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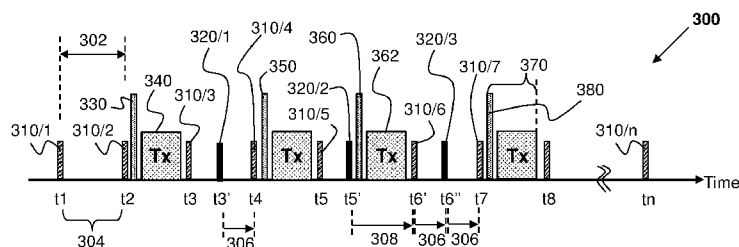


Fig. 3

(57) Abstract: Methods for capturing and transmitting images by an in-vivo device comprise operating a pixel array in a superpixel readout mode to capture probe image, for example, according to a time interval. Concurrently to capturing of each probe image, the probe image is evaluated alone or in conjunction with other probe image(s), and if it is determined that no event of interest is detected by the last probe image, or by the last few probe images, the pixel array is operated in the superpixel readout mode and a subsequent probe image is captured. However, if it is determined that the last probe image, or the last few probe images, detected an event of interest, the pixel array is operated in a single pixel readout mode and a single normal image, or a series of normal image, is captured and transmitted, for example, to an external receiver.

METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR CONTROLLING IMAGES CAPTURING AND TRANSMISSION RATE IN AN IN-VIVO DEVICE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to transmission of images from the gastrointestinal (“GI”) tract in general, and to controlling of images transmission rate in particular.

BACKGROUND

[0002] There are swallowable in-vivo devices which are provided with various types of sensors (e.g., image sensor (imager), pressure sensors, etc.) to take images and measure various parameters within the gastrointestinal (“GI”) tract. Such devices are also designed to transmit images (and/or measurement information) in the form of image frames. Swallowable in-vivo devices typically include non-rechargeable one or more batteries. Since transmission of each image frame from an in-vivo imaging device to an external receiver consumes battery energy, and in-vivo imaging devices are typically required to transmit a large number of images (e.g., in the order of tens of thousands) of the GI tract, battery power ‘housekeeping’ is of concern.

[0003] Since transmission of image frames from in-vivo devices is known as a major power consumer, where every single data bit requires battery energy for its transmission, significantly reducing the number of data bits that actually transmitted would conserve a lot of battery power. One solution that mitigates the problem associated with battery power consumption is using an adaptive frame rate (“AFR”) technique, which involves, in general, using two distinct frame transmission rates (“FTRs”): one that is relatively low (e.g., 4 frames per second (“FPS”)), to reduce the number of image frames transmitted, and another that is relatively high (e.g., 24 FPS). The lower FTR is used every time the in-vivo device is estimated (e.g., based on motion detection) to be stationary in the GI tract (and therefore its imager captures redundant images that need not be transmitted, which saves battery energy). The higher FTR is used in order not to avoid skipping GI sites of interest when the in-vivo device is moving in the GI tract. However, using two, fixed, FTRs still have drawbacks. For example, the in-vivo device still wastes battery energy to produce and transmit redundant images when the in-vivo device is stationary, though at lower numbers at lower FTR. In addition, the response time of the in-vivo device to transition between FTRs primarily depends on the FTRs themselves, which is more of a problem for the lower FTR.

[0004] In addition, the information that an external receiver uses to determine whether the in-vivo device is stationary or not is included in the transmitted data frames and responded to by the external

receiver. Therefore, when the in-vivo device operates in the low FTR, it may take the in-vivo device a considerable amount of time (a whole, relatively long, work cycle) to transmit that information to the receiver. Consequently, it may take the receiver a relatively long time (e.g., in the order of tens, and even hundreds, of milliseconds) to determine, based on that information, whether the in-vivo device should transition from the low FTR to the high FTR, and by the time the FTR transition actually occurs, important GI sites might be skipped.

SUMMARY

[0010] It would, therefore, be beneficial (for example, in terms of saving battery power and number of images that a user may need to view for analysis) to have a swallowable in-vivo device that can determine when it should capture and transmit an image and when it should refrain from doing so. It would also be beneficial (for example, in terms of imaging coverage of the GI tract) to have a swallowable in-vivo device that is fast to respond when it should capture and transmit an image. It would also be beneficial to have an in-vivo device that is capable of detecting its relative movement very fast, and, while monitoring its relative movement, is capable of using low battery power when it is stationary, or whenever capturing and transmission of image frames is unjustified clinically, and increasing its image frame transmission rate every time it moves, or every time new image frames are worth transmitting.

[0011] While using different FTRs is beneficial in saving battery power in an in-vivo device, it would be beneficial to have a FTRs mechanism redesigned in a way that it would allow the in-vivo device to use the battery power more efficiently during a medical procedure, and to respond quickly to movement of the in-vivo device in the GI tract, or to any change in a scene or in a scenery in the GI tract, irrespective of the rate at which images are transmitted.

[0012] An embodiment includes a method for capturing and transmitting images from the gastrointestinal (GI) tract by an in-vivo device including, by an in-vivo device, autonomously moving in the GI tract, the in-vivo device comprising an imager comprising an image pixel array ('pixel array' for short), and an illumination source, the pixel array operable in a superpixel readout mode of operation in which designated superpixels in the pixel array capture regular probe images by reading clusters (subgroups) of pixels that respectively collectively form larger pixels, and in a single pixel readout mode of operation in which the pixel array captures normal images by reading all or some of the pixels individually (e.g., each pixel is read individually), performing,

operating the pixel array in the superpixel readout mode according to a time interval (e.g., according to a schedule) to capture a series of regular probe images P1, P2, P3,...,Pn;

for each regular probe image P_i (i>1) that is captured at time t, performing:

- (i) comparing the regular probe image P_i with one or more past regular probe images; and
- (ii) determining, based on the comparison result, whether to capture a normal image;
- (iii) if a normal image is to be captured, operating the pixel array in the single pixel readout mode to capture a normal image, and transmitting the normal image before capturing a next regular probe image P_{i+1} ; and
- (iv) if no normal image is to be captured, operating the pixel array in the superpixel readout mode to capture a next regular probe image P_{i+1} .

[0013] The comparison result may be or include detection of movement of the in-vivo device relative to a scene or scenery imaged by the pixel array, or detection of a change in the scene or scenery.

[0014] Comparing the regular probe image P_i with the past regular probe images may include comparing a picture or image parameter or feature in, related to or derived from the regular probe images. The pixel array may be operated in the single pixel readout mode when the compared picture or image parameter or feature indicates, for example, past or current movement of the in-vivo device.

[0015] An embodiment may include selecting the superpixel configuration according to the type of the picture or image parameter or feature in, related to or derived from one or more past (previously captured) regular probe images, or from a normal image. A superpixel configuration may be selected for the superpixel readout mode according to an indicated event of interest. An embodiment may include measuring a physiological parameter to corroborate or confirm an indication that the in-vivo device is moving. The method may include detecting content or bubble in the GI tract and determining whether this indicates that the in-vivo device is moving, or that the scene is moving (relative to the in-vivo device) or that the scene or scenery has changed, rather than the content or bubble is moving. A change from a scene or scenery with content to a scene or scenery without content while the capsule stands still (as can be sensed by, for example, a movement detector or by a second pixel array) may trigger or cause the capturing and transmission of a normal image, or of a series of normal images.

[0016] The illumination source of the in-vivo device may be operated in a first illumination mode (e.g., a power saving mode) when the image is operated in the superpixel readout mode, and in a second illumination mode (e.g., an optimal illumination mode) when the image is operated in the single pixel readout mode.

[0017] An embodiment may include capturing a conditional probe image between two successive regular probe images, comparing the conditional probe image with one or more past regular probe

images and/or with one or more past conditional probe images and/or with one or more normal images. A 'conditional probe image' may include a probe image that is captured during a time period that is initially allocated for capturing and transmitting a normal image but, ultimately, a decision is made (e.g., by a controller) not to capture and transmit a normal image during that time. A conditional probe image may be a probe image similar to regular probe image except that a conditional probe image is a probe image that may be captured between two successive, or 'adjacent', regular probe images if a decision is made, e.g., by a controller, that no normal image is to be captured and transmitted between the two successive regular probe images. A past conditional image may refer to a conditional image that is ultimately captured and thus exists and can be compared to other images.

[0018] Determining whether or not to capture a normal image may include predicting movement of the in-vivo device based on previous comparison results and/or previous indications regarding, for example, an anatomical region in which the in-vivo device currently resides in.

[0019] Detection of any pathologically abnormal tissue, or, in general, detection of any event of interest in one or more regular probe images may trigger the capturing and transmission of one normal image, or, in some embodiments, of a series (a burst) of (e.g., predetermined number of) normal images. For example, detection of a pathology (e.g., a polyp candidate, an ulcer, etc.) or a landmark (e.g., ileocecal valve (ICV) or the colon flexures) in at least one regular probe image, or detection of entrance or exit to, or from, a specific segment of the GI tract, or detection of an organ of the GI tract (e.g., stomach, colon) may be regarded as events of interest triggering the capturing and transmission of a normal image or a series (a burst) of normal images. (An 'event of interest', as used herein, refers to an imaged object or image detected, by one or more probe images (regular probe images and/or conditional probe images) and/or normal images, that may include or be landmark in the GI tract, location in the GI tract, segment of the GI tract, organ of the GI tract, a particular pathology (e.g., polyp, ulcer, diverticulum, Crohn' disease, bleeding, etc.) (Other or additional pathologies, locations/sites in the GI tract and GI organs can be regarded as 'events of interest' triggering the capturing and transmission of a normal image or a series (a burst) of normal images.)

[0020] In some embodiments, a score is calculated for each regular probe image, for example based on imaging parameter(s) and/or feature(s) that are computer-detectable in the images, and score values may be used individually or jointly in determining a capturing and transmission of a particular image. (A last calculated score may be used individually or in conjunction with one or more scores that were calculated for past probe images.) An embodiment for capturing and

transmitting images by an in-vivo device swallowed by a subject may include performing, by a controller included in the in-vivo device, the in-vivo device including an imaging pixel array operable in a superpixel readout mode of operation in which the pixel array captures regular probe images by reading clusters of pixels (e.g., a portion, or portions, of the pixel array), and in a single pixel readout mode of operation in which the pixel array captures normal images by reading its pixels individually: (i) operating the pixel array in the superpixel readout mode to capture a regular probe image, and calculating a score for the regular probe image; (ii) if the score of the regular probe image is not a triggering score (e.g., if the value of the score is less than a threshold value), operating the pixel array in the superpixel readout mode and capturing a subsequent regular probe image, and calculating a score for the subsequent regular probe image, and if the score of the subsequent regular probe image is also not a triggering score (e.g., if the value of this score is also less than the threshold value), calculating a difference score representing a difference between the two scores or difference(s) between the regular probe image and the subsequent regular probe image, and if the difference score is also not a triggering difference score (e.g., if the value of the difference score is less than another threshold value), repeating steps (i)-(ii); and (iii) if one of the score of the regular probe image, the score of the subsequent regular probe image and the difference score is a triggering score (e.g., if the value of a score is equal to or greater than the respective threshold value), capturing and transmitting a normal image or a series of normal images by operating the pixels in the single pixel readout mode, and repeating steps (i)-(iii).

[0021] Also provided is a swallowable in-vivo device that includes a pixel array, an illumination source and a controller. The controller may be configured to operate the pixel array and the illumination source in accordance with the methods described herein. The swallowable in-vivo device may also include a sensor in addition to the imaging sensor (pixel array) for sensing a non-image parameter of the GI tract, or to sense a physiological parameter related to the subject swallowing the in-vivo device, or to sense a parameter related to movement of the in-vivo device. The second sensor may be selected from a group of sensors consisting of: a pH sensor, a pressure sensor, a temperature sensor, an accelerometer, a motion sensor, a magnetometer, a magnetic field sensor and a second pixel array. A sensed non-image parameter may be used to corroborate or refute a determination made by using a probe image, or probe images, that a normal image, or a series of normal images should be captured and transmitted.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] Various exemplary embodiments are illustrated in the accompanying figures with the intent that these examples not be restrictive. It will be appreciated that for simplicity and clarity of the illustration, elements shown in the figures referenced below are not necessarily drawn to scale. Also, where considered appropriate, reference numerals may be repeated among the figures to indicate like, corresponding or analogous elements. Of the accompanying figures:

[0023] Fig. 1A shows a block diagram of an in-vivo device according to an example embodiment of the invention;

[0024] Fig. 1B shows an example way to produce a probe image from a pixel array;

[0025] Fig. 2A illustrates a timeline of a series of probe images according to an example embodiment of the invention;

[0026] Fig. 2B illustrates the series of probe images of Fig. 2A with example normal images that are interspersed between them according to an example;

[0027] Fig. 2C illustrates the series of probe images of Fig. 2A with normal images interspersed between them according to another example;

[0028] Fig. 3 illustrates a series of probe images that are interposed by intermediate probe images, and normal images that are interspersed between probe images according to another example embodiment;

[0029] Fig. 4 shows a method for transmitting normal images by an in-vivo device according to an example embodiment;

[0030] Fig. 5 shows a method for transmitting normal images by an in-vivo device according to another example embodiment;

[0031] Fig. 6 shows a method for capturing and transmitting normal images by an in-vivo device during an imaging procedure according to another example embodiment;

[0032] Fig. 7 shows a method for triggering the capturing and transmission of normal images based on one or more probe images;

[0033] Fig. 8 shows a method for capturing and transmitting normal images according to another example embodiment;

[0034] Fig. 9 shows a method of transmitting normal images according to yet another example embodiment; and

[0035] Fig. 10 shows a method of transmitting normal images according to yet another example embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0036] The description that follows provides various details of exemplary embodiments. However, this description is not intended to limit the scope of the claims but instead to explain various principles of the invention and the manner of practicing it.

[0037] In the following description, various aspects of the invention will be described. For purposes of explanation, specific configurations and details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the invention. However, it will also be apparent to one skilled in the art that the invention may be practiced without the specific details presented herein. Furthermore, well-known features may be omitted or simplified in order not to obscure the invention.

[0038] In-vivo imaging devices transmit images to an external receiver using image frames, where each image frame includes data representative of an image captured in vivo by the in-vivo device, and, optionally, data representative of a physiological parameter (e.g., pH, pressure, temperature), or non-imaging parameter, that the in-vivo device may sense by using an on-board sensor. As described below, an image that is captured in order for it to be transmitted may be first stored in a memory buffer, and, when conditions permit, a series of images, which are stored in the memory buffer, may be transmitted in one transmission 'burst'. Therefore, one 'image frame' may, according to the present invention, include multiple images, rather than using the 'one image per frame' method.

[0039] Transmitting data is power consuming, so, to conserve battery energy, it would be beneficial to refrain from transmitting any data when the in-vivo device is stationary (and probably 'sees' the same scene), and also whenever the in-vivo device is moving but there is nothing interesting to transmit to an external receiver.

[0040] Superpixel image segmentation techniques have been known to be useful for segmenting digitized images into discrete pixel clusters to enhance image analysis. A discrete, or separate, pixel cluster, called superpixel, represents, is or consists of, adjacent image pixels that have similar characteristics, such as color, texture, intensity, etc. Various algorithms for superpixel segmentations have been proposed, for example the ones described in "Learning a classification model for segmentation," (X. Ren and J. Malik, in ICCV, 2003); "Efficiently computing a good segmentation," (P. F. Felzenszwalb and D. P. Huttenlocher, 1998); "Mean shift: A robust approach toward feature space analysis," (D. Comaniciu and P. Meer, TPAMI, vol. 24, 2002); "Entropy rate superpixel segmentation," (M.-Y. Liu, O. Tuzell, S. Ramalingam, and R. Chellappa, in CVPR, 2011); "Quick shift and kernel methods for mode seeking," (A. Vedaldi and S. Soatto, in ECCV, 2008); "Color image segmentation," (F. Meyer, in ICIP92, 1992); and in "Turbo pixels: Fast superpixels using

geometric rows," (A. Levinshtein, A. Stere, K. Kutulakos, D. Fleet, S. Dickinson, and K. Siddiqi, TPAMI, 2009). (Information collected from the article "Superpixel Benchmark and Comparison"; by Peer Neubert and Peter Protzel; Chemnitz University of Technology, Department of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology).

[0041] Different superpixel configurations (and associated algorithms) generally involve defining and reading out different clusters of pixels, rather than reading out individual pixels, and are commonly known in the field of digital imaging as "binning". Embodiments of the present invention may use one or more binning configurations (that are also referred to here as 'superpixel configurations') for monitoring the in-vivo device's movement in the GI tract, or to see if there is a change in the scene or scenery imaged by the in-vivo device that justifies capturing and transmitting a normal image, and significant reduction in the power consumption of the device's battery.

[0042] The description herein mentions movement of the in-vivo device in general. However, 'movement' also refers, among other things, to a change in a scene or scenery that the in-vivo device 'sees' (that is imaged by the pixel array) and justifies capturing and transmission of a normal image or a series of normal images. For example, the in-vivo device may be stationary while the GI intestines themselves may move (e.g., contract and distend), thus the imaged scene or scenery, by revealing a new scene or scenery to the in-vivo device, may justify the capturing and transmission of a normal image (or a series of normal images).

[0043] Regardless of the superpixel scheme used, using superpixels speeds up image processing because each superpixel is processed as a whole, rather than having to process separate (and many) pixels individually, and the number of superpixels is by far smaller than the number of individual pixels. For the sake of simplicity and convenience, the description below refers to 'superpixels' as means for only capturing (but not transmitting) regular probe images and, in some embodiments, also conditional probe images. However, the present invention is not limited in this regard, as superpixels may, in some embodiments, also be used to capture and transmit normal images.

[0044] Fig. 1A shows a block diagram of a swallowable in-vivo device **100** according to an example embodiment of the invention. In-vivo device (e.g., capsule type) **100** may include an imager **110** and a controller **120**. Imager **110** may include an image sensor, for example a pixel array that is schematically shown at **130** (e.g., a pixel array may include, or be, a matrix of 256x256 pixels), and a pixel readout circuit **140** for reading, by controller **120**, via a readout bus **150**, the analog signals output by pixel array **130**. In-vivo device **100** may also include an illumination source **112** (for example light emitting diodes – 'LEDs') for illuminating a site for pixel array **130**, and a battery **116** for powering up in-vivo device **100**.

[0045] Pixel readout circuit **140** may include a superpixel readout circuit **142** and a single pixel readout circuit **144**. Superpixel readout circuit **142** may output, for controller **120** to read, superpixel signals such that each superpixel signal represents a number of pixel analog outputs of a cluster of adjacent pixels in pixel array **130**. Single pixel readout circuit **144** may output, for controller **120** to read, single pixel signals such that each single pixel signal represents a pixel output of a single pixel in pixel array **130**.

[0046] Controller **120** may controllably operate imager **110** in a superpixel readout mode of operation in which imager **110** captures images by the readout circuit **140** grouping, or clustering, adjacent pixels in the pixel array to superpixels, and reading each particular superpixel cluster *en masse*; that is, by reading one superpixel signal that represents the entire cluster of adjacent pixels of the particular superpixel. An image that is captured by using the superpixel mode of operation is referred to herein as a ‘probe image’.

[0047] Controller **120** may controllably operate imager **110** in a single pixel readout mode of operation in which imager **110** (that is, pixel array **130**) captures images by the readout circuit **140** reading each pixel of the pixel array individually (rather than collectively, as for a superpixel). An image that is captured by using the single pixel mode of operation is referred to herein as a ‘normal image’. If controller **120** determines to apply the superpixel readout mode, it may send **(150)** a binning (superpixel) control signal to readout circuit **140**, instructing readout circuit **140** to select a particular binning (superpixel) configuration for use. Controller **120** may select a superpixel configuration according to an indicated event of interest. For example, controller **120** may select a relatively ‘sparse’ superpixel configuration when in-vivo device **100** is in a particular site in the GI tract, and a denser superpixel configuration when in-vivo device **100** is in another site in the GI tract. Controller **120** may apply (to imager **110**) one, predetermined, binning configuration, or a binning configuration that is selectable from two or more such schemes. Readout circuit **140** may control the way superpixel readout circuit **142** operates according to the controller’s binning selection instruction, such that pixels in pixel array **130** are clustered to form superpixels in accordance with the controller’s selected binning configuration. Controller **120** may select a binning configuration according to, adapted to or suitable or optimized for, the picture or image parameter or feature of or in the image that may be used, for example, for comparing probe images, or according to the purpose of the probe images comparison process. For example, if the purpose of the comparison is detecting movement of in-vivo device **100**, controller **120** may use a binning configuration that enhances, or is optimized for, movement detection, for example in terms of detection speed, sensitivity and accuracy. Selecting a binning/superpixel configuration means

selecting a particular superpixel segmentation algorithm that sets the pixels' format of the superpixels and the way the values of the formatted superpixels are read out. In another example, if the purpose of the comparison is detecting polyps in the GI tract, controller **120** may use a binning configuration that is more suitable (e.g., optimized) for detecting rounded objects.

[0048] Controller **120** is configured to select (for example according to (e.g., once per) a predetermined time interval, or once per a fixed or preselected, or according to circumstances; e.g., whenever required) a mode of operation for imager **110** from the superpixel readout mode and single pixel readout mode. In one example, controller **120** may be configured to operate the imager in the superpixel readout mode according to a predetermined (probing) time interval (e.g., once per a predetermined or fixed time period) to capture a series of probe images P1, P2, P3,...,Pn, and while the probe images P1, P2, P3,...,Pn are captured, one probe image at a time, controller **120**, starting from a selected probe image Pi ($i > 1$), may compare probe image Pi with one or more past probe images ('past probe image' is any probe image that temporally precedes probe image Pi; images are typically ordered in an image stream by a capture time, but other methods of determining a preceding or past image may be used), and determine, based on the comparison result, whether it should operate imager **110** in the single pixel readout mode to capture, and subsequently transmit, a normal image before a next probe image Pi+1 is captured. Controller **120** may determine whether to capture all or particular normal images by predicting movement of the in-vivo device from previous comparison results and/or from indications regarding an anatomical region (e.g., stomach, small bowel, colon, etc.) in which the in-vivo device currently resides. (Determining whether to capture a normal image, or a series of normal images, may include predicting movement of in-vivo device **100** based on previously calculated image score and/or difference scores.)

[0049] Controller **120**, or other processors, may be configured to carry out embodiments of the invention by for example including dedicated circuitry or executing software or code stored for example in a memory.

[0050] Comparing probe image Pi with the one or more past (preceding) probe images by controller **120** may include comparing an image parameter or an image feature related to, found in or derived from the probe images. An image parameter or feature in an image may characterize, or indicate, the in-vivo device's spatial orientation and/or whereabouts in the GI system at the time the probe image is captured. An image parameter that controller **120** may use in the probe image comparison process may be any imaging, or imager, operational parameter related to, for example, the operation of imager **110**, for example light intensity, light amplifier gain, a particular color, light exposure time, etc. An image feature that controller **120** may use in the probe image comparison process may be

any feature that, for example, can be, or is, visually or computationally (or otherwise) conspicuous in the images subject of the comparison, for example it may be a line (e.g., representing a tissue fold line, a wrinkle line, etc.), an object (e.g., polyp), a shadow (e.g., between tissue folds) or a line(s) pattern that can be detected in the images being compared. Controller **120** may use such parameters and features as a reference to (e.g., based on which controller **120** can) determine or estimate movement and/or speed and/or any other physical condition or state of in-vivo device **100**. Controller **120** may operate imager **110** in the single pixel readout mode every time controller **120** determines that the compared picture parameter or feature related to, found in or derived from the probe images indicates that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved. As used throughout the description, the phrase “indication that a device is moving, or has moved” may mean “indication that the in-vivo device is moving relative to a scene or scenery that is captured, or imaged, by imager **110**, or indication that the scene or scenery, as captured by the imager, is changing or has changed”.

[0051] In-vivo device **100** may include one or more additional sensors; e.g., sensor(s) **160**, to sense or measure, for example, a non-image parameter (e.g., physiological parameter related to the subject swallowing in-vivo device **100**; e.g., non-image parameter of the GI tract), or, for example, a parameter related to the condition or state of the in-vivo device. The non-image parameter may be any parameter selected from the group consisting of: movement of the in-vivo device, acceleration of the in-vivo device, pH, pressure and temperature (to mention a few parameters). An imaging parameter (as opposed to an image parameter which is a parameter identifiable or detectable in images), for example, an imaging amplifier gain and an imaging light exposure time, may be used to compare between images, for example by calculating a score for each image and using the scores in the comparison process. Sensor **160** may include one or more sensors. For example, sensor **160** may include an accelerometer sensor to sense movement of the in-vivo device, and a pH sensor to sense the location of the in-vivo device in the GI tract.

[0052] Controller **120** may use output signal(s) of sensor **160** to corroborate or confirm, or refute, the determination that the compared image parameter or feature related to, found in or derived from the compared probe images indicates that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved. For example, if a comparison of probe images indicates that in-vivo device **100** is moving, but a pressure measurement measured by sensor **160** indicates that it is not moving, or vice versa, controller **120** may determine that in-vivo device **100** is not moving. That is, controller **120** may determine that in-vivo device **100** is, indeed, moving or has moved based on the two example indications. For example, controller **120** may determine that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved only if both

instances (the probe images comparison result and the sensor readings) simultaneously indicate that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved. Only then controller **120** may operate imager **110** in the single pixel mode and transmit a normal image or a series of normal images. Otherwise (e.g., movement of in-vivo device **100** is refuted or inconclusive), controller **120** may operate imager **110** in the superpixel readout mode and capture another regular probe image.

[0053] Sensor **160** may be or may include a device (e.g., sensor, detector or transducer) that can directly indicate movement of in-vivo device **100**. For example, sensor **160** may be or may include an accelerometer (e.g., one-, two- or three-dimensional accelerometer), a magnetometer, a magnetic field sensing device, etc. Such a device may be used solely to determine movement of in-vivo device **100**, or in conjunction with an image-based movement detection. Such an on-board device may directly sense absolute movement and relative location or orientation of in-vivo device **100**, for example relative to an external coordinate system. Using an output signal of such a device (e.g., sensor, detector or transducer) may enable controller **120** to corroborate or refute an initial probe image(s) based determination that in-vivo device **100** moved relative to the GI site the in-vivo device is at, or that a scene has moved relative to the in-vivo device. Sensor **160** may be used to sense a non-image parameter of the GI tract or of the in-vivo device itself, and controller **120** may use the sensory information to corroborate, or refute, an indication that the in-vivo device is moving.

[0054] While in-vivo device **100** is in the GI tract it may take pictures of bubbles or content by using bubble and content detector **190** (e.g. implemented by controller **120** such that detector **190** may in some embodiments be controller **120**, or may be another unit). ('Content' - stool, feces, excreta, etc. that may be anywhere in the GI tract.) Bubble and content detector **190** may include an algorithm that is designed to detect bubbles, and another algorithm that is designed to detect content. In some embodiments, controller **120** is configured to detect an absolute movement of in-vivo device **100**. Controller **120** may use various sensory information to determine whether content or detected bubbles in the GI tract, which are detected by bubbles and content detector **190**, move relative to the in-vivo device, or it is the in-vivo device that moves relative to the content or bubbles. If it is the content or bubbles that move relative to the in-vivo device then, controller **120** may negate (refute) other indications (e.g., image-based indication) that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved. (The discrepant movement indication is to be temporally adjacent to the movement indication in order to refute the movement indication. That is, if a time difference between a discrepant movement indication and a movement indication is relatively long; e.g., in the order of hundreds of milliseconds, the discrepant movement indication may not refute the movement indication.) In other embodiments, controller **120** is configured to detect relative movement of in-

vivo device **100**. In these embodiments, controller **120** may determine whether the scene or scenery, as captured by imager **110** (by pixel array **130**), is changing or has changed regardless of whether it is/was the content, or bubbles, that is moving or moved, or the in-vivo device.

[0055] In some embodiments, a change from a scene or scenery with content (e.g., excretion) or bubbles to a scene or scenery without content or bubbles while the capsule stands still (a condition that can be sensed by, for example, an on-board movement detector (e.g., accelerometer) or by a second pixel array) may trigger capturing and transmission of a normal image, or a series of normal images, by in-vivo device **100**.

[0056] As described herein, the process of taking probe images is a battery energy saving process, because probe images require less resources (e.g., less illumination, less processing, etc.) than normal images, and, in addition, probe images are not transmitted to an external receiver. To make this process even more frugal in terms of battery energy consumption, probe images may be captured by controller **120** operating illumination source **112** in a first operation mode (e.g., power saving mode), which is an operation mode in which controller **120** may operate illumination source **112** with the lowest light intensity possible that still enables controller **120** to systematically assess probe images individually and to compare between probe images (for example by using the picture or image parameter or feature that is related to, found in or derived from the probe images), for example to detect movement of in-vivo device **100** or changes in a scene or in a scenery, or any event of interest. (Probe images may be used; e.g., compared, for other purposes, for example to detect a polyp or another pathology, or another event of interest, after which controller **120** may increase the normal images capturing and transmission rate, for example progressively or stepwise, at which controller **120** may capture and transmit normal images as controller **120** detects (e.g., by using probe images and maybe other sensory information), for example, movement of in-vivo device **100** or any other event of interest.)

[0057] A second battery power mode is a full power mode (or normal power mode, or optimal power mode), which is an operation mode in which controller **120** operates illumination source **112** to provide optimal, or normal, light conditions for capturing normal images as best as possible. Controller **120** may determine to operate illumination source **112** in the power saving mode or in the optimal power mode depending on the type of image that is to be captured – a probe image or a normal image. In-vivo device **100** may include a light control circuit (not shown in Fig. 1A) that controller **120** may use to transition illumination source **112** between the power saving mode and the power normal mode. In-vivo device **100** may also include a transceiver **114** that controller **120** may use to transmit normal images (with or without sensory information that is obtained from sensor

160). (Probe images and conditional probe images are not transmitted by the in-vivo transmitter.) Controller **120** may use transceiver **114** to receive data (e.g., instructions) from an external system, for example to change a mode of operation of, for example, imager **110**, illumination source **112**, etc., or controller **120** may decide a mode of operation in-situ, based on processing of various ‘on-board’ sensory information that in-vivo device **110** may collect autonomously.

[0058] In-vivo device **100** may include a memory buffer **180**, for example, for storing normal images and metadata. Controller **120** may operate pixel array **130** in the single pixel readout mode to capture normal images, and store captured normal image in memory buffer **180**. On the one hand, memory buffer **180** is filled by controller **120** with normal images, and, on the other hand, controller **120** may empty memory buffer **180** from normal images by transmitting buffered normal images that are stored in memory buffer **180**. Controller **120** may use transceiver **114** to transmit buffered normal images according to a transmission queue, or transmission order, whenever in-vivo device **100** can transmit data. Capturing and transmission of a normal image or a series of normal images may include storing each captured normal image in memory buffer **180** and orderly transmitting stored normal images according to a transmission queue. ‘Orderly’ may mean transmitting stored normal images according to a time of capture of the normal images, with the first captured normal image being the first to be transmitted, the second captured normal image being the second to be transmitted, and so on. If images are transmitted using a ‘one-image-per-one frame’ method, then image frames are transmitted according to the capture time of the respective images. If multiple images are transmitted in a frame, the image data within the frame may be arranged according to, e.g., the order of their capture.

[0059] Storing normal images in memory buffer **180** is advantageous, for example, in cases where the normal images capturing rate is higher than the maximum images transmission rate. (The capturing rate of probe images is, or can be designed to be, higher; e.g., 64 images per second, than the images transmission rate, and it may occur that, at times, a few successive probe images result in successive normal images. However, since normal images cannot be transmitted as fast, at least some of them may have to be buffered and controllably transmitted whenever possible.)

[0060] Fig. 1B shows an example way to produce a probe image by using a pixel array **170**. Pixel array **170** includes red pixels (designated as ‘r’ pixels), green pixels (designated as ‘g’ pixels) and blue pixels (designated as ‘b’ pixels). In the example of Fig. 1B, pixel array **170** includes a matrix of 16x16 pixels. In the single pixel readout configuration pixels of pixel array **170** are read out individually, thus producing, for example, 256 analog signals. However, pixel array **170** may be partitioned to, for example, 16 (4x4) superpixels, where each superpixel includes a pixel subset, or

pixel cluster, that includes 64 ‘basic’ pixels. An example superpixel is shown at **172**. Signals that are output from the four red pixels of superpixel **172** may be read as one signal that represents the red color of superpixel **172**. (The red color representation of superpixel **172** is shown at **172(R)**.) Similarly, signals that are output from the eight green pixels of superpixel **172** may be read as one signal that represents the green color of superpixel **172**. (The green color representation of superpixel **172** is shown at **172(G)**.) Similarly, signals that are output from the four blue pixels of superpixel **172** may be read as one signal that represents the blue color of superpixel **172**. (The blue color representation of superpixel **172** is shown at **172(B)**.) The red signal, the blue signal and the green signal of each superpixel may be electrically converted into a color signal that represents the color of the entire superpixel **172**. Using this superpixel configuration, the number of signals that represent pixel array **170** can be reduced, for example, from 256 to 16, which is beneficial, for example, in terms of significantly reducing image processing time and power saving. (Other, or several, superpixel configurations may be used, and a particular superpixel configuration may be selected, for example by controller **120**, for use at a given time from a group of superpixel configurations according to a predetermined condition that may be related to a landmark in the GI tract, or to a segment or organ of the GI tract, or to a pathology; e.g., polyp, ulcer, diverticulum, Crohn’s disease, bleeding, etc.)

[0061] Fig. 2A schematically illustrates a timeline **200** of a series **202** of probe images according to an example embodiment of the invention. Fig. 2A is described in association with Fig. 1A. For the sake of demonstration it is assumed that in-vivo device **100** and the scene or scenery that in-vivo device **100** images, are stationary throughout of image series **202**, so that Fig. 2A shows a series of (regular) probe images (image series **202**) but not normal images. That is, when in-vivo device **100** is stationary during a clinical procedure, or a series of probe images captured by in-vivo device **100** suggest that the scene is stationary, or the scenery has not changed, this means that there is no reason to capture and transmit a normal (pixel wise ‘full-size’) image, thus saving processing resources and time, as well as battery power. (The stationary condition of the in-vivo device may be detected ‘indirectly’, for example by using probe images, or ‘directly’, for example by using a movement sensor (e.g., an accelerometer), or this condition may be detected by using both probe images and a movement sensor.)

[0062] In some embodiments, detection of any pathologically abnormal tissue segment, or, in general, detection (by a controller; e.g., controller **120** of in-vivo device **100**) of any event of interest, pathologically or otherwise, in a single regular probe image, or in more than one regular probe images, may trigger (e.g., cause controller **120** to initiate) the capturing and transmission of

one normal image, or, in some embodiments, the capturing and transmission of a series (e.g., a predetermined number) of normal images. For example, detection of a potential polyp in at least one regular probe image, or detection of entrance or exit to, or from, a specific segment of the GI tract may cause a controller (e.g., controller **120** of in-vivo device **100**) to trigger the capturing and transmission of a normal image, or capturing and transmission of a series of normal images, for example a series of predetermined number of normal images, for example a series of six normal images. The predetermined number of normal images in a series of normal images may depend on, for example, the type of event of interest (e.g., type of pathology or location of the in-vivo device in the GI tract) that is detected by one or more regular probe images.

[0063] When in-vivo device **100** is swallowed, controller **120** may initially start operating image **110** in the superpixel readout mode to capture one probe image at a time, starting at time t_1 when pixel array **130** captures probe image P1 (shown at **210/1**). At time t_2 , controller **120** operates in-vivo image **110** in the superpixel readout mode again to capture a subsequent (e.g., a second) probe image (probe image P2, as shown at **210/2**), according to a time interval **220** (e.g., according to a schedule dictated by, for example, time interval **220**). At time t_3 , controller **120** operates in-vivo image **110** again in the superpixel readout mode to capture a subsequent (third) probe image (probe image P3, as shown at **210/3**), and so on.

[0064] After controller **120** obtains the second probe image (probe image **210/2**) at time t_2 , controller **120** may compare an image parameter or feature in, related to or derived from probe image **210/2** with a corresponding image parameter or feature in probe image **210/1**, for example, to determine whether in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved. Since in-vivo device **100** is stationary (per the assumption above), control **120** refrains from operating pixel array **130** in the single pixel readout mode; that is, controller **120** refrains from capturing a normal image, and prepares for the subsequent probe image.

[0065] Similarly, after controller **120** obtains the third probe image (probe image **210/3**), at time t_3 , controller **120** may compare an image parameter or feature in, related to or derived from probe image **210/3** with a corresponding image parameter or feature in any of the preceding probe images **210/1** and **210/2**, or in both probe images, for example, to determine whether in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved. Since in-vivo device **100** is stationary (per the assumption above), control **120** refrains again from operating pixel array **130** in the single pixel readout mode; that is, controller **120** refrains, again, from capturing a normal image. The same process may be repeated for every probe image in series **202** of probe images. With respect to Fig. 2A, controller **120** may operate

illumination source **112** only in the power saving mode, as only probe images are captured. (Per the example described above no normal images are captured in Fig. 2A.)

[0066] Controller **120** may initiate capturing of probe images according to (once every) predetermined time interval or time period **220**. In some embodiments, controller **120** may operate imager **110** in the superpixel readout mode (and illumination source **112** in the power saving mode) to obtain 64 probe images per second, so that the time interval (**220**) is 15.625 milliseconds (1/64 second).

[0067] Fig. 2B shows the series of probe images **202** of Fig. 2A with two example normal images that are interposed between them. Fig. 2B is described in association with Fig. 2A and Fig. 1A. After controller **120** operates imager **110** at time t_2 to capture probe image **210/2** controller may compare probe image **210/2** with probe image **210/1** (for example it may compare a parameter or feature in, related to or derived from them). Assuming that the comparison result indicates to controller **120** that in-vivo device **100** is moving at time t_2 , or it moved between times t_1 and t_2 , controller **120** operates imager **110** in the single pixel readout mode to capture a normal image **230** before it operates imager **110** again in the superpixel readout mode to capture the next scheduled probe image (probe image **210/3**), for example according to a predetermined time interval **220**, or once per a time period.

[0068] After normal image **230** is captured, controller **120** transmits the normal image, for example to an example receiver, during transmission time **240**. Controller **120** may temporally schedule the capturing and transmission of the normal image to be between capturing of a current probe image (e.g., probe image **210/2**) and capturing of a subsequent probe image (e.g., probe image **210/3**, which is subsequent to probe image **210/2**). Controller **120** may do that according to a 'normal image work cycle', or time period **250** of in-vivo device **100**. (Reference numeral **204** denotes a normal image transmission cycle that, as described herein, is variable; that is, its temporal length depends on what probe images **210** captures (images), so normal image transmission cycle **204** may be 'very long' in some instances (when the events of interest are sparse) and 'very short' in others (when the events of interest occur often), and typically between these lengths.)

[0069] At time t_3 controller **120** operates imager **110** to capture probe image **210/3**, and, after comparing it to one or more of past probe images **210/1** and **210/2** (the two probe images previously captured), it determines that in-vivo device **100** is stationary again, or has stopped, and, therefore, controller **120** determines to refrain from operating imager **110** in the superpixel readout mode, so that no normal image is captured, nor does one transmitted, at that time. According to the example timeline shown in Fig. 2B a similar decision is made by controller **120** with respect to time instants

t4 through t7, so in-vivo device **100** does not capture (and, therefore, it does not transmit) normal images during the time period t4-t7. This condition changes at time t8.

[0070] After controller **120** operates imager **110** at time t8 to capture probe image **210/8** controller **120** may compare probe image **210/8** with any one, or more than one, of probe images **210/1** through **210/7**. For example, controller **120** may compare probe image **210/8** only with probe image **210/7**, or with probe images **210/7** and **210/6**, etc. Assuming that the comparison result indicates to controller **120** that in-vivo device **100** is moving at time t8, or it moved between times t7 and t8, controller **120** operates imager **110** in the single pixel readout mode to capture a normal image **260** before it operates imager **110** again in the superpixel readout mode to capture the next scheduled probe image (probe image **210/9**, not shown in the drawing).

[0071] After in-vivo device **100** captures normal image **260** controller **120** transmits normal image **260**, for example to an example receiver, during transmission time **270**. Controller **120** may time the capturing and transmission of the normal image between acquisitions of the currently last probe image (e.g., probe image **210/7**) and the currently subsequent, next or scheduled probe image (e.g., probe image **210/9**), and do that using the same normal image work cycle **250**.

[0072] As demonstrated by Fig. 2B, refraining from transmitting normal images whenever in-vivo device **100** is stationary or introduces negligible movement, for example between time instant t3 and t7, saves a considerable amount of battery energy. Battery energy that is saved this way enables in-vivo device **100** to transmit normal images at high rates for longer periods than is the case with conventional in-vivo devices, as exemplified by Fig. 2C, which is described below.

[0073] Fig. 2C illustrates the series of probe images of Figs. 2A-2B with normal images interposed between them according to another example. In the example of Fig. 2C controller **120** determined at or for times t2, t3, t4, t5 and t6 that in-vivo device **100** moved after respectively capturing and evaluating probe images **210/2**, **210/3**, **210/4**, **210/5** and **210/6**. Accordingly, controller **120** operated imager **110** in the superpixel readout mode to capture and transmit (Tx) a consecutive series **290** of normal images **280**, **282**, **284**, **286** and **288** according to the normal image work cycle **250**.

[0074] As exemplified in Figs. 2A-2C, in-vivo device **100** does not operate according to any predetermined image capturing rate or frame transmission rate. Instead, controller **120** captures and transmits normal images ('worthy' images) 'on demand', or whenever circumstances justify capturing and transmitting such images. Controller **120** may decide to capture and transmit normal images on individual bases, regardless of on any predetermined image capturing or image transmitting rate, and thus produce an ad-hoc, instantaneous, image capturing and transmitting rate that can be between zero and a maximum rate that is technically supported by the in-vivo device.

The result of such image transmission scheme is that image transmission rate is flexibly and unpredictably variable according to the circumstances. For example, assuming a predetermined probe images time interval **220** is equal to 15.625 milliseconds (msec.), the highest rate, R , at which normal images can be captured and transmitted is sixty four ($R_{\max}=64$ FPS) (that is, a normal image may be captured and transmitted every 15.625msec., that is, one normal image per each probe image), as consecutive series **290** of normal images **280**, **282**, **284**, **286** and **288** (Fig. 2C) demonstrates.

[0075] The other extreme in the images capturing and transmission rate, R , is zero ($R=0$ FPS), as Fig. 2A demonstrates; that is, when no normal images are captured for a relatively long time (e.g., for a few seconds or minutes). Fig. 2B demonstrates an example of ‘moderate’ (less than the maximum available) capturing and transmission rate, R , where the image capturing and transmission rate R of normal images is between these two extreme rates, in this example it is 12.8 images per second ($1/[5 \times 15.625 \text{ msec}]$). Controller **120** may change the normal image capturing (and transmitting) rate R (per, for example, movement of in-vivo device **100**) stepwise across multiple rates, where rate R may be calculated using the formula $R=1/(K \times T_p)$, where K is the number of regular probe images that are captured after transmission of a particular normal image and before a subsequent normal image is captured; T_p is the predetermined time interval, shown at **220**, from one regular probe image to another). Returning to the example above, for $K=1$, $R=64\text{FPS}$ ($1/15.625\text{msec.}$); for $K=2$, $R=32\text{FPS}$ ($1/(2 \times 15.625\text{msec.})$); for $K=3$, $R=21.3\text{FPS}$ ($1/(3 \times 15.625\text{msec.})$); for $K=4$, $R=16\text{FPS}$ ($1/(4 \times 15.625\text{msec.})$); for $K=5$ (as in Fig. 2B), $R=12.8\text{FPS}$ ($1/(5 \times 15.625\text{msec.})$), and so on.

[0076] The capturing and transmission rate of normal images may change between zero and the maximum rate available (64 in the example described above) depending on the determinations of controller **120** regarding movement (for example) of in-vivo device **100**, or changes in the scene or scenery imaged by the in-vivo device. As explained herein, controller **120** does not set, use or operate according to any predetermined image transmission rate, as this rate is only a post-factum result of the ‘probe image by probe image’ determination process, thus it is consequential. If normal images are first stored and accumulated in a memory buffer (e.g., in memory buffer **180**), it may occur that multiple images awaiting transmission may be transmitted as one (or in one), long, ‘image frame’. The images transmission rate cannot be set in advance because normal images may be accumulated in the memory buffer and transmitted according to changing circumstances (e.g., changing quality of the communication channel, availability of resources inside the in-vivo device, etc.).

[0077] Fig. 3 illustrates a timeline **300** showing an example series of ‘regular’ probe images **310/i** similar to regular probe image **210/i** of Figs. 2A-2C that are interposed by example conditional probe images (**320/i**), and example normal images **330**, **350**, **360** and **380**, that are interspersed between probe images according to another example embodiment. (By ‘interspersed between probe images’ is meant temporally located between two probe images, or between two conditional probe images, or between a probe image and a conditional probe image.) Fig. 3 is described in association with Fig. 1A.

[0078] Reference numerals **310/i** ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) denote a series of probe images that may be similar to, for example, probe images **210/1**, **210/2**, ..., **210/n** of Figs. 2A-2C. By way of example, Fig. 3 shows three conditional probe images: reference numeral **320/1** denotes a first conditional probe image that is temporally interposed between probe images **310/3** and **310/4**; reference numeral **320/2** denotes a second conditional probe image that is temporally interposed between probe images **310/5** and **310/6**, and reference numeral **320/3** denotes a third conditional probe image that is interposed between probe images **310/6** and **310/7**.

[0079] Controller **120** may initially set imager **110** to capture ‘regular’ probe images **310/i** according to a predetermined time interval **302**, as in Fig. 2A. However, per the example of Fig. 3, if controller **120** determines at time t_3 that in-vivo device **100** is not moving at time t_3 , or it has not moved until time t_3 , controller **120** may use the time period **304** initially allocated for a normal image to capture, at time t_3 , another probe image (conditional probe image **320/1**). That is, controller **120** uses imager **110** to capture an unscheduled probe image between two successive regular probe images **310/i** only if there is no justification to capture and transmit a normal image during that time, hence the term ‘conditional probe image’. Conditional probe image **320/1** is captured at time t_3 , which is a middle time between time instant t_3 (corresponding to the currently last regular probe image **310/3**) and time instant t_4 (which corresponds to the next scheduled regular probe image **310/4**).

[0080] If controller **120** determines that a particular captured conditional probe image does not indicate, in conjunction with another one or more past probe images (conditional or not), that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved, controller **120** captures the next regular probe image in a timely manner, according to the initial, predefined, schedule. However, if controller **120** determines that a particular captured conditional probe image indicates that the in-vivo device is moving or has moved, controller **120** executes a normal image work cycle subsequently to the capturing of the last conditional probe image, and delays the capturing of the next regular probe image for a reason that

is described below. A conditional probe image may be compared with a past regular probe image and/or with a past conditional probe images and/or with a past normal image.

[0081] A fixed time width (T) is allocated to normal image work cycle **370**, which is sufficient for both capturing a normal image and transmitting that image. This time width (T) may occupy most of the time period **304** between successive regular probe images; that is, most of the predetermined time interval **302** allocated for regular probe images. As shown in Fig. 3, the time period **370** allocated for a normal image work cycles is greater than the time spacing **306** between each conditional probe image and any adjacent regular probe image. Since controller **120** cannot capture the next regular probe image while it captures and transmits a normal image according to the specified normal image work cycle, controller **120** has to wait a time period **370** before it can do so, and, as describes above, time period **370** is wider than time spacing **306**.

[0082] At time t_5 , controller **120** determines that in-vivo device **100** is not moving, or has not moved, and, therefore, controller **120** sets imager **110** to capture conditional probe image **320/2** at time t_5' , which is a time instant located between the currently last regular probe image **310/5** and the next scheduled regular probe image **310/6**. However, at time t_5' controller **120** determines, by using conditional probe image **320/2**, that in-vivo device **100** is moving, or has moved. Therefore, controller **120** captures normal image **360** and transmits it during transmission period **362**. As shown in Fig. 3, capturing normal image **360** and transmitting it during time period **362** enables controller **120** to capture regular probe image **310/6** only after an extended time period **308** (that is, at time t_6'). Time period **308** is extended relative to (it is longer than) the initially scheduled time period **306**, which is shorter. (Time instant t_6' is delayed with respect to time t_6 in Figs. 2A-2C.) At time t_6' , controller **120** determines to refrain from capturing and transmitting a normal image and, therefore, controller **120** may reuse the predetermined interval time allocated for regular probe images as a basis for continuing capturing probe images, for example for capturing conditional probe image **320/3** and subsequent regular probe image **310/7**. If another conditional probe image indicates to controller **120** that in-vivo device **100** is moving, or has moved, controller **120** captures and transmits another normal image (using the same predefined work cycle **370**) and, again, delays the capturing of the next regular probe image until after the transmission of the normal image ends.

[0083] Fig. 4 shows a method for transmitting normal images by an in-vivo device according to an example embodiment. (Fig. 4 is described in association with Fig. 1A.) At step 410, controller **120** may check whether an imaging procedure is to be, or has been, terminated. If it is not to be terminated, or has not been terminated (this condition is shown as “No” at step 410), controller **120** may, at step 420, operate pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode and, using this pixel

readout mode, controller **120** may capture a regular probe image, P_i . At step 430, controller **120** compares the regular probe image with past regular probe image(s), that is, if there is at least one previously captured regular probe image to compare it to. At step 440, controller **120** checks whether the comparison result indicates that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved. If controller **120** determines that the comparison result indicates that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 440), controller **120** operates pixel array **130** in the single pixel readout mode and, using this pixel readout mode, controller **120** may capture and transmit (e.g., to an external receiver), at step 450, a normal image or a series (burst) of normal images. (A burst of normal images (‘image burst’ for short) may include one normal image or more than one normal image; e.g., three normal images, five normal images, etc.) However, if controller **120** determines that the comparison result does not indicate that in-vivo device **100** is moving or that in-vivo device **100** has not moved (this condition is shown as “No” at step 440), controller **120** may continue to operate pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode and capture, at step 420, another (a subsequent) regular probe image, P_{i+1} . The highest FPS rate may occur when each regular probe image results in the transmission of a normal image. The FPS capturing and transmission rate may be zero when none of the regular probe images results in the transmission of a normal image.

[0084] Fig. 5 shows a method for transmitting normal images by an in-vivo device according to another example embodiment. (Fig. 5 is described in association with Fig. 1A.) At step 510, controller **120** may check whether an imaging procedure is to be, or has been, terminated. If it is not to be terminated, or has not been terminated (this condition is shown as “No” at step 510), controller **120** may, at step 520, operate pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode and, using this pixel readout mode, controller **120** may capture a regular probe image, P_i . At step 530, controller **120** compares the regular probe image with past regular probe image(s) and/or with past conditional probe image(s), that is, if there is at least one previously captured regular probe image and/or conditional probe image(s) to compare it to. At step 540, controller **120** checks whether the comparison result indicates that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved. If controller **120** determines that the comparison result indicates that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 540), controller **120** may operate pixel array **130** in the single pixel readout mode and, using this pixel readout mode, controller **120** may capture and transmit (e.g., to an external receiver), at step 550, a normal image or a series (burst) of normal images. (An image burst may include one normal image or more than one normal image; e.g., three normal images, five normal images, etc.). However, if controller **120** determines that the comparison result does not indicate that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has not moved (this condition is shown as

“No” at step 540), controller **120** may continue to operate pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode in order to capture, at step 560, a conditional probe image.

[0085] At step 570, controller **120** compares the conditional probe image with past regular probe image(s) and/or with past conditional probe image(s), that is, if there is at least one previously captured regular probe image and/or conditional probe image(s) to compare it to. At step 580, controller **120** checks whether the comparison result indicates that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved. If controller **120** determines that the comparison result indicates that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has moved (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 580), controller **120** may operate pixel array **130** in the single pixel readout mode and, using this pixel readout mode, controller **120** may capture and transmit (e.g., to an external receiver), at step 550, a normal image or a series (burst) of normal images. However, if controller **120** determines that the comparison result does not indicate that in-vivo device **100** is moving or has not moved (this condition is shown as “No” at step 580), controller **120**, by returning to step 520, may reuse the superpixel readout mode of pixel array **130** in order to capture a new (e.g., subsequent) regular probe image.

[0086] A difference between the methods shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 is that the time spacing (time window) between the capturing time of a conditional probe image and the capturing time of a regular probe image is less, or shorter, than the predetermined time interval of the regular probe images. Another difference is that while regular probe images are always captured (according to a predetermined time interval), hence the term ‘regular probe images’, conditional probe images are captured only if a regular probe image does not result in a capturing and transmission of a normal image, hence the term ‘conditional probe image, in which case controller **120** may utilize the time slot between adjacent regular probe images to capture an ‘earlier’ probe image (instead of capturing a normal image). (A conditional probe image may be thought of as an earlier probe image, or an un-prescheduled probe image.) A conditional probe image may be thought of as a regular probe image that is captured (and used) earlier than originally scheduled by the predetermined time interval governing capturing of the regular images.

[0087] Referring to Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, it may occur that the result of comparing between any two particular regular probe images, or between any regular probe image and conditional probe image, or between any two conditional probe images would result in an image burst that includes one or more normal images. The number of normal images that are to be captured and transmitted in an image burst may be predetermined and depend on the event indicated, or detected, by the comparison result. For example, if two or more regular probe images are compared and the comparison result(s) indicates, with relatively high probability (e.g., higher than 70%), detection of,

for example, a polyp, then it may be predetermined to capture and transmit an image burst that includes, for example, six normal images in order to ensure that the GI 'site' suspected to be a polyp and its 'close' environment are imaged, rather being missed by the in-vivo device. In another example, if a regular probe image is compared to another regular probe image and the comparison result suggests the detection of, for example, disseminated disease (e.g., Crohn's disease, bleeding, etc.), then it may be predetermined to capture and transmit an image burst that includes, for example, twenty five normal images in order to enable evaluation of the severity of the disease.

[0088] Figs. 4 and 5, by way of example, show that regular probe images and conditional probe images can be compared in order to detect movement of an in-vivo device, and that movement of the in-vivo device can be used to trigger capturing and transmission of normal images. In a more general case, the trigger to the capturing and transmission of normal images may be any predetermined event, and the event that triggers a capturing and transmission of one or more (e.g., burst) normal images may be detected by using one or more probe images, and, optionally, also normal images.

[0089] Fig. 6 shows a method for capturing and transmitting normal images by an in-vivo device during an imaging procedure according to another example embodiment. (Fig. 6 is described in association with Fig. 1A.) The method shown in Fig. 6 includes triggering the capturing and transmission of normal images based on one regular probe image at a time; that is, based on individual regular probe images.

[0090] Controller **120** may use pixels readout circuit **140** to operate imager **110** in the superpixel readout mode according to a time interval in order to capture a series of regular probe images designated as P1, P2, P3,...,Pn. (Operating imager **110** in a particular pixel readout mode and operating pixel array **130** in that particular pixel readout mode are analogous in that both instances may have the same result, which is capturing a regular probe image whenever the superpixel readout mode is used, and capturing (and transmitting) a normal image, or a series of normal images, whenever the single pixel readout mode is used.)

[0091] At step 610, controller **120** checks whether the imaging procedure is still on. If the imaging procedure is still on (this condition is shown as "No" at step 610), controller **120** may, at step 620, operate pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode and, using this pixel readout mode, controller **120** may capture a regular probe image, P_i, which, as described herein, is frugal in terms of resources and battery power use. At step 630, controller **120** may detect a feature, or features, in the captured regular probe image (P_i) and, at step 640, controller **120** may calculate an image score, S_i, for that regular probe image based on, or using, the detected feature(s). A 'feature', or a 'parameter',

in an image may be anything in the image (e.g., a particular color or color combination, discernible boundary or boundaries that define an image shape, an organ or lines, a particular image property or parameter; e.g., pixel values, imager parameter; e.g., gain, light exposure time, etc.) that may be or represent anything of clinical or pathological importance, for example polyps, ulcers, etc., or an organ of the GI tract, or a landmark or location in the GI tract, etc. Typically, a combination or set of features may be required in order to detect something of clinical or pathological importance, or to detect a usable landmark.

[0092] The feature, or features, which controller **120** may be configured or trained to detect at step 630, may be indicative of, related to or represent a ‘triggering event’, or an event of interest, that may be selected from the group consisting of, for example: movement of the in-vivo device, a particular GI segment or location in the GI tract the in-vivo device is at, a particular landmark in the GI tract, a pathology (e.g., polyp, ulcer, etc.), a changed scene (or scenery), etc. (A ‘triggering event’ means herein an event of interest that a probe image or a group of successive probe images captures, which result in capturing and transmission of one normal image or of a series (‘burst’) of normal images.)

[0093] Controller **120** may calculate image score S_i at step 640, by applying, for example, a rule-based system, or one or more classification methods (e.g., support vector machines (“SVM”), decision trees, etc.), or any combination thereof, to the detected features. The value of image score S_i may be, or represent, a probability that the probe image has captured a triggering event. A ‘triggering score’ is a score value that is equal to or greater than a predetermined threshold value above which it is determined or concluded that the probe image has captured a triggering event (e.g., an event of interest).

[0094] At step 650, controller **120** checks whether score S_i is a triggering score. If controller **120** determines that the score is a triggering score (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 650), controller **120** operates pixel array **130** in the single pixel readout mode and, using this pixel readout mode, controller **120** captures and transmits (e.g., to an external receiver), at step 660, a normal image, or a series of normal images. Then, if the imaging procedure has not yet terminated (per step 610), controller **120** may repeat (670) steps 620, 630, that is, it may operate pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode and capture a subsequent regular probe image, P_{i+1} , then it may detect feature(s) in regular probe image P_{i+1} , calculate a score for regular probe image, P_{i+1} , and so on.

[0095] However, if controller **120** determines that the score is not a triggering score (this condition is shown as “No” at step 650), which means that no normal image is to be captured, controller **120** continues to operate pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode in order to capture a next regular

probe image, P_{i+1} . Controller **120** may repeat steps 620 through 660 until the imaging procedure is terminated at step 610. As exemplified by Fig. 6, capturing and transmission of a normal image (or of a series of normal images) is conditional because these operations may take place only when this is justified clinically, per the latest captured regular probe image or normal image, and/or per one or more regular probe images that were captured already and/or per one or more normal images that were already captured.

[0096] In some embodiments, after a particular score is determined to be a triggering score, controller **120** may capture and transmit a normal image, or a series (a burst) of predetermined number of normal images, with the number of normal images being fixed or dependent on one or more factors. For example, the number of normal images in an image burst may depend on the location of the in-vivo device in the GI tract, or on the type of pathology in the probe image, or on a landmark detected by using the probe image (or by using a normal image), etc. (An image burst may include any number of normal images, including one normal image.)

[0097] While Fig. 4 shows a method for triggering capturing and transmission of normal images based on comparison between probe images, and Fig. 6 shows a method for triggering capturing and transmission of normal images basically based on one regular probe image at a time, Fig. 7 shows a method for triggering the capturing and transmission of normal images based on one or more probe images. That is, a decision to capture and transmit a normal image (or a normal image burst) may be made (e.g., by controller **120**) either by using one regular probe image, or by two or more regular probe images.

[0098] Referring to Fig. 7 (which is described below in association with Fig. 1A), at step 710, controller **120** may check whether the imaging procedure is still on. If the imaging procedure is still on (this condition is shown as “No” at step 710), controller **120** may perform, or execute, steps 720, 730 and 740, which may be respectively identical or similar to steps 620, 630 and 640 of Fig. 6. At step 720, controller **120** operates pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode in order to capture a regular probe image.

[0099] At step 750, controller **120** checks whether the score that it calculated for the probe image is a triggering score (that is, if the image involved indicates an event of interest). If controller **120** determines that the score is a triggering score (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 750), controller **120** operates pixel array **130** in the single pixel readout mode in order to capture and transmit (e.g., to an external receiver), at step 760, a normal image, or a series of normal images. In some embodiments, controller **120** may capture and transmit a series (a burst) of normal images, where the number of normal images in the series of images may be fixed or context-dependent; e.g.,

the number of images in an image burst may depend on one or more factors, for example on the location of the in-vivo device in the GI tract, the type of pathology in the probe image, a landmark detected by the probe image, etc. (An image burst may include one normal image or more than one normal image.) However, if controller **120** determines that the score is not a triggering score (this condition is shown as “No” at step 750); that is, if the image involved does not indicate an event of interest), controller **120** may reuse pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode and repeat steps 720 through 750 (unless the imaging procedure has terminated, per step 710), at step 770, in order to capture a second (another, or subsequent) probe image and calculate a score value for the second probe image. At step 750, controller **120** may check the score value of the second probe image in order to determine whether the score of the second probe image is a triggering score (that is, if the image involved indicates an event of interest). If controller **120** determines that the score of the second probe image is a triggering score (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 750); that is, if the image involved indicates an event of interest, controller **120** may transition pixel array **130** from the superpixel readout mode to the single pixel readout mode in order to capture and transmit, at step 760, a normal image or a series (a burst) of (e.g., predetermined, or conditional) number of normal images. Transitioning a pixel array from the superpixel readout mode to the single pixel readout mode, and vice versa, may mean controlling, by a controller (e.g., controller **120**), a pixel readout circuit (e.g., pixels readout circuit **140**) such as to select a pixel readout circuit corresponding to a wanted mode, for example using pixel readout circuit **142** to read superpixels, and pixel readout circuit **144** to read pixels individually. Different algorithms may also be involved in using the two pixel readout circuits (**142**, **144**).

[00100] However, if controller **120** determines that the score of the second regular probe image is also not a triggering score (that is, if the images involved do not indicate an event of interest), controller **120** may further check whether a difference score is a ‘triggering difference score’. A difference score is a difference between a particular score value calculated for a regular probe image P_i and a score value calculated for a subsequent regular probe image P_{i+1} . A difference score is a ‘triggering difference score’ (or a triggering score) if its value is equal to or greater than a threshold value above which it is determined or concluded that two regular probe images jointly (a difference between the two images) indicate a triggering event (an event of interest). That is, it may occur that neither a particular regular probe image nor a subsequent regular probe image indicate any event of interest, but differences between these two regular probe images, or differences between one or more regular probe images and one or more normal images, may indicate an event of interest. A difference between regular probe images may be derived or calculated from, or using,

the respective scores. Alternatively, a difference score between regular probe images may be calculated based on feature(s) in the regular probe images that are compared. If controller **120** determines that the difference score is not a triggering score either (this condition is shown as “No” at step 750); that is, the involved images do not indicate an event of interest, controller **120** may operate (e.g., reuse) pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode and repeat steps 720 through 750 in order to capture and process another (e.g., subsequent) probe image, and so on, until the imaging procedure is terminated, per step 710.

[00101] Fig. 8 shows a method for capturing and transmitting normal images according to another example embodiment. The method described in connection with Fig. 8 (and also with the other drawings) is performed by an in-vivo device (e.g., in-vivo device **100**) moving in the gastrointestinal tract, and the in-vivo device may include, among other things, a pixel array (pixel array **130**), where the pixel array is operable in a superpixel readout mode of operation in which the pixel array captures regular probe images by reading clusters of pixels, and in a single pixel readout mode of operation in which the pixel array captures normal images by reading pixels individually. (The method shown in Fig. 8 is described in association with Fig. 1A.)

[00102] At step 810, controller **120** may check whether the imaging procedure is still on. If the imaging procedure is still on (this condition is shown as “No” at step 810), controller **120** may, at step 820, operate pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode in order to capture a regular probe image P_i , and, in addition, calculate a score, S_i , from (based on) feature(s) in the regular probe image P_i .

[00103] At step 830, controller **120** may determine whether the score S_i is a triggering score. If controller **120** determines that the score S_i is not a triggering score (this condition is shown as “No” at step 830), controller **120** may, at step 840, continue to operate the pixel array in the superpixel readout mode to capture a subsequent regular probe image P_{i+1} , and, in addition, calculate a score, S_{i+1} , from (based on) feature(s) in the subsequent regular probe image P_{i+1} . If controller **120** determines that the score S_{i+1} is also not a triggering score (this condition is shown as “No” at step 850), controller **120** may, at step 860, calculate a difference score representative of a difference between the regular probe images.

[00104] Controller **120** may calculate a difference score based on, for example, features in the regular probe image P_i and features in the regular probe image P_{i+1} , or based on the scores S_i and S_{i+1} , etc. Controller **120** may, at step 860, compare between any probe image (regular probe image or conditional probe image) that controller **120** currently captures to any one or more probe images (regular probe image(s) or conditional probe image(s)) that controller **120** previously captured in

order to detect an event of interest. Controller **120** may compare between any two images by, for example, detecting features in the compared images and calculating differences between detected features. Controller **120** may alternatively or additionally compare between any two images by comparing an image parameter or image parameters that are related to the compared images. (An image parameter may be, for example, an image color or image colors, an amplifier gain that is used to amplify a pixel output signal or a superpixel output signal, or an imaging exposure time, etc.) Controller **120** may calculate a difference score that reflects a difference or differences between two images or between more than two images (e.g., a series of images), and one of the compared images may be the currently captured probe image (e.g., the last probe image that is captured by the time that a difference score is calculated).

[00105] If controller **120** determines that the difference score is also not a triggering difference score (this condition is shown as “No” at step 870), controller **120** may repeat loop 890 (steps 810-870). (If controller **120** determines that none of the scores (or features) calculated for (or detected in, or derived from) the regular probe images already captured indicates or suggests an event of interest (e.g., an event justifying transmission of a normal image, or an image burst), controller **120** may repeat loop 890 until one or more regular probe images collectively indicate or suggest that they captured an event of interest.) However, if the score S_i is a triggering score (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 830), or if the score S_{i+1} is a triggering score (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 850), or if the difference score S_i is a triggering difference score (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 870), then controller **120** may, at step 880, operate the pixel array in the single pixel readout mode and capture and transmit a normal image, or a series (burst) of normal images, before controller **120** transitions the pixel array back to the superpixel readout mode and captures a subsequent regular probe image.

[00106] A score S_i is regarded as a triggering score if its value is equal to or greater than a threshold value, S_{th} , and a difference score is regarded as a triggering difference score if its value is equal to or greater than a threshold value, D_{th} . A controller (e.g., controller **120**) may use a feature, or a set of features, that it identifies in an image, or that it calculates from or based on an image, *per se*, that is, a score need not be calculated from them, or the controller may use a feature, or features, to calculate, therefor, a score that may represent the image. A threshold value may be fixed for all captured images. Alternatively, a threshold value, which the controller may apply to a subsequent probe image, may depend on information that the controller obtains from already captured images. A threshold value may be determined for a subsequent probe image based on an event of interest that is identified or detected in past probe image or past probe images. (In one example, the lower a

threshold value, the higher the probability that the controller will capture and transmit a normal image, or an image burst.)

[00107] In some embodiments, the configuration of superpixels used to capture probe images may be selected based on the type of event of interest (for example depending on which type of event of interest is searched for). For example, some superpixel configurations may be (more) sensitive to movement of the in-vivo device; other superpixel configurations may be (more) sensitive to a particular pathology (e.g., polyps); other superpixel configurations may be (more) sensitive to a particular landmark or segment of the in-vivo device in the GI tract (e.g., entrance to the colon).

[00108] Fig. 9 shows a method of transmitting normal images according to another example embodiment. (Fig. 9 is described in association with Fig. 1A.) At step 910, controller **120** may check whether the imaging procedure is still on. If the imaging procedure is still on (this condition is shown as “No” at step 910), controller **120** may, at step 920, operate pixel array 130 in the superpixel readout mode in order to capture a regular probe image.

[00109] At step 930, controller **120** may evaluate the probe image, or probe images, for example by using or comparing image features or image parameters, or a score value of one or more probe images, and, based on comparison process, controller **120** may determine whether a normal image (or an image burst) should be transmitted. If controller **120** determines, at step 930, that a normal image (or a series of images) is to be captured and transmitted (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 930), controller **120** may, at step 930, capture a normal image, or a series of normal images, and, at step 940, it may temporarily store the normal image (or the series of normal images) in memory buffer **180**, for example until controller **120** can transmit them, given resources and timing constraints which in-vivo device 100 is subjected to.

[00110] At step 950, controller **120** checks whether a current operational state or condition of the in-vivo device permits the transmission of one or more of the normal images that are stored in memory buffer **180**. If controller **120** determines that one or more of the stored normal images can be transmitted (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 950), controller **120** transmits, at step 960, as many stored normal images as possible, with the number of temporarily stored normal images that can be transmitted at each transmission period being subjected to the resources and timing constraints under which in-vivo device 100 operates.

[00111] If controller **120** determines, at step 930, that no normal image should be captured (this condition is shown as “No” at step 930), controller **120** may repeat step 920 in order to capture another probe image(s) for evaluation, and so on. If controller **120** determines, at step 950, that none

of the stored normal images can be transmitted at this stage (this condition is shown as “No” at step 950), for example because controller **120** is busy in other tasks, or a new probe image is being capture, controller **120** refrains from transmitting any normal image and, instead, controller **120** may repeat step 920 in order to capture (and temporarily store in memory buffer 180) another probe image for evaluation, and so on.

[00112] In some embodiments, steps 920 and 960 may not be allowed to be performed at the same time because of, for example, battery power considerations (e.g., high current peak, etc.). However, in other embodiments, by properly designing the power source that powers in-vivo device **100** (e.g., using a separate battery for each function) and the way data is stored in and read from memory buffer **180**, steps 920 and 960 may be performed substantially at the same time. That is, using meticulous design, normal images may be transmitted, at step 960, at substantially the same time when a probe image is captured, at step 920.

[00113] Similarly, in some embodiments steps 930 (capturing a normal image) and 960 (transmitting one or more stored normal images) may not be allowed to be performed at the same time because of, for example, battery power considerations (e.g., high current peak, etc.). However, in other embodiments, by properly designing the power source that powers in-vivo device **100** (e.g., using a separate battery for each function) and the way data is stored in and read from memory buffer **180**, steps 930 and 960 may be performed substantially at the same time. That is, using meticulous design, normal images may be transmitted, at step 960, at substantially the same time when another normal image is captured, at step 930.

[00114] Fig. 10 shows a method for transmitting images by an in-vivo device swallowed by a subject according to another example embodiment. (Fig. 10 is described in association with Fig. 1A.) The embodiment may be implemented by controller **120**, and in-vivo device **100** includes a pixel array **130** operable in a superpixel readout mode of operation in which pixel array **130** captures regular probe images by reading clusters of pixels, and in a single pixel readout mode of operation in which pixel array **130** captures normal images by reading the pixels individually.

[00115] Referring to Fig. 10, while the imaging procedure is on the following operations are performed. At step 1010, controller **120** uses the superpixel readout mode to capture a current regular probe image. At step 1020, controller **120** determines whether the currently captured regular probe image (either individually or in comparison to past captured regular probe(s)) indicates an event of interest. If controller **120** determines that the currently captured regular probe image (individually or in comparison to past captured regular probe(s)) does not indicate an event of interest (this condition is shown as “No” at step 1020), controller **120** repeats steps 1010 and 1020,

taking into account a subsequently captured regular probe image. However, if at step 1020 controller **120** determines that the currently captured regular probe image (individually or in comparison to past captured regular probe(s)) indicates an event of interest (this condition is shown as “Yes” at step 1020), controller **120** uses, at step 1030, the single pixel readout mode to capture a normal image or a series (burst) of normal images, and repeats steps 1010 through 1030. Controller **120** may operate pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode according to a predetermined time interval.

[00116] Controller **120** may, at step 1010, calculate a score for each currently captured regular probe image, and

- (i) if, per step 1020, controller **120** determines that a score of a currently captured regular probe image, either individually or in comparison to (in conjunction with, or based also on) scores of previously captured regular probe image, does not indicate an event of interest, controller **120** may capture a subsequent regular probe image, at step 1010, by operating pixel array **130** in the superpixel readout mode, and calculate a score for the subsequent regular probe image, and
- (ii) if, per step 1020, controller **120** determines that the score of the currently captured regular probe image, individually or in comparison to scores of previously captured regular probe image, indicates an event of interest, controller **120** may capture, for transmission, at step 1030, a normal image or a series of normal images by operating pixel array **130** in the single pixel readout mode, and, then, capture, at step 1010, a subsequent regular probe image and repeat steps (i)-(ii).

[00117] Controller **120** may calculate a difference score between a score of a currently captured regular probe image, wherein a score of each regular probe image equal to or greater than a first threshold and a difference score equal to or greater than a second threshold indicate an event of interest. Controller **120** may set the number of normal images in the series of normal images to a number dependent on the indicated event of interest. Controller **120** may select a superpixel configuration for the superpixel readout mode according to the indicated event of interest or according to an anticipated event of interest. An event of interest may be anticipated from, or based on, information (e.g., scores, image features, sensory information, etc.) that the in-vivo device may collect by using its sensors, and a superpixel configuration which is more suitable for the anticipated event may be selected.

[00118] Controller **120** may select or determine a threshold value for a score of a regular probe image based on an event of interest that is detected by using already captured regular probe

image(s). Controller **120** may use a sensor in the in-vivo device to sense a non-image parameter of the GI tract and/or of in-vivo device **100** to corroborate an (initially) indicated event of interest. The non-image parameter may be selected from the group consisting of: movement, acceleration, acidity (pH), pressure and temperature. (Other or additional non-image parameter may be selected.) The event of interest may be selected from for example movement of the in-vivo device relative to a scene imaged by the in-vivo device or relative to a change in the scene or relative to a landmark in the GI tract, a landmark in the GI tract, a particular location or segment in the GI tract, an organ of the GI tract, and a pathology. (Other or additional events of interest may be used.) The pathology may be selected from the group consisting of polyp, ulcer, diverticulum, bleeding and Crohn's disease. (Other or additional pathologies may be used.)

[00119] Controller **120** may calculate a score for a particular regular probe image based on an image parameter or an image feature that may be detected in, or which is related to or derived from the particular regular probe image. Controller **120** may alternatively or additionally calculate a score for a particular regular probe image based on an imaging amplifier gain and an imaging light exposure time involved in capturing a regular probe image, a conditional probe image or a normal image. Controller **120** may operate illumination source **112** in a first illumination mode when pixel array **130** is operated in the superpixel readout mode, and in a second illumination mode different than the first mode when pixel array **130** is operated in the single pixel readout mode. The first illumination mode may involve using the illumination source in less than an optimal illumination level (e.g., in a power saving mode), and the second illumination mode may involve using the illumination source in an optimal illumination level.

[00120] Controller **120** may capture, by using the superpixel readout mode, a conditional probe image between two successive regular probe images if no normal image is to be captured between the two successive regular probe images. Controller **120** may compare the conditional probe image with a past regular probe image(s) and/or with a past conditional probe image(s) and/or with a past normal image(s) and, based on the comparison results, determine whether an event of interest is indicated. Controller **120** may store each captured normal image in memory buffer **180**, and use transceiver **114** to orderly transmit the stored normal images to an external receiver according to a transmission queue.

[00121] Also provided is a swallowable in-vivo device, wherein the in-vivo device includes a pixel array (e.g., pixel array **130**) comprising image pixels, and a controller (for example controller **120**). The controller may be configured to operate the pixel array (e.g., according to a time interval; e.g., time interval **220**, Fig. 2A) in a superpixel readout mode of operation in order to capture regular

probe images by reading out clusters of pixels, and in a single pixel readout mode of in order to capture normal images by reading out pixels individually. If the controller, consequently to using the pixel array in the superpixel mode, determines that an event of interest is indicated by one or more captured regular probe images, the controller may transition the pixel array from the superpixel readout mode to the single pixel readout mode and capture a normal image or a series of normal images for transmission, and, then, reuse the superpixel readout mode again and capture a subsequent regular probe image. If the controller, after using the pixel array in the superpixel mode, determines that there is no indication to an event of interest in the one or more captured regular probe images, the controller may reuse the superpixel readout mode and capture a subsequent regular probe image. The controller (e.g., controller **120**) may be configured to perform any method that is disclosed herein.

[00122] While in some embodiments a specific controller is described as performing operations, in other embodiments other structures and other devices may be used.

[00123] In one embodiment an in-vivo device may include a sensor to sense a non-image parameter of the GI tract, and the controller may use the non-image parameter to corroborate an indicated event of interest. The in-vivo device may include a detector to detect content or bubble in the GI tract, and the controller may use the detector (and other sensory information; e.g., image data, motion sensor, localization data, etc.) to determine whether the in-vivo device is moving relative to the content or bubble, or the content or bubble is moving relative to the in-vivo device.

[00124] In one embodiment an in-vivo device may include an illumination source to illuminate the GI tract, and the controller may operate the illumination source in a first illumination mode (e.g., power save mode) when the pixel array is operated in the superpixel readout mode, and in a second illumination mode different than the first mode (e.g., full light mode or optimal light mode) when the pixel array is operated in the single pixel readout mode.

[00125] In one embodiment a controller may use the superpixel readout mode to capture a conditional probe image between two successive regular probe images if no normal image is to be captured between the two successive regular probe images. The controller may compare a currently captured conditional probe image with a past regular probe image(s) and/or with a past conditional probe image(s) and/or with a past normal image(s), and, based on the comparison result, the controller may determine whether an event of interest is indicated.

[00126] In one embodiment an in-vivo device may include a memory buffer and a transmitter, and the controller may store each captured normal image in the memory buffer and orderly transmit stored normal images to an external receiver according to a transmission queue.

[00127] Embodiments disclosed herein have many advantages over conventional in-vivo imaging systems. For example, some embodiments improve and upgrade the concept of adaptive frame rate (“AFR”). (In some in-vivo devices that use conventional AFR schemes the AFR scheme enables conditional selection between two predetermined frames per second (“FPS”) rates; that is, a conventional in-vivo device can transition between two, predetermined, FPS rates, with one FPS rate being higher than the other. A problem with such AFR schemes is that images are captured and transmitted even though their transmission is not justified because, for example, they may bear no clinical information. Therefore, not only capturing and transmission of such images results in power and resources wasting, but it also, more often than not, results in using suboptimal FPS rate.

[00128] The methods and system disclosed herein provide for a new AFR scheme that avoids transmitting images, and thus wasting resources and battery power, whenever image transmission is unjustified clinically, and, at the same time, it provides an optimal FPS rate whenever transmission of images is justified, because applying the methods disclosed herein results in a ‘post-factum’ FPS rate that can change fast in real time between zero and a maximum value. (The value of the FPS rate subject of the present disclosure can be every 2^n – based number (e.g., $2^n = 1, 2, 4, 8, \dots$) and up to 64 FPS, with 64 FPS being an example maximal value for FPS rate, and the FPS rate can change rapidly from any FPS value to any other FPS value within the zero-to-maximal range.) Therefore, the actual FPS rate obtained by using the AFR schemes disclosed herein better suits the real physical conditions that the in-vivo device is subjected to during a clinical (an imaging) procedure. (‘Better suits’ – in terms of, for example, gained advantages: images that are ultimately transmitted are likely to include clinically important information; the number of images that an external system will receive and process will be significantly reduced; and battery power, as well as other on-board and remote/external resources, will be saved because only images that are worth transmitting (per the events of interest) will ultimately be captured and transmitted.)

[00129] In addition, the probe images are captured (but not transmitted) constantly at a maximal images per second rate, which enables the in-vivo device to respond (e.g., capture and transmit normal images) very quickly when the in-vivo device senses ‘something’ that is worth capturing and transmitting normal image(s) for. (As described herein, capturing and internally processing probe images in the in-vivo device is very frugal in terms of battery power and processing resources.)

[00130] A device, system and method in accordance with some embodiments of the invention may be used, for example, in conjunction with a device which may be swallowed. However, the scope of the present invention is not limited in this regard.

[00131] While certain features of the invention have been illustrated and described herein, many modifications, substitutions, changes, and equivalents will now occur to those of ordinary skill in the art. It is, therefore, to be understood that the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications and changes as fall within the true spirit of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A method for transmitting images by an in-vivo device swallowed by a subject, the method comprising:

by a controller included in the in-vivo device, the in-vivo device comprising a pixel array operable in a superpixel readout mode of operation in which the pixel array captures regular probe images by reading clusters of pixels, and in a single pixel readout mode of operation in which the pixel array captures normal images by reading the pixels individually, performing,

 - (i) operating the pixel array in the superpixel readout mode to capture a regular probe image;
 - (ii) if the captured regular probe image, individually or in comparison to one or more previously captured regular probe images, does not indicate an event of interest, repeating steps (i)-(ii); and
 - (iii) if the captured regular probe image, individually or in comparison to one or more previously captured regular probe images, indicates an event of interest,

operating the pixel array in the single pixel readout mode and capturing, for transmission, a normal image or a series of normal images, and repeating steps (i)-(iii).
2. The method as in claim 1, comprising operating the pixel array in the superpixel readout mode according to a predetermined time interval.
3. The method as in claim 1, comprising calculating a score for each captured regular probe image, and
 - (iii) if a score of a currently captured regular probe image, individually or in comparison to scores of previously captured regular probe image, does not indicate an event of interest,

capturing a subsequent regular probe image, by operating the pixel array in the superpixel readout mode, and calculating a score for the subsequent regular probe image, and
 - (iv) if the score of the currently captured regular probe image, individually or in comparison to scores of previously captured regular probe image, indicates an event of interest,

capturing for transmission a normal image or a series of normal images, by operating the pixels in the single pixel readout mode, and capturing a subsequent regular probe image, and repeating steps (i)-(ii).
4. The method as in claim 3, comprising calculating a difference score between a score of a currently captured regular probe image, wherein a score of each regular probe image equal to or

greater than a first threshold and a difference score equal to or greater than a second threshold indicate an event of interest.

5. The method as in claim 4, wherein the number of normal images in the series of normal images depends on the indicated event of interest.
6. The method as in claim 4, comprising selecting a superpixel configuration for the superpixel readout mode according to the indicated event of interest or according to an anticipated event of interest.
7. The method as in claim 4, comprising determining a threshold value for a score of a regular probe image based on an event of interest detected by using already captured regular probe image(s).
8. The method as in claim 4, further comprising sensing, by a sensor in the in-vivo device, a non-image parameter of the GI tract to corroborate an indicated event of interest.
9. The method as in claim 8, wherein the non-image parameter is selected from the group consisting of: movement, acceleration, acidity (pH), pressure and temperature.
10. The method as in claim 4, wherein the event of interest is selected from the group consisting of: movement of the in-vivo device relative to a scene imaged by the in-vivo device or relative to a change in the scene or relative to a landmark in the GI tract, a landmark in the GI tract, a particular location or segment in the GI tract, an organ of the GI tract, and a pathology.
11. The method as in claim 10, wherein the pathology is selected from the group consisting of polyp, ulcer, diverticulum, bleeding and Crohn's disease.
12. The method as in claim 3, wherein a score of a particular regular probe image is calculated based on an image parameter or image feature detected in, related to or derived from the particular regular probe image.
The method as in claim 3, wherein a score of a particular regular probe image is calculated based on an imaging amplifier gain and an imaging light exposure time.
13. The method as in claim 1, comprising detecting content or bubble in the GI tract and determining whether the in-vivo device is moving relative to the content or bubble, or the content or bubble is moving relative to the in-vivo device.
14. The method as in claim 1, wherein the in-vivo device further comprises an illumination source to illuminate the GI tract, and comprising operating the illumination source in a first illumination mode when the pixel array is operated in the superpixel readout mode, and in a second illumination mode different than the first mode when the pixel array is operated in the single pixel readout mode.

15. The method as in claim 14, wherein operation of the first illumination mode comprises using the illumination source in less than an optimal illumination level, and wherein operation of the second illumination mode comprises using the illumination source in an optimal illumination level.
16. The method as in claim 1, comprising capturing, by using the superpixel readout mode, a conditional probe image between two successive regular probe images if no normal image is to be captured between the two successive regular probe images.
17. The method as in claim 16, comprising comparing the conditional probe image with a past regular probe image and/or with a past conditional probe images and/or with a past normal image in order to determine whether an event of interest is indicated.
18. The method as in claim 1, wherein the transmitting comprises storing each captured normal image in a memory buffer in the in-vivo device and orderly transmitting stored normal images to an external receiver according to a transmission queue.
19. A swallowable in-vivo device, wherein the in-vivo device comprises a pixel array for capturing images and a controller, the pixel array comprising pixels, the controller configured to,
 - operate the pixel array according to a time interval in a superpixel readout mode of operation to capture regular probe images by reading out clusters of pixels;
 - operate the pixel array in a single pixel readout mode of operation to capture normal images by reading out pixels individually; and
 - if an event of interest is indicated by one or more captured regular probe images, transition the pixel array from the superpixel readout mode to the single pixel readout mode to capture a normal image or a series of normal images for transmission, and in the absence of an event of interest to remain in the superpixel readout mode, or to transition the pixel array from the single readout mode to the superpixel pixel readout mode, to capture a subsequent regular probe image.
20. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 19, wherein the controller is further configured to calculate a score for each captured regular probe image, and, based on scores of one or more regular probe image, to determine whether an event of interest is indicated.
21. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 19, wherein the controller is configured to capture a series of normal images whose number depends on the indicated event of interest.
22. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 4, wherein the controller is configured to select a superpixel configuration for the superpixel readout mode according to the indicated event of interest or according to an anticipated event of interest.

23. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 4, wherein the controller is configured to determine a threshold value for a score of a regular probe image based on an event of interest detected by using already captured regular probe image(s).
24. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 19, further comprising a sensor to sense a non-image parameter of the GI tract, wherein the controller is configured to use the non-image parameter to corroborate an indicated event of interest.
25. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 24, further comprising a detector to detect content or bubble in the GI tract, wherein the controller is configured to use the detector to determine whether the in-vivo device is moving relative to the content or bubble, or the content or bubble is moving relative to the in-vivo device.
26. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 19, wherein the in-vivo device further comprises an illumination source to illuminate the GI tract, wherein the controller is configured to operate the illumination source in a first illumination mode when the pixel array is operated in the superpixel readout mode, and in a second illumination mode different than the first mode when the pixel array is operated in the single pixel readout mode.
27. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 19, wherein the controller is configured to use the superpixel readout mode to capture a conditional probe image between two successive regular probe images if no normal image is to be captured between the two successive regular probe images.
28. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 16, wherein the controller is configured to compare the conditional probe image with a past regular probe image and/or with a past conditional probe images and/or with a past normal image, and, based on the comparison result, to determine whether an event of interest is indicated.
29. The swallowable in-vivo device as in claim 1, further comprising a memory buffer and a transmitter, wherein the controller is configured to store each captured normal image in the memory buffer, and to orderly transmit stored normal images to an external receiver according to a transmission queue.

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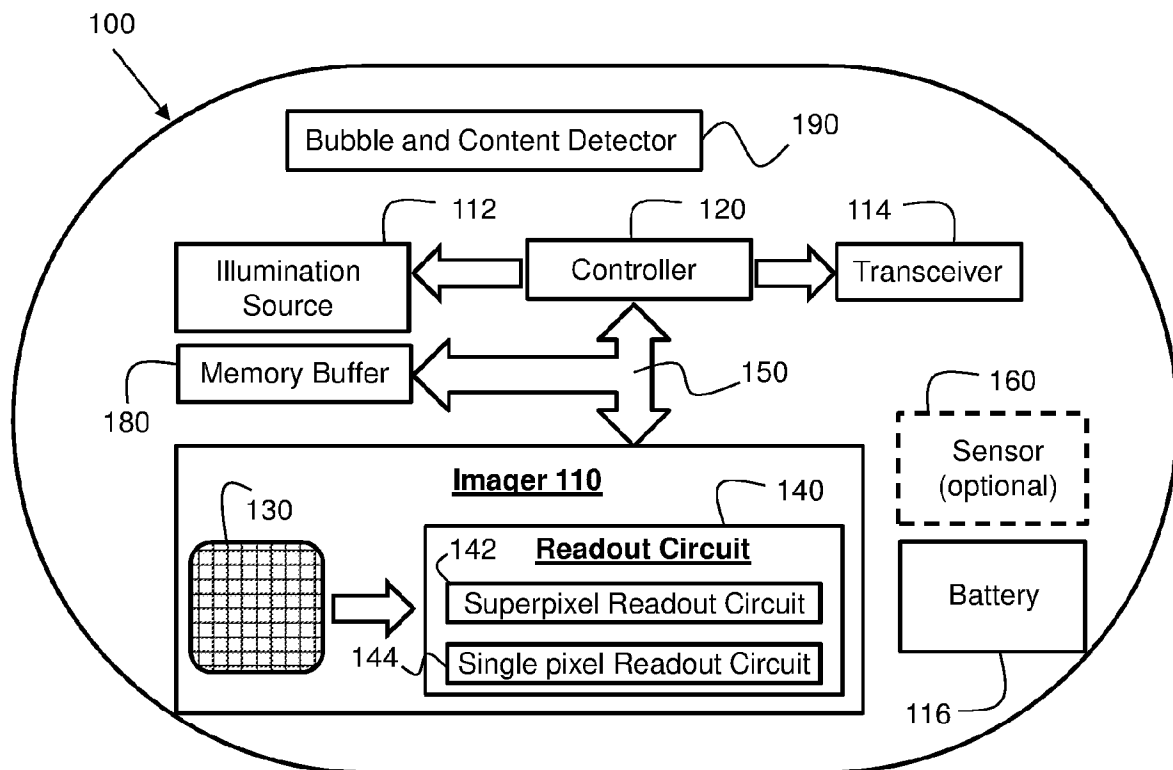
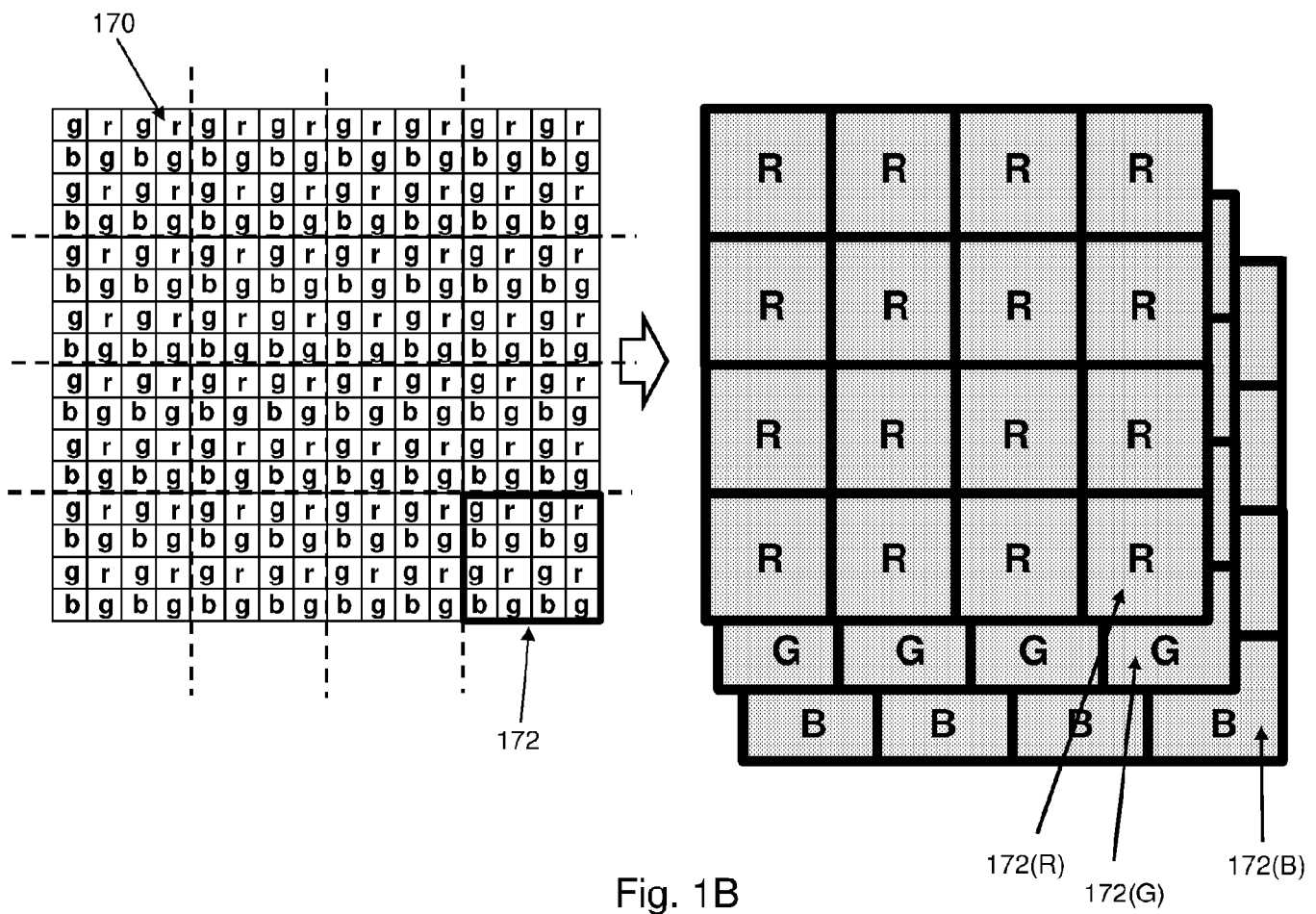


Fig. 1A

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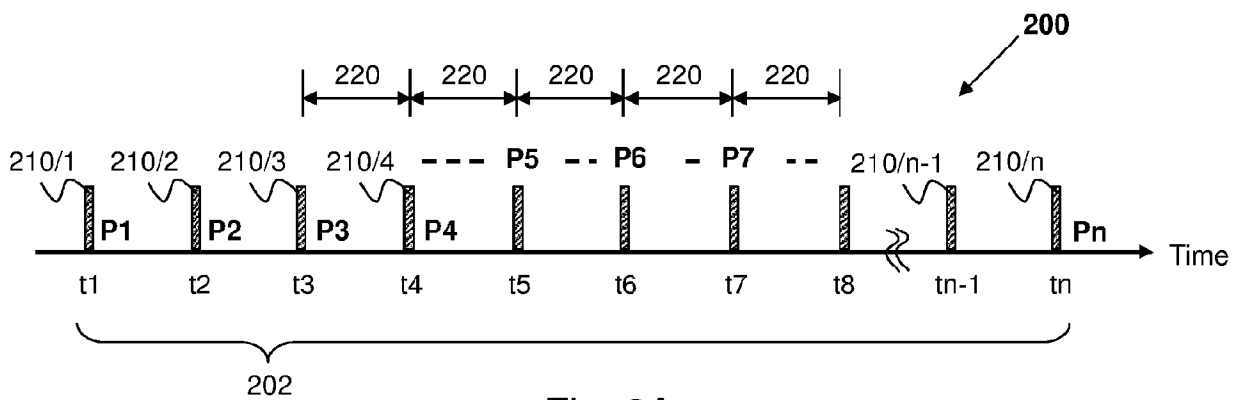


Fig. 2A

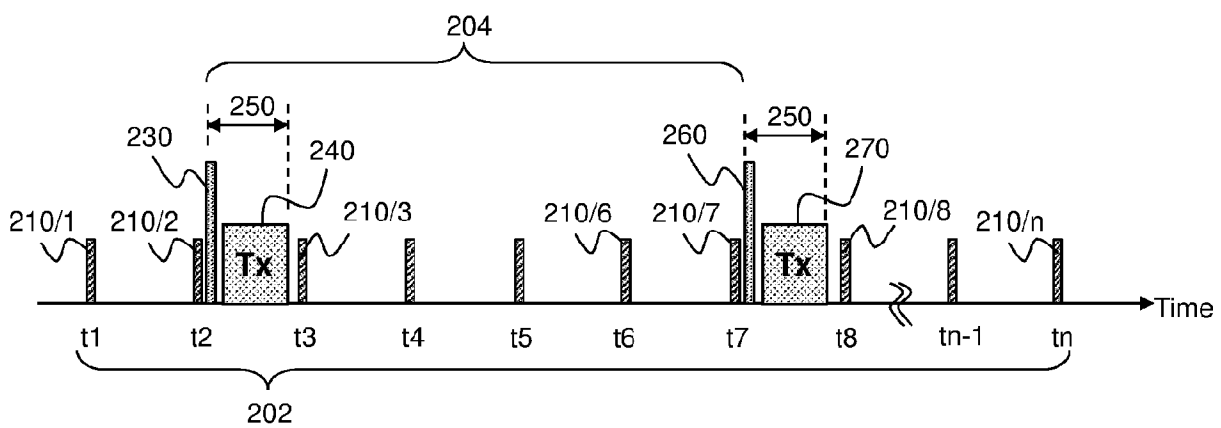


Fig. 2B

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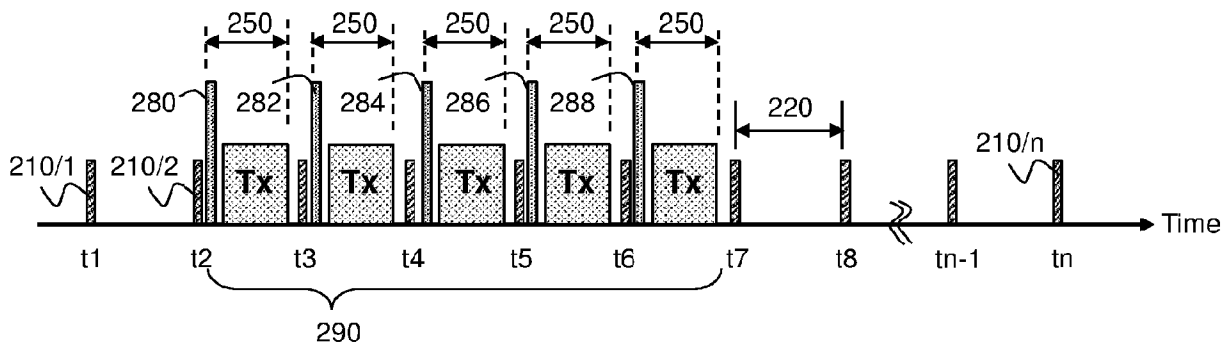


Fig. 2C

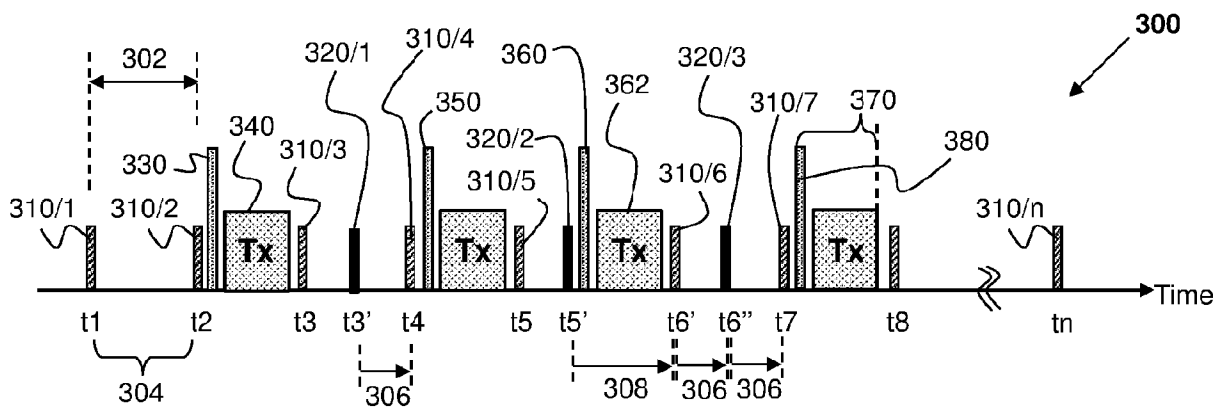


Fig. 3

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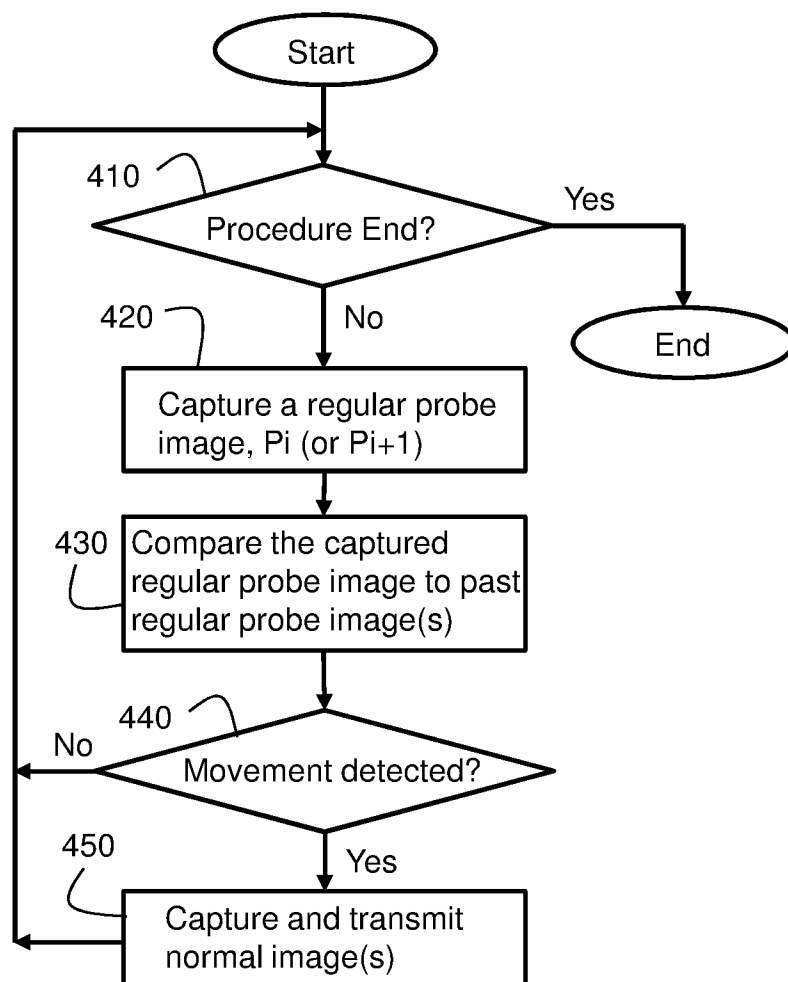


Fig. 4

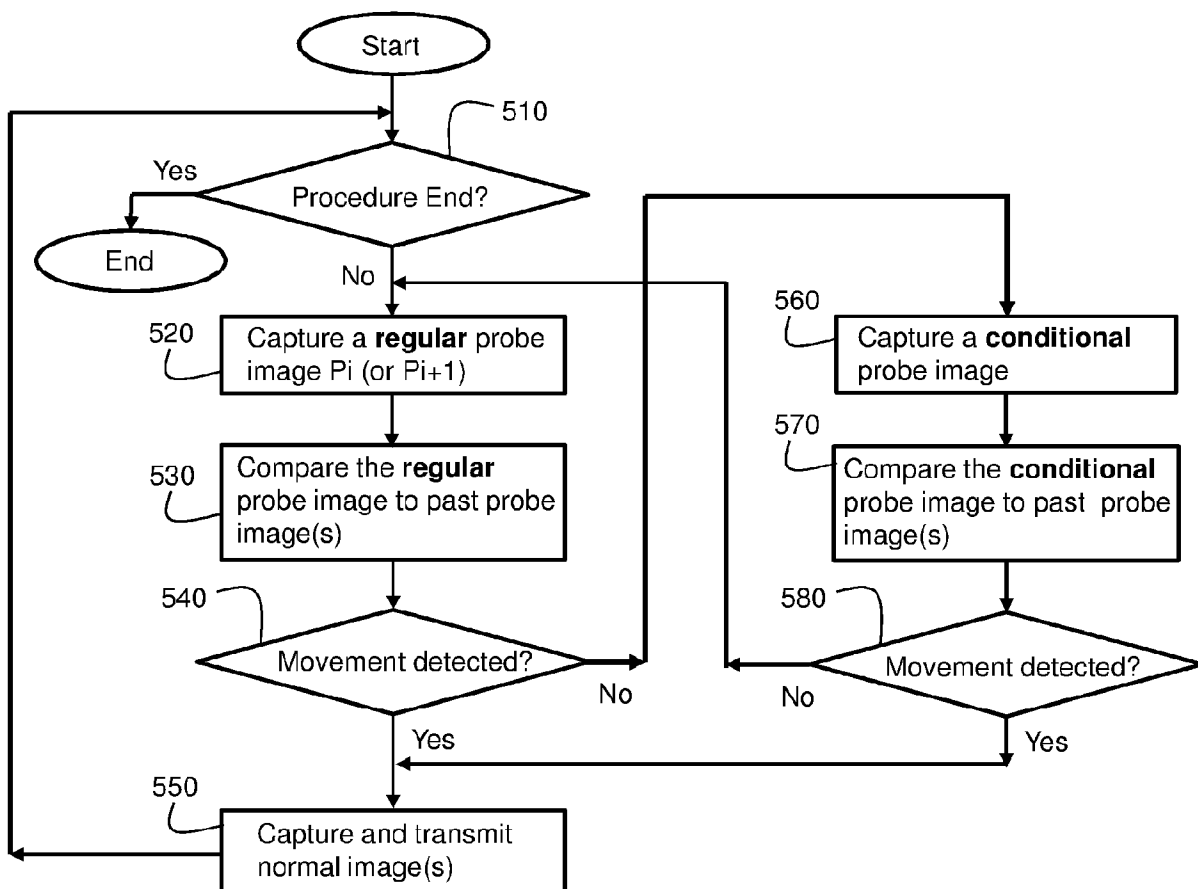


Fig. 5

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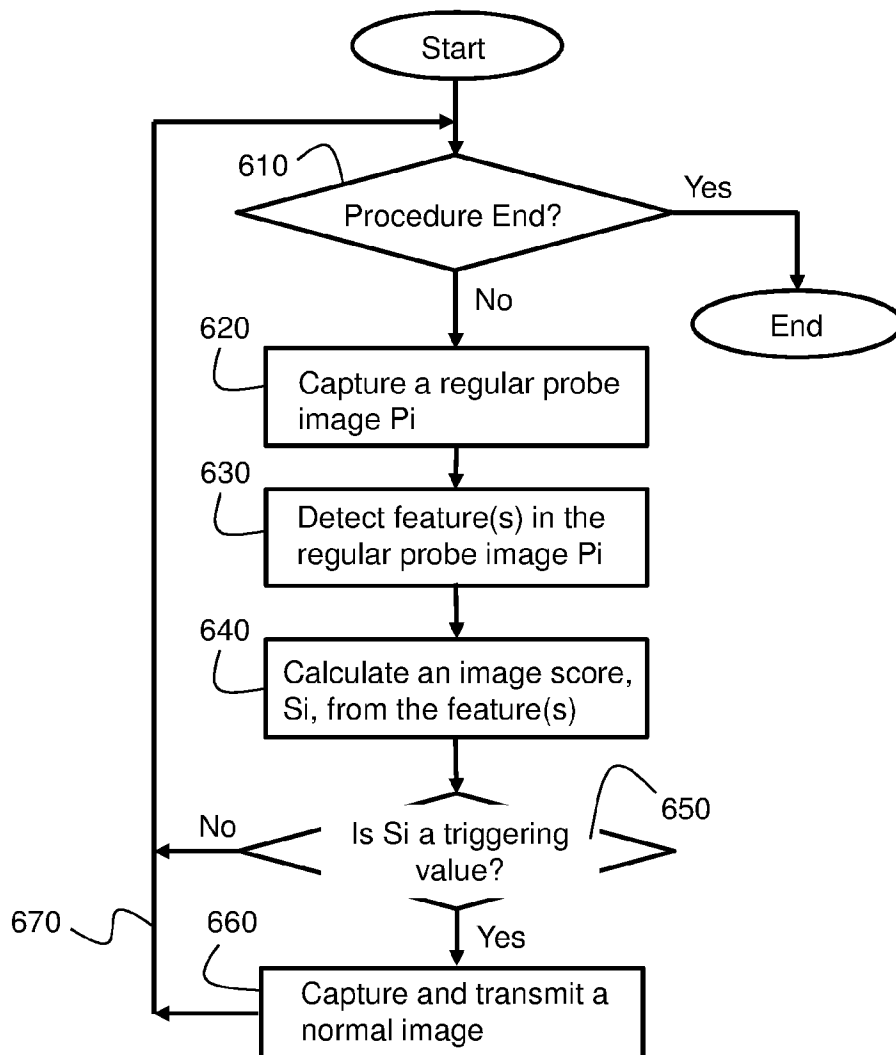


Fig. 6

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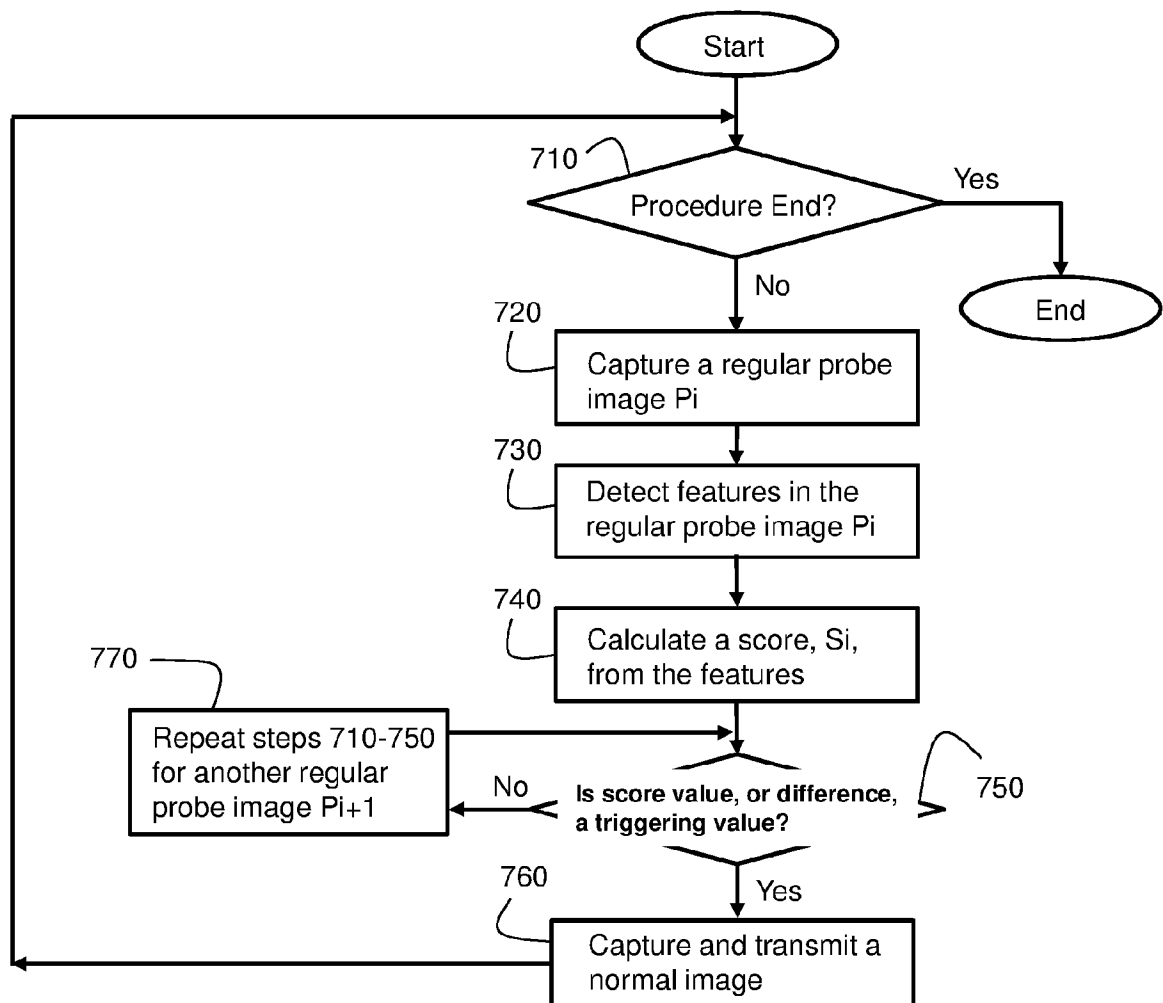


Fig. 7

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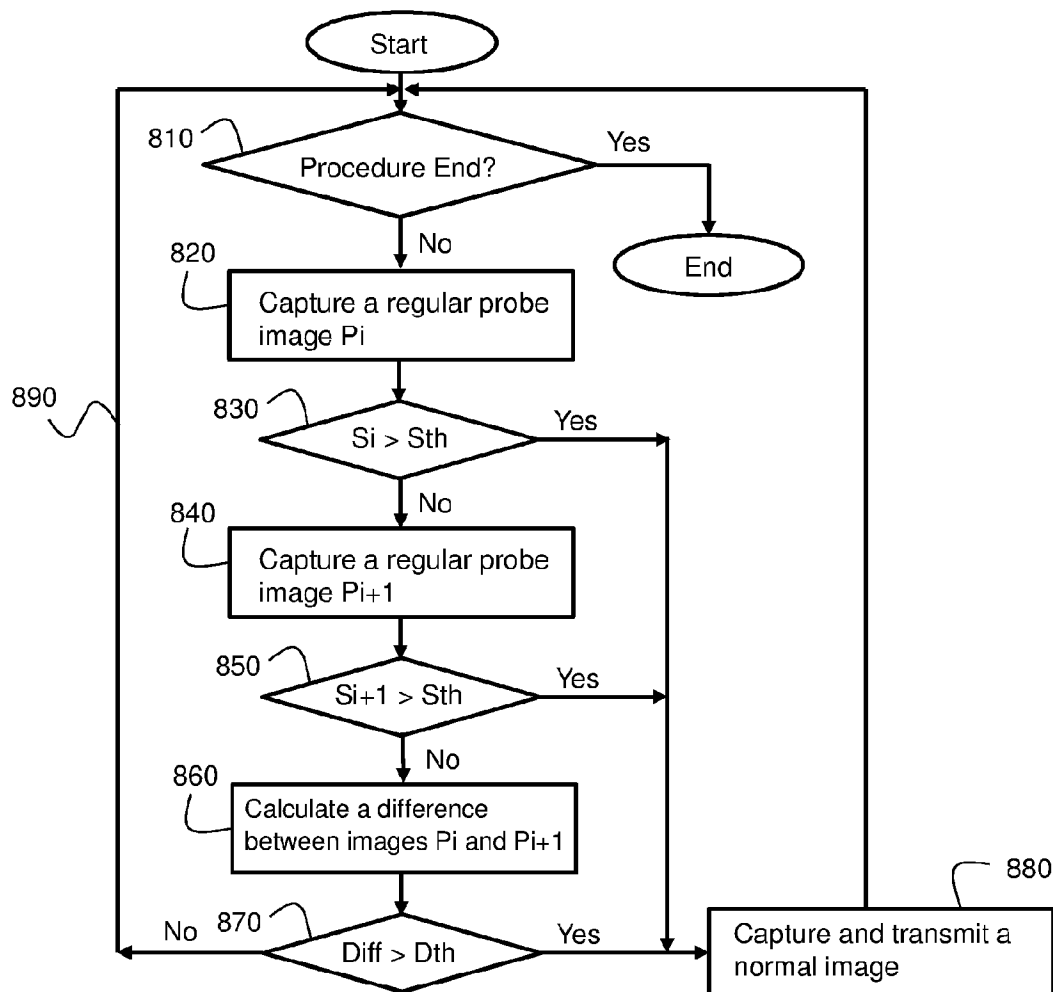


Fig. 8

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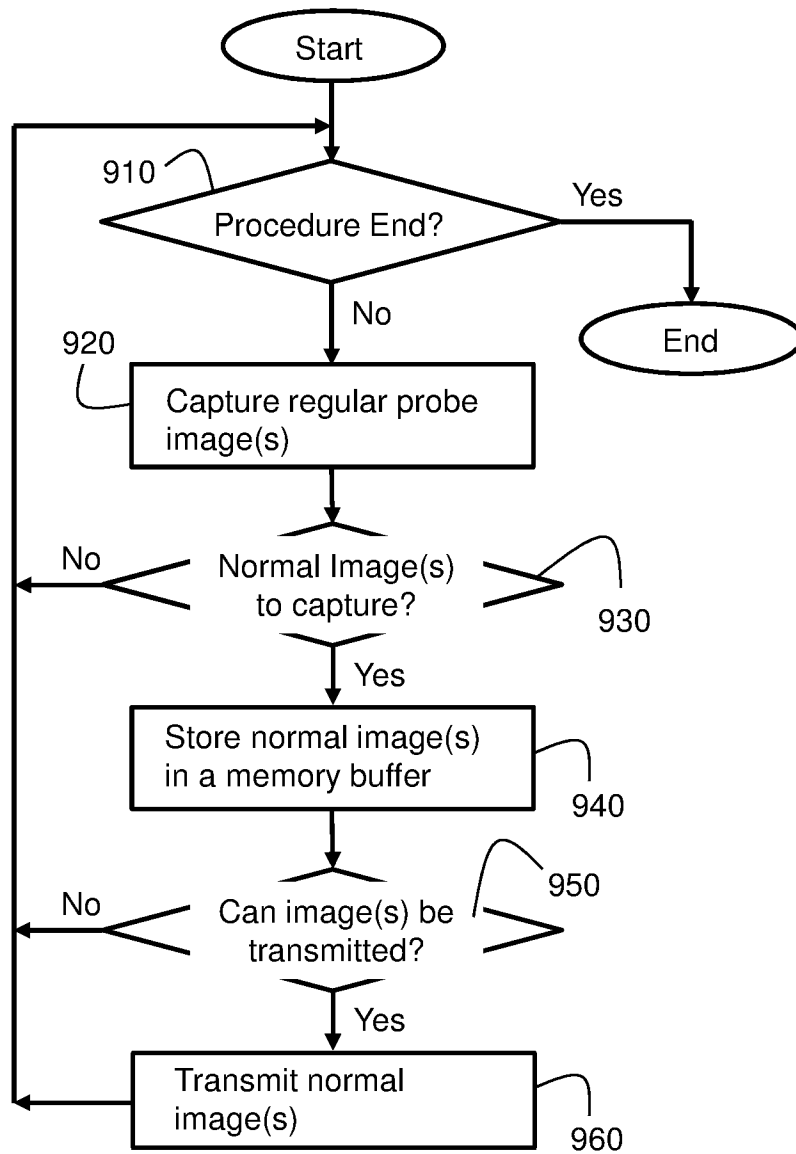


Fig. 9

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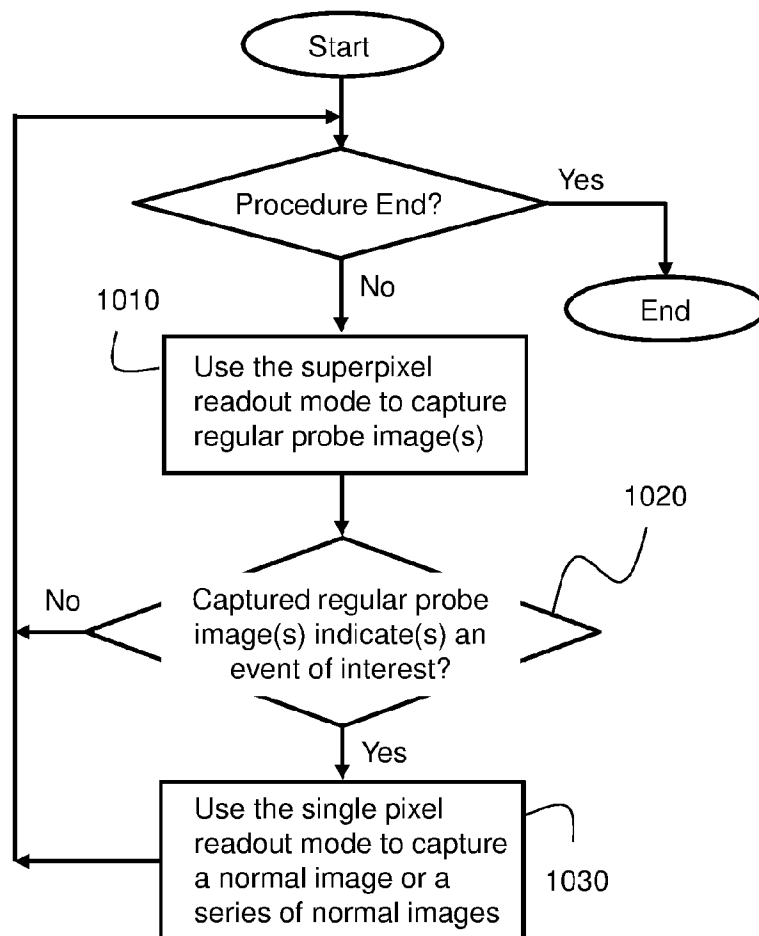


Fig. 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/IL2017/050092

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61B1/04 A61B1/06 A61B1/00
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)
A61B

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 2009/192348 A1 (NISHINO NAOYUKI [JP]) 30 July 2009 (2009-07-30) paragraph [0010] - paragraph [0013]; claims 1-20; figures 1-23 paragraph [0021] paragraph [0058] - paragraph [0060] paragraph [0063] paragraph [0067] paragraph [0071] paragraph [0073] paragraph [0072] paragraph [0074] - paragraph [0075] paragraph [0081] - paragraph [0082] paragraph [0088] paragraph [0095] - paragraph [0096] paragraph [0109] paragraph [0127] paragraph [0128] - paragraph [0129] paragraph [0130] - paragraph [0132] -/--	1-29



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"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

7 April 2017

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/04/2017

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Authorized officer

Apostol, Simona

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/IL2017/050092

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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X	----- US 2010/220180 A1 (LEE CHUNG-TA [US] ET AL) 2 September 2010 (2010-09-02) paragraph [0007] - paragraph [0008]; claims 1-22; figures 1-9 paragraph [0009] paragraph [0033] - paragraph [0034] paragraph [0037] paragraph [0046] paragraph [0047]	1,19
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