

Module Nature: synchronous rectifier non-isolated
step-down constant-current constant-voltage module CC
CV charging module

Input voltage: 6-40VDC

Output voltage: continuously adjustable (1.2-35VDC) for
a long time up to 32V (applicable to applications where
the input voltage is higher than the output voltage can not
be boosted)

Output current: up to 20A for a long time within 15A (if
the temperature of power tube exceeds 65 degrees, please
add fan heat dissipation, and use derating for high
voltage output)

Current limit range: 0.3-20A (adjustable) If the module
exceeds 65 degrees, add a fan.

Minimum voltage difference: 3V

Operating frequency: 150KHZ

Conversion efficiency: the maximum efficiency is about
96% and the pressure difference and the use of the
environment

Output ripple: about 50mV ripple (without noise) 20M
bandwidth (for reference only) Input 24V measurement

Operating temperature: -10°C to $+75^{\circ}\text{C}$) (Pay attention to the power tube temperature in practice. If the temperature is too high, intensify heat dissipation or derating.)

Potentiometer adjustment direction: clockwise (increase), counterclockwise (decrease)

Output short circuit protection: with (instantaneous protection) constant current (current setting constant current value can not short circuit for a long time)

Input reverse connection protection: None.

Output anti-backfill flow: None, for the load with power or inductive load need to add 2 poles!

Wiring mode: Wiring terminal

Scope of application: high-power LED constant-current drive, lithium battery charging (including ferroelectric), 4V, 6V, 12V, 14V, 24V battery charging, solar panels, wind generator

Output current regulation method:

1, adjust CV potentiometer, according to your load requirements, the output voltage set to the voltage value you need.

2, counterclockwise CC potentiometer 30 circles, (that is, the output current is set to the minimum), connected to the LED, adjust the CC potentiometer to the current you need. For battery charging, put the battery after discharge, then receive the output, adjust CC to the current you need, (for charging must be used to discharge the battery adjustment is accurate, because the battery remaining in the more power, the smaller the charging current.)







