



One of the biggest obstacles in observing the night sky is its brightening by artificial lighting, such as the light of a lamppost. This limits the possibility of observing objects outside our solar system. The operation of the O-III filter consists on the one hand in blocking the mercury lamp and sodium lamps and other emission lines from natural and artificial light sources contributing to the lighting of the night sky, and on the other hand letting the others, more useful lengths of waves. O-III Explore Scientific line filters use the so-called emission nebulae. These objects emit specific colors of the so-called emission lines. These lines depend on the chemical composition of the objects. The Explore Scientific O-III Nebulizer filters let through a line of double ionized oxygen (496 and 501 nm), blocking simultaneously scattered light and light pollution (sodium and mercury lines). Its band in this region has a transmission of over 90%. As a result of using O-III line filters, many faint nebular objects become easier to see, especially those that can be invisible at all without a filter. These filters significantly darken the background of the background without affecting the brightness of the nebula. They are also a great help in observing bright nebulae visible without a filter. When using the O-III filter, these nebulae gain significantly in detail and contrast by showing more dark details. The optimal width of the Explorer Scientific O-III conduction band ensures that the filter will not significantly cut the nebulae with significant H-beta emission. Using the O-III Explore Scientific filter, you'll be able to enjoy the sight of almost imperceptible objects like the Veil Nebula, the Lagoon Nebula, the Double Bell Nebula. Explore Scientific nebular filters have an individual test certificate, which is your guarantee that you will receive a high-quality product. The most important features of the O-III line filter are: blocks the whole spectrum of light except for the spectral line O-III, suitable for both visual observations and photography with CCD cameras, 1.25" diameter.