

1 Drude model σ and ϵ

The assumptions of the Drude model are simple: we have interaction-free electrons that occasionally undergo some scattering process during a time dt with probability $\frac{dt}{\tau}$, where τ is some phenomenological parameter. This scattering will randomise electron momentum.

Our ultimate goal will be to find the conductivity σ and the dielectric constant ϵ in the Drude model, with Drude relaxation time τ , electron density n and electron mass m . We'll find

$$\sigma_{\text{DC}} = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m} \quad (1)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{AC}} = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m} \frac{1}{1 - i\omega\tau} \quad \text{For SI and Gaussian} \quad (2)$$

$$\epsilon_r = 1 + i \frac{4\pi\sigma}{\omega} \quad \text{Gaussian} \quad (3a)$$

$$\epsilon_r = 1 + i \frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon_0} \quad \text{SI} \quad (3b)$$

Our dielectric constant can be rewritten to plug in for σ , giving us

$$\epsilon = 1 + i \frac{4\pi\sigma}{\omega} \quad (4)$$

$$= 1 + i \frac{4\pi\sigma_{\text{DC}}}{\omega} \frac{1}{1 - i\omega\tau} \quad (5)$$

$$= 1 + i \frac{4\pi\sigma_{\text{DC}}}{\omega} \frac{1}{1 - i\omega\tau} \frac{1 + i\omega\tau}{1 + i\omega\tau} \quad (6)$$

$$= 1 + i \frac{4\pi\sigma_{\text{DC}}}{\omega} \frac{1 + i\omega\tau}{1 + \omega^2\tau^2} \quad (7)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{4\pi\sigma_{\text{DC}}\omega\tau}{\omega(1 + \omega^2\tau^2)}\right) + i \left(\frac{4\pi\sigma_{\text{DC}}}{\omega(1 + \omega^2\tau^2)}\right) \quad (8)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{4\pi\sigma_{\text{DC}}\tau}{1 + \omega^2\tau^2}\right) + i \left(\frac{4\pi\sigma_{\text{DC}}}{\omega(1 + \omega^2\tau^2)}\right) \quad (9)$$

This lets us write down the explicit real and imaginary of the Drude dielectric function.

1.1 Limiting forms of the Drude model

We can look at the large and small ω limits for the Drude dielectric function.

1.2 Derivations for Drude model

1.2.1 Conductivity

We can start unit-system independently, with the expression $\langle \mathbf{j} \rangle = \sigma \mathbf{E}$. We can also relate our current to our average electron velocity: $\mathbf{j} = ne\mathbf{v}$. Imagine at time $t = 0$ our electron undergoes a Drude collision, and emerges with $\mathbf{v}_{t=0} = \mathbf{v}_0$. After a time t , the electron will accelerate with acceleration $-\frac{e\mathbf{E}}{m}$ (which fortunately remains unit independent). Because it will only accelerate for a time τ on average before a collision, it will end up with velocity $\mathbf{v} = -\frac{e\mathbf{E}}{m}\tau + \mathbf{v}_0$. The average velocity, and current, will be

$$\langle \mathbf{v} \rangle = -\frac{e\mathbf{E}}{m}\tau + \langle \mathbf{v}_0 \rangle \quad (10)$$

$$= -\frac{e\mathbf{E}}{m}\tau \quad (11)$$

$$= -\frac{e\mathbf{E}}{m}\tau \quad (12)$$

$$(13)$$