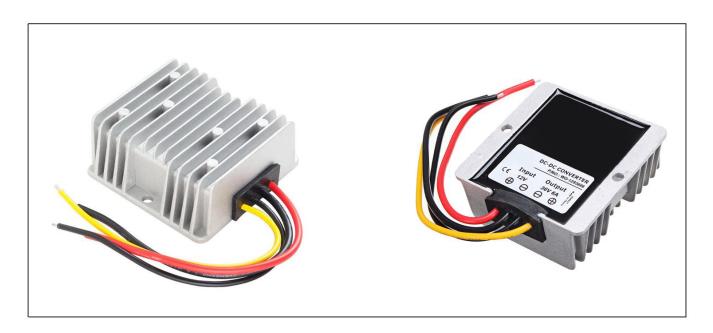




Input voltage	Output voltage	Output current	Output power	Efficiency	Size
10-20V DC	36V DC	6 Amps	216 Watts	95.9%	74*74*32mm



The WG-12S3606 is a Non-isolated DC-DC converter that uses a synchronous rectification technology, and features high efficiency and power density. It has the dimensions of  $74 \, \text{mm} \times 74 \, \text{mm} \times 32 \, \text{mm}$  (2.91 in. x 2.91 in. x 1.26 in) and provides the rated output voltage of 36V and the maximum output current of 6A.

#### **Features**

- Design meeting RoHS / CE
- $\bullet$  High efficiency: 95.9% (@ 12Vin, 25°C)
- Mount in almost any location, high reliability
- Non-isolated between input and output
- Support -40 °C environment
- 100% full load burn-in test
- Over load, Low voltage protections
- Die-cast aluminum shell, epoxy potting
- Waterproof level IP68
- 1 Year warranty

### Model naming method

WG-12S3606

#### **Applications**

- Industrial
- Alternative Energy
- Golf Cart
- Forklift
- Electromotor
- Telecommunications
- Boat & Yacht
- Dual battery system
- LED Marketplaces and so on.

12: Input voltage

**S**: Single output type

36: Output voltage

06: Output current



## **Electrical Specifications**

Conditions: TA = 25 °C (77°F), Airflow = 1 m/s (200LFM), Vin =12V, Vout =36V, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Remarks
Absolute maximum rati	ngs				
Operating ambient	-40		+55	°C	
temperature	-40	_	+33		
Shell ambient	-40	_	80	°C	
temperature	-40		80	C	
Storage temperature	-55	-	100	°C	
Operating humidity	5	-	95	%	Non-condensing
Atmospheric pressure	62	-	106	Кра	
Altitude	-	-	4000	m	
Cooling way	-	-	-		Natural cooling
Input characteristics					
Input voltage	10	12	20	V	-
Max. input voltage	-	-	20	V	Continuous
Undervoltage shutdown	9.5	9.7	10.0	V	Automatic recovery
Undervoltage recovery	10.0	10.5	11.0	V	Automatic recovery
Max. input current	-	-	25.3	А	Vin =9.5V; Iout =6A
No load current	-	58	100	mA	Vin =12V
Positive electrode cable	14	-	-	AWG	If the wire length is greater than 50cm, it is
Negative electrode cable	14	-	-	AWG	recommended to use a thicker wire diameter.
Enable PIN cable	-	NA	-	AWG	If the product has this feature
Fuse	-	30	-	А	Input positive has built-in fuse
Output characteristics			<u>'</u>		
Efficiency	-	95.9	-	%	Vin =12V; Iout =6A
Output voltage	35.8	36.0	36.5	V	Vin =12V; Iout =6A
Regulator accuracy	-	±3	-	%	
Voltage regulation	-	±1	-	%	
Load Regulation	-	±1	-	%	
Overvoltage protection	-	NA	-	V	
Output current	0	-	6	Α	
Overcurrent protection	7	10	11	А	Vin=12V
External capacitance	-	NA	-	μF	Don't need
0.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1					Vin =10-20V; Iout=6A,
Output ripple and noise	-	216	700	mVp-p	Oscilloscope bandwidth: 20 MHz
Output voltage rise time	-	10	20	mS	
Boot delay time	-	12	20	mS	
Out voltage overshoot	-	-	3	%	Vin =12V, 50%-75% Load step
Over temperature		NIA		00	Shall tast
protection	-	NA	=	°C	Shell test
Short circuit protection	-	NA	-		Output can't shorted for boost converters
Positive electrode cable	16	-	-	AWG	If the wire length is greater than 50cm, it is
Negative electrode cable	16	-	-	AWG	recommended to use a thicker wire diameter.



Safety and EMC features					
	Input to Output	-	V	Lookago gumant < 2 Fm/ 1min	
Anti-electric Strength	Input to Shell	≥500	V	Leakage current ≤ 3.5mA, 1min,	
	Output to Shell	≥500	V	no breakdown, no arcing	
	Input to Output		МΩ		
Insulation resistance	Input to Shell	≥10		Test voltage = 500V	
	Output to Shell				
Other characteristics					
Weight	≤ 300		g		
Package White box					
MTBF ≥200,000			Н	Vin= 12V; Iout= 6A	
Switching frequency 100±10			KHz		

### **Characteristic Curves**

Conditions: TA = 25°C (77°F), Vin = 12 V, Vout = 36V, unless otherwise specified.

Figure 1, Efficiency

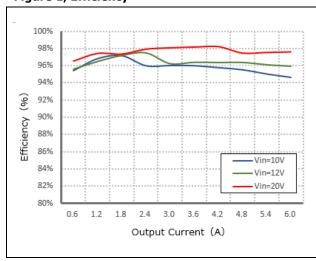


Figure 2, Power dissipation

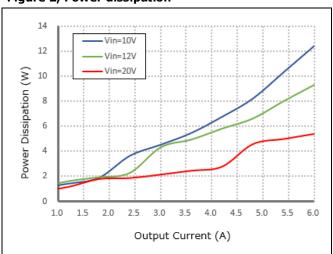
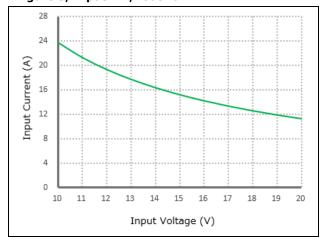


Figure 3, Input V-I, Iout=6A





## **Typical Waveforms**

Conditions: TA =  $25^{\circ}$  C ( $77^{\circ}$  F), Vin = 12V, unless otherwise specified.

Figure 4, 25% - 50% load dynamic

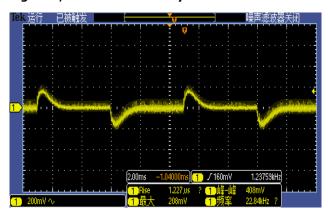


Figure 5, 50% - 75% load dynamic

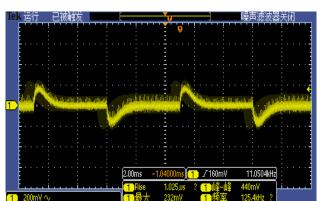


Figure 6, Output voltage established (Iout = 6A)

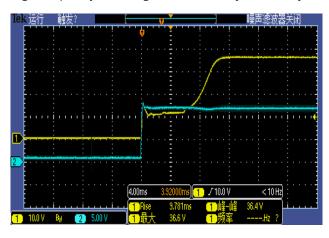


Figure 7, Output ripple & noise (Iout = 6A)



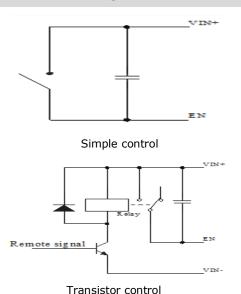


#### **Feature Description**

#### Remote On/Off (EN) (Optional)

Logic	Low level	High level	Left open
Enable	(0 - 10Vdc)	(10-20Vdc)	
Positive logic	Off	On	Off

### Various circuits for driving the EN



### **Wiring Instructions**

The input and output of this product is terminals. The user should ensure that the input and output wires and terminals are connected reliably, and pay attention to the wire diameter to meet the requirements of the power supply current. If the cable to be used is long, it needs Considering the voltage drop of the wire, if the voltage drop is too large, the voltage output at the load end may not meet the load demand. In this case, consider using a thicker wire diameter or reducing the length of the wire. Generally, if long wiring is required. Long line should be used on the side where the current is relatively small. For example, this product is a step-down product, so long lines should be used on the input side.

#### **Input Undervoltage Protection**

The converter will shut down after the input voltage drops below the under-voltage protection threshold for shutdown. The converter will start to work again after the input voltage reaches the input under voltage protection threshold for startup. For the Hysteresis, see the Protection characteristics.

#### **Output Overcurrent Protection**

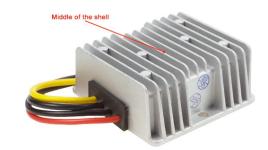
The converter equipped with current limiting circuitry can provide protection from an output overload or short circuit condition. If the output current exceeds the output overcurrent protection set point, the converter enters hiccup mode. When the fault condition is removed, the converter will automatically restart.



## **Thermal Consideration**

Sufficient airflow should be provided to help ensure reliable operating of the WG-12S3606

Therefore, thermal components are mounted on the top surface of the WG-12S3606 to dissipate heat to the surrounding environment by conduction, convection, and radiation. Proper airflow can be verified by measuring the temperature at the middle of the base plate.



# Dimension (unit: mm)

