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United States Patent 6,982,742

~~Abstract~~ ABSTRACT

A reduced ~~area-imaging~~ area-imaging device is provided for use ~~in medical or dental instruments such as an endoscope. In one configuration of the imaging device, the image sensor (40) is placed remote from the remaining circuitry. In another configuration, all of the circuitry (50, 60) to include the image sensor is placed in a stacked fashion at the same location. In a first embodiment of the invention, the entire imaging device can be placed at the distal tip of an endoscope. In a second embodiment, the image sensor is remote from the remaining circuitry according to the first configuration, and wherein a control box can be provided which communicates with the image sensor and is placed remotely from the endoscope. In yet another embodiment, the imaging device can be incorporated in the housing of a standard medical camera which is adapted for use with traditional rod lens endoscopes. In any of the embodiments, the image sensor may be placed alone on a first circuit board, or timing and control circuits may be included on the first circuit board containing the image sensor, with a miniature hand-held computer referred to in the industry as a PDA. Various configurations of the imaging device are provided which position elements of the imaging device in desired locations. The PDA includes a miniature LCD-type video screen which can display not only images taken by the camera module, but also incoming video images. The camera module may communicate with the housing of the PDA either by a wired connection, or wirelessly. The camera module is small enough that it can be stored within the housing of the PDA. The camera module may be pointed at an object within sight of the user without having to move the PDA housing in order to take an image. Any acceptable wireless standard may be used for wireless communication between the camera module and the PDA. One particularly advantageous standard includes Bluetooth.~~

~~Technical Field~~ TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to ~~surgical instruments that incorporate the use of very small~~ solid state image sensors and associated electronics, and more particularly, to ~~surgical instruments such as endoscopes having an inherent imaging capability in the form of complementary metal oxide, semiconductor integrated circuit sensors including active pixel arrays and accompanying processing circuitry.~~ solid state image sensors which are configured to be of a minimum size and used within miniature computer systems known as palm top computers, personal digital assistants (PDA), or hand-held computers/organizers.

~~Background Art~~

~~In recent years, endoscopic surgery has become the accepted standard for conducting many types of surgical procedures, both in the medical and dental arenas. The availability of imaging devices enabling a surgeon or dentist to view a particular surgical area through a small diameter endoscope which is introduced into small cavities or openings in the body results in much less patient trauma as well as many other advantages.~~

## BACKGROUND ART

~~In many hospitals, the rod lens endoscope is still used in endoscopic surgery. The rod lens endoscope includes a very precise group of lenses in an elongate and rigid tube which are able to accurately transmit an image to a remote camera in line with the lens group. The rod lens endoscope, because of its cost of manufacture, failure rate, and requirement to be housed within a rigid and straight housing, is being increasingly replaced by solid state imaging technology which enables the image sensor to be placed at the distal tip of the investigating device.~~ The three most common solid state image sensors include ~~charged-coupled~~charged-coupled devices (CCD); charge injection devices (CID) and photo diode arrays ~~(PDA)~~. In the mid-1980s, complementary metal oxide semiconductors (CMOS) were developed for industrial use. CMOS imaging devices offer improved functionality and simplified system interfacing. Furthermore, many CMOS imagers can be manufactured at a fraction of the cost of other solid state imaging technologies.

The CCD device is still the preferred type of imager used in scientific applications. Only recently have CMOS-type devices been improved such that the quality of imaging compares to that of CCD devices. However, there are enormous drawbacks with CCD devices. Two major drawbacks are that CCD devices have immense power requirements, and the amount of processing circuitry required for a CCD imager always requires the use of a remote processing circuitry module which can process the image signal produced by the CCD imager. Also, because of the type of chip architecture used with CCD devices, on-chip processing is impossible. Therefore, even timing and control circuitry must be remotod from the CCD imager plane. Therefore, CCD technology is the antithesis of "camera on a chip" technology discussed below.

One particular advance in CMOS technology has been in the active pixel-type CMOS imagers which consist of randomly accessible pixels with an amplifier at each pixel site. One advantage of active pixel-type imagers is that the amplifier placement results in lower noise levels ~~than CCDs or other solid state imagers~~. Another major advantage is that these CMOS imagers can be ~~mass produced~~mass-produced on standard semiconductor production lines. One particularly notable advance in the area of CMOS imagers including active pixel-type arrays is the CMOS imager described in U.S. ~~Patent~~Pat. No. 5,471,515 to Fossum, et al. This CMOS imager can incorporate a number of other different electronic controls that are usually found on multiple circuit boards of much larger size. For example, timing circuits, and special functions such as zoom and anti-jitter controls can be placed on the same circuit board containing the CMOS pixel array without significantly increasing the overall size of the host circuit board. Furthermore, this particular CMOS imager requires 100 times less power than a CCD-type imager does. In short, the CMOS imager disclosed in Fossum, et al. has enabled the development of a "camera on a chip."

~~In addition to active pixel-type CMOS imagers, passive pixel-type CMOS imagers have very recently been improved so that they too can be used in an imaging device which qualifies as a "camera on a chip." In short, a passive pixel-type imager does not perform signal amplification at each pixel site.~~

Passive pixel-type CMOS imagers have also been improved so that they too can be used in an imaging device, which qualifies as a "camera on a chip." In short, the major difference between passive and active CMOS pixel arrays is that a passive pixel-type imager does not perform signal amplification at each pixel site. One example of a manufacturer which has developed a passive

pixel array with performance nearly equal to known active pixel devices and compatible with the read out circuitry disclosed in the U.S. Pat. No. 5,471,515 is VLSI Vision, Ltd., 1190 Saratoga Avenue, Suite 180, San Jose, Calif. 95129. A further description of this passive pixel device may be found in the applicant's patent entitled "Reduced Area Imaging Devices Incorporated Within Surgical Instruments," now U.S. Pat. No. 5,986,693, and is hereby incorporated by reference.

In addition to the active pixel-type CMOS imager which is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,471,515, there have been developments in the industry for other solid state imagers which have resulted in the ability to have a "camera on a chip." For example, Suni Microsystems, Inc. of Mountain View, Calif., has developed a CCD/CMOS hybrid which combines the high quality image processing of CCDs with standard CMOS circuitry construction. In short, Suni Microsystems, Inc. has modified the standard CMOS and CCD manufacturing processes to create a hybrid process providing CCD components with their own substrate which is separate from the P well and N well substrates used by the CMOS components. Accordingly, the CCD and CMOS components of the hybrid may reside on different regions of the same chip or wafer. Additionally, this hybrid is able to run on a low power source (5 volts) which is normally not possible on standard CCD imagers which require 10 to 30 volt power supplies. A brief explanation of this CCD/CMOS hybrid can be found in the article entitled "Startup Suni Bets on Integrated Process" found in Electronic News, Jan. 20, 1997 issue. This reference is hereby incorporated by reference for purposes of explaining this particular type of imaging processor.

Another example of a recent development in solid state imaging is the development of a CMOS imaging sensor which is able to achieve analog to digital conversion on each of the pixels within the pixel array. This type of improved CMOS imager includes transistors at every pixel to provide digital instead of analog output that enables the delivery of decoders and sense amplifiers much like standard memory chips. With this new technology, it may, therefore, be possible to manufacture a true digital "camera on a chip." This CMOS imager has been developed by a Stanford University joint project and is headed by Professor Abbas el-Gamal.

A second approach to creating a CMOS-based digital imaging device includes the use of an over-sample converter at each pixel with a one bit comparator placed at the edge of the pixel array instead of performing all of the analog to digital functions on the pixel. This new design technology has been called MOSAD (multiplexed over sample analog to digital) conversion. The result of this new process is low power usage, along with the capability to achieve enhanced dynamic range, possibly up to 20 bits. This process has been developed by Amain Electronics of Simi Valley, Calif. A brief description of both of the processes developed by Stanford University and Amain Electronics can be found in an article entitled "A/D Conversion Revolution for CMOS Sensor?," September 1998 issue of Advanced Imaging. This article is also hereby incorporated by reference for purposes of explaining these particular types of imaging processors.

Yet another example of a recent development with respect to solid state imaging is an imaging device developed by ShellCase, of Jerusalem, Israel. In an article entitled "A CSP Optoelectronic Package for Imaging and Light Detection Applications" (A. Badihi), ShellCase introduces a die-sized, ultrathin optoelectronic package which is completely packaged at the wafer level using semiconductor processing. In short, ShellCase provides a chip scale package (CSP) process for accepting digital image sensors which may be used, for example, in miniature cameras. The die-sized, ultrathin package is produced through a wafer level process which utilizes optically clear

materials and completely encases the imager die. This packaging method, ideally suited for optoelectronic devices, results in superior optical performance and form factor not available by traditional image sensors. This article is also incorporated by reference for purposes of explaining ShellCase's chip scale package process.

Yet another example of a recent development with respect to solid state imaging is shown in U.S. Pat. No. 6,020,581 entitled "Solid State CMOS Imager Using Silicon on Insulator or Bulk Silicon." This patent discloses an image sensor incorporating a plurality of detector cells arranged in an array wherein each detector cell as a MOSFET with a floating body and operable as a lateral bipolar transistor to amplify charge collected by the floating body. This invention overcomes problems of insufficient charge being collected in detector cells formed on silicon on insulator (SOI) substrates due to silicon thickness and will also work in bulk silicon embodiments.

The above-mentioned developments in solid state imaging technology have shown that "camera on a chip" devices will continue to be enhanced not only in terms of the quality of imaging which may be achieved, but also in the specific construction of the devices which may be manufactured by new breakthrough processes.

Although the "camera on a chip" concept is one which has great merit for application in many industrial areas, a need still exists for a reduced area imaging device which can be used in even the smallest type of ~~endoscopic instruments in order to view areas in the body that are particularly difficult to access, and to further minimize patient trauma by an even smaller diameter invasive instrument.~~ industrial application. Recently, devices known as palm top computers, PDA(s), or hand-held computers have become very popular items. Essentially, these PDAs are miniature computers, small enough to be held in the hand, which have various software programs available to a user including word processing, e-mail, and organization software for addresses/phone books, etc.

One example of a U.S. patent disclosing a type of a PDA includes U.S. Pat. No. 5,900,875. This patent is incorporated herein by reference for purposes of illustrating an example of a PDA including basic functionality for such a device. In a recent article entitled "Palm, Inc. Gets Ready for New Hands" appearing in the Wallstreet Journal, a number of soon to be commercially available PDAs are disclosed. One such device disclosed in this article is known as the "Hand Spring Visor Deluxe." This device will soon be available which allows a user to accommodate pagers, MP3 players, still digital cameras and other devices.

It is one general object of this invention to provide a video system in combination with a standard PDA enabling a user to take video images by a very small camera module incorporated within the PDA, view the video images taken on a video view screen incorporated within the PDA, and to have the capability to store video images, download the video images, and send the video images electronically through a communications network.

Another object of this invention is to provide a PDA with the ability to not only transmit video images taken by the camera module, but also to receive video images sent from a remote location via the communications network, and to view such received video images on the video view screen of the PDA. Accordingly, the invention is ideally suited for video teleconferencing.

It is another object of this invention to provide a reduced area imaging device incorporated within a PDA which takes advantage of "camera on a chip" technology, but to rearrange the video processing circuitry in a selective stacked relationship so that the camera module has a minimum profile.

~~It is one object of this invention to provide surgical instruments with reduced area imaging devices which take advantage of the CMOS-type imagers of Fossum, et al., or passive pixel-type CMOS imagers, but rearrange the accompanying circuitry in a stacked relationship so that there is a minimum profile presented when used within the surgical instrument. It is another object of this invention to provide low cost imaging devices which may be "disposable." It is yet another object of this invention to provide a reduced area imaging device which may be used in conjunction with standard endoscopes by placing the imaging device through channels which normally receive other surgical devices, or receive liquids or gases for flushing a surgical area. It is yet another object of this invention to provide a surgical device with inherent imaging capability which may be battery powered and only requires one conductor for transmitting a pre-video signal to video processing circuitry within or outside the sterile field of the surgical area.~~  
imaging capability for a PDA wherein the video camera used is of such small size that it can be stored in the PDA when not in use. The camera module is attached to the PDA by a retractable cord which enables the imaging device to be used to image anything at which the camera module is pointed by the user without having to also move the PDA away from the view of the user.

~~In addition to the intended use of the foregoing invention with respect to surgical procedures conducted by medical doctors, it is also contemplated that the invention described herein has great utility with respect to oral surgery and general dental procedures wherein a very small imaging device can be used to provide an image of particularly difficult to access locations. Additionally, while the foregoing invention has application with respect to the medical and dental fields, it will also be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the small size of the imaging device set forth herein can be applied to other functional disciplines wherein the imaging device can be used to view difficult to access locations for industrial equipment and the like. Therefore, the imaging device of this invention could be used to replace many industrial horoscopes.~~

It is yet another object of the invention to provide a video camera with a PDA wherein the camera communicates with a PDA by a wireless link such as a RF radio link so that the camera does not have to be physically connected to the PDA. This wireless connection further enhances the capability to use the camera to shoot video without having to move the PDA or otherwise manipulate the PDA in a manner which detracts from shooting the video.

~~The CMOS image sensor technology can be furthered improved with respect to reducing the profile area of the~~  
In all applications, to include use of the imaging device of this invention with a PDA, "camera on a chip" technology can be improved with respect to reducing its profile area, and incorporating such a reduced area imaging device into very small investigative instruments which can be used in the medical, dental, or industrial fields within a PDA such that minimal size and weight is added to the PDA, and further that the imaging device can be used to image selected targets by the user.

~~Disclosure of the Invention~~

## DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, ~~surgical instruments incorporating~~ reduced area imaging devices are provided in combination with a hand-held computer or PDA. The term "imaging device" as used herein describes the imaging elements and processing circuitry which is used to produce a video signal which may be accepted by both a standard video device such as a television or video monitor accompanying a personal computer, and a small LCD screen which is incorporated within the PDA. The term "image sensor" as used herein describes the ~~CMOS pixel array~~ components of a solid state imaging device which captures images and stores them within the structure of each of the pixels in the array of pixels found in the imaging device. As further discussed below, the timing and control circuits can ~~either~~ be placed either on the same planar ~~substrate~~ structure as the pixel array ~~and, in which case~~ the image sensor can ~~therefore~~ also be defined as an integrated circuit, or the timing and control ~~circuits~~ circuitry can be placed remote from the pixel array. The terms "video signal" or "image signal" as used herein, and unless otherwise more specifically defined, refer to an image which at some point during its processing by the imaging device, is found in the form of electrons which have been placed in a specific format or domain. The term "processing circuitry" as used herein refers to the electronic components within the imaging device which receive the image signal from the image sensor and ultimately place the image signal in a usable format. The terms "timing and control circuits" or "timing and control circuitry" as used herein refer to the electronic components which control the release of the image signal from the pixel array.

In a first embodiment of the PDA, the imaging device connects to the PDA by a cable or cord that may retract within the housing of the PDA. Thus in this embodiment, the camera is tethered to the PDA. In a second embodiment, the imaging device does not have to be physically connected to the PDA; rather, a wireless RF link or other acceptable wireless technology is used so that video signals produced by the imaging device may be transmitted to and received by the PDA. One particularly advantageous wireless technology usable with the PDA of this invention is known as "Bluetooth". Another recent wireless technology which is usable with the invention is a wireless protocol known as "IEEE 802.15.3". This wireless standard is developing under the joint efforts of Kodak, Motorola, Cisco and the International Electronic and Electrical Engineers Standards Association (IEEE) Wireless Personal Area Network Working Group (WPAN). Bluetooth technology provides a universal radio interface in the 2.4 GHz frequency band that enables portable electronic devices to connect and communicate wirelessly via short-range ad hoc networks. Bluetooth radios operate in an unlicensed Instrumentation, Scientific, Medical (ISM) band at 2.4 GHz. Bluetooth is a combination of circuit and packet switching. Slots can be reserved for synchronous packets. Each packet is transmitted in a different hop frequency. A packet nominally covers a single slot, but can be extended to cover up to five slots. Bluetooth can support an asynchronous data channel, up to three simultaneous synchronous voice channels, or a channel that simultaneously supports asynchronous data and synchronous voice. Spectrum spreading is used to facilitate optional operation at power levels up to 100 mW worldwide. Spectrum spreading is accomplished by frequency hopping in 79 hops displaced by 1 MHz, starting at 2.402 GHz and stopping at 2.480 GHz. The maximum frequency-hopping rate is 1600 hops per second. The nominal link range is 10 centimeters to 10 meters, but can be extended to more than 100 meters by increasing the transmit power. A shaped, binary FM modulation is applied to minimize transceiver complexity. The gross data rate is 1 Mb/second. A time division

duplex scheme is used for full-duplex transmission. Additional technical information describing the Bluetooth global specification is found on the world wide web at [www.bluetooth.com](http://www.bluetooth.com). Additional information regarding the technical specification for the IEEE 802.15.3 standard may be found at <http://www.ieee802.org/15>, under the link for Task Force Three (TG3).

In a first ~~embodiment~~arrangement of the imaging device, the image sensor, with or without the timing and control circuitry, may be placed at the distal tip of ~~the endoscopic instrument~~a very small video camera module which communicates with the PDA by a wireless RF link or is attached by a cable or cord to the PDA, or the camera module communicates with the PDA by a wireless RF link while the remaining processing circuitry may be ~~found in a small remote control box which may communicate with the image sensor by a single cable~~placed within the housing of the PDA.

In a second ~~embodiment~~arrangement of the imaging device, the image sensor and the processing circuitry may all be placed in a stacked arrangement of miniature circuit boards and positioned at the distal tip of the ~~endoscopic instrument~~video camera module. In this ~~embodiment~~second arrangement, the pixel array of the image sensor may be placed by itself on its own circuit board while the timing and control circuitry and processing circuitry are placed on one or more other circuit boards. ~~Alternatively, or~~ the circuitry for timing and control may be placed with the pixel array on one circuit board, while the remaining processing circuitry can be placed on one or more of the other circuit boards.

In yet another alternative arrangement of the imaging device, the pixel array, timing and control circuits, and some of the processing circuitry can be placed near the distal end of the video camera module with the remaining part of the processing circuitry being placed in the housing of the PDA.

~~In yet another embodiment, the imaging device may be adapted for use with a standard rod lens endoscope wherein the imaging device is placed within a standard camera housing which is configured to connect to a standard "C" or "V" mount connector.~~

~~A generic endoscope may be used in the first and second embodiments which includes a very small diameter tubular portion which is inserted within the patient. The tubular portion may be made of a flexible material having a central lumen or opening therein for receiving the elements of the imaging device. The tubular portion may be modified to include an additional concentric tube placed within the central lumen and which enables a plurality of light fibers to be placed circumferentially around the periphery of the distal end of the tubular portion. Additionally, control wires may extend along the tubular portion in order to make the endoscope steerable. The material used to make the endoscope can be compatible with any desired sterilization protocol, or the entire endoscope can be made sterile and disposable after use.~~

For the arrangement or configuration of the imaging device ~~which~~that calls for the array of pixels and the timing and control circuitry to be placed on the same circuit board, only one conductor is required in order to transmit the image signal to the video processing circuitry. ~~In the other configuration of the imaging device wherein~~When the timing and control circuits are incorporated onto other circuit boards, a plurality of connections are required in order to connect the timing

and control circuitry to the pixel array, and then the one conductor is also required to transmit the image signal back to the video processing circuitry.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

~~Figure 1a illustrates a first embodiment including a fragmentary cross-sectional view of a generic endoscopic instrument, and a fragmentary perspective view of a control box, the endoscope and control box each incorporating elements of a reduced area imaging device;~~

As mentioned above, the invention disclosed herein can be considered an improvement to a PDA wherein the improvement comprises a video system. The video system would include the video view screen or monitor attached to the PDA, the camera module, as well as supporting video processing circuitry for the imaging device. In yet another aspect, the invention disclosed herein can also be considered an improvement to a PDA wherein the improvement comprises a novel imaging device, preferably of CMOS construction. For this improvement comprising the imaging device, the imaging device includes the array of pixels, and the supporting video processing circuitry for providing a video ready signal.

In yet another aspect, the invention disclosed herein can also be considered an improvement to a PDA wherein the improvement comprises an imaging device which utilizes a wireless standard in order to transmit video images to the PDA.

This video ready signal may be formatted by the video processing circuitry for viewing on a NTSC/PAL compatible device such as television, or for viewing on a VGA compatible device such as a monitor of a personal computer. Of course, the video ready signal is formatted for viewing the video images on the video view screen incorporated within the PDA.

In yet another aspect, the invention disclosed herein can also be considered an improvement to a PDA wherein the improvement comprises a combination of a video system, and wireless telephone communication means for transmitting and receiving both audio and video signals. In this aspect, the invention has functionality for transmitting and receiving audio and video signals via the communications network. One example of a U.S. patent disclosing wireless remote communications between a personal computer and a PDA or miniature hand held computer is U.S. Pat. No. 6,034,621. This patent is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for purposes of disclosing means by which data can be exchanged between the hand held computer and a personal computer, to include video and audio signals. The specific example in this patent which readily lends itself to the communication network incorporated within this invention is found at FIG. 4 of this '621 patent. The discussion further below outlines this particular communication network.

In yet another aspect, the invention disclosed herein can also be considered an improvement to a PDA wherein the improvement comprises a video system, and a standard wireless telephone communication means for transmitting and receiving audio signals. In this aspect, the PDA simply includes a standard wireless/cellular phone connected externally on the PDA which enables the user to conduct well-known wireless/telephone communications. This wireless/cellular communication means can be in addition to the wireless telephone communication means for

transmitting and receiving both audio and video signals discussed immediately above with respect to the U.S. Pat. No. 6,034,621.

Another example of a U.S. patent disclosing basic mobile phone technology including a discussion of basic phone circuitry is U.S. Pat. No. 6,018,670. This patent is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for purposes of disclosing standard or basic mobile phone technology and supporting circuitry.

Accordingly, the invention disclosed herein has utility with respect to an overall combination of elements, as well as various sub-combinations of elements.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

~~Figure 1b~~FIG. 1 is an enlarged fragmentary partially exploded perspective view of the distal end of the ~~endoscopic instrument~~camera module which is used in conjunction with the PDA, specifically illustrating the arrangement of the image sensor with respect to the other elements of the ~~tubular portion of the endoscope~~camera module;

FIG. 1a is an enlarged exploded perspective view illustrating another configuration of the image sensor wherein video processing circuitry is placed behind and in longitudinal alignment with the image sensor;

~~Figure~~FIG. 2a is a ~~fragmentary cross-sectional view of a second~~perspective view of the PDA in a first embodiment incorporating the reduced area imaging device of this invention~~illustrating another generic endoscope wherein the imaging device is incorporated in its entirety at the distal tip of the endoscope~~;

FIG. 3 illustrates the PDA of FIG. 2 wherein the camera module is in the retracted position;

FIG. 4 is an overall schematic diagram of the functional electronic components in the first embodiment which make up both the PDA and the reduced area imaging device wherein communications are achieved by wireless/cellular technology for video teleconferencing via the world wide web which is well-known as a global communications network;

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating an example communications network which can be used for data transfer of text, audio, and visual signals between the PDA and a personal computer which is in communication with the world wide web;

FIG. 6a is a perspective view of the PDA in the first embodiment illustrated in combination with an externally attached wireless/cellular phone;

~~Figure 2~~FIG. 6b is ~~an enlarged fragmentary partially exploded~~another perspective view of the distal end of the endoscope of Figure 2~~combination of FIG. 6a illustrating the imaging device~~combination opened to expose the PDA;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the PDA in a second embodiment wherein the camera module utilizes a wireless technology, thus the camera module may be physically separated from the PDA

during operation, but can still be housed within the PDA for storage and for recharge of the battery of the camera module;

FIG. 8 is an overall schematic diagram, similar to FIG. 4, of the functional components which make up the PDA and a simplified cross sectional view of the camera module in the second preferred embodiment wherein the camera module communicates with the PDA via a wireless link;

FIG. 8a is an enlarged view of some of the components of the camera module, specifically, the components used in the wireless link with the PDA;

~~Figure 3a is an elevational fragmentary cross-sectional view of the image sensor incorporated with a standard camera housing for connection to a rod lens endoscope;~~

~~Figure 3b is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of the imaging device incorporated within the camera housing of Figure 3a;~~

~~Figure 3c is a fragmentary cross-sectional view similar to that of Figure 3b illustrating a battery as an alternate source of power;~~

~~Figure 4~~FIG. 9 is a more detailed schematic diagram of the functional electronic components, which make up the imaging device;

~~Figure 4~~FIG. 9a is an enlarged schematic diagram of a circuit board/planar structure, which may include the array of pixels and the timing and control circuitry;

~~Figure 4~~FIG. 9b is an enlarged schematic diagram of a video processing board/planar structure having placed thereon the processing circuitry which processes the ~~pre-video~~pre-video signal generated by the array of pixels and which converts the pre-video signal to a post-video signal which may be accepted by ~~a standard~~an NTSC/PAL compatible video device; ~~and~~

~~Figures 5a-5~~FIGS. 10a 10e are schematic diagrams that illustrate an example of specific circuitry which may be used to make the video processing circuitry of the imaging device; ~~and~~

## BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

~~Figure 6 is a simplified schematic diagram of a passive pixel which may be placed in an array of passive pixels compatible with an imager of CMOS type construction.~~

### ~~Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention~~

In accordance with ~~one embodiment of~~ the invention, as shown in ~~Figure 1a, an endoscope~~FIG. 1, a camera module 10 is provided which incorporates a reduced area imaging device 11, ~~shown in Figure 1b~~. As further discussed below, the elements of the imaging device 11 may all be found ~~at~~near one location, or the elements may be separated from one another and interconnected by the appropriate ~~cable(s)~~wired connections. The array of pixels making up the image sensor captures images and stores them in the form of electrical energy by conversion of light photons to electrons. This conversion takes place by the photo diodes in each pixel which communicate with

one or more capacitors which store the electrons. ~~The structure of the endoscope 10 includes a flexible or rigid tubular portion 14 which is inserted into the body of the patient and is placed at the appropriate location for viewing a desired surgical area. The tubular portion 14 attaches at its proximal end to a handle portion 12 which may be grasped by a surgeon who is conducting the endoscopic procedure. The handle 12 may include a central lumen or channel 13 which receives therethrough one or more cables or other structures which extend to the distal end 16 of tubular portion 14. Handle portion 12 may further include a supplementary channel 15 which intersects with central channel 13 and which may provide another point of entry for other cables, fluids or operative instruments to be placed through the endoscope.~~ Specifically, the camera module 10 includes an outer tube/sheath 14 which houses the components of the imaging device. The camera module is shown as being cylindrical in shape having a window 16 sealed at the distal end of the camera module. A retractable cable 12 extends from the proximal end of the camera module 10. A shielded cable 21 is used to house the conductors which communicate with the imaging device 11. The shielded cable 21 is then housed within the retractable cable 12. A lens group 18 is positioned at the distal end of the camera module to enable an image to be appropriately conditioned prior to the image impinging upon the imaging device 11. Also shown is a focusing ring 20 which enables the lens group 18 to be displaced distally or proximally to best focus an image on the imaging device 11.

~~Figure 1b illustrates the distal end of the endoscope 16. The distal end 16 may be characterized by an outer tube 18 which traverses the length of the tubular portion 14 and connects to the handle portion 12. Placed concentrically within the outer tube 18 may be one or more inner tubes 20. In Figure 1b, the gap between inner tube 20 and outer tube 18 forms a space in which one or more light fibers 22 or control wires 24 may be placed. As well understood by those skilled in the art, a plurality of circumferentially spaced light fibers as illustrated in Figure 1b can be used to illuminate the surgical site. Additionally, the control wires 24 may communicate with a control mechanism (not shown) integrated on the handle portion 12 for manipulating the distal end 16 of the endoscope in a desired direction. The flexible tubular portion 14 coupled with a steerable feature enables the endoscope to be placed within winding bodily passages or other locations difficult to reach within the body.~~

~~An image sensor 40 may be placed within the central channel defined by inner tube 20. In the configuration shown in Figure 1b, a cable 26 is used to house the conductors which communicate with the image sensor 40. An intermediate support tube 28 may be placed concentrically outside of cable 26 and concentrically within inner tube 20 to provide the necessary support for the cable 26 as it traverses through the inner channel defined by inner tube 20. In lieu of support tube 28, other well known means may be provided to stabilize the cable 26 such as clips or other fastening means which may attach to the inner concentric surface of inner tube 20.~~

~~A control box 30 may be placed remote from the endoscope 10. The control box 30 contains some of the processing circuitry which is used to process the image signal produced by image sensor 40. Therefore, the imaging device 11 as previously defined would include the processing circuitry within control box 30 and the image sensor 40 located at the distal tip of the endoscope. Control box 30 communicates with image sensor 40 by means of cable 32 which may simply be an insulated and shielded cable which houses therein cable 26. Cable 32 is stabilized with respect to the handle portion 12 by means of a fitting 34 which ensures that cable 32 cannot be inadvertently~~

~~pushed or pulled within channel 13. Additionally, an additional fitting 35 may be provided to stabilize the entry of a light cable 36 which houses the plurality of light fibers 22.~~

Now referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, a PDA 22 in a first embodiment is shown which incorporates the camera module 10. In basic terms, the PDA 22 is a miniature hand-held computer incorporating a video system enabling video to be taken by the camera module, and viewed on the video view screen 26, as well as enabling images to be stored and downloaded on a miniature computer disc (not shown) used with the PDA. Also discussed further below is the ability to transmit and receive audio and video signals.

Beginning first with a description of the basic components of the PDA 22, it includes a housing 24 which hold the components of the PDA and the video system. Cable 12 is housed within the housing 24 when in the retracted position. A spring biased spool (not shown) or some other known retracting device is mounted within the housing 24 enabling the cable 12 to be extended or retracted. A plurality of controls is provided enabling the user to manipulate the functions of the PDA. These are shown as buttons 34 on the housing 24. The video view screen 26 is used for displaying video images taken by the camera module 10, or for viewing incoming video signals received from a remote location. A command screen 28 is provided which allows a user to select programs with a stylus (not shown). A video capture button 30 is provided which allows a user to capture a still video image taken by the camera module 10. A video store button 32 is also provided which enables a captured video image to be stored within the digital memory of the PDA, as further discussed below. An opening or cavity 35 is provided which allows the camera module 10 to be stored, along with cable 12 within the housing 24. As shown in FIG. 3, the camera module 10 is in the stored or retracted position. The antenna 36 allows for enhanced transmission and reception of incoming or transmitted/outgoing audio and video signals. A video select switch 37 is provided enabling a user to view either video images taken by the camera module 10, or for viewing incoming video images. The video view screen 26 may be a liquid crystal display (LCD) type, or any other well-known display device of high resolution which has low power requirements, and has minimum size requirements as well.

An example of a manufacture of such a miniature LCD monitor includes DISPLAYTECH of Longmont, Colo. DISPLAYTECH manufactures a miniature reflective display that consists of ferroelectric liquid crystal (FLC) applied to a CMOS integrated circuit. The reflective display is a VGA display panel having low voltage digital operation, low power requirements, and full color operation. One of their specific products includes the LightCaster.TM. VGA Display Panel, Model LDP-0307-MV1. This is but one example of a LCD monitor that is available and usable within the invention herein described.

A camera on/off switch 66 is provided enabling the user to turn the video system on or off. Also shown in FIGS. 2 and 3 is a speaker 76 and a microphone 78 which are used for sending and receiving audio signals in the conventional manner as with a wireless/cellular telephone. A further description of speaker 76 and microphone 78 is found below.

~~Image~~Referring back to FIGS. 1 and 1a, the imaging device 11 includes an image sensor 40~~is illustrated as being~~FIG. 1 illustrates that the image sensor 40 can be a planar and square shaped member. However, the image sensor may be modified to be in a, or alternatively, planar and circular~~shapeshaped~~to better fit within the channel defined by inner tube 20. Accordingly, Figure

~~1b further shows an alternate shaped image sensor 40' which is round. A lens group or system 42 may be incorporated at the distal end of the endoscope in order to manipulate the image prior to it being impinged upon the array of pixels on the image sensor 40. This lens system 42 may be sealed at the distal end 16 of the endoscope so that the tubular portion 14 is impervious to fluids entering through the distal end 16.~~ outer tube 14. In the configuration of the imaging device ~~11 in Figures 1a and 1b~~ 1a, there are only three conductors which are necessary for providing power to the image sensor 40, and for transmitting an image from the image sensor 40 back to the processing circuitry found within ~~control box 30. Namely the phone housing 24. Specifically,~~ there is a power conductor 44, a grounding conductor 46, and an image signal conductor 48, each of which are ~~hard-wired~~ hardwired to the image sensor 40. Thus, shielded cable 26 21 may simply be a ~~three-conductor~~ three conductor, 50 ohm type cable.

Image sensor 40 can be as small as 1 mm in its largest dimension. However, a more preferable size for most ~~endoscopic procedures would dictate that the image sensor 40~~ PDA applications would be between 4 mm to 8 mm in ~~its~~ the image sensor's largest dimension (height or width). The image signal transmitted from the image sensor 40 through conductor 48 is also herein referred to as a pre-video signal. Once the pre-video signal has been transmitted from image sensor 40 by means of conductor 48, it is received by video processing board 50, as shown in FIG. 6b. Video processing board 50 then carries out all the necessary conditioning of the pre-video signal and places it in a form, also referred to herein as a video ready signal, so that it may be viewed directly on a ~~standard remote~~ video device, such as a television or standard computer video monitor. The In order for the pre-video signal to be viewed on the video view screen/monitor 26, the pre-video signal is further conditioned by a digital signal processor 72, as further discussed below. The video signal produced by the video processing board 50 can be viewed by an NTSC/PAL compatible video device (such as a television) which connects to the PDA through a remote jack. This video signal produced by board 50 can be further defined as a post-video signal which can be accepted by a standard video device. As shown in Figure 1a, a conductor 49 is provided which transmits the post-video signal to an output connector 58 on the exterior surface of control box 30. The cable (not shown) extending from the desired video device (not shown) may receive the post-video signal by means of connector 58. Power supply board 52 may convert incoming power received through power source 54 into the desired voltage. In the preferred CMOS imager incorporated in this invention, the power to the imaging device is simply a direct current which can be a 1.5 volt to a 12 volt source. Incoming power from, for example, a wall receptacle, communicates with power supply board 52 by connector 56. Power supply board 52 takes the incoming power source and regulates it to the desired level. Additionally, ground 46 is also shown as extending back to the source of power through connector 56. post-video signal.

~~Figure 2a illustrates a second embodiment of this invention wherein the imaging device is self-contained entirely within the distal end 16 of the endoscope, and a power source which drives the circuitry within the imaging device may come from a battery 66 housed within handle portion 12.~~

~~As shown in Figure 2b,~~ FIG. 1 illustrates an arrangement wherein the image sensor 40 is placed by itself adjacent the distal end of the camera module 10. Alternatively, some or all of the video processing board 50 circuitry may be placed in adjacent circuit boards directly behind the image sensor 40. Accordingly, 1a illustrates video processor board 50 aligned directly behind the image sensor 40. A plurality of pin connectors 62 serve to electrically couple 52 can be used to

interconnect image sensor 40 ~~with~~to video ~~processing~~processor board 50 ~~depending~~. Depending upon the specific configuration of image sensor 40, pin connectors ~~62~~52 may be provided ~~either~~ for structural support only, and/or to provide a means by which image signals are transmitted between image sensor 40 and board 50. ~~When necessary, one or more supplementary boards 60 may be provided which further contain processing circuitry to process the image signal and present it in a form which may be directly received by a desired video device. The~~ Additionally, digital signal processor 72 could also be placed behind image sensor 40 and behind video processing board 50. Accordingly, the image sensor, and all supporting video processing circuitry could be placed at the distal end of the camera module 10. However, because of the ample space within housing 24, it may be preferable to place at least some of the video processing circuitry within housing 24. In the case of FIG. 1a, the conductor 49 represents the conductor which may carry the post-video signal for direct connection with a remote video device 60 such as a television or computer monitor. As also discussed further below with respect to the first embodiment, placement of the digital signal processor 72 at the distal tip of the camera module behind the video processing board 50 would also enable yet another conductor (not shown) to connect directly to the video monitor 26 for transmitting a video signal to the video monitor 26.

Again referring to FIGS. 1 and 1a, the area which is occupied by image sensor 40 may be defined as the profile area of the imaging device and which determines its critical dimensions. ~~Any imaging elements that are found on boards 50 or 60~~ If it is desired to place video processing circuitry adjacent the image sensor 40 at the distal end of the camera module 10, such circuitry must be able to be placed on one or more circuit boards which that are longitudinally aligned with image sensor 40 along longitudinal axis XX. If it is not important to limit the size of the profile area is not critical in terms of limiting the largest sized imaging element within the imaging device, then the additional circuit boards 50 and 60 which are normally placed in line with, then any circuitry placed behind image sensor 40 can be aligned in an offset manner, or may simply be larger than the profile area of image sensor 40. In the configuration of Figure 2b shown in FIG. 1a, it is desirable that elements 40, and 50 and 60 be approximately the same size so that they may uniformly fit uniformly within the central channel of the endoscope. Additionally, image sensor 40 may be bonded to lens system 42 in order to provide further structural support to the imaging device 11 when mounted within the distal end 16 of outer tube 14.

~~Referring back to the handle portion 12 in Figure 2a, an additional channel 64 may be provided in order that a power supply cable 68 may communicate with battery 66. Conveniently, battery 66 may itself be mounted within a well 65 formed in handle portion 12. Cable 68 carries the conductor 44 and ground 46. Cable 68 may intersect with cable 33 within channel 13, cables 68 and 33 extending then to the distal end 16. Cable 33 can be a single conductor cable which transmits the post-video signal to a desired video device. In other words, cable 33 may simply be an insulated and shielded housing for conductor 49 which carries the post-video signal. Because the preferred CMOS image sensor of the imaging device 11 only requires a 5 volt power supply, a battery is an ideal power source in lieu of a conductor which would trail the endoscope. Accordingly, the endoscope is made more mobile and easier to handle by eliminating at least one of the trailing cables.~~

~~Figure 3a illustrates yet another preferred embodiment of this invention, wherein the imaging device can be used in conjunction with a standard rod lens endoscope 70. As shown, rod lens~~

endoscope 70 includes a lens train 72 which includes a plurality of highly precise lenses (not shown) which are able to transmit an image from the distal end of the endoscope, to a camera in line with the endoscope. The rod lens endoscope is equipped with a light guide coupling post 74. Light guide post 74 connects to a source of light in the form of a cable 77 having a plurality of fiber optic strands (not shown) which communicate with a source of light (not shown). The most common arrangement of the rod lens endoscope also includes a "C" or "N" mount connector 78 which attaches to the eyepiece 76. The "C" or "V" mount attaches at its other end to a camera group 80. The camera group 80 houses one or more of the elements of the imaging device. In this embodiment, the small size of the imaging device is not a critical concern since the imaging device is not being placed at the distal end of the endoscope. However, the incorporation of the imaging device in a housing which would normally hold a traditional camera still provides an advantageous arrangement. As shown, the camera group 80 may include a housing 82 which connects to a power/video cable 86. Fitting 87 is provided to couple cable 86 to the interior elements of the camera group 80 found within housing 82. Figure 3a illustrates an arrangement of the imaging device 11 wherein the image sensor 40 is placed by itself within the housing 82 and the processing circuitry of the imaging device can be positioned in a remote control box as shown in Figure 1a. Accordingly, only three conductors 44, 46 and 48 are necessary for providing power to the image sensor 40 and for transmitting the pre-video signal to the control box. Alternatively, as shown in Figure 3b, the entire imaging device 11 may be incorporated within camera group 80, each of the elements of the imaging device being placed in the stacked arrangement similar to Figure 2b. As discussed above, size is not as much of a concern in the embodiment of Figure 3a and 3b since the camera group housing 82 is much larger than the distal tip of the endoscope of Figures 1a and 2a.

Figure 3c also illustrates the use of a battery 66 which provides source of power to the imaging device in either Figure 3a or 3b. In this arrangement, housing 82 is altered to include a battery housing 69 which houses the battery 66 therein. Battery housing 69 may include a very small diameter channel which may allow conductor 48 or 49 to communicate directly with the processing circuitry or video device, respectively. It will also be understood that the embodiment in Figure 1a may incorporate the use of a battery 66 as the source of power. Thus, handle 12 in Figure 1a may be altered in the same way as housing 82 to allow a battery to be attached to the handle portion 12.

Now referring to the first embodiment of FIG. 4, a further explanation is provided of the basic electronic components of the PDA 22. The PDA 22 of this invention includes functionality normally found in multiple devices. Specifically, the PDA 22 includes the computing capability of a PDA, a mobile/wireless phone, communication means for connection to a computer network such as the worldwide web, and a video system. The PDA 22 may be separated into two major groups, namely, a video and communication system 61, and a computer processing and memory unit 82. Both of these are discussed in further detail below.

As shown in FIG. 4, a conventional lithium ion battery 62 is provided which communicates with power supply board 64. Power supply board 64 conditions various power outputs to the components of the device, to include power to the video components. In the preferred imaging device of this invention, the power to the imaging device may simply be direct current of between about 1.5 to 12 volts, depending upon the power requirements of the imaging device. A camera on/off switch 66 must be set to the "on" position in order to activate the camera module 10. The

video processor board 50 then transfers power to supplies the camera module 10, and also receives the analog pre-video signal back from the camera module, as further discussed below. After processing of the pre-video signal at the video processor board 50, the video signal is video ready, meaning that it may then be directly viewed on a remote compatible video device 60, such as a television or computer monitor. A video port 54 can be provided on the housing 24 enabling a user to take a standard video jack (not shown) and interconnect the PDA with the video port of the remote video device. The video format for such remote video devices includes NTSC/PAL and VGA; thus, the video signal processed by video processor board 50 creates the video ready signals for use with these remote video devices. For purposes of viewing images on the monitor 26, the pre-video signal is farther processed into a digital format within video processor board 50, preferably an 8 bit component video signal format that is commonly referred to as "YUV 4:2:2." This video format easily lends itself to video compression. This 8-bit digital video signal is then sent to the digital signal processor 72 which performs two functions relevant to the video signal. The digital signal processor 72 further converts the signal into a format that is compatible with the driver circuitry of the video monitor 26. Secondly, the digital signal processor 72 compresses the YUV signal using a common video compression format, preferably JPEG. The JPEG encoded video signal is then mixed with the audio signal created by microphone 78 and amplifier 74, and the resulting high frequency carrier signal may then be passed onto the transceiver/amplifier section 70 for transmission. It is to be understood that the transceiver/amplifier 70 is intended for communication with well-known wide area wireless communication networks. It is also contemplated within the spirit and scope of this invention that the PDA 22 be capable of communication with computer networks to include the worldwide web. Accordingly, the invention is well adapted for conducting video teleconferencing that is normally conducted with desktop computers and supplemental video equipment. The transceiver/amplifier section also modulates the carrier signal prior to transmission. Depending upon the position of video switch 37, the video signal from digital signal processor 72 is either sent to the monitor 26, or is sent to the transceiver/amplifier section 70 for transmission. As also shown, the antenna 36 is used for enhancement of reception and transmission of transmitted and received carrier signals.

The transceiver/amplifier section 70 also serves as a receiver that receives an incoming carrier signal. This incoming signal is then demodulated within section 70, the video and audio components of the incoming signal are separated, and then these separated signals are then sent to the digital signal processor 72 which performs video decompression. Then, the decompressed video signal is sent to the monitor 26 for viewing (if the video switch 37 is placed in that selected mode). The decompressed audio signal is sent to the amplifier 74, and then to the speaker 76.

FIG. 4 shows the transceiver/amplifier section 70 as being a cellular digital packet data system (CDPD) type transceiver. This particular transceiver/amplifier 70 could be the same as that disclosed in the U.S. Pat. No. 6,034,621. A cellular digital packet system is a wireless standard providing two-way, 19.2 KBPS packet data transmission over existing cellular telephone channels.

The video switch 37 may simply be a momentary, spring loaded, push button-type switch. When the video switch 37 is not depressed, incoming video, which is received via the antenna 36, is processed as discussed above in the transceiver/amplifier section 70 and digital signal processor 72, and then sent to the monitor 26. When the video switch 37 is depressed and held, the video

signal produced from the camera module 10 is processed as discussed above, and ultimately sent to the monitor 26 for viewing by the user. An operator can cycle the switch 37 between the two positions in order to selectively choose whether to view incoming or outgoing video.

FIG. 5 illustrates a communications network that can be used by the invention. A communications network of this type is disclosed in the U.S. Pat. No. 6,034,621, and is discussed specifically therein at FIGS. 3 and 4 of that patent. FIG. 5 illustrates a CDPD base station 182 with a remote computer 188 utilizing a direct connection to the CDPD base station 182 via a modem 186 with a dial-up connection to the public switch telephone network (PSTN) 184. The CDPD base station 182 includes an antenna 181. The remote computer 188 can be a personal computer, a server, or any other well-known stand-alone computer.

Referring back to FIG. 4, the computer processing and memory unit 82 which allows the PDA 22 to achieve basic word processing, etc., includes a microprocessor 83, RAM 84, ROM 86, and digital storage 88. Digital storage 88 is provided for storing the formatted images taken by the camera module 10. The RAM 84, microprocessor 83, and ROM 86 are conventional or standard components as found in existing PDAs. An input/output bus 89 is provided which allows video signals to be stored or otherwise manipulated within the computer processing and memory unit 82. Accordingly, video taken by camera module 10 can be downloaded to digital storage 88. Also, existing image data stored in digital storage 88 could be viewed on video monitor 26.

FIGS. 6a and 6b illustrate another combination of the invention wherein the PDA 22 is simply combined with an externally mounted cellular telephone 190. The cellular phone 190 is a commercially available cellular/wireless telephone. As shown, the telephone includes the standard keypad 194, visual display 196, and antennae 198. The phone 190 is secured to the PDA 22 as by mounting means 192, which is shown in the preferred embodiment as a piano-type hinge. Thus, the PDA is altered very simply by providing means by which a cellular telephone can be attached to the PDA. This enables the user to hold both the PDA and cellular telephone in one hand while manipulating the PDA or phone 190 as desired with the other hand. All of the telephone circuitry for phone 190 is housed within the phone itself, and there is no circuitry within the PDA which is used within the phone 190.

The actual size of the phone 190 is smaller than the PDA 22. However, in order to create a uniform edged combination, the phone 190 is housed in a larger housing 200 which essentially matches the dimensions of housing 24. Additionally, a peripheral flange could be provided on the inner surface of housing 200 which comes into contact with housing 24 in the closed position of FIG. 6a which would prevent inadvertent activation of the control buttons on the PDA 22.

Now referring to FIGS. 7 and 8, the second embodiment of the PDA is illustrated that utilizes a wireless camera module 10'. As with the first embodiment, the camera module 10' is cylindrical shaped and can be stored within hole or orifice 35. Thus, exteriorly, the PDA 22 appears the same, along with camera module 10' with the exception that there is no cable or cord interconnecting the camera module 10' to the PDA device 22. Now also referring to FIGS. 8 and 8a, in lieu of a wired connection, the camera module 10' communicates with the PDA 22 by a transceiver radio element 91 which is mounted in the proximal end of the module 10'. Similarly, the PDA 22 also includes its own transceiver radio module 85 which allows video signals transmitted by transceiver 91 to be received and then passed on to the video processor board 50

for further video signal processing, as necessary. Antennae 93 communicates with transceiver module 85 for enhancing reception of incoming video signals from the camera module 10'. The camera module 10' also has its own antennae 81 which enhances reception for authenticating signals which may be transmitted by transceiver 91. As understood by those skilled in the art, Bluetooth and other RF standards involve two-way communications whereby transmissions are authenticated and synchronized. Thus the transceiver module 85 whose main function is to receive a signal from the camera module 10', also transmits some signals to the camera module 10'. Accordingly, the camera module also acts as a receiver to authenticate and receive such signals. The proximal end of the camera module 10' also includes a rechargeable battery 79 which is recharged when the module 10' is seated within the opening 35 of the PDA 22. The battery 79 can be a common rechargeable nickel-cadmium or lithium-ion type battery. The battery 79 has a contact 77 protruding from the proximal tip of the camera module 10'. The deepest portion of chamber/opening 35 also has a contact 87 (shown schematically in FIG. 8) which makes contact with contact 77 when the camera module 10' is placed in the chamber. Contact 87 electrically couples with camera battery charging circuit 95 which provides an electrical charge for recharging the battery 79. When the camera module 10' is placed in the chamber 35, the external housing or casing of the camera module 10' is electrically conductive and contacts a ground (not shown) such as spring loaded clip within the chamber 35. Thus, recharge of the battery 79 can be accomplished.

As shown in FIG. 8, the charge circuit 95 receives power from power supply board 64. Thus, the battery 62 of the PDA also provides recharging capability to the battery 79.

The operation of the PDA is essentially the same in the second embodiment. If the user desires to transmit video images to another party, the user would grasp the camera module 10', remove it from chamber 35, and then point it at the target. The camera module 10' collects the video images through the objective lens group 18 which conditions images received by the image sensor 40. The plurality of conductors housed in the shielded miniature cable 21 transfers the video signals to the transceiver radio element 91. The transceiver radio element 91, among other functions, adds a high frequency carrier signal and base band protocol to the video signal which is then transmitted to the transceiver radio module 85. The video signal transmitted by the transceiver radio element 91 is authenticated by the transceiver radio module 85, the video signal is stripped of its carrier, and then routed by a link controller (not shown as a separate element apart from transceiver 85) to the video processor circuitry 50. The video signal is then handled in the same manner as the first embodiment. The user would depress the video switch 37 to initiate transmission of the video to the other party of the telephone call. Once the camera module 10' is removed from its seated position in the chamber 35, the contact between contacts 77 and 87 is broken. This break in electrical contact would allow the battery 79 to energize the camera module 10', and thus allow the camera module 10' to begin wirelessly communicating with the transceiver radio module 85. The user would be able to easily hold and point the camera module 10' with one hand, while operating the PDA 22 in the other hand. As with the first embodiment, the video monitor 26 would display the video images simultaneously while video images were being transmitted to the other party so long as video switch 37 was depressed. If the user wished to receive video images transmitted from the other party, the user would simply reset the video switch 37 to its off or inactive state. The camera module 10' would continue to shoot video and communicate with the module 85; however, the video images would not be seen on screen 26. Again as with the first

embodiment, a remote video device 60 could receive video images and remotely display and record the same.

Although FIG. 8 illustrates the video processor board 50 located within the PDA 22, the video processor board 50 may alternatively be co-located with the imaging device 40 within the distal tip of the camera module 10'. Accordingly, all necessary aid video processing may take place within the camera module and the video signal which would be transmitted by the radio transceiver element 91 is a post video signal which is ready for viewing by either the video monitor 26, or the remote video device 60 once the transceiver radio module 85 receives, authenticates, and strips the video signal of its carrier frequency as transmitted by the radio transceiver element 91.

~~Figure 4~~FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram illustrating one way in which the imaging device 11 may be constructed. As illustrated, the ~~CMOS~~ image sensor 40 may include the timing and control circuits on the same planar structure. Power is supplied to image sensor 40 by power supply board ~~52~~64. The connection between image sensor 40 and board ~~52~~64 may simply be a cable having two conductors therein, one for ground and another for transmitting the desired voltage. These are illustrated as conductors 44 and 46. The output from image sensor 40 in the form of the pre-video signal is input to video processor board 50 by means of the conductor 48. In the configuration of ~~Figure 4~~FIG. 7, conductor 48 may simply be a 50-ohm conductor. Power and ground also are supplied to video processing board 50 by conductors 44 and 46 from power supply board 52. The output signal from the video processor board 50 is in the form of the ~~post-video~~post-video signal and which may be carried by conductor 49 which can also be a 50 ohm conductor. As discussed above with respect to the second embodiment, in lieu of a hard wired connection by conductors 48 and 49, the pre-video or post-video signal is transmitted wirelessly to the transceiver radio module 85.

~~In the first embodiment illustrated in Figure 1a, cable 32 can be used to house conductors 44, 46 and 48. In the embodiment shown in Figure 2a, cable 33 can be used to house conductor 49 by itself when a battery power source is used, or alternatively, cable 33 may house conductors 44, 46 and 49 if the embodiment of Figure 2a utilizes a power source from board 52.~~

~~Optionally, a supplementary processing board 60 may be provided to further enhance the pre-video signal. As shown in Figure 4, the supplementary board 60 may be placed such that the pre-video signal from sensor 40 is first sent to the supplementary board and then output to the video processor board 50. In this case, the output from board 50 can be carried along conductor 51. This output can be defined as an enhanced pre-video signal. Furthermore, the post-video signal from video processor board 50 may return to the supplementary board 60 for further processing, as further discussed below. The conductor used to transmit the post-video signal back to the supplementary board is shown as conductor 59. The power supply board 52 may also provide power to the supplementary board in the same manner as to sensor 40 and board 50. That is, a simple hard-wired connection is made onto the supplementary board for the ground and voltage carrying conductors. As discussed above, sensor 40 may be placed remotely from boards 50 and 60. Alternatively, sensor 40, and boards 50 and 60 each may be placed within the distal end of the endoscope.~~

Although ~~Figure 4~~FIG. 9 illustrates the ~~CMOS~~ image sensor and the timing and control circuits being placed on the same circuit board or planar structure ~~40~~, it is possible to separate the timing and control circuits from the pixel array and place the timing and control circuits onto video processing board 50. The advantage in placing the timing and control circuits on the same planar structure as the image sensor is that only three connections are required between image sensor 40 and the rest of the imaging device, namely, conductors 44, 46 and 48. Additionally, placing the timing and control circuits on the same planar structure with the pixel array results in the pre-video signal having less noise. Furthermore, the addition of the timing and control circuits to the same planar structure carrying the image sensor only adds ~~approximately .25 millimeters~~a negligible amount of size to one dimension of the planar structure ~~40~~. If the pixel array is to be the only element on the planar structure ~~40~~, then additional connections must be made between ~~the~~the planar structure and the video processing board 50 in order to transmit the clock signals and other control signals to the pixel array. For example, a ribbon-type cable (not shown) or a plurality of 50-ohm coaxial cables (not shown) must be used in order to control the downloading of information from the pixel array. Each of these additional connections would be hard wired between the boards.

~~Figure 4~~FIG. 9a is a more detailed schematic diagram of image sensor 40 which contains an array of pixels 90 and the timing and control circuits 92. One ~~preferred CMOS~~example of a pixel array 90 which can be used within the invention is similar to that ~~as~~which is disclosed in U.S. ~~Patent~~Pat. No. 5,471,515 to Fossum, et al., said patent being incorporated ~~in its entirety~~ by reference herein. More specifically, ~~Figure~~FIG. 3 of Fossum, et al. illustrates the circuitry ~~which~~that makes up each pixel in the array of pixels 90. The array of pixels 90 as described in Fossum, et al. is an active pixel group with intra-pixel charged transfer. The image sensor made by the array of pixels is formed as a monolithic complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) integrated circuit which may be manufactured in an industry standard complementary metal oxide semiconductor process. The integrated circuit includes a focal plane array of pixel cells, each one of the cells including a photo gate overlying the substrate for accumulating the photo generated charges. In broader terms, as well understood by those skilled in the art, an image impinges upon the array of pixels, the image being in the form of photons which strike the photo diodes in the array of pixels. The photo diodes or photo detectors convert the photons into electrical energy or electrons which are stored in capacitors found in each pixel circuit. Each pixel circuit has its own amplifier which is controlled by the timing and control circuitry discussed below. The information or electrons stored in the capacitors is unloaded in the desired sequence and at a desired frequency, and then sent to the video processing board 50 for further processing.

Although the active pixel array disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,471,515 is mentioned herein, it will be understood that the hybrid CCD/CMOS described above, or any other solid state imaging device may be used wherein timing and control circuits can be placed either on the same circuit board or planar structure with the pixel array, or may be separated and placed remotely. Furthermore, it will be clearly understood that the invention claimed herein is not specifically limited to an image sensor as disclosed in the U.S. Pat. No. 5,471,515, but encompasses any image sensor which may be configured for use in conjunction with the other processing circuitry which makes up the imaging device of this invention.

To summarize the different options available in terms of arrangement of the components of the imaging device 11, the array of pixels 90 of the image sensor 40 may be placed alone on a first plane, or the timing and control circuitry 92 may be placed with the array of pixels 90 on the first plane. If the timing and control circuitry 92 is not placed with the array of pixels 90 on the first plane, the timing and control circuitry 92 may be placed by itself on a second plane, or the timing and control circuitry 92 may be placed on a second plane with some or all of the processing circuitry from video processing board 50. The video processing board 50 itself may be placed on one or more planes on corresponding circuit boards containing video processing circuitry. FIG. 1a illustrates a single video processor board 50 located directly behind image sensor 40; however, it shall be understood that additional circuit boards containing additional circuitry may be placed behind the image sensor 40 and behind the video processing board 50. Some or all of the video processing circuitry may be placed within the camera module 10 near the distal end thereof adjacent the image sensor 40. Video processing circuitry which is not placed within the distal end of the camera module 10 may be placed within the housing 24 of the PDA. If video processing circuitry is placed near the distal end of the camera module 10, it is preferable to arrange the video processing circuitry in a stacked relationship behind the image sensor 40. Additionally, it is preferable to place the processing circuitry in a parallel arrangement with respect to image sensor 40 and to center such video processing circuitry along axis X-X in order to minimize the size of camera module 10.

The timing and control circuits 92 are used to control the release of the image information or image signal stored in the pixel array. In the ~~preferred~~ image sensor of Fossum, et al., the pixels are arranged in a plurality of rows and columns. The image information from each of the pixels is first consolidated in a row by row fashion, and is then downloaded from one or more columns ~~which~~ that contain the consolidated information from the rows. As shown in ~~Figure 4~~ FIG. 9a, the control of information consolidated from the rows is achieved by latches 94, counter 96, and decoder 98. The operation of the latches, counter and decoder is similar to the operation of similar control circuitry found in other imaging devices. That is, a latch is a means of controlling the flow of electrons from each individual addressed pixel in the array of pixels. When a latch 94 is enabled, it will allow the transfer of electrons to the decoder 98. The counter 96 is programmed to count a discrete amount of information based upon a clock input from the timing and control circuits 92. When the counter 96 has reached its set point or overflows, the image information is allowed to pass through the latches 94 and be sent to the decoder 98 which places the consolidated information in a serial format. Once the decoder 98 has decoded the information and placed it in the serial format, then the row driver 100 accounts for the serial information from each row and enables each row to be downloaded by the column or columns. In short, the latches 94 will initially allow the information stored in each pixel to be accessed. The counter 96 then controls the amount of information flow based upon a desired time sequence. Once the counter has reached its set point, the decoder 98 then knows to take the information and place it in the serial format. The whole process is repeated, based upon the timing sequence that is programmed. When the row driver 100 has accounted for each of the rows, the row driver reads out each of the rows at the desired video rate.

The information released from the column or columns is also controlled by a series of latches 102, a counter 104 and a decoder 106. As with the information from the rows, the column information is also placed in a serial format which may then be sent to the video processing board 50. This

serial format of column information is the pre-video signal carried by conductor 48. The column signal conditioner 108 places the column serial information in a manageable format in the form of desired voltage levels. In other words, the column signal conditioner 108 only accepts desired voltages from the downloaded column(s).

The clock input to the timing and control circuits 92 may simply be a quartz crystal timer. This clock input is divided into many other frequencies for use by the various counters. The run input to the timing and control circuit 92 may simply be an on/off control. The default input can allow one to input the pre-video signal to a video processor board which may run at a frequency of other than 30 hertz. The data input controls functions such as zoom. ~~Since the~~ At least for a CMOS type active pixel array which can be accessed in a random manner, features such as zoom are easily manipulated by addressing only those pixels which locate a desired area of interest by the ~~surgeon~~ user.

A further discussion of the timing and control circuitry ~~found on board 40 and incorporated with the~~ which may be used in conjunction with an active pixel array ~~90 is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,471,515 and is also~~ described in an article entitled "Active Pixel Image Sensor Integrated With Readout Circuits" appearing in NASA Tech Briefs, October 1996, pp. 38 and 39 ~~of the October, 1996 publication. The disclosure of this. This~~ particular article is also incorporated by reference ~~herein~~.

Once image sensor 40 has created the pre-video signal, it is sent to the video processing board 50 for further processing. At board 50, as shown in ~~Figure 4~~ FIG. 9b, the pre-video signal is passed through a series of filters. One common filter arrangement may include two low pass filters 114 and 116, and a band pass filter 112. The band pass filter only passes low frequency components of the signal. Once these low frequency components pass, they are then sent to detector 120 and white balance circuit 124, the white balance circuit distinguishing between the colors of red and blue. The white balance circuit helps the imaging device set its normal, which is white. The portion of the signal passing through low pass filter 114 then travels through gain control 118 which reduces the magnitude or amplitude of this portion to a manageable level. The output from gain control 118 is then fed back to the white balance circuit 124.

The portion of the signal traveling through filter 116 is placed through the processor 122. In the processor 122, the portion of the signal carrying the luminance or non-chroma is separated and sent to the Y chroma mixer 132. Any chroma portion of the signal is held in processor 122.

Referring to the output of the white balance circuit 124, this chroma portion of the signal is sent to a delay line 126 where the signal is then further reduced by switch 128. The output of switch 128 is sent through a balanced modulator 130 and also to the Y chroma mixer 132 where the processed chroma portion of the signal is mixed with the processed ~~non-chroma~~ non-chroma portion. Finally, the output from the Y chroma mixer 132 is sent to the NTSC/PAL encoder 134, commonly known in the art as a "composite" encoder. The composite frequencies are added to the signal leaving the Y chroma mixer 132 in encoder 134 to produce the ~~post-video~~ post-video signal which may be accepted by a television. Additionally, the signal from Y chroma mixer 132 is sent to the digital signal processor 72 so those images can be viewed on monitor 26.

~~Referring back to Figure 4, it further illustrates supplementary board 60 which may be used to digitally enhance or otherwise further condition the pre-video signal produced from image sensor 40. For example~~In addition to the functions described above that are achieved by the digital signal processor 72, the processor 72 can also provide additional digital enhancements. Specifically, digital enhancement can ~~brighten~~sharpen or otherwise clarify the edges of an image viewed on a video screen ~~which might normally be somewhat distorted~~. Additionally, ~~the~~selected background ~~or foreground~~ images may be removed thus ~~leaving only the foreground images or vice versa~~. ~~The connection between image sensor 40 and board 60 may simply be the conductor 48 which may also transfer the pre-video signal to board 50. Once the pre-video signal has been digitally enhanced on supplementary board 60, it is then sent to the video processor board 50 by means of another conductor 51. The pre-video signal is an analog signal. The digitally enhanced pre-video signal may either be a digital signal or it may be converted back to the analog domain prior to being sent to board 50.~~only leaving the desired group of images.

In addition to digital enhancement, ~~supplementary board 60 may further~~the digital signal processor 72 can include other circuitry ~~which~~that may further condition the ~~post-video~~ signal received from board 50 so that it may be viewed in a desired format other than NTSC/PAL. ~~As shown in Figures 4, intermediate conductor 59 may transmit the signal output from Y-chroma mixer 132 back to the supplementary board 60 where the signal is further encoded for viewing in a particular format. One common encoder which can be used~~includes~~would be~~ an RGB encoder 154. ~~The~~An RGB encoder separates the signal into the three ~~separate~~primary colors (red, green and blue) ~~so that the surgeon may selectively choose to view only those images containing one or more of the colors. Particularly in tissue analysis where dyes are used to color the tissue, the RGB encoder may help the surgeon to identify targeted tissue.~~

~~. A~~ The next encoder illustrated in Figure 4 is a SVHS encoder ~~156~~ (super video home system) encoder could also be added to processor 72. This type of encoder splits or separates the luminance portion of the signal and the chroma portion of the signal ~~prior to entering the video device~~. Some observers believe that a ~~cleaner~~more clear signal is input to the video device by such a separation, which in turn results in a more clear video image viewed on the video device. ~~The last~~Another example of an encoder illustrated in Figure 4 is a VGA which could be added to processor 72 includes a VGA compatible encoder ~~158~~, which enables the video signal to be viewed on a standard VGA monitor which is common to many computer monitors.

One difference between the arrangement of image sensor 40 and the outputs found in ~~Figure~~FIG. 3 of the Fossum, et al. patent is that in lieu of providing two analog outputs [namely, VS out (signal) and VR out (reset)], the reset function takes place in the timing and control circuitry 92. Accordingly, the pre-video signal only requires one conductor 48.

~~Figures 5a-5~~FIGS. 10a 10e illustrate in more detail one example of circuitry which may be used in the video processing board 50 in order to produce a post-video signal which may be directly accepted by a NTSC/PAL compatible video device such as a television. The circuitry disclosed in ~~Figures 5a-5~~FIGS. 10a 10e is very similar to circuitry ~~which~~that is found in a miniature quarter-inch Panasonic camera, Model KS-162. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the particular arrangement of elements found in ~~Figures 5a-5~~FIGS. 10a 10e are only exemplary of the

type of video processing circuitry which may be incorporated in order to take the pre-video signal and condition it to be received by a desired video device.

As shown in ~~Figure 5~~FIG. 10a, 5-volt power is provided along with a ground by conductors 44 and 46 to board 50. The pre-video signal carried by conductor 48 is buffered at buffer 137 and then is transferred to amplifying group 138. ~~a~~Amplifying group 138 amplifies the signal to a usable level as well as achieving impedance matching for the remaining circuitry.

The next major element is the automatic gain control 140 shown in ~~Figure 5~~FIG. 10b. Automatic gain control 140 automatically controls the signal from amplifying group 138 to an acceptable level and also adds other characteristics to the signal as discussed below. More specifically, automatic gain control 140 conditions the signal based upon inputs from a 12-channel digital to analog converter 141. Converter 141 retrieves stored information from ~~(Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory)~~ EEPROM (electrically erasable programmable read only memory) 143. EEPROM 143 is a ~~non-volatile~~non-volatile memory element, which may store user information, for example, settings for color, tint, balance and the like. Thus, automatic ~~gain control~~gains controls 140 changes the texture or visual characteristics based upon user inputs. Housing 24 could also include buttons for controlling the image viewed on monitor 26 such as a gain control 140. The signal leaving the automatic gain control 140 is an analog signal until being converted by analog to digital converter 142.

Digital signal processor 144 of ~~Figure 5~~FIG. 10c further processes the converted signal into a serial type digital signal. One function of the microprocessor 146 is to control the manner in which digital signal processor 144 sorts the digital signals emanating from converter 142. Microprocessor 146 also controls analog to digital converter 142 in terms of when it is activated, when it accepts data, when to release data, and the rate at which data should be released. Microprocessor 146 may also control other functions of the imaging device such as white balance. The microprocessor 146 may selectively receive the information stored in the EEPROM 143 and carry out its various commands to further control the other elements within the circuitry.

After the signal is processed by digital signal processor 144, the signal is sent to digital encoder 148 illustrated in ~~Figure 5~~FIG. 10d. Some of the more important functions of digital encoder 148 are to encode the digital signal with synchronization, modulated chroma, blanking, horizontal drive, and the other components necessary so that the signal may be placed in a condition for reception by a video device such as a television monitor. As also illustrated in ~~Figure 5~~FIG. 10d, once the signal has passed through digital encoder 148, the signal is reconverted into an analog signal through digital to analog converter 150.

This reconverted analog signal is then buffered at buffers 151 and then sent to amplifier group 152 of ~~Figure 5~~FIG. 10e which amplifies the signal so that it is readily accepted by a desired video device. Specifically, as shown in ~~Figure 5~~FIG. 10e, one SVHS outlet is provided at 160, and two composite or NTSC outlets are provided at 162 and 164, respectively.

~~In addition to the active pixel type CMOS imager discussed above, certain advances in passive pixel type CMOS imagers have been made such that the traditional noise associated with such passive arrangements can be overcome by improved manufacturing technologies which therefore does not require each signal to be amplified at each pixel site. Accordingly, Figure 6 illustrates a~~

simplified schematic diagram of a passive pixel which may be incorporated directly into the read out circuitry of Fossum, et al. (See Figure 3, U.S. Patent No. 5,471,515; read out circuit or correlated double sampling circuit 70). As shown in Figure 6, each passive pixel 160 in a passive pixel array comprises a photo diode 162 with a transistor 164 that passes the photoelectrically generated signal from photo diode 162 to a charge integration amplifier (not shown) outside the pixel array. After photo charge integration, the timing and control circuitry activates the access transistor 164. The photoelectrically generated signal from photo diode 162 then transfers to the capacitance of the column bus 166 where the charge integration amplifier (not shown) at the end of the column bus 166 senses the resulting voltage. The column bus voltage resets the photo diode 162, and the timing and control circuitry then places the access transistor 164 in an off condition. The pixel 160 is then ready for another integration cycle. The signal output from either the active or passive pixel arrays are processed identically. Accordingly, Figure 6 illustrates that the readout circuit 70 of Fossum, et al. is compatible with either the active or passive pixel arrays disclosed herein. One example of a manufacturer who has developed a passive pixel array with performance nearly equal to that of known active pixel devices and compatible with the read out circuitry of Fossum, et al. is VLSI Vision Ltd., 1190 Saratoga Avenue, Suite 180, San Jose, California 95129.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that an entire imaging device may be incorporated within the distal tip of ~~an endoscope~~the camera module, or may have some elements of the imaging device being placed in ~~a small remote box adjacent to the endoscope. Because of the particular~~the housing of the PDA. Based upon the type of ~~CMOS~~ image sensor used, the profile area of the imaging device ~~is~~may be made small enough to be placed into ~~an endoscope~~a camera module which has a very small diameter ~~tube~~. Additionally, ~~the imaging device may be placed into the channels of existing endoscopes to provide additional imaging capability without increasing the size of the endoscope. The imaging device may be powered by a standard power input connection in the form of a power cord, or a small lithium battery may be used.~~

This invention has been described in detail with reference to particular embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that various other modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. ~~A reduced area imaging device~~In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, the improvement comprising:  
a ~~first circuit board defining a profile area and~~video system integral with said PDA for receiving and transmitting video images, and for viewing said video images, said video system comprising; a camera module housing an image sensor therein, said image sensor lying in a first plane, ~~said first circuit board and~~ including an array of ~~CMOS~~ pixels ~~on said first plane~~ for receiving images thereon ~~and wherein individual CMOS pixels within said array of CMOS pixels each include an amplifier, said first circuit board, said image sensor~~ further including circuitry means on said first plane and coupled to said array of ~~CMOS~~ pixels for timing and control of said array of ~~CMOS~~ pixels, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal, a first circuit board mounted in said camera module and electrically coupled to said image sensor, said first circuit board producing an analog pre-video signal; a pre-video conductor for transmitting said pre-video signal, said conductor having first and second ends, said first end connected to said first circuit board; a

~~second circuit board lying in a second plane and longitudinally aligned with said first circuit board, said second circuit board being connected to said conductor at said second end thereof, said second circuit board including circuitry means for converting said pre-video signal to a post-video signal for reception by a standard video device; and a power supply~~ desired video format, said camera module further including a transceiver radio element mounted therein and electrically coupled communicating with said first circuit board for driving said array of CMOS pixels, and said timing and control means, and electrically coupled to said second to transmit the converted pre-video signal; a transceiver radio module mounted in said PDA for wirelessly communicating with said transceiver element in said camera module to receive said converted pre-video signal; a video view screen attached to said PDA for viewing said video images, said video view screen communicating with said transceiver radio module for displaying video images processed by said first circuit board ~~for driving said second circuit board.~~

2. A device, as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said image sensor defines a profile area in said first plane, and said first circuit board is positioned in longitudinal alignment with said image sensor such that said first circuit board does not extend substantially beyond said profile.

3. A device, as claimed in claim 1, further including:

a second circuit board electrically coupled with said first circuit board and said image sensor for further processing said pre-video signal, said second board being placed adjacent said first circuit board within said camera module.

4. A device, as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said first and second planes are offset from and substantially parallel to one another.

5. A device, as claimed in claim 3, wherein:

said second circuit board lies in a third plane which is offset from and extends substantially parallel to said first and second planes.

6. A device, as claimed in claim 3, wherein:

said second circuit board includes means for digital signal processing enabling the pre-video signal conditioned by said first circuit board to be viewed by said video view screen.

7. A device, as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said first circuit board converts said pre-video signal to a post-video signal for direct reception by a remote video device, said post-video signal being of a format selected from the group consisting of a NTSC/PAL video signal and a VGA video signal.

8. A device, as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said pixels are CMOS pixels.

9. A device, as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

10. A device, as claimed in claim 1, wherein:  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE  
802.15.13 communications standard.

11. A device, as claimed in claim 1, wherein:  
said array of pixels includes an array of passive CMOS pixels, wherein individual passive CMOS  
pixels of said array of passive CMOS pixels each include a photo diode for producing  
photoelectrically generated signals, and an access transistor communicating with said photo diode  
to control the release of photoelectrically generated signals.

12. A device, as claimed in claim 1, wherein:  
individual pixels within said array of pixels each include an amplifier.

13. A device, as claimed in claim 1, wherein:  
said PDA includes a text screen mounted therein for viewing text which is manipulated by a user.

14. A device as claimed in claim 1, further including:  
a wireless telephone attached to said PDA.

15. A device, as claimed in claim 1, further including:  
a remote video device electrically coupled to said video system for further viewing said video  
images.

16. A device, as claimed in claim 15, wherein:  
said remote video device is selected from the group consisting of a television and a computer  
monitor.

17. A device, as claimed in claim 1 wherein:  
said PDA further includes a camera battery charge circuit mounted therein for recharging said  
camera module, said camera module having an integral source of power which electrically  
communicates with said charge circuit when said camera module is mounted in said PDA.

18. In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, the  
improvement comprising:  
a video system integral with said PDA for receiving and transmitting video images, and for  
viewing said video images, said video system comprising; a camera module housing an image  
sensor therein, said image sensor lying in a first plane and including an array of pixels for receiving  
images thereon, said image sensor further including circuitry means on said first plane and coupled  
to said array of pixels for timing and control of said array of pixels, said image sensor producing a  
pre-video signal, said camera module further including a transceiver radio element mounted  
therein and electrically communicating with said circuitry means to transmit the pre-video signal  
to the PDA; a transceiver radio module mounted in said PDA for wirelessly communicating with  
said transceiver element in said camera module to receive said pre-video signal; a first circuit  
board mounted in said PDA and electrically communicating with said transceiver radio module for  
converting said pre-video signal into a desired video format; a video view screen attached to said

PDA for viewing said video images, said video view screen communicating with said first circuit board for displaying video images processed by said first circuit board.

19. A device, as claimed in claim 18, wherein:  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

20. A device, as claimed in claim 18, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

21. A device, as claimed in claim 18, wherein:  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

22. In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, the PDA having a housing, and a video view screen for viewing the data which includes video signals, the improvement comprising:

~~2. A reduced area imaging device, as claimed in claim 1;~~ a camera module for taking video images, said camera module communicating with circuitry within said PDA enabling viewing on said video view screen and enabling video signals to be transmitted from said camera module to said computer, said camera module including an image sensor housed therein, said image sensor lying in a first plane and including an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor further including: ~~a supplementary~~ circuitry means on said first plane and coupled to said array of said pixels for timing and control of said array of pixels, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal, a first circuit board electrically ~~coupled with~~ connected to said image sensor, said first ~~and second~~ circuit ~~boards for enhancing~~ board including circuitry means for converting said pre-video signal ~~prior to reception by said second circuit board, said supplementary circuit board being longitudinally aligned with said first and second circuit boards and being positioned so as not to substantially extend beyond~~ to a desired video format; a transceiver radio element housed within said camera module and electrically coupled to said first circuit board for transmitting said converted pre-video signal; and a transceiver radio module housed in the PDA and wirelessly communicating with said transceiver radio element for receiving said converted pre-video signal, and said transceiver radio element being electrically coupled to the video view screen of the PDA enabling viewing of the converted pre-video signals.

23. A device, as claimed in claim 22, wherein:  
said ~~profile area~~ pixels are CMOS pixels.

~~324. A reduced imaging device comprising~~ device, as claimed in claim 22, wherein:  
an array of CMOS pixels defining a profile area and lying in a first plane, said array of CMOS pixels for receiving images thereon; ~~a circuit board longitudinally aligned with and electrically coupled to said array of CMOS pixels, said circuit board lying in a second plane which is offset from said first plane and substantially parallel to said first plane, said circuit board including circuitry means for timing and control of said array of CMOS pixels, said timing and control means producing an analog pre-video signal, said circuit board further including circuitry means for receiving said analog pre-video signal from said timing and control means and converting said~~

~~pre-video signal to a post-video output signal for reception by a video device; and a power supply electrically coupled to said array of CMOS pixels, and said circuit board.~~  
said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

~~425. A device, as claimed in claim 322, further including wherein:~~  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

26. A device, as claimed in claim 22 wherein:  
said PDA further includes a camera battery charge circuit mounted therein for recharging said camera module, said camera module having an integral source of power which electrically communicates with said charge circuit when said camera module is mounted in said PDA.

27. In a PDA having capability to transmit data between a computer connected to a communications network, the PDA having a housing, and a video view screen for viewing the data which includes video signals, the improvement comprising:  
a camera module for taking video images, said camera module communicating with circuitry within said PDA enabling viewing on said video view screen and enabling video signals to be transmitted from said camera module to said computer, said camera module including an image sensor housed therein, said image sensor lying in a first plane and including an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor further including circuitry means on said first plane and coupled to said array of said pixels for timing and control of said array of pixels, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal; a transceiver radio element housed within said camera module and electrically coupled to said image sensor for transmitting said pre-video signal; a transceiver radio module housed in the PDA and wirelessly communicating with said transceiver radio element for receiving said pre-video signal; and a first circuit board housed within the PDA and electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module for taking said pre video signal and conditioning it to be a post video signal in a desired format, and said transceiver radio element being electrically coupled to the video view screen of the PDA enabling viewing of the converted pre-video signals.

28. A device, as claimed in claim 27, wherein:  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

29. A device, as claimed in claim 27, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

30. A device, as claimed in claim 27, wherein:  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

31. A device, as claimed in claim 27 wherein:

said PDA further includes a camera battery charge circuit mounted therein for recharging said camera module, said camera module having an integral source of power which electrically communicates with said charge circuit when said camera module is mounted in said PDA.

32. A PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, said PDA comprising:

an image sensor lying in a first plane, and an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor further including circuitry means on said first plane and coupled to said array of pixels for timing and control of said array of pixels, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal; a first circuit board electrically communicating with said image sensor, said first circuit board including circuitry means for converting said pre-video signal to a desired video format; a camera module housing said image sensor and said first circuit board; a transceiver radio element mounted in said camera module communicating with said first circuit board for wirelessly transmitting the converted pre-video signal; a transceiver radio module communicating wirelessly with said transceiver radio element for receiving the converted pre-video signal; a transceiver/amplifier section electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module for amplifying and further transmitting the converted pre-video signal, and for receiving, and amplifying video and audio signals transmitted by another party; a digital signal processor electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module and said transceiver/amplifier section, said digital signal processor further conditioning said converted pre-video signal, and also for conditioning video and audio signals received by said transceiver/amplifier section from the other party; a microphone electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for recording sound and converting the sound to audio signals; a speaker electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for broadcasting the audio signals; a video view screen attached to said PDA, said video view screen for selectively displaying images from said imaging device, and for selectively displaying video images received by said transceiver/amplifier section from the other party; a video switch communicating with said first circuit board and said digital signal processor for switching video images to be viewed on said video view screen; and a PDA power supply mounted in said PDA for providing power thereto.

33. A device, as claimed in claim 32, wherein:  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

34. A device, as claimed in claim 32, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

35. A device, as claimed in claim 32, wherein:  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

36. A device, as claimed in claim 32 wherein:  
said PDA further includes a camera battery charge circuit mounted therein for recharging said camera module, and said camera module further includes a camera module source of power mounted in said camera module which electrically communicates with said charge circuit when said camera module is mounted in said PDA.

37. A PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, said PDA comprising:

~~a supplementary circuit board communicating with said array of CMOS pixels and said circuit board for enhancing said analog pre-video signal, said supplementary circuit board being longitudinally aligned with said array of CMOS pixels and said circuit board and being positioned so as not to extend substantially beyond~~an image sensor lying in a first plane, and an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor further including circuitry means on said first plane and coupled to said array of pixels for timing and control of said array of pixels, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal; a camera module housing said image sensor; a transceiver radio element mounted in said camera module communicating with said image sensor for wirelessly transmitting the pre-video signal; a transceiver radio module communicating wirelessly with said transceiver radio element for receiving the pre-video signal; a first circuit board electrically communicating with said transceiver radio module, said first circuit board including circuitry means for converting said pre-video signal to a desired video format; a transceiver/amplifier section electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module for amplifying and further transmitting the converted pre-video signal, and for receiving, and amplifying video and audio signals transmitted by another party; a digital signal processor electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module and said transceiver/amplifier section, said digital signal processor further conditioning said converted pre-video signal, and also for conditioning video and audio signals received by said transceiver/amplifier section from the other party; a microphone electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for recording sound and converting the sound to audio signals; a speaker electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for broadcasting the audio signals; a video view screen attached to said PDA, said video view screen for selectively displaying images from said imaging device, and for selectively displaying video images received by said transceiver/amplifier section from the other party; a video switch communicating with said first circuit board and said digital signal processor for switching video images to be viewed on said video view screen; and a PDA power supply mounted in said PDA for providing power thereto.

38. A device, as claimed in claim 37, wherein:  
said ~~profile area~~pixels are CMOS pixels.

539. A device, as claimed in claim ~~1~~37, wherein:  
said ~~first plane is offset from and substantially parallel to said second plane~~transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

640. A device, as claimed in claim ~~1~~37, wherein:  
~~said second circuit board is positioned so as not to extend substantially beyond said profile area of said first circuit board.~~  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

741. A device, as claimed in claim ~~1~~37 wherein:  
~~said means for converting said pre-video signal to a post-video signal is located on said second plane of said second circuit board.~~

said PDA further includes a camera battery charge circuit mounted therein for recharging said camera module, and said camera module further includes a camera module source of power mounted in said camera module which electrically communicates with said charge circuit when said camera module is mounted in said PDA.

42. In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, the improvement comprising:  
a video system integral with said PDA for receiving and transmitting video images, and for viewing said images, said video system comprising:  
a camera module housing an image sensor therein, said image sensor lying in a first plane and including an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal, a first circuit board lying in a second plane and electrically coupled to said image sensor, said first circuit board including circuitry means for timing and control of said array of pixels and circuitry means for processing and converting said pre-video signal to a desired video format, a transceiver radio element communicating with said first circuit board for transmitting said converted pre-video signal; a transceiver radio module mounted in said PDA for wirelessly receiving said converted pre-video signal; and a video view screen attached to said PDA for viewing said video images, said video view screen communicating with said transceiver radio module, and displaying video images processed by said first circuit board.

~~843. A reduced area imaging device comprising device, as claimed in claim 42, wherein:~~  
~~said pixels are CMOS pixels.~~  
~~a CMOS image sensor for receiving images of a surgical site, said CMOS image sensor defined by an array of CMOS pixels wherein individual pixels within said array of CMOS pixels each includes an amplifier, said CMOS imager lying in a first plane;~~  
~~circuitry means for timing and control of said CMOS imager placed adjacent to said CMOS imager in said first plane; a control box remote from said CMOS image sensor, said control box including circuitry means for receiving a pre-video signal from said CMOS image sensor, and for converting said pre-video signal to a post-video signal which may be received by a standard video device; and a power supply coupled to said control box and said CMOS image sensor for providing power thereto.~~

44. A device, as claimed in claim 42, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

45. A device, as claimed in claim 42, wherein:  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

46. In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, the improvement comprising:  
a video system integral with said PDA for receiving and transmitting video images, and for viewing said images, said video system comprising: a camera module housing an image sensor therein, said image sensor including an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal, a transceiver radio element communicating with said image

sensor for transmitting said pre-video signal; a transceiver radio module mounted in said PDA for wirelessly receiving said pre-video signal; a first circuit board electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module, said first circuit board including circuitry means for timing and control of said array of pixels and circuitry means for processing and converting said pre-video signal to a desired video format, and a video view screen attached to said PDA for viewing said video images, said video view screen communicating with said transceiver radio module, and displaying video images processed by said first circuit board.

47. A device, as claimed in claim 46, wherein:  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

48. A device, as claimed in claim 46, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

49. A device, as claimed in claim 46, wherein:  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

50. In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, the PDA including a video view screen for viewing video images, the improvement comprising: a camera module for taking video images, said camera module wirelessly communicating with circuitry within said PDA enabling viewing on said video view screen and enabling video signals to be transmitted from said camera module to the personal computer, said camera module including an image sensor housed therein, said image sensor lying in a first plane and including an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal, a first circuit board lying in a second plane and electrically connected to said image sensor, said first circuit board including circuitry means for timing and control of said array of pixels and circuitry means for processing and converting said pre-video signal to a desired video format, and a transceiver radio element housed in the camera module for wirelessly transmitting the converted pre-video signal to the PDA.

51. A device, as claimed in claim 50, wherein:  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

952. A device, as claimed in claim ~~850~~, wherein:  
said ~~power supply is located in said control box~~ transceiver radio element communicates with the PDA by a bluetooth communications standard.

~~1053. A device, as claimed in claim ~~850~~, wherein ~~said control box further includes:  
a supplementary circuit board for digitally enhancing the pre-video signal, said supplementary circuit board coupled to said means for receiving a pre-video signal and for converting said pre-video signal.~~~~  
said transceiver radio element communicates with the PDA by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

54. In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, the PDA including a video view screen for viewing video images, the improvement comprising: a camera module for taking video images, said camera module wirelessly communicating with circuitry within said PDA enabling viewing on said video view screen and enabling video signals to be transmitted from said camera module to the personal computer, said camera module including an image sensor housed therein, said image sensor including an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal, and a transceiver radio element housed in the camera module for wirelessly transmitting the pre-video signal to the PDA.

~~1155.~~ A ~~reduced area imaging device comprising~~ device, as claimed in claim 54, wherein: said pixels are CMOS pixels.

56. A device, as claimed in claim 54, wherein: said transceiver radio element communicates with the PDA by a bluetooth communications standard.

57. A device, as claimed in claim 54, wherein: said transceiver radio element communicates with the PDA by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

58. In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, the PDA including a video view screen for viewing the video images, the improvement comprising: a ~~first circuit board~~ camera module for taking video images, said camera module communicating with circuitry within said PDA enabling viewing of said video images on said PDA and enabling video signals to be transmitted from said camera module to the personal computer, said camera module including an image sensor housed therein, said image sensor lying in a first plane, ~~said first circuit board and~~ including an array of ~~passive CMOS~~ pixels ~~on said first plane~~ for receiving images thereon ~~and wherein individual passive CMOS pixels of said array of passive CMOS pixels each includes a photo diode for producing photoelectrically generated signals, and an access transistor communicating with said photo diode to control the release of said photoelectrically generated signals, said first circuit board, said image sensor further including circuitry means on said first plane and~~ electrically coupled to said array of ~~passive CMOS~~ ~~said~~ pixels for timing and control of said array of ~~passive CMOS~~ pixels, said ~~circuitry means for timing and control placed remote from said array of pixels on a second plane, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal, a first circuit board producing an analog pre-video signal; a pre-video conductor for transmitting said pre-video signal, said conductor having first and second ends, said first end~~ electrically connected to said image sensor and lying in a third plane, said first circuit board; ~~a second circuit board lying in a second plane and longitudinally aligned with said first circuit board, said second circuit board being connected to said conductor at said second end thereof, said second circuit board including circuitry means for~~ processing and converting said pre-video signal to a ~~post-video signal for reception by a standard video device; and a power supply electrically coupled~~ desired video format, and a radio transceiver element communicating with said first circuit board for driving said array of ~~passive CMOS~~ pixels, and said timing and control means, and ~~electrically coupled to said second circuit board for driving said second circuit board~~ wirelessly transmitting said converted pre-video signal.

1259. A ~~reduced imaging device comprising~~ device, as claimed in claim 58, wherein:  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

60. A device, as claimed in claim 58, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element communicates with the PDA by a bluetooth communications  
standard.

61. A device, as claimed in claim 58, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element communicates with the PDA by an IEEE 802.15.13  
communications standard.

62. In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, the  
PDA including a video view screen for viewing the video images, the improvement comprising:  
a camera module for taking video images, said camera module communicating with circuitry  
within said PDA enabling viewing of said video images on said PDA and enabling video signals to  
be transmitted from said camera module to the personal computer, said camera module including  
an image sensor housed therein, said image sensor lying in a first plane and including an array of  
pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor further including circuitry means electrically  
coupled to said array of said pixels for timing and control of said array of pixels, said circuitry  
means for timing and control placed remote from said array of pixels on a second plane, said  
image sensor producing a pre-video signal, and a radio transceiver element communicating with  
said image sensor for wirelessly transmitting said pre-video signal.

63. A device, as claimed in claim 62, wherein:  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

64. A device, as claimed in claim 62, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element communicates with the PDA by a bluetooth communications  
standard.

65. A device, as claimed in claim 62, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element communicates with the PDA by an IEEE 802.15.13  
communications standard.

66. A PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, said PDA  
comprising:  
an image sensor lying in a first plane including an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said  
image sensor producing a pre-video signal; a first circuit board electrically communicating with  
said image sensor, said first circuit board including circuitry means for timing and control of said  
array of pixels and circuitry means for processing and converting said pre-video signal to a desired  
video format; a radio transceiver element communicating with said first circuit board for  
wirelessly transmitting said converted pre-video signal; a camera module housing said image  
sensor, said first circuit board, and said transceiver radio element therein; a radio transceiver  
module housed within the PDA for wirelessly communicating with said radio transceiver element  
and receiving said converted pre-video signal; a transceiver/amplifier section electrically coupled  
to said transceiver radio module for amplifying and further transmitting the converted pre-video

signal, and for receiving, and amplifying video and audio signals transmitted by another party; a digital signal processor electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module and said transceiver/amplifier section, said digital signal processor further conditioning said pre-video signal which is first conditioned by said first circuit board, and also for conditioning video and audio signals received by said transceiver/amplifier section from the other party; a microphone electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for receiving sound and converting the sound to audio signals; a speaker electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for broadcasting audio signals; a video view screen attached to said PDA, said video view screen for selectively displaying images from said imaging device, and for selectively displaying video images received by said transceiver/amplifier section; and a video switch communicating with said first circuit board and said digital signal processor for switching video images to be viewed on said video view screen; and a power supply mounted to said PDA for providing power thereto.

67. A device, as claimed in claim 66, wherein:  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

68. A device, as claimed in claim 66, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

69. A device, as claimed in claim 66, wherein:  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

70. A PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, said PDA comprising:  
an image sensor lying in a first plane including an array of pixels for receiving images thereon, said image sensor producing a pre-video signal; a first circuit board electrically communicating with said image sensor, said first circuit board including circuitry means for timing and control of said array of pixels; a radio transceiver element communicating with said first circuit board for wirelessly transmitting said pre-video signal; a camera module housing said image sensor, said first circuit board, and said transceiver radio element therein; a radio transceiver module housed within the PDA for wirelessly communicating with said radio transceiver element and receiving said pre-video signal; a second circuit board electronically communicating with said radio transceiver module, said second circuit board including circuitry means for converting said pre-video signal to a desired video format; a transceiver/amplifier section electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module for amplifying and further transmitting the converted pre-video signal, and for receiving, and amplifying video and audio signals transmitted by another party; a digital signal processor electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module and said transceiver/amplifier section, said digital signal processor further conditioning said pre-video signal which is first conditioned by said first circuit board, and also for conditioning video and audio signals received by said transceiver/amplifier section from the other party; a microphone electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for receiving sound and converting the sound to audio signals; a speaker electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for broadcasting audio signals; a video view screen attached to said PDA, said video view screen for selectively displaying images from said imaging device, and for selectively displaying video

images received by said transceiver/amplifier section; a video switch communicating with said first circuit board and said digital signal processor for switching video images to be viewed on said video view screen; and a power supply mounted to said PDA for providing power thereto.

71. A device, as claimed in claim 70, wherein:  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

72. A device, as claimed in claim 70, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

73. A device, as claimed in claim 70, wherein:  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

74. A PDA having capability to transmit and receive data in a communications network, said PDA comprising:  
an ~~array of passive CMOS pixels~~ image sensor lying in a first plane, ~~said~~ and an array of ~~passive CMOS~~ pixels for receiving images thereon; ~~a circuit board longitudinally aligned with and, said~~ image sensor further including circuitry means electrically coupled to said array of ~~passive CMOS pixels, said circuit board lying in a second plane which is offset from said first plane and substantially parallel to said first plane, said circuit board including circuitry means~~ pixels for timing and control of said array of ~~passive CMOS~~ pixels, said ~~circuitry means for~~ timing and control ~~means~~ being placed remote from said array of pixels on a second plane, said image sensor producing an ~~analog~~ pre-video signal, ~~said; a first circuit board further~~ electrically coupled with said image sensor and lying in a third plane, said first circuit board including circuitry means for ~~receiving said analog pre-video signal from said timing and control means~~ processing and converting said pre-video signal to a ~~post-video output signal for reception by a video device; and a power supply electrically coupled to said array of passive CMOS pixels, and said circuit board~~ desired video format; a transceiver radio element communicating with said first circuit board to wirelessly transmit the converted pre-video signal; a camera module housing said image sensor, said first circuit board and said transceiver radio element; a transceiver/amplifier section electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module for amplifying and further transmitting said converted pre-video signal and for receiving and amplifying video and audio signals transmitted by another party; a digital signal processor electrically coupled to said transceiver radio module and said transceiver/amplifier section, said digital signal processor further conditioning said converted pre-video signal which is first conditioned by said first circuit board, and also for conditioning video and audio signals received by said transceiver/amplifier section from the other party; a microphone electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for receiving sound and converting the sound to audio signals; a speaker electrically communicating with said digital signal processor for broadcasting audio signals; a video view screen attached to said PDA, said video view screen for selectively displaying selectively displaying video images from said image device, and for selectively displaying video images received by said transceiver/amplifier section from the other party; and a video switch communicating with said first circuit board and said digital signal processor for switching video images to be viewed on said video view screen; and a power supply mounted to said PDA for providing power thereto.

1375. A ~~reduced area imaging device comprising~~ device, as claimed in claim 74, wherein:  
a CMOS image sensor for receiving images of a surgical site, said CMOS imager lying in a first plane and including a plurality of passive CMOS pixels and wherein individual passive CMOS pixels of said plurality of passive CMOS pixels each includes a photo diode for producing photoelectrically generated signals, and an access transistor communicating with said photo diode to control the release of said photoelectrically generated signals; circuitry means for timing and control of said CMOS imager placed adjacent to said CMOS imager in said first plane; a control box remote from said CMOS image sensor, said control box including circuitry means for receiving a pre-video signal from said CMOS image sensor, and for converting said pre-video signal to a post-video signal which may be received by a standard video device; and a power supply coupled to said control box and said CMOS image sensor for providing power thereto.  
said pixels are CMOS pixels.

76. A device, as claimed in claim 74, wherein:  
said transceiver radio element and said transceiver radio module communicate by a bluetooth communications standard.

77. A device, as claimed in claim 74, wherein:  
said transceiver radio module and said transceiver radio element communicate by an IEEE 802.15.13 communications standard.

78. In a method for conducting video conferencing communications through a communications network, the improvement comprising the steps of:  
providing a camera module having an image sensor housed therein; removing the camera module from connection with the PDA; pointing the camera module at a targeted object and taking video images of the targeted object; wirelessly transmitting the video images taken by image sensor to the PDA; processing the video images transmitted by the camera module; and selectively viewing the video images on the PDA and selectively transmitting the video images to another party.

79. A method, as claimed in claim 78, wherein:  
said image sensor includes a CMOS pixel array.

80. In a PDA having capability to transmit and receive data communications network, the improvement comprising:  
a camera module housing an image sensor therein, said camera module for producing video images of a targeted object; means for wirelessly interconnecting said camera module to said PDA, said means for wirelessly interconnecting enabling said camera module to be selectively displaced away from and not in contact with said PDA; and a video view screen attached to said PDA for selectively viewing video images taken by said camera module, and for selectively viewing incoming video images received from the personal computer connected to the global communications network.

81. A device, as claimed in claim 80, wherein:  
said PDA includes a housing, and an opening for receiving said camera module so as to place said camera module in a stored position.

82. In a PDA having the capability to transmit data between a personal computer connected to a communications network, the improvement comprising: a camera module housing an image sensor therein; a camera module battery housed within said camera module for providing power to said camera module; a camera battery charge circuit housed within the PDA; a PDA battery housed within the PDA for providing power to said camera battery charge circuit; and wherein the camera module is received in the PDA so said camera module battery electrically communicates with said camera battery charge circuit to selectively charge said camera module battery.

83. A method of powering and recharging a camera module for use with a PDA, said method comprising the steps of: providing a PDA including a camera battery charge circuit and a PDA battery housed therein; providing a camera module housing an image sensor therein for taking video images, and a camera module battery housed within said camera module for selectively powering said camera module; removing said camera module from seated engagement with the PDA resulting in activation of said camera module battery for powering said camera module; and returning said camera module to its seated position with said PDA and in electrical communication with the battery charge circuit to charge said camera module battery.