



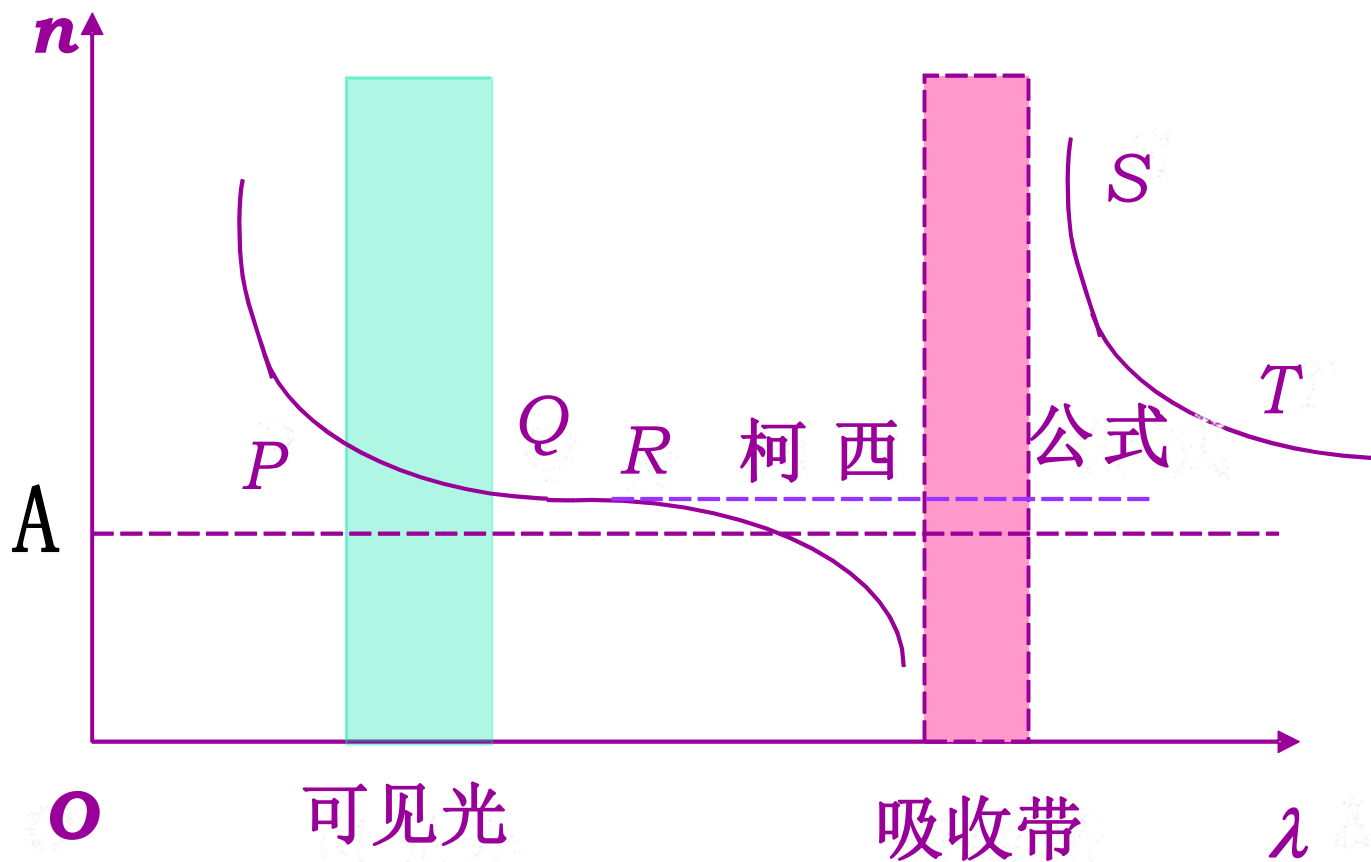
色散

- 介质中的折射率随波长不同而不同的现象叫做色散。
- 正常色散：（A. L. Cauchy, 1836年）

$$n = A + \frac{B}{\lambda^2} + \frac{C}{\lambda^4}$$

- 一般可以只取前两项：
- 反常色散：伍德（R. W. Wood, 1904）

$$n = A + \frac{B}{\lambda^2} + \frac{C}{\lambda^4}$$





群速度

$$\begin{cases} U_1(x, t) = A \cos(\omega_1 t - k_1 x) \\ U_2(x, t) = A \cos(\omega_2 t - k_2 x) \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta\omega = (\omega_1 - \omega_2) / 2,$$

$$\omega_0 = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) / 2,$$

$$\Delta k = (k_1 - k_2) / 2,$$

$$k_0 = (k_1 + k_2) / 2.$$



若

$$|\Delta\omega| \ll \omega_0$$

$$|\Delta k| \ll k_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} U(x, t) &= U_1(x, t) + U_2(x, t) \\ &= 2A \underbrace{\cos(\Delta\omega t - \Delta kx)}_{\text{low-frequency}} \underbrace{\cos(\omega_0 t - k_0 x)}_{\text{high-frequency}} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$$

$$v_p = \frac{\omega_0}{k_0}$$



群速度的关量

$$v_g = v_p + k \frac{dv_p}{dk} = v_p - \lambda \frac{dv_p}{d\lambda}$$

$$v_g = \frac{c}{n} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{n} \frac{dn}{d\lambda} \right)$$

$$\frac{c}{v_g} = n - \lambda \frac{dn}{d\lambda}$$