

XY-MOS High Power MOS FET Trigger Switch Driver Module

User Instruction Manual

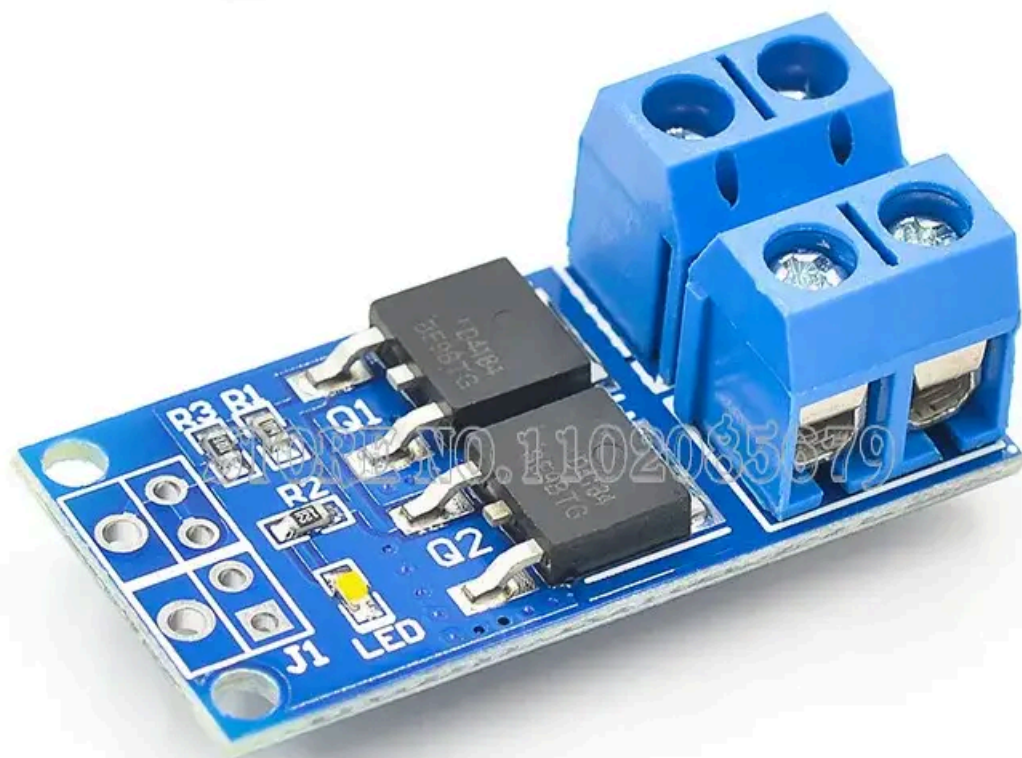
1. INTRODUCTION

This manual provides detailed instructions for the setup, operation, and maintenance of the JXCWGOO XY-MOS High Power MOS FET Trigger Switch Driver Module. This module is designed to act as an electronic switch, capable of handling high power loads, and can be controlled by a Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) signal or a simple trigger signal. It is suitable for various applications requiring efficient power switching.

2. PRODUCT OVERVIEW

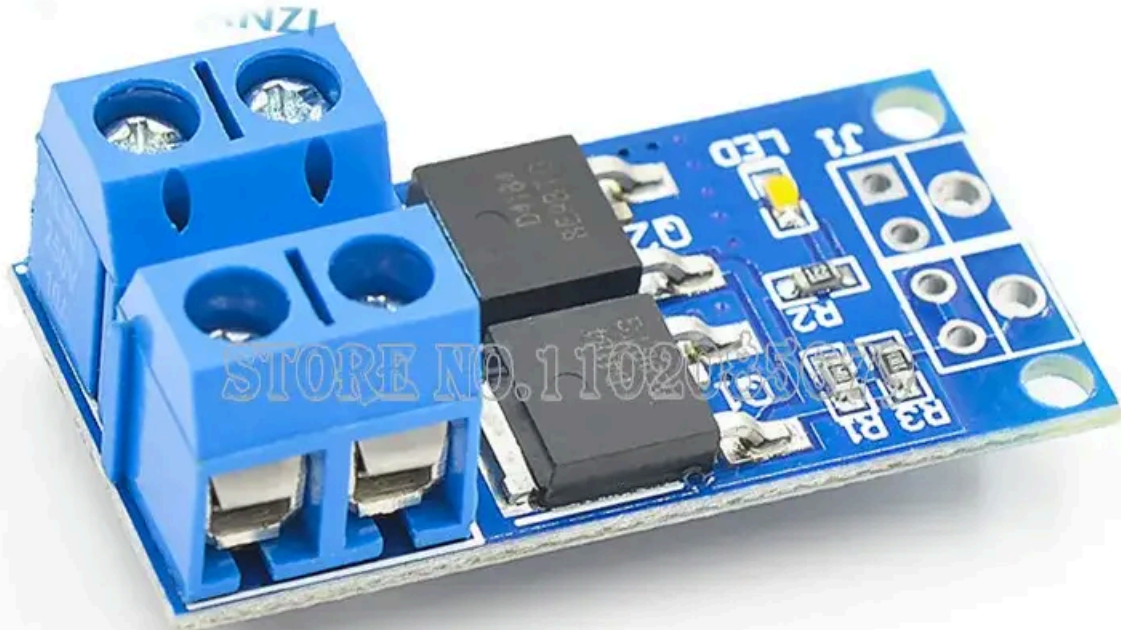
The XY-MOS module features two high-power MOSFETs (Q1, Q2) for robust switching capabilities. It includes clearly labeled screw terminals for input power, load connection, and trigger/PWM input. An onboard LED (J1) indicates operation. The compact design makes it versatile for integration into various electronic projects.





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Figure 1: Top view of the XY-MOS module, displaying the two MOSFETs (Q1, Q2), resistors (R1, R2, R3), LED indicator (J1), and blue screw terminals for connections.



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Figure 2: Side view of the XY-MOS module, providing a perspective of the screw terminals and overall component height.

3. SPECIFICATIONS

Feature	Detail
Model Number	XY-MOS
Type	IC (Integrated Circuit / Module)
Brand Name	JXCWG00
Origin	Mainland China
Condition	New
Approx. Length	10 cm
Approx. Width	5 cm
Approx. Height	5 cm

Feature	Detail
Approx. Weight	0.05 kg

4. SETUP INSTRUCTIONS

Careful wiring is essential for proper function and to prevent damage. Refer to the pinout diagram below for correct connections.



Figure 3: Bottom view of the XY-MOS module, clearly indicating the input power (VIN+ VIN-), load output (OUT+ OUT-), and control signal (TRIG/PWM, GND) connections.

4.1. Wiring Diagram and Connections

- Power Input (VIN+ VIN-):** Connect your DC power supply to these terminals. Ensure correct polarity: VIN+ for positive, VIN- for negative (ground). This power supply will power the module and the load.
- Load Output (OUT+ OUT-):** Connect your load (e.g., motor, LED strip, heating element) to these terminals. OUT+ connects to one side of the load, and OUT- connects to the other. The module switches the negative side of the load (low-side switching).

3. **Trigger/PWM Input (TRIG/PWM):** This is the control input. Connect your trigger signal or PWM signal source (e.g., microcontroller, signal generator) to this pin.
4. **Ground for Trigger (GND):** Connect the ground of your trigger/PWM signal source to this GND pin. It is crucial to have a common ground between the control signal source and the module's power supply for reliable operation.

4.2. Initial Check

Before applying power, double-check all connections for correct polarity and secure fastening in the screw terminals. Ensure no bare wires are touching, which could cause a short circuit.

5. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Once properly wired, the module operates by switching the connected load based on the signal received at the TRIG/PWM input.

5.1. Basic On/Off Switching

- Apply a high-level voltage (typically 3V-20V, depending on the MOSFET gate threshold) to the TRIG/PWM pin to turn the load ON.
- Apply a low-level voltage (0V or connect to GND) to the TRIG/PWM pin to turn the load OFF.

5.2. PWM Regulation

For applications requiring variable power to the load (e.g., dimming LEDs, controlling motor speed), apply a PWM signal to the TRIG/PWM input.

- The duty cycle of the PWM signal will directly control the average power delivered to the load. A higher duty cycle means more power, and a lower duty cycle means less power.
- Ensure the frequency of the PWM signal is within a suitable range for the MOSFETs and your application to prevent excessive heating or flickering.

5.3. LED Indicator

The onboard LED (J1) illuminates when the MOSFETs are switched ON, indicating that power is being supplied to the load.

6. MAINTENANCE

The XY-MOS module is designed for reliable operation with minimal maintenance. Follow these guidelines to ensure longevity:

- **Keep Clean and Dry:** Protect the module from dust, dirt, and moisture. Use a soft, dry brush or compressed air to clean if necessary.
- **Temperature:** Operate the module within its specified temperature range. Avoid extreme heat, which can degrade components. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially when switching high currents.
- **Connections:** Periodically check screw terminal connections to ensure they remain tight and secure. Loose connections can lead to intermittent operation or overheating.
- **Visual Inspection:** Occasionally inspect the board for any signs of damage, such as burnt components, cracked solder joints, or bulging capacitors.

7. TROUBLESHOOTING

If you encounter issues with your XY-MOS module, consider the following troubleshooting steps:

- **Module Not Turning On/Off:**
 - Verify that the input power supply (VIN+ VIN-) is connected correctly and providing the expected voltage.
 - Check the trigger/PWM signal (TRIG/PWM) for correct voltage levels and ensure it is active.
 - Confirm that the ground connections for both the power supply and the trigger signal are common and secure.
 - Ensure the load is connected correctly to OUT+ and OUT- and is not faulty.
- **Load Not Receiving Full Power:**
 - If using PWM, check the duty cycle of your signal. A low duty cycle will result in less power.
 - Ensure the input voltage is sufficient for your load.
 - Check for any signs of overheating on the MOSFETs (Q1, Q2). If they are excessively hot, the load might be drawing too much current or a heatsink may be required.
- **LED Indicator Not Working:**
 - The LED (J1) indicates the MOSFETs are ON. If the load is working but the LED is not, the LED itself might be faulty, or there could be a minor issue with its circuit.
 - If neither the load nor the LED is working, refer to the 'Module Not Turning On/Off' steps.
- **Overheating:**
 - If the module becomes excessively hot, it may be overloaded. Reduce the load current or consider adding a heatsink to the MOSFETs.
 - Ensure proper ventilation around the module.

8. USER TIPS

- For high current applications, consider using thicker gauge wires for power input and load output to minimize voltage drop and heat generation.
- Always test your circuit with a low-power load first before connecting your final high-power load.
- When using PWM, ensure your control signal source (e.g., microcontroller) shares a common ground with the module's power supply for stable operation.

9. WARRANTY AND SUPPORT

For any issues not covered in this manual or for further technical assistance, please contact the seller or manufacturer directly. Keep your purchase records for warranty claims.



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[Toshiba TPD2015FN: 8-Channel High-Side Switch IC Datasheet](#)

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