## TRIDONIC

IP20 SELV

## Product description

- Fixed output built-in LED Driver
- Constant current LED Driver
- Output current 1,400, 1,750 or 2,100 mA
- Max. output power 100 W
- Nominal life-time up to 50,000 h
- For luminaires of protection class I and protection class II
- Temperature protection as per EN 61347-2-13 C5e
- 5-year guarantee


## Properties

- Casing: polycarbonat, white
- Brush-coated for higher protection against humidity
- Type of protection IP20


## Functions

- Overtemperature protection
- Overload protection
- Short-circuit protection
- No-load protection
- Burst protection voltage up to 2 kV
- Surge protection voltage up to 2 kV ( L to N )
- Surge protection voltage up to 4 kV (L/N to earth)


## Technical data

| Rated supply voltage | $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC voltage range | $198-264 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Current at 50 Hz 230 V | 0.47 A |
| Mains frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Overvoltage protection | $300 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 1 \mathrm{~h}$ |
| Max. input power | 115 W |
| Output power range | $50-100 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| THD (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $<10 \%$ |
| THD (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, min. load) | $<15 \%$ |
| Output current tolerance ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | $\pm 7.5 \%$ |
| Typ. current ripple (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load) | $<3 \%$ |
| Turn on time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Turn off time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Hold on time at power failure (output) | 0 s |
| Ambient temperature ta | $-25 \ldots+60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient temperature ta (at life-time $50,000 \mathrm{~h})$ | $60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature ts | $-40 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Dimensions $\mathrm{L} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H}$ | $140 \times 100 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## Ordering data

| Type | Article <br> number $^{(2)}$ | Packaging, <br> carton | Packaging, <br> low volume | Packaging, <br> high volume | Weight per <br> pc. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LCI 100W 1400mA TEC C | $\mathbf{8 7 5 0 0 2 6 7}$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $240 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $1,200 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.274 kg |
| LCI 100W 1750mA TEC C | $\mathbf{8 7 5 0 0 2 6 8}$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $240 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $1,200 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.276 kg |
| LCI 100W 2100mA TEC C | $\mathbf{8 7 5 0 0 2 6 9}$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $240 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $1,200 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.276 kg |

${ }^{(3)}$ Article LCI 100W 1750 mA TEC C (87500268) has the KC approval mark.

## LED Driver

Compact fixed output

| Type | Output current ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Typ. power consumption (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | Power factor at full load ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | Efficiency at full load ${ }^{(1)}$ | Power factor at min. load ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Efficiency | Min. forward voltage ${ }^{\oplus}$ | Max. forward voltage ${ }^{\oplus}$ | Max. output voltage | Max. peak output current ${ }^{\text {© }}$ | Max. casing temperature tc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LCI 100W 1400mA TEC C | 1,400 mA | 106.0 W | 0.98 | 94.0\% | 0.93 | 90\% | 35.5 V | 71.5 V | 76.5 V | 2,100 mA | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| LCI 100W 1750mA TEC C | $1,750 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 106.0 W | 0.99 | 93.5 \% | 0.95 | 90\% | 28.5 V | 58.0 V | 62.0 V | 2,625 mA | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| LCI 100W 2100mA TEC C | 2,100 mA | 106.5 W | 0.99 | 93.5\% | 0.94 | 89\% | 23.5 V | 47.5 V | 50.5 V | 3,150 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Test result at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
${ }^{(2)}$ Output current is mean value.

## Standards

EN 55015
EN 61000-3-2
EN 61000-3-3
EN 61347-1
EN 61347-2-13
EN 61547
EN 62384

## Overload protection

If the output voltage range is exceeded the LED Driver reduces the LED output current. After elimination of the overload the nominal operation is restored automatically.

## Overtemperature protection

The LED Driver is protected against temporary thermal overheating. If the temperature limit is exceeded, the unit shuts down itself and then turns on when it cools down. After the elimination of over temperature fault, the nominal operation is restored automatically. The temperature protection is activated typically at $7{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above tc max.

## Short-circuit behaviour

In case of a short circuit on the secondary side (LED) the LED Driver will latch-up. The LED Driver will recover itself when the short-circuit fault is removed and the AC is recycled (turn off the AC for longer than 0.5 s and then turn on).

## No-load operation

The LED Driver works in constant voltage mode. In no-load operation the output voltage will not exceed the specified max. output voltage (no-load voltage, refer to page 1).

## Storage conditions

Humidity:
$5 \%$ up to max. $95 \%$,
not condensed
(max. 56 days/year at $95 \%$ )

Storage temperature: $\quad-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to max. $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
The devices have to be within the specified temperature range (ta) before they can be operated.

## Glow-wire test

according to EN 61347-1 with increased temperature of $850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ passed.

| Expected life-time |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | ta | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| LCI 100W 1400mA TEC C | tc | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\times$ |
|  | Life-time | 100,000 h | 80,000 h | 50,000 h | $\times$ |
| LCI 100W 1750mA TEC C | tc | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | x |
|  | Life-time | 100,000 h | 80,000 h | 50,000 h | $x$ |
| LCI 100W 2100mA TEC C | tc | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\times$ |
|  | Life-time | 100,000 h | 80,000 h | 50,000 h | $\times$ |

The LED Drivers are designed for a life-time stated above under reference conditions and with a failure probability of less than $10 \%$.

Maximum loading of automatic circuit breakers

| Automatic circuit breaker type Installation $\varnothing$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} 10 \\ \hline 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{C} 13 \\ \hline 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{C} 20 \\ \hline 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{B} 10}{1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{B} 13}{1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{B} 16 \\ \hline 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{B} 20}{}$ | Inrush current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $I_{\text {max }}$ | Time |
| LCI 100W 1400mA TEC C | 8 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 57 A | $230 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| LCI 100W 1750mA TEC C | 8 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 57 A | $230 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| LCI 100W 2100mA TEC C | 8 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 57 A | 230 s |

Harmonic distortion in the mains supply (at $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and full load) in \%

|  | THD | 3. | 5. | 7. | 9. | 11. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LCI 100W 1400mA TEC C | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| LCI 100W 1750mA TEC C | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| LCI 100W 2100mA TEC C | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

## Installation instructions

The LED module and all contact points within the wiring must be sufficiently insulated against 500 V surge voltage.
Creepage distances and clearances must be maintained.

## Replace LED module

1. Mains off
2. Remove LED module
3. Wait for 10 seconds
4. Connect LED module again

Hot plug-in or secondary switching of LED is not permitted and may cause a very high current to the LED.

## Wiring type and cross section

The wiring can be stranded wires with ferrules or rigid wires with a cross section of $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
Strip 8.5 - 9.5 mm of insulation from the cables to ensure perfect operation of the push-wire terminals (WAGO 250).
wire preparation:
$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$


## Wiring instructions

The secondary leads should be separated from the mains connections and wiring for good EMC performance.
Maximum lead length on secondary side is 2 m . For a good EMC performance keep the the LED wiring as short as possible.

## Release of the wiring

Press down the "push button" and remove the cable from front.


## Mounting of device

Max. torque for fixing: $0.5 \mathrm{Nm} / \mathrm{M} 4$

## Wiring guidelines

- All connections must be kept as short as possible to ensure good EMI behaviour.
- Mains leads should be kept apart from LED Driver and other leads (ideally 5-10 cm distance)
- Max. length of output and I gel wires is 2 m .
- Secondary switching is not permitted.
- Incorrect wiring can demage LED modules.
- The wiring must be protected against short circuits to earth (sharp edged metal parts, metal cable clips, louver, etc.).


## Additional information

Additional technical information at www.tridonic.com $\rightarrow$ Technical Data

Guarantee conditions at www.tridonic.com $\rightarrow$ Services

Life-time declarations are informative and represent no warranty claim. No warranty if device was opened.

## Wiring diagram

220-240 V
$50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$


Compact fixed output

## Diagrams LCI 100W 1,400mA TEC C

Efficiency vs Load


THD vs Load



Input power vs load


Compact fixed output

## Diagrams LCI 100W 1,750mA TEC C

Efficiency vs Load


THD vs Load



Input power vs load


Compact fixed output

## Diagrams LCI 100W 2,100mA TEC C

Efficiency vs Load


THD vs Load



Input power vs load


