

The model of intermediately rough surface as the specific anti-reflection layer is presented for explaining the coloring of the regular component of a white-light beam forward scattered by a colorless glass with such surface. It is shown that this model predicts the sequence of colors of the forward scattered component of a white-light beam that is observed in practice. New experimental arguments supported this approach are provided.

Keywords: induced spectral changes, rough surfaces, anti-reflection coatings

[Full article](#)