



A simplified method for experimentally quantifying crude oil swelling during immiscible carbon dioxide injection

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Abstract

Immiscible carbon dioxide (CO₂) injection is one of the highly applied enhanced oil recovery (EOR) methods due to its high oil recovery potential and its ability to store CO₂ in the reservoir. The main mechanism of immiscible CO₂ injection is oil swelling. Generally, oil swelling is measured experimentally or measured using modeling methods. This research conducts oil swelling experiments using a simplified method in order to easily and accurately measure oil swelling and determines some of the most significant factors that may impact oil swelling during CO₂ injection. The impact of varying CO₂ injection pressure, temperature, oil viscosity and oil volume on oil swelling capacity was investigated. The simplified method managed to accurately determine the value of oil swelling for all the experiments. One of the factors that was found to impact the method significantly was the oil volume used. The oil volume in the experimental vessel was found to be extremely important since a large oil volume may result in a false oil swelling value. The oil swelling results were compared to other researches and showed that the method applied had an accuracy of over 90% for all the results obtained. This research introduces a simple method that can be used to measure oil swelling and applies this method to investigate some of the factors that may impact the oil swelling capacity during immiscible CO₂ injection.

Keywords Oil swelling · Immiscible carbon dioxide injection · Novel technique

List of symbols

S_o	Oil swelling
V_{so}	Volume of swelled oil
V_{uo}	Volume of unswelled oil
P	Pressure of CO ₂
V	Volume occupied by the experimental vessel
z	Compressibility factor of CO ₂
n	Number of moles
R	Universal gas constant
T	Temperature at which the experiment is conducted
1	Initial conditions at the beginning of the experiment
2	Final conditions after the experiment was concluded
IFT	Interfacial tension

Introduction

Carbon dioxide injection is currently one of the many applied EOR techniques due to its multiple advantages, including its ability to increase oil recovery and its potential for carbon storage in the hydrocarbon reservoirs (Fakher et al. 2017; 2018a, b; 2019a, b, c; Martin and Taber 1992; Verma 2015; Perera et al. 2016; Fakher, 2019a, b). CO₂ can be either miscible or immiscible with the reservoir hydrocarbons based on the reservoir conditions and properties and the CO₂ properties and injection procedure (Fakher and Imqam 2018; 2019a, b). Immiscible CO₂ injection has currently gained much attention due to its ability to increase oil recovery from several types of oil reservoirs, including heavy oil reservoirs (Nourozieh et al. 2016; Fakher 2019a, b). The main mechanism by which immiscible CO₂ injection can increase oil recovery is oil swelling (Fakher et al. 2018a, b; 2019a, b, c). During this interaction, the CO₂ partially dissolves in the crude oil and thus results in an increase in the volume of the crude oil due to CO₂ dissolution.

Multiple studies have conducted analytical, simulation and computer modeling to investigate CO₂ injection's impact on oil swelling. Zhang et al. (2019) underwent a

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numerical study to investigate the mechanism of CO₂ in unconventional reservoirs. Rostami et al. (2017) utilized gene expression programming to develop a novel correlation used to determine CO₂ swelling in oil as a function of oil MW, oil-specific gravity, reservoir temperature, bubble point pressure and saturation pressure. Richardson et al. (2019) and Ratnakar and Dindoruk (2020) studied the diffusivity of the gas in crude oil and its impact on oil recovery. Klins. and Ali (1982) performed a simulation study using a black oil model modified for CO₂ injection to investigate the impact of immiscible CO₂ injection on oil recovery. Barclay and Mishra (2016) developed novel empirical correlations for CO₂ solubility in crude oil and for oil viscosity reduction due to CO₂ saturation. Al-Jarba. and Al-Anazi. (2009) used a visual basic modeling technique to study the CO₂–oil physical properties. Mullken, C.A. and Sandler, S.I. attempted to develop an analytical equation of state based on the Peng–Robinson equation of state to characterize the oil and CO₂–oil binary interaction. Pacheco-Roman and Hejazi (2015) used a numerical method to predict the solubility and diffusivity of multiple gases in different heavy crude oils using a novel method based on delayed time and pressure decay data based on an analytical and graphical representation.

Several experiments have been conducted to study CO₂ interaction with oil and its ability to increase oil recovery during immiscible CO₂ injection (Tran et al. 2019; Hao et al. 2019; Alharthy et al. 2018; Mahzari. et al. 2019; San-aei et al. 2018; Fakher and Imqam 2020, b, c, d; Hoffman and Rutledge 2019). Svrcek and Mehrotra (1982); Svrcek et al. (1989) performed experiments on extremely high molecular weight (MW) bitumen to investigate the impact of the CO₂ altering the bitumen's viscosity and density. Wang et al. (2019) introduced new wettability modifiers in an attempt to increase oil recovery from low permeability reservoirs. Holm and Josendal (1974) provided an overview of the main differences between miscible and immiscible CO₂ injection. Yang and Gu (2006) developed a modified experimental setup based on the dynamic pendant drop volume analysis method to measure the solvent diffusion coefficient and oil swelling factor of a heavy oil using propane as the solvent. Pourafshary et al. (2019) investigated the impact of the water-to-CO₂ ratio on the performance of CO₂ EOR in sandstone cores using both core flooding experiments and reservoir simulation. Sugai et al. (2013) studied the impact of surface interfacial area, capillary pressure and grain size on oil swelling during CO₂ injection. They used a modified pendant drop method setup, and an image analysis software to study the impact of these parameters. Ahmed et al. (2018) underwent an advanced screening and optimization experimental study on the use of CO₂ foam for EOR application. Silva and Orr (1987) showed that as the MW of the oil increases,

the CO₂ solubility decreases. Bahralolom and Orr (1988) investigated the solubility of both CO₂ and nitrogen in crude oil using flow visualization experiments to assess the importance of solubility and extraction on the overall oil recovery. All the methods mentioned previously have been shown to have a good accuracy; however, a simpler method that requires less timely and tedious equipment can prove to be very useful when precise equipment is lacking or when a fast and accurate value for oil swelling is needed.

Even though many researchers have conducted experiments to measure oil swelling, very little research has attempted to systematically investigate the factors that have a strong impact on oil swelling during CO₂ injection and then quantify the impact of these factors. Also, most of the methods used in the literature are dependent on the observation of the volume change using specific experimental set-ups. This research introduces a simple method to measure oil swelling experimentally without the use of complex equipment, compared to the more complex and common place methods used in the literature. The accuracy of the method applied in this research was verified by comparing the results obtained to results obtained from several studies that were conducted on oil swelling. This research therefore introduces a simple method that can accurately measure oil swelling experimentally and investigates some of the main factors that may impact oil swelling during CO₂, injection including CO₂ injection pressure, temperature, crude oil viscosity and oil volume in the experimental vessel.

Background on the mechanism of oil swelling

Immiscible CO₂ injection differs from miscible CO₂ injection in terms of its interaction with crude oil. During immiscible CO₂ injection, the CO₂ will partially dissolve in the crude oil depending on the thermodynamic conditions, the oil properties and the CO₂ properties. This dissolution will result in the oil volume increase or oil swelling. Even though a volume of the CO₂ dissolves in the crude oil, there is still interfacial tension between the oil and the CO₂ that is hindering part of the CO₂ to dissolve. During miscible CO₂ injection, the interfacial tension between the CO₂ and the crude oil is eliminated (Norouzi et al. 2019). The CO₂ will therefore completely dissolve in the crude oil regardless of either fluid's volume. Both fluids will therefore become one single phase. The single phase will have an overall larger volume than either phase alone; however, it cannot be defined as oil swelling in the same manner as immiscible CO₂ since the fluid is no longer oil phase, but a phase composed of both the oil and the CO₂ together.

When CO₂ is injected into the porous media bearing crude oil, the CO₂ will begin to interact with the oil. Based on the thermodynamic conditions, including pressure and temperature, and the oil properties, the CO₂ will begin to solubilize in the crude oil (Mullken and Sandler 1980). This solubility will result in an increase in the volume of the oil, which is referred to as oil swelling. Oil swelling can affect oil recovery significantly through many mechanisms, including mobilizing the residual oil (Hatzignatiou and Lu 1994), increasing the relative permeability of the oil by increasing the oil volume (Yang and Gu 2006) and increasing the mobility of the oil through small capillaries (Tran 2014; Du 2016). The main advantages that oil swelling will provide during oil recovery can be summarized as follows:

1. *Crude oil viscosity reduction* When the CO₂ dissolves in the oil, the volume of the oil will increase. This will result in a significant reduction in oil viscosity (Gao et al. 2013). The viscosity reduction potential will increase with the increase in CO₂ injection pressure and will decrease with the increase in temperature (Svrcek and Mehrotra 1982; Mohtahhari et al. 2013). A viscosity reduction of up to 90% has been reported in many cases during immiscible CO₂ injection (Kang et al. 2013).
2. *Interfacial tension reduction* immiscible CO₂ injection has been shown to reduce interfacial tension (IFT) between the CO₂ and water, and CO₂ and oil significantly in the reservoir (Gao et al. 2013). The main IFT reduction mechanism is through CO₂ solubility in the oil, especially at elevated pressures, which creates a reduction in the IFT; however, it is not reduced to zero since the CO₂ is not miscible in the oil (Maneeintr et al. 2014).
3. *Blowdown recovery* After CO₂ injection is ceased and the CO₂ dissolves in the oil, production is resumed. During production, the CO₂ dissolved in the oil will begin to liberate, or come out of solution. This mechanism can result in an increase in oil recovery, reaching up to 18.6% in some cases (Klins and Ali 1982; Gao et al. 2013).
4. *Oil relative permeability improvement* Since oil swelling increases the volume of the oil phase in the reservoir, the relative permeability of the oil will also increase. This can help in the mobilization of the oil and thus can improve oil recovery significantly.
5. *Improved oil mobility* By reducing the oil viscosity in the reservoir, the mobility of the oil is improved, since the mobility can be defined as the permeability of the oil phase divided by the oil viscosity.

Experimental Description

The experimental material used to conduct the experiments, along with the experimental setup and procedure, will be explained in detail below.

Experimental material

The experimental material used to conduct all experiments is presented below.

Crude oil

Crude oil with viscosity ranging between 470 and 67 cp was used to conduct the experiments. The oil viscosity was varied by adding different weight percentages of kerosene in the crude oil. The composition of the crude oil was determined using gas chromatography–mass spectrometry and is shown in Table 1. The crude oil in the table represents the 470 cp oil with no additives.

Specially designed high-pressure high-temperature vessel

A specially designed vessel was used to conduct experiments. This vessel could withstand high-pressure and high-temperature conditions, which were required to conduct the experiments.

Water bath

A large volume water bath was used to heat up the vessels and to maintain isothermal conditions. The vessels were completely submerged in the water bath for the duration of each experiment.

High-precision pressure transducers

In order to record the pressure, a high-precision transducer was used. The transducer was connected to the setup, and

Table 1 Crude oil composition and asphaltene concentration

Component	Weight percent-age
C1–C5	9.37
C6–C10	14.74
C11–C15	18.89
C16–C20	19.31
C21–C30	11.63
C30+	26.06
Asphaltene (component of C30+)	5.73
Total	100

to a computer to log the pressure readings. Four pressure readings were logged every second.

Thermometer

A thermometer was suspended in the water bath to record the temperature of the vessels in the water bath to ensure that the temperature was constant. The experiment was repeated if a change of 0.3 °C or more was observed at any time during each experiment.

Distilled water

Distilled water was used both as the heating medium in the water bath and to pressurize the CO₂ in the accumulator before injection. The distilled water was displaced via the pump.

High-pressure gauge

A pressure gauge was located at the outlet of the accumulator to record the injection pressure of the CO₂ for all experiments.

Experimental setup

An illustration of the experimental setup used to conduct all experiments is shown in Fig. 1. The setup is composed of a syringe pump used to pressurize the CO₂. The CO₂ is housed in the accumulator, where water is injected via the pump to pressurize it. Two high-pressure vessels are used to conduct the experiments. One of the vessels is used to heat up the CO₂ to the desired temperature before commencing the experiment. The other vessel houses the crude oil used for the oil swelling experiment. Both vessels are placed in the water bath in order to heat up before beginning the experiment. Once the CO₂ and the oil are heated up, the CO₂ is

injected in the oil-bearing vessel and the experiment is then started. The pressure transducers are used to record the pressure in the vessels during CO₂ injection and during the oil swelling process. The pressure transducers record the data and digitize them on the computer via electrical cables. This differs from the pressure gauge which represents the pressure reading via an analog indicator. The pressure transducers allow for the recording of the data for further analysis after the experiments were concluded while the pressure gauge was used mainly to ensure that there was no leakage and no sudden pressure change for the duration of the experiment.

Experimental procedures

The exact procedure followed to conduct all the experiments will be mentioned in this section. Each experiment was repeated at least three times in order to ensure repeatability and accuracy. The exact procedure is mentioned below.

1. Place a predefined volume of crude oil in one of the pressure vessels. Place both cells in the water bath.
2. Vacuum both cells for one hour. For the vessel bearing the crude oil, a mesh screen was placed to avoid the suction of the oil.
3. Pressurize the CO₂ in the accumulator to the design pressure. After pressurizing, inject the CO₂ into the empty pressure vessel and leave it to heat for 6 h. The CO₂ was heated separately before injection into the crude oil to ensure that the temperature change was not impacting the overall experiment. The CO₂ has an extremely low temperature in the cylinder, and thus, it was imperative to equate its temperature to that of the experimental vessel before beginning the pressure recording.
4. Inject the CO₂ in the oil-bearing vessel and record the pressure change with time until no pressure change is observed.

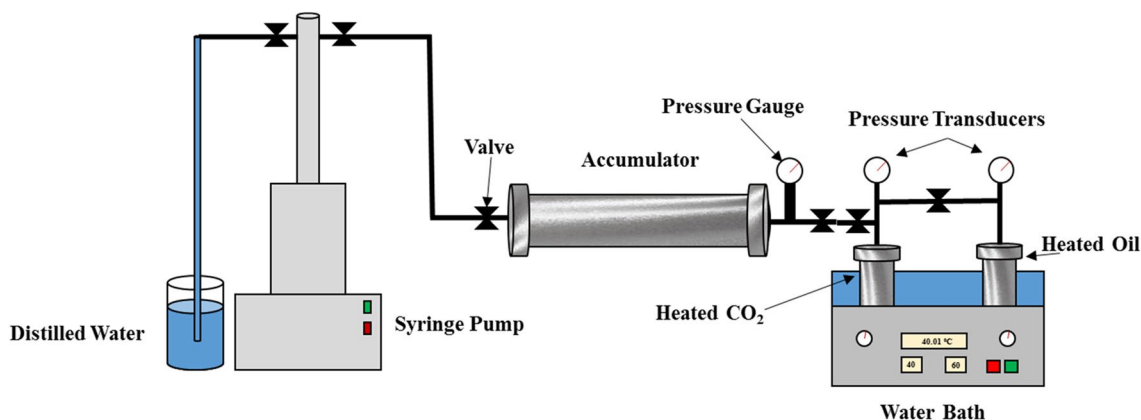


Fig. 1 Oil swelling experimental setup

5. Once the pressure becomes stable, the initial and final pressures are recorded, and then, the experiment is terminated.
6. Perform the oil swelling calculations using the concept of change in volume due to CO₂ solubility in the crude oil. The oil swelling is calculated using the pressure values, and the properties of the oil and the CO₂ at the pressures and temperatures used.
7. Repeat each experiment at least three times and compare the results to ensure that the method used is repeatable and accurate.

Oil swelling calculation methodology

There are many methods by which oil swelling can be calculated. Some methods rely on empirical correlations, whereas others will rely on experimental results that are then analyzed and calculated using the principles of energy and matter conservation. Based on the experimental method implemented, the appropriate equation is applied. The majority of experiments that have been conducted to measure oil swelling relied on visual tests, where the oil can be seen through a transparent sight glass or vessel. However, the method used in this research relies on pressure change, which can then be translated to a volume change using the real gas equation of state. This method is highly advantageous since it requires no tedious calculations, and it also does not need sophisticated equipment in order to run the experiments.

Oil swelling can be simply defined as the ratio of the swelled oil volume to the original oil volume. Its most basic equation, based on the aforementioned definition, therefore becomes as follows:

$$S_o = \frac{V_{so}}{V_{uo}} \quad (1)$$

where S_o is the oil swelling in ml/ml, V_{so} is the volume of the swelled oil in ml and V_{uo} is the volume of the unswelled oil or the original oil volume in ml.

The volume of the unswelled oil is extremely easy to determine, since it is usually predefined by the researcher before conducting the experiments. The more challenging volume to determine is that of the swelled oil. This experimental method relies on the change in pressure to determine the change in volume. In order to relate both the pressure and volume together, the real gas equation of state is used, as is shown:

$$PV = znRT \quad (2)$$

where P is the pressure of the CO₂, V is the CO₂ volume that occupies the experimental vessel, which is known by knowing the volume of the oil in the vessel and the

compressibility of the CO₂, z is the compressibility factor of the CO₂ determined using empirical correlations or charts, n is the number of moles, R is the universal gas constant and T is the temperature of the experiment.

The equation of state mentioned above must be included twice, both during the initial conditions and during the final conditions of the experiment. Pertaining to the initial conditions, all the variables in the equation of state are known since they are defined before conducting the experiment. Once the experiment is conducted, the final pressure can be recorded, and then by equating the initial and final conditions together, the final CO₂ volume can be determined. The initial and final conditions can be equated since this is a closed system with no losses, and thus by the definition of the first law of thermodynamics, energy cannot be created or destroyed. Therefore, by conservation of both energy and matter, the initial and final conditions can be equated. The equation then becomes as follows.

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{z_1 n_1 R T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{z_2 n_2 R T_2} \quad (3)$$

where 1 and 2 represent the initial and final conditions for the CO₂ of the experiment, respectively.

The experiments were all conducted under isothermal conditions, and the number of moles does not change due to the system being closed. This is especially true due to the extremely low oil volume used. If the oil volume is increased, then the mole change must be accounted for in the calculations. Also, the universal gas constant is a constant and thus will not change during the experiment. Based on this, the equation can be reduced to the following:

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{z_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{z_2} \quad (4)$$

The unknown variables in the equation are now P_2 and V_2 . The pressure is identified using the experiment, and thus, the only missing variable is now the V_2 , which is the volume of CO₂ after swelling. It can be identified using the following equation:

$$V_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1 z_2}{P_2 z_1} \quad (5)$$

where P_1 is the initial pressure before gas expansion, V_1 is the initial volume of the CO₂, z_2 is the compressibility factor after swelling, which can be obtained from correlations or charts, P_2 is the equilibrium pressure after swelling ceases and z_1 is the initial compressibility factor.

The above equations are all designed to measure the change in volume of the CO₂. The volume obtained from Eq. (5) can then be used to calculate oil swelling using the initial oil swelling calculation shown in Eq. (1). This is done

by using the above equations and performing mathematical alterations to account for the change in the oil phase volume.

In order to calculate the oil phase volume from the above equations, the final CO₂ volume is used. By knowing the original oil volume, the original CO₂ volume and the final CO₂ volume, the following equation can then be used to calculate the final oil volume.

$$V_{\text{oil}(f)} = \left(\frac{(V_1 + V_{\text{oil}(i)}) - (V_2)}{(V_1 + V_{\text{oil}(i)}) - (V_1)} \right) \times (V_{\text{oil}(i)}) \quad (6)$$

where $V_{\text{oil}(f)}$ is the final oil volume which is the main unknown needed to calculate oil swelling, $V_{\text{oil}(i)}$ is the initial oil volume which is predetermined before undergoing the experiment, and V_1 and V_2 are the initial and final CO₂ volumes one of which is known, and the other is determined using Eqs. 2–5.

Results and analysis

This section will present and explain the results obtained from all the experiments conducted. The results will include the oil swelling values at different CO₂ injection pressures, including 500, 1000 and 1500 psi, temperature using 25, 40 and 60 °C, oil viscosity using 470, 267 and 67 cp and oil volume using 0.5, 1 and 2 ml.

Carbon dioxide injection pressure effect

The effect of CO₂ injection pressure on oil swelling was investigated using 500, 1000 and 1500 psi CO₂ injection pressures. By using all three pressures, two different phases of CO₂ were investigated, including gas and supercritical CO₂, respectively. The results for the oil swelling at the

different CO₂ injection pressures can be seen in Fig. 2. Experiments were conducted at 40 °C using 1 ml of crude oil with 470 cp viscosity. Increasing the CO₂ injection pressure resulted in an increase in the oil swelling. This is due to the CO₂ being forced to dissolve in the oil with larger concentrations at higher pressures. The difference between the oil swelling values, however, is not too large. Also, it was found that the overall oil swelling values are relatively low, with the zero value being 1. This is mainly due to the partial dissolution of the CO₂ in the oil due to the reduction in interfacial tension at the experimental conditions. If the pressure is increased, the oil swelling is expected to increase until a specific limit where the interfacial tension will reach zero. This is the point at which the injection is no longer immiscible and the mechanism is no longer oil swelling. Rather, the CO₂ will become miscible since the minimum miscibility pressure has been reached. Based on this, the oil swelling values are usually considerably low to avoid reaching miscibility, thus focusing on immiscible CO₂ injection. The difference between the 1000 and 1500 psi is also observed to be lower than that between the 500 and the 1000 psi. This could be due to the closeness of the 1000 psi to the supercritical state and the 1500 psi being supercritical CO₂, which will have a larger overall dissolution compared to the 500 psi gaseous CO₂.

Temperature effect

Another significant parameter that was investigated was the temperature effect. The impact of varying the experimental vessel temperature on oil swelling was investigated using 25, 40 and 60 °C. The results for oil swelling at all three temperatures are presented in Fig. 3. The experiments were conducted using 1500 psi CO₂ injection pressure and 1 ml of crude oil with a viscosity of 470 cp at

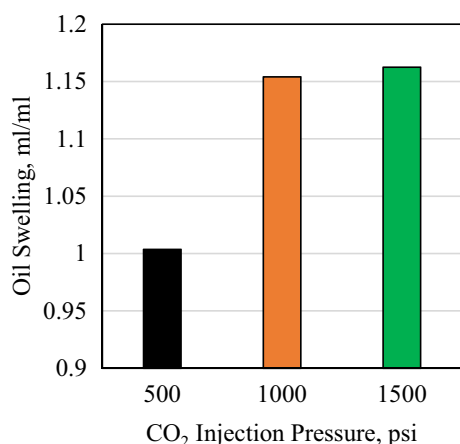


Fig. 2 Effect of CO₂ injection pressure on oil swelling at 40 °C using 1 ml of 460 cp oil

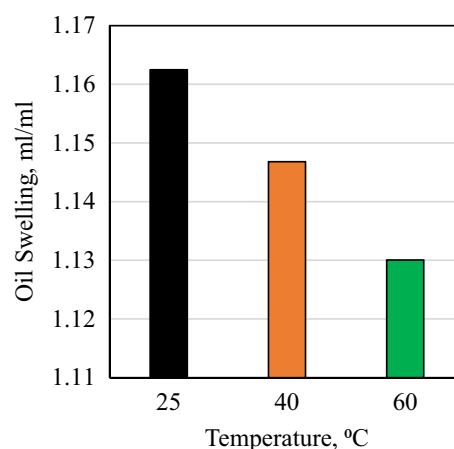


Fig. 3 Effect of temperature on oil swelling at 1500 psi using 1 ml of 470 cp oil

room temperature. At the 40 and 60 °C, the CO₂ was in the supercritical state, whereas at 25 °C the CO₂ was not supercritical, since supercritical CO₂ will form at temperatures above 31.4 °C only. As the temperature increased, the oil swelling value decreased. This is mainly due to the increase in the activity of the CO₂ molecules at higher temperatures, which reduces its tendency to dissolve in the crude oil. This reduces the oil swelling potential significantly. It is therefore much more difficult for the CO₂ to become miscible in crude oil at higher temperature reservoirs. It is important to note that the temperature will have an impact on the oil viscosity as well, with the increase in temperature resulting in a decrease in oil viscosity. Since the crude oil used to conduct all the temperature experiments was the same, this viscosity reduction effect was negated. The effect of varying the oil viscosity was also studied in this research and will be explained in the following section to better illustrate the significance of both the temperature and viscosity effects.

Crude oil viscosity effect

Different crude oils will interact differently with the CO₂ injected. It is therefore expected that crude oils with different viscosities will swell differently in the presence of CO₂. This is mainly due to the difference in interfacial tension between the CO₂ and crude oil containing a high percentage of lighter components compared to an oil with a prevalence of heavy components. The crude oil viscosity's effect on oil swelling was investigated using three different viscosity values, including 470, 267 and 67 cp. The oil swelling results for all the oil viscosity values are presented in Fig. 4. All experiments were conducted using 1500 psi CO₂ injection pressure and 40 °C, using 1 ml of

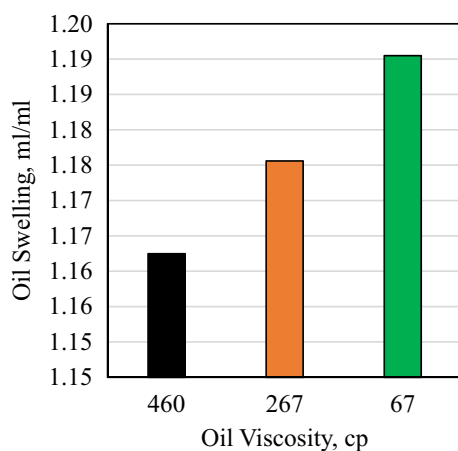


Fig. 4 Effect of oil viscosity on oil swelling at 1500 psi and 40 °C using 1 ml oil

crude oil. Increasing the oil viscosity resulted in a reduction in the oil swelling value. This is mainly due to the lighter oil having a lower IFT with the CO₂ at the same condition, which in turn allowed for a larger swelling. The lighter oil will tend to reach miscibility with the CO₂ much faster than the heavier oil, and thus, the IFT between the lighter oil and the CO₂ is much lower at the experimental conditions. It is important to note that the difference between the oil swelling values of the three viscosities is not very large. This is mainly because the difference in the viscosity is not very significant. Even the 470 cp oil is not considered extremely heavy oil, since some oils may reach a viscosity of more than 10,000 cp at reservoir conditions.

Crude oil volume effect

The volume of the oil in the experimental vessel can have a significant impact on the oil swelling value obtained. This is mainly due to the restriction that the experimental vessel volume may pose if the volume is too small to accommodate the volume of the fully swollen oil and, thus, may result in a lower value than the actual potential for swelling. The impact of both decreasing and increasing the oil volume in the experimental vessel was therefore investigated using 0.5, 1 and 2 ml of crude oil. The oil swelling results using different volumes of oil can be seen in Fig. 5. Experiments were conducted at 1500 psi CO₂ injection pressure, and also at 40 °C, using crude oil with a viscosity of 470 cp. Decreasing the oil volume from 1 ml to 0.5 ml resulted in an increase in the oil swelling. However, this was extremely slight, which indicates that the 1 ml volume did not confine the oil in the vessel significantly and thus had very little impact on the swelling capacity of the crude oil at the experimental conditions used. Increasing the oil volume from 1 to 2 ml resulted in a noticeable decrease in the oil swelling capacity. This

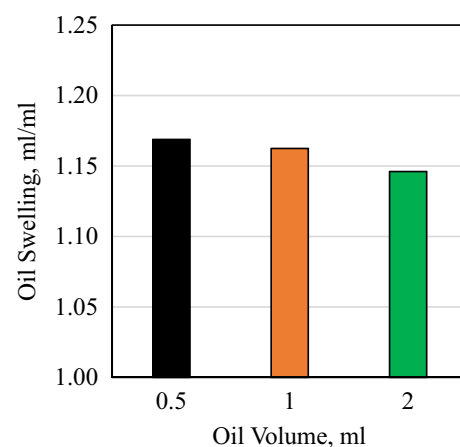


Fig. 5 Effect of oil volume on oil swelling at 1500 psi and 40 °C using 470 cp oil

shows that if the volume of the crude oil is too large compared to the experimental vessel, this may result in erroneous results for the oil swelling. The oil may have much larger potential to swell than that observed in the results due to the confinement of the oil in the vessel that is housing it caused by the small volume of the vessel or the excess volume of the oil used to conduct the experiment.

Simple oil swelling method validation

The results obtained from the experiments conducted were compared to several oil swelling results obtained from more than thirty different studies that used different methods to measure oil swelling in order to test the accuracy of the results obtained using the method applied in this research. This section presents the comparison between the experimental results and the results from the literature and also shows the degree of accuracy of the results obtained from the experiments compared to those obtained from the literature.

Carbon dioxide injection pressure effect

Oil swelling is a function of many parameters, and thus different oils will swell differently depending on their properties and the thermodynamic conditions under which they were subjected. The oil swelling values obtained using the three CO₂ injection pressures used in this research, including 500, 1000 and 1500 psi, were plotted with oil swelling

values obtained from other research conducted in order to compare the values obtained to others. The comparison is shown in Fig. 6. After the data were plotted, it was found that the values obtained from this research agreed with only a portion of the data points. A clear distinction can be made between the data points through the appearance of a separation. The majority of the data points that appear in the upper portion are oil swelling values associated with lighter crude oils, whereas the lower data points are associated with heavier crude oils, which have a lower swelling value at the same CO₂ injection pressure. Since the crude oil used to conduct the experiments has characteristics that are more closely related to heavy oils, the oil swelling values obtained followed the data points related to the heavy oil. This can be seen much more clearly when isolating the data points that are more closely related to the heavy oil, as can be seen in the plot on the right in Fig. 6. A trend line was also incorporated in order to calculate the accuracy of the experimental results in comparison with the data points obtained from the literature. This was done in order to assess the accuracy of the results obtained using the experimental method to the results obtained using other methods presented in the literature. The accuracy percentages are shown in Table 2. The values obtained from the experiments had an extremely high accuracy compared to those obtained from the literature.

Temperature effect

A change in temperature of the reservoir can result in a change in the oil swelling capacity; however, a temperature

Fig. 6 Experimental and literature oil swelling values at different CO₂ injection pressures

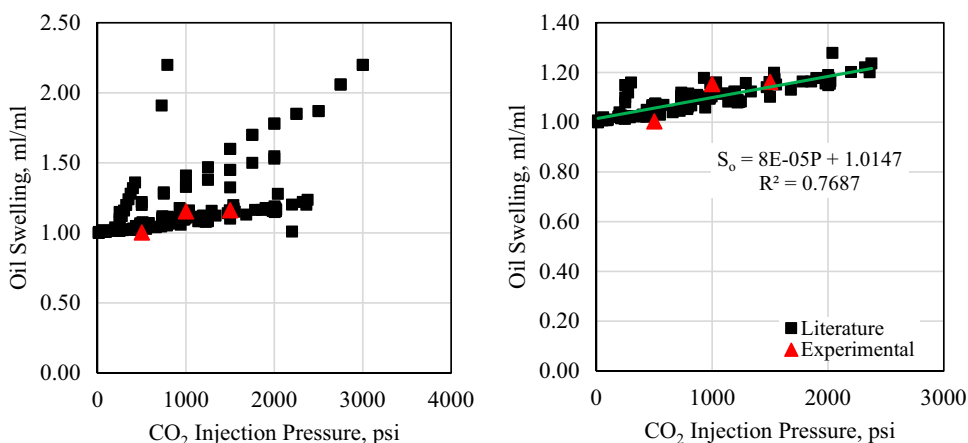


Table 2 Accuracy of CO₂ injection pressure correlation

Pressure (psi)	Experimental oil swelling (ml/ml)	Correlation	Predicted oil swelling (ml/ml)	Accuracy (%)
500	1.00358	$S_o = 0.00008P + 1.0147$	1.0547	94.9
1000	1.15399		1.0947	94.8
1500	1.16247		1.1347	97.6

change can also result in a change in other properties of the oil, most significantly the oil viscosity. It is therefore extremely important to compare the experimental results to those found in the literature. Figure 7 compares the results obtained from the experiments to those found in the literature. The initial observation from the plot will show that the data points do not follow a clear trend compared to the CO₂ injection pressure, as shown in Fig. 6. This is due to changes that occur to the crude oil properties when the temperature changes. Since different crude oils will have different characteristics, they will behave differently under different temperature conditions. The general trend for oil swelling is observed to be decreasing with the increase in temperature, as was also observed in the experiments conducted. After removing the data points that are irrelevant to the crude oil

used in this research, as is shown in the plot on the right in Fig. 7, a trend line was generated to evaluate the accuracy of the result obtained. Based on the accuracy results shown in Table 3, the experimental results had high accuracy, all above 90%, compared to the results from the literature.

Crude oil viscosity effect

Altering the crude oil viscosity will result in a change in the oil swelling capacity, as was shown in the experimental results. Figure 8 plots the oil swelling results from the experiments conducted and the results from the literature. The majority of the data obtained for viscosity are for oils with viscosity less than 500 cp, although some data points are higher in value. The general trend presented shows a

Fig. 7 Experimental and literature oil swelling values at different temperature conditions

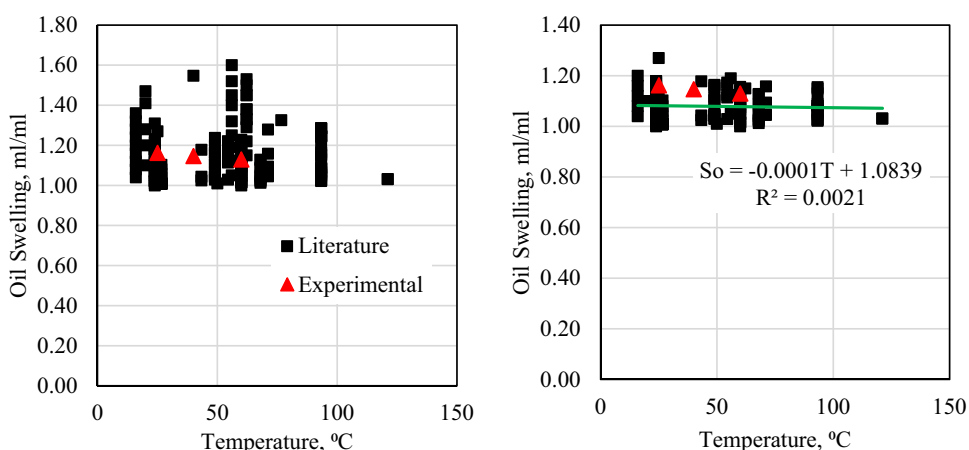


Table 3 Accuracy of temperature correlation

Temperature (°C)	Experimental oil swelling (ml/ml)	Correlation	Predicted oil swelling (ml/ml)	Accuracy (%)
25	1.16247	$S_o = -0.0001 T + 1.0839$	1.0814	93.03
40	1.14681		1.0799	94.17
60	1.13005		1.0779	95.39

Fig. 8 Experimental and literature oil swelling values for different oil viscosity values

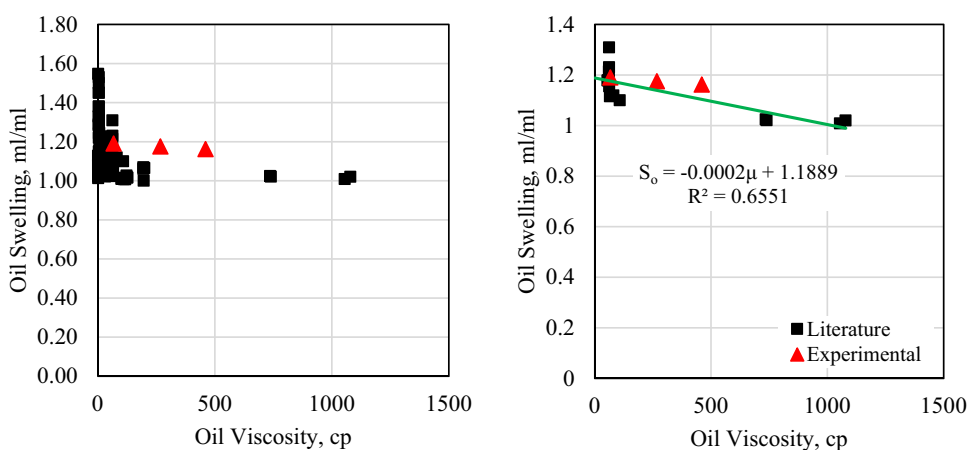


Table 4 Accuracy of oil viscosity correlation

Crude oil viscosity (cp)	Experimental oil swelling (ml/ml)	Correlation	Predicted oil swelling (ml/ml)	Accuracy (%)
460	1.16247	$S_o = -0.0002 \mu + 1.1889$	1.0969	94.36
267	1.17559		1.1355	96.59
67	1.19048		1.1755	98.74

decrease in oil swelling as the oil viscosity increases. The experimental results follow the general trend with high accuracy. This can be observed from the plot on the right in Fig. 8 and also from the accuracy results shown in Table 4.

Conclusion

This research investigates the extent to which the crude oil will swell under different conditions and the impact of different factors on oil swelling, including CO₂ injection pressure, experimental vessel temperature, crude oil viscosity and crude oil volume in the experimental vessel using a simplified oil swelling measurement technique. The main conclusions obtained from this research are as follows:

1. The oil swelling values that were obtained using the simplified method applied in this research were compared to several oil swelling values obtained from the literature and were found to follow the overall trend of the data points, which indicates that the method that was used had a high level of accuracy.
2. Increasing the CO₂ injection pressure resulted in an increase in the oil swelling, due to a larger volume of CO₂ dissolving in the crude oil at the higher pressures.
3. The oil swelling increased when the CO₂ was in the near-critical phase and the supercritical phase compared to the oil swelling in the gaseous phase.
4. Increasing the temperature of the experimental vessel resulted in a decrease in the oil swelling capacity regardless of the phase of the CO₂. This is due to the increase in the activity of the CO₂ molecules at elevated temperatures, which resulted in a lower tendency of the CO₂ molecules to dissolve in the crude oil.
5. Reducing the oil viscosity resulted in an increase in the oil swelling at the same experimental conditions.
6. The oil volume in the experimental vessel should be as low as possible to avoid having the oil confined due to the volume of the vessel, which may result in a lower oil swelling capacity.
7. The novel method used in this research has been validated by comparing the results obtained from this research to those published in the literature. Based on

the comparison, a high accuracy match was obtained between the results.

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