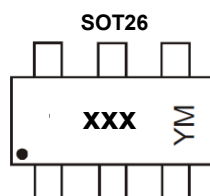


Marking Information



xxx = Part Marking (See Ordering Information)
 YM = Date Code Marking
 Y = Year (ex: I = 2021)
 M = Month (ex: 9 = September)

Date Code Key

Year	2016		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Code	D		I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	R	S

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	O	N	D

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Voltage relative to GND, @ T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Enable Voltage	V _{EN}	BCR420U 40	V
		BCR421U 18	
Output Current	I _{OUT}	500	mA
Output Voltage	V _{OUT}	40	V
Reverse Voltage Between all Terminals	V _R	0.5	V

Thermal Characteristics (@ T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation	P _D	(Note 5) 1,190	mW
		(Note 6) 912	
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	R _{θJA}	(Note 5) 105	°C/W
		(Note 6) 137	
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Lead	R _{θJL}	(Note 7) 50	
Recommended Operating Junction Temperature Range	T _J	-55 to +150	°C
Maximum Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T _J , T _{STG}	-65 to +150	

ESD Ratings (Note 8)

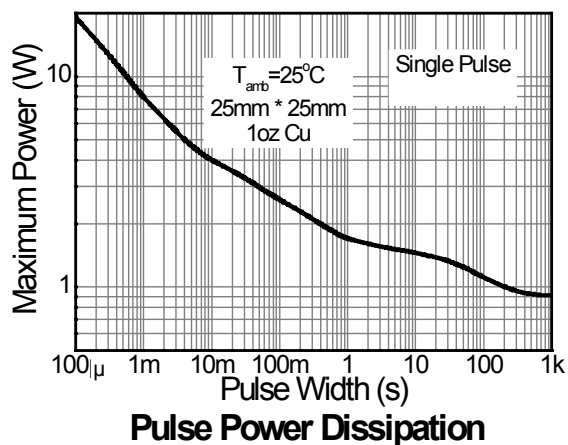
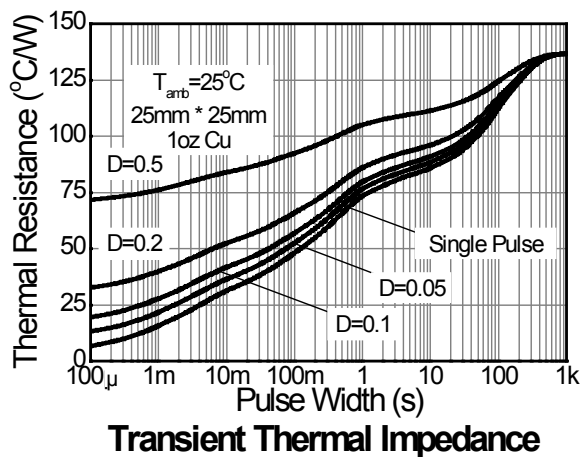
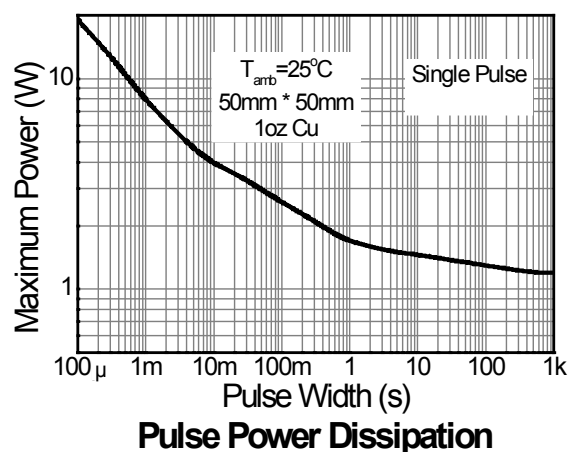
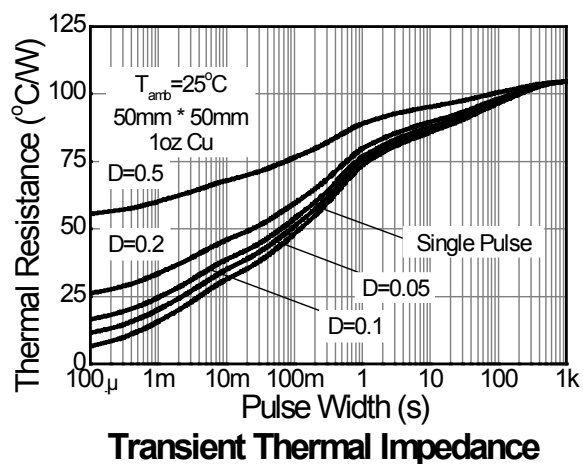
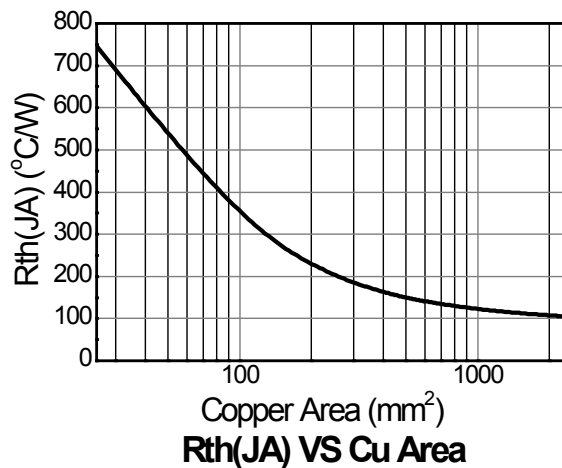
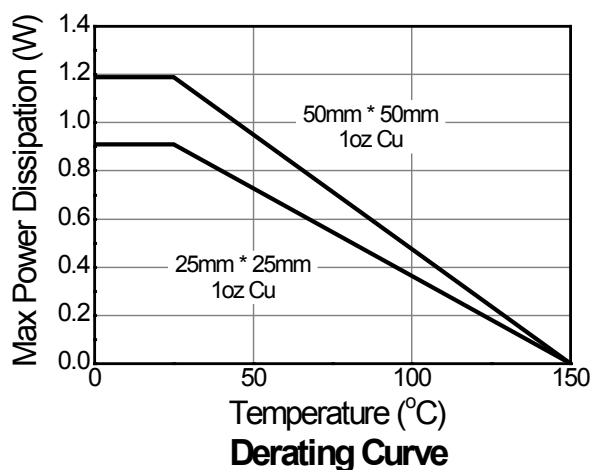
Characteristics	Symbols	Value	Unit	JEDEC Class
Electrostatic Discharge – Human Body Model	HBM	BCR420U 500	V	1B
		BCR421U 1,000	V	1C
Electrostatic Discharge – Machine Model	MM	BCR420U 300	V	B
		BCR421U 400	V	C

- Notes:
- For a device mounted with the OUT leads on 50mm x 50mm 1oz copper that is on a single-sided 1.6mm FR4 PCB; device is measured under still air conditions while operating in steady-state.
 - Same as Note 5, except mounted on 25mm x 25mm 1oz copper.
 - R_{θJL} = Thermal resistance from junction to solder-point (at the end of the OUT leads).
 - Refer to JEDEC specification JESD22-A114 and JESD22-A115.

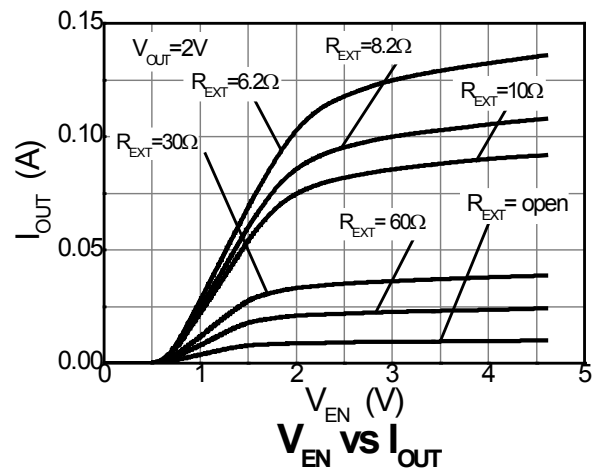
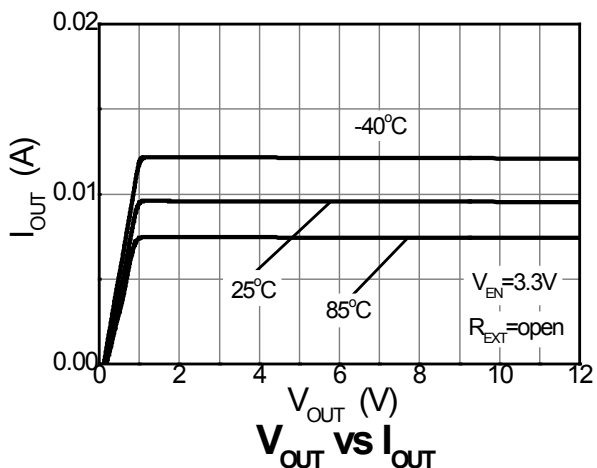
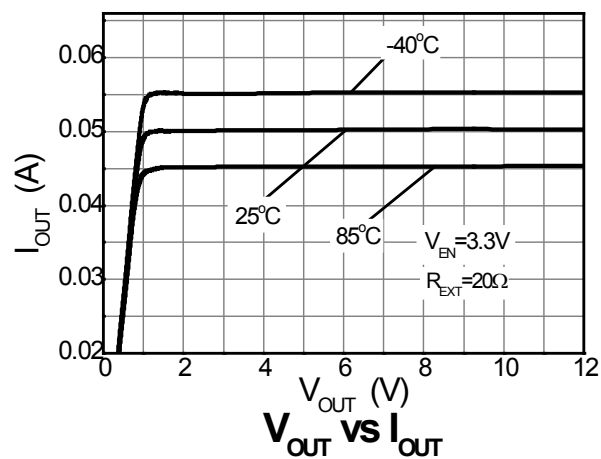
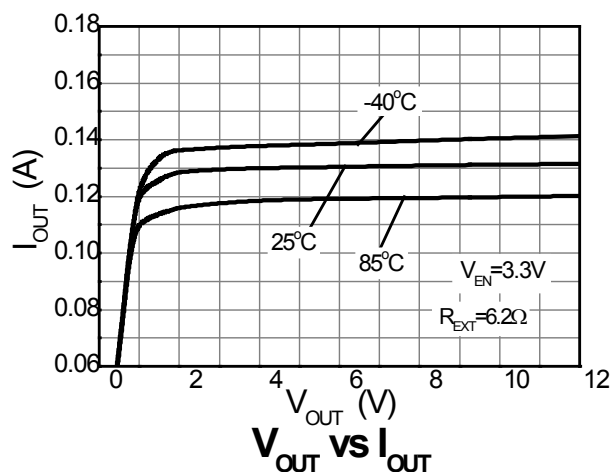
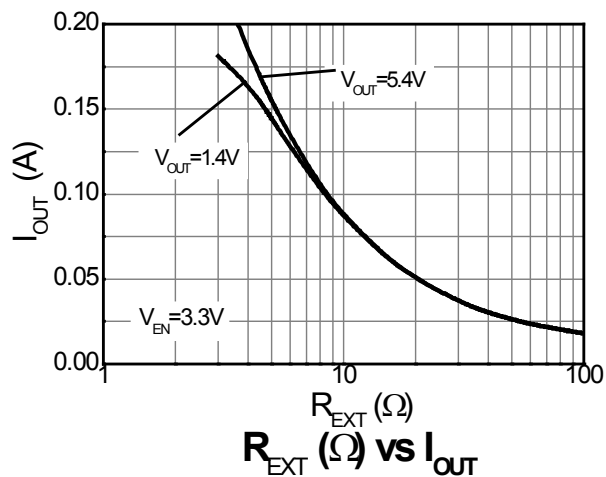
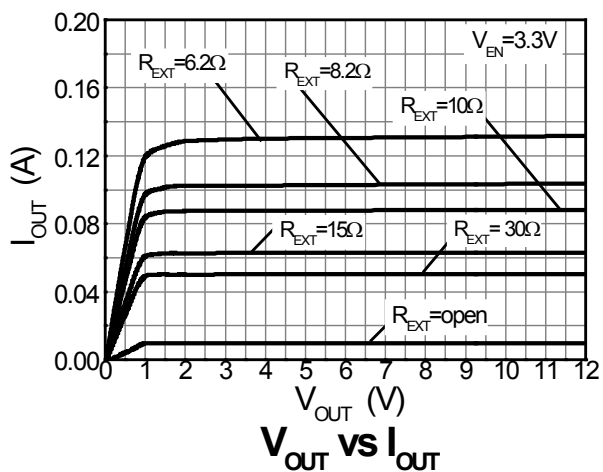
Electrical Characteristics (@ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BV_{CEO}	40	—	—	V	$I_C = 1\text{mA}$
Enable Current	BCR420U	I_{EN}	—	1.2	mA	$V_{EN} = 24\text{V}$
	BCR421U		—	1.2		$V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V}$
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	BCR420U	R_B	—	20	k Ω	—
	BCR421U		—	1.5		—
Output Current	BCR420U	I_{OUT}	9	10	11	$V_{OUT} = 1.4\text{V}; V_{EN} = 24\text{V}$
	BCR421U		9	10	11	$V_{OUT} = 1.4\text{V}; V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V}$
Output Current at $R_{EXT} = 5.1\Omega$	BCR420U	I_{OUT}	—	150	—	$V_{OUT} > 2.0\text{V}; V_{EN} = 24\text{V}$
	BCR421U		—	150	—	$V_{OUT} > 2.0\text{V}; V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V}$
Voltage Drop (V_{REXT})	V_{DROP}	0.85	0.95	1.05	V	$I_{OUT} = 10\text{mA}$
Minimum Output Voltage	$V_{OUT(MIN)}$	—	1.4	—	V	$I_{OUT} > 18\text{mA}$
Output Current Change vs. Temperature	BCR420U	$\Delta I_{OUT}/I_{OUT}$	—	-0.2	%/°C	$V_{OUT} > 2.0\text{V}; V_{EN} = 24\text{V}$
	BCR421U		—	-0.2		$V_{OUT} > 2.0\text{V}; V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V}$
Output Current Change vs. Supply Voltage	BCR420U	$\Delta I_{OUT}/I_{OUT}$	—	1	%/V	$V_{OUT} > 2.0\text{V}; V_{EN} = 24\text{V}$
	BCR421U		—	1		$V_{OUT} > 2.0\text{V}; V_{EN} = 3.3\text{V}$

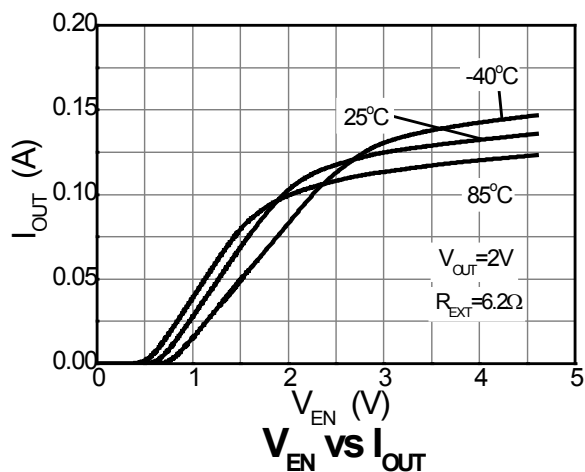
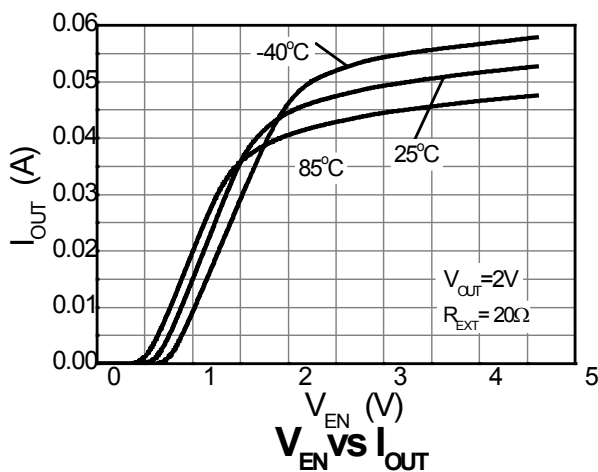
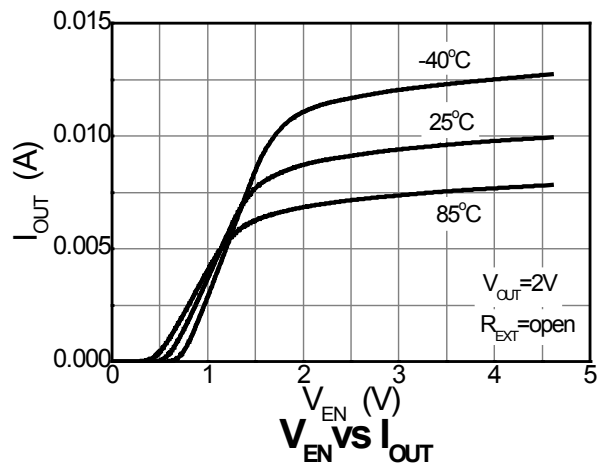
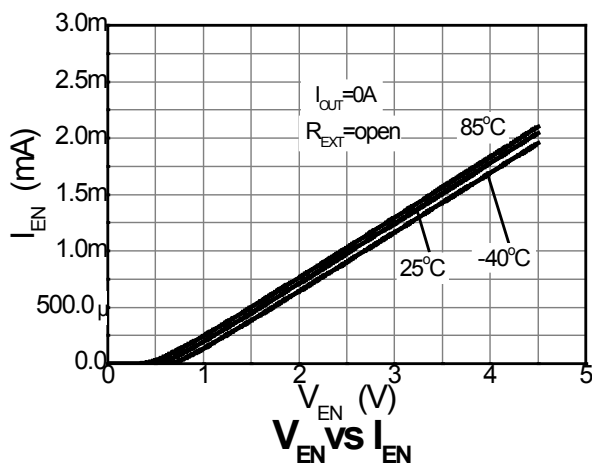
Typical Thermal Characteristics BCR420/1U (@ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.)



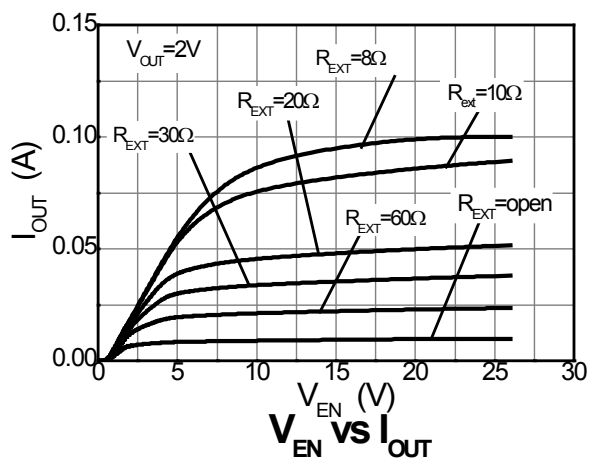
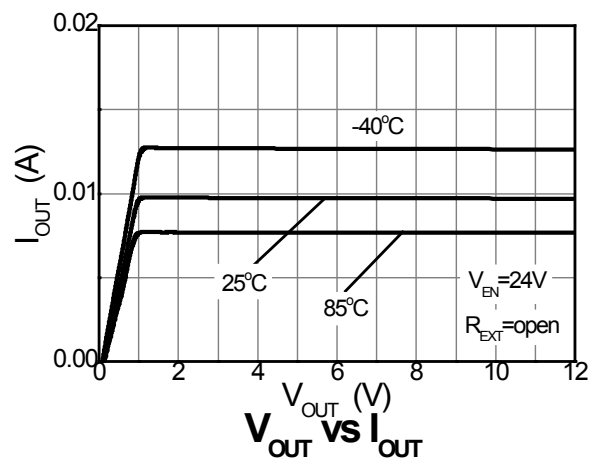
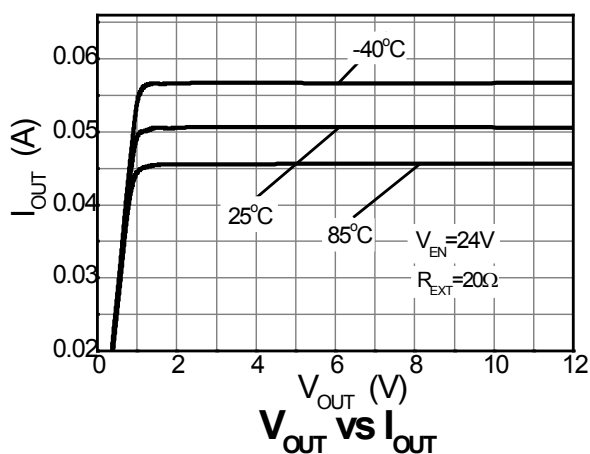
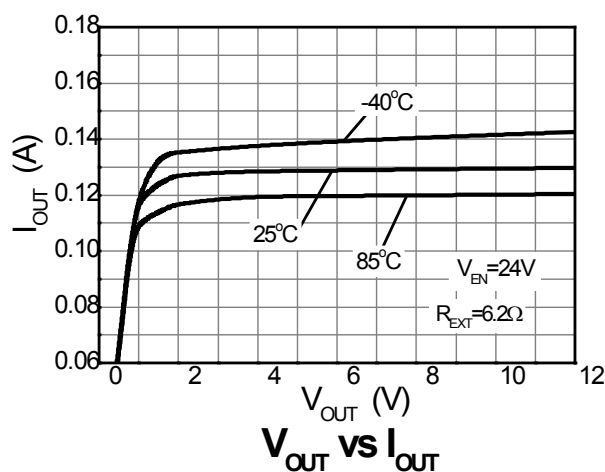
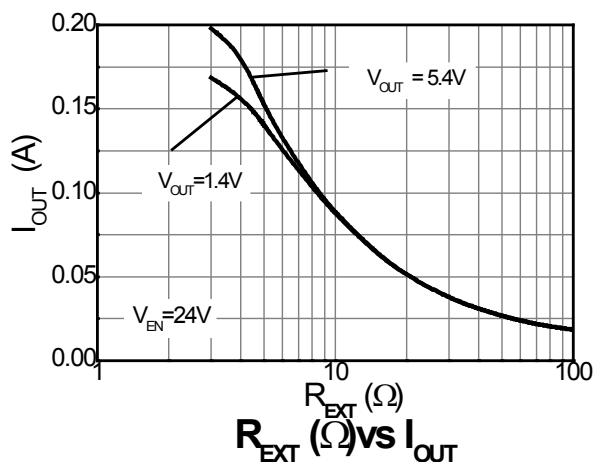
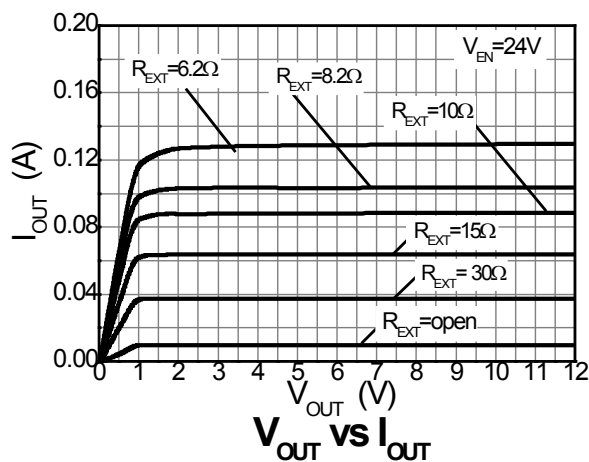
Typical Electrical Characteristics BCR421U (@ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.) (continued)



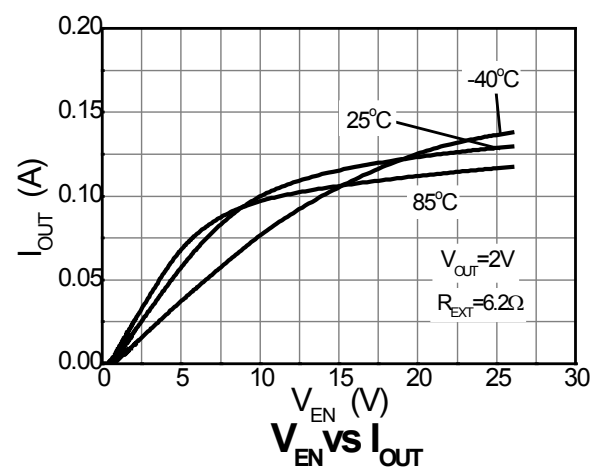
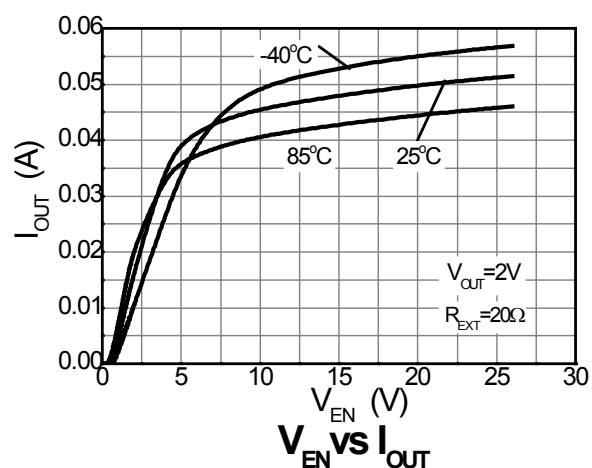
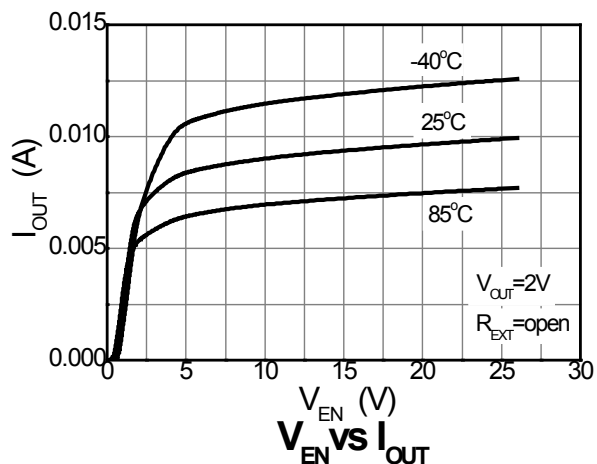
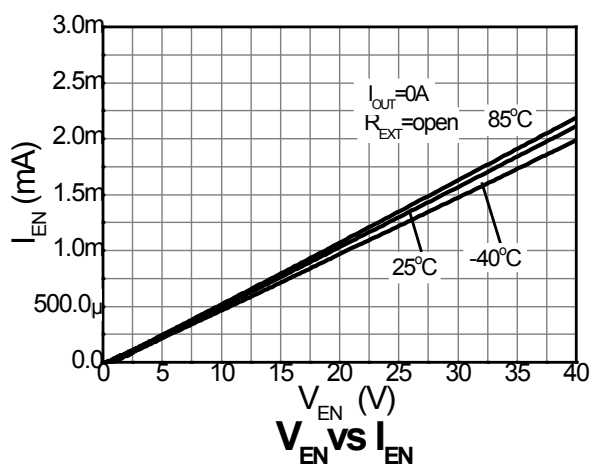
Typical Electrical Characteristics BCR421U (@ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.) (continued)



Typical Electrical Characteristics BCR420U (@ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.) (continued)



Typical Electrical Characteristics BCR420U (@ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified.) (continued)



Application Information

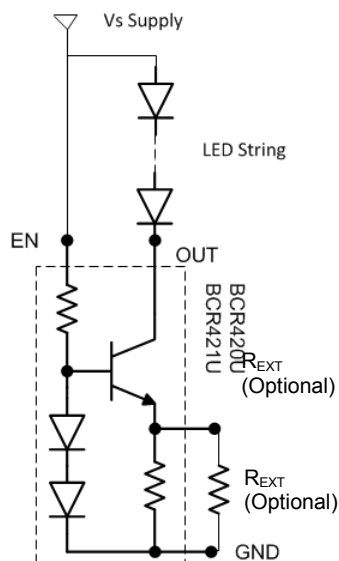


Figure 1 Typical Application Circuit for Linear Mode Current Sink LED Driver

The BCR420/1 are designed for driving low current LEDs with typical LED currents of 10mA to 350mA. They provide a cost-effective way for driving low current LEDs compared with more complex switching regulator solutions. Furthermore, they reduce the PCB board area of the solution as there is no need for external components like inductors, capacitors and switching diodes.

Figure 1 shows a typical application circuit diagram for driving an LED or string of LEDs. The device comes with an internal resistor (R_{INT}) of typically 95Ω , which in the absence of an external resistor, sets an LED current of 10mA (typical) from a $V_{EN} = 3.3V$ and $V_{OUT} = 1.4V$ for BCR421; or $V_{EN} = 24V$ and $V_{OUT} = 1.4V$ for BCR420. LED current can be increased to a desired value by choosing an appropriate external resistor, R_{EXT} .

The R_{EXT} vs I_{OUT} graphs should be used to select the appropriate resistor. Choosing a low tolerance R_{EXT} will improve the overall accuracy of the current sense formed by the parallel connection of R_{INT} and R_{EXT} .

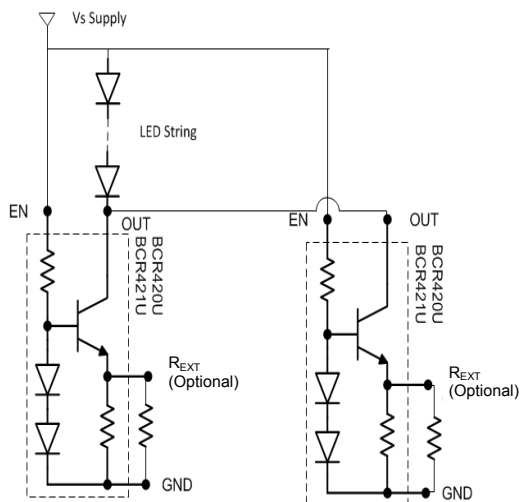


Figure 2 Application Circuit for Increasing LED Current

Two or more BCR420/1s can be connected in parallel to construct higher current LED strings as shown in Figure 2. Consideration of the expected linear mode power dissipation must be factored into the design, with respect to the BCR420/1's thermal resistance. The maximum voltage across the device can be calculated by taking the maximum supply voltage and subtracting the voltage across the LED string.

$$V_{OUT} = V_S - V_{LED}$$

$$P_D = (V_{OUT} \times I_{LED}) + (V_{EN} \times I_{EN})$$

As the output current of BCR420/1 increases, it is necessary to provide appropriate thermal relief to the device. The power dissipation supported by the device is dependent upon the PCB board material, the copper area and the ambient temperature. The maximum dissipation the device can handle is given by:

$$P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / R_{\theta JA}$$

Refer to the thermal characteristic graphs on Page 4 for selecting the appropriate PCB copper area.

Application Information (continued)

PWM dimming can be achieved by driving the EN pin. Dimming is achieved by turning the LEDs ON and OFF for a portion of a single cycle. The PWM signal can be provided by a micro-controller or analog circuitry; typical circuit is shown in Figure 3. Figure 4 is a typical response of LED current vs. PWM duty cycle on the EN pin. PWM up to 25kHz with duty cycle of 0.5% (dimming range 200:1). This is above the audio band minimizing audible power supply noise.

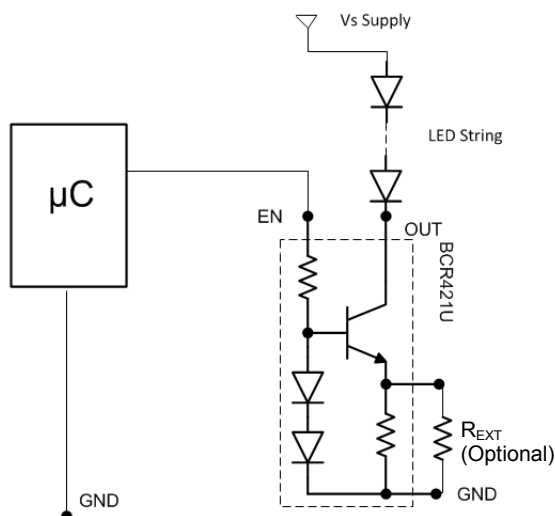


Figure 3 Application Circuits for LED Driver with PWM Dimming Functionality using BCR421U

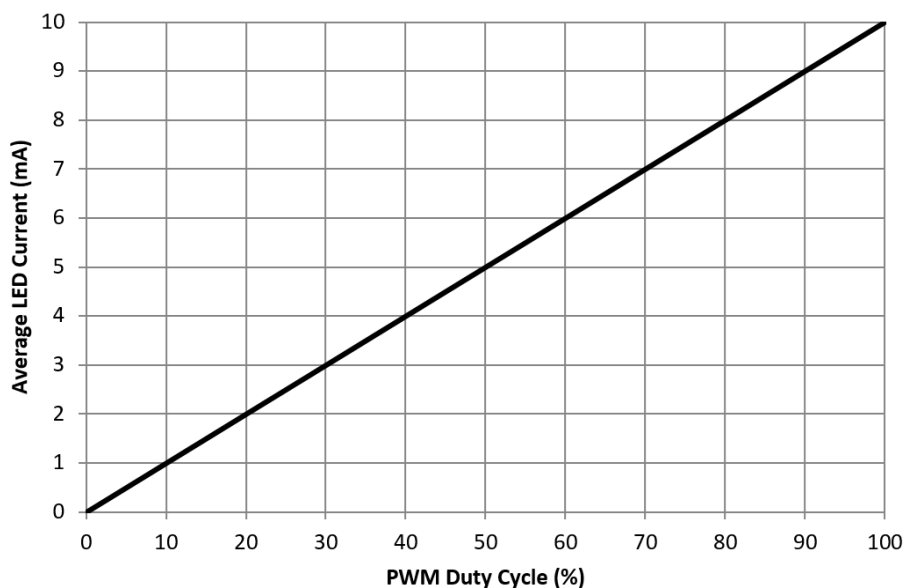


Figure 4 Typical LED Current Response vs. PWM Duty Cycle for 25kHz PWM Frequency (Dimming Range 200:1)

Application Information (continued)

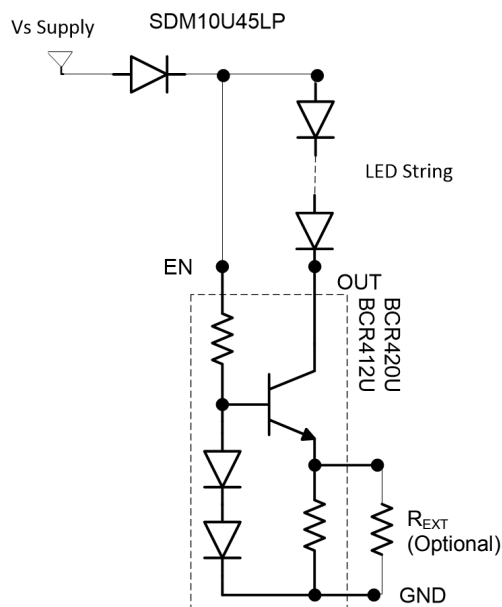


Figure 5 Application Circuit for LED Driver with Reverse Polarity Protection

To remove the potential of incorrect connection of the power supply damaging the lamp's LEDs, many systems use some form of reverse polarity protection.

One solution for reverse input polarity protection is to simply use a diode with a low V_F in line with the driver/LED combination. The low V_F increases the available voltage to the LED stack and dissipates less power. A circuit example is presented in Figure 5 which protects the light engine although it will not function until the problem is diagnosed and corrected. An SDM10U45LP (0.1A/45V) is shown, providing exceptionally low V_F for its package size of 1mm x 0.6mm. Other reverse voltage ratings are available from Diodes Incorporated's website such as the SBR02U100LP (0.2A/100V) or SBR0220LP (0.2A/20V).

While automotive applications commonly use this method for reverse battery protection, an alternative approach shown in Figure 6, provides reverse polarity protection and corrects the reversed polarity, allowing the light engine to function.

The BAS40BRW incorporates four low V_F Schottky diodes in a single package, reducing the power dissipated and maximizes the voltage across the LED stack.

Figure 7 shows an example configuration for 350mA operation using BCR421U. In such higher current configurations adequate enable current is provided by increasing the enable voltage.

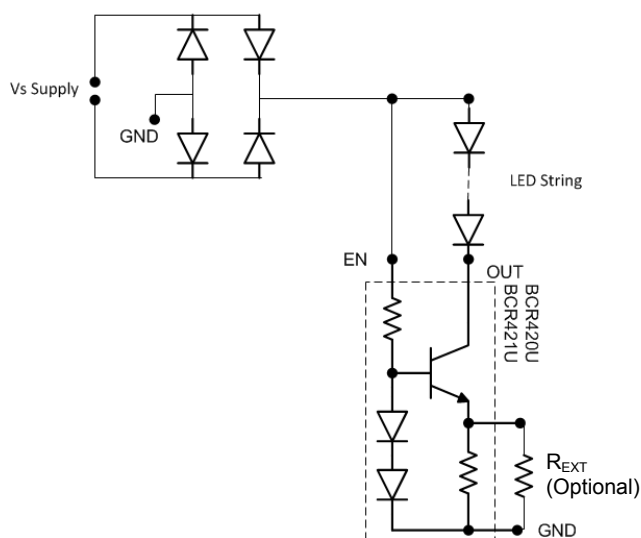


Figure 6 Application Circuit for LED Driver with Assured Operation Regardless Of Polarity

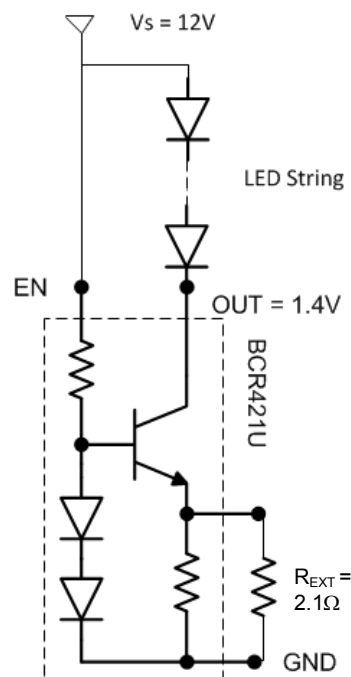
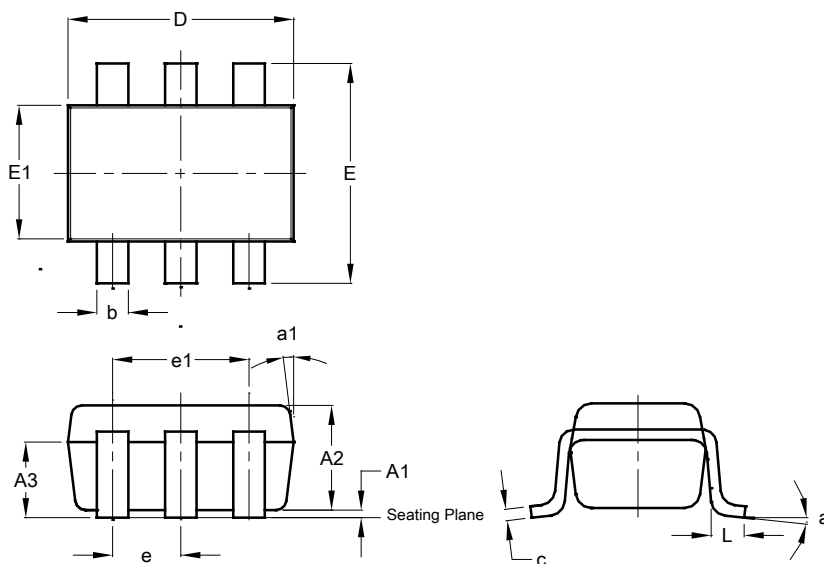


Figure 7 Example for 350mA Operation using BCR421U

Package Outline Dimensions

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

SOT26

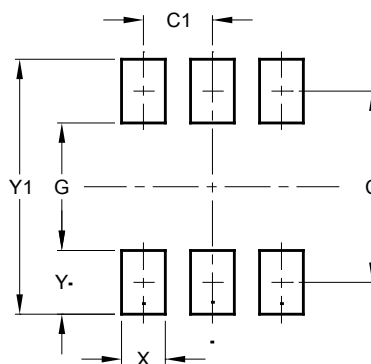


SOT26			
Dim	Min	Max	Typ
A1	0.013	0.10	0.05
A2	1.00	1.30	1.10
A3	0.70	0.80	0.75
b	0.35	0.50	0.38
c	0.10	0.20	0.15
D	2.90	3.10	3.00
e	-	-	0.95
e1	-	-	1.90
E	2.70	3.00	2.80
E1	1.50	1.70	1.60
L	0.35	0.55	0.40
a	-	-	8°
a1	-	-	7°
All Dimensions in mm			

Suggested Pad Layout

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

SOT26



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	2.40
C1	0.95
G	1.60
X	0.55
Y	0.80
Y1	3.20

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