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12/567,991 28 September 2009 (28.09.2009) US(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY** [US/US]; 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **KARN, Keith Stoll** [US/US]; 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650 (US). **NAPOLI, Thomas Anthony** [US/US]; 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650 (US). **ARMSTRONG, Frank William** [US/US]; 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650 (US).(74) Common Representative: **EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**; 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US).

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(54) Title: WIRELESS CAMERA WITH AUTOMATIC WAKE-UP AND TRANSFER CAPABILITY AND TRANSFER STATUS DISPLAY

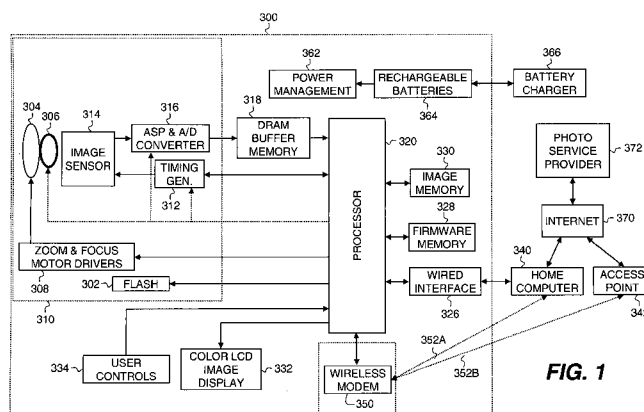


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a digital camera that includes a wireless modem for transferring images via a wireless network. Before taking photos, the user can select various configuration settings, one of which uploads tagged images to a photo service provider or other website. If a network connection is not available when images are captured, the camera automatically wakes up later to check for network availability. If a suitable network connection is available, the camera operates in a reduced power state to upload the images from the camera. Data indicating whether or not each image has been uploaded and/or transferred via the wireless network is stored in the camera, and icons are displayed along with the images, to indicate to the user whether or not an image has been transferred to their computer or uploaded to their website.

**WIRELESS CAMERA WITH AUTOMATIC WAKE-UP AND TRANSFER
CAPABILITY AND TRANSFER STATUS DISPLAY**

5

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to digital cameras that capture digital images and, more particularly, to digital cameras that automatically transfer images using a wireless modem.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Digital cameras are used by a growing number of consumer and professional photographers. These cameras use one or more CCD or CMOS image sensors to capture images, and digitally process these captured images to produce digital image files, which are stored in a digital memory in the camera, typically on a removable memory card. The captured image files can be transferred to local computers and other devices, such as photo printers and digital picture frames, using wired or wireless interfaces. The image files can also be transferred to websites and photo service providers, either by transferring the files from the local computers or by using a wireless interface in the digital camera that communicates with a wireless network. Suitable wireless networks include cellular networks, such as CDMA and 3GSM, and WiFi networks.

Wireless networks can provide an easy way to automatically transfer images taken by a digital camera to other devices and systems, since there is no need for the user to physically connect a cable between the camera and device, or physically take a memory card out of the camera and place it in a card reader in the computer or other device.

It is known that digital images can be wirelessly transferred from a digital camera and stored by a service provider. In particular, the digital camera can include a wireless modem and a user interface for selecting specific images to be uploaded to a service provider, and for selecting other users who are allowed to view the images, as described in commonly assigned US patent 7,057,648, titled

“Capturing digital images to be transferred to a service provider for storage”, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

It is known that digital cameras can communicate with network service providers using a variety of protocols, which can be selected using icons on the camera’s image display, as described in commonly assigned US patent 6,784,924,
5 titled “Network configuration file for automatically transferring images from an electronic still camera”, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. The camera's image display can also display feedback from the network service provider, such as "transfer in progress" and "transfer complete".

10 It is known that digital cameras can stores profiles that relate to how captured digital images should be transferred to other devices. The profiles can include an "image deletion preference", indicating whether the files having that preference should be deleted after being transferred from the camera to a host computer, as described in commonly assigned EP patent EP 1 339 214, the
15 disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Because the user does not need to perform a physical action in order to wirelessly transfer images captured with a wireless digital camera, the user may not understand whether or not images captured by their camera have been transferred to other devices. For example, the user may capture some images at a
20 remote location, where the digital camera is unable to access the wireless network. In this case, the digital images cannot be immediately transferred from the camera, and need to be transferred at a later time. For example, if the wireless camera using a WiFi modem, and the pictures are taken during a vacation to a beach, there is unlikely to be a WiFi access point which can communicate with the camera.
25 When the user later takes the camera to a location, such as a hotel, with WiFi , access, or when the user returns from their vacation to their home, which has a

WiFi network, they can then transfer their images. However, this requires that the user turn on the camera in order to transfer the images, which means that the transfer is not automatic. Furthermore, the user is likely to be unaware of
30 whether or not particular images have already been wirelessly transferred from the

camera. Therefore, from a practical point of view, the wireless camera may be too complicated for the user.

These problems can be addressed by providing a digital camera with automatic wake-up and transfer capability, and by storing and displaying
5 information related to the transfer status of the digital images captured by the digital camera.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a digital camera with
10 automatic wake-up and transfer capability.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a digital camera which stores and displays information relating to the transfer status of the digital images captured by the digital camera.

ADVANTAGES

15 It is an advantage of the present invention to provide a digital camera that can automatically transfer captured images over a wireless network.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts a block diagram of a digital photography system, including a
20 digital camera 300;

FIGS. 2A and 2B depicts a flow chart of a digital camera that implements the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a simplified state diagram indicating the image transfer states;

FIG. 4A is an Upload Status State Diagram for the "Selected Transfer"
25 Configuration;

FIG. 4B is an Upload Status State Diagram for the "Transfer All" configuration; and

FIG. 5 is an example XML file containing image state data.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a digital camera that includes a wireless modem for transferring images via a wireless network to a computer. The wireless modem can utilize cellular, WiFi, Bluetooth, or other wireless communications protocols. Before taking photos, the user can select various configuration settings, including a setting that uploads captured images that have been tagged for uploading to a photo service provider or other website. If a network connection is not immediately available when the images are captured and the camera is subsequently turned off, the camera automatically wakes up at later times to check whether or not the camera has been moved to a location where a network connection is available. If a suitable network connection is available, the camera operates in a reduced power state to upload the images from the camera. In addition, the camera can conserve battery power by stopping transfers when the battery is nearly depleted (i.e. in a low battery warning condition). Data indicating whether or not each image has been uploaded and/or transferred to the user's computer or other designated computer, server, etc. is stored in the camera, and icons are displayed along with the images, to indicate to the user whether or not an image has been transferred to their computer or uploaded to a website, in an alternative embodiment the images can be transferred to a web application.

The images can be edited on the wireless digital camera, for example by cropping the image or by associating a sound recording with the image. When an image that has already been uploaded is edited, the transfer and upload status is set to show that the image is awaiting upload. The wireless digital camera also includes an image deletion feature which deletes only the images that have been saved (e.g. transferred to the user's computer or uploaded to their website).

FIG. 1 depicts a block diagram of a digital photography system, including a digital camera 300. The digital camera 300 is a portable battery operated device, small enough to be easily handheld by a user when capturing and reviewing images. The digital camera 300 produces digital images that are stored using image memory 330. The digital camera 300 includes a zoom lens 304 having an adjustable aperture and adjustable shutter 306. The zoom lens 304 is controlled by

zoom and focus motor drives 308. The zoom lens 304 focuses light from a scene (not shown) on an image sensor 314, for example, a single-chip color CCD or CMOS image sensor. The output of the image sensor is converted to digital form by Analog Signal Processor (ASP) and A/D converter 316, and temporarily stored in DRAM buffer memory 318. The data stored in the DRAM buffer memory 318 is subsequently processed by a processor 320 using firmware programs stored in firmware memory 328. Alternatively, the processor 320 can be provided by custom circuitry (e.g. by one or more custom integrated circuits (ICs) designed specifically for use in digital cameras), or by a combination of programmable processor(s) and custom circuits. The processed images are then stored using image memory 330. It is understood that the image memory 330 can be a removable Flash memory card, internal Flash memory chips, magnetic memory, or optical memory. In alternative embodiments, the digital camera 300 can also capture motion video images. In alternative embodiments, the digital camera 300 can include other functions, including the functions of a digital music player (e.g. MP3 player), a mobile telephone, or a programmable digital assistant (PDA).

The image sensor 314 is controlled by a timing generator 312. The image sensor 314 can have, for example, 10.2 megapixels (3680 pixels by 2760 pixels). To provide a color image, the image sensor is overlaid with a color filter array, which provides an image sensor having an array of pixels that include different colored pixels. The different color pixels can be arranged in many different patterns. As one example, the different color pixels can be arranged using the well-known Bayer color filter array, as described in commonly assigned US patent 3,971,065, "Color imaging array" to Bayer, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. As a second example, the different color pixels can be arranged as described in commonly assigned US patent application number US2005191729, filed on July 28, 2007 and titled "Image sensor with improved light sensitivity" to Compton and Hamilton, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. These examples are not limiting, and many other color patterns may be used.

The image sensor 314 is effective when actuated in a first mode by the timing generator 312 for providing initial sensor image data, which is used for previewing the final image that will be captured in a second mode. This preview mode sensor image data is provided as a low resolution output, which can have, for example, 460 pixels by 345 pixels, which is a factor of 8 fewer rows and columns of pixels than is normally used for reading out the final image from the 10.2 megapixel sensor. The preview mode sensor image data can be provided by combining values of adjacent pixels having the same color, or by eliminating some of the pixels values, or by combining some color pixels values while eliminating other color pixel values. The preview mode image data can be processed as described in commonly assigned US patent 6,292,218 "Electronic camera for initiating capture of still images while previewing motion images" which is incorporated herein by reference. In an alternative embodiment, the digital camera 300 uses an optical viewfinder, and the initial sensor image data is used only to determine the exposure level of the final image, and to focus the zoom lens 304, not to provide preview images.

The image sensor 314 is also effective when actuated in a second mode by timing generator 312 for providing final sensor image data. This final mode sensor image data is provided as high resolution output image data, which for scenes having a high illumination level includes all of the pixels of the image sensor, and can be, for example, 10.2 megapixel final image data having 3680 pixels by 2760 pixels. At lower illumination levels, the final sensor image data can be provided by "binning" some number of like-colored pixels on the image sensor, in order to increase the signal level and thus the "ISO speed" of the sensor.

The zoom and focus motors 308 and the timing generator 312 are controlled by control signals supplied by processor 320, which control the exposure level of the image sensor 314, by controlling the f-number and exposure time of the adjustable aperture and adjustable shutter 306, the gain (i.e. ISO speed) setting of the ASP & A/D converter 316, and a flash 302 which can illuminate the scene.

The processor 320 also creates a lower-resolution image that can be reviewed on the color LCD image display 332. Icons, including state icons (e.g. awaiting transfer / upload) may be displayed along with the lower-resolution image on the color LCD image display 332. The graphical user interface
5 displayed on the color LCD image display 332 is controlled by user controls 334. The user controls 334 are used to set camera modes and parameters, and to select favorite images and images to be uploaded to a service provider, as will be described later in reference to FIGS. 2A and 2B.

The processor 320 also provides additional calculations, such as focus
10 calculations used to focus the lens 304, during the preview mode. The processor 320 also provides additional processing of the final sensor image data, in order to produce rendered sRGB image data which is stored within a “finished” image file, such as a well-known Exif-JPEG image file, in the image memory 330.

The processor 320 also includes a real-time clock (not shown) which
15 operates even in a low power state (e.g. when the digital camera is turned off) in order to maintain the correct date and time. This real-time clock can also be used to enable the processor 320 to “wake up” after a specified “sleep” interval, in order to automatically transfer images captured by the digital camera 300 at a later time, without the user initiating image transfers.

20 The processor 320 is coupled to a wireless modem 350, which enables the digital camera 300 to transmit and receive image files via an RF (radio frequency) link 352A and 352B. The wireless modem 350 communicates over a radio frequency (e.g. wireless) link 352B with a corresponding wireless modem in an access point 342, such as a WiFi hot spot. The wireless modem 350 can be
25 integrated inside the digital camera 300. Alternatively, the wireless modem 350 can be included on a plug-in card, such as an SD card, that is inserted into a memory card slot (not shown) of the digital camera 300.

The wireless link 352 can utilize various wireless communications standards, such as the 802.11 family of WiFi standards. Alternatively, the wireless
30 link 352 can use other WLAN standards such as UWB, Personal Area Network

standards such as Bluetooth, or cellular communications standards such as TDMA or narrowband and wideband CDMA.

The wireless link 352A enables the digital camera 300 to communicate with the user's computer 340 in order to transfer images which may be saved on a data storage device (e.g. a hard drive) of the computer 340. The computer 340 can communicate via the internet 370 with a photo service provider 372, such as the Kodak EasyShare Gallery, in order to upload images captured by the digital camera 300.

The wireless link 352B enables the digital camera 300 to communicate with an access point 342, such as a WiFi hot spot. The access point 342 can communicate via the internet 370 with the user's computer 340, in order to transfer images to a data storage device in the computer 340. The access point 342 can also communicate via the internet 370 with photo service provider 370, in order to upload images captured by the digital camera 300. It will be understood that instead of transferring the images to the computer 340, they can be transferred to computers at other locations, or to other types of devices including network storage systems, TV set-top boxes, and the like. It will be further understood that instead of uploading images to a photo service provider such as Kodak Gallery, the images can be uploaded to many different types of image-capable websites, such as blogs, social networking websites, and file sharing websites. In addition, images can be uploaded from the digital camera 300 to another digital camera that includes a wireless modem 350.

The digital camera 300 can also transfer images to the computer 340 using a wired interface 326. This wired interface 326 can conform to, for example, the well-known USB 2.0 interface specification.

The various subsystems of the digital camera 300 are controlled by the power management block 362, which conditions and controls the power supplied by rechargeable batteries 364. The rechargeable batteries 364 are recharged when the camera 300 is connected to the battery charger 366.

The power management block 362 can be set to several different power modes, including a capture mode for capturing images using the lens 304 and

image sensor 314, a review mode for reviewing captured images on the color LCD image display 332, a reduced power mode used for automatically transferring images, and a sleep mode. In the capture mode, power is provided to all of the subsystems of the digital camera 300, except that power can be optionally applied to the wireless modem 350 and the wired interface 326 only if previously captured images are being transferred as a background task during the capture mode. In the review mode, power is not provided to the capture subsystem 310. In the reduced power mode, power is provided only to those components needed to transfer images from the image memory 330 via the processor 320 to the wireless modem 350, and to transmit the image data over the wireless link 352. In the reduced power mode, power is not provided to the capture subsystem 310 nor to the color image display 332. In the reduced power mode, to indicate that the camera is functioning, a status LED (not shown) may blink, indicating that the camera is performing a background task.

FIG. 2A and 2B together depict a flow chart of a digital camera that implements the present invention.

In block 100 of FIG 2A, before taking photos, the user can select a transfer configuration setting. The setting determines how images are tagged for uploading to the photo service provider 372. The settings include an “upload all” configuration setting in which all captured images are uploaded to the photo service provider 372, and an “upload selected images” configuration setting in which the user selects specific images to be uploaded to the service provider 372.

In block 102, the user captures a group of images using digital camera 300. These images can include still photos and motion video clips.

In block 104, the user can review images and provide content and action tags for some or all of the captured still and video images. Content tags are metadata that relate to the content of the image. Some examples of content tags include a “favorites” tag (marking a picture as a user favorite) and “keyword” tags. This can be accomplished as described in commonly-assigned US patent 7,369,164 titled “Using favorite digital images to organize and identify electronic albums”, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Content

tags are then associated with the appropriate images by the processor 320 responsive to user inputs provided by user controls 334.

In block 104, while the user is reviewing images, the user can also select specific “action” tags. Action tags are tags that associate a specific action with a still or video image. Examples include print tags, e-mail tags and upload tags. The upload tag indicates which images are to be uploaded to the Photo Service Provider 372 or other sites or locations in other embodiments of the invention. If the camera was set to the “upload all” mode in block 100, all captured images are tagged with the upload tag in block 106, without requiring user input. If the camera was set to the “upload selected images” mode in block 100, only the specific images selected by the user in block 106 are tagged for uploading. In this case, upload tags are associated with the appropriate images by the processor 320 responsive to user inputs provided by user controls 334.

In block 106, “Image state data”, indicating the upload/transfer status of the images stored in the image memory 330, is stored in the digital camera 300, either in the firmware memory 328 or image memory 330. The data indicates which images are to be uploaded to Photo Service Provider 372. In addition, the data may indicate which of the captured images have been transferred to a computer 340.

FIG 3 is a simplified state diagram showing the various states for the captured images. The states include an “awaiting transfer” state 402, an “awaiting upload” state 404, a “transferred” state 406, and a “transferred and uploaded” state 408. Other embodiments of the invention can include less or more states than those described in order to fit the needs of the design. Specific icons 414, 416, and 418 are used to indicate the state to the user, except for the awaiting transfer state 402, where the lack of an icon indicates that the image has been neither uploaded nor transferred.

FIG 4A shows that there are six detailed states when the user selects the “upload selected images” configuration setting in block 100. States 5 and 6 represent still or video images that have been successfully transferred from the camera. As will be described later in relation to block 140, upon entering the

delete menu, the processor 320 determines if any images are in states 5 or 6. If images exist in these states, the processor 320 will present a delete option to delete 'all transferred' images along with a total count. If images exist only in states 1, 2, 3, and 4, then the user is not presented with an option to delete only the transferred images, and is instead only presented with options to delete the currently displayed image, or to delete all stored images.

FIG 4B shows that there are four detailed states when the user selects the "upload all images" configuration setting in block 100. State 6 represents still or video images that have been successfully transferred from the camera. If the user chooses this configuration setting, upon entering the delete menu (block 140), the processor 320 determines if any images are in state 6. If images exist in this state, the processor 320 will present a delete option to delete 'all transferred' images along with a total count. If images exist only in states 2, 3, and 4, then the user is not presented with an option to delete only the transferred images, and is instead only presented with options to delete the currently displayed image, or to delete all stored images.

Note that a still or video image can be uploaded but not yet transferred. This may happen because the transfer destination (computer 340) is turned off, although the still or video image has been uploaded to the photo service provider 372.

These states shown in FIG 4A and 4B can be aggregated into a smaller number of simplified states, for display to the user, as described in relation to FIG. 3.

FIG 5 is an example XML file containing image state data. In this example, the user has tagged for upload the following still (JPG) and movie (MOV) files; "104_0101.JPG", "104_0109.JPG", "104_0120.JPG", and "104_0155.MOV". Image "104_0120.JPG" has an associated annotation WAV file "10410120.WAV" and this WAV file is also added to the list of files to be uploaded, as will be described later in reference to block 136.

The “header” section contains the following elements:

1. “transfer_XML_Version” - This mandatory element is the version of the
5 XML file used to support uploading tagged assets. Initial version is set to “1.0”.
2. “creator” - This mandatory element is the company name that created the
XML file. For Kodak cameras this element value is set to “Eastman Kodak”.
- 10 3. “modelname” - This mandatory element is the camera model name. The
value of this element is identical to the Model tag value in the Exif JPEG file.
4. “camera_serial_number” - This mandatory element is the camera serial
number. The value is identical to the serial number stored in the Exif MakerNotes
15 tag.
5. “firmversion” - This mandatory element is the camera firmware version.

The “transfer” section contains the following elements:

20

1. “list” - This mandatory element stores a list of items or assets that have
been tagged to be uploaded.
2. “item” - This mandatory element stores information about the file that has
25 been tagged to be uploaded.

Within the item element the following elements are currently defined:

1. “path” - The path of the file tagged for upload from the camera. The value
of this element has been constricted to match the following syntax of a Regular
30 Expression: ([.][.][/] [/]DCIM/([A-Z][0-9][_]){8}/([A-Z][0-9][_]){8}[.]([A-
Z][a-z]){3})

2. “camera_upload_status” - This mandatory element stores the upload status of the asset. The value of this element has been constricted to two values, “awaiting_upload” and “uploaded”.

5

The selection of a JPEG image file or a QuickTime movie file for upload in block 104 will result in a new “item” element that contains a mandatory “path” and the mandatory “camera_upload_status” elements to be added to the “list” element. If the JPEG image file has an associated WAV annotation file then
10 automatically that WAV file is also added to a new “item” element in the “list” element of the XML file.

In block 104, it is possible for a user to deselect an image or movie file that was previously selected for uploading but that has not yet been uploaded. In this case, the XML file is updated to remove the “item” element in the “list” element
15 that relates to the item that has been deselected for upload. If the JPEG file deselected has an associated audio WAV file, that WAV file is removed from the “item” element in the “list” element that relates to this audio asset.

In block 110 of FIG 2A the processor determines if the user wants to capture more images, for example by switching the camera from the image review
20 to the image capture mode. If yes (yes to block 110), block 102 is repeated in order to capture additional images, and blocks 104-106 are repeated to provide content and action tags for the new images, and to provide and display appropriate image state data for these new images.

In block 128, the processor 320 in the digital camera 300 determines if the
25 wireless modem 350 can communicate over an available network with either the computer 340 or an access point 342.

If a network connection is available (yes to block 128), then in block 130, images stored in the image memory 330 that are in the awaiting transfer state 402 are transferred to the computer 340, and images that are in the awaiting upload
30 state 404 are uploaded to the Photo Service Provider 372.

In block 132, the image state data described earlier in relation to block 106 is updated (e.g. the XML file in FIG. 5 is updated), and icons are displayed along with the images, to indicate to the user whether or not an image has been transferred to their computer or uploaded to their website.

5 In block 134, the user can select an image editing mode so that specific images can be viewed on the image display 332 and edited using the user controls 334.

If the user decides to edit one or more images (yes to block 134), then in block 136 the image is edited in response to user inputs from user controls 334.

10 The editing can include common image editing operations, such as cropping, color adjustments, and red-eye correction. The editing can also include recording sounds using a microphone (not shown) in the digital camera 300. This audio data can then be associated with the edited digital image file, for example by including the audio data within the image file, or by adding an associated audio tag to the
15 image file that provides the name of the audio file.

When images are edited in block 136, the image state data for the edited image is updated to show that the image is now awaiting transfer (402 in FIG. 3). This is done, even if the unedited image (or previously edited image) has already been transferred to the photo service provider 372 and/or uploaded to the
20 computer 340, because the edited image is now different than the image that was previously uploaded and/or transferred.

In block 138, the user can select the image deletion feature in order to delete some of the images stored in the image memory 330 of the digital camera 300. If the user selects the image deletion mode (yes to block 138), then in block
25 140 the image display 332 provides the user with the options of deleting either (1) a single image (e.g., the currently displayed image), (2) all of the stored images, or (3) only those stored images that have already been transferred (uploaded) to a computer such as the computer 340, as indicated by the "image state data" stored in the XML file described in relation to FIG. 5.

30 In block 150, the user can select to power down the digital camera 300. In this case (yes to block 150) the flow diagram shown in FIG. 2B is followed.

In block 160 of FIG 2B, the processor 320 determines if some of the images stored in the image memory 330 have not yet been transferred. This determination can be made from the image state data described in relation to FIG. 5.

5 If all of the images have been transferred (no to block 160), then in block 164 the camera is powered down without using auto wake-up. In this case, the camera will not be powered up again until the user turns the camera on again at a later time.

 If some images require transferring (yes to block 160), then in block 166
10 the processor 320 in the digital camera 300 powers down the camera in a “sleep” mode, so that it automatically wakes up at a later time and attempts to transfer the images. This is done because it is likely that the user, at some point, will move the digital camera 300 to a location that can access a suitable wireless network 352. For example, the user may take the camera from a remote location to a public
15 hotspot, or to their home.

 In block 168 the sleep time is set to be equal to the predetermined time period. This time period can optionally be set by the user in block 100. A typical default time period is 4 hours. Therefore, if the real-time clock in the camera has a current time of 9:30 pm, the camera will be set to automatically power up, in
20 reduced power mode, at 1:30 pm.

 In block 170, the processor 320 in the digital camera 300 determines whether or not the battery charger 366 has been connected to the digital camera 300.

 If the battery charger 366 is connected (yes to block 170), in block 172 the
25 sleep time is set for a time based on the battery charging time. This is done so that battery charging takes priority, in order for the user to be able to take more pictures. For example, if the battery normally takes 2 hours to charge, the sleep time can be set to be 2 hours if the battery is fully depleted, and can be set to 1 hour if the battery is approximately halfway charged.

30 In block 174, the camera is powered up in the reduced power state, which was described earlier in relation to FIG. 1.

In block 176, the processor 320 in the digital camera 300 determines if the wireless modem 350 can communicate over an available network with either the computer 340 or an access point 342.

If a network connection is not available (no to block 176), blocks 168 to
5 176 are repeated. In other words, the digital camera 300 automatically wakes up again at a later time to check whether or not the camera has been moved to a location where a network connection is available. In some embodiments, the predetermined time period in block 168 can be changed after block 168 is repeated several times. For example, the predetermined time period can be a relatively
10 short (e.g. 1 hour initially), and then be much longer (e.g. 8 hours) after several repetitions in order to conserve battery power.

If a network connection is available (yes to block 176), then in block 180, images stored in the image memory 330 that are in the awaiting transfer state 402 are transferred to the computer 340, and images that are in the awaiting upload
15 state 404 are uploaded to the Photo Service Provider 372, as described earlier in relation to block 130.

In block 182, the image state data described earlier in relation to block 106 is updated (e.g. the XML file in FIG. 5 is updated), and can be used to display icons along with the images, to indicate to the user whether or not an image has
20 been transferred to their computer or uploaded to their website, as described earlier in relation to block 132. Note that the icons along with the images need not be displayed if the goal of maximum power reduction is desired, since camera is in a reduced power mode. In one embodiment, upon the user placing the camera in a full power state and the user entering an image review mode, the transfer icons can
25 be seen by the user. In block 164, the digital camera 300 is powered down without auto wake-up, until the user turns on the camera at a later time. Blocks 180 and 182 are checking for network connectivity in a practical sense since a user can walk out of network range and the camera will be powered down with auto-wakeup if the network drops.

In some embodiments, the user can select a “manual” transfer mode in block 100. When the camera is set to manual operation, the camera does not perform the automatic uploads described in relation to blocks 160-182 of FIG 2B.

PARTS LIST

300	digital camera
302	flash
304	zoom lens
306	adjustable aperture and adjustable shutter
308	zoom and focus motor drives
310	capture subsystem
312	timing generator
314	image sensor
316	ASP and A/D converter
318	DRAM buffer memory
320	processor
326	wired interface
328	firmware memory
330	image memory
332	color LCD image display
334	user controls
340	computer
350	wireless modem
352	wireless link
362	power manager
364	rechargeable batteries
366	battery charger
370	Internet
372	photo service provider

CLAIMS:

1. A digital camera for capturing images and uploading the captured images over a wireless communications network to a website, the digital camera comprising:

- 5 (a) an image sensor for capturing a plurality of images of scenes and for producing image signals representative of the corresponding scenes;
- (b) an analog-to-digital converter for digitizing the image signals to produce digital images;
- (c) a memory for storing the digital images;
- 10 (d) a display coupled to the memory for displaying the stored digital images;
- (e) a user interface for selecting particular digital images to be uploaded to the website;
- (f) a wireless modem for uploading the selected digital images to the
- 15 website,
- (g) a power manager for setting a normal power state which provides power to both the wireless modem and the display, and a reduced power state which provides power to the wireless modem but not to the display; and
- (h) a processor for determining whether the wireless modem is connected
- 20 to a suitable communications network, wherein, if the wireless modem is connected to a suitable communications network when the user selects images for transfer, the images are transferred without a predetermined delay using the normal power setting, and if the wireless modem is not connected to a suitable communications network when the user selects images for transfer, the images are
- 25 transferred after a predetermined delay using the reduced power setting.

2. A digital camera according to claim 1 wherein the display indicates the transfer status of the images.

3. A method deleting images captured by a digital camera, comprising;
- (a) capturing a plurality of images by the digital camera;
 - (b) storing the captured images in a memory of the digital camera;
 - (c) providing an interface for transferring some of the stored images to a
- 5 remote storage device;
- (d) storing, in the digital camera, data indicating which of the stored
- images have been transferred to the remote device; and
- (e) providing a delete function which enables the user to delete only the
- stored images which have been transferred to the remote storage device.
- 10
4. The method of claim 3 wherein the remote storage device comprises a computer.

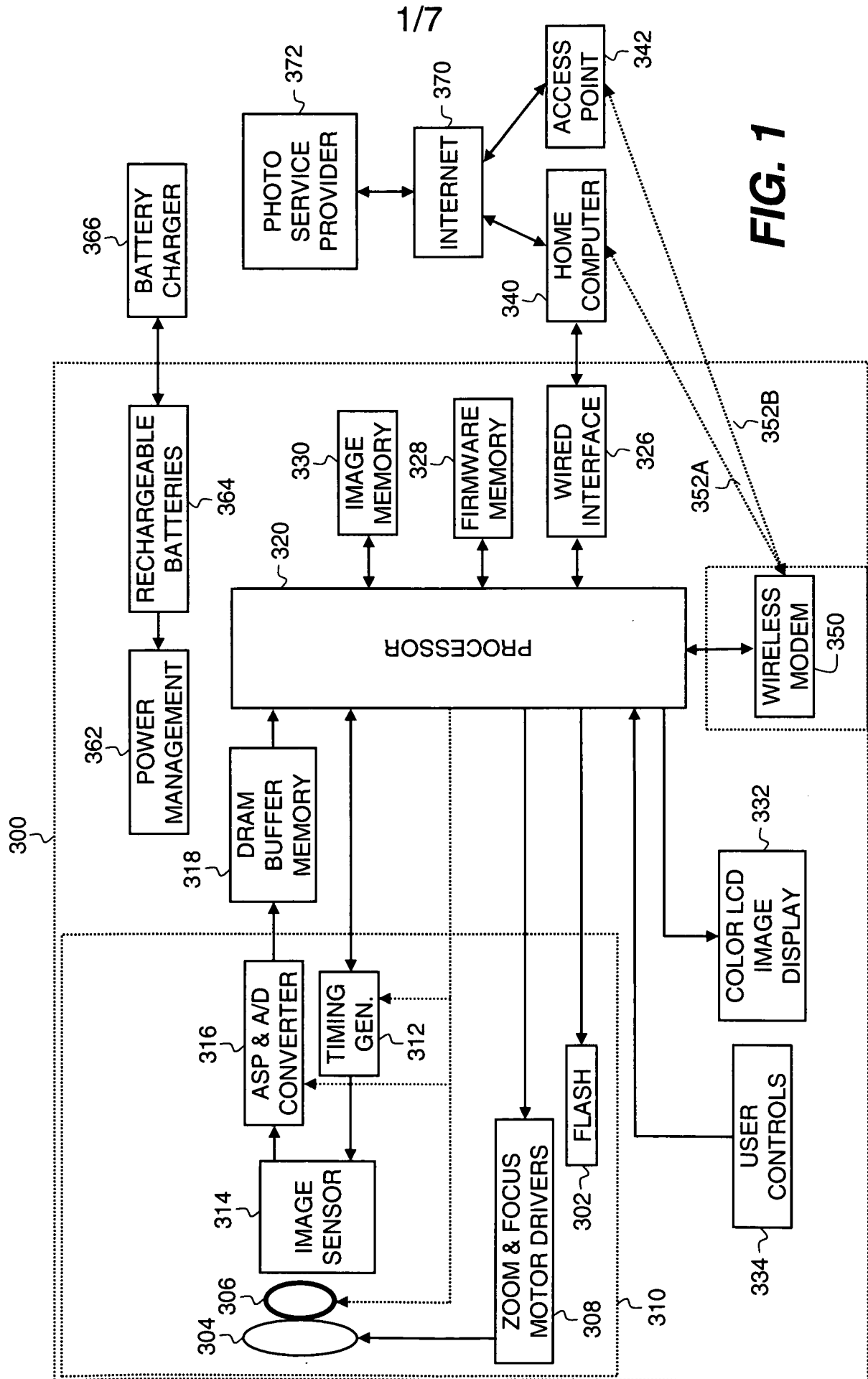


FIG. 1

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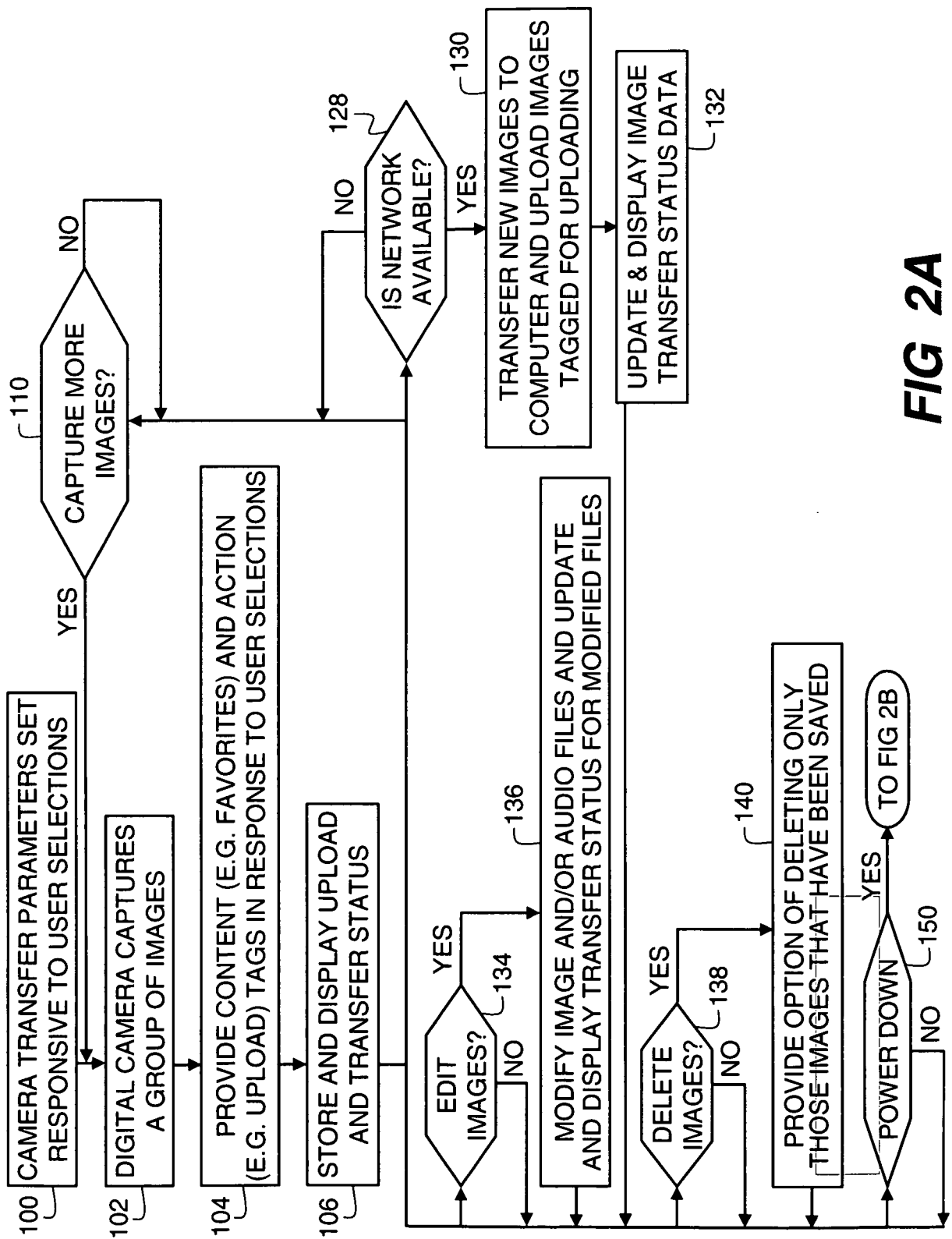
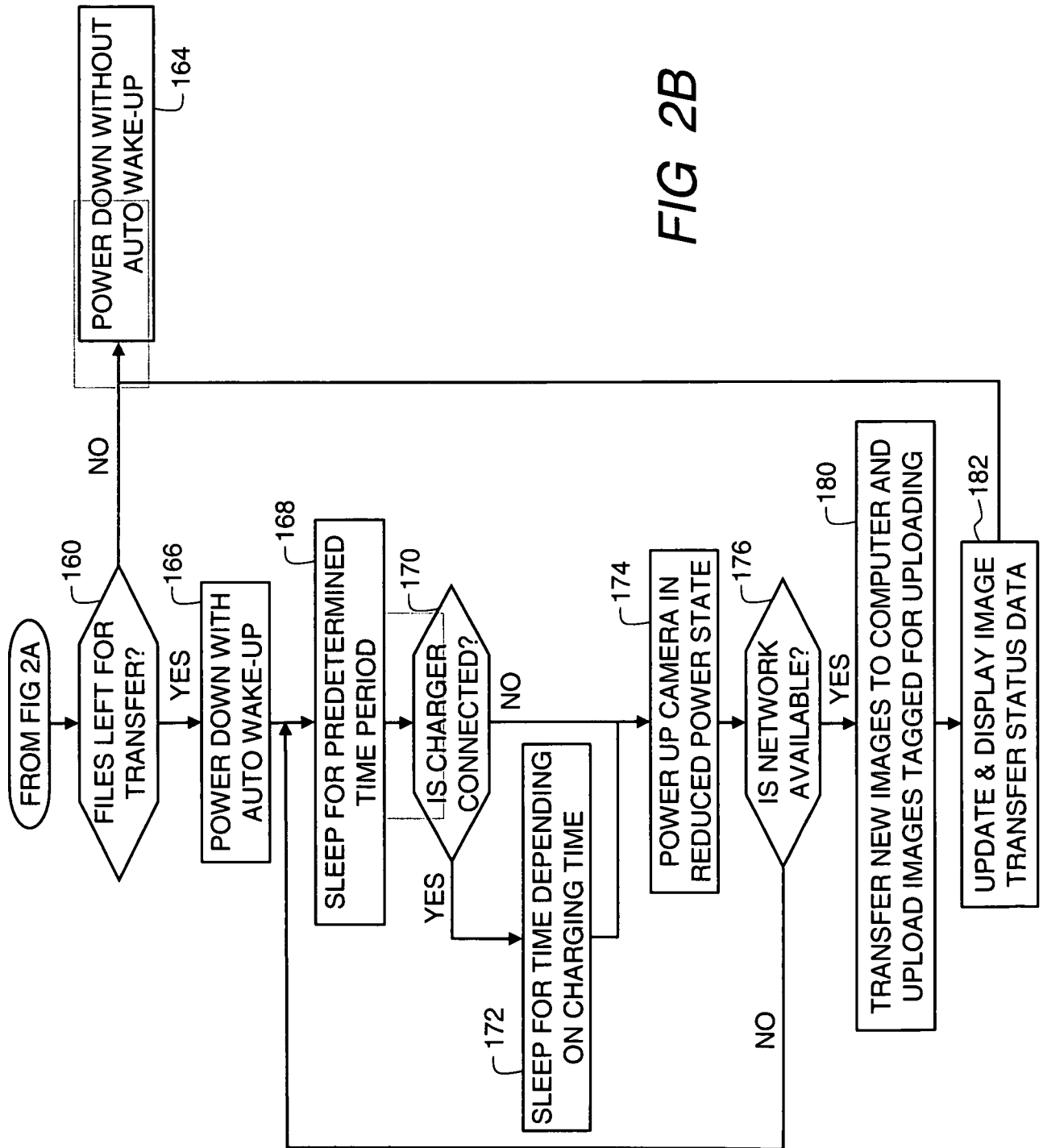


FIG 2A

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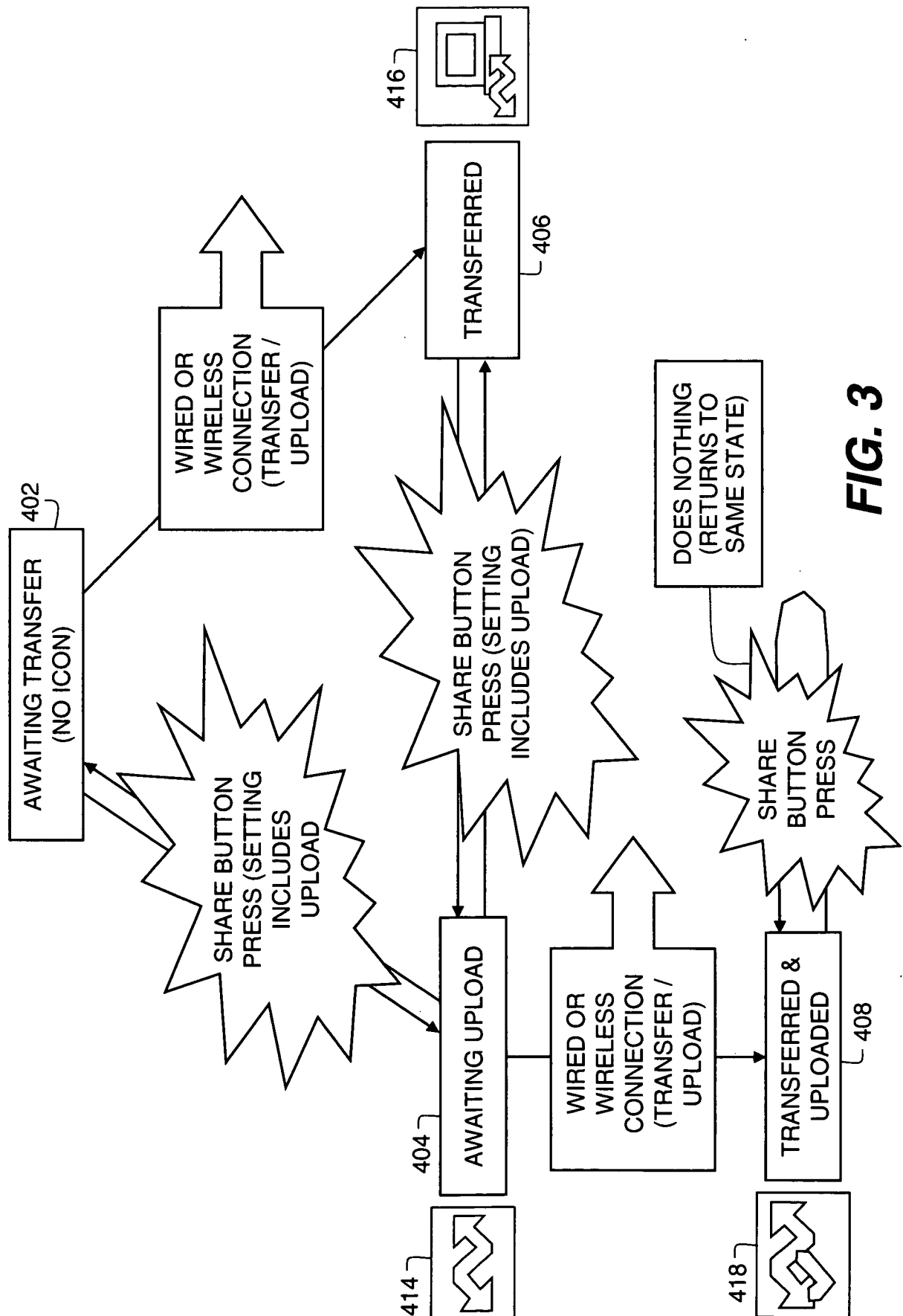
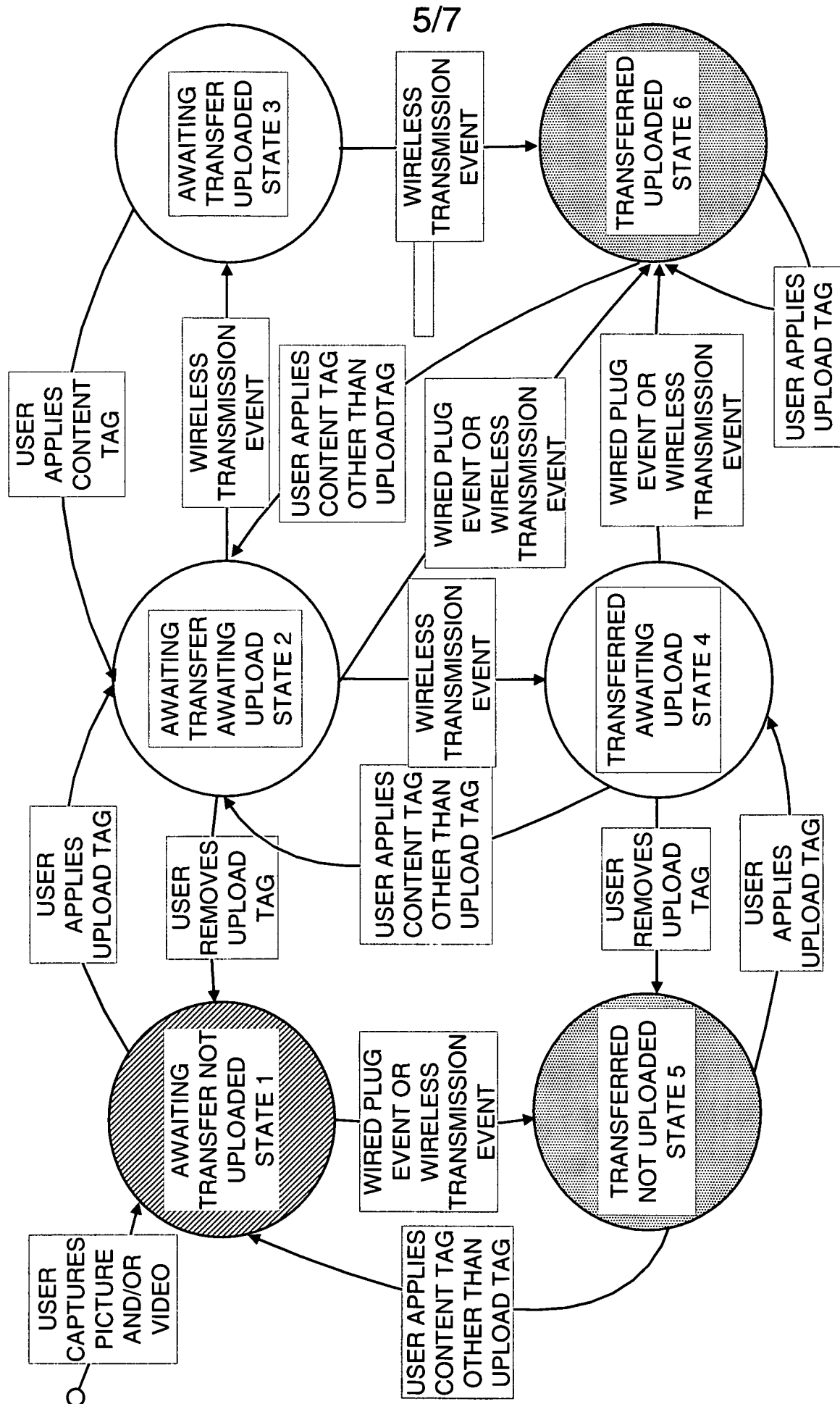


FIG. 3

**FIG. 4A**

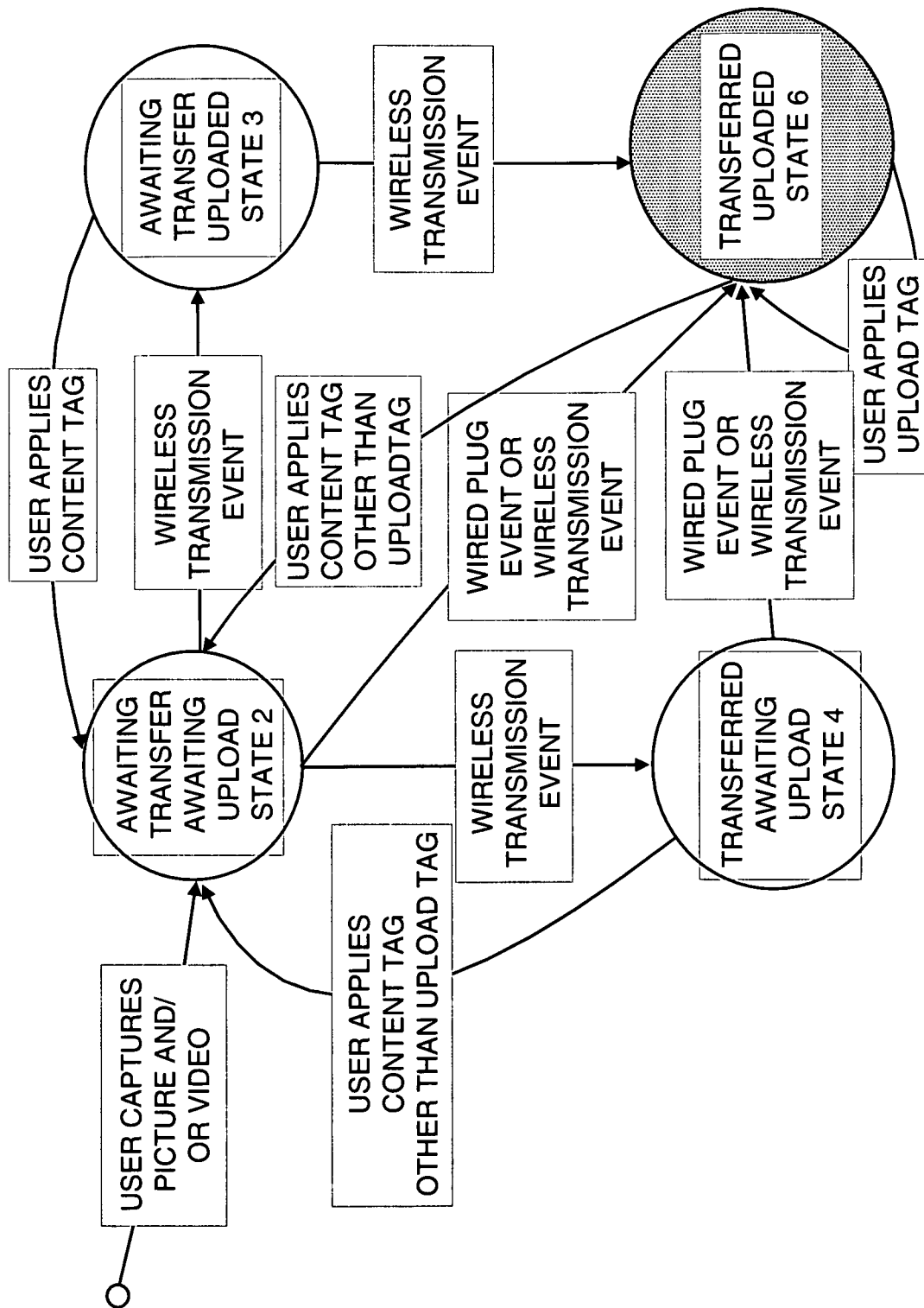


FIG. 4B

```

<?XML VERSION="1.0" ENCODING="UTF-8"?>
<!-- EXAMPLE XML ENCODING FOR THE FOLLOWING TWO CONDITIONS:
CABLED INTERFACE (E.G. USB) :
1) "EKECUPLD.XML"
WIRELESS INTERFACE (E.G. EYE-FI):
1) "EKERUPLD.XML" -->
<KODAKTRANSFER XMLNS:XSI=" HTTP://WWW.W3.ORG/2001/XMLSchema-INSTANCE "
XSI:NONAMESPACESCHEMALOCATION=" HTTP://WWW.KODAK.COM/XMLSCHEMAS/UPLOAD/EKUPLOAD.XSD">
<HEADER>
<TRANSFER>
<LIST>
<ITEM>
<PATH>../DCIM/104V1273/104_0101.JPG</PATH>
<CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>AWAITING_UPLOAD</CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>
</ITEM>
<ITEM>
<PATH>../DCIM/104V1273/104_0109.JPG</PATH>
<CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>AWAITING_UPLOAD</CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>
</ITEM>
<ITEM>
<PATH>../DCIM/104V1273/104_0120.JPG</PATH>
<CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>AWAITING_UPLOAD</CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>
</ITEM>
<ITEM>
<PATH>../DCIM/104V1273/10410120.WAV</PATH>
<CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>AWAITING_UPLOAD</CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>
</ITEM>
<ITEM>
<PATH>../DCIM/104V1273/104_0155.MOV</PATH>
<CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>AWAITING_UPLOAD</CAMERA_UPLOAD_STATUS>
</ITEM>
</LIST>
</TRANSFER>
</KODAKTRANSFER>

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FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2009/006426

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. H04N1/00

ADD. H04N101/00

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)

H04N

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 practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 6 784 924 B2 (WARD JOSEPH [US] ET AL) 31 August 2004 (2004-08-31) cited in the application the whole document	1-2
Y	JP 2007 142825 A (FUJIFILM CORP) 7 June 2007 (2007-06-07) paragraphs [0026] - [0039], [0050] - [0056]	1-2
A	US 2003/012566 A1 (KINDAICHI TAKESHI [JP]) 16 January 2003 (2003-01-16) paragraphs [0040] - [0121]	1-2
A	JP 2007 020039 A (NIPPON KOGAKU KK) 25 January 2007 (2007-01-25) paragraphs [0020] - [0024], [0055] - [0092]	1-2
	----- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"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.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 February 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

21/05/2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Exner, Alfred

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2009/006426

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2004 153515 A (FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD) 27 May 2004 (2004-05-27) paragraphs [0016] - [0030], [0040], [0047] -----	1-2
A	US 2004/070670 A1 (FOSTER WARD S [US]) 15 April 2004 (2004-04-15) paragraph [0014] - paragraph [0022] -----	1-2
A	JP 2007 096854 A (FUJIFILM CORP) 12 April 2007 (2007-04-12) paragraphs [0021], [0022] paragraphs [0032] - [0052] paragraph [0060] -----	1-2
A	US 2004/021781 A1 (IIDA TAKAYUKI [JP]) 5 February 2004 (2004-02-05) paragraphs [0093] - [0105], [0124] - [0138] -----	1-2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2009/006426

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.:

1-2

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: 1-2

digital camera with improved transfer of images

2. claims: 3-4

method of deleting images

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2009/006426

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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US 2004070670	A1	15-04-2004	NONE	
JP 2007096854	A	12-04-2007	NONE	
US 2004021781	A1	05-02-2004	EP 1396991 A1	10-03-2004