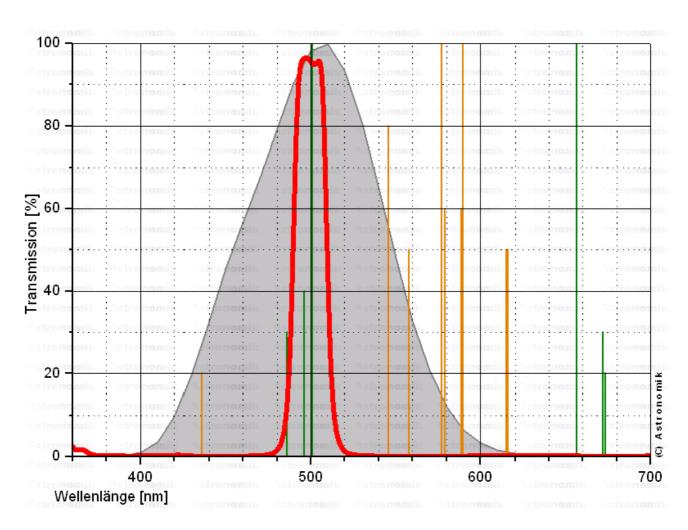
Transmission Curve Astronomik OIII Filter



How to read this chart?

- The horizontal axis is the Wavelength in Nanometers (nm). 400nm is deep blue, at 520nm the human eye senses green and at 600nm red. At 656nm is the famous "H-Alpha" emission line of hydrogen.
- The transmission in % is plotted on the vertical axis.
- The **red** line shows the **transmission of the filter**.
- Visual filters: The grey line in the background shows the relative sensitivity of the human eye at night. The maximum is at ~510nm and drops to longer and shorter wavelengths. You can easily see, that you can't see anything of the H-alpha line at night (even if you can during daylight!) The sensitivity at 656nm is 0% at night!
- Photographic filters: The grey line in the background shows the sensitivity of a typical CCD sensor.
- The most important **artifical emission** lines are shown in **orange**. The artifical light pollution is dominated by see mercury (Hg) and sodium (Na), which are used in nearly all streetlights.
- The most important emission lines from nebulas are shown in green. The most important lines are from ionized Hydrogen (H-alpha and H-beta) and double ionized oyxgen (OIII).

The major emission lines of artifical light pollution:

The major emission lines of nebulas:

| Hg 435,8nm | Hg 546,1nm | Hg 577,0nm | Hg 578,1nm |

H-β 486,1nm | OIII 495,9nm | OIII 500,7nm | H- α 656,3nm