

1. You and your friends perform the trapezoid test in your pit at the study plot on an angle of 45 degrees on a layer 50 cm below the surface. You get the following results:

$$\rho_{avg} = 210 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$w_b = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$w_f = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$l = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

What is the tensile strength found with your trapezoid test?

$$T_s = \frac{\rho_{avg} \cdot g \cdot l \cdot (w_b + w_f) \cdot (\sin\psi - \mu \cdot \cos\psi)}{2 \cdot w_f}$$

$$T_s = \frac{210 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 1.5 \text{ m} \cdot (1 \text{ m} + 0.2 \text{ m}) \cdot (\sin 45 - 0.1 \cdot \cos 45)}{2 \cdot 0.2 \text{ m}} = 5899.7 \text{ Pa}$$

2. On an adjacent slope with the same average density and same tensile strength as you found above, a slab avalanche released earlier that morning. The length of the slab was 5.5 m. What is the angle of the adjacent slope?

$$S_T = \rho_{avg} \cdot g \cdot l \cdot \sin\psi$$

For failure,  $S_T = T_s$

$$\psi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{T_s}{\rho_{avg} \cdot g \cdot l}\right)$$

$$\psi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5899.7 \text{ Pa}}{210 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 5.5 \text{ m}}\right) = 31.4^\circ$$

3. A few days later you go on vacation in Jackson Hole. Before dropping in to a sick line on a 40 degree slope, you stop to calculate the length a slab would have to be for failure in tension above a layer about 30 cm below the surface.

$$T_s = 8000 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\rho_{avg} = 200 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

length = ?

$$S_T = \rho_{avg} \cdot g \cdot l \cdot \sin\psi$$

For failure,  $S_T = T_s$

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$$l = \frac{T_s}{\rho_{avg} \cdot g \cdot \sin\psi}$$

$$l = \frac{8000 \text{ Pa}}{200 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \sin 40} = 6.34 \text{ m}$$