1. Define blanks and SP, the shared ridge between them is the striking ridge
2. Calculate the path integral over the angle (between SP and the relevant blank) along the striking ridge. The angle should be calculated using a strip close to the ridge, maybe the most stable ridge out of the first few mm.
3. According to the angle define convergence - means parallel blanks, a sharper degree means convergent blanks and an acuter degree means divergent blanks.

Cross Section:

1. Connect the ends of the striking ridge with a straight segment, and crop everything with the plane defined by this segment and the SP normal.
2. Take cross section parallel to SP at constant h intervals.

* Compare CS convergence data to the result from path integral as a sanity check

1. Graph the dimensionality of the cross-section shape vs. h. This will measure the change in jaggedness, and if there is a typical length for short scars there should be a measurable change in dimensionality at this length.