

탄소중립을 위한 주거단지에서의 에너지 전환 동향

Energy Transition Trend in Residential Complexes for Carbon Neutrality

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Abstract

Carbon neutrality refers to a state in which there is no global increase in CO₂ emissions due to human activities. In Korea, for carbon neutrality, green remodeling of existing buildings and customized support tasks for zero energy in new buildings are presented. Germany is showing fundamental changes in energy supply, such as applying renewable energy and higher energy efficiency from nuclear and fossil fuels, which were the existing energy sources.

In this study, how Germany establishes policies for carbon neutrality at each state level and the cases applied to increase the energy efficiency of the actually applied residential complexes are analyzed based on this.

As a result of the case complex analysis, it was found that the construction direction was being promoted as a zero-energy complex or a carbon-neutral complex by gradually reducing the energy demand in buildings and supplying additional energy with new and renewable energy in the low-energy building distribution in the 1990s. In Germany's ecological complex, energy standards have been strengthened from low-energy architecture to plus-energy architecture over time, and annual heating energy consumption standards and heat transmittance rates for each structure have been achieved at a higher level.

The results of this analysis will serve as basic data and derivation of applicable items when planning residential complex development and remodeling of existing buildings for the domestic carbon-neutral goal in the future.

Keywords : Carbon Neutrality, Energy Transition, Green remodeling, Zero energy, District heating, Heat pump

1.

1.1

2023 가 . 2020 46% , (Thomas, Stefan et al. 2021),

가 . 2050

2030 2018 2030

40%

가 .

가 .

1.2

가 2050 가 . 1990

*
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(Corresponding author : Eco-Arche Institute, youngseahan@nate.com)
-2021R111A3052082
2021

2.2

1997

“ 50 ”

Energy Agency NRW가 “

100

CO₂

CO₂

CO₂

1950~70

200~270kWh/m²a

(Fig. 1).

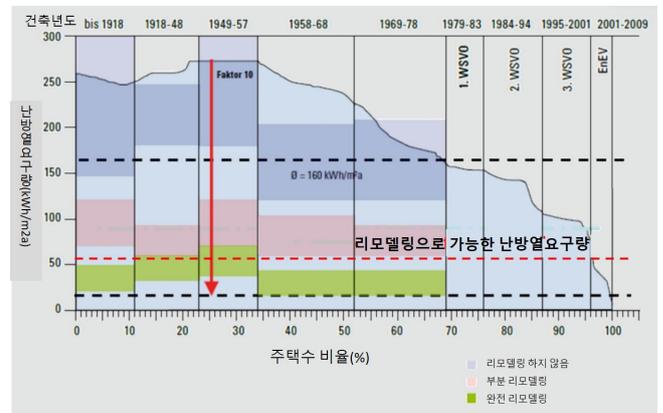


Fig. 1. Heating requirements by housing construction period in Germany(Koziol, 2013)

50kWh/m²a

15kWh/m²a,

35kWh/m²a

CO₂

CO₂

가

2020 11

CO₂

9kg

50%

12~15kg

CO₂

(EnergieAgentur.NRW.2020).

1990

2030

가

55%

2050

2.

2.1

2010 9

2011 6

가

2008

2050

80%

가

가

가

, CO₂

KfW),

(MAP)

(BEG)

(Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung,

2017).

(North Rhine-

Westfalen) 2045

가

가

(BMWi. 2021)

2021 7 ,

가

2045

가

21

3

35kWh/m²a

CO₂

CO₂

가

가

가

,

가

가

가

가

“KommunalerKlimaschutz.NRW”

”

”

가

1

3.

40KWh/m²a

3.1

1994
2005 가 20% 가 60% 가 5m²
1.5KWp PV , , , 5.5m²
(Am Dorf) 1996 1.0KWp PV , ,
50kWh/m²a (EnergieAgentur. NRW, 2008).
30% , ,
68 , , 가 , , 가 , , 가
가 , , 가 , , 가
180,000Kwh/a (41Ton
CO₂) 45%
47Kwh/m²a
75% 50%
70,000KWh (16Ton CO₂)
20,000kWh
가 350 CO₂ 가 , 가
70m³(1m³)
30% (Johanna
Brauch -Anne M. Junker. 2004).

가
5m²
5.5m²
(EnergieAgentur. NRW, 2008).
30% , ,
68 , , 가 , , 가 , , 가
가 , , 가 , , 가
18,000m² 19
"Efficiency House Plus"
2013
(BBSR: Federal Institute for Building, Urban and Spatial
Research)가
18,000m² 19
"Efficiency House Plus"
, Fraunhofer
가
가
(BBSR)가
, 175.9kWp
PV , ,
(CellCube) 2017 9 130kWh
(Hans Erhorn et al 8, 2018).
2016 2
2017 5
30,000 kW/h 15%
29
22 , 21
20%가

3.3 (Wuppertal)

3.2

Siedlung)

(Bismarck Solar

(Nordrhein-
Westfalen) 가 1997 '50
(50 Solarsiedlungen)
가 4ha 72
2001
22 , 21
29

(BBSR)가
, 175.9kWp
PV , ,
(CellCube) 2017 9 130kWh
(Hans Erhorn et al 8, 2018).
2016 2
2017 5
30,000 kW/h 15%
29
22 , 21
20%가

가 (, 2018).
가 , (40KWh/m²a)
가 , ,
3.4 2008 (Gesetz zur Förderung Erneuerbarer
3 (Energien im Wärmebereich)
1976 (EnEG) (WSchVO) . 2013
(Heizanlagenverordnung: HeizAnIV) ,
, 1995 A/V (CellCube)
(GEG Infoportal).
1995 ,
, 2001 : Verordnung über
energiesparenden Wärmeschutz und energiesparende Anlagentechnik
bei Gebäuden) 4.

Table 1. Example of energy conversion in a newly built residential complex for carbon neutrality

			
	Johanna Brauch -Anne M. Junker(2004)	EnergieAgentur. NRW.(2008)	Hans Erhorn et al 8(2018)
	1996	2001	2013
가	68가	72	19가
	50 kWh/m ² a	40 kWh/m ² a	29.5 kWh/m ² a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 가 , 200m² (2.9m²/ 23Kw), 168m² (2.5m²) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> , , 35-45% , , , , 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 175.9kWp PV (CellCube) , ,
	0.13(W/m ² K)	0.13 - 0.18(W/m ² K)	0.14(W/m ² K)
	0.39(W/m ² K)	0.19 - 0.26(W/m ² K)	0.19(W/m ² K)
	0.19 -0.20 (W/m ² K)	0.20 - 0.23(W/m ² K)	0.13(W/m ² K)
	1.30(W/m ² K)	1.1 - 1.4(W/m ² K)	0.85(W/m ² K)
	• 180,000Kwh/a (41 CO2) 45%	• : 60%	• 가 . 30,000 Kwh 15%

4.4 Köln, Stegerwaldsiedlung

4.5 Siegen, Charlottenstrasse

가 3.5km 1910
 가 1937
 가 1950 2 가 4
 16 4 3
 33,500m² 594 4,300m² 80 2015
 2019 11 95 8 가 가 88 가
 가 5,000m² 가
 Siegen (Geschäftsführer der
 Wohnstättengenossenschaft Siegen : WGS)
 2011 “ ”
 EnergieAgentur.NRW
 Ecofys GmbH
 968kWp 3 16cm
 24cm
 4
 가 8 가
 62kWp

Table 2. Example of energy conversion through residential complex remodeling

	Bonn-Bad	Düsseldorf-Lichtenbroich	Hattingen-Stüdtadt	“Stegerwaldsiedlung”	Siegen
					
	Bonn-Bad Godesberg,	- Sermer Weg, Volkardeyer Weg	Hattingen-Stüdtadt, Schillerstrasse	Stegerwaldsiedlung	,
	1974	1959 (157)	1953 (75)	1950 (549)	1937 (80)
	2012 (13 14 27)	2020 (88 157 245)	2014 (7 75 82)	2019 (140 549 689 - 16)	2015 (8 80 88)
	150~220 kWh/m ² a	250~270 kWh/m ² a	270 kWh/m ² a	270 kWh/m ² a	250~270 kWh/m ² a
(KWh/m ² a)	(15kWh/m ² a)	3 (23 - 35kWh/m ² a)	20kWh/m ² a		3 (35kWh/m ² a)
	, 가 (2 x 42m ²) , (10kWp)		(140+160mm) , , : 가	, , - (968kWp)	CHP 62kWp

: EnergieAgentur.NRW GmbH. 2020

CO₂ 80%

, 90

가

4.6

. 1990

5 1937 1974

(Gesetz zur Einsparung

von Energie in Gebaeuden : EnEG)

1973

(WSchVO)

(Heizanlagenverordnung: HeizAnIV)

가

200~250kWh/m²a

150kWh/m²a

(Fig. 1).

5

가

, 2009

2

250~270kWh/m²a

(Fig. 1).

3

가

Bonn-Bad

가

, Düsseldorf-Lichtenbroich

가

Siegen 3

35kWh/m²a

2008

.(1. 2018),

2010

가

5.

2050

ZEB 5

2030 3

4

가 가

가 가

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 : 2024. 02. 19
 (1) : 2024. 03. 12
 : 2024. 03. 12