

Live demonstration: Bio-inspired asynchronous pixel event tri-color vision sensor

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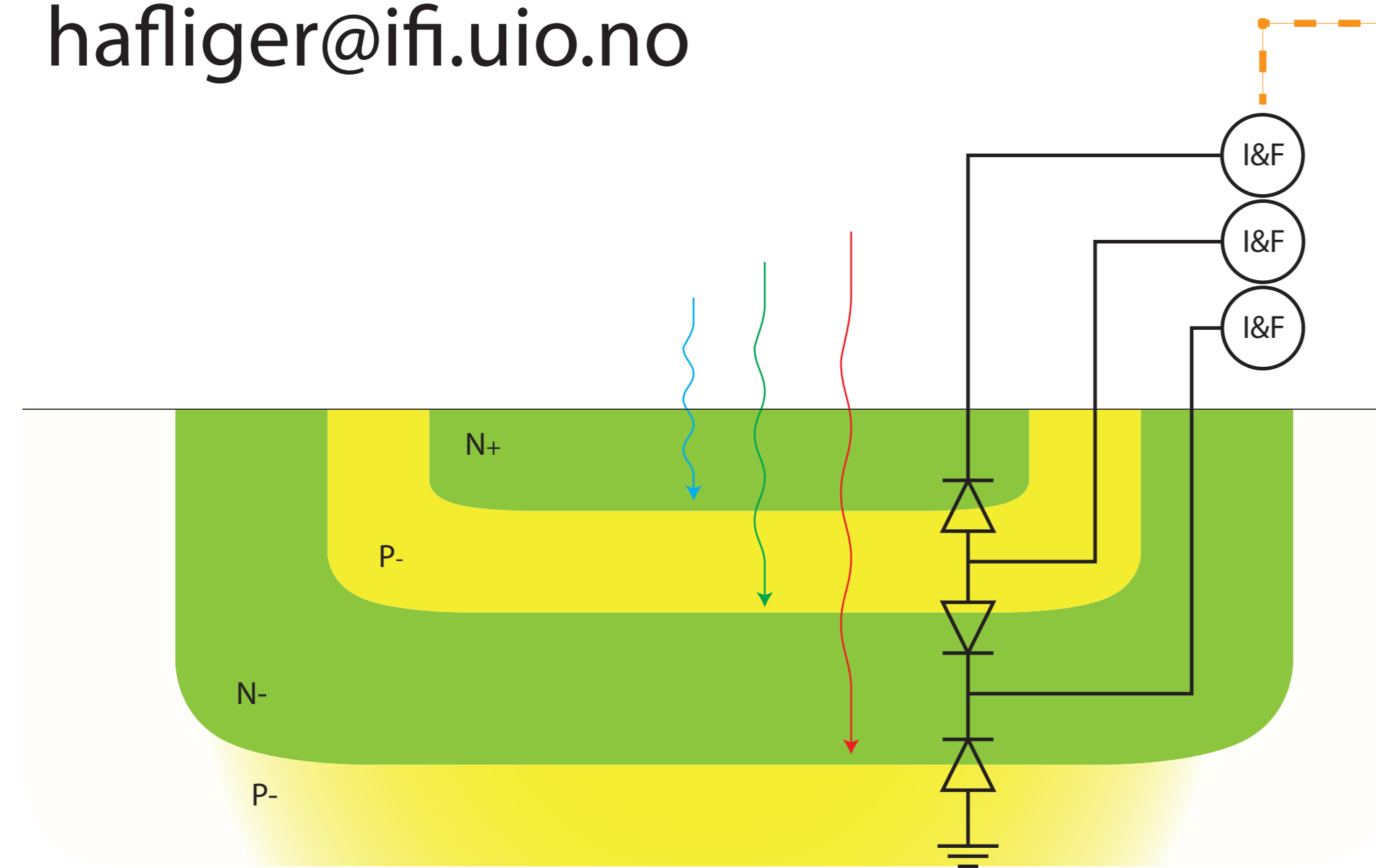


Fig. 1: Cross section of stacked photo diodes

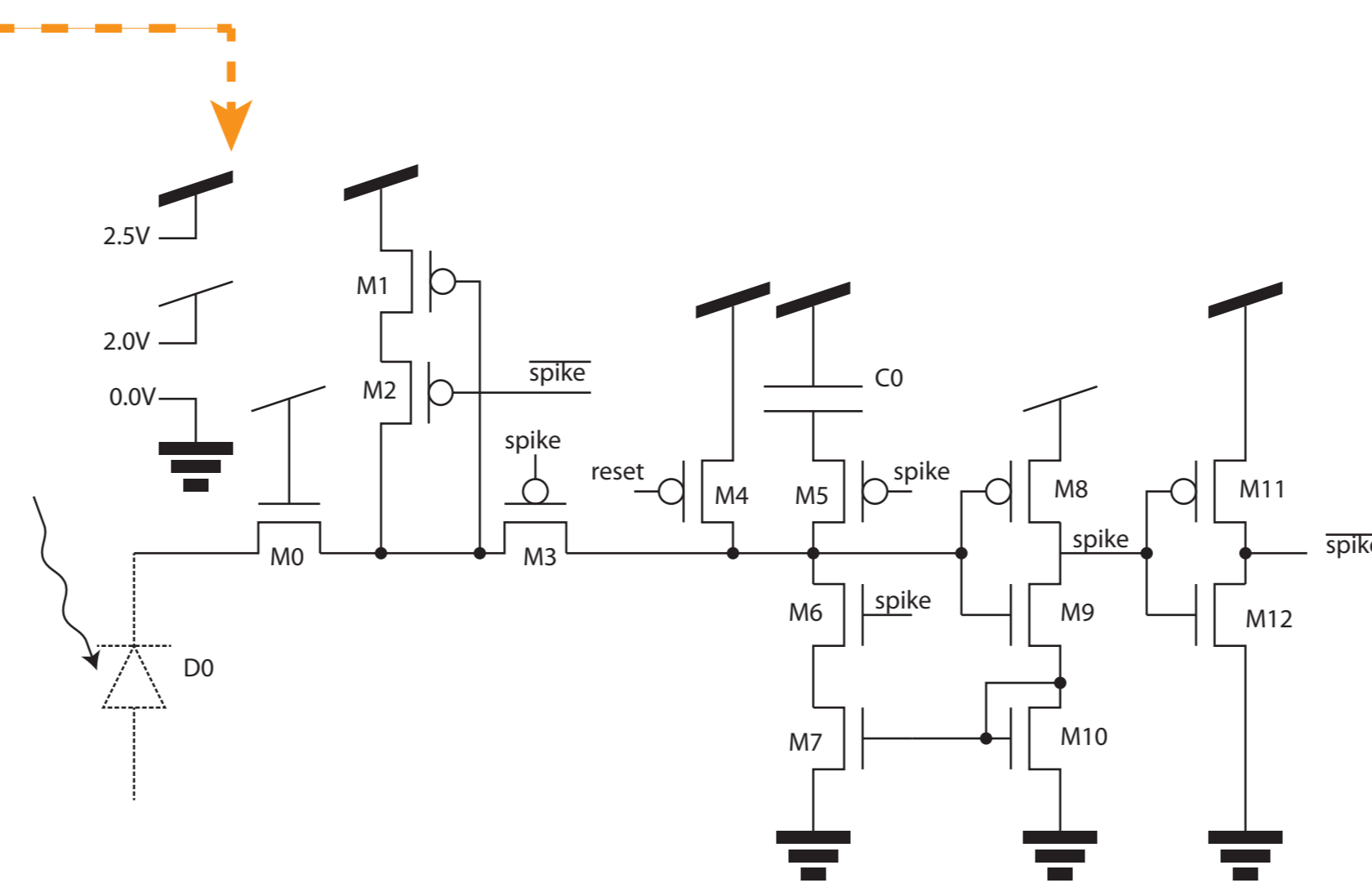


Fig. 2: Photo current leak/source integrate and fire neuron

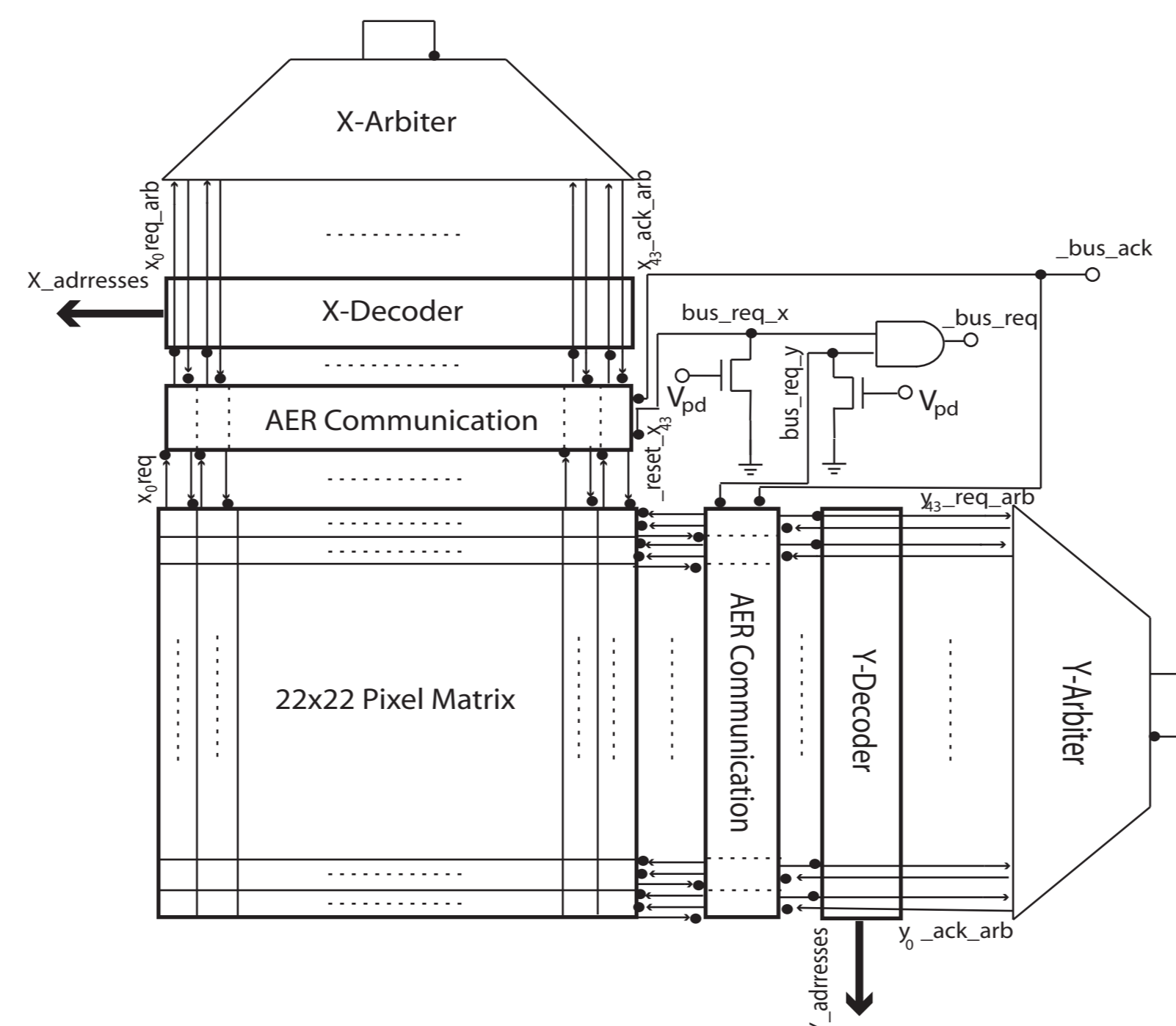


Fig 7: Overall System Overview

- This work:**
New tri-color AER retina:
- Stacked photodiodes
 - Low area and power consumption
 - Robust color separation algorithm
 - >Can be adapted to other technologies.

Array Size	22x22
Technology	STM 90nm
Power Supply	2.5V
Chip Size	1x1mm ²
Pixel Size	31x31um ²
Fill Factor	28%
Power Consumption	0.03mA@10Keps
FPN (RG Channel)	4.5%
FPN (GB Channel)	3%
FPN (B Channel)	5.8%
Dynamic Range	>60dB

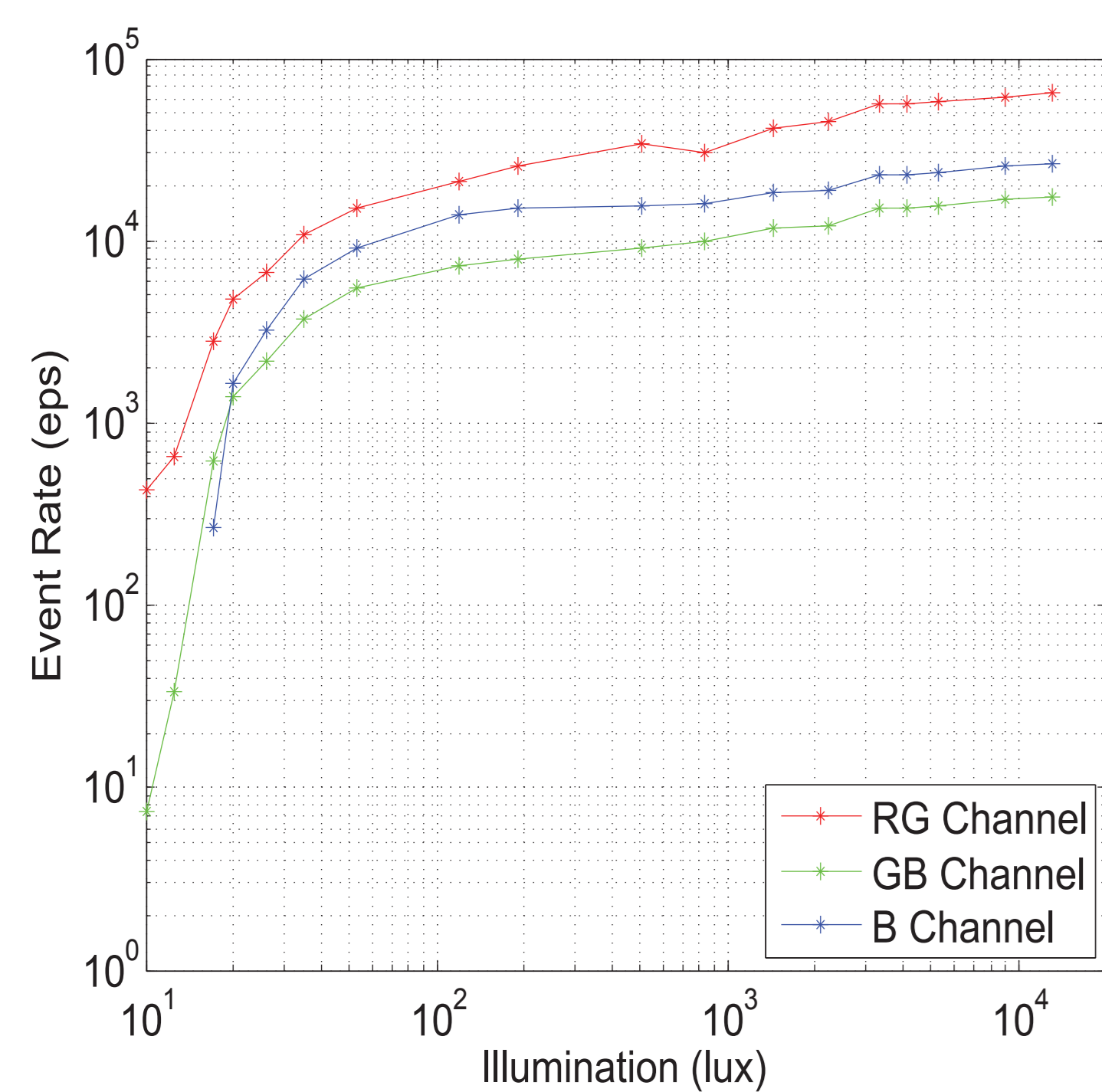


Fig. 5: Dynamic range

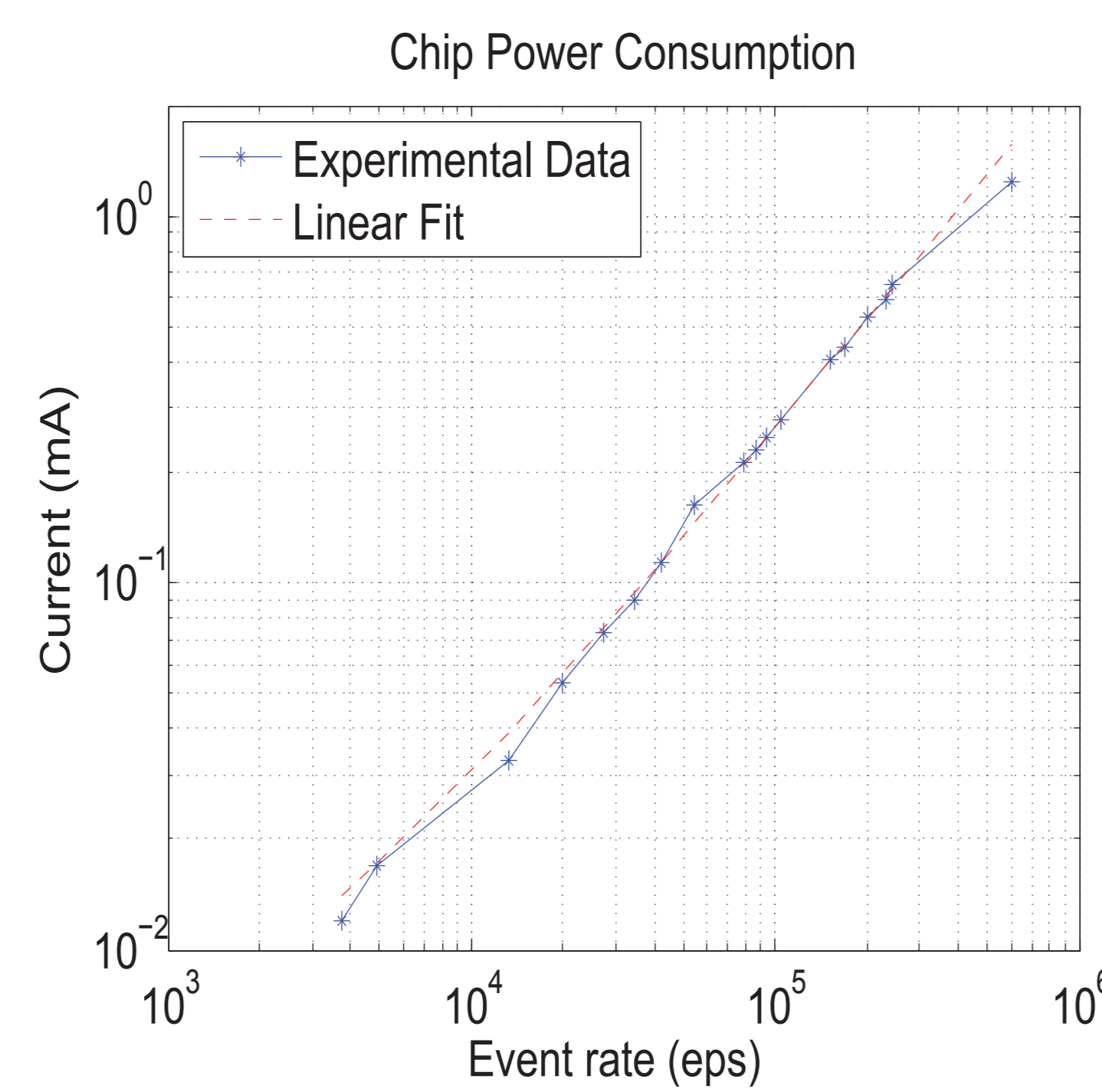
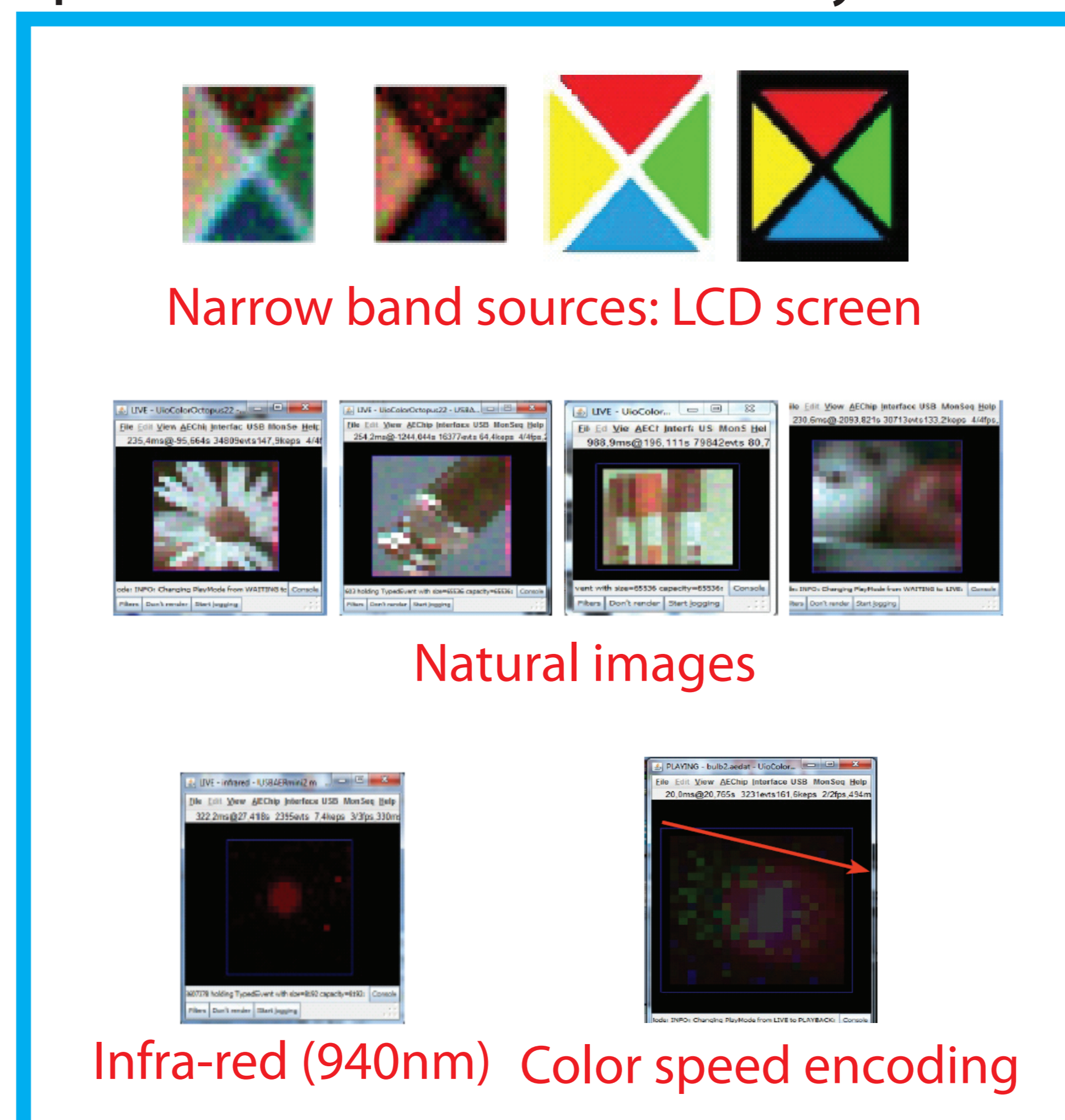


Fig. 6: Power consumption

Example Data:
Color is perceived in a different way than we do



Color Separation Algorithm

1.- Measured output frequencies for each wavelength.
2.- Parameters C* and e* are tuned. They depend on the technology.
3.- Evaluation of the algorithm performance.

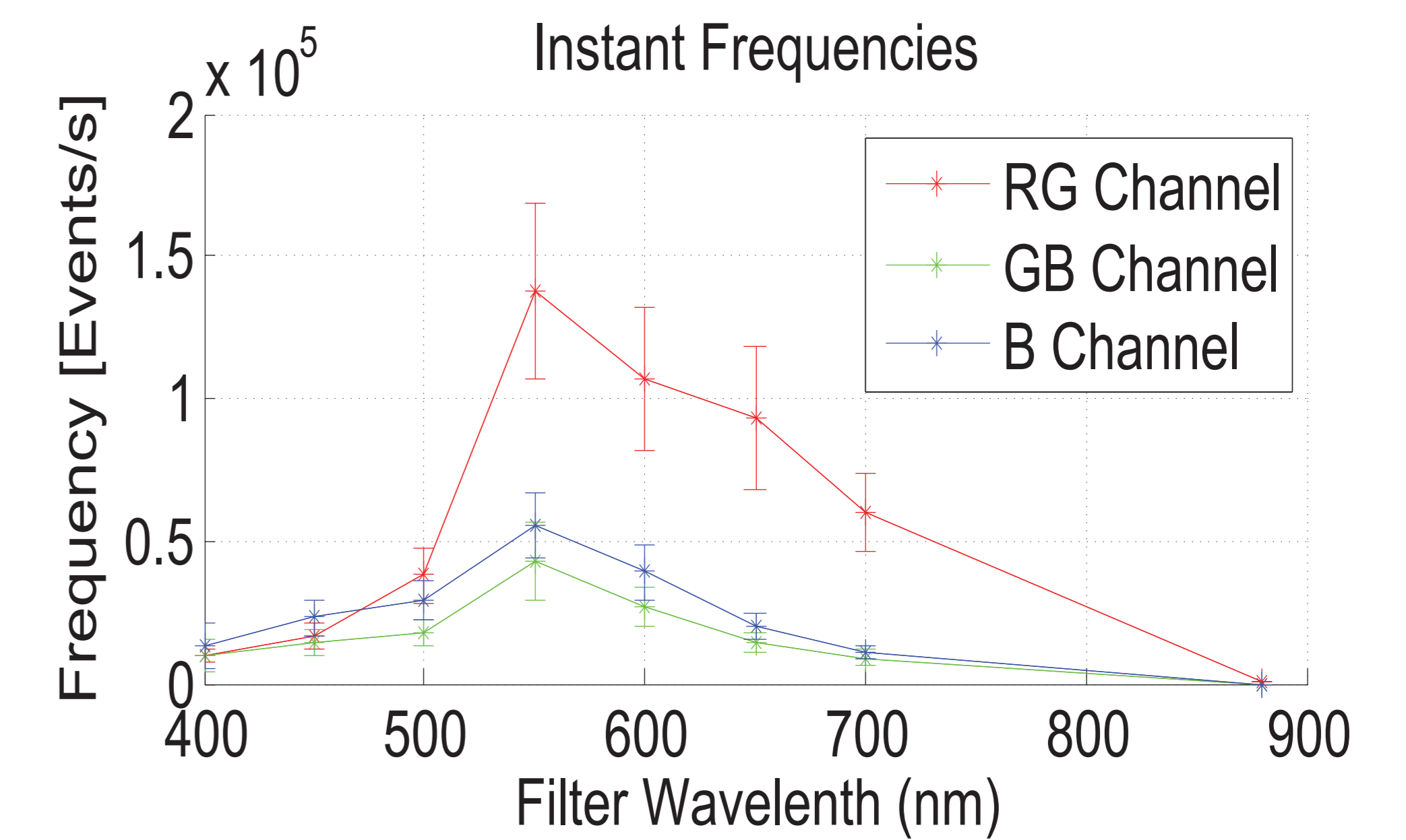


Fig. 3: Measured Frequencies for different wavelengths

$$E_B = f_B C_B / e_B$$

$$E_G = (f_{GB} C_{GB} - E_B e_B) / e_G$$

$$E_R = (f_{RG} C_{RG} - E_G e_G) / e_B$$

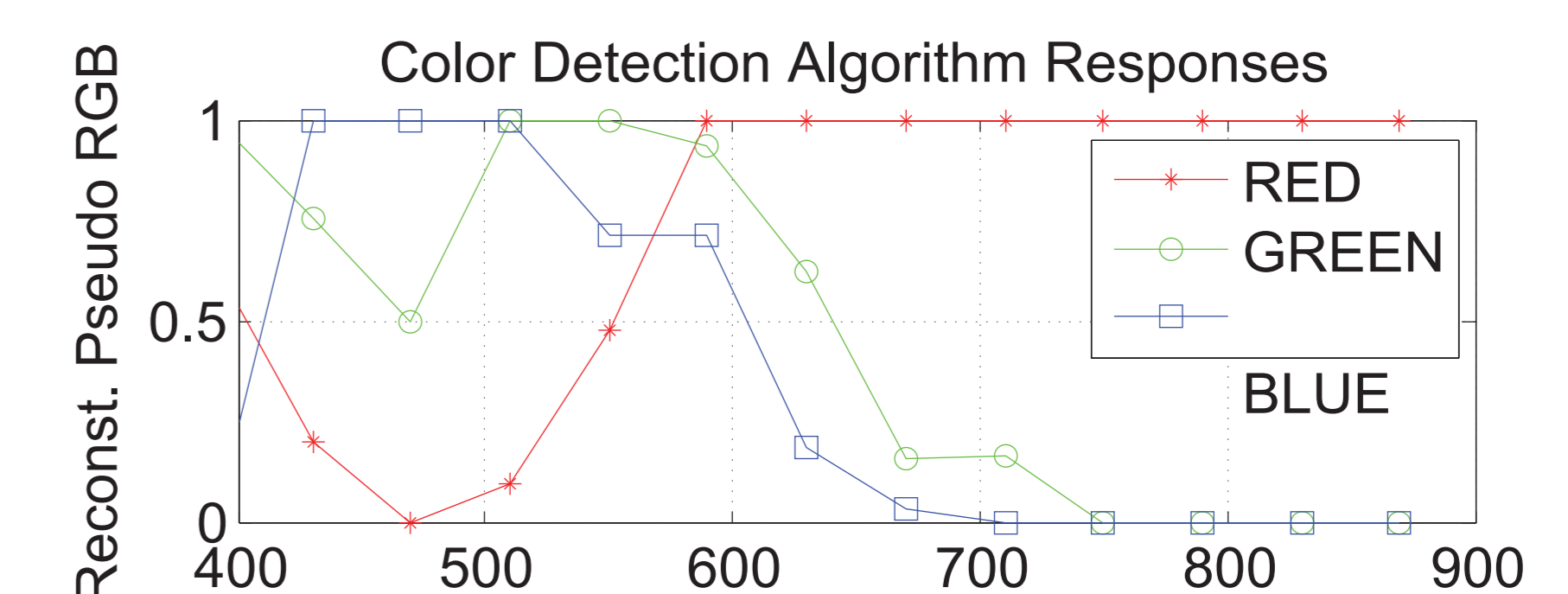


Fig. 4: Algorithm responses at different wavelengths. Results do not depend on illumination over 3 decades.