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Chou et al.

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(54) **IMAGE CAPTURING DEVICE AND METHOD FOR CALIBRATING IMAGE DEFLECTION THEREOF**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H04N 13/0246** (2013.01); **G02B 13/0015** (2013.01); **G03B 13/36** (2013.01);
(Continued)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 51 days.

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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A method for calibrating image deflection of an image capturing device having a first and second lens, a focusing actuator, and a prestored first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation includes the following steps. A plurality of image sets are captured by the first and second lens, where each of the image sets includes a first and second image, and the images sets include a reference image set. It is detected whether the reference image set is defective. When the reference image set is detected to be defective, the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation is calibrated according to a focusing step and a focusing distance corresponding to each of the image sets, where the focusing step corresponding to each of the image sets is the number of steps that the focusing actuator is required to move the first and second lens to a focusing position to generate each of the image sets.

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(63) Continuation of application No. 14/304,985, filed on Jun. 16, 2014.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

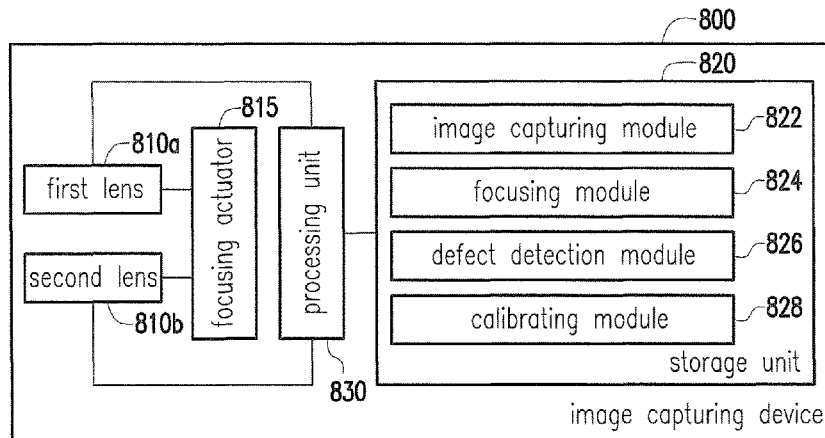
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(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04N 5/232 (2006.01)
H04N 13/02 (2006.01)

(Continued)

6 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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G03B 43/00 (2006.01)
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G06T 7/50 (2017.01)
G06K 9/00 (2006.01)
H04N 13/00 (2006.01)

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CPC **G03B 43/00** (2013.01); **G06K 9/6267**
(2013.01); **G06T 7/50** (2017.01); **G06T 7/80**
(2017.01); **H04N 5/23212** (2013.01); **H04N**
13/0239 (2013.01); **H04N 13/0296** (2013.01);
H04N 17/002 (2013.01); **G06K 9/00147**
(2013.01); **H04N 2013/0081** (2013.01)

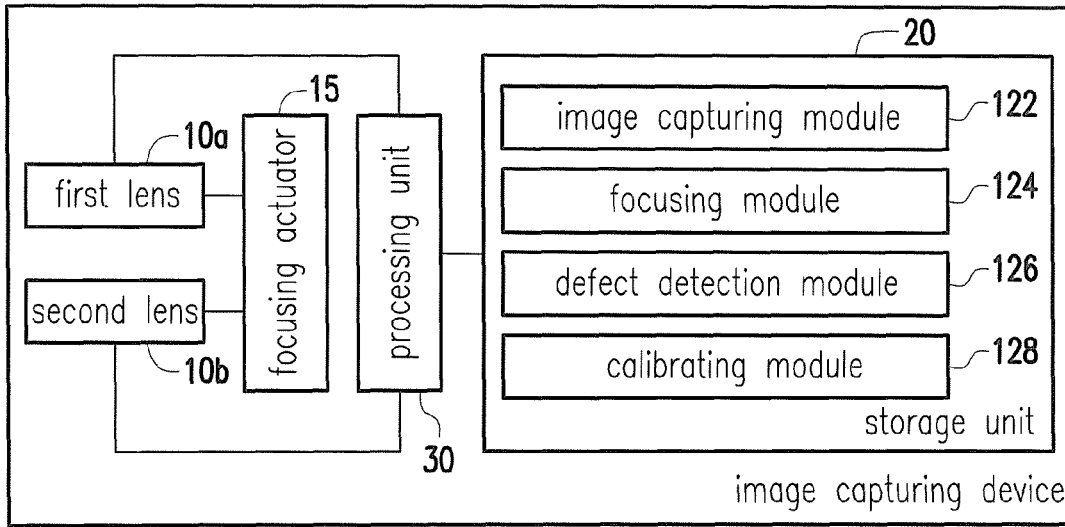


FIG. 1

100

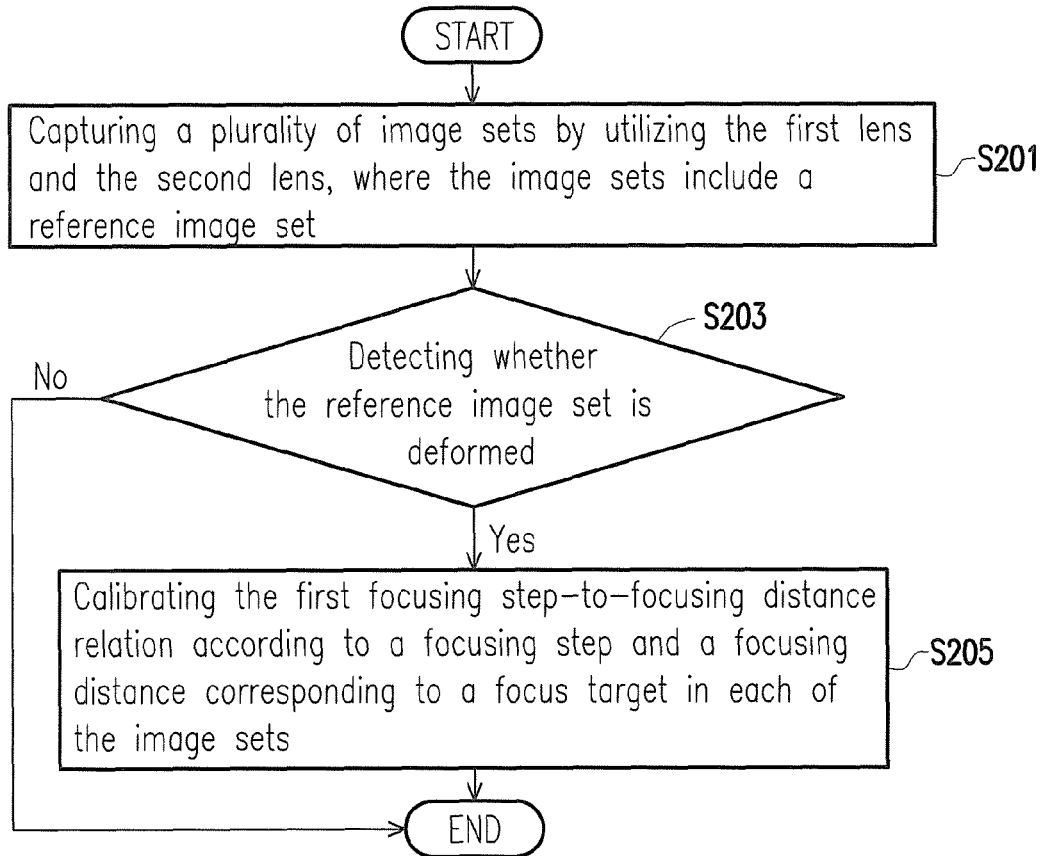


FIG. 2

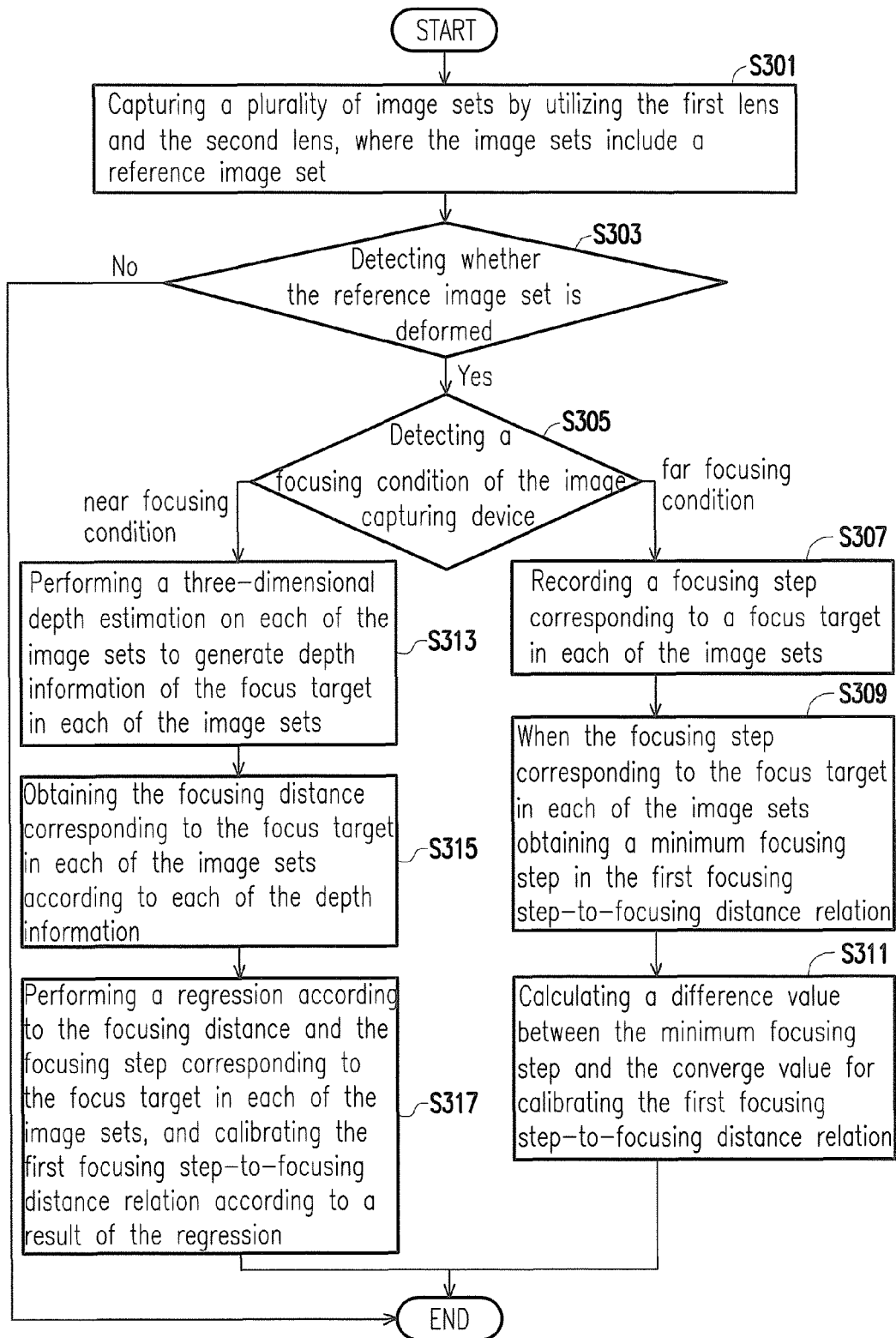


FIG. 3

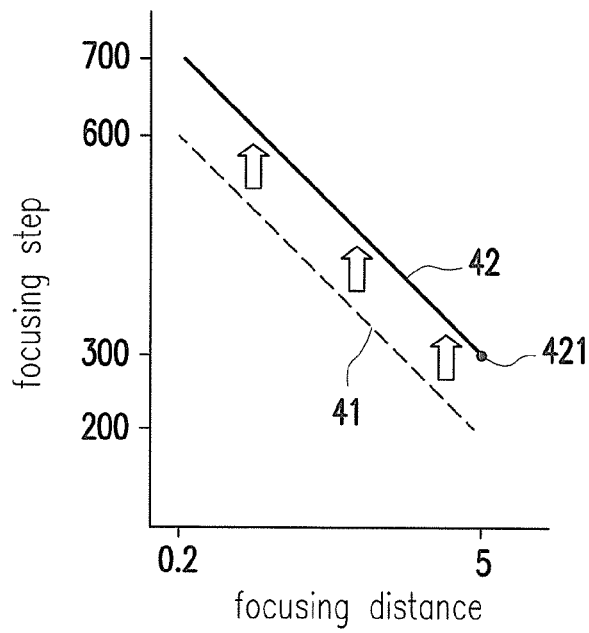


FIG. 4

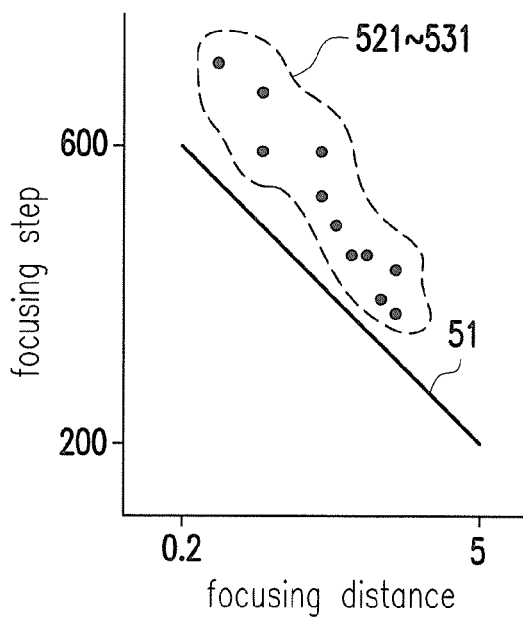


FIG. 5A

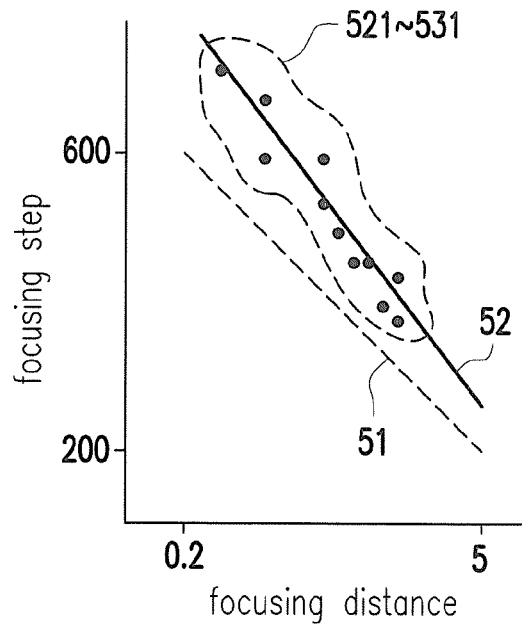


FIG. 5B

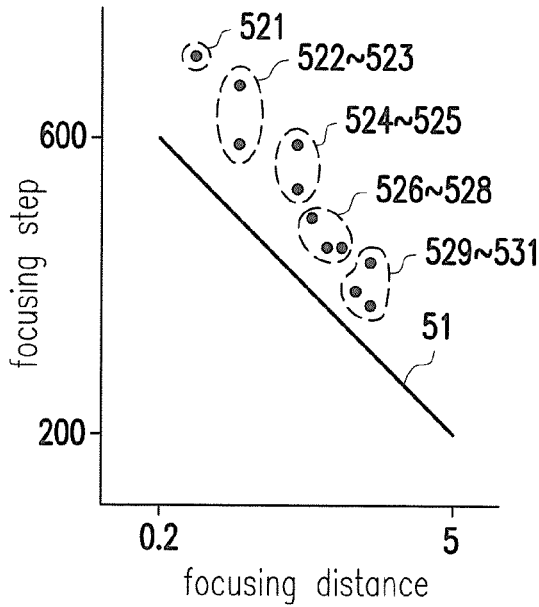


FIG. 5C

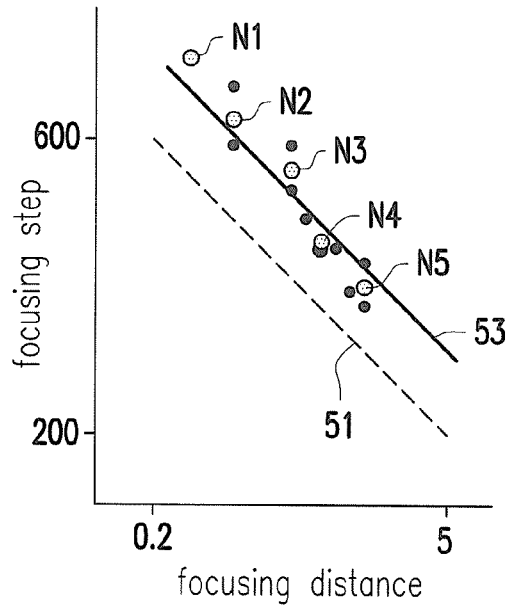


FIG. 5D

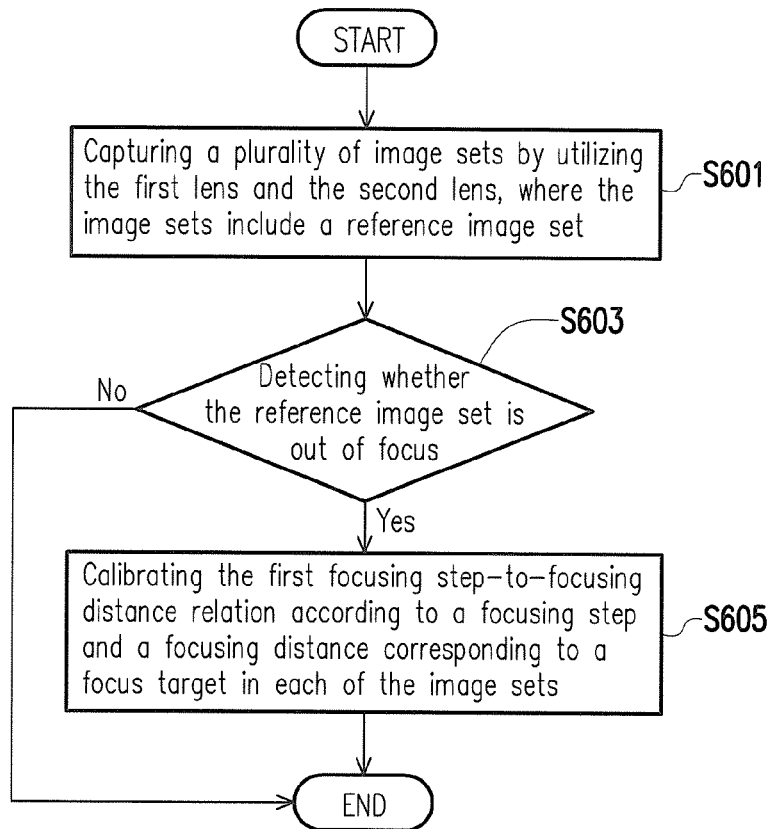


FIG. 6

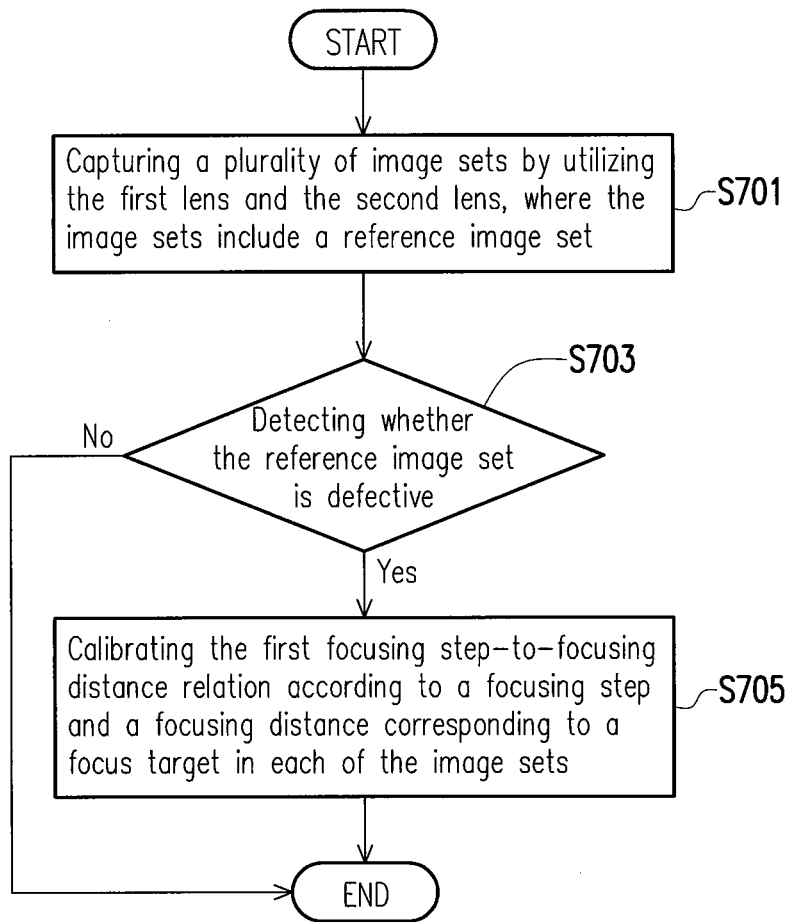


FIG. 7

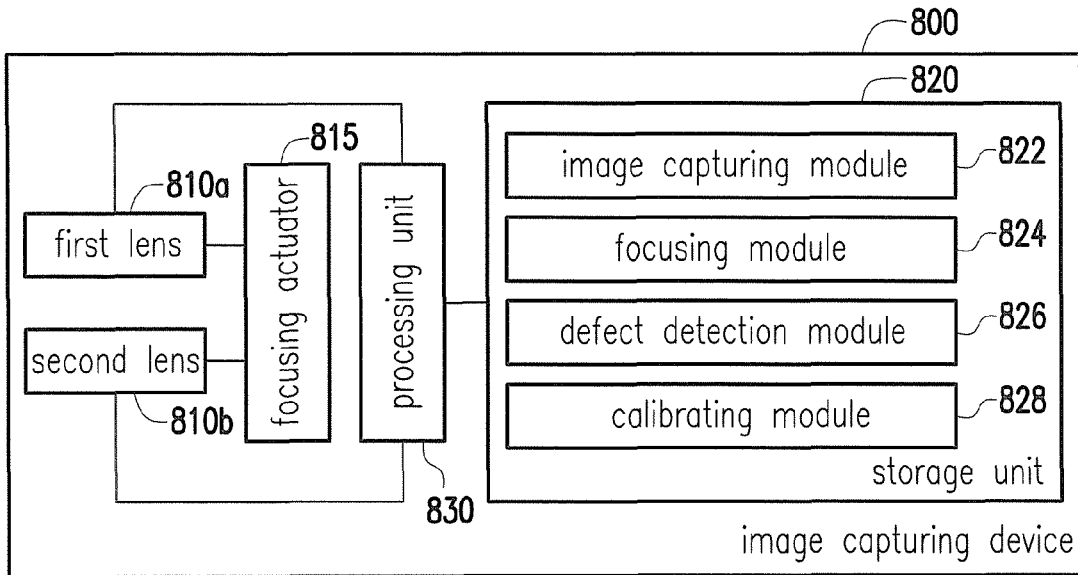


FIG. 8

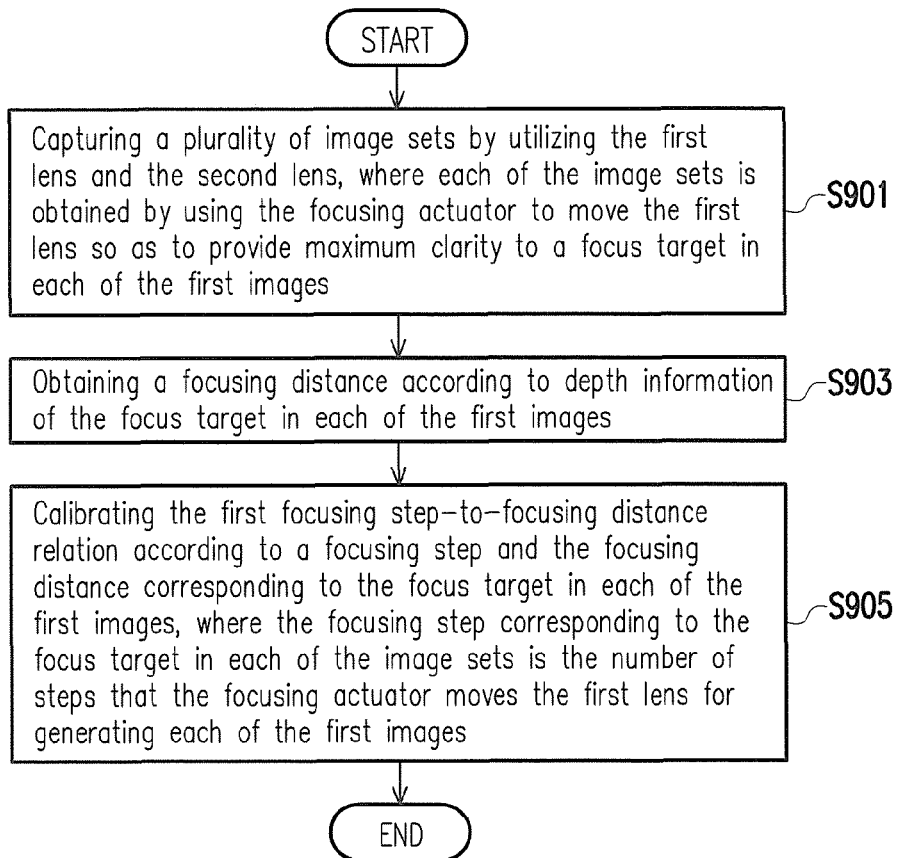


FIG. 9

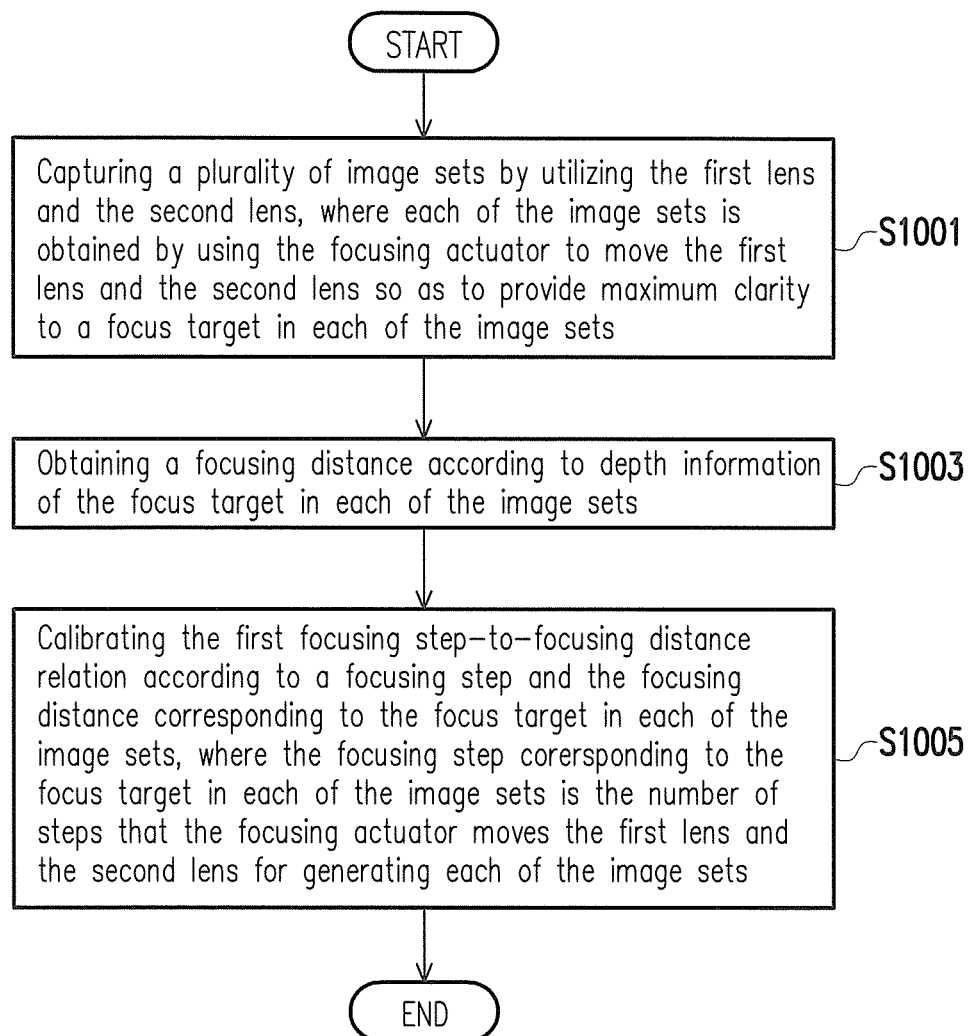


FIG. 10

**IMAGE CAPTURING DEVICE AND
METHOD FOR CALIBRATING IMAGE
DEFLECTION THEREOF**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

This application is a continuation application of and claims the priority benefit of a prior U.S. application Ser. No. 14/304,985, filed on Jun. 16, 2014, now pending. The prior U.S. application Ser. No. 14/304,985 claims the priority benefit of Taiwan application serial no. 103103261, filed on Jan. 28, 2014. The entirety of each of the above-mentioned patent applications is hereby incorporated by reference herein and made a part of this specification.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to an image capturing device, and more particularly, relates to a method for calibrating image deflection of an image capturing device.

Description of Related Art

With development in technology, various smart image capturing devices, such as tablet computers, personal digital assistants and smart phones, have become indispensable tools for people nowadays. Camera lenses equipped in high-end smart image capturing devices provide same or better specifications than those of traditional consumer cameras, and some even provide three-dimensional image capturing features or near-equivalent pixel qualities to those of digital single lens reflex cameras.

Generally, during an autofocus procedure, an image capturing device may be focused by adjusting positions of lenses through a focusing actuator such as a stepping motor, a voice coil motor (VCM) and so on. Hence, before such image capturing device leaves the factory, a corresponding relation between a focusing distance of a target and a moving step of the focusing actuator may be archived into a conversion table and pre-stored in the image capturing device. Accordingly, when the image capturing device executes the autofocus procedure on an arbitrary target, the focusing distance of such target may be obtained according to depth information thereof, so that the number of steps that the focusing actuator is required to move may be acquired and the lenses may be adjusted accordingly. However, in practical use, deformation or offset usually occurs on the lenses and the focusing actuator of the image capturing device due to external factors such as drop-offs, bumps, squeezes, changes in temperatures or humidity. The autofocus procedure may thus cause errors when the image capturing device captures images.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the invention is directed to an image capturing device and a method for calibrating the image deflection thereof, which are capable of detecting whether a deformation or an offset occurs on a first lens, a second lens and a focusing actuator and calibrating the image capturing device at any time, so as to ensure a stable quality of the image capturing device.

The invention proposes a method for calibrating image deflection of an image capturing device having first and second lenses, a focusing actuator and a pre-stored first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, and the method for calibrating image deflection includes the following steps.

First, a plurality of image sets are captured by utilizing the first lens and the second lens, where each of the image sets includes a first image corresponding to the first lens and a second image corresponding to the second lens. The image sets include a reference image set, and the reference image set includes a first reference image corresponding to the first lens and a second reference image corresponding to the second lens. Next, it is detected whether the reference image set is defective. When the reference image set is detected to be defective, the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation is calibrated according to a focusing step and a focusing distance corresponding to a focus target in each of the image sets, where the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets is the number of steps that the focusing actuator is required to move the first lens and the second lens to a focusing position for generating each of the image sets.

In an embodiment of the invention, the step of detecting whether the reference image set is defective includes: detecting image coordinates of a feature point respectively on the first reference image and the second reference image of the reference image set; determining whether an offset between the image coordinates of the feature point respectively on the first reference image and the second reference image exceeds a threshold; and if yes, determining that the reference image set is defective.

In an embodiment of the invention, the step of detecting whether the reference image set is defective includes: performing a three-dimensional depth estimation on the first reference image and the second reference image to generate reference depth information of a reference focus target in the reference image set; obtaining a focusing distance corresponding to the reference focus target according to the reference depth information; determining whether a focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the reference focus target satisfy the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation; and if no, determining that the reference image set is defective.

In an embodiment of the invention, the step of detecting whether the reference image set is defective includes: detecting whether the first reference image and the second reference image is out of focus; when at least one of the first reference image and the second reference image is out of focus, determining that the reference image set is defective.

In an embodiment of the invention, when the reference image set is detected to be defective, before the step of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to the focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets, the method for calibrating image deflection further includes the following steps. A focusing condition of the image capturing device is detected, where the focusing condition includes a far focusing condition and a near focusing condition.

In an embodiment of the invention, when the reference image set is detected to be defective and the focusing condition is the far focusing condition, the step of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to the focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets includes: recording the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets; and when the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets reaches a convergent value, obtaining a minimum focusing step in the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, and calculating a difference value between the

minimum focusing step and the convergent value for calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation.

In an embodiment of the invention, when the reference image set is detected to be defective and the focusing condition is the near focusing condition, the step of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to the focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets includes: performing a three-dimensional depth estimation on each of the image sets to generate depth information of the focus target in each of the image sets; obtaining the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets according to each of the depth information; and performing a regression according to the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets, and calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to a result of the regression.

In an embodiment of the invention, the step of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to the focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets includes: defining the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets as a data point; categorizing the data points to a plurality of neighboring data groups according to the focusing distances; performing weighted average computation on the data points in each of the data groups to generate a weighted average data point corresponding to each of the neighboring data groups; and performing the regression on the weighted average data points.

The invention also proposes an image capturing device including a first lens, a second lens, a focusing actuator, a storage unit and one or more processing units, where the focusing actuator is coupled to the first lens and the second lens, and the processing unit(s) is coupled to the first lens, the second lens, the focusing actuator, and the storage unit. The storage unit is configured to record a plurality of modules and a first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation. The processing unit is configured to access and execute the modules recorded in the storage unit. The modules include an image capturing module, a focusing module, a defect detection module, and a calibrating module. The image capturing module captures a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens and the second lens, where each of the image sets includes a first image corresponding to the first lens and a second image corresponding to the second lens. The image sets include a reference image set, and the reference image set includes a first reference image corresponding to the first lens and a second reference image corresponding to the second lens. The focusing module is configured to control the focusing actuator to move the first lens and the second lens to a focusing position. The defect detection module is configured to detect whether the reference image set is defective. When the defect detection module detects that the reference image set is defective, the calibrating module calibrates the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to a focusing step and a focusing distance corresponding to a focus target in each of the image sets, where the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets is the number of steps that the focusing actuator is required to move the first lens and the second lens to a focusing position for generating each of the image sets.

In an embodiment of the invention, the defect detection module detects image coordinates of a feature point respectively on the first reference image and the second reference

image of the reference image set, determines whether an offset between the image coordinates of the feature point respectively on the first reference image and the second reference image exceeds a threshold, and if yes, the defect detection module determines that the reference image set is defective.

In an embodiment of the invention, the defect detection module performs a three-dimensional depth estimation on the first reference image and the second reference image to generate reference depth information of a reference focus target in the reference image set, obtains a focusing distance corresponding to the reference focus target according to the reference depth information, determines whether a focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the reference focus target satisfy the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, and if no, the defect detection module determines that the reference image set is defective.

In an embodiment of the invention, the defect detection module detects whether the first reference image and the second reference image are out of focus. When at least one of the first reference image and the second reference image is out of focus, the defect detection module determines that the reference set is defective.

In an embodiment of the invention, the image capturing device further includes a condition detection module configured to detect a focusing condition of the image capturing device, where the focusing condition includes a far focusing condition and a near focusing condition.

In an embodiment of the invention, when the focusing condition is the far focusing condition, the calibrating module records the focusing step corresponding to a focus target in each of the image sets. When the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets reaches a convergent value, the calibrating module obtains a minimum focusing step in the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, and calculates a difference value between the minimum focusing step and the convergent value for calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation.

In an embodiment of the invention, when the focusing condition is the near focusing condition, the calibrating module performs a three dimensional depth estimation on each of the image sets to generate depth information of the focus target in each of the image sets, obtains the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets according to each of the depth information, performs a regression according to the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets, and calibrates the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to a result of the regression.

In an embodiment of the invention, the calibrating module further sets the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets as a data point, categorizes the data points to a plurality of neighboring data groups according to the focusing distances, performs weighted average computation on the data points in each of the data groups to generate a weighted average data point corresponding to each of the neighboring data groups, and performs the regression on the weighted average data points.

The invention proposes another method for calibrating image deflection of an image capturing device having first and second lenses, a focusing actuator and a pre-stored first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, and the method for calibrating image deflection includes the following steps. First, a plurality of image sets are captured by utilizing the

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first lens and the second lens, where each of the image sets includes a first image corresponding to the first lens and a second image corresponding to the second lens, and where the step of capturing each of the image sets includes utilizing the focusing actuator to move the first lens so as to provide maximum clarity to a focus target in each of the first images. Next, a focusing distance according to depth information of the focus target in each of the first images is obtained. The first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation is calibrated according to a focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the first images, where the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the first images is the number of steps that the focusing actuator moves the first lens and the second lens for generating each of the first images.

In an embodiment of the invention, the step of capturing each of the image sets further comprises utilizing the focusing actuator to move the first lens and the second lens so as to provide maximum clarity to the focus target in each of the image sets, and the method further includes the following steps. First, another focusing distance according to another depth information of the focus target in each of the image sets is obtained. The first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation is calibrated according to another focusing step and the another focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets, where the another focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets is the number of steps that the focusing actuator moves the first lens and the second lens for generating each of the image sets.

The invention proposes another image capturing device including a first lens, a second lens, a focusing actuator, a storage unit and one or more processing units, where the focusing actuator is coupled to the first lens and the second lens, and the processing unit(s) is coupled to the first lens, the second lens, the focusing actuator, and the storage unit. The storage unit is configured to record a plurality of modules and a first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation. The processing unit is configured to access and execute the modules recorded in the storage unit. The modules include an image capturing module, a focusing module, a defect detection module, and a calibrating module. The image capturing module captures a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens and the second lens, where each of the image sets includes a first image corresponding to the first lens and a second image corresponding to the second lens. The focusing module is configured to control the focusing actuator to move the first lens so as to provide maximum clarity to a focus target in each of the first images. The defect detection module is configured to obtain a focusing distance according to depth information of the focus target in each of the first images. The calibrating module is configured to calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to a focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the first images, where the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the first images is the number of steps that the focusing actuator moves the first lens for generating each of the first images.

In an embodiment of the invention, the focusing module further controls the focusing actuator to move the first lens and the second lens so as to provide maximum clarity to the focus target in each of the image sets. The defect detection module further obtains another focusing distance according to another depth information of the focus target in each of the image sets. The calibrating module further calibrates the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to

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another focusing step and the another focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets, where the another focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets is the number of steps that the focusing actuator moves the first lens and the second lens for generating each of the image sets.

Based on the image capturing device and the method for calibrating the image deflection thereof as proposed by the invention, when a deformation or an offset occurs on a first lens, a second lens and the focusing actuator of the image capturing device, the image capturing module is capable of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation pre-stored in the image capturing device according to the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets captured by the first lens and the second lens as well as the focusing step that the focusing actuator is required to move the first lens and the second lens to the focusing position. The image capturing device and the method for calibrating the image deflection thereof as proposed in the invention may allow for a simple and quick automatic calibration on the image capturing device without even being noticed by the user when a plurality of image sets are captured by the image capturing module, so as to ensure a stable quality of the image capturing device and enhance user experience.

To make the above features and advantages of the disclosure more comprehensible, several embodiments accompanied with drawings are described in detail as follows.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a method for calibrating image deformation of the image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a method for calibrating image deformation of the image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates a schematic diagram of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 5A-5D illustrate schematic diagrams of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating a method for calibrating image defocus of the image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating a method for calibrating image deflection of the image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram illustrating an image capturing device according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating a method for calibrating image deflection of the image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating another method for calibrating image deflection of the image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the present embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used in the drawings and the description to refer to the same or like parts. In addition, the

specifications and the like shown in the drawing figures are intended to be illustrative, and not restrictive. Therefore, specific structural and functional detail disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention. It should, however, be noted that this is merely an illustrative example and the present invention is not limited in this regard. All components of the image capturing device and their configurations are first introduced in FIG. 1. The detailed functionalities of the components are disclosed along with FIG. 2.

Referring to FIG. 1, an image capturing device 100 includes a first lens 10a, a second lens 10b, a focusing actuator 15, a storage unit 20 and one or more processing units 30. In the present embodiment, the image capturing device 100 is, for example, a digital camera, a digital camcorder, a digital single lens reflex camera or other devices provided with an image capturing feature such as a smart phone, a tablet computer, a personal digital assistant, a head mount display, and so on. The invention is not limited herein.

Each of the first lens 10a and the second lens 10b includes optical sensing elements for sensing light intensity entering the first lens 10a and the second lens 10b respectively, so as to generate a first image and a second image. The optical sensing elements are, for example, charge-coupled-device (CCD) elements, complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) elements, and yet the invention is not limited thereto.

The focusing actuator 15 is coupled to the first lens 10a and the second lens 10b. The focusing actuator 15 may be, for example, a stepping motor, a voice coil motor (VCM), a piezoelectric actuator, or other actuators capable of mechanically moving the first lens 10a and the second lens 10b for focusing, and yet the invention is not limited herein.

The storage unit 20 may be one or a combination of a stationary or mobile random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), a flash memory, a hard drive or other similar devices. The storage unit 20 is configured to record a plurality of modules executable by the processing unit 30, where the modules may be loaded into the processing unit 30 for calibrating the image capturing device 100.

The processing unit 30 may be, for example, a central processing unit (CPU) or other programmable devices for general purpose or special purpose such as a microprocessor and a digital signal processor (DSP), a programmable controller, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a programmable logic device (PLD) or other similar devices or a combination of above-mentioned devices. The processing unit 30 is coupled to the first lens 10a, the second lens 10b, the focusing actuator 15 and the storage unit 20, and capable of accessing and executing the modules recorded in the storage unit 20 for calibrating the image capturing device 100.

The modules include an image capturing module 122, a focusing module 124, a defect detection module 126 and a calibrating module 128 and may be loaded into the processing unit 30 for calibrating the image capturing device 100. The detailed steps of calibrating the image capturing device 100 are illustrated in the embodiments hereinafter.

FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a method for calibrating image deformation of an image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention, and the method for calibrating image deformation of the image capturing device

of FIG. 2 may be implemented by the elements in the image capturing device 100 of FIG. 1.

Referring to both FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the image capturing module 122 captures a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens 10a and the second lens 10b, where the image sets include a reference image set (step S201). The first lens 10a and the second lens 10b may capture the image sets with the same parameters, where the parameters include focal lengths, apertures, shutters, and so on, which are not particularly limited in the invention. The image sets captured by the image capturing module 122 are, for example, a plurality of preview image sets, and each of the image sets includes a first image corresponding to the first lens 10a and a second image corresponding to the second lens 10b. One of the image sets (i.e., the aforementioned reference image set) will be described hereafter. The reference image set includes a first reference image corresponding to the first lens 10a and a second reference image corresponding to the second lens 10b.

Next, the defect detection module 126 detects whether the reference image set is deformed (step S203). The defect detection module 126 may determine whether the reference image set is deformed according to an offset of an arbitrary feature point of the reference image set or a three-dimensional depth estimation on the reference image set, and yet the invention is not limited thereto.

To be specific, in one embodiment, the defect detection module 126 may detect the arbitrary feature point of the reference image set according to a conventional feature detection algorithm, and determine whether the offset between image coordinates of the feature point respectively on the first reference image and the second reference image exceeds a threshold, so as to detect whether the reference image set is deformed. In the present embodiment, after the defect detection module 126 detects the feature point, it may determine whether a vertical offset (i.e., a difference in Y-axis coordinate) between the image coordinates of the feature point respectively on the first reference image and the second reference image exceeds the threshold. When the defect detection module 126 determines that the offset between the image coordinates of the feature point of the reference image set does not exceed the threshold, it indicates that the reference image set is not deformed. The image capturing device 100 may end the method for calibrating image deformation. Otherwise, when the defect detection module 126 determines that the offset between the image coordinates of the feature point of the reference image set exceeds the threshold, it indicates that the reference image set is deformed, and the image capturing device 100 may continue to execute the method for calibrating image deformation.

From another perspective, before the reference image set is captured by the image capturing module 122, the focusing module 124 may control the focusing actuator 15 to move the first lens 10a and the second lens 10b to a focusing position by applying an autofocus technique such as a hill-climbing algorithm, so as to adjust a distance between the first lens 10a and an object and a distance between the second lens 10b and the object, so as to obtain the capturing object with a maximum resolution. The object with the maximum resolution in the reference image set may be referred to as a "reference focus target." In the present embodiment, the defect detection module 126 may determine whether the reference image set is deformed according to depth information of the reference focus target. More specifically, the defect detection module 126 may process the reference image set through a stereo vision technique to

obtain the depth information of the reference focus target in a spatial domain, and obtain an object distance of the reference focus target (i.e., a focusing distance of the reference focus target) according to the depth information.

It should be noted that, the closer the object is to the image capturing device **100**, the greater the number of steps that the focusing actuator **15** is required to move the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b** to the focusing position is greater; the farther the object is from the image capturing device **100**, the less the number of steps that the focusing actuator **15** is required to move the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b** to the focusing position. Therefore, there exists a corresponding relation between the focusing distance of the capturing object and the number of steps to be moved by the focusing actuator **15**, and such corresponding relation is referred to as a “first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation.” The first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation may be pre-stored in the storage unit **20** as a look-up table (LUT), where an input index of the look-up table is a focusing distance, and an output of the look-up table is a focusing step. However, when deformation or offset occurs on the first lens **10a**, the second lens **10b** and the focusing actuator **15**, the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation pre-stored in the storage unit **20** becomes unreliable.

Accordingly, the defect detection module **126** may determine whether the focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the reference focus target satisfy the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation pre-stored in the storage unit **20**. In other words, the defect detection module **126** may determine whether the focusing distance obtained according to the depth information and the number of steps that the focusing module **124** is required to move the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b** for obtaining the reference image set satisfy the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation. When the defect detection module **126** determines that the focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the reference focus target satisfy the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, it indicates that the reference image set is deformed, and the image capturing device **100** may end the method for calibrating image deformation. Otherwise, when the defect detection module **126** determines that the focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the reference focus target do not satisfy the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, it indicates that the reference image set is deformed, and the image capturing device **100** may continue to execute the method for calibrating image deformation.

When the defect detection module **126** detects that the reference image set is deformed, the calibrating module **128** calibrates the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to a focusing step and a focusing distance corresponding to a focus target in each of the image sets (step **S205**), so as to complete the calibration process. Herein, the calibrating module **128** may calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to images with different focusing distances. Detailed steps regarding the above will be described along with embodiments hereafter.

FIG. **3** is a flowchart illustrating a method for calibrating image deformation of the image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention. In the present embodiment, the image capturing device **100** further includes a condition detection module (not shown), configured to detect a focusing condition of the image capturing device **100** for calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation in different manners.

Referring to both FIG. **1** and FIG. **3**, first, the image capturing module **122** captures a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b**, where the image sets include a reference image set (step **S301**). Next, the defect detection module **126** detects whether the reference image set is deformed (step **S303**). Descriptions for step **S301** and step **S303** may refer to the related descriptions in step **S201** and step **S203**, which may not be repeated hereinafter. When the defect detection module **126** detects that the reference image set is deformed, the image capturing device **100** may end the method for calibrating image deformation. Otherwise, when the defect detection module **126** detects that the image deformation occurs on the reference image set, the condition detection module detects a focusing condition of the image capturing device **100** (step **S305**). Herein, the focusing condition includes a far focusing condition and a near focusing condition. To be specific, when the image capturing module **122** obtains, for example, a plurality of preview image sets by utilizing the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b**, the condition detection module may detect whether content of the image sets captured by the image capturing device **100** is a far-scene image or a near-scene image. For example, the far scene may be an outdoor scene, and the near scene may be an indoor scene. The condition detection module may detect the brightness of an ambient light source, recognize a scene of image content by leveraging a pattern recognition algorithm, or use the parameters adopted by the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b** for determining the focusing condition, and yet the invention is not limited thereto.

When the condition detection module determines that the focusing condition is the far focusing condition, the calibrating module **128** records the focusing step corresponding to a focus target in each of the image sets (step **S307**). To be specific, because each the image sets captured is captured by the image capturing module **122** under the far focusing condition, an object with a maximum resolution (referred to as a “focus object”) in each of the image sets is located at an infinity position with respect to the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b**. In the present embodiment, the infinity position may be a position that is more than 5 meters away from the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b**. The calibrating module **128** records the number of steps that the image capturing module **122** is required to move the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b** for capturing the image with an infinity focusing distance.

When the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets reaches a convergent value, the calibrating module **128** obtains a minimum focusing step in the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation (step **S309**), and calculates a difference value between the minimum focusing step and the convergent value for calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation (step **S311**). To be specific, within a range of the focusing distance, a negative linear relationship is found in the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation. When the focusing step corresponding to each of image sets with the far-scene image captured by image capturing module **122** converges to a minimum value, said convergent value represents the number of steps that the focusing actuator **15** is required to move for focusing the focus object at the infinity position. Subsequently, the calibrating module **128** may obtain a minimum focusing step in the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, and calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to the difference value between the minimum focusing step and the convergent value.

For instance, Table 1 lists numbers of steps that focusing actuator **15** is required to move in order to capture ten sets of the far-scene image.

TABLE 1

Image Sets	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Focusing Step	308	310	300	303	307	301	303	300	301	300

In Table 1, the corresponding focusing steps of all the ten far-scene image sets captured by the image capturing module **122** converge to **300**; namely, the convergent value is **300**. The calibrating module **128** may calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation by such convergent value.

FIG. 4 illustrates a schematic diagram of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to an embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. 4, a straight line **41** represents a first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation with the focusing distance ranged from 0.2 meter to 5 meters, where the focusing step corresponding to the focusing distance of 0.2 meter is **600**, and the focusing step corresponding to the focusing distance of 5 meters is **200**. In other words, in the present embodiment, the minimum focusing step is **200**. In the example of Table 1, since the focusing step corresponding to the image sets with the far-scene image captured by the image capturing module **122** converges to **300**, the calibrating module **128** may determine that the focusing step is a focusing step corresponding to the focusing distance of 5 meters, which may be represented by a point **421**. The calibrating module **128** may calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to the shortest distance between the point **421** and the straight line **41**. In brief, the shortest distance is a difference value between the minimum focusing step and the convergent value in the Y-axis direction, and the calibrating module **128** may calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to the difference value.

Take FIG. 4 as an example, the calibrating module **128** may shift the straight line **41** towards Y-axis in the positive direction, so that the straight line **41** is moved upwardly until overlapping with the point **421**. A final position of the straight line **41** is where a straight line **42** is located, where the straight line **42** represents a new focusing step-to-focusing distance relation. The calibrating module **128** may replace the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation pre-stored in the storage unit **20** with the new focusing step-to-focusing distance relation to complete the calibration process.

When the condition detection module determines that the focusing condition is the near focusing condition, the calibrating module **128** performs a three-dimensional depth estimation on each of the image sets to generate depth information of the focus target in each of the image sets (step **S313**), and obtains the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets according to each of the depth information (step **S315**). More specifically, the calibrating module **28** may process each of the image sets through the stereo vision technique to obtain the depth information of the focus target in each of the image sets in a spatial domain, and obtain an object distance of the focus target (i.e., a focusing distance of the focus target) according to the depth information.

Next, the calibrating module **128** performs a regression according to the focusing distance and the focusing step

corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets as well as calibrates the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to a result of the regression calculation (step **S317**). In other words, the calibrating module **128** may perform a regression analysis on multiple sets of the focusing distance and the focusing step being collected. In the present embodiment, because a negative linear relationship is found in the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, the calibrating module **128** may fit a linear regression model to find a fitted regression line of the sets of the focusing distance and the focusing step for replacing the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation.

For instance, FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B illustrate schematic diagrams of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to an embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 5A, a straight line **51** represents a first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation with the focusing distance ranged from 0.2 meter to 5 meters, where the focusing step corresponding to the focusing distance of 0.2 meter is **600**, and the focusing step corresponding to the focusing distance of 5 meters is **200**. After eleven image sets are captured by the image capturing module **122**, focusing distances and focusing steps of the eleven image sets are represented by points **521** to **531**. In the present embodiment, the calibrating module **128** may perform a regression analysis on the points **521** to **531** by fitting a least square regression model. However, in other embodiment, the calibrating module **128** may perform the regression analysis by fitting other linear regression models. The invention is not limited herein. A fitted regression line computed by the calibrating module **128** after performing the regression analysis on the points **521** to **531** is a straight line **52** as illustrated in FIG. 5B, which represents a new focusing step-to-focusing distance relation.

In another embodiment, assume that the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image may be as a data point. Before the calibrating module **128** performs regression, it may perform data clustering on the neighboring data points according to the focusing distances so as to categorize the data points to a plurality of neighboring data groups. Next, the calibrating module **128** may perform regression on the neighboring data groups and accordingly calculate a fitted regression line.

For example, FIG. 5C and FIG. 5D illustrate schematic diagrams of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to an embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 5C, in the present embodiment, before the calibrating module **128** performs regression analysis, it may categorize points **521-531** into five groups, i.e., the point **521**, the points **522-523**, the points **524-525**, the points **526-528**, and the points **529-531**. Referring to FIG. 5D, the calibrating module **128** may perform weighted average computation on the data points in the five groups to generate a weighted average data point belonging to each of the five groups, i.e., **N1-N5**. A fitted regression line computed by the calibrating module **128** after performing the regression analysis on the points **N1-N5** is a straight line **53** as illustrated in FIG. 5D, where the straight line **53** corresponds to a new focusing step-to-focusing distance relation.

Next, the calibrating module **128** may then replace the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation pre-stored in the storage unit **20** with the new focusing step-to-focusing distance relation to complete the calibration process.

Additionally, in another embodiment, when the image capturing unit **122** captures the image sets under both of the far focusing condition and the near focusing condition, the

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calibrating module **128** may first execute steps **S313** to **S317** for the images captured under the near focusing condition to calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, and then execute steps **S307** to **S311** for the images captured under the far focusing condition to further calibrate the new focusing step-to-focusing distance relation for a more precise result. In another embodiment, the calibrating module **128** may first execute steps **S307** to **S311** for the images captured under the far focusing condition to calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation, and then execute steps **S313** to **S317** for the images obtained under the near focusing condition to further calibrate the new focusing step-to-focusing distance relation. The invention is not limited to the above.

FIG. **3** and FIG. **4**, mainly focus on performing calibration due to image deformation. In another embodiment, when images are out of focus due to distortion or displacement of the focusing actuator **15**, another calibration may be performed on the image capturing device based on a method for calibrating image defocus of an image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention as illustrated in FIG. **6**. The method for calibrating image defocus of an image capturing device is also adapted to the image capturing device as illustrated in FIG. **1**.

Referring to both FIG. **1** and FIG. **6**, first, the image capturing module **122** captures a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b**, where the image sets include a reference image set (step **S601**). Descriptions for step **S601** may refer to the related descriptions in step **S201**, which may not be repeated hereinafter.

Next, the defect detection module **126** detects whether the reference image set is out of focus (step **S603**). To be specific, similar to the embodiment in FIG. **2**, before the image capturing module **122** captures the reference image set, the focusing module **124** has already moved the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b** to a focusing position by using the focusing actuator **15** through an autofocus technique so as to adjust the distance between an object and the first lens **10a** as well as the second lens **10b**. However, when the focusing actuator **15** is distorted or displaced, the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation prestored in the storage unit **20** is not reliable so that the reference image set captured by the image capturing module **122** may be out of focus (e.g., blur).

Accordingly, the defect detection module **126** may, for example, determine whether the first reference image and the second reference image in the reference image set satisfy a clarity condition so as to determine whether the reference image set is out of focus or in focus. In the present embodiment, the clarity condition may be determined by image clarity information (e.g., clarity values) based on sharpness or contrast of an image or obtained via edge detection, and yet the invention is not limited herein. The defect detection module **126** may determine whether the clarity values of the first reference image and the second reference image are greater than a predetermined clarity value. When both of the first reference image and the second reference image are greater than the predetermined clarity value (i.e., both images satisfy the clarity condition), it indicates that the reference image set is not out of focus, and the image capturing device **100** may end the flow for calibrating image defocus.

When at least one of the first reference image and the second reference image is out of focus, the defect detection module **126** would determine that the reference image set is out of focus, and the calibrating module **128** would calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation accord-

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ing to a focusing step and a focusing distance corresponding to a focus target in each of the image sets (step **S605**), so as to complete the calibration process. The detailed steps for calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation in Step **S605** may refer to the related description in Step **S307-317** of FIG. **3** and may not be repeated herein.

The method for calibrating image deformation and image defocus as illustrated in FIG. **2** and FIG. **6** may be integrated into a method for calibrating image deflection of an image capturing device according to an embodiment in the invention as illustrated in FIG. **7**.

Referring to FIG. **7**, first, the image capturing module **122** captures a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens **10a** and the second lens **10b**, where the image sets include a reference image set (step **S701**). Descriptions for step **S701** may refer to the related descriptions in step **S201**, which may not be repeated hereinafter.

Next, the defect detection module **126** detects whether the reference image set is defective (step **S703**). That is, the defect detection module **126** may determine whether the reference image set is defective due to distortion or displacement of the first lens **10a**, the second lens **10b**, or the focusing actuator **15**. The detailed steps may refer to the related description in FIG. **2** and FIG. **6** and may not be repeated herein.

When at least one of the first reference image and the second reference image is defective, the defect detection module **126** would determine that the reference image set is out of focus, and the calibrating module **128** would calibrate the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to a focusing step and a focusing distance corresponding to a focus target in each of the image sets (step **S705**), so as to complete the calibration process. The detailed steps for calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation in Step **S705** may refer to the related description in Step **S307-317** of FIG. **3** and may not be repeated herein.

FIG. **8** illustrates a block diagram of another image capturing device according to an embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. **8**, an image capturing device **800** includes a first lens **810a**, a second lens **810b**, a focusing actuator **815**, a storage unit **820**, and one or more processing units **830**, where the features of the first lens **810a**, the second lens **810b**, the focusing actuator **815**, the storage unit **820**, and the processing unit **830** are similar to the first lens **10a**, the second lens **10b**, the focusing actuator **15**, the storage unit **120**, and the processing unit **130** as illustrated in FIG. **1** and may not be repeated herein.

In the present embodiment, the storage unit **820** stores an image capturing module **822**, a focusing module **824**, a defect detection module **826**, and a calibrating module **828**. The method for calibrating image deflection of the image capturing device of FIG. **8** would be illustrated in the embodiment hereafter.

FIG. **9** and FIG. **9** are flowcharts illustrating two methods of calibrating image deflection of an image capturing device. The methods for calibrating image deflection of the image capturing device of FIG. **9** and FIG. **10** may be both implemented by the elements in the image capturing device **800** of FIG. **8**.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **9**, the focusing actuator **815** would only move the first lens **810a** during a focusing procedure. In other words, the first lens **810a** may be a zoom lens, and the second lens **810b** may be a prime lens. Referring to FIG. **8** and FIG. **9**, first, the image capturing module **122** captures a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens **810a** and the second lens **810b**, where

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the step of capturing each of the image sets includes utilizing the focusing actuator **815** to move the first lens **810a** so as to provide maximum clarity to a focus target in each of the first images (Step **S901**). Next, the defect detection module **826** obtains a focusing distance according to depth information of the focus target in each of the first images (Step **S903**). The calibrating module **828** calibrates the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to a focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the first images, where the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets is the number of steps that the focusing actuator moves the first lens **801a** for generating each of the first images (Step **S905**). The detailed steps of obtaining the images including the focus target with maximum clarity by the image capturing modules **822**, obtaining the focusing distance by the defect detection module **826** according to the depth information of the focus target, and calibrating first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation by the calibrating module **828** may refer to the related descriptions of the image capturing device **100** and may not be repeated herein. The difference is that the second lens **810b** is fixed, and thus only the focusing distances and the depth information corresponding to the first images would be used for calibration.

On the other hand, in the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **10**, the focusing actuator **815** would move both the first lens **810a** and the second lens **810b** during a focusing procedure. Referring to both FIG. **8** and FIG. **10**, first, the image capturing module **122** captures a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens **810a** and the second lens **810b**, where the step of capturing each of the image sets includes utilizing the focusing actuator **815** to move the first lens **810a** and the second lens **810b** so as to provide maximum clarity to a focus target in each of the image sets (Step **S1001**). Next, the defect detection module **826** obtains a focusing distance according to depth information of the focus target in each of the image sets (Step **S1003**). The calibrating module **828** calibrates the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation according to a focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets, where the focusing step corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets is the number of steps that the focusing actuator moves the first lens and the second lens for generating each of the image sets (Step **S1005**). The detailed steps of obtaining the images including the focus target with maximum clarity by the image capturing modules **822**, obtaining the focusing distance by the defect detection module **826** according to the depth information of the focus target, and calibrating first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation by the calibrating module **828** may refer to the related descriptions of the image capturing device **100** and may not be repeated herein.

In summary, according to the image capturing device and the method for calibrating the image deflection thereof as proposed by the invention, when a deformation or an offset occurs on a first lens, a second lens and the focusing actuator of the image capturing device, the image capturing module is capable of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation pre-stored in the image capturing device according to the focusing distance corresponding to the focus target in each of the image sets captured by the first lens and the second lens as well as the focusing step that the focusing actuator is required to move the first lens and the second lens to the focusing position. The image capturing device and the method for calibrating the image deflection thereof as proposed in the invention may allow for a simple and quick automatic calibration on the image capturing

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device without even being noticed by the user, so as to ensure a stable quality of the image capturing device and enhance user experience.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the structure of the present disclosure without departing from the scope or spirit of the disclosure. In view of the foregoing, it is intended that the present disclosure cover modifications and variations of this disclosure provided they fall within the scope of the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for calibrating image deflection, adapted to an image capturing device having a first lens, a second lens, a focusing actuator, and a pre-stored first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation ratio, comprising:

capturing a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens and the second lens, wherein each of the image sets comprises a first image corresponding to the first lens and a second image corresponding to the second lens, and the image sets comprise a reference image set including a first reference image corresponding to the first lens and a second reference image corresponding to the second lens;

detecting whether the reference image set is out of focus by determining whether clarity values of the first reference image and the second reference image are not greater than a predetermined clarity value, wherein the reference image set is detected out of focus when at least one of the first reference image and the second reference image is out of focus; and

when the reference image set is detected to be out of focus and when a focusing condition of the image capturing device is a far focusing condition:

recording a focusing step corresponding to a focused target in each of the image set, wherein the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets is a number of steps that the focusing actuator is required to move the first lens and the second lens to a focusing position to provide maximum clarity to a focused target in each of the image sets;

when the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets reaches a convergent value, obtaining a minimum focusing step and calculating a difference value between the minimum focusing step and the convergent value; and

calibrating the first focusing step to focusing distance ratio according to the difference value; and

when the reference image set is detected to be deformed and when a focusing condition of the image capturing device is a near focusing condition:

performing a three-dimensional depth estimation on each of the image sets to generate depth information of the focused target in each of the image sets;

obtaining the focusing distance corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets according to each of the depth information;

performing a regression according to the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding, to the focused target in each of the image sets; and

calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance ratio according to a result of the regression.

2. The method for calibrating image deflection of claim 1, wherein the step of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation ratio according to the focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets comprises:

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setting the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets as a data point;
 categorizing the data points into a plurality of neighboring data groups according to the focusing distances;
 performing weighted average computation on the data points in each of the data groups to generate a weighted average data point corresponding to each of the neighboring data groups; and
 performing the regression on the weighted average data points.

3. An image capturing device, comprising:
 a first lens;
 a second lens;
 a focusing actuator, coupled to the first lens and the second lens;
 a storage unit, recording a plurality of modules and a first focusing step-to-focusing distance relation ratio; and
 one or more processing units, coupled to the first lens, the second lens, the focusing actuator and the storage unit, and accessing and executing the modules recorded in the storage unit, wherein the modules comprise:
 an image capturing module, capturing a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens and the second lens, wherein each of the image sets comprises a first image corresponding to the first lens and a second image corresponding to the second lens, and the image sets comprise a reference image set including a first reference image corresponding to the first lens and a second reference image corresponding to the second lens;
 a focusing module, controlling the focusing actuator to move the first lens and the second lens to a focusing position;
 a defect detection module, detecting whether the reference image set is out of focus, wherein when at least one of the first reference image and the second reference image is out of focus, the defect detection module determines that the reference image set is out of focus;
 a condition detection module, detecting a focusing condition of the image capturing device, wherein the focusing condition comprises a far focusing condition and a near focusing condition; and
 a calibrating module, when the reference image set is detected to be out of focus and when a focusing condition of the image capturing device is a far focusing condition:
 the calibrating module records a focusing step corresponding to a focused target in each of the image set, wherein the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets is a number of steps that the focusing actuator is required to move the first lens and the second lens to a focusing position to provide maximum clarity to a focused target in each of the image sets; and
 when the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets reaches a convergent value, the calibrating module obtains a minimum focusing step calculates a difference value between the minimum focusing step and the convergent value, and calibrates the first focusing step to focusing distance ratio according to the difference value; and
 when the reference image set is detected to be deformed and when a focusing condition of the image capturing device is a near focusing condition:
 the calibrating module performs the three-dimensional depth estimation on each of the image sets to generate depth information of the focused target in each of the

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image sets, obtains the focusing distance corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets according to each of the depth information, performs a regression according to the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets, and calibrates the first focusing step-to-focusing distance ratio according to a result of the regression.

4. The image capturing device of claim 3, wherein the calibrating module further sets the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the image sets as a data point, categorizes the data points into a plurality of neighboring data groups according to the focusing distances, performs weighted average computation on the data points in each of the data groups to generate a weighted average data point corresponding to each of the neighboring data groups, and performs the regression on the weighted average data points.

5. A method for calibrating image deflection, adapted to an image capturing device having a first lens, a second lens, a focusing actuator, and a pre-stored first focusing step-to-focusing distance ratio, comprising:
 capturing a plurality of image sets by utilizing the first lens and the second lens, wherein each of the image sets comprises a first image corresponding to the first lens and a second image corresponding to the second lens, and wherein the step of capturing each of the image sets comprises utilizing the focusing actuator to move the first lens so as to provide maximum clarity to a focused target in each of the first images;
 obtaining a focusing distance according to depth information of the focused target in each of the first images; and
 calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance ratio according to a focusing step and the focusing distance corresponding to the focused target in each of the first images, wherein the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the first images is the number of steps that the focusing actuator moves the first lens to provide maximum clarity to the focused target in each of the first images;
 wherein when a focusing condition of the image capturing device is a far focusing condition, the step of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance ratio comprising:
 when the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the first images reaches a convergent value, obtaining a minimum focusing step and calculating a difference value between the minimum focusing step and the convergent value; and
 calibrating the first focusing step to focusing distance ratio according to the difference value; and
 wherein when the focusing condition of the image capturing device is a near focusing condition, the step of calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance ratio comprising:
 performing a three-dimensional depth estimation on each of the image sets to generate depth information of the focused target in each of the first images;
 obtaining the focusing distance corresponding to the focused target in each of the first images according to each of the depth information;
 performing a regression according to the focusing distance and the focusing step corresponding to the focused target in each of the first images; and
 calibrating the first focusing step-to-focusing distance ratio according to a result of the regression.

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6. An image capturing device comprising:
 a first lens;
 a second lens;
 a focusing actuator, coupled to the first lens and the
 second lens; 5
 a storage unit, recording a plurality of modules and a first
 focusing step-to-focusing distance ratio; and
 one or more processing units, coupled to the first lens, the
 second lens, the focusing actuator and the storage unit, 10
 and accessing and executing the modules recorded in
 the storage unit, wherein the modules comprise:
 an image capturing module, capturing a plurality of
 image sets by utilizing the first lens and the second
 lens, wherein each of the image sets comprises a first 15
 image corresponding to the first lens and a second
 image corresponding to the second lens;
 a focusing module, controlling the focusing actuator to
 move the first lens so as to provide maximum clarity
 to a focused target in each of the first images;
 a defect detection module, obtaining a focusing distance 20
 according to depth information of the focused
 target in each of the first images;
 a condition detection module, detecting a focusing
 condition of the image capturing device, wherein the
 focusing condition comprises a far focusing condition 25
 and a near focusing condition; and
 a calibrating module, calibrating the first focusing
 step-to-focusing distance ratio according to a focus-
 ing step and the focusing distance corresponding to
 the focused target in each of the first images, wherein

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the focusing step corresponding to the focused target
 in each of the first images is the number of steps that
 the focusing actuator moves the first lens to provide
 maximum clarity to the focused target in each of the
 first images,
 wherein when the focusing condition of the image
 capturing device is the far focusing condition,
 when the focusing step corresponding to the
 focused target in each of the first images reaches a
 convergent value, the calibrating module obtains
 a minimum focusing step, calculates a difference
 value between the minimum focusing step and the
 convergent value, and calibrates the first focusing
 step to focusing distance ratio according to the
 difference value, and
 wherein when the focusing condition of the image
 capturing device is the near focusing condition,
 the calibrating module performs the three-dimen-
 sional depth estimation on each of the image sets
 to generate depth information of the focused target
 in each of the first images, obtains the focusing
 distance corresponding to the focused target in
 each of the first images according to each of the
 depth information, performs a regression accord-
 ing to the focusing distance and the focusing step
 corresponding to the focused target in each of the
 first images, and calibrates the first focusing step-
 to-focusing distance ratio according to a result of
 the regression.

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