



#### Driver LCO 135W 200–1050mA 220V NF 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 135 W
- Up to 93 % 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](http://www.tridonic.com))



#### Interfaces

- Near field communication (NFC)
- ready2mains™ (configuration via mains)
- U6Me2 (configuration of chronoSTEP via mains)
- Terminal blocks: 45° / 0° 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

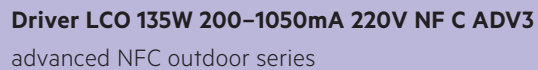
#### Benefits

- 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





## 2

## Specific technical data

Type	Output current <sup>④</sup>	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 t <sub>c</sub>	Ambient temperature t <sub>a</sub> max.
<b>High voltage output (HV)</b>								
<b>LCO 135/200-1050/220 NF C ADV3</b>	200 mA	135,0 V	220,0 V	44,0 W	52,5 W	244 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	250 mA	108,0 V	220,0 V	55,0 W	64,0 W	292 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	300 mA	104,0 V	220,0 V	66,0 W	75,4 W	340 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	350 mA	104,0 V	220,0 V	77,0 W	86,9 W	389 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	400 mA	104,0 V	220,0 V	88,0 W	98,2 W	438 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	450 mA	104,0 V	220,0 V	99,0 W	108,9 W	484 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	500 mA	104,0 V	220,0 V	110,0 W	119,6 W	530 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	550 mA	104,0 V	220,0 V	121,0 W	132,8 W	587 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	600 mA	104,0 V	220,0 V	132,0 W	145,0 W	641 mA	95 °C	-40 ... +60 °C
	650 mA	104,0 V	207,7 V	135,0 W	145,1 W	640 mA	95 °C	-40 ... +60 °C
	700 mA	104,0 V	192,9 V	135,0 W	144,7 W	638 mA	90 °C	-40 ... +60 °C
	750 mA	104,0 V	180,0 V	135,0 W	145,3 W	641 mA	90 °C	-40 ... +60 °C
	800 mA	104,0 V	168,8 V	135,0 W	145,0 W	639 mA	95 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	850 mA	104,0 V	158,8 V	135,0 W	143,7 W	634 mA	95 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	900 mA	104,0 V	150,0 V	135,0 W	144,3 W	636 mA	90 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	950 mA	104,0 V	142,1 V	135,0 W	143,6 W	634 mA	90 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	1,000 mA	104,0 V	135,0 V	135,0 W	144,8 W	639 mA	90 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	1,050 mA	104,0 V	128,6 V	135,0 W	144,1 W	636 mA	90 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
<b>Low voltage output (LV)</b>								
<b>LCO 135/200-1050/220 NF C ADV3</b>	250 mA	108,0 V	131,0 V	32,8 W	41,3 W	199 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	300 mA	90,0 V	131,0 V	39,3 W	47,2 W	223 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	350 mA	77,1 V	131,0 V	45,9 W	54,1 W	251 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	400 mA	67,5 V	131,0 V	52,4 W	60,7 W	278 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	450 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	59,0 W	67,6 W	307 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	500 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	65,5 W	74,6 W	337 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	550 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	72,1 W	81,3 W	366 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	600 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	78,6 W	87,7 W	393 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	650 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	85,2 W	94,2 W	421 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +70 °C
	700 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	91,7 W	101,6 W	452 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	750 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	98,3 W	107,6 W	478 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	800 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	104,8 W	114,6 W	508 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	850 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	111,4 W	121,6 W	539 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +65 °C
	900 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	117,9 W	128,6 W	569 mA	100 °C	-40 ... +60 °C
	950 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	124,5 W	135,4 W	598 mA	95 °C	-40 ... +60 °C
	1,000 mA	62,0 V	131,0 V	131,0 W	142,5 W	629 mA	95 °C	-40 ... +60 °C
	1,050 mA	62,0 V	128,6 V	135,0 W	146,5 W	647 mA	95 °C	-40 ... +60 °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, 12/50 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.

## 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 135/200-1050/220 NF C ADV3	200 – 400 mA	tc	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	95 °C	100 °C
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	80,000 h
	>400 – 550 mA	tc	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	95 °C	100 °C	–
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	65,000 h
	>550 – 650 mA	tc	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	95 °C	–	–
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	90,000 h	–
	>650 – 750 mA	tc	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	–	–
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	–
	>750 – 850 mA	tc	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	95 °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	65 °C	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	–
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 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 135/200-1050/220 NF C ADV3	200 – 650 mA	tc	70 °C	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	95 °C	100 °C
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	80,000 h
	>650 – 850 mA	tc	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	95 °C	100 °C	–
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	85,000 h	70,000 h
	>850 – 900 mA	tc	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	95 °C	100 °C	–	–
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	90,000 h	65,000 h	–
	>900 – 1,050 mA	tc	75 °C	80 °C	85 °C	90 °C	95 °C	–	–
		Lifetime	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	> 100,000 h	80,000 h	–

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

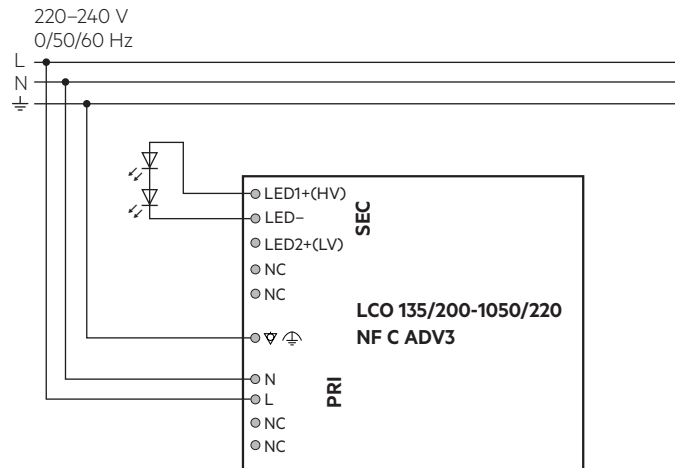
The relation of tc to ta temperature depends also on the luminaire design.

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.

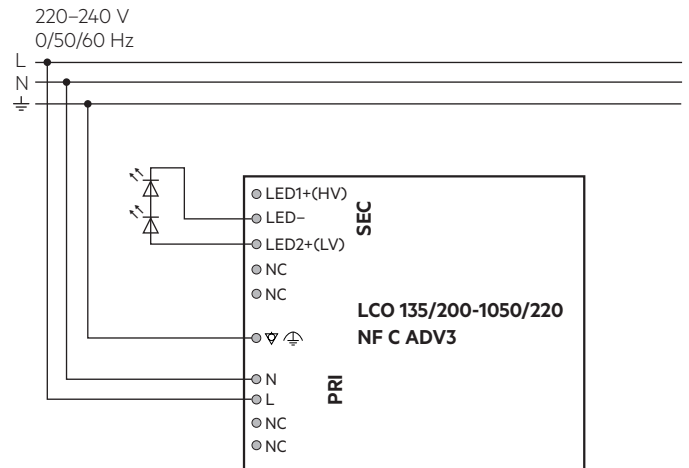
### 3. Installation / wiring

#### 3.1 Circuit diagram

High voltage output (HV)



Low voltage output (LV)



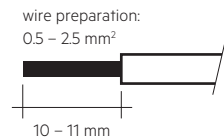
NC ... no function (not connected).

#### 3.2 Wiring type and cross section

Input side:

For wiring use solid wire from 0.5 – 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>.

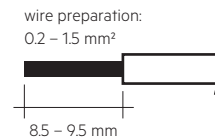
Strip 10 – 11 mm of insulation from the cables to ensure perfect operation of terminals.



Output side:

For wiring use solid wire from 0.2 – 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>.

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 enhance the capability against mechanical stress (vibration), it is recommended to apply washers for the screws in installation.
- 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.

### 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:

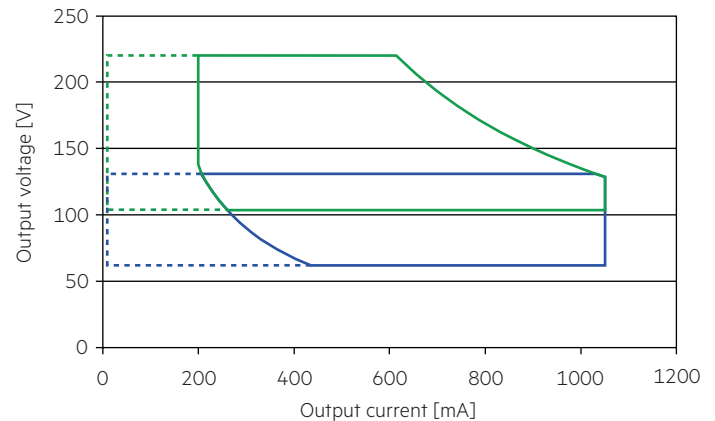
- Electromagnetic interferences (EMI)
- LED glowing at standby
- Transmission of mains transients to the LED output

### 3.6 Installation note

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

## 4. Electrical values

### 4.1 Operating window

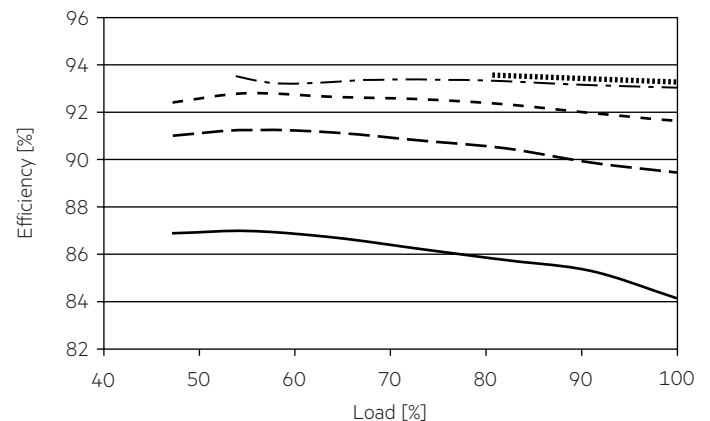


- Operating window 100 % (high output voltage)
- - - Operating window dimmed (high output voltage)
- Operating window 100 % (low output voltage)
- - - Operating window dimmed (low output voltage)

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.

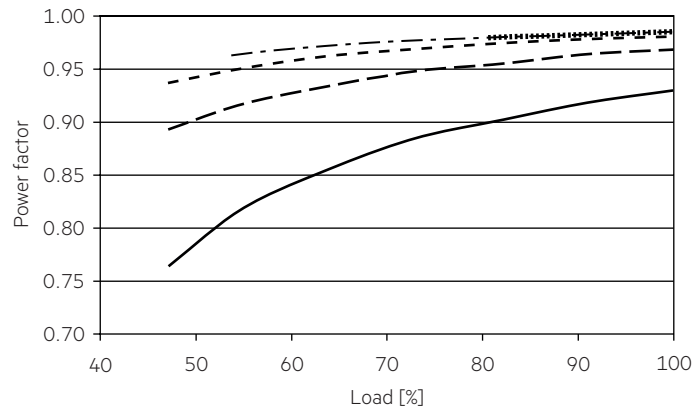
See chapter "6.6 Light level in DC operation" for more information.

### 4.2 Efficiency vs load (HV)



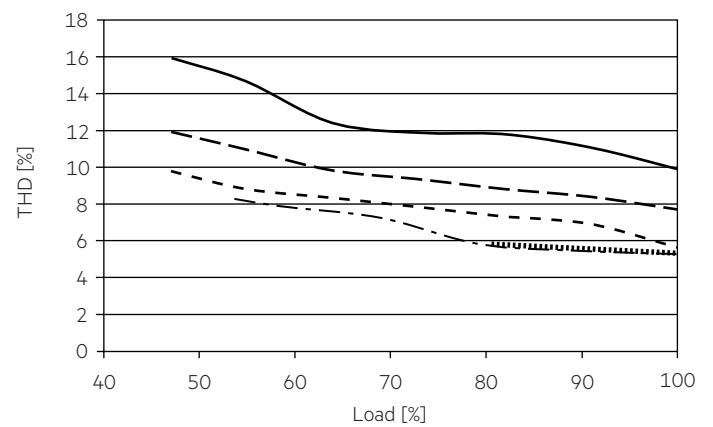
#### 4.3 Power factor vs load (HV)

Valid until production date 21<sup>st</sup> January 2024:

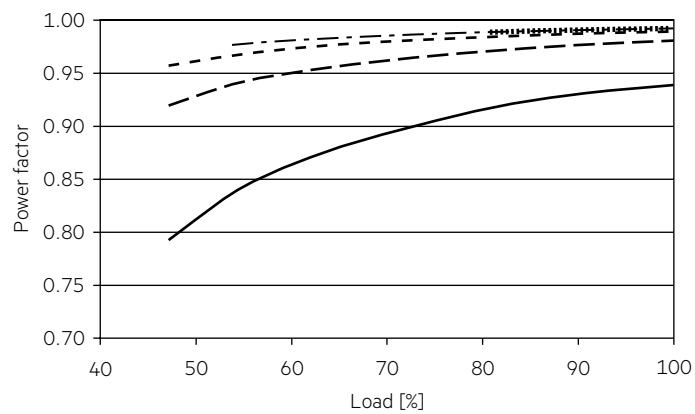


#### 4.4 THD vs load (HV)

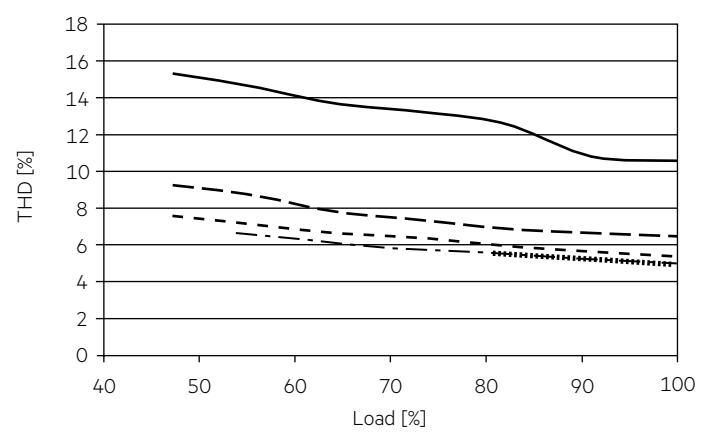
Valid until production date 21<sup>st</sup> January 2024:



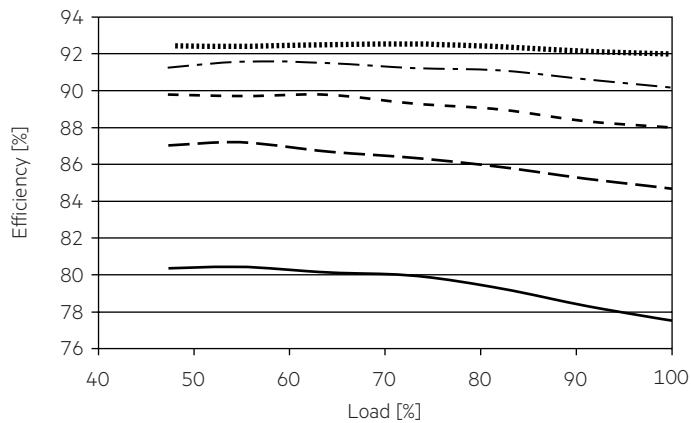
Valid from production date 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2024:



Valid from production date 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2024:

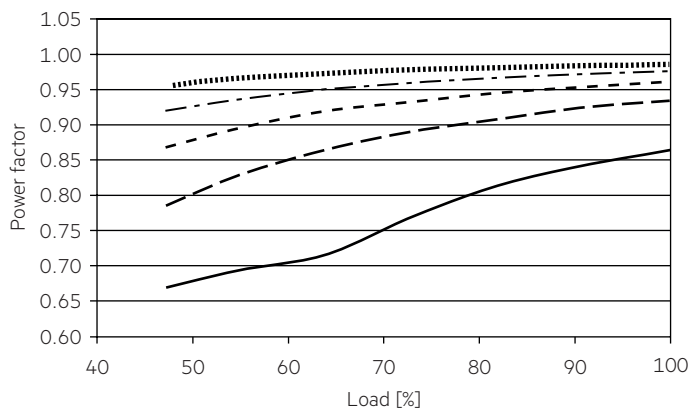


#### 4.5 Efficiency vs load (LV)

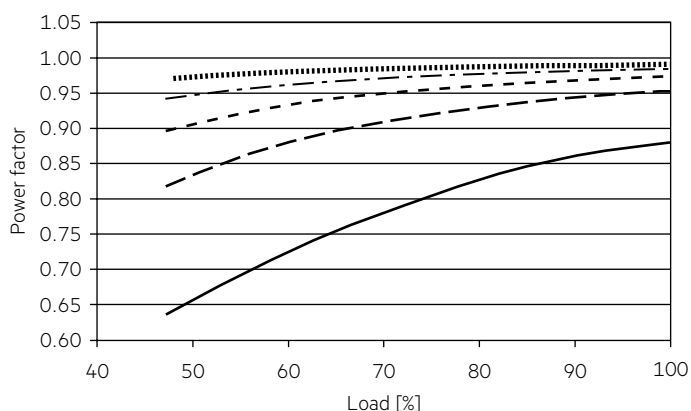


#### 4.6 Power factor vs load (LV)

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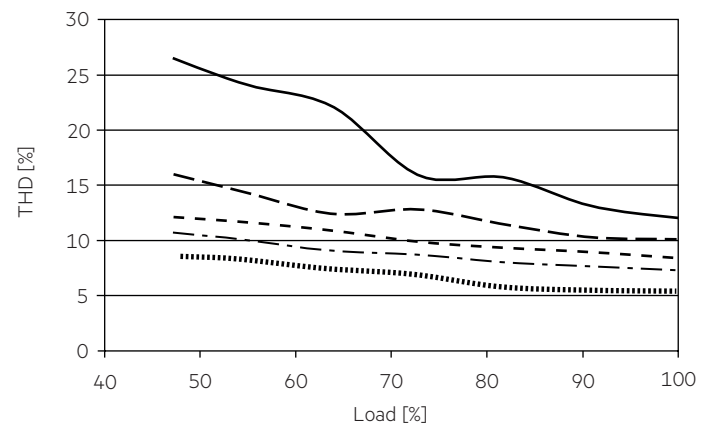


Valid from production date 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2024:

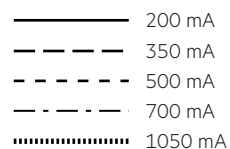
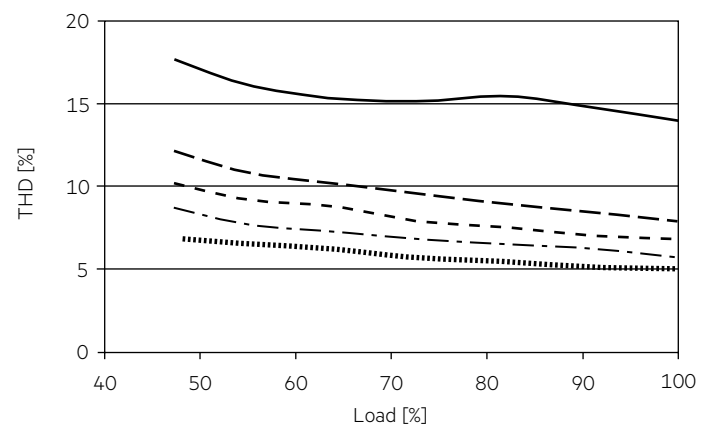


#### 4.7 THD vs load (LV)

Valid until production date 21<sup>st</sup> January 2024:



Valid from production date 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2024:



100 % load corresponds to the max. output power (full load) according to the table "Specific technical data".

#### 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 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	4 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	4 mm <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>max</sub>	time
<b>LCO 135/200-1050/220 NF C ADV3</b>	5	7	8	10	3	4	5	6	65 A	268 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.
<b>LCO 135/200-1050/220 NF C ADV3</b>	< 8	< 7	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2



## 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](http://www.tridonic.com/nfc-readers)











NFC is complied with ISO/IEC 15963 standard.

## 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	☉	☉	–

### 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

### 6.1 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<sub>i</sub> = 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: < 55 mA

DC: < 10 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

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  $t_c$  temperature.

If temperature threshold values are exceeded, the LED output current is limited.

These limits can be adjusted using the programming software.

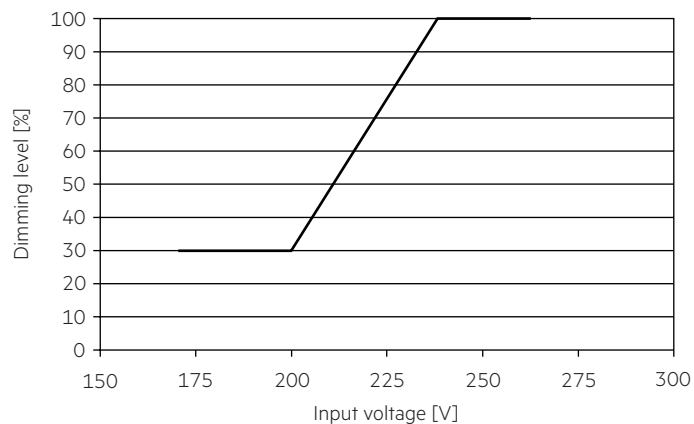
Even the current ITG temperature in the device can be read out. With this function, the sensitivity of the temperature control can be adjusted.

## 6.6 inputDIM



Dimming with variation 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  $t_{c\ max}$  (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 (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 (ready2mains).

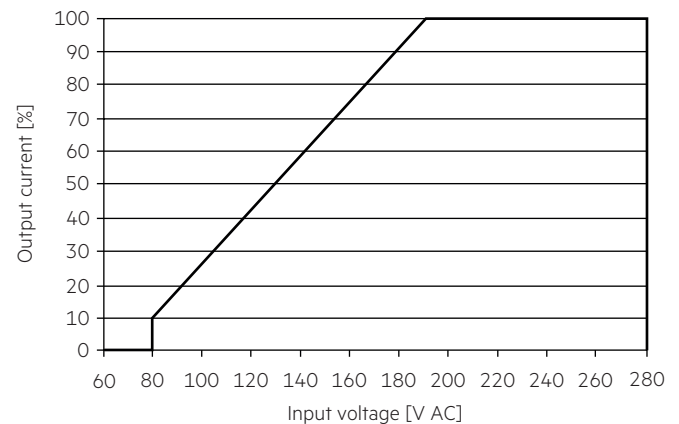
## 7.5 IVG+ – Intelligent Voltage Guard Plus

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<sub>DC</sub> 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<sub>AC</sub> (or 1.414 x 1500 V<sub>DC</sub>). 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](http://www.tridonic.com) → Technical Data

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