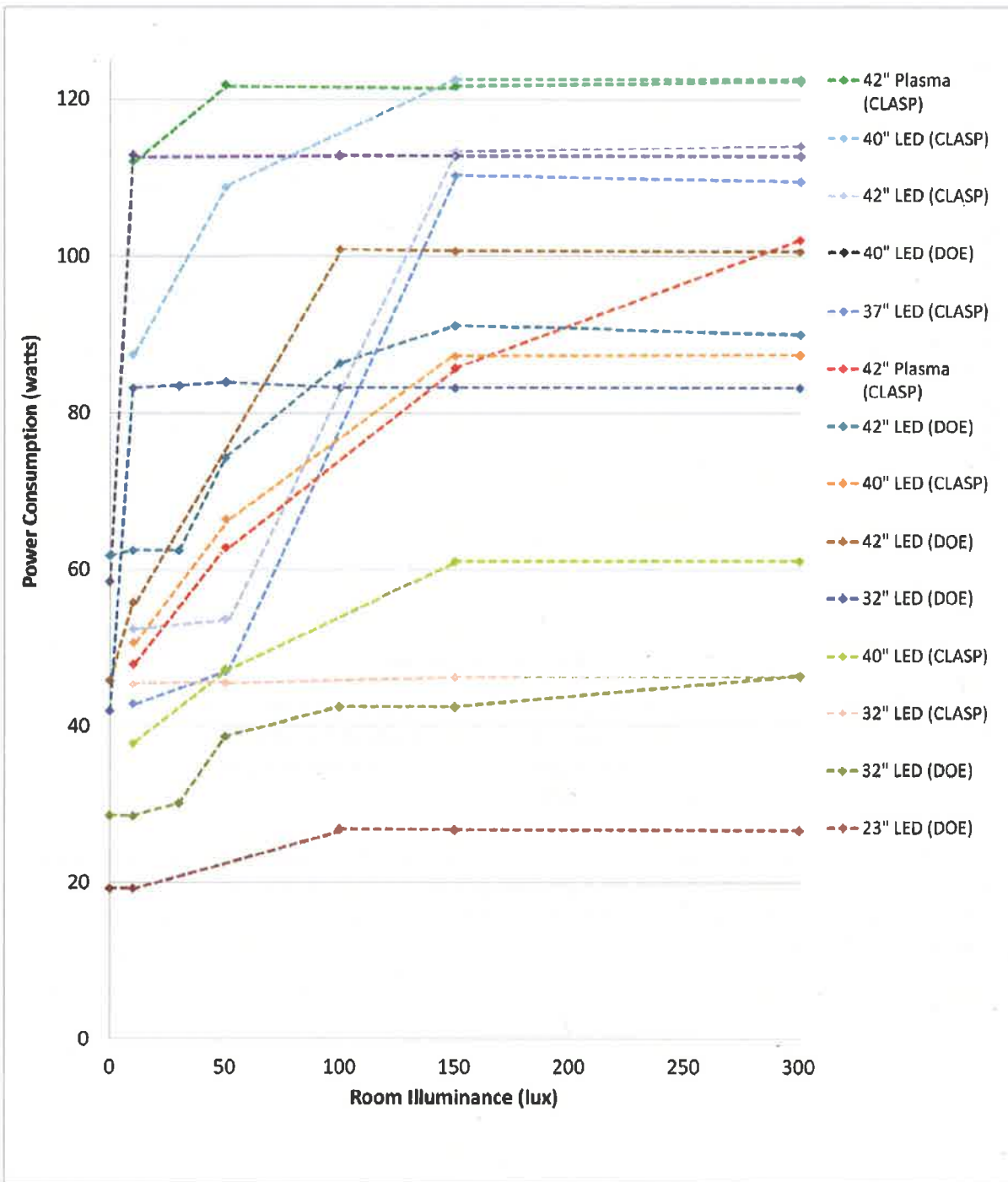
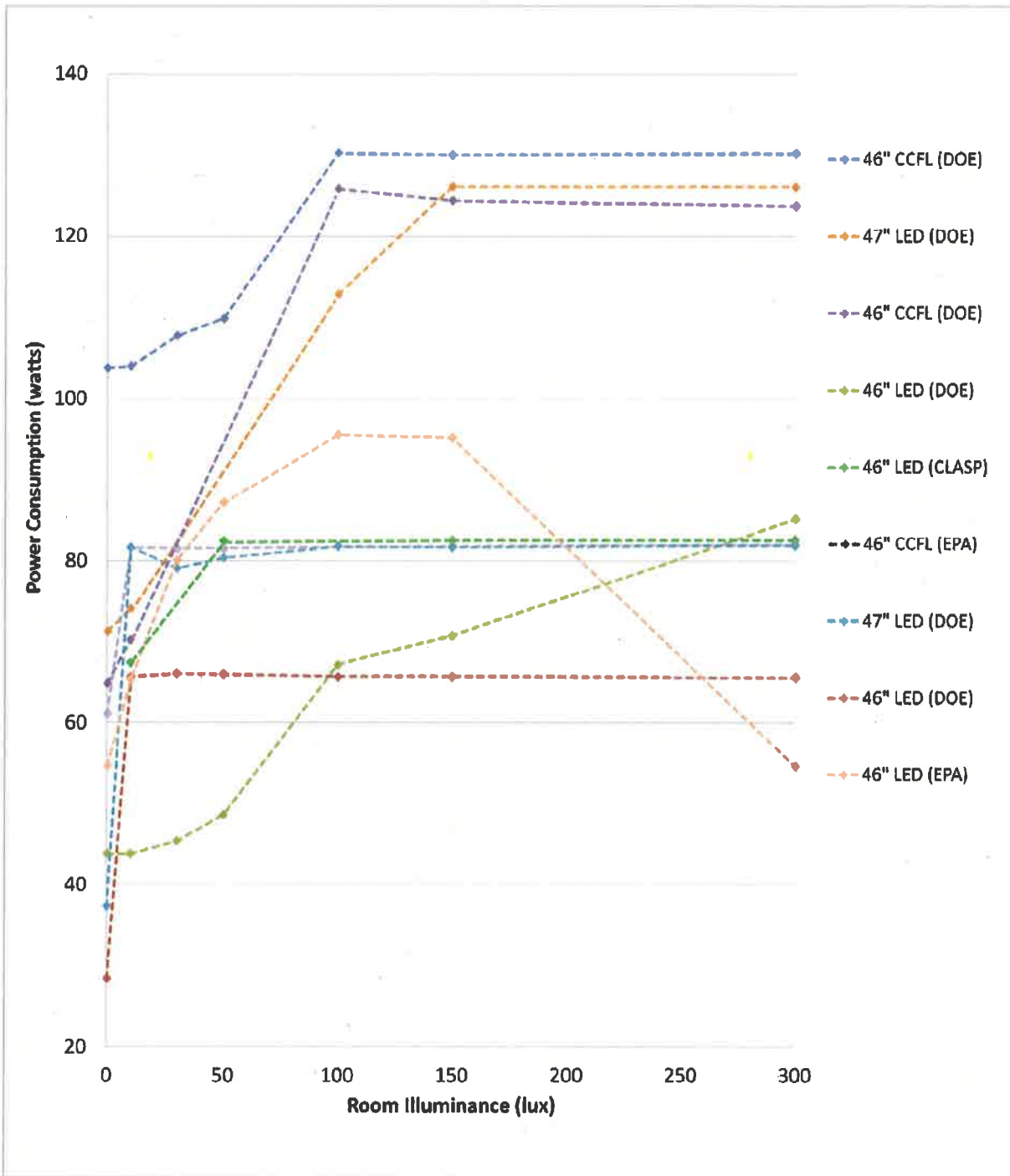


**Figure 1.3.5 Power consumption vs. room illuminance for a single manufacturer that implements ABC as a single step response across six TVs of various sizes and technologies.**

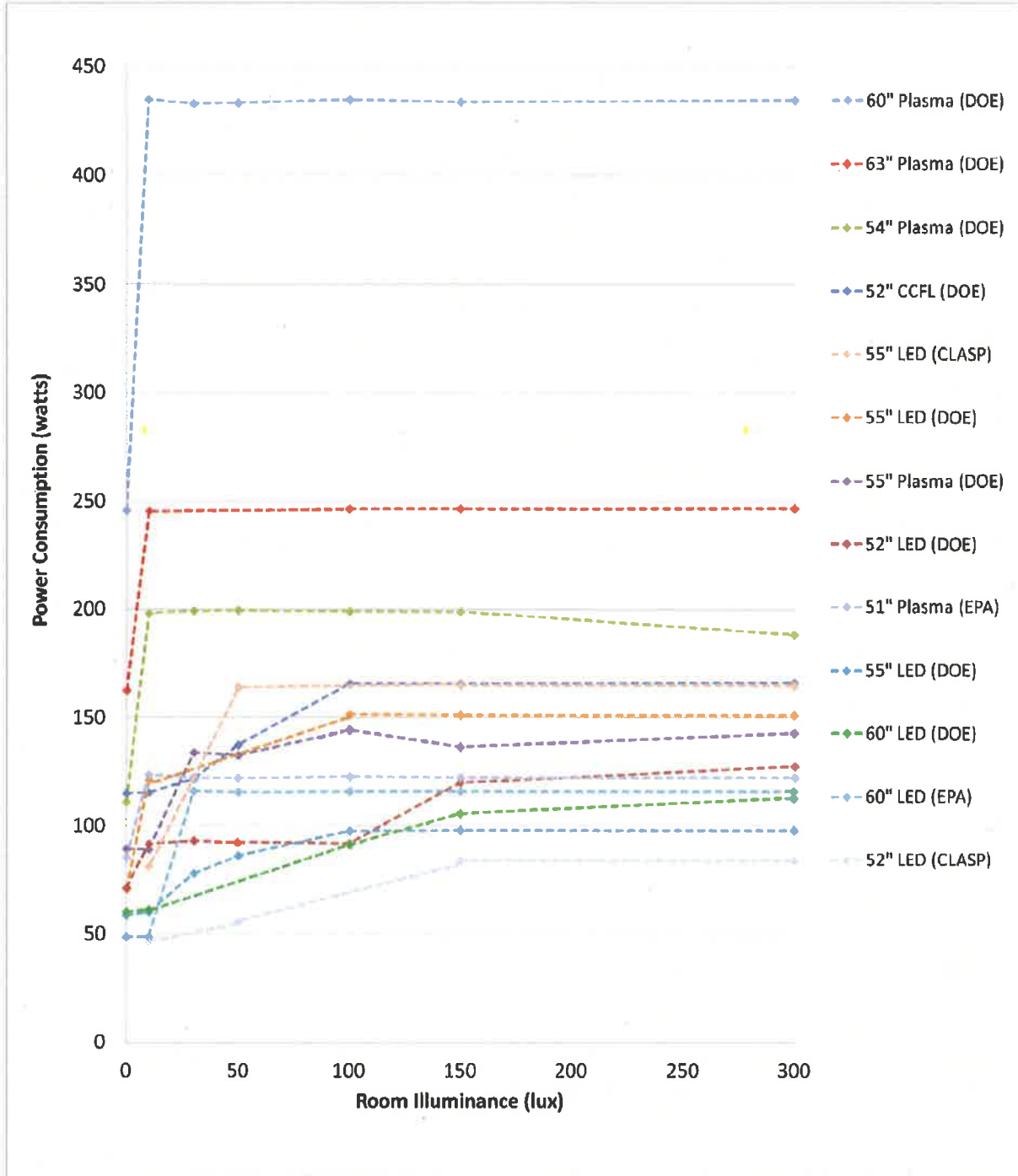
Figure 1.3.6 to Figure 1.3.8 show the relationship between power and room illuminance for all TVs tested. Recall that some DOE TVs were not tested at 30 and 50 lux. Televisions in the CLASP study were measured at 10, 50, 150, and 300 lux. Power levels were not assumed at 0 lux for the CLASP data.



**Figure 1.3.6 Power consumption vs. room illuminance for TV sizes 23" – 42".**

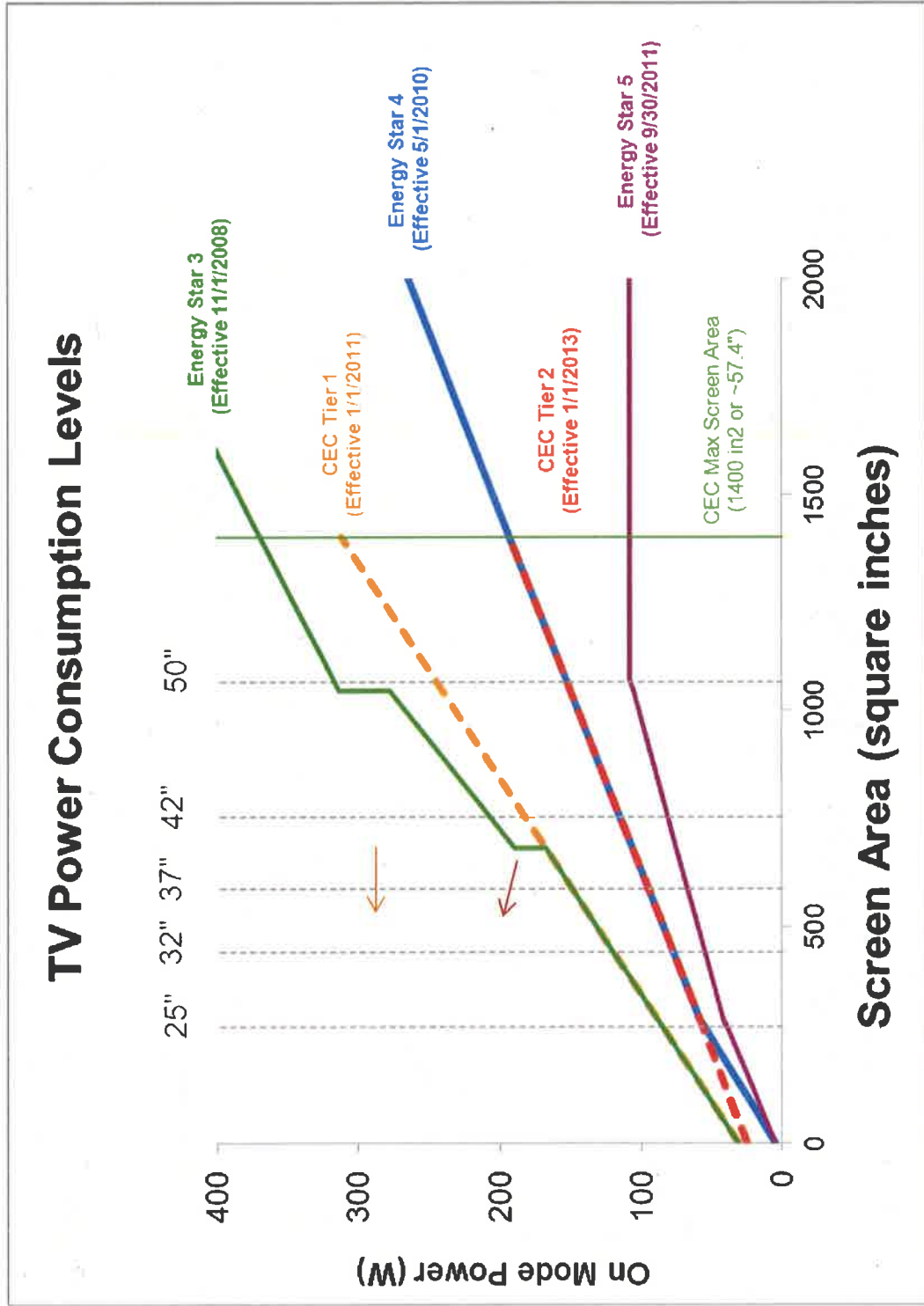


**Figure 1.3.7 Power consumption vs. room illuminance for TV sizes 46" – 47".**

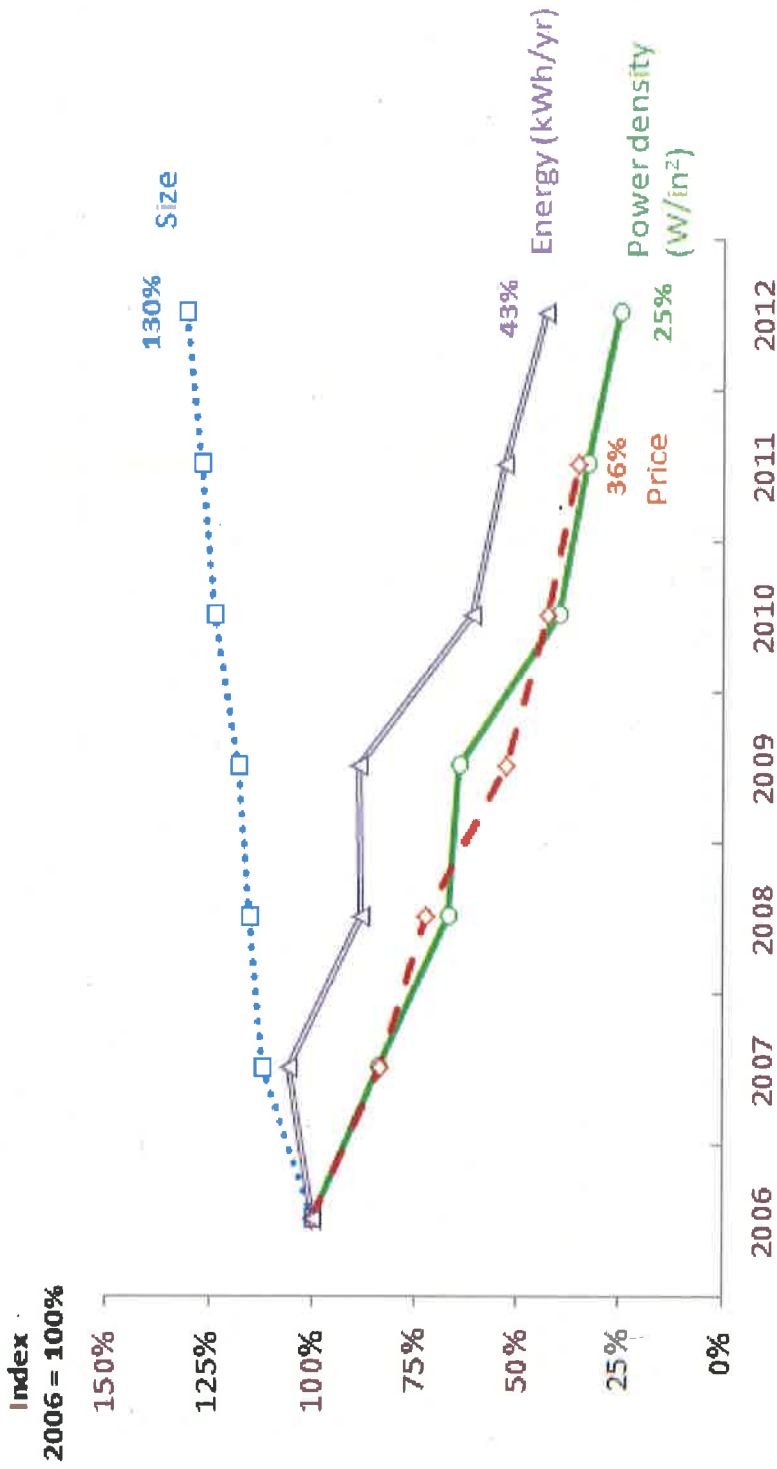


**Figure 1.3.8 Power consumption vs. room illuminance for TV sizes 51 and above.**

# September 2009: ENERGY STAR releases Version 4 and 5 levels

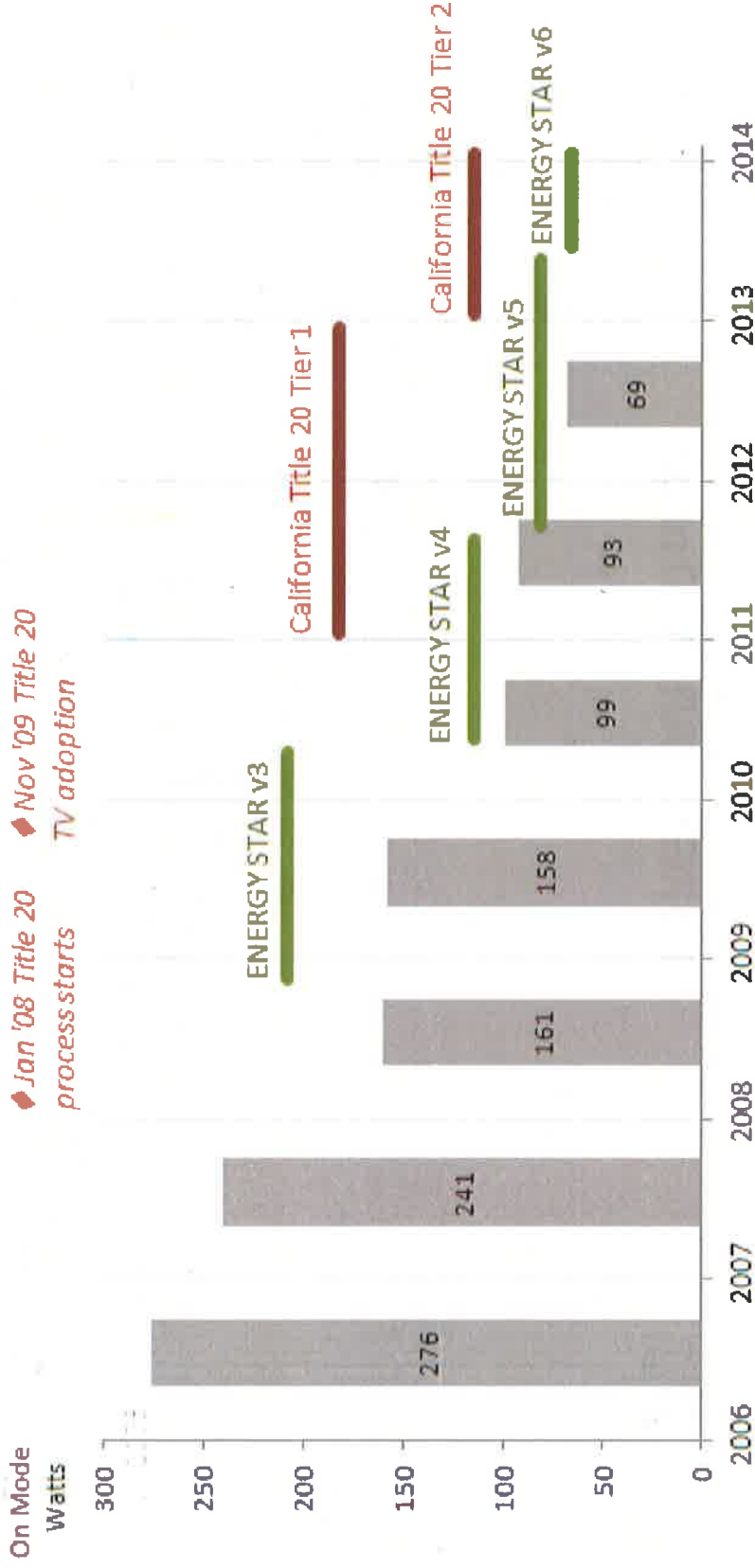


# TV Trends Since 2006



- Since 2006, size has increase by 30%, while power density (W/in<sup>2</sup>) has improved by 75%. These two factors result in a 57% improvement in average energy consumption.
- The average price for a 32 inch TV in 2011 was almost one-third what is was in 2006. Other size categories have seen similar dramatic decreases in price.

# 42 Inch TVs: Average Wattage Compared to ENERGY STAR and California Title 20 Levels



- Three-fourths reduction from 2006 to 2012
- Together, ENERGY STAR and Title 20 had synergistic impacts

# ENERGY STAR TV trends since 2008

