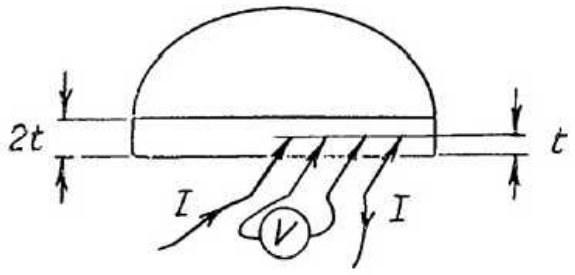
c)



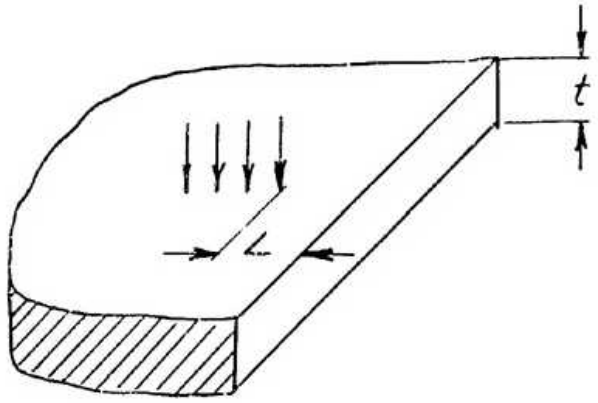
If we now double the slice as shown in figure c), the voltage to current ratio is again like that in fig. a),and:

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

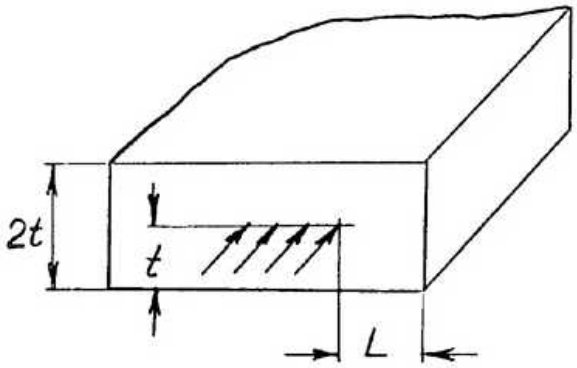
So, the same geometric factor applies for the two situations a) and c), both of practical interest.

Another example of configurations having the same geometric factor is shown below (f), (g) :

Example 2:



Semi-infinite slice
Thickness t.



Quarter-infinite slice
Thickness 2t

For the measurement along the axis of cylinder segments we get the relation :