$$L = L_0 e^{-kd} + L_\infty (1 - e^{-kd})$$

$$L = (L_0 - L_\infty) e^{-kd} + L_\infty$$
$$\frac{L - L_\infty}{L_\infty} = \frac{L_0 - L_\infty}{L_\infty} e^{-kd}$$
$$C = C_0 e^{-kd}$$

$$d = -\frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{C}{C_0}$$

$$\frac{C}{C_0} \geq 0.05$$

$$d_{vis} = -\frac{1}{k} \ln (0.05) \approx \frac{3}{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = u_0 + \alpha \frac{x}{z} \\ v = v_0 + \alpha \frac{y}{z} \end{cases}$$

$$v_h = v_0 - \alpha \tan \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= (L_0 - L_\infty) e^{-kd} + L_\infty \\ &= (L_0 - L_\infty) e^{\frac{-k\lambda}{v - v_h}} + L_\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dv} = \frac{k\lambda (L_0 - L_\infty)}{(v - v_h)^2} e^{\frac{-k\lambda}{v - v_h}}$$

$$\frac{d^2L}{dv^2} = \frac{k\lambda (L_0 - L_\infty)}{(v - v_h)^3} e^{\frac{-k\lambda}{v - v_h}} (\frac{k\lambda}{v - v_h} - 2)$$

$\frac{d^2L}{dv^2} = 0$ khi $\frac{k\lambda}{v - v_h} - 2 = 0$

$v_i = v_h + \frac{k\lambda}{2}$

$$k = \frac{2(v_i - v_h)}{\lambda} = \frac{2}{d_i}$$

$$d_{vis} = \frac{3}{k} = \frac{3\lambda}{2(v_i - v_h)}$$