## TRIDONIC

##  RoHS

## Product description

- Independent fixed output LED Driver
- Constant current LED Driver
- Output current 350, 500 or 700 mA
- Max. output power 10 W
- Nominal life-time up to 50,000 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


## Properties

- Casing: polycarbonat, white
- Type of protection IP20


## Functions

- Overtemperature protection
- Overload protection
- Short-circuit protection
- No-load protection


## Technical data

| Rated supply voltage | $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC voltage range | $198-264 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Input current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | 0.07 A |
| Mains frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Overvoltage protection | $300 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 1 \mathrm{~h}$ |
| Typ. power consumption (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full <br> load) | 11.5 W |
| Max. input power | 12.5 W |
| Typ. output power | 10 W |
| Output current tolerance ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | $\pm 7.5 \%$ |
| Turn on time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $\leq 0.7 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Turn off time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | $\leq 0.7 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Hold on time at power failure | 0 s |
| Ambient temperature ta | $-20 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient temperature ta (at life-time $50,000 \mathrm{~h}$ ) | $40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Max. casing temperature tc | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature ts | $-40 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Dimensions $\mathrm{L} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H}$ | $101.5 \times 51 \times 29.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## Ordering data

| Type | Article | Packaging, | Packaging, low Packaging, |  | Weight per |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| number | carton | volume | high volume | pc. |  |
| LCI 10W 350mA TEC SR | $\mathbf{8 7 5 0 0 2 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 ~ p c}(\mathrm{s})$. | $280 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $3,360 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.057 kg |
| LCI 10W 500mA TEC SR | $\mathbf{8 7 5 0 0 2 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 ~ p c ( s ) .}$ | $280 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $3,360 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.059 kg |
| LCI 10W 700mA TEC SR | $\mathbf{8 7 5 0 0 2 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 ~ p c ( s ) .}$ | $280 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $3,360 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.059 kg |

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## LED Driver

Compact fixed output

| Type | Output current ${ }^{(2)}$ | Power factor at full load ${ }^{(1)}$ | Efficiency at full load ${ }^{(1)}$ | Power factor at min. load ${ }^{(1)}$ | Efficiency at min. $\mathrm{load}^{(1)}$ | Min. forward voltage ${ }^{\oplus}$ | Max. forward-Max. output voltage voltage ${ }^{(1)}$ | Max. peak output current ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | Typ. current ripple (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LCI 10W 350mA TEC SR | 350 mA | 0.75 C | 83 \% | 0.70C | $79 \%$ | 13.0 V | 29.0 V 33 V | 460 mA | $\pm 20$ \% |
| LCI 10W 500mA TEC SR | 500 mA | 0.75 C | 82\% | 0.70C | $78 \%$ | 9.0 V | 20.0 V 27 V | 700 mA | $\pm 25$ \% |
| LCI 10W 700mA TEC SR | 700 mA | 0.75C | 81\% | 0.70C | 76\% | 6.5 V | 14.5 V | 980 mA | $\pm 25$ \% |

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## 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

## 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 output current is reduced to limit tc at a certain level. It restarts automatically.
The temperature protection is activated typically at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above tc max.

## Short-circuit behaviour

In case of a short circuit on the secondary side (LED) the LED Driver switches into hic-cup mode. After elimination of the short circuit the nominal operation is restored automatically.

## 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 (see page 2).

## Installation instructions

The LED module and all contact points within the wiring must be sufficiently insulated against 2.5 kV surge voltage.
Air and creepage distance must be maintained.

## 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.


## Storage conditions

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

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

## Replace LED module

1. Mains off
2. Remove LED module
3. Wait for 30 seconds
4. Connect LED module again

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

Expected life-time

| Type | ta | $\mathbf{4 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LCI 10W xxxmA TEC SR | tc | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\times$ |
|  | Life-time | $50,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | $30,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | $\times$ |

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 | C10 | C13 | C16 | C20 | B10 | B13 | B16 | B20 | Inrush current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Installation Ø | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $I_{\text {max }}$ | Time |
| LCI 10W 350mA TEC SR | 120 | 160 | 200 | 240 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 10 A | $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| LCI 10W 500mA TEC SR | 120 | 160 | 200 | 240 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 10 A | $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| LCI 10W 700 mA TEC SR | 120 | 160 | 200 | 240 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 10 A | $100 \mu s$ |

## Wiring diagram



## Glow-wire test

according to EN $60598-1$ with increased temperature of $850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ passed.

## 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 $1.414 \times 1500$ V DC). To avoid damage to the electronic devices this test must not be conducted.

## 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 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 D2 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 t | erminal |  |
| With flap Without flap | With flap Without flap | With flap Without flap |  |
| $\times \quad-$ | $x \quad-$ | $\times \quad-$ | 3.5 mm |
| $x \quad-$ | $x \quad-$ | - $\quad$ x | 5.5 mm |
| $x \quad-$ | - $\quad$ 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 |

## 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. lenght of output 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.).


## Diagrams LCI 10W 350mA TEC SR

Efficiency vs load


Input power vs load


Power factor vs load


Input current vs load


Compact fixed output

## Diagrams LCI 10W 500mA TEC SR

Efficiency vs load


Input power vs load


Power factor vs load


Input current vs load


Compact fixed output

## Diagrams LCI 10W 700mA TEC SR

Efficiency vs load


Input power vs load



Power factor vs load

Input current vs load



[^0]:    Test result at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$
    (2) Output current is mean value

