# **Dual NPN Transistors for Driving LEDs**

NSM4002MR6 contains a single two NPN transistors. The base of the Q2 NPN transistor is internally connected to the collector of the Q1 NPN transistor. This device is designed to replace a discrete solution that is common for providing a constant current by integrating these two components into a single device. NSM4002MR6 is housed in a SC-74 package which is ideal for surface mount applications in space constrained applications.



- Simplifies Circuit Design
- Reduces Board Space
- Reduces Component Count
- These Devices are Pb–Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

#### **Typical Applications**

- LED Lighting
- Driver Circuits

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS $Q_1$ ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ )

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector - Emitter Voltage	V <sub>CEO</sub>	40	Vdc
Collector - Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	60	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	I <sub>C</sub>	200	mAdc

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS $Q_2$ ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ )

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector - Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	45	Vdc
Collector - Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	50	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current – Continuous	Ic	500	mAdc

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

#### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rating	Symbol	Max	Unit
Total Device Dissipation  T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C  Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub> (Note 1)	260 2.08	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub> (Note 1)	480	°C/W
Total Device Dissipation  T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C  Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub> (Note 2)	300 2.4	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	R <sub>θJA</sub> (Note 2)	416	°C/W
Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>J</sub> , T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +150	°C

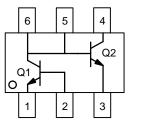
- 1. FR-4, 100 mm<sup>2</sup>, 2 oz. Cu.
- 2. FR-4, 500 mm<sup>2</sup>, 2 oz. Cu.

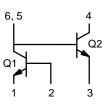


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## Dual NPN Transistors for Driving LEDs







SC-74 CASE 318F

#### **MARKING DIAGRAM**



1AM = Device Code M = Date Code\*

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

= Pb-Free Package

\*Date Code orientation may vary depending upon manufacturing location.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NSM4002MR6T1G	SC-74 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

Table 1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Q<sub>1</sub> (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS	_		•	•
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 1.0 mAdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	40	_	Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 μAdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)CBO</sub>	60	-	Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 10 \mu Adc, I_C = 0$ )	V <sub>(BR)EBO</sub>	6.0	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 Vdc, V <sub>EB(OFF)</sub> = 3.0 Vdc)	I <sub>CEX</sub>	-	50	nAdc
Base Cutoff Current (V <sub>CE</sub> = 30 Vdc, V <sub>EB(OFF)</sub> = 3.0 Vdc)	I <sub>BL</sub>	-	50	nAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS				
DC Current Gain (Note 3) ( $I_C = 100 \mu A$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 V$ ) ( $I_C = 1.0 mA$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 V$ ) ( $I_C = 10 mA$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 V$ ) ( $I_C = 50 mA$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 V$ ) ( $I_C = 100 mA$ , $V_{CE} = 1.0 V$ )	h <sub>FE</sub>	40 70 100 60 30	- 300 - -	
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 3) ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 1.0 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}, I_B = 5.0 \text{ mA}$ )	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	- -	0.20 0.30	V
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 3) ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 1.0 \text{ mA}$ ) ( $I_C = 50 \text{ mA}, I_B = 5.0 \text{ mA}$ )	V <sub>BE(sat)</sub>	0.65 -	0.85 0.95	V
Cutoff Frequency (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 20 V, f = 100 MHz)	f <sub>T</sub>	300	-	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 5.0 V, f = 1.0 MHz)	C <sub>obo</sub>	-	4.0	pF
Input Capacitance (V <sub>EB</sub> = 0.5 V, f = 1.0 MHz)	C <sub>obo</sub>	-	8.0	pF

#### Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $\mathbf{Q_2}$ ( $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
Collector–Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mAdc, I <sub>B</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)CEO</sub>	45	_	_	Vdc
Collector–Base Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 μAdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	V <sub>(BR)CBO</sub>	50	_	-	Vdc
Emitter–Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_E = 1.0 \mu Adc, I_C = 0$ )	V <sub>(BR)EBO</sub>	5.0	_	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current (V <sub>CB</sub> = 20 Vdc, I <sub>E</sub> = 0)	Ісво	-	-	0.1	μAdc
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain (Note 3) (I <sub>C</sub> = 100 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.0 V) (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.0 V)	h <sub>FE</sub>	250 40	- -	600 -	
Collector – Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 3) (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA, I <sub>B</sub> = 50 mA)	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>	_	-	0.7	V
Base – Emitter Turn–on Voltage (Note 3) (I <sub>C</sub> = 500 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 1.0 V)	V <sub>BE(on)</sub>	_	_	1.2	V
Cutoff Frequency (I <sub>C</sub> = 10 mA, V <sub>CE</sub> = 5.0 V, f = 100 MHz	f <sub>T</sub>	100	_	-	MHz
Output Capacitance (V <sub>CB</sub> = 10 V, f = 1.0 MHz	C <sub>obo</sub>	-	10	_	pF

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

3. Pulsed Condition: Pulse Width = 300 msec, Duty Cycle ≤ 2%.

#### **Application Section**

#### Introduction

The NSM4002MR6 is designed to be used as a constant current driver for LEDs. The two resistors in Figure 1 are external from the NSM4002MR6 to allow for customization.  $R_{set}$  controls the current through the load, and  $R_1$  controls the bias current.

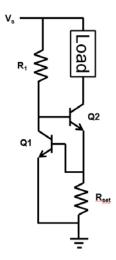


Figure 1. Typical Application Schematic

#### Selecting R<sub>set</sub>

The  $R_{set}$  resistor is used to set the driving current of the load. It is connected across the Base–Emitter junction of Q1. This  $V_{BE}$  voltage is what sets up the constant voltage across the  $R_{set}$  resistor. Figure 5 gives the typical values of  $V_{BE}$ 

based on the biasing current. To determine the  $R_{set}$  value simply divide the  $V_{BE}$  voltage by the desired driving current.

#### Selecting R<sub>1</sub>

The  $R_1$  resistor is used to set the biasing current. The biasing current is split between the base of Q2 and the collector of Q1. When desiring the lowest overhead voltage  $R_1$  should be set as high as possible. It is important to ensure it is not set too high so that Q2 falls out of saturation. However, a lower  $R_1$  value will drive more current through Q1. This will reduce the change in the driving current as temperature is increased. It will also allow a higher driving current to be achieved while maintaining good current regulation. The side affect of a lower  $R_1$  value is that it reduces the overall efficiency because more power is being used in the driving circuit.

#### Input Votlage, V<sub>s</sub>

The maximum input voltage,  $V_s$ , is determined by the load. No more than 45 V can be applied across Q2. This leads to:

$$V_{s(max)} = V_{Load} + 45 V$$
 (eq. 1)

#### **Overhead Voltage**

The overhead voltage of this device to reach full current regulation is the combination of the  $V_{BE}$  voltages of the two transistors. Under typical conditions this overhead voltage will typically be 1.4 V.

#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS - Q1**

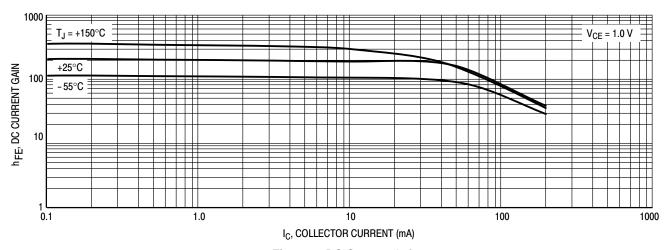


Figure 2. DC Current Gain

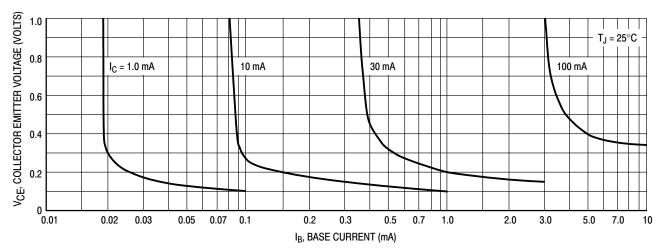


Figure 3. Collector Saturation Region

#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS - Q1**

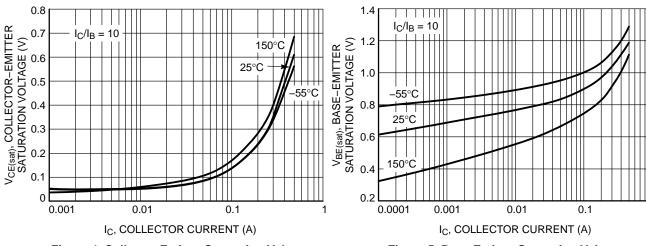


Figure 4. Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Collector Current



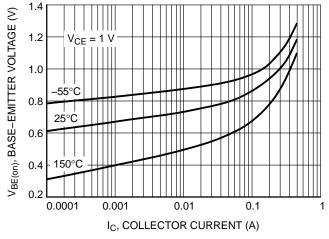


Figure 6. Base Emitter Voltage vs. Collector Current

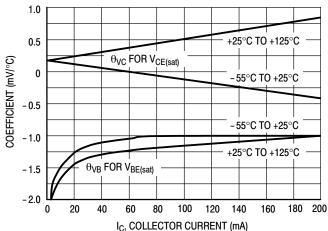


Figure 7. Temperature Coefficients

#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS - Q2**

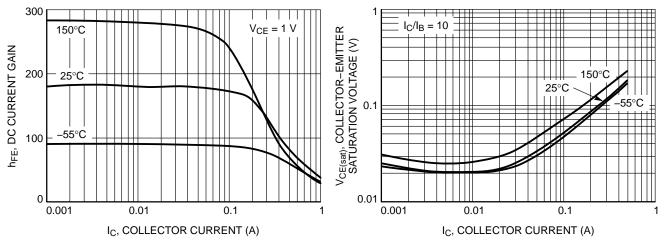


Figure 8. DC Current Gain vs. Collector Current

Figure 9. Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Collector Current

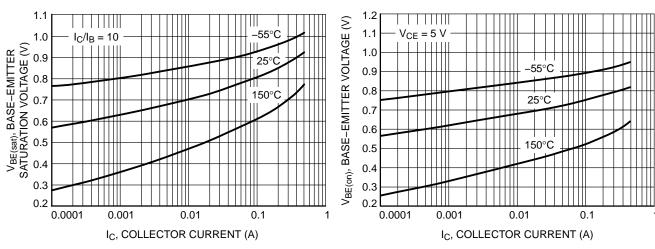


Figure 10. Base Emitter Saturation Voltage vs.
Collector Current

Figure 11. Base Emitter Voltage vs. Collector Current

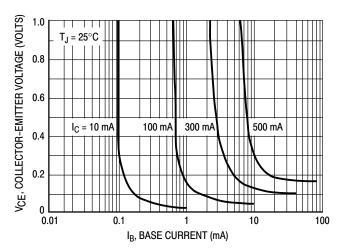


Figure 12. Saturation Region





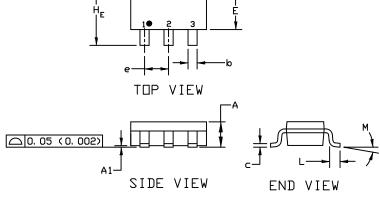
SC-74 CASE 318F ISSUE P

**DATE 07 OCT 2021** 

#### NOTES:

- 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994
- 2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCHES
- MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF THE BASE MATERIAL.

	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
DIM	MIN.	N□M.	MAX.	MIN.	N□M.	MAX.
A	0. 90	1. 00	1. 10	0. 035	0. 039	0. 043
A1	0. 01	0. 06	0. 10	0. 001	0. 002	0. 004
ھ	0, 25	0. 37	0. 50	0. 010	0. 015	0. 020
С	0.10	0. 18	0. 26	0. 004	0. 007	0. 010
D	2. 90	3. 00	3. 10	0. 114	0. 118	0. 122
E	1. 30	1. 50	1. 70	0. 051	0. 059	0. 067
е	0. 85	0. 95	1. 05	0. 034	0. 037	0. 041
Η <sub>E</sub>	2. 50	2. 75	3. 00	0. 099	0. 108	0. 118
L	0. 20	0. 40	0. 60	0. 008	0. 016	0. 024
М	0*		10*	0*		10*



### GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM\*

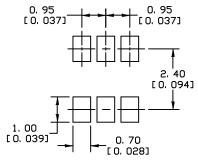


XXX = Specific Device Code

M = Date Code

= Pb-Free Package
 (Note: Microdot may be in either location)

\*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot "•", may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.



For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the UN Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SULDERRM/D.

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT

STYLE 1: PIN 1. CATHODE 2. ANODE 3. CATHODE 4. CATHODE 5. ANODE 6. CATHODE	STYLE 2: PIN 1. NO CONNECTION 2. COLLECTOR 3. EMITTER 4. NO CONNECTION 5. COLLECTOR 6. BASE	STYLE 3: PIN 1. EMITTER 1 2. BASE 1 3. COLLECTOR 2 4. EMITTER 2 5. BASE 2 6. COLLECTOR 1	STYLE 4: PIN 1. COLLECTOR 2 2. EMITTER 1/EMITTER 2 3. COLLECTOR 1 4. EMITTER 3 5. BASE 1/BASE 2/COLLECTOR 3 6. BASE 3	STYLE 5: PIN 1. CHANNEL 1 2. ANODE 3. CHANNEL 2 4. CHANNEL 3 5. CATHODE 6. CHANNEL 4	STYLE 6: PIN 1. CATHODE 2. ANODE 3. CATHODE 4. CATHODE 5. CATHODE 6. CATHODE
STYLE 7: PIN 1. SOURCE 1 2. GATE 1 3. DRAIN 2 4. SOURCE 2 5. GATE 2 6. DRAIN 1	STYLE 8: PIN 1. EMITTER 1 2. BASE 2 3. COLLECTOR 2 4. EMITTER 2 5. BASE 1 6. COLLECTOR 1	STYLE 9: PIN 1. EMITTER 2 2. BASE 2 3. COLLECTOR 1 4. EMITTER 1 5. BASE 1 6. COLLECTOR 2	STYLE 10: PIN 1. ANODE/CATHODE 2. BASE 3. EMITTER 4. COLLECTOR 5. ANODE 6. CATHODE	STYLE 11: PIN 1. EMITTER 2. BASE 3. ANODE/CATHOD 4. ANODE 5. CATHODE 6. COLLECTOR	E

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