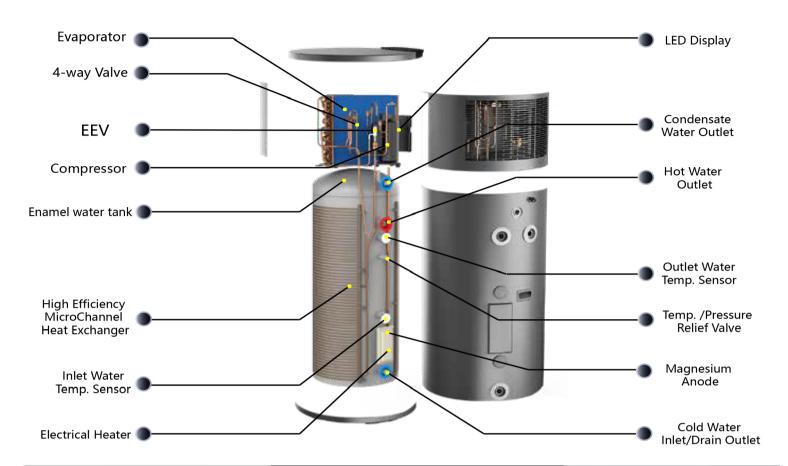
Technical Data



Model		LW 200L	LW 270L
Heating Capacity	at Air 20°C /15°C, Wat	er Temperature from 15 °C to 55°C	
Heating Capacity(kW)		2.78	2.78
СОР		4.15	4.15
Max Input Power(W)		3000	3000
Max Input Current(A)		14	14
Power Supply		220-240v/ 50Hz	220-240v/ 50Hz
Heat Pump	Rated Power (W)	670	670
	Rated Current (A)	3.1	3.1
Electric Heater	Rated Power (W)	1800	1800
	Rated Current (A)	7.5	7.5
Refrigerant		R290	R290
Compressor		GMCC	GMCC
Net Dimension(mm)		Ф620×1520	Ф620×1840
Package Dimension(mm)		700×700×1565	700×700×1885
Net Weight (KG)		104	118
Gross Weight (KG)		120	136
Noise(dB)		43	43
Water tank volume (L)		200	270
Working temperature range (°C)		-7∼43	-7∼43
Testing condition:	* Heating Capacity at	: Air temp. 20 °C / 15 °C,	

Testing condition: * Heating Capacity at Air temp. 20 °C / 15 °C, Water Temperature from 15 °C to 55 °C



Livingwise Heat Pump Water Heaters

These units are the future of heating water. The performance evaluation data below gives the most scientific modelling of how these actual units will perform under the New Zealand (Aotearoa) and Australian climate zones.

Executive Summary

Living Wise Ltd has commissioned EnergyAE to evaluate the annual energy performance of the Living Wise LW200L heat pump water heater system in order to determine the energy efficiency of the system in NZ conditions. The system has been modelled according to AS/NZS 4234:2021 using climate zone 5 and 6 data for assessment of the water heater in NZ.

The results for the calculation are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1 LW200L energy savings and certificate entitlements

Zone	Zone 5 - AUCKLAND	Zone 6 - DUNEDIN
Hot water load size	Medium	Medium
Peak winter load (MJ/d)	42	42
Total energy delivered to load (GJ/y)	11.00	11.00
Energy delivered below 45°C (GJ/y)	0	0
Minimum delivery temperature (°C)	47.1	46.6
Reference system energy use (GJ/y) [Br]	13.046	13.239
Annual purchased energy used for supplementary heating (GJ/y) [Bs]	4.1573	4.7712
Annual purchased electrical energy used by auxiliary equipment (GJ/y) [Be]	0	0
Energy savings (%) [fR]	68.1%	64.0%

Only zones 5 and 6, Auckland and Dunedin temperature variants were used in the modelling tests, so efficiencies will be more in warmer climate zones like Hawke's Bay.

