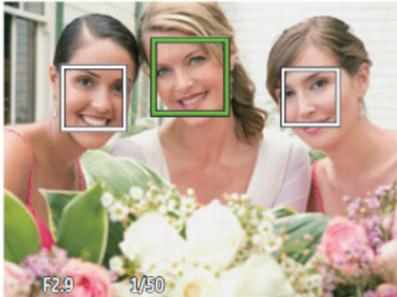
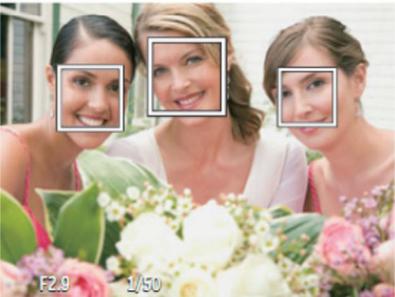


Exhibit F

*Claim Chart re Asserted Claims of '476 Patent and
Exemplary Accused Products*

Preliminary Comparison of the Kodak FZ152 with U.S. Patent No. 7,715,476

Claim language	Information Relating to the Kodak FZ152
<p>21. A system for processing images to identify a head portion of a subject in the images comprising:</p>	<p>The Kodak FZ152 includes a system for processing images to identify a head portion of a subject in the images.</p> <p>Face Detection</p> <p>Detects and focuses on faces to make all faces as clear as possible in Photo Mode.</p>  <p>2. Press the shutter button half-way down to focus. The LCD will show a green focus frame when the subject is in focus.</p>  <p>1. Hold the camera steadily and then focus on your subject to detect their face. A focus frame will appear around the face when a face is detected.</p>  <p>3. Press the shutter button all the way down to take pictures.</p> <p> The Blink Detection Setting is usually on. If the camera detects in the course of quick review there is a face with eyes closed, a prompt of closed eyes will appear .</p> <p>Kodak FZ152 User Manual at 52.</p>
<p>an interface configured to obtain images of a subject; and</p>	<p>The Kodak FZ152 includes an interface configured to obtain images of a subject.</p>

Preliminary Comparison of the Kodak FZ152 with U.S. Patent No. 7,715,476

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Image Sensor</td> <td>Type</td> <td>1/2.3"CCD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Effective Pixels</td> <td>16.15 Megapixels</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Pixels</td> <td>16.44 Megapixels</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Lens</td> <td>Focal Length</td> <td>4.3mm (Wide) – 64.5mm (Tele)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35mm film Equivalent</td> <td>24mm (Wide) – 360mm (Tele)]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F Number</td> <td>F3.3 (Wide) – F5.9 (Tele)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lens Construction</td> <td>9 Groups 10 Elements</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Optical Zoom</td> <td>15x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Focusing Range</td> <td>Normal: (Wide) 60cm ~ ∞ (Tele) 250cm ~ ∞ Macro: 3cm ~ ∞ (Wide Only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Autofocus System</td> <td>TTL Autofocus</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Anti-Handshake</td> <td>Optical Image Stabilization (OIS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Digital Zoom</td> <td>4x Digital Zoom (Combined Zoom: 60x)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Kodak FZ152 User Manual at 79.</p>	Image Sensor	Type	1/2.3"CCD	Effective Pixels	16.15 Megapixels	Total Pixels	16.44 Megapixels	Lens	Focal Length	4.3mm (Wide) – 64.5mm (Tele)	35mm film Equivalent	24mm (Wide) – 360mm (Tele)]	F Number	F3.3 (Wide) – F5.9 (Tele)	Lens Construction	9 Groups 10 Elements	Optical Zoom	15x	Focusing Range	Normal: (Wide) 60cm ~ ∞ (Tele) 250cm ~ ∞ Macro: 3cm ~ ∞ (Wide Only)	Autofocus System		TTL Autofocus	Anti-Handshake		Optical Image Stabilization (OIS)	Digital Zoom		4x Digital Zoom (Combined Zoom: 60x)
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Anti-Handshake		Optical Image Stabilization (OIS)																												
Digital Zoom		4x Digital Zoom (Combined Zoom: 60x)																												
<p>a processor configured to identify a head portion of the subject in the images based at least in part on a first confidence value produced by a first process that analyzes the images to identify a location of the head portion of the subject in the images and a second</p>	<p>The Kodak FZ152 includes a processor configured to identify a head portion of the subject in the images.</p>																													

Preliminary Comparison of the Kodak FZ152 with U.S. Patent No. 7,715,476

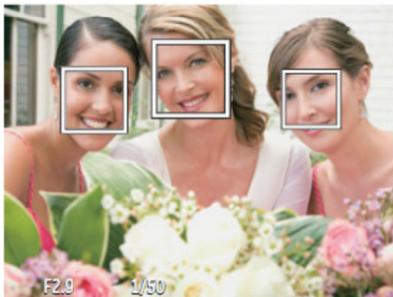
confidence value produced by a second, different process that analyzes the images to identify the location of the head portion of the subject in the images.

Face Detection

Detects and focuses on faces to make all faces as clear as possible in Photo Mode.



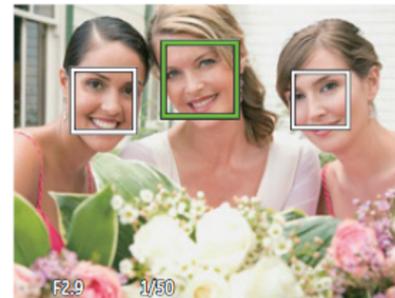
1. Hold the camera steadily and then focus on your subject to detect their face. A focus frame will appear around the face when a face is detected.



Kodak FZ152 User Manual at 52.

On information and belief, the Kodak FZ152 identifies a head portion of a subject based at least in part on a first confidence value produced by a first process that analyzes the images to identify a location of the head portion of the subject in the images and a second confidence value produced by a second, different process that analyzes the images to identify the location of the head portion of the subject in the images. For example, several Kodak publications state that faces may not be detected “if a face is turned sideways, is too distant, or if the contrast between face and background

2. Press the shutter button half-way down to focus. The LCD will show a green focus frame when the subject is in focus.



3. Press the shutter button all the way down to take pictures.

 The Blink Detection Setting is usually on. If the camera detects in the course of quick review there is a face with eyes closed, a prompt of closed eyes will appear .

Preliminary Comparison of the Kodak FZ152 with U.S. Patent No. 7,715,476

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	<p>is insufficient.” See, e.g., Kodak Z981 User Manual at 25. This indicates, on information and belief, that the Kodak face-detection algorithm involves at least two different processes for identifying the location of the head portion of the subject in images, including, for example, shape and contrast or color.</p>
<p>22. A system as recited in claim 21, wherein: the first confidence value represents a confidence that the first process has identified the location of the head portion of the subject in the images; and the second confidence value represents a confidence that the second process has identified the location of the head portion of the subject in the images.</p>	<p>The Kodak FZ152 satisfies the additional recitations of claim 22.</p> <p>On information and belief, the first confidence value described in connection with claim 21 represents a confidence that the first process (e.g., shape identification) has identified the location of the head portion of the subject in the images. On information and belief, the second confidence value represents a confidence that the second process (e.g., contrast or color identification) has identified the location of the head portion of the subject in the images.</p>
<p>23. A system as recited in claim 21, wherein: the first confidence value represents a confidence that a first process has identified the location of the head portion of the subject in the images; the second confidence value represents a confidence that a second process has identified the location of the head portion of the subject in the images; and the head portion of the subject is identified in the images based at least in part on the location of the head portion identified by the first process and the location of the head portion identified by the second process.</p>	<p>The Kodak FZ152 satisfies the additional recitations of claim 23.</p> <p>On information and belief, the first confidence value described in connection with claim 21 represents a confidence that the first process (e.g., shape identification) has identified the location of the head portion of the subject in the images. On information and belief, the second confidence value represents a confidence that the second process (e.g., contrast or color identification) has identified the location of the head portion of the subject in the images.</p> <p>The Kodak FZ152 identifies the head portion of the subject in the images based at least in part on the location of the head portion identified by the first process and the location of the head portion identified by the second process, as evidenced by the fact that it uses face detection for “focusing on faces to make all faces as clear as possible in photo mode.”</p>

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