ENERGY STAR® Program Requirements
Product Specification for Computer Servers

Eligibility Criteria
Draft 3 Version 2.0

Following is the Version 2.0 ENERGY STAR Product Specification for Computer Servers. A product shall meet all of the identified criteria if it is to earn the ENERGY STAR.

1 DEFINITIONS

A) Product Types:

1) Computer Server: A computer that provides services and manages networked resources for client devices (e.g., desktop computers, notebook computers, thin clients, wireless devices, PDAs, IP telephones, other computer servers, or other network devices). A computer server is sold through enterprise channels for use in data centers and office/corporate environments. A computer server is primarily accessed via network connections, versus directly-connected user input devices such as a keyboard or mouse. For purposes of this specification, a computer server must meet **all** of the following criteria:

   a) is marketed and sold as a Computer Server;

   b) is designed for and listed as supporting one or more computer server operating systems (OS) and/or hypervisors;

   c) is targeted to run user-installed applications typically, but not exclusively, enterprise in nature;

   d) provides support for error-correcting code (ECC) and/or buffered memory (including both buffered dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs) and buffered on board (BOB) configurations).

Note: After further analysis, accounting for changing market conditions, and discussion with stakeholders, EPA has removed the proposed ECC exemption for systems larger than 50 nodes sharing the same chassis.

   e) is packaged and sold with one or more ac-dc or dc-dc power supplies; and

   f) is designed such that all processors have access to shared system memory and are independently visible to a single OS or hypervisor.

2) Managed Server: A computer server that is designed for a high level of availability in a highly managed environment. For purposes of this specification, a managed server must meet **all** of the following criteria:

   a) is designed to be configured with redundant power supplies; and

   b) contains an installed dedicated management controller (e.g., service processor).

3) Blade System: A system comprised of a blade chassis and one or more removable blade servers and/or other units (e.g., blade storage, blade network equipment). Blade systems provide a scalable means for combining multiple blade server or storage units in a single enclosure, and are designed to allow service technicians to easily add or replace (hot-swap) blades in the field.

   a) Blade Server: A computer server that is designed for use in a blade chassis. A blade server is a high-density device that functions as an independent computer server and

includes at least one processor and system memory, but is dependent upon shared blade chassis resources (e.g., power supplies, cooling) for operation. A processor or memory module that is intended to scale up a standalone server is not considered a Blade Server.

(1) *Multi-bay Blade Server*: A blade server requiring more than one bay for installation in a blade chassis.

(2) *Single-wide Blade Server*: A blade server requiring the width of a standard blade server bay.

(3) *Double-wide Blade Server*: A blade server requiring twice the width of a standard blade server bay.

(4) *Half-height Blade Server*: A blade server requiring one half the height of a standard blade server bay.

b) Blade Chassis: An enclosure that contains shared resources for the operation of blade servers, blade storage, and other blade form-factor devices. Shared resources provided by a chassis may include power supplies, data storage, and hardware for dc power distribution, thermal management, system management, and network services.

c) Blade Storage: A storage device that is designed for use in a blade chassis. A blade storage device is dependent upon shared blade chassis resources (e.g., power supplies, cooling) for operation.

4) Fully Fault Tolerant Server: A computer server that is designed with complete hardware redundancy, in which every computing component is replicated between two nodes running identical and concurrent workloads (i.e., if one node fails or needs repair, the second node can run the workload alone to avoid downtime). A fully fault tolerant server uses two systems to simultaneously and repetitively run a single workload for continuous availability in a mission critical application.

5) Resilient Server: A Computer Server designed with extensive Reliability, Availability, Serviceability (RAS) and scalability features integrated in the micro architecture of the system, CPU and chipset. For purposes of ENERGY STAR qualification under this specification, a Resilient Server shall have the characteristics as described in Appendix B of this specification.

Note: Given the length of the description for a Resilient Server, EPA has created a new Appendix B for reference. The definition provided in Appendix B is based on stakeholder recommendation and evaluation by EPA prior to inclusion in this draft version. It is EPA's intention to proceed with this definition to accurately characterize socket Resilient Servers. EPA has examined data indicating that two socket Resilient Servers use considerably more power in Idle compared to Non-Resilient Servers; however, the data does not clearly show the driver of this additional power consumption. Instead, analysis shows a significant portion of the additional power consumption is not likely attributed to differences in Processor Socket Power nor documented CPU power states. EPA welcomes additional input from stakeholders on the components responsible for the increase in power consumption in systems using state of the art processors that have energy management features. This input will be used to determine whether separate Resilient Server Idle thresholds, similar to those shown in Table 3, would be appropriate for Version 2.0.

6) Multi-node Server: A computer server that is designed with two or more independent server nodes that share a single enclosure and one or more power supplies. In a multi-node server, power is distributed to all nodes through shared power supplies. Server nodes in a multi-node server are not designed to be hot-swappable.

a) Dual-node Server: A common multi-node server configuration consisting of two server nodes.

7) Server Appliance: A computer server that is bundled with a pre-installed operating system and application software that is used to perform a dedicated function or set of tightly coupled

functions. Server appliances deliver services through one or more networks (e.g., IP or SAN), and are typically managed through a web or command line interface. Server appliance hardware and software configurations are customized by the vendor to perform a specific task (e.g., name services, firewall services, authentication services, encryption services, and voice-over-IP (VoIP) services), and are not intended to execute user-supplied software.

8) High Performance Computing (HPC) System: A computing system which is designed and optimized to execute highly parallel applications. HPC systems feature a large number of clustered homogeneous nodes often featuring specialized high speed inter-processing interconnects as well as large memory capability and bandwidth. HPC systems may be purposely built, or assembled from more commonly available servers. HPC systems must meet ALL the following criteria:

   a) Marketed and sold as a high performance computer;

   b) Designed (or assembled) and optimized to execute highly parallel applications;

   c) Consist of a number of typically homogeneous computing nodes, clustered primarily to increase computational capability;

   d) Includes high speed IPC interconnections between nodes.

Note: A definition for High Performance Computing System was submitted by stakeholders to differentiate HPC systems from typical server products. EPA has condensed the proposed definition and welcomes stakeholder feedback on this definition.

9) Direct Current (Dc) Server: A computer server that is designed solely to operate on a dc power source.

10) Large Server: A resilient/scalable server which ships as a pre-integrated/pre-tested system housed in one or more full frames or racks and that includes a high connectivity I/O subsystem with a minimum of 32 dedicated I/O slots.

Note: A definition for Large Server was submitted by a stakeholder to differentiate mainframe-type servers from typical server products. EPA welcomes stakeholder feedback on this definition.

B) Product Category: A second-order classification or sub-type within a product type that is based on product features and installed components. Product categories are used in this specification to determine qualification and test requirements.

C) Computer Server Form Factors:

1) Rack-mounted Server: A computer server that is designed for deployment in a standard 19-inch data center rack as defined by EIA-310, IEC 60297, or DIN 41494. For the purposes of this specification, a blade server is considered under a separate category and excluded from the rack-mounted category.

2) Pedestal Server: A self-contained computer server that is designed with PSUs, cooling, I/O devices, and other resources necessary for stand-alone operation. The frame of a pedestal server is similar to that of a tower client computer.

D) Computer Server Components:

1) Power Supply Unit (PSU): A device that converts ac or dc input power to one or more dc power outputs for the purpose of powering a computer server. A computer server PSU must be self-contained and physically separable from the motherboard and must connect to the system via a removable or hard-wired electrical connection.

   a) Ac-Dc Power Supply: A PSU that converts line-voltage ac input power into one or more dc power outputs for the purpose of powering a computer server.

   b) Dc-Dc Power Supply: A PSU that converts line-voltage dc input power to one or more dc

outputs for the purpose of powering a computer server. For purposes of this specification, a dc-dc converter (also known as a voltage regulator) that is internal to a computer server and is used to convert a low voltage dc (e.g., 12 V dc) into other dc power outputs for use by computer server components is not considered a dc-dc power supply.

c) Single-output Power Supply: A PSU that is designed to deliver the majority of its rated output power to one primary dc output for the purpose of powering a computer server. Single-output PSUs may offer one or more standby outputs that remain active whenever connected to an input power source. For purposes of this specification, the total rated power output from any additional PSU outputs that are not primary and standby outputs shall be no greater than 20 watts. PSUs that offer multiple outputs at the same voltage as the primary output are considered single-output PSUs unless those outputs (1) are generated from separate converters or have separate output rectification stages, or (2) have independent current limits.

d) Multi-output Power Supply: A PSU that is designed to deliver the majority of its rated output power to more than one primary dc output for the purpose of powering a computer server. Multi-output PSUs may offer one or more standby outputs that remain active whenever connected to an input power source. For purposes of this specification, the total rated power output from any additional PSU outputs that are not primary and standby outputs is greater than or equal to 20 watts.

2) I/O Device: A device which provides data input and output capability between a computer server and other devices. An I/O device may be integral to the computer server motherboard or may be connected to the motherboard via though expansion slots (e.g., PCI, PCIe). Examples of I/O devices include discrete Ethernet devices, InfiniBand devices, RAID/SAS controllers, and Fibre Channel devices.

a) I/O Port: Physical circuitry within an I/O device where an independent I/O session can be established. A port is not the same as a connector receptacle; it is possible that a single connector receptacle can service multiple ports of the same interface.

3) Motherboard: The main circuit board of the server. For purposes of this specification, the motherboard includes connectors for attaching additional boards and typically includes the following components: processor, memory, BIOS, and expansion slots.

4) Processor: The logic circuitry that responds to and processes the basic instructions that drive a server. For purposes of this specification, the processor is the central processing unit (CPU) of the computer server. A typical CPU is a physical package to be installed on the server motherboard via a socket or direct solder attachment. The CPU package may include one or more processor cores.

5) Memory: For purposes of this specification, memory is a part of a server external to the processor in which information is stored for immediate use by the processor.

6) Hard Drive (HDD): The primary computer storage device which reads and writes to one or more rotating magnetic disk platters.

7) Solid State Drive (SSD): A disk drive that uses memory chips instead of rotating magnetic platters for data storage.

E) Other Datacenter Equipment:

1) Network Equipment: A device whose primary function is to pass data among various network interfaces, providing data connectivity among connected devices (e.g., routers and switches). Data connectivity is achieved via the routing of data packets encapsulated according to Internet Protocol, Fibre Channel, InfiniBand or similar protocol.

2) Storage Product: A fully-functional storage system that supplies data storage services to clients and devices attached directly or through a network. Components and subsystems that are an integral part of the storage product architecture (e.g., too provide internal communications between controllers and disks) are considered to be part of the storage

product. In contrast, components that are normally associated with a storage environment at the data center level (e.g., devices required for operation of an external SAN) are not considered to be part of the storage product. A storage product may be composed of integrated storage controllers, storage devices, embedded network elements, software, and other devices. While storage products may contain one or more embedded processor, these processors do not execute user-supplied software applications but may execute data-specific applications (e.g., data replication, backup utilities, data compression, install agents).

Note: The Storage Equipment definition has been revised to harmonize with the Storage Product definition found in the proposed Version 1.0 Data Center Storage specification.

3) Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS): Combination of convertors, switches, and energy storage devices (such as batteries) constituting a power system for maintaining continuity of load power in case of input power failure.

F) Operational Modes and Power States:

1) Idle State: The operational state in which the OS and other software have completed loading, the computer server is capable of completing workload transactions, but no active workload transactions are requested or pending by the system (i.e., the computer server is operational, but not performing any useful work). For systems where ACPI standards are applicable, Idle State correlates only to ACPI System Level S0.

2) Active State: The operational state in which the computer server is carrying out work in response to prior or concurrent external requests (e.g., instruction over the network). Active state includes **both** (1) active processing and (2) data seeking/retrieval from memory, cache, or internal/external storage while awaiting further input over the network.

G) Other Key Terms:

1) Controller System: A computer or computer server that manages a benchmark evaluation process. The controller system performs the following functions:

a) start and stop each segment (phase) of the performance benchmark;

b) control the workload demands of the performance benchmark;

c) start and stop data collection from the power analyzer so that power and performance data from each phase can be correlated;

d) store log files containing benchmark power and performance information;

e) convert raw data into a suitable format for benchmark reporting, submission and validation; and

f) collect and store environmental data, if automated for the benchmark.

2) Network Client (Testing): A computer or computer server that generates workload traffic for transmission to a UUT connected via a network switch.

3) RAS Features: An acronym for reliability, availability, and serviceability features. RAS is sometimes expanded to RASM, which adds “Manageability” criteria. The three primary components of RAS as related to a computer server are defined as follows:

a) *Reliability Features*: Features that support a server’s ability to perform its intended function without interruption due to component failures (e.g., component selection, temperature and/or voltage de-rating, error detection and correction).

b) *Availability Features*: Features that support a server’s ability to maximize operation at normal capacity for a given duration of downtime (e.g., redundancy [both at micro- and macro-level]).

c) *Serviceability Features*: Features that support a server’s ability to be serviced without interrupting operation of the server (e.g., hot plugging).

4) Server Processor Utilization: The ratio of processor computing activity to full-load processor computing activity at a specified voltage and frequency, measured instantaneously or with a short term average of use over a set of active and/or idle cycles.

5) Hypervisor: A type of hardware virtualization technique that enables multiple guest operating systems to run on a single host system at the same time.

H) Product Family: A high-level description referring to a group of computers sharing one chassis/motherboard combination that often contains hundreds of possible hardware and software configurations.

1) Common Product Family Attributes: A set of features common to all models/configurations within a product family that constitute a common basic design. All models/configurations within a product family must share the following:

a) Be from the same model line or machine type;

b) Share the same form factor (i.e., rack-mounted, blade, pedestal);

c) Either share processors from a single defined processor series or share processors that plug into a common socket type.

Note: EPA received stakeholder feedback inquiring whether models without all sockets fully populated can be included in the same family as systems with all processors installed. Both fully populated and partially populated configurations are considered to be in the same family, but all measurements shall be made with fully populated sockets. As an example: In the case of two socket servers two processor configurations shall be used for qualification purposes, but the system can be sold with one processor under the same family.

d) share PSUs that perform with efficiencies greater than or equal to the efficiencies at all required load points specified in Section 3.2 (i.e., 10%, 20%, 50%, and 100% of maximum rated load for single-output; 20%, 50%, and 100% of maximum rated load for multi-output).

2) Product Family Tested Product Configurations:

a) Purchase Consideration Variations:

(1) Low-end Performance Configuration: The combination of Processor Socket Power, PSUs, Memory, Storage (HDD/SDD), and I/O devices that represents the lower-price or lower-performance computing platform within the Product Family.

(2) High-end Performance Configuration: The combination of Processor Socket Power, PSUs, Memory, Storage (HDD/SDD), and I/O devices that represents either the higher-price or higher-performance computing platform within the Product Family.

b) Typical Configuration:

(1) Typical Configuration: A product configuration that lies between the Minimum and Maximum Power configurations and is representative of a deployed product with high volume sales.

c) Power Utilization Variations:

(1) Minimum Power Configuration: The minimum configuration that is able to boot and execute supported OSs. The Minimum Configuration contains the lowest Processor Socket Power, least number of installed PSUs, Memory, Storage (HDD/SDD), and I/O devices, that is both offered for sale and capable of meeting ENERGY STAR requirements.

(2) Maximum Power Configuration: The vendor-selected combination of components that maximize power usage within the Product Family once assembled and operated. The Maximum Configuration contains the highest Processor Socket Power, greatest

number of installed PSUs, Memory, Storage (HDD/SDD), and I/O devices that is both offered for sale and capable of meeting ENERGY STAR requirements.

Note: In response to the Product Family Tested Configurations section (above) in Draft 2, stakeholders commented that they anticipated the possibility of products falling outside the power profile defined by the five tested product configurations. Stakeholders recommended that these outside configurations be considered ENERGY STAR qualified provided that the manufacturer was responsible for verifying that the configuration fully met the ENERGY STAR requirements.

EPA wishes to clarify that in this scenario, the manufacturer may not have correctly selected the five tested product configurations to sufficiently describe the Product Family. The four boundary points are meant to delineate an enclosed border and to illustrate the maximum and minimum power consumption of products in the family. If configuration A is beyond the point defined by the High-End, Max Power configuration, then configuration A should be the High-End Max Power configuration.

If this configuration, for whatever reason, is not appropriate to list as the High-End Max Power configuration, then manufacturers are welcome to test it as an independent product, outside of the product family. This product would be listed separately on the ENERGY STAR qualified product list. The same consideration applies to small groups of product configurations that fall outside the main boundaries of the four corners—in this case, this group would define a new product family.

The program will maintain the ability to individually test and qualify single configurations of Computer Servers or to qualify additional families as needed if one or more configurations can meet ENERGY STAR requirements but fall outside the four corner boundaries of an initial family.

2 SCOPE

2.1 Included Products

2.1.1 A product must meet the definition of a Computer Server provided in *Section 1* of this document to be eligible for ENERGY STAR qualification under this specification. Eligibility under Version 2.0 is limited to Blade-, Multi-node, Rack-mounted, or Pedestal form factor computer servers with no more than four processor sockets. Products explicitly excluded from Version 2.0 are identified in *Section 2.2*.

Note: In response to stakeholder feedback, EPA has revised the above language to clearly indicate the inclusion of Multi-node Servers in the program scope.

2.2 Excluded Products

2.2.1 Products that are covered under other ENERGY STAR product specifications are not eligible for qualification under this specification. The list of specifications currently in effect can be found at www.energystar.gov/products.

2.2.2 The following products are not eligible for qualification under this specification:

i. Fully Fault Tolerant Servers;

ii. Server Appliances;

iii. High Performance Computing Systems;

Note: In response to stakeholder feedback and EPA's own internal evaluation, HPC systems have been excluded from the scope of Version 2.0. These highly specialized and customized configurations differ greatly from the more standardized rack/pedestal or blade server configurations that this specification covers. The development of a test method, suitable metrics, and appropriate qualification criteria for these systems would require an extended, independent effort in the future.

iv. Large Servers

Note: EPA proposes to exclude Large Servers from the scope of this specification. These systems, as defined above, are effectively small mainframes that are configured, operated, and sold in ways that differ from more common rack/pedestal or blade servers. EPA believes these products are not appropriate for inclusion in the scope of this specification and welcomes stakeholder feedback on this issue.

v. Storage Products including Blade Storage; and

vi. Network Equipment.

3 QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

3.1 Significant Digits and Rounding

3.1.1 All calculations shall be carried out with directly measured (unrounded) values.

3.1.2 Unless otherwise specified, compliance with specification limits shall be evaluated using directly measured or calculated values without any benefit from rounding.

3.1.3 Directly measured or calculated values that are submitted for reporting on the ENERGY STAR website shall be rounded to the nearest significant digit as expressed in the corresponding specification limit.

3.2 Power Supply Requirements

3.2.1 Power supply test data and test reports from testing entities recognized by EPA to perform power supply testing shall be accepted for the purpose of qualifying the ENERGY STAR product.

3.2.2 Power Supply Efficiency Criteria: Power Supplies used in products eligible under this specification must meet the following requirements when tested using the *Generalized Internal Power Supply Efficiency Test Protocol, Rev. 6.6* (available at www.efficientpowersupplies.org). Power Supply data generated using Rev. 6.4.2 (as required in Version 1.1), 6.4.3, or 6.5 are acceptable provided the test was conducted prior to the effective date of Version 2.0.

Note: EPA has clarified that legacy PSU data generated using the revision of the test protocol incorporated in Version 1.1 will be accepted if the data was generated prior to Version 2.0 taking effect. Such an approach allows Partners to avoid unnecessary retesting, and EPA believes that the changes implemented in the test protocol do not impact the consistency of the data requested in this specification.

i. Pedestal and Rack-mounted Servers: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a pedestal or rack-mounted computer server must be configured with **only** PSUs that meet or exceed the applicable efficiency requirements specified in Table 1 **prior to shipment**.

ii. Blade and Multi-node Servers: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a Blade or Multi-node server shipped with a chassis must be configured such that **all** PSUs supplying power to the chassis meet or exceed the applicable efficiency requirements specified in Table 1 **prior to shipment**.

Note: A stakeholder recommended that the previous language referring to PSUs “in the chassis” be reworded to refer to PSUs supplying power to the chassis. This change has been incorporated in both the efficiency and power factor language.

Table 1: Efficiency Requirements for PSUs

Power Supply Type	Rated Output Power	10% Load	20% Load	50% Load	100% Load
Multi-output (Ac-Dc & Dc-Dc)	All Output Levels	N/A	85%	88%	85%
Single-output (Ac-Dc & Dc-Dc)	All Output Levels	80%	88%	92%	88%

3.2.3 Power Supply Power Factor Criteria: Power Supplies used in Computers eligible under this specification must meet the following requirements when tested using the *Generalized Internal Power Supply Efficiency Test Protocol, Rev. 6.6* (available at www.efficientpowersupplies.org). Power Supply data generated using Rev. 6.4.2 (as required in Version 1.1), 6.4.3, or 6.5 are acceptable provided the test was conducted prior to the effective date of Version 2.0.

i. Pedestal and Rack-mounted Servers: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a pedestal or rack-mounted computer server must be configured with **only** PSUs that meet or exceed the applicable power factor requirements specified in Table 2 **prior to shipment**, under all loading conditions for which output power is greater than or equal to 75 watts. Partners are required to measure and report PSU power factor under loading conditions of less than 75 watts, though no minimum power factor requirements apply.

ii. Blade or Multi-node Servers: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a Blade or Multi-node Server shipped with a chassis must be configured such that **all** PSUs supplying power to the chassis meet or exceed the applicable power factor requirements specified in Table 2 **prior to shipment**, under all loading conditions for which output power is greater than or equal to 75 watts. Partners are required to measure and report PSU power factor under loading conditions of less than 75 watts, though no minimum power factor requirements apply.

Table 2: Power Factor Requirements for PSUs

Power Supply Type	Rated Output Power	10% Load	20% Load	50% Load	100 % Load
Dc-Dc (All)	All Output Ratings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ac-Dc Multi-output	All Output Ratings	N/A	0.80	0.90	0.95
Ac-Dc Single-output	Output Rating ≤ 500 W	N/A	0.80	0.90	0.95
	Output Rating > 500 W and Output Rating ≤ 1,000 W	0.65	0.80	0.90	0.95
	Output Rating > 1,000 watts	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.95

3.3 Power Management Requirements

3.3.1 Server Processor Power Management: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a server must offer processor power management that is enabled by default in the BIOS and/or through a management controller, service processor, and / or the operating system shipped with the server. **All** processors must be able to reduce power consumption in times of low utilization by

i. reducing voltage and/or frequency through Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling (DVFS), or

ii. enabling processor or core reduced power states when a core or socket is not in use.

Note: To accommodate systems that enable power management features via in-band capabilities, operating system has been added to the power management list in 3.3.1.

3.3.2 Supervisor Power Management: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a product which offers a pre-installed supervisor system (e.g., operating system, hypervisor) must offer supervisor system power management that is enabled by default.

3.3.3 Power Management Disclosure: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, all power management techniques that are enabled by default must be itemized on the Power and Performance Data Sheet.

3.4 Blade System Criteria

3.4.1 Blade Chassis Thermal Management: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a blade chassis that is (1) shipped with an ENERGY STAR qualified blade server, or (2) marketed for use with an ENERGY STAR qualified blade server, must provide real-time chassis temperature monitoring and fan speed management capability that is enabled by default.

3.4.2 Blade Server Shipping Documentation: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a blade server that is shipped to a customer independent of a blade chassis must be accompanied with documentation to inform the customer that the blade server is ENERGY STAR qualified only if it is installed in a blade chassis meeting requirements in *Section 3.4.1* of this document. A list of qualifying blade chassis and ordering information must also be provided as part of product collateral provided with the blade in either a printed format or an alternative format approved by EPA. These requirements may be met via either printed materials, electronic documentation provided with the Blade Server, or information publically available on the Partner's website where information about the Blade Server is found.

Note: EPA understands that some manufacturers may no longer provide physical documentation in an effort to reduce waste. The shipping documentation requirement above has been clarified to allow information to be communicated via Partner websites.

3.5 Active State Efficiency Criteria

3.5.1 Active Mode Efficiency Disclosure: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a computer server or computer server family must be submitted for qualification with the following information disclosed in full and in the context of the complete active mode efficiency rating test report:

i. final rating tool results; and

ii. intermediate rating tool results over the entire test run at **all** of the following load levels: [***TBD***].

Public disclosure and formatting requirements are discussed in *Section* 3.7 of this specification.

3.5.2 Incomplete Disclosure: Partners shall not selectively report individual workload module results, or otherwise presenting efficiency rating tool results in any form other than a complete test report, in customer documentation or marketing materials.

Note: Section 3.5 remains to be determined and will be updated as the SERT development process comes to a close. EPA will re-engage with stakeholders regarding Section 3.5 before finalizing any changes to this section.

3.6 Idle Mode and Full Load Efficiency Criteria – One-Socket (1S) and Two-Socket (2S) Servers (non-Blade)

3.6.1 Idle Mode Efficiency: Measured Idle State power (P_{IDLE}) shall be less than or equal to the Maximum Idle State Power Requirement (P_{IDLE_MAX}), as calculated per Equation 1.

Equation 1: Calculation of Maximum Idle State Power

$$P_{IDLE\_MAX} = P_{BASE} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{ADDL\_i}$$

Where:

- *P_{IDLE_MAX} is the Maximum Idle State Power Requirement,*
- *P_{BASE} is the base idle power allowance, as determined per Table 3,*
- *P_{ADDL_i} is the Idle State power allowance for additional components, as determined per Table 4.*

i. These Idle power limits are applicable to single and dual socket systems only.

ii. All quantities (with the exception of installed processors) in Table 3 and Table 4 refer to the number of components installed in the system, not the maximum number of components the system can support (e.g., installed memory, not supported memory; etc.)

iii. The Additional Power Supply allowance may be applied for each redundant power supply used in the configuration.

iv. For the purposes of determining Idle power allowances, all memory capacities shall be rounded to the nearest GB.

v. The Additional I/O Device allowance may be applied for all I/O Devices over the Base Configuration (i.e., Ethernet devices additional to two ports of 1 Gigabit per second (Gbit/s), onboard Ethernet, plus any non-Ethernet I/O devices), including on-board I/O devices and add-in I/O devices installed through expansion slots.

vi. The Additional I/O Device allowance shall be calculated based upon the rated link speed of a single connection, rounded to the nearest Gbit. I/O devices with less than 1 Gbit speed do not qualify for the Additional I/O Device allowance.

vii. The Additional I/O Device allowance shall only be applied for I/O devices that are active/enabled upon shipment, and are capable of functioning when connected to an active switch.

Table 3: Base Idle State Power Allowances for 1S and 2S Servers

Category	Maximum Possible Number of Installed Processors (# P)	Managed Server	Base Idle State Power Allowance, P_{BASE} (watts)
A	1	No	47.0
B	1	Yes	57.0
C	2	No	92.0
D	2	Yes	142.0

Note: EPA proposes to reduce all base Idle State Power Allowances proposed in Draft 2 by 8 Watts and apply the adder for hard drives to any installed drives, not just those in excess of the first one. This change has been made to more accurately represent systems designed to operate only on remote storage and with no internal storage capacity.

Table 4: Additional Idle Power Allowances for Extra Components

System Characteristic	Applies To:	Additional Idle Power Allowance
Additional Power Supplies	Power supplies installed explicitly for power redundancy[iii]	20 watts per Power Supply
Any Hard Drives (including solid state drives)	Per installed hard drive	8.0 watts per Hard Drive
Additional Memory	Installed memory greater than 4 GB[iv]	0.75 watts per GB[iv]
Additional I/O Devices[v], [vi], [vii]	Installed Devices greater than two ports of 1 Gbit, onboard Ethernet	< 1Gbit: No Allowance = 1 Gbit: 2.0 watts / Active Port > 1 Gbit and < 10 Gbit: 4.0 watts / Active Port ≥ 10 Gbit: 8.0 watts / Active Port

Note: In Draft 2, EPA asked for stakeholder feedback on the possibility of revising the redundant power supply adder. EPA understands that the performance of these products has not progressed since V1.0 and 20W remains a challenging target for redundant power supplies. As such, EPA proposes retaining the 20 watt adder for each redundant power supply that was present in Version 1. EPA welcomes stakeholder feedback on this approach.

3.6.2 Full Load Data Disclosure: Measured Full Load power (P_{FULL_LOAD}) shall be measured and reported, both in qualification materials and as required in Section 4.

3.7 Idle Mode and Full Load Efficiency Criteria – Three-Socket (3S) and Four-Socket (4S) Servers (non-Blade)

3.7.1 Idle Mode Data Disclosure: Measured Idle State power (P_{IDLE}) shall be measured and reported, both in qualification materials and as required in Section 4.

3.7.2 Full Load Data Disclosure: Measured Full Load power (P_{FULL_LOAD}) shall be measured and reported, both in qualification materials and as required in Section 4.

3.8 Idle Mode and Full Load Efficiency Criteria – Blade Servers

3.8.1 Idle Mode Data Disclosure: Measured Idle State power (P_{IDLE}) shall be measured and reported, both in qualification materials and as required in Section 4.

3.8.2 Full Load Data Disclosure: Measured Full Load power (P_{FULL_LOAD}) shall be measured and reported, both in qualification materials and as required in Section 4.

3.8.3 The testing of Blade Servers for compliance with 3.8.1 and 3.8.2 shall be carried out under all of the following conditions:

i. Power values shall be measured and reported using a half-populated Blade Chassis.

ii. Power for a fully-populated blade chassis may be optionally measured and reported, provided that half-populated chassis data is also provided.

iii. All Blade Servers installed in the Blade Chassis shall share the same configuration (homogeneous).

iv. Per-blade power values shall be calculated using Equation 2.

Equation 2: Calculation of Single Blade Power

$$P_{BLADE} = \frac{P_{TOT\_BLADE\_SYS}}{N_{INST\_BLADE\_SRV}}$$

Where:

- P_{BLADE} *is the per-Blade Server Power (either Idle or Full-load),*
- $P_{TOT\_BLADE\_SYS}$ *is total measured power of the Blade System,*
- $N_{INST\_BLADE\_SRV}$ *is the number of installed Blade Servers in the tested Blade Chassis.*

Note: EPA proposes that manufacturers be required to report Idle and Full Load data based on a half-populated Blade Chassis only. It is EPA's belief that this provides a consistent standard for all Partners, will produce more comparable data for future review, and will also reduce testing burden. An optional provision for submittal of full chassis data is included.

EPA has also proposed testing conditions for Blade Server testing in 3.8.3.

3.9 Other Testing Criteria

3.9.1 Auxiliary Processing Accelerators (APA): For all Computer Servers sold with computing expansion add in cards installed in general-purpose add-in expansion slots (e.g., GPGPUs installed in a PCI slot), the following criteria and provisions apply:

i. For single configurations: All Idle Mode testing shall be conducted both with and without the APAs installed. Idle Power measurements taken both with the APAs installed and removed shall be submitted to EPA as part of ENERGY STAR qualification materials.

ii. For Product Families: Idle Mode testing shall be conducted both with and without the APAs installed in the Maximum Power Configuration found in 1.H)2).Testing with and without the APAs installed may optionally be conducted and disclosed at the other test points.

iii. Idle Power measurements taken both with the APAs installed and removed shall be submitted to EPA as part of ENERGY STAR qualification materials.

iv. Idle Power data with the APAs removed shall be used as P_{BASE} for the purposes of qualification of the single configuration or Product Family test point.

v. The total idle power consumption of all installed APAs in qualified configurations shall not exceed 46 watts.

Note: Recognizing that "add-in compute" capability may be delivered by solutions other than GPUs, EPA proposes the use of the more general term Auxiliary Processing Accelerators (APAs). Further, EPA also proposes a maximum Idle Power of 46 Watts for APAs shipped with a qualified product. This requirement supports EPA's goal of better understanding the power implications of APAs as an emerging product trend while maintaining the rigor of the efficiency criteria. This level is informed by EPA's research into power consumption of fully-featured GPUs in the Workstation/Computer space.

4 STANDARD INFORMATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Power and Performance Datasheet (PPDS)

4.1.1 Data for a standardized Power and Performance Data Sheet (PPDS) shall be submitted to EPA for each ENERGY STAR qualified Computer Server or Computer Server Product Family.

i. Partners are encouraged to provide one set of data for each ENERGY STAR qualified product configuration, though EPA will also accept a data set for each qualified product family.

ii. A product family PPDS must include data for all defined test points in 1.H)2), as applicable.

iii. Whenever possible, Partners must also provide a hyperlink to a more detailed power calculator on their Web site that purchasers can use to understand power and performance data for specific configurations within the product family.

4.1.2 Templates for the Power and Performance Data Sheet can be found on the ENERGY STAR Web site at www.energystar.gov/products.

Note: EPA has published a proposed PPDS template for the Version 2.0 ENERGY STAR Computer Servers specification on the ENERGY STAR Computer Severs product development page found at www.energystar.gov/revisedspecs (click on Computer Servers). EPA seeks feedback on the proposed data to be collected for Version 2.0.

The PPDS contains the following information:

i. model name and number, identifying SKU and/or configuration ID;

ii. system characteristics (form factor, available sockets/slots, power specifications, etc.);

iii. system type (unmanaged, managed, scalable, etc.);

iv. system configuration(s) (including Low-end Performance Configuration, High-end Performance Configuration, Minimum Power Configuration, Maximum Power Configuration, and Typical Configuration for Product Family qualification);

v. Data from required Active State Efficiency Criteria testing;

vi. power data for Idle and Full Load, estimated kWh/year, link to power calculator (where available);

Note: Based on the near term completion of SERT and the widespread investment in and support of this tool, EPA proposes to consider only power and performance data from the SERT benchmark..

vii. available and enabled power saving features (e.g., power management);

viii. power consumption and performance data, along with guaranteed accuracy levels for all power and temperature measurements, disclosure of the time period used for data averaging, and a hyperlink to a detailed power calculator, as available;

ix. a list of selected data from the ASHRAE Thermal Report;

x. for product family qualifications, a list of qualified configurations with qualified SKUs or configuration IDs; and

xi. for a blade server, a list of compatible blade chassis that meet ENERGY STAR qualification criteria.

4.1.3 EPA may periodically revise this PPDS, as necessary, and will notify and invite stakeholder engagement in such a revision process.

5 STANDARD PERFORMANCE DATA MEASUREMENT AND OUTPUT REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Measurement and Output

5.1.1 A computer server must provide data on input power consumption (W), inlet air temperature (°C), and utilization of all logical CPUs. Data must be made available in a published or user-accessible format that is readable by third-party, non-proprietary management software over a standard network. For blade servers and systems, data may be aggregated at the chassis level.

5.1.2 Servers classified as Class B equipment as set out in EN 55022:2006 are exempt from the requirements to provide data on input power consumption and inlet air temperature in 5.1.1. Class B refers to household and home office equipment (intended for use in the domestic environment). All servers in the program must meet the requirement and conditions to report utilization of all logical CPUs.

5.2 Reporting Implementation

5.2.1 Products may use either embedded components or add-in devices that are packaged with the computer server to make data available to end users (e.g., a service processor, embedded power or thermal meter (or other out-of-band technology), or pre-installed OS);

5.2.2 Products that include a pre-installed OS must include all necessary drivers and software for end users to access standardized data as specified in this document. Products that do not include a pre-installed OS must be packaged with printed documentation of how to access registers that contain relevant sensor information. This requirement may be met via either printed materials, electronic documentation provided with the Computer Server, or information publically available on the Partner's website where information about the Computer Server is found.

Note: The shipping documentation requirement has been clarified to allow information to be communicated via Partner websites.

5.2.3 When an open and universally available data collection and reporting standard becomes available, manufacturers should incorporate the universal standard into their systems;

5.2.4 Evaluation of the accuracy (5.3) and sampling (5.4) requirements shall be completed through review of data from component product datasheets. If this data is absent, Partner declaration shall be used to evaluate accuracy and sampling.

Note: 5.2.4 is added to clarify CB responsibilities in evaluating requirements in Section 5.

5.3 Measurement Accuracy

5.3.1 *Input power*: Measurements must be reported with accuracy of at least ±5% of the actual value, with a maximum level of accuracy of ±10W for each installed PSU (i.e., power reporting accuracy for each power supply is never required to be better than ± 10 watts) through the operating range from Idle to full power;

5.3.2 *Processor utilization*: Utilization must be estimated for each logical CPU that is visible to the OS and must be reported to the operator or user of the computer server through the operating environment (OS or hypervisor);

5.3.3 *Inlet air temperature*: Measurements must be reported with an accuracy of at least ±2°C.

5.4 Sampling Requirements

5.4.1 *Input power and processor utilization*: Input power and processor utilization measurements must be collected at a rate of ≥ 1 measurement per contiguous 10 second period. A rolling average, encompassing a period of no more than 30 seconds, must be reported at a frequency of greater than or equal to once per ten seconds.

5.4.2 *Inlet air temperature*: Inlet air temperature measurements must be collected at a rate of ≥ 1 measurement every 10 seconds.

5.4.3 *Timestamping*: Systems that implement timestamping of environmental data shall collect data at a rate of ≥ 1 measurement every 30 seconds

Note: EPA proposes that systems which incorporate timestamping of environmental data (power and temperature) shall be subject to modified data reporting frequency requirements in Section 5.4.3. The frequency of reporting measurements in Sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 will remain unchanged. Timestamped data can be assembled in time-order at a later date, providing increased flexibility for users of systems that offer this capability. EPA wishes to encourage this capability and has relaxed the reporting frequency requirements to encourage its use.

6 TESTING

6.1 Test Methods

6.1.1 When testing Computer Server products, the test methods identified in Table 5 shall be used to determine ENERGY STAR qualification.

Table 5: Test Methods for ENERGY STAR Qualification

Product Type or Component	Test Method
All	ENERGY STAR Test Method for Computer Servers, Rev. May 2012

6.1.2 When testing Computer Server products, SUTs must have all Processor Sockets populated during testing.

Note: As stated in the note box in the Common Product Family Attributes definition above, all measurements and data collection shall be made with fully populated sockets. This requirement ensures that systems are tested in configuration that the end-user is most likely to purchase. EPA welcomes feedback on this proposed change.

6.2 Number of Units Required for Testing

6.2.1 Representative Models shall be selected for testing per the following requirements:

i. For qualification of an individual product configuration, the unique configuration that is intended to be marketed and labeled as ENERGY STAR is considered the Representative Model.

ii. For qualification of a product family of all product types, one product configuration for each of the five points identified in definitions 1.H)2) within the family are considered Representative Models. All such representative models shall have the same Common Product Family Attributes as defined in 1.H)1).

6.3 Qualifying Families of Products

6.3.1 Partners are encouraged to test and submit data on individual product configurations for qualification to ENERGY STAR. However, a Partner may qualify multiple product configurations under one Product Family designation if each configuration within the family meets one of the following requirements:

i. Individual products are built on the same platform, are eligible under and meet the same specific requirements in this specification, and are identical in every respect to the tested, representative product configuration except for housing and color; or

ii. Individual products meet the requirements of a product family, as defined in Section H), above. In this case, partners must test and submit data as required in Section 6.2.1ii.

6.3.2 Partners are required to submit a Power and Performance Data Sheet for each product family that is submitted for qualification.

6.3.3 **All** product configurations within a product family that is submitted for qualification must meet ENERGY STAR requirements, including products for which data was not reported.

7 EFFECTIVE DATE

7.1.1 Effective Date: The Version 2.0 ENERGY STAR Computer Server specification shall take effect on August 1, 2013. To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a product model shall meet the ENERGY STAR specification in effect on its date of manufacture. The date of manufacture is specific to each unit and is the date on which a unit is considered to be completely assembled.

> **Note:** EPA intends to publish the final ENERGY STAR Servers v2.0 specification by November 9, 2012.

7.1.2 Future Specification Revisions: EPA reserves the right to change this specification should technological and/or market changes affect its usefulness to consumers, industry, or the environment. In keeping with current policy, revisions to the specification are arrived at through stakeholder discussions. In the event of a specification revision, please note that the ENERGY STAR qualification is not automatically granted for the life of a product model.

8 CONSIDERATIONS FOR FUTURE REVISIONS

8.1 TBD

APPENDIX A:
Sample Calculations

Note: This appendix will ultimately include sample calculations for reference in calculating performance levels for products covered in this specification.

APPENDIX B:
IDENTIFYING RESILIENT SERVER CLASS

Note: This appendix describes the feature set for identification of Resilient Servers.

a) *Processor RAS and Scalability* - All of the following shall be supported:

(1) *Processor RAS*: The processor must have capabilities to detect, correct, and contain data errors, as described by all of the following:

(a) Error detection on L1 caches, directories and address translation buffers using parity protection;

(b) Single bit error correction using ECC on caches that can contain modified data. Corrected data is delivered to the recipient (i.e., error correction is not used for background scrubbing only);

(c) Error recovery and containment by means of (1) processor checkpoint retry and recovery, (2) data poison indication (tagging) and propagation, or (3) both. The mechanisms notify the OS or hypervisor to contain the error within a process or partition, thereby reducing the need for system reboots; and

(d) (1) Capable of autonomous error mitigation actions within processor hardware, such as disabling of the failing portions of a cache, (2) support for predictive failure analysis by notifying the OS, hypervisor, or service processor of the location and/or root cause of errors, or (3) both.

(2) The processor technology used in resilient and scalable servers is designed to provide additional capability and functionality without additional chipsets, enabling them to be designed into systems with 4 or more processor sockets. The processors have additional infrastructure to support extra, built-in processor busses to support the demand of larger systems.

(3) The server provides high bandwidth I/O interfaces for connecting to external I/O expansion devices or remote I/O without reducing the number of processor sockets that can be connected together. These may be proprietary interfaces or standard interfaces such as PCIe. The high performance I/O controller to support these slots may be embedded within the main processor socket or on the system board.

b) *Memory RAS and Scalability* - All of the following capabilities and characteristics shall be present:

(1) Provides memory fault detection and recovery through Extended ECC;

(2) In x4 DIMMs, recovery from failure of two adjacent chips in the same rank;

(3) Memory migration: Failing memory can be proactively de-allocated and data migrated to available memory. This can be implemented at the granularity of DIMMs or logical memory blocks. Alternatively, memory can also be mirrored;

(4) Uses memory buffers for connection of higher speed processor -memory links to DIMMs attached to lower speed DDR channels. Memory buffer can be a separate, standalone buffer chip which is integrated on the system board, or integrated on custom-built memory cards. The use of the buffer chip is required for extended DIMM support; they allow larger memory capacity due to support for larger capacity DIMMs, more DIMM slots per memory channel, and higher memory bandwidth per memory channel than direct-attached DIMMs. The memory modules may also be custom-built, with the memory buffers and DRAM chips integrated on the same card;

(5) Uses resilient links between processors and memory buffers with mechanisms to

recover from transient errors on the link; and

(6) Lane sparing in the processor-memory links. One or more spare lanes are available for lane failover in the event of permanent error.

c) *Power Supply RAS*: All PSUs installed or shipped with the server shall be redundant and concurrently maintainable. The redundant and repairable components may also be housed within a single physical power supply, but must be repairable without requiring the system to be powered down. Support must be present to operate the system in degraded mode when power delivery capability is degraded due to failures in the power supplies or input power loss.

d) *Thermal and Cooling RAS*: All cooling components, such as fans or water-based cooling, shall be redundant and concurrently maintainable. The processor complex must have mechanisms to allow it to be throttled under thermal emergencies. Support must be present to operate the system in degraded mode when thermal emergencies are detected in system components.

e) *System Resiliency* – no fewer than six of the following characteristics shall be present in the server:

(1) Support of redundant storage controllers or redundant path to external storage;

(2) Redundant service processors;

(3) Redundant dc-dc regulator stages after the power supply outputs;

(4) The server hardware supports runtime processor de-allocation;

(5) I/O adapters or hard drives are hot-swappable;

(6) Provides link level retry (LLR) based protection on processor to memory or processor to processor interconnects;

(7) Supports on-line expansion/retraction of hardware resources without the need for operating system reboot (“on-demand” features);

(8) Processor Socket migration: With hypervisor and/or OS assistance, tasks executing on a processor socket can be migrated to another processor socket without the need for the system to be restarted;

(9) Memory patrol or background scrubbing is enabled for proactive detection and correction of errors to reduce the likelihood of uncorrectable errors; and

(10) Internal storage resiliency: Resilient systems have some form of RAID hardware in the base configuration, either through support on the system board or a dedicated slot for a RAID controller card for support of the server’s internal drives.

f) *System Scalability* – All of the following shall be present in the server:

(1) Higher memory capacity: >=8 DDR3 or DDR4 DIMM Ports per socket, with resilient links between the processor socket and memory buffers; and

(2) Greater I/O expandability: Larger base I/O infrastructure and support a higher number of I/O slots. Provide at least 32 dedicated PCIe Gen 2 lanes or equivalent I/O bandwidth, with at least one x16 slot or other dedicated interface to support external PCIe, proprietary I/O interface or other industry standard I/O interface.