## 30V, 250mA Low Power LDO with Protections

# HT73xx-7

Revision: V1.40 Date: January 07, 2026

www.holtek.com

## Features

- Low power consumption
- Low voltage drop
- Low temperature coefficient
- High input voltage – up to 30V
- Output voltage accuracy: tolerance ±2%
- Over current protection
- Over temperature protection
- Package type: 3-pin SOT89

## Applications

- Battery-powered equipment
- Communication equipment
- Audio/Video equipment

## General Description

The HT73xx-7 is a low power high voltage series of regulators implemented in CMOS technology which has the advantages of low voltage drop and low quiescent current. They allow input voltages as high as 30V and are available with several fixed output voltages ranging from 2.1V to 5.0V.

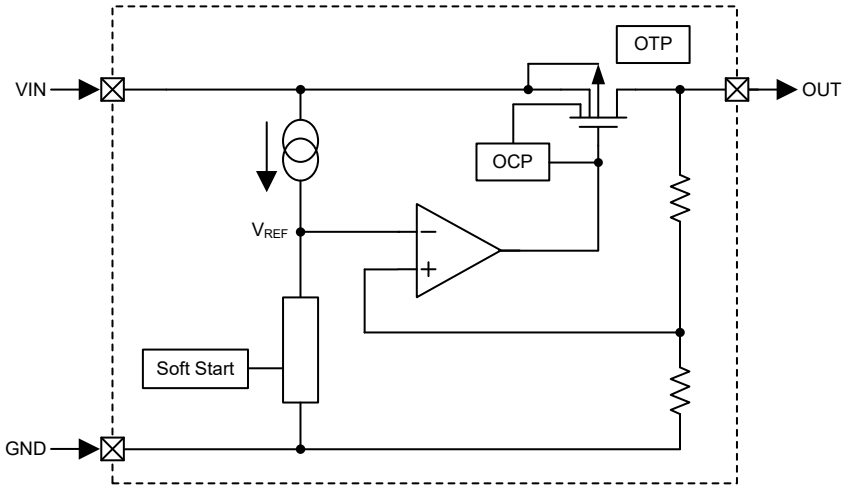
An internal over-current protection circuit prevents the device from damage even if the output is shorted to ground. An over-temperature protection circuit ensures the device junction temperature will not exceed a temperature of 150°C.

## Selection Table

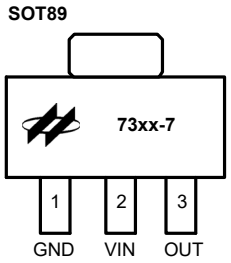
| Part No. | Output Voltage | Packages | Markings |
|---|---|---|---|
| HT7321-7 | 2.1V | SOT89 | 73xx-7 (for SOT89) |
| HT7323-7 | 2.3V | | |
| HT7325-7 | 2.5V | | |
| HT7327-7 | 2.7V | | |
| HT7330-7 | 3.0V | | |
| HT7333-7 | 3.3V | | |
| HT7336-7 | 3.6V | | |
| HT7340-7 | 4.0V | | |
| HT7344-7 | 4.4V | | |
| HT7350-7 | 5.0V | | |

Note: "xx" stands for output voltages.

## Block Diagram




## Pin Assignment




## Pin Descriptions

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Pin Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | GND | Ground pin |
| 2 | VIN | Input pin |
| 3 | OUT | Output pin |

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Value | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| $V_{IN}$ | -0.3 to +33 | V |
| Operating Temperature Range, Ta | -40 to +85 | °C |
| Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_{J(MAX)}$ | +150 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -60 to +150 | °C |
| Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JA}$ | 200 | °C/W |
| Power Dissipation, $P_D$ | 0.50 | W |

Note: $P_D$ is measured at Ta=25°C.

## Recommended Operating Range

| Parameter | Value | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| $V_{IN}$ | $V_{OUT}$+2 to 30 | V |

## Electrical Characteristics

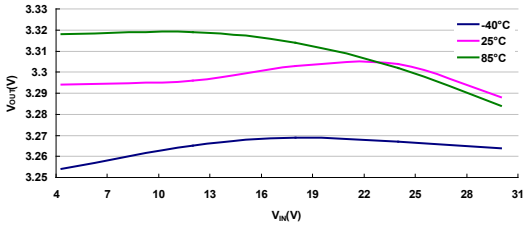
$V_{IN}=V_{OUT}$+2V, Ta=25°C and $C_{IN}=C_{OUT}$=10μF, unless otherwise specified

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{IN}$ | Input Voltage | — | — | — | 30 | V |
| $V_{OUT}$ | Output Voltage Range | — | 2.1 | — | 5.0 | V |
| $V_O$ | Output Voltage Accuracy | $I_{OUT}$=10mA | -2 | — | 2 | % |
| $I_{OUT}$ | Output Current | — | 250 | — | — | mA |
| $\lvert\Delta V_{OUT}\rvert$ | Load Regulation | 1mA ≤ $I_{OUT}$ ≤ 100mA | — | 45 | 90 | mV |
| $V_{DIF}$ | Dropout Voltage | $I_{OUT}$=1mA, $V_{OUT}$ Change=2% (Note) | — | 6 | 15 | mV |
| | | $I_{OUT}$=30mA, $V_{OUT}$ Change=2% (Note) | — | 120 | 300 | mV |
| $I_{SS1}$ | Quiescent Current | $I_{OUT}$=0mA | — | 2.5 | 4.0 | μA |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN} \times \Delta V_{OUT}}$ | Line Regulation | ($V_{OUT}$+1V) ≤ $V_{IN}$ ≤ 30V, $I_{OUT}$=1mA | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | %/V |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_a \times \Delta V_{OUT}}$ | Temperature Coefficient | $I_{OUT}$=40mA, -40°C < Ta < 85°C | — | ±100 | — | ppm/°C |
| $I_{SHORT}$ | Output Short Current | $V_{IN}$=12V, force $V_{OUT}$=0V | — | 250 | — | mA |
| $T_{SHD}$ | Shutdown Temperature | — | — | 150 | — | °C |
| $T_{REC}$ | Recovery Temperature | — | — | 125 | — | °C |

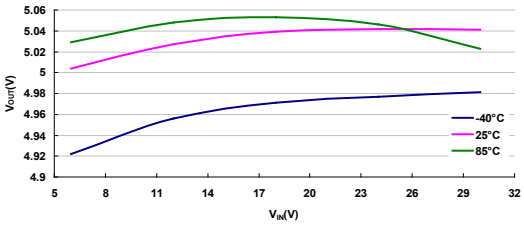
Note: The dropout voltage is defined as the input voltage minus the output voltage that produces a 2% change in the output voltage from the value at $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}$+2V with a fixed load.

## Typical Performance Characteristic

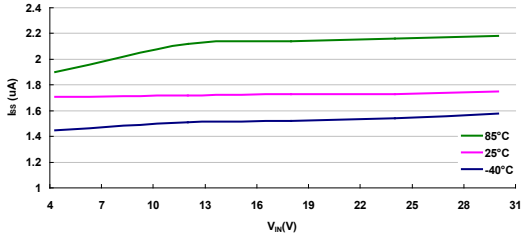
Test Condition: $V_{IN}$=$V_{OUT}$+2V, $I_{OUT}$=10mA, $C_{IN}$=10μF, $C_{OUT}$=10μF and Ta=25ºC, unless otherwise noted.



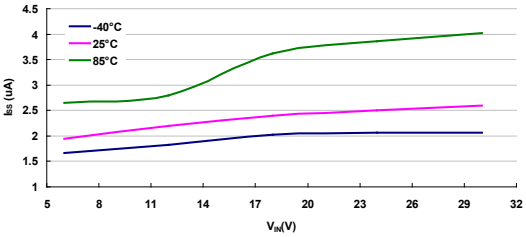

**Line Regulation: HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=10mA)**




**Line Regulation: HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=10mA)**




**$I_{SS}$ vs $V_{IN}$: HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=0mA)**

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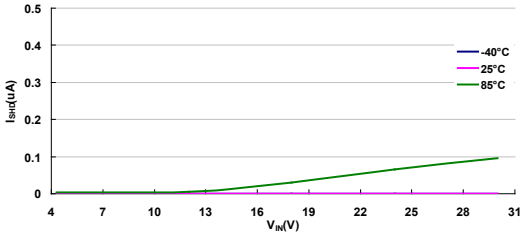
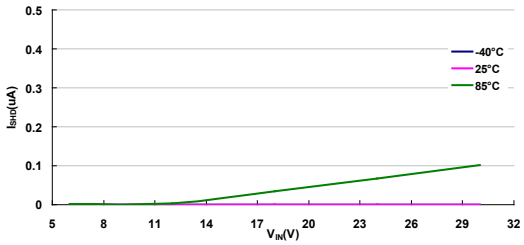
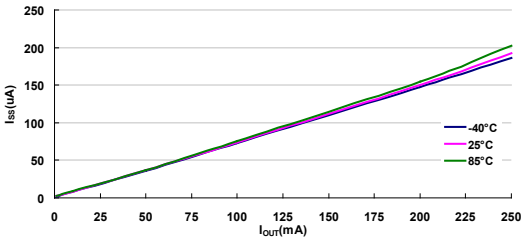


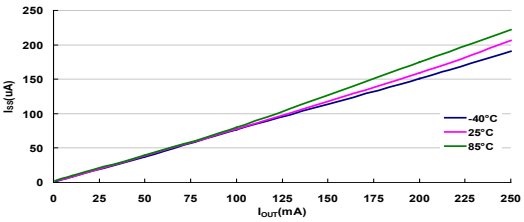

**$I_{SHD}$ vs $V_{IN}$: HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=0mA)**




**$I_{SHD}$ vs $V_{IN}$: HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=0mA)**

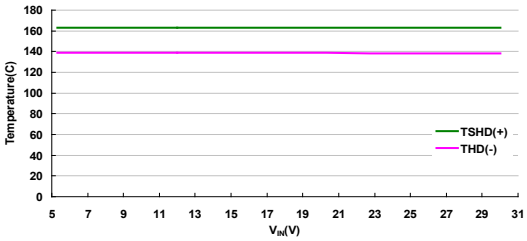



**$I_{SS}$ vs $I_{OUT}$: HT7333-7 ($V_{IN}$=5.3V)**

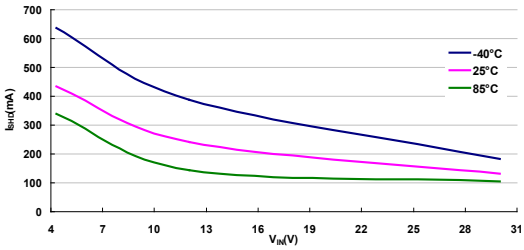



**$I_{SS}$ vs $I_{OUT}$: HT7350-7 ($V_{IN}$=7.0V)**

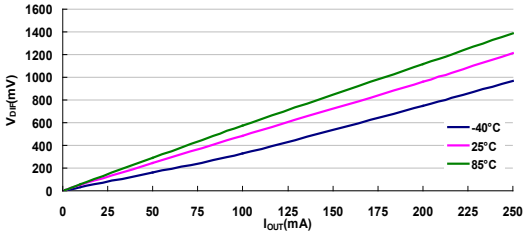
Test Condition: $V_{IN}$=$V_{OUT}$+2V, $I_{OUT}$=10mA, $C_{IN}$=10μF, $C_{OUT}$=10μF and Ta=25ºC, unless otherwise noted



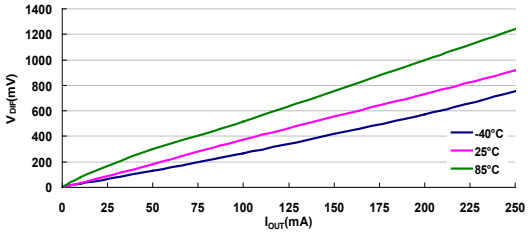

**$T_{SHD}$ vs $V_{IN}$**




**$I_{SHD}$ vs $V_{IN}$**

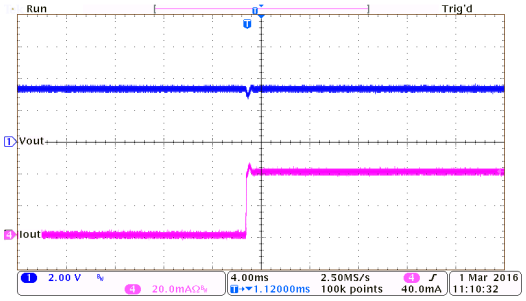



**Dropout Voltage: HT7333-7**

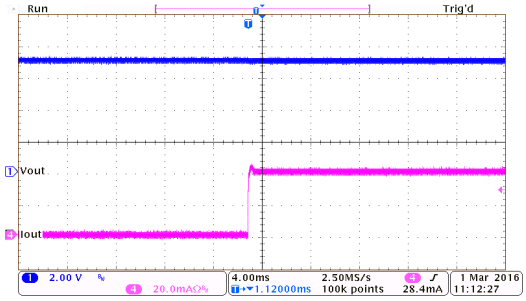



**Dropout Voltage: HT7350-7**

Test Condition: $V_{IN}$=$V_{OUT}$+2V, $I_{OUT}$=10mA, $C_{IN}$=10μF, $C_{OUT}$=10μF and Ta=25°C, unless otherwise noted.




**Load Transient Response:**
**HT7333-7 ($V_{IN}$=5.3V, $I_{OUT}$=0mA to 40mA)**

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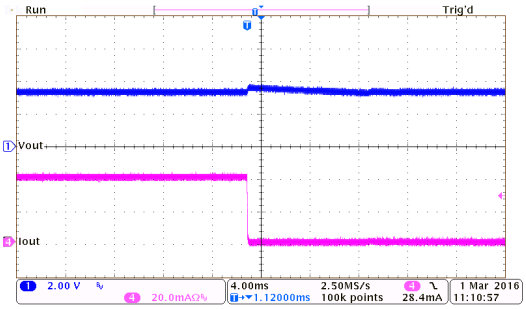
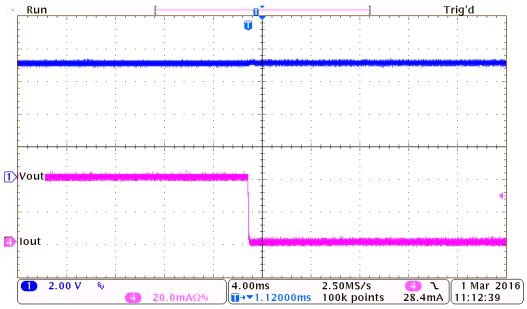



**Load Transient Response:**
**HT7333-7 ($V_{IN}$=5.3V, $I_{OUT}$=40mA to 0mA)**

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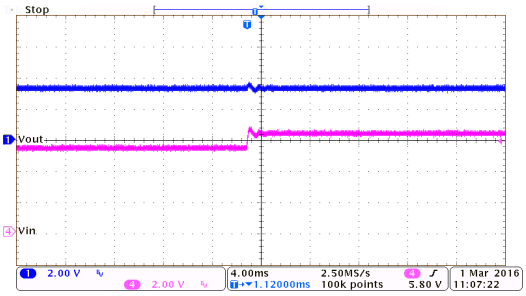
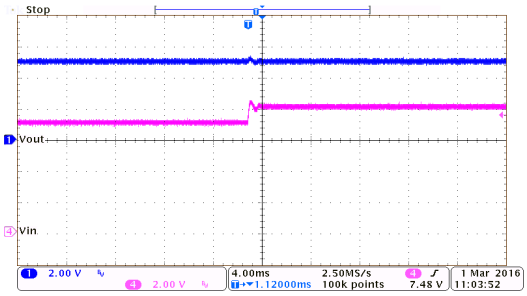



**Line Trasient Response: HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=10mA)**

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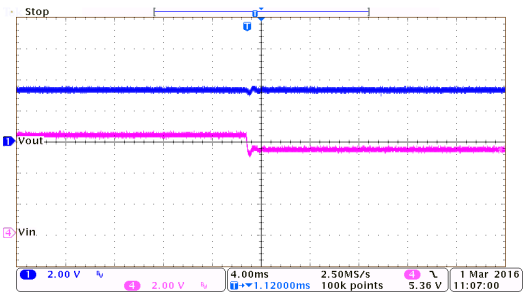


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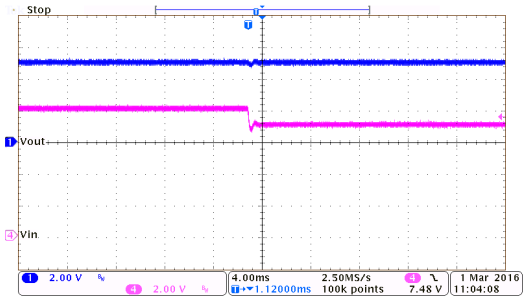


**Line Trasient Response: HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=10mA)**

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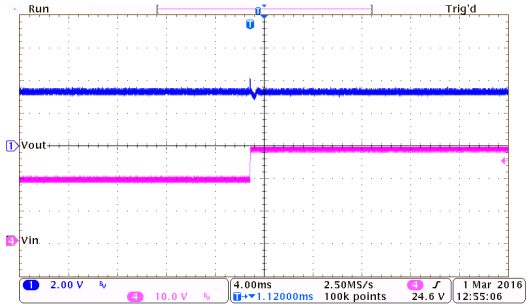


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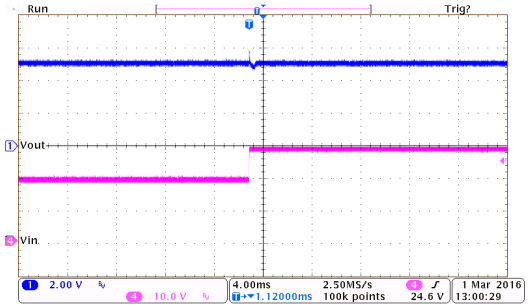


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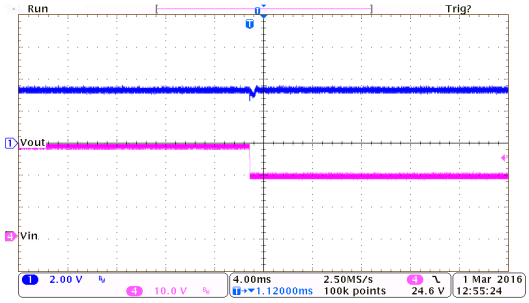


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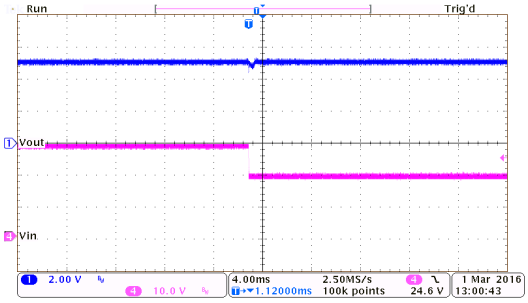


**Line Trasient Response: HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=10mA)**

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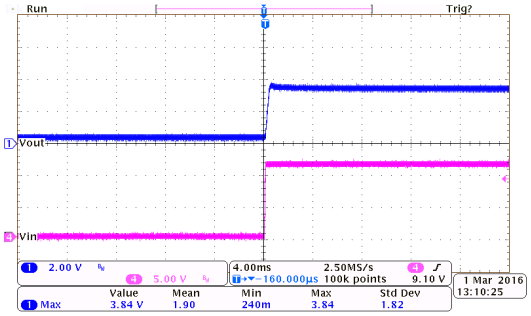
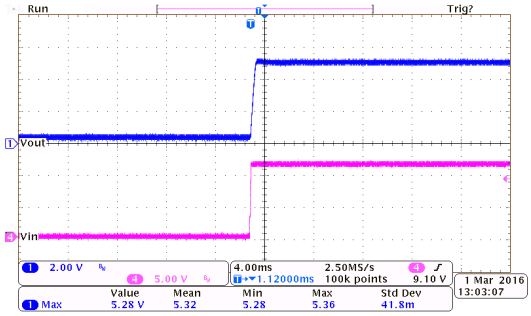



**Power On Response:**
**HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=0mA, $T_{RISE}$=0.1ms)**

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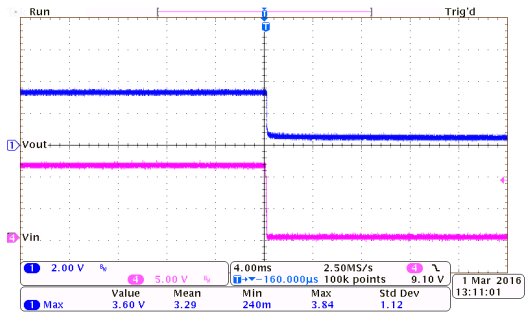


**Power Off Response:**
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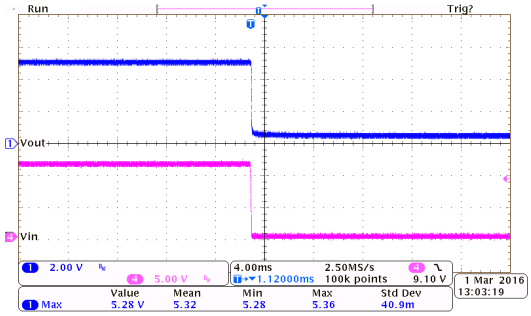
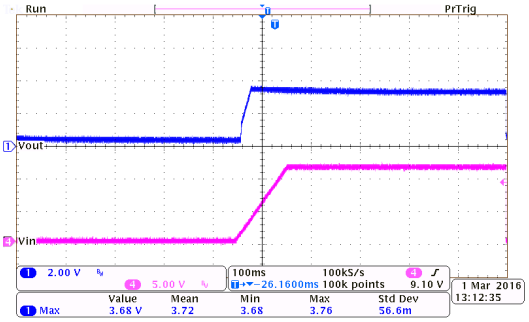
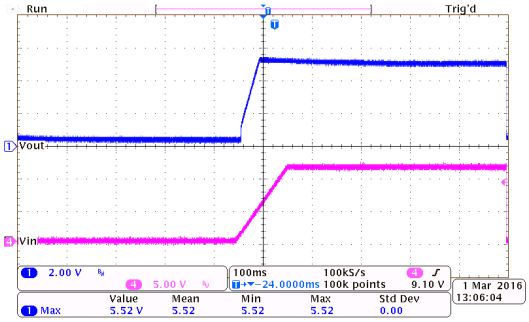



**Power Off Response:**
**HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=0mA, $T_{FALL}$=0.1ms)**

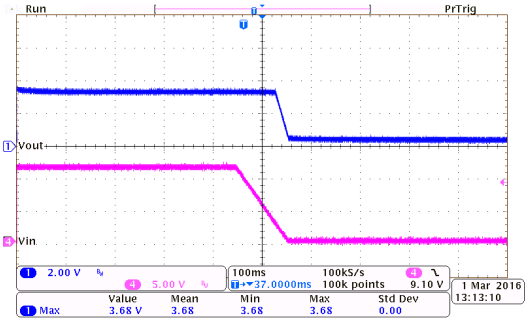
Test Condition: $V_{IN}$=$V_{OUT}$+2V, $I_{OUT}$=10mA, $C_{IN}$=10μF, $C_{OUT}$=10μF and Ta=25°C, unless otherwise noted.



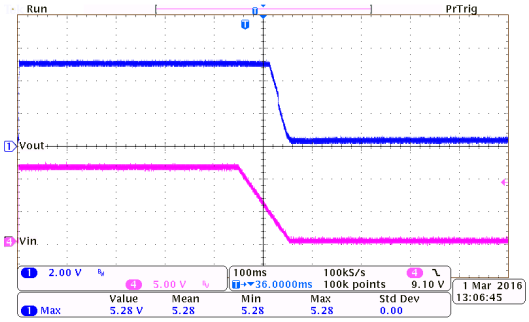

**Power On Response:**
**HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=0mA, $T_{RISE}$=100ms)**



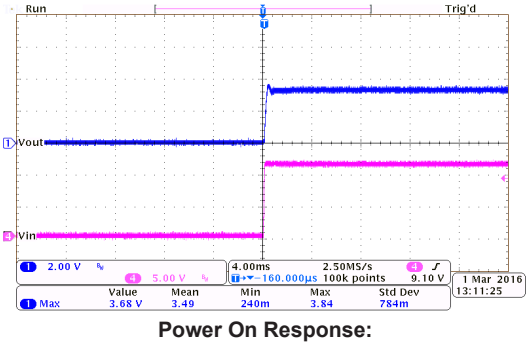

**Power On Response:**
**HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=0mA, $T_{RISE}$=100ms)**



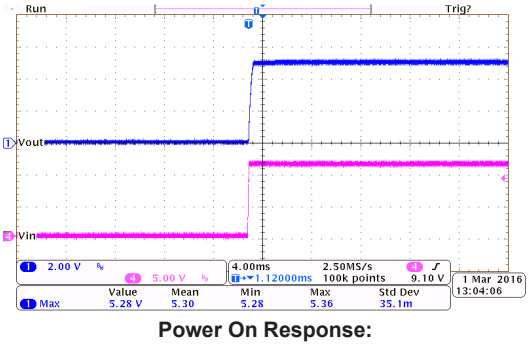

**Power Off Response:**
**HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=0mA, $T_{FALL}$=100ms)**




**Power Off Response:**
**HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=0mA, $T_{FALL}$=100ms)**




**Power On Response:**
**HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=250mA, $T_{RISE}$=0.1ms)**

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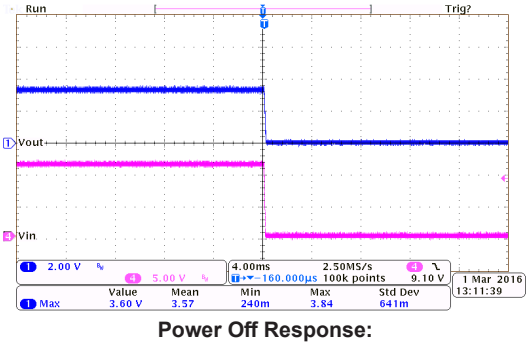
**HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=250mA, $T_{RISE}$=0.1ms)**

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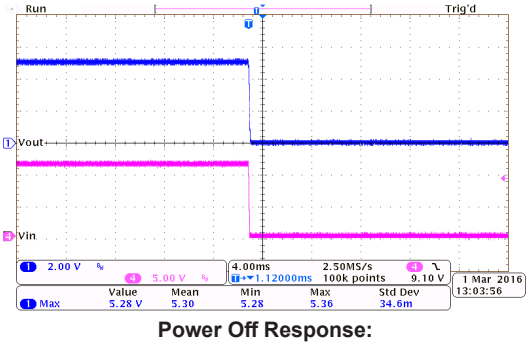
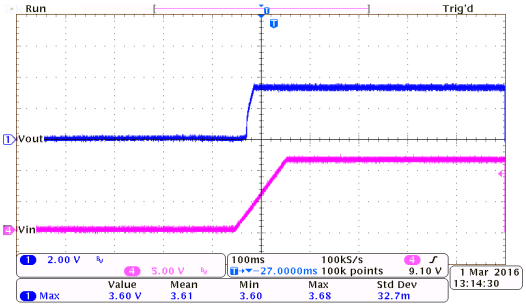
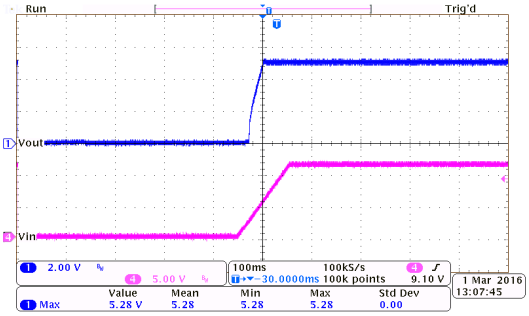



**Power Off Response:**
**HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=250mA, $T_{FALL}$=0.1ms)**

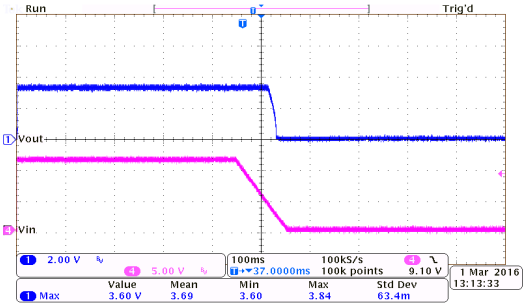
Test Condition: $V_{IN}$=$V_{OUT}$+2V, $I_{OUT}$=10mA, $C_{IN}$=10μF, $C_{OUT}$=10μF and Ta=25°C, unless otherwise noted.



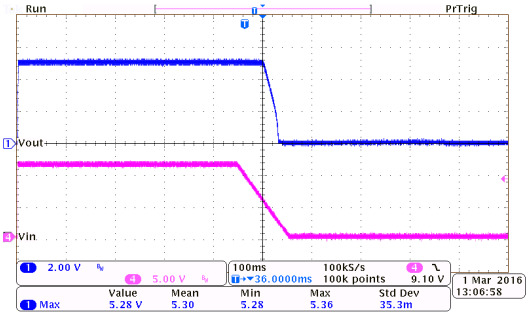

**Power On Response:**
**HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=250mA, $T_{RISE}$=100ms)**




**Power On Response:**
**HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=250mA, $T_{RISE}$=100ms)**




**Power Off Response:**
**HT7333-7 ($I_{OUT}$=250mA, $T_{FALL}$=100ms)**




**Power Off Response:**
**HT7350-7 ($I_{OUT}$=250mA, $T_{FALL}$=100ms)**

## Application Information

When using the HT73xx-7 regulators, it is important that the following application points are noted if correct operation is to be achieved.

### External Circuit

It is important that external capacitors are connected to both the input and output pins. For the input pin suitable bypass capacitors as shown in the application circuits should be connected especially in situations where a battery power source is used which may have a higher impedance. For the output pin, a suitable capacitor should also be connected especially in situations where the load is of a transient nature, in which case larger capacitor values should be selected to limit any output transient voltages.

### Thermal Considerations

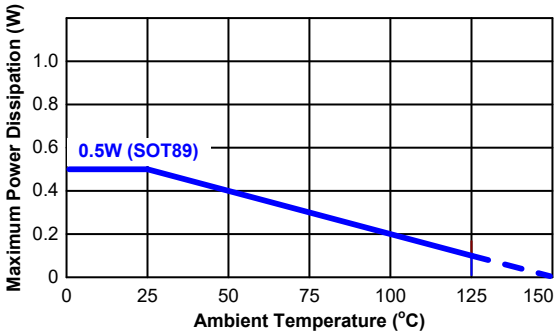
The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the package, the PCB layout, the rate of the surrounding airflow and the difference between the junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated using the following formula:

$$P_{D(MAX)} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_a) / \theta_{JA}$$

where $T_{J(MAX)}$ is the maximum junction temperature, $T_a$ is the ambient temperature and $\theta_{JA}$ is the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance of the IC package in degrees per watt. The following table shows the $\theta_{JA}$ values for various package types.

| Package | $\theta_{JA}$ value °C/W |
|:---:|:---:|
| SOT89 | 200°C/W |

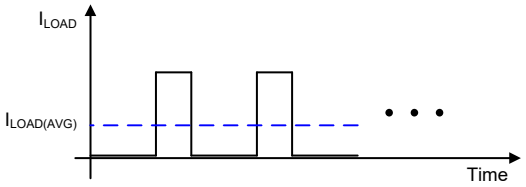
For maximum operating rating conditions, the maximum junction temperature is 150°C. However, it is recommended that the maximum junction temperature does not exceed 125°C during normal operation to maintain an adequate margin for device reliability. The derating curves of different packages for maximum power dissipation are as follows:



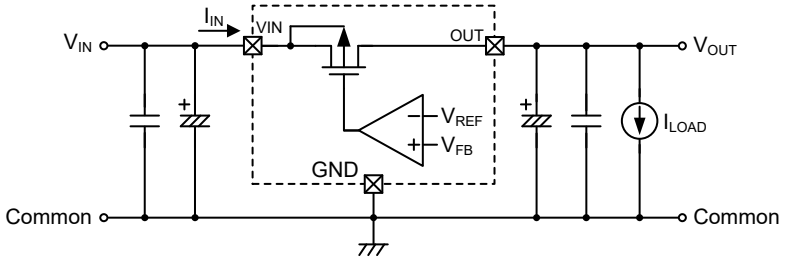
## Power Dissipation Calculation

In order to keep the device within its operating limits and to maintain a regulated output voltage, the power dissipation of the device, given by $P_D$, must not exceed the Maximum Power Dissipation, given by $P_{D(MAX)}$. Therefore $P_D \leq P_{D(MAX)}$. From the diagram it can be seen that almost all of this power is generated across the pass transistor which is acting like a variable resistor in series with the load to keep the output voltage constant. This generated power which will appear as heat, must never allow the device to exceed its maximum junction temperature.

In practical applications the regulator may be called upon to provide both steady state and transient currents due to the transient nature of the load. Although the device may be working well within its limits with its steady state current, care must be taken with transient loads which may cause the current to rise close to its maximum current value. Care must be taken with transient loads and currents as this will result in device junction temperature rises which must not exceed the maximum junction temperature. With both steady state and transient currents, the important current to consider is the average or more precisely the RMS current which is the value of current that will appear as heat generated in the device. The following diagram shows how the average current relates to the transient currents.

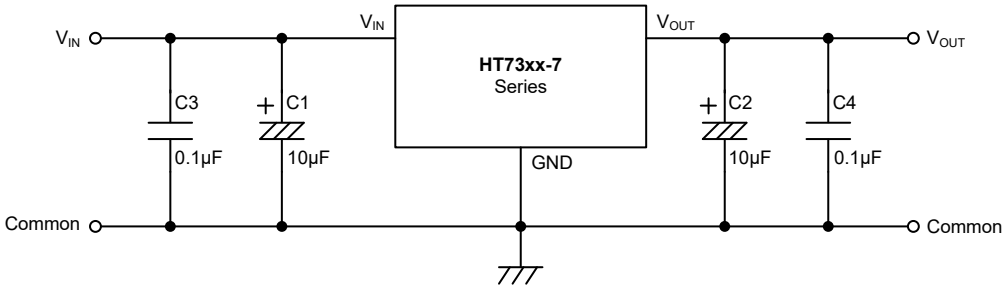



As the quiescent current of the device is very small it can generally be ignored and as a result the input current can be assumed to be equal to the output current. Therefore the power dissipation of the device, $P_D$, can be calculated as the voltage drop across the input and output multiplied by the current, given by the equation, $P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{IN}$. As the input current is also equal to the load current the power dissipation $P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{LOAD}$. However, with transient load currents, $P_D = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times I_{LOAD(AVG)}$ as shown in the figure.

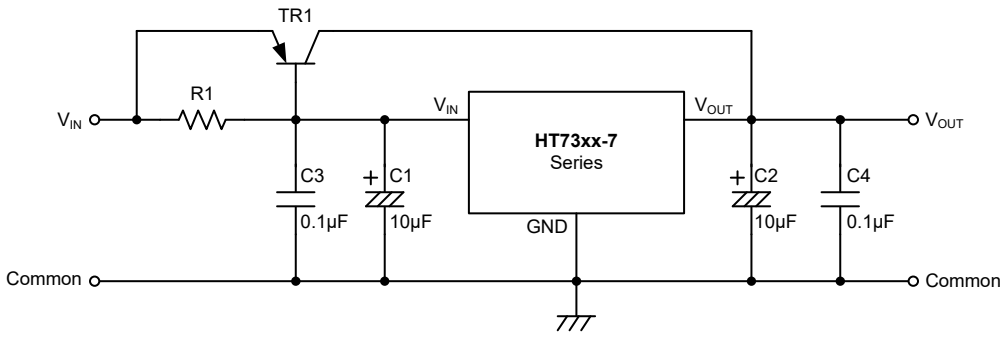


## Application Circuits

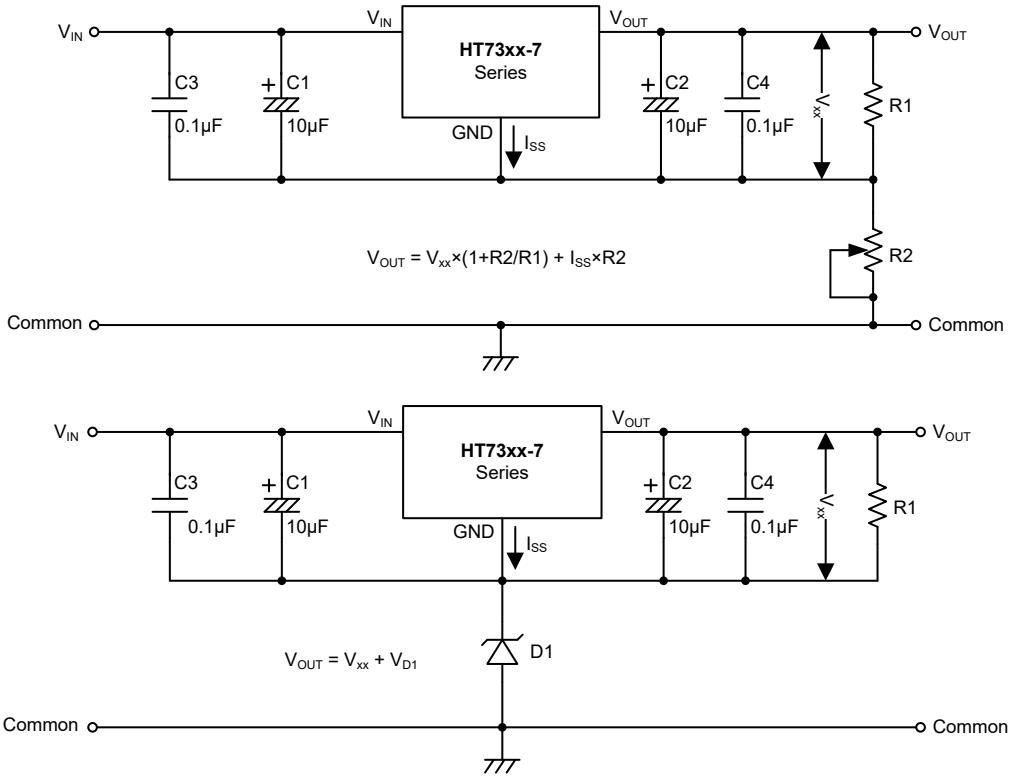
### Basic Circuits



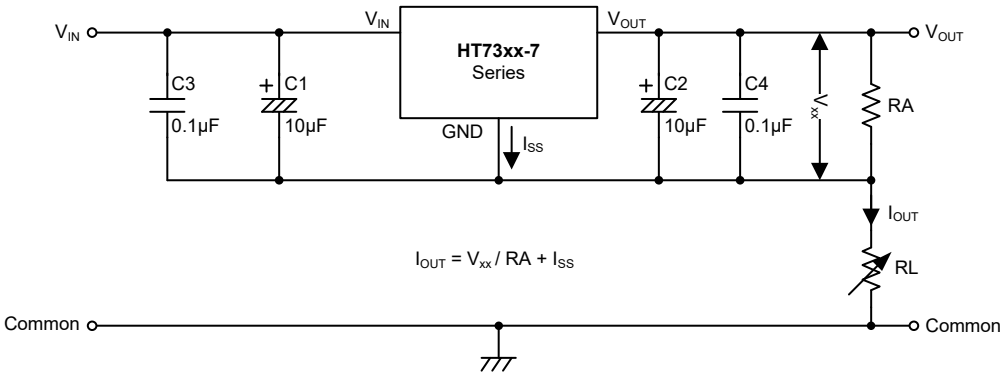

### High Output Current Positive Voltage Regulator



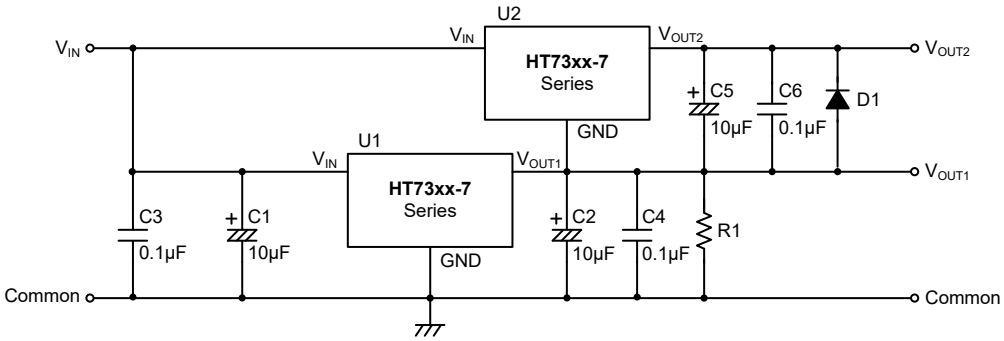

### Circuit for Increasing Output Voltage



## Constant Current Regulator




## Dual Supply



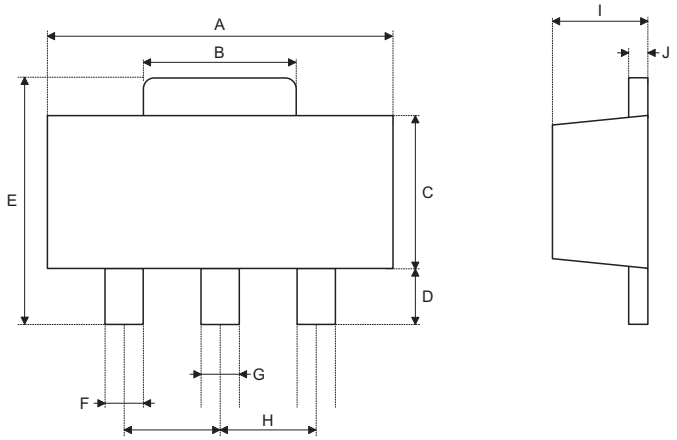
## Package Information

Note that the package information provided here is for consultation purposes only. As this information may be updated at regular intervals users are reminded to consult the Holtek website for the latest version of the Package/Carton Information.

Additional supplementary information with regard to packaging is listed below. Click on the relevant section to be transferred to the relevant website page.

- Package Information (include Outline Dimensions, Product Tape and Reel Specifications)
- The Operation Instruction of Packing Materials
- Carton information

### 3-pin SOT89 Outline Dimensions




| Symbol | Dimensions in inch | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Min. | Nom. | Max. |
| A | 0.173 | — | 0.185 |
| B | 0.053 | — | 0.072 |
| C | 0.090 | — | 0.106 |
| D | 0.031 | — | 0.047 |
| E | 0.155 | — | 0.173 |
| F | 0.014 | — | 0.019 |
| G | 0.017 | — | 0.022 |
| H | 0.059 BSC | | |
| I | 0.055 | — | 0.063 |
| J | 0.014 | — | 0.017 |

| Symbol | Dimensions in mm | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Min. | Nom. | Max. |
| A | 4.40 | — | 4.70 |
| B | 1.35 | — | 1.83 |
| C | 2.29 | — | 2.70 |
| D | 0.80 | — | 1.20 |
| E | 3.94 | — | 4.40 |
| F | 0.36 | — | 0.48 |
| G | 0.44 | — | 0.56 |
| H | 1.50 BSC | | |
| I | 1.40 | — | 1.60 |
| J | 0.35 | — | 0.44 |

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