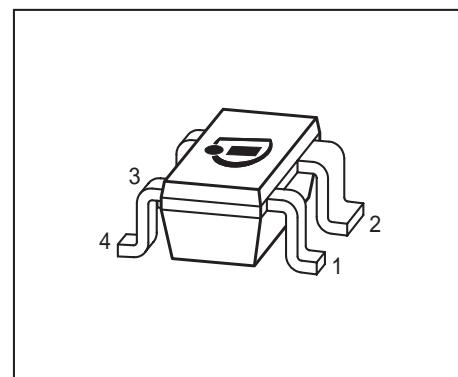


LED Driver

Features

- LED drive current of 20mA
- Output current adjustable up to 60mA with external resistor
- Supply voltage up to 18V
- Easy paralleling of drivers to increase current
- Low voltage overhead of 1.2V
- High current accuracy at supply voltage variation
- No EMI
- Reduced output current at higher temperatures - negative thermal coefficient of -0.3% / K
- RoHS compliant (pb-free) SOT143R package
- Qualified according AEC Q101



Applications

- Channel letters for advertising, LED strips for decorative lighting
- Aircraft, train, ship illumination
- Retrofits for general lighting, white goods like refrigerator lighting
- Medical lighting

General Description

The BCR402R is a cost efficient LED driver to drive low power LED's. The advantages towards resistor biasing are:

- homogenous light output despite varying forward voltages in different LED strings
- homogenous light output of LED's despite voltage drop across long supply lines
- homogenous light output independent from supply voltage variations
- longer lifetime of the LED's due to reduced output current at higher temperatures (negative thermal coefficient)

The advantages towards discrete solutions are:

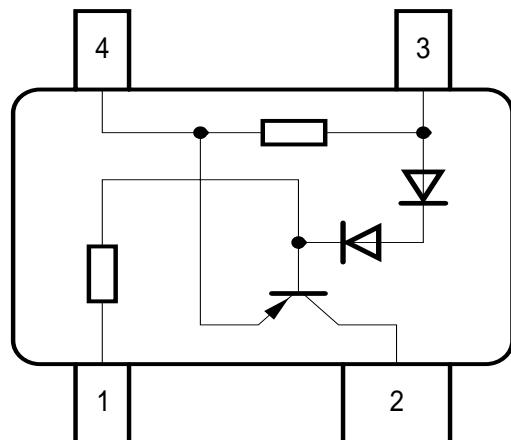
- lower assembly cost
- smaller form factor
- better quality due to less soldering points
- higher output current accuracy due to pretested LED drivers

Dimming is possible by using an external digital transistor at the ground pin.

The BCR402R can be operated at higher supply voltages by putting LED's between the power supply +VS and the power supply pin of the LED driver. You can find further details in the application note AN066.

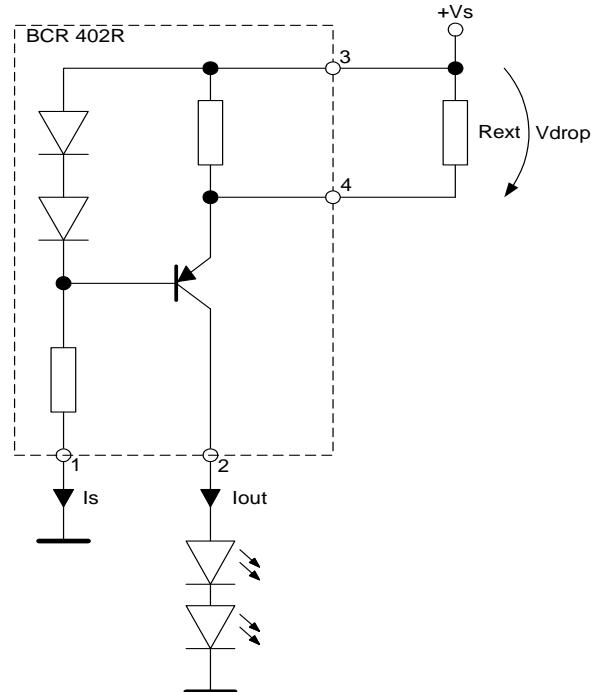
The BCR402R is a perfect fit for numerous low power LED applications by combining small form factor with low cost. These LED drivers offer several advantages to resistors like significantly higher current control at very low voltage drop ensuring high lifetime of LED's.

Pin Configuration



EHA07188

Typical Application



| Type | Marking | Pin Configuration | | | | Package |
|---------|---------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| BCR402R | W6s | 1 = GND | 2 = I_{out} | 3 = V_S | 4 = R_{ext} | SOT143R |

Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|--|-----------|-------------|------|
| Supply voltage | V_S | 18 | V |
| Output current | I_{out} | 60 | mA |
| Output voltage | V_{out} | 16 | V |
| Reverse voltage between all terminals | V_R | 0.5 | |
| Total power dissipation, $T_S \leq 75^\circ C$ | P_{tot} | 330 | mW |
| Junction temperature | T_j | 150 | °C |
| Storage temperature | T_{stg} | -65 ... 150 | |

Thermal Resistance

| Parameter | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|--|------------|-------|------|
| Junction - soldering point ¹⁾ | R_{thJS} | 225 | K/W |

¹For calculation of R_{thJA} please refer to Application Note Thermal Resistance

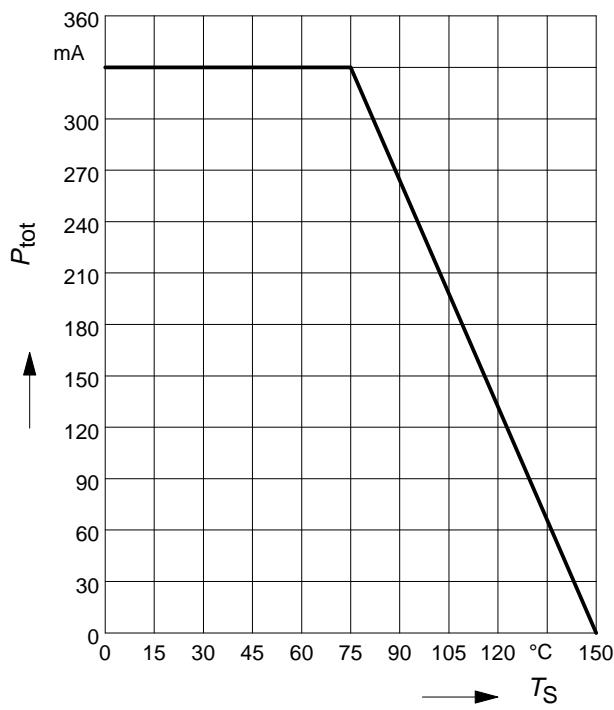
Electrical Characteristics at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Symbol | Values | | | Unit |
|---|----------------------|--------|------|------|---------------|
| | | min. | typ. | max. | |
| Characteristics | | | | | |
| Collector-emitter breakdown voltage $I_C = 100 \mu\text{A}, I_B = 0$ | $V_{BR(\text{CEO})}$ | 18 | - | - | - |
| Supply current $V_S = 10 \text{ V}$ | I_S | 350 | 440 | 540 | μA |
| DC current gain $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 1 \text{ V}$ | h_{FE} | - | 150 | - | - |
| Internal resistor $I_{R\text{int}} = 10 \text{ mA}$ | R_{int} | 33 | 38 | 47 | Ω |
| Output current $V_S = 10 \text{ V}, V_{\text{out}} = 7.6 \text{ V}$ | I_{out} | 18 | 20 | 22 | mA |
| Voltage drop ($V_S - V_E$) $I_{\text{out}} = 20 \text{ mA}$ | V_{drop} | - | 0.76 | - | V |

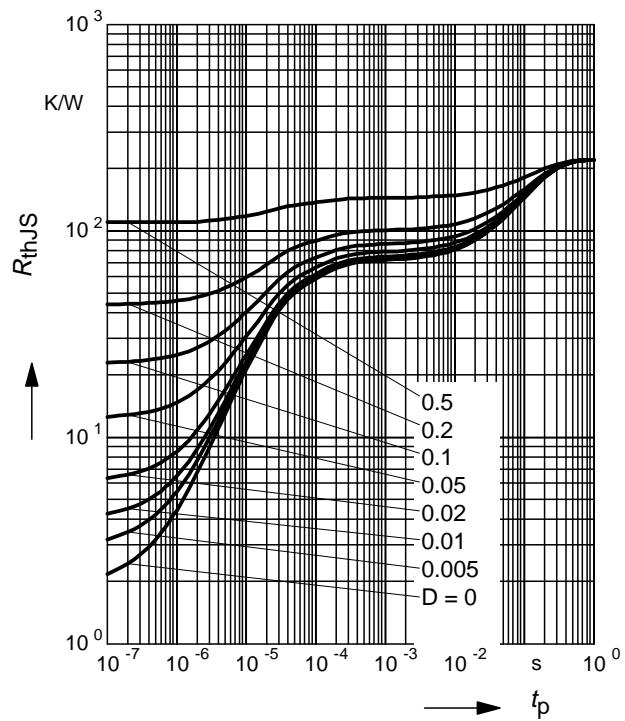
DC Characteristics with stabilized LED load

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------|---|---------------|
| Lowest sufficient supply voltage overhead $I_{\text{out}} > 8\text{mA}$ | $V_{S\text{min}}$ | - | 1.2 | - | V |
| Output current change versus T_A $V_S = 10 \text{ V}$ | $\Delta I_{\text{out}}/I_{\text{out}}$ | - | -0.3 | - | $\%/\text{K}$ |
| Output current change versus V_S $V_S = 10 \text{ V}$ | $\Delta I_{\text{out}}/I_{\text{out}}$ | - | 2 | - | $\%/\text{V}$ |

Total power dissipation $P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_S)$

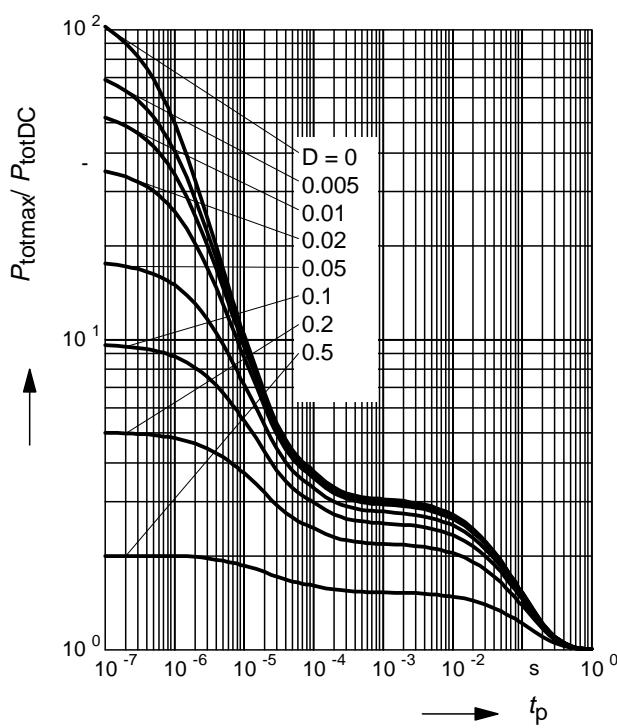


Permissible Pulse Load $R_{\text{thJS}} = f(t_p)$



Permissible Pulse Load

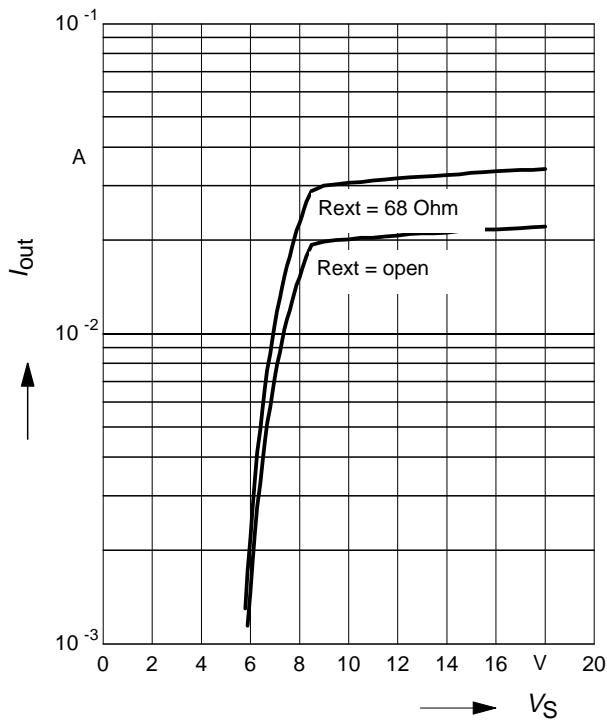
$$P_{\text{totmax}} / P_{\text{totDC}} = f(t_p)$$



Output current versus supply voltage

$I_{out} = f(V_S)$; R_{ext} = Parameter

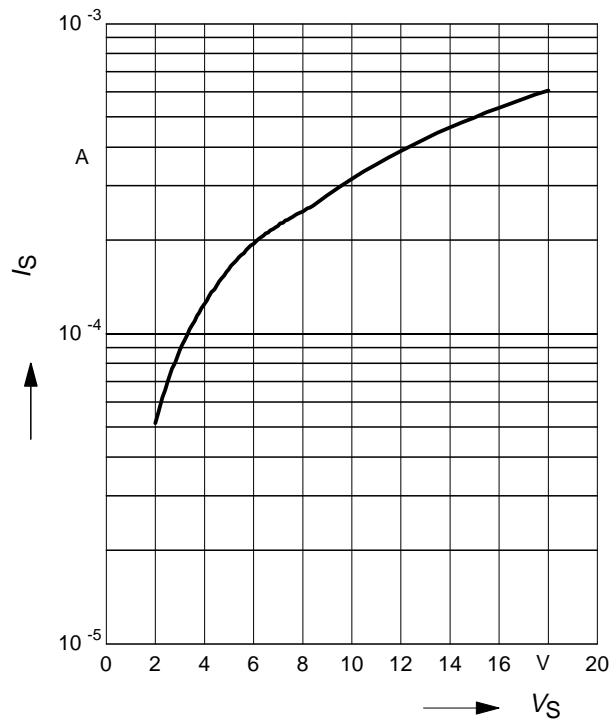
Load: two LEDs with $V_F = 3.8V$ in series



Supply current versus supply voltage

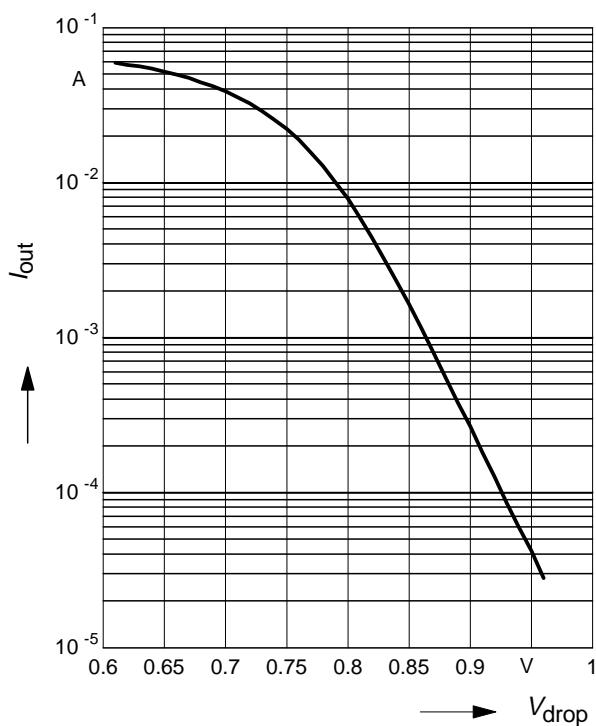
$I_S = f(V_S)$

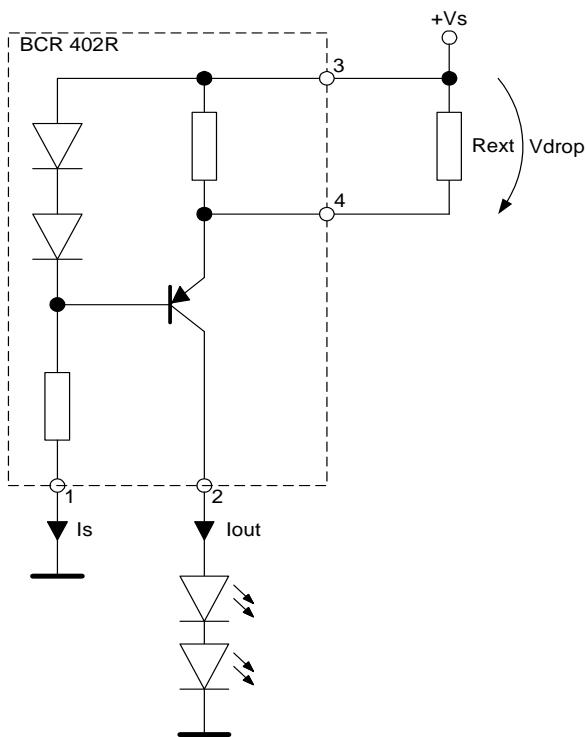
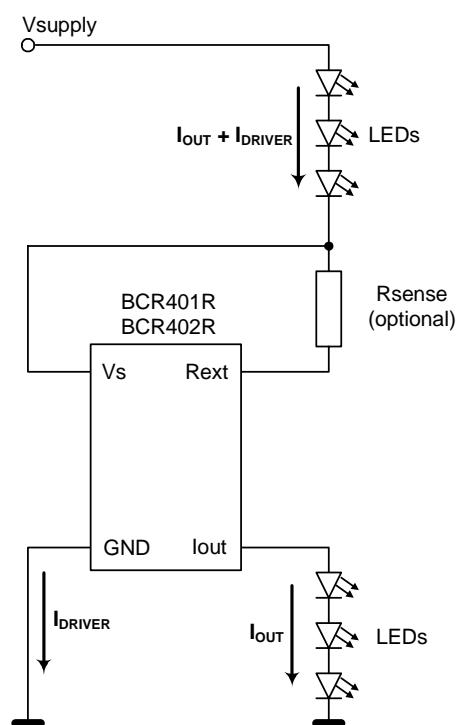
Load: two LEDs with $V_F = 3.8V$ in series



Output current versus reference voltage

$I_{out} = f(V_{DROP})$; $V_S = 10V$; $V_{out} = 7.6V$



Standard Application Circuit:

Application Circuit:
supply voltages >18V

Application hints

BCR402R serves as an easy to use constant current source for LEDs. In stand alone application an external resistor can be connected to adjust the current from 20 mA to 60 mA. Rext can be determined by using the diagram 'Output current versus external resistor', or by referring to diagram 'Output current versus reference voltage'. Look for your desired output current on the y axis and read out the corresponding Vdrop. Calculate Rext:

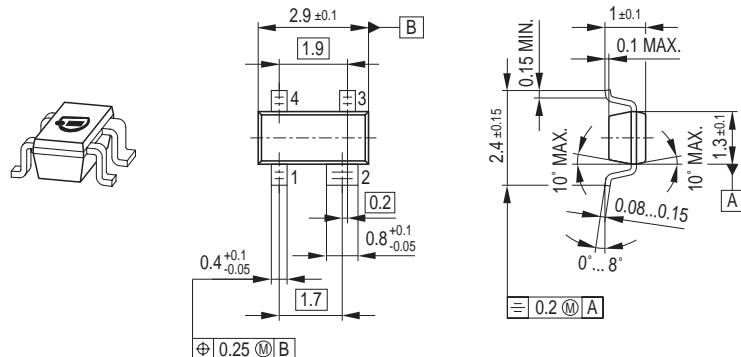
$$R_{ext} = V_{drop} / (I_{out} - (V_{drop}/R_{int}))$$

Please take into account that the resulting output currents will be slightly lower due to the self heating of the component and the negative thermal coefficient.

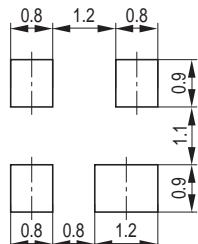
Please visit our web site for application notes: www.infineon.com/lowcostleddriver

- AN066 explains the basic concept
- AN077 gives hints to thermal design

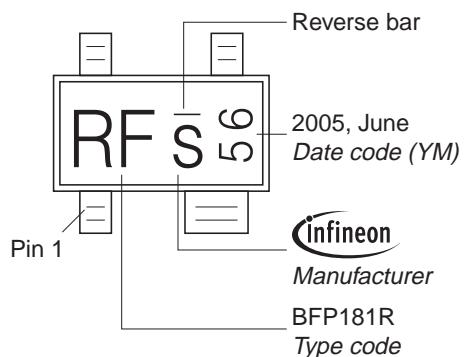
Package Outline



Foot Print

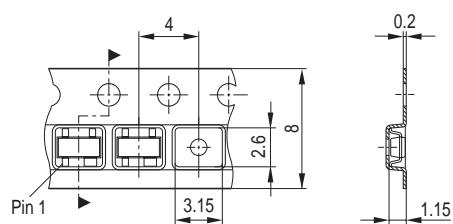


Marking Layout (Example)



Standard Packing

Reel ø180 mm = 3.000 Pieces/Reel
 Reel ø330 mm = 10.000 Pieces/Reel



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