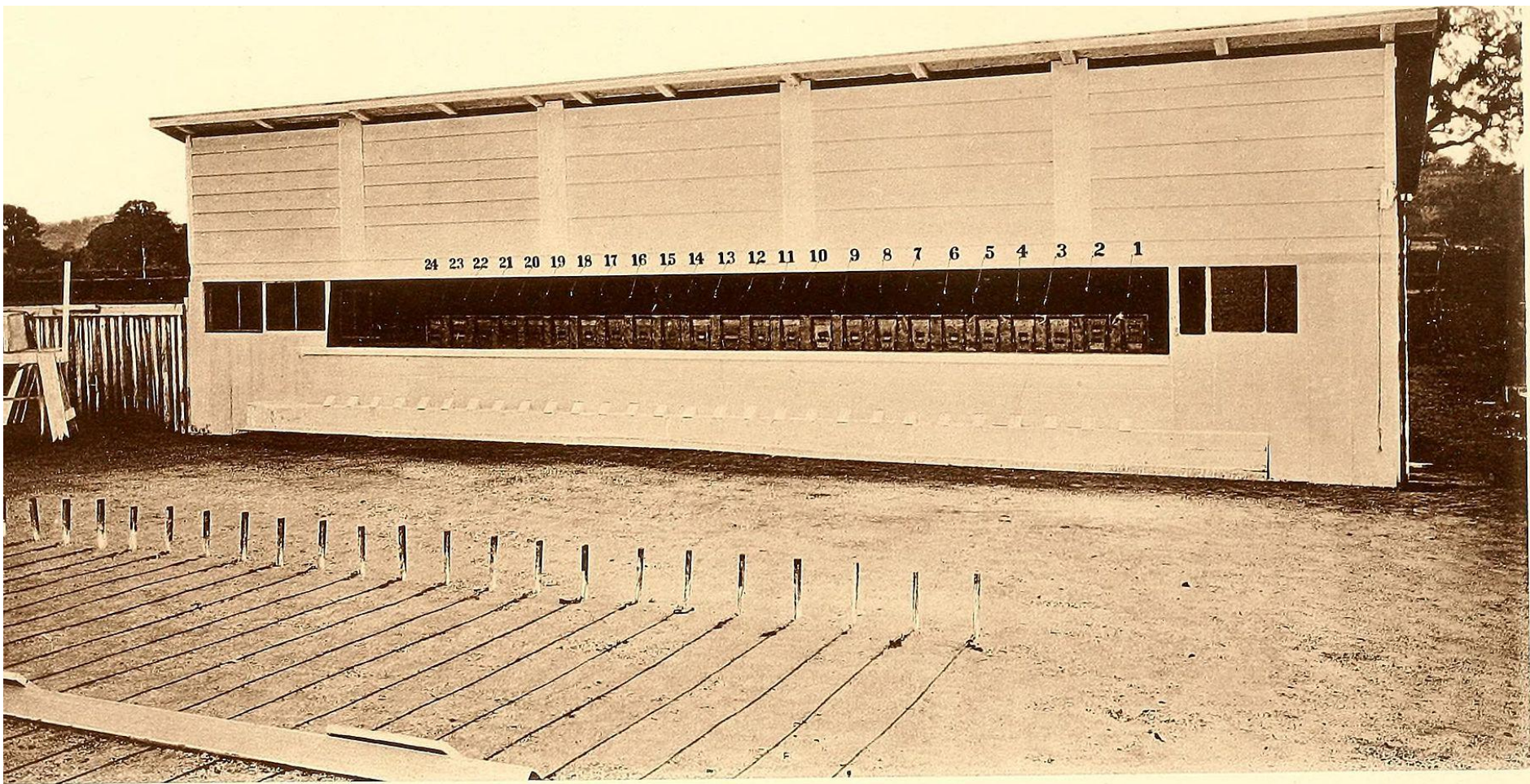




Silicon retina history, live demo, and whiteboard pixel design

Tobi Delbruck, Inst. of Neuroinformatics, UZH-ETH Zurich



Frame Cameras have Fundamental “latency vs. power” trade-off

Around 2010, Eric Fossum* defined “The perfect image sensor”

* one of the 3 fathers of modern CMOS camera chips



- Infinitely small pixels
- Infinite dynamic range
- Infinite frame rate



- Infinite data rate
- Infinite redundancy
- Infinite power consumption



Fukushima's *Reticon* & *Neocognitron* (1970-1987)

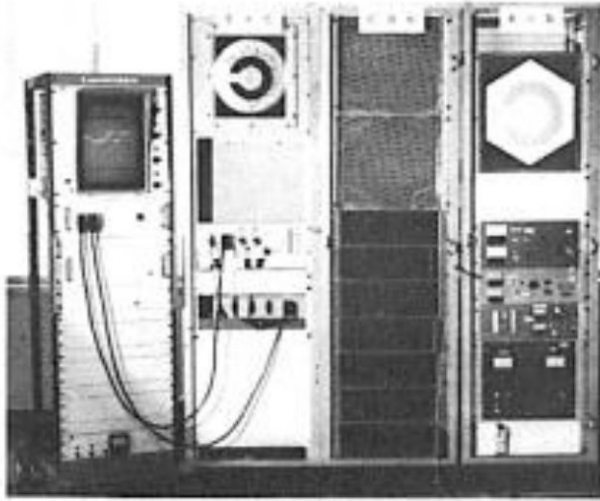


Fig. 4. Exterior view of the electronic model of the retina.



Fukushima, K., Yamaguchi, Y., Yasuda, M. & Nagata, S. An electronic model of the retina. *Proc. IEEE* (1970).



Kunihiro Fukushima
NHK Research Labs

Fukushima's *Reticon* & **Neocognitron** (1970-1987)

脳に学ぶパターン認識
—ネオコグニトロン—

***A Neural Network Model
for a Mechanism of
Visual Pattern Recognition***

—NEOCOGNITRON—



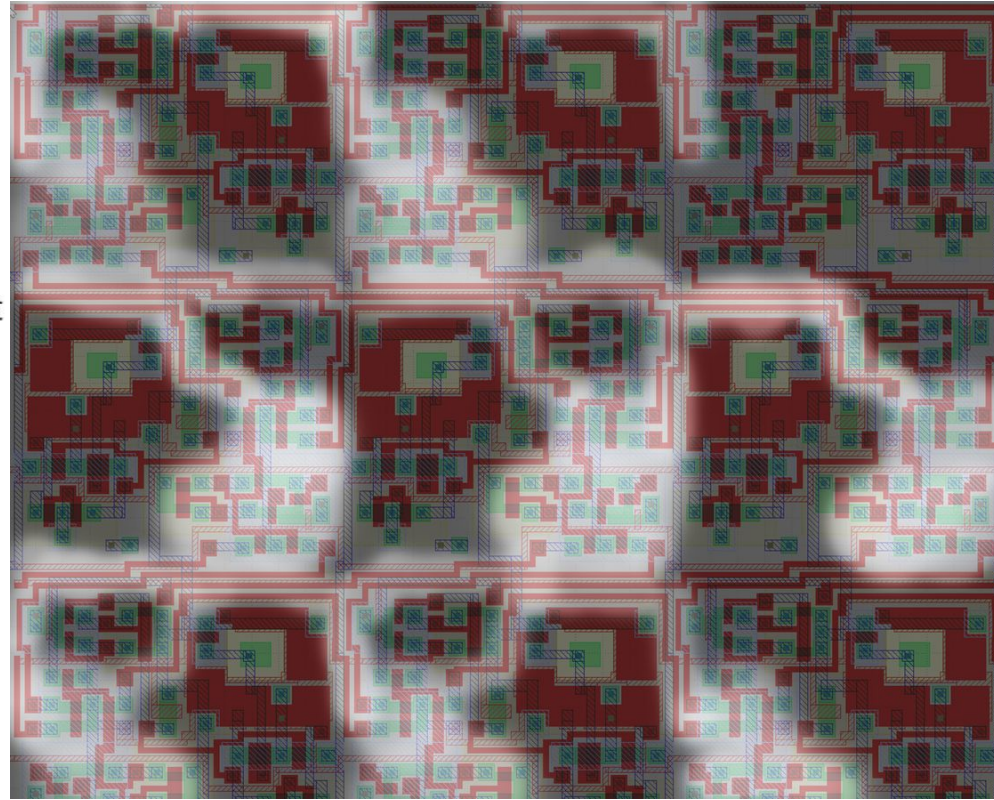
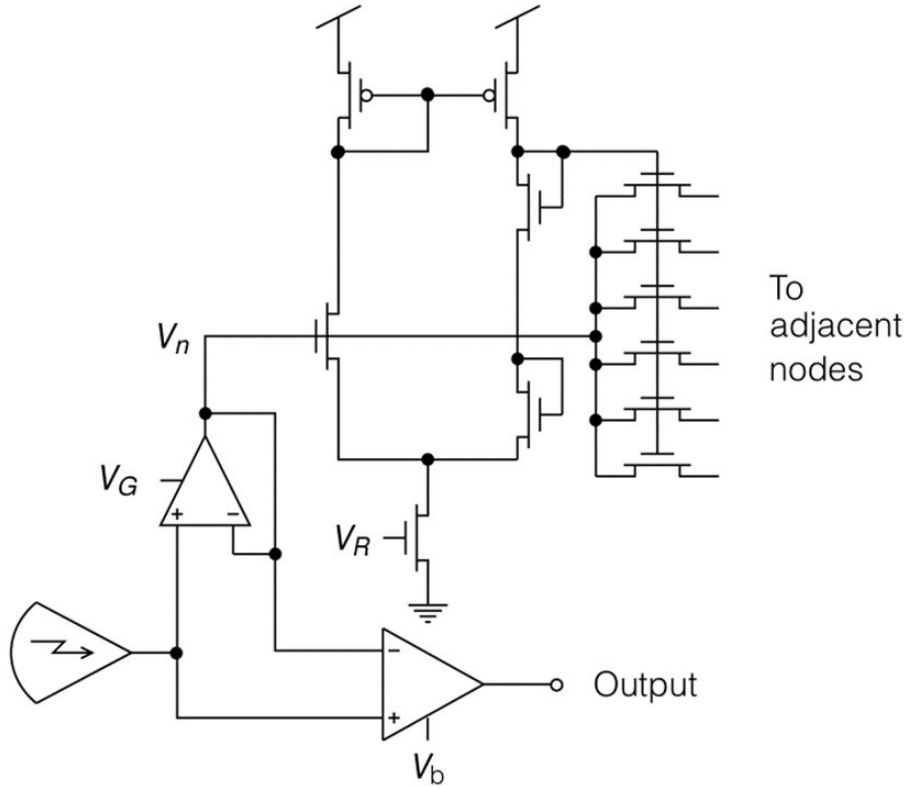
Kunihiro Fukushima
NHK Research Labs

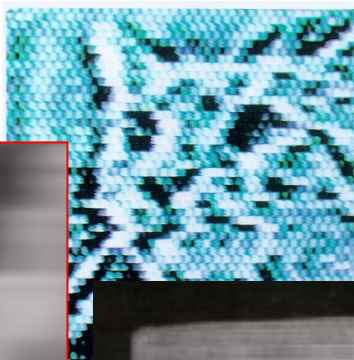


Carver
Mead

Misha Mahowald

Surround was implemented with pseudoresistor network





Mead, Carver A., and M. A. Mahowald. 1988. "A Silicon Model of Early Visual Processing." *Neural Networks*: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0893-6080\(88\)90024-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0893-6080(88)90024-X).

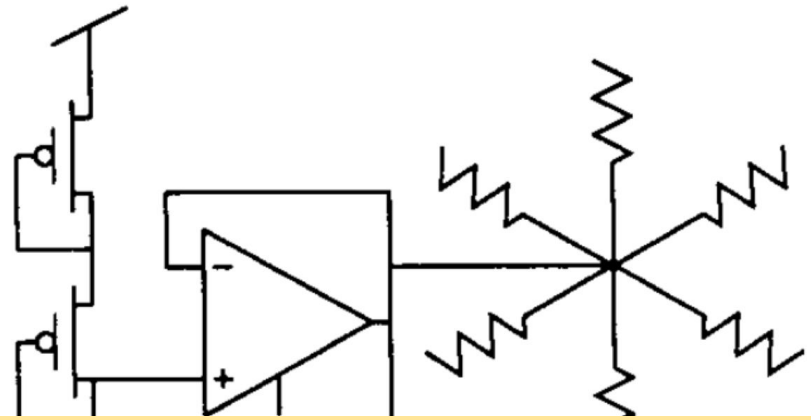
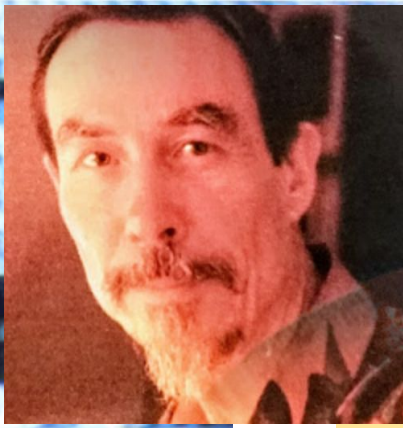


Fig. 2

Impact: First integrated circuit silicon retina, inspirational!

Problems: Developed same time as first CMOS image sensors, but had huge pixels, tiny fill factor, terrible pixel matching, and frame-based redundant output

Conductive
interaction

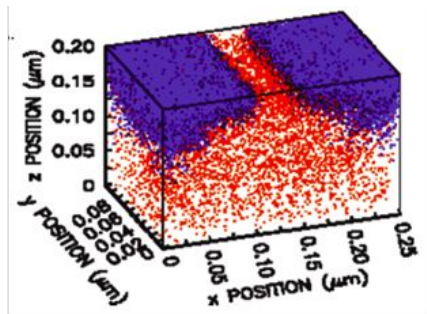
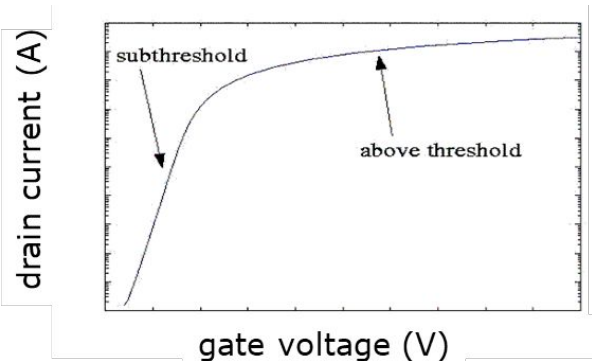
Impact: First integrated circuit silicon retina with true retina function and spiking output, inspirational! And Kwabena opened the AER communication circuits to entire NE community.

Problems: Giant pixels, tiny fill factor, even more terrible pixel matching, no usable computer interface

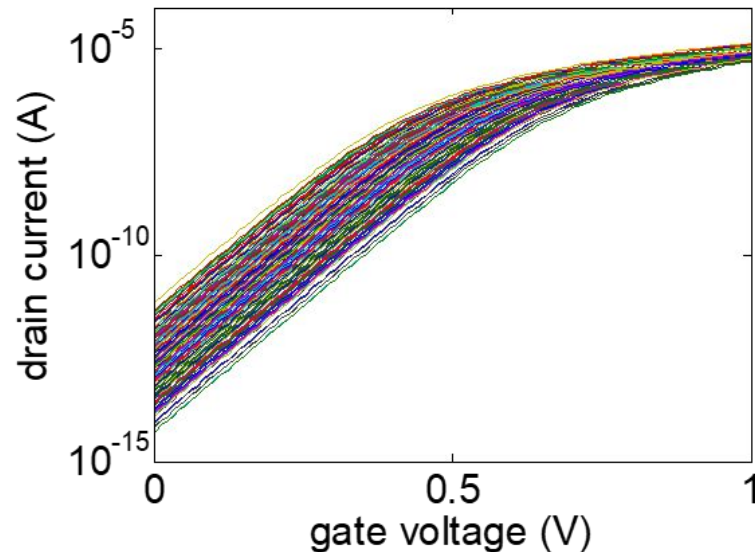
Question: what is Transistor Mismatch?

300 transistors

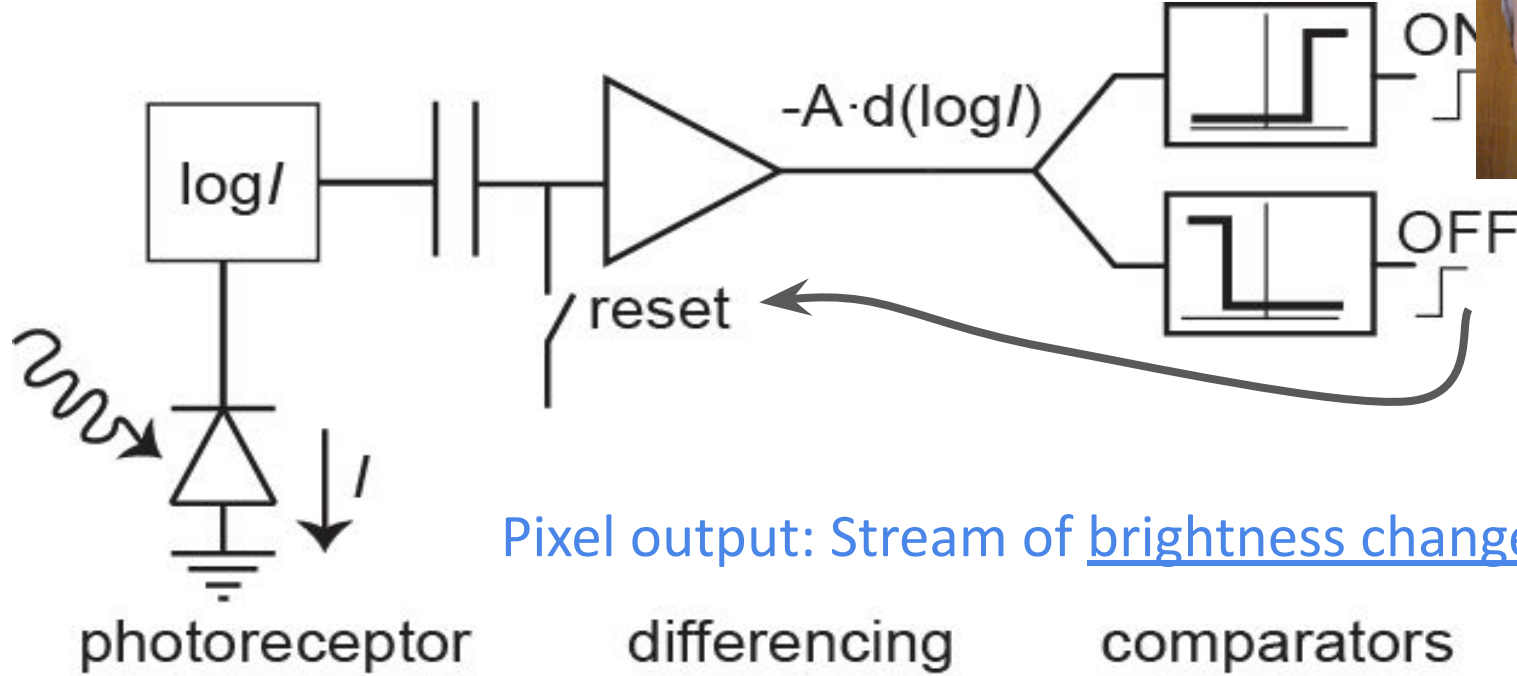
Transfer curve of 1 transistor



Mead & Hoeneisen, 1972



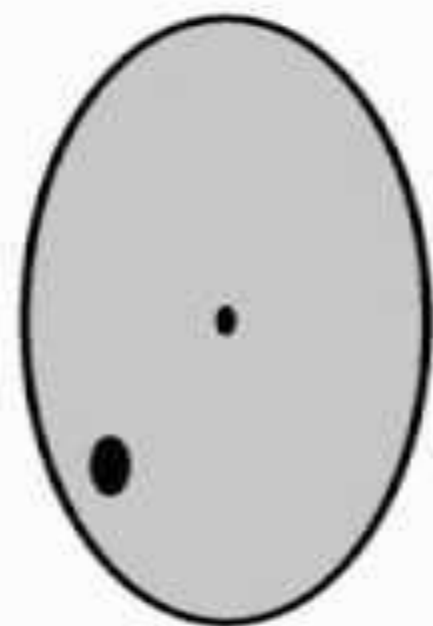
Dynamic Vision Sensor (**DVS**) pixel (2005)



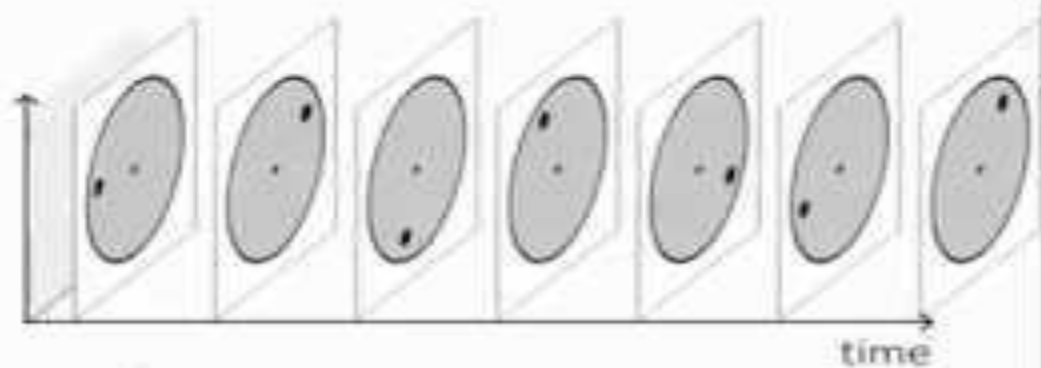
From Rodieck 1998

64x64 Event-Driven Logarithmic Temporal Derivative Silicon Retina, (2005)

P. Lichtsteiner and T. Delbruck, Intl Image Sensor Workshop



**standard
camera
output:**

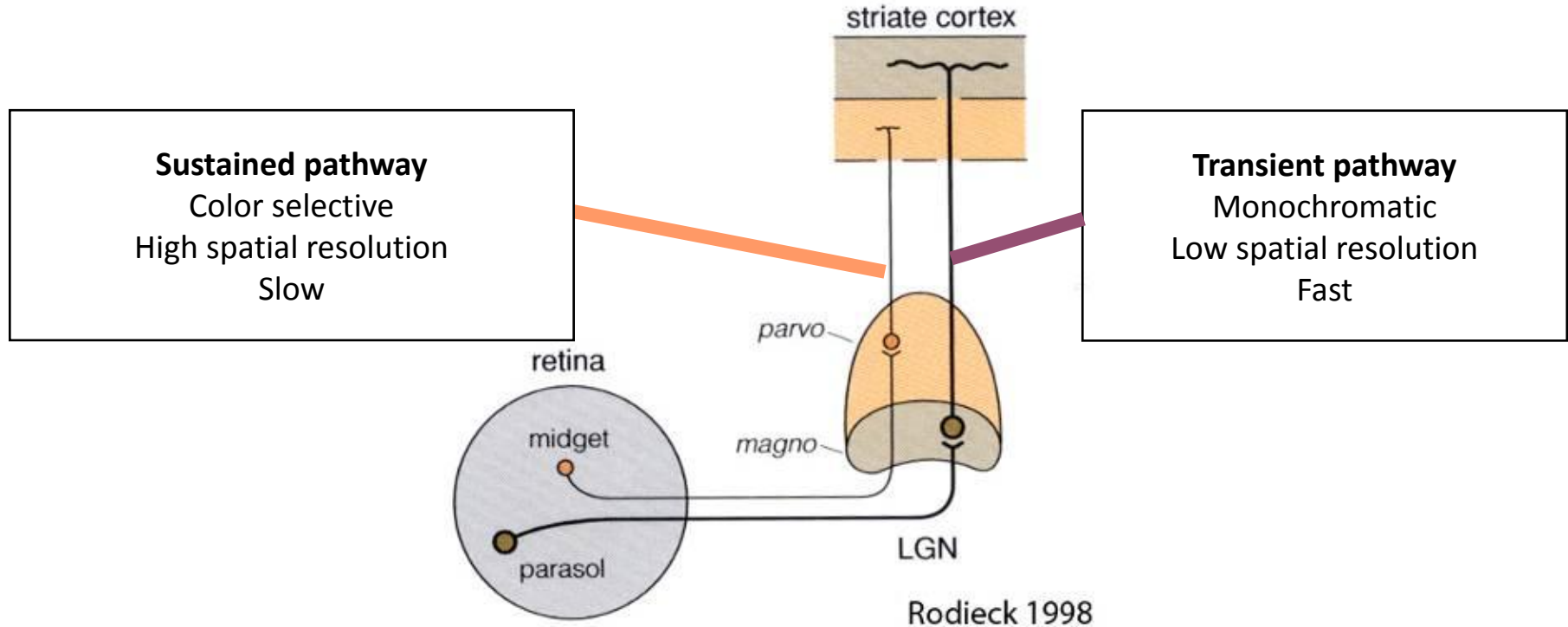


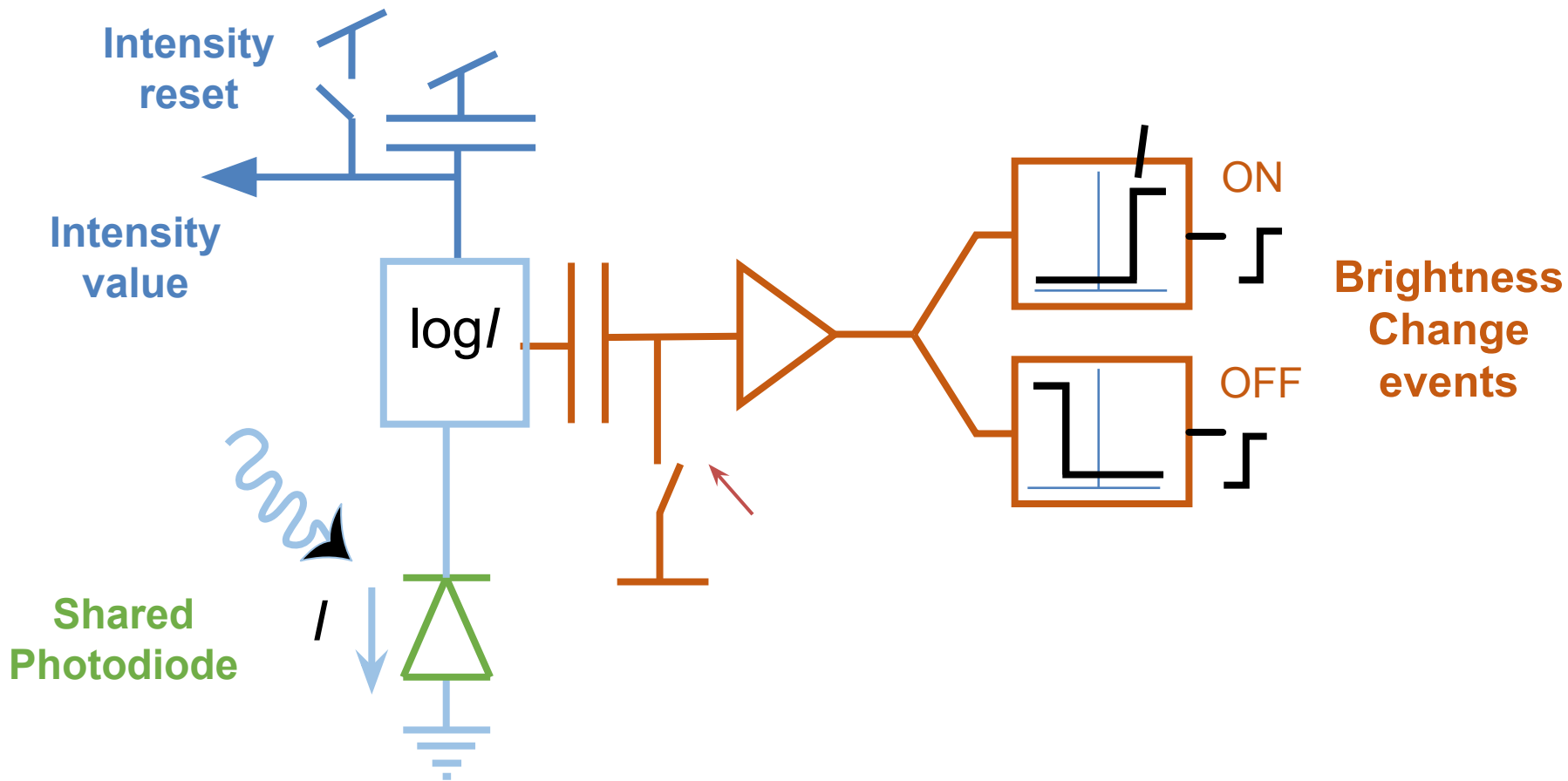
**DVS
output:**



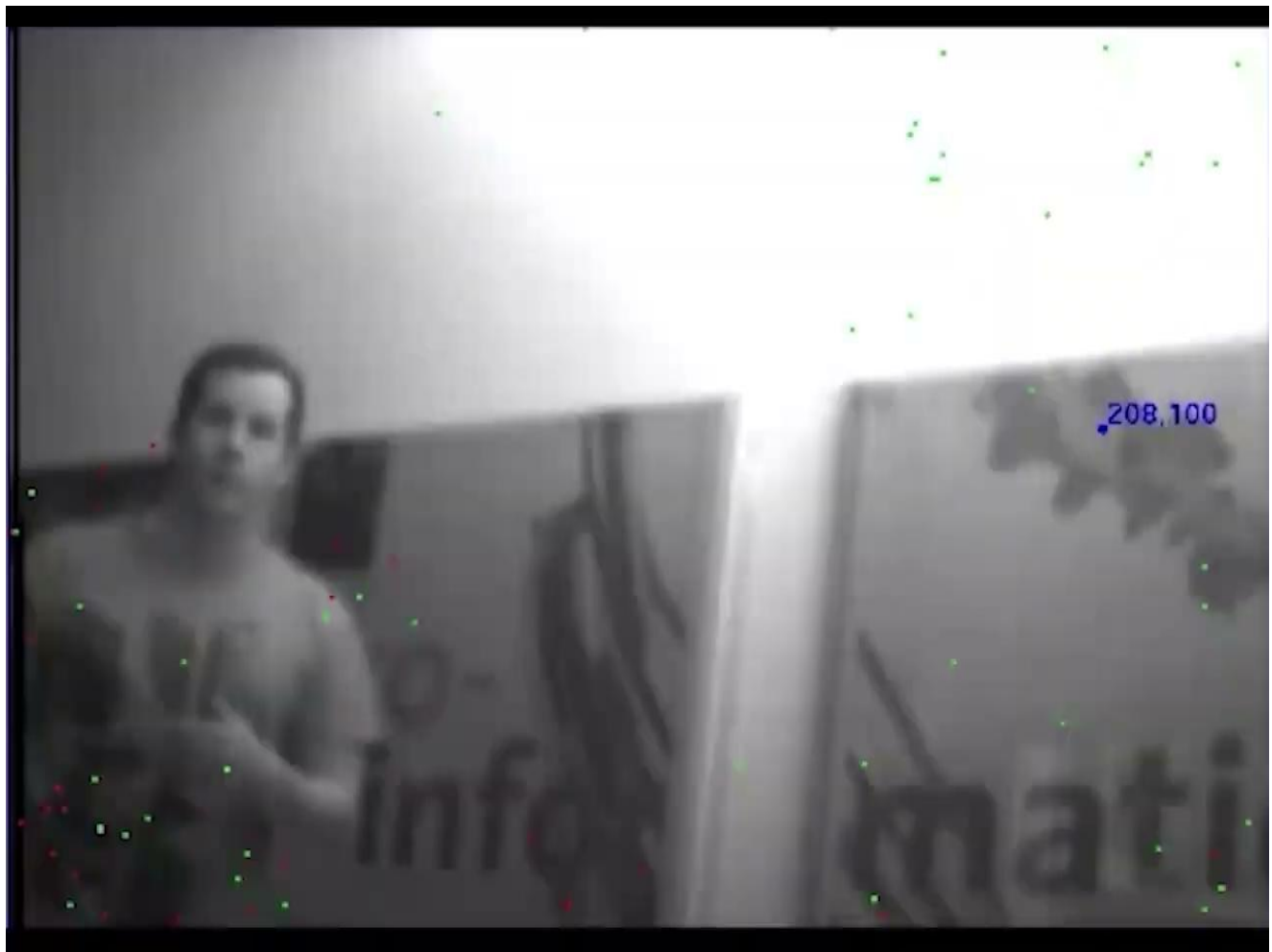
video: Davide Scaramuzza, Robotics and Perception Group, Univ. of Zurich

Sustained and Transient Pathways



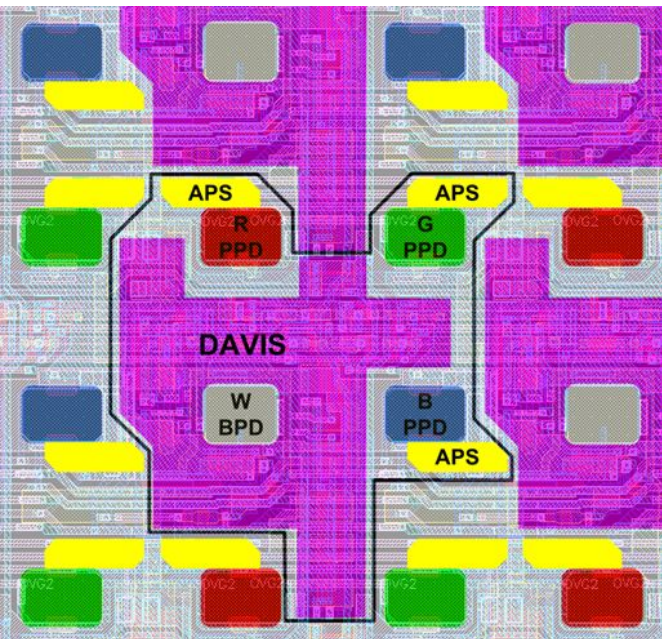


DAVIS (2014)

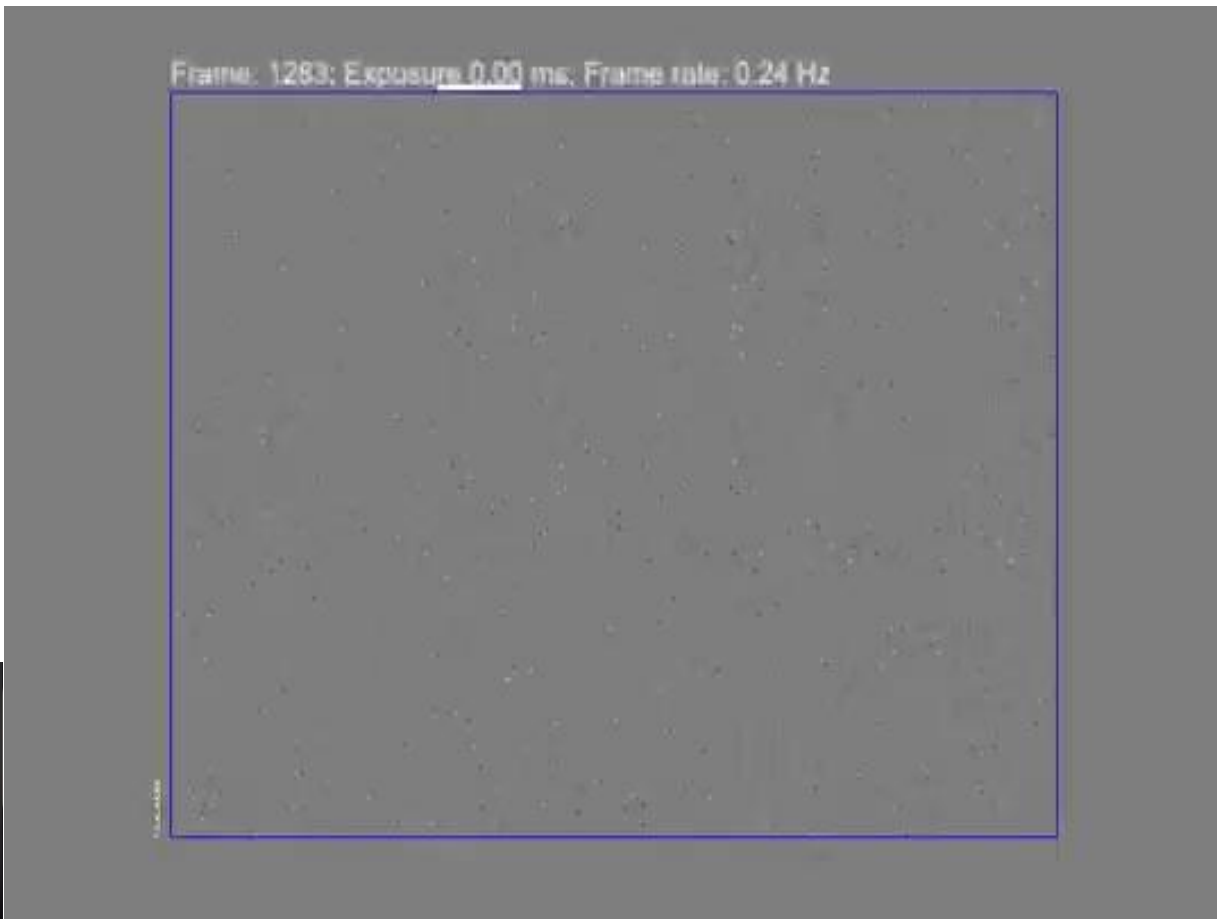
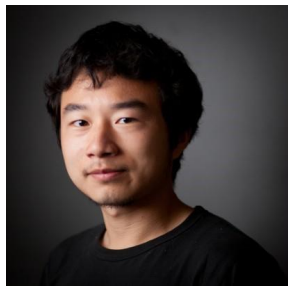


Brandli, C., Berner, R., Yang, M.,
Liu, S. & Delbruck, T. **A 240 ×
180 130 dB 3 μ s Latency
Global Shutter Spatiotemporal
Vision Sensor.** *IEEE J.
Solid-State Circuits* (2014).

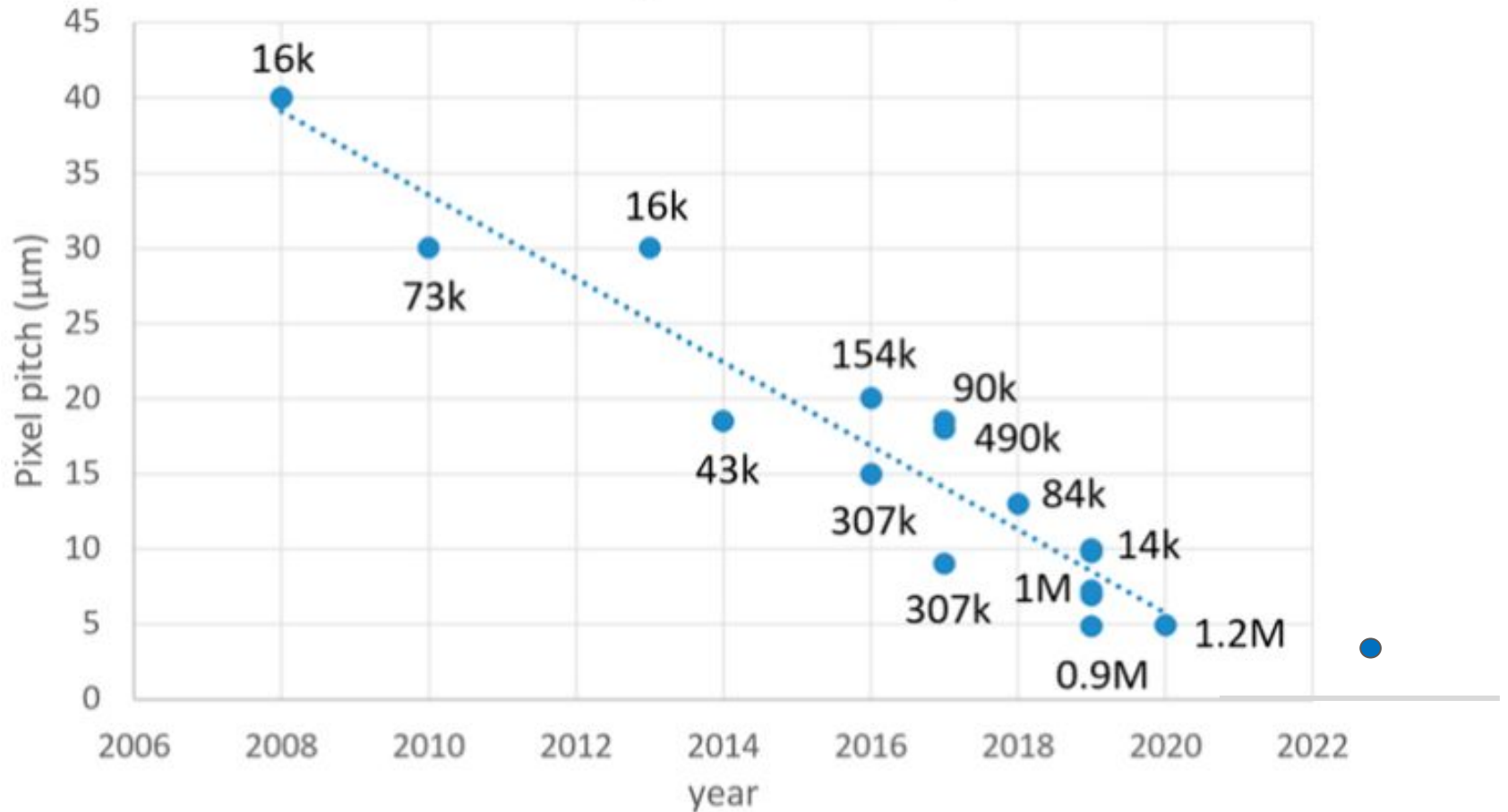
Color: CDAVIS (2015)



Li, C. *et al.* An RGBW Color VGA Rolling and Global Shutter Dynamic and Active-Pixel Vision Sensor. in 2015 International Image Sensor Workshop.

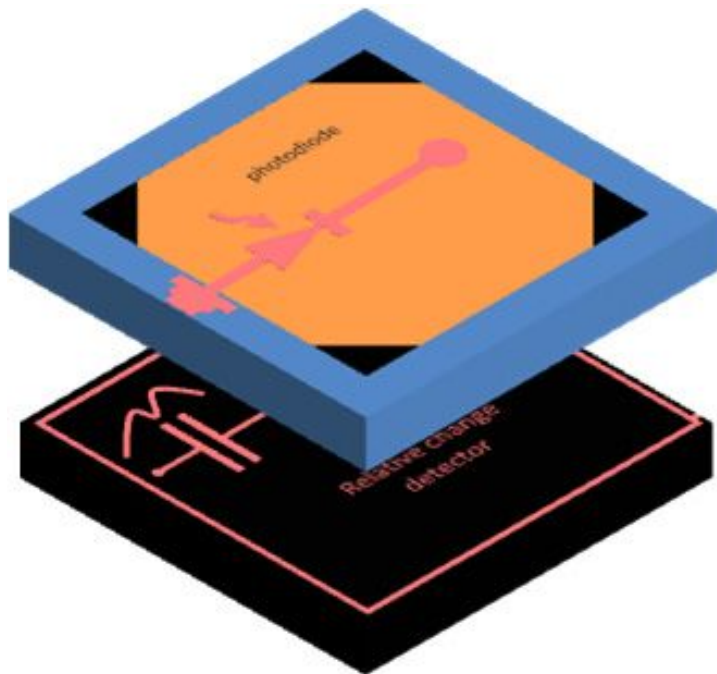


Evolution of EB pixel and array size

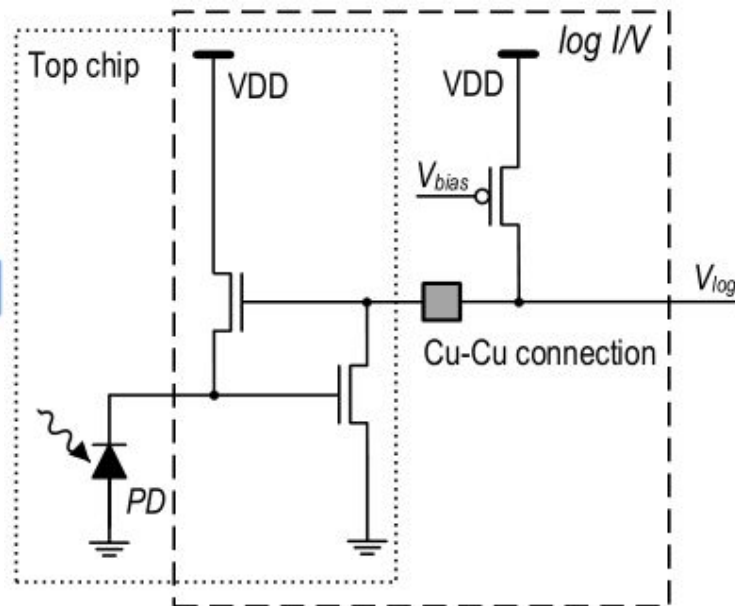


Example of stacked pixel DVS (2020)

90nm BI CIS
on 40nm CMOS
4.9 μm pitch
>77% fill factor

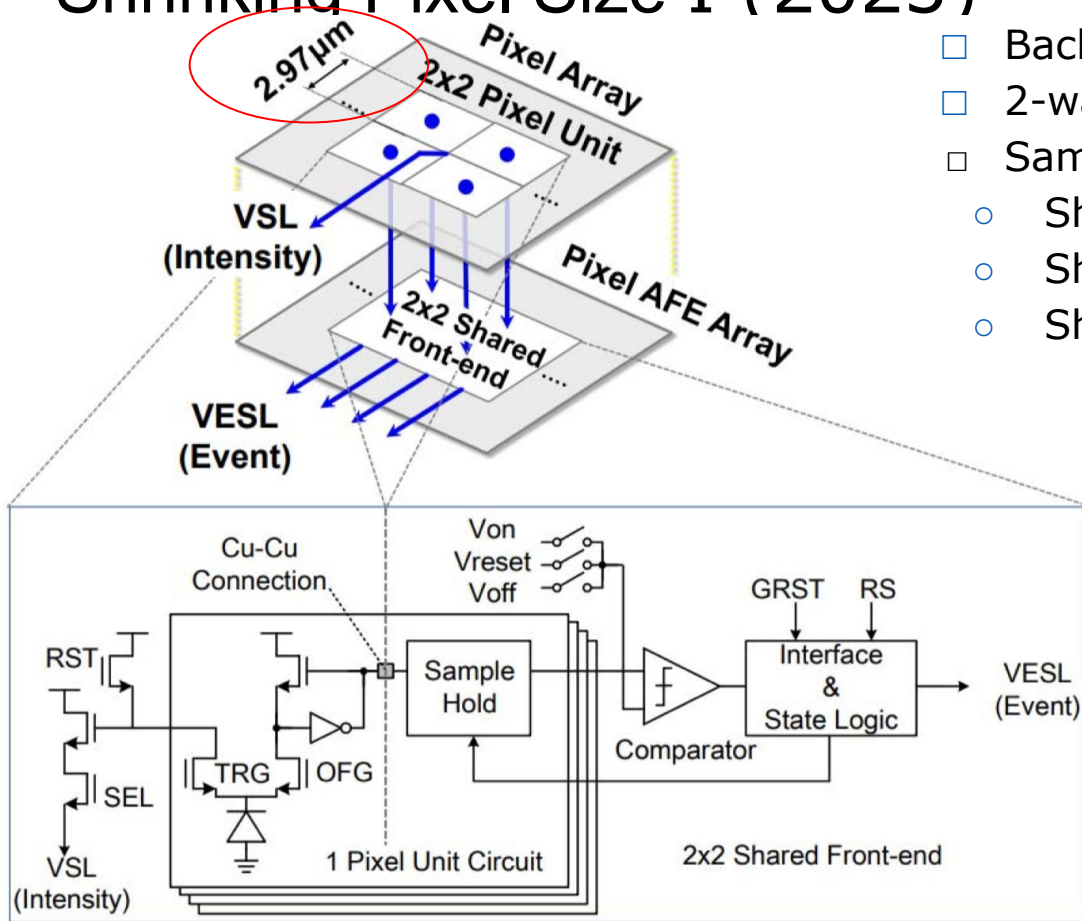


Finateu ISSCC 2020



All other pixel circuits
(~50T) on bottom CMOS

Shrinking Pixel Size I (2023)

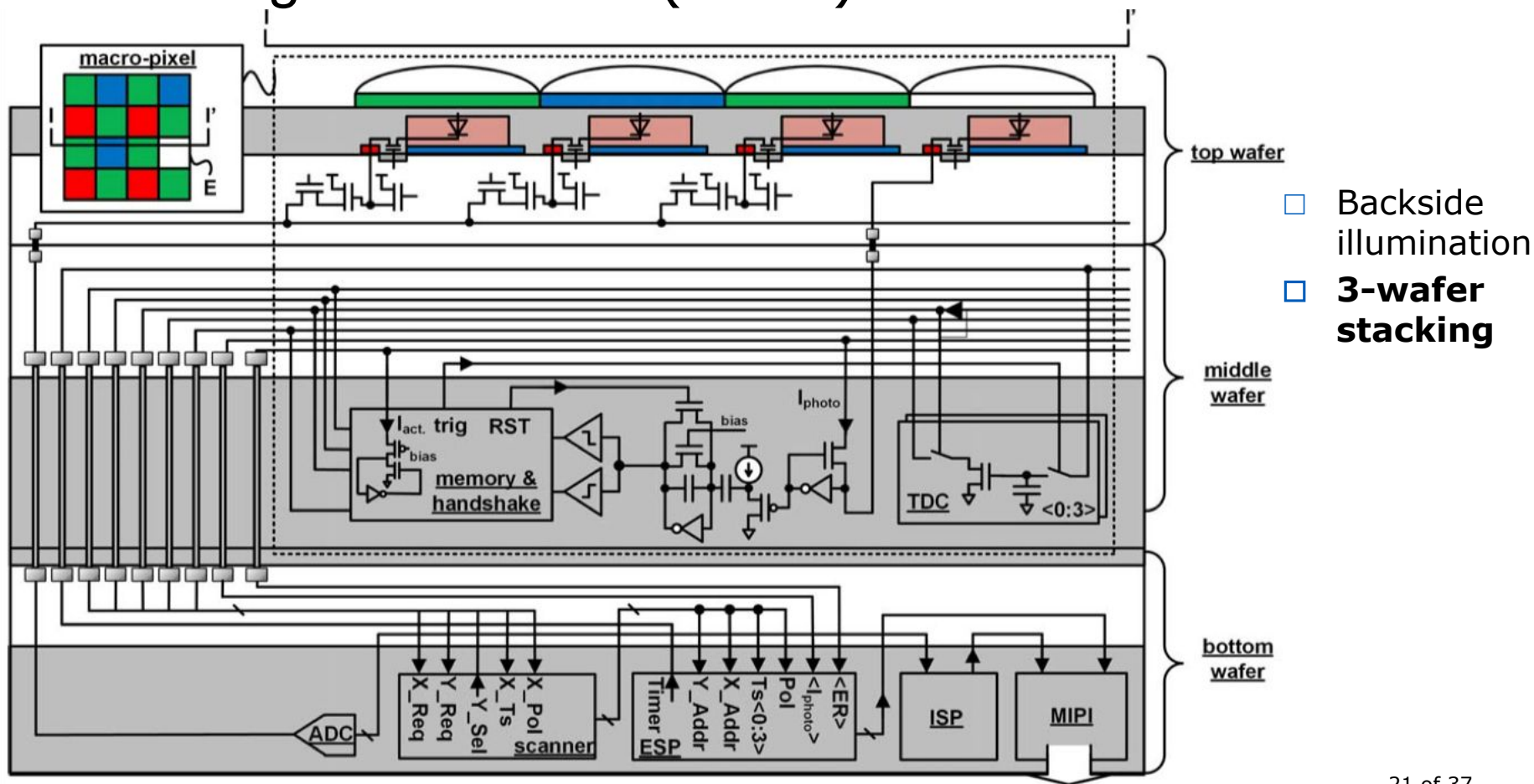


- ☐ Backside illumination
- ☐ 2-wafer stacking
- ☐ Sampled (not async)
 - ☐ Shared PD for APS & DVS
 - ☐ Shared AFE for 2x2 pixels
 - ☐ Shared comparator for ON & OFF



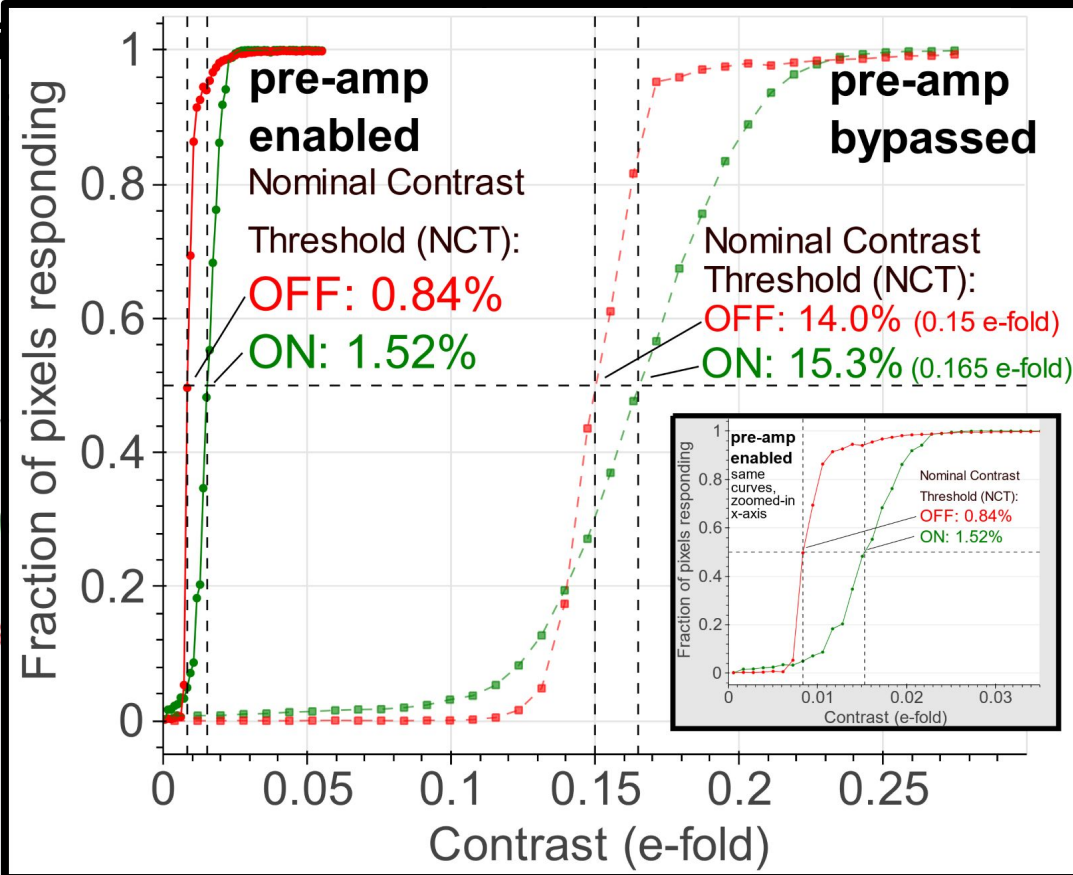
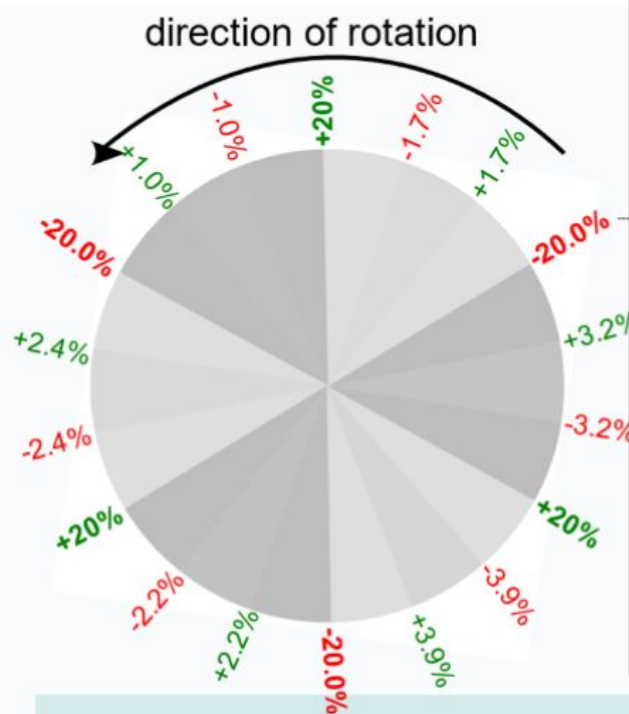
Raphael Berner

Shrinking Pixel Size II (2023)



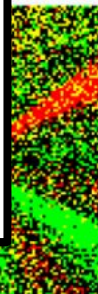
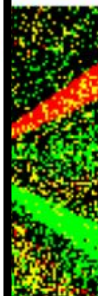
SciDVS - a scientific event camera (2024)

Adds **adaptive preamplifier**
and has better bandwidth



Graca

see



0 spectral events



DVS color mode
GrayLevel: Each
event causes linear
change in brightness

Demo time



Embedded Pencil
Balancer