Finding the most energy efficient TV in China and Europe: not such an easy job...

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Why an international TV test

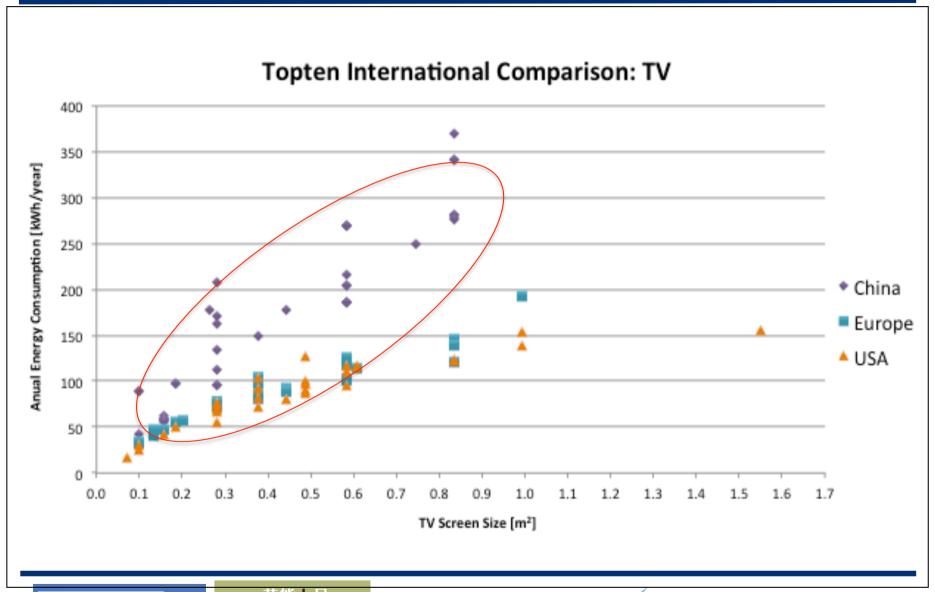
- Topten: shows the most energy efficient appliances online, based on official regional standards
- Global presence of Topten allows comparing apparent Best Available Technology (BAT): in China, Europe and the USA
- Data from Topten: Energy Consumption of Chinese TVs seemed to be significantly higher than of EU- and US TVs
- → A test project was launched, including a high efficiency TV from China and one from Europe:
- "Are Chinese TVs less efficient than European TVs, or is it only the declaration that differs?"
- "What are differences in testing and declaring?"







Topten international comparison









The project

- 1 efficient TV from China, 1 from Europe
- TV models selected from Topten product lists in July 2012
- Both TVs tested in 2 Chinese and 1 European testing institutes
- Both TVs tested and rated according to the
 - Chinese Energy label and relevant measurement standards
 - EU Energy label and relevant measurement standards











Selection of TVs from Topten lists

- Screen diagonal: 46 inch / 117 cm
- Selected were those TV models with lowest On mode power



Topten China:

Hisense LED46K200, Grade 1



Topten **Europe**: Philips 46PFL6806K, **A++**







TV test: Participating test institutes



CVC: Guangzhou Vkan Certification & Testing Institute, China National Center for Quality Supervision & Test of Electrical Appliances. Guangzhou, China.



NIM: National Institute of Metrology. Beijing, China.



VDE: Association for Electrical, Electronic and Information Technologies VDE. Offenbach, Germany.







Results 1: EEI and Class

EU Energy Label							
	Philips 46PF	Philips 46PFL6806K		Hisense LED46K200			
	EEI*	Class*	EEI	Class			
CVC	0.161	A++	0.302	В			
NIM	0.163	A++	0.302	В			
VDE	0.169	A++	0.301	В			
*Include 50/ discount for the ADC the ALL (FFL) 0.16) was confirmed by all institutes							

*Incl. the 5% discount for the ABC, the A++	(EEI < 0.16) was	s confirmed by a	all institutes
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China energy labelling standard						
	Philips 46PFL6806K		Hisense LED46K200			
	EEI	Class	EEI	Class		
CVC	1.15 (1.34**)	2 (2**)	1.36 (1.50**)	2 (1**)		
NIM	-	-	2.33	1		
VDE	1.43**	1**	2.86**	1**		
*Measured with HDMI input terminal. ** Officially RF should be used.						







TV test: Regulations, standards & definitions

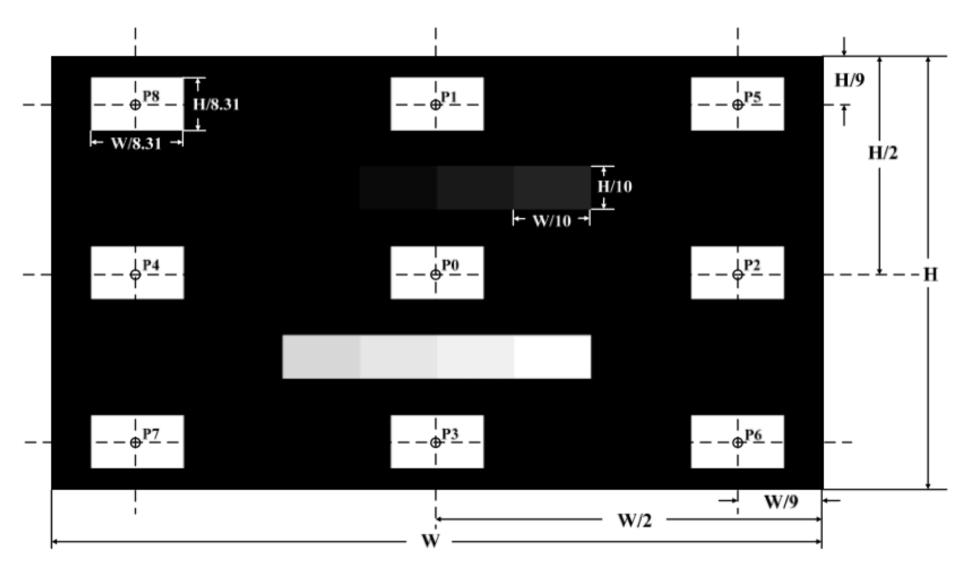
	China	Europe	
Labelling regulation	GB 24850: 2010	Regulation No 1062/2010	
	MEPS, labelling scale and measurement standard in 1 document	Only basis for Label. No clear reference to measurement standard	
Efficiency: On mode power	I _v /P _{On} [cd/W]	P _{On} /P _{On ref} (dm ²) [W/W]	
On mode power			
Test video	IEC 62087:2011, average 10 min.	IEC 62087:2011, average 10 min.	
TV settings	GB 24850: 2010	1062/2010	
	Luminance adjusted to 8- greylevel-signal	Out of the box / 'Home' mode	
	ABC off	ABC off	
Typical Luminance	adjusted to 8-greylevel-signal	Out of the box / 'Home' mode	







8 grey-level adjustment and luminance testing points









Main results - summary

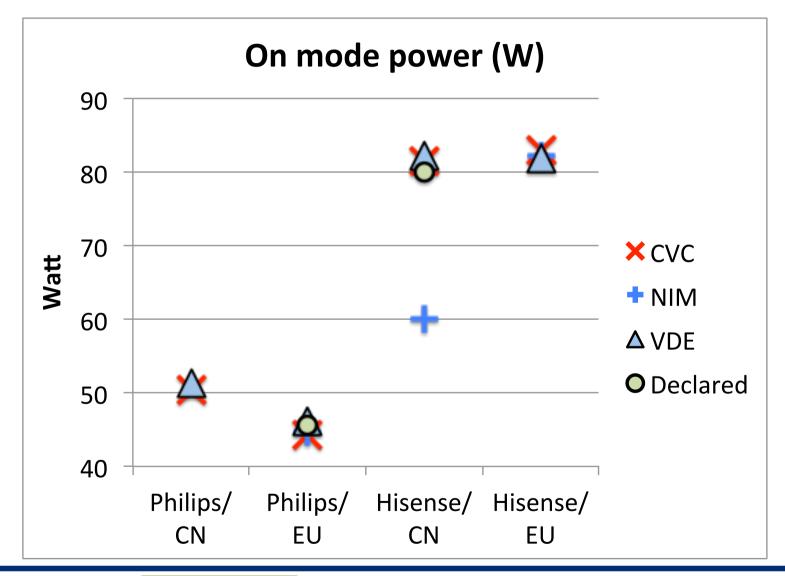
- According to the EU Energy Label, the Philips 46PFL6806K
 is more energy efficient than the Hisense LED46K200
- 2. According to the **Chinese Energy Label**, the **Hisense is more** energy efficient than the Philips TV
- The Hisense TV has a higher On mode power than the Philips, for all measurements
- 4. The institutes reached **different results according to the Chinese standard**. Especially the (European) Philips TV was difficult to measure
- 5. For the **luminance** the institutes reached also different results according to the EU standard.
- 6. All institutes failed to include the 5% discount for ABC for the EU Energy Label







Results 2: On mode power









Conclusions 1: TV efficiency

Efficiency: relative

power

China: power relative to screen size + brightness

EU: power relative to screen size

Sufficiency: absolute power

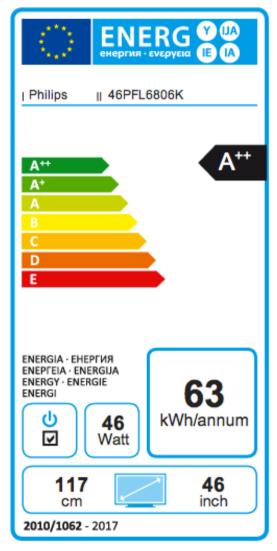
power







First insights: labels











Conclusions 2: standards influence products

- → Our results show: manufacturers optimise products very much according to (regional) standards and labels. Standards and labels strongly influence product design!
- → Hence precise definitions of these are key
- → There is no global agreement on the definition of 'TV efficiency'
- → Harmonisation would facilitate performance comparison and trade of efficient products





Conclusions 3: Strengths and weaknesses of the two labels

EU Energy Label and Ecodesign regulation:

- + Favours low power relative to size
- + Considers the factory settings and maximum brightness of TVs
- Favours large TVs
- Compliance cannot be checked from declaration (tuners, ABC)
- Unclear references to standards, 7 documents needed for test

China Labelling Standard

- + 'All in one' 1 document contains all info, clear references to standards
- Favours large and bright TVs
- Only Label grade is declared compliance check impossible
- Power measurement based on adjustment to 8-greylevel-signal not fully repeatable; different settings are possible







Thank you for your attention!

Aspects for discussion:

- What is an energy efficient TV?
- Harmonisation of labels and standards vs regional differences







