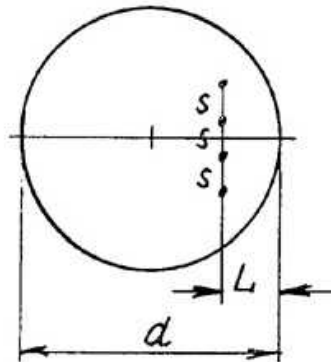


I.4) Probe Array Perpendicular to a Diameter, at a Fixed Distance from the Periferi.



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

This special case of section I.3. is separately treated because of the common practice of specifying the resistivity of a slice by the values found in the center and at a specified distance from the edge.

The geometric factor is given by equations (22) and (23) of section I.3., but a different presentation is convenient here, in which the distance L is fixed and the diameter d continuously variable. We write:

$$\varrho = G \cdot \frac{V}{I}, \quad G = \frac{\pi}{\ln 2} \cdot t \cdot K_3\left(\frac{L}{s}, \frac{d}{s}\right) \quad (24)$$

where:

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

$K_3\left(\frac{L}{s}, \frac{d}{s}\right)$ is the additional correction to apply for the shown arrangement of the probes on a circular slice of diameter d . The following table was computed on the basis of reference (h) putting $\Delta = r - L$. $K_3\left(\frac{L}{s}, \frac{d}{s}\right)$ is shown at page 48 and 49.