## TRIDONIC

## LED driver

Linear fixed output SELV

## Driver LC 55W 350-1050mA flexC NF h16 EXC4

excite series

## Product description

- Built-in constant current LED driver
- For luminaires of protection class I and protection class II
- Adjustable output current between 350 and 1,050 mA via NFC
- Max. output power 55 W
- Up to $87 \%$ efficiency
- Nominal lifetime up to $100,000 \mathrm{~h}$
- 5 years guarantee (conditions at www.tridonic.com)


## Housing properties

- Low-profile metal casing with white cover
- Only 16 mm housing height
- Type of protection IP20


## Interfaces

- Near field communication (NFC)
- Terminal blocks: $0^{\circ}$ push terminals


## Functions

- Adjustable output current in 1-mA-steps (NFC)
- Constant light output function (eCLO)
- Protective features (overtemperature, short-circuit, overload, no-load)
- Intelligent Voltage Guard Covervoltage and undervoltage monitoring)
- Suitable for emergency lighting systems acc. to EN 50172


## Benefits

- Flexible configuration via companionSUITE
- Support NFC multiple programming (full carton box)
- Application-oriented operating window for maximum compatibility
- Best energy savings due to high efficiency
- Reliability proven by lifetime up to $100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ and

5 years guarantee

## Typical applications

- For linear/area lighting in office applications


## $\rightarrow$

Standards, page 3


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## Technical data

| Rated supply voltage | 220-240 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC voltage range | 198-264 V |
| DC voltage range | 176-280 V |
| Mains frequency | $0 / 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Overvoltage protection | $320 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$, |
| Typ. current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 280 mA |
| Typ. current ( $220 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 286 mA |
| Leakage current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | $<700 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Max. input power | 63.5 W |
| Output power range (Prated) | $5.25-55 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| Typ. efficiency (at $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz} /$ full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 87 \% |
| $\lambda$ over full operating range (max.) | 0.99 |
| $\lambda$ over full operating range (min.) | 0.48 C |
| Typ. input current in no-load operation | 36 mA |
| Typ. input power in no-load operation | 1.2 W |
| In-rush current (peak / duration) | $6.83 \mathrm{~A} / 36 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| THD (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | < 10 \% |
| Starting time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | < 500 ms |
| Starting time (DC mode) | $<500 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Switchover time (AC/DC) ${ }^{(2)}$ | < 500 ms |
| Turn off time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | < 50 ms |
| Output current tolerance ${ }^{(3)}$ (4) | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Max. output current peak (non-repetitive) | soutput current + 5\% |
| Output LF current ripple ( $<120 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $\pm 1.5$ \% |
| Output $\mathrm{P}_{\text {St }} \mathrm{LM}$ (at full load) | $\leq 1$ |
| Output SVM (at full load) | $\leq 0.4$ |
| Max. output voltage (no-load voltage) | 57 V |
| Mains surge capability (between L-N) | $\leq 1 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Mains surge capability (between L/N-PE) | $\leq 2 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Surge voltage at output side (against PE) | $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Type of protection | IP20 |
| Lifetime | up to 100,000 h |
| Guarantee (conditions at www.tridonic.com) | 5 years |
| $\underline{\text { Dimensions } \mathrm{L} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{H}}$ | $360 \times 30 \times 16.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ |



| Ordering data |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Type | Article <br> number | Packaging <br> carton | Packaging <br> pallet | Weight per pc. |
| LC 55/350-1050/54 flexC NF h16 EXC4 | $\mathbf{2 8 0 0 4 4 1 1}$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $950 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.232 kg |

Specific technical data

| Type | Output current ${ }^{(3)}$ (5) | Min. forward voltage | Max. forward voltage | Max. output power | Typ. power consumption (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | Typ. current consumption (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | Max. casing temperature tc | Ambient mperature ta max. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 55/350-1050/54 flexC NF h16 EXC4 | 350 mA | 15 V | 54.0 V | 18.9 W | 21.9 W | 108 mA | $76^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 450 mA | 15 V | 54.0 V | 24.3 W | 27.8 W | 131 mA | $76^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 500 mA | 15 V | 54.0 V | 27.0 W | 30.7 W | 143 mA | $76^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 550 mA | 15 V | 54.0 V | 29.7 W | 33.8 W | 155 mA | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 650 mA | 15 V | 54.0 V | 35.1 W | 39.8 W | 180 mA | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 750 mA | 15 V | 54.0 V | 40.5 W | 45.9 W | 205 mA | $86^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 850 mA | 15 V | 54.0 V | 45.9 W | 52.3 W | 232 mA | $86^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 950 mA | 15 V | 54.0 V | 51.3 W | 58.6 W | 259 mA | $93^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 1,019 mA | 15 V | 54.0 V | 55.0 W | 63.2 W | 279 mA | $93^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 1,050 mA | 15 V | 52.4 V | 55.0 W | 63.3 W | 279 mA | $93^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

[^0]
## 1. Standards

EN 55015
EN 61000-3-2
EN 61000-3-3
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 lighting installations

## 2. Thermal details and lifetime

### 2.1 Expected lifetime

| Expected lifetime |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Output current | ta | $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| LC 55/350-1050/54 flexC NF h16 EXC4 | $350-\leq 500 \mathrm{~mA}$ | tc | $63^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $67^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $72^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $76^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Lifetime | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | >100,000 h |
|  | > 500- 5650 mA | tc | $66^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Lifetime | >100,000 h | >100,000 h | >100,000 h | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ |
|  | > $650-\leq 850 \mathrm{~mA}$ | tc | $73^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $77^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $81^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $86^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Lifetime | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | $>100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ | 100,000 h | 85,000 h |
|  | > 850-1,050 mA | tc | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $89^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $93^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Lifetime | >100,000 h | >100,000 h | 75,000 h | 50,000 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



### 3.2 Wiring type and cross section

For wiring use solid wire from $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
Strip 8 - 9 mm of insulation from the cables to ensure perfect operation of terminals.

LED module/LED driver/supply
wire preparation:
$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

3.3 Loose wiring

### 3.4 Wiring guidelines

- Run the secondary lines separately from the mains connections and lines to achieve good EMC performance.
- The max. secondary cable length is 2 m ( 4 m circuit).
- For good EMC performance, keep the LED wiring as short as possible.
- 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.).


### 3.5 Hot plug-in



Hot plug-in is not supported due to residual output voltage of $>0 \mathrm{~V}$ up to mains voltage. Danger to life.
When connecting an LED load, restart the device to activate the LED output. This can be done via mains reset.

### 3.6 Earth connection

Suitable for luminaires of protection class I only
The earth connection is conducted as protection earth (PE).
The LED driver can be earthed via earth terminal or metal housing.

## 4. Electrical values

### 4.1 Operating window



Make sure that the LED driver is operated within the given window under all operating conditions. Coming below the specified minimum output voltage of the LED driver may cause the device to shut-down.

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 "6.3 Light level in DC operation" for more information.

### 4.2 Efficiency vs load


—— 350 mA
— - — - 500 mA

-     -         -             -                 -                     - 650 mA
— - - - . 850 mA
.................". 1050 mA
4.3 Power factor vs load

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


100 \% load corresponds to the max. output power (full load) according to the table on page 2.

### 4.5 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 $\varnothing$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {max }}$ | time |
| LC 55/350-1050/54 flexC NF h16 EXC4 | 38 | 47 | 58 | 73 | 22 | 29 | 36 | 45 | 6.83 A | $36 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |

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

|  | THD | 3. | 5. | 7. | 9. | 11. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 55/350-1050/54 flexC NF h16 EXC4 | $<10$ | $<10$ | $<5$ | $<5$ | $<3$ | $<3$ |

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

## 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 for configuration:

- companionSUITE (deviceGENERATOR, deviceCONFIGURATOR, deviceANALYSER, 4service NFC app)

Interfaces for data transfer:

- NFC


### 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

With a suitable NFC antenna several devices can be programmed at the same time (NFC multiprogramming).

NFC is complied with ISO/IEC 15963 standard.

## 6. Functions

$\odot$
companionSUITE:
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 | $\frac{U}{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{m A}{\square}$ | LED current | $\odot$ |
| (5) | Constant light output (CLO) | $\odot$ |

### 6.1 LED current

## mA

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 output current of the LED driver can be adjusted in a certain range. Adjustment is done by companionSUITE via NFC.

### 6.2 Constant Light Output (CLO)



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 (CLO) function compensates for this
natural decline by constantly increasing the output current of the LED driver throughout its lifetime.
CLO 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.
Actual current value could be around $0-2.5 \%$ lower than the ideal value between two CLO steps in addition to the output current tolerance.

The minimal CLO starting point is limited by the smallest output current of the LED driver.

### 6.3 Light level in DC 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 as stated in chapter " 4.1 operating window".

Light output level in DC operation: 100 \% (not adjustable, EOFi = 0.98)

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:
$\mathrm{AC}:<40 \mathrm{~mA}$
$D C:<11 \mathrm{~mA}$

## 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 above tc max. The activation temperature differs depending on the LED load. 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 be done via mains reset.

### 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 be done via mains reset.

### 7.5 Insulation between terminals

| Insulation | Mains | PE | LED |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mains | - | basic | double |
| PE | basic | - | 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 EN 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, EN 60598-1 Annex $Q$ describes a test of the electrical strength with 1500 V ac (or $1.414 \times 1500 \mathrm{~V}$ d). To avoid damage to the electronic devices this test must not be conducted.

### 8.2 Conditions of use and storage

Humidity:

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

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.
The actually achieved number of switching cycles is significantly higher.

### 8.4 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.

## X-ON Electronics

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components
Click to view similar products for LED Power Supplies category:
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Other Similar products are found below :
PIFC-K250F PITB-K222A AC-A60VD24H2.5 ALD-514012PJ134 PWD-60-1-70-P EUG-200S210DT ESS030W-1050-21 BPOXL 4-12035 ESS010W-0180-42 ESS010W-0350-24 ESS010W-0200-42 SLM140W-1.05-130-ZA ESS015W-0700-18 HVG-240-48AB HVG-24054AB OTE 25/220-240/700 PC DAL30W-0600-42-T HVG-320-48AB CNB30W-0600-42-CAS 87500757 I-SELECT 2 PLUG 2100MA BL LCU 48V 75W DC-STR FO LC 45 W 500-1400 MA FLEXC SC EXC I-SELECT 2 PLUG 2000MA BL LC 50/200-350/170 FLEXCC LP SNC3 LCO 14/100-500/38 O4A NF C EXC3 LC 28W 300-700MA 42 FLEXC NF SC EXC3 LC 44/1050/42 FIXC SRL ADV2 LCA 60W 900-1750MA ONE4ALL C PRE LC 8/180/44 FIXC SR SNC2 LC 19/200-350/54 FLEXC LP SNC4 BXDR-PS-75BS-E116D-01-A LC 30/500/54 FIXC SR SNC2 LCA 60W 24V ONE4ALL SC PRE SP LC 60W 75-330MA 310V FLEXC NF H16 EXC4 LC 8/180/42 FIXC PC SR SNC2 LC 10/350/29 FIXC SR SNC2 LC 25/500/43 FIXC SR SNC2 LC 50/100-400/140 PO4A NF H16 PRE3 LC 25/600/42 FIXC SRL ADV2 LCO 24/200-1050/39 NF C ADV3 ELEMENT 35/220...240/900 G3 LC 25W 350-1050MA FLEXC SR EXC LC 60/700/86 FIXC SR SNC2 LC 35W 24 ONE4ALL IP PRE BXDR-PS-25BS-E107D-01-A LC 17W 250-700MA FLEXC SR EXC LC 15W 350MA FIXC C SNC LC 14W 700MA FIXC PC SR SNC2 LC 200W 24V SC SNC


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Depending on the selected output current.
    ${ }^{(2)}$ Valid for immediate change of power supply type otherwise the starting time is valid.
    ${ }^{3}$ ( Output current is mean value.
    (4) Test result at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load and $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
    (5) The table only lists a number of possible operating points but does not cover each single point. The output current can be set within the total value range in 1-mA-steps.

