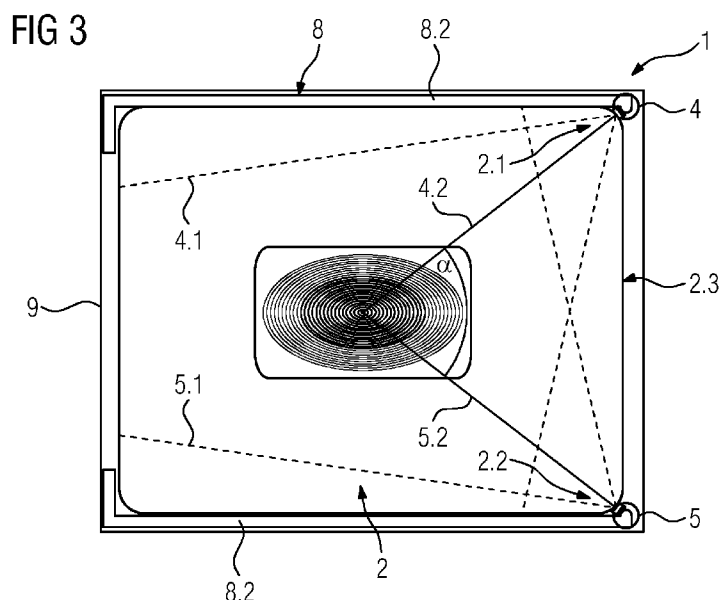




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(54) **Title:** FOOD PREPARATION ENTITY



(57) **Abstract:** The invention relates to a food preparation entity comprising a cavity (2) for receiving food (3) to be prepared and at least two cameras (4, 5) for capturing images of the food (3) included in the cavity (2), wherein said cameras (4, 5) are positioned such that images are captured from different points of view, wherein each camera (4, 5) comprises a certain field of view (4.1, 5.1), wherein immediately adjacent fields of view (4.1, 5.1) of said cameras (4, 5) at least partially overlap and wherein a processing entity (6) is provided which is configured to calculate three-dimensional information of the food (3) included in the cavity (2) based on the images provided by the cameras (4, 5).

UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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**Description**FOOD PREPARATION ENTITY

The present invention relates generally to the field of food preparation entities. More specifically, the present invention is related to a food preparation entity adapted to determine the three-dimensional shape of food received within a cavity of the food preparation entity.

## 10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Food preparation entities, for example baking ovens, are well known in prior art. Such food preparation entities comprise a cavity for receiving food to be cooked or baked and a door for closing the cavity during the food preparation process. The food preparation entity may comprise an image recognition system for capturing optical information of said food received within the cavity.

## 20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an objective of embodiments of the present invention to provide a food preparation entity which is adapted to establish reliable three-dimensional information of the food to be cooked based on optical information with limited technical effort. The objective is solved by the features of the independent claims. Preferred embodiments are given in the dependent claims. If not explicitly indicated otherwise, embodiments of the invention can be freely combined with each other.

30

According to a first aspect, the invention relates to a food preparation entity comprising a cavity for receiving food to be prepared and at least two cameras for capturing images of the

food included in the cavity. Said cameras are positioned such that images are captured from different points of view. Each camera comprises a certain field of view, wherein immediately adjacent fields of view of said cameras at least partially overlap. A processing entity is provided which is configured to calculate three-dimensional (3D) information of the food included in the cavity based on the images provided by the cameras.

Said food preparation entity is advantageous because based on said cameras with partially overlapping fields of view, reliable 3D-information can be gathered with reduced technical effort.

According to embodiments, each camera comprises a main view axis and the angle between the main view axes of cameras providing immediately adjacent fields of view is in the range between  $1^\circ$  and  $89^\circ$ , preferably between  $5^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$ , more preferably between  $10^\circ$  and  $15^\circ$ , most preferably  $11^\circ$ ,  $12^\circ$ ,  $13^\circ$  or  $14^\circ$ . Using said alignment rules, the fields of view of the cameras are positioned with respect to each other such that precise 3D-information with improved texture extraction can be obtained.

According to embodiments, at least one camera is coupled with cooling means for cooling the camera. Said cameras may be included in the cavity. More in detail, the cameras may be attached to the cavity wall or included in a recess of said cavity wall. Thereby it is possible to use cameras with lower temperature requirements for recording the interior of the cavity.

The cameras may share common cooling means or each camera may comprise its own cooling means.

According to embodiments, the cooling means use air or a cooling liquid as heat transfer medium. Thereby a regional cooling effect at the respective camera can be obtained.

According to embodiments, the cooling means may comprise an air duct, a heat pipe or a liquid-based cooling system. Based on said cooling entities, an improved cooling of the camera can be achieved.

According to embodiments, the cooling means comprise a heat sink provided by a surface portion of the food preparation entity or provided by a heat exchanger. Thermal energy may be transported by air, a heat pipe or a cooling liquid from the camera to the heat sink in order to provide a cooling effect at the camera.

According to embodiments, the cooling means comprise a heat exchanger operatively coupled with a cooling arrangement of the food preparation entity. Said cooling arrangement may be used not only for cooling the cameras but may be also used for cooling other entities of the food preparation entity, for example electronics, the oven door glass etc. The cooling arrangement may, for example, comprise a fan for generating an air flow through to the heat exchanger.

According to embodiments, the cooling means comprise a liquid-based cooling system including a pump, a heat exchanger and a tubing for providing a liquid circulation between at least one camera and the heat exchanger. Using such liquid-based cooling system, a high cooling effect at the camera can be obtained. The tubing, respectively, the liquid-based cooling system may include one or more cameras in order to provide a cooling effect at a single camera or multiple cameras.

According to embodiments, the at least two cameras are included in the cavity. The cameras may be arranged to capture images from a top view, specifically from a slanted top view. Thereby

an improved integration into the food preparation entity can be obtained.

According to embodiments, at least one camera is included in the cavity and at least one further camera is included in a door handle of a door of the food preparation entity. Thereby it is possible to obtain images from different points of view.

According to embodiments, the at least two cameras are included in the door handle of a door of the food preparation entity. Thereby, cooling means for cooling the cameras can be avoided because the heat impact on the cameras included in the door handle is quite low.

According to embodiments, at least one camera provides a field of view from the interior of the cavity through a door glass of a door of the food preparation entity and a processing entity is configured to provide gesture control based on the information provided by said camera. Thereby, the camera providing images for generating 3D-information of the food to be prepared can be further used for gathering information for gesture control.

According to a further aspect, the invention relates to a method for gathering three-dimensional information of food received within a cavity of a food preparation entity based on at least two cameras. The method comprises the steps of:

- capturing images by the at least two cameras from different points of view, wherein each camera comprises a certain field of view, wherein immediately adjacent fields of view of said cameras at least partially overlap;
- calculating three-dimensional information of the food included in the cavity based on the images provided by the cameras.

According to embodiments, the cameras are cooled by cooling means. Thereby the heat impact on the cameras can be reduced and cameras configured for low temperature applications can be used for capturing the images.

According to embodiments, the images are captured by cameras comprising main view axes and the angle between the main view axes of cameras providing immediately adjacent fields of view is in the range between  $1^{\circ}$  and  $89^{\circ}$ , preferably between  $5^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$ , more preferably between  $10^{\circ}$  and  $15^{\circ}$ , most preferably  $11^{\circ}$ ,  $12^{\circ}$ ,  $13^{\circ}$  or  $14^{\circ}$ .

The term "food preparation entity" as used in the present disclosure may refer to any appliance which can be used for preparing food, specifically ovens, steam ovens, microwave ovens or similar frying, baking or cooking appliances.

The term "essentially" or "approximately" as used in the present disclosure means deviations from the exact value by  $\pm 10\%$ , preferably by  $\pm 5\%$  and/or deviations in the form of changes that are insignificant for the function.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The various aspects of the invention, including its particular features and advantages, will be readily understood from the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows an example schematic view of a food preparation entity;

Fig. 2 shows a first embodiment of a food preparation entity with a first camera arrangement in a lateral sectional view;

Fig. 3 shows a first embodiment of a food preparation entity with a first camera arrangement in a top sectional view;

Fig. 4 shows a second embodiment of a food preparation entity with a second camera arrangement in a lateral sectional view; and

Fig. 5 shows a second embodiment of a food preparation entity with a second camera arrangement in a top sectional view;

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which example embodiments are shown. However, this invention should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Throughout the following description similar reference numerals have been used to denote similar elements, parts, items or features, when applicable.

Fig. 1 shows a schematic illustration of a food preparation entity 1. In the present example, the food preparation entity 1 is a baking oven. However, the food preparation entity 1 should not be considered limited to such baking oven. The food preparation entity 1 may also be a microwave appliance, a steam oven etc. The food preparation entity 1 comprises a base body in which a cavity 2 for receiving food 3 to be prepared is provided. The food preparation entity 1 may comprise a door 9 with a door handle 9.1 for closing the cavity 2 during the food preparation process.

In addition, the food preparation entity 1 comprises an image capturing system. The image capturing system comprises at least two cameras 4, 5, specifically digital cameras adapted to cap-

ture optical information of the food 3 received within the cavity 2. Said optical information may be digital images. Based on said digital images, a processing entity 6 of the food preparation entity 1 establishes three-dimensional (3D) information of said food 3 received within the cavity 2. In the following embodiments, a pair of cameras 4, 5 is included in the cavity 2. However, according to other embodiments, the food preparation entity 1 may comprise more than two cameras.

Preferably, the cameras 4, 5 may be included in an upper region of the cavity 2 of the food preparation entity 1. More in detail, the cameras 4, 5 may be placed above the food 3 in order to be able to capture images from an upper side, specifically according to a slanted top-down view.

The cameras 4, 5 may comprise the same or different functions, technologies and optical characteristics. For example, the cameras 4, 5 may be of monochrome or color type, a infrared or plenoptic camera, may have the same or different aperture, focal length or resolution. In addition, the cameras 4, 5 may have multiple or automatic focal points or may have a matrix optic.

Fig. 2 and 3 show a first embodiment of the food preparation entity from different points of view. The cameras 4, 5 are included in the cavity 2. More in detail, the cameras 4, 5 are spatially distributed along a horizontal axis in an upper edge 2.3. For example, the cameras 4, 5 are arranged in opposite upper corners 2.1, 2.2 of the cavity 2 which are located opposite to the door 9. However, the arrangement of the cameras 4, 5 in opposite upper corners 2.1, 2.2 averted from the door 9 is only a mere example. The cameras 4, 5 can be arranged closer together at the horizontal edge 2.3 of the cavity 2, i.e. not in the corner regions but at a certain distance to said corners 2.1, 2.2.

As shown in Fig. 2 and 3, the cameras 4, 5 provide a certain field of view 4.1, 5.1 (as indicated by the dashed lines). Said field of view 4.1, 5.1 is mainly influenced by the detection angle of the camera. Said field of view 4.1, 5.1 may be, depending on the technology of the camera, fixed or variable. For example, a variable field of view may be obtained by a linear movement of the camera. For example, a variable field of view may be obtained by a linear movement of the camera.

The fields of view 4.1, 5.1 of different cameras 4, 5 may at least partially overlap in order to improve the calculation of 3D-information of the food 3. Said overlapping may be achieved by a suitable arrangement of cameras 4, 5 in the cavity 2 and/or an angular alignment of cameras 4, 5 with respect to a central area of the cavity 2, in which the food 3 to be prepared is typically received.

Each camera 4, 5 may comprise a main view axis 4.2, 5.2. The main view axis of a camera may be an axis arranged in the centre of its field of view and/or may be an axis which extends between a central portion of the cavity 2 and the respective camera 4, 5.

In order to further improve the calculation of 3D-information of the food 3, the main view axes 4.2, 5.2 of the cameras may include an angle  $\alpha$  in the range of  $1^\circ$  and  $89^\circ$ . Preferably, the angle  $\alpha$  may be in the range of  $5^\circ$  to  $30^\circ$ , more preferably in the range of  $10^\circ$  to  $15^\circ$ , specifically  $11^\circ$ ,  $12^\circ$ ,  $13^\circ$  or  $14^\circ$ . Using said angles  $\alpha$ , the food 3 is recorded from slightly different perspectives which leads to better texture extraction possibilities and an improved basis for calculating 3D-information.

Fig. 4 and 5 show a further example embodiment of a food preparation appliance 1 with a different configuration of the image

capturing system. The cameras 4, 5 are not spaced in a horizontal direction but are spatially distributed along a vertical or essentially vertical axis.

- 5 As shown in fig. 4 and 5, a first camera 4 may be arranged in the centre or essentially in the centre of the upper rear edge 2.3 of the cavity 2. Said upper rear edge 2.3 may be arranged at a distance and opposite to the door 9. The second camera 5 may be arranged below the first camera 5. The distance between the
- 10 first and the second camera 4, 5 may be in the range of 2cm to 40cm, specifically in the range of 5cm to 15cm. Thereby, the cameras 4, 5 are able to provide images from slightly different points of view, both in a slanted top-down direction.
- 15 The cameras 4, 5 according to the embodiments of Fig. 2 to 5 may be attached to the inner wall of the cavity 2 or may be at least partially included in a recess provided in said cavity wall (partial or full camera integration).
- 20 According to yet another configuration of the image capturing system (not shown in the figures), at least one camera may be included in the door 9. The camera may be included in the main body of the door 9, for example in the door frame. According to another embodiment, the camera may be included or attached to
- 25 the door handle 9.1 and aligned such that the camera is able to capture images through a window provided in the door 9.

Typically, in food preparation entities 1 high temperature values occur. In order to avoid damage of the cameras 4, 5 and/or

30 degraded image capturing conditions (especially of CCD sensors), the cameras 4, 5 are operatively coupled with cooling means 8. The cooling means 8 are configured to ensure a cooling of the camera 4, 5 such that images with a suitable image quality can

be captured without greater impact of the temperature provided within the cavity.

The cooling means 8 may use different kinds of cooling media, for example air, water or another cooling liquid. The cooling means 8 cooling the cameras 4, 5 may operatively coupled with a cooling arrangement of the food preparation entity 1 which provides a cooling of another entity of the food preparation entity 1 (e.g. a fan provides an air stream to a processing unit as well to the camera or a heat exchanger coupled with the camera). According to another embodiment, the cameras 4, 5 may comprise separate cooling means 8 which only provide cooling of the cameras 4, 5 ( and not for other operational entities of the food preparation entity 1). The two or more cameras 4, 5 may comprise a common cooling system, i.e. may share at least some components of a common cooling system or each camera 4, 5 may comprise its own cooling system (i.e. a separated cooling system for each camera 4, 5).

According to an embodiment, the cooling means 8 may comprise, as shown in fig. 2 to 5 a liquid-based cooling system. More in detail, the cooling means 8 may comprise a tubing 8.2 and a heat exchanger 8.1, wherein said tubing 8.2 couples one or more cameras 4, 5 with said heat exchanger 8.1. A cooling liquid, for example water, may circulate through the cooling system. Thereby heat from one or more cameras 4, 5 is transferred to the cooling liquid and transported to the heat exchanger 8.1 in order to provide a cooling effect at the camera(s) 4, 5. The heat exchanger 8.1 may be built by a surface portion of the food preparation entity 1, e.g. a cooler surface area of a housing portion or the heat exchanger 8.1 may be a separate entity specifically adapted for heat exchange (e.g. an entity comprising cooling ribs). A pump may be used for providing the circulation of the cooling liquid.

According to another embodiment, the cameras 4, 5 may be cooled by an air stream. For example, a blower may be directly attached to the respective camera 4, 5 or an air duct may be used for providing an air stream generated by a fan to the cameras 4, 5. The fan may be a fan configured to merely cool down one or more of said cameras 4, 5. However, an air stream provided by a fan used for cooling other entities (e.g. electronics, door glass etc.) of the food preparation entity 1 can be also used for cooling the cameras 4, 5.

According to yet another embodiment, a heat pipe may be used for cooling the cameras 4, 5. Said heat pipe may be coupled with the camera 4, 5 at a first end and may transport the heat due to its high heat conductivity to a heat exchanger or a surface portion of the food preparation entity 1 (e.g. a housing portion arranged in a lower temperature region than the cameras 4, 5).

In case that at least one of said cameras 4, 5 has a field of view such that a region in front of the door glass can be captured by the camera 4, 5 (i.e. camera 4, 5 can capture images through the door glass), the captured images can be used for providing a gesture control. For example, the captured images may be analysed by the processing entity 6 in order to recognise certain gestures of a user in front of the food preparation entity 1 in order to control the food preparation entity 1 based on the recognized gestures.

It should be noted that the description and drawings merely illustrate the principles of the proposed method and food preparation entity. Those skilled in the art will be able to implement various arrangements that, although not explicitly described or shown herein, embody the principles of the invention.

**List of reference numerals**

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 1        | Food preparation entity |
| 2        | cavity                  |
| 2.1      | corner                  |
| 2.2      | corner                  |
| 2.3      | edge                    |
| 3        | food                    |
| 4        | camera                  |
| 4.1      | first field of view     |
| 4.2      | main view axis          |
| 5        | second camera           |
| 5.1      | field of view           |
| 5.2      | main view axis          |
| 6        | processing entity       |
| 8        | cooling means           |
| 8.1      | heat exchanger          |
| 8.2      | tubing                  |
| 9        | door                    |
| 9.1      | door handle             |
| $\alpha$ | angle                   |

**Claims**

1. Food preparation entity comprising a cavity (2) for receiving food (3) to be prepared and at least two cameras (4, 5) for capturing images of the food (3) included in the cavity (2), wherein said cameras (4, 5) are positioned such that images are captured from different points of view, wherein each camera (4, 5) comprises a certain field of view (4.1, 5.1), wherein immediately adjacent fields of view (4.1, 5.1) of said cameras (4, 5) at least partially overlap and wherein a processing entity (6) is provided which is configured to calculate three-dimensional information of the food (3) included in the cavity (2) based on the images provided by the cameras (4, 5).
2. Food preparation entity according to claim 1, wherein each camera (4, 5) comprises a main view axis (4.2, 5.2) and the angle ( $\alpha$ ) between the main view axes (4.2, 5.2) of cameras (4, 5) providing immediately adjacent fields of view (4.1, 5.1) is in the range between  $1^\circ$  and  $89^\circ$ , preferably between  $5^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$ , more preferably between  $10^\circ$  and  $15^\circ$ , most preferably  $11^\circ$ ,  $12^\circ$ ,  $13^\circ$  or  $14^\circ$ .
3. Food preparation entity according to claim 1 or 2, wherein at least one camera (4, 5) is coupled with cooling means (8) for cooling the camera (4, 5).
4. Food preparation entity according to claim 3, wherein the cooling means (8) use air or a cooling liquid as heat transfer medium.
5. Food preparation entity according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the cooling means (8) comprise an air duct, a heat pipe or a liquid-based cooling system.

6. Food preparation entity according to anyone of claims 3 to 5,  
wherein the cooling means (8) comprise a heat sink provided  
by a surface portion of the food preparation entity (1) or  
5 provided by a heat exchanger (8.1).
7. Food preparation entity according to anyone of claims 3 to 6,  
wherein the cooling means (8) comprise a heat exchanger (8.1)  
operatively coupled with a cooling arrangement of the food  
10 preparation entity (1).
8. Food preparation entity according to anyone of claims 3 to 7,  
wherein the cooling means (8) comprise a liquid-based cooling  
system including a pump, a heat exchanger (8.1) and a tubing  
15 (8.2) for providing a liquid flow circulation between at  
least one camera (4, 5) and the heat exchanger (8.1).
9. Food preparation entity according to anyone of the preceding  
claims, wherein the at least two cameras (4, 5) are included  
20 in the cavity (2).
10. Food preparation entity according to anyone of claims 1 to 8,  
wherein at least one camera (4, 5) is included in the cavity  
(2) and at least one further camera (4, 5) is included in a  
25 door handle (9.1) of a door (9) of the food preparation en-  
tity (1).
11. Food preparation entity according to anyone of claims 1 to 8,  
wherein the at least two cameras (4, 5) are included in the  
30 door handle (9.1) of a door (9) of the food preparation en-  
tity (1).
12. Food preparation entity according to anyone of the preceding  
claims, wherein at least one camera (4, 5) provides a field

of view from the interior of the cavity (2) through a door glass of a door (9) of the food preparation entity (1) and a processing entity is configured to provide gesture control based on the information provided by said camera (4, 5).

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13. Method for gathering three-dimensional information of food (3) received within a cavity (2) of a food preparation entity (1) based on at least two cameras (4, 5), the method comprising the steps of :

- 10       – capturing images by the at least two cameras (4, 5) from different points of view, wherein each camera (4, 5) comprises a certain field of view (4.1, 5.1), wherein immediately adjacent fields of view (4.1, 5.1) of said cameras (4, 5) at least partially overlap;
- 15       – calculating three-dimensional information of the food (3) included in the cavity (2) based on the images provided by the cameras (4, 5).

14. Method according to claim 13, wherein the cameras (4, 5) are  
20       cooled by cooling means (8).

15. Method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the images are captured by cameras (4, 5) comprising main view axes (4.2, 5.2) and the angle ( $\alpha$ ) between the main view axes (4.2, 5.2) of cameras (4, 5) providing immediately adjacent fields of  
25       view (4.1, 5.1) is in the range between 1° and 89°, preferably between 5° and 30°, more preferably between 10° and 15°, most preferably 11°, 12°, 13° or 14°.

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FIG 1

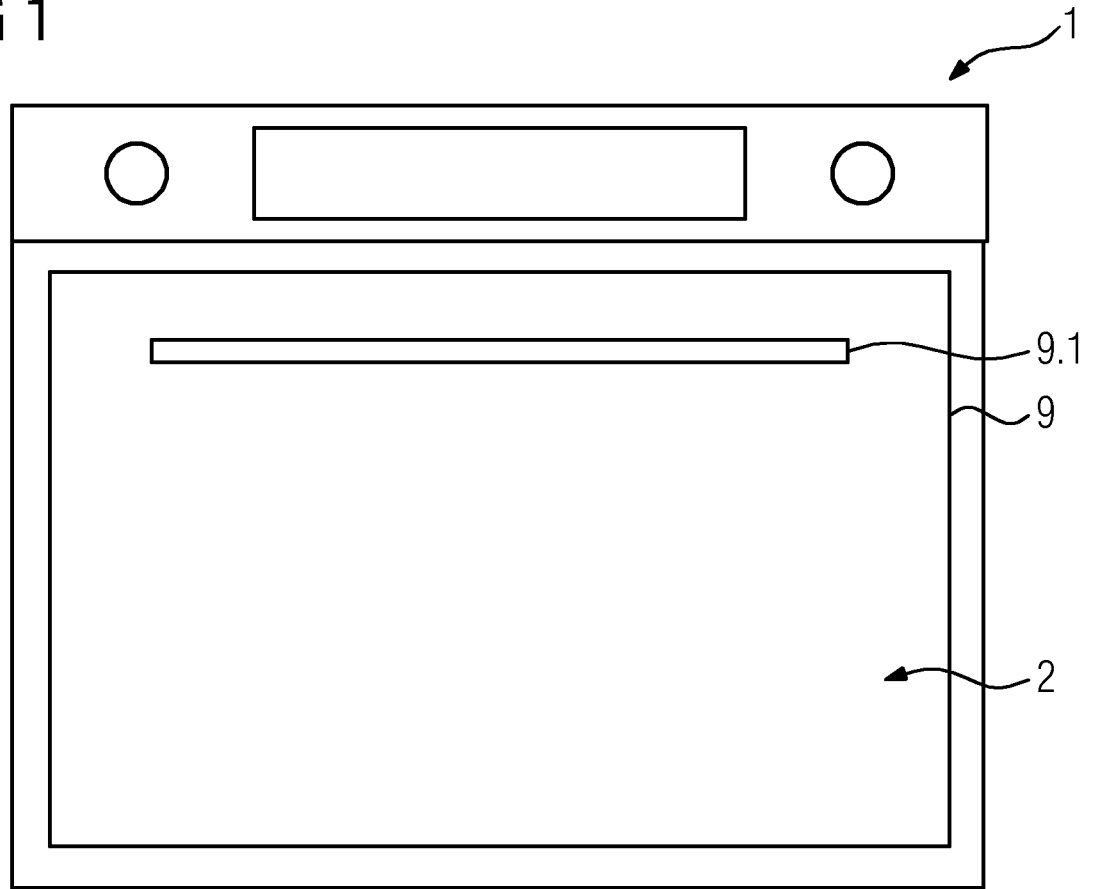


FIG 2

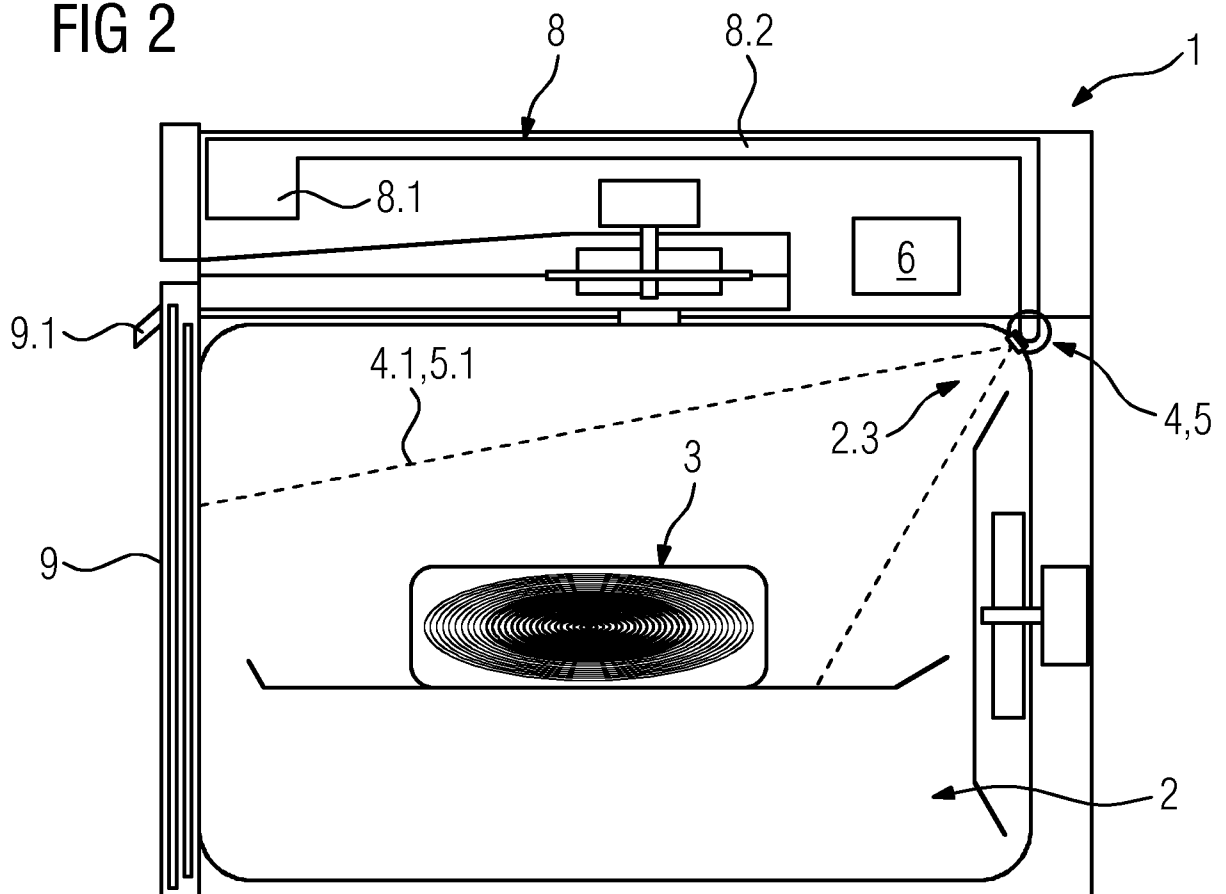


FIG 3

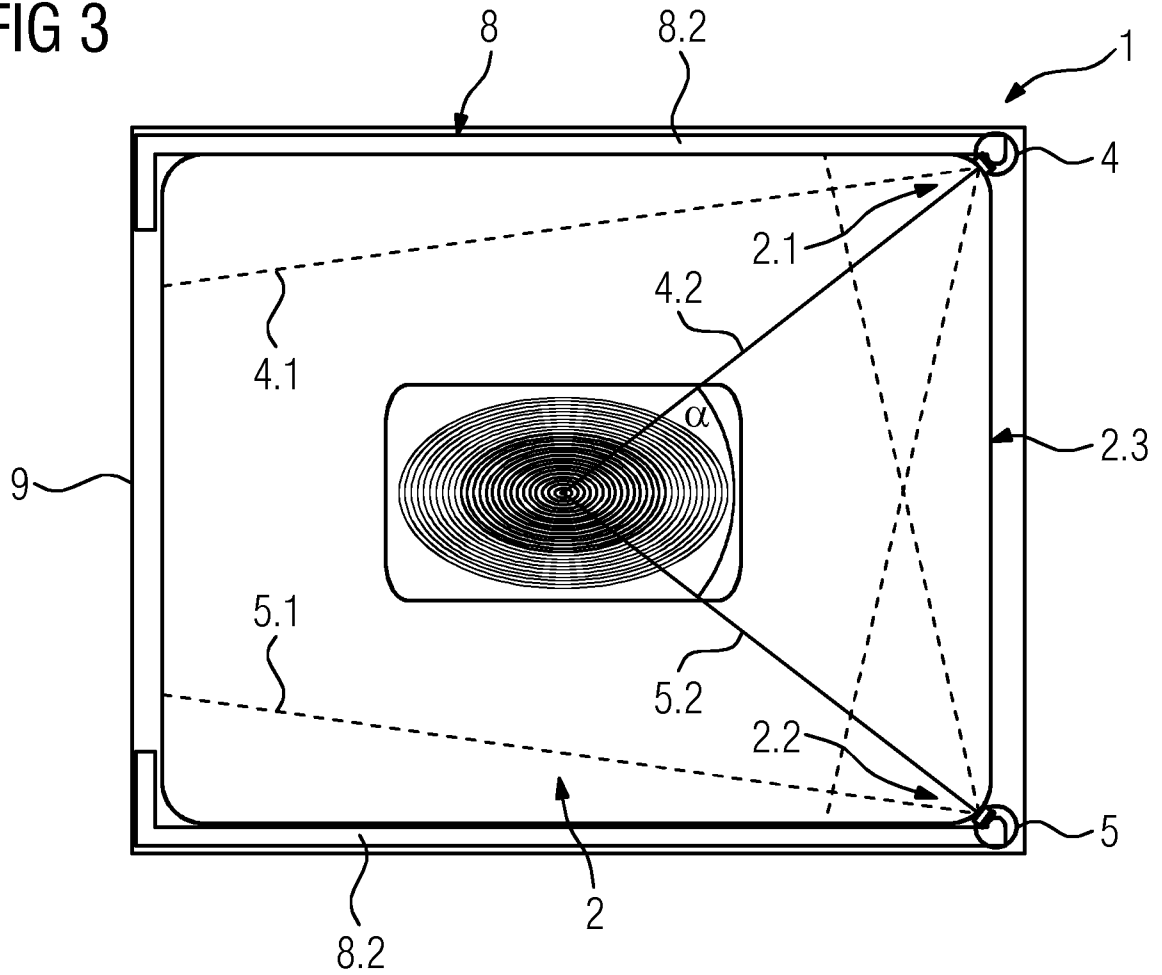


FIG 4

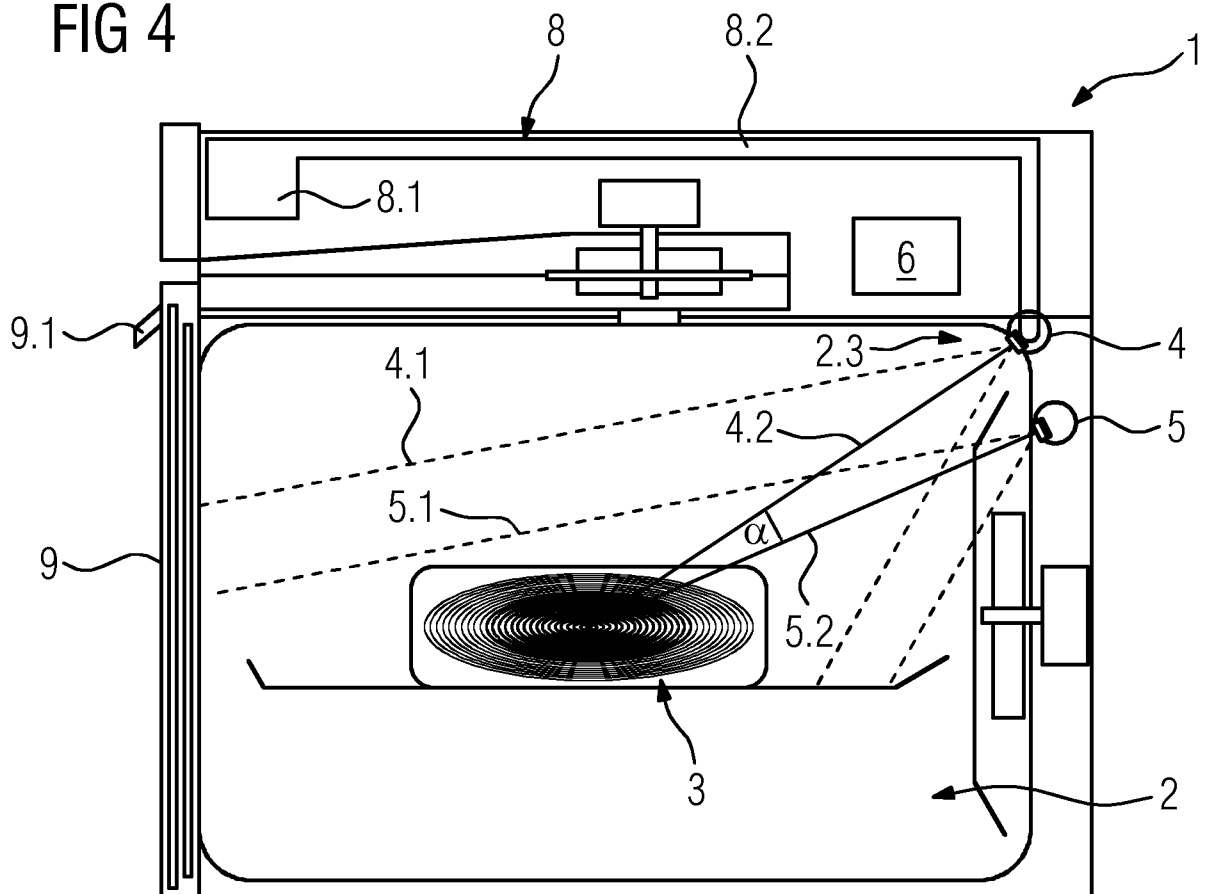
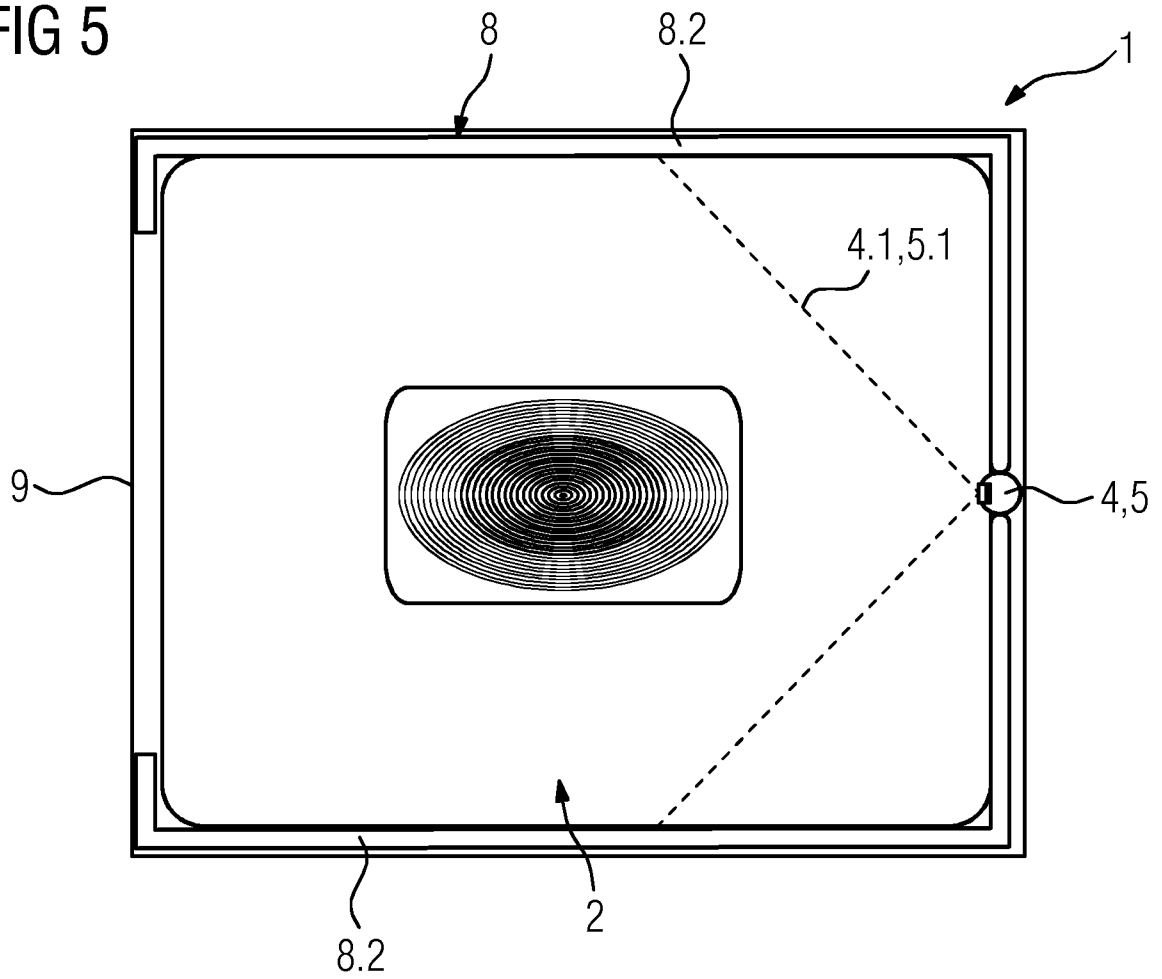


FIG 5



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/EP2019/083067

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
INV. F24C7/08 F24C15/00  
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
F24C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| X         | US 2018/292093 A1 (BHOGAL NIKHIL [US] ET AL) 11 October 2018 (2018-10-11)          | 1-5,<br>13-15         |
| Y         | paragraphs [0053], [0060], [0061], [0064], [0110]; figure 11                       | 6-8,10,<br>11         |
| X         | US 2015/305543 A1 (MATARAZZI FILIPPO [IT] ET AL) 29 October 2015 (2015-10-29)      | 1,2,13,<br>15         |
| X         | paragraphs [0043], [0045]                                                          |                       |
| X         | US 2014/203012 A1 (CORONA ENRIQUE [US] ET AL) 24 July 2014 (2014-07-24)            | 1,2,13,<br>15         |
| X         | paragraphs [0078], [0103]                                                          |                       |
| X         | JP 2018 169133 A (OSAKA GAS CO LTD) 1 November 2018 (2018-11-01)                   | 1,2,9,<br>13,15       |
|           | paragraph [0056]; figure 5                                                         |                       |
|           | -----<br>-/-                                                                       |                       |



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 December 2019

Date of mailing of the international search report

04/03/2020

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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Authorized officer

Canköy, Necdet

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/EP2019/083067

| C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT |                                                                                                                       |                       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Category*                                            | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages                                    | Relevant to claim No. |
| Y                                                    | US 2014/048055 A1 (RUTHER FLORIAN [DE])<br>20 February 2014 (2014-02-20)<br>paragraph [0050]; figure 2<br>-----       | 6,7                   |
| Y                                                    | KR 101 635 162 B1 (SONGWOO INFORMATION &<br>TECHNOLOGY CO LTD [KR])<br>30 June 2016 (2016-06-30)<br>figure 3<br>----- | 8                     |
| Y                                                    | US 2017/261213 A1 (PARK SANG JUN [KR] ET<br>AL) 14 September 2017 (2017-09-14)<br>figure 7<br>-----                   | 10,11                 |

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/EP2019/083067

### Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

### Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-11, 13-15

#### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-11, 13-15

Positioning of cameras

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2. claim: 12

Determining user gestures

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2019/083067

| Patent document<br>cited in search report | Publication<br>date | Patent family<br>member(s) | Publication<br>date |
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