

LED Driver

BCR402W

Datasheet

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Power Management & Multimarket

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Revision History						
Page or Item	Page or Item Subjects (major changes since previous revision)					
Revision 2.0, 2012-04-12						
All	Datasheet layout updated					
Table 2-1	$V_{ m out}$ limit increased					
Table 2-3	R _{int} limits tightened					

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BCR402W



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LED Driver

1 LED Driver

1.1 Features

- LED drive current preset to 20 mA
- Output current adjustable up to 60 mA with an external resistor
- Easy paralleling of drivers to increase current
- Supply voltage up to 18 V
- High current accuracy at supply voltage variation
- Low voltage overhead of 1.2 V
- Up to 500 mW power dissipation in a small SOT343 package
- Negative thermal coefficient of -0.3 %/K reduces output current at higher temperatures
- · RoHS compliant (Pb-free) package
- Automotive qualified according AEC Q101







1.2 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
- · Automotive applications like CHMSL and rear combination lights

1.3 General Description

The BCR402W is a cost efficient LED driver to drive low power LEDs. The advantages towards resistor biasing are:

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

The advantages towards discrete solutions are:

- · lower assembly cost
- smaller form factor
- · higher reliability due to less soldering joints
- higher output current accuracy due to pretested LED drivers

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

The BCR402W can be operated at higher supply voltages adding LEDs between the supply voltage V_S and the power supply pin of the LED driver. You can find further details in our application notes.



SOT343-3D



LED Driver

The BCR402W 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 the LEDs.

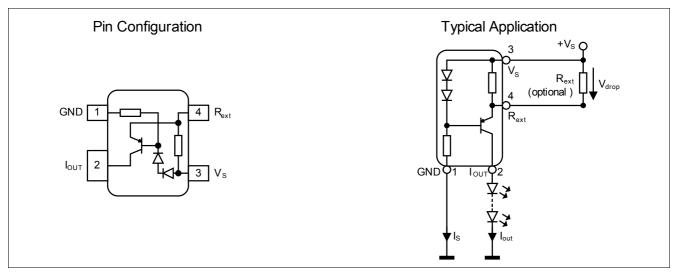


Figure 1-1 Pin configuration and typical application

Туре	Marking		Package			
BCR402W	W6s	1 = GND	2 = I _{OUT}	3 = V _S	4 = R _{ext}	SOT343

Electrical Characteristics

2 Electrical Characteristics

Table 2-1 Maximum Ratings at T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Тур.	Max.		
Supply voltage	V_{S}	-	-	18	V	
Output current	I_{out}	-	-	60	mA	
Output voltage	V_{out}	-	-	18	V	
Reverse voltage between all terminals	V_{R}	-	-	0.5	V	
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	-	-	500	mW	<i>T</i> _S ≤ 95 °C
Junction temperature	T_{J}	-	-	150	°C	
Storage temperature range	T_{STG}	-65	-	150	°C	

Attention: Stresses above the max. values listed here may cause permanent damage to the device.

Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Maximum ratings are absolute ratings; exceeding only one of these values may cause irreversible damage to the integrated circuit.

Table 2-2 Thermal Resistance at T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Unit	Note / Test Condition	
		Min.	Тур.	Max.		
Junction - soldering point ¹⁾	R_{thJS}	-	-	110	K/W	

¹⁾ For calculation of $R_{\rm thJA}$ please refer to Application Note AN077 (Thermal Resistance Calculation)

Table 2-3 Electrical Characteristics at T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Тур.	Max.		
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{BR(CEO)}$	18	-	-	V	$I_{\rm C}$ = 100 μ A, $I_{\rm B}$ = 0
Supply current	I_{S}	350	440	540	μΑ	V _S = 10 V
DC current gain	h_{FE}	-	150	-	-	$I_{\rm C}$ = 50 mA, $V_{\rm CE}$ = 1 V
Internal resistor	R_{int}	33	38	45	Ω	I_{Rint} = 10 mA
Output current	I_{out}	18	20	22	mA	$V_{\rm S}$ = 10 V $V_{\rm out}$ = 7.6 V
						$V_{\rm out}$ = 7.6 V
Voltage drop (V_{Rext})	V_{drop}	-	0.76	-	V	I _{out} = 20 mA

Table 2-4 DC Characteristics with stabilized LED load at T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Тур.	Max.		
Lowest sufficient supply voltage overhead	V_{Smin}	-	1.2	-	V	I _{out} > 8 mA
Output current change versus T_{A}	$\Delta I_{\rm out}/I_{\rm out}$	-	-0.3	-	%/K	V _S = 10 V
Output current change versus $V_{\rm S}$	$\Delta I_{\rm out}/I_{\rm out}$	-	2	-	%/V	V _S = 10 V

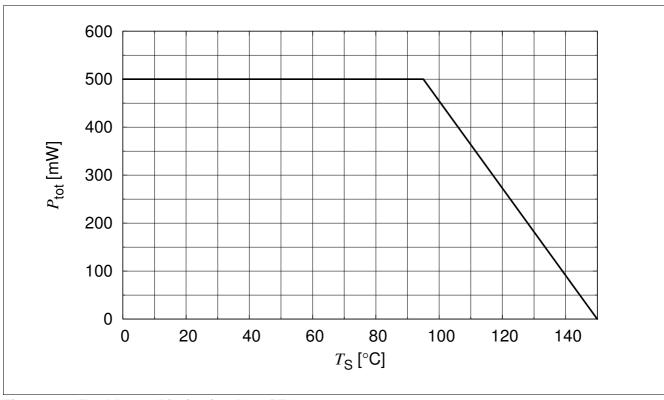


Figure 3-1 Total Power Dissipation $P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_{\text{S}})$

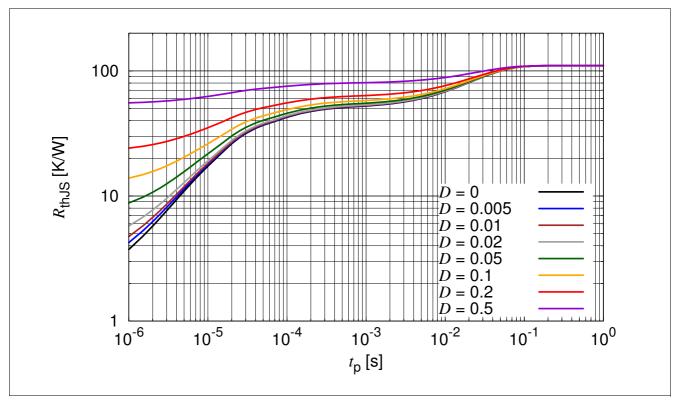


Figure 3-2 Permissible Pulse Load $R_{thJS} = f(t_p)$



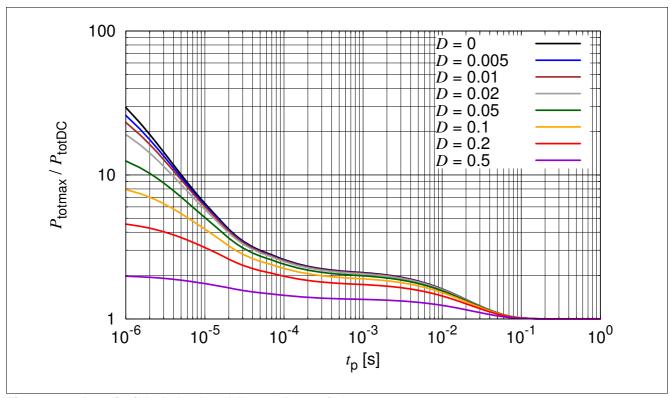


Figure 3-3 Permissible Pulse Load $P_{\text{totmax}} / P_{\text{totDC}} = f(t_p)$



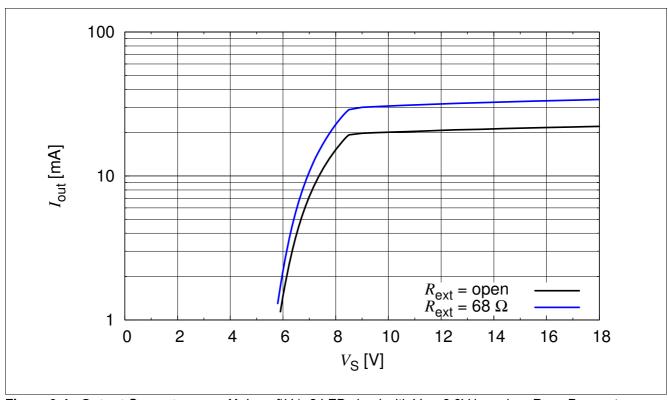


Figure 3-4 Output Current versus $V_S I_{out} = f(V_S)$, 2 LEDs load with $V_F = 3.8V$ in series, $R_{ext} = Parameter$

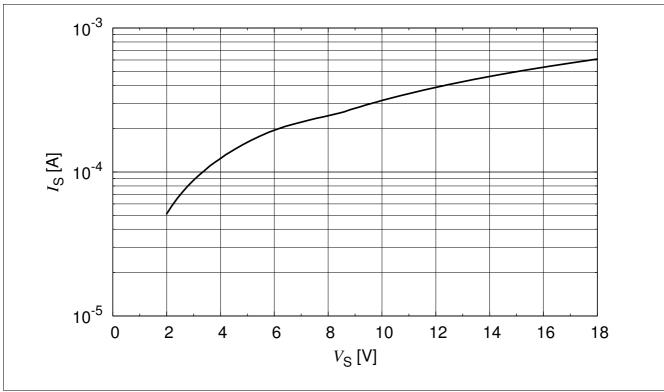


Figure 3-5 Supply Current versus $V_S I_S = f(V_S)$, 2 LEDs load with $V_F = 3.8V$ in series



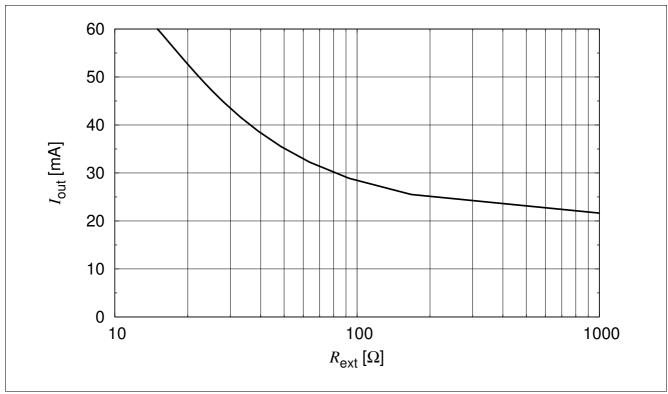


Figure 3-6 Output Current versus $R_{\text{ext}} I_{\text{out}} = f(R_{\text{ext}})$, $V_{\text{S}} = 10 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{out}} = 7.6 \text{ V}$

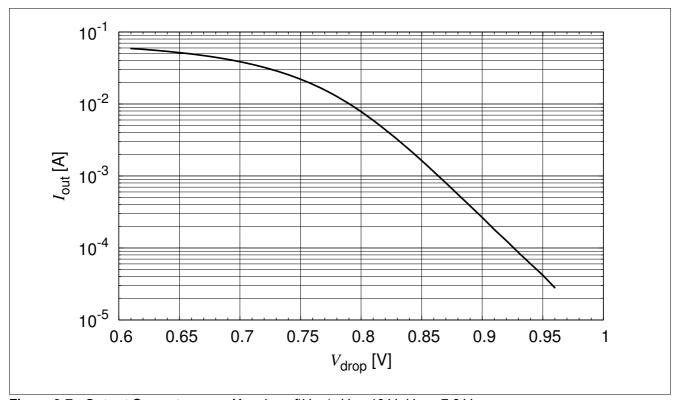


Figure 3-7 Output Current versus $V_{drop} I_{out} = f(V_{drop})$, $V_{S} = 10 \text{ V}$, $V_{out} = 7.6 \text{ V}$

Application hints

4 Application hints

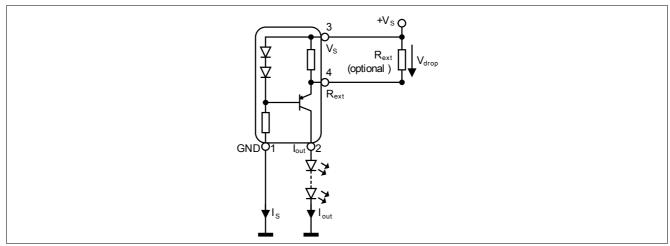


Figure 4-1 Application Circuit: Stand alone current source

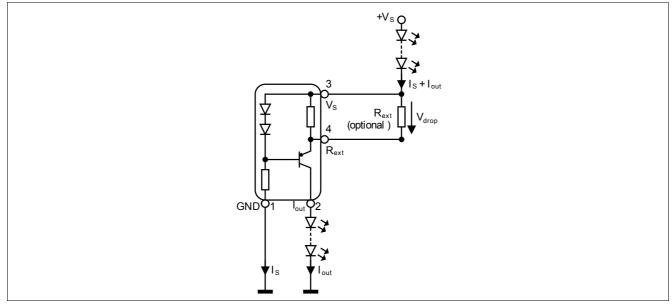


Figure 4-2 Application Circuit: Supply voltages > 18 V

Application hints

BCR402W serves as an easy to use constant current source for LEDs. In stand alone application an external resistor $R_{\rm ext}$ can be connected to adjust the current between 20 mA and 60 mA. $R_{\rm ext}$ can be determined by using Figure 3-6. Connecting a low tolerance resistor $R_{\rm ext}$ will improve the overall accuracy of the current sense resistance formed by the parallel connection of $R_{\rm int}$ and $R_{\rm ext}$ leading to an improved current accuracy. 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 www.infineon.com/lowcostleddriver for detailed application notes.



Package

5 Package

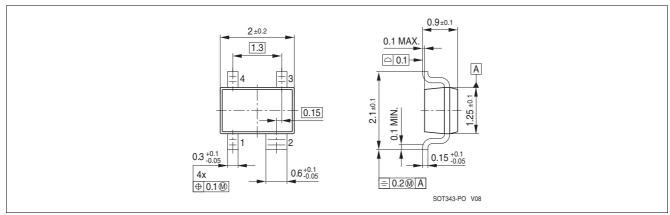


Figure 5-1 Package Outline for SOT343 (dimensions in mm)

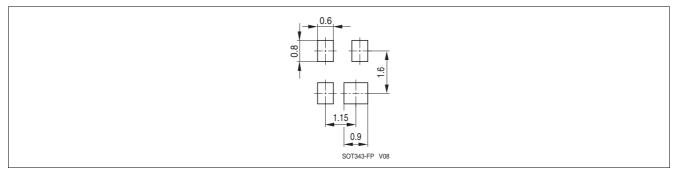


Figure 5-2 Package Footprint for SOT343 (dimensions in mm)

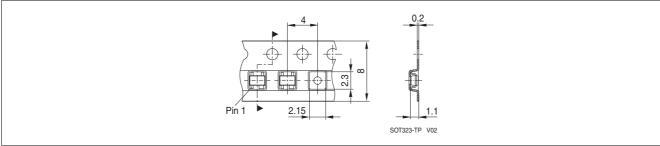


Figure 5-3 Tape and Reel Information for SOT343 (dimensions in mm)



Terminology

Terminology

 $\Delta I_{\text{out}}/I_{\text{out}}$ Output current change

 h_{FE} DC current gain I_{EN} Enable current I_{LED} LED current I_{out} Output current Reverse current I_{R} LED **Light Emitting Diode** PCB **Printed Circuit Board** P_{tot} Total power dissipation **PWM** Pulse Width Modulation

 $R_{\rm B}$ Bias resistor $R_{\rm ext}$ External resistor $R_{\rm int}$ Internal resistor

RoHs Restriction of Hazardous Substance directive R_{thJS} Thermal resistance junction to soldering point

 T_{A} Ambient temperature T_{J} Junction temperature

 $T_{\rm S}$ Soldering point temperature

 T_{stg} Storage temperature

 $V_{\mathrm{BR(CEO)}}$ Collector-emitter breakdown voltage

 V_{BR} Breakdown voltage

 $egin{array}{ll} V_{
m drop} &
m Voltage \ drop \ V_{
m out} &
m Output \ voltage \ V_{
m R} &
m Reverse \ voltage \ V_{
m S} &
m Supply \ voltage \ \end{array}$

 $V_{
m Smin}$ Lowest sufficient supply voltage overhead

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