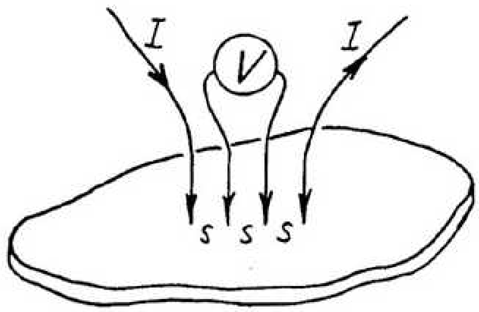
L) GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON FINITE SLICES.



thickness t

1) In the sections I. 1-4 and K. 1-2 we have given geometric factors for thin slices ($t \ll s$) of finite extension. With the exception of section K.2, the resistivity was always written in the form:

$$\varrho = G\,\frac{V}{I}, \qquad G = \frac{\pi}{\ln 2}\cdot t\cdot C, \qquad (27)$$

where:

$\frac{\pi}{\ln 2}\cdot t = 4{,}5324\cdot t$ is the geometric factor for an infinitely large, thin sample ($t \ll s$) and C is the additional correction for the finite size, dependent on the limiting contour. The given formulae and curves for the factor C are exaxt only in the limit $\frac{t}{s}\to 0$.

2) In section D_2, the geometric factor is given for an infinitely large slice of thickness $t \leq 2s$. The resistivity is written as:

$$\varrho = G\,\frac{V}{I}, \qquad G = \frac{\pi}{\ln 2}\cdot t\cdot T_2\left(\frac{t}{s}\right) \qquad (28)$$

where

$\frac{\pi}{\ln 2}\cdot t = 4{,}5324\cdot t$ is the geometric factor for an infinitely large slice of thickness $t \ll s$, and $T_2(\frac{t}{s})$ is the additional correction for greater thickness. $T_2 \to 1$ as $\frac{t}{s}\to 0$.

When $0 \leq t \leq \frac{s}{2}$, then $0{,}9974 \leq T_2 \leq 1$.

That means, that the current distribution in the slice is changed only very slightly by the increase in thickness