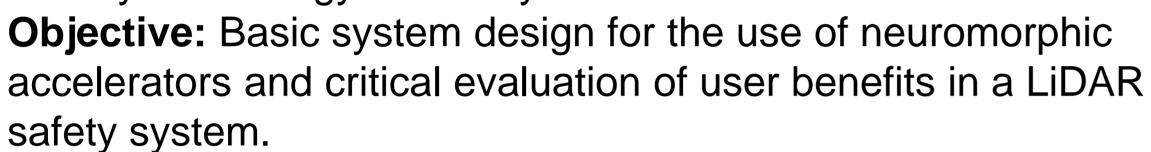


Conceptualization of hybrid neuromorphic sensor systems in practice

1 Problem and potential

Application: Dynamic safety zones in human-robot robot collaboration for manufacturing environments.

Challenge: Simultaneous demand for reliability, latency and energy efficiency.

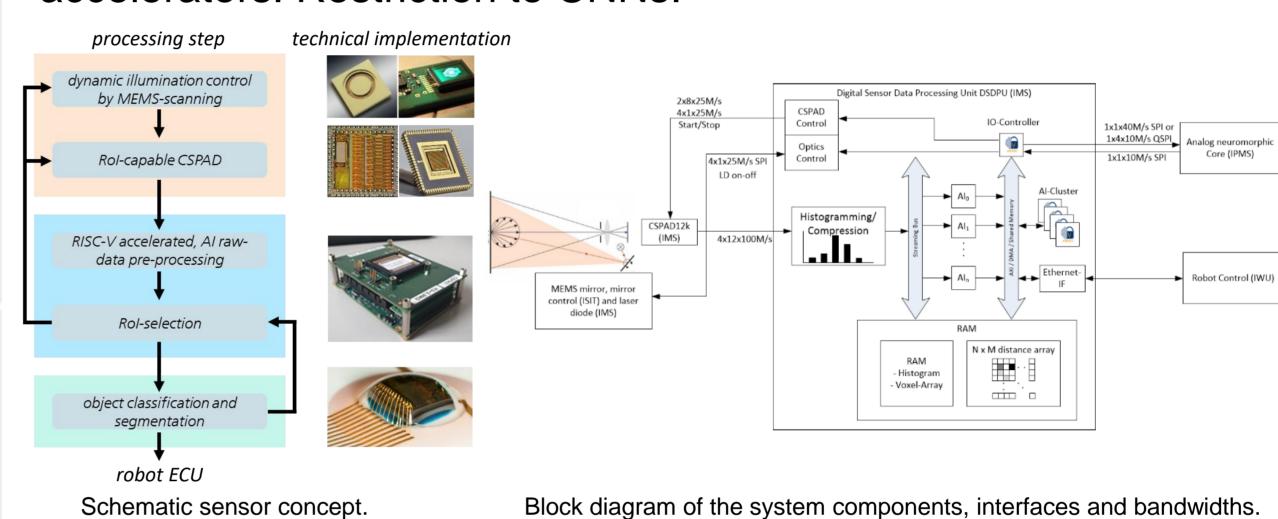


Potential and synergies: In-memory compute (IMC) accelerators are very energy efficient. Digital (neuromorphic) solutions enable the scaling of bandwidth and precision.

2 Codesign and interfaces

Early focus on data rate reduction and quantization.

Application requirements dominate design decisions. Raw data access is essential in order to make optimum use of IMC accelerators. Restriction to CNNs.

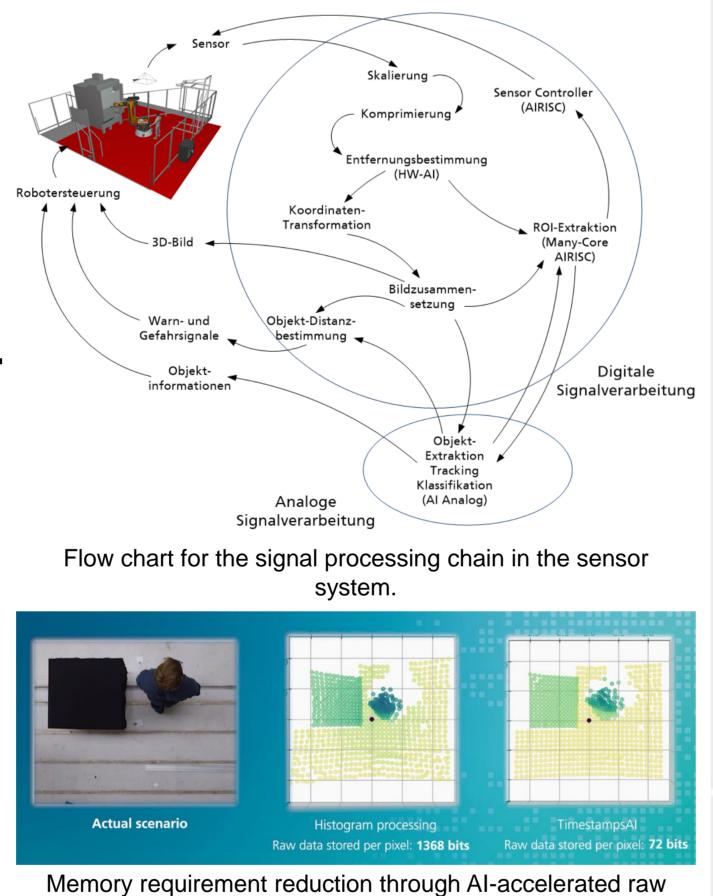


Neuromorph ≠ Neuromorph

Application-specific many-core RISC-V processors with Al accelerators for efficient and low-latency raw data processing.

2-8-bit FeFET-based mixed-signal IMC accelerator for energy-efficient per-pixel segmentation of relevant image sections.

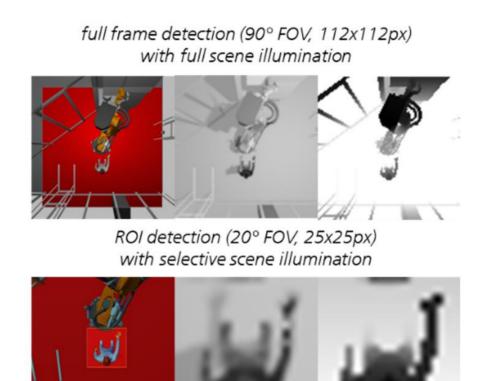
Reconfigurable (Rol-capable) sensor system reacts to scene content.



data expansion.

Iterative, application-centric development

Record **real data** as early as possible to validate the system design (even with low resolution, low FOV, ...).

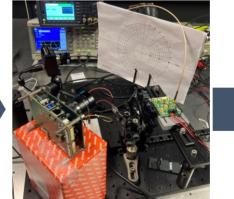


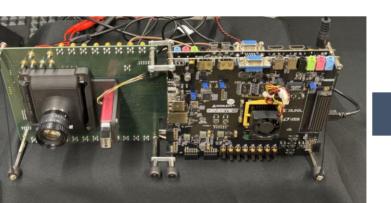


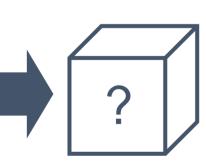
Synthetic training data generation to develop NNs and evaluate quantizations. Define scenes and extreme cases for real data acquisition.

System development from components to prototypes









5 Status of work and outlook

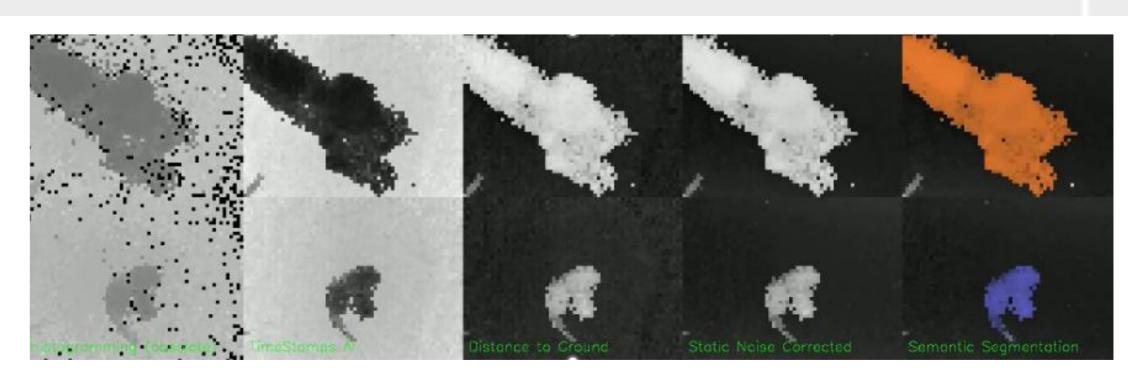
Development and production of the sensor components completed.

Digital data pre-processing pipeline established. CNN IMC accelerator in

Prototype presentation in 2025.

processing.

Numerous lessons learned along the system design and evaluation process.



Real data along the processing chain up to segmentation and object classification.

