When measuring alternately in the center and at a distance from the periferi of the slices, a different presentation of the geometric factor is convenient: We write:

$$\varrho = G \frac{V}{I},$$

$$G = \frac{\pi}{\ln2} \cdot t \cdot K_3(\frac{L}{s},\frac{d}{s}) = \frac{\pi}{\ln2} \cdot C_o(\frac{d}{s}) \cdot K_4(\frac{L}{s},\frac{d}{s})$$

where

$\frac{\pi}{\ln2} \cdot C_o(\frac{d}{s}) \cdot t$ is the geometric factor when measuring in the

center of a circular slice of diameter d and thickness $t < \frac{s}{2}$

(see section I.1), and $K_4(\frac{L}{s},\frac{d}{s})$ is the additional correction to apply when measuring at a distance L from the periferi of the slice.

$K_4(\frac{L}{s},\frac{d}{s})$ is tabulated below and plotted at page 52.