A convenient practice is to make

$s = \frac{1}{2\pi}$ cm = 1,59 mm, whereby $\rho = \frac{V}{I}$ cm.

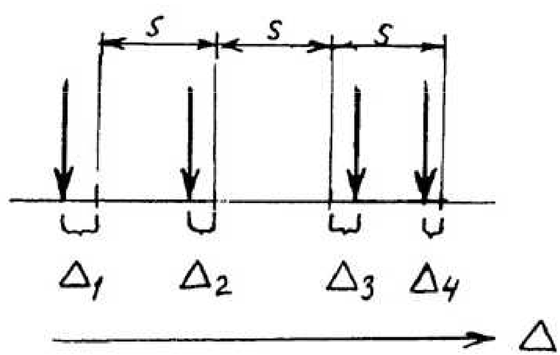
B.2) <u>Different Probe Distances (fig. 4).</u>

$$\rho = G \frac{V}{I}$$

$$\text{where } G = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{s_{12}} + \frac{1}{s_{34}} - \frac{1}{s_{12} + s_{23}} - \frac{1}{s_{23} + s_{34}}}; \qquad (6)$$

From equation (6) one can calculate the change in G caused by small probe displacements from their nominal locations (b).

<u>Figure 5:</u>



Probe displacements from equal distances.

For equi-distant probes (figure 5), the result is to a first approximation:

$$G = \frac{2\pi s}{1 + \frac{3.\Delta_1}{4\,s} - \frac{5.\Delta_2}{4\,s} + \frac{5.\Delta_3}{4\,s} - \frac{3.\Delta_4}{4\,s}}, \qquad (7)$$