

Sensor encoding

Discussion workgroup

Session 3: Temporal signals



intel
labs

INRC Workgroup
2021

Neuromorphic
Computing

Legal Information

Performance varies by use, configuration and other factors. Learn more at www.Intel.com/PerformanceIndex.

Performance results are based on testing as of dates shown in configurations and may not reflect all publicly available updates. See backup for configuration details. No product or component can be absolutely secure.

Your costs and results may vary.

Results have been estimated or simulated.

Intel technologies may require enabled hardware, software or service activation.

Intel does not control or audit third-party data. You should consult other sources to evaluate accuracy.

Intel disclaims all express and implied warranties, including without limitation, the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement, as well as any warranty arising from course of performance, course of dealing, or usage in trade.

© Intel Corporation. Intel, the Intel logo, and other Intel marks are trademarks of Intel Corporation or its subsidiaries. Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.

Agenda

- Brief Intro
 - Yulia
- INRC members presentations:
 - Daniel Gutierrez Galan (Alejandro Linares Barranco,)
 - Project “Real-Time Loihi interface for Neuromorphic Auditory Sensor and ED-Scorbot (RELIAR)”
 - Lyes Khacef (Elisabetta Chicca)
 - Project “Spiking Time Difference Encoder”
 - Dezhe Jin
 - Project “Noise-robust speech recognition with Loihi”
 - Zhe Chen (Jason Cong)
 - Project “EEG Signal Processing on Neuromorphic Hardware for Closed-Loop Neurofeedback”
- Discussion
- Outlook: Topics to cover in the next session

Temporal signals

- “Spatially” low-dimensional signals
 - In contrast to imaging
- Signal is determined by temporal patterns
 - Typically, some periodicity is present (sound, vibrations, EEGs)
 - Fourier transform brings signal in frequency space, where features are formulated
 - Efficient coverage or large range of frequencies
 - Feature design or learning
- Possible tasks:
 - Classification (e.g., anomalies, words)
 - Compression / representation (for efficient communication)
 - Composition-analysis
- Application domains:
 - Stock; Robot control (RL); seismic activity; vibrations of motors, engines; anomaly detection; network traffic, malware detection

Approaches

- Time delay networks
- Weavelets
- Filter banks
- MFCCs filters
- Spectral envelope
- Temporal masking
- RNNs
- LSTM
- Hidden Markov Models
- GMMs (Gaussian mixture models)
- Cochlea models