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One of the newborn emerging methods to of create creating wettability alteration is adding certain surface-active materials, including nanoparticles. Nanotechnology has the potential to introduce revolutionary changes in several areas of the oil and gas industry, for example such as the exploration, production, enhanced oil recovery, and refining (Shah, 2009). By definition, Nanoparticles nanoparticles are defined as are surface-active agents, because as they have a very small particle size, which helps them penetrate into the pore volume of porous media, stick on the core surface, and, by creating homogeneous water-wet area, increase surface energy more than the surface tension of water. Thus With this scheme, the wettability is altered to water-wet and oil is pulled out from the core surface. Recently, only a Only a few studies have been carried outconducted recently, whereas and still a lot of several questions on the influence of nanoparticles on SI, wettability alteration, and the possible improvement of oil recovery have been remained remain unanswered. Clark et al. (1990) found revealed further reduction in the heavy oil viscosity that when an aqueous metal was added into the process, the heavy oil viscosity was further reduced. Cacciola et al. (1993) reported described that the nanoparticles to demonstrate have a benign activity, selectivity, and stability for the dehydrogenation of cyclohexane and methylcyclohexane. Ali et al. (2004) and Temple et al. (2005) was investigated investigated the effect of nanoparticles on lowering the permeability of shale in drilling fields and found that Nanoparticles nanoparticles succeeded in blocking water inversion and decreasing the strength of the shale wall. Zhang (2010) asserted that no straining of nanoparticles occurs When as nanoparticles they are passed through porous media, there rticles (Zhang, 2010). Fan et al. (2009) studied performed experimentally experiments using ionic liquids to upgrade heavy oil and. They found that ionic the liquids could decrease the viscosity, average molecular weight, and asphaltene content of the heavy oil. Similarly, Chen et al. (2009) studied the viscosity reduction of nanoparticles in the catalytic aqua-thermolysis of heavy oil. Yu et al. (2010) found_claimed that the nanoparticles are should be roughly 2-two orders of magnitude smaller to be able to pass through the porous media.

Comment [A1]: Newborn is an informal word to describe the noun method; there are better formal alternatives, i.e., emerging.

Comment [A2]: Clauses are normally proceeded by a *comma*.

Comment [A3]: Reconstructed to maintain consistency in the writing style, i.e., *Zhang (2010), Cacciola et al. (1993), etc.* are introduced at the beginning of the sentence.

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