## TRIDONIC

## LED Driver

Compact fixed output

Driver LC 20W 350/500/700mA flexC SR ADV
advanced series

## Product description

- Independent constant current LED Driver
- Selectable output current between 350,500 and 700 mA
- Max. output power 20 W
- Up to 85 \% efficiency
- Nominal life-time up to $50,000 \mathrm{~h}$
- For luminaires of protection class I and protection class II
- For luminaires with M and MM as per EN 60598, VDE 0710 and VDE 0711
- Temperature protection as per EN 61347-2-13 C5e
- 5-year guarantee


## Housing properties

- Casing: polycarbonate, white
- Type of protection IP20


## Interfaces

- Terminal blocks: $0^{\circ}$ screw terminals


## Functions

- Overload protection
- Short-circuit protection
- No-load protection
- Overtemperature protection
- Burst protection voltage 1 kV
- Surge protection voltage 1 kV ( L to N )
- Surge protection voltage 2 kV (L/N to earth)


## Typical applications

- For spot light and downlight in retail and hospitality application
- For panel light and area light in office and education application


## $\rightarrow$

Standards, page 3
Wiring diagrams and installation examples, page 3


TRIDONIC

P20 seLv RoHs

LED Driver
Compact fixed output

Technical data

| Rated supply voltage | 220-240 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC voltage range | 198-264 V |
| Max. input current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | 0.12 A |
| Leakage current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | < $450 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Mains frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Overvoltage protection | 320 V AC, 1 h |
| Max. input power | 26 W |
| Typ. power consumption (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 24 W |
| Min. output power | 8.7 W |
| Max. output power | 20 W |
| Typ. efficiency (at $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz} /$ full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 85 \% |
| $\lambda$ (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0.95 |
| Output current tolerance ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\pm 10 \%$ |
| Max. output current peak ${ }^{(3)}$ | soutput current + $20 \%$ |
| Max. output voltage | 60 V |
| THD (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | < 20 \% |
| Output LF current ripple ( $<120 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Time to light (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $\leq 1.2 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Turn off time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $\leq 0.2 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Hold on time at power failure (output) | 0 s |
| Ambient temperature ta (at life-time 50,000 h) | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature ts | $-40 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\underline{\text { Dimensions } \mathrm{L} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H}}$ | $101.5 \times 51 \times 29.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## Driver LC 20W 350/500/700mA flexC SR ADV

advanced series


## Ordering data

| Type | Article <br> number | Packaging, <br> carton | Packaging, <br> pallet | Weight per pc. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LC 20W 350/500/700mA flexC SR ADV | $\mathbf{2 8 0 0 2 4 9 6}$ | $20 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $1,120 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.094 kg |

Specific technical data

| Type | Output current ${ }^{\text {(2) }}$ | Min. forward voltage | Max. forward voltage | Max. output power | Typ. power consumption <br> (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, <br> full load) | Typ. current consumption <br> (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, <br> full load) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Efficiency } \\ & \text { (at } 230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz} \text {, } \\ & \text { full load) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Efficiency } \\ & \text { (at } 230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}, \\ & \text { min. load) } \end{aligned}$ | Max. casing temperature tc | Ambient temperature ta max. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 20W 350/500/700mA flexC SR ADV | 350 mA | 25 V | 50.0 V | 17.5 W | 21 W | 100 mA | 85.0\% | 78 \% | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 500 mA | 20 V | 40.0 V | 20.0 W | 24 W | 110 mA | 83.5\% | $78 \%$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 700 mA | 14 V | 28.5 V | 20.0 W | 24 W | 110 mA | 82.0\% | $75 \%$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 . . .+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

[^0]
## 1. Standards

EN 55015
EN 60598-1
EN 61000-3-2
EN 61000-3-3
EN 61347-1
EN 61347-2-13
EN 61547
EN 62384

### 1.1 Glow wire test

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

## 2. Thermal details and life-time

### 2.1 Expected life-time

Expected life-time

| Type | Current | ta | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 20W 350/500/700mA flexC SR ADV | 350 mA | tc | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Life-time | 50,000 h | $30,000 \mathrm{~h}$ |
|  | 500 mA | tc | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Life-time | 50,000 h | $30,000 \mathrm{~h}$ |
|  | 700 mA | tc | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Life-time | 50,000 h | $30,000 \mathrm{~h}$ |

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

## 3. Installation / wiring

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


### 3.2 Wiring type and cross section

The wiring can be in stranded wires with ferrules or solid. For perfect function of the cage clamp terminals the strip length should be $4-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ for the input terminal.
The max. torque at the clamping screw (M3) is 0.2 Nm .

## Input terminal (D2)



## Output terminal (D1)



To get a proper working strain relief it is recommended that the cable jacket diameter of the side $D 2$ is 2 mm bigger than the diameter of the side D1. (This can vary if the used cable jacket material varies from side D2 to D1 in pinching property).


Depending on the used flaps of the terminal following cable jacket diameter difference between the side D2 and D1 terminals is recommended:

| Side D1 |  | Side D2 | Difference D2-D1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Housing bottom | Cover $\dagger$ | rminal |  |
| With flap Without flap | With flap Without flap | With flap Without flap |  |
| $\times \quad$ - | $\times \quad-$ | $\times \quad-$ | 3.5 mm |
| $x \quad-$ | $\times \quad-$ | - $\quad$ x | 5.5 mm |
| $\times \quad-$ | - $\quad$ x | - $\quad$ x | 3.5 mm |
| - $\quad x$ | $x \quad-$ | - $\quad$ x | 3.5 mm |
| - $\quad x$ | - $\quad$ x | - $\quad$ x | 1.5 mm |
| $\times \quad-$ | - $\quad$ x | $x \quad-$ | 1.5 mm |
| - $\quad$ x | $x \quad-$ | $\times \quad-$ | 1.5 mm |
| - $\quad$ x | - $\quad$ x | $\times \quad-$ | -0.5 mm |

### 3.3 Fixing conditions

Dry, acidfree, oilfree, fatfree. It is not allowed to exceed the maximum ambient temperature (ta) stated on the device. Minimum distances stated below are recommendations and depend on the actual luminaire. Is not suitable for fixing in corner.


The LED module and all contact points within the wiring must be sufficiently insulated against 3 kV surge voltage.

### 3.4 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 $5-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ distance)
- Max. length of output wires is 2 m .
- The secondary wires (LED module) should be routed in parallel to ensure good EMC performance.
- Incorrect wiring can damage LED modules.
- To avoid the damage of the Driver, the wiring must be protected against short circuits to earth (sharp edged metal parts, metal cable clips, louver, etc.).
- The current selection has to be installed in the accordance to the requirement of low voltage installation.


## LED Driver

Compact fixed output

### 3.5 Replace LED module

1. Mains off
2. Remove LED module
3. Wait for 20 seconds
4. Connect LED module again

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

### 3.6 Current select

For 350 mA current use this terminals:


For 500 mA current use this terminals:


For 700 mA current use this terminals:


### 3.7 Mounting of device

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

## 4. Electrical values

Test at 230 V 50 Hz .

### 4.1 Efficiency vs load



### 4.2 Power factor vs load


4.3 Input power vs load

4.4 Input current vs load


### 4.5 THD vs load


4.6 Maximum loading of automatic circuit breakers

| Automatic circuit breaker type | C10 | C13 | C16 | C20 | B10 | B13 | B16 | B20 | Inrush current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Installation Ø | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 1 max | Time |
| LC 20W 350/500/700mA flexC SR ADV | 65 | 84 | 104 | 130 | 65 | 84 | 104 | 130 | 10 A | $80 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |

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

## in \%

|  | THD | 3. | 5 | 7. | 9. | 11. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 20W 350/500/700mA flexC SR ADV | $<20$ | $<11$ | $<5$ | $<5$ | $<4$ | $<3$ |

## 5. Functions

### 5.1 Short-circuit behaviour

In case of a short circuit on the output side (LED) the LED Driver protects itslef. After elimination of the short-circuit fault the LED Driver will recover automatically.

### 5.2 No-load operation

In no-load operation the output voltage will not exceed the specified max. output voltage.

### 5.3 Overload protection

If the output voltage range is exceeded the LED Driver will protect itself and LED may flicker. After elimination of the overload, the nominal operation is restored automatically.

### 5.4 Over temperature protection

The LED Driver is protected against temporary thermal overheating. If the temperature limit is exceeded the output current is reduced to limit tc at a certain level.

## 6. Miscellaneous

### 6.1 Isolation and electric strength testing of luminaires

Electronic devices can be damaged by high voltage. This has to be considered during the routine testing of the luminaires in production.

According to IEC 60598-1 Annex Q (informative only!) or ENEC 303-Annex A, each luminaire should be submitted to an isolation test with 500 V dc for
1 second. This test voltage should be connected between the interconnected phase and neutral terminals and the earth terminal.
The isolation resistance must be at least $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.

As an alternative, IEC 60598-1 Annex Q describes a test of the electrical strength with 1500 V AC (or $1.414 \times 1500 \mathrm{~V}$ dc). To avoid damage to the electronic devices this test must not be conducted.

### 6.2 Conditions of use and storage

Humidity:

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.

### 6.3 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.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Test result at 700 mA .
    (2) Output current is mean value.
    (3) Test result at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

