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| ☆ Basic Attributes☆ | | | |
| Nature of modules | Non-isolated step-down modules | Rectification method | Asynchronous rectification |
| Input voltage | 5V-32V | Output voltage | 0.8V - 30V |
| Output current | Adjustable Large 5A | Conversion efficiency | 95% (high) |
| Switching frequency | 300KHz | Output Ripple | 50mV (large) 20M Bandwidth |
| Load Adjustment Rate | ±0.5% | Voltage regulation rate | ±2.5% |
| Operating temperature | -40°C to +85°C | Size | 51\*26.3\*14 (L\*W\*H) (mm) |
| Product features:  ★ The module uses imported high-quality chips, high efficiency (high 95%), while the heat generation is small, large can go to 5A current, while with the original TI op-amp control output current, so that the overall output is very stable.  ★ This module uses original Sanyo filter capacitors with low ESR, which can make the ripple voltage as low as 50mV!  ★ This module uses machine SMD, reflow soldering, while each module is tested for two hours of aging before shipment to ensure high reliability. | | | |

**Physical view:**

★ This module is an adjustable buck module, the output voltage can be changed by adjusting the blue adjustable resistor on top of the module. The input and output voltage difference is 1V and the smallest output voltage can be 0.8V.

★ Make sure that IN- (input negative), IN+ (input positive), OUT- (output negative) and OUT+ (output positive) are connected correctly on the module, otherwise the module may be damaged.

Determine the float voltage and charging current of the battery you need to charge, and the input voltage of the module;   
2. 3.   
Measure the output short-circuit current with a multimeter 10A current block and adjust the constant current potentiometer to bring the output current to the intended charging current value;   
4. 5.   
Adjust the constant voltage potentiometer to make the output voltage reach the floating charging voltage;   
6. Connect the battery and try charging.  
 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 steps for the module input connected to the power supply, the output is not connected to the battery at no load.)

★ LED constant current driver Usage:   
1. Determine the working current and high working voltage of the LED you need to drive;   
2. Adjust the constant voltage potentiometer to adjust the output voltage to about 5V. 3.   
Use a multimeter 10A current block to measure the output short-circuit current, while adjusting the constant current potentiometer to make the output current reach the intended LED working current;   
4  
.  
 (1, 2, 3, 4 steps for the module input connected to the power supply, the output no-load not connected to the LED lights.)

