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**500mA TinyPower™ LDO**

**HT78Rxx**

Revision: V1.00 Date: February 11, 2025

[www.holtek.com](http://www.holtek.com)

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## Features

- Fixed output voltages: 1.5V, 3.0V, 3.3V, 3.5V, 5.0V
- High accuracy:  $\pm 2\%$
- Low voltage drop: 60mV (typ.),  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$  at 500mA
- Maximum input voltage: 20V
- Guaranteed output current: 500mA
- Low quiescent current: 3 $\mu$ A (typ.)
- Current limiting
- Over-temperature shutdown
- Package types: 3-pin SOT89 and 5-pin SOT23

## Applications

- Portable electronics
- Wireless devices
- Cordless phones
- PC peripherals
- Battery powered devices
- Electronic scales

## General Description

The HT78Rxx series of positive, linear regulators feature low quiescent current (3 $\mu$ A typ.) with low dropout voltage, making them ideal for battery applications. The space-saving 5-pin SOT23 package is attractive for “Pocket” and “Hand Held” applications. The devices are capable of supplying 500mA of output current continuously.

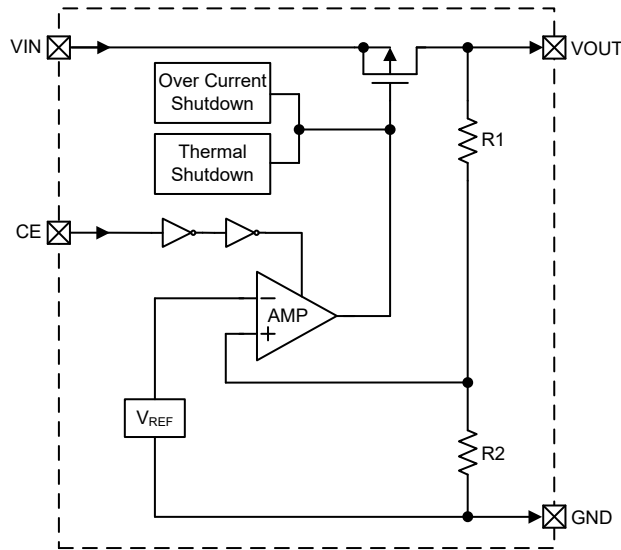
They are available with several fixed output voltages ranging from 1.5V to 5.0V. Although designed primarily as fixed voltage regulators, these devices can be used with external components to obtain variable voltages and currents.

These rugged devices have Thermal Shutdown and Current Limiting to prevent device failure under the “Worst” of operating conditions.

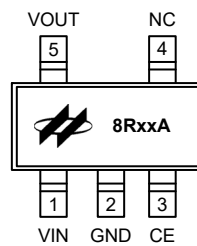
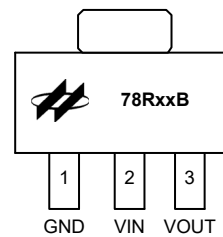
## Selection Table

Part No.	Output Voltage	Package	Marking
HT78R15A	1.5	SOT23-5	8R15A
HT78R30A	3		8R30A
HT78R33A	3.3		8R33A
HT78R35A	3.5		8R35A
HT78R50A	5		8R50A
HT78R15B	1.5	SOT89	78R15B
HT78R30B	3		78R30B
HT78R33B	3.3		78R33B
HT78R35B	3.5		78R35B
HT78R50B	5		78R50B

## Block Diagram



## Pin Assignment

**SOT23-5**

**SOT89**


## Pin Description

Pin No.		Pin Name	Pin Description
SOT89	SOT23-5		
—	3	CE	Chip enable pin, high enable
3	5	VOUT	Output pin
2	1	VIN	Input pin
1	2	GND	Ground pin
—	4	NC	No connection

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{IN}$	-0.3 to 24	V
$V_{CE}$	-0.3 to 24	V
Operating Temperature Range, $T_a$	-40 to 105	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_{J(MAX)}$	150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-60 to 150	°C

Parameter		Value	Unit
ESD Susceptibility	Human Body Model	±5000	V
	Machine Model	±200	V
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JA}$	SOT89	200	°C/W
	SOT23-5	500	°C/W
Power Dissipation, $P_D$	SOT89	0.625	W
	SOT23-5	0.25	W

Note:  $P_D$  is measured at  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Recommended Operating Range

Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{IN}$	2.5 to 20	V

## Electrical Characteristics

$T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+1.0\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=1\text{mA}$ ,  $C_{IN}=1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{OUT}=1\mu\text{F}$ , unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
$V_{IN}$	Input Voltage	—	—	—	20	V	
$\Delta V_{OUT}$	Output Voltage Tolerance	—	-2	—	2	%	
$I_{SS}$	Quiescent Current	$I_{OUT}=0\text{mA}$ , $V_{CE}=V_{IN}$	—	3	5	$\mu\text{A}$	
$\Delta V_{LOAD}$	Load Regulation <sup>(1)</sup>	$1\text{mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 500\text{mA}$	—	0.004	0.008	%/mA	
$\Delta V_{LINE}$	Line Regulation	$V_{OUT}+1.0\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20.0\text{V}$	—	0.2	0.3	%/V	
$V_{DROP}$	Dropout Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$\Delta V_{OUT}=2\%$ , $I_{OUT}=100\text{mA}$	$1.5 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 1.8\text{V}$	—	170	—	mV
		$2.5\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq 2.7\text{V}$	—	100	—	mV	
		$3.0\text{V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5.0\text{V}$	—	60	—	mV	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta T_a}$	Temperature Coefficient	$-40^\circ\text{C} < T_a < 105^\circ\text{C}$	—	±0.7	—	mV/°C	
$I_{LIM}$	Current Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	$\Delta V_{OUT}=10\%$	500	—	—	mA	
$T_{SHD}$	Shutdown Temperature	—	—	160	—	°C	
$T_{REC}$	Recovery Temperature	—	—	130	—	°C	
$I_{SD}$	Shutdown Current	CE input voltage $\leq 0.8\text{V}$	—	0.5	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$	
$V_{IH}$	CE Input High Threshold	$V_{OUT}+1\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20\text{V}$	2	—	—	V	
$V_{IL}$	CE Input Low Threshold	$V_{OUT}+1\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 20\text{V}$	—	—	0.8	V	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{IN}=12\text{V}$ , $V_{OUT}=3.3\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$	$f=100\text{Hz}$	—	70	—	dB
			$f=10\text{Hz}$	—	55	—	
		$V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+1.0\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT}=50\text{mA}$	$f=1\text{kHz}$	—	40	—	
			$f=10\text{kHz}$	—	27	—	
Noise	Output Noise Voltage	$V_{OUT}=5\text{V}$ , $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$ , $\text{BW}=10\text{Hz}\sim 100\text{kHz}$	$f=100\text{kHz}$	—	7	—	
			$f=10\text{Hz}\sim 100\text{kHz}$	—	75	—	$\mu\text{V}_{RMS}$

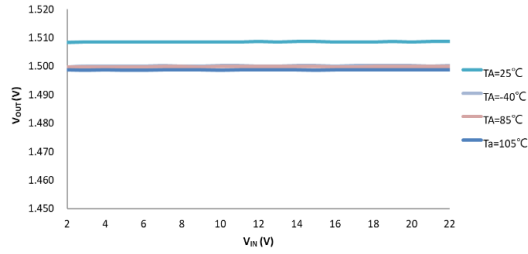
Note: 1. Load regulation is measured at a constant junction temperature, using pulse testing with a low ON time and is guaranteed up to the maximum power dissipation. Power dissipation is determined by the input/output differential voltage and the output current. Guaranteed maximum power dissipation will not be available over the full input/output range. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_a) / \theta_{JA}$ .

2. 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  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 1\text{V}$  with a fixed load.

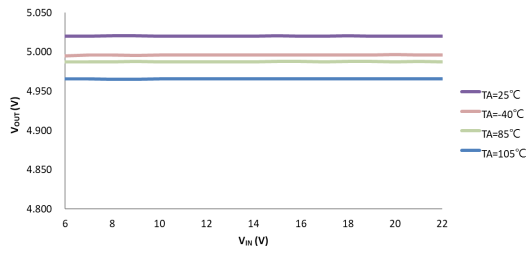
3. Current limit is measured by pulsing for a short time.

### Typical Performance Characteristics

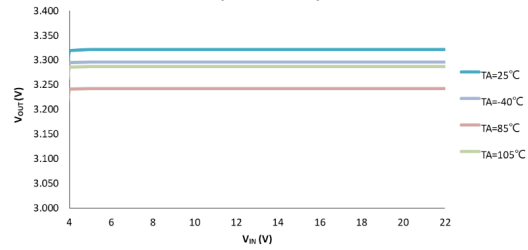
Test Condition:  $V_{IN}=V_{OUT}+1V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=500mA$ ,  $T_J=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted



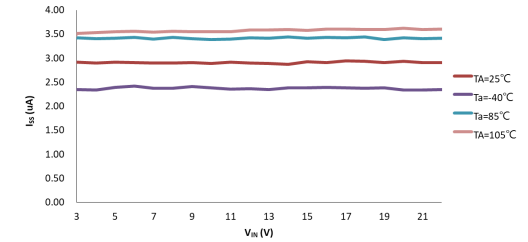
Output Voltage vs Input Voltage:  $V_{OUT}=1.5V$   
( $I_{OUT}=1mA$ )



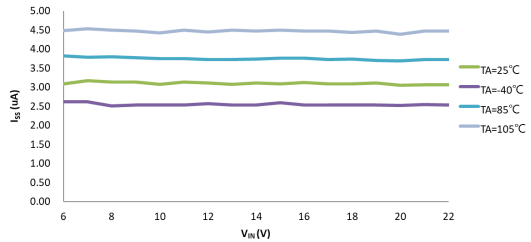
Output Voltage vs Input Voltage:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $I_{OUT}=1mA$ )



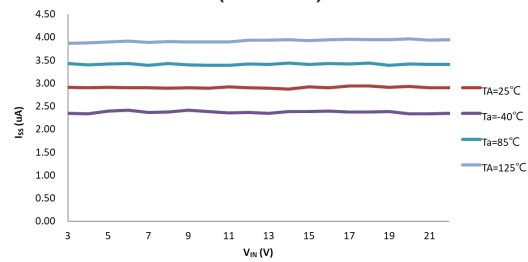
Output Voltage vs Input Voltage:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $I_{OUT}=1mA$ )



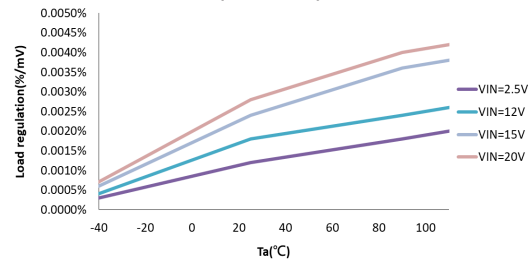
Quiescent Current vs  $V_{IN}$ :  $V_{OUT}=1.5V$   
( $I_{OUT}=0mA$ )



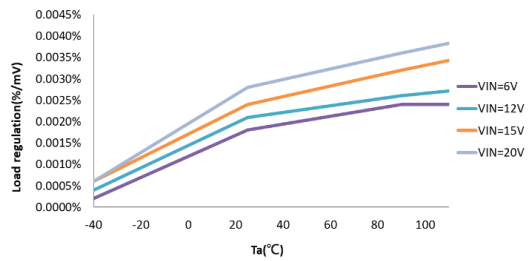
Quiescent Current vs  $V_{IN}$ :  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $I_{OUT}=0mA$ )



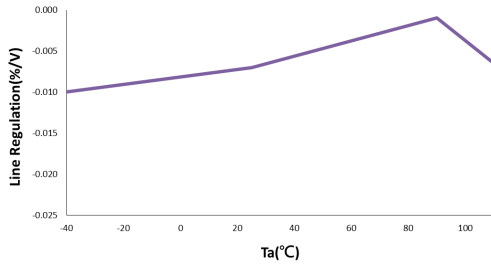
Quiescent Current vs  $V_{IN}$ :  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $I_{OUT}=0mA$ )



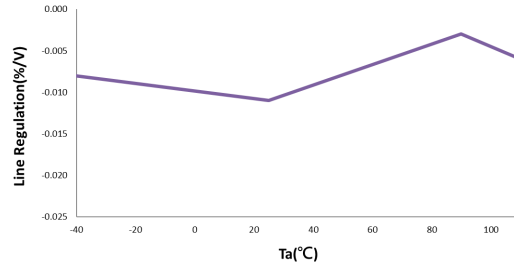
Load Regulation vs  $T_a$ :  $V_{OUT}=1.5V$   
( $I_{OUT}=500mA$ )



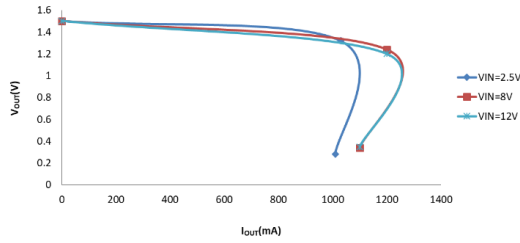
Load Regulation vs  $T_a$ :  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $I_{OUT}=500mA$ )



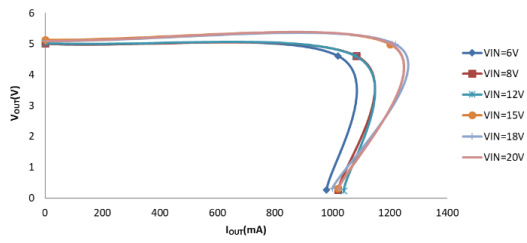
Line Regulation vs Ta: V<sub>OUT</sub>=1.5V  
(I<sub>OUT</sub>=500mA)



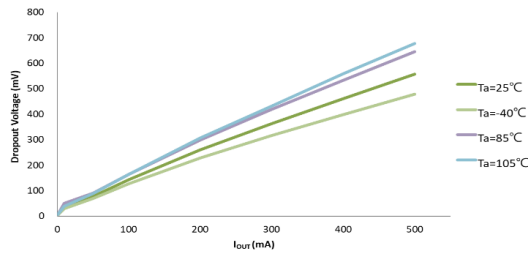
Line Regulation vs Ta: V<sub>OUT</sub>=5.0V  
(I<sub>OUT</sub>=500mA)



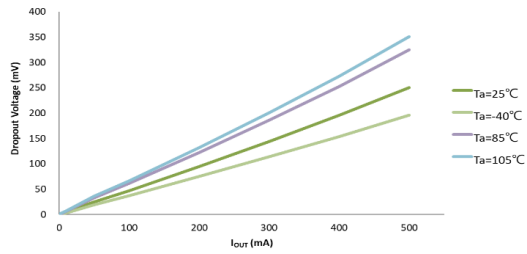
V<sub>OUT</sub> vs I<sub>OUT</sub> and V<sub>IN</sub>: V<sub>OUT</sub>=1.5V



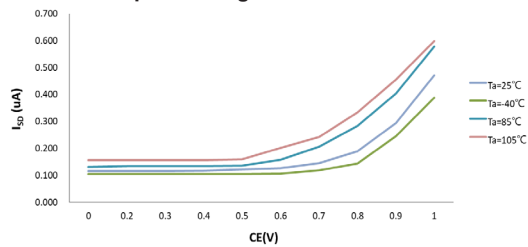
V<sub>OUT</sub> vs I<sub>OUT</sub> and V<sub>IN</sub>: V<sub>OUT</sub>=5.0V



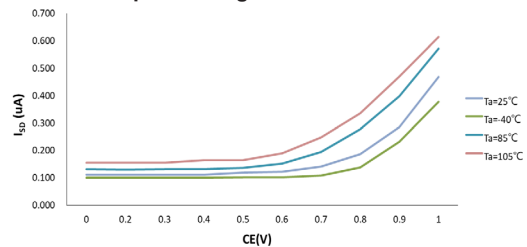
Dropout Voltage vs I<sub>OUT</sub>: V<sub>OUT</sub>=1.5V



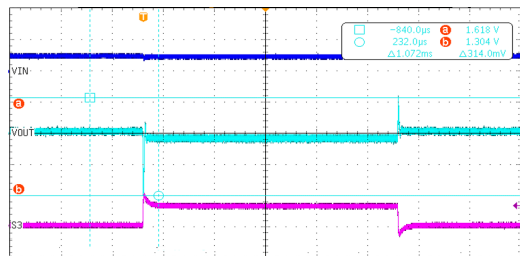
Dropout Voltage vs I<sub>OUT</sub>: V<sub>OUT</sub>=5.0V



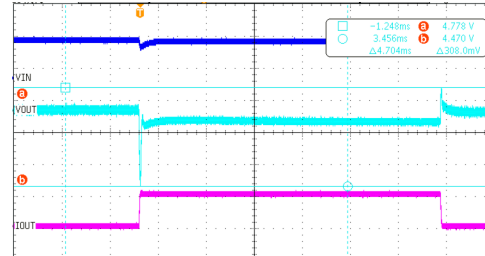
Shutdown Current vs CE(V): V<sub>OUT</sub>=1.5V



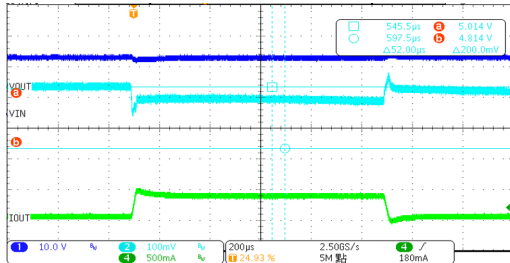
Shutdown Current vs CE(V): V<sub>OUT</sub>=5.0V



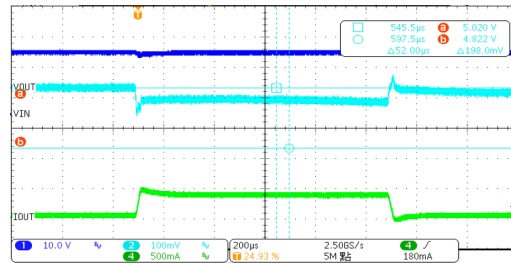
Load Transient Response: V<sub>OUT</sub>=1.5V  
(V<sub>IN</sub>=2.5V, I<sub>OUT</sub>=0mA~500mA)



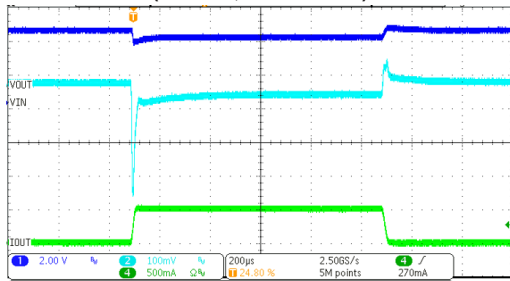
Load Transient Response: V<sub>OUT</sub>=5.0V  
(V<sub>IN</sub>=6V, I<sub>OUT</sub>=0mA~500mA)



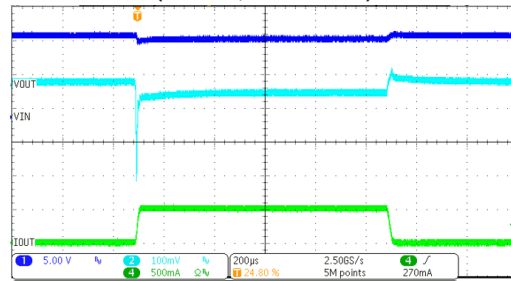
Load Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $V_{IN}=18V, I_{OUT}=500mA$ )



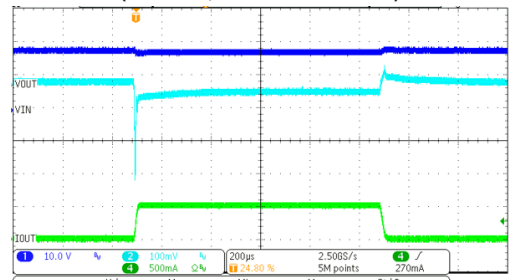
Load Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $V_{IN}=20V, I_{OUT}=500mA$ )



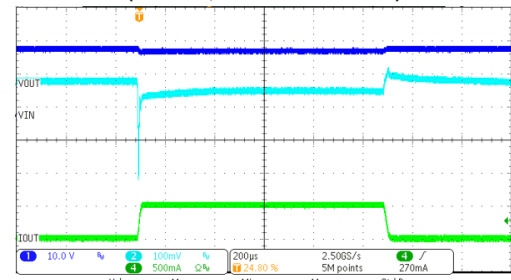
Load Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $V_{IN}=4.3V, I_{OUT}=0mA\sim 500mA$ )



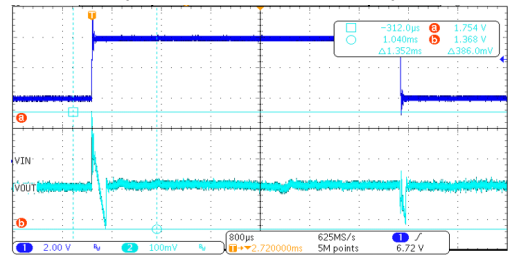
Load Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $V_{IN}=12V, I_{OUT}=0mA\sim 500mA$ )



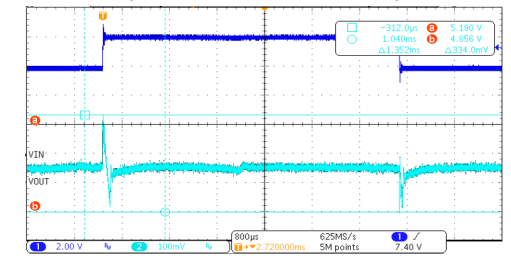
Load Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $V_{IN}=18V, I_{OUT}=0mA\sim 500mA$ )



Load Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $V_{IN}=20V, I_{OUT}=0mA\sim 500mA$ )

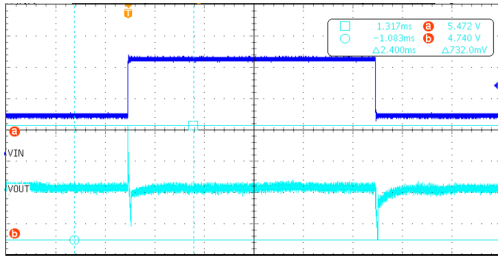


Line Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=1.5V$   
( $V_{IN}=2.5V\sim 8V, I_{OUT}=10mA$ )

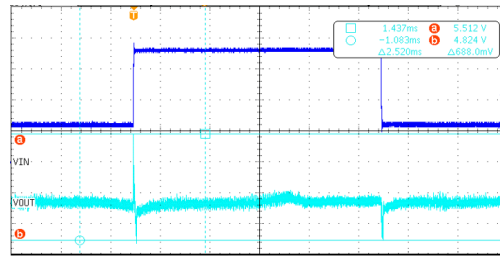


Line Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $V_{IN}=6V\sim 8V, I_{OUT}=10mA$ )

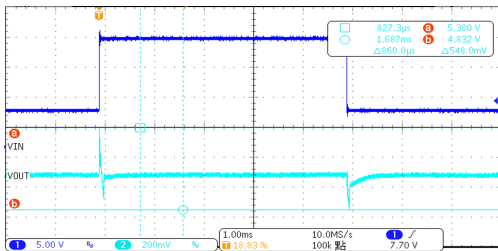




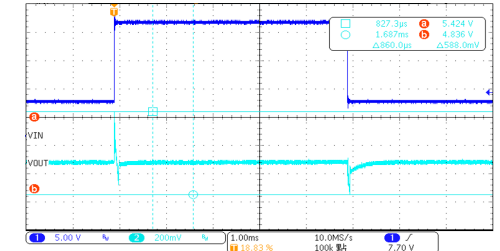
Line Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $V_{IN}=6V\sim 15V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



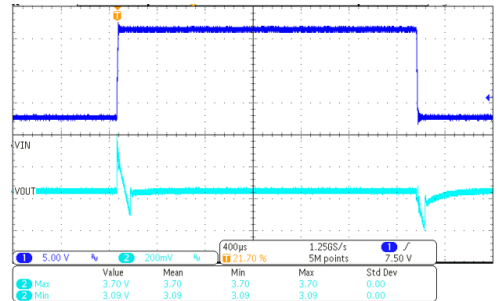
Line Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $V_{IN}=6V\sim 18V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



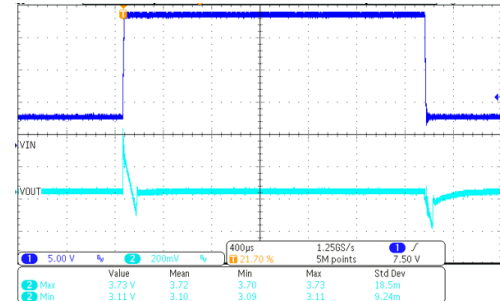
Line Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $V_{IN}=6V\sim 18V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



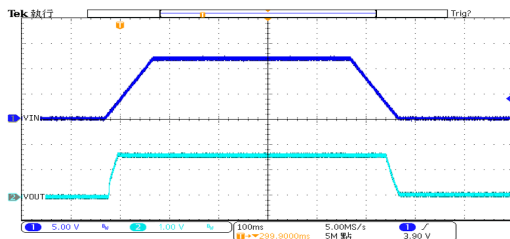
Line Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $V_{IN}=6V\sim 20V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



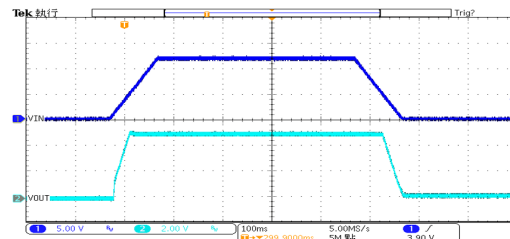
Line Transient Response:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $V_{IN}=4.3V\sim 18V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



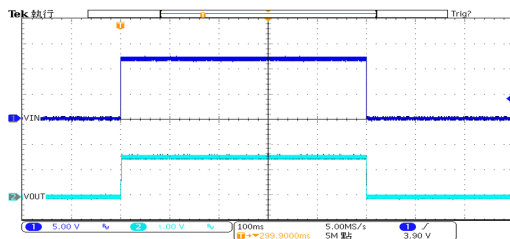
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( $C_{OUT}=2.2\mu F$ ,  $V_{IN}=4.3V\sim 20V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



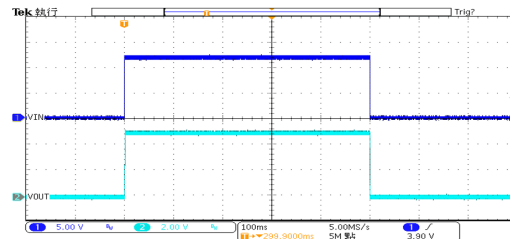
Power ON/OFF Response:  $V_{OUT}=1.5V$   
( $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=t_{FALL}=100ms$ )



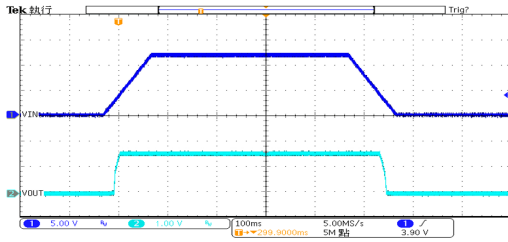
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( $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=t_{FALL}=100ms$ )



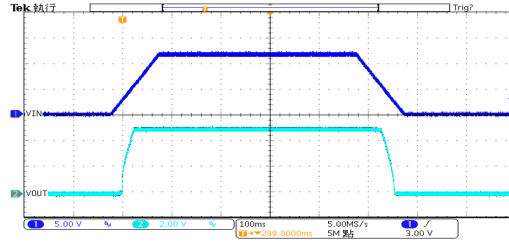
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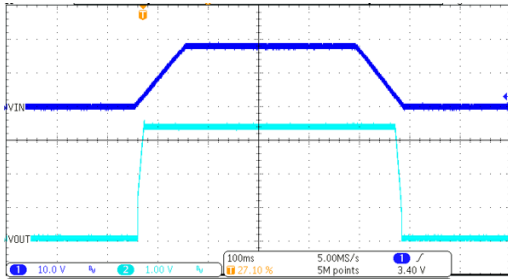
Power ON/OFF Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=500mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=t_{FALL}=0.1ms$ )



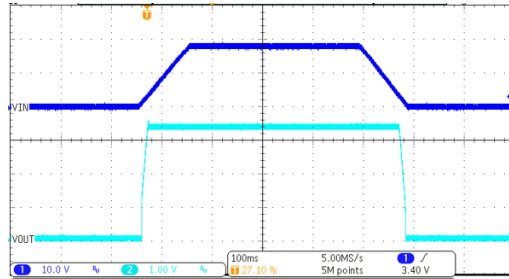
Power ON/OFF Response:  $V_{OUT}=1.5V$   
( $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=500mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=t_{FALL}=100ms$ )



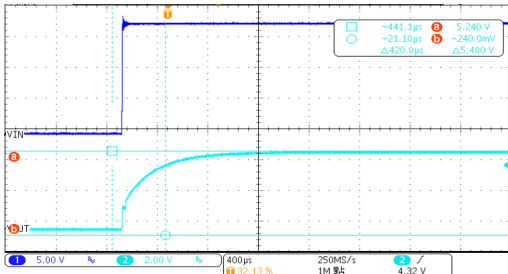
Power ON/OFF Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=500mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=t_{FALL}=100ms$ )



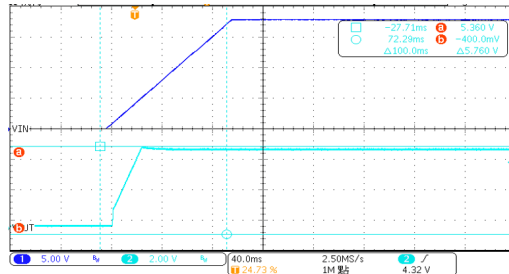
Power ON/OFF Response:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $V_{IN}=18V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=t_{FALL}=100ms$ )



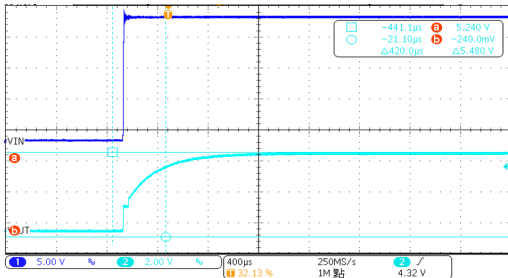
Power ON/OFF Response:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $V_{IN}=20V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=t_{FALL}=100ms$ )



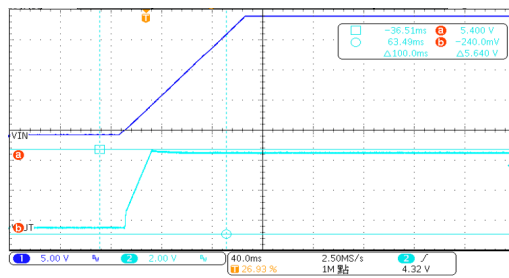
Power ON Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $V_{IN}=18V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=10\mu s$ )



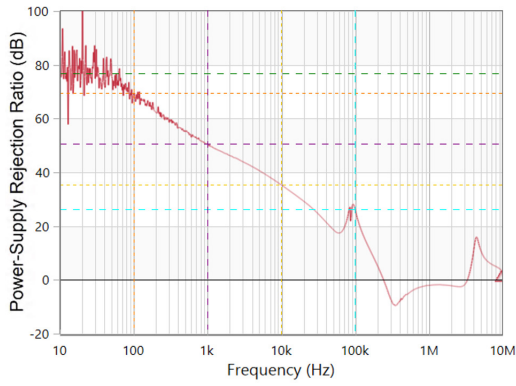
Power ON Response:  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$   
( $V_{IN}=18V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=0mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=100ms$ )



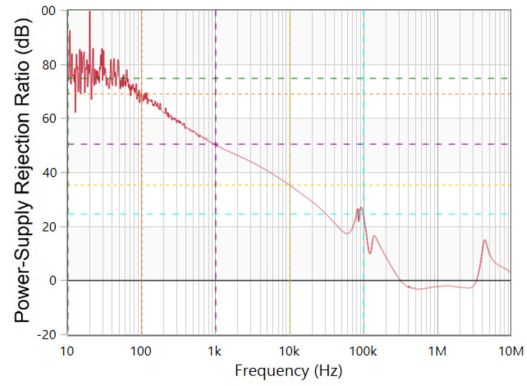
Power ON Response:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=10\mu s$ )



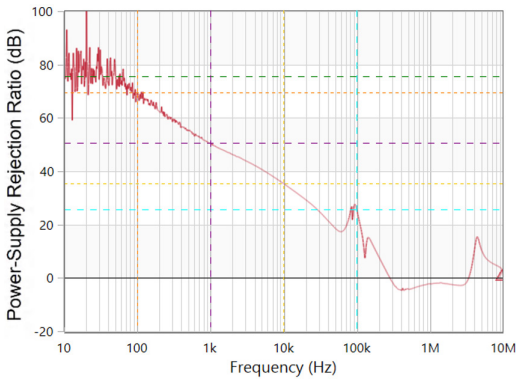
Power ON Response:  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$   
( $V_{IN}=12V$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10mA$ ,  $t_{RISE}=100ms$ )



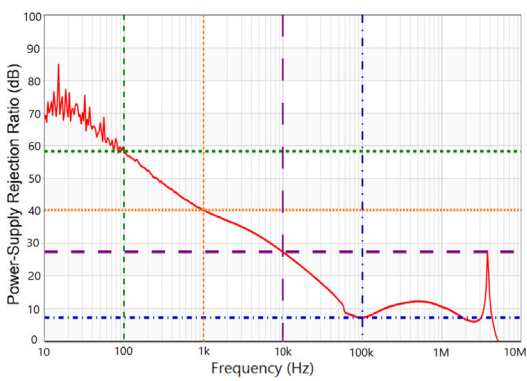
**PSRR vs Frequency and  $V_{IN}$ :  $V_{OUT}=1.5V$**   
( $V_{IN}=12V, I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



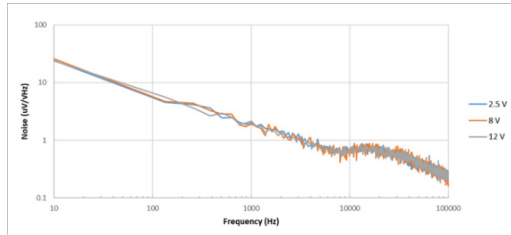
**PSRR vs Frequency and  $V_{IN}$ :  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$**   
( $V_{IN}=12V, I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



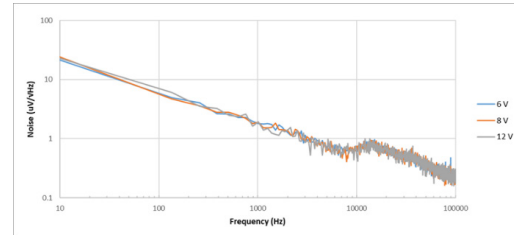
**PSRR vs Frequency and  $V_{IN}$ :  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$**   
( $V_{IN}=12V, I_{OUT}=10mA$ )



**PSRR vs Frequency and  $V_{IN}$ :  $V_{OUT}=3.3V$**   
( $V_{IN}=4.3V, I_{OUT}=50mA$ )



**Noise vs Frequency and  $V_{IN}$ :  $V_{OUT}=1.5V$**   
( $V_{IN}=2.5V/8V/12V$ )



**Noise vs Frequency and  $V_{IN}$ :  $V_{OUT}=5.0V$**   
( $V_{IN}=6V/8V/12V$ )

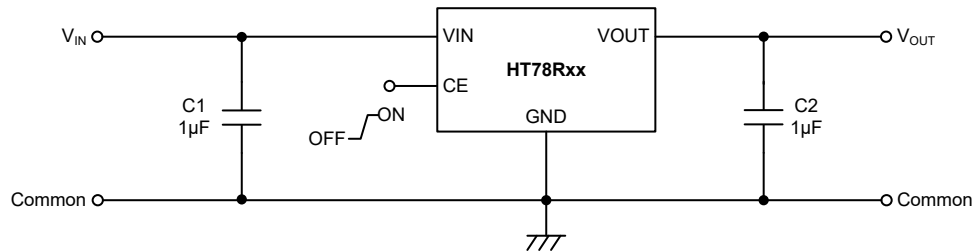
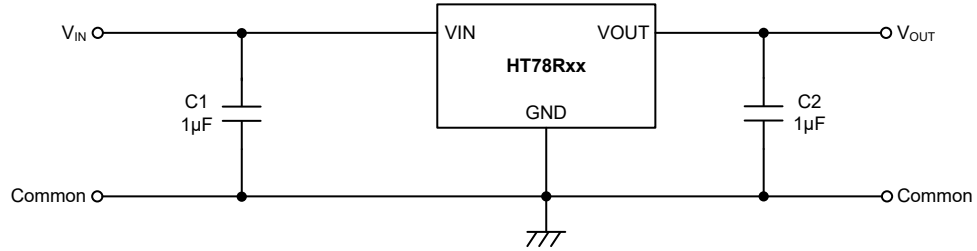
## Application Circuits

The circuits provided in this chapter are for reference only.

For the purposes of clarity, some of the detailed component parameters shall depend on the application.

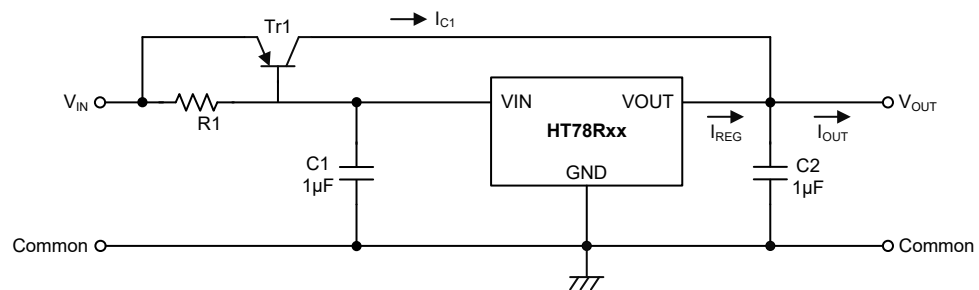
### Basic Circuits

$C_{IN}=C1, C_{OUT}=C2$



### High Output Current Positive Voltage Regulator

$C_{IN}=C1, C_{OUT}=C2$

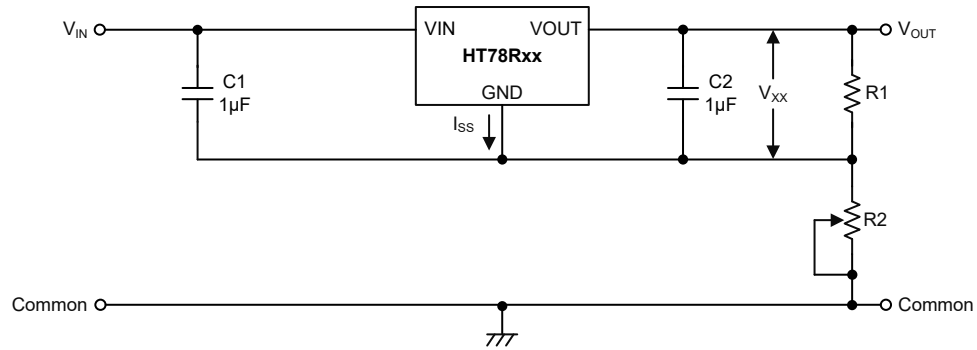


$$R1 = V_{BE1} / [I_{REG} - I_{C1} / (1 + \beta)]$$

$$I_{OUT} = I_{C1} + I_{REG}$$

### Increased Output Voltage Circuit

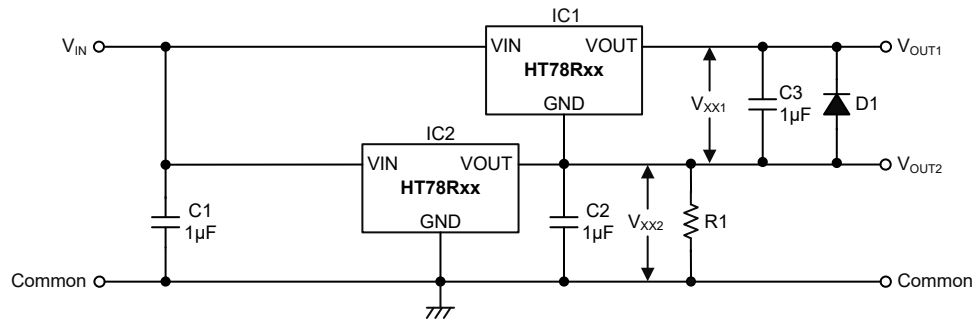
$C_{IN}=C1, C_{OUT}=C2$



$$V_{OUT}=V_{XX}\times(1+R2/R1)+I_{SS}\times R2$$

### Dual Supply Circuit

$C_{IN}=C1, C_{OUT}=C2.C3$

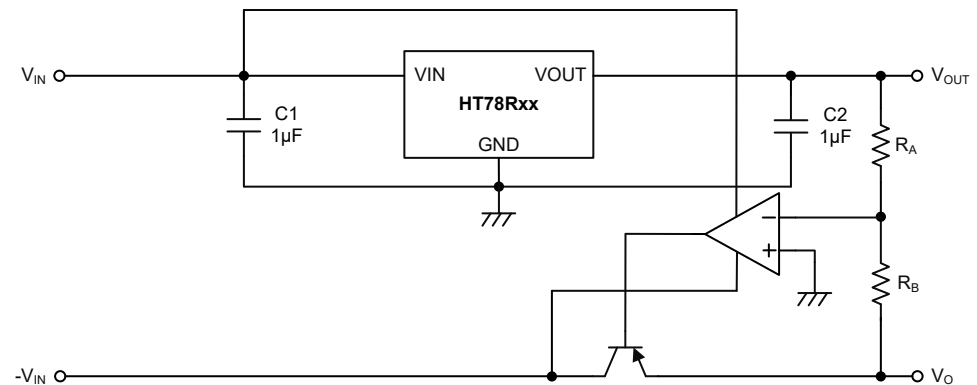


$$V_{OUT1}=V_{XX2}+V_{XX1}$$

$$V_{OUT2}=V_{XX2}$$

### Tracking Voltage Regulator

$C_{IN}=C1, C_{OUT}=C2$



$$-V_O=V_{OUT}\times R_B/R_A$$

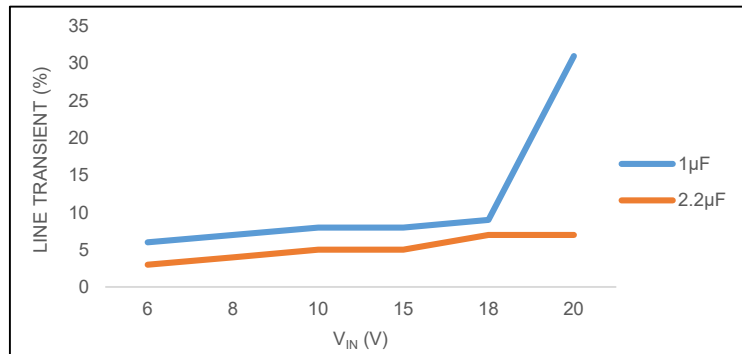
## Application Information

### Input Capacitor $C_{IN}$ Considerations

It is recommended that the input capacitor be at least  $1\mu\text{F}$  and be ceramic type for better temperature coefficient and lower ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance).

### Output Capacitor $C_{OUT}$ Considerations

The output capacitance plays an important role in keeping the output voltage stable. For the ceramic type capacitor, the capacitance should be at least  $1.0\mu\text{F}$ . For better linear transient output characteristics, the  $C_{OUT}$  capacitance can be increased to  $2.2\mu\text{F}$ , refer to the diagram below ( $V_{IN}=6\text{V}\sim 20\text{V}$ ,  $I_{OUT}=10\text{mA}$ ).



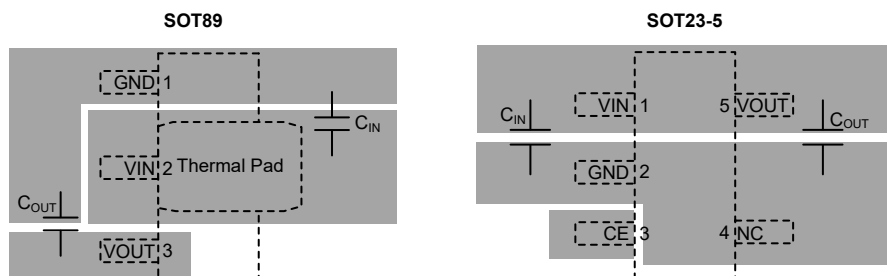
### OCP and OTP Protections

The devices implement the over current protection and over junction temperature protection to prevent device damage even if the output is shorted to ground. When the output is shorted to ground, the output current will be clamped to  $I_{LIM}$  and the junction temperature will rise. Once the junction temperature exceeds  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the devices will shut down the power element to prevent thermal damage. The protection will be released when the junction temperature falls to  $130^{\circ}\text{C}$ . When the SOT23-5 package is used for applications with input voltage above  $18\text{V}$ , because this package has poor thermal conductivity, the devices may be damaged due to the internal instantaneous temperature rise when the output is shorted.

### Layout Consideration Guide

There are some important points to note on the PCB layout.

1. The  $V_{IN}$  input capacitor,  $C_{IN}$ , must be placed close to the  $V_{IN}$  pin.
2. The  $V_{OUT}$  output capacitor,  $C_{OUT}$ , must be placed close to the  $V_{OUT}$  pin.
3. The copper trace between the  $V_{IN}$  input and the device  $V_{IN}$  pin should be as wide as possible.
4. The SOT89 packaging PCB design must reserve thermally conductive copper foil.



### Thermal Considerations

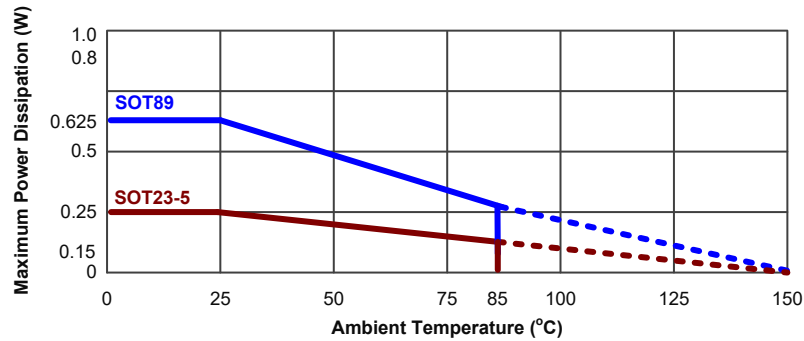
The maximum power dissipation depends on the thermal resistance of the package, the PCB layout, the rate of the surrounding airflow and the difference between the junction and ambient temperature. The maximum power dissipation can be calculated using the following formula:

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

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 device package in degrees per watt. The following table shows the  $\theta_{JA}$  values for various package types.

Package Type	$\theta_{JA}$ (°C/W)
SOT89	200°C/W
SOT23-5	500°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 de-rating curves of different packages for maximum power dissipation are as follows:



## Package Information

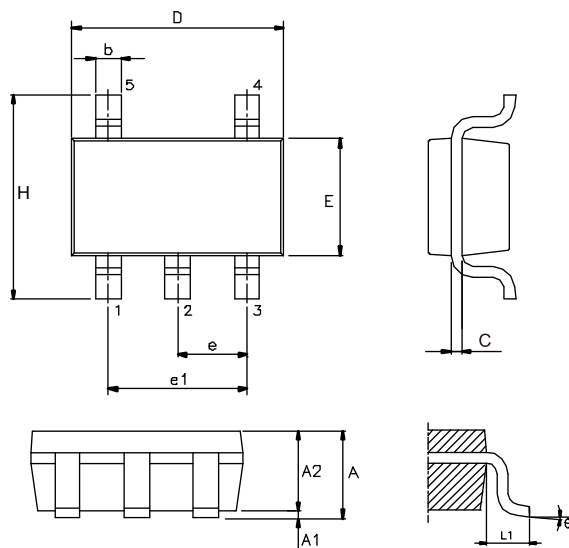
Note that the package information provided here is for consultation purposes only. As this information may be updated at regular intervals users are reminded to consult the [Holtek website](#) for the latest version of the [Package/Carton Information](#).

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](#)

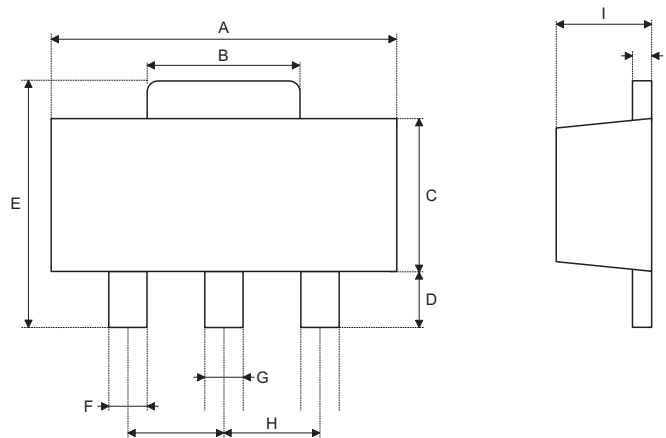


5-pin SOT23 Outline Dimensions



Symbol	Dimensions in inch		
	Min.	Nom.	Max.
A	—	—	0.057
A1	—	—	0.006
A2	0.035	0.045	0.051
b	0.012	—	0.020
C	0.003	—	0.009
D	0.114 BSC		
E	0.063 BSC		
e	0.037 BSC		
e1	0.075 BSC		
H	0.110 BSC		
L1	0.024 BSC		
θ	0°	—	8°

Symbol	Dimensions in mm		
	Min.	Nom.	Max.
A	—	—	1.45
A1	—	—	0.15
A2	0.90	1.15	1.30
b	0.30	—	0.50
C	0.08	—	0.22
D	2.90 BSC		
E	1.60 BSC		
e	0.95 BSC		
e1	1.90 BSC		
H	2.80 BSC		
L1	0.60 BSC		
θ	0°	—	8°

**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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