \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, 2p.$$

Proof. From Proposition A.1, each eigenvalue of  $M^{\rm IM}$  has magnitude

$$|\lambda_j| = \sqrt{s_j} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_j}}.$$

The N-th moment of the magnitude is thus.

$$\mathbb{E}(|\lambda_j|^N) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{1}{1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_j}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}}\right].$$

Applying the law of the unconscious statistician and the uniform distribution of  $\Omega_j \sim \mathcal{U}([0, \Omega_{\text{max}}])$ , we write:

$$\mathbb{E}(|\lambda_j|^N) = \frac{1}{\Omega_{\text{max}}} \int_0^{\Omega_{\text{max}}} (1 + \Delta t^2 x)^{-\frac{N}{2}} dx.$$

Substituting  $u=1+\Delta t^2x$ , so that  $du=\Delta t^2\,dx$ , the limits change from x=0 to  $x=\Omega_{\rm max}$ , corresponding to u=1 to  $u=1+\Delta t^2\Omega_{\rm max}$ . The integral becomes:

$$\mathbb{E}(|\lambda_j|^N) = \frac{1}{\Delta t^2 \Omega_{\text{max}}} \int_1^{1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_{\text{max}}} u^{-\frac{N}{2}} du.$$

295 This evaluates to

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$$\mathbb{E}(|\lambda_j|^N) = \frac{(1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_{\text{max}})^{1 - \frac{N}{2}} - 1}{\Delta t^2 \Omega_{\text{max}} (1 - \frac{N}{2})},$$

We can observe from proposition A.2 that even though the spectral radius of eigenvalues is smaller than one (proposition A.1), it is large enough to capture long-range dependencies even for very long-

range sequences, even for  $\Omega_{\text{max}} = 1$ ,  $\Delta t = 1$ . Hence, we initialize  $\Omega_j \sim \mathcal{U}([0,1])$ ,  $\Delta t_j \sim \mathcal{U}([0,1])$ 

### 300 A.1.2 Implicit-Explicit Discretization (IMEX):

We also utilize an implicit-explicit (IMEX) scheme for discretizing the second-order harmonic oscillator system, similar to Rusch and Rus. IMEX methods treat the stiff terms implicitly and the

303 non-stiff or input terms explicitly, resulting in a balanced scheme that enables stable yet undamped

oscillations. As shown in [26], such schemes preserve the total energy of the system and therefore

are particularly well-suited for learning long-range sequential patterns without introducing artificial

306 dissipation.

The update equations under the IMEX discretization are given by:

$$u_n = u_{n-1} + \Delta t \left( -\Omega v_{n-1} + B x_n \right),$$
  
$$v_n = v_{n-1} + \Delta t u_n,$$

where the velocity update depends implicitly on the newly computed  $u_n$ , while the force term

 $-\Omega v_{n-1} + Bx_n$  is evaluated using previous state values.

Defining the state vector as  $s_n$ , we can rewrite the update in matrix form:

$$Ms_n = M_1 s_{n-1} + F_n,$$

where the matrices  $M, M_1$ , and input vector  $F_n$  are:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -\Delta t I & I \end{pmatrix}, M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I & -\Delta t \Omega \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}, F_n = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta t B x_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Multiplying both sides by  $M^{-1}$  yields the closed-form update:

$$s_n = M^{\text{IMEX}} s_{n-1} + F_n^{\text{IMEX}}, \tag{6}$$

 $\Box$ 

where the transition matrix and input vector are given by:

$$M^{\rm IMEX} = \begin{pmatrix} I & -\Delta t \Omega \\ \Delta t I & I - \Delta t^2 \Omega \end{pmatrix}, \qquad F_n^{\rm IMEX} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta t B x_n \\ \Delta t^2 B x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Proposition A.3.** Let  $M^{IMEX} \in \mathbb{R}^{2p \times 2p}$  be the hidden-to-hidden weight matrix of the implicit-explicit

model SHaRe-SSM-IMEX (6). Suppose that  $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$  is diagonal with strictly positive entries

316  $\Omega_j > 0$  for all  $j = 1, \ldots, p$ , and that the time step satisfies  $0 < \Delta t \leq \max_j \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\Omega_j}}\right)$ . Then, the

 $^{317}$  eigenvalues of  $M^{IMEX}$  are given by

$$\lambda_{j_{1,2}} = \frac{1}{2}(2 - \Delta t^2 \Omega_j) \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\Delta t^2 \Omega_j (4 - \Delta t^2 \Omega_j)},$$

318 with  $\lambda_{j_1}=\overline{\lambda_{j_2}}$ . Moreover, the eigenvalues lie on the complex unit circle, i.e.,  $|\lambda_j|=1, \quad \forall j=1, \dots, j=1,\dots, j=1$ 

319  $1, \dots, p$ .

320 *Proof.* The matrix  $M^{\text{IMEX}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2p \times 2p}$  has the block form

$$M^{\rm IMEX} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -\Delta t \, \Omega \\ \Delta t \, I & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (I + \Delta t^2 \Omega)^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & (I + \Delta t^2 \Omega)^{-1} \end{bmatrix},$$

321 So the effective system matrix becomes

$$M^{\rm IMEX} = \begin{bmatrix} S & -\Delta t \, \Omega S \\ \Delta t \, S & S \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{where } S = (I + \Delta t^2 \Omega)^{-1}.$$

We analyze the characteristic polynomial:

$$\det(M^{\rm IMEX} - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} S - \lambda I & -\Delta t \, \Omega S \\ \Delta t \, S & S - \lambda I \end{vmatrix}.$$

Using block elimination, we simplify:

$$= \det(S - \lambda I)^2 + \Delta t^2 \Omega S^2.$$

- Since all matrices are diagonal, the problem decouples elementwise. Let  $s_j = \frac{1}{1 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_i}$  for each
- $j=1,\ldots,p.$  Then, for each j, the characteristic polynomial becomes

$$\lambda^2 - (2s_j)\lambda + (s_j^2 + \Delta t^2\Omega_j s_j^2) = \lambda^2 - (2 - \Delta t^2\Omega_j)\lambda + 1 = 0.$$

326 Solving this gives the eigenvalue pair

$$\lambda_{j_{1,2}} = \frac{1}{2}(2 - \Delta t^2 \Omega_j) \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\Delta t^2 \Omega_j (4 - \Delta t^2 \Omega_j)}.$$

- To show  $|\lambda_{j_{1,2}}| = 1$ , we consider two cases:
- 1. If  $\Delta t^2 \Omega_i = 4$ , then the square root vanishes and

$$\lambda_{j_1} = \lambda_{j_2} = -1, \quad |\lambda_{j_{1,2}}| = 1.$$

2. If  $\Delta t^2 \Omega_i < 4$ , then the eigenvalues are complex conjugates. Their squared magnitude is

$$|\lambda_{j_{1,2}}|^2 = \left(\frac{2 - \Delta t^2 \Omega_j}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\Delta t^2 \Omega_j (4 - \Delta t^2 \Omega_j)}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{(2 - \Delta t^2 \Omega_j)^2 + \Delta t^2 \Omega_j (4 - \Delta t^2 \Omega_j)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 4\Delta t^2 \Omega_j + \Delta t^4 \Omega_j^2 + 4\Delta t^2 \Omega_j - \Delta t^4 \Omega_j^2}{4} = 1.$$

Thus, in both cases,  $|\lambda_{j_{1,2}}| = 1$ , completing the proof.

#### 331 A.2 Parallel scan in SHaRe-SSM

- Parallel scans [19, 8] exploit associativity to reduce recurrent computation from  $\mathcal{O}(N)$  to  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$ .
- Originally developed for RNNs, they have recently been adapted to state-space models [29], enabling
- efficient architectures such as LRUs [24] and Mamba [13]. In our setting, parallel scans accelerate
- linear updates, with spike functions applied afterward. Following [26], we define an associative
- 336 binary operation:

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$$(a_1, a_2) \bullet (b_1, b_2) = (b_1 \cdot a_1, b_1 \cdot a_2 + b_2), \tag{7}$$

where  $\cdot$  denotes matrix-matrix or matrix-vector multiplication. Applying a parallel scan to the input sequence  $\{(M, F_n)\}$  efficiently solves

$$s_n = Ms_{n-1} + F_n, (8)$$

- with the second tuple element storing  $x_n$ . Efficiency is achieved by exploiting structured matrices
- (e.g., diagonal block  $2 \times 2$  forms in  $M_{IM}$  and  $M_{IMEX}$ ), where each multiplication is linear in the
- 341 hidden dimension. We use this formulation to implement IM and IMEX discretizations for HRF
- neurons. Algorithm 1 summarizes the SHaRe-SSM implementation.

#### 343 A.3 Energy Computation

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We compute the energy for a LinOSS block and compare it to our SHaRe-SSM block. We can observe that our block doesn't perform any matrix multiplications and is well-suited for neuromorphic hardware. For event-based sensors, we can detach the encoder head and feed data directly to the model for real-time sequential processing. Spike rates from linear layers, SHaRe-SSM neuron and post weighted spike-mixing layers are given by  $f^{\theta}$ ,  $f^{\theta C}$ ,  $f^{\theta D}$  for Sequence Length(L), State Size(P), Hidden Size(H), respectively.

The ratio of Energy consumed by LinOSS/SHaRe-SSM computed by:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{E_{MAC} \times N \left(2LPH + (7 + 2)LH^2\right)}{E_{AC} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{i} f_j^{\theta} + f_i^{\theta_C}\right) LPH_{B,C} + f_i^{\theta_D} LH^2\right)}$$

We estimate the theoretical energy consumption of our model based on prior works [27, 6, 32].

Accordingly, we assume that MAC and AC operations are implemented on a 45nm hardware [16], 352 where  $E_{\text{MAC}} = 4.6 \text{pJ}$  and  $E_{\text{AC}} = 0.9 \text{pJ}$ . Notably, as discussed in Shen et al., the computational cost of multiplication of a floating-point weight by a binary activation number is represented as an 354 addition-only operation. For ANNs, the theoretical energy consumption of a block n is given by 355  $4.6 \text{pJ} \times \text{FLOPs}(n)$ . For SNNs, the energy consumption for n is given by  $0.9 \text{pJ} \times \text{SOPs}(n)$ . Calculating 356 theoretical energy consumption requires first calculating the synaptic operations,  $SOPs(n) = f_r \times f_r$ 357 FLOPs(n),  $f_r$  is the firing rate of the input spike train of the block/layer, FLOPs(n) refers to the 358 number of floating-point operations in layer n, equivalent to the number of multiply-and-accumulate 359 (MAC) operations. SOPs denote the number of spike-based accumulate (AC) operations. 360 Since  $\Omega$  is a diagonal matrix, it can be efficiently implemented using parallel scans with computations 361 of order  $\mathcal{O}(P \log(L))$ , which is negligible. Also, D is  $\mathcal{O}(HL)$ , which is much smaller than  $\mathcal{O}(LPH)$ , 362 i.e., computation for B & C matrices or even  $\mathcal{O}(LH^2)$ , which is for the GLU layer. [26] uses GeLU 363 and GLU non-linearities, which we replace with a linear layer. And, [33] described that GeLU 364

Table 3: Hyperparameters for the Best model for each dataset

consumes 14 FLOPs per operation. Moreover, GLU has twice as many FLOPs as a linear layer.

Dataset	Method	LR	Hidden	State	Blocks	Time	Kernel
UCI-HAR	IM	1e-3	128	256	2	False	-
SHAR	IM	1e-3	128	256	2	False	-
Worms	IM	1e-3	128	64	2	False	-
PPG	IMEX	1e-3	128	256	6	False	16