Kubo formula for AC linear response

$$\sigma_{xx}(\omega) = -\frac{i\hbar e^2}{V} \sum_{\vec{k},a,b} \left(f(E_a) - f(E_b) \right) \frac{v_x^{ab} v_x^{ba}}{(E_{ab} + i\tilde{\varepsilon})(E_{ab} - \hbar\omega + i\tilde{\varepsilon})}$$

 $\sigma = \sigma_{\rm intra} + \sigma_{\rm inter}$

$$\sigma_{xx,\text{intra}}(\omega) = \frac{i\hbar e^2/V}{\hbar\omega + i\Gamma} \sum_{\vec{k},a} \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial E}\right) |v_x^{aa}|^2$$

$$\sigma_{xx,\text{inter}}(\omega) = \pi \hbar e^2 M_{xx} \frac{g_{ab}(\hbar\omega)}{\hbar\omega} - \frac{i\hbar e^2 M_{xx}}{V} \sum_{\vec{k},a$$

Example: GaAs



Example: GaAs

Say, n-doped...



- intraband: from plasma frequency $\sigma_0 = \omega_p^2 \epsilon \tau$
- interband: from joint density of states $g_{ab}(\hbar\omega)$

http://wien2k.at



- interband transitions above the gap $\hbar \omega$
- Drude peak at low
- transparency window in between

Geometrical magnetoresistance (MR)

