

Knowing $\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+2} = \frac{4\pi\alpha}{3d^3}$,

Let $\alpha' = \frac{4\pi\alpha}{3d^3}$ where α is the polarizability
and d is the dipole distance in micrometers in DDSCAT.

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+2} = \alpha' &\implies \epsilon - 1 = \alpha'(\epsilon + 2) \implies \epsilon - 1 = \alpha'\epsilon + 2\alpha' \\ \implies \epsilon = \alpha'\epsilon + 2\alpha' + 1 &\implies \epsilon - \alpha'\epsilon = 2\alpha' + 1 \\ \implies \epsilon(1 - \alpha') = 2\alpha' + 1 &\implies \epsilon = \frac{2\alpha'+1}{1-\alpha'} \end{aligned}$$

Knowing that α' is complex, let $\alpha' = a + ib$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \epsilon &= \frac{2(a+ib)+1}{1-(a+ib)} \implies \epsilon = \frac{2(a+ib)+1}{1-(a+ib)} \frac{1-a+ib}{1-a+ib} \\ \implies \epsilon &= \frac{(2(a+ib)+1)(1-a+ib)}{(1-a+ib)(1-a+ib)} \implies \epsilon = \frac{(2(a+ib)+1)(1-a+ib)}{(1-a)^2+b^2} \\ \implies \epsilon &= \frac{2(a+ib)-2a(a+ib)+2ib(a+ib)+1-a+ib}{(1-a)^2+b^2} \\ \implies \epsilon &= \frac{2a+2ib-2a^2-2iab+2iab-2b^2+1-a+ib}{(1-a)^2+b^2} \\ \implies \epsilon &= \frac{a-2a^2-2b^2+1+3ib}{(1-a)^2+b^2} \end{aligned}$$

Knowing that ϵ is complex, let $\epsilon = c + id$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies c + id &= \frac{a-2a^2-2b^2+1+3ib}{(1-a)^2+b^2} \\ \implies c &= \frac{a-2a^2-2b^2+1}{(1-a)^2+b^2} \text{ and } d = \frac{3b}{(1-a)^2+b^2} \\ \implies c &= \frac{(2a+1)(1-a)-2b^2}{(1-a)^2+b^2} \text{ and } d = \frac{3b}{(1-a)^2+b^2} \end{aligned}$$