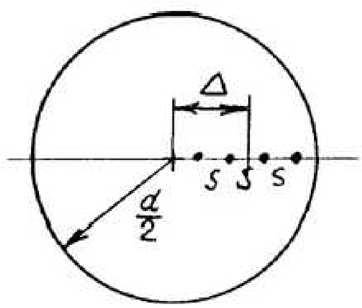
I.2) Probe Array on a Diameter.



thickness $t < \frac{s}{2}$

The geometric factor for the case, when the probes are lying on a diameter, but displaced from the center of the slice, has been calculated by Logan (i), and tabulated in detail by Swartzendruber (h).

The resistivity is given by:

$$\rho = G \cdot \frac{V}{I}, \qquad G = \frac{\pi}{\ln 2} \cdot t \cdot C_1\left(\frac{\Delta}{d}, \frac{d}{s}\right) \tag{20}$$

where

$\frac{\pi}{\ln 2} \cdot t = 4{,}5324 \cdot t$ is the geometric factor for an infinitely large, thin slice (section D.2),

and:

$$C_1\left(\frac{\Delta}{d}, \frac{d}{s}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2\ln 2} \ln \frac{\left[1 - \left(\frac{2\Delta}{d} + \frac{s}{d}\right)\left(\frac{2\Delta}{d} - 3\frac{s}{d}\right)\right]\left[1 - \left(\frac{2\Delta}{d} - \frac{s}{d}\right)\left(\frac{2\Delta}{d} + 3\frac{s}{d}\right)\right]}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{2\Delta}{d} - \frac{s}{d}\right)\left(\frac{2\Delta}{d} - 3\frac{s}{d}\right)\right]\left[1 - \left(\frac{2\Delta}{d} + \frac{s}{d}\right)\left(\frac{2\Delta}{d} + 3\frac{s}{d}\right)\right]}} \tag{21}$$