OUTDOOR Linear IP67 fixed output









essence outdoor series

Product description

- Independent fixed output LED Driver
- Constant current LED Driver
- Output current 500, 700, 1,050 or 1,400 mA
- Up to 92 % efficiency
- Ambient temperature range of -40 ... +50 °C
- Max. casing temperature tc of 85 °C
- Nominal life-time up to 100,000 h
- 5-year guarantee (conditions at www.tridonic.com)

Properties

- Casing: metal, black
- Type of protection IP67

Interfaces

• Connection: cable 300 mm

Functions

• Protective features (overtemperature, short-circuit, overload, no-load)

Benefits

- Wide voltage input 100 240 V
- Best energy savings due to low stand-by losses and high efficiency
- Suitable for mains voltage peaks (burst/surge) up to 6 kV
- Double or reinforced insulation
- High number of drivers on 16 A (B) automatic circuit breakers
- Extended vibration damping
- The LED Driver is designed for a life-time stated above under reference conditions and with a failure probability of less than 10 %
- The wide product range offers common currents for a cost effective luminaire manufacturing

Typical applications

- For parking lot, high bay, street and road applications
- For linear/area lighting in industry applications



Standards, page 3

Wiring diagrams and installation examples, page 3



Driver LCO 75W 500/700/1050/1400mA fixC L SNC2



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IP67 🛛 🗇 **C € 🚳** RoHS

Only for 500 mA:

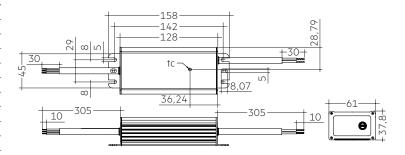
A

Driver LCO 75W 500/700/1050/1400mA fixC L SNC2

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Technical data

120 – 240 V
100 – 240 V
50 / 60 Hz
< 500 μΑ
< 13 %
± 5 %
≤ 0.5 s
≤ 0.5 s
-40 +50 °C
-40 +85 °C
4 kV
4 kV
6 kV
2 kV
up to 100,000 h
5 years
158 x 61 x 37.8 mm



Ordering data

Туре	Article number [®]	Packaging, carton	Packaging, pallet	Weight per pc.
LCO 75/500/150 fixC L SNC2	28002297	10 pc(s).	420 pc(s).	0.54 kg
LCO 75/700/108 fixC L SNC2	28002298	10 pc(s).	420 pc(s).	0.54 kg
LCO 75/1050/72 fixC L SNC2	28002299	10 pc(s).	420 pc(s).	0.54 kg
LCO 75/1400/53 fixC L SNC2	28002300	10 pc(s).	420 pc(s).	0.54 kg

Specific technical data

Specific reciffical data															
Туре	Output	Input current	Input power	Max.	Output	λ	Efficiency	λ	Efficiency	Min.	Max.	Max. output	Max. peak	Typ. output	Max. casing
	current [®]	(at 230 V,	(at 230 V,	input	power	at full	at full	at min.	at min.	forward	forward	voltage	output	LF current	tempera-
		50 Hz, full	50 Hz, full	power	range	load [®]	load [®]	load [®]	load [®]	voltage	voltage	(U-OUT)	current at	ripple at	ture tc
		load)	load)										full load®	full load®	
LCO 75/500/150 fixC L SNC2	500 mA	360 mA	84.2 W	84.2 W	23 – 75 W	0.97	92 %	0.89C	82 %	45 V	150 V	160 V	745 mA	< 17 %	85 °C
LCO 75/700/108 fixC L SNC2	700 mA	370 mA	82.6 W	82.6 W	23 – 75 W	0.97	91 %	0.88C	79 %	32 V	108 V	114 V	1,000 mA	< 16 %	85 °C
LCO 75/1050/72 fixC L SNC2	1,050 mA	370 mA	82.7 W	82.7 W	23 – 75 W	0.97	91 %	0.89C	79 %	22 V	72 V	78 V	1,260 mA	< 3 %	85 °C
LCO 75/1400/53 fixC L SNC2	1,400 mA	360 mA	81.8 W	81.8 W	23 – 75 W	0.95	91 %	0.86C	78 %	16 V	53 V	56 V	1,750 mA	< 2 %	85 °C

Test result at 230 V, 50 Hz

[®] Output current is mean value.

[®] The trend between min. and full load is linear and depends on load's voltage-current character.

[®] Typical value at full load, depends on load's voltage-current character.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny \$}}$ The delivery time is 13 weeks.

1. Standards

EN 55015

EN 61000-3-2

EN 61000-3-3

EN 61347-1

EN 61347-2-13

EN 61547

EN 62384

2. Thermal details and life-time

2.1 Expected life-time

Expected life-time

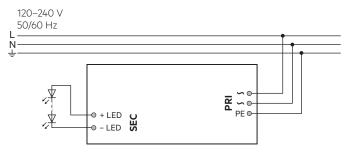
Туре	ta	45°C	50 °C
LCO 75/500/150 fixC L SNC2	tc	60℃	65℃
	Life-time	>100,000 h	>100,000 h
LCO 75/700/108 fixC L SNC2	tc	60°C	65℃
	Life-time	>100,000 h	>100,000 h
LCO 75/1050/72 fixC L SNC2	tc 60°C Life-time >100,00 tc 60°C Life-time >100,00	60℃	65℃
	Life-time	>100,000 h	>100,000 h
LCO 75/1400/53 fixC L SNC2	tc	60℃	65℃
	Life-time	60°C 65 >100,000 h >100,0 60°C 65 >100,000 h >100,0 60°C 65 >100,000 h >100,0 60°C 65	>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 to to ta temperature depends also on the luminaire design. If the measured to temperature is approx. 5 K below to max., ta temperature should be checked and eventually critical components (e.g. ELCAP) measured. Detailed information on request.

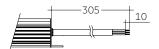
3. Installation / wiring

3.1 Circuit diagram



3.2 Connection





PRI:

3x 1.0 mm²

SEC:

2 x 1.0 mm²

3.3 Wiring instructions

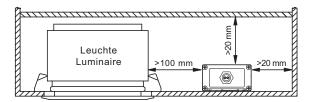
- All connections must be kept as short as possible to ensure good EMI behaviour
- Mains leads should be kept apart from LED Driver and other leads (ideally 5 – 10 cm distance)
- The maximum length of output wires is 3 m.
- · Secondary switching is not permitted.
- Incorrect wiring can damage LED modules.
- 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.)

3.4 Installation instructions

The switching of LEDs on secondary side is not permitted.

3.5 Fixing conditions

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. Terminals according to EN 60998-2-1 or EN 60998-2-2 are required.



3.6 Earth connection

The earth connection is conducted as protection earth (PE). The LED Driver can be earthed via metal housing. If the LED Driver will be earthed, protection earth (PE) has to be used. There is no earth connection required for the functionality of the LED Driver. Earth connection is recommended to improve following behaviour.

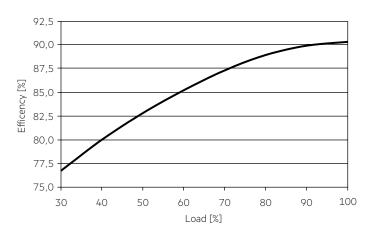
- Electromagnetic interferences (EMI)
- Transmission of mains transients to the LED output

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.

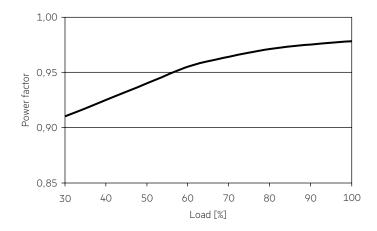
4. Electrical values

4.1 Diagrams

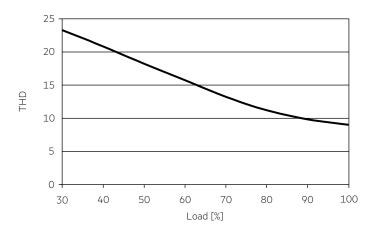
4.1.1 Efficiency vs Load



4.1.2 Power factor vs Load



4.1.3 THD vs Load



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4.2 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 mm ²	1.5 mm ²	1.5 mm ²	2.5 mm ²	1.5 mm ²	1.5 mm ²	1.5 mm ²	2.5 mm ²	Imax	Time
LCO 75/500/150 fixC L SNC2	14	18	21	27	8	10	14	20	69.8 A	160 µs
LCO 75/700/108 fixC L SNC2	14	18	21	27	8	10	14	20	69.8 A	160 µs
LCO 75/1050/72 fixC L SNC2	14	18	21	27	8	10	14	20	69.8 A	160 µs
LCO 75/1400/53 fixC L SNC2	14	18	21	27	8	10	14	20	69.8 A	160 µs

This 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.

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

in %

	THD	3.	5.	7.	9.	11.
LCO 75/500/150 fixC L SNC2	< 11	< 7	< 6	< 5	< 3	< 2
LCO 75/700/108 fixC L SNC2	< 11	< 6	< 6	< 5	< 3	< 2
LCO 75/1050/72 fixC L SNC2	< 10	< 6	< 6	< 5	< 3	< 2
LCO 75/1400/53 fixC L SNC2	< 10	< 6	< 6	< 5	< 3	< 2

Acc. to 6100-3-2. 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 secondary side (LED) the LED Driver switches into hic-cup mode. After the removal of the short-circuit fault the LED Driver will recover automatically.

5.2 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).

5.3 Overload protection

If the maximum load is exceeded by a defined internal limit, the LED Driver will work in hic-cup mode. After elimination of the overload, the nominal operation is restored automatically.

5.4 Overtemperature protection

The LED Driver is protected against temporary thermal overheating. If the temperature limit is exceeded the LED Driver is switched off. It restarts automatically.

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 $2\,M\Omega$.

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.

6.2 Conditions of use and storage

Humidity: 5 % up to max. 95 %,

not condensed

(max. 56 days/year at 95 %)

Storage temperature: -40 °C up to max. +85 °C

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

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 $\underline{www.tridonic.com} \rightarrow \text{Technical Data}$

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