



Hot Mirror and Cold Mirror Filters

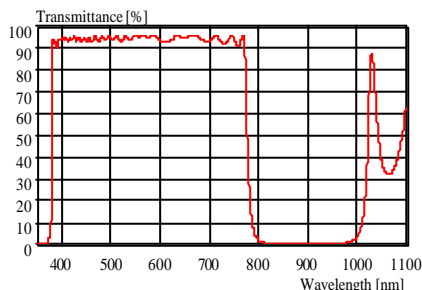
Hot mirror filters transmit the shorter wavelengths and reflect the longer wavelength infrared energy (i.e. the heat). This allows thermal energy to be removed from the any systems. Hot mirrors are usually used at normal incidence (AOI = 0 degree).

Cold mirror filters reflect the shorter wavelengths and transmit the longer wavelength infrared energy (i.e. heat). They reflect the visible light to the object while allowing the IR heat to pass through. Cold mirrors are commonly used at angle of incidence AOL = 0 or 45 degrees.

Applications

- Photocopiers, microfilm and microfiche readers
- Surgical lighting, projection systems
- Analytical instrument
- Industrial apparatus such as semiconductor and liquid crystal production machines
- AudiO-vidion / light pick-up system

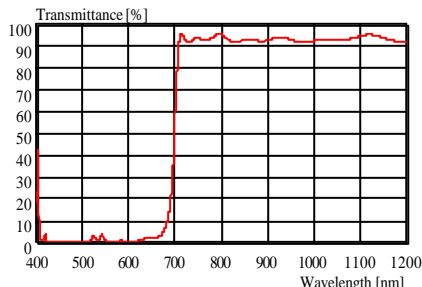
Examples of Hot Mirrors and Cold Mirrors



Hot Mirror

This hot mirror coating meets the following specifications:

$T_{ave} \geq 90\%$ at 400nm to 700nm
 $R_{ave} \geq 95\%$ at 800nm to 1000nm



Cold Mirror

This cold mirror coating meets the following specifications:

$R_{ave} \geq 90\%$ at 420nm to 650nm
 $T_{ave} \geq 90\%$ at 750nm to 1200nm

We have the capability to do the coatings for hot mirrors and cold mirrors according to our customers' specifications/requirements.