

#### change the world. start here ....

#### ENERGY STAR<sup>®</sup> for External Power Supplies

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# **Today's Presentation Themes**



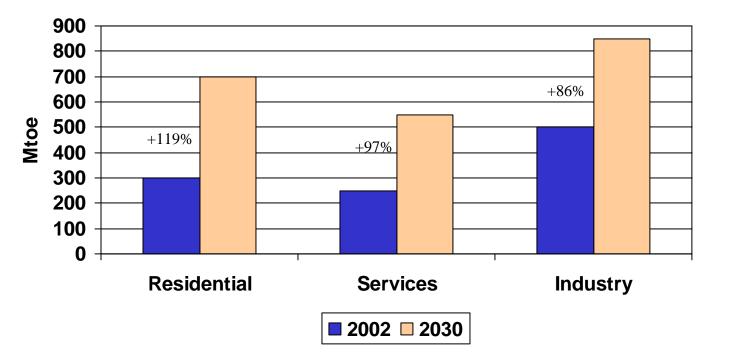
- Environmental Impact of Electricity Use
- ENERGY STAR's Role in Identifying and Promoting Energy-Efficient Products
- Power Supplies and the Products They Power A New ENERGY STAR Opportunity



# Sectoral Growth in Electricity Demand



 Residential electricity demand expected to increase 119% in 28 years



Source: World Energy Outlook 2004, p. 194.

#### SOARING OIL IS THERE DANGER OF A SHORTAGE? (P. 38) BONUS FEATURE LIVING THE EXECUTIVE LIFESTYLE (P. 56)



# The Environmental Impact of Electricity Use



In the United States, power plants are responsible for:

- 39% of all CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) emissions
- 33% of all Hg (mercury) emissions
- 63% of all SO<sub>2</sub> (sulfur dioxide) emissions
- 22% of all NOx (Nitrogen oxide) emissions





Source: USEPA, USDOE (Energy Information Agency), 2002.

# Energy, Climate Policy, Clean Air



## ENERGY

- Energy demand expected to climb 40% by 2025
- Natural gas demand expected to grow similarly
- Higher natural gas prices for foreseeable future

## CLIMATE POLICY

- Emissions expected to climb as much as 60% by 2025
- Natural gas pricing favors more coal

### CLEAN AIR

- About 150 million people in counties where air unhealthy
- EPA expecting more than 100 areas to be designated non-attainment

# Benefits of Reducing Electricity Consumption



- Improve air quality
  - less smog, acid rain
- Help mitigate climate change



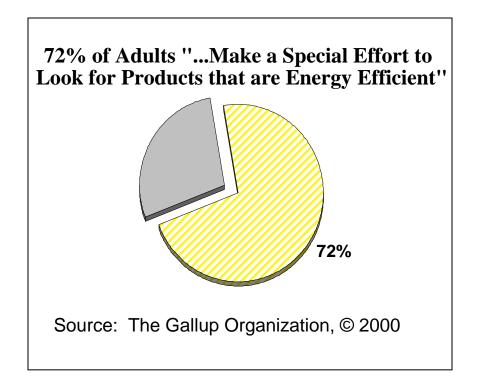
- Improve reliability of electricity grid; reduce the probability of power outages
- Improve the performance of products build consumer loyalty

# Does Anyone Care?



# Consumers want to protect the environment

- 70% favor conservation over increasing fuel production
- 60% felt protection of the environment was worth paying higher prices for gas and electricity (NYT/CBS news)



93% of people believe that saving energy is important for both the environment and their pocketbooks...They just don't know where to start (Lowe's, 2001)

# Strong Consumer Demand for Energy Savings, Environmental Protection



- 79% of US adults believe energy efficiency is important in electronics & appliances
- 56% of adults report purchasing a product because advertising on label said product was energy efficient
- 73% of US consumers believe that a product that is better for the environment is a somewhat to very important consideration when purchasing an appliance or other energy-using product

Sources: *Understanding the LOHAS Consumer Report*<sup>™</sup>, <sup>©</sup>The Natural Marketing Institute, 2004 and *2004 Household Survey*, Consortium for Energy Efficiency

# What Is ENERGY STAR?



- Federal program to make it easy to identify energy-efficient homes, products, and buildings
- Vision: Maximize energy savings to reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change
- Products earn the ENERGY STAR mark by meeting strict energy performance criteria & test procedures
- Voluntary partnership

60 Superior Energy Management 50 Product Labeling Avoided Carbon Emissions (mmtce) Home Improvement 40 30 20 10 0 2007 2009 2003 2005 2011

Year

EXPECTED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM THE ENERGY STAR PROGRAM: 2003 TO 2012

 Used in several other countries, including Australia, Canada, EU, Japan, New Zealand, Taiwan

# **ENERGY STAR Accomplishments**



- **79 specifications** in 7 broad ENERGY STAR product categories
  - many with external or internal power supplies
- 1,400 manufacturers; 550 retailers (21,000+ storefronts)
- 1 billion products purchased by American consumers
- In 2004 alone, ENERGY STAR:
  - saved > \$10 billion on consumer energy bills
  - reduced GHG emissions equal to removing 20 million cars from the road for 1 year
  - saved enough electricity to power 24 million homes

# **Aggressive Brand Marketing**



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### The Boston Globe

#### LIFE AT HOME:

#### Reducing the wasted energy of power packs



name the ubiquitous cut the waste in half and are work. ing to achieve one: Fanara recently returned from a negotiating session in China, where most of the world's power packs are manufactured. He says that with input from manufacturers worldwide, new energy-efficiency standards could emerge by fall, with some power packs sporting an EN-ERGY STAR designation as early as the end of the year

Fanara concedes the more efficient products could be "marginally more expensive" than power packs available today but should save consumer money over the long run. Another possibility he said is that the industry may choose to offer higher-grade, more-efficient power packs that can work with more than one kind of consumer product, potentially further reducing energy use and reducing clutter around the home and office.

Another EPA program is seeking to squeeze greater efficiency from another, similarly invisible energy consumer - television sets. As of July 1, the ENERGY STAR specification for TVs changed to lower the standby power requirements for analog TVs from 3 watts to 1 watt. Non-EN-ERGY STAR-qualified TVs use about 6 watts. Again, according to EPA

estimates, if half of all US households replaced their existing TV with an ENERGY STAR model, the change would be like shutting down a large

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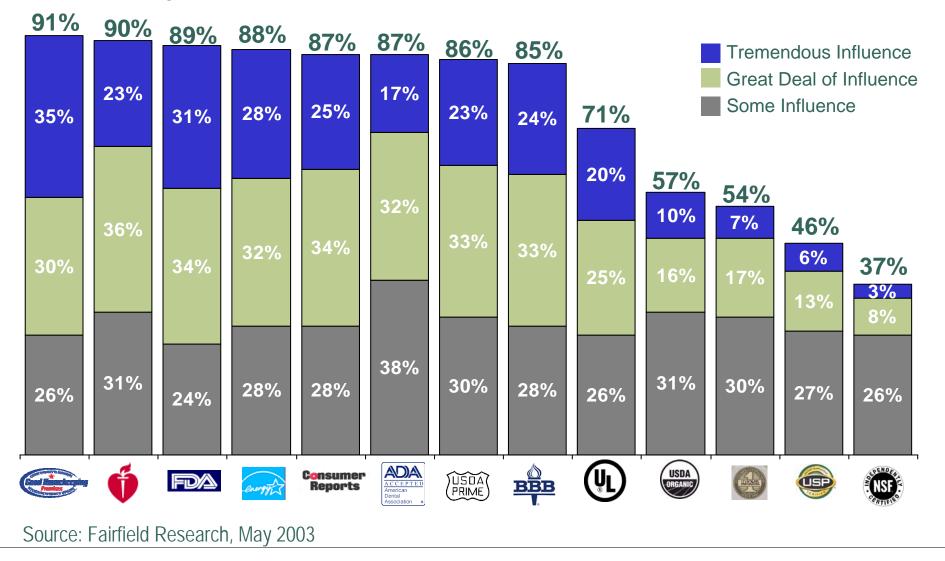
# Major Retailers Now Marketing ENERGY STAR





# **GOOD HOUSEKEEPING SEAL SURVEY**

ENERGY STAR label ranks among the highest level of influence on product purchase among all consumer emblems, similar in ranking to the Good Housekeeping Seal and Consumer Reports.



# Consumers Value ENERGY STAR

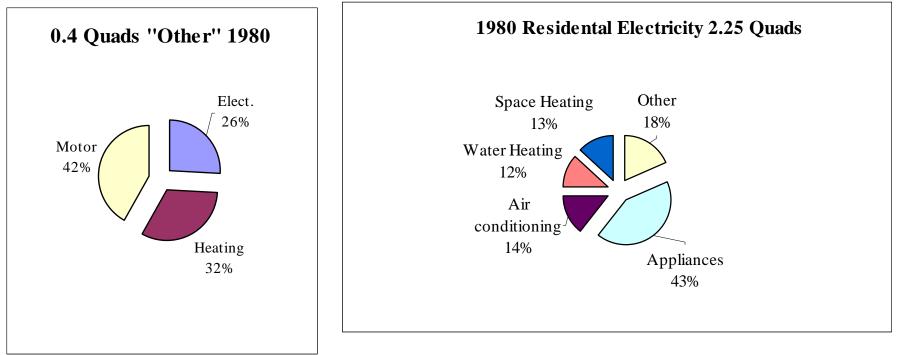


- More than 70% of US households would recommend labeled products to their friends.
- 30% of US households knowingly purchased a qualified product in the past year.
- 95% of recent purchasers say they are likely to buy a product with the ENERGY STAR mark in the future.

Sources: *Understanding the LOHAS Consumer Report*<sup>™</sup>, <sup>©</sup>The Natural Marketing Institute, 2004 and *2004 Household Survey*, Consortium for Energy Efficiency

In 1980, "Other" uses of electricity were 18% of home electric consumption and electronics were about 5% of home electric consumption.

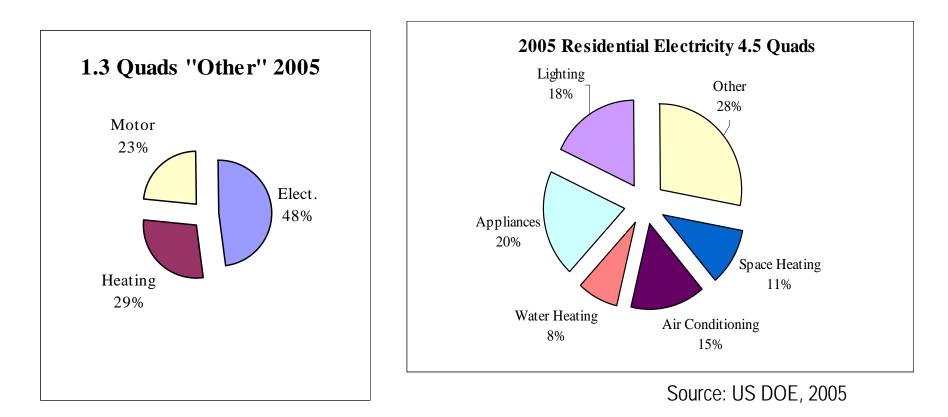
As appliance efficiency increased and as consumers added more and more plug loads to their homes, the "Other" piece of the pie dramatically grew.



Source: US DOE, 1995: Sanchez et. al 1998

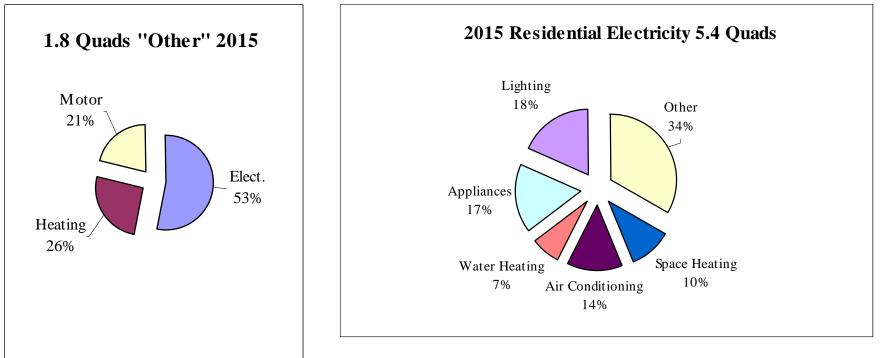
Today, "Other" uses of electricity account for 28% of home electric consumption and electronics are about 13% of home electric consumption.

Adjusted for inflation, an average home in 1980 paid \$1280/yr on utility bills. Today an average bill is \$1500/yr (2000\$) (US DOE 1995, RECS 01).



By 2015, "Other" uses of electricity are projected to account for 34% of home electric consumption and electronics a bout 18% of home electric consumption.

This growth will affect household utility bills. LBL (Nordman et al., 2004) estimates that today, IT equipment in households with a PC consume 275 kWh/yr, \$22/yr, or \$1.3 billion nationally.

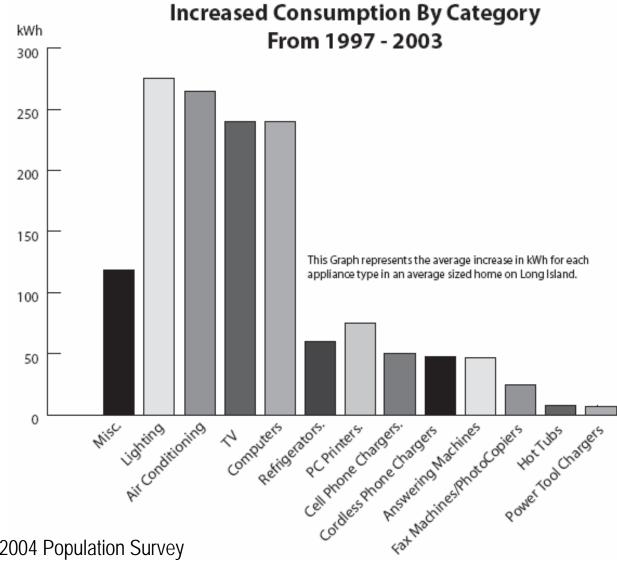


Source: US DOE, 2005

# Electronics Cause Significant Growth in Residential Electric Consumption

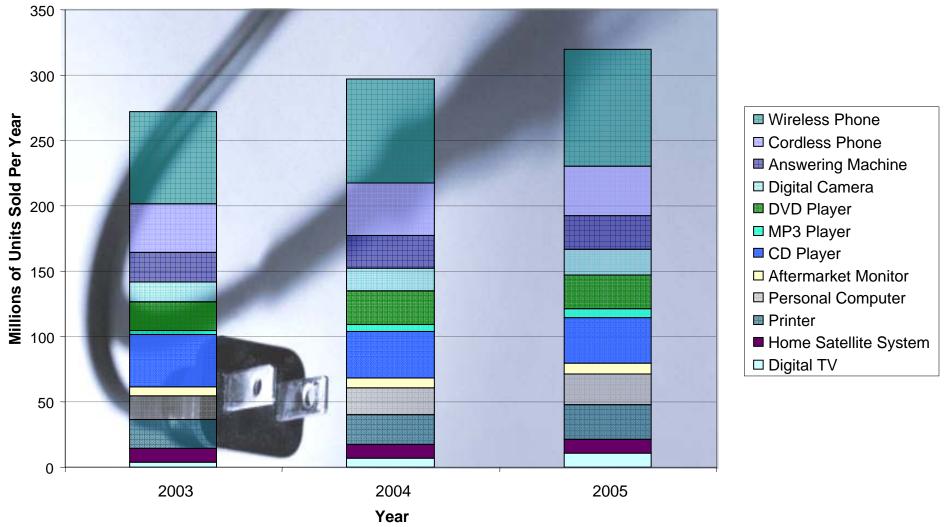


- For average home on Long Island:
  - 20.4% increase
     in electric use
     over the past 6
     years
  - 258% increase since mid
    1950s



## U.S. Sales of Key Products with Powe Supplies Continue to Climb





Source: Consumer Electronics Association

# Why ENERGY STAR for External Power Supplies (EPSs)?

- Broad application in finished products
  - More than 1 billion shipped worldwide/year
  - 5-10 in use in the average US home
- Product features and usage patterns are changing
  - Active Mode(s) accounts for nearly <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of all power supply energy use
  - ENERGY STAR's focus to date has been on Standby for consumer and office electronics
- Many current designs are **30 to 60%** efficient, but 90% or more is feasible



# A Global Opportunity and a Global Approach



- California, Australia, China, EU, Canada, and others share EPA's interest in implementing policy measures to encourage the design and sale of energy-efficient power supplies
- Our Approach:
  - Coordinate with other countries/agencies
  - Develop one globally applicable test procedure for EPSs
  - Compile a global dataset of power supplies
  - Harmonize specifications and timeline

# **ENERGY STAR EPS Specification**



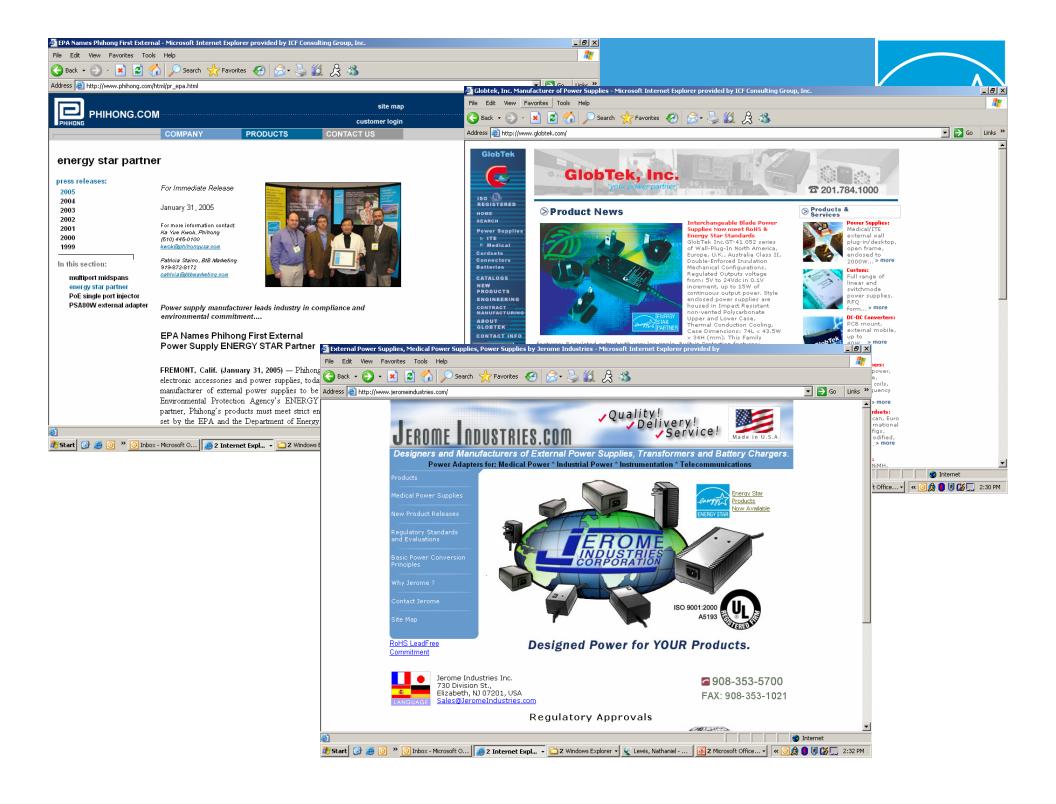
Nameplate Output Power (Pno)	Average Efficiency in Active Mode (expressed as decimal)	
0 to <u>&lt;</u> 1 watt	≥ 0.49 * P <sub>no</sub>	
> 1 to <u>&lt;</u> 49 watts	≥ 0.09 * Ln (P <sub>no</sub> ) + 0.49	
> 49 watts	≥ 0.84	

Nameplate Output Power (Pno)	Maximum Power in No-Load	
0 to < 10 watts	$\leq$ 0.5 watts	
$\geq$ 10 to $\leq$ 250 watts	≤ 0.75 watts	

# ENERGY STAR Partnership Opportunity for EPS Manufacturers



- Recruiting EPS manufacturers
  - Sign ENERGY STAR Partnership Agreement to become a Partner
  - Test and self-certify energy-efficient EPSs
  - Promote efficient models by using the
     ENERGY STAR certification mark, recognized
     as the symbol for energy efficiency around the
     world



# **ENERGY STAR Partners**



















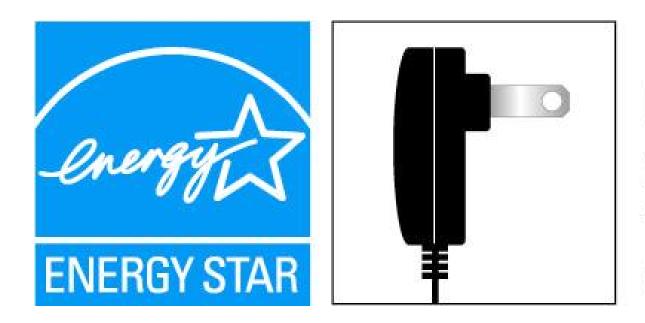


# ENERGY STAR Partnership Opportunity for Finished Product Manufacturers



- Recruiting Finished Product Manufacturers
  - Sign ENERGY STAR Partnership Agreement to become a Partner
  - Incorporate ENERGY STAR qualified EPSs into finished product designs
  - Use new ENERGY STAR graphic to promote products using ENERGY STAR qualified EPSs
  - Flexible alternatives to use graphic: Display graphic on your Internet site, product packaging, box insert, or other creative application





Powered by an ENERGY STAR® qualified adapter for a better environment



# ENERGY STAR EPS Spec Consistent With Global EPS Efficiency Efforts



New Zealand

# **Global EPS Specifications**

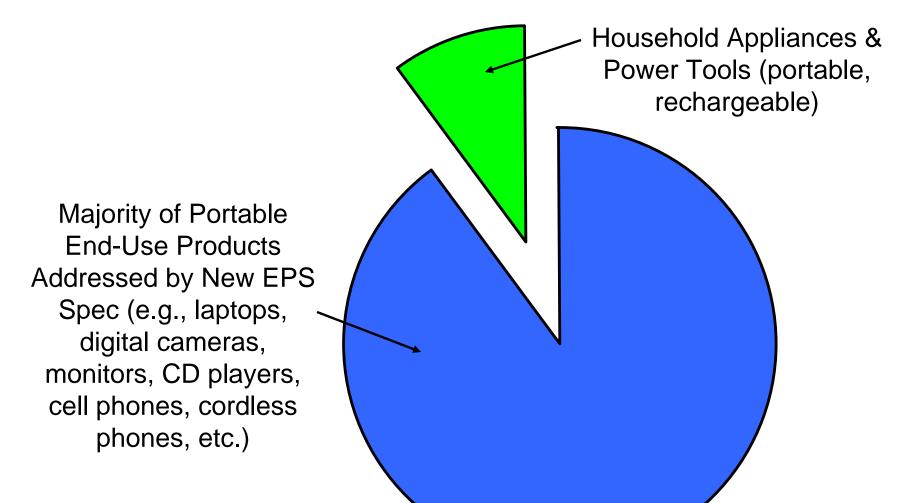


## Table 1: Harmonized External Power Supply Specifications(Pno = Nameplate Output Power, Ln = the natural log, W = watts, PFC = power factor correction)

Organization	Region	Mandatory or Voluntary	Effective Date	Minimum Active Efficiency	Maximum No-Load Power
ENERGY STAR	US	Voluntary	January 1, 2005		
CECP	China	Voluntary	January 1, 2005	≥ 0.49*P <sub>no</sub> for 0-1 W	≤ 0.50 W for 0-<10 W
AGO	Australia	Mandatory MEPS	April 1, 2006	   <u>&gt;</u> [0.09*Ln(P <sub>no</sub> )]+0.49   for >1-49 W	$\leq 0.75$ W for 10-250 W
California Energy Commission	California	Mandatory	July 1, 2006		
EU Code of Conduct	Europe	Voluntary	January 1, 2007	≥ 0.84 for >49-250W	$\leq$ 0.30 W for non-PFC $\leq$ 0.50 W for PFC

# **Battery Charging Systems**





# More Opportunities – Battery Chargers in Household Appliances & Power Tools



- Battery charging systems typically found in household appliances and power tools
  - Temporarily excluded under ENERGY STAR EPS specification (until January 1, 2006)
  - Working with AHAM and other stakeholders to develop a test procedure and energy-efficiency specification







# Overall Approach – Battery Chargers in Household Appliances & Power Tools



- Keep specification simple
- Focus on how battery chargers are actually used
  - Time disconnected from product battery (standby)
  - Time actively charging product
  - Time maintaining battery
- Examine energy used by various modes and match specification to savings opportunities

# Areas of Investigation – Battery Chargers in Household Appliances & Power Tools

- Impact of charger design
  - Fast chargers
  - Constant current chargers (e.g., C/6)
- Possible methods for stratifying charger population
  - Battery voltage
  - Battery capacity
- Savings opportunities
  - Battery maintenance
  - Active charging
  - Standby
- <u>www.energystar.gov/powersuppliesdevelopment</u>

# For More Information



• Visit the ENERGY STAR Booth

#### After PPDC:

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