What is claimed is:

1. A carbon dioxide composition comprising a major amount of carbon dioxide and from 0.01 to 5 wt.% of at least one branched polyolefin polymer based on the weight of the composition.

2. The carbon dioxide composition of the previous claim, wherein the composition has a relative viscosity of at least 100% greater than supercritical carbon dioxide.

3. The composition of any previous claim, wherein the polyolefin polymer has a number average molecular weight of from 140 to 5000 as measured by gel permeation chromatography with polystyrene standard.

4. The composition of any previous claim, wherein the at least one branched polyolefin polymer is polymerized from a C_2-C_{24} olefin or mixture thereof.

5. The composition of any previous claim, wherein the branched polyolefin polymer comprises a polyisobutylene polymer.

6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one branched polyolefin polymer is polymerized from C_4-C_{24} α-olefin or mixture thereof.

7. The composition of claim 6, wherein the branched polyolefin polymer comprises a 1000 to 5000 Mn polydecene polymer.

8. The composition of any previous claim, wherein the branching of the branched polyolefin polymer comprises at least one of an aromatic hydrocarbyl group, aliphatic hydrocarbyl group, cyclic hydrocarbyl group, and mixtures thereof.

9. The composition of any previous claim, wherein the branching of the branched polyolefin polymer comprises a hydroxyl containing aromatic group.

10. The composition of any previous claim, wherein branching of the branched polyolefin polymer comprises an amine containing aromatic group.

11. The composition of any previous claim, wherein the branching of the branched polyolefin polymer is free of succinimide or succinic anhydride functionality.

12. A method to increase the production of hydrocarbons from an underground hydrocarbon containing formation comprising injecting into the formation a composition as claimed in any previous claim, and recovering released hydrocarbons from said hydrocarbon containing formation.

13. A method of increasing the viscosity of supercritical carbon dioxide comprising adding to the carbon dioxide a thickener comprising at least one branched polyolefin polymer that increases the relative viscosity of the combination of the carbon dioxide and thickener at least 100% compared to supercritical carbon dioxide.

14. The method of claim 12 wherein the viscosity is increased at a pressure between 500 and 10,000 psi (between 3.45 MPa and 68.95 MPa) and temperatures between 30ºC and 120 ºC.