



D6 Fuel Oil

D6 Fuel Oil, also known as Residual Fuel Oil, is a high-viscosity fuel oil. This Fuel Oil must be preheated to 104C to 127C (220F – 260F).

Any liquid fuel that is burned in a furnace or boiler to generate heat or used in an engine to generate power is referred to as fuel oil. Other liquid oils, such as those with a flash point of around 42C (108F) or oils burned in cotton or wool-wick burners, are usually excluded. In a stricter sense, fuel oil refers only to the heaviest commercial fuels produced by crude oil, namely those heavier than gasoline (petrol) and naphtha.

Long-chain hydrocarbons, particularly alkanes, cycloalkanes, and aromatics, make up fuel oil. Small molecules with low boiling points, such as those found in Propane, Naphtha, automobile gasoline, and jet fuel (kerosene), are removed at the start of the fractional distillation process. Heavier petroleum products, such as diesel fuel and lubricating oil, are less volatile and distill out more slowly, whereas bunker oil is the bottom of the barrsel. The only components denser than bunker fuel in oil distillation are carbon black feedstock and bituminous residue (asphalt), which is used for paving roads and sealing roofs.

The majority of the time, virgin fuel oil D6 is used in generators. Recent changes in fuel quality regulations now necessitate further refining of the D6 to remove the sulfur (S), resulting in a higher cost. Despite this recent change, D6 is still less useful due to its viscosity, the fact that it must be pre-heated before use, and the fact that it contains high levels of pollutants such as sulfur. Because it requires pre-heating, it



cannot be used in small ships, boats, or automobiles. Large ships and power plants, on the other hand, can use the residual fuel oil.

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