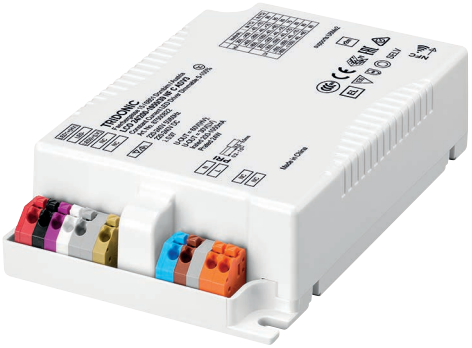
Driver LCO 24W 200–1050mA 39V NFC C ADV3

advanced NFC outdoor series



Product description

- Dimmable built-in constant current LED driver
- Dimming range 5 – 100 % (min. 10 mA)
- For luminaires of protection class I and protection class II
- Temperature protection as per EN 61347-2-13 C5e
- Output current adjustable between 200 – 1,050 mA via NFC or ready2mains™ Programmer
- Max. output power 24 W
- Up to 88 % efficiency
- Lowest power input on stand-by < 0.16 W
- Nominal lifetime of 100,000 h and 8 years guarantee (conditions at www.tridonic.com)

Interfaces

- Near field communication (NFC)
- ready2mains™ (configuration via mains)
- U6Me2 (configuration of chronoSTEP via mains)
- Terminal blocks: 45° push terminals

Functions

- Adjustable output current in 1-mA-steps (NFC, ready2mains™)
- Programmable chronoSTEP: times and levels (NFC, U6Me2, ready2mains™)
- Dimming through mains voltage (inputDIM)
- Enhanced constant light output function (eCLO)
- Protective features (overtemperature, short-circuit, overload, no-load, input voltage range, reduced surge amplification)
- Intelligent Temperature Guard (ITG)
- Intelligent Voltage Guard Plus (IVG+)
- Suitable for emergency escape lighting systems acc. to EN 50172

Benefits

- Flexible configuration via companionSUITE (NFC, ready2mains™) or U6Me2 programmer
- Application-oriented operating window for maximum compatibility
- Best energy savings due to low stand-by losses and high efficiency
- In-field programming possible after installation with NFC interface and ready2mains
- High overvoltage protection: up to 10 kV asymmetric (protection class I and II)

Typical applications

- Road, street and industry

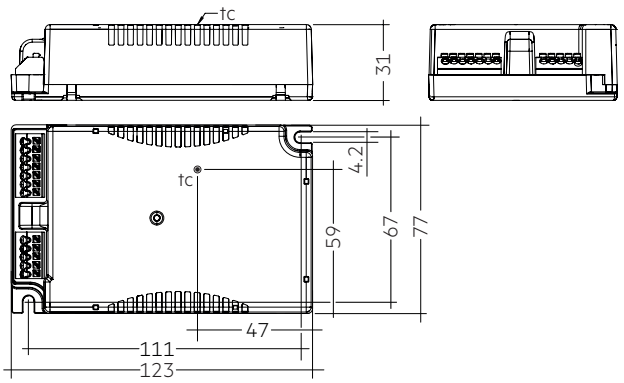
NFC IP20 SELV RoHS

Driver LCO 24W 200–1050mA 39V NFC C ADV3

advanced NFC outdoor series

Technical data

Rated supply voltage	220 – 240 V
AC voltage range	198 – 264 V
inputDIM voltage range	170 – 250 V
DC voltage range	176 – 280 V
Mains frequency	0 / 50 / 60 Hz
Overvoltage protection	320 V AC, 48 h
Typ. current (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)[1] [2]	40 – 128 mA
Typ. current (220 V, 0 Hz, full load, 15 % dimming level)[2]	9 – 25 mA
Leakage current (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)[1] [2]	< 325 µA
Touch current (equipotential connected)[7]	390 µA
Max. input power	28.5 W
Typ. efficiency (at 230 V / 50 Hz / full load)[2] [5]	88 %
λ (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)[1]	0.97
Typ. power consumption on stand-by	< 0.16 W
In-rush current (peak / duration)	14.88 A / 226 µs
THD (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)[1]	< 7 %
Starting time (AC mode)	< 500 ms
Starting time (DC mode)	< 500 ms
Switchover time (AC/DC)[6]	< 300 ms
Turn off time (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	< 500 ms
Output current tolerance[1] [4]	± 5 %
Max. peak output current (non-repetitive)	≤ output current + 15 %
Output LF current ripple (< 120 Hz)	± 3.3 %
Output P_{st}^{LM} (at full load)	≤ 1
Output SVM (at full load)	≤ 0.4
Max. output voltage (HV)	60 V
Max. output voltage (LV)	30 V
Dimming range	5 – 100 % (min. 10 mA)
Mains surge capability (between L – N)[3]	6 kV / 3 kA
Mains surge capability up to (between L/N – PE)[6]	10 kV
Burst protection	6 kV
Surge voltage at output side (against PE)	< 1 kV
Type of protection	IP20
Lifetime	up to 100,000 h
Guarantee (conditions at www.tridonic.com)	8 years
Dimensions L x W x H	123 x 77 x 31 mm



Ordering data

Type	Article number	Packaging carton	Packaging pallet	Weight per pc.
LCO 24/200-1050/39 NF C ADV3	**87500822**	20 pc(s).	240 pc(s).	0.204 kg

Specific technical data

Type	Output current[4]	Min. forward voltage	Max. forward voltage	Max. output power	Typ. power consumption (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	Typ. current consumption (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	Max. casing temperature tc	Ambient temperature ta max.
High voltage output (HV)								
LCO 24/200-1050/39 NF C ADV3	200 mA	19.2 V	39.0 V	7.8 W	10.4 W	51 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	250 mA	19.0 V	39.0 V	9.8 W	12.4 W	60 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	300 mA	19.0 V	39.0 V	11.7 W	14.3 W	68 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	350 mA	19.0 V	39.0 V	13.7 W	16.4 W	76 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	400 mA	19.0 V	39.0 V	15.6 W	18.5 W	85 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	450 mA	19.0 V	39.0 V	17.6 W	20.4 W	95 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	500 mA	19.0 V	39.0 V	19.5 W	22.6 W	102 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	550 mA	19.0 V	39.0 V	21.5 W	24.6 W	111 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	600 mA	19.0 V	39.0 V	23.4 W	26.7 W	120 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	650 mA	19.0 V	36.9 V	24.0 W	27.3 W	124 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	700 mA	19.0 V	34.3 V	24.0 W	27.3 W	123 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	750 mA	19.0 V	32.0 V	24.0 W	27.3 W	123 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	800 mA	19.0 V	30.0 V	24.0 W	27.3 W	123 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	850 mA	19.0 V	28.2 V	24.0 W	27.3 W	123 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	900 mA	19.0 V	26.7 V	24.0 W	27.3 W	123 mA	80 °C	-40 … +65 °C
	950 mA	19.0 V	25.3 V	24.0 W	27.3 W	123 mA	80 °C	-40 … +65 °C
	1,000 mA	19.0 V	24.0 V	24.0 W	27.3 W	123 mA	80 °C	-40 … +65 °C
	1,050 mA	19.0 V	22.9 V	24.0 W	27.4 W	123 mA	80 °C	-40 … +65 °C
Low voltage output (LV)								
LCO 24/200-1050/39 NF C ADV3	200 mA	19.2 V	23.0 V	4.6 W	7.2 W	40 mA	75 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	250 mA	15.4 V	23.0 V	5.8 W	8.5 W	43 mA	75 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	300 mA	12.8 V	23.0 V	6.9 W	9.7 W	47 mA	75 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	350 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	8.1 W	11.0 W	54 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	400 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	9.2 W	12.3 W	60 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	450 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	10.4 W	13.5 W	65 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	500 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	11.5 W	14.9 W	70 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	550 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	12.7 W	16.1 W	75 mA	80 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	600 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	13.8 W	17.5 W	81 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	650 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	15.0 W	18.8 W	86 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	700 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	16.1 W	20.0 W	92 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	750 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	17.3 W	21.2 W	96 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	800 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	18.4 W	22.3 W	101 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	850 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	19.6 W	23.5 W	107 mA	85 °C	-40 … +70 °C
	900 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	20.7 W	24.7 W	112 mA	80 °C	-40 … +65 °C
	950 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	21.9 W	25.8 W	117 mA	80 °C	-40 … +65 °C
	1,000 mA	11.0 V	23.0 V	23.0 W	27.4 W	124 mA	80 °C	-40 … +65 °C
	1,050 mA	11.0 V	22.9 V	24.0 W	28.3 W	128 mA	80 °C	-40 … +65 °C

[1] Valid at 100 % dimming level.

[2] Depending on the selected output current.

[3] L-N acc. to EN 61000-4-5. 2 Ohm, 1.2/50 µs, 8/20 µs.

[4] Output current is mean value.

[5] Tolerance range ±5 %.

[6] Valid for immediate change of power supply type otherwise the starting time is valid.

[7] Maximum of „perception and reaction" and „let go" values according to EN 60598-1.

[8] 10 kV acc. to EN 61547, 8 kV acc. to EN 61000-4-5.

1. Standards

EN 55015
EN 61000-3-2
EN 61000-3-3
EN 61000-4-4
EN 61000-4-5
EN 61347-1
EN 61347-2-13
EN 62384
EN 61547
According to EN 50172 for use in central battery systems
According to EN 60598-2-22 suitable for emergency luminaire

1.1 Glow wire test

according to EN 61347-1 with increased temperature of 850 °C passed.

1.2 Light modulation

according to IEEE 1789 device fulfils "no observable effect level".

2. Thermal details and lifetime

2.1 Expected lifetime

Expected lifetime HV

Type	Output current	ta	40 °C	45 °C	50 °C	55 °C	60 °C	65 °C	70 °C
LCO 24/200-1050/39 NF C ADV3	200 – 400 mA	tc	50 °C	55 °C	60 °C	65 °C	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	80,000 h
	>400 – 850 mA	tc	55 °C	60 °C	65 °C	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	70,000 h
	>850 – 1,050 mA	tc	55 °C	60 °C	65 °C	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C	–
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	80,000 h	–

Expected lifetime LV

Type	Output current	ta	40 °C	45 °C	50 °C	55 °C	60 °C	65 °C	70 °C
LCO 24/200-1050/39 NF C ADV3	200 – 300 mA	tc	45 °C	50 °C	55 °C	60 °C	65 °C	70 °C	75 °C
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h
	>300 – 550 mA	tc	50 °C	55 °C	60 °C	65 °C	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	90,000 h
	>550 – 850 mA	tc	55 °C	60 °C	65 °C	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	80,000 h
	>850 – 1,050 mA	tc	55 °C	60 °C	65 °C	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C	–
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	–

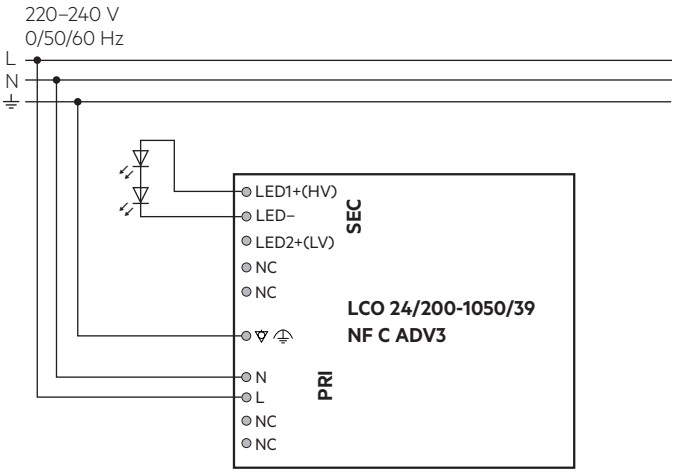
The LED driver is designed for a lifetime stated above under reference conditions and with a failure probability of less than 10 %.

The relation of tc to ta temperature depends also on the luminaire design.
If the measured tc temperature is approx. 5 K below tc max., ta temperature should be checked and eventually critical components (e.g. ELCAP) measured. Detailed information on request.

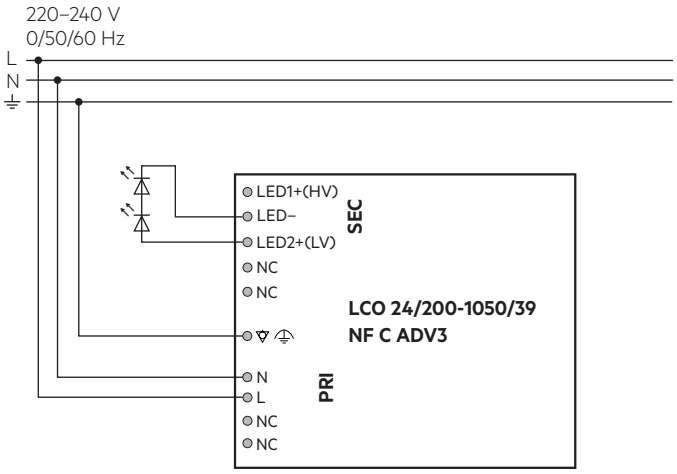
3. Installation / wiring

3.1 Circuit diagram

High voltage output (HV)



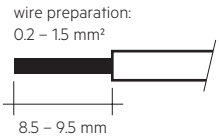
Low voltage output (LV)



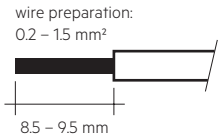
NC … no function (not connected).
For wiring in dimming operation with ready2mains refer to the ready2mains Gateway data sheet.

3.2 Wiring type and cross section

Input side:
For wiring use solid wire from 0.2 – 1.5 mm².
Strip 8.5 – 9.5 mm of insulation from the cables to ensure perfect operation of terminals.



Output side:
For wiring use solid wire from 0.2 – 1.5 mm².
Strip 8.5 – 9.5 mm of insulation from the cables to ensure perfect operation of terminals.



3.3 Wiring guidelines

- The cables should be run separately from the mains connections and mains cables to ensure good EMC conditions.
- The LED wiring should be kept as short as possible to ensure good EMC. The max. secondary cable length is 2 m (4 m circuit).
- Secondary switching is not permitted.
- The LED driver has no inverse-polarity protection on the secondary side. Wrong polarity can damage LED modules with no inverse-polarity protection.
- Wrong wiring of the LED driver can lead to malfunction or irreparable damage.
- 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.).

3.4 Hot plug-in

Hot plug-in is not supported due to residual output voltage of > 0 V.
When connecting an LED load, restart the device to activate the LED output. This can be done via mains reset or via interface ready2mains.

3.5 Earth connection

The earth connection is conducted as function earth (FE). There is no earth connection required for the functionality of the LED driver. Earth connection is recommended to improve following behaviour:

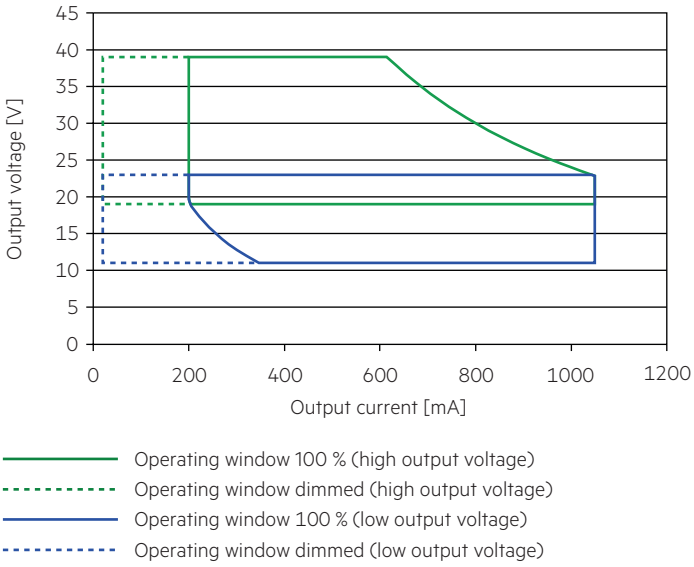
- Electromagnetic interferences (EMI)
- LED glowing at standby
- Transmission of mains transients to the LED output

3.6 Installation note

Max. torque at the clamping screw: 0.5 Nm / M4

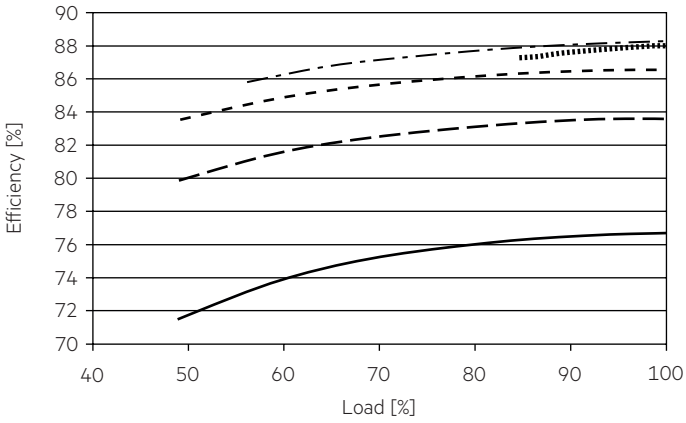
4. Electrical values

4.1 Operating window

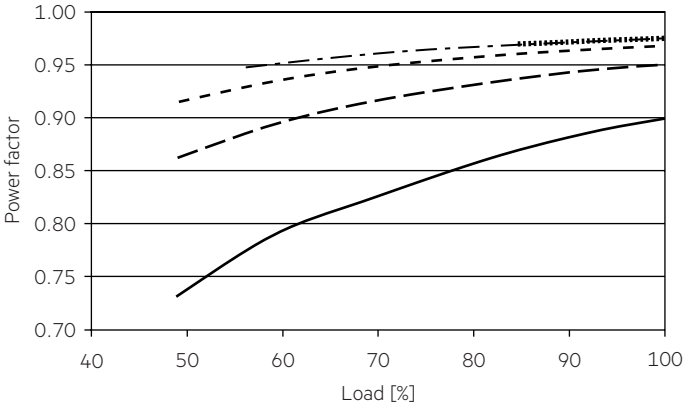


Make sure that the LED driver is operated within the given window under all operating conditions. Special attention needs to be paid at dimming and DC emergency operation as the forward voltage of the connected LED modules varies with the dimming level, due to the implemented amplitude dimming technology. Coming below the specified minimum output voltage of the LED driver may cause the device to shut-down.
See chapter “6.5 Light level in DC operation” for more information.

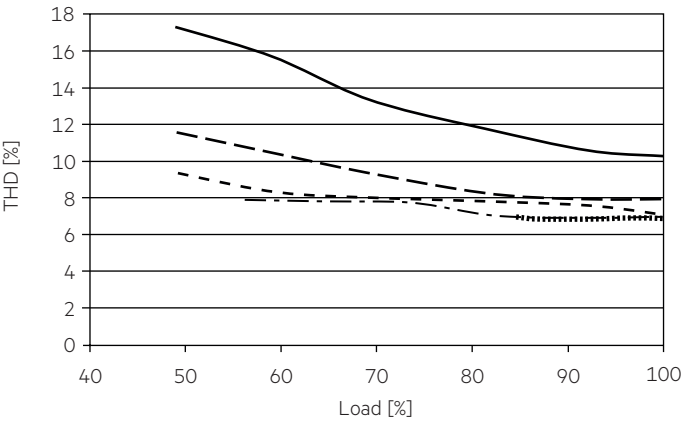
4.2 Efficiency vs load (HV)



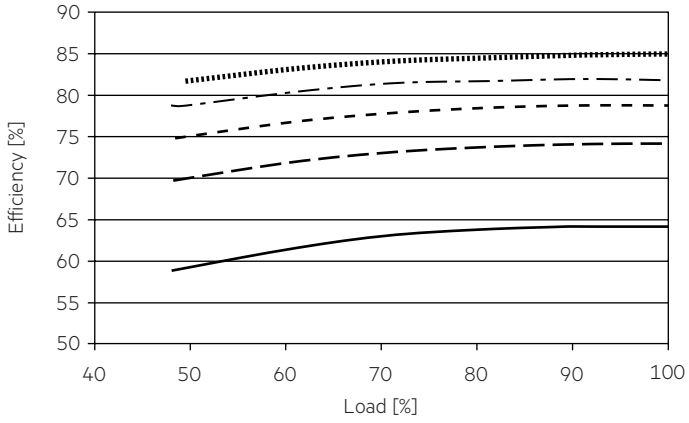
4.3 Power factor vs load (HV)



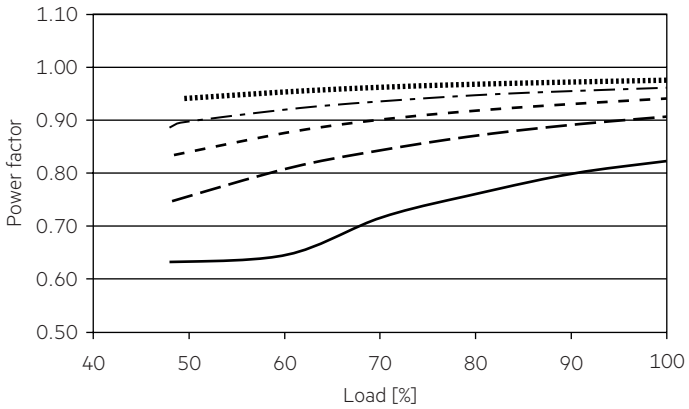
4.4 THD vs load (HV)



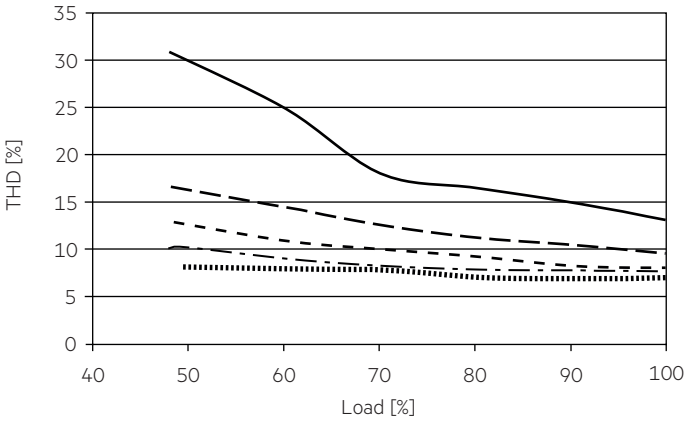
4.5 Efficiency vs load (LV)



4.6 Power factor vs load (LV)



4.7 THD vs load (LV)



200 mA
350 mA
500 mA
700 mA
1050 mA

100 % load corresponds to the max. output power (full load) according to the table on page 3.

4.8 Maximum loading of automatic circuit breakers in relation to inrush current

Automatic circuit breaker type	C10	C13	C16	C20	B10	B13	B16	B20	Inrush current	
Installation Ø	1.5 mm²	1.5 mm²	2.5 mm²	4 mm²	1.5 mm²	1.5 mm²	2.5 mm²	4 mm²	I_{max}	time
LCO 24/200-1050/39 NF C ADV3	31	41	50	61	19	25	30	37	14.88 A	226 µs

These are max. values calculated out of inrush current! Please consider not to exceed the maximum rated continuous current of the circuit breaker.
Calculation uses typical values from ABB series S200 as a reference.
Actual values may differ due to used circuit breaker types and installation environment.

4.9 Harmonic distortion in the mains supply (at 230 V / 50 Hz and full load) in %

	THD	3.	5.	7.	9.	11.
LCO 24/200-1050/39 NF C ADV3	< 8	< 7	< 2	< 3	< 3	< 3

5. Software / Programming / Interfaces

5.1 Software / programming

With appropriate software and interface different functions can be activated and various parameters can be configured in the LED driver. The Driver supports the following software and interfaces:

Software / hardware for configuration:
- companionSUITE (deviceGENERATOR, deviceCONFIGURATOR, deviceANALYSER)
- ready2mains Programmer

Interfaces for data transfer:
- NFC
- U6Me2

5.2 Nearfield communication (NFC)

The NFC Interface allows wireless communication with the LED driver. This interface offers the option to write configuration and to read configuration, errors and events with the companionSUITE.
A correct communication between the LED driver and the NFC antenna can only be guaranteed if the antenna is placed directly on the Driver.
Any material placed between the LED driver and the NFC antenna can cause a deterioration of the communication quality.
After programming the device via NFC power up the device one time for one second till the deviceANALYSER can read out the parameters.
We recommend the use of following NFC antenna:
www.tridonic.com/nfc-readers

NFC is complied with ISO/IEC 15963 standard.

5.3 Control input ready2mains (L, N)

The digital ready2mains protocol is modulated onto the mains signal which is wired to the mains terminal (L and N).

The configuration is done via the ready2mains Programmer, either directly at the Programmer itself or via a respective software tool. For details on the configuration via ready2mains see the technical information of the Programmer and its tools.
Following tools can be used:
- deviceCONFIGURATOR (companionSUITE)
- ready2mains Programmer

5.4 U6Me2

Settings of chronoSTEP function could be done via switching mains commands.
For detailed description for timings and intervals see product manual.

Key features:
- Auto-dimming with 8 sequences
- Every sequence can hold 8 parameter pairs
- Separate dim-level for each time parameter
- Various commands + parameter for extensions

6. Functions

⊙ companionSUITE:
ready2mains Programmer, NFC
The companionSUITE with deviceGENERATOR, deviceCONFIGURATOR and deviceANALYSER is available via our WEB page:
https://www.tridonic.com/com/en/products/companionsuite.asp

Icon	Function	NFC	ready2mains	U6Me2
	OEM Identification	⊙	⊙	–
	OEM GTIN	⊙	⊙	–
	LED current	⊙	⊙	–
	Device operating mode	⊙	⊙	⊙
	chronoSTEP	⊙	–	⊙
	Enhanced constant light output (eCLO)	⊙	⊙	–
	DC level	⊙	⊙	–
	Enhanced power on level (ePOL)	⊙	⊙	–
	Intelligent temperature guard (ITG)	⊙	⊙	–
	inputDIM	⊙	⊙	–

6.1 LED current

The LED output current must be adapted to the connected LED module. The value is limited by the current range of the respective device.

The priority for current adjustment methods is NFC (highest priority) and ready2mains (lowest priority).

6.2 chronoSTEP (Virtual Midnight)

In the outdoor lighting and street lighting sector it often makes sense to dim the lighting level during night hours in order to save energy.
The chronoSTEP function is a tool that makes this easy to do.
The device automatically measures the switch-on and switch-off times of the lighting installation over the past three days.
The switch-on and switch-off times are typically the times at which the sun sets and rises. The midpoint of these two reference points is the time referred to as Virtual Midnight. The overall time interval between switch-on and switch-off points is called On Time.

Notice
Overall there are 8 profiles, 5 are predefined by factory and 3 can be programmed by the customer.
When calculating the On-Time, only values between 4 and 24 hours are counted. Values less than 4 hours could indicate a power failure and are therefore not saved. For settings longer than 24 hours, 24 hours is saved as the maximum possible value.

6.3 Enhanced Constant Light Output (eCLO)

With this function the light output of the LED module can be kept equal over the lifetime.
The light output of an LED module reduces over the course of its lifetime. The Constant Light Output (eCLO) function compensates for this natural decline by constantly increasing the output current of the LED driver throughout its lifetime.
Enhanced eCLO shall be achieved by limitation of the LED current at the commissioning of the LED driver and providing a linear interpolation of the current over the time, depending on the data points given by the user. The user has to insert up to eight pairs of data (time, level). The output curve is the result of connecting the user data points linear. Detailed description for eCLO see product manual.

6.4 Light level in DC operation

In emergency light systems with a central battery supply the DC recognition function uses the input voltage to detect if emergency mode is present.
The LED driver then automatically switches to DC mode and dims the light to the defined DC level.
Without DC recognition different and more complex solutions would have to be applied in order to detect emergency mode.
DC recognition is integrated in the device as standard.
No additional commissioning is necessary for activation.

This is a safety-relevant parameter.
The setting is relevant for the dimensioning of the central battery system.

The LED driver is designed to operate on DC voltage and pulsed DC voltage. For a reliable operation, make sure that also in DC emergency operation the LED driver is run within the specified conditions as stated in chapter “4.1 operating window”.

Light output level in DC operation: programmable 5 – 100 %
(factory default = 15 %, EOF_i = 0.13).

The voltage-dependent input current of Driver incl. LED module is depending on the used load.

The voltage-dependent no-load current of Driver (without or defect LED module) is for:
AC: < 16.3 mA
DC: < 4.15 mA

In DC operation dimming mode can be activated.
If Dimming on DC is activated the requirements of the DC recognition function are ignored.
Even if DC is detected, the LED driver continues to behave as in AC mode

- The present dimming level is retained
- An emergency light level defined for the DC recognition function (DC level) is ignored
- Control signals via DSI continue to be executed

If Dimming on DC is activated then emergency mode is not recognised.
The device no longer automatically switches to the emergency light level.

6.5 Intelligent Temperature Guard (ITG)

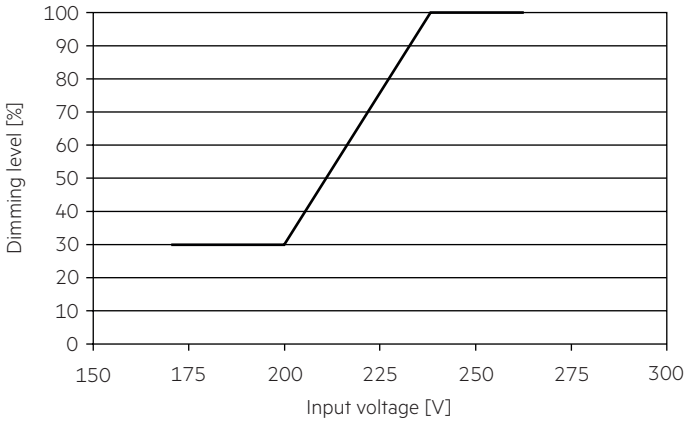
The intelligent temperature guard protects the LED driver from thermal overheating by reducing the output power or switching off in case of operation above the thermal limits of the luminaire or ballast.
Depending on the luminaire design, the ITG operates at about 5 to 10 °C above tc temperature.

If temperature threshold values are exceeded, the LED output current is limited.
These limits can be adjusted using the programming software.
Even the current ITG temperature in the device can be read out. With this function, the sensitivity of the temperature control can be adjusted.

6.6 inputDIM

Dimming with varation of mains voltage between 170 and 250 V AC.
With appropriate software the max. / min. dimming level can be set.
The associated voltage for the max. / min. dimming level can be set individually within the voltage range stated above.
Input voltage regulation (IVG+) has higher priority than inputDIM.
If min. dimming level set by inputDIM function is higher than max. allowed dimming level of input voltage regulation (IVG+) the value of IVG+ has priority.

Example:



7. Protective features

7.1 Overtemperature protection

The LED driver is protected against temporary thermal overheating. If the temperature limit is exceeded the output current of the LED module(s) is reduced. The temperature protection is activated approx. +5 °C above tc max (see page 3). On DC operation this function is deactivated to fulfill emergency requirements.

7.2 Short-circuit behaviour

In case of a short-circuit at the LED output the LED output is switched off. After restart of the LED driver the output will be activated again. The restart can either be done via mains reset or via interface (DSI, ready2mains).

7.3 No-load operation

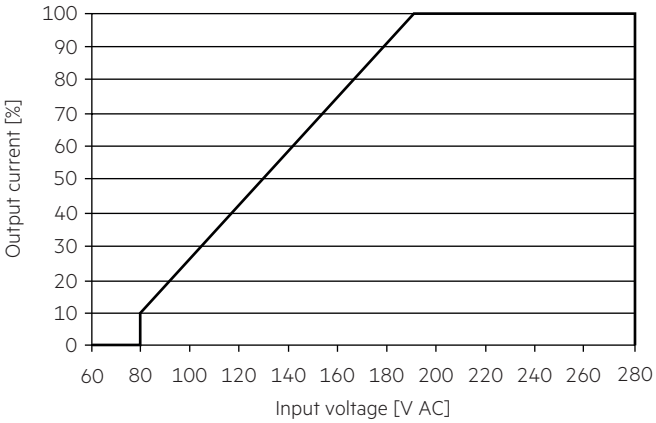
The LED driver will not be damaged in no-load operation. The output will be deactivated and is therefore free of voltage. If a LED load is connected, the device has to be restarted before the output will be activated again.

7.4 Overload protection

If the maximum load is exceeded by a defined internal limit, the LED driver turns off the LED output. After restart of the LED driver the output will be activated again.
The restart can either be done via mains reset or via interface (DSI, ready2mains).

7.5 IVG+ – Intelligent Voltage Guard Plus

In some cases mains voltage is not stabilized and has some voltage peaks which are lower or higher than the nominal voltage range.
Between 192 V and 80 V input voltage, the LED driver operates in under-voltage mode and dims the secondary side linearly down to 10 %.
Below 80 V input voltage, the LED driver shuts down, restarts at 90 V (without a reset) and dims linearly up back to 100 %. Above 280 V input voltage, the LED driver shuts down. If input voltage drops below 270 V, the LED driver restarts (without a reset).
Input Voltage Guard Plus (IVG+) has a higher priority than inputDIM.



7.6 Insulation between terminals

Insulation	Mains	FE	LED
Mains	–	double	double
FE	double	–	basic
LED	double	basic	–

basic ... represents basic insulation.

double ... represents double or reinforced insulation.

8. Miscellaneous

8.1 Insulation 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 insulation 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 insulation resistance must be at least 2 MΩ.

As an alternative, IEC 60598-1 Annex Q describes a test of the electrical strength with 1500 V AC (or 1.414 x 1500 V DC). To avoid damage to the electronic devices this test must not be conducted.

The equipotential terminal is used to connect the heat sink and the LED driver to reduce transients.

8.2 Conditions of use and storage

Humidity:	5 % up to max. 85 %, not condensed (max. 56 days/year at 85 %)
Storage temperature:	-40 °C up to max. +80 °C

The devices have to be acclimatised to the specified temperature range (ta) before they can be operated.

The LED driver is declared as inbuilt LED controlgear, meaning it is intended to be used within a luminaire enclosure.
If the product is used outside a luminaire, the installation must provide suitable protection for people and environment (e.g. in illuminated ceilings).

8.3 Maximum number of switching cycles

All LED driver are tested with 50,000 switching cycles.

8.4 Additional information

Additional technical information at www.tridonic.com → Technical Data

Lifetime declarations are informative and represent no warranty claim.
No warranty if device was opened.