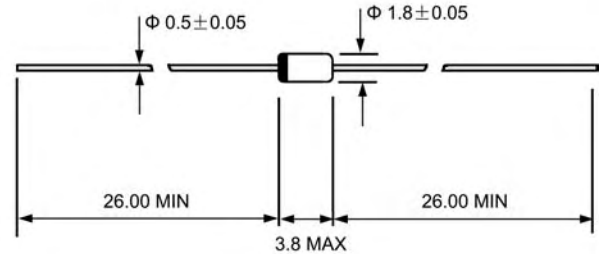




VOLTAGE RANGE: 40V
CURRENT: 0.03 A
DO - 35(GLASS)

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



Dimensions in millimeters

Mechanical Data

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

ABSOLUTE RATINGS(LIMITING VALUES)

| Parameters | Symbols | Value | | UNITS |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--|-------|
| | | 1N60 | | |
| Repetitive peak reverse voltage | V_{RRM} | 40.0 | | V |
| Forward continuous current | I_F | 30.0 | | mA |
| Peak forward surge current (t=1s) | I_{FSM} | 150.0 | | mA |
| Storage and junction temperature range | T_{STG}/T_J | - 55 ---- + 150 | | °C |
| Maximum lead temperature for soldering during 10s at 4mm from case | T_L | 230 | | °C |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Parameters | Symbols | Test Conditions | | Value | | | UNITS |
|---|-----------------|--|------|-------|------|------|---------|
| | | | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | |
| Forward voltage | V_F | $I_F=1mA$ | 1N60 | | 0.32 | 0.5 | V |
| | | $I_F=30mA$ | 1N60 | | 0.65 | 1.0 | |
| Reverse current | I_R | $V_R=15V$ | 1N60 | | 0.1 | 0.5 | μA |
| Junction capacitance | C_J | $V_R=1V$ $f=1MHz$ | 1N60 | | 2 | | pF |
| Detection efficiency (See FIG. 4) | η | $V_I=3V$ $f=30MHz$ $C_L=10pF$ $R_L=3.8K \Omega$ | | | 60.0 | | % |
| Reverse recovery time | t_{rr} | $I_F=I_R=10mA$ $t_{rr}=1mA$ $R_L=100 \Omega$ | | | | 1 | ns |
| Thermal resistance, junction to ambient | $R_{\theta JA}$ | | | | 400 | | °C/W |

Ratings AND Characteristic Curves

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

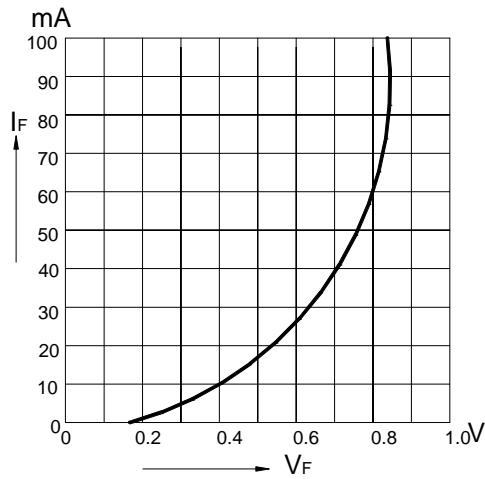


FIG.2 – REVERSE CURRENT VERSUS CONTINUOUS REVERSE VOLTAGE

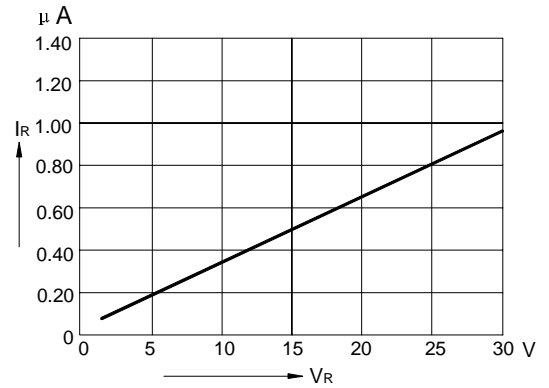


FIG.3 – JUNCTION CAPACITANCE VERSUS CONTINUOUS REVERSE APPLIED VOLTAGE

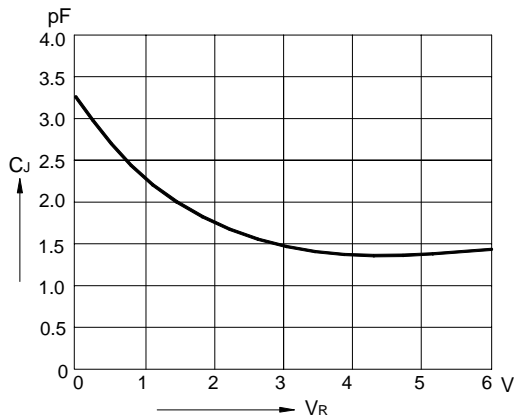


FIG.4 – DETECTION EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

