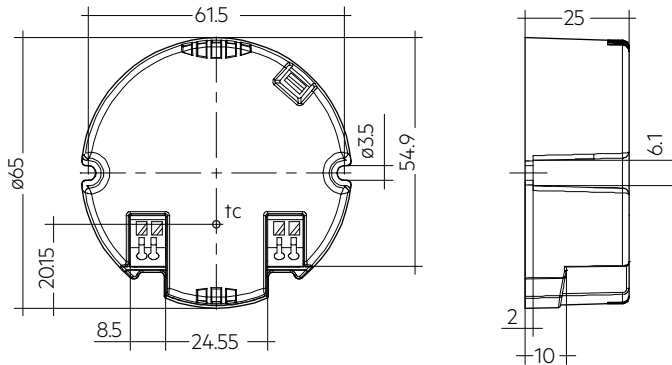




## Driver LC 32W 700-800mA flexC R ADV2

advanced round series



## Ordering data

Type	Article number	Packaging, carton	Packaging, pallet	Weight per pc.
LC 32/700-800/40 flexC R ADV2	28003212	200 pc(s).	4,800 pc(s).	0.105 kg

## Technical data

Rated supply voltage	220 – 240 V
AC voltage range	198 – 264 V
Mains frequency	50 / 60 Hz
Max. output power	32 W
Typ. efficiency (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load) <sup>①</sup>	90 %
$\lambda$ (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load) <sup>①</sup>	0.95
Output current tolerance <sup>②</sup>	$\pm 7.5\%$
Max. output peak current	818 mA
Max. output voltage (U-OUT)	50 V
THD (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load) <sup>①</sup>	< 15 %
Typ. current ripple (at 230 V, 50 Hz, 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 V, 50 Hz, full load)	$\leq 0.5$ s
Turn off time (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	$\leq 0.5$ s
Hold on time at power failure (output)	0 s
Ambient temperature $t_a$ (at lifetime 50,000 h)	50 °C
Storage temperature $t_s$	-20 ... +60 °C
Mains burst capability	1 kV
Mains surge capability (between L - N)	1 kV
Mains surge capability (between L/N - PE)	2 kV
Lifetime	up to 50,000 h
Guarantee	5 Year(s)
Dimensions L x W x H	65 x 65 x 25 mm

## Approval marks



## Standards

EN 55015, EN 61000-3-2, EN 61000-3-3, EN 61347-1, EN 61347-2-13, EN 61547, EN 62384

## Specific technical data

Type	Output current <sup>②</sup>	Min. output voltage	Max. output voltage	Max. output power	Typ. power consumption n (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	Typ. current consumption n (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	$t_c$ point max.	Ambient temperature $t_a$	load select
LC 32/700-800/40 flexC R ADV2	700 mA	24 V	40 V	28 W	33 W	150 mA	90 °C	-20 ... +60 °C	open
LC 32/700-800/40 flexC R ADV2	800 mA	24 V	40 V	32 W	38 W	170 mA	90 °C	-20 ... +60 °C	short

① Test result at 800 mA.

② Output current is mean value.

## 1. Standards

EN 55015  
 EN 61000-3-2  
 EN 61000-3-3  
 EN 61347-1  
 EN 61347-2-13  
 EN 61547  
 EN 62384

### 1.1 Glow-wire test

according to EN 61347-1 with increased temperature of 850 °C passed.

## 2. Thermal details and lifetime

### 2.1 Expected lifetime

Expected lifetime			
Type	$t_a$	50 °C	60 °C
LC 32/700-800/40 flexC R ADV2	$t_c$	80 °C <sup>①</sup>	90 °C <sup>①</sup>
	Lifetime	50,000 h	30,000 h

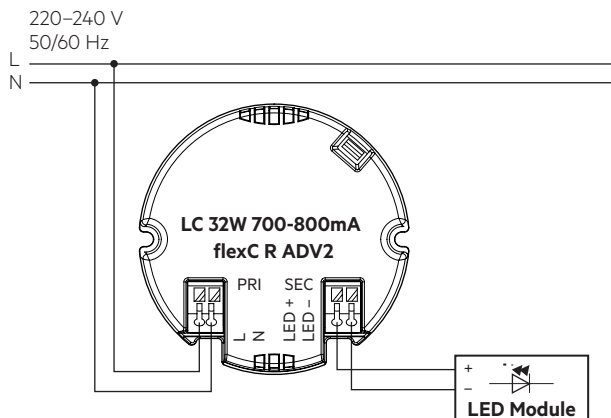
<sup>①</sup> Test result at max. output voltage.

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

The relation of  $t_c$  to  $t_a$  temperature depends also on the luminaire design. If the measured  $t_c$  temperature is approx. 5 K below  $t_c$  max.,  $t_a$  temperature should be checked and eventually critical components (e.g. ELCAP) measured. Detailed information on request.

## 3. Installation / wiring

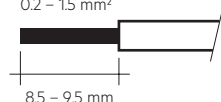
### 3.1 Circuit diagram



### 3.2 Wiring type and cross section

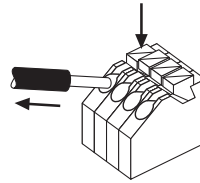
The wiring can be in stranded wires with ferrules or solid with a cross section of 0.2–1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>. Strip 8.5–9.5 mm of insulation from the cables to ensure perfect operation of the push-wire terminals. Use one wire for each terminal connector only.

wire preparation:  
0.2 – 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>



### 3.3 Release of the wiring

Press down the “push button” and remove the cable from front.



### 3.4 Wiring guidelines

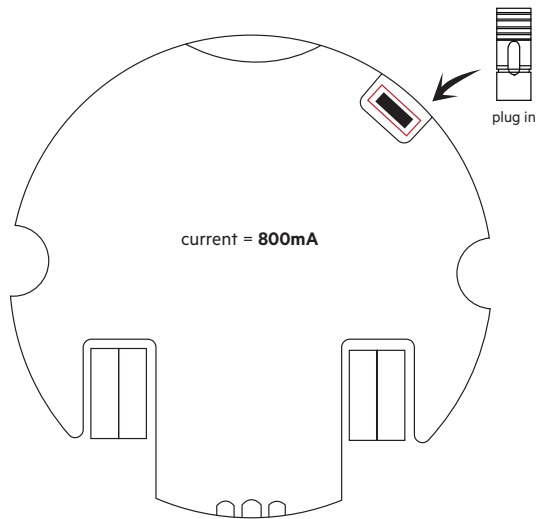
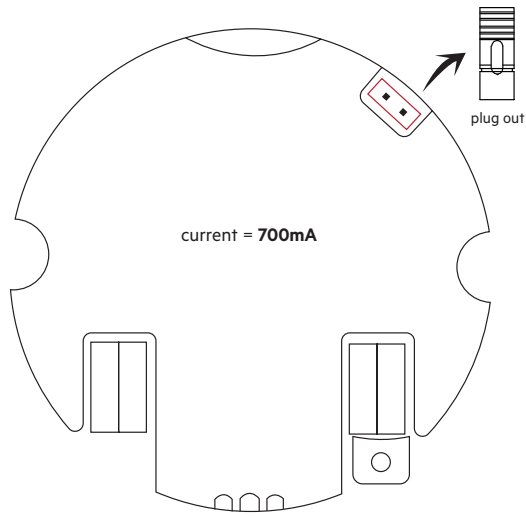
- All connections must be kept as short as possible to ensure good EMI behaviour.
- Mains leads should be kept apart from LED driver and other leads (ideally 5 – 10 cm distance)
- Max. length of output wires is 2 m.
- The secondary wires (LED module) should be routed in parallel to ensure good EMC performance.
- 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.).

### 3.5 Replace LED module

1. Mains off
2. Remove LED module
3. Wait for 20 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.

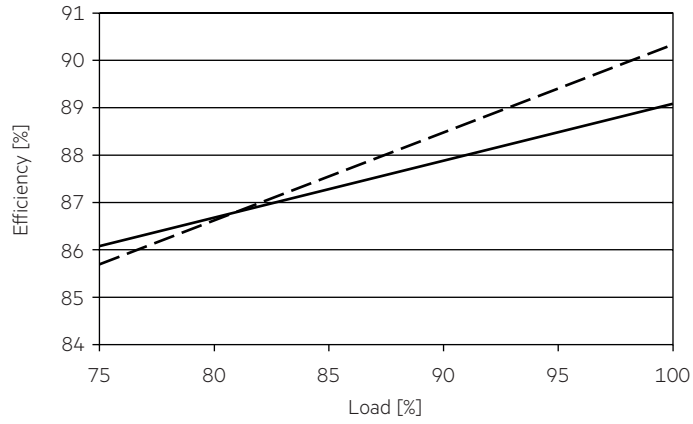
3.6 Current setting



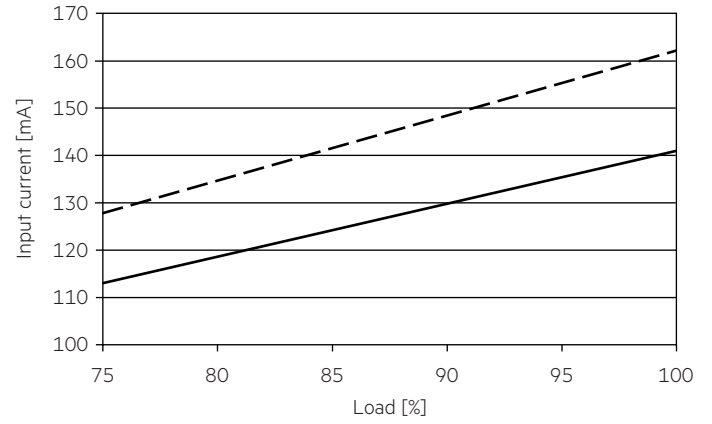
#### 4. Electrical values

##### 4.1 Diagrams

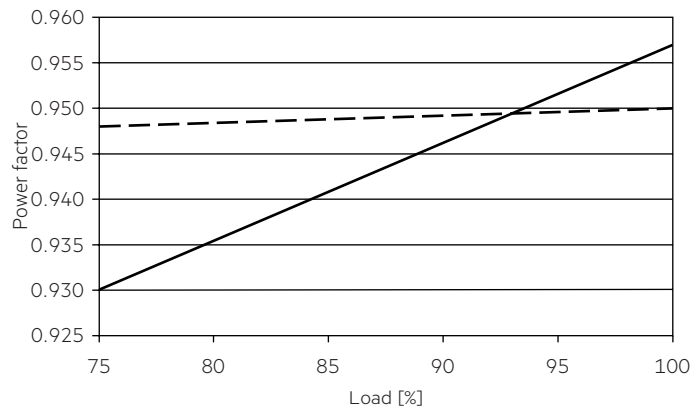
4.1.1 Efficiency vs load



4.1.4 Input current vs load

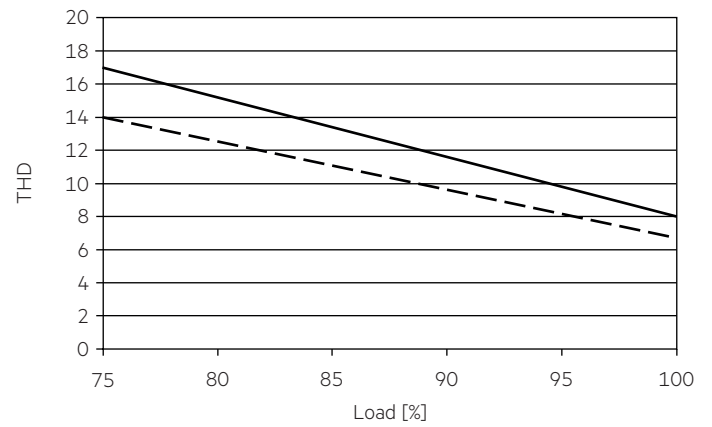


4.1.2 Power factor vs load

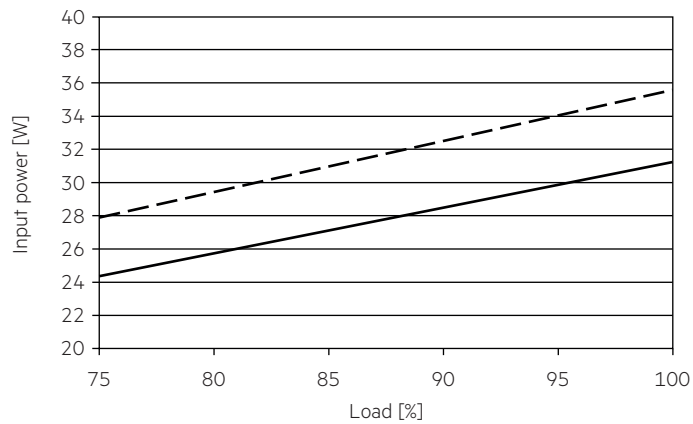


4.1.5 THD vs load

THD without harmonic < 5 mA (0.6 %) of the input current:



4.1.3 Input power vs load



— 700 mA  
- - - 800 mA

#### 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 <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>max</sub> Time
<b>LC 32/700-800/40 flexC R ADV2</b>	38	50	63	76	23	30	38	46	22 A 148 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.

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

	THD	3.	5.	7.	9.	11.
<b>LC 32/700-800/40 flexC R ADV2</b>	< 15	< 12	< 7	< 5	< 4	< 3

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 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 the output current will decrease till LED flicker. After elimination of the overload, the nominal operation is restored 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<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.

### 6.2 Conditions of use and storage

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

Storage temperature: -20 °C up to max. +60 °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](http://www.tridonic.com) → Technical Data

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