

Response to CEC Standards Proposal

CalPlug Workshop

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Why Standards?













Desktop

All-in-One

Notebook

Thin-client

Workstation

Small-scale server

- Despite progress, still significant wasted energy.
- Cost-effective and feasible solutions.
- Help Achieve State EE & GHG policy goals.
- IOUs generally support the CEC's proposal.
- Several areas for improvement.



Usage For Computers & Displays



Incremental Cost Effective Savings Potential (when adjusted for real-usage²)

Desktop	+ 15%
Integrated Desktop	+ 25%
Notebook	+ 40%

- 1. CEC Staff Proposal 2015, EIA Miscellaneous Loads 2013
- 2. CA IOUs, Real World Adjustment Factor, Oct 2014 CASE report addendum, Docket #12-AAER-2A



Large Efficiency Gap Between Computer Form Factors

Battery-powered devices of similar capabilities and price have radically lower power use



Typical Energy Consumption (TEC)

Source: Fraunhofer 2014, plus real-world adjustment factor.

Supporting Data from IOUs: Proposed Standards are Feasible & Cost-Effective



Research	Supporting Entity	Key Findings
PSU Teardown Analysis	IOUs	Cost-effective & feasible savings
Desktop & Notebook Cost-Effectiveness	PG&E, SCE	Cost-effective & feasible savings
Real-World Adjustment Factor	SCE	ENERGY STAR test method underestimates real- world computer energy consumption.
Product Price Analysis	SCE	Cost-effective and feasibility savings
Notebook Real-time Power Management	SCE	Cost-effective & feasible savings
Storage and Memory analysis	SCE	ENERGY STAR 6.0 adders are excessive
Two Graphics Card Studies, \Additional Study in Progress	PG&E, SCE	ENERGY STAR 6.0 adders are excessive

Real-World Use and Savings Potential is Even Higher





CA IOUs, Real World Adjustment Factor, Oct 2014 CASE report addendum, Docket #12-AAER-2A

Savings Potential for Notebook Computers



Real-World Study allows for higher savings.

EXAMPLE SAVINGS TEC (ENERGY STAR estimated): 24 kwh/yr

- Under-estimated activity in idle mode.
- No peripherals, e.g., docking stations, printers.



TEC (w/ Real-world Adjustment Factor): 34 kwh/yr

- Accounts for actual power draw when not actively being used.
- Peripherals
- Proposed Code
- Impact on cost-effectiveness and statewide savings.
- No proposed revision to test procedure or reporting.

CA IOUs, Real World Adjustment Factor, Oct 2014 CASE report addendum, Docket #12-AAER-2A



Example





Same:

- System Performance
- Weight & Screen Size
- Operating system

Source: Online retailers, Feb. 2015



Notebooks present an opportunity

Example





TEC: 29.5 kwh/yr

TEC: 19.4 kwh/yr

Price: \$513.99

Same:

- Lower Cost
- Lower TEC

Source: Online retailers, Feb. 2015

FOR OVER 100 YEARS...LIFE. POWERED BY EDISON.

Price: \$509.99





- Many Storage Solutions Meet proposed CEC Adders
- Many Memory Solutions Meet Proposed CEC Adders
- Graphics In Desktops show Downward Trends in Energy Impact

Secondary Storage Adders: Generous and Potentially Unnecessary





• 2.5" hard drives and solid-state drives can easily meet proposed storage adder with room to spare.

Memory adder ignores advent of DDR4, which brings 20-40% power savings





Active power for a 4 X 4 GB memory configuration. Samsung, 2013.

Rapid, multi-year trend downwards, not including graphics switching in desktops







New Proposed Standards - Summary













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CEC Proposal (Staff Report)

Efficiency Levels (Base Allowance)

- Desktops (Traditional and Integrated) and Thin Clients: 50 kWh/yr
- Notebooks: 30 kWh/yr
- Workstations & Small-Scale Servers:
 80+ Gold PSU

Graphics Adders

No adder

Test Procedure, Power management, Display, Storage and Memory Adders: Aligns with ENERGY STAR

- Opportunities for Incremental, Cost Effective Savings.
- Future EE progress is not guaranteed.
- Sales are significant, even for desktops.
- Helps Meet Aggressive
 California Goals
- CEC Savings Est. 2,117 GWH/yr