



Event-Based Visual Sensing: Matching Performance to Application Needs

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(Alternate title)

Why no volume DVS applications (yet)?

34 years of silicon retina	since 1991
17 years of DVS	since 2008

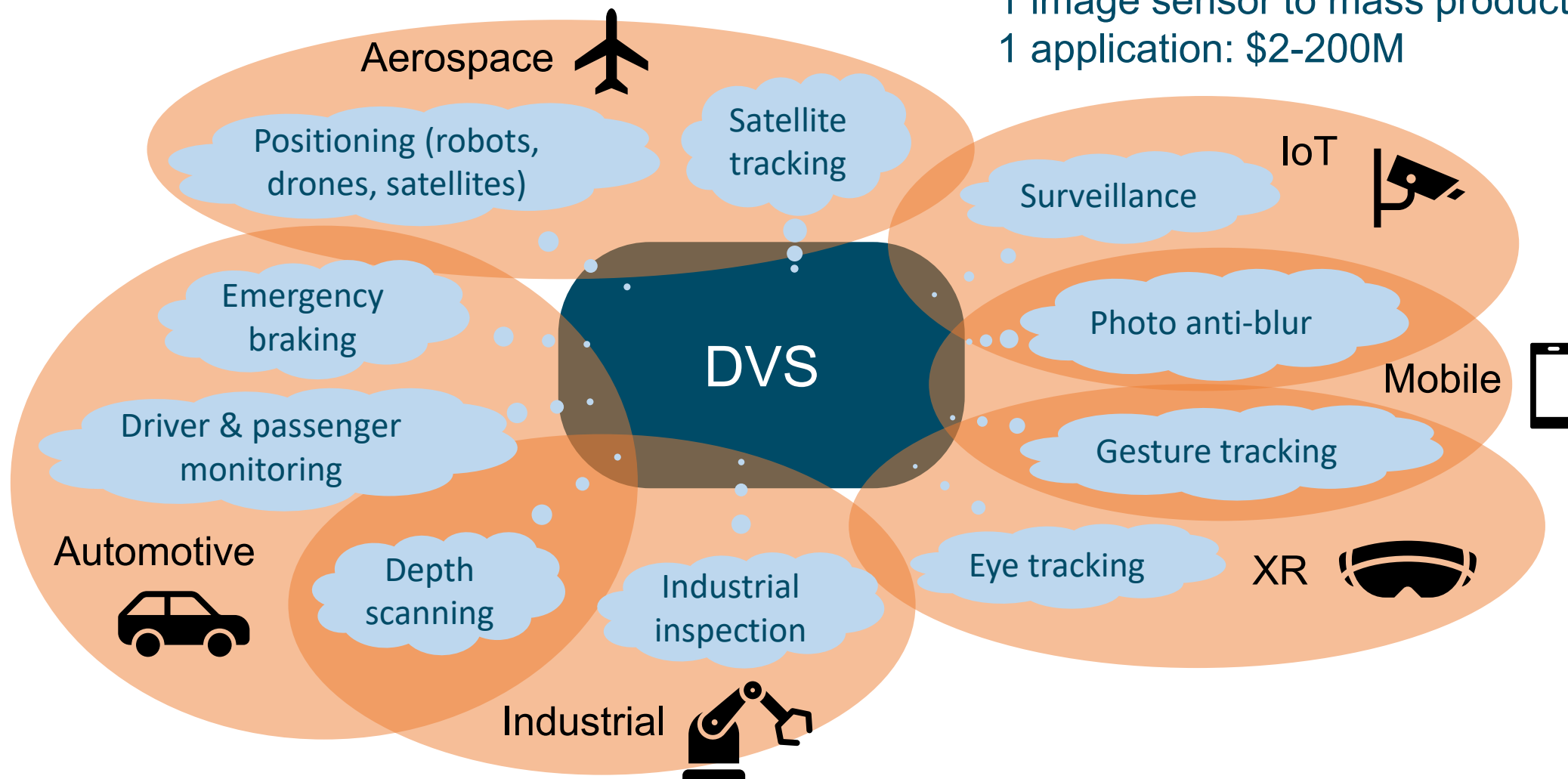
Approx. \$0.5 – 1B spent so far (mostly R&D)

(Claimed) Applications

How ready for market are these?

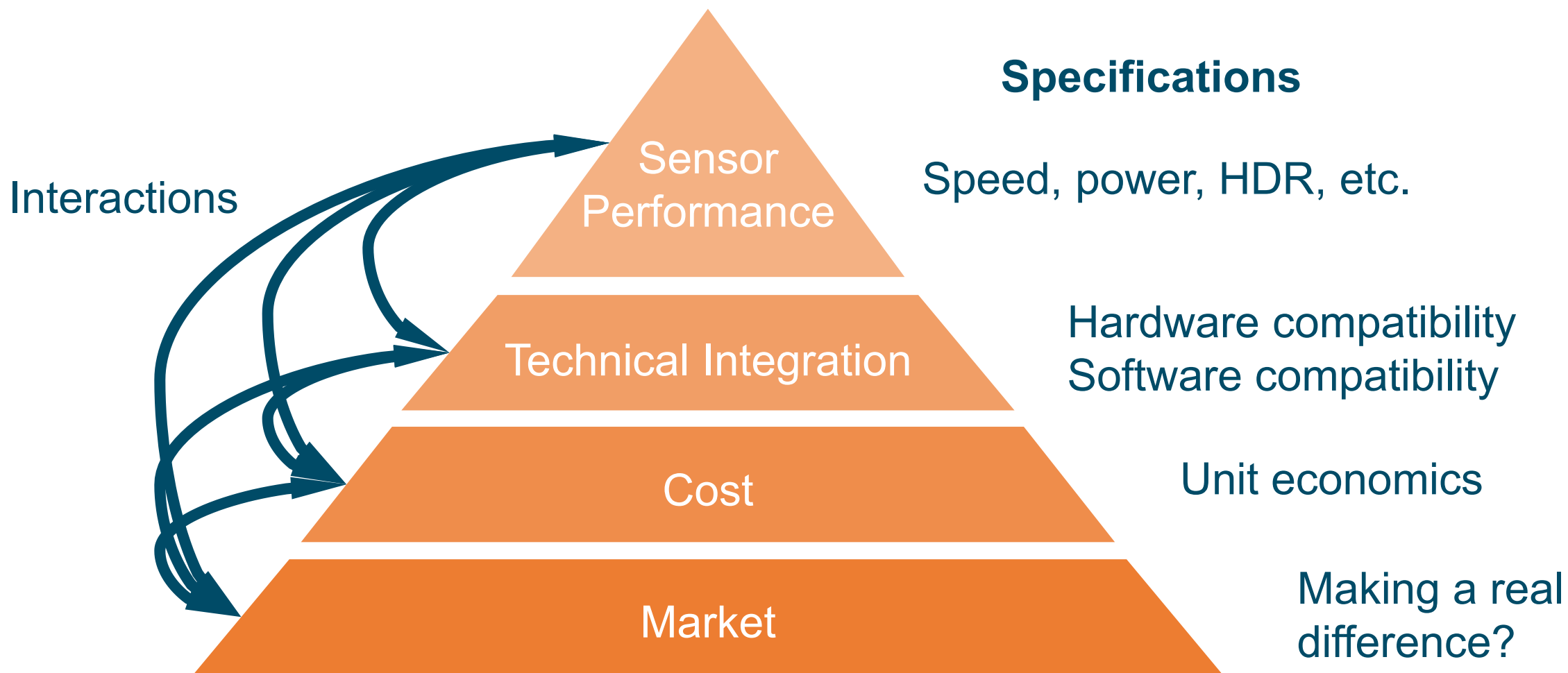
1 image sensor to mass production: \$10-30M

1 application: \$2-200M



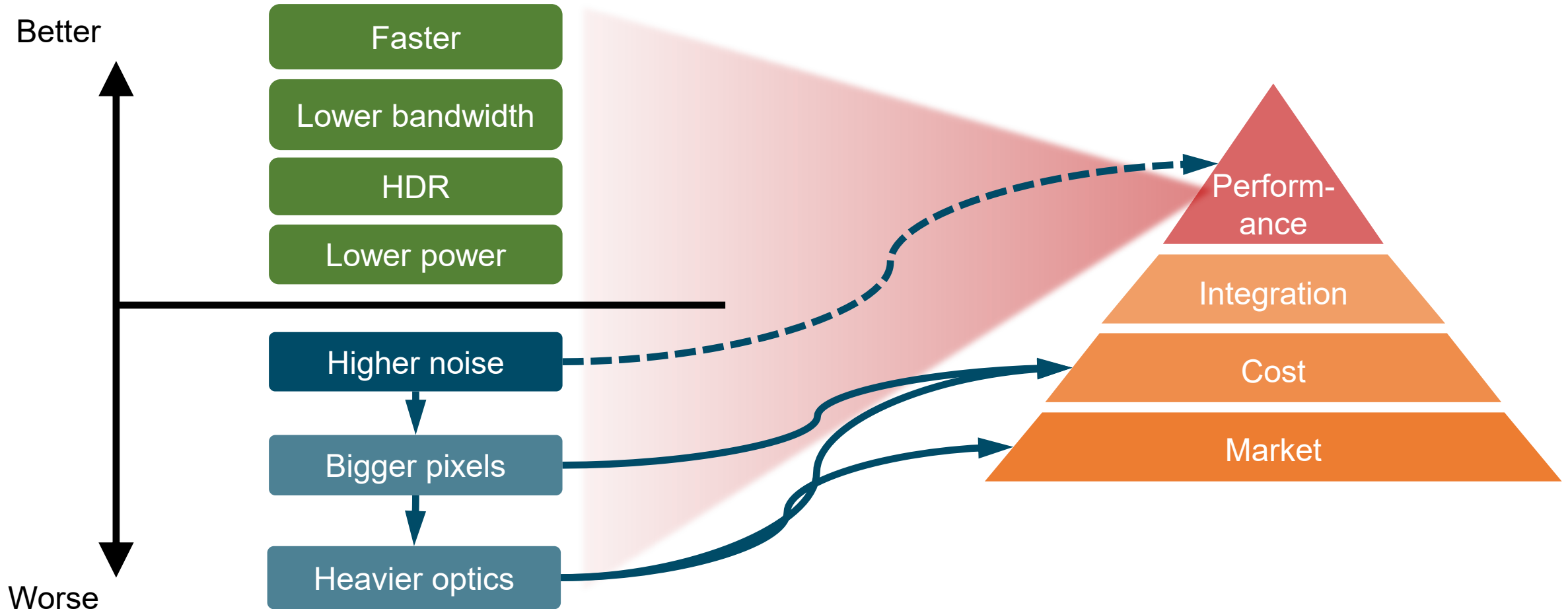
From Technology to Product

Ingredients for Success



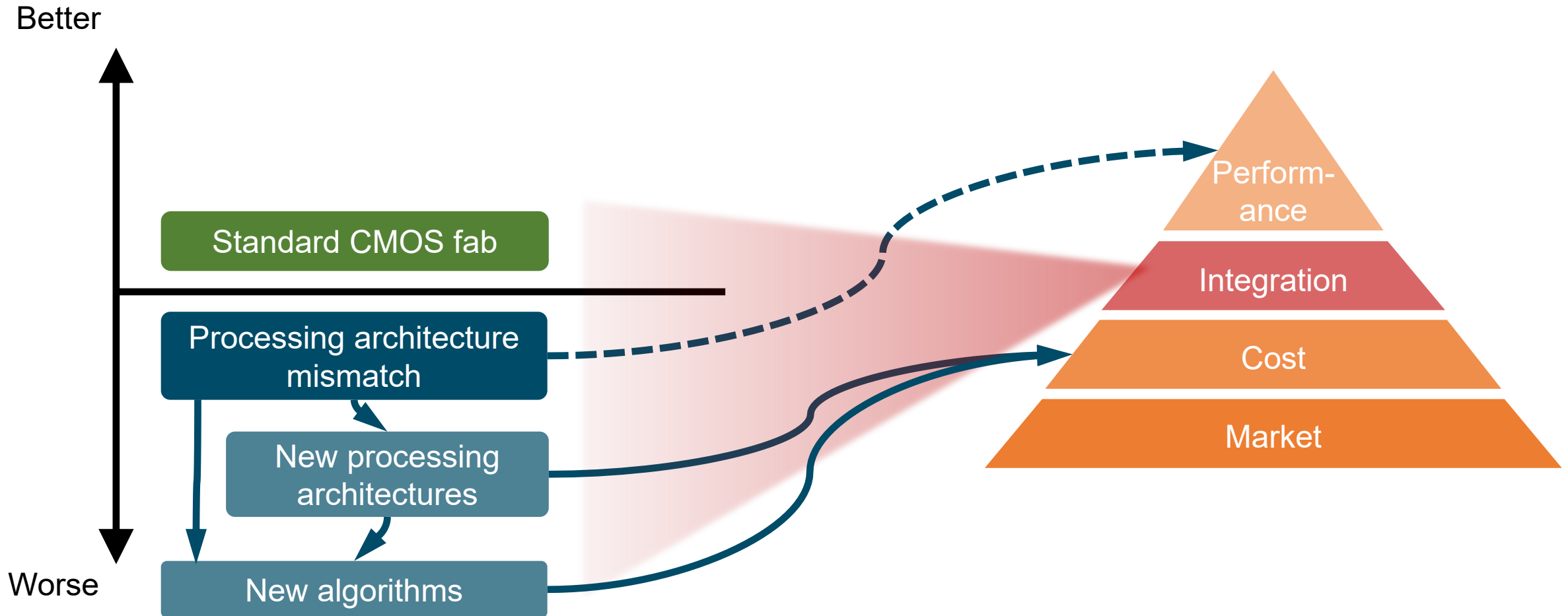
Interaction Analysis: Performance

Technical trade-offs



Interaction Analysis: Integration

Compatibility in supply chain and system integration



Analysis: Market Viability

Roadblocks to application viability



Application		KPI	Sensor	Integration	Cost	Market viable?
	Industrial Inspection	Speed >5 kfps Passive cooling	OK	OK	OK	Yes, but: ASICs > DVS
	Positioning / SLAM	System power <10 mW	OK	Algorithms too inefficient	OK	Need algorithms & compute hardware
	Wireless surveillance	Indoor power harvesting <1 mW	Power too high	OK	OK	Power irrelevant if plugged in
	Photo anti-blur	Works <1 lux >12 MP	Noisy in low light	OK	OK	DVS too noisy
	Gesture tracking	Works <1 lux HDR	Noisy in low light	New algorithms needed	OK	DVS too noisy
	Eye tracking	Power ~2 mW Size 2 mm	Power too high	New algorithms needed?	OK	Need lower power
	Collision avoidance	<1 lux, HDR, 4K+ resolution	Noisy in low light	New algorithms needed	OK	DVS too noisy

Application Status

What's needed to unlock applications?



DVS issue

Needed work

Applications enabled

Noisy in low light
Uncontrolled
output rate

Sensor architecture
Better pixels
Efficient encoding

Mobile imaging
Collision avoidance
Eye tracking

Processing
algorithm
mismatch

Processing
Better algorithms /
processors

SLAM
Gesture tracking

-

Spend \$

Industrial inspection
Tracking (drones, stars, ...)

Application: Glasses Eye Tracking

Requirements



	Requirement	Notes	Standard DVS
Die size	<2 x 2 mm	Fit glasses frame	Pixel ~5 μm , noisy Can group 4x $\rightarrow$ equiv. 2.5 μm
Pixel	2-3 μm (Visible + NIR)	Low light critical	
Resolution	400 x 400	Population coverage and accuracy	
Frame output	Single shot possible	Authentication use case	DAVIS or Hybrid RGB/DVS
Output rate	1-240 fps	Power more critical than speed	Output rate affects power
Power	No lower limit		

Existing Eye Tracking Sensors

Example state-of-the-art sensors



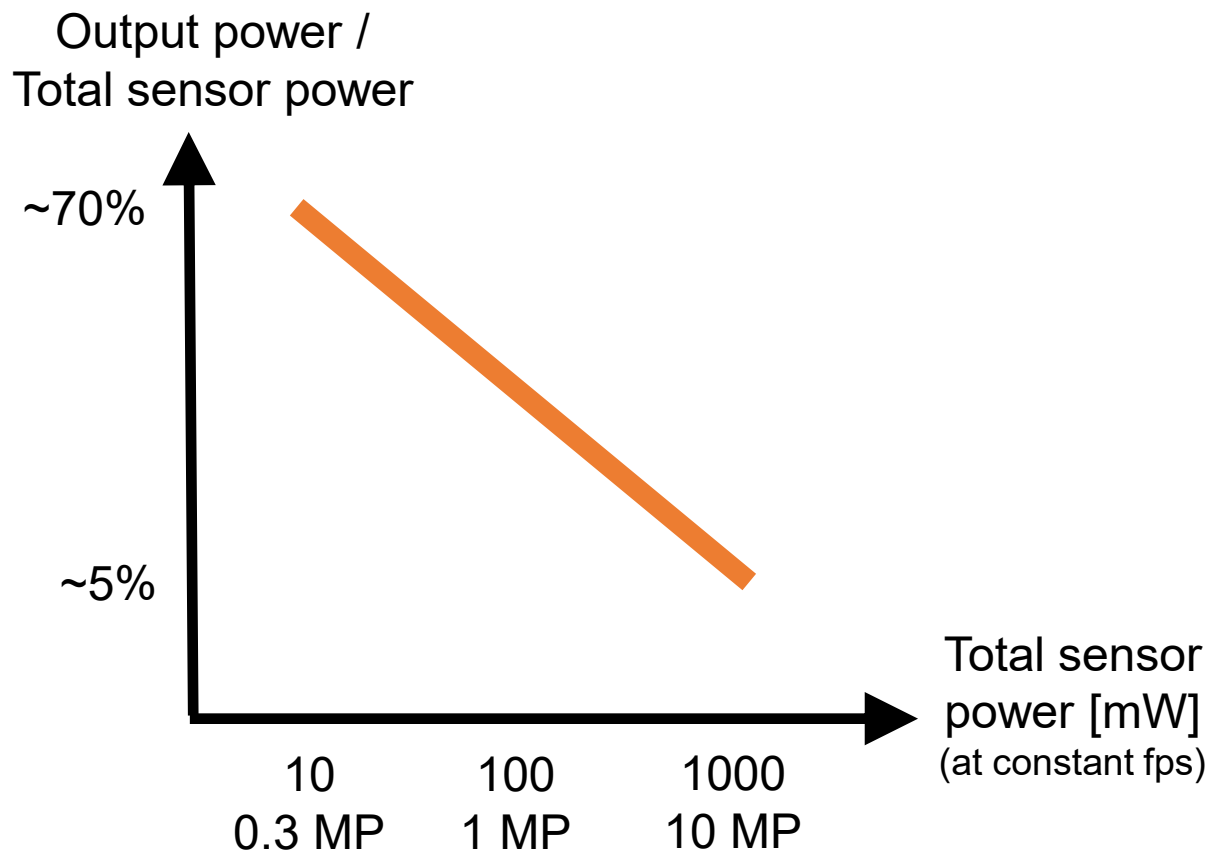
	Company A	Company B
Die size	1.8 x 1.8 mm	1.69 x 1.69 mm
Resolution	400 x 400 px	400 x 400 px
Frame output	Yes	Yes
Output rate	max. 360 fps	max. 240 fps
Pixel	Frames 2.79 μm BSI	Frames 2.2 μm BSI
Power	7 mW (30 fps)	7.2 mW (30 fps)

Eye Tracking Sensor Design

Achieving lowest possible power



$$\text{Total Sensor Power} = \begin{matrix} \text{Pixel array, readout} \\ + \text{On-chip processing} \\ + \text{Data output (MIPI)} \end{matrix}$$



Reducing Sensor Data Output Power

- **MIPI hacks**
 - Standard ~5 mW
- **Reduce data**
 - Discard DVS events
 - Other methods?

Aeveon vs Legacy DVS

Aeveon superior noise performance at smaller pixel pitch



	Legacy DVS	Aeveon
Change detection	Analog, fixed Leaky, noise and mismatch	Digital, adjustable Very low noise
Minimum pixel pitch	~5 μm	Events: <1 μm Frames: <1 μm
Data reduction	Legacy events	Multi-bit digital selectable
Slow signal change detection	Limited Leaky analog circuit	Unlimited
Design flexibility	Requires custom pixel Full redesign for every variant	Standard pixels Simple design adaptation

Aeveon Emulator Pipeline

1/20 speed, 1:30 frames + events



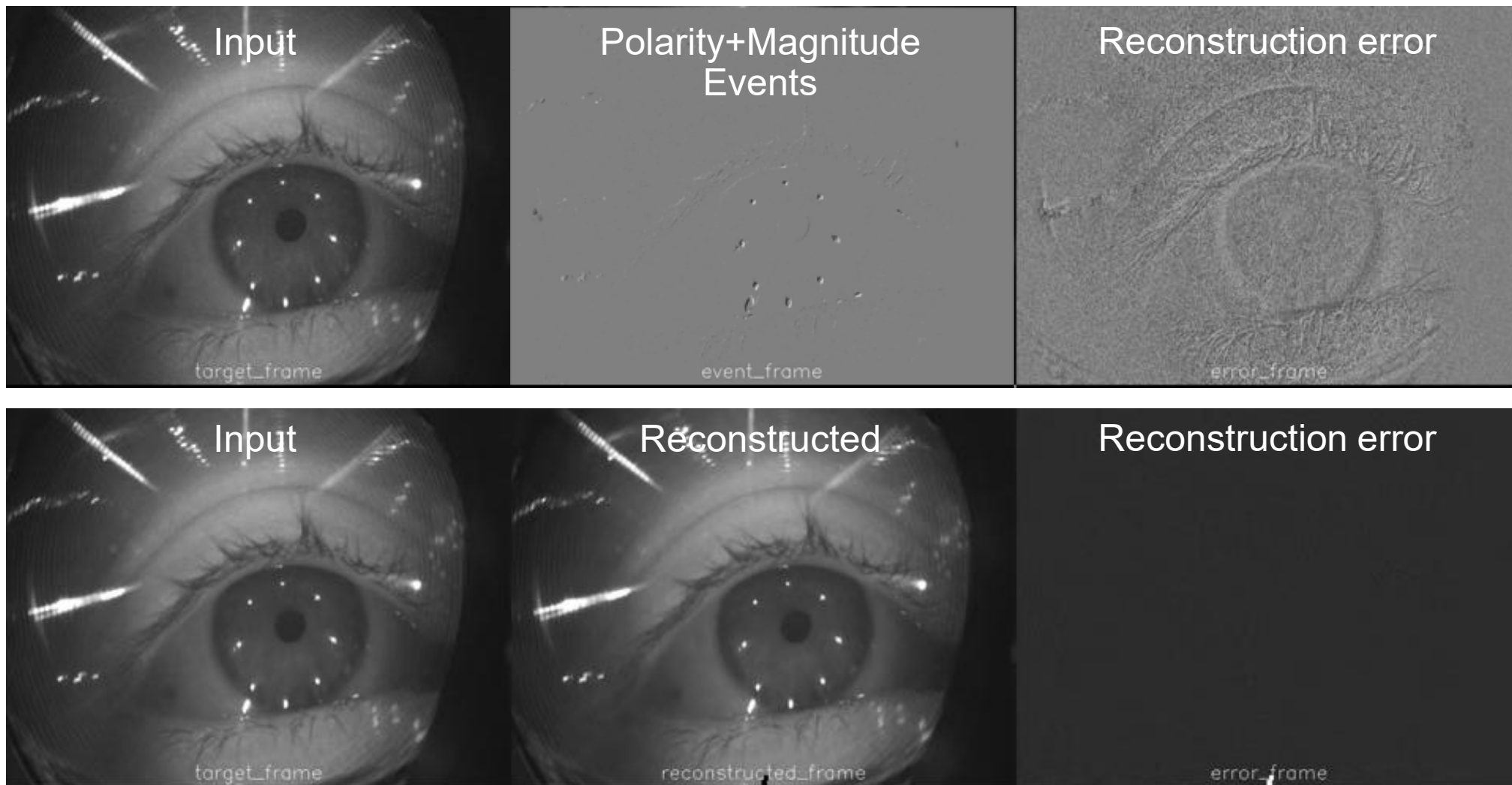
Legacy Temporal Pixel Events

Change polarity + magnitude

Same bit rate

Rich Events

Area change encoding



CVPR Stand 1029

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Aeveon Eye Tracking

Early Adopter Program

- Software emulator
- Silicon early access

Die size	2.x mm
Resolution	VGA
Output types	Frames & rich events
Output rate	10-1000 fps
Pixel	<3 μm BSI
Power	<3 mW

Speck DVS+SNN SoC

- All-in-one, fully async event-driven
- DVS 128x128
- SNN up to 9 layers





Thanks!

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