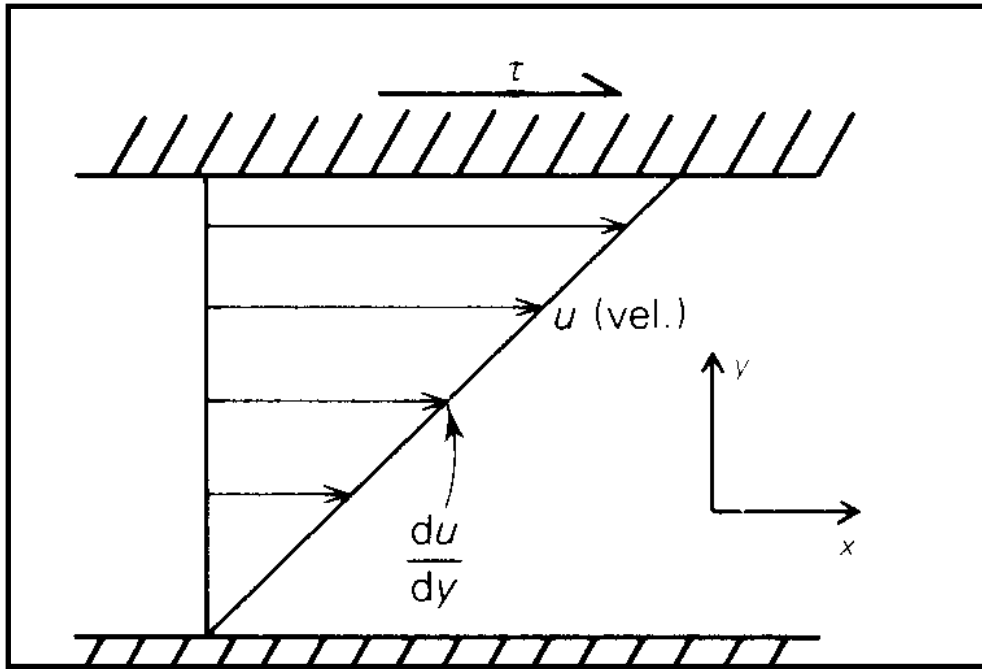
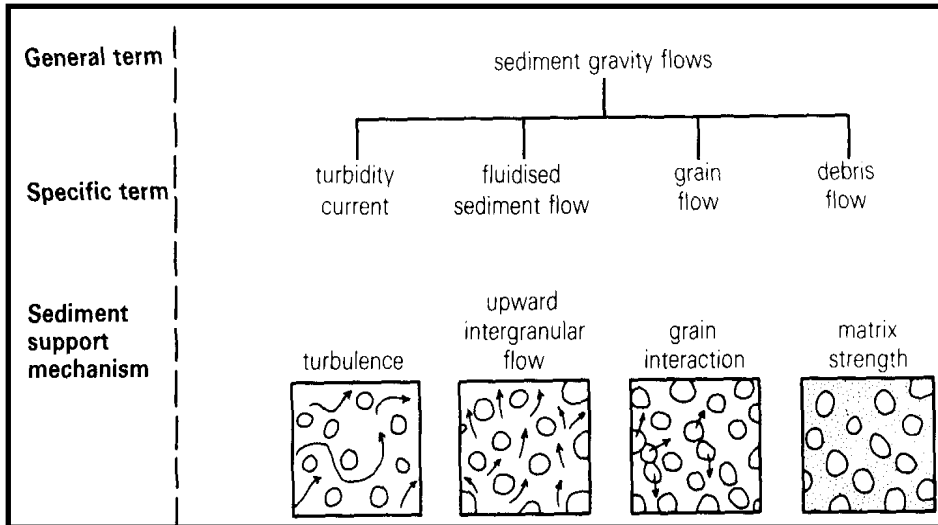


**GY 402 Sedimentary Petrology**  
**Lecture 4: Sedimentary Dynamics Handouts**



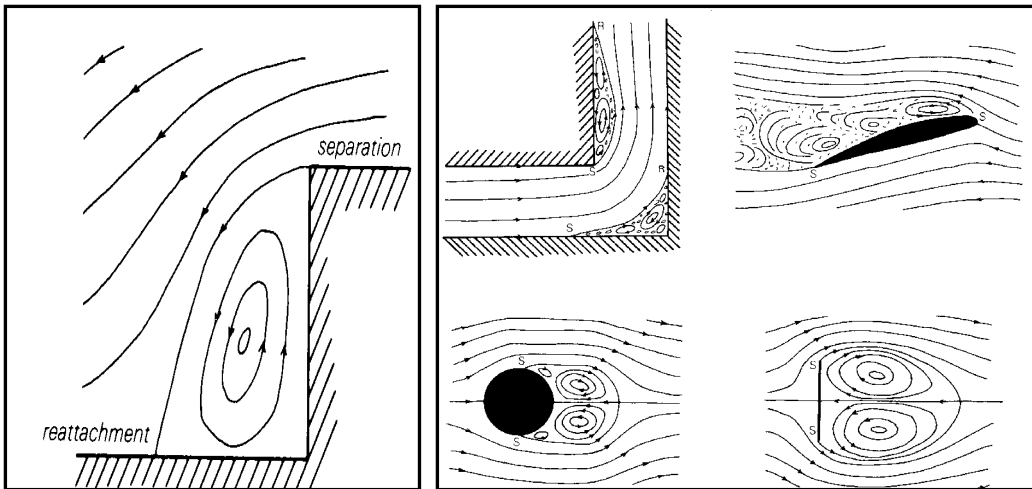
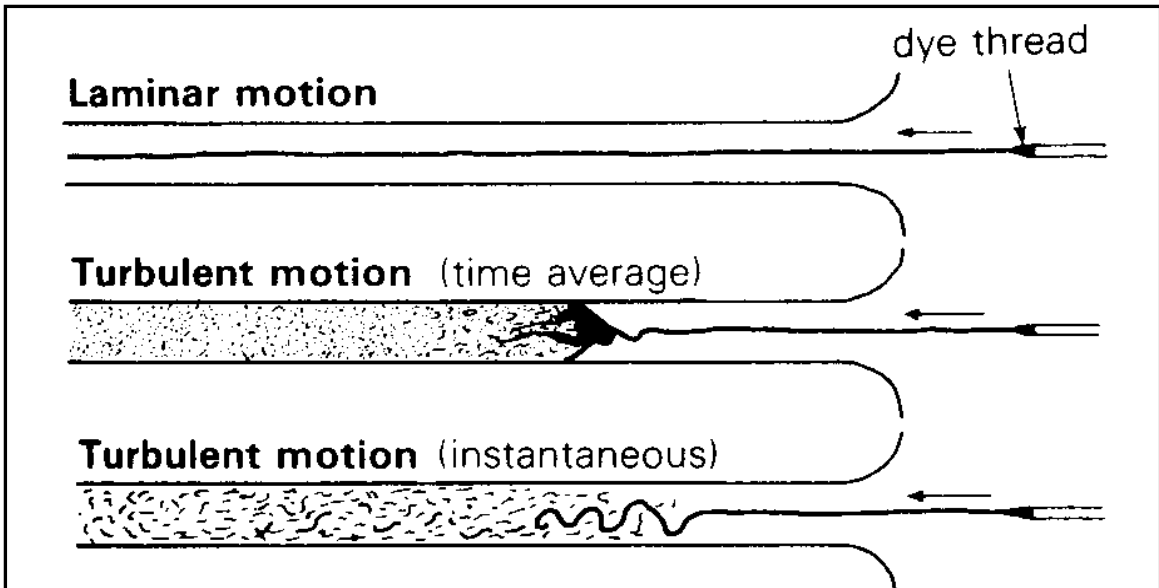
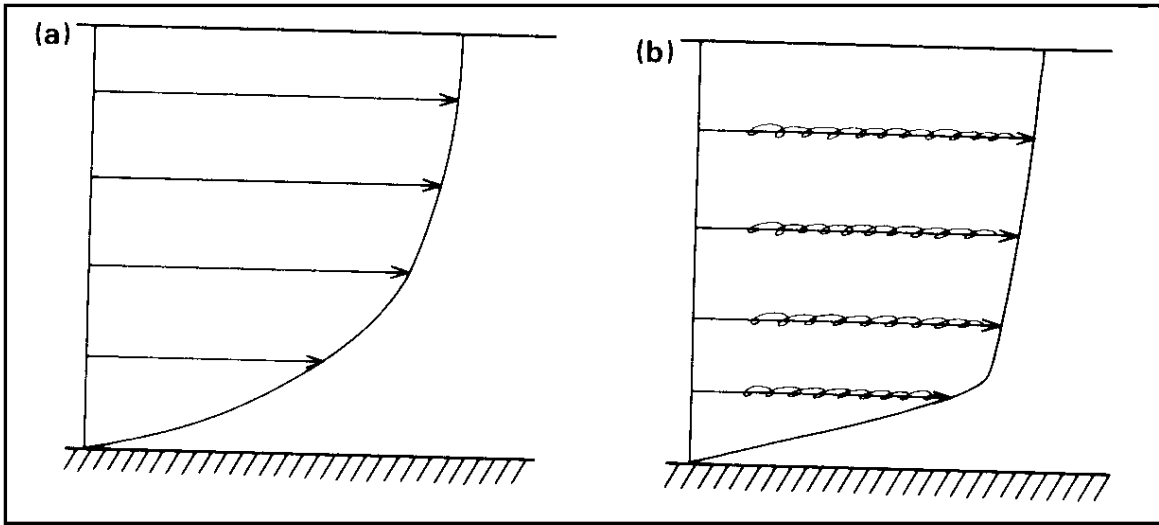
(from Collinson, J.D. and Thompson, D.B. 1982. Sedimentary Structures. George Allen and Unwin 194p)

Graphic representation of “viscous flow”



(from Collinson, J.D. and Thompson, D.B. 1982. Sedimentary Structures. George Allen and Unwin 194p)

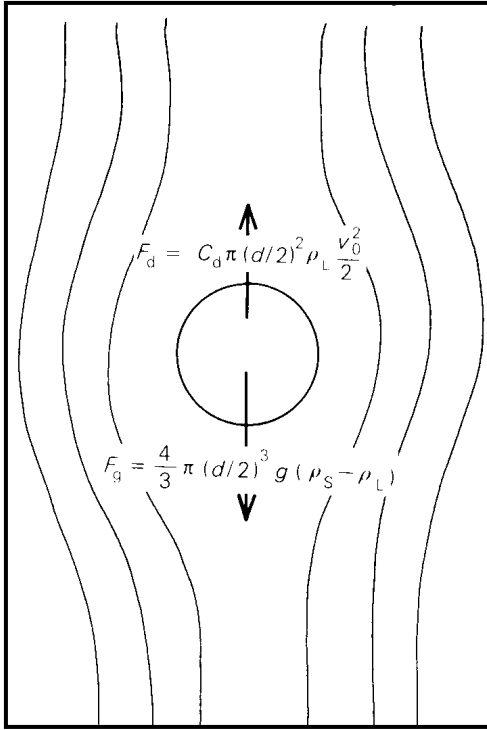
Graphic representations of Mass flow



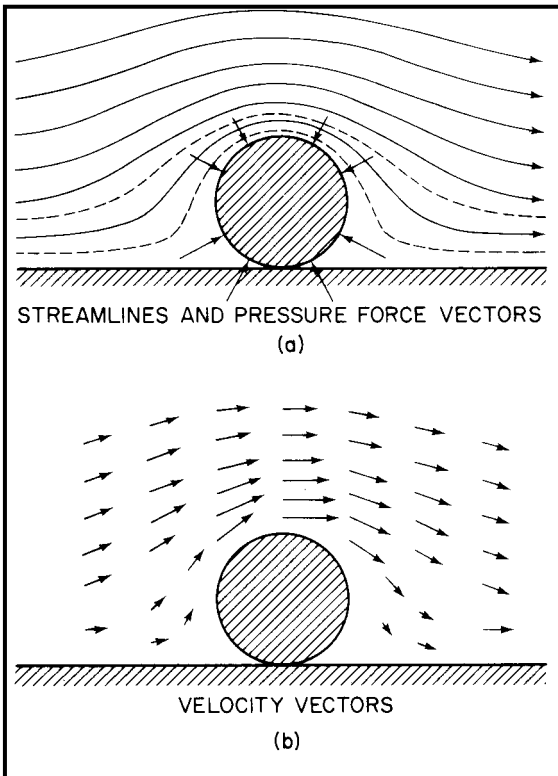
(All from Collinson, J.D. and Thompson, D.B. 1982. Sedimentary Structures. George Allen and Unwin 194p)

Graphic visualizations of turbulent and laminar flow

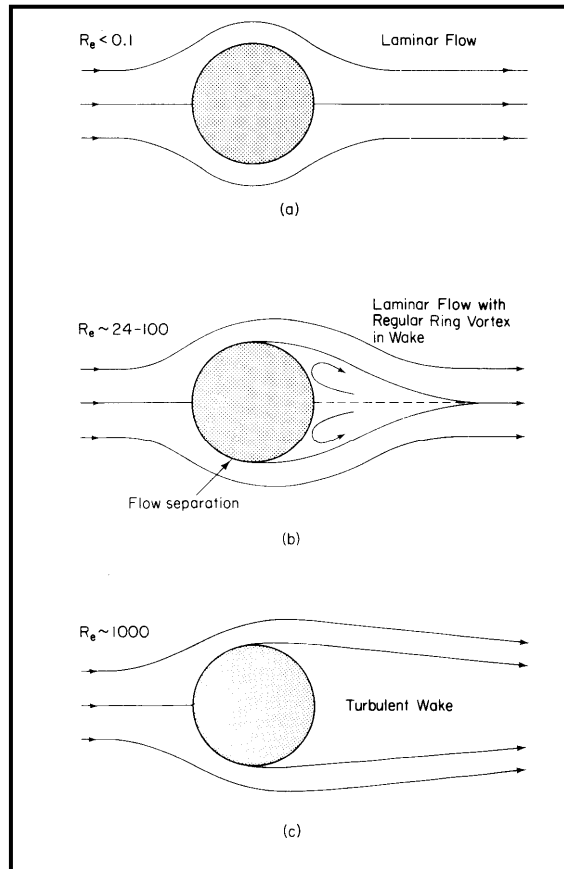
Graphic representations of sediment entrainment

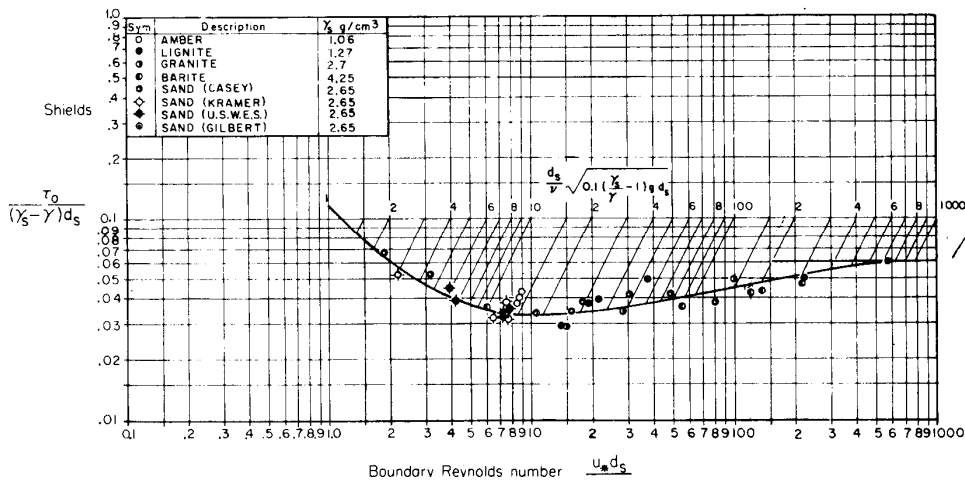
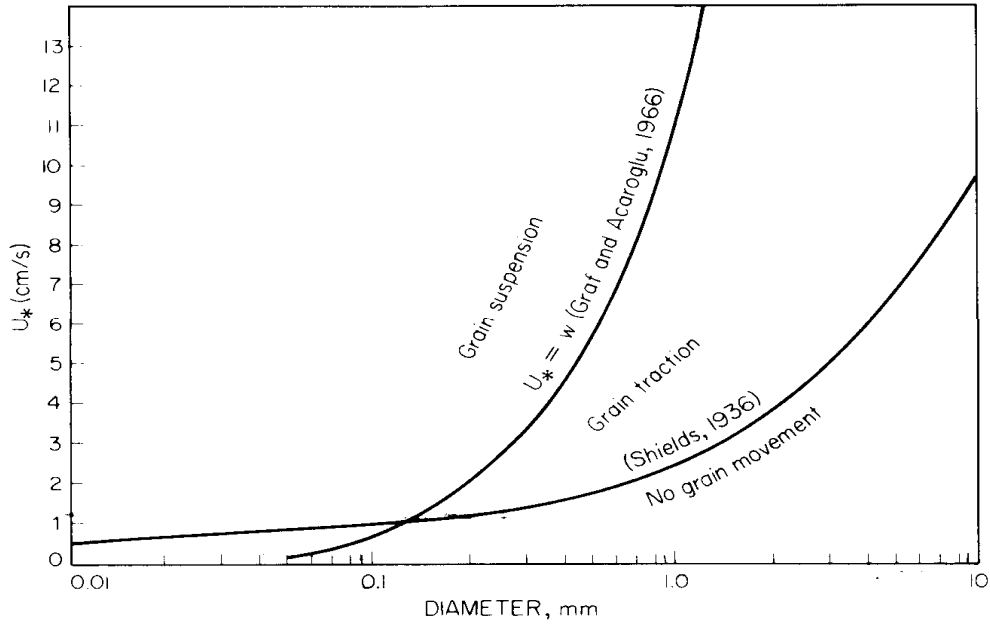


(from Collinson, J.D. and Thompson, D.B. 1982. Sedimentary Structures. George Allen and Unwin 194p)

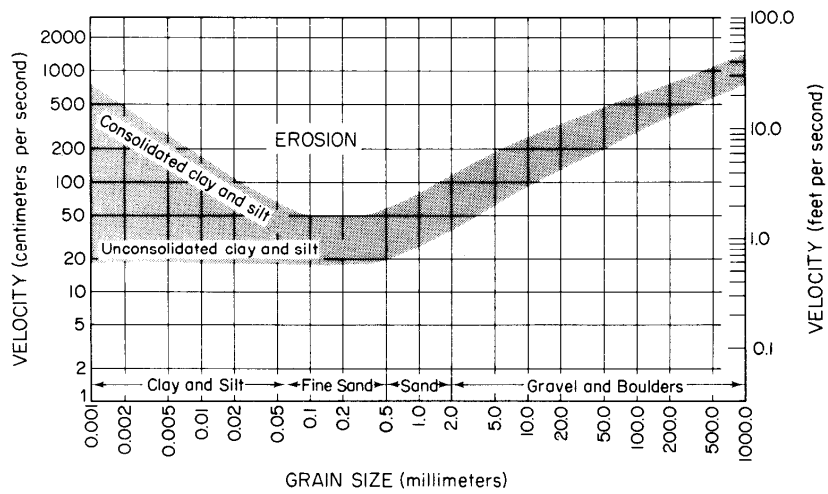


(from Blatt, H, Middleton, G. and Murray, R., 1980. Origin of Sedimentary Rocks. Prentice Hill, 782 p)

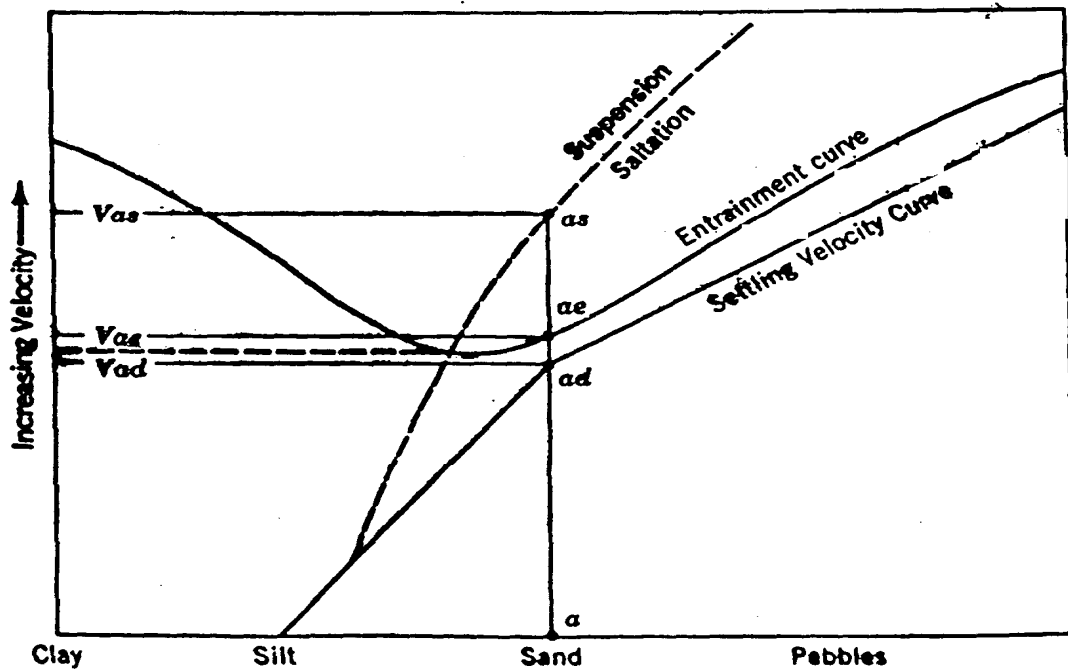
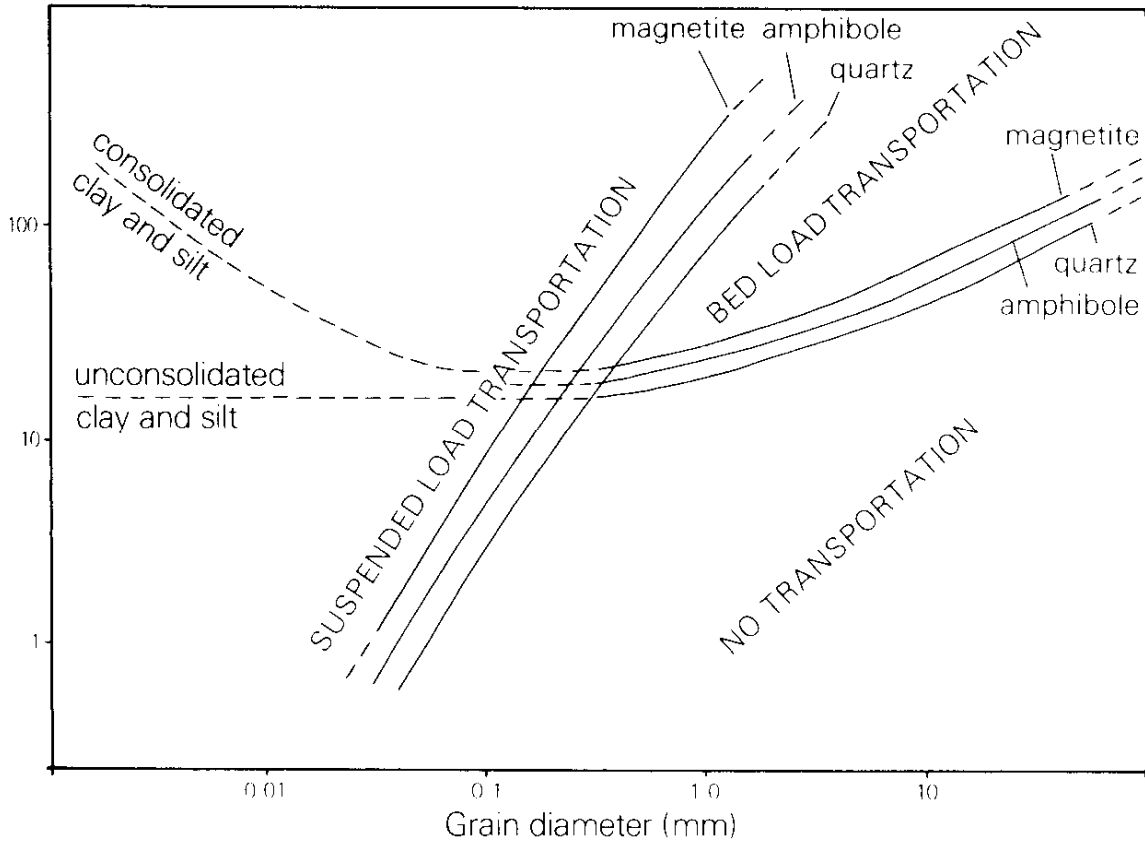




Various Nasty Diagrams



(All from Blatt, H. Middleton, G. and Murray, R., 1980. Origin of Sedimentary Rocks. Prentice Hill, 782



Various useful diagrams

(both from Collinson, J.D. and Thompson, D.B. 1982. Sedimentary Structures. George Allen and Unwin 194p)

# The All important Stoke's Law

$$V_g = \frac{gd^2(\sigma - \rho)}{18\mu}$$

$g$  = gravitational constant (9.8 m/s<sup>2</sup>)

$d$  = particle size diameter (mm)

$\sigma$  = grain density (g/cm<sup>2</sup>)

$\rho$  = fluid density

$\mu$  = dynamic fluid viscosity

$V_g$  = settling velocity

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**Notes**