30V, 250mA Low Power LDO with Protections

HT73xx-7

Revision: V1.40 Date: January 07, 2026

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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.

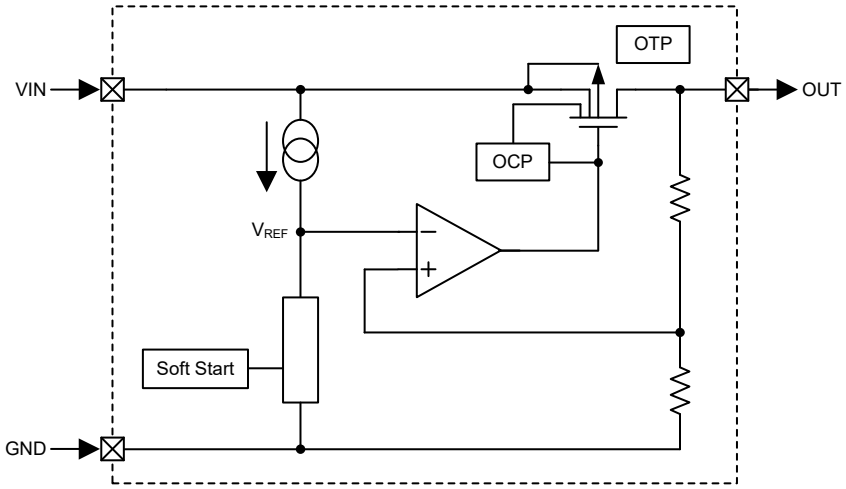
An internal over-current protection circuit prevents the device from damage even if the output is shorted to ground. An over-temperature protection circuit ensures the device junction temperature will not exceed a temperature of 150°C.

Selection Table

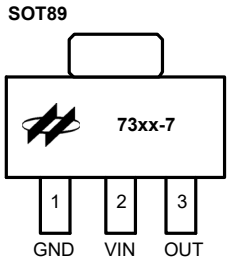
Part No.	Output Voltage	Packages	Markings
HT7321-7	2.1V	SOT89	73xx-7 (for SOT89)
HT7323-7	2.3V		
HT7325-7	2.5V		
HT7327-7	2.7V		
HT7330-7	3.0V		
HT7333-7	3.3V		
HT7336-7	3.6V		
HT7340-7	4.0V		
HT7344-7	4.4V		
HT7350-7	5.0V		

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, θ_{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

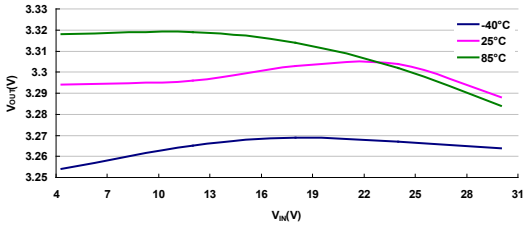
$V_{IN}=V_{OUT}$+2V, Ta=25°C and $C_{IN}=C_{OUT}$=10μF, unless otherwise specified

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

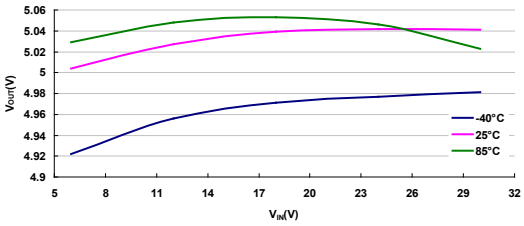
Note: The dropout voltage is defined as the input voltage minus the output voltage that produces a 2% change in the output voltage from the value at $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}$+2V with a fixed load.

Typical Performance Characteristic

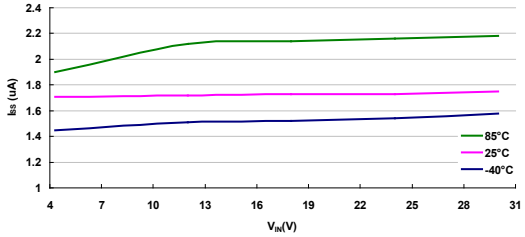
Test Condition: V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2V, I_{OUT}=10mA, C_{IN}=10μF, C_{OUT}=10μF and Ta=25°C, unless otherwise noted.



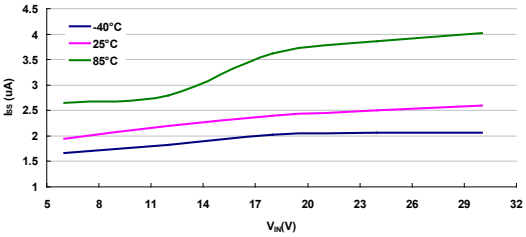
Line Regulation: HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=10mA)



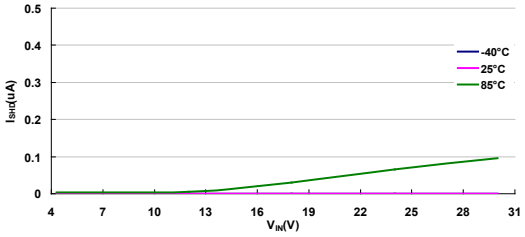
Line Regulation: HT7350-7 (I_{OUT}=10mA)



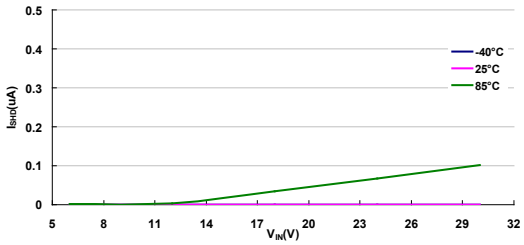
I_{SS} vs V_{IN}: HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=0mA)



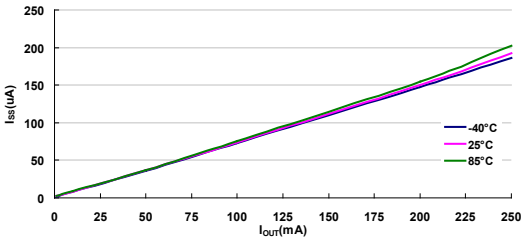
I_{SS} vs V_{IN}: HT7350-7 (I_{OUT}=0mA)



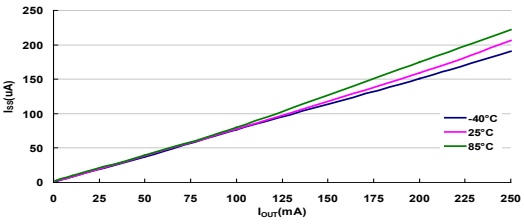
I_{SHD} vs V_{IN}: HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=0mA)



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

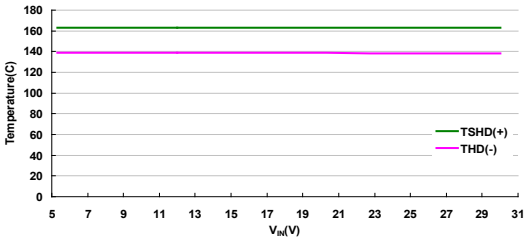


I_{SS} vs I_{OUT}: HT7333-7 (V_{IN}=5.3V)

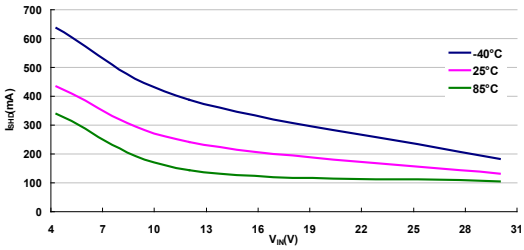


I_{SS} vs I_{OUT}: HT7350-7 (V_{IN}=7.0V)

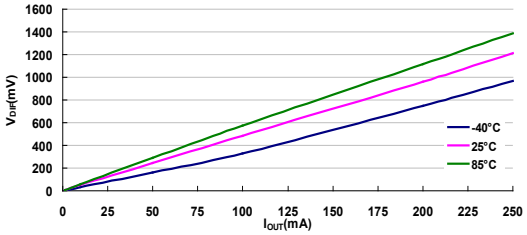
Test Condition: V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2V, I_{OUT}=10mA, C_{IN}=10μF, C_{OUT}=10μF and Ta=25°C, unless otherwise noted



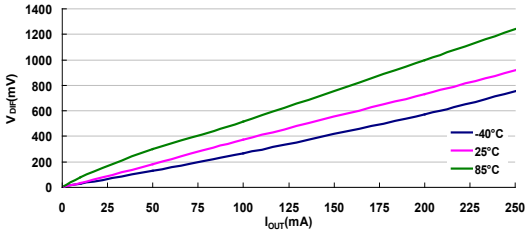
T_{SHD} vs V_{IN}



I_{SHD} vs V_{IN}

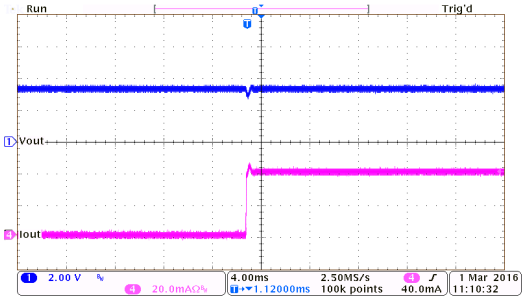


Dropout Voltage: HT7333-7

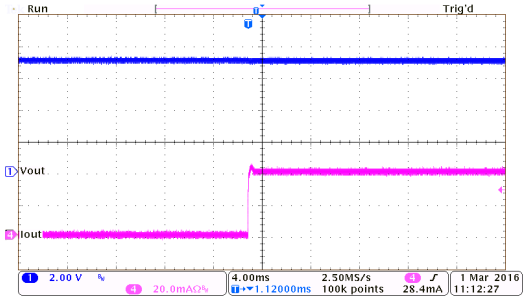


Dropout Voltage: HT7350-7

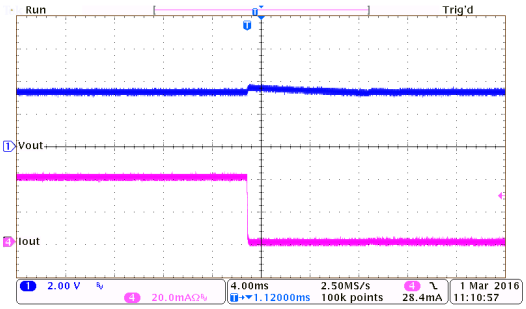
Test Condition: V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2V, I_{OUT}=10mA, C_{IN}=10μF, C_{OUT}=10μF and Ta=25°C, unless otherwise noted.



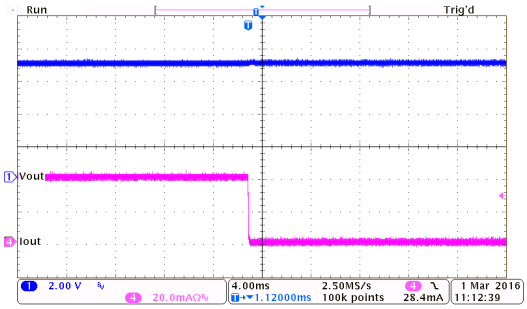
Load Transient Response:
HT7333-7 (V_{IN}=5.3V, I_{OUT}=0mA to 40mA)



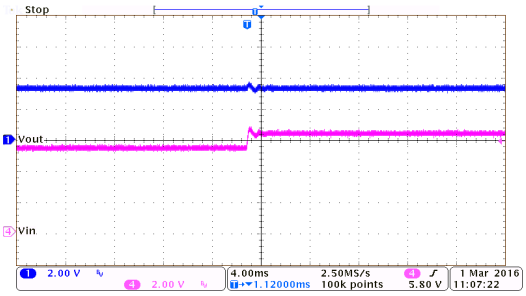
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HT7350-7 (V_{IN}=7.0V, I_{OUT}=0mA to 40mA)



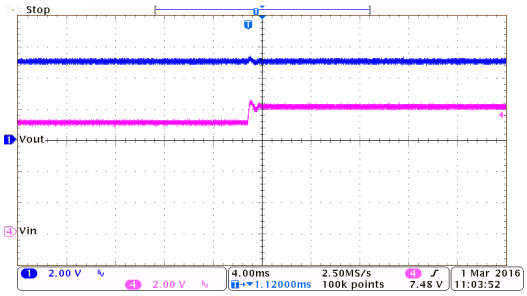
Load Transient Response:
HT7333-7 (V_{IN}=5.3V, I_{OUT}=40mA to 0mA)



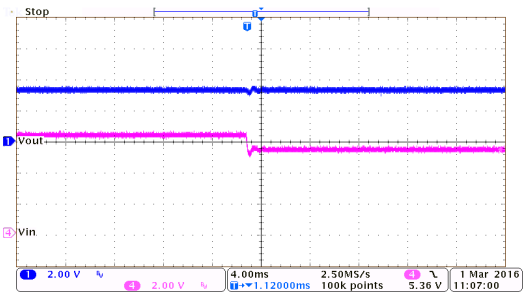
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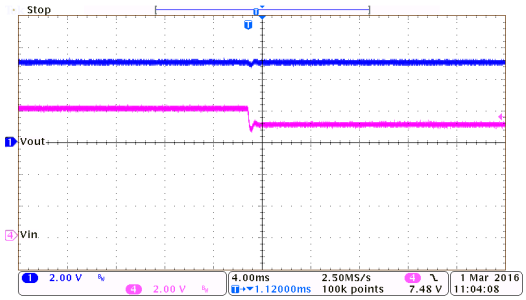
Line Trasient Response: HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=10mA)



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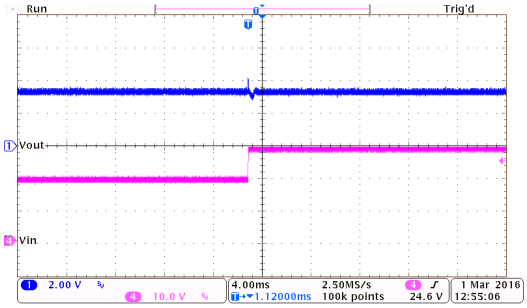


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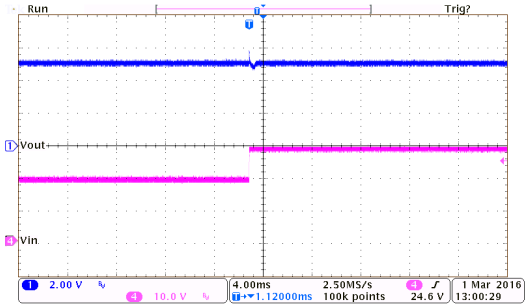


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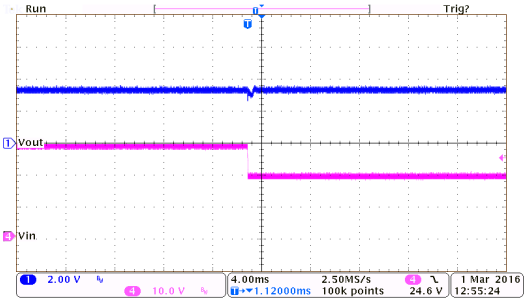
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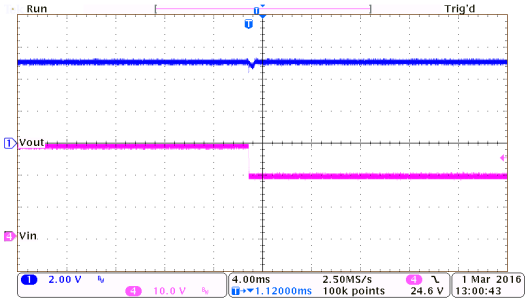
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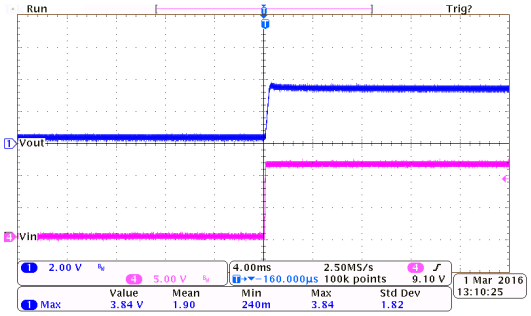


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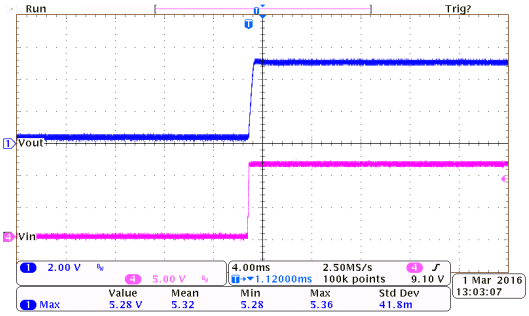


Line Trasient Response: HT7350-7 (I_{OUT}=10mA)

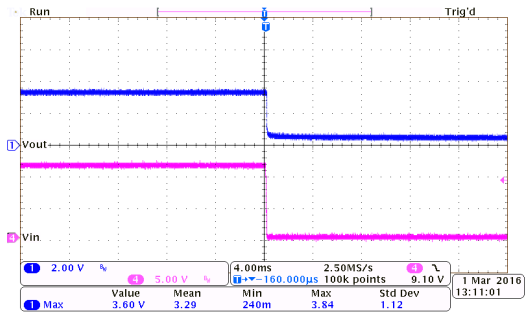
Test Condition: V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2V, I_{OUT}=10mA, C_{IN}=10μF, C_{OUT}=10μF and Ta=25ºC, unless otherwise noted.



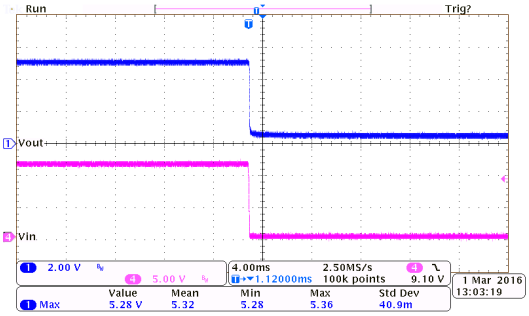
Power On Response:
HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=0mA, T_{RISE}=0.1ms)



Power On Response:
HT7350-7 (I_{OUT}=0mA, T_{RISE}=0.1ms)

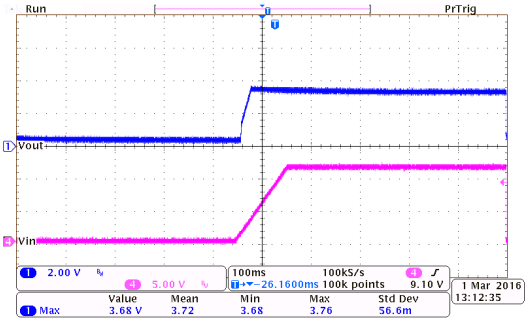


Power Off Response:
HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=0mA, T_{FALL}=0.1ms)

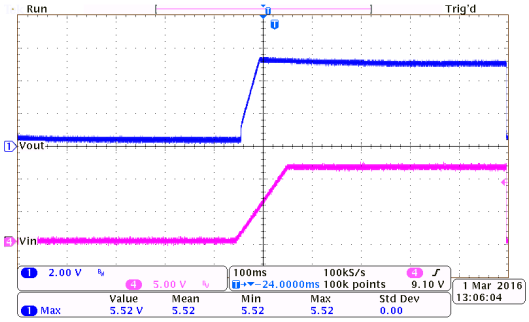


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HT7350-7 (I_{OUT}=0mA, T_{FALL}=0.1ms)

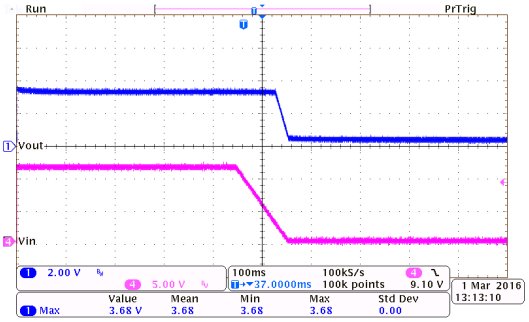
Test Condition: V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+2V, I_{OUT}=10mA, C_{IN}=10μF, C_{OUT}=10μF and Ta=25°C, unless otherwise noted.



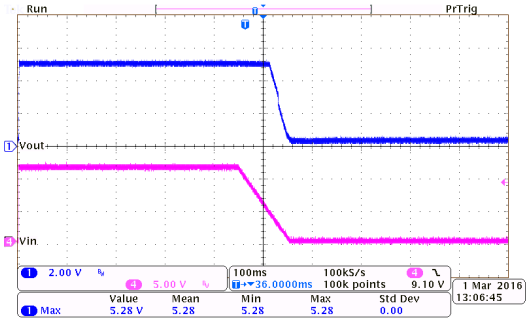
Power On Response:
HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=0mA, T_{RISE}=100ms)



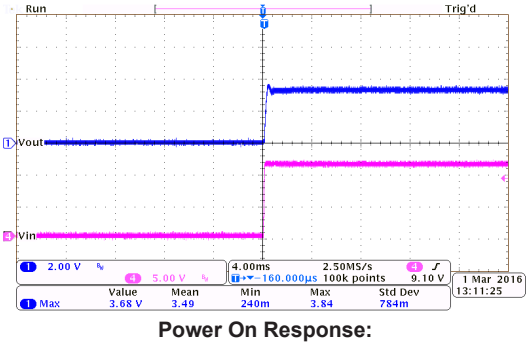
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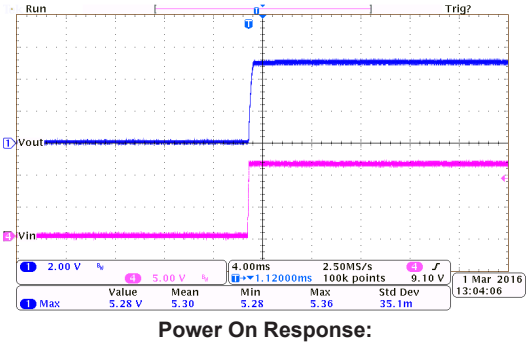
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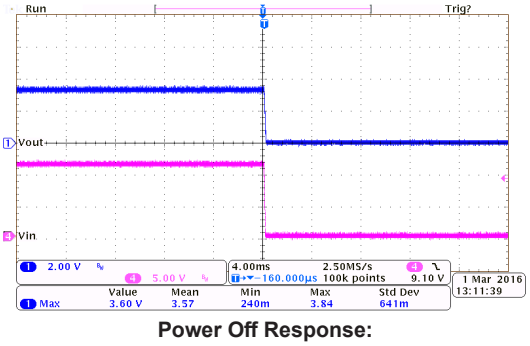
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HT7350-7 (I_{OUT}=0mA, T_{FALL}=100ms)



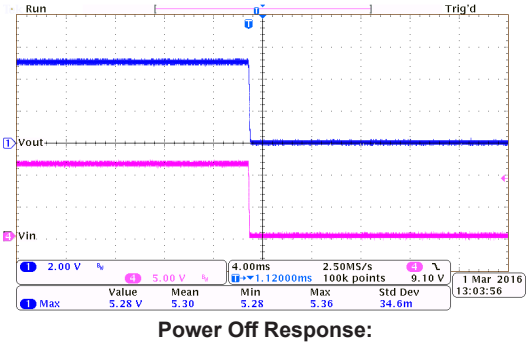
Power On Response:
HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=250mA, T_{RISE}=0.1ms)



Power On Response:
HT7350-7 (I_{OUT}=250mA, T_{RISE}=0.1ms)

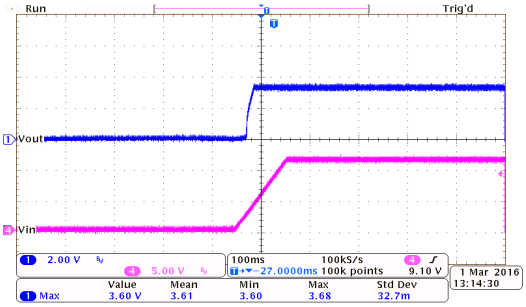


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HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=250mA, T_{FALL}=0.1ms)

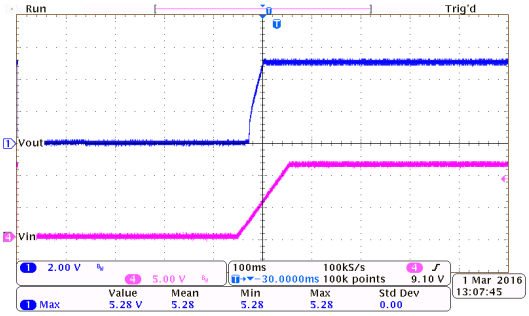


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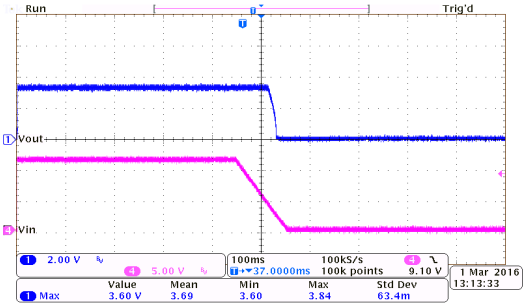
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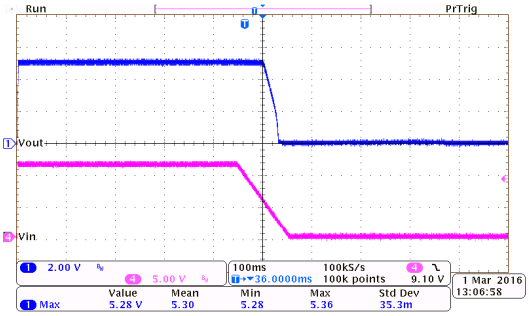
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HT7333-7 (I_{OUT}=250mA, T_{RISE}=100ms)



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

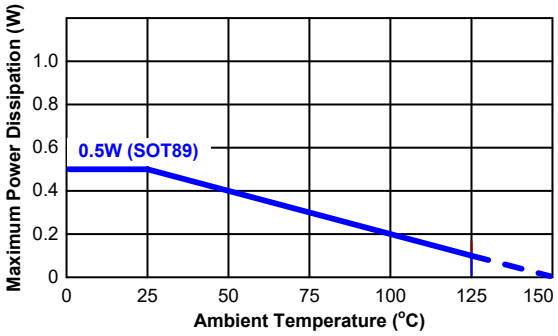
The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the package, the PCB layout, the rate of the surrounding airflow and the difference between the junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated using the following formula:

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

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

Package	θ_{JA} value °C/W
SOT89	200°C/W

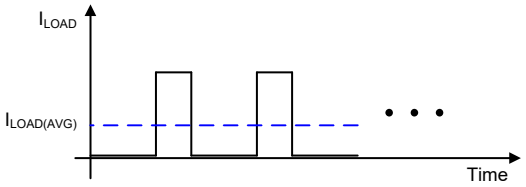
For maximum operating rating conditions, the maximum junction temperature is 150°C. However, it is recommended that the maximum junction temperature does not exceed 125°C during normal operation to maintain an adequate margin for device reliability. The derating curves of different packages for maximum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



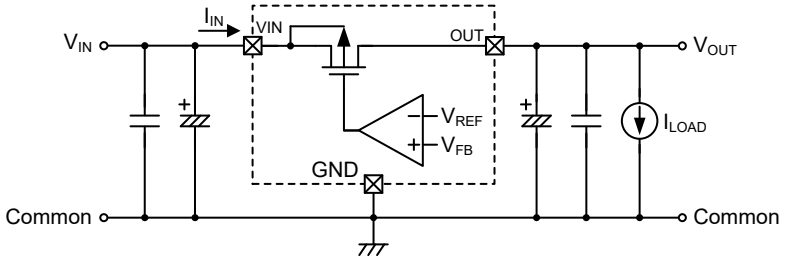
Power Dissipation Calculation

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.

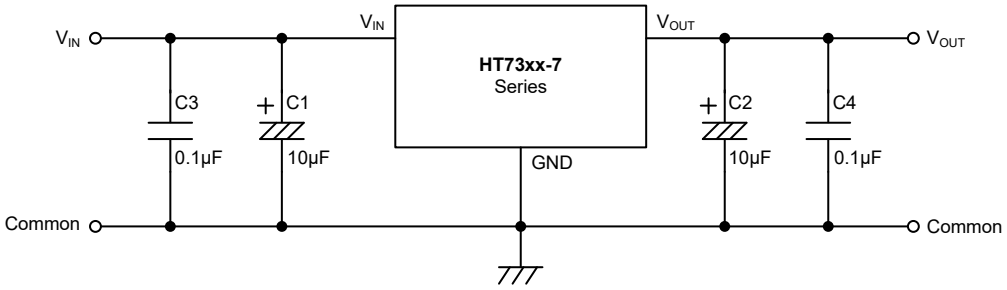


As the quiescent current of the device is very small it can generally be ignored and as a result the input current can be assumed to be equal to the output current. Therefore the power dissipation of the device, P_D, can be calculated as the voltage drop across the input and output multiplied by the 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.

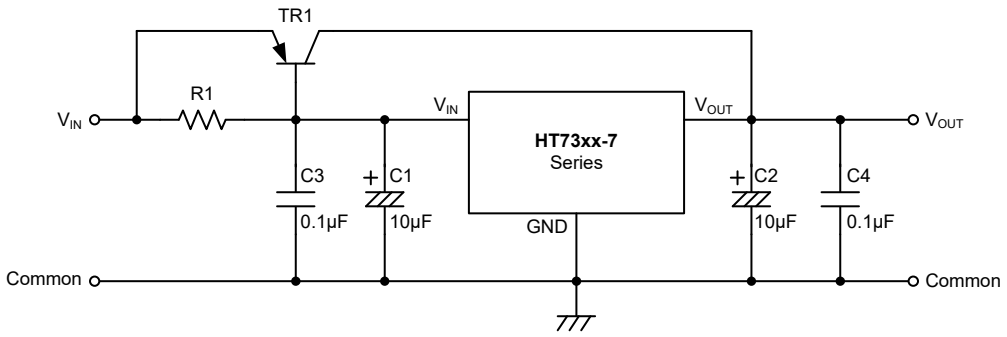


Application Circuits

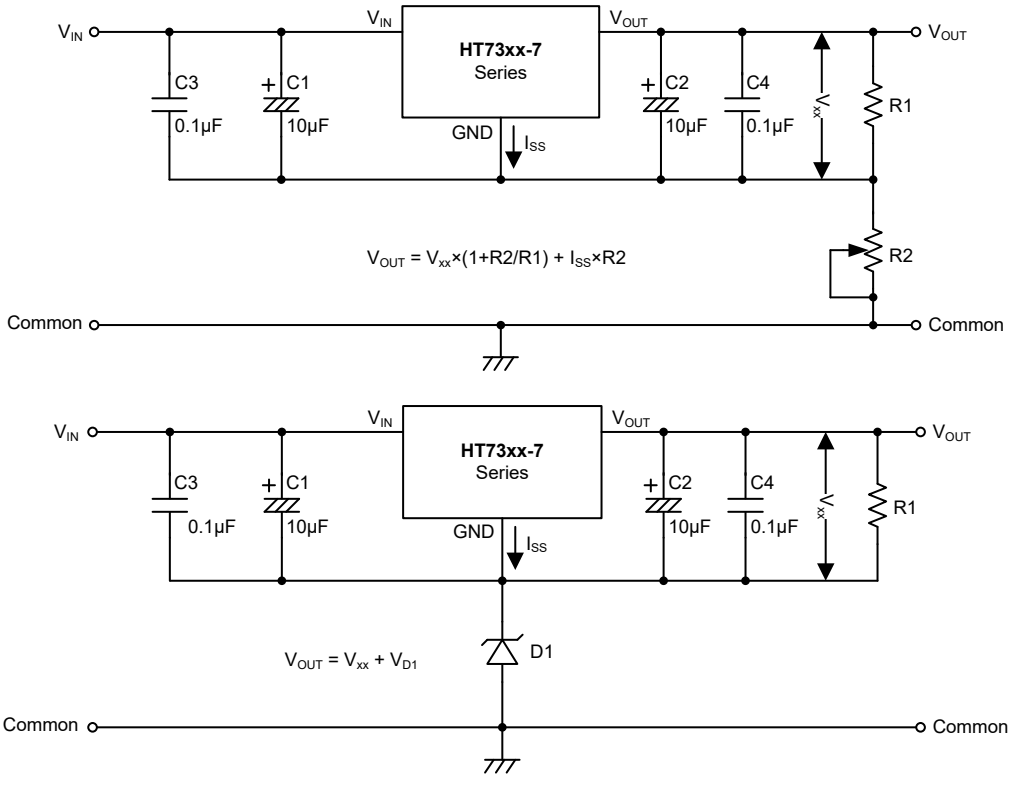
Basic Circuits



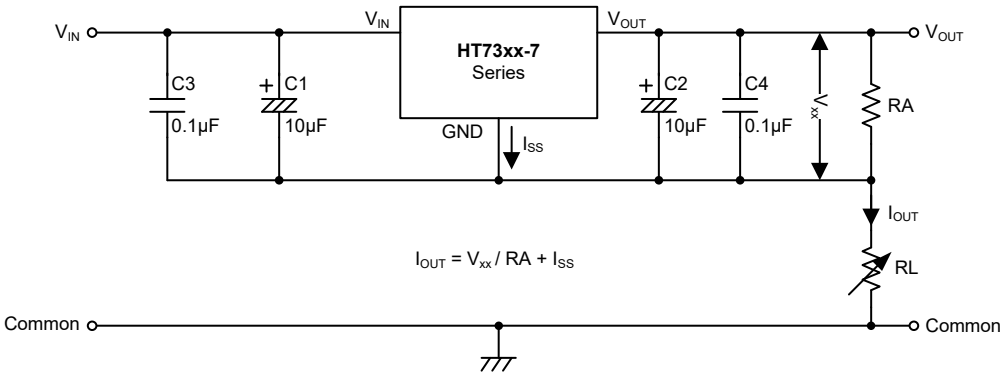
High Output Current Positive Voltage Regulator



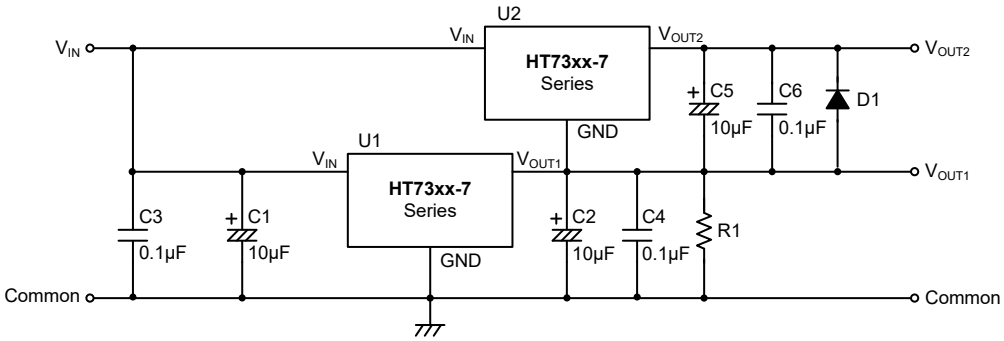
Circuit for Increasing Output Voltage



Constant Current Regulator



Dual Supply



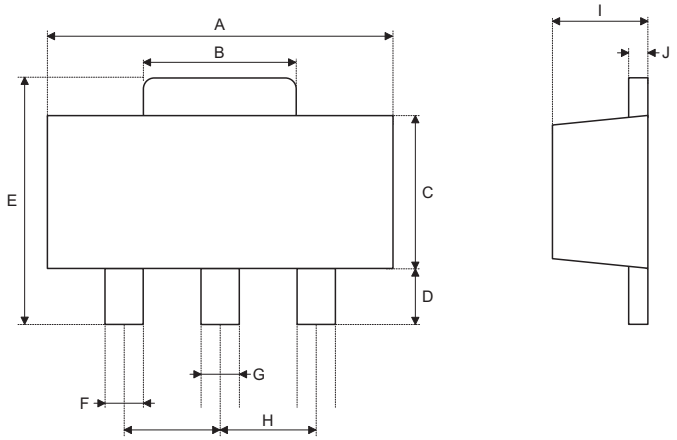
Package Information

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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