

Efficient bio-inspired sensing

Drawing inspiration from nature

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Processing sensory data



The biological brain

- Extremely energy efficient
- Receives many sensory inputs at once
- Outperforms computers on many real-world tasks



The artificial brain

- High energy consumption
- Performs best on few types of input

Biological sensors





The visual system:

Photons are sensed and processed into electrical signals

The auditory system:

Pressure waves are sensed and processed into electrical signals





The auditory system



The auditory system:

Pressure waves are sensed and processed into electrical signals

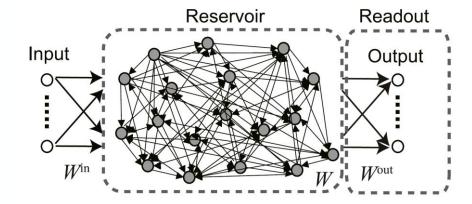


- Extreme amplitude and frequency sensitivity
- Tonotopic fine structure
- Spontaneous otoacoustic emissions
- Nonlinear and active process to improve performance

Reservoir computing



Conventional



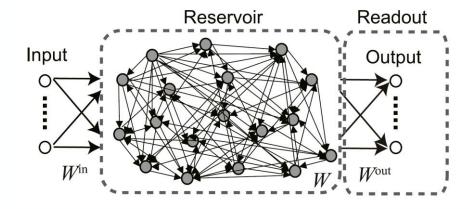
Reservoir requirements:

- High dimensionality
- Nonlinearity
- Fading memory

Reservoir computing



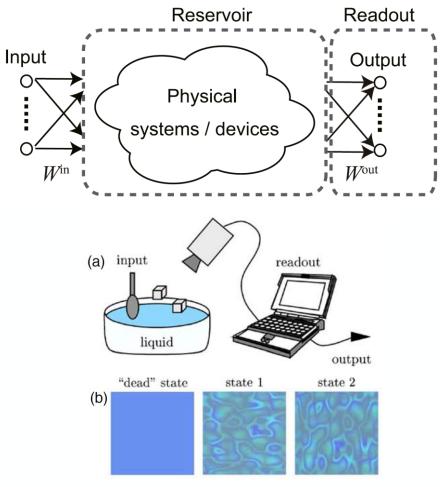
Conventional



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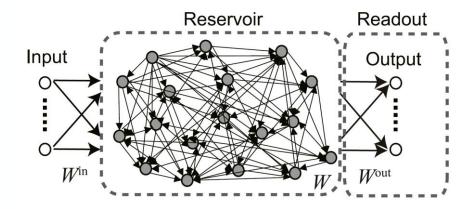
Physical



Reservoir computing



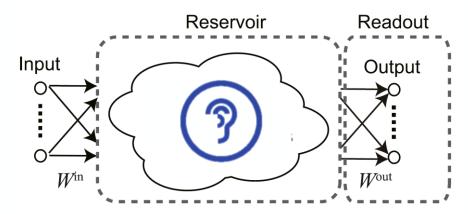
Conventional



Reservoir requirements:

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Physical



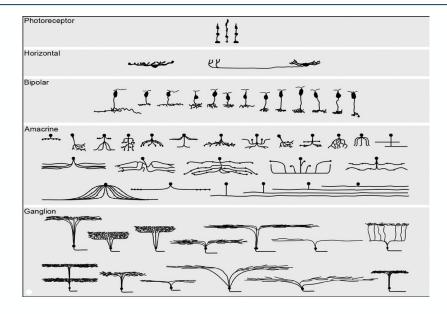
The auditory system:

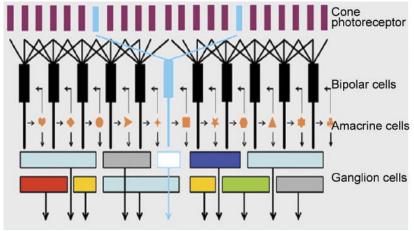
- High dimensionality ✓
- Nonlinearity ✓
- Fading memory ✓

Reservoir with tonotopic order and active nodes

The visual system: understanding the structure











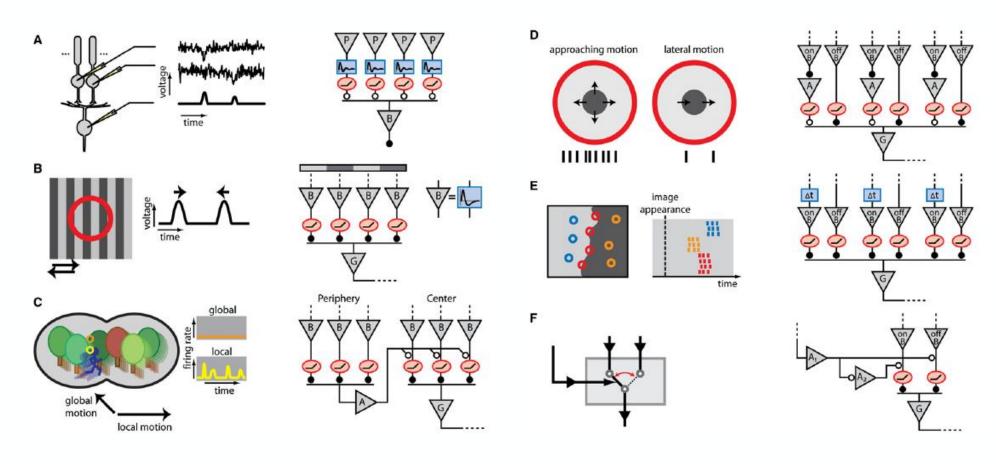
The visual system:

- Photons are sensed and converted into electrical signals
- There is a clear hierarchy
- The principles are simple yet surprisingly effective

Masland (2011) Cell populations of the Retina

The visual system: understanding the functionality





Gollisch & Meister 2010 Eye smarter than scientists believed

The visual system: modelling



