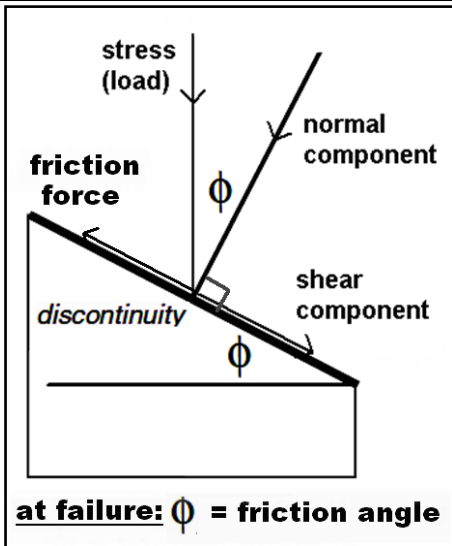
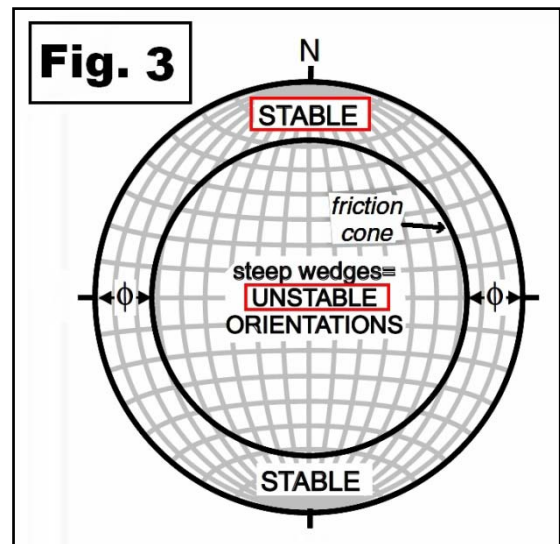
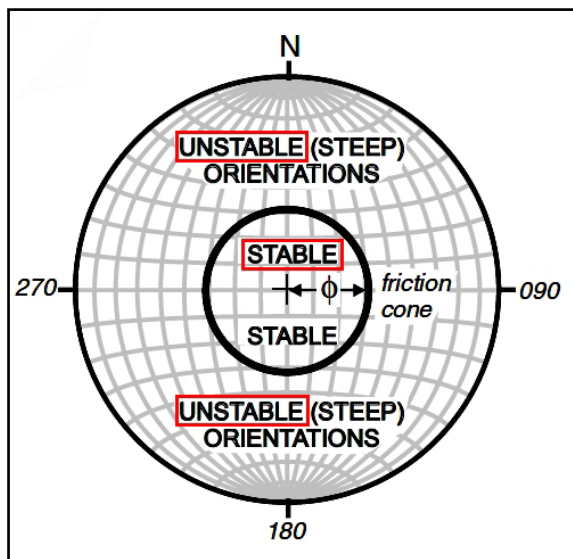
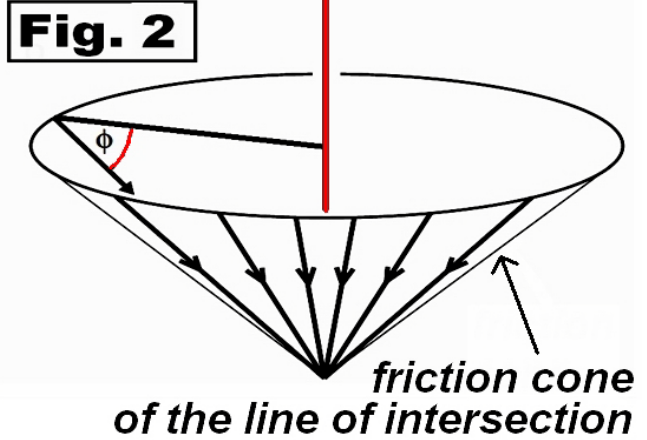
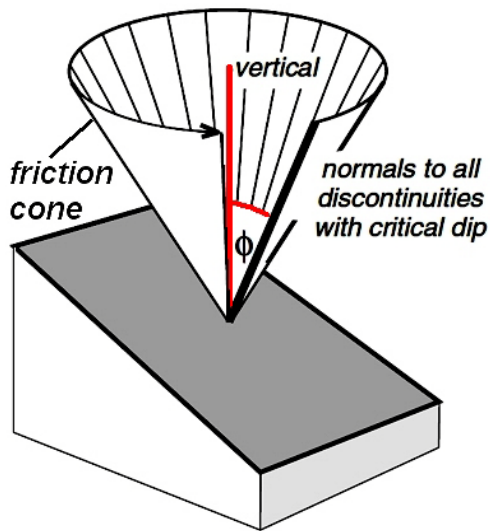
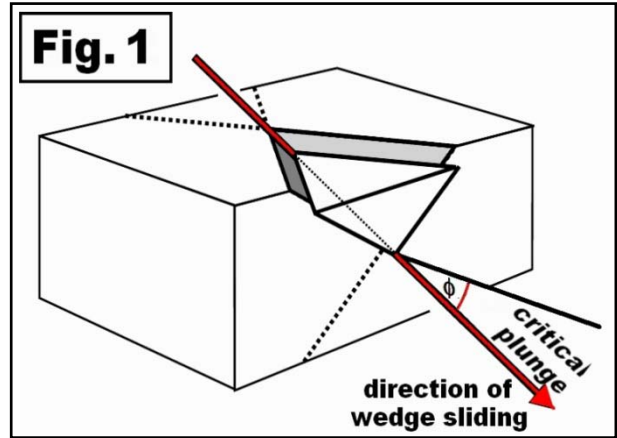


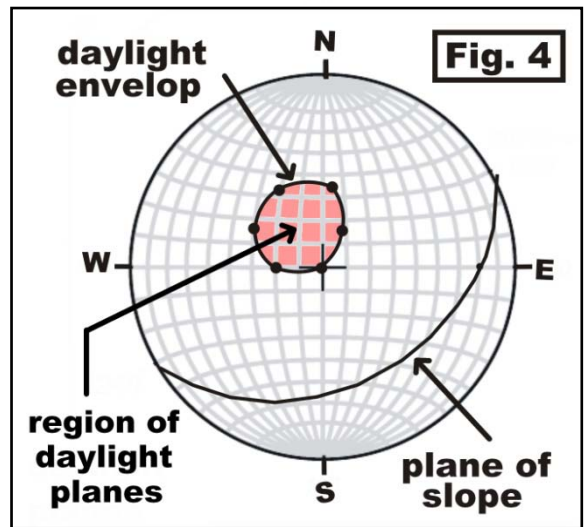
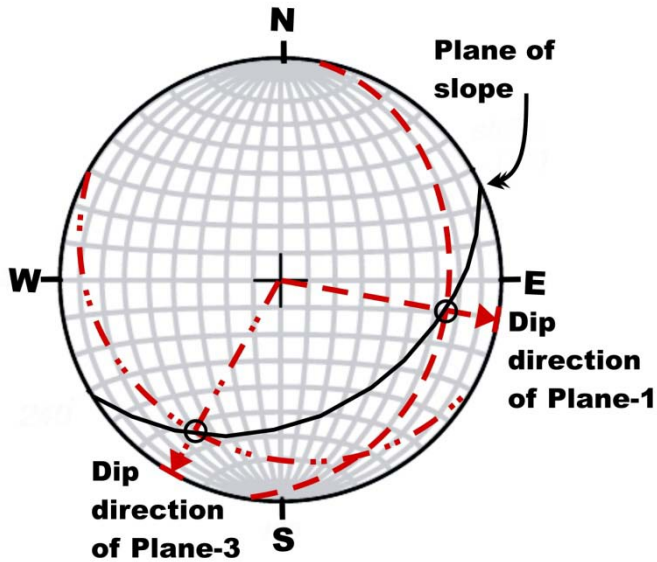
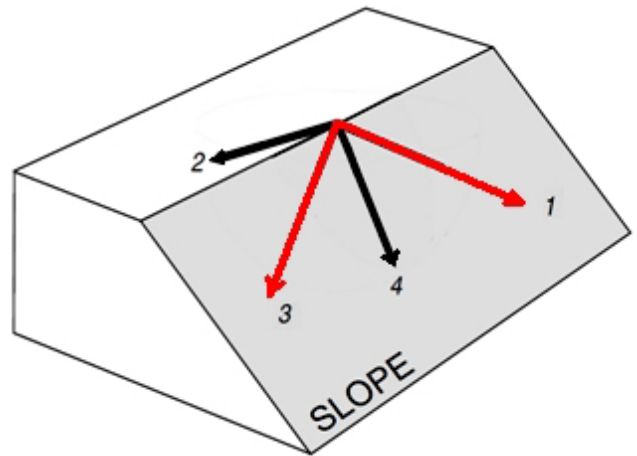
Friction cone of possible planes dipping at a lower angle than friction angle ϕ



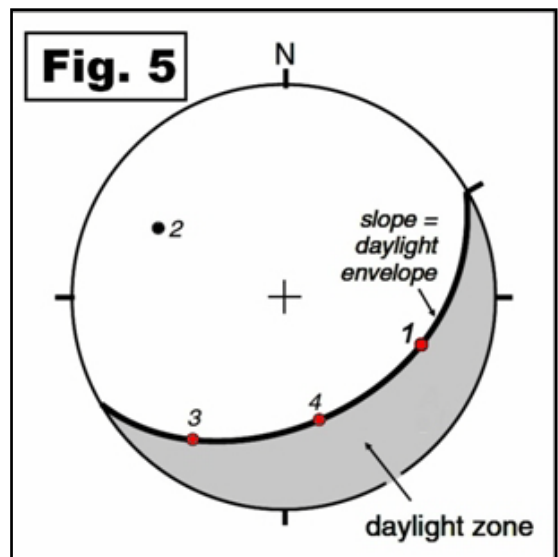
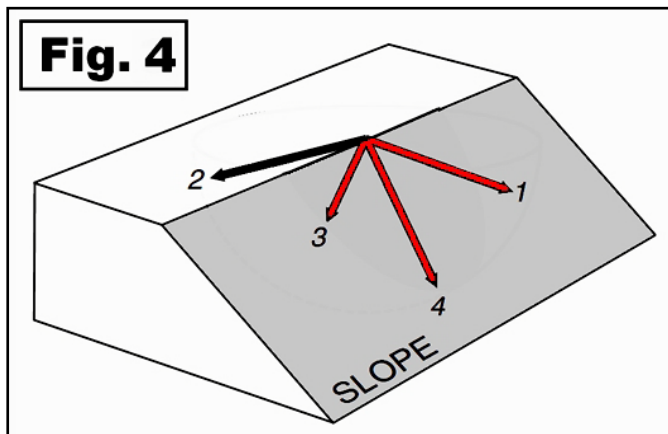
Friction cone of possible lines plunging at a lower angle than friction angle



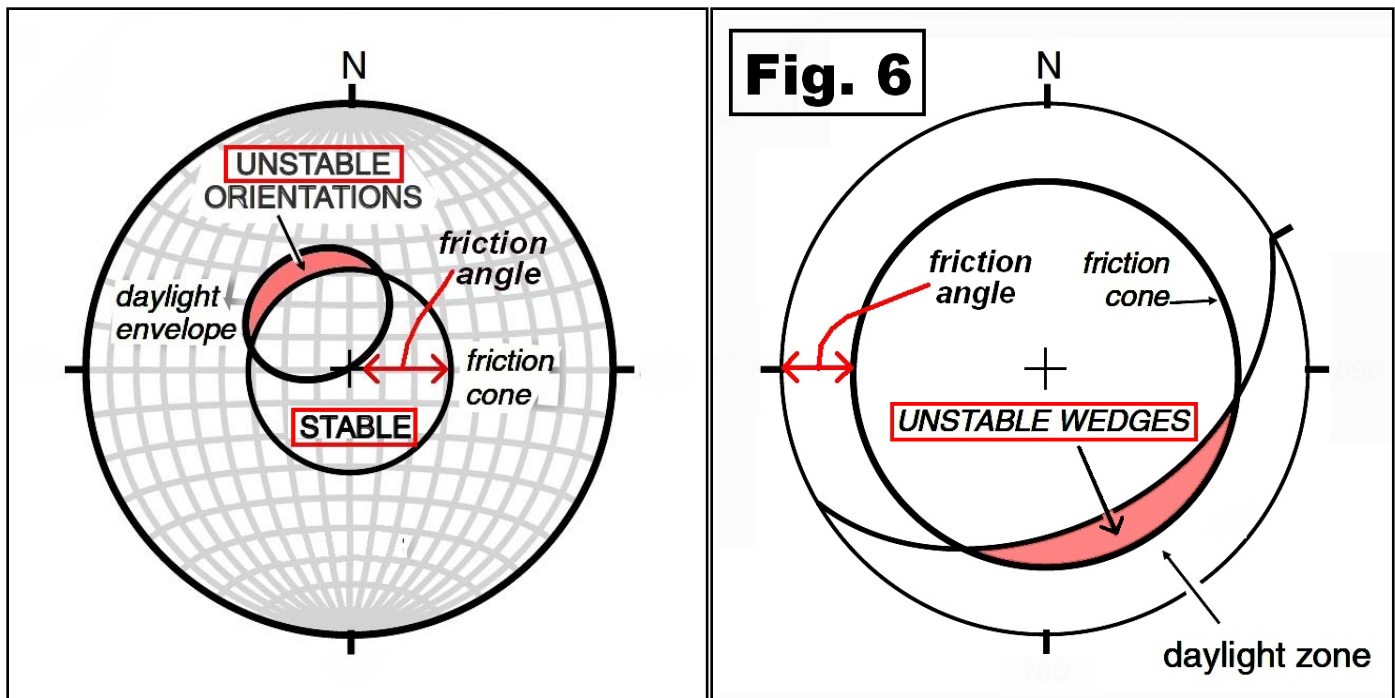
Daylight envelop
of possible planes dipping
at a lower angle than slope



Daylight envelop
of possible lines plunging
at a lower angle than slope



Conclusion:



In plane failure:

- 1- The friction cone is a small circle plotted by measuring the angle of friction from the **center** of the net. The **unstable region is outside** the friction cone circle.
- 2- The daylight envelope is an ellipse plotted as poles based on the slope arc. The **unstable region is inside** the ellipse.

In wedge failure:

- 1- The friction cone is a small circle plotted by measuring the angle of friction from the **outer margin** of the net. The **unstable region is outside** the friction cone circle.
- 2- The daylight envelope is the arc of slope. The **unstable region is the zone between the slope arc and the outer margin of the net.**