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#### Technical Reference on Harmonization of Energy Efficiency Test Methods of Refrigerators Towards the New IEC 62552 Among APEC Region

Purpose: Information Submitted by: China



50<sup>th</sup> Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation Meeting Moscow, Russia 6-7 October 2017



# Technical Reference on Harmonization of Energy Efficiency Test Methods of Refrigerators towards the NEW IEC 62552 among APEC Region

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Jeju, Korea





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## 1- Project Introduction



#### The **Overall Objective** is:

To facilitate energy saving technology innovation for refrigerators and free trade in the APEC region by helping harmonizing energy efficiency testing methods for refrigerators with the new IEC62552 Standard, and by supporting the development of an effective management and inspection environment in APEC.

**Duration:** Sep, 2014 to Apr, 2016.

## 1- Project Introduction



#### **Specified Objectives are:**

Objective 1:

to identify commonalities and differences between the new IEC 62552 standard and energy efficiency testing standards for refrigerators currently used in APEC economies;

**Objective 2:** 

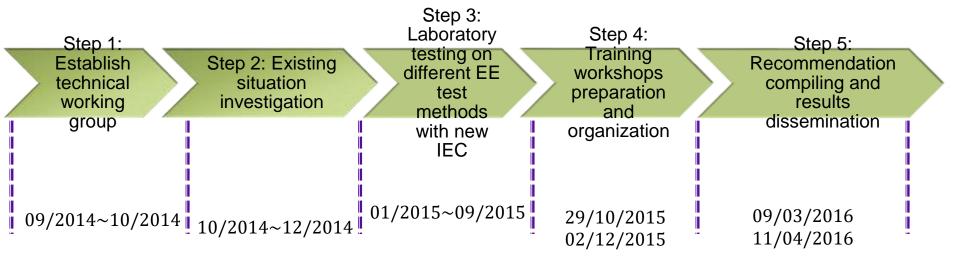
to determine pathways for the harmonization of energy efficiency testing methods of APEC economies and the new IEC 62552-3 for refrigerators;

**Objective 3:** 

to build capacities and awareness of APEC region's stakeholders and synergize their efforts related to the harmonization of testing standards for refrigerators.

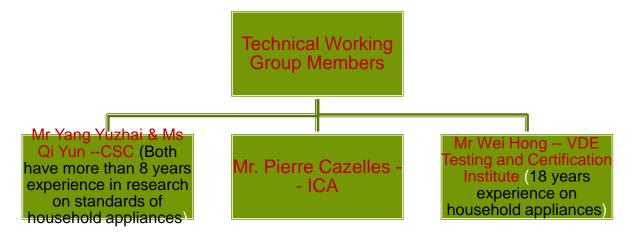


#### **Action Plan**



## Output 1: Establish technical working group









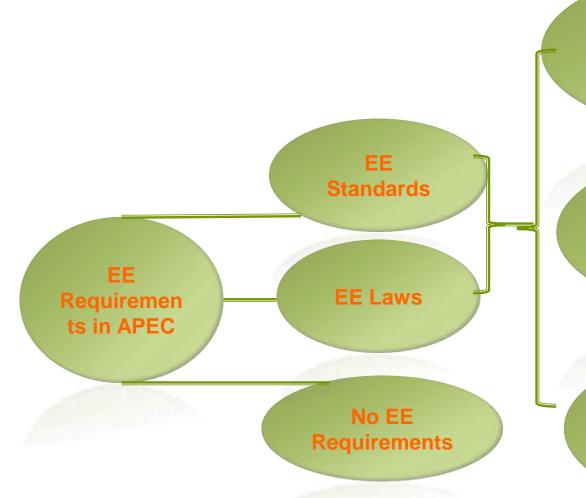
#### Advantages of IEC 62552:2015:



- Appliances are tested in empty condition, which can fast to achieve a stable state
- Tests are to be performed at two ambient temperatures (16°C and 32°C), which allows an accurate estimation of energy use across a rang of ambient temperatures;
- Load processing test considers the user interact, which more close to the real usage of refrigerator
- Detail specification for sensors location makes appliance setup more clearly
- A new adaptive test algorithm is introduced in energy consumption testing, which makes energy efficiency test more flexible and shortens the test period;
- Volumes measurement will be based on the 'cooled volume'

**Output 2: Desktop Research Report** 





#### EEI (SRI) & MEPS:

Australia, New Zealand, China, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, andVietnam

#### **MEPS-ONLY:**

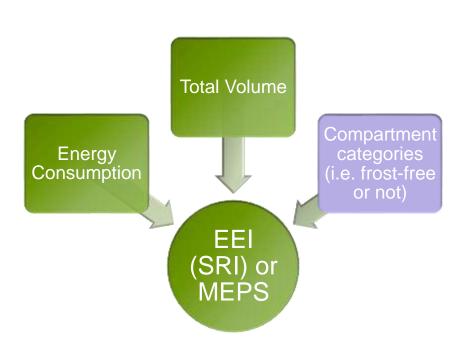
Canada, Japan, Mexico, USA

#### EEI (SRI) -ONLY:

Chile, Hong Kong China, Philippines, Russia

## **Output 2: Desktop Research Report**



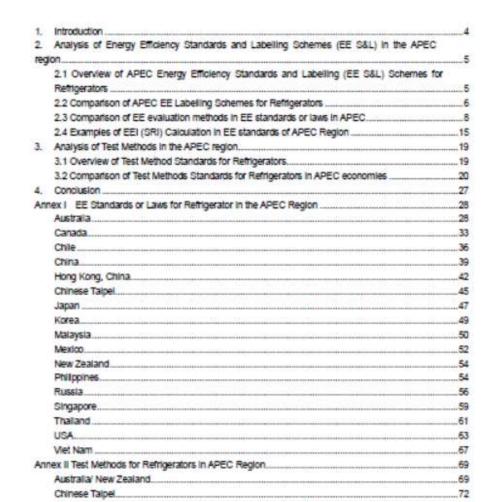


# **Key Elements in Testing Methods:**

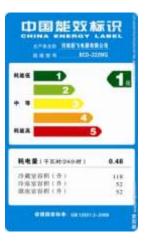
- 1. Test conditions
- 2. Measuring instruments
- 3. Installation of refrigerators
- 4. Determination method of the energy

#### **Output 2: Desktop Research Report**

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**PRC** 

7 appliances (compartment) categories 3 appliancescategories and7 compartmentcategories

### **Output 3: Laboratory Testing Report**











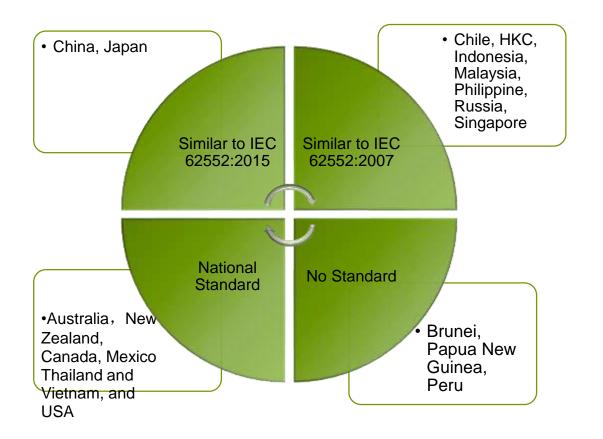




Upright Refrigeratorfreezer

Upright Frost-free Refrigerator-freezer

#### **Output 3: Laboratory Testing Report**





# **Key Elements in Testing Methods:**

- 1. Test conditions
- 2. Measuring instruments
- 3. Installation of refrigerators
- 4. Determination method of the energy

## **Output 3: Laboratory Testing Report**



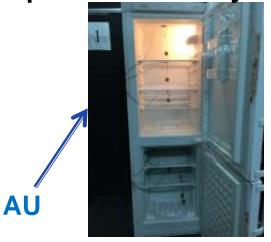
	Upright Refrigerator	Upright Refrigerator-freezer	Chest Freezer	Upright Frost-free Refrigerator-freezer
Model	BC-92	BCD-200	BD-295	BCD-322W
Climate class	ST	ST	ST	ST
Temperature Control Device	Mechanical	Mechanical	Mechanical	Electronical
Volume (fresh food/frozen food)	92L	137L/63L	295L	234L/88L
Related Energy Consumption	0.40 kWh/24h	0.50 kWh/24h	0.90 kWh/24h	0.76 kWh/24h
Manufacture	Hisense	Siemens	LG	Siemens

Items Standard	IEC 62552:2015	IEC 62552:2007	USA standard	AU standard
Daily energy consumption	√	<b>V</b>	<b>√</b>	√
Annual energy consumption	V	Δ	Δ	Δ
Volume	$\sqrt{}$	<b>V</b>	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
EEI	√1)	√2)	_	V
Energy Efficiency Grade	√1)	√2)	_	√
MEPS	√1)	√2)	V	V

Note: 1) Calculated according to GB 12021.2-2015;

2) Calculated according to GB 12021.2-2008.

**Output 3: Laboratory Testing Report** 











IEC 62552:2015

**USA** 

IEC 62552:2007
Test loading view of refrigerator-freezer

#### **Output 3: Laboratory Testing Report**









**USA** 



IEC 62552:2007

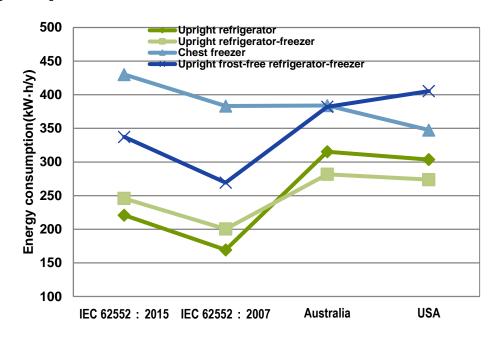
Test loading view of frost free refrigerator-freezer

#### **Output 3: Laboratory Testing Report**

Annual Energy
Consumption test results
(IEC 62552-2015 with load processing)

&

Deviation of annual energy consumption for different test methods with IEC 62552-2015



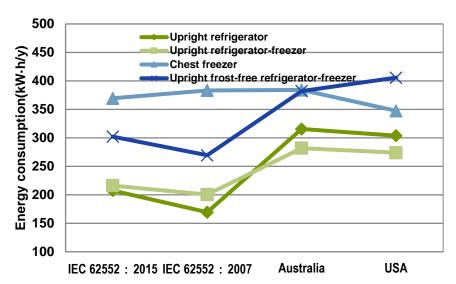
Test standards Appliance	IEC 62552:2007	AU	US
Upright refrigerator	-23.4%	42.6%	37.4%
Upright refrigerator-freezer	-18.5%	14.6%	11.4%
Chest freezer	-10.9%	-10.7%	-19.2%
Upright frost-free refrigerator- freezer	-20.1%	13.3%	20.2%

#### **Output 3: Laboratory Testing Report**

Annual Energy Consumption test results (IEC 62552-2015 without load processing)

&

Deviation of annual energy consumption for different test methods with IEC 62552-2015 without load processing



Test Standards Appliance	IEC 62552:2007	AU	US
Upright refrigerator	-18.3%	52.1%	46.4%
Upright refrigerator-freezer	-7.3%	30.3%	26.5%
Chest freezer	3.8%	4.0%	-6.0%
Upright frost-free refrigerator-freezer	-10.8%	26.5%	34.3%

Test	Additional energy	
Standards Appliance	for load	Deviation Rate
	processing	
Upright refrigerator	13.602	6.2%
Upright refrigerator-freezer	29.661	12.1%
Chest freezer	60.774	14.1%
Upright frost-free	35.275	10.5%
refrigerator-freezer		

#### **Output 3: Laboratory Testing Report**

Philosophy of analyzing **key impacting factors** of energy consumption test methods is to choose two standards with similar certain testing conditions but one or two main different testing conditions, and then to understand the different testing condition's impacts on energy consumption.

Example: compartment temperature impacts for chest freezer

Elements standards	IEC 62552:2015	AU
Room test ambient temperature	Same (32.0°C)	Same (32.0°C)
Target temperature of frozen-food comp.	Same(-18.0°C)	Different (-15.0°C)
Storage plan of frozen-food comp. storage temperature sensor	Same	Same
Frozen-food comp. storage temperature sensor	Same(Cylinder)	Same(Cylinder)
Tested daily energy consumptions, kWh/24h	1.309	1.052
Deviation:	(1.309-1.052)/1.309*100%=19.6%	

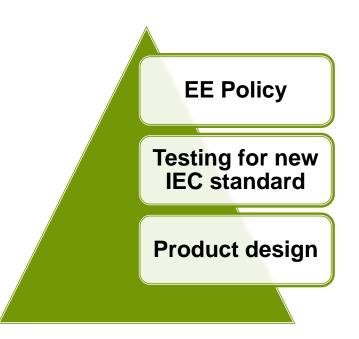
#### **Output 3: Laboratory Testing Report**

Key Influencing Factors for Energy Consumption Testing Results When Harmonizing to the NEW IEC 62552:

Key influencing factors	Compartment or appliance	Result	Compared standards
Ambient temperature <sup>1)</sup>	refrigerator	+4.5% by 1K increase	
	freezer	+3.0% by 1K increase	IEC 62552:2015 (16°C-32°C)
	refrigerator-freezer	+2.4% by 1K increase	
Target temperature <sup>2)</sup>	fresh-food comp.	+9% by 1K decrease	IEC 62552:2015 (interpolation )
raiget temperature <sup>27</sup>	frozen-food comp.	-6.5% by 1K increase	IEC 62552:2015-Australia
Storage temperature sensor and storage plan <sup>3)</sup>	fresh-food comp.	+2.3%	IEC 62552:2015(at 32°C) - US
Storage temperature sensor (cylinder instead of M package) and empty load <sup>4)</sup>	frozen-food comp.	-3.9%	IEC 62552:2015(at 32°C) - US
Determination of frozen-food compartment temperature (average temperature instead of maximum M package) <sup>5)</sup>	frozen-food comp.	-4.1%	IEC 62552:2015-IEC 62552:2007
Twice tests adaptability for one sample at different	refrigerator	+1.7%	IEC 62552:2015-IEC 62552:2007
	refrigerator-freezer(single temperature control)	+13.2%	IEC 62552:2015-IEC 62552:2007
ambient temperatures	frost-free refrigerator-freezer	+5.2%	IEC 62552:2015-IEC 62552:2007

Output 4 &5: Training (2015-10-29 Hefei; 2015-12-02 Guiyang)





## **Output 6: Harmonization Roadmap to IEC 62552:2015**



**Key points** of Harmonization of energy efficiency test methods of refrigerators towards the new IEC 62552

#### **Policy Economy Technology** Trade demand Energy saving Government technology concerns Market development Energy development New standard efficiency labeling and understanding standard development

#### **Output 6: Harmonization Roadmap to IEC 62552:2015**



**Roadmap** of Harmonization of energy efficiency test methods of refrigerators towards the new IEC 62552 in APEC region takes **step by step** according to situation of each economy

- 1. Technical experts committee
- 2. Technical alliance

**Group A** with more developed market, more mature EE policy implementation circumstance and policy support

**Group B** with similar standard and EE labeling mechanism with Group A but in the economies with medium level of development of their market and EE policies

**Group C** in the stage of shaping their EE policies and actions

**Group D** with unique and mature standard and EE labeling mechanism and it is hard to harmonize new IEC standard for policy reason

## **Output 6: Harmonization Roadmap to IEC 62552:2015**



#### **Group A**



## **Output 6: Harmonization Roadmap to IEC 62552:2015**



#### **Group B**

Research the standard difference between their current EE test method and IEC 62552:2015

Investigate on how much impacts of IEC 62552:2015on their products' EE Grade compared with the current EE test method standard

Revise EE test method standard and labeling standard or laws by the government departments

Policy consultation and training of test methods understanding on the new IEC62552 can be supported by Group A

Prepare energy efficiency technology

## **Output 6: Harmonization Roadmap to IEC 62552:2015**



#### **Group C**

Taking into experience of Group A and B and their own circumstance, EE policies shall more shaped at first

After the EE policy going smoothly, the Group B's roadmap can be referred

#### **Output 7: Results Dissemination Workshop**

Shanghai Mar 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016 alongside with 2016 AWE (Appliance & Electronics World Expo.) and also in *Taichung* alongside the EGEE&C 47 meeting.





Positive feedback have been received from workshop survey and on-site Q&A session in AWE and in EGEE&C 47



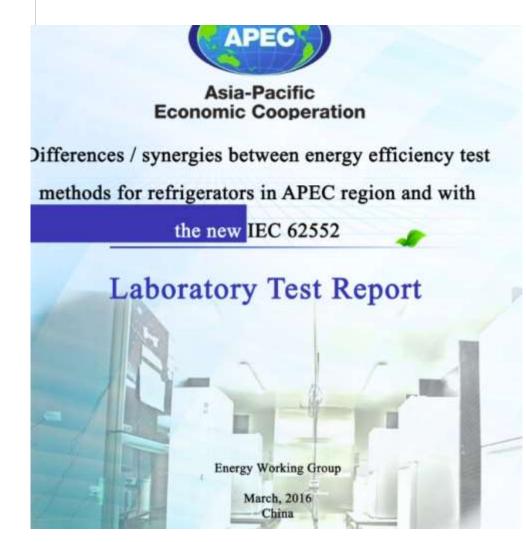


Differences / synergies between energy efficiency test methods for refrigerators in APEC region and with the new IEC 62552

Desktop Research

**Energy Working Group** 

March, 2016





# Thank You!

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