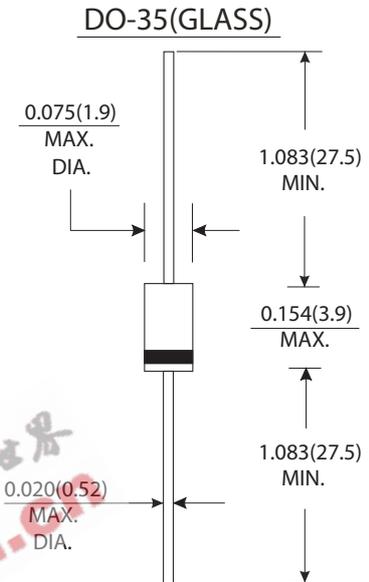


Features

- Metal silicon junction, majority carrier conduction
- High current capability, Low forward voltage drop
- Extremely low reverse current I_R
- Ultra speed switching characteristics
- Small temperature coefficient of forward characteristics
- Satisfactory Wave detection efficiency
- For use in RECORDER, TV, RADIO, TELEPHONE as detectors, super high speed switching circuits, small current rectifier

Mechanical Data

- Case : DO-35 glass case
- Polarity : Color band denotes cathode end
- Weight : Approx. 0.13 gram



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

Absolute Ratings (Limiting Values)

| Symbols | Parameters | | Value | | Units |
|---------|---|----------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1N60 | 1N60P | |
| VRRM | Zener repetitive Peak Reverse Voltage | | 40 | 45 | Volts |
| IF | Forward Continuous Current | TA=25 °C | 30 | 50 | mA |
| IFSM | Peak Forward Surge Current(t=1S) | | 150 | 500 | mA |
| TSTG/TJ | Storage junction Temperature Range | | -65 to +125 | | °C |
| TL | Maximum Lead Temperature for soldering 10S at 4mm from Case | | 230 | | °C |

Electrical characteristics

| Symbols | Parameters | Test Conditions | Value | | | Units |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|
| | | | Min | Typ. | Max. | |
| VF | Forward Voltage | IF=1mA | 1N60 | 0.32 | 0.5 | Volts |
| | | | 1N60P | 0.24 | 0.5 | |
| | | IF=30mA | 1N60 | 0.65 | 1.0 | |
| | | | 1N60P | 0.65 | 1.0 | |
| IR | Reverse Current | VR=15V | 1N60 | 0.1 | 0.5 | μA |
| | | | 1N60P | 0.5 | 1.0 | |
| CJ | Junction Capacitance | VR=1V f=1MHz | 1N60 | 2.0 | | pF |
| | | VR=10V f=1MHz | 1N60P | 6.0 | | |
| η | Detection Efficiency(See diagram 4) | VI=3V f=30MHz CL=10pF RL=3.8kΩ | | 60 | | % |
| t _{rr} | Reverse Recovery time | IF=IR=1mA Irr=1mA RC=100Ω | | | 1 | ns |
| RθJA | Junction Ambient Thermal Resistance | | | 400 | | °C/W |

RATINGS AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES 1N60P

FIG.1-FORWARD CURRENT VERSUS FORWARD VOLTAGE(TYPICAL VALUES)

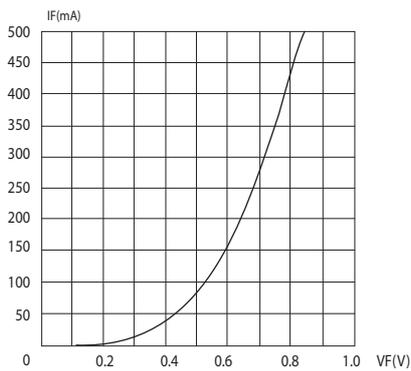


FIG.2-REVERSE CURRENT VERSUS CONTINUOUS REVERSE VOLTAGE



FIG.3-JUNCTION CAPACITANCE VERSUS CONTINUOUS REVERSE APPLIED VOLTAGE

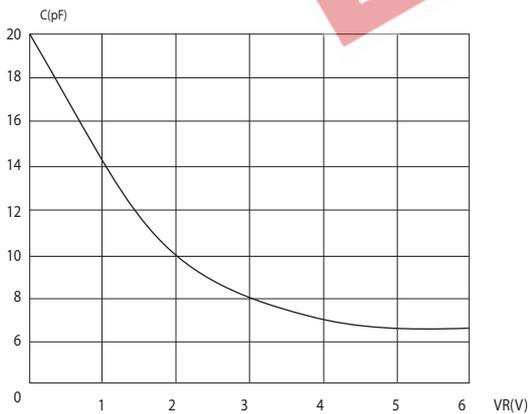


FIG.4-DETECTION EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

