

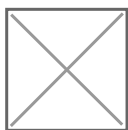
**Docket #:** S22-135

# **Eliminating Crosstalk by Rearranging Patterned Thin-Film Filters on Image Sensor**

A Stanford researcher has developed a simple hardware solution to eliminate a newly identified form of optical 'crosstalk' on image sensors. Three types of crosstalk are commonly identified in image sensors: electrical (diffusing electrons), optical (light arriving at the wrong pixel) and spectral (poor filtering). All three forms of crosstalk reduce spatial and/or spectral resolution, which lowers the commercial value of the camera.

This Stanford innovation addresses a newly identified form of optical crosstalk, unique to image sensors with patterned thin-film filters. The researcher discovered that cavity crosstalk occurs because the filters are made with highly reflective mirrors, which can trap and transport light to neighbouring pixels. The novel, low-cost hardware solution he developed eliminates this crosstalk by rearranging the patterned thin-film filters. The two main applications for this work are spectral imaging and miniature spectrometers.

**Figure:**



**Image from Inventor**

**Stage of Development - Proof of Concept**

## **Applications**

- **Spectral imaging** – improving sensor performance and enhancing adoption across domains (e.g., precision agriculture, quality control, medical imaging and diagnostics, etc.)
- **Miniature spectrometers** – which are currently being integrated in smartphones and other diagnostic devices.

## Advantages

- **Low cost, easily implemented** solution
- Root cause resolution of crosstalk in patterned thin-film filters

## Publications

- Goossens, T. (2022). "[Crosstalk elimination by rearranging thin-film filters](#). *Optics Letters*, 47(15), 3920-3923.

## Patents

- Published Application: [WO2023220464](#)

## Innovators

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