ENERGY STAR's Efforts to Improve the Efficiency of External Power Supplies



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CECP and US EPA Collaboration



 CECP is EPA's key strategic partner in the development of an external power supply specification



 Both organizations want to implement policy measures to encourage the design and sale of energy-efficient external power supplies



- China is home to a significant share of power supply manufacturing capacity and the world's fastest growing market for power supplies
- Since Fall 2003, EPA and CECP have been working closely to:
 - Employ the same test procedure
 - Harmonize specifications and timeline

ENERGY STAR Program Basics



- Our Vision: Maximize energy savings to reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change
- Government-backed label making it easy for purchasers to identify energy-saving products
- Strict energy performance criteria & test procedures set by US EPA & DOE



- Voluntary partnership
- Market-based ingredient brand
- Used in several other countries— Australia, Canada, European Union, Japan, and Taiwan

ENERGY STAR Accomplishments



- 76 specifications in > 40 ENERGY STAR product categories, many with external or internal power supplies
- 1,400 manufacturers; 400 retailers (20,000+ storefronts)
- 1 billion products purchased by American consumers
- 56% of US consumers recognize the ENERGY STAR
- In 2003 alone, ENERGY STAR:
 - saved > \$9 billion on consumer energy bills
 - reduced GHG emissions equal to removing 18 million cars from the road for 1 year
 - saved enough electricity to power 20 million homes

Guiding Principles for Specification Development



- Significant energy savings potential
- Purchasers will recover their investment in increased energy efficiency within a reasonable time period
- Product performance can be maintained or enhanced
- Efficiency can be achieved with multiple technology options that are diffuse in the market
- Product energy consumption & performance can be measured and verified with testing
- Labeling would differentiate products & be visible to purchasers

EPA's Goals for External Power Supply Specification



- International Cooperation Between US and China and other countries, notably Australia
- Single, Standardized Test Procedure for External Power Supplies
- 3) Global Dataset with Hundreds of Power Supplies that Reflect the Marketplace
- 4) Energy-Efficiency Specification that Recognizes approximately the Top 25% of Models
- 5) End-Use Product Manufacturers Specify ENERGY STAR External Power Supplies for their New Designs of End-Use Products

Second Draft ENERGY STAR Specification



- Technical specification consists of two parts
 - Active and No-Load performance thresholds
 - Models must meet both to comply; Emphasis is on Active where the majority of energy savings will be realized
- Testing results
 - 26.4% of models meet or exceed Active thresholds
 - 38% of models meet or exceed No-Load threshold
 - 17.5% of models meet both thresholds
- Highlights of Draft 2
 - Proposed detailed definition of single voltage external ac-dc power supply
 - Made no changes to Active performance thresholds (same as Draft 1)
 - Revised No Load to include two levels (< 0.5 and 0.75 W) based on nameplate output power, as opposed to the previous four levels
 - Added Tier 2 placeholder for 2007
 - Included proposed effective date of October 1, 2004

Second Draft ENERGY STAR Specification (cont.)

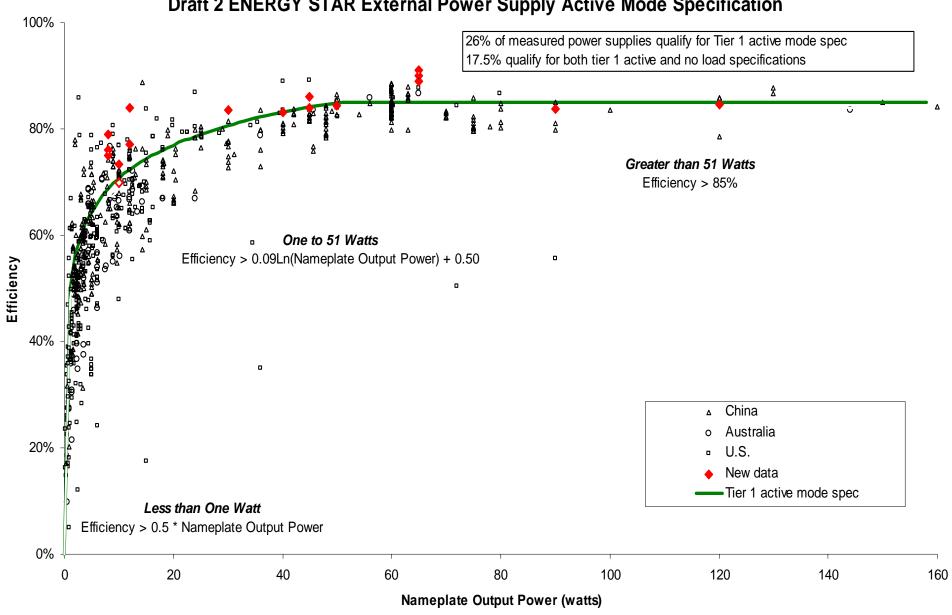


- Average Active Mode efficiency value is derived from measuring rated current output at 100%, 75%, 50%, & 25%
- Efficiency curve consists of 3 equations based on wattage range

Nameplate Output Power (Pno)	Average Efficiency in Active Mode (expressed as decimal)
0 to <1 watt	≥ 0.5 * P _{no}
1 to 51 watts	≥ 0.09 * Ln (P _{no}) + 0.5
> 51 watts	≥ 0.85

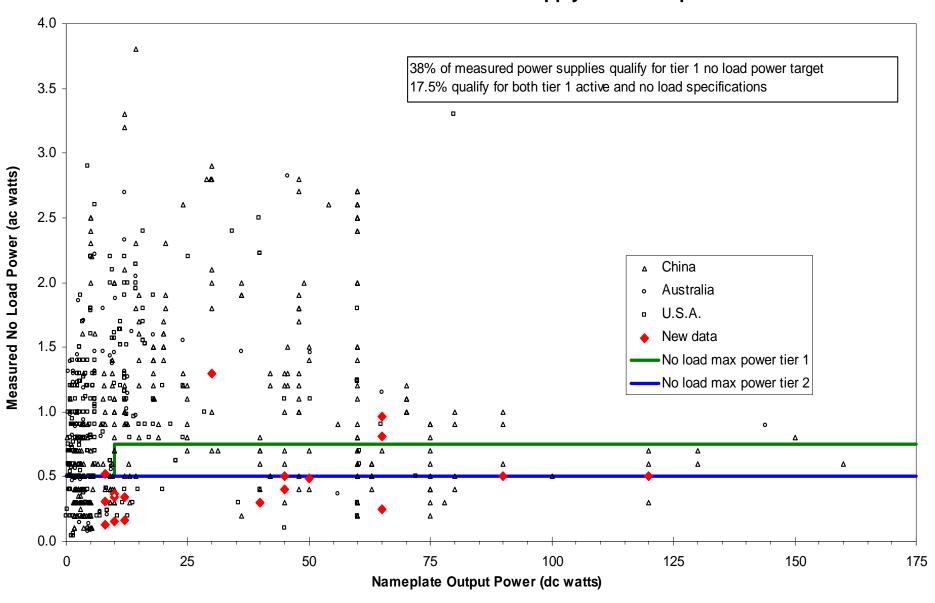
Top Quartile of Power Supplies in Active Mode





Top Quartile of Power Supplies in No-Load

Draft 2 ENERGY STAR External Power Supply No Load Specification



Specification Time Line



- Mid June 2004: Draft #2 released to stakeholders for review and comment
 - Subsequent Drafts & Stakeholder Meetings to follow, as needed
- June 21, 2004: Chinese stakeholder meeting in Beijing, China
- September 2004: Target for Final Specification
- September 27-29, 2004: Tentative launch at Power China 2004
- October 1, 2004: Proposed effective date when partners may begin to qualify and market external power supply models