

## 42 W Constant Current LED driver

Product code: 5798

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.

### Functional Description

- Selectable constant current output: 120 mA / 290 mA / 350 mA
- 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	< 10 %
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

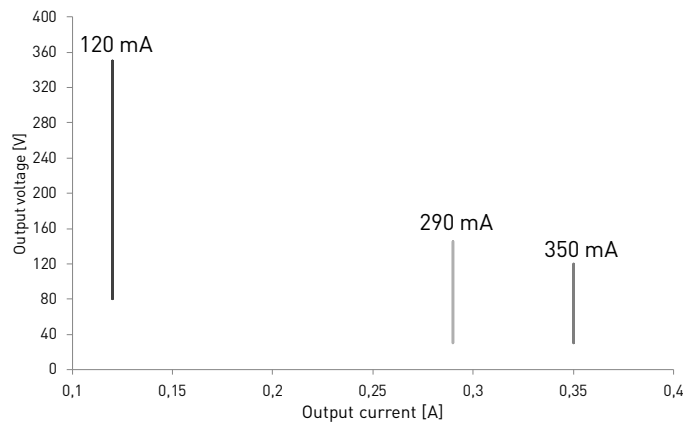
Mains circuit - Output	Non-isolated
Mains and output - Driver case	Basic insulation

### Load Output (non-isolated)

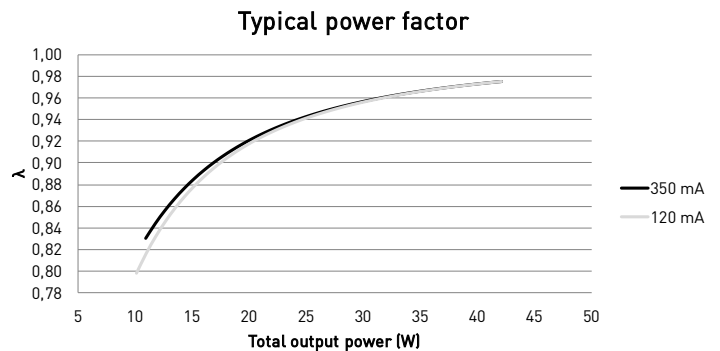
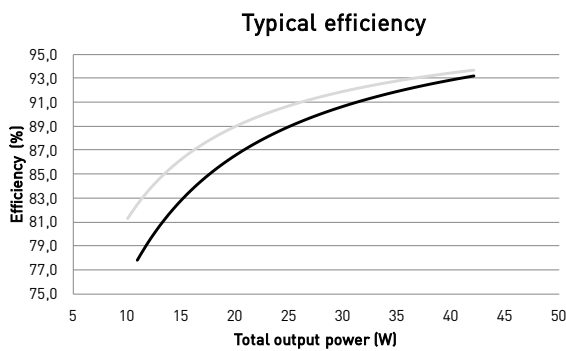
Output current ( $I_{out}$ )	120 mA / 290 mA / 350 mA
Accuracy	$\pm 5 \%$
Ripple	< 2 %* at $\leq 120$ Hz
	*] Low frequency, LED load: Cree MX3 LEDs
PstLM	< 0.03*
SVM	< 0.02*
	*] At full power, measured with Cree XP-G LED modules.
$U_{OUT}$ (max) (abnormal)	400 V

$I_{OUT}$	120 mA	290 mA	350 mA
$P_{OUT(MAX)}$	42 W	42 W	42 W
$U_{OUT}$	80 – 350 V	30 – 145 V	30 – 120 V
PF ( $\lambda$ ) at full load	0.98	0.98	0.98
Efficiency ( $\eta$ ) at full load	94 %	93 %	93 %

## Operating window



## Driver performance



## Operating Conditions and Characteristics

Highest allowed $t_c$ point temperature	75 °C
$t_c$ life (60 000 h) temperature	75 °C
Ambient temperature range*	-20 °C ... +50 °C*
Storage temperature range	-40 °C ... +80 °C
Maximum relative humidity	No condensation
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

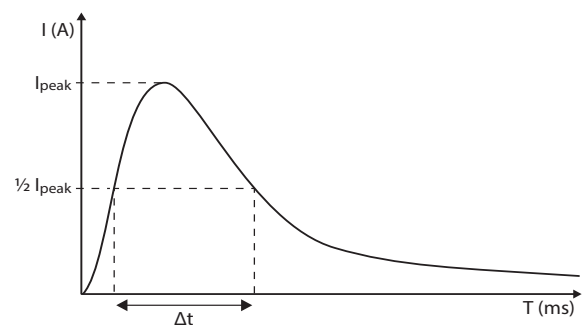
\*) For other than independent use, higher  $t_a$  of the control gear possible as long as highest allowed  $t_c$  point temperature is not exceeded

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

Based on inrush current $I_{peak}$	Typ. peak inrush current $I_{peak}$	1/2 value time, $\Delta t$	Calculated energy, $I_{peak}^2 \Delta t$
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 %



## CONTINUOUS CURRENT

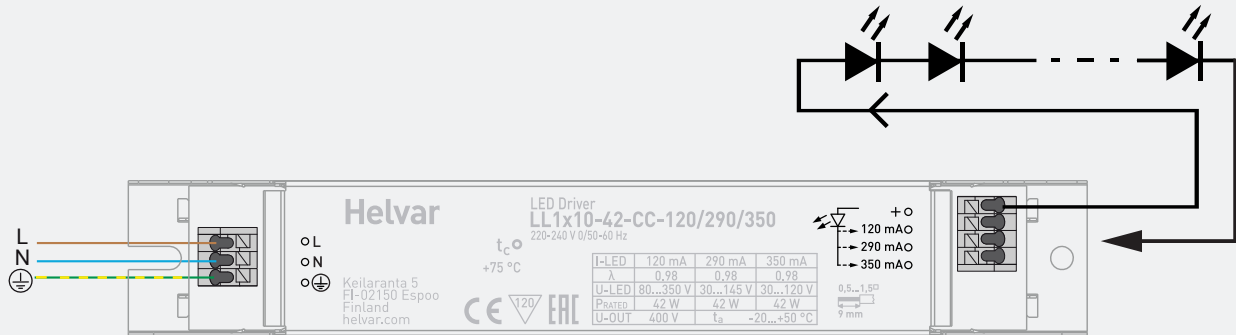
Total continuous current of the drivers and installation environment must always be considered and taken into calculations when installing drivers behind miniature circuit breaker. Example calculation of total drivers amount limited by continuous current:  $n(I_{cont}) = (16 A (I_{nom, Ta}) / \text{"nominal mains current with full load"}) \times 0.76$ . This calculation is an example according to recommended precautions due to multiple adjacent circuit breakers (> 9 MCBs) and installation environment ( $T_a$  30 degrees); variables may vary according to the use case. Both inrush current and continuous current calculations are based on ABB S200 series circuit breakers. More specific information in ABB series S200 circuit breaker documentation.

NOTE! 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

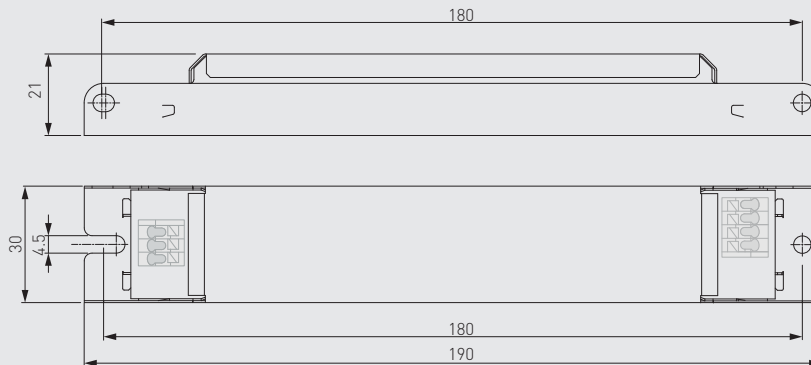
## Connections



Note:

- Not suitable for load side switching operation

## Dimensions (mm)



LL1x10-42-CC-120/290/350 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

LL1x10-42-CC-120/290/350 LED driver features a constant current output (120 mA / 290 mA / 350 mA) selectable via output terminals.

### LED driver earthing

- LL1x10-42-E-CC-120/290/350 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), the earth terminal of the driver shall be left unconnected. 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.

## 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.