

## 42 W **Constant Current** LED driver

Product code: 5527

**42 W 220 – 240 V 0 / 50 – 60 Hz**

- Very high efficiency up to 94%
- Low current ripple, complying with IEEE 1789 recommendation
- Long lifetime up to 100 000 h
- Suitable for DC use
- Driver protection Class I
- Ideal solution for Class I luminaires, suitable for Class II luminaires too\*



\* See page 4 for details.



*Illustrative only, the driver mechanics have been updated from this photo, see connections and dimensions pictures in this datasheet for the latest information..*

### Functional Description

- Adjustable constant current output: 120 mA (default) to 350mA
- 140 mA fixed current output option
- Current setting with external resistors
- Open & short circuit protection

### Mains Characteristics

|                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Voltage range                    | 198 VAC – 264 VAC                     |
|                                  | Withstands max. 320 VAC (max. 1 hour) |
| DC range                         | 176 VDC – 280 VDC                     |
| starting voltage                 | > 190 VDC                             |
| Mains current at full load       | 0.18 – 0.23 A                         |
| Frequency                        | 0 / 50 Hz – 60 Hz                     |
| THD at full power                | < 7 %                                 |
| Leakage current to earth         | < 0.3 mA                              |
| Tested surge protection          | 1 kV L-N, 2 kV L-GND (IEC 61000-4-5)  |
| Tested fast transient protection | 2 kV (IEC 61000-4-4)                  |

### Insulation between circuits & driver case

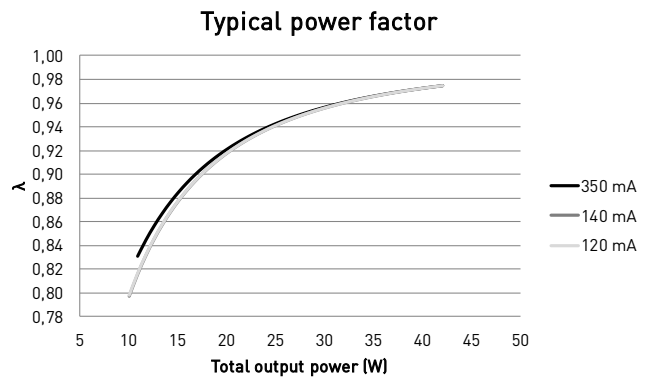
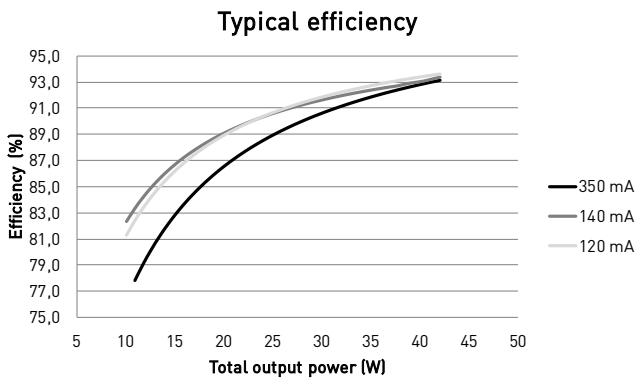
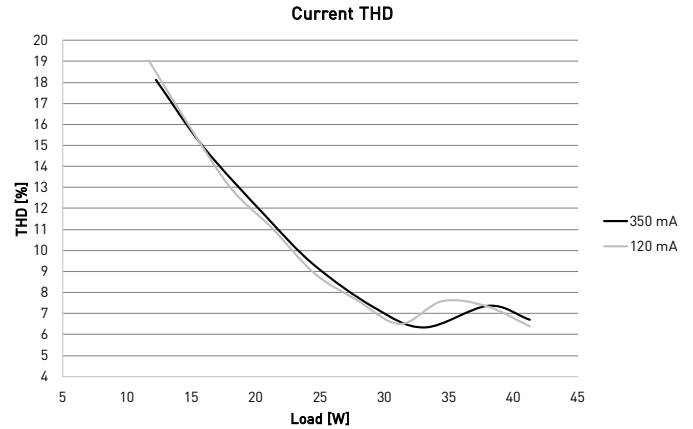
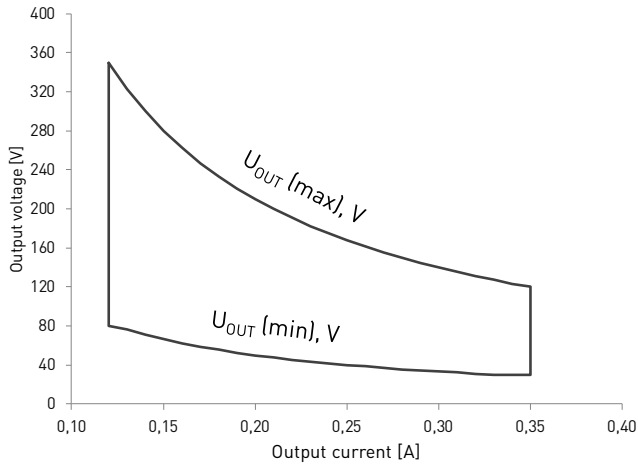
|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Mains circuit - Output         | Non-isolated     |
| Mains and output - Driver case | Basic insulation |

### Load Output (non-isolated)

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Output current ( $I_{out}$ ) | 120 mA (default) – 350 mA                              |
| Accuracy                     | $\pm 5 \%$   |
| Ripple                       | < 2 %* at $\leq 120$ Hz                                |
|                              | *] Low frequency, LED load: Cree MX3 LEDs              |
| PstLM                        | < 0.02*  |
| SVM                          | < 0.02*  |
|                              | *] At full power, measured with Cree XP-G LED modules. |
| $U_{OUT}$ (max) (abnormal)   | 400 V  |

| $I_{OUT}$                          | 120 mA     | 140 mA     | 350 mA     |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| $P_{OUT(MAX)}$                     | 42 W       | 42 W       | 42 W       |
| $U_{OUT}$                          | 80 – 350 V | 80 – 300 V | 30 – 120 V |
| PF ( $\lambda$ ) at full load      | 0.98       | 0.98       | 0.98       |
| Efficiency ( $\eta$ ) at full load | 94 %       | 94 %       | 93 %       |

## Operating window and driver performance



## Operating Conditions and Characteristics

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Highest allowed $t_c$ point temperature | 75 °C                       |
| Ambient temperature range*              | -25 °C ... +50 °C*          |
| in independent use                      | -25 °C ... +40 °C           |
| Storage temperature range               | -40 °C ... +80 °C           |
| Maximum relative humidity               | No condensation             |
| Mains switching cycles                  | > 100 000 cycles            |
| Lifetime (90 % survival rate)           | 100 000 h, at $t_c = 65$ °C |
|   | 90 000 h, at $t_c = 70$ °C  |
|   | 60 000 h at $t_c = 75$ °C   |

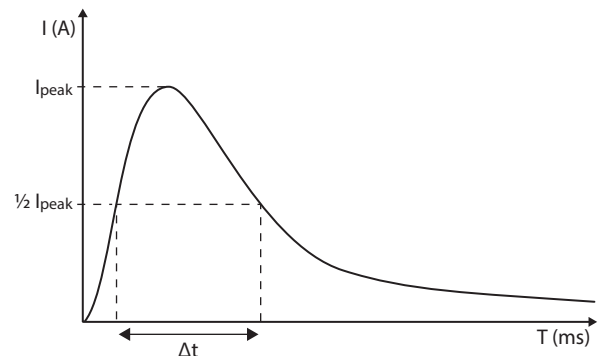
\*) For other than independent use, higher  $t_s$  of the control gear possible as long as highest allowed  $t_c$  point temperature is not exceeded

## Quantity of drivers per miniature circuit breaker 16 A Type C

| Based on $I_{cont}$ | Based on inrush current $I_{peak}$ | Typ. peak inrush current $I_{peak}$ | 1/2 value time, $\Delta t$ | Calculated energy, $I_{peak}^2 \Delta t$ |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 57 pcs.             | 62 pcs.                            | 23 A                                | 176 $\mu s$                | 0.0672 A <sup>2</sup> s                  |

## CONVERSION TABLE FOR OTHER TYPES OF MINIATURE CIRCUIT BREAKER

| MCB type | Relative quantity of LED drivers |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| B 10 A   | 37 %                             |
| B 16 A   | 60 %                             |
| B 20 A   | 75 %                             |
| C 10 A   | 62 %                             |
| C 16 A   | 100 % (see table above)          |
| C 20 A   | 125 %                            |

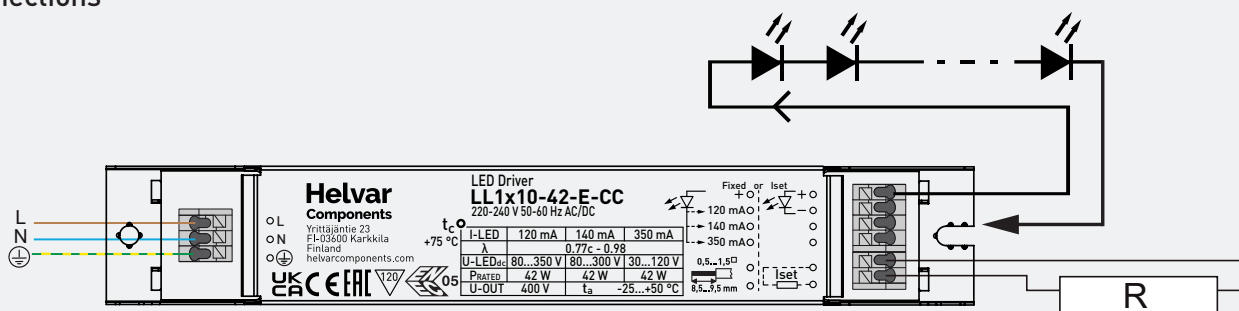


Type C MCB's are strongly recommended to use with LED lighting. Please see more details in "MCB information" document in each driver product page in "downloads & links" section.

## Connections and Mechanical Data

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Wire size                         | 0.5 mm <sup>2</sup> – 1.5 mm <sup>2</sup> |
| Wire type                         | Solid core and fine-stranded              |
| Wire insulation                   | According to EN 60598                     |
| Maximum driver to LED wire length | 5 m                                       |
| Weight                            | 135 g                                     |
| IP rating                         | IP20                                      |

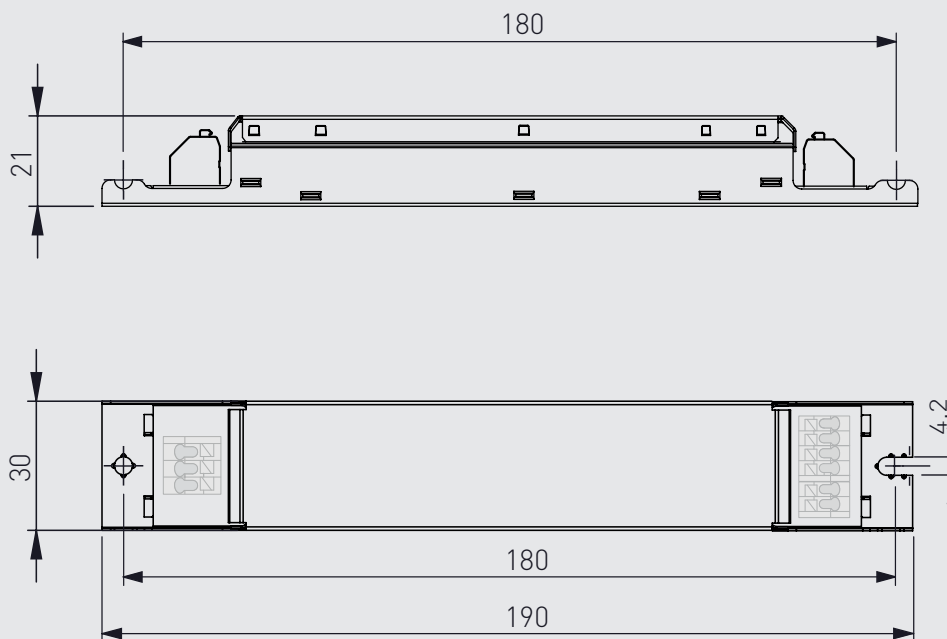
## Connections



Note:

- Not suitable for load side switching operation
- Connect load between terminal (+) and (120mA / Iset) for resistor adjusted output currents.

## Dimensions (mm)



Output current can be set with the current setting resistor connected to the Rset terminal. Example current and resistor values across the range can be found in the following table. More information about the current setting resistor is given on page 4.

### Iset current setting resistor values

| R(Ω)                  | 0      | 47     | 120 | 180 | 270    | 330    | 470    | 560 | 680    | 820    | 1k     | 1,2k | 1,5k   | 1,8k | 2,2k   | 2,74k  | 3,3k   | 3,9k   | 4,7k   | 5,6k   | 8,2k   | 12k    | 22k | ∞   |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-----|
| I <sub>out</sub> (mA) | 350    | 340    | 330 | 320 | 310    | 300    | 290    | 280 | 270    | 260    | 250    | 240  | 230    | 220  | 210    | 200    | 190    | 180    | 170    | 160    | 150    | 140    | 130 | 120 |
| Order Code            | T70000 | T70470 | N/A | N/A | T70271 | T70331 | T70471 | N/A | T70681 | T70821 | T70102 | N/A  | T70152 | N/A  | T70222 | T72741 | T70332 | T70392 | T70472 | T70562 | T70822 | T70123 | N/A | N/A |

LL1x10-42-E-CC LED driver is suited for built-in usage in luminaires. With LL1x2130-SR strain reliefs, independent use is possible too (see the LL1x2130-SR datasheet for details). In order to have safe and reliable LED driver operation, the LED luminaires will need to comply with the relevant standards and regulations (e.g. IEC/EN 60598-1). The LED luminaire shall be designed to adequately protect the LED driver from dust, moisture and pollution. The luminaire manufacturer is responsible for the correct choice and installation of the LED drivers according to the application and product datasheets. Operating conditions of the LED drivers may never exceed the specifications as per the product datasheet.

## Installation & operation

### Maximum ambient and $t_c$ temperature:

- For built-in components inside luminaires, the  $t_a$  ambient temperature range is a guideline given for the optimum operating environment. However, integrator must always ensure proper thermal management (i.e. mounting base of the driver, air flow etc.) so that the  $t_c$  point temperature does not exceed the  $t_c$  maximum limit in any circumstance.
- Reliable operation and lifetime is only guaranteed if the maximum  $t_c$  point temperature is not exceeded under the conditions of use.

### Current setting resistor

LL1x10-42-E-CC LED driver features a constant current output adjustable via current setting resistor.

- An external resistor can be inserted in to the current setting terminal, allowing the user to adjust the LED driver output current.
- When no external resistor is connected, then the LED drivers will operate at their default lowest current level.
- A standard through-hole resistor can be used for the current setting. To achieve the most accurate output current it is recommended to select a quality low tolerance resistor. Minimum diameter for resistor leg is 0.51mm.
- Always connect the current setting resistor only into the terminals marked with Rset on the LED driver label.
- For the resistor/current value selection, refer to the table on page 3.
- For drivers not providing isolation (non-isolated), current setting resistor must be insulated according safety regulations.

### LED driver earthing

- LL1x10-42-E-CC LED driver is a protective Class I device and designed for Class I luminaires.
- If used inside **Class I** luminaires, this LED driver must always have the protective earth cable connected for safety reasons.
- If used inside **Class II** luminaires, the safety of the luminaire shall be ensured through double/reinforced insulation of live parts. This LED driver is only basic insulated, and provided that luminaire insulation is done according to the latest standards (e.g. IEC/EN 60598-1), to fulfill the requirements of the standard the earth terminal of the driver **must be left unconnected**. No protective earth symbols shall be visible in the luminaire connector block or elsewhere in the luminaire. However, the EMC performance of Class I LED drivers change when left unearthed, so it is always the responsibility of the integrator to take measures to ensure that the assembled luminaire complies with latest EMC standards.

### Miniature Circuit Breakers (MCB)

- Type-C MCB's with trip characteristics in according to EN 60898 are recommended.
- Please see more details in "MCB information" document in each driver product page in "downloads & links" section.

### Installation site

- The general preferred installation position of LED drivers for independent use is to have the top cover facing upwards.

## Lamp failure functionality

### No load

When open load is detected, driver limits output voltage according to  $U_{out}$  (max) [abnormal].

### Overload

Driver can withstand overload, however reliable operation is only guaranteed in specified voltage range.

### Underload

Reliable operation of the driver is only guaranteed in specified voltage range.

### Short circuit

Driver can withstand output short circuit.

## Conformity & standards

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| General and safety requirements   | EN 61347-1     |
| Particular safety requirements for DC or AC supplied electronic control gear for LED modules                | EN 61347-2-13  |
| Thermal protection class  | EN 61347, C5e  |
| Mains current harmonics   | EN 61000-3-2   |
| Limits for voltage fluctuations and flicker   | EN 61000-3-3   |
| Radio frequency interference  | EN 55015       |
| Immunity standard   | EN 61547       |
| Performance requirements  | EN 62384       |
| Recommended Practices for Modulating Current in High-Brightness LEDs for Mitigating Health Risks to Viewers | IEEE 1789-2015 |
| Compliant with relevant EU directives   |                |
| RoHS/REACH compliant  |                |
| ENEC and CE / UKCA marked   |                |

## Label symbols



Thermally controlled control gear, incorporating means of protection against overheating to prevent the case temperature under any conditions of use from exceeding 120 °C.