

(a) Inactive Mode Energy Consumption Measurement. The measurement of the battery charger energy ratio shall conform to the requirements specified in section 5, "Determining BCS Energy Ratio," of the EPA's "Test Methodology for Determining the Energy Performance of Battery Charging Systems, December 2005" (Incorporated by reference, see §430.22).

(b) Active Mode Energy Consumption Measurement. [Reserved]

(c)(1) Standby Mode Energy Consumption Measurement. Conduct a measurement of standby power consumption while the battery charger is connected to the power source. Disconnect the battery from the charger and record the power (*i.e.*, watts) consumed as the time series integral of the power consumed over a 1-hour test period, divided by the period of measurement. If the battery charger has manual on-off switches, all must be turned on for the duration of the standby mode test.

(2) Standby mode may also apply to products with integral batteries. If the product uses a cradle and/or adapter for power conversion and charging, then "disconnecting the battery from the charger" will require disconnection of the end-use product, which contains the batteries. The other enclosures of the battery charging system will remain connected to the main electricity supply, and standby mode power consumption will equal that of the cradle and/or adapter alone.

(3) If the product also contains integrated power conversion and charging circuitry and is powered through a detachable AC power cord, then only the cord will remain connected to mains, and standby mode power consumption will equal that of the AC power cord (*i.e.*, zero watts).

(4) Finally, if the product contains integrated power conversion and charging circuitry but is powered through a non-detachable AC power cord or plug blades, then no part of the system will remain connected to mains, and standby mode measurement is not applicable.

(d)(1) Off Mode Energy Consumption Measurement. If the battery charger has manual on-off switches, record a measurement of off mode energy consumption while the battery charger is connected to the power source. Remove the battery from the charger and record the power (*i.e.*, watts) consumed as the time series integral of the power consumed over a 1-hour test period, divided by the period of measurement, with all manual on-off switches turned off. If the battery charger does not have manual on-off switches, record that the off mode measurement is not applicable to this product.

(2) Off mode may also apply to products with integral batteries. If the product uses a cradle and/or adapter for power conversion and charging, then "disconnecting the battery from the charger" will require dis-

connection of the end-use product, which contains the batteries. The other enclosures of the battery charging system will remain connected to the main electricity supply, and off mode power consumption will equal that of the cradle and/or adapter alone.

(3) If the product also contains integrated power conversion and charging circuitry and is powered through a detachable AC power cord, then only the cord will remain connected to mains, and off mode power consumption will equal that of the AC power cord (*i.e.*, zero watts).

(4) Finally, if the product contains integrated power conversion and charging circuitry but is powered through a non-detachable AC power cord or plug blades, then no part of the system will remain connected to mains, and off mode measurement is not applicable.

[71 FR 71366, Dec. 8, 2006, as amended at 74 FR 13334, Mar. 27, 2009]

APPENDIX Z TO SUBPART B OF PART 430—UNIFORM TEST METHOD FOR MEASURING THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLIES

1. *Scope*: This appendix covers the test requirements used to measure energy consumption of external power supplies.

2. *Definitions*: The following definitions are for the purposes of understanding terminology associated with the test method for measuring external power supply energy consumption. For clarity on any other terminology used in the test method, please refer to IEC Standard 60050 or IEEE Standard 100. (Reference for guidance only, see §430.4.)

a. *Active mode* means the mode of operation when the external power supply is connected to the main electricity supply and the output is (or "all outputs are" for a multiple-voltage external power supply) connected to a load (or "loads" for a multiple-voltage external power supply).

b. *Active mode efficiency* is the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the total real output power produced by a power supply to the real input power required to produce it. (Reference for guidance only, see IEEE Standard 1515-2000, 4.3.1.1, §430.4.)

c. *Active power (also real power) (P)* means the root-mean-square (RMS) value of the instantaneous power taken over one period. (Reference for guidance only, see IEEE Standard 1515-2000, §430.4.)

d. *Ambient temperature* means the temperature of the ambient air immediately surrounding the unit under test.

e. *Apparent power (S)* is the product of RMS voltage and RMS current (VA).

f. *Instantaneous power* means the product of the instantaneous voltage and instantaneous

current at a port (the terminal pair of a load).

g. *Manual on-off switch* is a switch activated by the user to control power reaching the device. This term does not apply to any mechanical, optical, or electronic switches that automatically disconnect mains power from the device when a load is disconnected from the device, or that control power to the load itself.

h. *Minimum output current* means the minimum current that must be drawn from an output bus for an external power supply to operate within its specifications.

i. *Multiple-voltage external power supply* means an external power supply that is designed to convert line voltage AC input into more than one simultaneous lower-voltage output.

j. *Nameplate input frequency* means the AC input frequency of the power supply as specified on the manufacturer's label on the power supply housing.

k. *Nameplate input voltage* means the AC input voltage of the power supply as specified on the manufacturer's label on the power supply housing.

l. *Nameplate output current* means the current output of the power supply as specified on the manufacturer's label on the power supply housing (either DC or AC) or, if absent from the housing, as provided by the manufacturer.

m. *Nameplate output power* means the power output of the power supply as specified on the manufacturer's label on the power supply housing or, if absent from the housing, as specified in documentation provided by the manufacturer.

n. *Nameplate output voltage* means the voltage output of the power supply as specified on the manufacturer's label on the power supply housing (either DC or AC).

o. *No-load mode* means the mode of operation when an external power supply is connected to the main electricity supply and the output is (or "all outputs are" for a multiple-voltage external power supply) not connected to a load (or "loads" for a multiple-voltage external power supply).

p. *Off mode* is the condition, applicable only to units with manual on-off switches, in which the external power supply is (1) connected to the main electricity supply; (2) the output is not connected to any load; and (3) all manual on-off switches are turned off.

q. *Output bus* means any of the outputs of the power supply to which loads can be connected and from which power can be drawn, as opposed to signal connections used for communication.

r. *Single-voltage external AC-AC power supply* means an external power supply that is designed to convert line voltage AC input into lower voltage AC output and is able to convert to only one AC output voltage at a time.

s. *Single-voltage external AC-DC power supply* means an external power supply that is designed to convert line voltage AC input into lower-voltage DC output and is able to convert to only one DC output voltage at a time.

t. *Standby mode* means the condition in which the external power supply is in no-load mode and, for external power supplies with manual on-off switches, all such switches are turned on.

u. *Switch-selectable single voltage external power supply* means a single-voltage AC-AC or AC-DC power supply that allows users to choose from more than one output voltage.

v. *Total harmonic distortion*, expressed as a percentage, is the RMS value of an AC signal after the fundamental component is removed and interharmonic components are ignored, divided by the RMS value of the fundamental component. THD of current is defined as:

$$THD_I = \frac{\sqrt{I_2^2 + I_3^2 + I_4^2 + I_5^2 + \dots + I_n^2}}{I_1}$$

where I_n is the RMS value of the n th harmonic of the current signal.

w. *True power factor (PF)* is the ratio of the active power (P) consumed in watts to the apparent power (S), drawn in volt-amperes.

$$PF = \frac{P}{S}$$

This definition of power factor includes the effect of both distortion and displacement.

x. *Unit under test* is the external power supply being tested.

3. Test Apparatus and General Instructions:

(a) *Single-Voltage External Power Supply.* The test apparatus, standard testing conditions, and instructions for testing external power supplies shall conform to the requirements specified in section 4, "General Conditions for Measurement," of the CEC's "Test Method for Calculating the Energy Efficiency of Single-Voltage External AC-DC and AC-AC Power Supplies," August 11, 2004. The test voltage specified in section 4.d, "Test Voltage," shall only be 115 volts, 60 Hz.

(b) *Multiple-Voltage External Power Supply.* [Reserved]

4. Test Measurement:

(a) *Single-Voltage External Power Supply*

(i) *Standby Mode and Active Mode Measurement*—The measurement of standby mode (also no-load mode) energy consumption and active mode efficiency shall conform to the requirements specified in section 5, "Measurement Approach" of the CEC's "Test Method for Calculating the Energy Efficiency of Single-Voltage External Ac-Dc and Ac-Ac

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Power Supplies,” August 11, 2004, (incorporated by reference, see § 430.3). Switch-selectable single-voltage external power supplies shall be tested twice—once at the highest nameplate output voltage and once at the lowest.

(ii) Off-Mode Measurement—If the external power supply unit under test incorporates manual on-off switches, the unit under test shall be placed in off mode, and its power consumption in off mode measured and recorded. The measurement of the off mode energy consumption shall conform to the requirements specified in section 5, “Measurement Approach,” of the CEC’s “Test Method for Calculating the Energy Efficiency of Single-Voltage External Ac-Dc and Ac-Ac Power Supplies,” August 11, 2004 (incorporated by reference, see § 430.3), with two exceptions. In section 5.a, “Preparing UUT [Unit Under Test] for Test,” all manual on-off switches shall be placed in the “off” position for the measurement. In section 5.d, “Testing Sequence,” the technician shall consider the UUT stable if, over 5 minutes with samples taken at least once every second, the AC input power does not drift from the maximum value observed by more than 1 percent or 50 milliwatts, whichever is greater. The only loading condition that will be measured for off mode is “Load Condition 5” in Table 1 of the CEC’s test procedure. Switch-selectable single-voltage external power supplies shall have their off mode power consumption measured twice—once at the highest nameplate output voltage and once at the lowest.

(b) Multiple-Voltage External Power Supply. [Reserved]

[71 FR 71366, Dec. 8, 2006, as amended at 74 FR 12066, Mar. 23, 2009; 74 FR 13334, Mar. 27, 2009]

Subpart C—Energy and Water Conservation Standards

§ 430.31 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation standards and water conservation standards (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals) for classes of covered products

that are required to be administered by the Department of Energy pursuant to the Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products Other Than Automobiles under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6291 *et seq.*). Basic models of covered products manufactured before the date on which an amended energy conservation standard or water conservation standard (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals) becomes effective (or revisions of such models that are manufactured after such date and have the same energy efficiency, energy use characteristics, or water use characteristics (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals), that comply with the energy conservation standard or water conservation standard (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals) applicable to such covered products on the day before such date shall be deemed to comply with the amended energy conservation standard or water conservation standard (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals).

[63 FR 13317, Mar. 18, 1998]

§ 430.32 Energy and water conservation standards and their effective dates.

The energy and water (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals) conservation standards for the covered product classes are:

(a) *Refrigerators/refrigerator-freezers/freezers.* These standards do not apply to refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers with total refrigerated volume exceeding 39 cubic feet (1104 liters) or freezers with total refrigerated volume exceeding 30 cubic feet (850 liters).

Product class	Energy standards equations for maximum energy use (kWh/yr)	
	Effective January 1, 1993	Effective July 1, 2001
1. Refrigerators and Refrigerator-freezers with manual defrost	13.5AV+299 0.48av+299	8.82AV+248.4 0.31av+248.4
2. Refrigerator-Freezer—partial automatic defrost	10.4AV+398 0.37av+398	8.82AV+248.4 0.31av+248.4
3. Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with top-mounted freezer without through-the-door ice service and all-refrigerators—automatic defrost	16.0AV+355 0.57av+355	9.80AV+276.0 0.35av+276.0