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DeLuca

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(54) **RED-EYE FILTER METHOD AND APPARATUS**

(76) Inventor: **Michael Joseph DeLuca**, 1104 Claire Ave., Austin, TX (US) 78703

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(58) **Field of Search** 348/370, 371, 348/576, 577, 222; 382/117, 162, 274, 275, 260; 396/158

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Primary Examiner—Wendy R. Garber

Assistant Examiner—Mitchell White

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—IdeoCo.com

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A digital camera has an integral flash and stores and displays a digital image. Under certain conditions, a flash photograph taken with the camera may result in a red-eye phenomenon due to a reflection within an eye of a subject of the photograph. The digital camera has a red-eye filter which analyzes the stored image for the red-eye phenomenon and modifies the stored image to eliminate the red-eye phenomenon by changing the red area to black. The modification of the image is enabled when a photograph is taken under conditions indicative of the red-eye phenomenon. The modification is subject to anti-falsing analysis which further examines the area around the red-eye area for indicia of the eye of the subject.

18 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

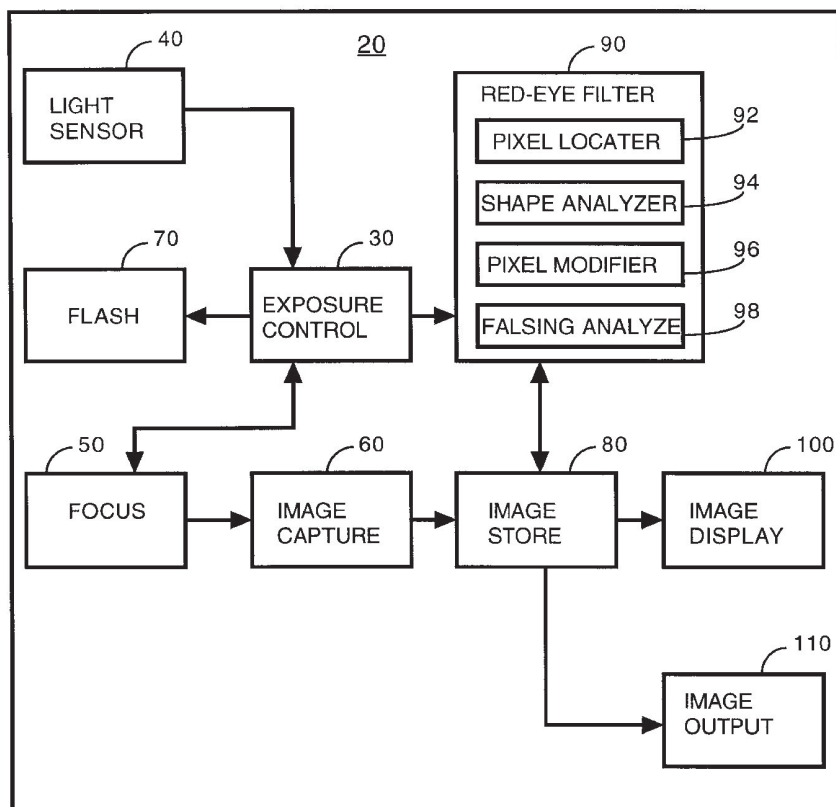
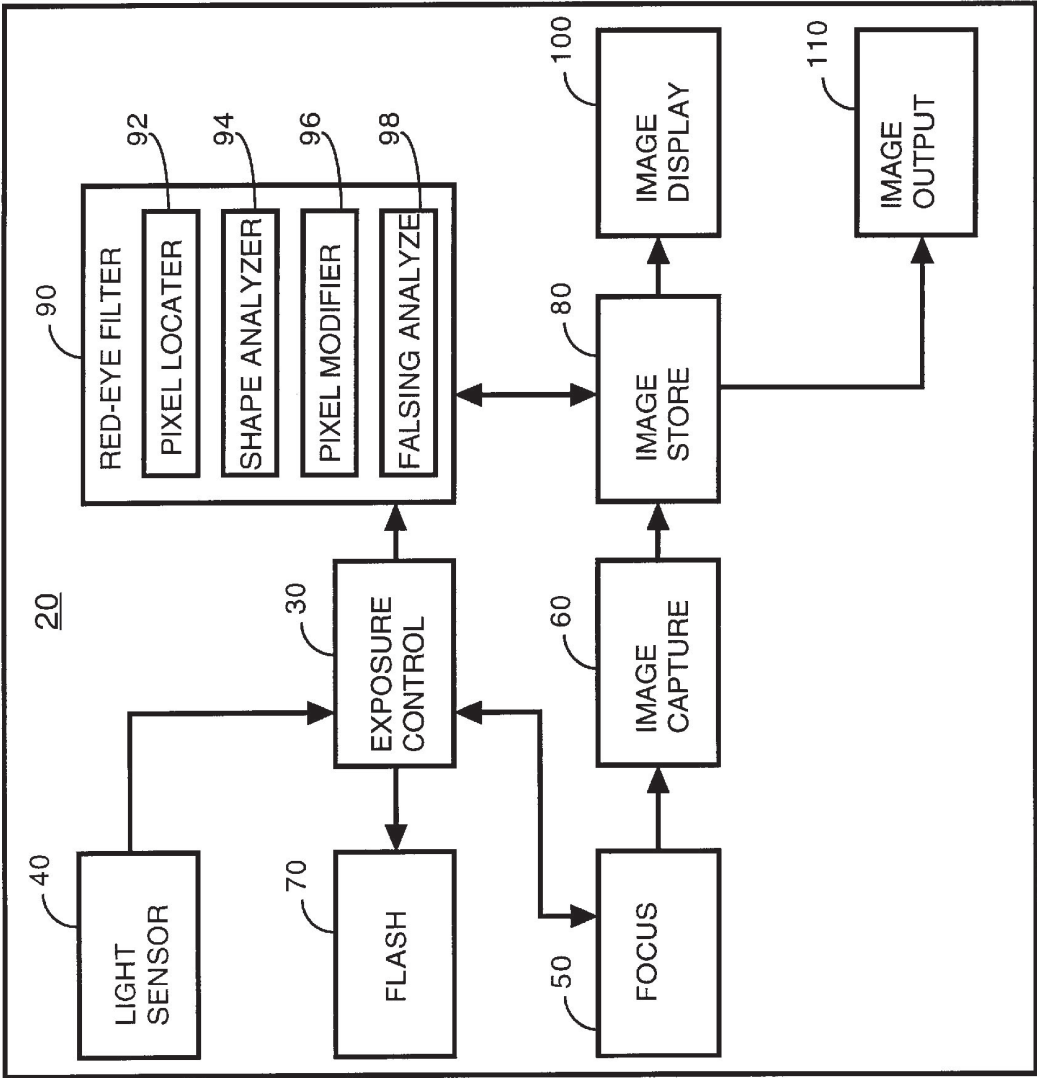


FIG. 1



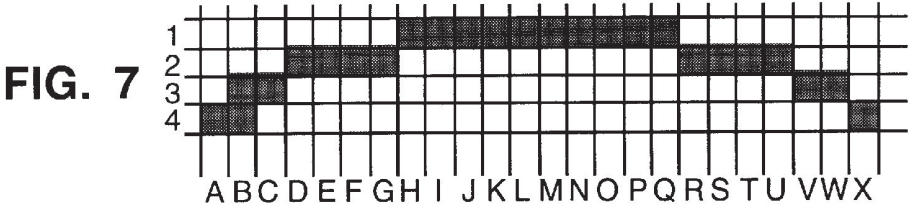
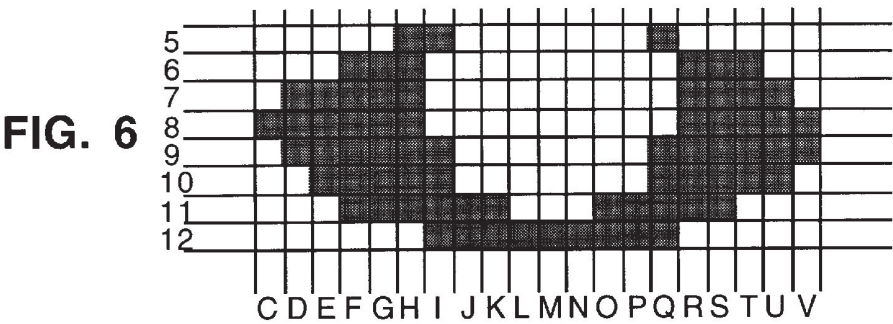
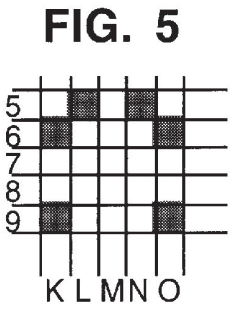
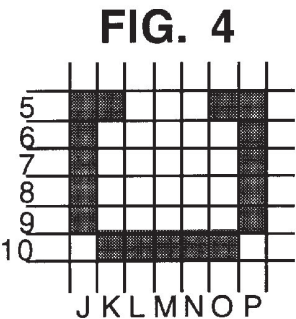
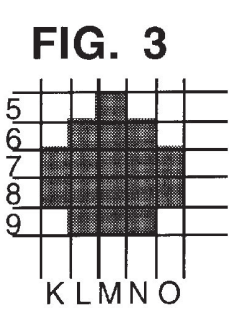
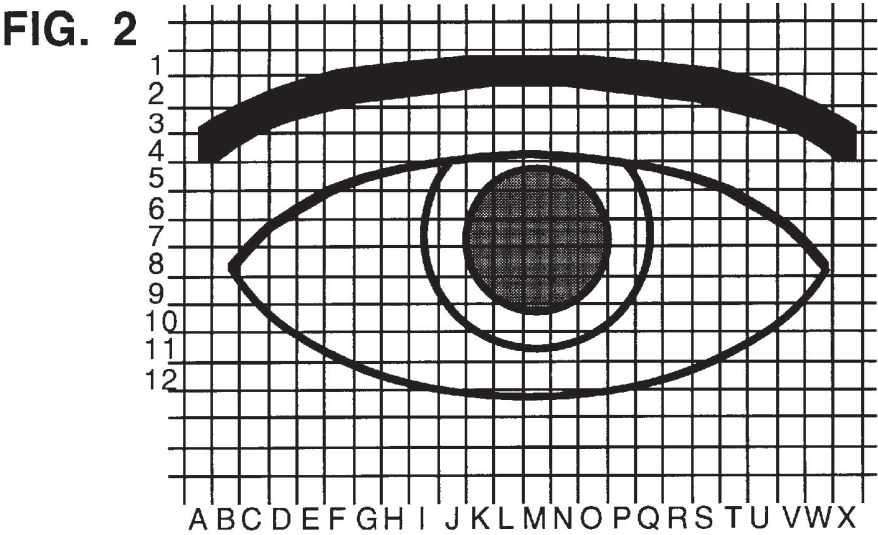


FIG. 8

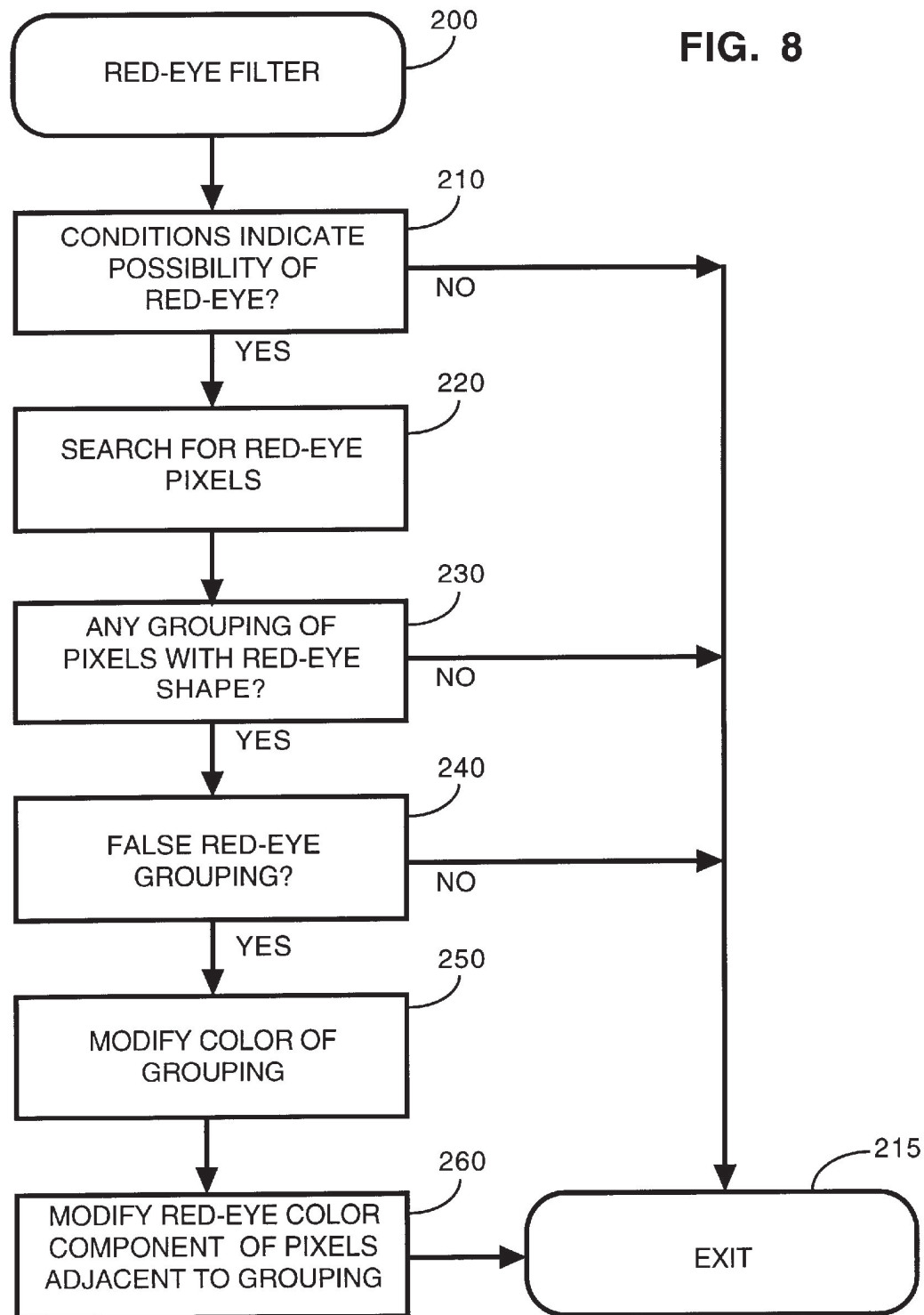


FIG. 9

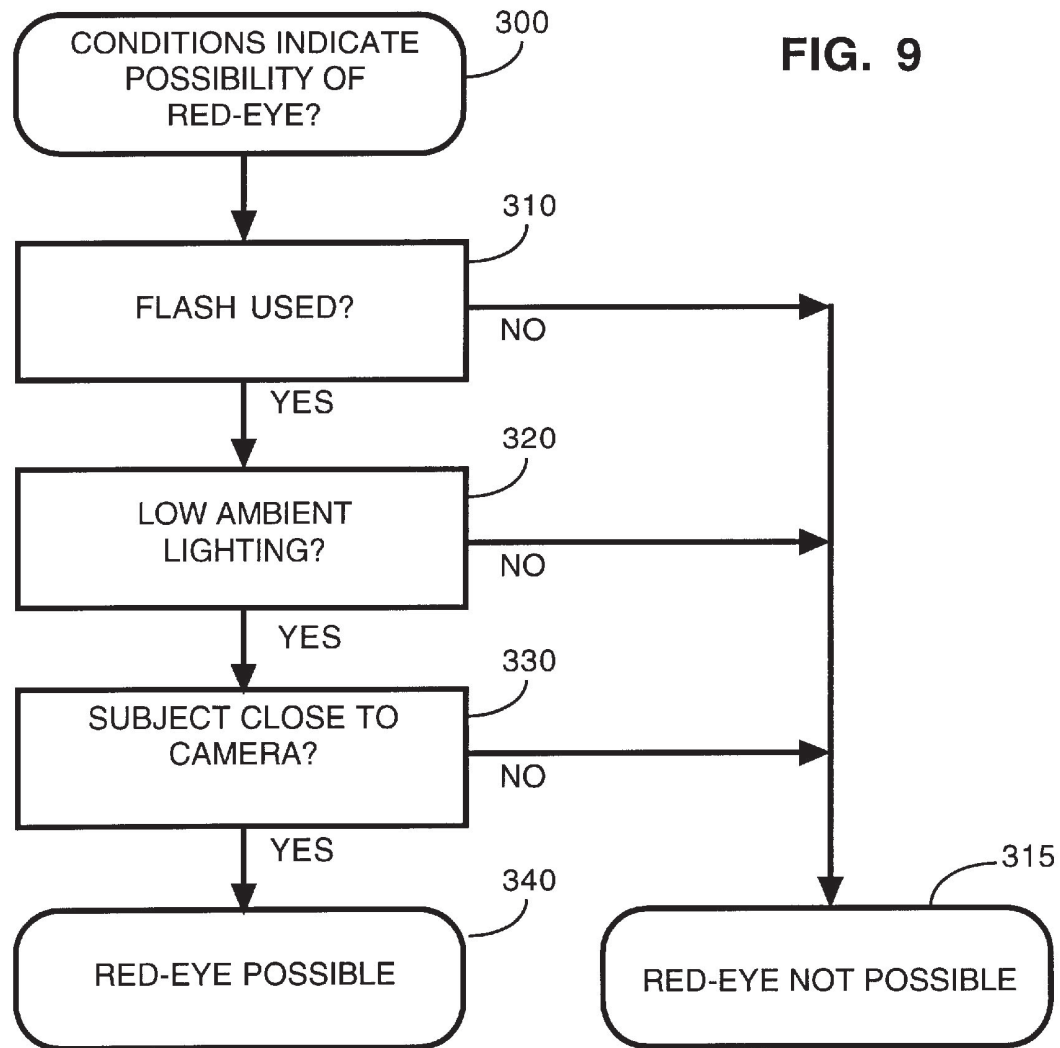
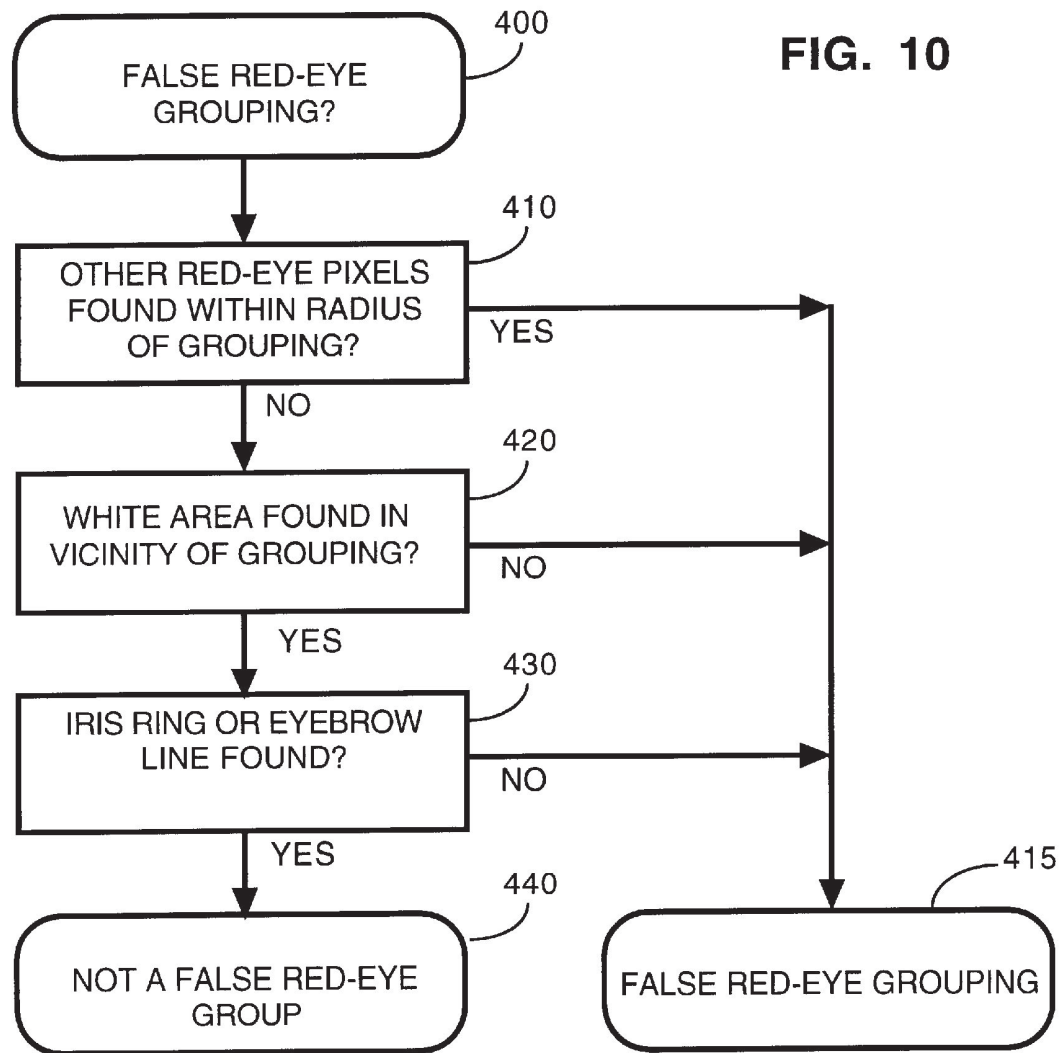


FIG. 10



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RED-EYE FILTER METHOD AND APPARATUS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to the area of flash photography, and more specifically to filtering "red-eye" from a digital camera image.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

"Red-eye" is a phenomenon in flash photography where a flash is reflected within a subject's eye and appears in a photograph as a red dot where the black pupil of the subject's eye would normally appear. The unnatural glowing red of an eye is due to internal reflections from the vascular membrane behind the retina, which is rich in blood vessels. This objectionable phenomenon is well understood to be caused in part by a small angle between the flash of the camera and the lens of the camera. This angle has decreased with the miniaturization of cameras with integral flash capabilities. Additional contributors include the relative closeness of the subject to the camera and ambient light levels.

The red-eye phenomenon can be minimized by causing the iris to reduce the opening of the pupil. This is typically done with a "pre-flash", a flash or illumination of light shortly before a flash photograph is taken. This causes the iris to close. Unfortunately, the pre-flash is an objectionable 0.2 to 0.6 seconds prior to the flash photograph. This delay is readily discernible and easily within the reaction time of a human subject. Consequently the subject may believe the pre-flash is the actual photograph and be in a less than desirable position at the time of the actual photograph. Alternately, the subject must be informed of the pre-flash, typically loosing any spontaneity of the subject captured in the photograph.

Those familiar with the art have developed complex analysis processes operating within a camera prior to invoking a pre-flash. Various conditions are monitored prior to the photograph before the pre-flash is generated, the conditions include the ambient light level and the distance of the subject from the camera. Such a system is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,070,355 to Inoue et al. Although that invention minimizes the occurrences where a pre-flash is used, it does not eliminate the need for a pre-flash. What is needed is a method of eliminating the red-eye phenomenon with a miniature camera having an integral without the distraction of a pre-flash.

Digital cameras are becoming more popular and smaller in size. Digital cameras have several advantages over film cameras. Digital cameras eliminate the need for film as the image is digitally captured and stored in a memory array for display on a display screen on the camera itself. This allows photographs to be viewed and enjoyed virtually instantaneously as opposed to waiting for film processing. Furthermore, the digitally captured image may be downloaded to another display device such as a personal computer or color printer for further enhanced viewing. Digital cameras include microprocessors for image processing and compression and camera systems control. Nevertheless, without a pre-flash, both digital and film cameras can capture the red-eye phenomenon as the flash reflects within a subject's eye. Thus, what is needed is a method of eliminating red-eye phenomenon within a miniature digital camera having a flash without the distraction of a pre-flash.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a camera apparatus operating in accordance with the present invention.

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FIG. 2 shows a pixel grid upon which an image of an eye is focused.

FIG. 3 shows pixel coordinates of the pupil of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 shows pixel coordinates of the iris of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 shows pixel coordinates which contain a combination of iris and pupil colors of FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 shows pixel coordinates of the white eye area of FIG. 2.

FIG. 7 shows pixel coordinates of the eyebrow area of FIG. 2.

FIG. 8 shows a flow chart of a method operating in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 9 shows a flow chart for testing if conditions indicate the possibility of a red-eye phenomenon photograph.

FIG. 10 shows a flow chart for testing if conditions indicate a false red-eye grouping.

DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a camera apparatus operating in accordance with the present invention. The camera 20 includes an exposure control 30 that, in response to a user input, initiates and controls the digital photographic process. Ambient light is determined using light sensor 40 in order to automatically determine if a flash is to be used. The distance to the subject is determined using focusing means 50 which also focuses the image on image capture means 60. The image capture means digitally records the image in color. The image capture means is known to those familiar with the art and may include a CCD (charge coupled device) to facilitate digital recording. If a flash is to be used, exposure control means 30 causes the flash means 70 to generate a photographic flash in substantial coincidence with the recording of the image by image capture means 60. The flash may be selectively generated either in response to the light sensor 40 or a manual input from the user of the camera. The image recorded by image capture means 60 is stored in image store means 80 which may comprise computer memory such as a dynamic random access memory or a nonvolatile memory. The red-eye filter 90 then analyzes the stored image for characteristics of red-eye, and if found, modifies the image and removes the red-eye phenomenon from the photograph as will be describe in more detail. The red-eye filter includes a pixel locator 92 for locating pixels having a color indicative of red-eye; a shape analyzer 94 for determining if a grouping of at least a portion of the pixels located by the pixel locator comprise a shape indicative of red-eye; a pixel modifier 96 for modifying the color of pixels within the grouping; and an falsing analyzer 98 for further processing the image around the grouping for details indicative of an image of an eye. The modified image may be either displayed on image display 100 or downloaded to another display device, such as a personal computer or printer via image output means 110. It can be appreciated that many of the processes implemented in the digital camera may be implemented in or controlled by software operating in a microcomputer (μ C) or digital signal processor (DSP) and/or an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC).

FIG. 2 shows a pixel grid upon which an image of an eye is focused. Preferably the digital camera records an image comprising a grid of pixels at least 640 by 480. FIG. 2 shows a 24 by 12 pixel portion of the larger grid labeled columns A-X and rows 1-12 respectively.

FIG. 3 shows pixel coordinates of the pupil of FIG. 2. The pupil is the darkened circular portion and substantially

includes seventeen pixels: K7, K8, L6, L7, L8, L9, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, N6, N7, N8, N9, O7 and O8, as indicated by shaded squares at the aforementioned coordinates. In a non-flash photograph, these pupil pixels would be substantially black in color. In a red-eye photograph, these pixels would be substantially red in color. It should be noted that the aforementioned pupil pixels have a shape indicative of the pupil of the subject, the shape preferably being a substantially circular, semi-circular or oval grouping of pixels. Locating a group of substantially red pixels forming a substantially circular or oval area is useful by the red-eye filter.

FIG. 4 shows pixel coordinates of the iris of FIG. 2. The iris pixels are substantially adjacent to the pupil pixels of FIG. 2. Iris pixels J5, J6, J7, J8, J9, K5, K10, L10, M10, N10, O5, O10, P5, P6, P7, P8 and P9 are indicated by shaded squares at the aforementioned coordinates. The iris pixels substantially surround the pupil pixels and may be used as further indicia of a pupil. In a typical subject, the iris pixels will have a substantially constant color. However, the color will vary as the natural color of the eyes each individual subject varies. The existence of iris pixels depends upon the size of the iris at the time of the photograph, if the pupil is very large then iris pixels may not be present.

FIG. 5 shows pixel coordinates which include a combination of iris and pupil colors of FIG. 2. The pupil/iris pixels are located at K6, K9, L5, N5, O6, and O9, as indicated by shaded squares at the aforementioned coordinates. The pupil/iris pixels are adjacent to the pupil pixels, and also adjacent to any iris pixels which may be present. Pupil/iris pixels may also contain colors of other areas of the subject's eyes including skin tones and white areas of the eye.

FIG. 6 shows pixel coordinates of the white eye area of FIG. 2. The seventy one pixels are indicated by the shaded squares of FIG. 6 and are substantially white in color and are in the vicinity of and substantially surround the pupil pixels of FIG. 2.

FIG. 7 shows pixel coordinates of the eyebrow area of FIG. 2. The pixels are indicated by the shaded squares of FIG. 7 and are substantially white in color. The eyebrow pixels substantially form a continuous line in the vicinity of the pupil pixels. The color of the line will vary as the natural color of the eyebrow of each individual subject varies. Furthermore, some subjects may have no visible eyebrow at all.

It should be appreciated that the representations of FIG. 2 through FIG. 7 are particular to the example shown. The coordinates of pixels and actual number of pixels comprising the image of an eye will vary depending upon a number of variables. These variables include the location of the subject within the photograph, the distance between the subject and the camera, and the pixel density of the camera.

The red-eye filter 90 of FIG. 1 searches the digitally stored image for pixels having a substantially red color, then determines if the grouping has a round or oval characteristics, similar to the pixels of FIG. 3. If found, the color of the grouping is modified. In the preferred embodiment, the color is modified to black.

Searching for a circular or oval grouping helps eliminate falsely modifying red pixels which are not due to the red-eye phenomenon. In the example of FIG. 2, the red-eye phenomenon is found in a 5x5 grouping of pixels of FIG. 3. In other examples, the grouping may contain substantially more or less pixels depending upon the actual number of pixels comprising the image of an eye, but the color and shape of the grouping will be similar. Thus for example, a

long line of red pixels will not be falsely modified because the shape is not substantially round or oval.

Additional tests may be used to avoid falsely modifying a round group of pixels having a color indicative of the red-eye phenomenon by further analysis of the pixels in the vicinity of the grouping. For example, in a red-eye phenomenon photograph, there will typically be no other pixels within the vicinity of a radius originating at the grouping having a similar red color because the pupil is surrounded by components of the subject's face, and the red-eye color is not normally found as a natural color on the face of the subject. Preferably the radius is large enough to analyze enough pixels to avoid falsing, yet small enough to exclude the other eye of the subject, which may also have the red-eye phenomenon. Preferably, the radius includes a range between two and five times the radius of the grouping. Other indicia of the recording may be used to validate the existence of red-eye including identification of iris pixels of FIG. 4 which surround the pupil pixels. The iris pixels will have a substantially common color, but the size and color of the iris will vary from subject to subject. Furthermore, the white area of the eye may be identified as a grouping of substantially white pixels in the vicinity of and substantially surrounding the pupil pixels as shown in FIG. 6. However, the location of the pupil within the opening of the eyelids is variable depending upon the orientation of the head of the subject at the time of the photograph. Consequently, identification of a number of substantially white pixels in the vicinity of the iris without a requirement of surrounding the grouping will further validate the identification of the red-eye phenomenon and prevent false modification of other red pixel groupings. The number of substantially white pixels is preferably between two and twenty times the number of pixels in the pupil grouping. As a further validation, the eyebrow pixels of FIG. 7 can be identified.

Further, additional criterion can be used to avoid falsely modifying a grouping of red pixels. The criterion include determining if the photographic conditions were indicative of the red-eye phenomenon. These include conditions known in the art including use of a flash, ambient light levels and distance of the subject. If the conditions indicate the red-eye phenomenon is not present, then red-eye filter 90 is not engaged.

FIG. 5 shows combination pupil/iris pixels which have color components of the red-eye phenomenon combined with color components of the iris or even the white area of the eye. The invention modifies these pixels by separating the color components associated with red-eye, modifying color of the separated color components and then adding back modified color to the pixel. Preferably the modified color is black. The result of modifying the red component with a black component makes for a more natural looking result. For example, if the iris is substantially green, a pupil/iris pixel will have components of red and green. The red-eye filter removes the red component and substitutes a black component, effectively resulting in a dark green pixel.

FIG. 8 shows a flow chart of a method operating in accordance with the present invention. The red-eye filter process is in addition to other processes known to those skilled in the art which operate within the camera. These other processes include flash control, focus, and image recording, storage and display. The red-eye filter process preferably operates within software within a μ C or DSP and processes an image stored in image store 80. The red-eye filter process is entered at step 200. At step 210 conditions are checked for the possibility of the red-eye phenomenon. These conditions are included in signals from exposure

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control means **30** which are communicated directly to the red-eye filter. Alternatively the exposure control means may store the signals along with the digital image in image store **80**. If conditions do not indicate the possibility of red-eye at step **210**, then the process exits at step **215**. Step **210** is further detailed in FIG. 9, and is an optional step which may be bypassed in an alternate embodiment. Then is step **220** the digital image is searched of pixels having a color indicative of red-eye. The grouping of the red-eye pixels are then analyzed at step **230**. Red-eye is determined if the shape of a grouping is indicative of the red-eye phenomenon. This step also accounts for multiple red-eye groupings in response to a subject having two red-eyes, or multiple subjects having red-eyes. If no groupings indicative of red-eye are found, then the process exits at step **215**. Otherwise, false red-eye groupings are checked at optional step **240**. Step **240** is further detailed in FIG. 10 and prevents the red-eye filter from falsely modifying red pixel groupings which do not have further indicia of the eye of a subject. After eliminating false groupings, if no grouping remain, the process exits at step **215**. Otherwise step **250** modifies the color of the groupings which pass step **240**, preferably substituting the color red for the color black within the grouping. Then in optional step **260**, the pixels surrounding a red-eye grouping are analyzed for a red component. These are equivalent to the pixels of FIG. 5. The red component is substituted for black by the red-eye filter. The process then exits at step **215**.

It should be appreciated that the pixel color modification can be stored directly in the image store by replacing red-eye pixels with pixels modified by the red-eye filter. Alternately the modified pixels can be stored as an overlay in the image store, thereby preserving the recorded image and only modifying the image when displayed in image display **100**. Preferably the filtered image is communicated through image output means **110**. Alternately the unfiltered image with the overlay may be communicated through image output means **110** to a external device such as a personal computer capable of processing such information.

FIG. 9 shows a flow chart for testing if conditions indicate the possibility of a red-eye phenomenon corresponding to step **210** of FIG. 8. Entered at step **300**, step **310** checks if a flash was used in the photograph. If not, step **315** indicates that red-eye is not possible. Otherwise optional step **320** checks if a low level of ambient light was present at the time of the photograph. If not, step **315** indicates that red-eye is not possible. Otherwise optional step **330** checks if the subject is relatively close to the camera at the time of the photograph. If not, step **215** indicates that red-eye is not possible. Otherwise step **340** indicates that red-eye is possible.

FIG. 10 shows a flow chart for testing if conditions indicate a false red-eye grouping corresponding to step **240** of FIG. 8. Entered at step **400**, step **410** checks if other red-eye pixels are found within a radius of a grouping. Preferably the radius is between two and five times the radius of the grouping. If found step **415** indicates a false red-eye grouping. Otherwise step **420** checks if a substantially white area of pixels is found in the vicinity of the grouping. This area is indicative of the white area of a subject's eye and has preferably between two and twenty times the number of pixels in the grouping. If not found step **415** indicates a false red-eye grouping. Otherwise step **430** searches the vicinity of the grouping for an iris ring or an eyebrow line. If not found, step **415** indicates a false red-eye grouping. Otherwise step **440** indicates the red-eye grouping is not false. It should be appreciated that each of the tests

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410, **420** and **430** check for a false red-eye grouping. In alternate embodiments, other tests may be used to prevent false modification of the image, or the tests of FIG. 10 may be used either alone or in combination.

It should be further appreciated that either the red-eye condition test **210** or the red-eye falsing test **240** of FIG. 8 may be used to achieve satisfactory results. In an alternate embodiment test **240** may be acceptable enough to eliminate test **210**, or visa versa. Alternately the selectivity of either the color and/or grouping analysis of the red-eye phenomenon may be sufficient to eliminate both tests **210** and **240** of FIG. 8. Furthermore, the color red as used herein means the range of colors and hues and brightnesses indicative of the red-eye phenomenon, and the color white as used herein means the range of colors and hues and brightnesses indicative of the white area of the human eye.

Thus, what has been provided is a method and apparatus for eliminating red-eye phenomenon within a miniature digital camera having a flash without the distraction of a pre-flash.

I claim:

1. Within a portable digital camera having no photographic film, a method of filtering a red-eye phenomenon from a digital image comprising a multiplicity of pixels indicative of color, the pixels forming various shapes of the image, the method comprising the steps of:

locating pixels having a color indicative of the red-eye phenomenon;

determining if a grouping of at least a portion of the pixels of said step locating comprise a shape indicative of the red-eye phenomenon;

modifying the color of the grouping in response to said step of determining; and

analyzing if conditions of recording of the image are indicative of the red-eye phenomenon, wherein said step of modifying is selectively performed in response thereto.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the color indicative of the red-eye phenomenon corresponds to a substantially red color, and the shape indicative of the red-eye phenomenon corresponds to a substantially round, semi-circular or oval shape.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein said step of analyzing includes determining if a flash was used in conjunction with the recording of the image.

4. The method according to claim 1 wherein said step of analyzing includes determining if a flash was used in conjunction with the recording of the image, the distance between a subject of the image and a camera for recording the image and an ambient light level during the recording of the image.

5. The method according to claim 1 wherein said step of modifying changes the color of the grouping to black.

6. The method according to claim 1 wherein said step of determining further comprises the steps of:

determining if pixels in a vicinity of the grouping have a feature indicative an eye;

and inhibiting said step of modifying in response to an absence of the feature.

7. The method according to claim 6 wherein the feature includes an absence of additional pixels having a color indicative of the red-eye phenomenon within the vicinity of the grouping.

8. The method according to claim 6 wherein the feature includes a substantially white area within the vicinity of the grouping.

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9. The method according to claim 1 wherein the portable digital camera includes an integral flash and an electronic display, said method further comprising the steps of:

initiating a photographic flash by the flash;

digitally recording the image in response to said step of initiating;

performing said steps of locating, determining and modifying in response to said step of recording; and

displaying the image in response to said step of modifying on the electronic display.

10. A portable digital camera having no photographic film comprising:

an integral flash for providing illumination during image recording;

a digital image capturing apparatus for recording an image; and

a red-eye filter for modifying an area within the image indicative of a red-eye phenomenon.

11. The camera according to claim 10 further comprising an integral image display for displaying the modified image.

12. The camera according to claim 10 wherein the area has a color and shape indicative of the red-eye phenomenon and the image is modified to change the color to a black color and further wherein:

said integral flash selectively provides illumination during image recording; and

said red-eye filter is enabled to modify the image in response to said integral flash providing illumination during image recording.

13. The camera according to claim 12 further comprising an exposure control means for determining if the image was recorded in a condition conducive to the red-eye phenomenon

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and for generating a red-eye signal in response thereto, wherein said red-eye filter is further enabled in response to the red-eye signal.

14. The device according to claim 10 wherein said red-eye filter further includes a falsing avoidance apparatus which enables modification of the area in response to an absence of color indicative of the red-eye phenomenon within a vicinity of and exclusive to the area.

15. The device according to claim 10 wherein said red-eye filter further includes a falsing avoidance apparatus which enables modification of the area in response to a substantially white colored region within a vicinity of the area.

16. The device according to claim 10 wherein said red-eye filter comprises:

a pixel locator for locating pixels having a color indicative of the red-eye phenomenon;

a shape analyzer for determining if a grouping of at least a portion of the pixels located by said pixel locator comprise a shape indicative of the red-eye phenomenon; and

a pixel modifier for modifying the color of the pixels within the grouping.

17. The red-eye filter according to claim 16 further comprising a falsing analyzer for further processing the image in a vicinity of the grouping for details indicative of an eye, and for enabling said pixel modifier in response thereto.

18. The red-eye filter according to claim 16 further comprising an exposure analyzer for determining if the image was recorded in a condition indicative of the red-eye phenomenon.

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