4.5V to 17V Input, 2A Synchronous Step-Down Regulator

General Description

The ET81211 is a highly integrated, wide input voltage, 2A output synchronous buck convertor. The device is optimized to operate with minimum external component counts and also optimized to achieve low standby current.

This convertor adopts adaptive constant-on-time (ACOT) structure, and provides a fast transient response. It also supports both low-equivalent series resistance (ESR) output capacitors and ultra-low ESR ceramic capacitors with no external compensation components.

During light load operation, ET81211 operates in pulse frequency modulation (PFM) mode, which maintains high efficiency.

ET81211 is available in a SOT23-6 package.

Features

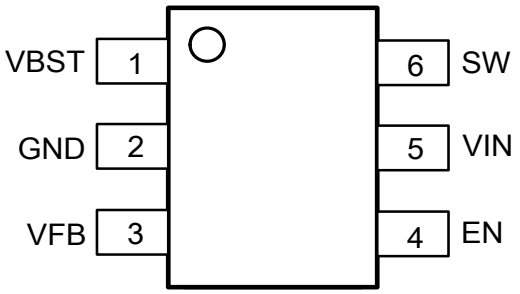
- 2A Converters Integrated 120mΩ and 80mΩ FET
- ACOT Mode Control with Fast Transient Response
- Input Voltage Range: 4.5V to 17V
- Output Voltage Range: 0.76V to 7V
- PFM Mode During Light Load Operation
- 580kHz Switching Frequency
- Low Shutdown Current Less than 5μA
- Start-up from Pre-Biased Output Voltage
- Cycle-by-Cycle Over-Current Limit
- Hiccup-Mode Over-Current Protection
- Non-Latch UVP and TSD Protections
- Fixed Soft Start: 1.0ms
- Part No. and Package

Part No.	Package	Packing Option
ET81211	SOT23-6	Tape and Reel, 3K/Reel

Application

- Digital TV Power Supply and Surveillance
- Disc Players
- Networking Home Terminal
- Digital Set Top Box

Pin Configuration

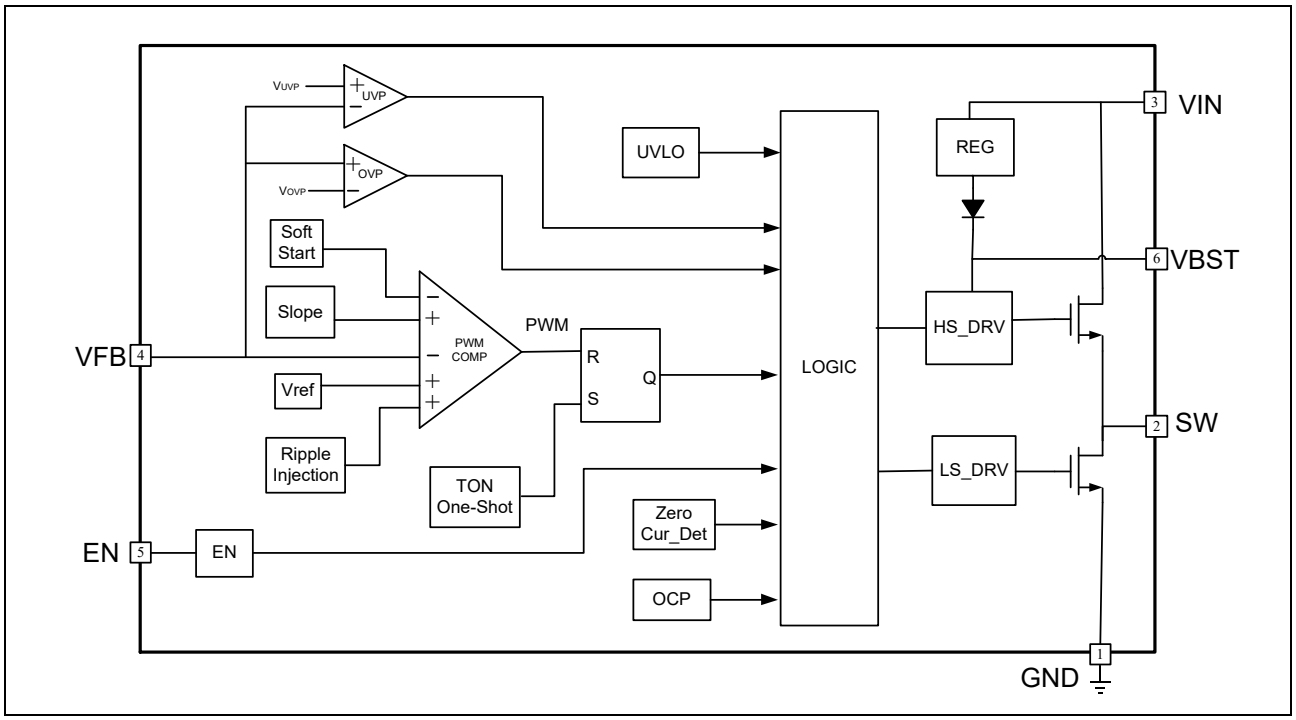


Top View

Pin Function

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description
VBST	1	O	Power supply of high-side NFET control circuit. Connect 0.1μF capacitor between VBST and SW pins.
GND	2	-	Ground pin of controller circuit, as well as source terminal of low-side power NFET. Connect sensitive VFB to this GND at a single point.
VFB	3	I	Output voltage feedback pin. Connect to output voltage with feedback resistor divider.
EN	4	I	Enable pin. Must be pulled up to enable the device.
VIN	5	I	Input voltage supply pin, also the drain terminal of high-side power NFET.
SW	6	O	Switch node connection between low-side NFET and high-side NFET.

Block Diagram



Functional Description

Overview

The ET81211 is highly integrated, 2A synchronous Buck convertor. It employs adaptive constant on time (ACOT) mode, and supports low ESR output capacitors such as specialty polymer capacitors and multi-layer ceramic capacitors without complex external compensation circuits. The fast transient response of this device can reduce the output capacitance.

Adaptive On-Time Control and PWM Operation

The main control mode of ET81211 is pulse width modulation (PWM) with ACOT structure. This control mode control can achieve pseudo-fixed frequency and stable operation with both low-ESR and ceramic output capacitors.

The high-side MOSFET is turned on at the beginning of each cycle. When one shot timer expires, the high-side power FET is turned off. This one shot duration is set proportional to input voltage, VIN, and inversely proportional to the output voltage V_{OUT}, to achieve pseudo-fixed frequency over the input voltage range, hence it is called adaptive constant on-time control. The one-shot timer is reset and the high-side power FET is turned on again when the feedback voltage falls below the reference voltage. An internal ramp is generated to emulate output ripple, eliminating the need for ESR of output capacitor.

Pulse Frequency modulation

The ET81211 is designed with pulse frequency modulation mode to achieve high efficiency during light load condition. As the output current decreases from heavy load condition, the inductor current also deceases and eventually comes to zero, which is the boundary between continuous conduction and discontinuous conduction modes. The low-side power FET is turned off when the zero inductor current is detected. As the

load current further decreases the convertor enters into discontinuous conduction mode. The on-time is almost the same as it was in the continuous conduction mode so that it takes longer time to discharge the output capacitor with smaller load current to the level of the reference voltage. This makes the switching frequency lower, proportional to the load current, and keeps efficiency high in light load condition. The transition point to the light load operation $I_{OUT(LL)}$ current can be calculated in Equation 1.

$$I_{OUT(LL)} = \frac{1}{2 \times L \times f_{sw}} \times \frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \quad (1)$$

In PFM mode, each switching cycle is followed by a period of energy saving sleep time. The sleep time ends when the V_{FB} voltage falls below the threshold voltage. As the output current decreases, the sleep time between switching pulses increases.

Soft Start and Pre-Biased Soft Start

The ET81211 is designed with an internal 1ms soft-start. When the V_{IN} is plugged in and the EN pin becomes high, the reference voltage of PWM comparator begins to rise from zero.

If the output capacitor is pre-biased at start-up, the device begins to switch and start ramping up only after the internal reference voltage becomes greater than the feedback voltage V_{FB}. This scheme ensures that the convertors ramp up smoothly into regulation point.

Current Protection

The over-current limit (OCL) is implemented by using cycle-by-cycle valley detect control circuit. The switch current is monitored by measuring the low-side FET drain to source voltage during its on-state. This voltage is proportional to the switch current. To improve accuracy, the voltage sensing is temperature compensated.

During the on-state of high-side FET, the switch current increases at a linear rate determined by V_{IN},V_{OUT}, and the inductor value. During the on time of the low-side FET switch, this current decreases linearly. The average value of the switch current is the load current I_{OUT}. If the monitored current is above the OCL level, the convertor keeps low-side FET on and prevents the creation of a new set pulse, even the voltage feedback loop requires one, until the current level decreases to OCL level or lower. In next switching cycles, the on-time is set to a fixed value and the current is monitored in the same manner.

The load current is higher than the over-current threshold by one half of the peak-to-peak inductor ripple current. Also, when the current is being limited, the output voltage tends to fall as the load current is higher than the current available from the convertor. This may cause the output voltage to fall. When the VFB voltage falls below the UVP threshold voltage, the UVP comparator detects it. And then, the device will shut down after the UVP delay time and re-start after the hiccup time (typically 12ms). When the over current condition is removed, the output voltage returns to the regulated value.

Under-Voltage Lockout Protection (UVLO)

UVLO protection monitors the internal regulator voltage. When the voltage is lower than UVLO threshold voltage, the device is shut off. When input voltage increases up to the upper threshold of UVLO, it begins to switch.

Thermal Shutdown

The device monitors the temperature of itself. If temperature exceeds the threshold value (typically 170° C), the device is shut off. When the temperature falls to about 140oC or below, the convertor begins to switch.

Standby Operation

When the ET81211 is operating in either normal CCM or PFM, they may be placed in standby by pulling the EN pin to low.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

Symbol	Parameters	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage	VIN,EN to GND	-0.3	19	V
	VBST to GND	-0.3	24	V
	VBST to GND(10ns transient)	-0.3	25	V
	VBST to SW	-0.3	6.5	V
	VFB to GND	-0.3	6.5	V
	SW to GND	-2	19	V
	SW to GND(10ns transient)	-3.5	20	V
ESD	Human Body Model (JEDEC JS-001)	-3	+3	KV
	Charged Device Model JESD22-C101)	-1	+1	KV
P_D	Power Dissipation, P_D @ T_J = 25°C	1.55		W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance	93		°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance	49		°C/W
T_J	Junction Temperature	-40	+150	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-65	+150	°C

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameters		Min	Max	Unit
V_{IN}	Supply Input Voltage Range		4.5	17	V
V_I	Input Voltage Range	VBST to GND	-0.1	22	V
		VBST to GND (10ns transient)	-0.1	25	V
		VBST to SW	-0.1	6	V
		EN to GND	-0.1	17	V
		VFB to GND	-0.1	5.5	V
		SW to GND	-1.8	18	V
		SW to GND (10ns transient)	-3.5	20	V
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature		-40	125	°C
T_A	Ambient Temperature		-40	85	°C

Electrical Characteristics

V_{IN} = 12V, T_A = –40°C to 85°C, (unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Current						
I_{VIN}	Operating-non-switching Supply Current	V_{IN} Current, EN = 5V,V_{FB} = 0.8V		220	320	μA
I_{VIN_SDN}	Shutdown Supply Current	V_{IN} Current, EN = 0V		1.6	5	μA
Logic Threshold						
V_{ENH}	EN High-Level Input Voltage	To make sure the device is enabled, V_{ENH} should be bigger than 1.6V	1.1	1.3	1.6	V
V_{ENL}	EN Low-Level Input Voltage	To make sure the device is disabled, V_{ENL} should be smaller than 0.8V	0.8	1.2	1.4	V
R_{EN}	EN Pin to GND Resistance	V_{EN} = 2V	200	320	600	kΩ
V_{FB} Voltage and Discharge Resistance						
V_{FBTH}	V_{FB} Threshold Voltage	V_O = 1.05V, I_O = 10mA, PFM Operation		775		mV
	V_{FB} Threshold Voltage	V_O = 1.05V, Continuous Mode Operation	741	760	779	mV
I_{VFB}	V_{FB} Input Current	V_{FB} = 0.8V			0.1	μA
MOSFET						
$R_{DS(on)_H}$	High-Side Switch Resistance	T_A = 25°C, V_{BST} – SW = 5V		120		mΩ
$R_{DS(on)_L}$	Low-Side Switch Resistance	T_A = 25°C		80		mΩ
Current Limit						
I_{OCL}	Current Limit	DC Current, V_{OUT} = 1.05V, L_1 = 1.5μH	3.5	4.8	5.5	A
Thermal Shutdown						
T_{SDN}	Thermal Shutdown Threshold (1)	Shutdown Temperature		170		°C
		Hysteresis		30		°C
ON-Time Timer Control						
$t_{OFF(MIN)}$	Minimum Off Time	V_{FB} = 0.5V		310		ns
Soft Start						
t_{SS}	Soft Start Time	Internal Soft-Start Time		1.0		ms
Frequency						
F_{SW}	Switching Frequency	V_{IN} = 12V, V_O = 1.05V, CCM Mode	522	580	638	kHz

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

V_{IN} = 12V, T_A = –40°C to 85°C, (unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Under-Voltage and Over-Voltage Protection						
V_{UVP}	Output UVP Threshold	Hiccup Detect (H > L)		64		%
t_{HICCUP_WAIT}	Hiccup on Time			1.4		ms
t_{HICCUP_RE}	Hiccup Time Before Restart			12		ms
Under-Voltage Lockout Protection						
UVLO	UVLO Threshold	Wake Up V_{IN} Voltage	3.8	4.1	4.3	V
		Shutdown V_{IN} Voltage	3.3	3.6	3.8	V
		Hysteresis V_{IN} Voltage(1)		0.5		V

Note1: Not production tested, design assurance.

Typical Characteristics

V_{IN} = 12V, T_A =25°C. (unless otherwise noted)

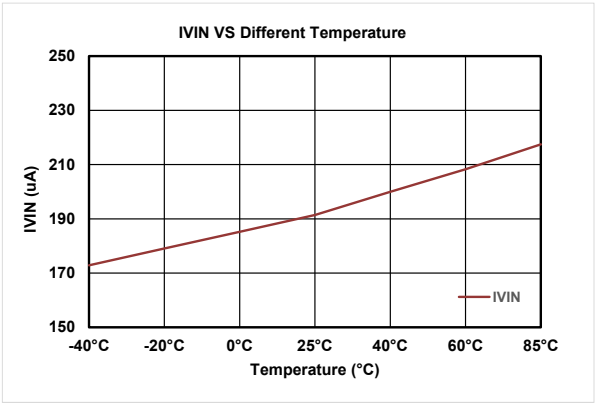


Figure 1. No-Switching Current VS Temperature

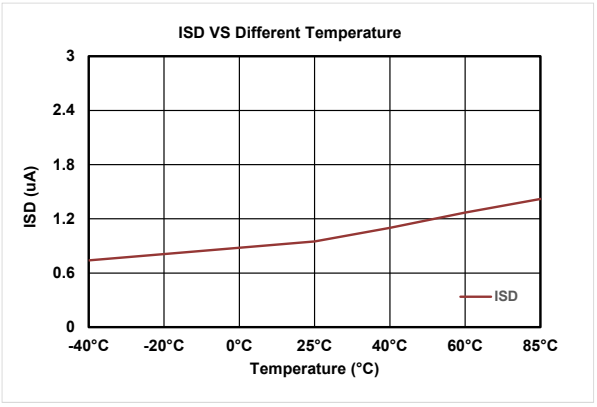


Figure 2. Shutdown Current VS Temperature

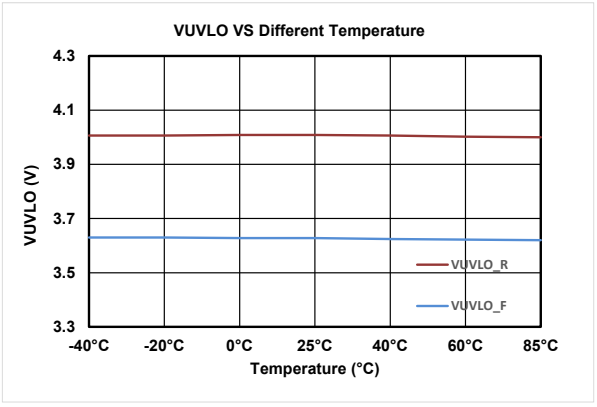


Figure 3. UVLO Threshold Voltage VS Temperature

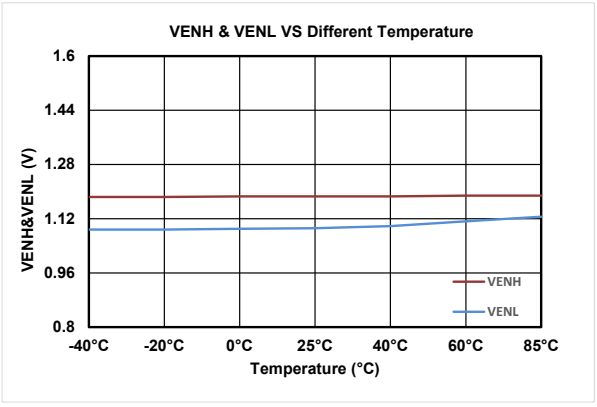
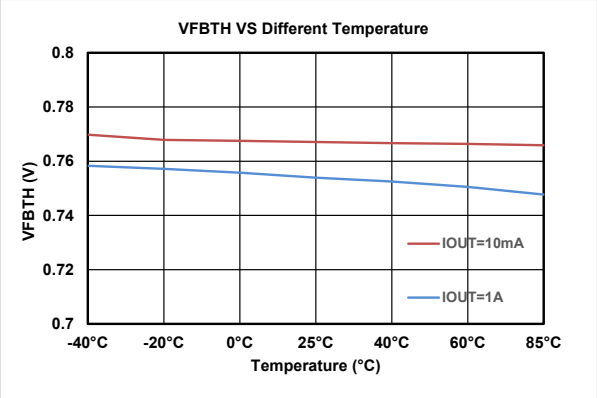


Figure 4. EN Input Logic Voltage VS Temperature

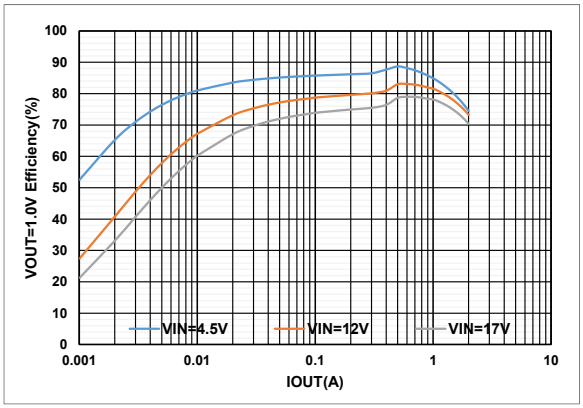
Typical Characteristics (Continued)

V_{IN} = 12V, T_A =25°C. (unless otherwise noted)



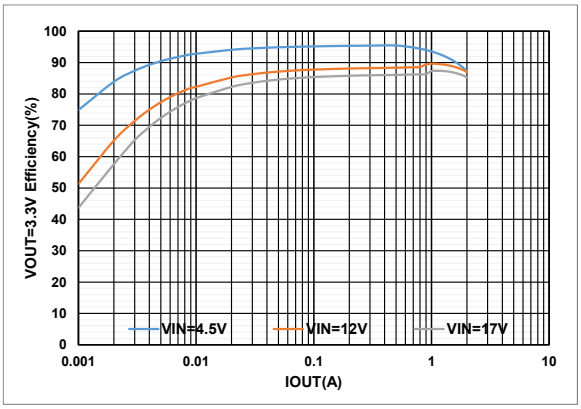
I_{OUT}=10mA,PFM Mode; I_{OUT}=1A,PWM Mode

Figure 5. V_{FB} Threshold Voltage VS Temperature



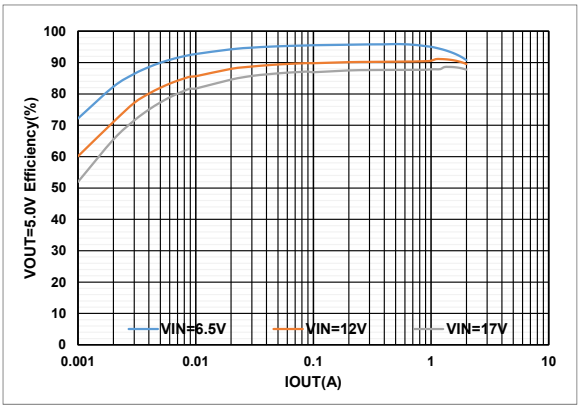
V_{OUT}=1.0V, L=2.2uH

Figure 6. ET81211 Efficiency VS Output Current



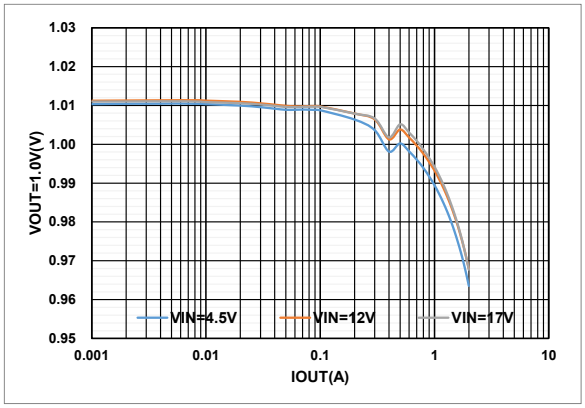
V_{OUT}=3.3V, L=2.2uH

Figure 7. ET81211 Efficiency VS Output Current



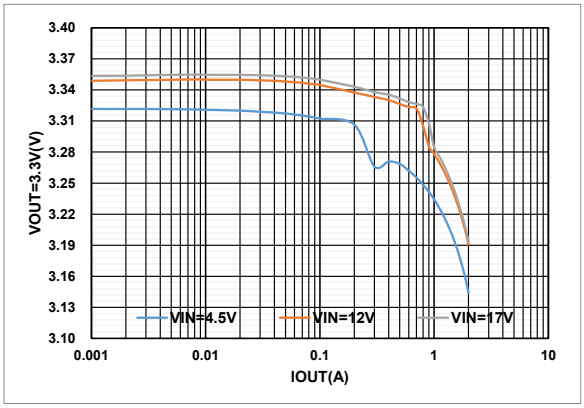
V_{OUT}=5.0V, L=3.3uH

Figure 8. ET81211 Efficiency VS Output Current



V_{OUT}=1.0V, L=2.2uH

Figure 9. ET81211 Load Regulation

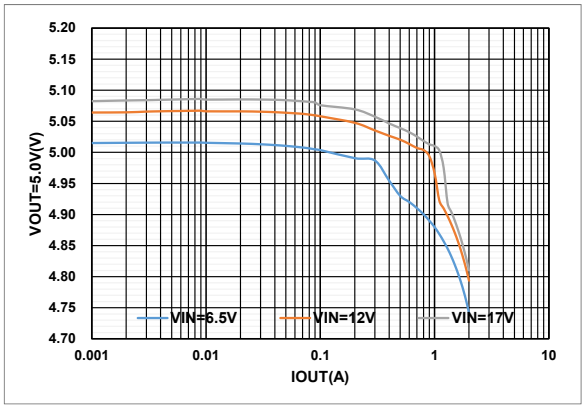


V_{OUT}=3.3V, L=2.2uH

Figure 10. ET81211 Load Regulation

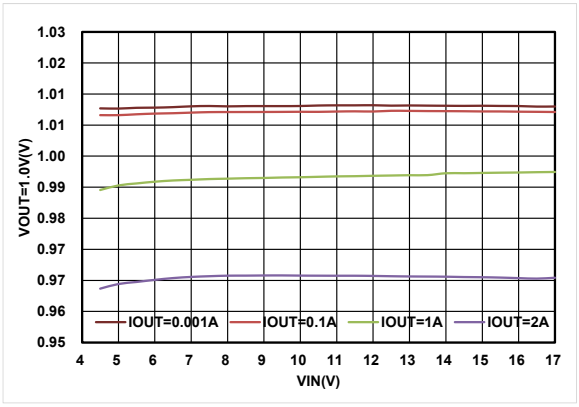
Typical Characteristics (Continued)

V_{IN} = 12V, T_A =25°C. (unless otherwise noted)



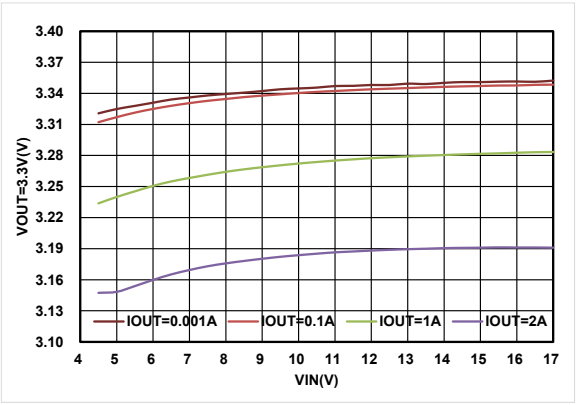
V_{OUT}=5.0V, L=3.3uH

Figure 11. ET81211 Load Regulation



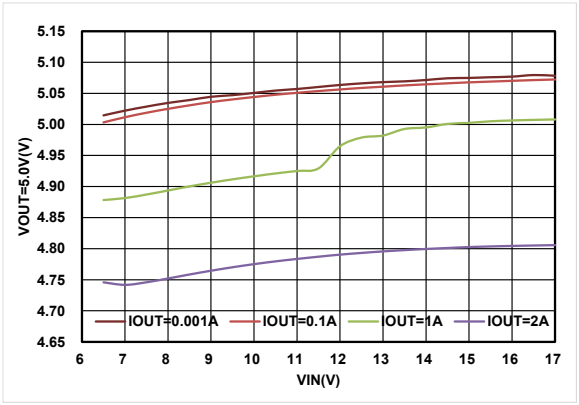
V_{OUT}=1.0V, L=2.2uH

Figure 12. ET81211 Line Regulation



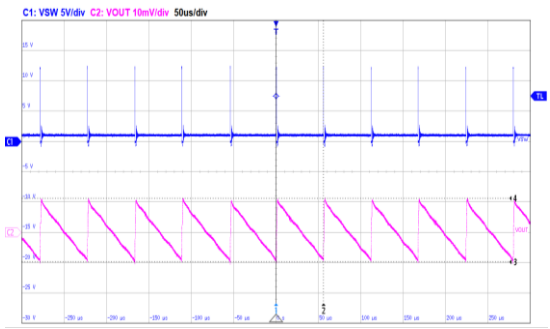
V_{OUT}=3.3V, L=2.2uH

Figure 13. ET81211 Line Regulation



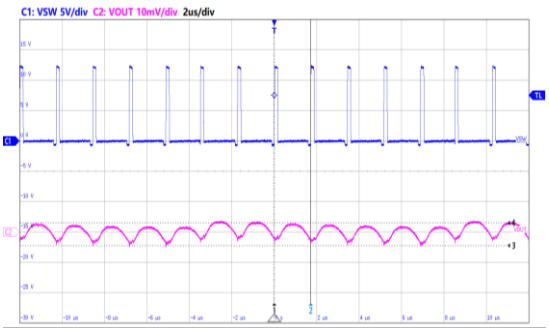
V_{OUT}=5.0V, L=3.3uH

Figure 14. ET81211 Line Regulation



V_{OUT}=1.0V, I_{OUT}=10mA

Figure 15. ET81211 Output Ripple

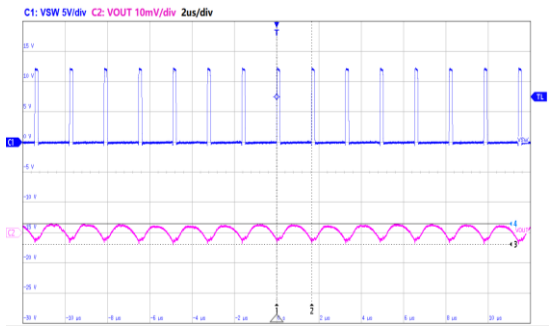


V_{OUT}=1.0V, I_{OUT}=500mA

Figure 16. ET81211 Output Ripple

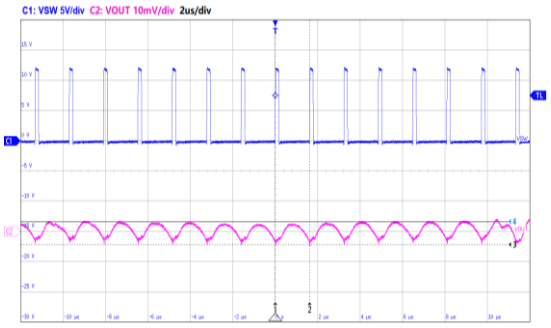
Typical Characteristics (Continued)

V_{IN} = 12V, T_A =25°C. (unless otherwise noted)



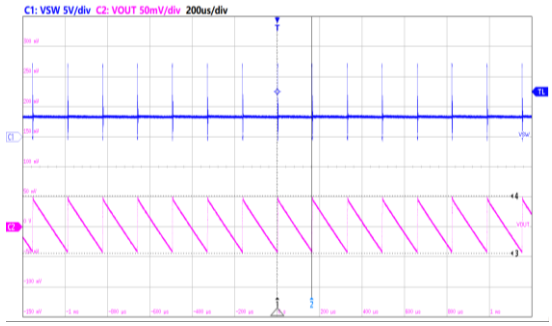
V_{OUT}=1.0V, I_{OUT}=1.0A

Figure 17. ET81211 Output Ripple



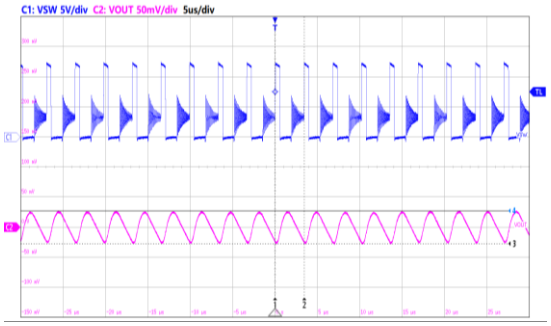
V_{OUT}=1.0V, I_{OUT}=2.0A

Figure 18. ET81211 Output Ripple



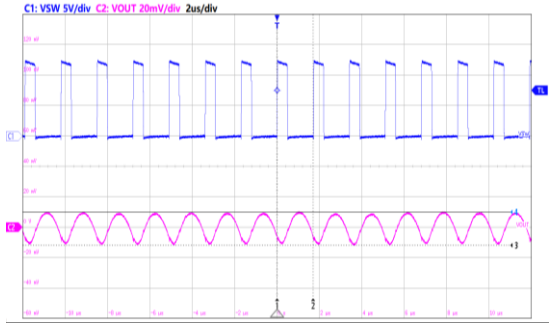
V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=10mA

Figure 19. ET81211 Output Ripple



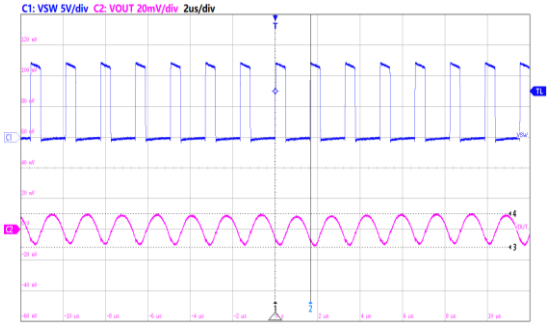
V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=500mA

Figure 20. ET81211 Output Ripple



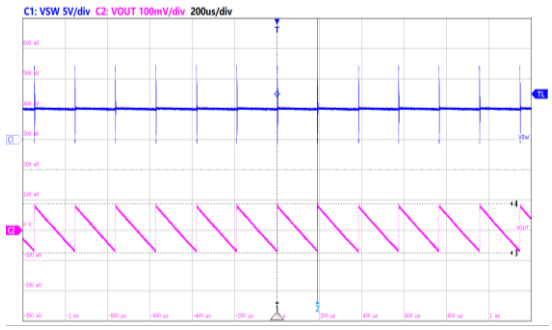
V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=1.0A

Figure 21. ET81211 Output Ripple



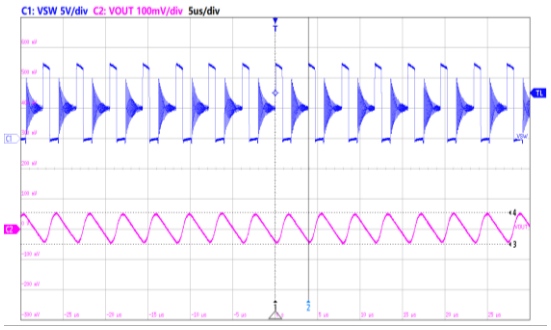
V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=2.0A

Figure 22. ET81211 Output Ripple



V_{OUT}=5.0V, I_{OUT}=10mA

Figure 23. ET81211 Output Ripple

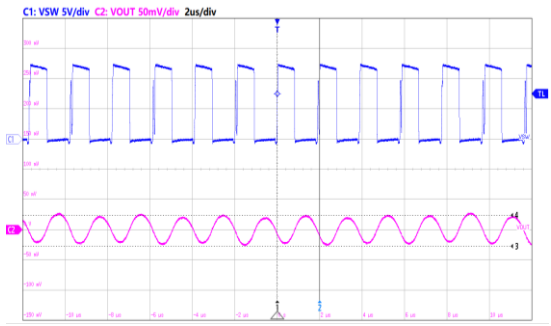


V_{OUT}=5.0V, I_{OUT}=500mA

Figure 24. ET81211 Output Ripple

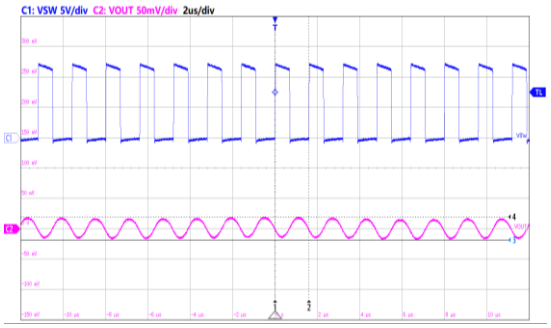
Typical Characteristics (Continued)

V_{IN} = 12V, T_A =25°C. (unless otherwise noted)



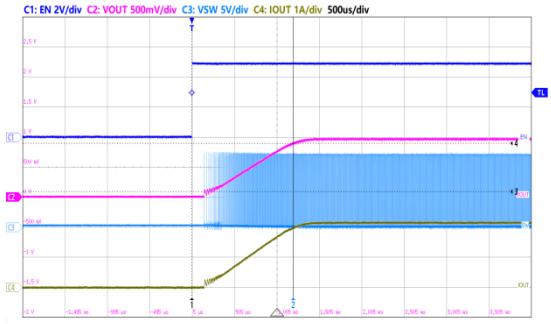
V_{OUT}=5.0V, I_{OUT}=1.0A

Figure 25. ET81211 Output Ripple



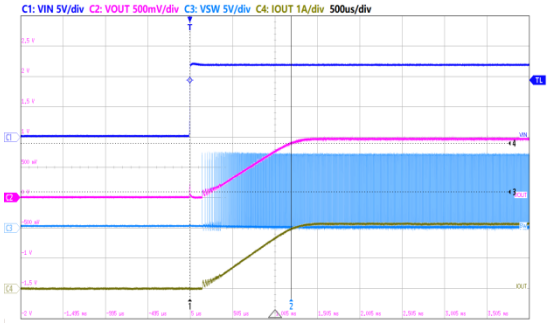
V_{OUT}=5.0V, I_{OUT}=2.0A

Figure 26. ET81211 Start-Up Relative to V_{IN}



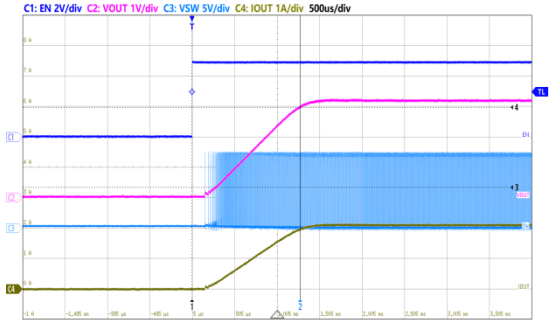
V_{OUT}=1.0V, I_{OUT}=2.0A

Figure 27. ET81211 Start-Up Relative to EN



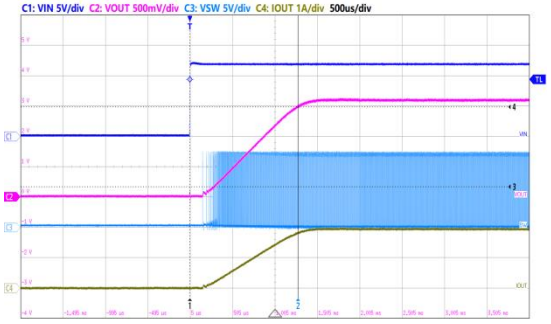
V_{OUT}=1.0V, I_{OUT}=2.0A

Figure 28. ET81211 Start-Up Relative to V_{IN}



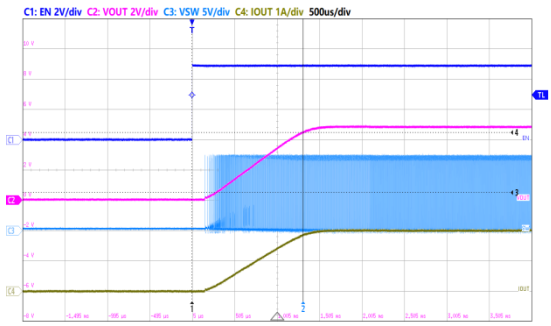
V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=2.0A

Figure 29. ET81211 Start-Up Relative to EN



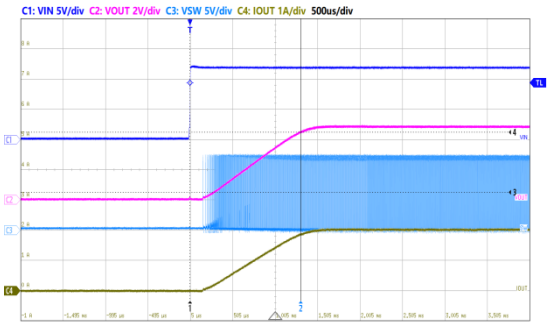
V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=2.0A

Figure 30. ET81211 Start-Up Relative to V_{IN}



V_{OUT}=5.0V, I_{OUT}=2.0A

Figure 31. ET81211 Start-Up Relative to EN



V_{OUT}=3.3V, I_{OUT}=2.0A

Figure 32. ET81211 Start-Up Relative to V_{IN}

Application and Implementation

Note

ETEK does not warrant its accuracy or completeness and Information in the following applications sections is not part of the ETEK component specification. Customers should be responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

Application Information

ET81211 is typical step-down DC-DC converter. It’ s typically used to convert a higher DC voltage to a lower DC voltage with a maximum available output current of 2A. The following design procedure can be used to select component values for the ET81211.

Typical Application

The application schematic below was developed to meet the previous requirements. This circuit is available as the evaluation module (EVM). The sections provide the design procedure.

The figure shows ET81211 4.5V to 17V input, 1.05V output converter schematics.

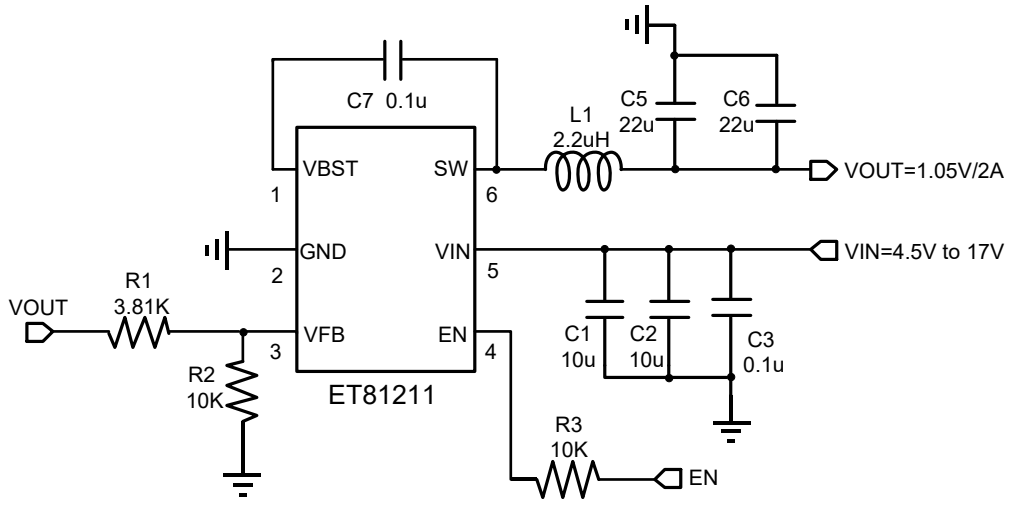


Figure 33. ET81211 OUT=1.05V/2A Typical Application Circuit

Design Requirements

This table below shows the design parameters for this application. Table1.

Parameter	Example Value
Input voltage range	4.5 to 17V
Output voltage	1.05V
Transient response, 1A load step	ΔV_{OUT} = ±2.5 %
Input ripple voltage	400mV
Output ripple voltage	30mV
Output current rating	2A
Operating frequency	580kHz

Detailed Design Procedure

Output Voltage Resistors Selection

The output voltage is set with a resistor divider from the output node to the VFB pin. ETEK recommends using 1% tolerance or better divider resistors. Start by using Equation 2 to calculate VOUT.

If customers want to improve efficiency at very light loads，we recommend using larger value resistors. High value of resistor will be more susceptible to noise and voltage errors from the VFB input current will be more noticeable.

$$V_{OUT} = 0.76 \times (1 + \frac{R1}{R2}) \quad (2)$$

Output Filter Selection

The LC filter used as the output filter has double pole at:

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_{OUT} \times C_{OUT}}} \quad (3)$$

The overall loop gain is set by the output set-point resistor divider network and the internal gain of the device at low frequencies. The low frequency phase is 180°. At the output filter pole frequency, the gain rolls off at a –40dB per decade rate and the phase drops rapidly. The inductor and capacitor for the output filter should be selected so that the double pole of Equation 3 is located below the high frequency zero but close enough that the phase boost provided be the high frequency zero provides adequate phase margin for a stable circuit. To meet this requirement use the values recommended in Table 2.

Table 2. Recommended Component Values

Output Voltage (V)	R1 (kΩ)	R2 (kΩ)	L1 (μH)			C5 + C6 (μF)
			Min	Typ	Max	
1	3.15	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
1.05	3.81	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
1.2	5.79	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
1.5	9.74	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
1.8	13.7	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
2.5	22.9	10.0	2.2	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
3.3	33.4	10.0	2.2	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
5	55.79	10.0	3.3	3.3	4.7	20 to 68
6.5	75.5	10.0	3.3	3.3	4.7	20 to 68

The inductor peak-to-peak ripple current, peak current and RMS current are calculated using Equation 4, Equation 5, and Equation 6. The inductor saturation current rating must be greater than the calculated peak current and the RMS or heating current rating must be greater than the calculated RMS current.

$$I_{p-p} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN\,(MAX)}} \times \frac{V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT}}{L_O \times f_{sw}} \quad (4)$$

$$I_{peak} = I_O + \frac{I_{p-p}}{2} \quad (5)$$

$$I_{LO(RMS)} = \sqrt{I_O^2 + \frac{1}{12} I_{P-P}^2} \quad (6)$$

For this design example, the calculated peak current is 3.5A and the calculated RMS current is 3.01A.

The inductor should be used with a peak current rating of 13A and an RMS current rating of 9A.

The capacitor value and ESR determines the amount of output voltage ripple. The ET81211 is intended for use with ceramic or other low ESR capacitors. We recommend using values range from 20μF to 68μF. Equation 7 determines the required RMS current rating for the output capacitor

$$I_{CO(RMS)} = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{\sqrt{12} \times V_{IN} \times L_O \times f_{sw}} \quad (7)$$

Two 22μF output capacitors are used for this design. The typical ESR is 2 mΩ each. The calculated RMS current is 0.286A and each output capacitor is rated for 4A.

Input Capacitor Selection

The ET81211 requires an input decoupling capacitor and a bulk capacitor is needed depending on the application. We recommend a ceramic capacitor over 10μF for the decoupling capacitor. An additional 0.1μF capacitor (C3) from VIN pin to ground is optional to provide additional high frequency filtering. The capacitor voltage rating needs to be greater than the maximum input voltage.

Bootstrap Capacitor Selection

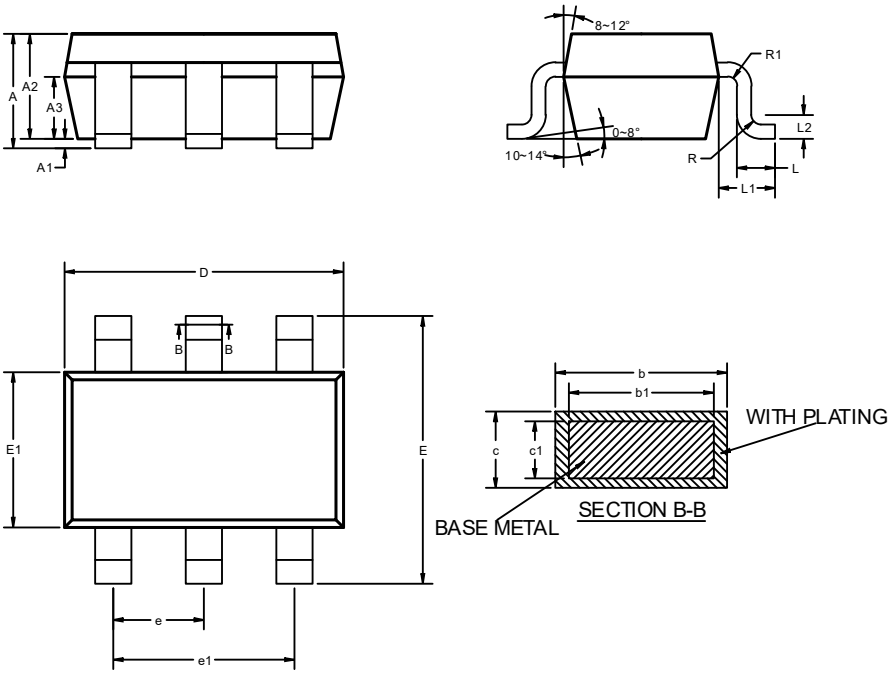
A 0.1μF ceramic capacitor must be connected between the VBST to SW pin for proper operation. We recommend using a ceramic capacitor.

Power Supply Recommendations

ET81211 is designed to operate from input supply voltage in the range of 4.5V to 17V. Buck converters require the input voltage to be higher than the output voltage for proper operation. The maximum recommended operating duty cycle is 75%. Using that criteria, the minimum recommended input voltage is V_{OUT}/0.75.

Package Dimension

SOT23-6

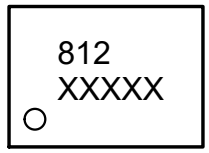


COMMON DIMENSIONS

(UNITS OF MEASURE=MILLIMETER)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	1.25
A1	0	—	0.15
A2	1.00	1.10	1.20
A3	0.60	0.65	0.70
b	0.36	—	0.45
b1	0.35	0.38	0.41
c	0.14	—	0.20
c1	0.14	0.15	0.16
D	2.826	2.926	3.026
E	2.60	2.80	3.00
E1	1.526	1.626	1.726
e	0.90	0.95	1.00
e1	1.80	1.90	2.00
L	0.35	0.45	0.60
L1	0.59REF		
L2	0.25BSC		
R	0.05	—	0.20
R1	0.05	—	0.20

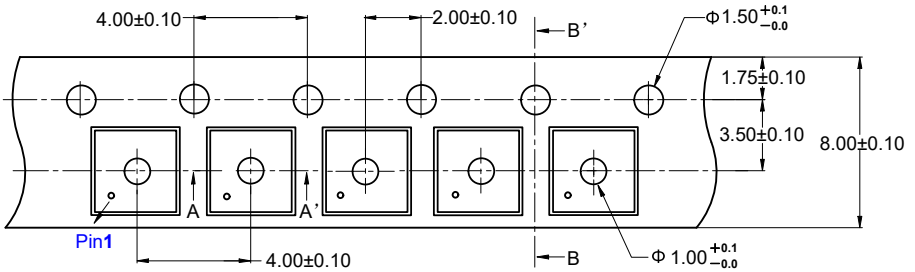
Marking

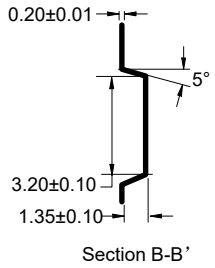


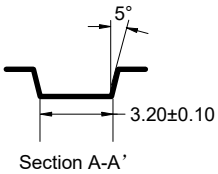
812 = Part No.

XXXXX = Tracking No.

Tape Information







Unit : mm

Revision History and Checking Table

Version	Date	Revision Item	Modifier	Function & Spec Checking	Package & Tape Checking
1.0	2026-02-28	Initial Version	Caojc	Xielh	Liujy
1.1	2026-10-26	Add P_D	Liuc	Xielh	Liujy