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DESCRIPTION

[0001] The object of the invention is a biogas generating plant with tunnel fermentation chamber and installations to produce and utilise biogas, designated for application in agriculture, particularly on small farms for the production of biogas in the methane biomass fermentation process, with the possibility of periodic use of the biogas plant construction for the cultivation of plants.

[0002] From the study titled: "Methane fermentation, technology, equipment, and examples", M. Początek, M. Janik (source: www.en4.pl) the technology introduced by the Bekon company for the production of biogas from biomass based on the process of percolation with the application of continuous washing out of the charge in the reactor is known. The percolation reactor is a reinforced concrete prism with a large, gas-tight gate for loading. The mixing function in this reactor is performed by the circulation of process liquids, which are sprayed on the waste. This liquid enables the propagation of bacterial flora and dissolves organic compounds accelerating their breakdown. The system is equipped with two sources of heat: exchange in liquid container and also an incorporated installations in box construction. The intensity of irrigation is controlled by microprocessor. The charge loading solution is the use of a 'Tur' type loader. The charge is a single load of biomass without preliminary processing. The productivity of the process depends on the quality of the charge. Solution process enables the obtaining of biogas with methane value of up to 80%. Energy consumption used in the heating of the charge amounts to approximately 10%.

[0003] The DE 202005005077 U1 fermentation container, is a known fermentation container for the production of biogas from organic wastes. The container shape may be square, rectangular or oval or round. The container has a bottom sloped at a slight angle in the direction of a channel draining excess fluid. Fermentation of biomass in the container takes place in the presence of bacterial flora (micro organism cultures) under a thermo-insulation covering, above which is placed a gas impermeable screen/cover. The space between the thermo-insulation covering and the cover is used as a biogas store. The cover, under which the biogas is collected, is sealed on the edge of the container with the aid of a siphon closure. The fermentation process can be controlled by the regulation of the amount of liquid introduced to the inside, which is then extracted from the container. The installations composition may include a liquid recirculation system, heat exchangers, pumps, ventilators, hot air biomass heating system and cogeneration system. The possibility is also foreseen of compressing and storing compressed biogas and also the possibility of connecting other renewable energy systems to the cogeneration system.

[0004] The DE 20319847 U1 is known as a biogas generating plant with increased dimensions. The biogas generating plant has a tunnel construction with a gas tight base and vertical sides, on which is supported the roof construction that is equipped with two layers of elastic gas proof material or foil. The space between the layers of foil may be used as a thermo-insulation barrier or as a temporary gas store. In this solution the roof construction is permanently secured to the sidewalls and loading takes place after opening the sealed flap from the upper side.

[0005] The equipment with the Polish patent no. 166913 is known as equipment for the production of biogas from solid agricultural waste, having a fermentation chamber with thermal insulation cover secured on an incline to the foundation with the aid of a hinge element. The edges of the cover are extended by sealing panels, which are submerged in the liquid supplementing the container sealing executed in the foundation. The equipment is supplied with a heater and the foundation has thermal insulation.

[0006] The purpose of the invention is the development of a biogas construction for the processing of biomass available in various forms on farms, comprising dry and pulp biomass, biomass pulp occurs as a by-product of animal production, with the possibility of use particularly in the conversion of post-fermentation deposits into compost for plant production, and also development and installations enabling the controlled course of methane fermentation in biogas plant and utilisation of biogas for the needs of the farm in a cogeneration system.

[0007] The biogas generation plant with tunnel fermentation chamber, is equipped with a biomass container with a thermally insulated base and essentially vertical foundation walls, installations for moistening biomass with a process liquid, installations for the recirculation of seepage water, arch roof covering secured to load bearing construction and supported on essentially vertical foundation walls of biomass container, gas proof gable walls, and biogas store created by the double layer foil roof covering with inlet to the gas store placed on the upper part of the fermentation chamber, according to the invention it is typified by the two layers of foil, upper and lower, creating biogas storage capacity, being secured to opposite sides of rigid arch roof cover construction, the lower foil at a height of approximately 1/4 of the height of the arch load-bearing construction has gas slots, and the inlet channel is connected to a duct fan forcing circulation of biogas to the biogas store, wherein the lower edges of the roof covering are supported on the upper part of the essentially vertical foundation walls of the biomass container, while the installations for moistening biomass with process liquid have moisturising nozzles, placed in the biomass loading zone at variable heights, depending on the height of the biomass loading zone, preferably in the intermediate zone, furthermore in the biomass

loading zone is a channel for pulp, preferably created by a perforated barrier supported on the base of the biomass container or constituting a perforated pipe supported or resting freely in the biomass layer.

[0008] The pulp channel may have various shapes and may be laid above the biomass container base.

[0009] In appropriate biogas generating plant construction, the lower edges of the roof cover are slideably mounted and create a gas proof connection with the appropriately shaped upper part of the vertical foundation walls, particularly with the aid of slides or guide rails comprising channel sections

[0010] Alternatively and appropriately the lower edges of the roof covering are secured with slides in recesses executed in the upper parts of the vertical foundation walls. These recesses form a gas tight connection with the lower edges, especially with siphon connections.

[0011] A heating conduit should preferably be placed in the lowest point of the biogas store.

[0012] Preferably the moisturising nozzles are placed in the biomass-loading zone at various levels between the biomass container and the upper part of the fermentation chamber. Alternatively preferably moisturising nozzles are placed at one level in the zone between the biomass container and the upper part of the fermentation chamber.

[0013] In the situation when the pulp channel is separated by a perforated barrier supported by the biomass container base it is preferably placed between the biomass container side zones and the perforated barrier has the shape of a reversed letter U.

[0014] Preferably in the upper part of the pulp channel an internal pipeline is placed conveying the pulp, and in the lower part of the pulp channel is placed an auger conveyor to take compacted pulp to the exterior.

[0015] Preferably in one of the examples of the invention utilisation, the biomass container has a rectangular shape when viewed from above, while the pulp channel is placed lengthwise in the central part of the container, in parallel with its longer sides.

[0016] Preferably the biomass container is equipped with aeration installations with perforated nozzles mounted in the side zones by the biomass container base, supplied by aeration pipeline.

[0017] Preferably the biogas installations according to the invention possess a coil placed in the biomass layer, to remove surplus heat from the fermentation chamber or for heating the bed.

[0018] Preferably the stiff bowed support construction of the roof covering be placed in a gas-tight foil sleeve, insulating the construction from the gaseous atmosphere in the biogas store.

[0019] In such a case, preferably the foil sleeve referred to should have inspection openings, in order to serve as inlets for appropriate gases protecting the construction against damage and to control the moisture in the atmosphere inside the sleeve.

[0020] Preferably the foundation walls are made of materials limiting the escape of heat from inside the biogas plant, e.g. from thermoinsulating material, walled or made from thermoinsulating panels placed between support pillars.

[0021] The installations for the production and utilisation of biogas, comprising tunnel fermentation chamber, constitute the internal space of the biogas installations with a convex roof cover spread across the arched support structure, the biogas store formed by two layers of roof covering foil with the inlet to the biogas store situated in the upper part of the fermentation chamber, installations for moisturising biomass with a process liquid, seepage water recirculation system, cogeneration system powered by biogas brought by gas pipeline from gas store and an automation system to control process of production and utilisation of biogas, according to the invention it is typified by two layers of foil, upper and lower, forming biogas store, they are secured on opposite sides of stiff arched roof covering support construction, the lower foil has gas slots at approximately 1/4 of the height of the arch construction, and there is a ventilator connected to the inlet channel for single circulation of biogas to the biogas store, while the biomass moisturising installations have a pipeline carrying biomass process liquid to moisturising nozzles placed in the biomass loading zone at varying heights, preferably in the intermediate zone and additionally in the biomass loading zone there is a channel for pulp, preferably created by a perforated barrier supported on the base of the biomass container or constituting a perforated suspended or supported pipe, or resting freely in the biomass layer, supplied by pulp from the internal pipeline situated in the pulp channel, wherein the seepage water recirculation installations include non-diaphragm heat and mass exchanger connecting by seepage water pipe from biomass container and by return pipe to process liquid biomass moisturising installations, wherein the non-diaphragm heat and mass exchanger have permanent mass of large heat capacity, through which

seepage water is passed in the opposite direction to exhaust gases supplied to the permanent mass by an exhaust conduit from the cogeneration system

[0022] Preferably in the installations execution the seepage water pipe is connected with the perforated pipeline in the biomass container and seepage water pump connected on the compression side with sprinkler appliance over the permanent bed of non-diaphragm heat and mass exchanger, while below the permanent mass is placed a tank to receive water passing through mass, wherein the water from the tank is pumped into the return pipe by the return pump.

[0023] Preferably the internal pipeline is supplied by the first pump placed in the pulp container, especially in the manure collecting point, while the moisturising pipelines are supplied by the second water pump placed in the process liquid, especially in the upper layer of liquid in the manure collection point. Due to this solution liquid of a lesser permanent particle value is sucked from the upper layer in the manure collection point and shall not quickly muddy the substrates in the biomass-loading zone.

[0024] Preferably, the moisturising nozzles are situated in the biomass-loading zone at various levels between the base of the biomass container and the upper part of the fermentation chamber. Alternatively the moisturising nozzles are situated at one level in the intermediate zone between the biomass container and the upper part of the fermentation chamber.

[0025] In the case that the pulp channel is separated at the biomass container base by a perforated barrier, a channel preferably is situated between the side zones of the biomass container, and perforated barrier have the shape of a reversed letter U.

[0026] Preferably in the upper part of the pulp channel is placed the internal pipeline conveying the pulp and in the lower part of the channel is placed an auger conveyor to carry compacted post-fermentation deposits derived from pulp fermentation to the exterior.

[0027] Preferably, the biomass container is equipped with aeration installations with perforated nozzles mounted in side zones by the biomass container base, supplied by an aeration pipeline.

[0028] Preferably, a conduit connects the lower part of the biogas store with an external equalising carbon dioxide gas container, and additionally the equalising conduit is connected to a reversed ventilator forcing the through flow of gases.

[0029] The biogas plant construction, after the removal of the gable walls, enables moving the self-supporting roof construction in order to enable unhindered loading of biomass and removal of post-fermentation products. Appropriately shaped upper edges of the foundation walls serve as guide rails and seals. After completing the process of methane fermentation the whole roof construction may be moved to the side desired along guide rails enabling easy access to the biomass container. In an alternative solution the roof construction may be tipped sideways with the use of connecting hinges, or lifted.

[0030] After positioning the gable walls it may be easily sealed at the points of contact with the foundation walls with the aid of siphon or other sealing agent. Application of biogas store construction ensures a circulation of biogas through the gas slots and progressive expulsion of air at the beginning of the process and then the mixture of gases with lower methane value, which enables obtaining biogas with a high fuel value. Application of internal channel to the pulp executed with a perforated barrier enables increasing moisturisation of lower layer of biomass and intensification of the methane fermentation process, with the use of pulp containing biomass and other organic wastes, especially occurring with livestock production. Besides perforations in pulp channel barriers, the channel may be equipped with additional pipes percolating out liquid to biomass. This channel may be easily dismantled after completing the fermentation process. The biogas plant construction and part of the internal installations and post-fermentation deposits remaining in the side zones of the container may be used for plant production. In this case the roof may serve as thermal insulation, and the aeration installations on the base of the container enables aeration post-fermentation deposits and heating them as a result of the action of aerobes. Warm post-fermentation deposits may be used as a substrate in plant production under foil with a simultaneous conversion of post-fermentation deposits into compost.

[0031] It is useful if the biogas plant is composed of a group of several or more objects. The construction of the biogas unit enables easy adaptation to fulfil various functions. Apart from plant production on aerated post-fermentation deposits, after the complete clearance of post-fermentation deposits the biogas unit may be used as a dryer using heat from the cogeneration unit or from the fermentation chamber by placing a coil there, before commencing fermentation it may also be used as a biogas storage unit, and the water-tight trough of the biogas unit may be used as a lagoon with a breeding algae with the use of organic compounds and minerals contained in seepage waters and carbon dioxide and also heat originating from the methane fermentation process, aerobic fermentation or the cogeneration unit. The installations for the production and utilisation of biogas

enables the running of a continuous process of methane fermentation in the fermentation chamber with the use of dry and pulp biomass, with the possibility of regulating the process intensity. The channel in the biomass zone for the acceptance and collection of pulp is located between the side zones of the container, in the best place for the development of thermophilic bacteria, for which the biomass collected in the fermentation chamber constitutes heat insulation. The use of the biogas store with gas slots at the level of approx. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the height of the store and the extraction of carbon dioxide near the roof construction base enables obtaining biogas with enhanced methane value due to the possibility of displacing heavier gas components from the biogas store with return to the fermentation chamber, and gases of a greater density - principally carbon dioxide - to the exterior of the store. The applied heat and mass exchanger enables the degasification and heating seepage water with the use of the heat energy of exhaust is created in the cogeneration system and also its renewed introduction to the fermentation chamber through the biomass moistening installations.

[0032] Preferably, if the biogas plant is in regions with a cold climate that the biogas roof is equipped with a chemical de-icing system with sprinkler nozzles placed over the roof ridge.

[0033] The invention is shown visually, wherein:

- fig. 1
presents the biogas generating plant with tunnel fermentation chamber and internal installations to produce and store biogas in diagrammatically transverse cross-section,
- fig. 2
presents the heat and mass exchanger diagram, in transverse cross-section,
- fig. 3
presents the biogas generating plant diagram from fig. 1 with installation for producing and utilising biogas together with cogeneration system, heat and mass exchanger and the manure container,
- fig. 4
presents variations of the biogas flow through the biogas store,
- fig. 5
presents details of foundation wall construction in transverse cross-section, e.g. performance,
- fig. 6
presents operational control of biogas generating plant diagrammatically e.g. performance, while,
- fig. 7
presents operational control of plant production process, e.g. performance.

[0034] On the drawing the following designations are used: 1 - foundation walls, 1 a - upper biomass zone, 1b - intermediate biomass zone, 1c - lower biomass level, 1d - empty space, 2 - internal pulp channel, 3 - arch roof covering load-bearing construction, 3a - upper foil, 3b - lower foil, 3c - biogas store in, 4 - perforated barrier, 5 - lower ridge of roof covering, 6 - internal pipeline, 7 - moisturising pipeline, 7a - moisturising nozzle, 8 - duct fan, 9 - gas valve, 10 - perforated pipeline, 11 - aeration pipeline, 11a - perforated nozzle, 12 - auger conveyor, 13 - reverse ventilator, 14 - housing, 15 - permanent mass, 16 - absorption charge, 17 - basin, 18 - return pump, 19 - exhaust conduit, 19a - exhaust outlet, 20 - seepage/drainage water pipe, 20a - sprinkler equipment, 21 - exhaust outlet channel, 22 - reverse pipeline, 23 - release valve, 24 - seepage water pump, 25 - heater conduit, 26 - lower slot grating with lower slots, 27 - upper slot grating with side slots, 28 - first water pump, 28a - second water pump, 29 - gas slots, 30 - gas pipeline, 31 - external gas container, 32 - coil, 33 - pipeline, 33a - biogas inlet, 33b - biogas outlet, 34 - pipeline, 35 - valve, 40 - panel, 41 - T-bar, 42 - braces, 43 - insulation material, 44 - longitudinal braces, 44a - runner, 45 - sealing, 46 - keder rail, 47 - securing cord, 48 - channel, 49 - de-icer installations, 50 - sprinkle nozzle.

[0035] As shown in fig. 1, the biogas generating plant is equipped with biomass container with thermally insulated base and essentially vertical foundation walls 1, installations moisturising biomass with process water, and seepage water recirculation installations, arch roof covering spread on arch load-bearing construction 3 and supported on vertical walls 1 biomass container, gas-tight gable walls, and biogas store 3c formed by double layer of roof covering foil with inlet to biogas store 3c situated at the upper part of tunnel fermentation chamber. The biomass container when seen from above has a rectangular shape. Two layers of foil, upper 3a and lower 3b, forming the biogas store 3c, are secured on opposite sides of the rigid arch load-bearing construction 3 of the roof covering. The load-bearing construction 3 is made of light construction framework. Upper foil 3a is secured to the upper strip, and lower foil 3b is secured to lower strip of load-bearing construction 3. The space between the foils 3a and 3b constitutes the biogas store 3c. In the space between foils 3a and 3b may be placed a gas permeable non-water absorbent thermal insulations layer. The storage space is divided with the aid of foil sleeves protecting the framework construction into separated chambers. In other words each of the arch lattice construction girders 3 is wrapped with a foil sleeve, with at least two

openings at the ends of the girder, enabling control of the atmosphere in the sleeve - e.g. by pumping in dry air or gas (for example SO₂ protecting wood against pests). In particular chambers of the biogas store 3c labyrinth barriers or membranes may be mounted facilitating separation of methane and heavy gas articles contained in biogas. Lower foil 3b at the level of approx. 1/4 of the height of the arch load-bearing construction 3 has gas slots 29, and the inlet channel is connected to duct fan 8, forcing the circulation of biogas between biogas store 3c and fermentation chamber. In the lower part of the biogas store 3c is placed a heating conduit 25, for the release of methane from methane hydrate that may form in unfavourable conditions. duct fan 8 is equipped with a flap preventing return flow of gases. At the ventilator suction channel joint 8 is placed a methane value sensor.

[0036] The lower edges 5 of the roof covering are supported by appropriately shaped guide runners mounted on upper part of foundation walls of biomass container 1. Appropriately shaped guide runners are e.g. channel iron 48 on the top of foundation walls 1 and channel iron on lower edge 5 of roof covering, with matching measurements so that they may slide together - example the channel iron on lower edge 5 of roof covering covers and embraces channel iron 48 on the top of the foundation wall 1. Roof covering foil is secured with the aid of airtight connections with foundation walls. Furthermore lower edges 5 of roof covering are seated in slide, sliding or rolling, which facilitates lengthways placing of arch roof construction. Alternatively the roof construction may be tipped sideways using hinge connections, or raised. After mounting the gable walls the interior of the biogas generating plant forms a closed tunnel fermentation chamber.

[0037] The biomass moisturising installations carrying process seepage liquid to the inside of the biomass is composed of moisturising pipelines 7 with branches to which are attached moisturising nozzles 7a, placed at least on one layer between the biomass container and the upper part of the fermentation chamber. All the moisturising nozzles 7a are placed in the biomass-loading zone at varying heights, depending on the height of the biomass-loading zone, especially in the intermediate area 1b, above the level indicated by the upper edge of the foundation walls 1 of the biomass container. Moisturising nozzles 7a are placed at least in the intermediate zone 1b or at several levels in the interior of biomass, in intermediate zone 1 b and in upper zone 1 a.

[0038] In the biomass loading zone there is an internal channel 2 for pulp, preferably to be but not exclusively placed parallel to vertical foundation walls 1, preferably to be separated by the perforated barrier 4 supported by the base of the biomass container and shaped in a reversed letter U. Alternatively channel 2 may be formed as a perforated pipe, suspended above, supported or resting on the base of the biomass container or on the biomass. Perforated sides of the barrier 4 (or - appropriately - perforated pipe) separate channel 2 from biomass container.

[0039] In the upper part of the channel 2 is placed the internal pipeline 6 conveying pulp from the pulp container. Perforated barrier 4 enables seepage of excess filtered liquid from channel 2 to side zones of biomass container. In initial phase of the process channel 2 remains empty. After starting the process the pulp is supplemented by the internal pipeline 6. After accepting pulp and drained seepage water, bottom part of the internal channel 2 serves as a sediment trap for solid organic particles in the pulp. To remove compacted post-fermentation deposits from the internal channel 2 to the exterior an auger conveyor is used 12, mounted in the lower part of the channel at the biomass container base. In biomass container side zones, separated by internal channel 2, are placed perforated pipelines 10 draining away seepage water.

[0040] The biomass container is equipped with aeration installations with perforated nozzles 11a mounted in side zones by the biomass container base, supplied by aeration pipeline 11. Biomass container seen from above has a rectangular shape, while internal channel 2 may be - for example but is not necessarily - placed in the central part of the container, e.g. parallel with its longest sides. The base of the biomass container is thermally insulated from the substrate. Depending on local conditions that base may be entirely or partially sunk into the ground.

[0041] While loading biomass it is laid in the biomass container so that the central part of the fermentation chamber would be filled as much as possible, leaving little free space 1 d between the upper layer of the biomass 1 a and lower foil 3b. After loading, the biomass fermentation chamber is sealed along the base sides and gas-tight closure of gable walls.

[0042] Methane fermentation commences following moisturising the biomass with the help of pulp and/or process liquid. Moisturising dry biomass takes place in the lower part of its volume 1 c, wherein during the process of producing biogas, the biomass is in its driest state, a wet state and is immersed in liquid, due to which the intensity of biogas production is regulated by change in the quantity of process liquid supplied by moisturising pipeline 7 or the quantity of pulp supplied through the internal pipeline 6. The process liquid is piped to moisturising nozzles 7a and moisturise is the intermediate layer 1b and lower layer 1c of biomass. Seepage of liquid through perforated barrier 4 moisturise is the lower layer 1 c. Excess liquid in lower layer 1 c is drained away from the biomass container through perforated pipeline 10. The coil 32 placed in the biomass layer serves as a drain for excess heat from fermentation chamber or if necessary may be used to heat deposit in order to stimulate fermentation.

[0043] Biogas is formed in the process of methane fermentation and is collected in the upper part of the fermentation chamber then is pumped by duct fan 8 to biogas store 3c after biogas reaches the appropriate methane content value. During the filling of the biogas store the mixture of gases with a low methane value, principally carbon dioxide are extracted from the biogas store 3c through gas slots 29 in lower foil 3b to the fermentation chamber. Along the lower edge of the biogas store are placed electric heating conduits 25, enabling release of methane from methane hydrate. During the circulation of the mixture of gases through the biogas store 3c and gas slots 29 the concentration of methane increases in the upper zone of the biogas store 3c, from where the biogas with enhanced methane value is taken to the cogeneration system through gas valve 9. During collection of biogas through gas valve 9, as a result of differing pressures, a return flow occurs of the mixture of gases from the fermentation chamber through gas slots 29 to the biogas store 3c, which enables equalisation of pressures and increase in the productivity of biogas taken from the store.

[0044] Preferably, in case of location of biogas generating plant in regions with a cold climate that the roof of the biogas generating plant is equipped with a chemical de-icing system 49 with sprinkler nozzles 50 mounted above the roof ridge fig. 1.

[0045] In fig. 4 is shown another variant of the through-flow of biogas through the biogas store. In this variation the ventilator 8 forces the flow of biogas in succession (serial connection) through all the chambers formed in the biogas store. Slot 29 is open in the final chamber and enables return of part of biogas to the fermentation chamber. Through-flow of biogas to successive chambers takes place with the aid of pipelines 33 in such a way that the outlet opening 33a from the chamber is located at the top of the chamber, and inlet 33b to the next chamber - is at a level of approx. 1/2 the height of the store. In both variants the flow of biogas through the store chamber (i.e. through-flow variant parallel and successive) carbon dioxide and other gases of a density greater than methane are taken out of particular storage chambers with the aid of pipelines 34, installed at the bottom of chambers and equipped with valves 35 operated by methane sensors. At the moment of appearance of methane at the outlet to the pipeline the valve should close.

[0046] In one of the examples of the implementation of the invention, the upper foil 3a may be tied to a rod, tape or rope 44 placed along the foundation wall 1 with the aid of keder rail 46 and rope 47, with the formation of so-called pockets. 'Keder' fabric is a type of connection well known among specialists. Seal 45 between foil 3a and wall 1 is not in danger from stress. It creates a sealed joint that is simultaneously airtight and elastic, which gives elasticity to the whole construction of the roof covering of the biogas generating plant. This is important and prolongs the duration of the construction exposed to violent or gusty wind action.

[0047] It is particularly preferable to use a group of biogas invention objects simultaneously, with appropriate phase staging, known by a biogas generating plant specialist. This would mean - for example - that when the first biogas generating plant would be subject to loading, then the second would be in the process of biomass fermentation and gas collection, while in the third biogas generating plant the process of biomass fermentation is finished and it is ready for loading. Analogously one may use a biogas generating plant arranged in several segments, for which the above-described transfer of phases applies to these segments. The biogas generating plant construction enables easy adaptation for the fulfilment of various functions. Apart from plant production on the aerated post fermentation deposit, after total removal of post fermentation deposits the tunnel may be used as a dryer using heat from the cogeneration system or from the fermentation chamber through the coil placed there, before the beginning of fermentation it may be used as a biogas store, the biogas trough may be used as a lagoon for the breeding of algae using organic compounds and minerals contained in seepage water and carbon dioxide and heat originating from the methane fermentation process, aerobic fermentation or cogeneration unit.

[0048] Installations for the production and utilisation of biogas include a tunnel fermentation chamber constituting an internal space within the biogas generating plant space with a convex roof spread over an arch load-bearing construction and biogas store 3c formed by two layers of roof covering foil, installations for moisturising biomass with process liquid, installations recirculation of seepage water, cogeneration system powered by biogas supplied through gas pipeline 30 from biogas store 3c, non-diaphragm heat and mass exchanger with deposit of a large heat capacity and automation system operation of the biogas production and utilisation process.

[0049] As shown in fig. 2, the heat exchanger is composed of a heat exchanger housing which can be dismantled 14, thermal insulation and permanent mass deposit 15, filled with material of great heat capacity, serving as heat and mass exchanger between seepage water collected by pipeline 10 from the bottom of the container and exhausts produced in the KOG cogeneration unit. Over the permanent mass 15 is mounted sprinkler equipment 20a. Over the sprinkler equipment 20a is the upper gap support grid framework with side slots 27. This framework is filled with absorption charge 16 and absorbing sulphur compounds, especially particles of bog iron ore or steel wool. The permanent mass 15 is placed on the lower gap grid framework with lower gaps 26. Under the permanent mass 15 is placed the basin 17. Between the base 17 and the permanent mass 15 is the exhaust outlet 19a with exhaust conduit 19 taking exhaust from the cogeneration system.

[0050] Seepage water carried by sprinkler appliance 20a is passed through the mass in the opposite direction to the exhaust brought to the mass by exhaust conduit 19 from the cogeneration system. Heated water taken from basin 17 is brought from the exchanger through the return pump 18 and pipeline 22. The return pump 18 is fitted with a liquid level sensor, in particular a floating switch. The exhaust originating through the permanent mass 15 in contact with mass and water gives off heat energy. Heating seepage water causes release of contained gases, principally carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide. Gases released from seepage water and exhaust passed through upper slot framework 27 with absorption charge 16, and then expelled to the atmosphere through exhaust outlet channel 21. Condensation collected on the base of the upper slot framework 27 is removed to the exterior by exhaust release 23. The exchanger has a removable housing 14 to enable access to the internal exchanger elements and change of mass 15.

[0051] As shown in fig. 3, the biogas generating plant from fig. 1 is connected by gas pipeline 30 with the cogeneration system performing the task of supplying the farm with heat and electricity. The cogeneration system is composed of treated biogas U and cogeneration system KOG, where combustion of biogas drawn from the biogas store 3c takes place. The energy of the exhaust gases occurring as a result of the combustion of biogas is used for heating and to change the chemical composition of seepage water recirculated to the biogas generating plant with the aid of a non-diaphragm heat and mass exchanger of fig. 2. Both foil layers, upper 3a and lower 3b, forming the biogas store 3c, are secured on opposite sides of rigid arch load-bearing construction roof covering 3, wherein the lower foil 3b is at a level of approx. 1/4 of the height of the arch load-bearing construction 3 gas slots 29, and duct fan 8 forcing circulation of biogas from the fermentation chamber to the biogas store 3c is equipped with a flap preventing return flow of gases. Gas slots 29 enable recirculation of gases between the biogas store 3c and the fermentation chamber. Additionally to the lower part of all biogas store chambers 3c is connected by equalising conduit to an external carbon dioxide container 31. A reverse ventilator 13 may be connected to the equalising conduit forcing the flow of gases. External gas container 31 is used for collection of carbon dioxide accumulating in the lower part of the biogas store and filling biogas store volume 3c while taking biogas through gas valve 9. Reverse ventilator 13 assists the exchange of gases.

[0052] The installation moisturising biomass with process liquid consists of moisturising pipeline 7 with moisturising nozzles 7a placed in biomass loading zone on varying heights, depending on the height of the biomass loading zone, particularly in intermediate zone 1b. Arrangement of moisturising pipelines 7 with cut off valves of several levels enables moisturising biomass at chosen level. Moisturising of biomass at ever-higher layers increases the speed of biogas production with regard to the moistening of a greater volume of biomass. Depending on requirements to a certain extent one may control the speed of biogas production with the aid of quantities of liquid supplied to space indirectly 1b and by internal channel 2 also with choice of level, at which the liquid will be supplied to the biomass bed. In the case of supplying a greater amount of process liquid, a greater volume of biomass shall be subject to the biochemical process, and thus the output of the biogas production process shall increase. During anaerobic digestion substances are produced that slow down this process, for example through acidifying the mass of biomass. In order to prevent this, the biomass may be initially mixed with chemical substances, correcting the pH of the mass and releasing for example dolomite during moisturising of succeeding layers of biomass.

[0053] In the biomass loading zone is channel 2 for pulp, preferably but not exclusively positioned parallel to the essentially vertical wall foundations 1, it may be separated by perforated barrier 4 supported on the biomass container base, preferably a reversed letter shape U. Alternatively the channel 2 may be formed by the perforated pipe, suspended, supported or lying freely on the base of the biomass container or on the biomass. Pulp is conveyed by the internal pipeline 6 situated in the upper part of channel 2. For the removal of solidified post-fermentation deposits from channel 2 to the exterior an auger conveyor 12 is used, mounted in the lower part of channel 2. Perforated barrier 4 (or - appropriately - perforated pipe) enables permeation of excess cleaned fluid from channel 2 to side zones of the biomass container. Another solution for draining seepage is the application of additional moisturising pipes connected with channel 2. In the side zones of the biomass container, divided by the internal channel 2, perforated pipelines 10 are placed that drain away seepage water through seepage water pipeline 20 to heat and mass exchanger. From the heat and mass exchanger the heated seepage water returns by return pipeline 22 to moisturising pipelines 7 installations moisturising biomass with process liquid and also depending on requirements through the internal pipeline 6 to channel 2. Excess seepage water may also be taken to manure collection point PZG or to the outside of the installations.

[0054] Process liquid necessary to start and maintain methane fermentation may be periodically collected together with pulp from manure collection point PZG with the aid of first water pump 28 and pushed into channel 2 with the internal pipeline 6. Equally process liquid with small amounts of solid particles may be taken from manure collection point PZG by second water pump 28a, situated in a higher layer of manure heap, from where it is taken to moisturising pipelines 7. In another solution pump 28, depending on requirements, may be placed at the appropriate level with the aid of guide rails.

[0055] In relation to the process of fermentation volume of substrates in the intermediate zone 1 b and lower 1 c shall shrink. The

biomass volume in these zones will be supplemented by gravitational sinking of dry biomass stored in upper zone 1a. Dry biomass in upper zone 1a fulfils the function in the biogas production process of heat insulation, storage of substrates, transitional storage of biogas and separator of gases. In step with the duration of the fermentation process upper zone 1a shall be reduced. Completion of the fermentation process takes place as a result of the pumping out of liquid from the biomass container and the pumping in to the biomass mass of compressed air through aeration pipeline 11. The development of aerobic bacteria causes an increase of the substrate temperature. The substrate temperature may be regulated by the amount of air pumped into perforated nozzles 11a supplied by aeration pipeline 11 and by heat extraction with the aid of coil 32. The period of transformation of post fermentation deposits into compost may be used for agricultural production under foil on heated substrate consisting primarily of post-fermentation deposits.

[0056] Adaptation of the biogas generating plant to cultivation of plants depends on removal of post fermentation deposits from channel 2, removal of excess layer of deposits in side zones of biomass container, dismantling upper part of channel 2, connection of a compressor to pipeline 11, pumping out excess water and possibly laying upper layer of cultivation soil appropriate for the cultivated plants. Compressed air supplied through pipeline 11 initiates and supports aerobic fermentation in residue deposits (fig. 7). Control of the processes described in the means of production of biogas and production of plants is by manual starting and stopping of pumps, compressors, opening and closing appropriate valves and connecting and disconnecting biogas container.

[0057] According to fig. 6 and 7, the construction of the biogas generating plant and installations according to the invention enables automatic control of production processes, storage and burning of biogas in KOG cogeneration system with the assumption that in subsequent units of time, as far as possible production of approximately the same volumes of biogas shall be produced. Starting or disconnection of water pumps 28 and 28a take place on the basis of algorithm comparing quantities of biogas produced in successive time units. Water pumps 28 and 28a are protected against running without water by float switches. The volume of biogas shall be measured on the basis of basic data from GAS METER and all by the time of work and productivity of duct fan 8. Connection of duct fan 8 takes place after achieving methane concentration in biogas that is programmed in regulator and appropriate to the correct operation of recipient. In the control system the methane concentration measure is set with the aid of %CH₄ sensors placed in the upper part of the fermentation chamber, by the suction socket of duct fan 8 and gas pipeline 30. Disconnection of duct fan 8 takes place after reduction of methane percentage value in biogas below the required value at the suction socket of the ventilator. Taking of biogas to the cogeneration system occurs after opening gas valve 9. Gas valve 9 is closed if the methane percentage value in biogas in gas pipeline 30 falls below the required value. Removal of carbon dioxide accumulated in lower parts of particular biogas store chambers 3c will be performed on the condition that sensors CH₄ placed in chambers will not indicate the presence of methane. In such a case valve 35 remains open and ventilator 13 pumps carbon dioxide to store 31. (fig 4.) Operation of heat and mass exchanger is controlled with the aid of temperature sensors T1, T2 and T3 and also methane sensor CH₄ mounted in exhaust pipe conduit 21. Connection of seepage water pump 24 takes place after reaching specified temperature of permanent charge 15 (sensor T2), and its disconnection after reaching specified temperature of water in basin 17 (sensor T1). Disconnection of seepage water pump 24 may take place after discovery of presence of methane in exhaust pipe channel 21 (sensor CH₄). Other temperature sensors shall measure temperatures of biochemical processes in shares in biogas generating plant points and attached installations. This also applies to monitoring of substrate temperature in plant production phase (sensor T5) and operation of a compressor and pump causing circulation through coil 32. Operating and control program should have regard for time delay of substrate reaction to quantity of air supplied to substrate and correlate work of compressor on the basis of forecast and actual weather conditions (sensor TZ).

[0058] Foundation walls 1 shown in fig. 3, 6 and 7 are built with brickwork or concrete. Alternative constructions of foundation walls are shown in fig. 1 and 5. In this case foundations 1 include panels 40, mounted between posts. As shown in fig 5, foundation wall posts are composed of two T-bars 41 drawings with braces 42. Between T-bars 41 are foundation wall elements with high thermal insulation. External T-bar 41 is wrapped in insulation material 43. Such post-construction limits loss of heat to the exterior of foundation walls of biogas generating plant.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- DE202005005077U1 [0003]
- DE20319847U1 [0004]
- PL166913 [0005]

Krav

1. Et biogasanlæg med en tunnel gæring kammer, udstyret i en biomasse tanken med en termisk isoleret fundament og de væsentlige lodrette fundament vægge, installation til befugtning af biomassen med procesvæsken, installation til spildevand
5 recirkulation, buet tagdækning strækkes på buet bærende konstruktion og understøttet på de væsentlige lodrette vægge af biomasse tanken, de gastæte gavl vægge, såsom et magasin af biogas dannet af et dobbelt lag film af tagdækning med en indgang til biogas magasin placeret i i den øvre del af den gæring kammeren,
kendetegnet ved, at to lag film, den øvre (3a) og den nedre (3b), danner det biogase
10 magasin (3c), er monteret på modstående sider af den stiv buet bæring konstruktion af tagdækning, den nedre film (3b) har på omkring 1/4 af højde af den buet bæring konstruktion gassen huler (29), og til den indgangskanal er tilsluttet en kanalventilator (8) tvinger den biogas cirkulation til den biogas magasin (3c), hvor de nedre kanter (5) af tagdækning er støttet på den øvre del af de væsentlige lodrette fundament vægge
15 (1) af den biomasse tanken, og installationen til befugtning af biomassen med procesvæsken har fugtgivende dyser (7a), placeret i zonen af belastning af biomassen på en variabel højde, afhængigt af højden af biomassen lastning, fortrinsvis i mellemzonen (1b), og i øvrigt i zonen af biomassen lastning befinder sig en pulp kanal (2), fortrinsvis udskilles af understøttet på bunden af biomasse tanken perforeret
20 skillevæg (4) eller danner en perforeret rør suspenderet, støttes eller hviler frit i laget af biomasse.
2. Et biogasanlæg efter kravet 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** de nedre kanter (5) af tagdækning er glidende sæt og danner gastæt forbindelse til en passende udformet
25 øvre del af de væsentlig lodrette fundament vægge (1), særlig ved hjælp af dias eller vejledning bestående kanaler, eller nedre kanter (5) af tagdækning er glidende sæt i fordybningerne dannet i den øvre del af de lodrette fundament vægge (1). som fordybningerne danner en gastæt forbindelse med de nedre kanter (5), særlig en sifon forbindelse.
3. Et biogasanlæg efter kravet 1 eller 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** fugtgivende dyser (7a) er placeret i zonen af biomasse lastning på et niveau eller på forskellige niveauer mellem den biomasse tanken og den øvre del af den gæring kammeren.
- 35 4. Et biogasanlæg efter kravet 1, 2 eller 3, **kendetegnet ved, at** i den øvre del af den pulp kanal (2) er placeret en intern pulp tilledende rørledning (6), og i den nedre del af

- den pulp kanal (2) er placeret en skruetransportør (12) til udledning af fortykkede pulp til ydersiden.
5. Et biogasanlæg efter ethvert af de foregående krav fra 1 til 4, **kendetegnet ved, at** en biomasse tanken er udstyret i den buluftning instalation med de perforerede
- 5 dyser (11a) monteret i de sidezoner ved bunden af den biomasse tanken, tilføres med den aeral rørledning (11).
6. Et biogasanlæg efter ethvert af de foregående krav fra 1 do 5, **kendetegnet ved, at** har en spole (32) anbragt i laget af biomassen, anvendes til udvinding af
- 10 overskudsvarme fra den gæring tanken eller at opvarme sengen.
7. Et biogasanlæg efter ethvert af de foregående krav fra 1 til 6, **kendetegnet ved, at** den stiv buet bæring konstruktion (3) af tagdækning er placeret i en forsegleet folie ærme adskiller konstruktionen (3) fra af gassen atmosfære beliggende i den biogas
- 15 magasin.
8. Et biogasanlæg efter kravet 8, **kendetegnet ved, at** den sagde folie ærme har inspektionsåbninger midler til at optage de passende gasser beskyttes konstruktionen mod ødelæggelsen og for at styre fugtigheden af atmosfæren inden i ærmen.
9. Et biogasanlæg efter ethvert af de foregående krav fra 1 til 8, **kendetegnet ved, at** de væsentlig lodrette fundament vægge (1) lavet af varmeisolerende materiale, fortrinsvis lavet af mursten eller lavet af isoleringsplader (40) placeret mellem stolperne.
10. En installation til produktion og udnyttelse af biogas, herunder en tunnel gæring kammer, udgør det indre rum af biogasanlæget med den konvekse tagdækning strakt på den buede bærende konstruktion, en biogas magasins dannet af to lag film af tagdækning med indgangen til den biogas magasin placeret i den øvre del af den
- 30 gæring kammers, en installation til befugtning af biomassen med procesvæsken, installation til spildevand recirkulation, kraftvarmeproduktion system, drevet af biogas fodret af gasledning fra den biomasse magasin såsom automation system til at styre fremstillingsprocessen og udnyttelse af biogas, **kendetegnet ved, at** to lag film, den
- 35 øvre (3a) og den nedre (3b), danner det biogase magasin (3c), er monteret på modstående sider af den stiv buet bæring konstruktion (3) af tagdækning, den nedre film (3b) har på omkring 1/4 af højde af den buet bæring konstruktion gassen huler (29), og til den indgangskanal er tilsluttet en kanalventilator (8) tvinger den biogas

cirkulation til den biogas magasin (3c), og installationen til befugtning af biomassen med procesvæsken har de fugtgivende rørledning (7) med de fugtgivende dyser (7a), placeret i zonen af belastning af biomassen på en variabel højde, afhængigt af højden af biomassen lastning, fortrinsvis i mellemzonen (1b), og i øvrigt i zonen af biomassen lastning befinder sig en pulp kanal (2), fortrinsvis udskilles af understøttet på bunden af biomasse tanken perforeret skillevæg (4) eller danner en perforeret rør suspenderet, støttes eller hviler frit i laget af biomasse, drevet af en pulpe gennem den indre rørledning (6) placeret i kanalen (2) for pulp, hvor installation til recirkulation af spildevandet omfatter den diafragmaløs varme og masse veksler sluttet med

10 rørledningen af spildevandet (20) med den biomasse tanken og returledningen (22) med installationen til befugtning af biomassen med procesvæsken, hvor den diafragmaløs varme og masse veksler har den fast sengen(15) på en høj varmekapacitet, gennem hvilke spildevand ledes i modstrøm med udstødningsgasserne føres til sengen med røgkanalen (19) fra kraftvarmeproduktion

15 systemet.

11. En installation efter kravet 10, **kendetegnet ved, at** en rørledning af spildevand (20) er sluttet med en perforeret rørledning (10) i den biomasse tanken og med den spildevand pumpe (24) sluttet på afgangssiden med en sprøjte enhed (20a) placeret

20 over den fast sengen (15) af den diafragmaløs varme og masse veksler, og under den fast sengen (15) er placeret et badekar (17) til modtagelse af vand trængte gennem sengen, hvor vandet fra badekaret (17) pumpes til returledningen (22) gennem en returpumpe (18).

25 12. En installation efter kravet 10 eller 11, **kendetegnet ved, at** fugtgivende dyser (7a) er placeret i zonen af biomasse lastning på et niveau eller på forskellige niveauer mellem den biomasse tanken og den øvre del af den gæring kammer.

13. En installation efter kravet 10, 11 eller 12, **kendetegnet ved, at** i den øvre del af

30 den pulp kanal (2) er placeret en intern pulp tilledende rørledning (6), og i den nedre del af den pulp kanal (2) er placeret en skruetransportør (12) til udledning af fortykkede pulp til ydersiden.

14. Installation efter ethvert af de foregående krav fra 10 til 13, **kendetegnet ved, at**

35 den biomasse tanken er udstyret i den beluftningsinstallation med de perforerede dyser (11a) monteret i de side zoner ved bunden af den biomasse tanken, tilføres af den aeral rørledning (11).

15. Installation efter ethvert af de foregående krav fra 10 til 14, **kendetegnet ved**, at til den nedre del af den biomasse magasin (3c) er tilsluttet med en kompenserende ledning en ekstern gastanken (31) for kuldioxid, hvor til den kompenserende ledning er fortrinsvis tilsluttet en reversibel ventilator (13), tvinger gasstrømmen.

DRAWINGS

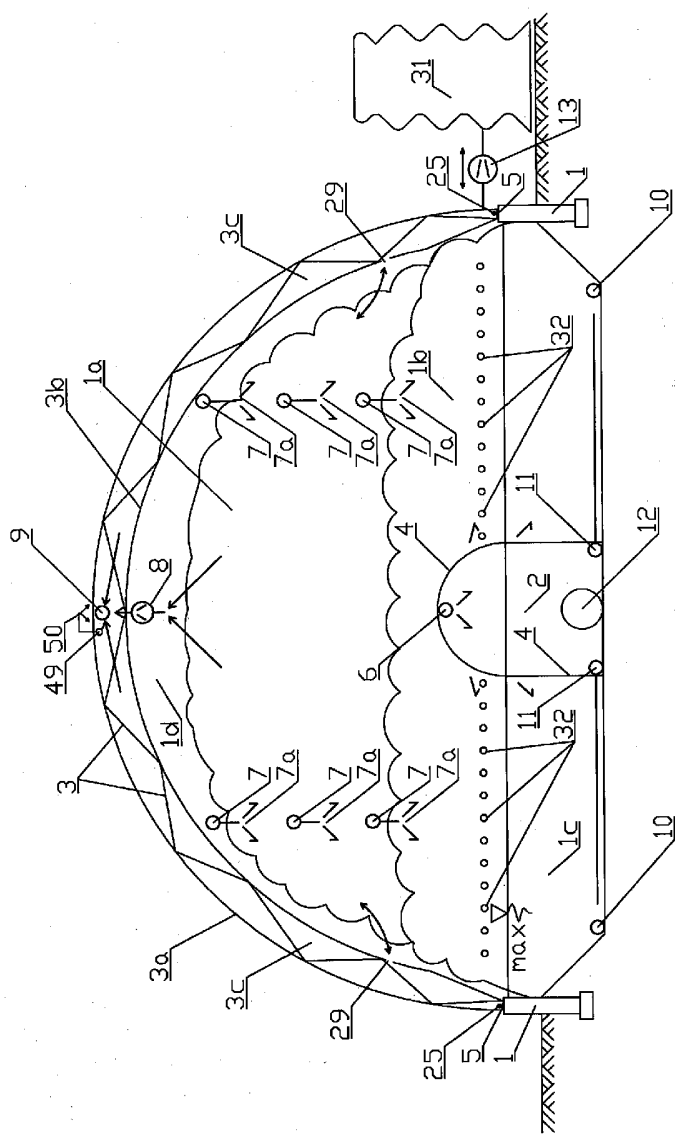


fig. 1

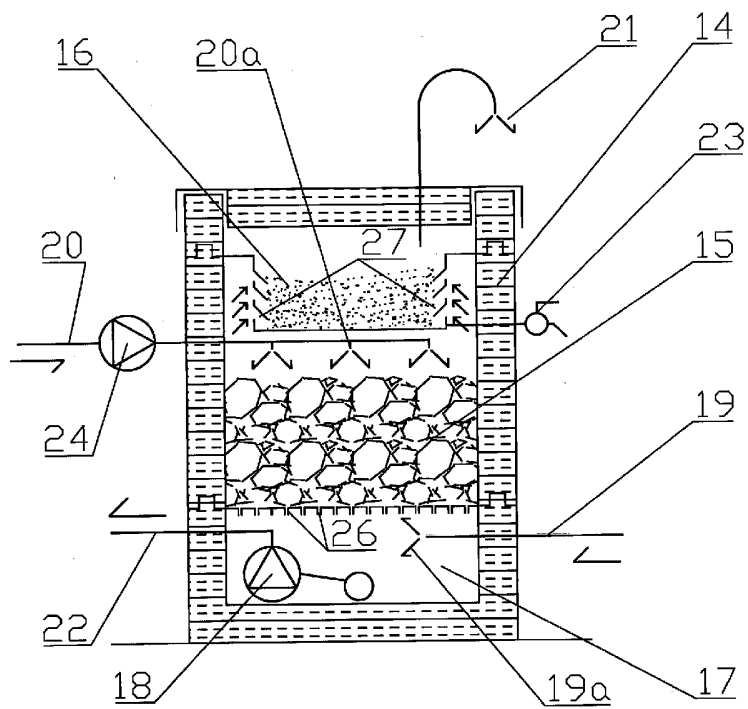
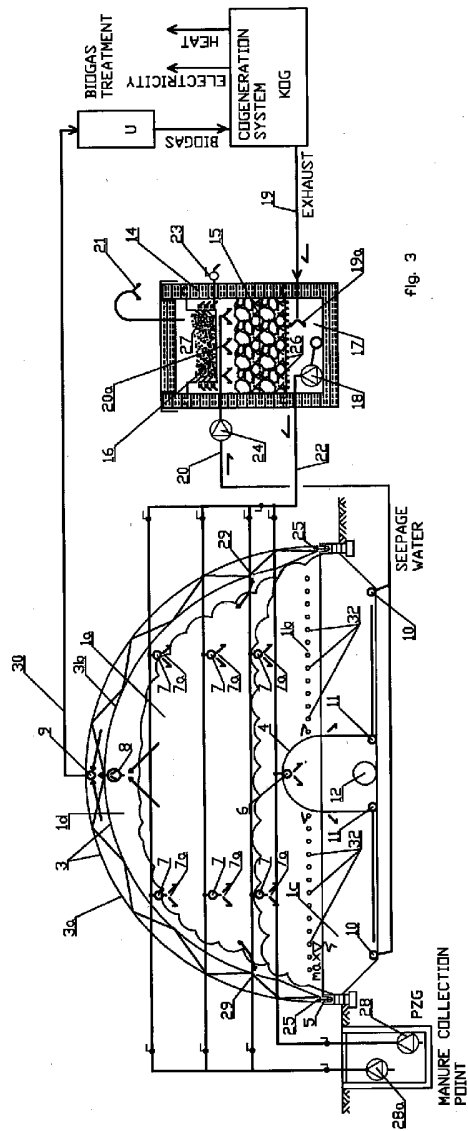


fig. 2



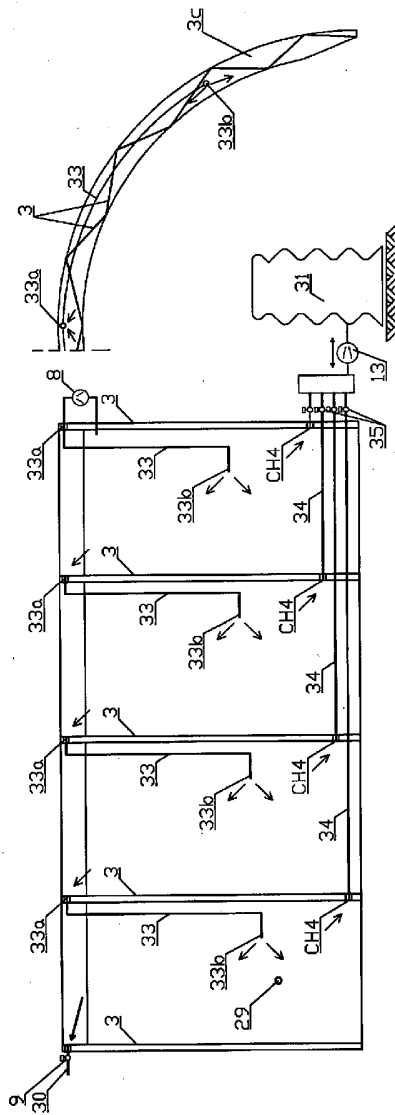


fig. 4

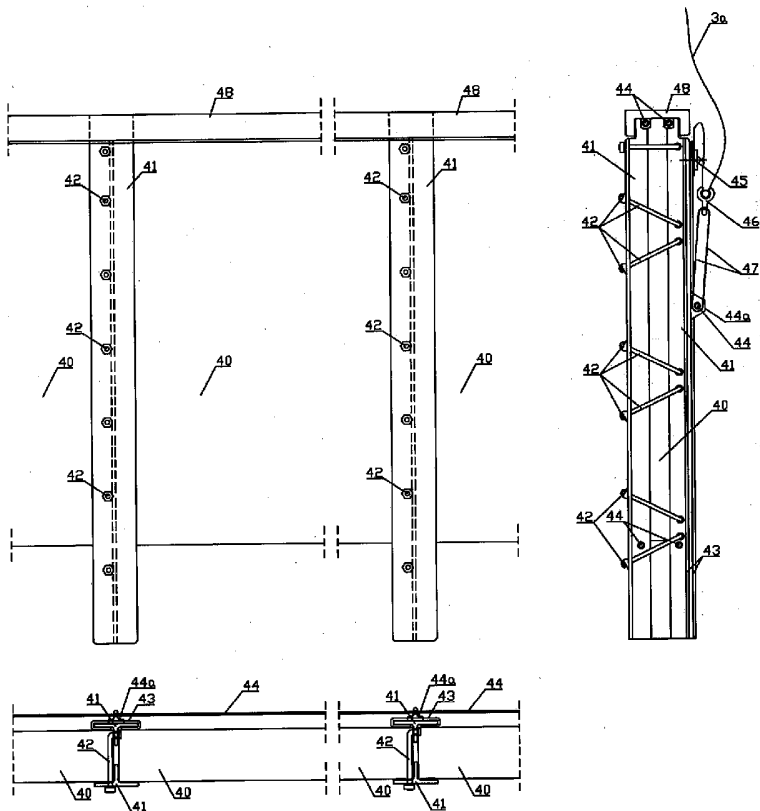


Fig. 5

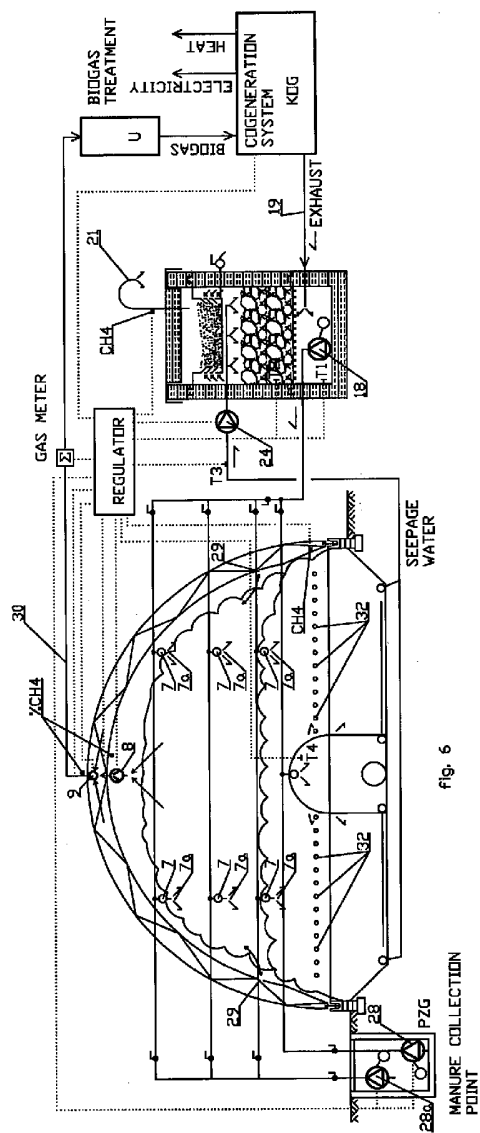


Fig. 6

