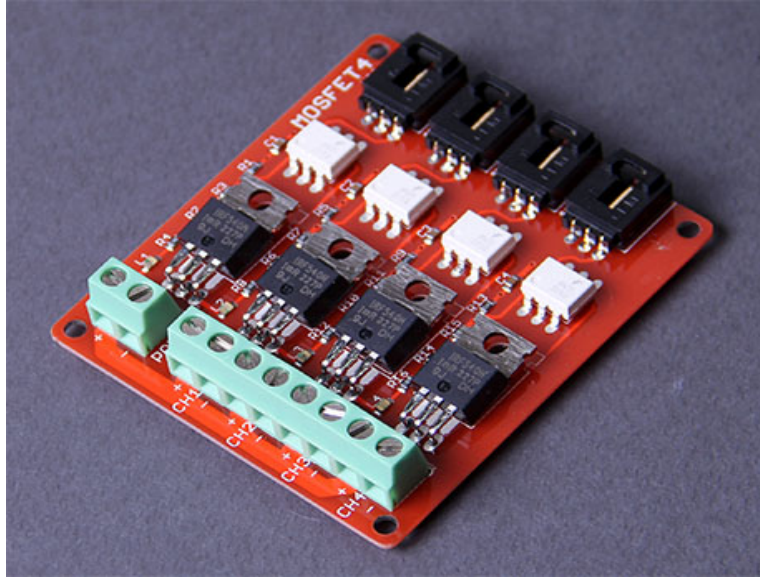


4 Route MOSFET Button IRF540 V2.0



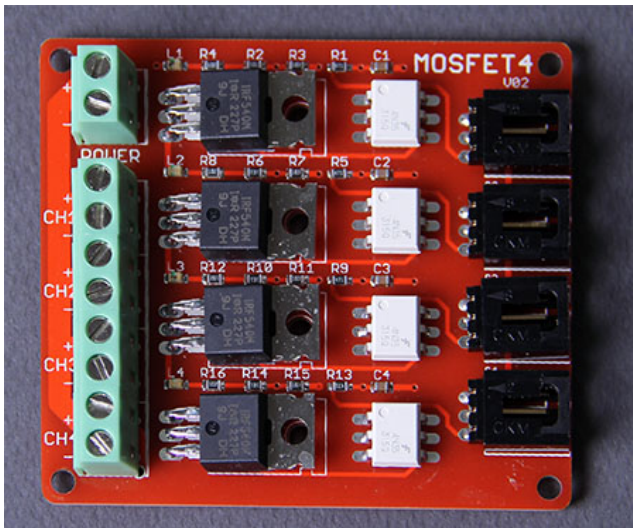
Description:

MOSFET is an electronic devices with good switching characteristics. It is widely used in circuits, such as power supplies switching ,motor drives, lighting dimmer and so on. Relay is another kind of module with switching characteristics. Since relay works relying on mechanical contacts to open or shut. In this way its will inevitably lead to relay's stopping working while switching time is too short. And papa sound made by relay in some situations is annoying.

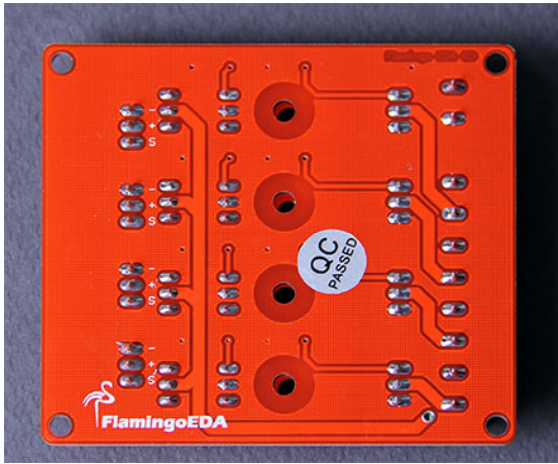
We have updated the old version of MOSFET switch module : Arduino 4 Route MOSFET Button IRF540 2.0. Some customers leave us feedback that the MOSFET chips on the old version module are always bended and the feet are always broken. So we changed them all to SMD chips. Also, wire connection on this new version module becomes much easier. Compared with the shared positive terminal on the old version module, we add seperate terminal for each channel.

We designed this Arduino 4 Route MOSFET Button IRF540 2.0. It can supply up to four groups of electronic switches to control different circuit blocks respectively. Limited by the working priciples, MOSFET can only be used to control the DC circuit, such as DC-LED screen and so on, but not suitable for AC circuit control. In some extreme cases.

It can be used to control 100V/10A DC circuit.



Interface Terminal and The Back Side :



As shown in the picture above, the left side is the controlling side. You can input 3~6V signal to trigger the controlled switch on the left. Operation is very easy.

Specifications:

1-Controlling side (Right side on the picture) :

VCC(Signal+): 3~6V, no more than 6V

Maximum Frequency: 200KHz

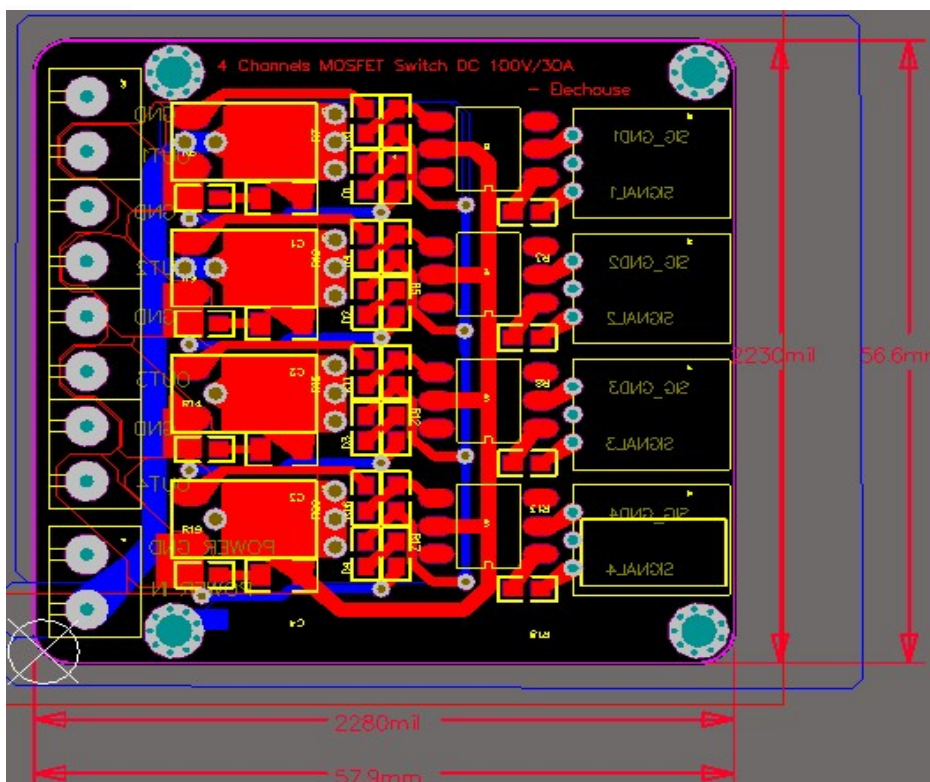
2-Controlled side (Left side on the picture) :

VCC: 10~100V DC

Maximum Current: 10A

Note :

The "POWER IN" terminals can bear up to 16A current, which means if you need to use 2 channels at 10A current at the same time, you might need to change another terminal. We mount 16A terminal on account of cost. In fact, some users will use it over 10A.



Arduino Sample Code:

```
int s1Pin = 6;
int s2Pin = 7;
void setup() {
  pinMode(s1Pin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(s2Pin, OUTPUT);
}
void loop() {
  int i;

  digitalWrite(s1Pin, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(s2Pin, HIGH);
  delay(500);
  digitalWrite(s1Pin, LOW);
  digitalWrite(s2Pin, LOW);
  delay(500);

  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    digitalWrite(s1Pin, HIGH);
    delay(500);
    digitalWrite(s1Pin, LOW);
    delay(500);
  }

  for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    digitalWrite(s2Pin, HIGH);
    delay(50);
    digitalWrite(s2Pin, LOW);
    delay(50);
  }
}
```

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