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3.5.1 Dynamic Vision Sensor; 3.5.2 Asynchronous Time-Based Image Sensor; 3.5.3 Asynchronous Parvo-Magno Retina Model; 3.5.4 Event-Based Intensity-Coding Imagers (Octopus and TTFS); 3.5.5 Spatial Contrast and Orientation Vision Sensor (VISE); 3.6 Silicon Retina Pixels; 3.6.1 DVS Pixel; 3.6.2 ATIS Pixel; 3.6.3 VISE Pixel; 3.6.4 Octopus Pixel; 3.7 New Specifications for Silicon Retinas; 3.7.1 DVS Response Uniformity; 3.7.2 DVS Background Activity; 3.7.3 DVS Dynamic Range; 3.7.4 DVS Latency and Jitter; 3.8 Discussion; References; 4 Silicon Cochleas; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Cochlea Architectures 4.2.1 Cascaded 1D; 4.2.2 Basic 1D Silicon Cochlea; 4.2.3 2D Architecture; 4.2.4 The Resistive (Conductive) Network; 4.2.5 The BM Resonators; 4.2.6 The 2D Silicon Cochlea Model; 4.2.7 Adding the Active Nonlinear Behavior of the OHCs; 4.3 Spike-Based Cochleas; 4.3.1 Q-control of AEREAR2 Filters; 4.3.2 Applications: Spike-Based Auditory Processing; 4.4 Tree Diagram; 4.5 Discussion; References; 5 Locomotion Motor Control; 5.1 Introduction; 5.1.1 Determining Functional Biological Elements; 5.1.2 Rhythmic Motor Patterns; 5.2 Modeling Neural Circuits in Locomotor Control 5.2.1 Describing Locomotor Behavior; 5.2.2 Fictive Analysis; 5.2.3 Connection Models; 5.2.4 Basic CPG Construction; 5.2.5 Neuromorphic Architectures; 5.3 Neuromorphic CPGs at Work; 5.3.1 A Neuroprosthesis: Control of Locomotion in Vivo; 5.3.2 Walking Robots; 5.3.3 Modeling Intersegmental Coordination; 5.4 Discussion; References; 6 Learning in Neuromorphic Systems; 6.1 Introduction: Synaptic Connections, Memory, and Learning; 6.2 Retaining Memories in Neuromorphic Hardware; 6.2.1 The Problem of Memory Maintenance: Intuition; 6.2.2 The Problem of Memory Maintenance: Quantitative Analysis 6.2.3 Solving the Problem of Memory Maintenance

## Sommario/riassunto

"Neuromorphic electronic engineering takes its inspiration from the functioning of nervous systems to build more power efficient electronic sensors and processors. Event-based neuromorphic systems are inspired by the brain's efficient data-driven communication design, which is key to its quick responses and remarkable capabilities. This cross-disciplinary text establishes how circuit building blocks are combined in architectures to construct complete systems. These include vision and auditory sensors as well as neuronal processing and learning circuits that implement models of nervous systems. Techniques for building multi-chip scalable systems are considered throughout the book, including methods for dealing with transistor mismatch, extensive discussions of communication and interfacing, and making systems that operate in the real world. The book also provides historical context that helps relate the architectures and circuits to each other and that guides readers to the extensive literature. Chapters are written by founding experts and have been extensively edited for overall coherence. This pioneering text is an indispensable resource for practicing neuromorphic electronic engineers, advanced electrical engineering and computer science students and researchers interested in neuromorphic systems. Key features: Summarises the latest design approaches, applications, and future challenges in the field of neuromorphic engineering. Presents examples of practical applications of neuromorphic design principles. Covers address-event communication, retinas, cochleas, locomotion, learning theory, neurons, synapses, floating gate circuits, hardware and software infrastructure, algorithms, and future challenges"--