

E = Voltage / I = Amps / W = Watts / PF = Power Factor / Eff = Efficiency / HP = Horsepower

| AC/DC Formulas | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| To Find | Direct Current | AC / 1phase 115v or 120v | AC / 1phase 208,230, or 240v | AC 3 phase All Voltages |
| Amps when Horsepower is Known | $\frac{HP \times 746}{E \times \text{Eff}}$ | $\frac{HP \times 746}{E \times \text{Eff} \times \text{PF}}$ | $\frac{HP \times 746}{E \times \text{Eff} \times \text{PF}}$ | $\frac{HP \times 746}{1.73 \times E \times \text{Eff} \times \text{PF}}$ |
| Amps when Kilowatts is known | $\frac{kW \times 1000}{E}$ | $\frac{kW \times 1000}{E \times \text{PF}}$ | $\frac{kW \times 1000}{E \times \text{PF}}$ | $\frac{kW \times 1000}{1.73 \times E \times \text{PF}}$ |
| Amps when kVA is known | | $\frac{kVA \times 1000}{E}$ | $\frac{kVA \times 1000}{E}$ | $\frac{kVA \times 1000}{1.73 \times E}$ |
| Kilowatts | $\frac{I \times E}{1000}$ | $\frac{I \times E \times \text{PF}}{1000}$ | $\frac{I \times E \times \text{PF}}{1000}$ | $\frac{I \times E \times 1.73 \text{ PF}}{1000}$ |
| Kilovolt-Amps | | $\frac{I \times E}{1000}$ | $\frac{I \times E}{1000}$ | $\frac{I \times E \times 1.73}{1000}$ |
| Horsepower (output) | $\frac{I \times E \times \text{Eff}}{746}$ | $\frac{I \times E \times \text{Eff} \times \text{PF}}{746}$ | $\frac{I \times E \times \text{Eff} \times \text{PF}}{746}$ | $\frac{I \times E \times \text{Eff} \times 1.73 \times \text{PF}}{746}$ |

Three Phase Values

For 208 volts x 1.732, use 360
 For 230 volts x 1.732, use 398
 For 240 volts x 1.732, use 416
 For 440 volts x 1.732, use 762
 For 460 volts x 1.732, use 797
 For 480 Volts x 1.732, use 831

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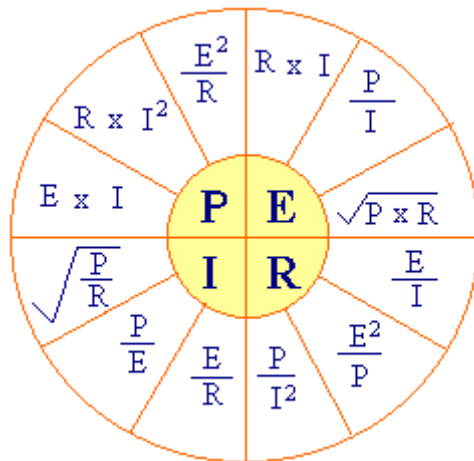
| AC Efficiency and Power Factor Formulas | | |
|---|---|--|
| To Find | Single Phase | Three Phase |
| Efficiency | $\frac{746 \times HP}{E \times I \times \text{PF}}$ | $\frac{746 \times HP}{E \times I \times \text{PF} \times 1.732}$ |
| Power Factor | $\frac{\text{Input Watts}}{V \times A}$ | $\frac{\text{Input Watts}}{E \times I \times 1.732}$ |

Power - DC Circuits

Watts = E x I

Amps = W / E

Ohm's Law / Power Formulas



P = watts

I = amps

R = ohms

E = Volts

Voltage Drop Formulas

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--|--|
| Single Phase (2 or 3 wire) | VD = | $\frac{2 \times K \times I \times L}{CM}$ | K = ohms per mil foot (Copper = 12.9 at 75°) (Alum = 21.2 at 75°) Note: K value changes with temperature. See Code chapter 9, Table 8 |
| | CM = | $\frac{2K \times L \times I}{VD}$ | |
| Three Phase | VD = | $\frac{1.73 \times K \times I \times L}{CM}$ | L = Length of conductor in feet I = Current in conductor (amperes) CM = Circular mil area of conductor |
| | CM = | $\frac{1.73 \times K \times L \times I}{VD}$ | |

 **Check out these Online Calculators!**

If there is anything you would like to add or if you have any comments please feel free to email E.T.E. at tchism@elec-toolbox.com.

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For balanced 3-phase loads, either wye or delta:

$\text{Power(kW)} = (\text{Volts} \times \text{Amps} \times \text{Square root of } 3 \times \text{Power Factor}) / 1000$

$\text{Amps} = (\text{Power(kW)} \times 1000) / (\text{Volts} \times \text{Sqrt}3 \times \text{Power Factor})$

If the load contains only resistance, the power factor is 1 and doesn't affect the calculation. If the load is a motor, the power factor is probably about 0.85 at full load and could be less than 0.25 when the motor is lightly loaded.