Driver LC 65W 200-350mA flexC Ip SNC4
essence series


## Product description

_ LED Constant current LED driver for luminaire installation
_ For class I luminaires

- Temperature protection as per EN 61347-2-13 C5e
_ Selectable fixed output current 350, 300, 250 and 200 mA
_ Max. output power 65.1 W
_ Up to 93.5 \% efficiency
_ Nominal lifetime up to 100,000 h
_ 5 years guarantee (conditions at
https://www.tridonic.com/manufacturer-guarantee-conditions)


## Housing properties

_ Casing: metal, white
_ Type of protection IP20

## Functions

_ Overload protection
_ Short-circuit protection
_ No-load protection

## Website

http://www.tridonic.com/87500995



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Technical data

| Rated supply voltage | 220-240 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC voltage range | 198-264V |
| DC voltage range | 176-280 V |
| Max. input current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0.32 A |
| Typ. input current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | 315 mA |
| Leakage current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $<450 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Mains frequency | $0 / 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Overvoltage protection | $320 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$, |
| Max. output power | 65 W |
| Output power range | 18-65.1 W |
| Typ. efficiency (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | 93.5\% |
| $\lambda$ (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | 0.98 |
| Output current tolerance ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | $\pm 7.5$ \% |
| Max. output voltage (U-OUT) | 320 V |
| THD (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | < 10 \% |
| Max. peak output current at full load (1) | 395 mA |
| Output LF current ripple ( $<120 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) at full load | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Output P_ST_LM (at full load) | $\leq 1$ |
| Output SVM (at full load) | $\leq 0.4$ |
| Starting time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $\leq 0.5$ s |
| Starting time ( DC mode) | $\leq 0.6$ s |
| Switchover time (AC/DC) | $\leq 0.3 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Turn off time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $\leq 0.5$ s |
| Hold on time at power failure (output) | 0 s |
| Ambient temperature ta (at lifetime $50,000 \mathrm{~h}$ ) | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature ts | $-40 . . .+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Mains burst capability | 1 kV |
| Mains surge capability (between L-N) | 1 kV |
| Mains surge capability (between L/N - PE) | 2 kV |
| Surge voltage at output side (against PE) | 3.5 kV |
| Lifetime | up to 100,000 h |
| Guarantee (conditions at www.tridonic.com) | 5 Year(s) |
| Dimensions L $\times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H}$ | $230 \times 30 \times 21 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Hole spacing D | 218 mm |

## Approval marks



## LED drivers

Linear fixed output non-SELV

## Standards

EN 55015, EN 61000-3-2, EN 61000-3-3, EN 61347-1, EN 61347-2-13, EN 61547, EN 62384, according to EN 50172, according to EN 60598-2-22

| $\stackrel{\text { ®}}{\stackrel{\circ}{2}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 65/200-350/210 flexC lp SNC4 | 200 mA | 90 V | 210 V | 42.0 W | 45.0 W | 205 mA | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1=off / $2=0$ ff |
| LC 65/200-350/210 flexC lp SNC4 | 250 mA | 90 V | 210 V | 52.5 W | 56.0 W | 250 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1=off / $2=0$ n |
| LC 65/200-350/210 flexC Ip SNC4 | 300 mA | 90 V | 210 V | 63.0 W | 67.0 W | 300 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1=on/2=off |
| LC 65/200-350/210 flexC Ip SNC4 | 350 mA | 90 V | 186 V | 65.1 W | 69.5 W | 320 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1=on/2=on |

(1) Test result at 350 mA .
(2) Test result at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(3) Output current is mean value.

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## 1. Standards

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

## 2. Thermal details and lifetime

### 2.1 Expected lifetime

| Type | Output current | ta | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 65/200-350/210 flexC Ip SNC4 | 200 mA | tc | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Lifetime | >100,000 h | >100,000 h | >100,000 h | 90,000 h | 60,000 h |
|  | 250 mA | tc | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Lifetime | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | 100,000 h | 75,000 h | 50,000 h |
|  | 300 mA | tc | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |
|  |  | Lifetime | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | 80,000 h | 60,000 h | - |
|  | 350 mA | tc | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |
|  |  | Lifetime | >100,000 h | >100,000 h | 75,000 h | 50,000 h | - |

[^0]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

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## 3. Installation / wiring

### 3.1 Circuit diagram

## $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$

0/50/60 Hz


### 3.2 Wiring type and cross section

For wiring use stranded wire with ferrules or solid wire from $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$. Strip 8.5 - 9.5 mm of insulation from the cables to ensure perfect operation of the push-wire terminals (WAGO 250)

## wire preparation:

$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$


### 3.3 Release of the wiring

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


### 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 cm distance)
- Max. length of output wires is 2 m .
- 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.).


### 3.5 Earth connection

The earth connection is conducted as protection earth (PE). The LED driver can be earthed via metal housing. Ground the LED driver with protective earth (PE).

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

In general it is recommended to earth the LED driver if the LED module is mounted on earthed luminaire parts respectively heat sinks and thereby representing a high capacity against earth.

### 3.6 Replace LED module

1. Mains off
2. Remove LED module
3. Wait for 30 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.

### 3.7 Mounting of device

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

### 3.8 Current setting

A
Set the current by DIP switch after mains off, Use of DIP switch only after mains off.

200 mA: Switch 1 = Off, Switch 2 = Off


250 mA: Switch 1 = Off, Switch 2 = On


300 mA : Switch $1=$ On, Switch $2=$ Off


350 mA : Switch 1 = On, Switch 2 = On


Linear fixed output non-SELV

## 4. Electrical values

### 4.1 Efficiency vs load



### 4.2 Power factor vs load


4.5 THD vs load (without harmonic < 5 mA or $0.6 \%$ of the input current)

THD without harmonic $<5 \mathrm{~mA}(0.6 \%)$ of the input current:


### 4.6 Maximum loading of automatic circuit breakers in relation to inrush current

| Automatic circuit breaker type | C10 | C13 | C16 | C20 | B10 | B13 | B16 | B20 |  | rent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Installation $\varnothing$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 1 max | Time |
| LC 65/200-350/210 flexC lp SNC4 | 19 | 26 | 34 | 46 | 12 | 16 | 22 | 27 | 28.9 A | 160 ¢ |

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.

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

in \%

|  | THD | 3. | 5 | 7. | 9. | 11. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 65/200-350/210 flexC $\mathbf{~ P} \mathbf{~ S N C 4}$ | $<10$ | $<8$ | $<5$ | $<3$ | $<3$ | $<3$ |

Acc. to 61000-3-2. Harmonics < 5 mA or $<0.6 \%$ (whatever is greater) of the input current are not considered for calculation of THD.

## 5. Functions

### 5.1 Short-circuit behaviour

In case of a short circuit on the output side (LED) the LED driver switches off. After elimination of the short-circuit fault the LED driver will recover automatically.

### 5.2 No-load operation

The LED driver works in burst working mode to provide a constant output voltage regulation which allows the application to be able to work safely when LED string opens due to a failure.

### 5.3 Overload protection

If the maximum load is exceeded by a defined internal limit, the LED driver will protect itself and LED may flicker. After elimination of the overload, the nominal operation is restored automatically.

### 5.4 DC emergency operation

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.

Light output level in DC operation (EOF ${ }_{X}$ ): $98 \%$ (cannot be adjusted)
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:
$A C:<27 \mathrm{~mA}$
DC: $<15 \mathrm{~mA}$

## 6. Miscellaneous

### 6.1 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 $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.

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: $\quad 5 \%$ up to max. $85 \%$, not condensed (max. 56 days/year at $85 \%$ )

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.

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).

### 6.3 Maximum number of switching cycles

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

### 6.4 Additional information

Additional technical information at www.tridonic.com $\rightarrow$ Technical Data
Lifetime declarations are informative and represent no warranty claim. No warranty if device was opened.


[^0]:    The LED driver is designed for a lifetime stated above under reference conditions and with a failure probability of less than $10 \%$.

