

# 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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

2030 2018 . 2050 2030

40%

가

가

1.2

가 2050 가

. 1990

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

2.2

1997

“ 50 ”

Energy Agency NRW가 “

100

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

1950~70

200~270kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

(Fig. 1).

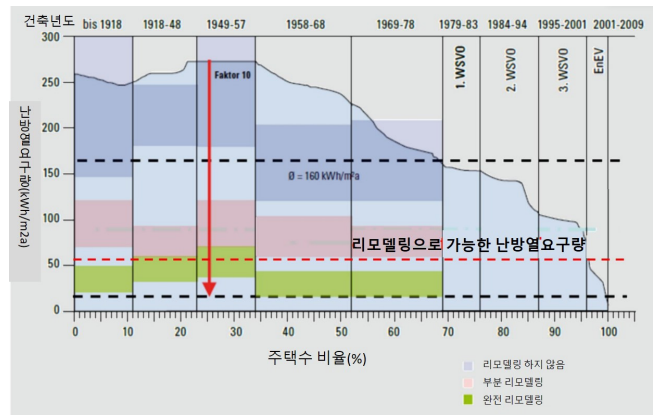


Fig. 1. Heating requirements by housing construction period in Germany(Koziol, 2013)

50kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

15kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a,

35kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

가

2020 11

CO<sub>2</sub>

9kg

50%

12~15kg

CO<sub>2</sub>

(EnergieAgentur.NRW.2020).

1990

2030

가

55%

2050

2.

2.1

2010 9

2011 6

가

2008

2050

80%

가

가

가

, CO<sub>2</sub>

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/m<sup>2</sup>a

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

가

가

가

,

가

가

가

“KommunalerKlimaschutz.NRW”

”

”

가

1

3.

40KWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

3.1

1994  
2005 가 20% 가 60% 가 5m<sup>2</sup>  
1.5KWp PV , , , 5.5m<sup>2</sup>  
(Am Dorf) 1996 1.0KWp PV , ,  
50kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a (EnergieAgentur. NRW, 2008).  
30% , ,  
68 , 가 , ,  
가 , 가 ,  
가 , 가 ,  
180,000Kwh/a ( 41Ton  
CO<sub>2</sub>) 45%  
47Kwh/m<sup>2</sup>a  
75% 50%  
70,000KWh ( 16Ton CO<sub>2</sub>)  
20,000kWh  
가 350 CO<sub>2</sub> 가  
70m<sup>3</sup>( 1m<sup>3</sup>)  
30% (Johanna  
Brauch -Anne M. Junker. 2004).

가  
5m<sup>2</sup>  
5.5m<sup>2</sup>  
(EnergieAgentur. NRW, 2008).  
, ,

3.3 (Wuppertal)

2013  
(BBSR: Federal Institute for Building, Urban and Spatial  
Research)가  
18,000m<sup>2</sup> 19  
"Efficiency House Plus"  
,  
, Fraunhofer  
가  
가

3.2

Siedlung)




(Bismarck Solar

(Nordrhein-  
Westfalen) 가 1997 '50  
(50 Solarsiedlungen)  
가 4ha 72  
2001  
22 , 21  
29  
20%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%  
20%가

가 ( , 2018).  
가 , (40KWh/m<sup>2</sup>a)  
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 <sup>2</sup> a	40 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a	29.5 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>가</li> <li>,</li> <li>200m<sup>2</sup> ( 2.9m<sup>2</sup>/ 23Kw),</li> <li>168m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>( 2.5m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>,</li> <li>,</li> <li>35-45%</li> <li>,</li> <li>,</li> <li>,</li> <li>,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>175.9kWp PV</li> <li>(CellCube)</li> <li>,</li> <li>,</li> </ul>
	0.13(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)	0.13 - 0.18(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)	0.14(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)
	0.39(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)	0.19 - 0.26(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)	0.19(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)
	0.19 -0.20 (W/m <sup>2</sup> K)	0.20 - 0.23(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)	0.13(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)
	1.30(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)	1.1 - 1.4(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)	0.85(W/m <sup>2</sup> K)
	• 180,000Kwh/a ( 41 CO2 ) 45%	• : 60%	• 가 . 30,000 Kwh 15%

가

가

가

1 가

가

가

4

가  
가

3

35kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

23Wh/m<sup>2</sup>a

가

1960

1

250~

CO<sub>2</sub>

270kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

(Fig. 1 ),

90%

가

가

### 4.3 Hattingen - Südstadt

CO<sub>2</sub>

가

1955  
m<sup>2</sup>

75가

4,000

CO<sub>2</sub>

### 4.1 Bonn - Bad (Godesberg)

5

Bonn-Bad

1974

1990

2014

14가

7

82가

가 13가

가

27 가

가

1974

3

2

1

150~

2

220kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

(Fig. 1 ).

82

5,800m<sup>2</sup>

( 15kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a)

42m<sup>2</sup>

가

65%

20Wh/m<sup>2</sup>a

(Der Restwärmebedarf)

가

가

270kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

10kWp

150~220kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

10

10

가

가

### 4.2 Düsseldorf - Lichtenbroich

가

HWG

KfW

(Düsseldorf-Lichtenbroich)

1960

240

가

가

m<sup>2</sup>

가 6.50~7.50

2020

8.0

#### 4.4 Köln, Stegerwaldsiedlung

#### 4.5 Siegen, Charlottenstrasse

가 3.5km 1910  
 가 1937  
 가 1950 2 가 4  
 16 4 3  
 33,500m<sup>2</sup> 594 4,300m<sup>2</sup> 80 2015  
 2019 11 95 8 가 가 88 가  
 가  
 5,000m<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> a	250~270 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a	270 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a	270 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a	250~270 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a
(KWh/m <sup>2</sup> a)	( 15kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a)	3 (23 - 35kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a)	20kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a		3 ( 35kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a)
	, 가 (2 x 42m <sup>2</sup> ) , ( 10kWp)		(140+160mm) , , : 가	, , - (968kWp)	CHP  62kWp

: EnergieAgentur.NRW GmbH. 2020

CO<sub>2</sub> 80%

, 90

가

#### 4.6

. 1990

5 1937 1974

(Gesetz zur Einsparung

von Energie in Gebaeuden : EnEG)

1973

(WSchVO)

(Heizanlagenverordnung: HeizAnIV)

가

200~250kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

150kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

(Fig. 1 ).

5

가

, 2009

2

250~270kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

(Fig. 1 ).

3

가

15kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

Bonn-Bad

가  
가

, Düsseldorf-Lichtenbroich

Siegen

3

35kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a

2008

.( 1. 2018),

2010

가

#### 5.

2050

ZEB 5

2030 3

4

가 가  
가 가

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