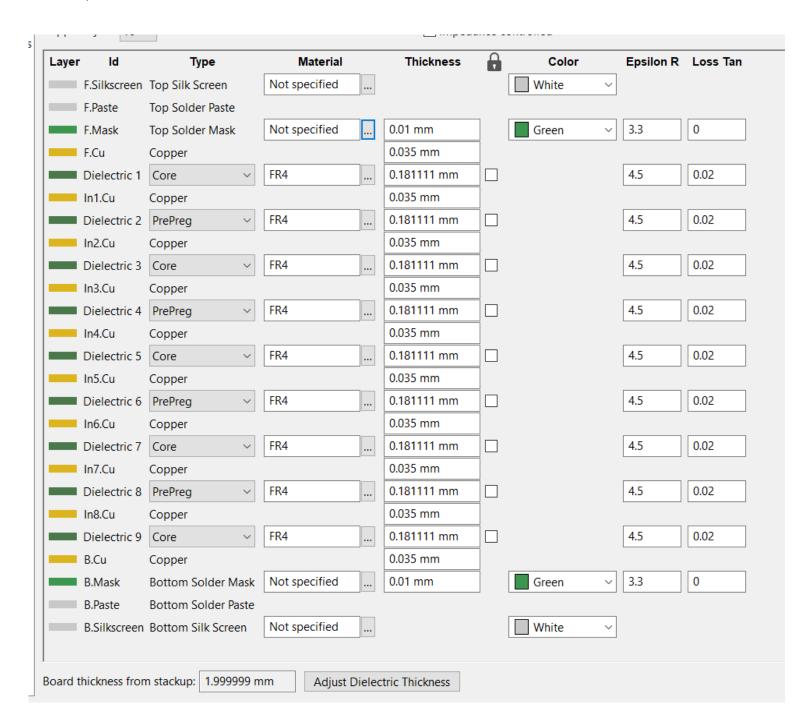
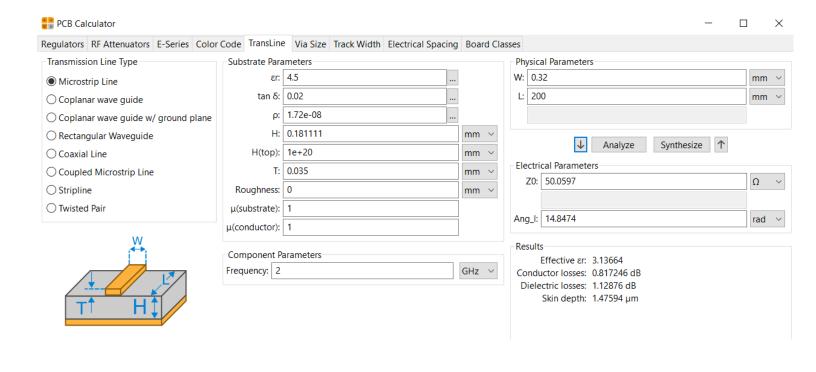
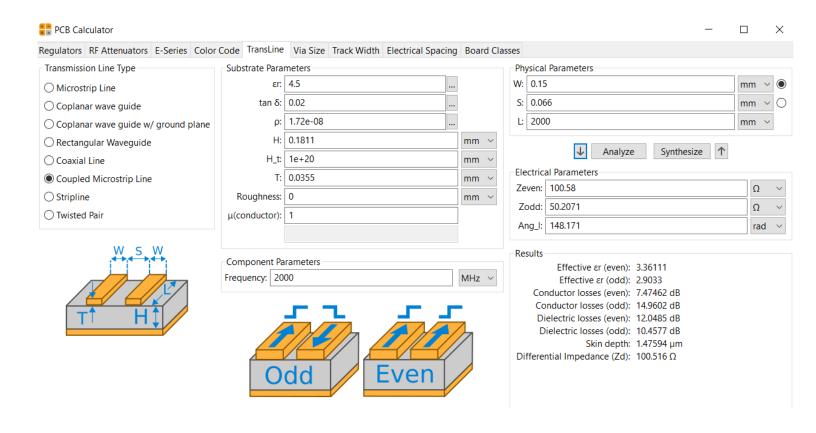
Stackup









If you specify the maximum current, then the trace widths will be calculated to suit.

If you specify one of the trace widths, the maximum current it can handle will be calculated. The width for the other trace to also handle this current will then be calculated.

The controlling value is shown in bold.

The calculations are valid for currents up to 35 A (external) or 17.5 A (internal), temperature rises up to 100 °C, and widths of up to 400 mils (10 mm).

The formula, from IPC 2221, is

$$I = K \cdot \Delta T^{0.44} \cdot (W \cdot H)^{0.725}$$

where:

I is maximum current in A

△T is temperature rise above ambient in °C

W is width in mils

H is thickness (height) in mils

K is 0.024 for internal traces or 0.048 for external traces

Resistance:	0.0817994	Ω	
Voltage drop:	0.0817994	V	
Power loss:	0.0817994	W	
nternal Layer Traces			
Trace width (W):	0.781437	mm ~	
Trace thickness (H):	0.035	mm ~	
Cross-section area:	0.0273503	mm²	
Resistance:	0.0314439	Ω	

Voltage drop: 0.0314439

Power loss: 0.0314439

0.300387

0.035

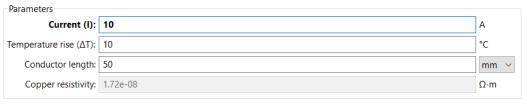
mm

mm

mm²

W

Trace width (W):



If you specify the maximum current, then the trace widths will be calculated to suit.

If you specify one of the trace widths, the maximum current it can handle will be calculated. The width for the other trace to also handle this current will then be calculated.

The controlling value is shown in bold.

The calculations are valid for currents up to 35 A (external) or 17.5 A (internal), temperature rises up to 100 °C, and widths of up to 400 mils (10 mm).

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