

INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

## LTBRZ3 series

**LED bar lights with integrated driving electronics**

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## 1. Disclaimer

Always deploy and store Opto Engineering products in the prescribed conditions in order to ensure proper functioning. Failing to comply with the following conditions may shorten the product lifetime and/or result in malfunctioning, performance degradation or failure.

Ensure that incorrect functioning of this equipment cannot cause any dangerous situation or significant financial loss to occur. It is essential that the user ensures that the operation of the controller is suitable for their application. All trademarks mentioned herein belong to their respective owners.

Except as prohibited by law:

- All hardware, software and documentation are provided on an “as is” basis Opto
- Engineering accepts no liability for consequential loss, of any kind
- 

Upon receiving your Opto Engineering product, visually examine the product for any damage during shipping. If the product is damaged upon receipt, please notify Opto Engineering immediately.

## 2. Safety notes

Please read the following notes before using this controller. Contact your distributor or dealer for any doubts or further advice.

This device must not be used in an application where its failure could cause a hazard to human health or damage to other equipment. Keep in mind that if the device is used in a manner not foreseen by the manufacturer, the protection provided by its circuits and by its enclosure may be impaired.

This is a low voltage device. As such, the potential difference between any combination of applied signals must not exceed, at all times, the supply voltage. Higher voltages may cause a fault and can be dangerous to human health.

This device has limited protection against transients caused by inductive loads. If necessary, use external protection devices like fast diodes or, better, specific transient protectors.

When the device is switched off, there is still energy stored in the internal capacitors for at least five minutes.

When operating the illuminator at the maximum brightness it can get very hot. The illuminator should be positioned where personnel cannot accidentally touch it and away from flammable materials. Never exceed the power ratings stated in the manual.

During normal operation, the case temperature may exceed ambient temperature by as much as 25 °C (45 °F). To prevent higher case temperatures, the product can be fixed over a metal plate

### 3. Eye safety

LTBRZ3 series has been tested against EN 62471:2008 (photobiological safety of lamps and lamp system). The norm classifies LED lightings in 4 distinct groups, according to their hazardousness degree. For LTBRZ3 series, the risk group is reported in the table below.

Part Number	Color	Hazard-related risk group	Guidance on control measurement
LTBRZ3-C-R Series	Red, 630 nm	Exempt	-
LTBRZ3-C-G Series	Green, 530 nm	Group 1	-
LTBRZ3-C-B Series	Blue, 470 nm	Group 1	-
LTBRZ3-C-W Series	White, 6500 K	Group 1	-
LTBRZ3-C-IR Series	Infrared, 860nm	Group 1	IR emitted from this product. Use appropriate shielding or eye protection

Table 1: LTBRZ3 EN62471 risk group.

**Important note:** despite infrared light is invisible to the eyes, eye damage may occur. To know if the illuminator is ON, please refer to led indicator. In all cases, Opto Engineering recommends the use of protection glasses.

### 4. Product EoL (end-of-life) handling

Observe the following guidelines when recycling this equipment or its components.

Production of this equipment required the extraction and use of natural resources. The equipment may contain substances that could be harmful to the environment or human health if improperly handled at the product's end of life. In order to avoid release of such substances into the environment and to reduce the use of natural resources, we encourage you to recycle this product in an appropriate system that will ensure that most of the materials are reused or recycled appropriately.



This symbol indicates that this product complies with the applicable European Union requirements according to the WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Directive 2012/19/EU

### 5. Unpacking

Products are packed in our factory, using suitable materials for a safe transport through the usual means of transportation, in Italy and internationally. However, a damaged package must be reported to the carrier on delivery.

To open the package, do not use any cutting blade to avoid product damaging.

## 6. Cleaning and maintenance

**Important note:** clean the product when it is unplugged or switched off.

Use a soft and dry cloth. Do not use any abrasive material. Do not use any cleaning solvent or aggressive chemical product.

For cleaning metal surfaces, we recommend to use isopropyl alcohol.

For cleaning acrylic, polycarbonate and plastic surfaces use an alcohol-free spray cleaner.

Cleaning with compressed air is not recommended.

## 7. Product warranty

The device warranty is 12 months from the effective delivery date with reference to the device serial number.

The warranty covers the replacement or repairs of the defective part (components, device or part of it) with the exclusion of dismantling and shipping costs.

The replacement of one or more components does not renew the warranty period of the entire device. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for any compensation for whatever reason and the buyer renounces any claims for costs or damages to third parties due to any machine downtime.

## 8. Environment

The following tables provides environmental specifications:

Feature	Specification
Operating temperature	0°C to 40°C
Storage temperature	0°C to 50°C
Relative humidity	20-85% non-condensing
IP class	IP40
Installation	Indoor use only

Operation outside the allowed temperature range can damage the product. For best performance and to protect the product from damage, keep the housing temperature in the specified operating temperature range.

Observe what follows:

- for maximum heat dissipation, affix the illuminator to a heat sink or to a metallic plate, using the 4 mounting holes;
- use mounting base and heat sink with large surface areas and high thermal conductivity;
- reduce ambient temperature, for example, shielding some heat sources;
- provide ventilation or other active cooling of illuminator, mounting base, and heat sink.

## 9. General description

The LTBRZ3 is a 300mm linear LED illuminator featuring an integrated low ripple constant current driver. LTBRZ3-C is designed for continuous mode operation. NPN or PNP triggers can be used to turn on and off the light. Light intensity can be adjusted by 0-10 VDC analog intensity line or set manually by an external accessible potentiometer. The LTBRZ3-C can be connected forming a daisy-chain configuration composed by a maximum number of 4 modules.

## 10. Electrical specifications

### 10.1 Illuminator connectors and daisy chain option

The LTBRZ without daisy chain option is equipped with a single M12 A-type circular industrial male connector. With a single input connector, the product is design to operate as a stand-alone module. The single connector acts as input port for both power supply and control signals.

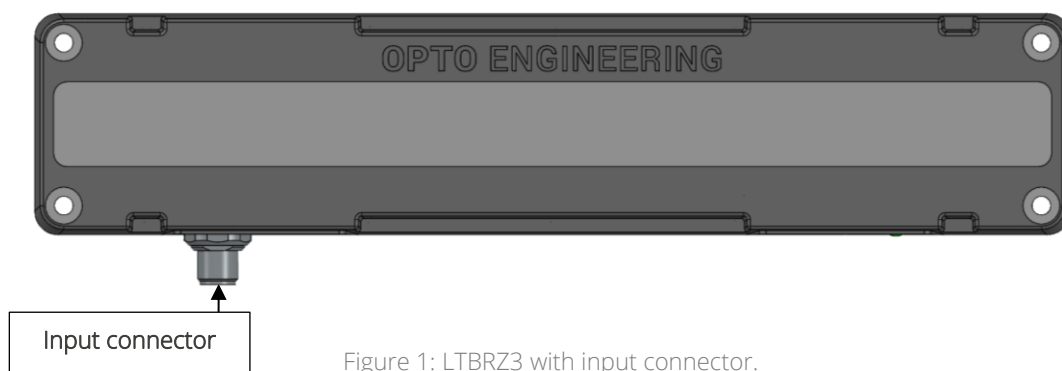


Figure 1: LTBRZ3 with input connector.

The LTBRZ with daisy chain option (-DC) is design to operate as stand-alone unit or connected together with multiple units. The product is equipped with two M12 A-type circular industrial connectors. The input connector is male, while the output connector is female. The purpose of the output connector is to let multiple units being connected together.

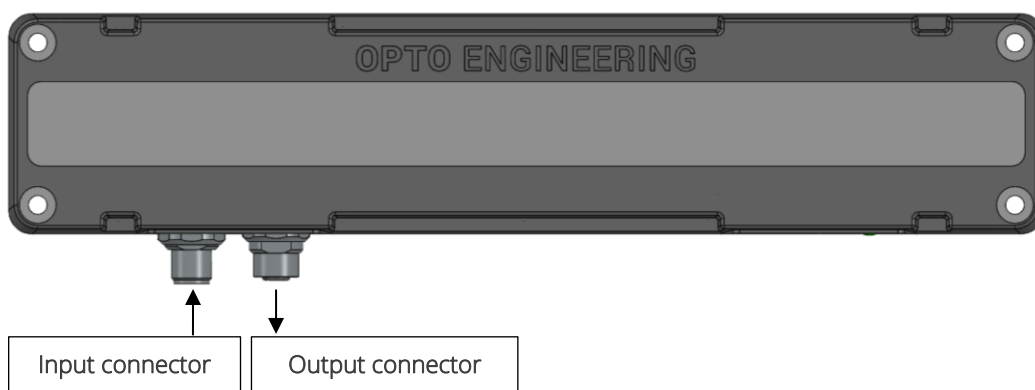


Figure 2: LTBRZ3 with input and output connectors.

Daisy-chain operation allows up to 4 modules to operate sharing both power and control signals. This operation mode has the purpose to save wiring complexity and optimize space and harness displacement.

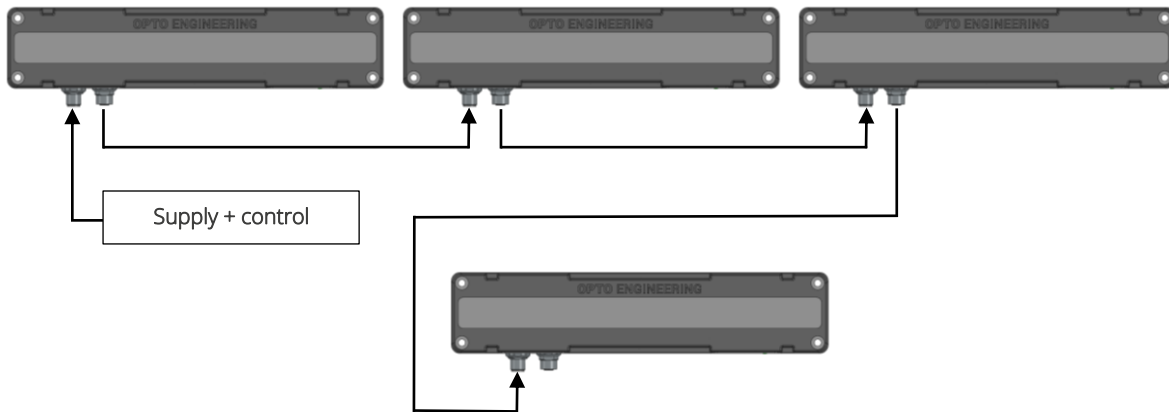


Figure 3: LTBRZ3 connection diagram for daisy-chain configuration.

The pinout of the M12 connectors is the same for each configuration and is reported in the drawing and table below. Output connector (right one) is physically present only if product has daisy-chain (-DC) option.

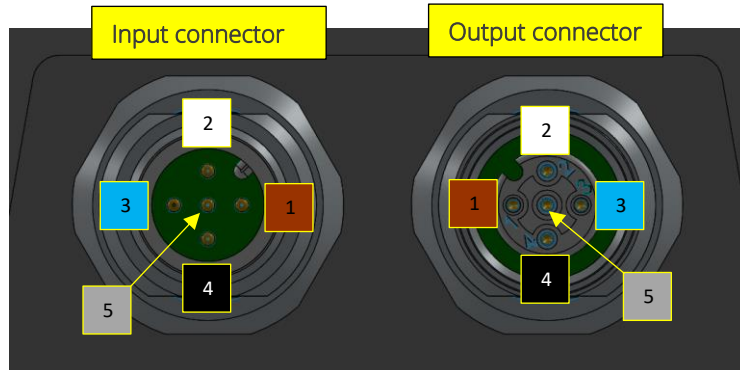


Figure 4: M12 input and output connectors pinout.

Pin #	Signal	Description	Mode	I/O cable color
1	Supply +24V	Power supply +24V	-	Brown
2	NPN Enable	NPN enable input	Active low	White
3	Supply GND	Power supply GND	-	Blue
4	PNP Enable	PNP enable input	Active high	Black
5	Analog dimming	Analog	0 to 10V	Grey or Green

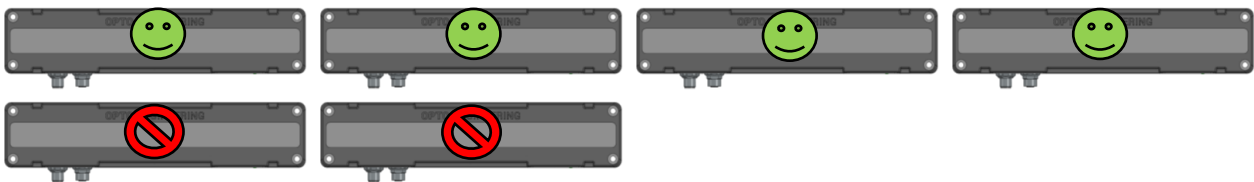
Table 2: M12 connectors pinout and signals.

### Important notes:

Do not use output connector as power and control source.



In daisy-chain configuration, do not connect more than 4 modules.



Without respecting these notes, product damage may occur and warranty will be void.

## 10.2 Cables

The illuminator is provided without cables. Appropriate cable must be ordered separately according to the table below.

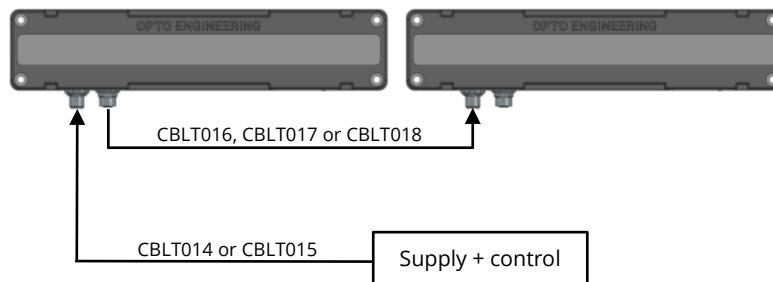
Part number	Description
CBLT014	Illumination cable PVC black, side 1 M12 female connector straight, side 2 cable end, 5 ways, 5m length
CBLT015	Illumination cable PVC black, side 1 M12 female connector right angled, side 2 cable end, 5 ways, 5m length
CBLT016	Illumination jumper cable PVC, side 1 M12 male connector straight, side 2 M12 female connector straight, 5 ways, 0.5m length
CBLT017	Illumination jumper cable PVC, side 1 M12 male connector straight, side 2 M12 female connector straight, 5 ways, 1m length
CBLT018	Illumination jumper cable PVC, side 1 M12 male connector straight, side 2 M12 female connector straight, 5 ways, 2m length

Table 3: available cable list.



CBLT014 and CBLT015 are designed to be used for connecting the input port to the power supply and control unit.

CBLT016, CBLT017 and CBLT018 are designed to be used for connecting the output port of a module to the input port of another one (daisy-chain interconnection).



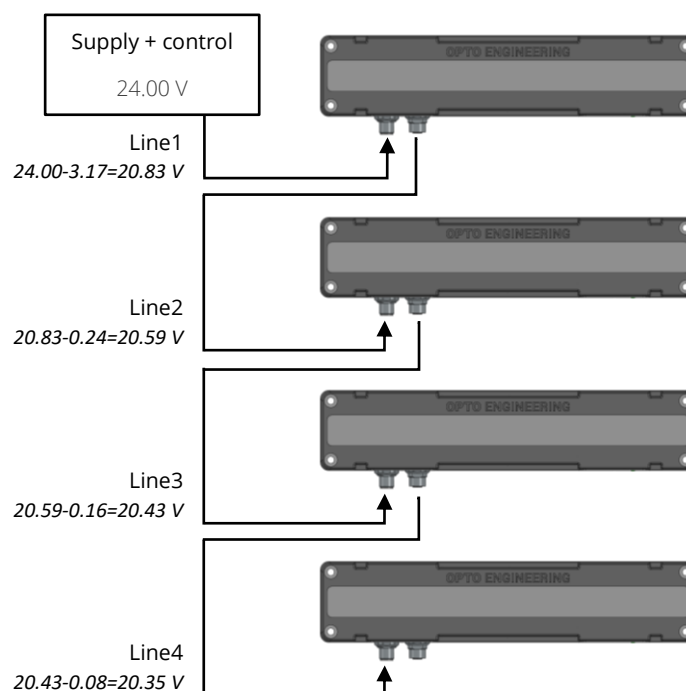
The following diagram details a typical configuration with 4 modules, daisy-chain connected. The total length of the cable is 6.5 m and we recommend to consider this value as maximum.

The example is useful to evaluate voltage drop across the cables with the following hypothesis:

- DC power supply with a regulated output of 24.0V
- CBLT014 used as cable for Line1 (5 m length)
- CBLT015 as daisy-chain cable for Line2, Line3 and Line4 (0.5 m length)
- LTBRZ3-C operating at full brightness, 18 W max power consumption for each module

In case of longer power supply cable needed, increase the section of the copper wires, especially for the cable used for Line1. Please consider that CBLT014 ... CBLT018 are AWG22 (0.33 mm<sup>2</sup>).

For improved immunity against external disturbance sources, use a single shielded cable, grounded at the end opposite to the illuminator.

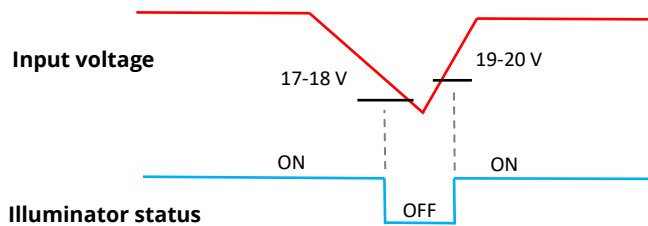


Line number	Length	Power handled	Voltage drop over the line	Voltage at input port
Line1	5.0 m	18 W x 4 = 72 W	3.17 V	20.83 V
Line2	0.5 m	18 W x 3 = 54 W	0.24 V	20.59 V
Line3	0.5 m	18 W x 2 = 36 W	0.16 V	20.43 V
Line4	0.5 m	18 W	0.08 V	20.35 V

Table 4: typical power consumptions and voltage drop across cables with 4 daisy-chain connected modules.

**Important note:**

LTBRZ3 series is equipped with a control circuit that monitors the power supply. This circuit turns the illuminator OFF if the Voltage detected at the input port reaches a threshold value of 17-18V, too low for a correct operation of the embedded led driver. In order to let the illuminator restart, the voltage must reach 19-20V. The diagram below shows the behavior.

**10.3 Power supply**

The power supply voltage must be 24V. A dedicated and well-regulated power supply is required. The external power supply must be capable of supplying the current required by the products and is dependent by how many modules are connected in daisy chain mode.

Parameter	Value
Power supply voltage	+24 Vdc (+/- 5%)
Power consumption	18 W max.
Current consumption	750 mA typ.

Table 5: supply requirements for a single unit.

When multiple illuminators are connected in daisy-chain configuration, please consider these values.

Parameter	Power supply current consumption		
	2 units	3 units	4 units
Power consumption	36 W max.	54 W max.	72 W max.
Current consumption	1.5 A typ.	2.25 A typ.	3.00 A typ.

Table 6: supply requirements for multiple uns.

## 10.4 Enable signals

LTBRZ3-C Series can be turned ON or OFF by applying proper signals to the input pins named PNP enable and NPN enable.

Signal	Value	Safety range
PNP enable	Apply >4V to turn on the light	0V to 24V
NPN enable	Apply <1 to turn on the light (connect to GND)	0V to 24V

Table 7: PNP and NPN signals operating range.

Leave signals unconnected if not used

Do not try to force both PNP and NPN simultaneously.

The table below lists typical current consumption for both lines (PNP, NPN) and is valid for a single module.

Driving the enable with a 3.3 V signal is not recommended.

Signal	Voltage	Current consumption
PNP enable	5 V	3 mA
PNP enable	12 V	7.5 mA
PNP enable	24 V	15 mA
NPN enable	0 V	12 mA

Table 8: PNP and NPN signals power requirements for a single unit.

When multiple illuminators are connected in daisy-chain configuration, please consider the current consumptions listed below.

Signal	Voltage	PNP/NPN current consumption		
		2 units	3 units	4 units
PNP enable	5 V	6 mA	9 mA	12 mA
PNP enable	12 V	15 mA	22.5 mA	30 mA
PNP enable	24 V	30 mA	45 mA	60 mA
NPN enable	0 V	24 mA	36 mA	48 mA

Table 9: PNP and NPN signals power requirements for multiple units.

The Graphs below show typical turn-on behavior. The delay between the rising edge of the trigger signal (green) and the 50% of the light output signal (yellow) is  $\sim 344\mu\text{s}$ .

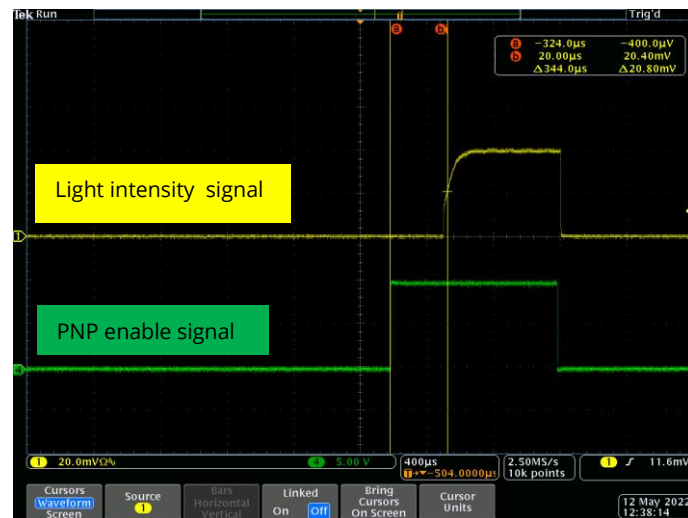


Figure 5: turn-on behavior.

The Graph below shows typical turn-off behavior. The delay between the falling edge of the trigger signal (green) and the 50% of the light output signal (yellow) is  $\sim 22\mu\text{s}$ .

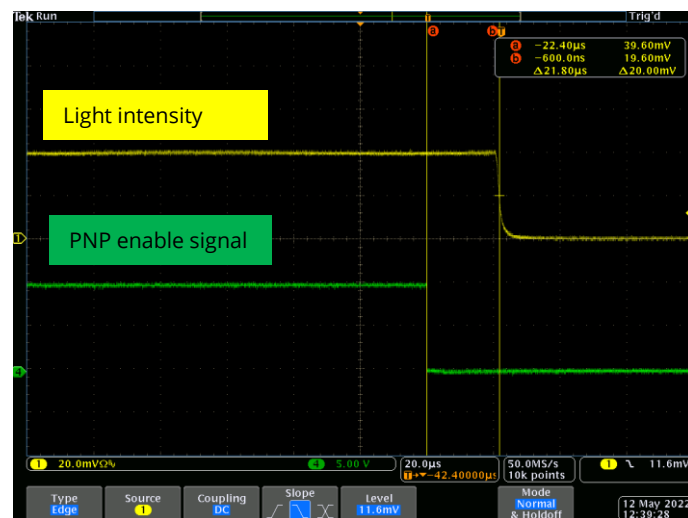


Figure 6: turn-off behavior.

Acquisitions are taken with a Ton time = 1ms and a Frequency = 10 Hz.

## 10.5 Dimming

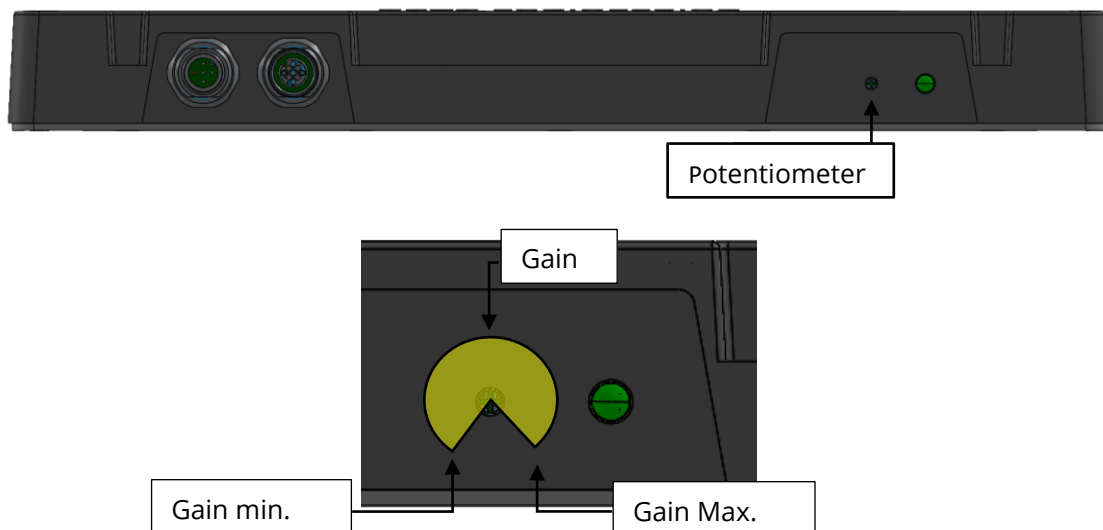
Dimming (brightness adjustment) of the light is provided in two ways:

- Dimming PIN on the connector (PIN #5).

Signal	Adjustment range	Maximum range
Analogue dimming	1V to 10V	0V to 24V

Table 10: Analogue dimming signal operating range.

- External potentiometer with 270° turning range. To adjust the potentiometer, use a flat blade screwdriver 0.4x2.5 [mm].



The table below shows the LED brightness as a function of Analogue dimming voltage in three different gain conditions (Gain 0, minimum and maximum). Please note what follows:

- With analogue dimming pin floating (unconnected), the potentiometer does not affect brightness adjustment, which is fixed to minimum level (30%);
- With analogue dimming voltage between 0V and 1V, the potentiometer does not affect brightness adjustment, which is fixed to minimum level (30%);
- With analogue dimming voltage between 1V and 10V, the potentiometer affects brightness adjustment according to the table below
- With analogue dimming voltage between 11V and 24V, the potentiometer affects brightness adjustment and allows a modulation between minimum level (30%) and maximum level (100%);

Dimming voltage [V]	LED brightness [%]		
	Gain min	Gain 0	Gain max
0	30%	30%	30%
1	30%	30%	46%
2	30%	39%	58%
3	30%	47%	70%
4	30%	54%	82%
5	30%	62%	94%
6	35%	70%	100%
7	39%	78%	100%
8	43%	86%	100%
9	47%	94%	100%
10	50%	100%	100%
11-24	30%	100%	100%

Table 11: LED brightness as a function of Dimming voltage and Gain.

The following graph shows the LED brightness response as a function of analogue signal for Gain = 0. The behavior is very linear between 1V and 10V.

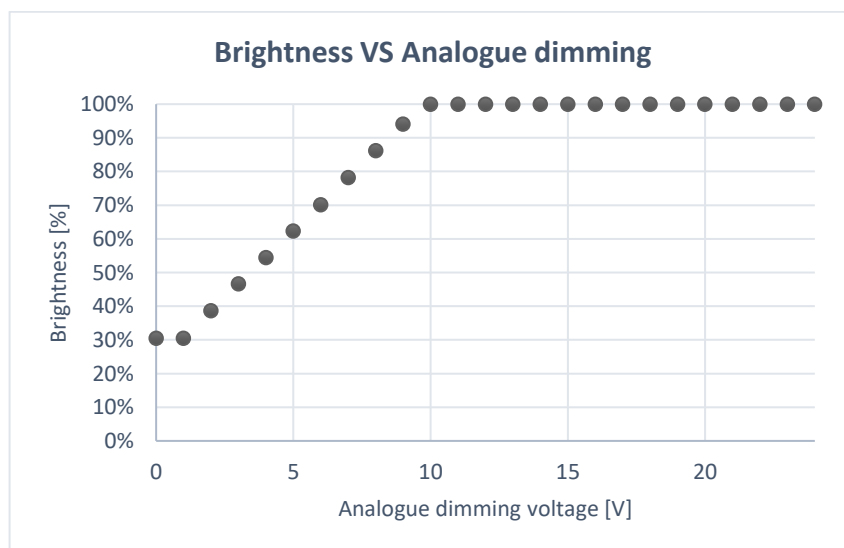


Figure 6: LED brightness VS analogue dimming voltage.

The table below lists typical current consumption for analogue dimming line and is valid for a single module.

Signal	Voltage	Current consumption
Analogue dimming	0 V	~ 0.000 mA
Analogue dimming	1 V	0.025 mA
Analogue dimming	5 V	0.125 mA
Analogue dimming	10 V	0.250 mA
Analogue dimming	24 V	< 2 mA

Table 12: Analogue dimming signal power requirements for a single unit.

When multiple illuminators are connected in daisy-chain operation, please consider the typical current consumptions listed below.

Signal	Voltage	Current consumption		
		2 units	3 units	4 units
Analogue dimming	24 V	4 mA	6 mA	8 mA

Table 13: Analogue dimming signal power requirements for multiple units.

## 10.6 Led indicator

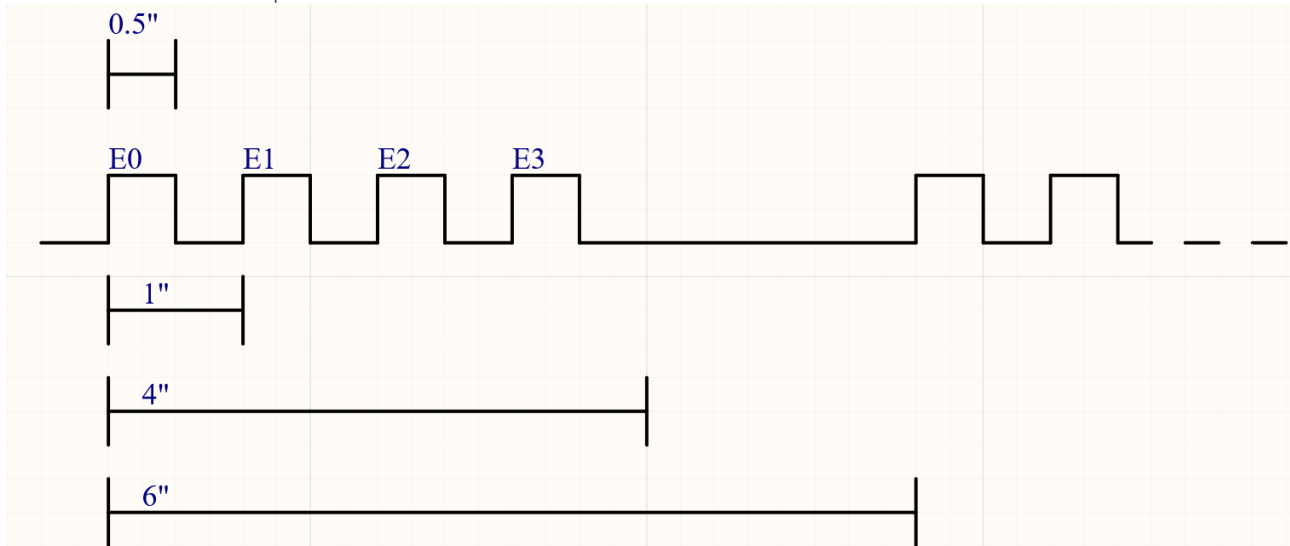
LTBRZ3-C series is equipped with a RGB led indicator used to monitor both status and error conditions. The table below describes the led behavior.



Led status and color	Illuminator status
Solid green	Power supply is present, illuminator is OFF.
Solid blue	Power supply is present, illuminator is ON.
Alternately flashing	Error condition is detected.

Table 14: LED indicator signalling behavior.

When a fault is detected, four consecutive led flashes indicate the presence of one or more error conditions. The four flashes correspond to four possible error conditions, named E0, E1, E2 and E3. The flashes timing diagram is reported in the diagram below. Each flash lasts for 0.5" (500ms) and has a period of 1" (1s). The four flashes train is repeated every 6" (6s). The first flash corresponds to E0 (error0), the second to E1 (error1) and so on. If the E0 flash is green, there is no error, if red, error is present.



#### Example 1:

- 1<sup>st</sup> flash is green
- 2<sup>nd</sup> flash is red
- 3<sup>rd</sup> flash is green
- 4<sup>th</sup> flash is green

This means that only error1 (E1) has been detected.

#### Example 2:

- 1<sup>st</sup> flash is red
- 2<sup>nd</sup> flash is red
- 3<sup>rd</sup> flash is green
- 4<sup>th</sup> flash is green

This means that two errors have been detected, error0 (E0) and error1 (E1).  
The following table lists how errors are coded.

Error code	Description
E0	Driver overtemperature detected
E1	Led board overtemperature detected
E2	Supply voltage error (undervoltage shutdown occurred)
E3	Power supply failure detected

Table 15: Error code explanation.



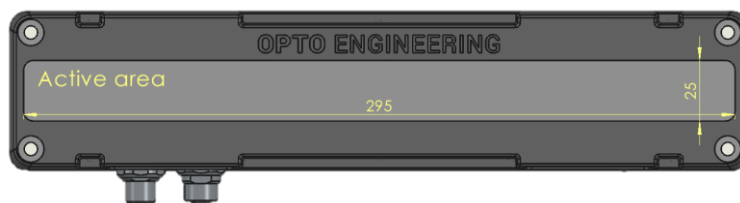
When at least one error is present, the LED is instantly switched OFF and the illuminator enters the error signaling routine, that continues until error(s) persist. The electronics automatically re-starts normally operation in case of error resetting.

Particular attention must be paid to error code E1. This means that the LED board on the back of the illuminator has reached a too high temperature. This can be caused by:

- Environmental temperature > 40°C
- Ventilation not present
- Temperature of the attaching mechanics too high

## 10.7 Optical layout and performances

LTBRZ3 Series is composed by 12 high-power LED sources, disposed as a linear array. Illumination area has dimensions 295 x 25 mm. Led array is covered by a plastic protection window.



The series can be equipped with different options, detailed below.

### 10.7.1 Led color options

LTBRZ3 series offer a selection of different led colors ranging from visible to infrared. Five colors are available as default, others are upon request.

Option	Color	Peak wavelength	FWHM	Color temperature
-B	Blue	470 nm	25	-
-G	Green	530 nm	35	-
-R	Red	630 nm	20	-
-IR	Infrared	860 nm	40	-
-W	White	-	-	6500 K

Table 16: LED color options.

The following graphs show the typical emission spectra for the default color series. Reported data are measured.

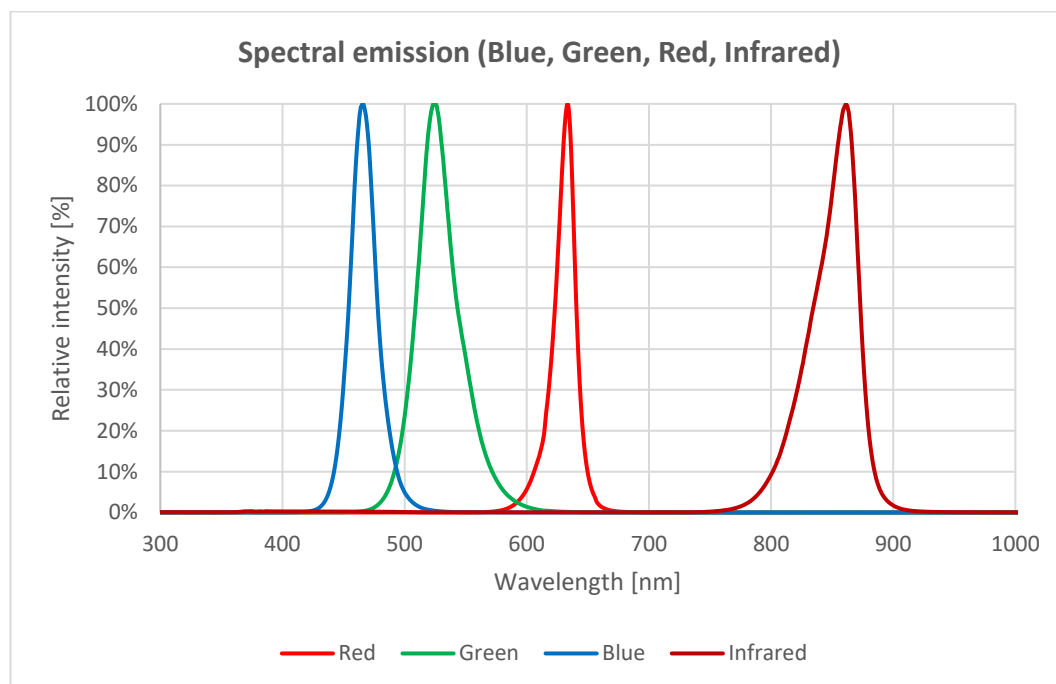


Figure 7: Red, Green, Blue and Infrared color spectrum.

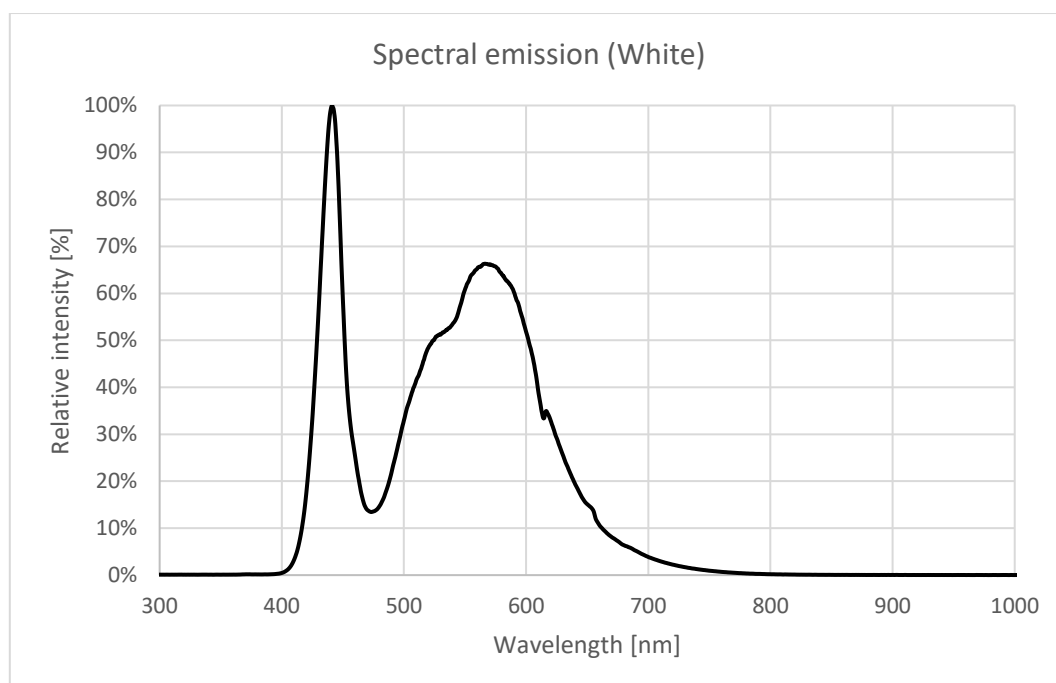


Figure 8: White color spectrum.

### 10.7.2 Lens options

The table below list the 6 lens options available for LTBRZ3 series. Others are upon request.

Option	Description
-10	Each led emits a circular beam with aperture of $\sim 10^\circ$
-20	Each led emits a circular beam with aperture of $\sim 20^\circ$
-30	Each led emits a circular beam with aperture of $\sim 30^\circ$
-50	Each led emits a circular beam with aperture of $\sim 50^\circ$
-EL	Each led emits an elliptical beam with horizontal aperture of $\sim 35^\circ$ and vertical aperture of $\sim 15^\circ$
-BL	LEDs emits a uniform pattern suitable for backlight applications

Table 17: Lens options.

- **Option [-10]:**

this configuration is provided with 12 lenses mounted on Leds. Each lens emits a beam with a circular aperture of  $\sim 10^\circ$ . A weak diffusing window is placed in front of lenses. The purpose of the diffuser is to reduce glare and homogenize the beam. This configuration projects a narrow beam of light ideal for long working distances and applications that require pseudo collimated light. The pictures below show the light pattern at three different working distances.

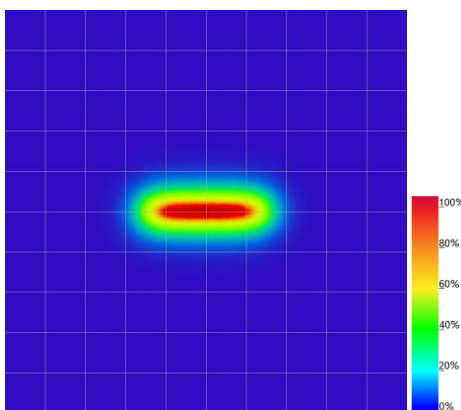


Figure 9: estimated intensity pattern for option (-10), working distance: 300mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

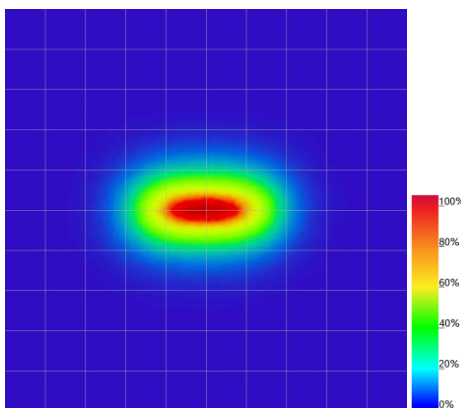


Figure 11: estim estimated intensity pattern for option (-10), working distance: 500mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

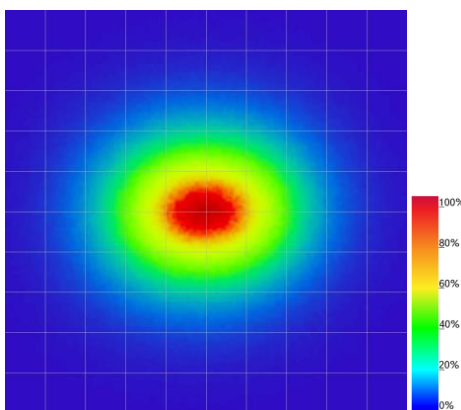


Figure 10: estimated intensity pattern for option (-10), working distance: 1000mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

- **Option [-20]:**

this configuration is provided with 12 lenses mounted directly on Leds. Each lens emits a circular beam with aperture of  $\sim 20^\circ$ . A weakly diffusing window is placed in front of lenses. The purpose of the diffuser is to reduce glare and homogenize the beam. This configuration projects a medium beam of light. The pictures below show the light pattern at three different working distances.

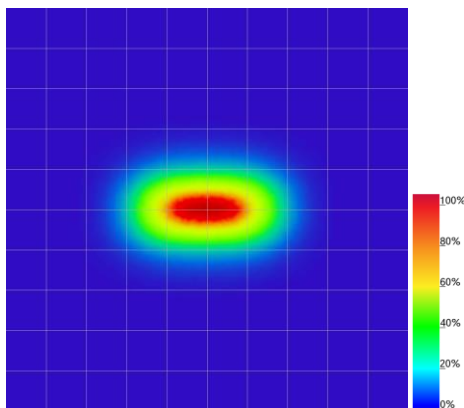


Figure 11: estimated intensity pattern for option (-20), working distance: 300mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

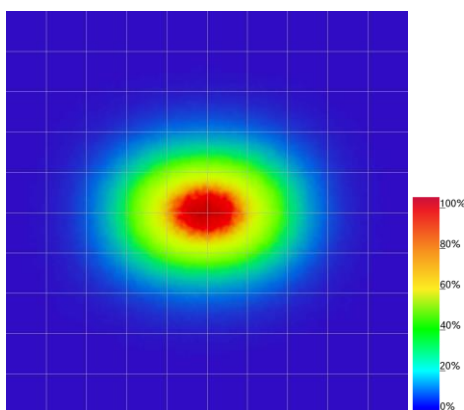


Figure 12: estimated intensity pattern for option (-20), working distance: 500mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

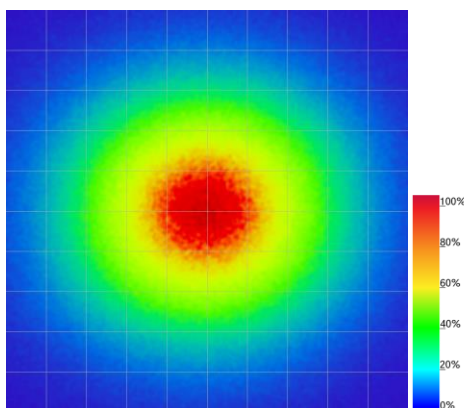


Figure 13: estimated intensity pattern for option (-20), working distance: 1000mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

- **Option [-30]:**

this configuration is provided with 12 lenses mounted directly on Leds. Each lens emits a circular beam with aperture of  $\sim 30^\circ$ . A weakly diffusing window is placed in front of lenses. The purpose of the diffuser is to reduce glare and homogenize the beam. This configuration projects a wide beam of light. The pictures below show the light pattern at three different working distances.

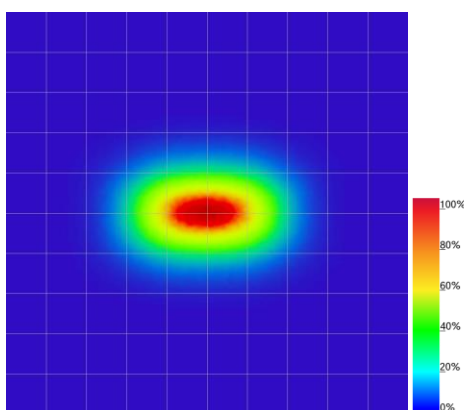


Figure 14: estimated intensity pattern for option (-30), working distance: 300mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

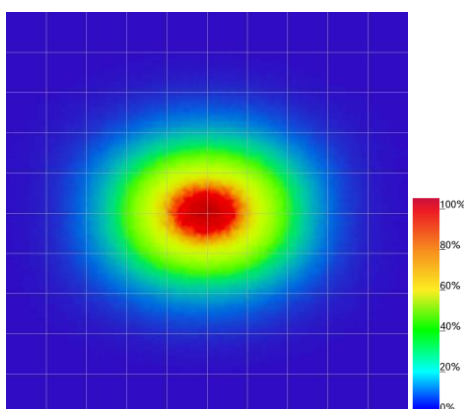


Figure 15: estimated intensity pattern for option (-30), working distance: 500mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

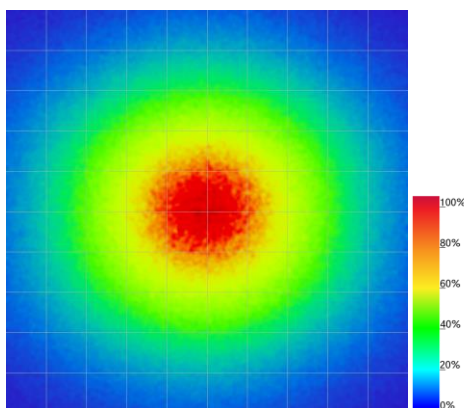


Figure 16: estimated intensity pattern for option (-30), working distance: 1000mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

- **Option [-50]:**

this configuration is provided with 12 lenses mounted directly on Leds. Each lens emits a circular beam with aperture of  $\sim 50^\circ$ . A weakly diffusing window is placed in front of lenses. The purpose of the diffuser is to reduce glare and homogenize the beam. This configuration projects an extra-wide beam of light ideal to cover large illumination area in short distance applications. The pictures below show the light pattern at three different working distances.

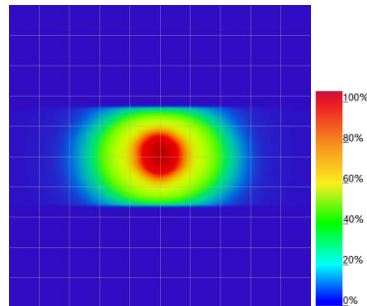


Figure 17: estimated intensity pattern for option (-50), working distance: 300mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

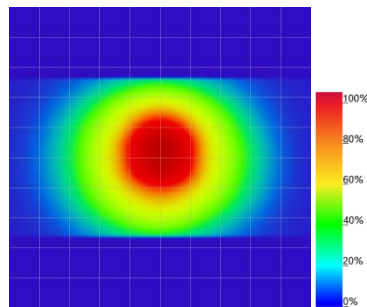


Figure 18: estimated intensity pattern for option (-50), working distance: 500mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

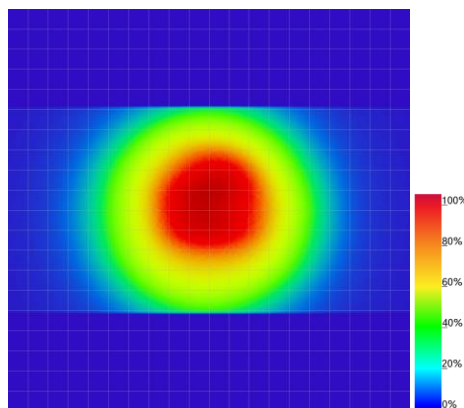


Figure 19: estimated intensity pattern for option (-50), working distance: 500mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

- **Option [-EL]:**

this configuration is provided with 12 lenses mounted directly on Leds. Each lens emits an elliptical beam with horizontal aperture of  $\sim 35^\circ$  and vertical aperture of  $\sim 15^\circ$ . A weakly diffusing window is placed in front of lenses. The purpose of the diffuser is to reduce glare and homogenize the beam. This configuration projects a beam that is wide along the X axis and narrow along the Y axis. It is ideal for applications that require an asymmetrical beam.

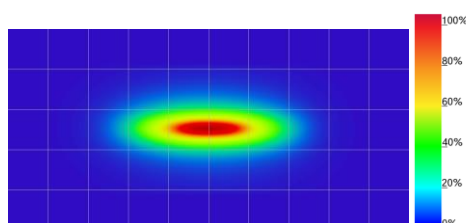


Figure 20: estimated intensity pattern for option (-EL), working distance: 300mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

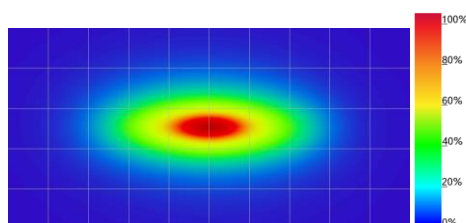


Figure 21: estimated intensity pattern for option (-EL), working distance: 300mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.

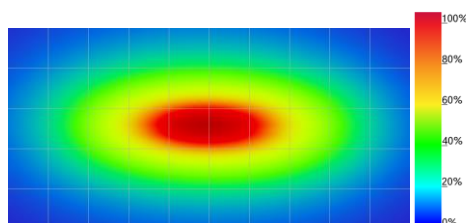


Figure 22: estimated intensity pattern for option (-EL), working distance: 300mm, grid spacing: 50mm, color: white.



- **Option [-BL]:**

this configuration provides a diffused light pattern over all the active area. This pattern is suitable for backlight applications.



Figure 23: light pattern at the diffuser surface, color: white.

A test report with measured performance will be provided only for this configuration.

**Important note:** please consider the data provided here as based on either laboratory measurements or computer simulations, and that actual results in different setups, conditions and environments may vary. The quality of light and its effect on the sample must be evaluated by the customer.

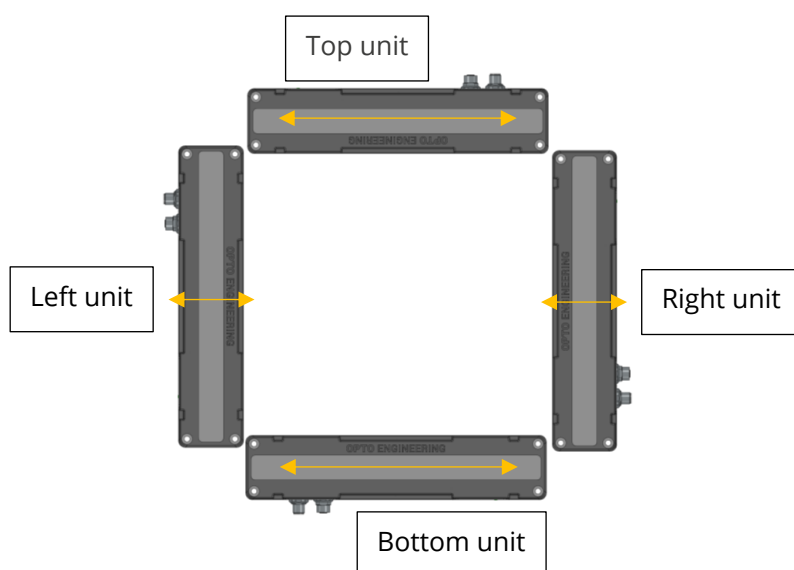
### 10.7.3 Polarizer options

LTBRZ3 series can be equipped with a polarizer film mounted on top of the diffuser. Generally, polarizing films are used in a wide variety of applications. A linear polarizer is a good solution in applications that require glare reduction due to direct reflected lights. Machine vision systems greatly benefit from the use of linear polarizers. 3 possible options are available and are listed in the table below. The polarizers are linear.

Option	Description
-PH	The polarizing axis of the film is parallel to the width of the illuminator
-PV	The polarizing axis of the film is parallel to the height of the illuminator
Empty	No polarizers mounted

Figure 24: Polarizing option.

Please note what follows: if using a single LTBRZ3 module, in some applications the polarizing direction is not critical. Consequently both -PH and -PV options can work with good result. This is not true when multiple illuminators are used together, for example with 4 LTBRZ3 forming a square pattern. In this case it is important to respect the linear direction of the polarization.



The case depicted requires (in normal applications) the usage of 2 different polarizations, depending on the position of the illuminator. The table below shows the suggested options.

Unit	Suggested polarization option	Alternative possible option
Top	-PH	-PV
Bottom	-PH	-PV
Left	-PV	-PH
Right	-PV	-PH

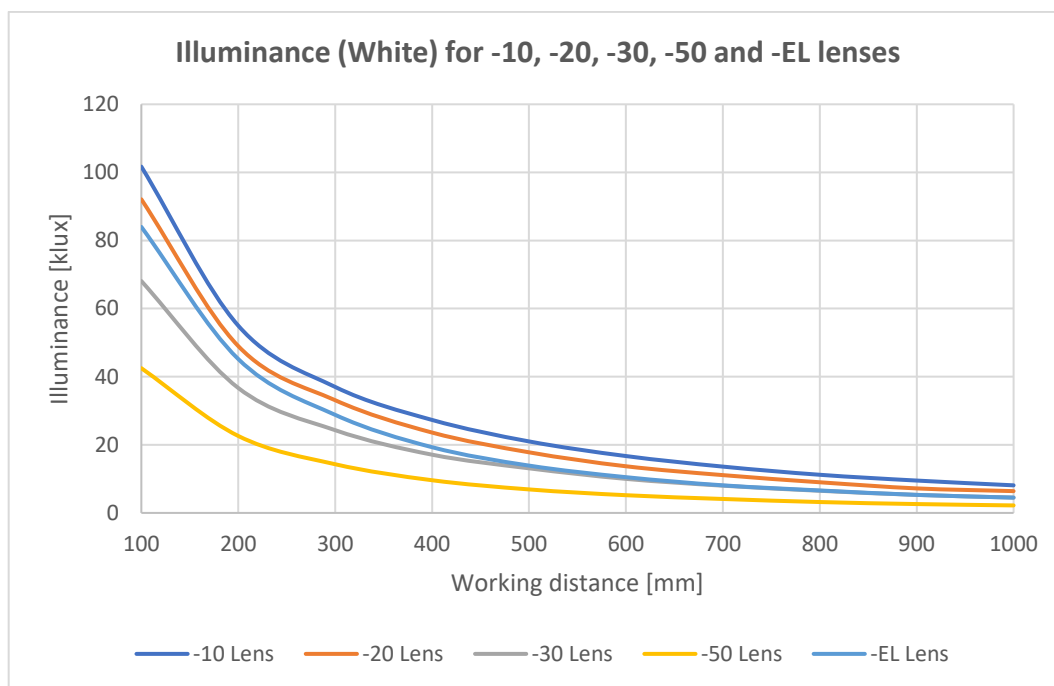
Please consider this example as a target for some applications, considering it as a general guideline for multiple illuminator displacement.

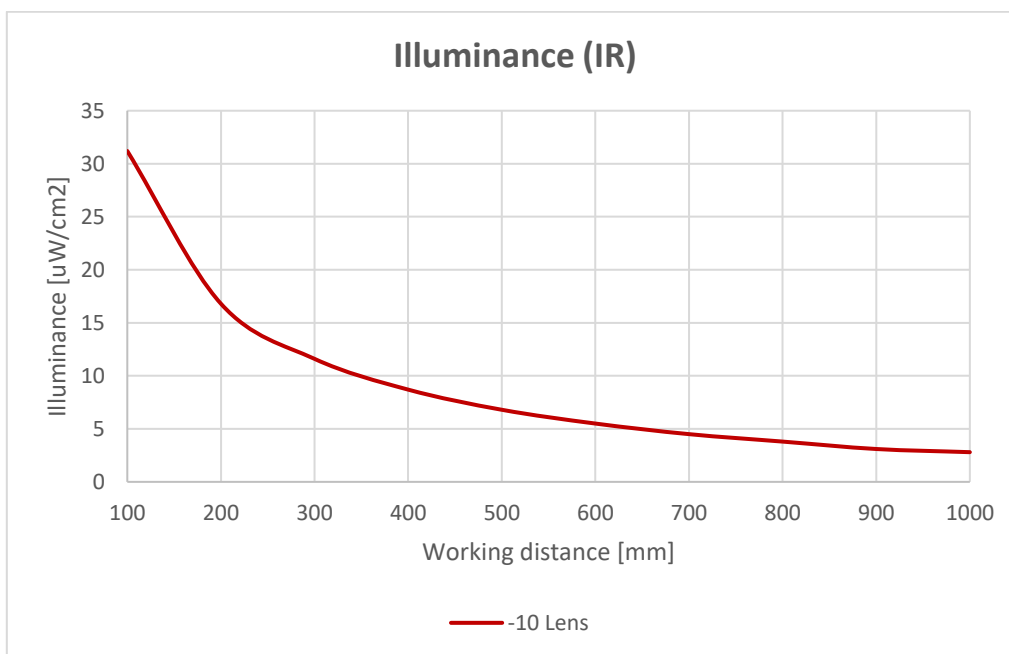
If options -PH or -PV are installed, the appearance of the diffuser will be darker if compared to the version without polarizer.

For Infrared versions, polarizer options (-PH and -PV) are not available.

### 10.7.4 Illuminance data

The plot below reports the illuminance of various configurations measured at various working distances. Working distance is defined as the distance between the front of the mechanics and the measurement plane. All the measures are taken at the center of the active area.





For LTBRZ3-W-BL model: Illuminance value is ~42 klux measured in front of the diffuser in central position (working distance: 0 mm).

### 10.7.5 Led current ripple

LTBRZ3-C integrates an ultra-low ripple led driving electronic. This means that the led average current is practically constant over time. Output ripple is around ~2%, very low if compared to traditional illuminators on the market, which normally exhibit tens of %. This allows a high constancy light output. Picture below shows a 10ms pulse with extremely flat and constant performance.

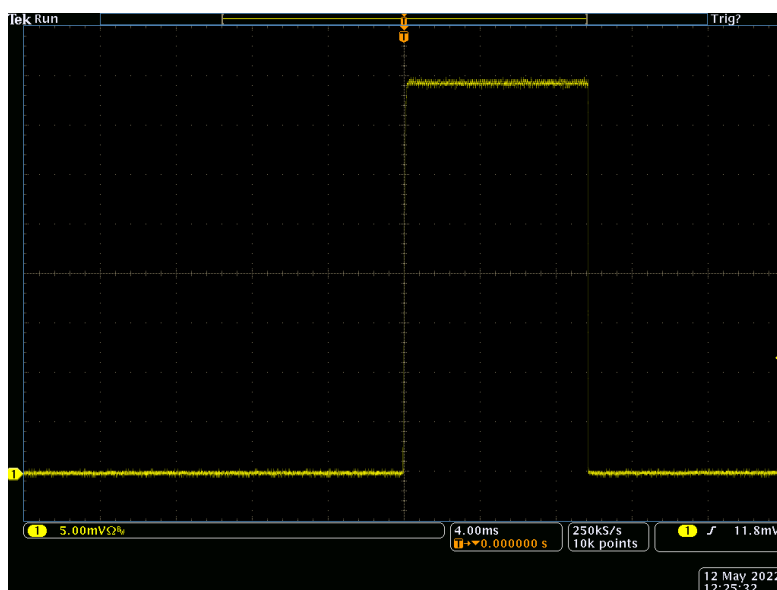


Figure 25: LED output intensity VS time, pulse width: 10ms.

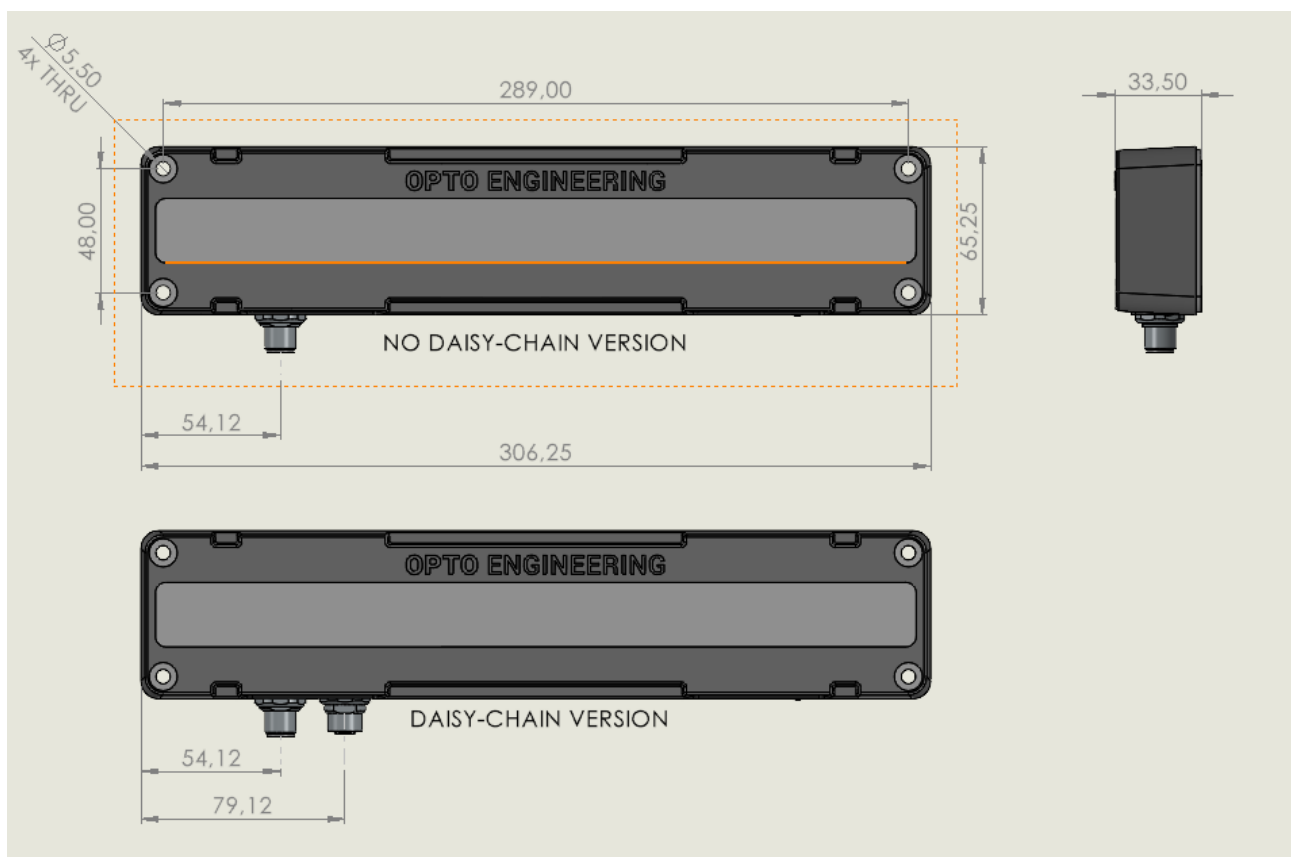
## 11. Dimensions

Dimensions: 306.25 (L) x 33.50 (W) x 65.25 (H) [mm]

Weight: ~400g

Fixing: N°4 THRU holes for M5 screws

**Note:** during the device set up, be sure that the product is not connected to the power supply. Please use M5 screws, inserting them into the 4 holes at the corners of the device. We recommend to use a thread-locker to avoid any risk of loosening. Suggested screw tightening torque is 1 – 2 Nm.



## 12. Electromagnetic compatibility

This product conforms to CENELEC EN 61326-1:2013 class A requirements for electromagnetic interference (EMI) suppression. EN 61326-1:2013 is equivalent to international standard IEC 61326-1, Ed. 2.0 (2012-07).

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