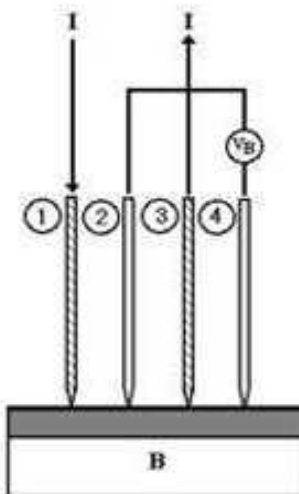
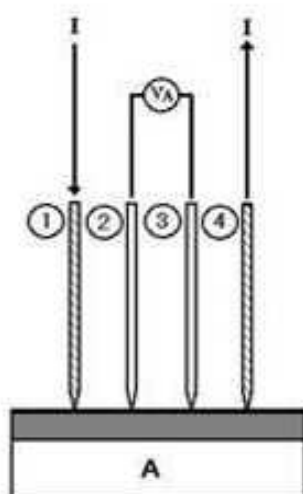


## Dual Configuration

The Dual Configuration method measures current in both + and – polarity and in two different pin configurations as follows:

### (1) Configuration A

Measure the Voltage  $V_{a23}$  and the Current  $I_{a14}$  in the Traditional configuration as noted in figure a. Repeat the measurement in the reverse direction.  $V_{a32}$  and  $I_{a41}$ .



### (2) Configuration B

Measure the Voltage  $V_{b24}$  and the Current  $I_{b13}$  in the traditional configuration as noted in figure b. Repeat the measurement in the reverse direction.  $V_{b42}$  and  $I_{b31}$ .

Then

$$R_a = (V_{a23}/I_{a14} + V_{a32}/I_{a41})/2$$

$$R_b = (V_{b24}/I_{b13} + V_{b42}/I_{b31})/2$$

The Dual Configuration correction constant,  $K_a$  is:

$$K_a = -14.696 + 25.173(R_a/R_b) - 7.872(R_a/R_b)^2$$

The average resistance of the film or  $R_s$  ( ohms ) is :

$$R_s = R_a \times K_a = \{-14.696 + 25.173(R_a/R_b) - 7.872(R_a/R_b)^2\} \times R_a$$