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- Slope stability assessments on short as well as long-term includes the **height** and **slope angle** of the relief
- These topographic metrics are used to define their (in)stability-potential to failure, based on rock fracture criteria
- The most common approaches use shear modes





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height [m]

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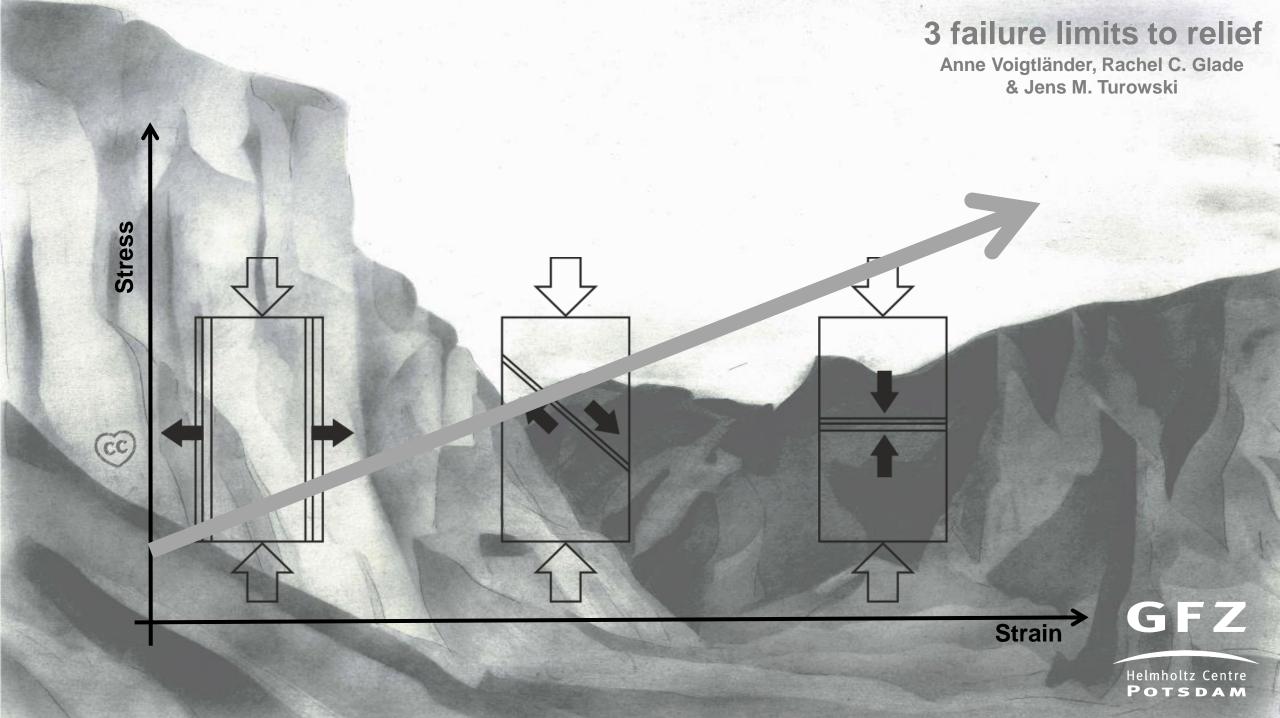
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- Fracture modes are stress-dependent
- 3 basic fracture modes

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• Stress states depend on the slope angle, height and density of the rock and lovely gravity





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• ...so why are there not 3 failure limits to relief?

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- ...so which mode of fracture would control the height of steep mountains?
- ...how does this relate to the stability of steep (>45°) slopes?



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#### Limit equilibrium criteria

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- Limit to Topographic Development LTD: by Schmidt & Montgomery (1995), shear stress in excess of internal friction angle and cohesion.
- Shear Strength Limit SSL: Mohr-Coulomb shear stress
- Tensile Strength Limit TSL: indirect tensile stresses due to the Poisson effect.
- Crushing Strength Limit CSL: compressive stress



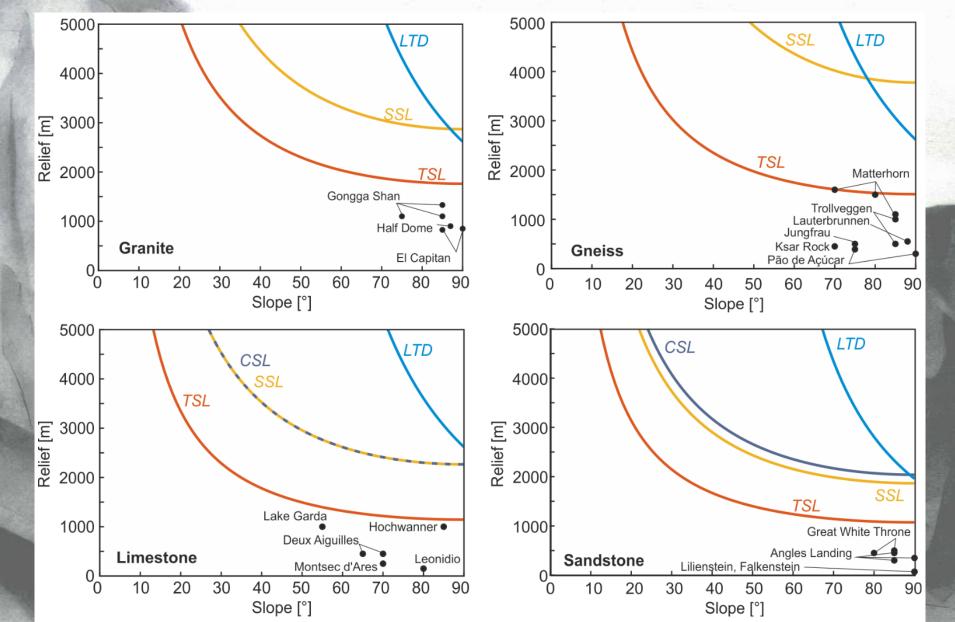
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#### Limit equilibrium criteria

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- First order estimates of the TensileStrengthLimit are in good agreement with the heights of steep hard rocky slopes.\*
- We propose this criterion in addition to existing limit criteria.

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\*Disclaimer: We have only considered intact rock properties and not considered any structural controls of the rock walls.



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3 limits to relief also have implications on failure dynamics:

Tensile strength limit criterion (TSL) predicts critical yielding at the foot of the steep rock slope, causing **surface parallel fractures** that lead to further critical yielding and slope failure upward. This pattern of progressive failure has been observed in steep rock walls, like El Capitan, Half Dome.

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For further discussion:

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- ´over-steepening` or threshold slope don't necessarily exist,
- there is probably a transition from one dominant limit to the other, which also implies a shift in the failure mechanism, and
- internal material property changes, due to chemical/mechanical weathering or subcritical crack growth, can evoke a progressive reorganisation of yielding and potential failure without external forcing events.



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