

Sandstones with the third type occurrence of clay minerals are different to the other two types. Since clay mineral are formed in a bridge-like way within the pore spaces, the primary pore space have been disintegrated into micropores among clay minerals. Therefore, the porosity characteristics of these sandstones are similar to that of claystones, most samples show a small average pore radius (1μ), a bigger pore texture coefficient ($Gg > 8$). Because most pores in sandstones turned to be bound pores, their permeability for gas is less than 1md which are devoted merely by a few pore space with radius bigger than 1μ .

The vertical evolution of the above mentioned three types of sandstones can be seen clearly that, with the increase of the depth, the sandstones with predominantly separated spot of kaolinite have gradually changed into sandstones with intergranular film-like clay minerals, and finally into sandstones with bridge-like clay minerals represented mainly by flake-like and fibrous illites. At the same time, the pore structure and the physical properties of oil reservoir have been changed accordingly.

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自1980年以来,地质矿产部一批著名专家学者在同济大学海洋地质系兼职并招收博士与硕士研究生,计有朱夏教授,业治铮教授,刘光鼎教授,陈焕疆副教授等。他们分别在该系招收海洋构造、海洋沉积、海洋地球物理方面的博士和硕士研究生,迄今业已培养出两批海洋地质学方面的高级人才,有些已被选送到生产部门。这些研究生的学术论文和业务能力均得到有关专家的好评。

为了能使以上专家学者能按照各自所长来进行科研和培养人才,同济大学特为他们配备了一批年富力强、具有相当教学和科研能力的教师作助手,并按课题组成专门的班子,从人力和物力上给予保证。而这些专家则以他们渊博的学识、丰富的阅历,给该校海洋地质系的教学、科研工作以有力的推动,使这个在国内还比较年轻的系迅速达到同行的水平,而且开始形成自己的特色。

这种打破部门之间的界限,充分发挥生产部门专家的作用,使之与学校的教学、科研两个中心工作相结合,从而出现新的优势,并对生产部门和学校互利的作法,体现了当前重视知识和知识分子的作用以及人才交流的政策,同时也是在新的形势下教育与生产相结合的一种好形式。

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