

REFERENCES

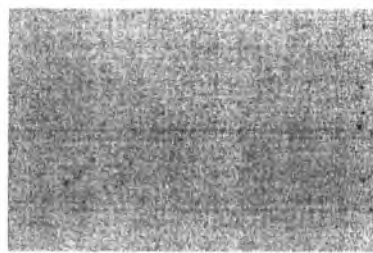
- Abdallah, W.A. and Taylor, S.D. (2007). Surface characterization of adsorbed asphaltene on a stainless steel surface. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B, 258(1), 213-217.
- Boek, E.S., Ladva, H.K., Crawshaw, J.P., and Padding, J.T. (2008) Deposition of colloidal asphaltene in capillary flow: Experiments and mesoscopic simulation. Energy and Fuels, 22(2), 805—813.
- Broseta, D., Robin, M., Savvidis, T., Fejean, C., Durandeu, M., and Zhou, H. (2000) Detection of asphaltene deposition by capillary flow measurements. Society of Petroleum Engineers, SPE 59294.
- Groenzin, H. and Mullins, O. C. (1999). Asphaltene molecular size and structure. The Journal of Physical Chemistry A, 103 (50), 11237-11245
- Haskett, C.E. and Tartera, M. (1965). A practical solution to the problem of asphaltene deposits - Hassi Messaoud field, Algeria. Journal of Petroleum Technology, 17(4), 387-391.
- Hoepfner, M. (2009) Determination of asphaltene deposition mechanism by capillary flow experiments. Preliminary Report, Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Michigan.
- Hoepfner, M. (2010) Understanding asphaltene deposition at low degrees of destabilization. presented at 11th Annual International Conference Petroleum Phase Behavior and Fouling, Jun 13-17, 2010
- Jamialahmadi, M., Soltani, B., Muller-Steinhagen H., and Rashtchian, D. (2009). Measurement and prediction of the rate of deposition of flocculated asphaltene particles from oil. International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer, 52(19-20), 4624-4634.
- Kaminski, T.J., Fogler, S.H., Wolf, N., Wattana, P., and Mairal, A. (2000). Classification of asphaltenes via fractionation and the effect of heteroatom content on dissolution kinetics. Energy and Fuels, 14(1), 25-30.
- Maqbool, T., Balgoa, A.T. and Fogler, S. H. (2009) Revisiting asphaltene precipitation from crude oils: A case of neglected kinetic effects. Energy & Fuels, 23(7), 3681-3686.

- Mullins, O.C., Sheu, E.Y., Hammami, A. and Marshall, A.G. (2007). Asphaltenes, Heavy Oils, and Petroleomics. New York: Springer.
- Nabzar, L. and Aguilera, M.E. (2008). The colloidal approach. A promising route for asphaltene deposition modeling. Oil and Gas Science and Technology Revue De L'institut Francias Du Petrole, 63(1), 21-35.
- Papadimitriou, N.I., Romanos, G.E., Charalambopoulou, G.C., Kainourgiakis, M.E., Katsaros, F.K., and Stubos, A.K. (2007). Experimental investigation of asphaltene deposition mechanism during oil flow in core samples. Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering, 57(3-4), 281-293.
- Vafaie-Sefti, M. and Mousavi-Dehghani, S. (2006). Application of association theory to the prediction of asphaltene deposition: Deposition due to natural depletion and miscible gas injection processes in petroleum reservoirs. Fluid Phase Equilibria, 247(1-2), 182-189.
- Vargas, F.M., Creek, J.L., and Chapman, W.G. (2010). On the development of an asphaltene deposition simulator. Energy and Fuels, 24(4), 2294-2299.
- Wang, J., Buckley, J.S., and Creek, J.L. (2004). Asphaltene deposition on metallic surfaces. Journal of Dispersion Science and Technology, 25(3), 287-297.
- Wattana, P. Precipitation and Characterization of Petroleum Asphaltenes. (2004) Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.
- Xie, K. and Karan, K. (2005). Kinetics and thermodynamics of asphaltene adsorption on metal surfaces: A preliminary study. Energy and Fuels, 19(4), 1252-1260.

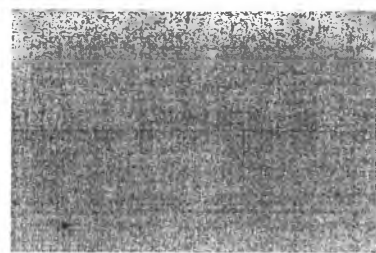
APPENDICES

Appendix A Onset Point of GM3 Crude Oil

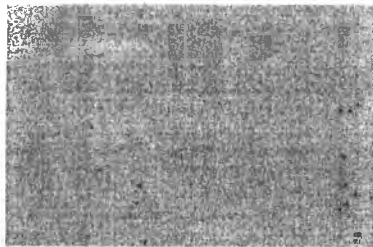
As mention in 4.1, the onset point of GM3 was around 50 vol% C7. Micrographs of GM3 can be seen is Figure A1. Precipitated asphaltene was in the circle.



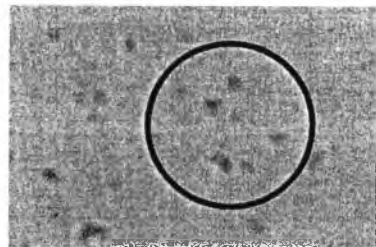
(a) Crude Oil



(b) 40 vol% C7



(c) 45 vol% C7



(d) 50 vol% C7

Figure A1 Micrographs showing the pictures of GM3 and precipitant's solution effluent of different concentrations.

Appendix B All Apparatus Pictures

There were six types of apparatus that we used in this work.

B1 Normal Setup (Uses with CH Crude Oil Experiment)

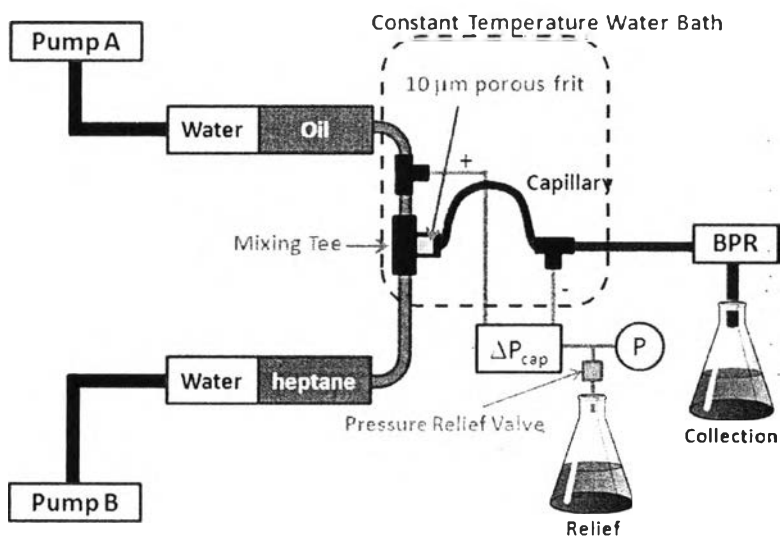


Figure B1 Asphaltene deposition apparatus (Normal setup: using mixing frit to help mixing).

B2 Modification 1 (Uses with CH Crude Oil Experiment)

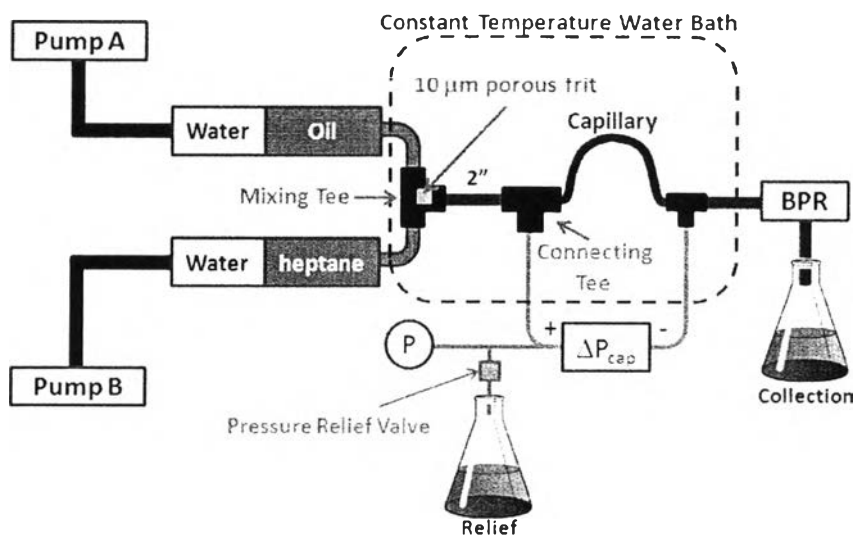


Figure B2 Asphaltene deposition apparatus (Modification 1: add connecting line).

B3 Modification 2 (Uses with CH Crude Oil Experiment)

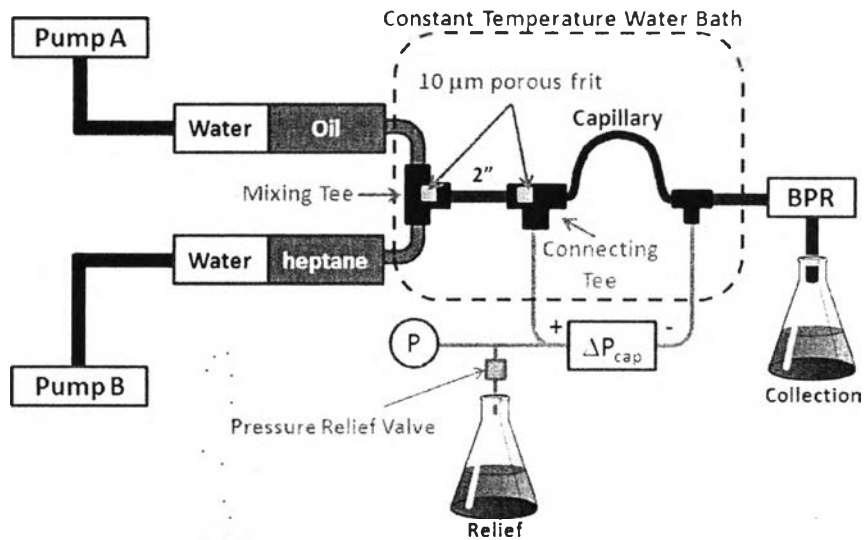


Figure B3 Asphaltene deposition apparatus (Modification 2: pre-filter was added).

B4 Modification 3 (Uses with CH and GM3 Crude Oil Experiment)

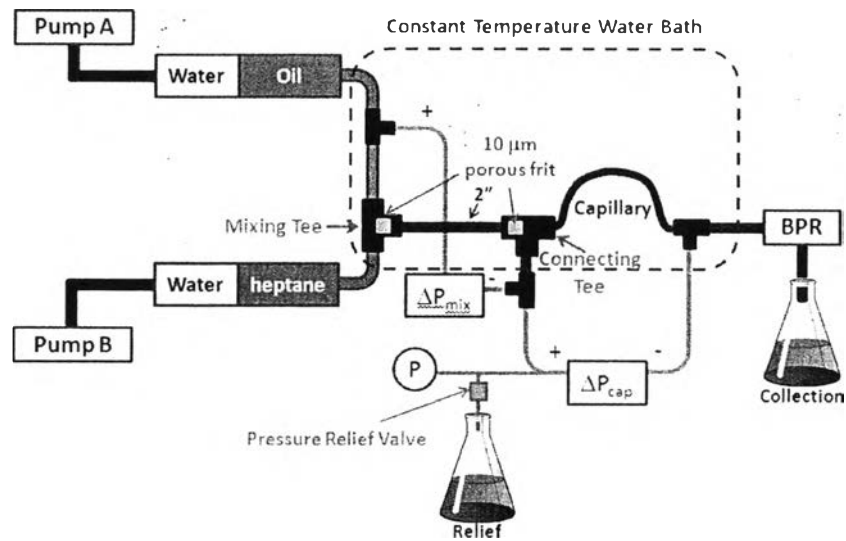


Figure B4 Asphaltene deposition apparatus (Modification 3: connected second pressure transducer).

B5 Modification A (Uses with GM3 experiment)

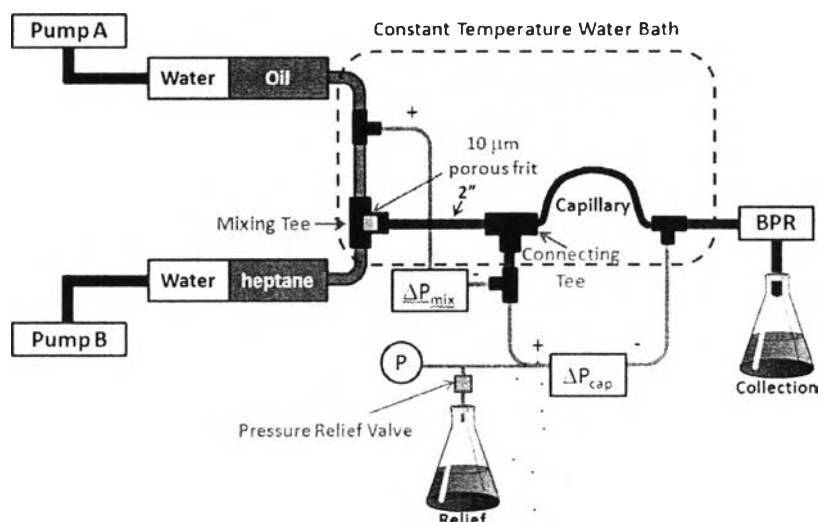


Figure B5 Asphaltene deposition apparatus (Modification A: removed pre-filter from connecting tee compares to Normal setup for GM3).

B6 Modification B (Uses with GM3 experiment)

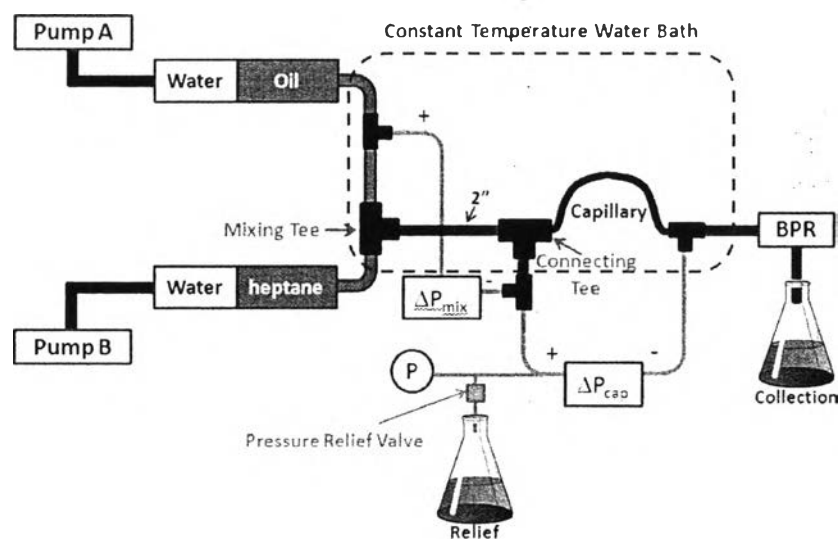


Figure B6 Asphaltene deposition apparatus (Modification B: removed mixing frit from mixing tee compares to Modification A).

For GM3 experiment, the experiments were done with the apparatus which second pressure transducer was connected, same as Modification 3 (Normal setup for GM3). Modification A and Modification B contained no frits and only mixing frit respectively. Both of them counted as fifth and sixth type of this work.

Appendix C Residence Time Calculation

From equation 6, we need to know the details of every part in apparatus to calculate the residence time. The properties of our apparatus can be seen in Table B1.

Table C1 Properties of components in apparatus

Properties	Frit	Connecting line	Capillary
Shape	Cylinder	Cylinder	Cylinder
Radius (in)	0.031	0.015	0.005
Long (in)	0.062	2	12
Porosity	0.35	1	1

Example of frit's residence time calculation:

$$\text{Residence Time} = \text{Porosity} * \frac{(\pi r^2 L)}{\text{Flow Rate}}$$

$$\text{Residence Time} = 0.35 * \frac{(\pi * 0.031^2 * 0.062) \text{ in}^3 \cdot \text{hr}}{5 \text{ mL}} * \frac{2.54^3 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ in}^3} * \frac{1 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Residence Time} = 0.000215 \text{ hr} * \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ hr}} = 0.773 \text{ sec}$$

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Mr. Varun Chuenmeechao

Date of Birth: August 21, 1986

Nationality: Thai

University Education:

2005-2009 Bachelor Degree of Chemical Technology, Faculty of Science,
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

Work Experience:

2008 Position: Student Internship
Company name: Woraporn Company, Thailand

Proceedings:

1. Chuenmeechao, V.; Malakul, P.; Hoepfner, M. and Fogler, H.S. (2011, April 26) Validation and Standardization of Asphaltene Deposition by Capillary Experiments. Proceedings of The 2nd Research Symposium on Petroleum, Petrochemicals, and Advanced Materials and The 17th PPC Symposium on Petroleum, Petrochemicals, and Polymers, Queen Sirikit National Convention Center, Bangkok, Thailand

