## **Linear Variable Filters**

リニア可変フィルター



場所により中心/カットオフ波長が違うフィルターです

フィルター	品番	Edge/Center (nm)	透過バンド (nm)	データシート
LVSWP(ショートパス)	LF102155	340-850	T => 92%	Data sheet
LVLWP(ロングパス)	LF102064	300-850	T => 92%	Data sheet
2G LVLWP(ロングパス)	LF102064	300-850	T => 92%	Data sheet
LV Dichroic(ダイクロイック)	LF102198	320-750	T => 90%	Data sheet
LVUVBP(バンドパス)	LF102190	300-330	T => 40%	Data sheet

A Linear Variable Filter (LVF) is a wedged filter, whose spectral properties vary linearly. A single LVF for example can replace a number of dedicated filters in an instrument. It is possible to adjust the position of the edge by sliding the filter.

DELTA has lifted the quality of variable filters to new levels by introducing a new powerful combination of linear variable filters. DELTA offers a Linear Variable Long Wave Pass filter (LVLWP), the corre-sponding Linear Variable Short Wave Pass filter (LVSWP) together with a Linear Variable Dichroic. Each of the filters can be used separately. Combining LVLWP and LVSWP enables the construction of band-pass filters that can be tuned continuously with center wavelengths from 320 nm to 850 nm, with the

Besides setting new standards in transmission level and edge steepness, the filters offer blocking better than OD 3 over the complete reflection range. It is possible to increase the blocking to beyond OD5 by placing another linear variable filter in series.

The filters are coated on single quartz substrates for minimal auto-fluorescence and high laser damage threshold. All of DELTA's Linear Variable Filters are coated with ultra-hard surface coatings (UHC) that are also used by DELTA in traditional fluorescence filters.

DELTA's new Linear Variable Filters are especially suited for applications in spectroscopy. Full tunability in your system by using the following Linear Variable Filters:

\*The Linear Variable filters feature:

Ultra-Hard-Coated filters.

Standard dimension (LVLWP, LVSWP, LVBP) is a plate of 15 mm x 60 mm x 3 mm.

Standard dimension (LVDichroic) is a plate of 15 mm x 60 mm x 1 mm.

The wavelengths  $\lambda$  1,  $\lambda$  2 given in the specification are the wavelengths of the edge of the filter at the lowest spectral point (minimum thickness of the wedge) and the highest spectral point (maximum thickness of the wedge).

The data sheets show typical transmission curves for unpolarized light with an AOI=0 $^{\circ}$  at different wedge positions.

