

A large, light blue decorative graphic consisting of a thick, curved line that forms a partial circle, with a small circle at its top end.

LED Driver

BCR320U / BCR321U

Datasheet

Revision 2.0, 2012-05-04

Power Management & Multimarket

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Revision History

Page or Item	Subjects (major changes since previous revision)
Revision 2.0, 2012-05-04	
All	Datasheet layout updated
Table 2-3	R_{int} limits tightened
Table 2-3	I_{out} limits tightened

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1 LED Driver

1.1 Features

- LED drive current preset to 10 mA
- Continuous output current up to 250 mA with an external resistor
- Easy paralleling of drivers to increase current
- Supply voltage up to 25 V
- Low side current control
- Digital PWM input up to 10 kHz frequency (BCR321U)
- Up to 1 W power dissipation in a small SC74 package
- Negative thermal coefficient of -0.2 %/K reduces output current at higher temperatures
- RoHS compliant (Pb-free) package
- Automotive qualified according AEC Q101



SC74-3D



1.2 Applications

- Architectural LED lighting
- Channel letters for advertising, LED strips for decorative lighting
- Retail lighting in fridge, freezer case and vending machines
- Emergency lighting (e.g. steps lighting, exit way signs etc.)

1.3 General Description

The BCR320U / BCR321U provides a low-cost solution for driving 0.5 W LEDs with a typical LED current of 150 mA to 200 mA. Internal breakdown voltage is higher than 16 V which is the maximum voltage the LED driver can sustain when the output is directly connected to supply voltage.

The BCR320U / BCR321U can be operated with a supply voltage of more than 16 V considering the voltage drop of the LED load which reduces the output voltage to the maximum rating of the driver.

The enable pin of BCR320U can withstand a maximum voltage of 25 V which can be increased adding a series resistor in front of the enable pin reducing the voltage at the enable pin below 25 V.

The digital input pin of BCR321U allows dimming via a micro controller with frequencies up to 10 kHz.

A reduction of the output current at higher temperatures is the result of the negative temperature coefficient of -0.2 %/K of the LED driver.

With no need for additional external components like inductors, capacitors and free wheeling diodes, the BCR320U / BCR321U LED drivers are a cost-efficient and PCB-area saving solution for driving 0.5 W LEDs.

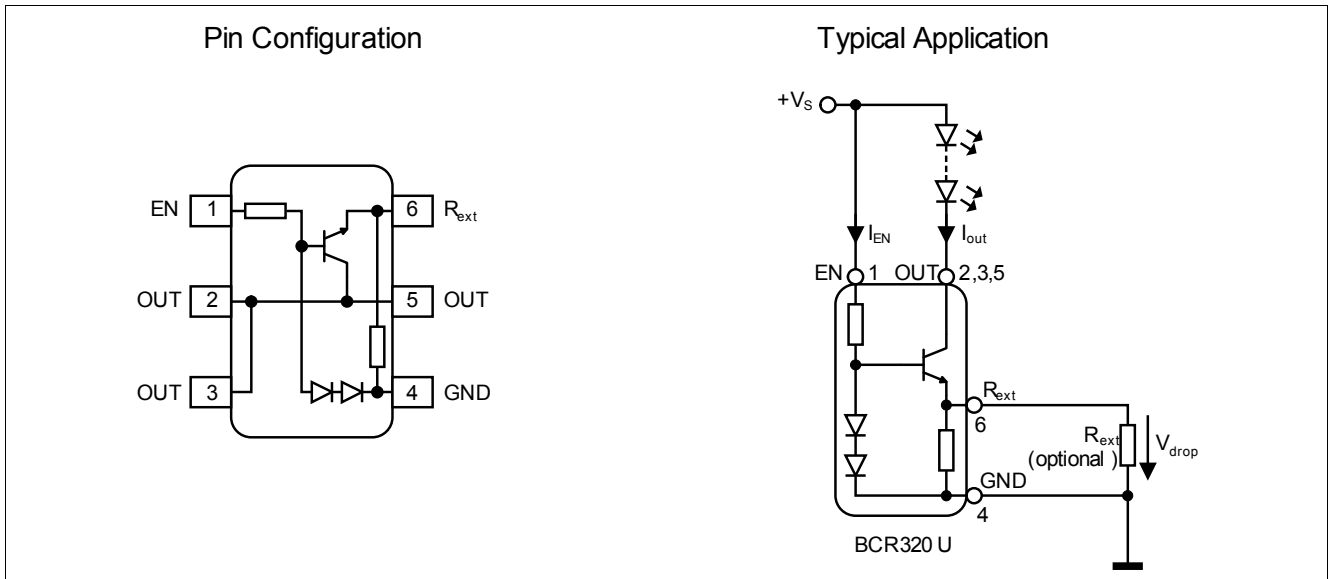


Figure 1-1 Pin configuration and typical application

Type	Marking	Pin Configuration				Package
		1 = EN	2; 3; 5 = OUT	4 = GND	6 = R _{ext}	
BCR320U	30	1 = EN	2; 3; 5 = OUT	4 = GND	6 = R _{ext}	SC74
BCR321U	31	1 = EN	2; 3; 5 = OUT	4 = GND	6 = R _{ext}	SC74

2 Electrical Characteristics

Table 2-1 Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Enable voltage BCR320U BCR321U	V_{EN}	-	-	25 4.5	V	
Output current	I_{out}	-	-	300	mA	
Output voltage	V_{out}	-	-	16	V	
Reverse voltage between all terminals	V_R	-	-	0.5	V	
Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	-	-	1000	mW	$T_S \leq 100\text{ °C}$
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 $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Junction - soldering point ¹⁾	R_{thJS}	-	-	50	K/W	

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

Table 2-3 Electrical Characteristics at $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{BR(CEO)}$	16	-	-	V	$I_C = 1\text{ mA}, I_B = 0$
Enable current BCR320U BCR321U	I_{EN}	-	1.2 1.2	-	mA	$V_{EN} = 12\text{ V}$ $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{ V}$
DC current gain	h_{FE}	200	350	500	-	$I_C = 50\text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 1\text{ V}$
Internal resistor	R_{int}	85	95	105	Ω	$I_{Rint} = 10\text{ mA}$
Bias resistor BCR320U BCR321U	R_B	-	10 1.5	-	k Ω	

Table 2-3 Electrical Characteristics at $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, unless otherwise specified (cont'd)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output current BCR320U BCR321U	I_{out}	9	10	11	mA	$V_{out} = 1.4\text{ V}$ $V_{EN} = 12\text{ V}$ $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{ V}$
Output current at $R_{ext} = 3\ \Omega$ BCR320U BCR321U		-	250	-		$V_{out} > 1.4\text{ V}$ $V_{EN} = 12\text{ V}$ $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{ V}$
Voltage drop (V_{Rext})	V_{drop}	0.85	0.95	1.05	V	$I_{out} = 10\text{ mA}$

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

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Lowest sufficient supply voltage overhead	V_{Smin}	-	1.4	-	V	$I_{out} > 18\text{ mA}$
Output current change versus T_A BCR320U BCR321U	$\Delta I_{out}/I_{out}$	-	-0.2	-	%K	$V_{out} > 2.0\text{ V}$ $V_{EN} = 12\text{ V}$ $V_{EN} = 3.3\text{ V}$
Output current change versus V_S BCR320U BCR321U		-	1	-		%V

3 Typical characteristics

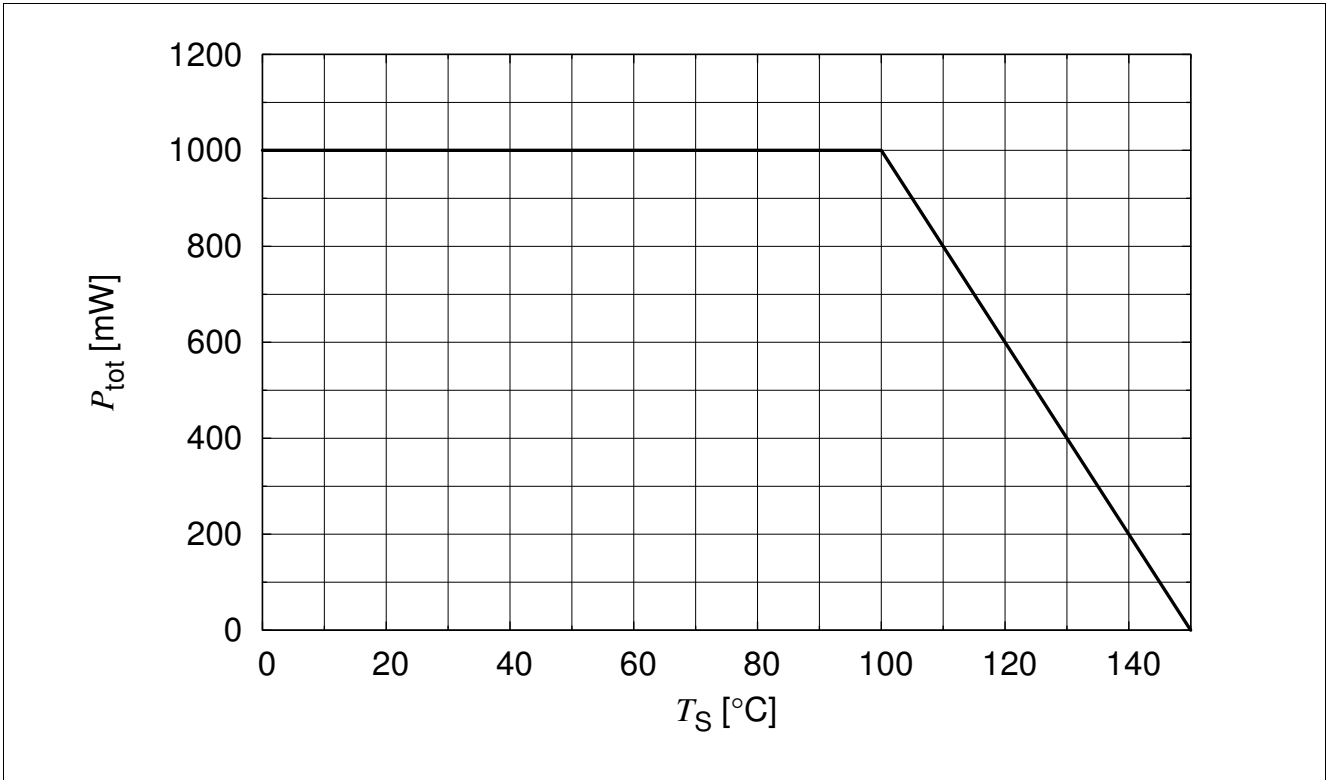


Figure 3-1 Total Power Dissipation $P_{tot} = f(T_S)$

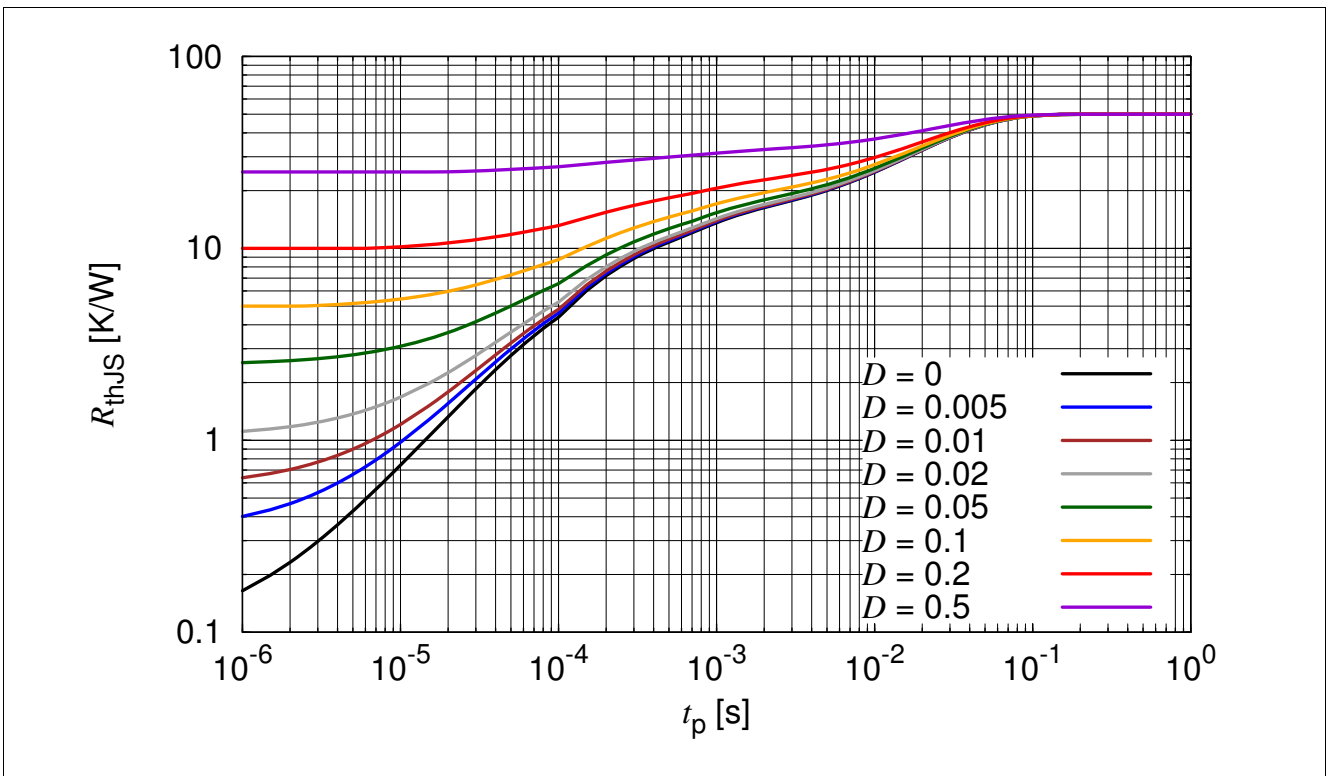


Figure 3-2 Permissible Pulse Load $R_{thJS} = f(t_p)$



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

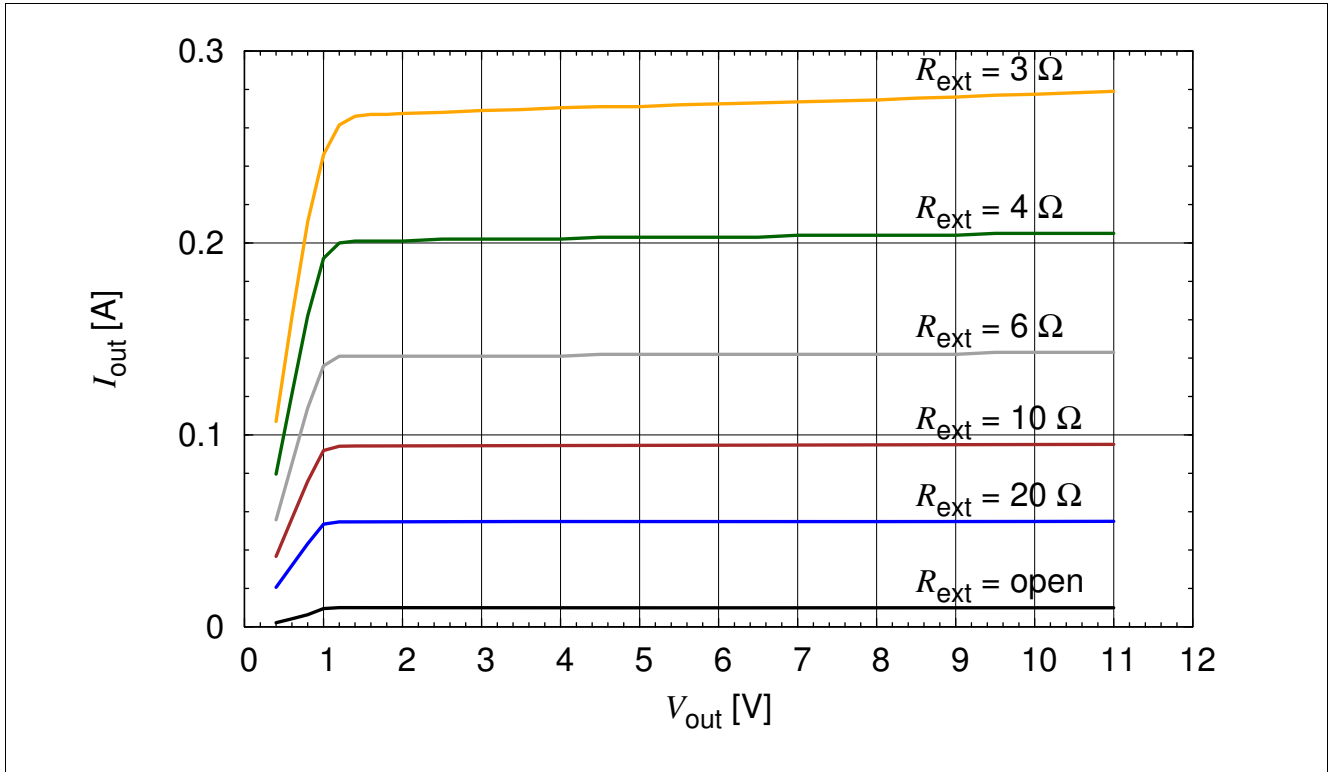


Figure 3-4 BCR320U: Output Current versus V_{out} $I_{out} = f(V_{out})$, $V_{EN} = 12 V$, $R_{ext} = \text{Parameter}$

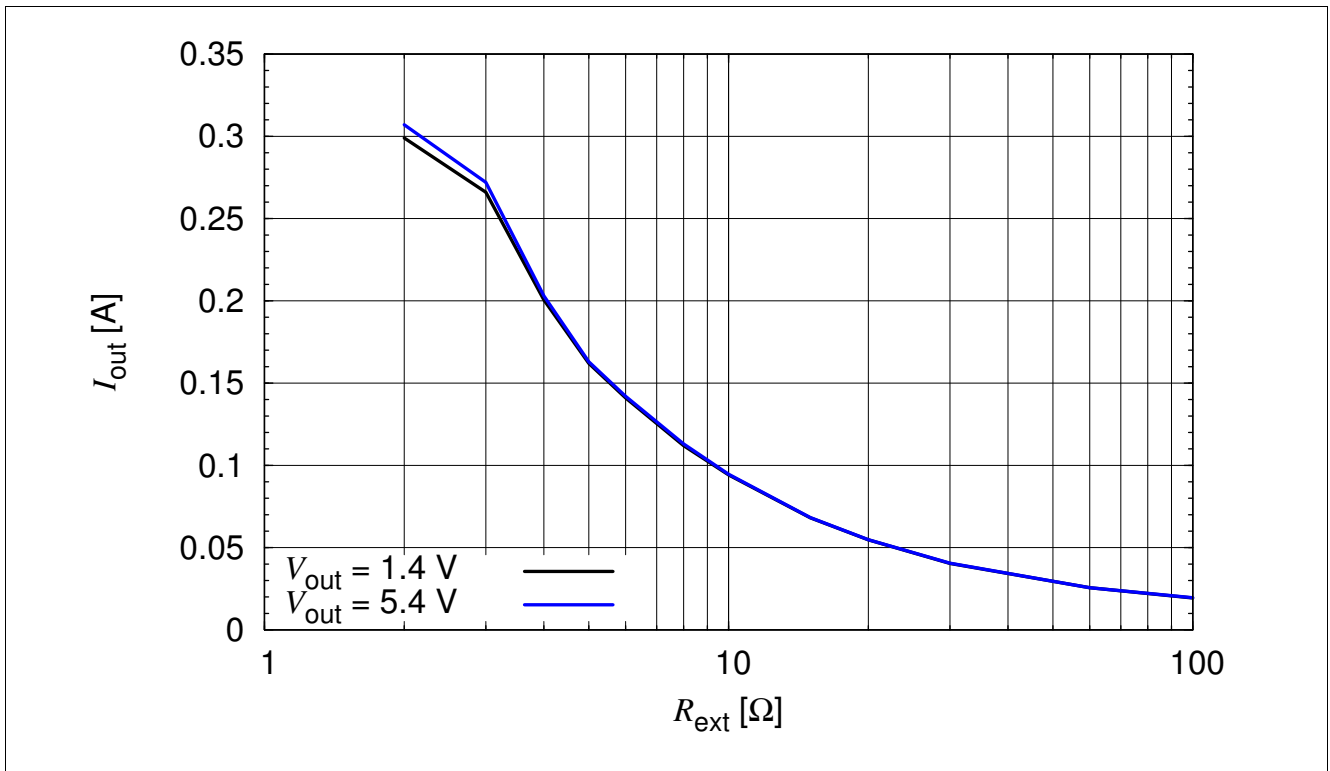


Figure 3-5 BCR320U: Output Current versus R_{ext} $I_{out} = f(R_{ext})$, $V_{EN} = 12 V$, $V_{out} = \text{Parameter}$

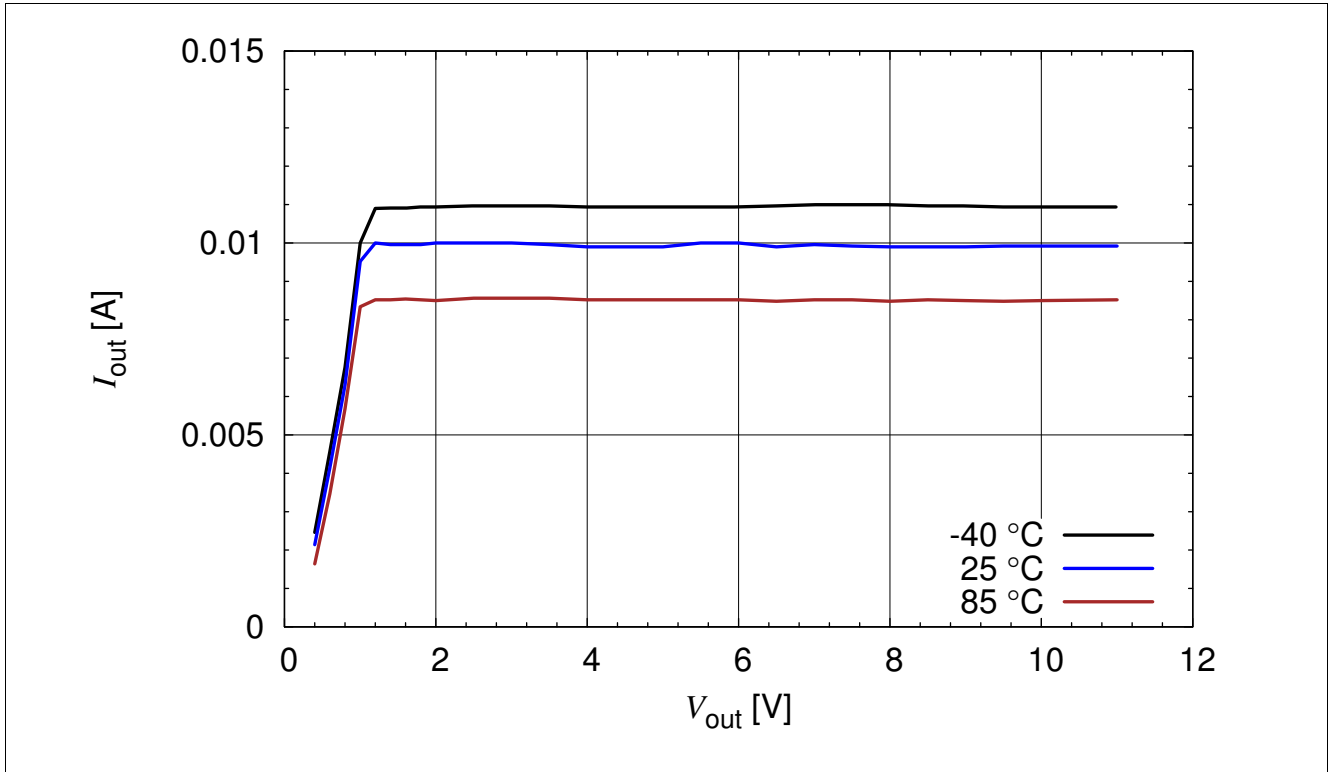


Figure 3-6 BCR320U: Output Current versus V_{out} $I_{out} = f(V_{out})$, $V_{EN} = 12\text{ V}$, $R_{ext} = \text{open}$, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

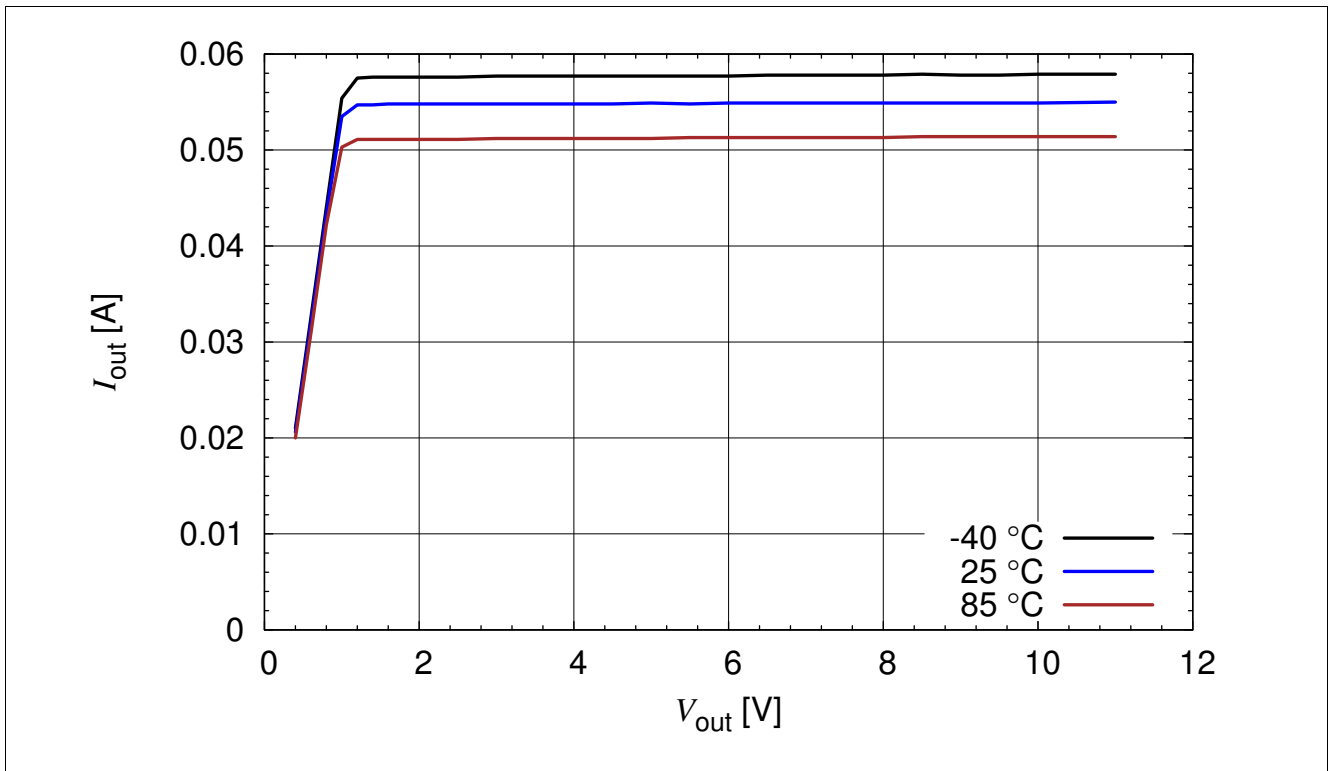


Figure 3-7 BCR320U: Output Current versus V_{out} $I_{out} = f(V_{out})$, $V_{EN} = 12\text{ V}$, $R_{ext} = 20\ \Omega$, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

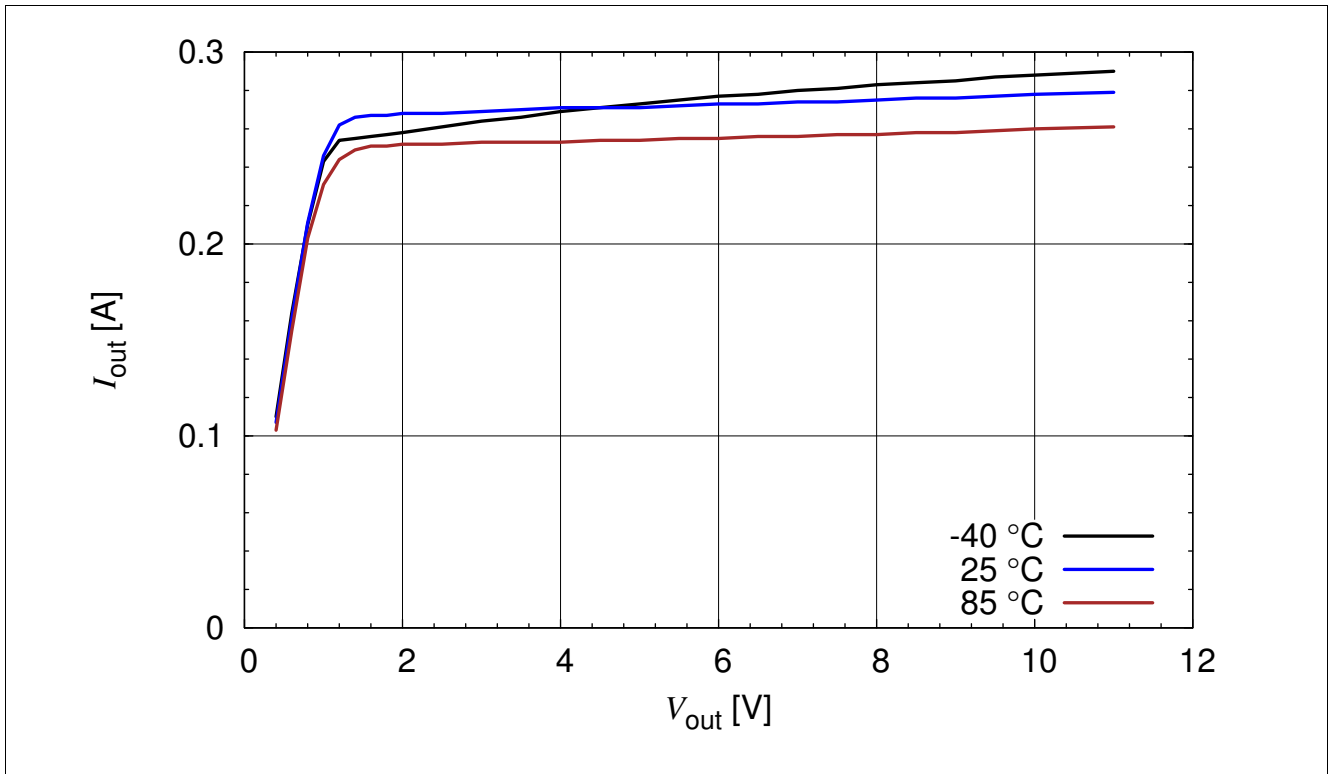


Figure 3-8 BCR320U: Output Current versus V_{out} $I_{out} = f(V_{out})$, $V_{EN} = 12\text{ V}$, $R_{ext} = 3\ \Omega$, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

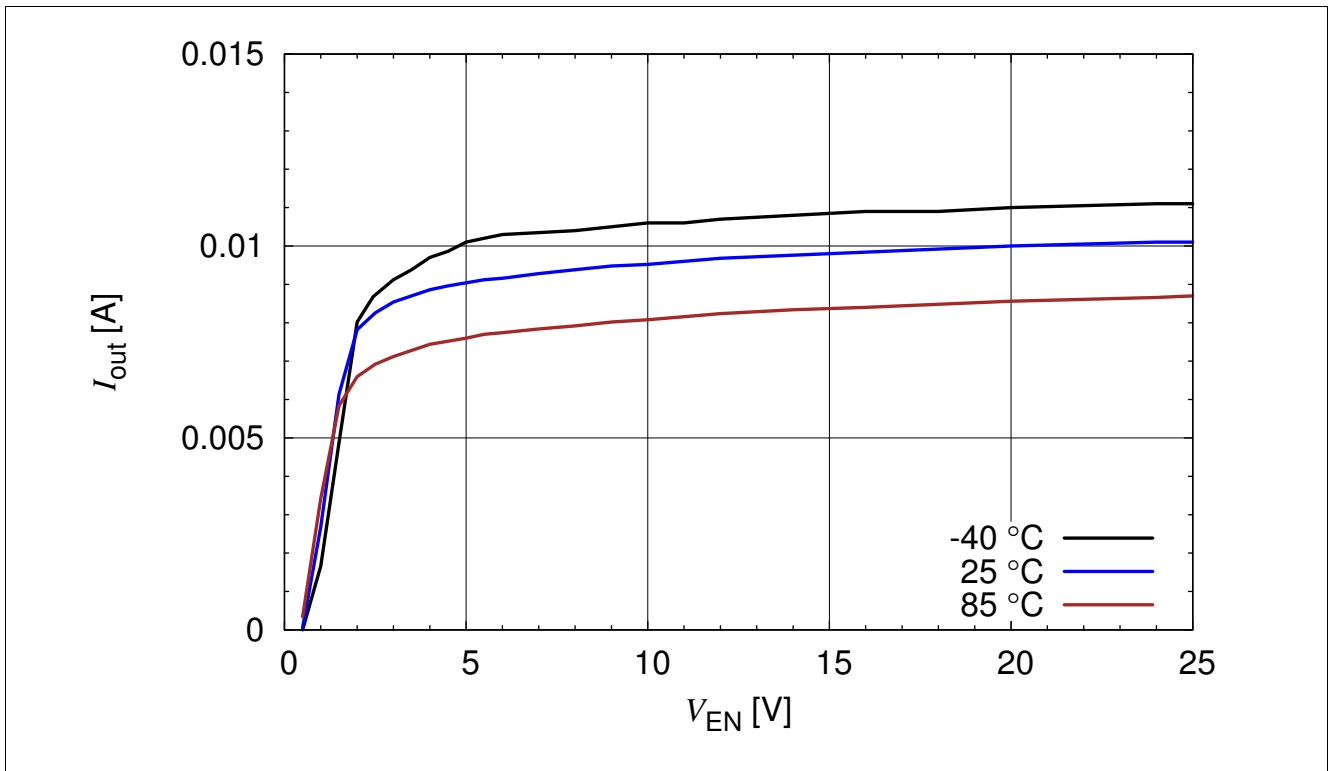


Figure 3-9 BCR320U: Output Current versus V_{EN} $I_{out} = f(V_{EN})$, $V_{out} = 2\text{ V}$, $R_{ext} = \text{open}$, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

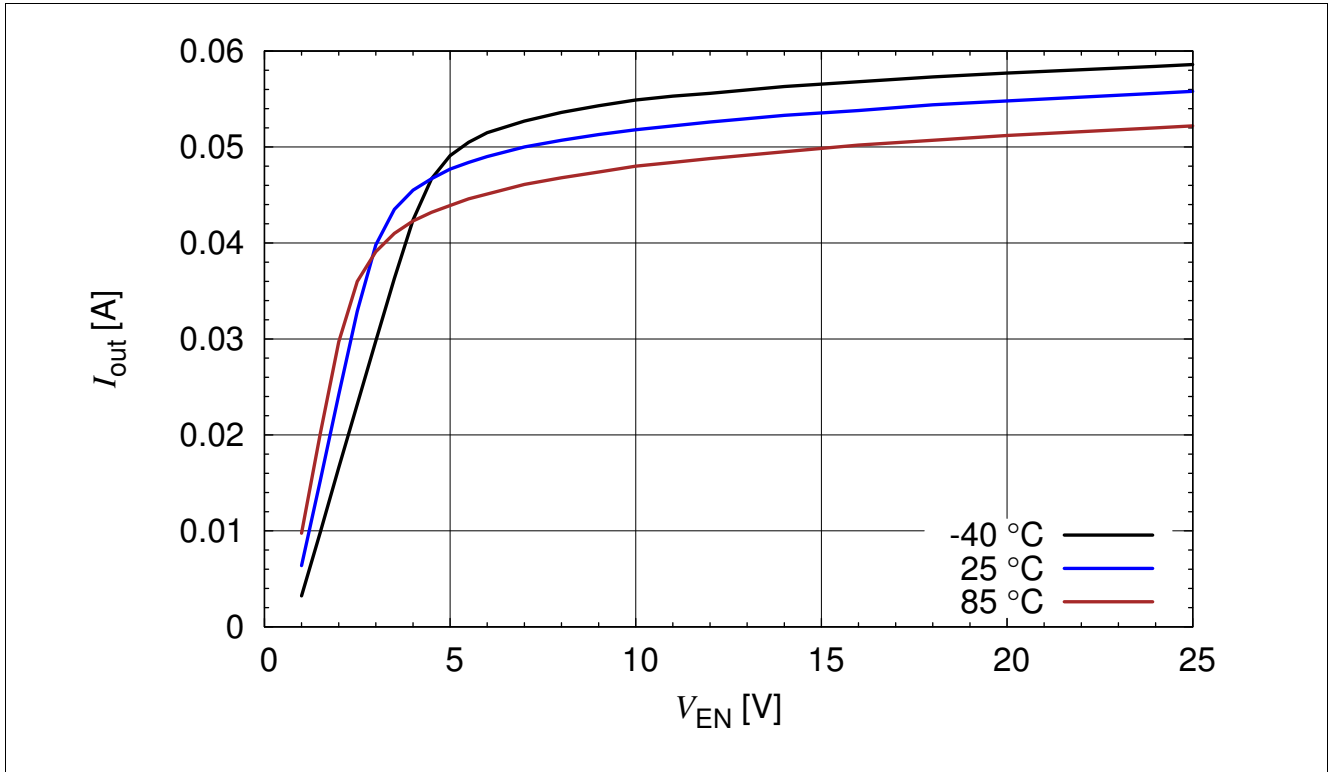


Figure 3-10 BCR320U: Output Current versus V_{EN} $I_{out} = f(V_{EN})$, $V_{out} = 2 V$, $R_{ext} = 20 \Omega$, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

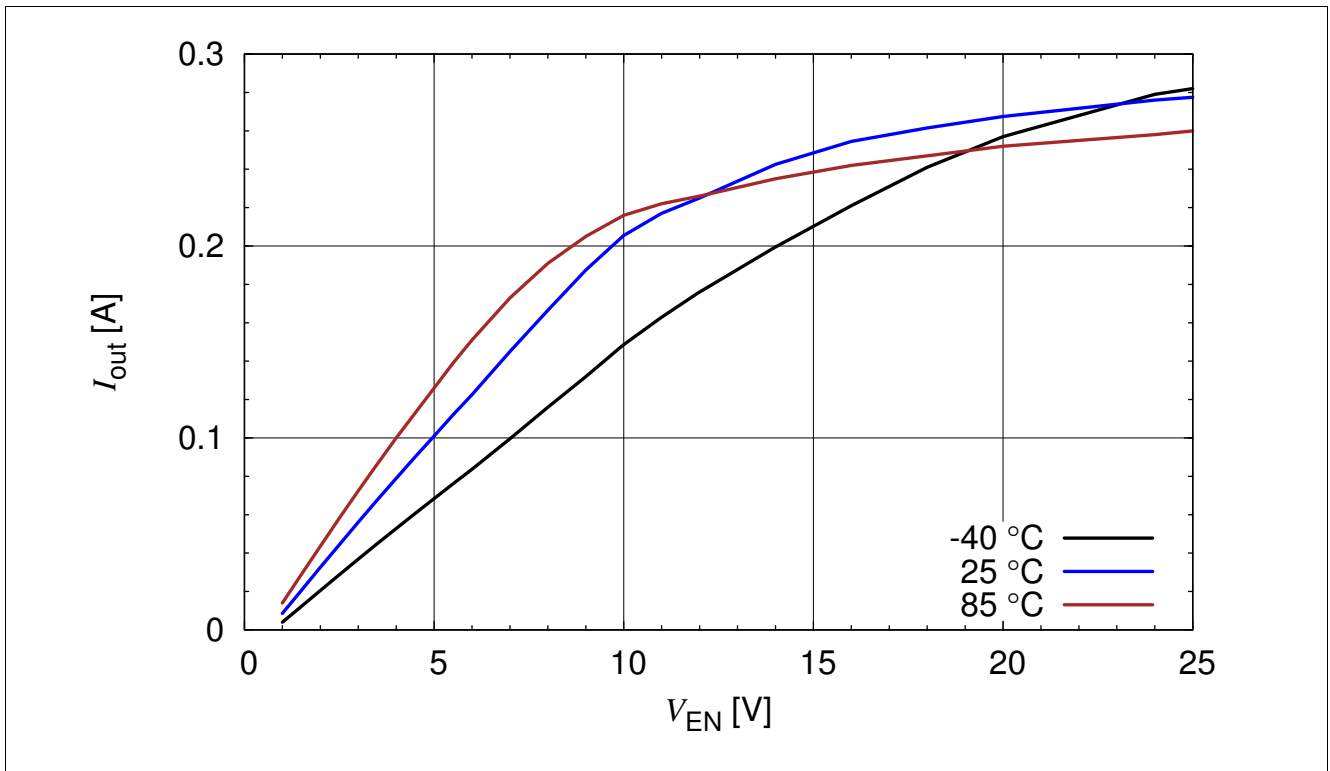


Figure 3-11 BCR320U: Output Current versus V_{EN} $I_{out} = f(V_{EN})$, $V_{out} = 2 V$, $R_{ext} = 3 \Omega$, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

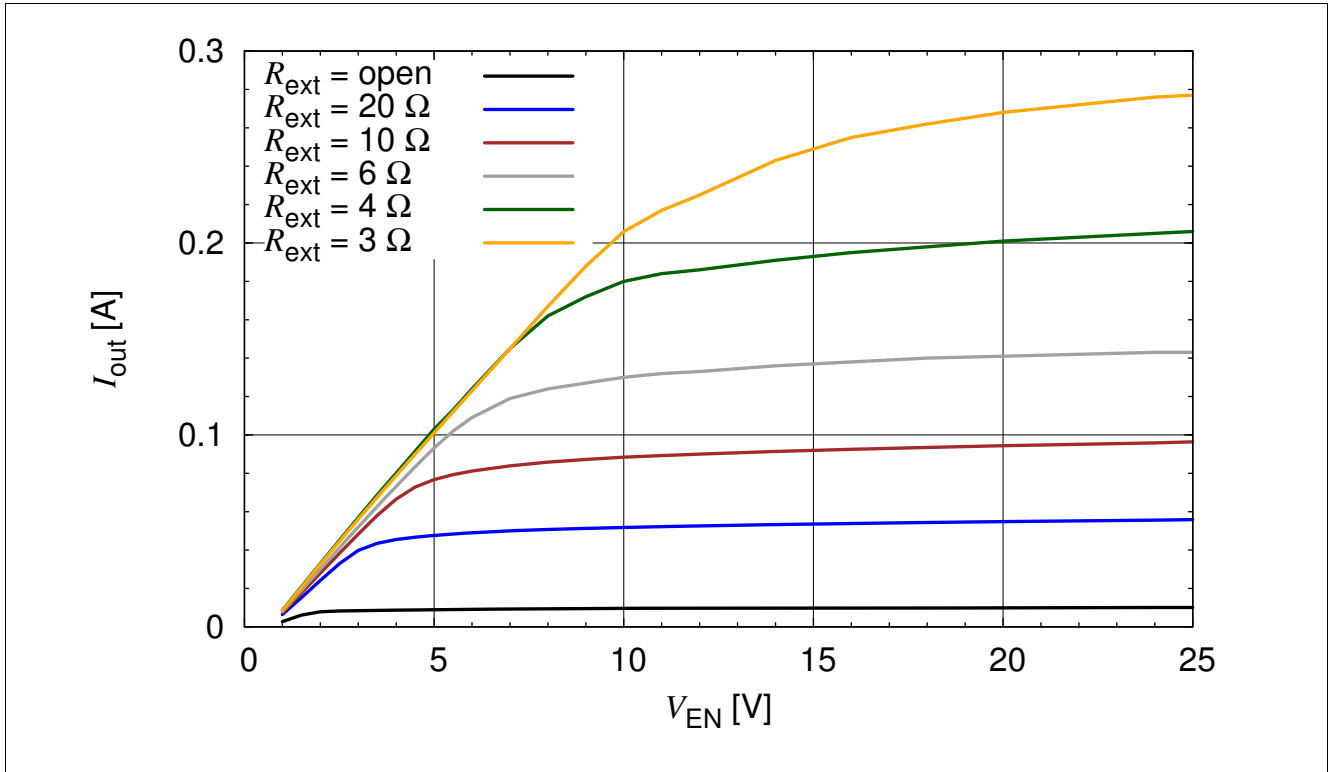


Figure 3-12 BCR320U: Output Current versus V_{EN} $I_{out} = f(V_{EN})$, $V_{out} = 2$ V, $R_{ext} = \text{Parameter}$

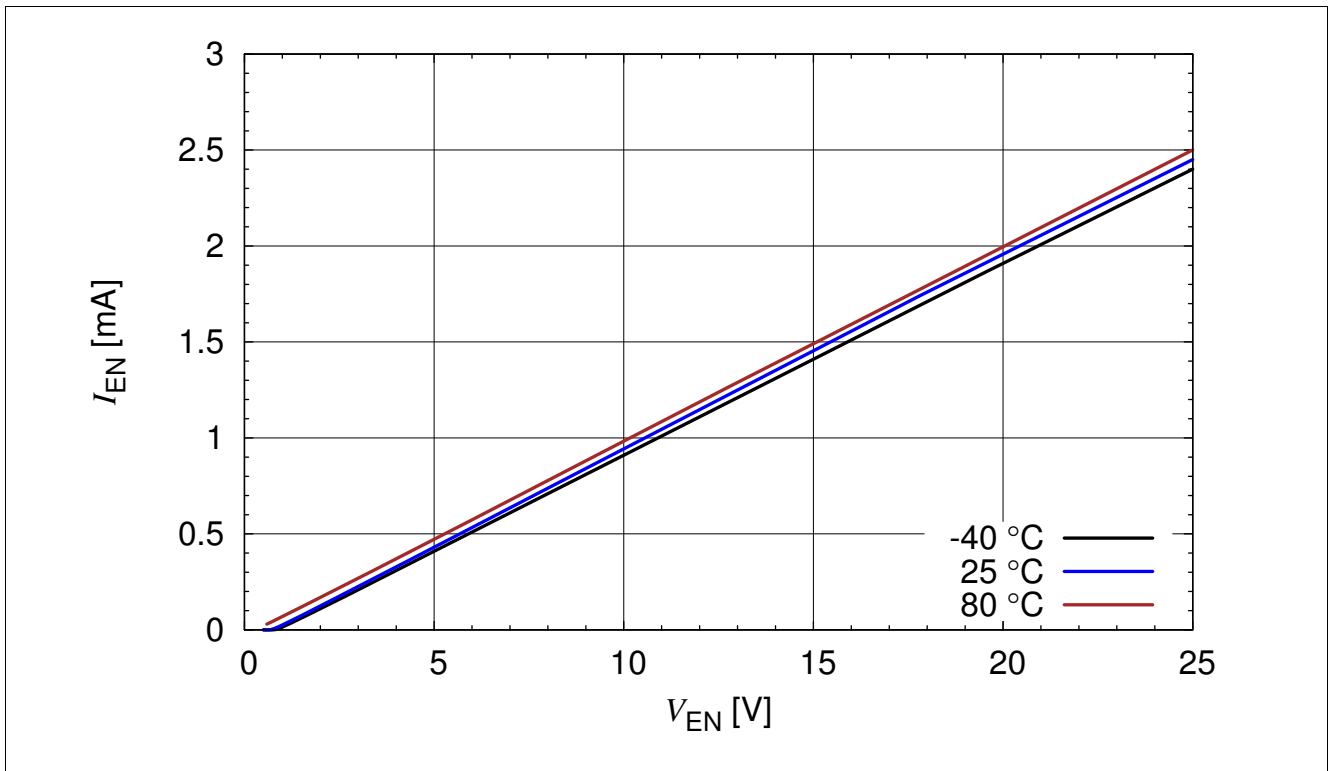


Figure 3-13 BCR320U: Enable Current versus V_{EN} $I_{EN} = f(V_{EN})$, $R_{ext} = \text{open}$, $I_{out} = 0$ A, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

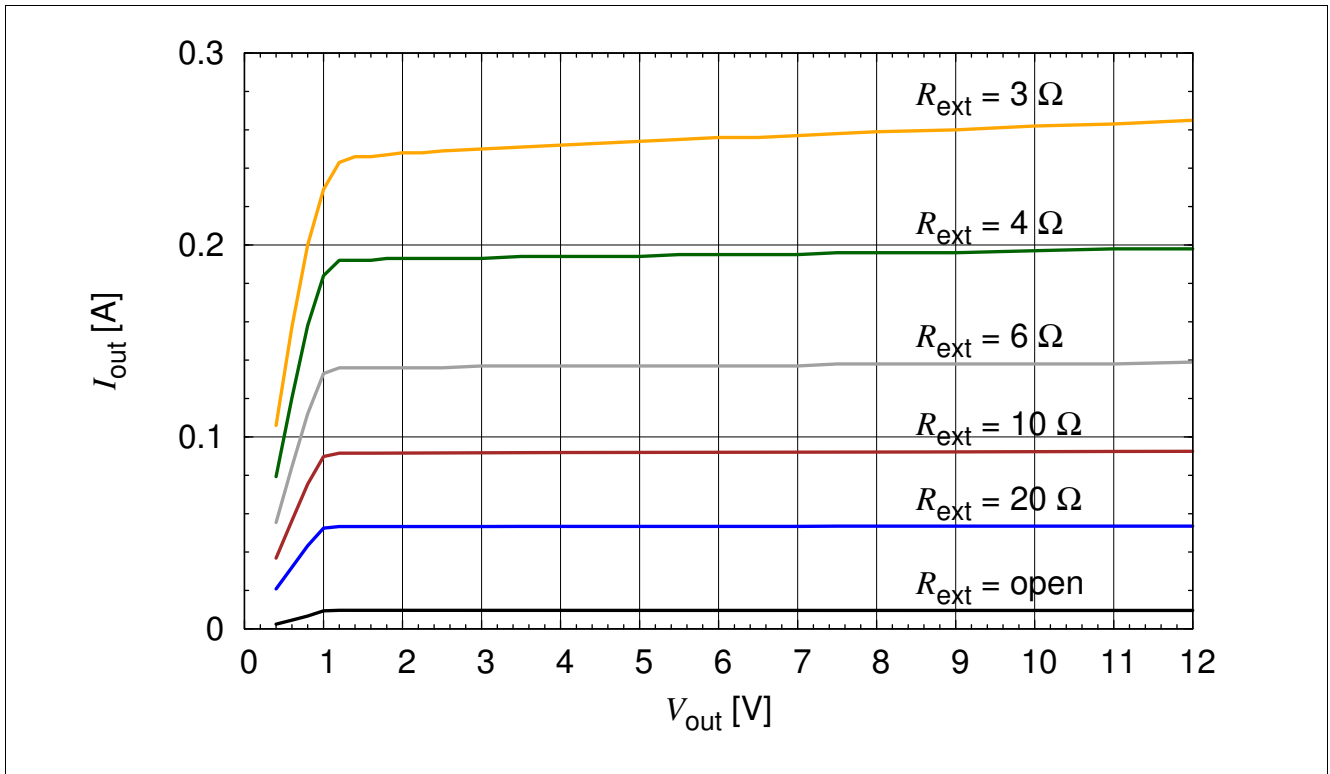


Figure 3-14 BCR321U: Output Current versus V_{out} $I_{out} = f(V_{out})$, $V_{EN} = 3.3$ V, $R_{ext} =$ Parameter

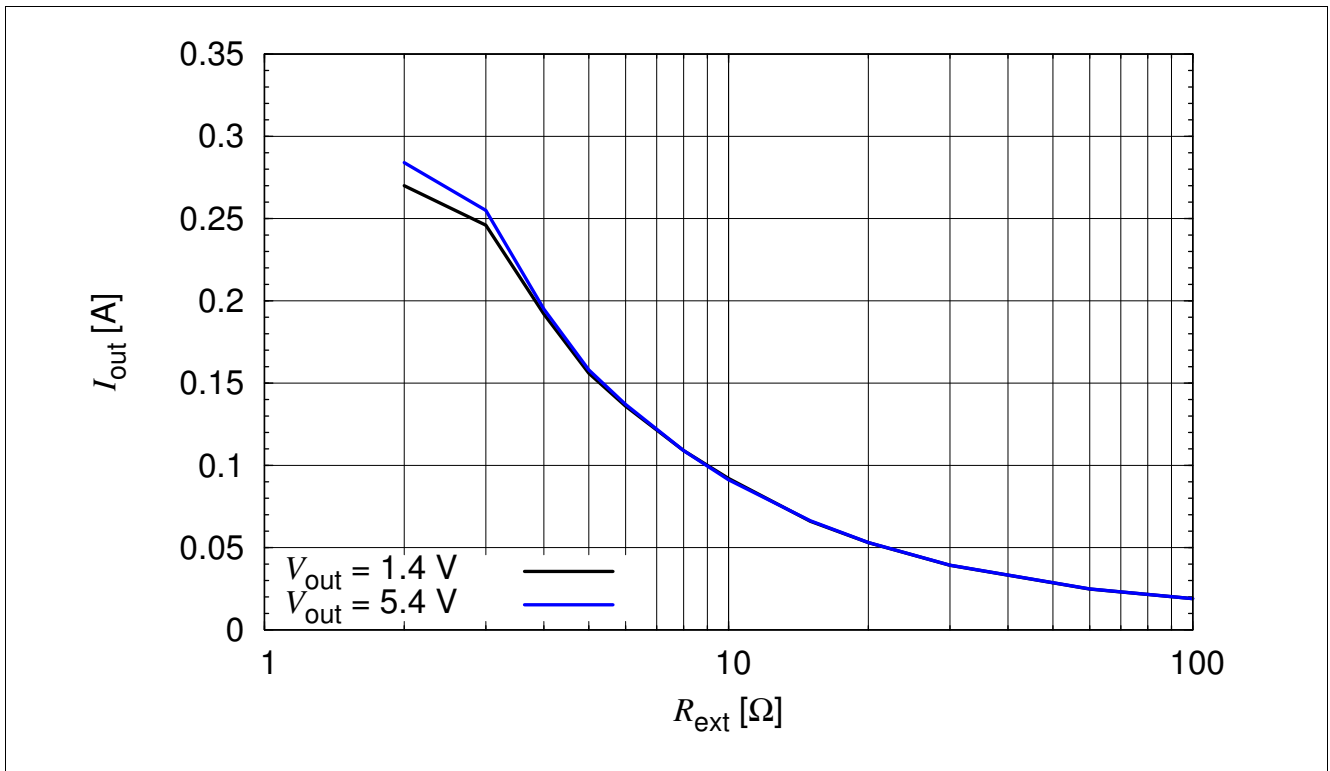


Figure 3-15 BCR321U: Output Current versus R_{ext} $I_{out} = f(R_{ext})$, $V_{EN} = 3.3$ V, $V_{out} =$ Parameter

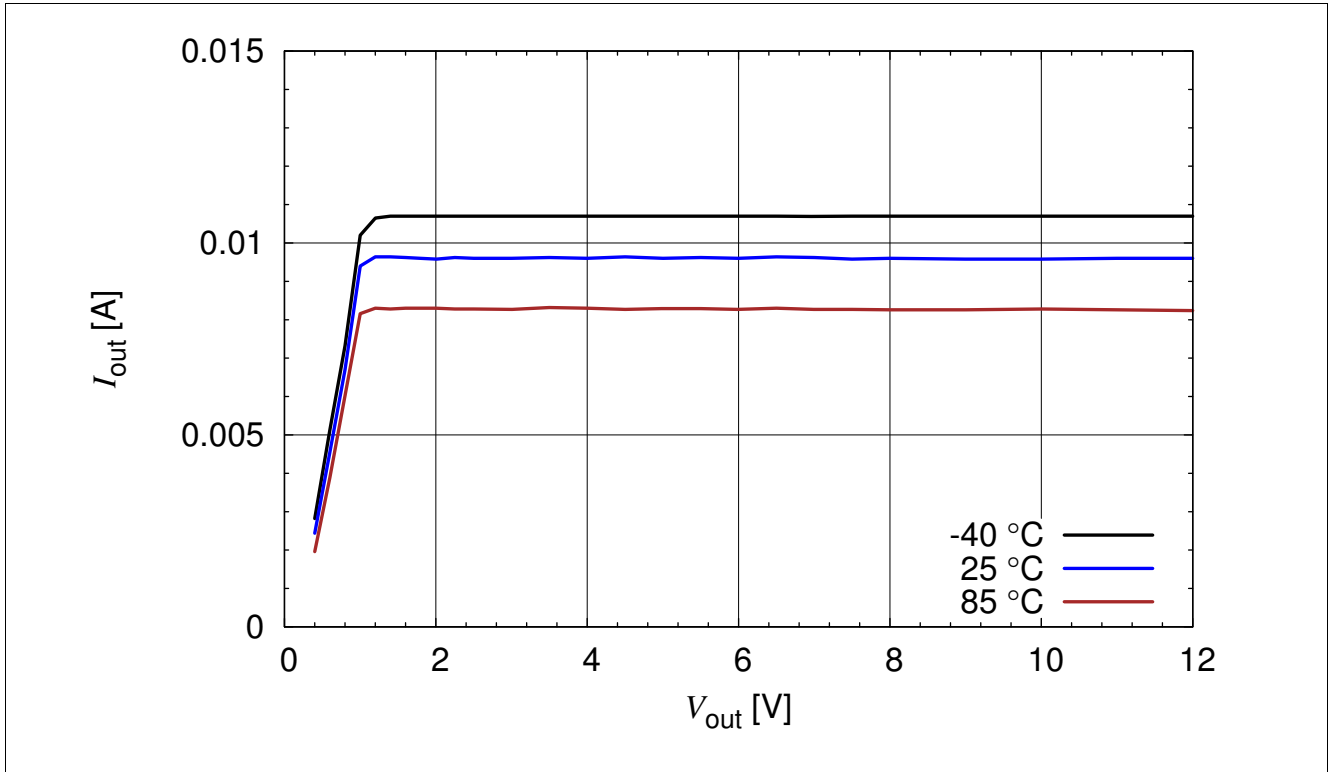


Figure 3-16 BCR321U: Output Current versus V_{out} $I_{out} = f(V_{out})$, $V_{EN} = 3.3$ V, $R_{ext} = open$, $T_A = Parameter$

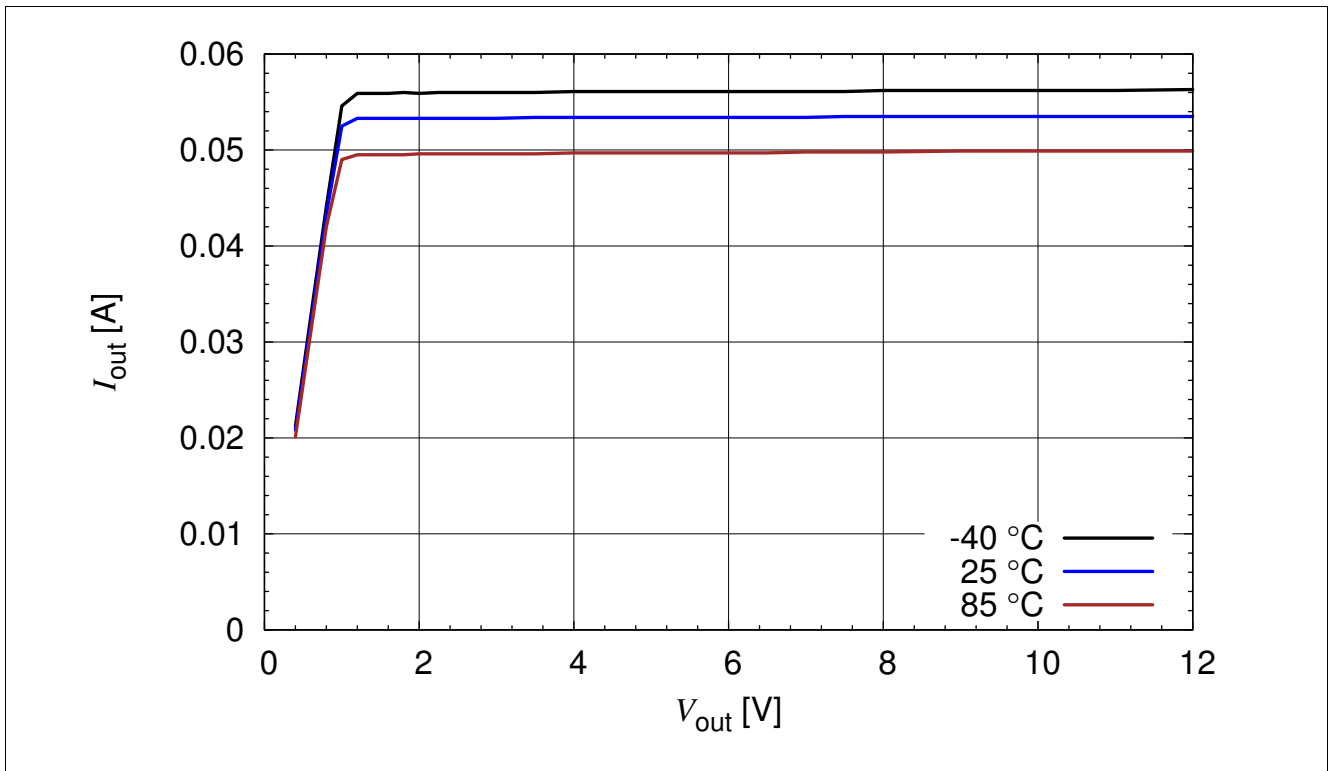


Figure 3-17 BCR321U: Output Current versus V_{out} $I_{out} = f(V_{out})$, $V_{EN} = 3.3$ V, $R_{ext} = 20 \Omega$, $T_A = Parameter$

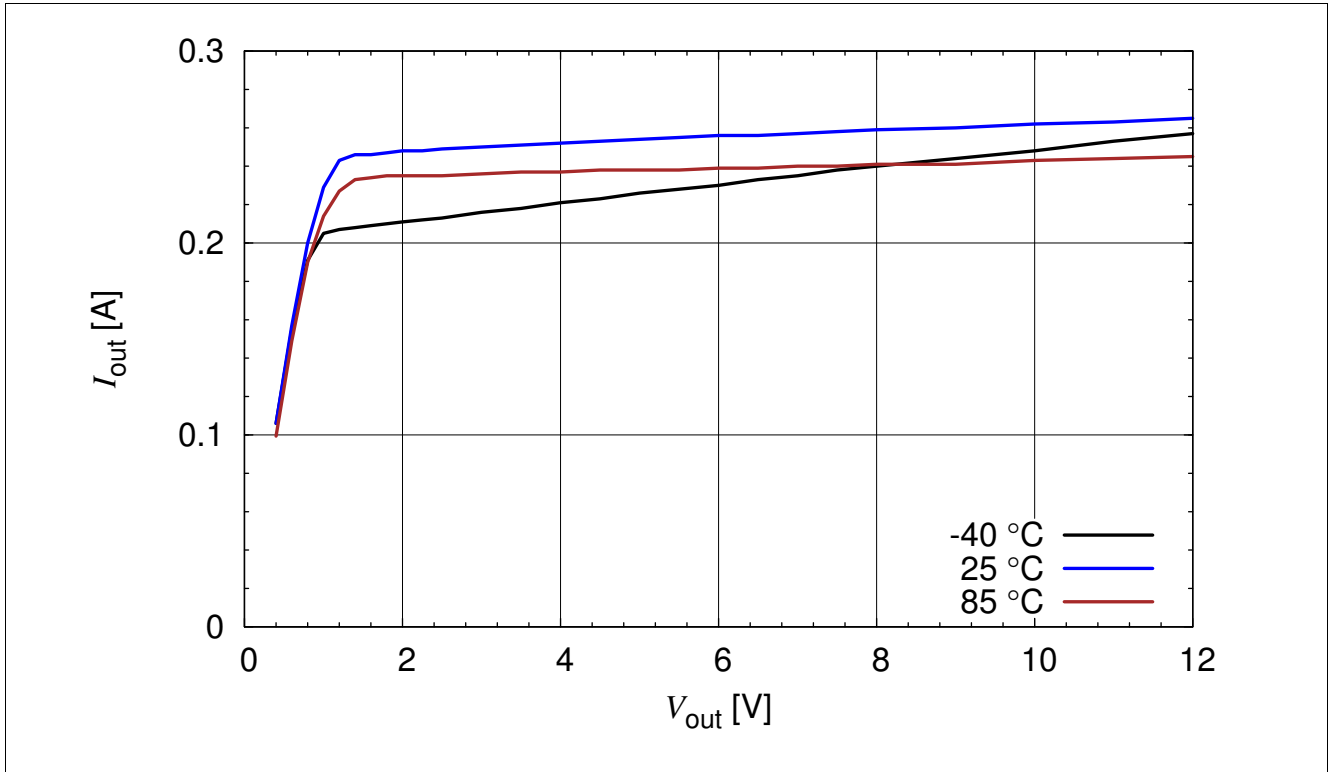


Figure 3-18 BCR321U: Output Current versus V_{out} $I_{out} = f(V_{out})$, $V_{EN} = 3.3$ V, $R_{ext} = 3 \Omega$, $T_A =$ Parameter

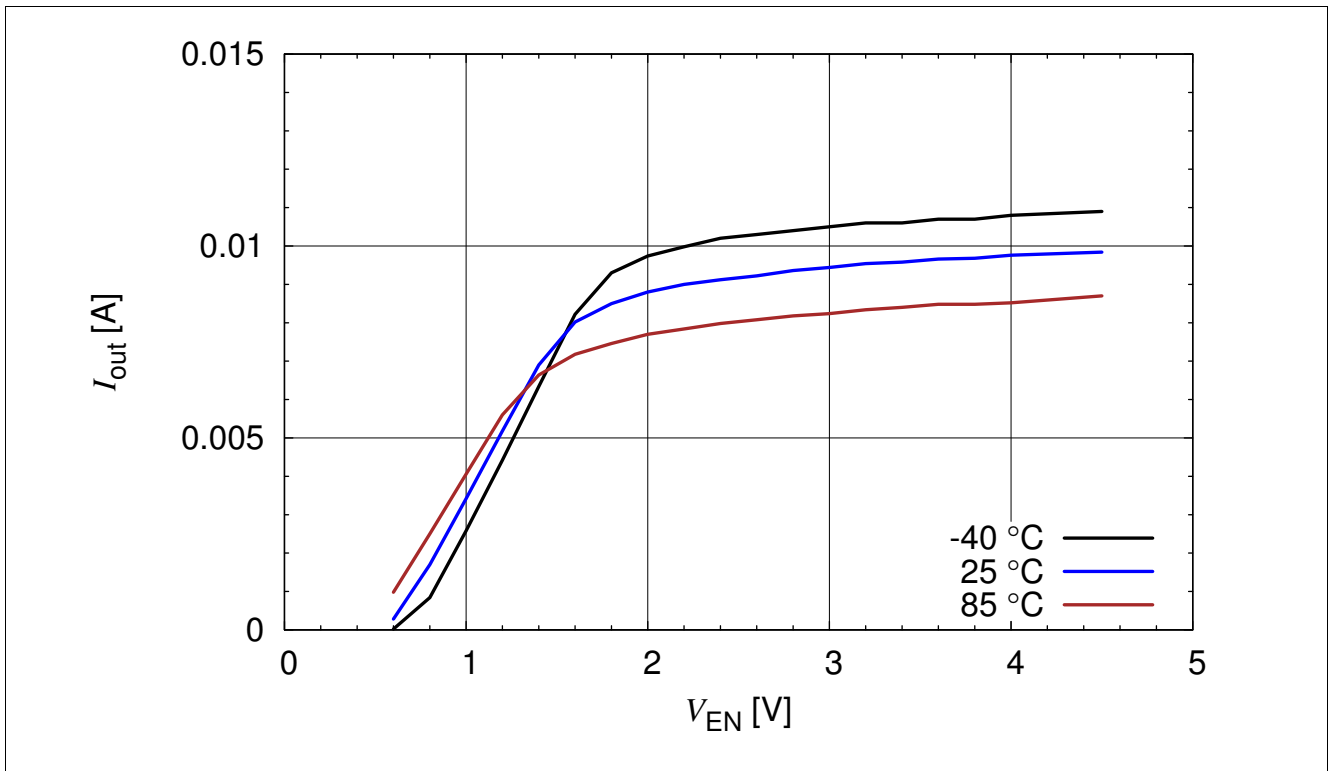


Figure 3-19 BCR321U: Output Current versus V_{EN} $I_{out} = f(V_{EN})$, $V_{out} = 2$ V, $R_{ext} =$ open, $T_A =$ Parameter

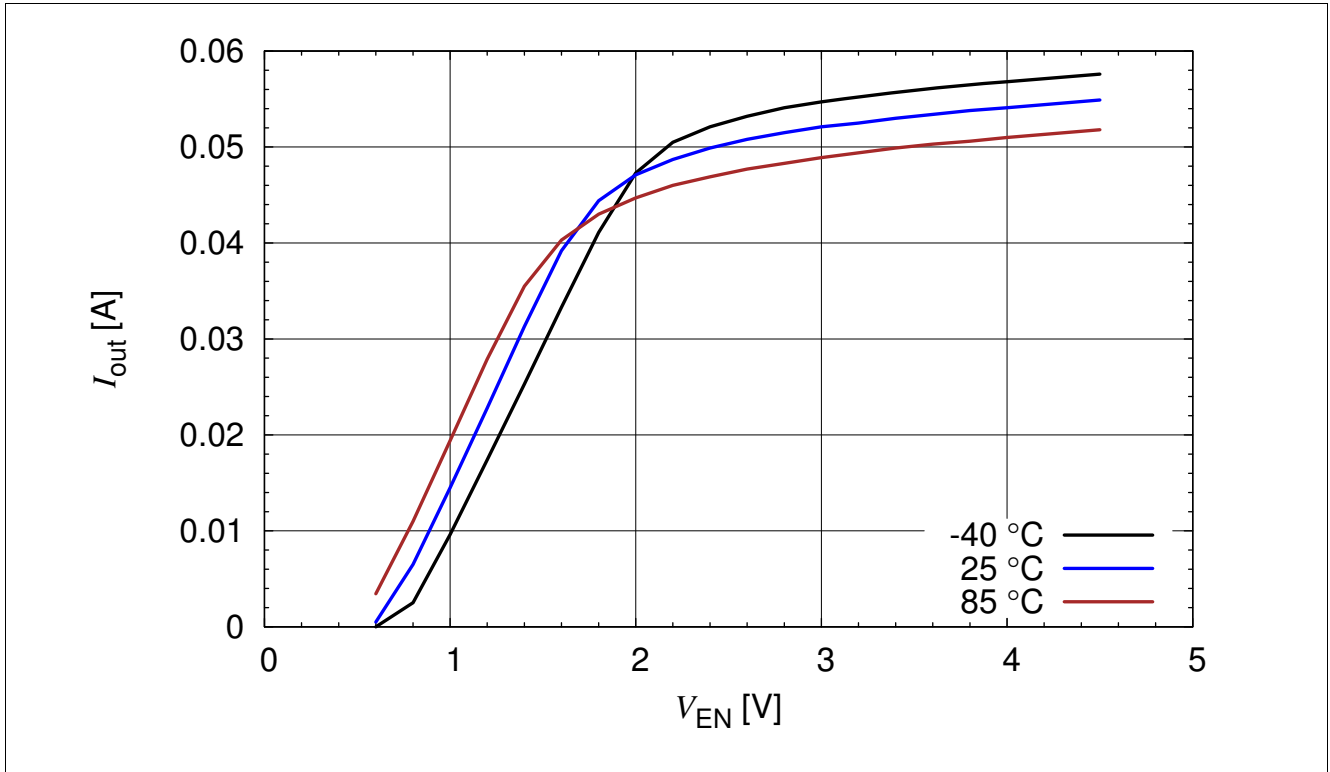


Figure 3-20 BCR321U: Output Current versus V_{EN} $I_{out} = f(V_{EN})$, $V_{out} = 2\text{ V}$, $R_{ext} = 20\ \Omega$, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

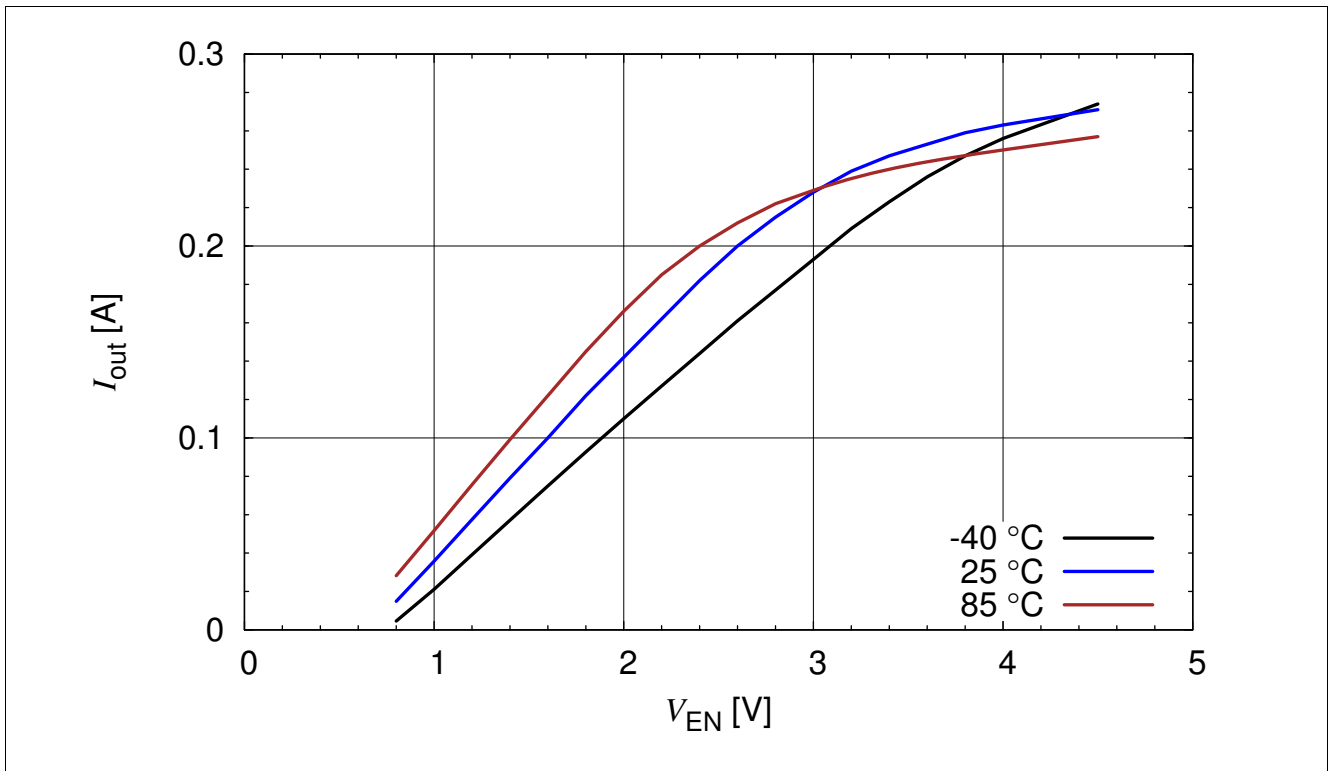


Figure 3-21 BCR321U: Output Current versus V_{EN} $I_{out} = f(V_{EN})$, $V_{out} = 2\text{ V}$, $R_{ext} = 3\ \Omega$, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

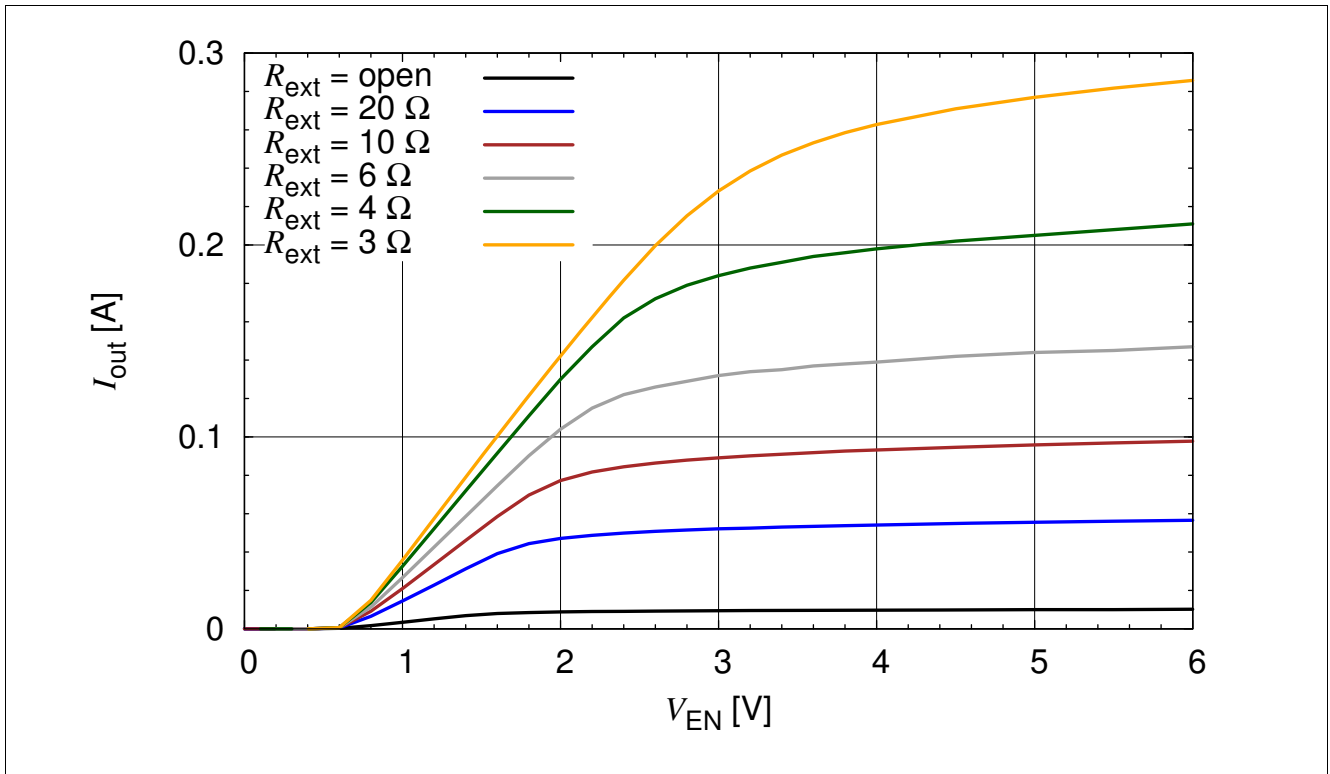


Figure 3-22 BCR321U: Output Current versus V_{EN} $I_{out} = f(V_{EN})$, $V_{out} = 2\text{ V}$, $R_{ext} = \text{Parameter}$

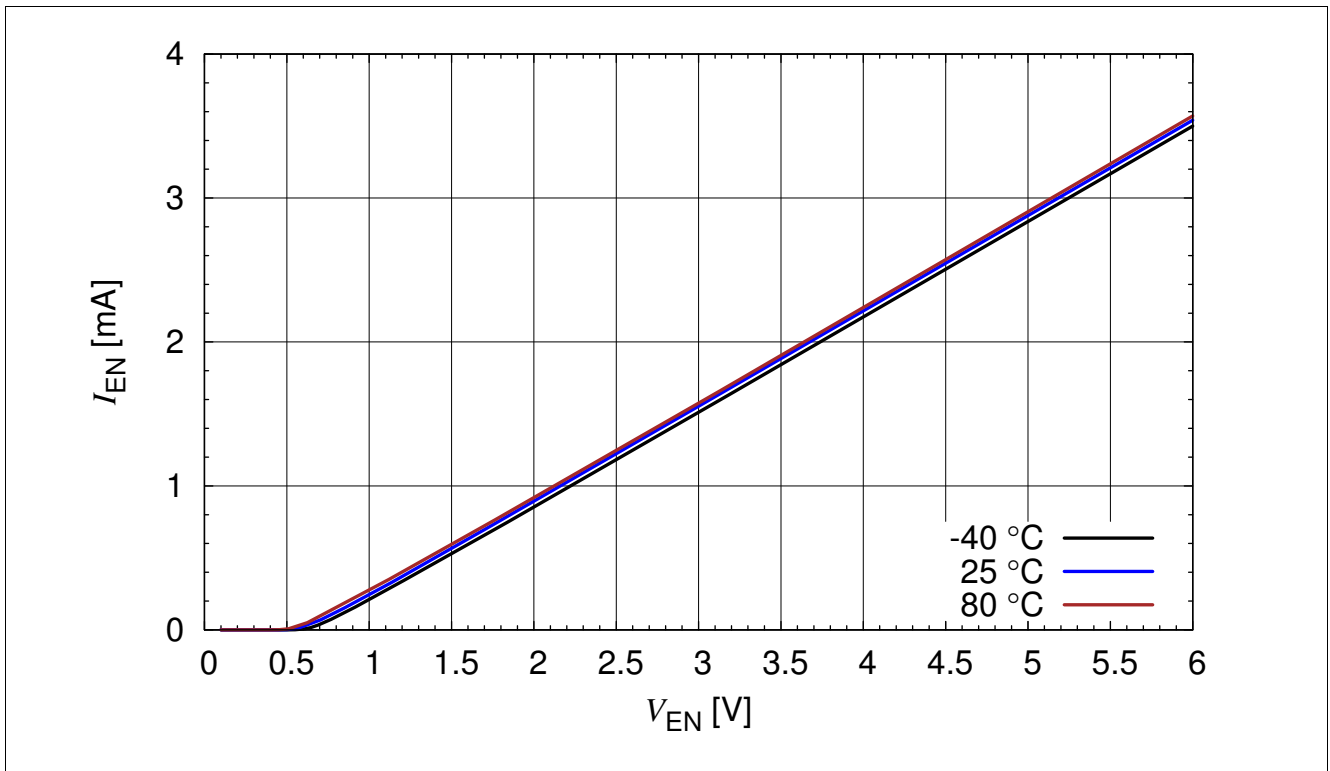


Figure 3-23 BCR321U: Enable Current versus V_{EN} $I_{EN} = f(V_{EN})$, $R_{ext} = \text{open}$, $I_{out} = 0\text{ A}$, $T_A = \text{Parameter}$

4 Application hints

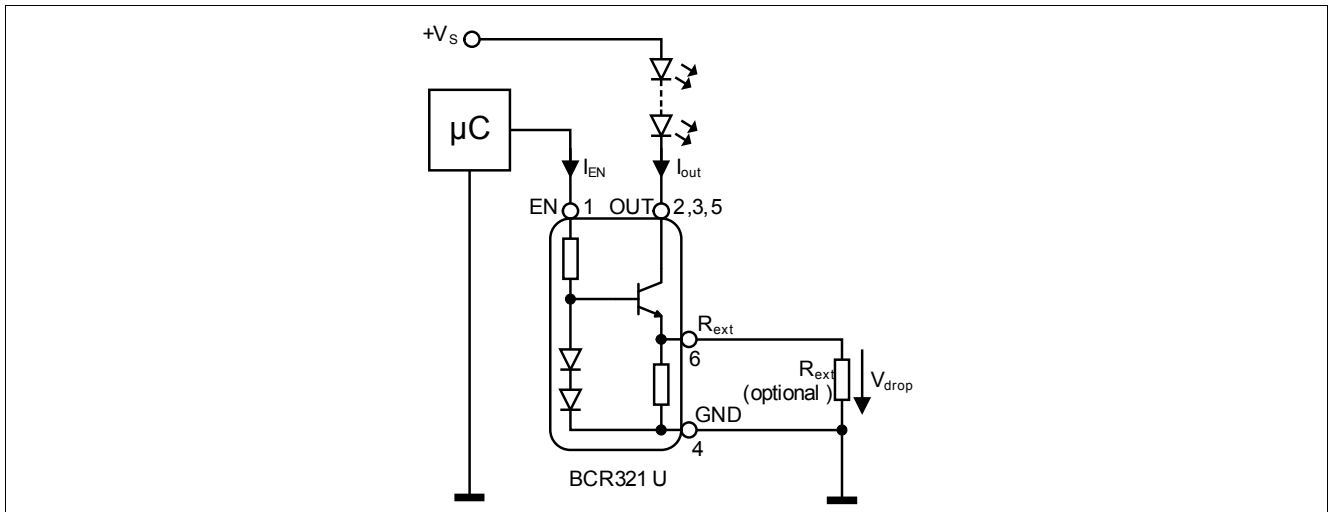


Figure 4-1 Application Circuit: Enabling / PWM by Micro Controller

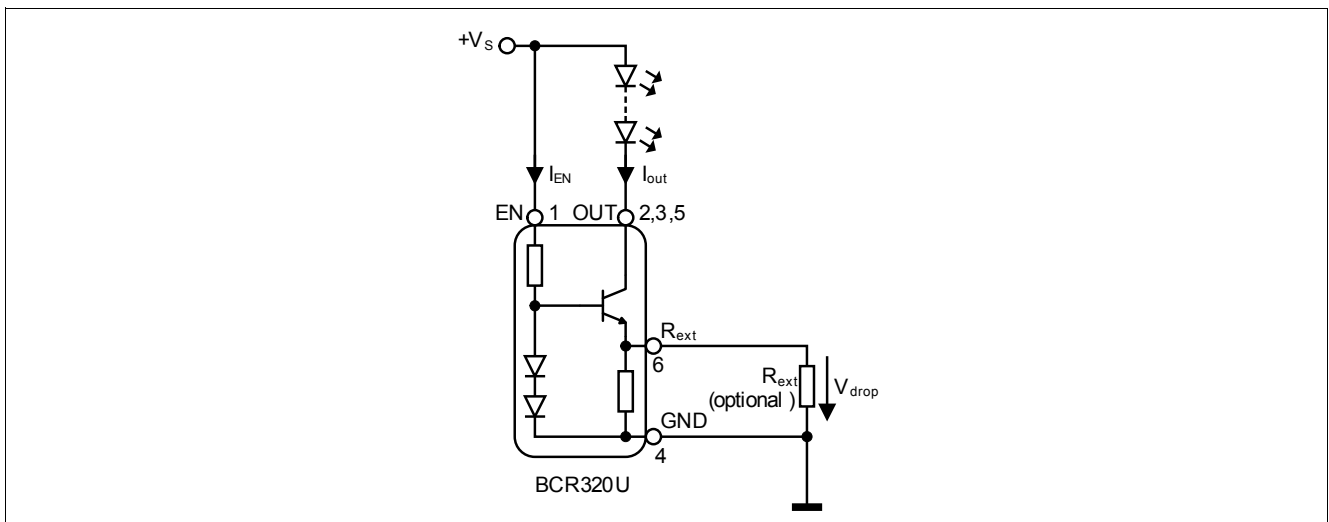


Figure 4-2 Application Circuit: Enabling by Connecting to V_s

Application hints

BCR320U / BCR321U serve as an easy to use constant current sources for LEDs. In stand alone application an external resistor can be connected to adjust the current from 10 mA to 250 mA. R_{ext} can be determined by using [Figure 3-5](#) or [Figure 3-15](#). Connecting a low tolerance resistor R_{ext} will improve the overall accuracy of the current sense resistance formed by the parallel connection of R_{int} and R_{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/lowcostledriver for application notes and for up-to-date application information.

5 Package

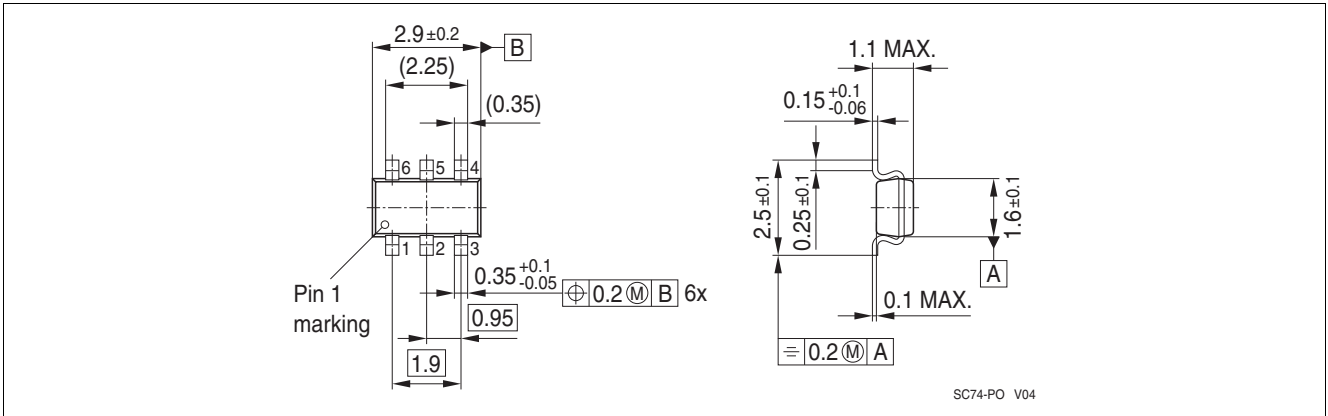


Figure 5-1 Package Outline for SC74 (dimensions in mm)

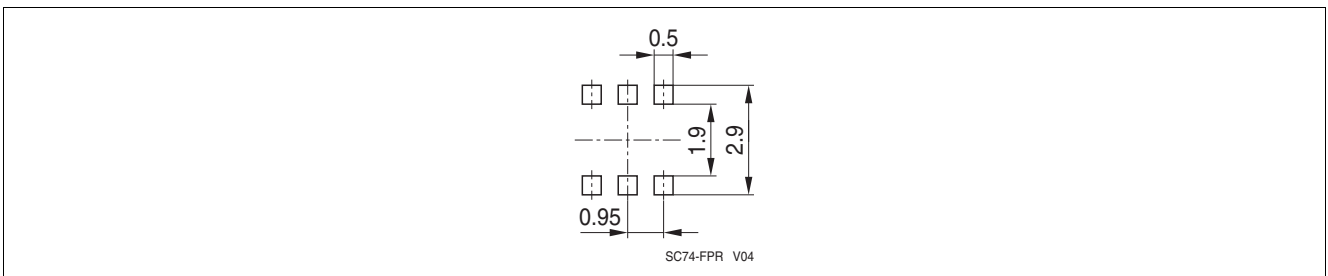


Figure 5-2 Package Footprint for SC74 (dimensions in mm)

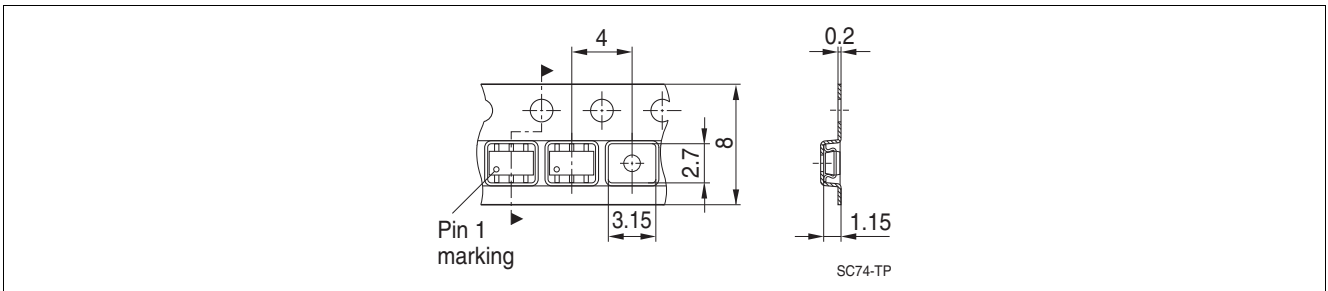


Figure 5-3 Tape and Reel Information for SC74 (dimensions in mm)

Terminology

$\Delta I_{out}/I_{out}$	Output current change
h_{FE}	DC current gain
I_{EN}	Enable current
I_{out}	Output current
I_R	Reverse current
LED	Light Emitting Diode
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
P_{tot}	Total power dissipation
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
R_B	Bias resistor
R_{ext}	External resistor
R_{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_S	Soldering point temperature
T_{stg}	Storage temperature
$V_{BR(CEO)}$	Collector-emitter breakdown voltage
V_{BR}	Breakdown voltage
V_{drop}	Voltage drop
V_{EN}	Enable voltage
V_{out}	Output voltage
V_R	Reverse voltage
V_S	Supply voltage
V_{Smin}	Lowest sufficient supply voltage overhead

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