

# Performance comparison of DVS data downscaling methods using Spiking Neural Networks

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Combination DVS & SNN: compatibility of data types, information retention, energy efficiency and processing latency

### Event data spatial downscaling



- difficult handling of heavy data by deep SNN models
- embedded systems' limitations in energy resources, memory, computational power and communication bandwidth
- energy consumption  $\propto$  number of spikes & input events  $\propto$  number of pixels

Our core objective: design a fully integrated energy-efficient SNN model able to run dynamically on a neuromorphic platform

## Our contribution: Event downscaling by SNN pooling



#### Quantitative and qualitative comparison



Comparison of physical properties and run time evolution for spatially downscaling 1 second of real time event data between different methods and dividers



Evolution of accuracy performance of the SLAYER classifier [Shrestha, 2018] between different methods and dividers

Spatial f	unnelling -	+- Linear log luminance - constant	-•-	Mutual SNN - accumulated over 1 ms		Separate SNN - accumulated over 1 ms
- Event co	unt 🚽	Cubic log luminance - extrapolation	-#-	Mutual SNN - accumulated over 1 s	-#-	Separate SNN - accumulated over 1 s
🔶 Linear lo	g luminance - extrapolation -	K- Cubic log luminance - constant		Mutual SNN - no temporal accumulation		Separate SNN - no temporal accumulation

Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the different event spatial downscaling methods on two datasets: N-MNIST [Orchard, 2015] and DVS 128 Gesture [Amir, 2017]

SNN pooling achieves an efficient trade-off between the optimisation of physical properties, classification performance, real-time data handling and energy consumption

#### References

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