

## Diesel Fuel Services for Mining and Construction Equipment

By K.B. Mathur

Diesel is the fuel required for use in Compression Ignition Engines. Diesel fuel is predominantly produced in the refineries by refining petroleum crude. It is therefore sometimes also called as “Petroleum Diesel”. Besides Petroleum Diesel, there also exist bio-diesel and synthetic diesel, both of which are not yet very popular in India.

Diesel fuel produced in the refineries is usually stored in large tanks before being transported to the various locations by ships, pipeline, tank trucks or rail tank wagons. These shipments of diesel fuel are then received at the Oil Company terminals, where again they are stored in large capacity tanks. From these storage locations, the diesel is finally transported to the customer fuel tank, from which the fuel is filled into the fuel tank of the end-use application machine.

Since diesel fuel is transported by several modes and also stored at various locations, it tends to get contaminated both during transportation and storage. This is an unavoidable phenomenon and the only sensible solution is the filtration of the diesel fuel at the premises of the end-user.

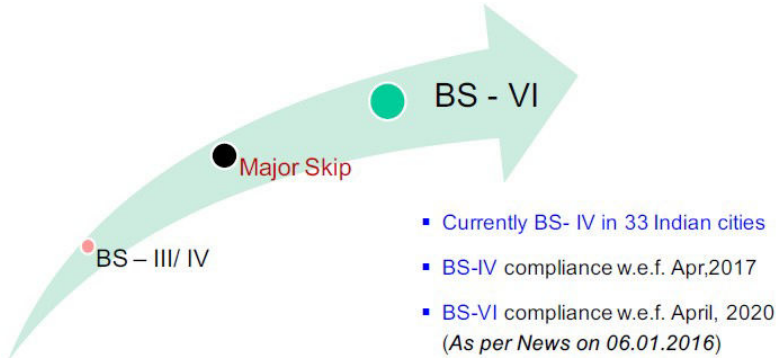
In industries such as Mining and Construction, contamination of the diesel fuel is further aggravated by the dusty environment. Data generated over the years by testing the cleanliness of the incoming diesel at various mining sites in India shows that the fuel is usually contaminated with dust and dirt particles and often has a NAS value exceeding 13. The desired cleanliness of diesel fuel in a modern diesel engine is at NAS-5 level. Leading Diesel OEMs stipulate that the ideal cleanliness level for the fuel is NAS-5 and also warn the engine users that beyond a cleanliness level of NAS-7, the contaminants in the diesel fuel are likely to damage the parts of the Fuel Injection System and also the engine.

Improving the NAS (cleanliness) value of the incoming diesel from 13 to about 5 ideally by filtration is quite critical for maintaining the performance and durability of modern diesel engines. This reduces the cost of mechanical maintenance for the Fuel Injection System, as well as engine parts, besides offering significant savings in operating costs arising from good mechanical performance and thermal efficiency of the engine. In order to realise these savings, it is essential to clean the incoming diesel fuel to a NAS value between 5 and 7, - **and this is clean Diesel.**

Today Indian refineries predominantly produce diesel fuel to meet the requirement of Euro IV (Bharat Stage IV), which is 50 ppm Sulfur max. Still a small part of the country is on the Euro III (Bharat Stage III) regime with 350 ppm Sulfur max. The Government of India announced on January 6, 2016 that the entire country will be on Euro IV (Bharat Stage IV) by April 1, 2017. Also, by an announcement made by the Minister of Surface Transport on January 6, 2016 and further notified by the Government of India in Gazette Notification dated February 22, 2016, it has been decided to skip Euro V altogether and migrate to Euro VI (Bharat Stage VI) with 10 ppm Sulfur Max by April 1, 2020.



Level	NO <sub>x</sub> (gms/kWhr)	PM (gms/kWhr)
Euro I	8.0	0.36
Euro II	7.0	0.15
Euro III	5.0	0.10
Euro IV	3.5	0.02
<b>Euro V</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Euro VI	0.4	0.01



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**सक-परिवहन और राजधानी क्षेत्र**  
अतिरिक्त

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 2016

सा. का. वि. 187(अ)—अतिरिक्त संचार, केंद्रीय मंत्रालय द्वारा विधि, 1986 का और संशोधन करने के लिए केंद्रीय विद्युत का विनियमित संचार, और पत्र-परिचय, 1986 (1968 का संशु) की धारा 150 द्वारा प्रदान की गयी शर्तों का प्रयोग करते हुए अनेक नए प्रावधान प्रकटीत हैं, जिनमें अतिरिक्त की धाराएं (1) की अधीनस्थान उप नयी व्यवस्था की उपबन्धी के लिए निम्न प्रमाणित होने की आवश्यकता है: स्वतंत्रता के आने से पहले और तब तक की जाती है कि उनका अंतर्गत की जा सकती है, विद्युत संचार के उन प्रावधानों के अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों की संदर्भ में, जो केंद्रीय प्रशासनिक क्षेत्रों में हैं, जिनमें से केंद्र के विचारों के अंतर्गत विचार किया जाता है।

केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा, एक प्रमाण विद्युत की प्रकृति, जिनके विद्युत जालों का सुधार करने, जो किनी व्यक्ति में सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है पूर्ण रूप से, विचार किया जाता है।

एक प्रमाण विद्युत की अंतर्गत का सुधार, यदि कोई हो, संयुक्त संचार (परिचय), संचार परिवहन और राजधानी क्षेत्रों, परिवहन संचार, संचार सॉफ्टवेयर, नई दिल्ली-110001 से प्रकटीत है।

**प्रमाण विद्युत**

1. (1) इस विद्युत का अंतर्गत नाम केंद्रीय मंत्रालय (संशोधन) विद्युत, 2016 है।  
(2) के अंतर्गत में उनके अंतर्गत प्रशासन की शर्तों को प्रमाणित करें।
2. केंद्रीय मंत्रालय विद्युत, 1986, के विधि 150, -  
(क) इस विधि (2), के  
(ख) की धारा (1), "अंतर्गत में," "अंतर्गत में," की प्रतिष्ठित प्रकृति की है, के अर्थ में "अंतर्गत में" का अंतर्गत में  
"V" प्रतिष्ठित प्रकृति: प्रतिष्ठित प्रकृति की जाती है,  
(ग) की धारा (1), के अतिरिक्त में, "अंतर्गत में," की प्रतिष्ठित प्रकृति की है, के अर्थ में "अंतर्गत में" का अंतर्गत में  
"V" प्रतिष्ठित प्रकृति: नयी जाती है,

903 029016                      (1)

It is the Sulfur content in diesel fuel that provides its inherent lubricity which is required to keep the wear of the intricate internal parts of the Fuel Injection system under check. With the drastic reduction of Sulfur in diesel fuel caused by the progressive legislation on engine exhaust emissions which have the control of Particulate Matter as the main objective, the lubricity of the diesel fuel also tends to reduce. This progressive reduction of Fuel Sulfur, although is highly beneficial for the control of Diesel Particulate Matter such as RSPM (Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter), unfortunately tends to severely affect the wear of the Fuel Injection System and the engine. Thus the need for supplementing the lubricity properties of the Diesel fuel by doping it with a Lubricity Improver additive becomes quite important.

The other major issue is Cetane Number. We are now almost completely on Euro IV (Bharat Stage IV) and the Indian refineries are now producing Euro IV (Bharat Stage IV) quality diesel fuel with a Cetane Number of 51 Min, which roughly corresponds to a Cetane Index of 46. The same Cetane Number will be maintained when India migrates to Euro VI on April 1, 2020. Although a Cetane No of 51 is quite consistent with the Compression

Ratios being employed in modern diesel engines. It is, however, possible to look for further gains in Fuel Economy by improving the Cetane Number from the existing 51 to a range of 55 to 60.

Characteristics	Euro IV	BS IV	Euro V	BS V	Euro VI
	EN 590:2004	IS :1460	EN 590:2009	Proposed by Expert Committee	EN 590:2013
Density @ 15°C, kg/m <sup>3</sup>	820-845	820-845	820-845	820-845	820-860
Distillation-T95,°C	360 max	360 max	360 max	360 max	370 max
Sulfur, ppm wt (max)	50	50	10	10	10
Cetane Number	51	51	51	51	51
Cetane Index	46	46	46	46	46
Flash point, °C (min)	55	35	55	42	35
PAH % wt, (max)	11	11	11	11	11
KV @ 40°C	2-4.5	2-4.5	2-4.5	2-4.5	2-4.5

**BS VI Fuel Specification – Draft Notified on Feb.22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016**

The process of cleaning the diesel fuel by filtering out dirt and dust particles and the total removal of suspended water, followed by treating the cleaned fuel with both Lubricity Improver and Cetane Improver additives in recommended dosage levels, is sure to improve the operating conditions of all diesel driven machines involved in mining and construction and greatly reduce both maintenance costs and operating costs. GTS looks forward to offering you the opportunity for initiating diesel Fuel Services in your mining and construction machines.

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