

Power Loss Due to Battery Internal Resistance (IR)		
Circuit Characteristic	Low IR Battery	High IR Battery
Voltage/Cell, 3S LiPo, 20 Amp Rating	4.0 Volts/Cell	4.0 Volts/Cell
Battery Voltage	12 Volts	12 Volts
Battery Internal Resistance (IR)	0.016 Ohms	0.146 Ohms
ESC Amps (Current)	20 Amps	20 Amps
Battery IR Voltage Drop = Battery Amps x Battery IR	$20 \times 0.016 = 0.32$ Volts	$20 \times 0.146 = 2.92$ Volts
ESC Volts = Battery Volts - IR Volts	$12 - 0.32 = 11.68$ Volts	$12 - 2.92 = 9.08$ Volts
ESC Watts = ESC Volts x ESC Amps	$11.68 \times 20 = 234$ Watts	$9.08 \times 20 = 181$ Watts
Power Loss Due to Battery Internal Resistance (IR)		234 - 181 = 53 Watts

These calculations are only to illustrate how IR may reduce battery power output.

Calculations assume ideal conditions at room temperature and short duration operation.

Ohms Law is assumed to remain linear.

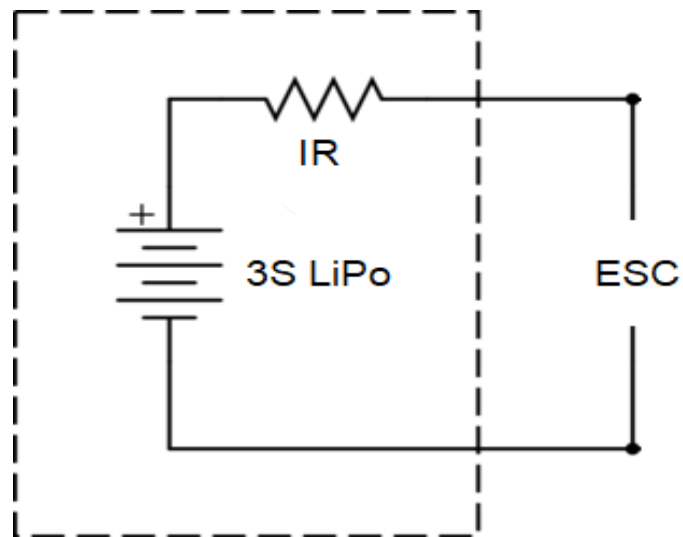
ESC voltage must meet manufacturers minimum requirements.

0.016 Ohms = 16 milliohms

0.146 Ohms = 146 milliohms

Ohms Law: Volts = Amps x Ohms ($V = I \times R$)

Watts = Volts x Amps



Example Calculations for 30 Amp 3S LiPo

New Battery

Battery IR Voltage Drop = $30 \times 0.015 = 0.45$ Volts

ESC Volts = $12 - 0.45 = 11.55$ Volts

ESC Watts = $11.55 \times 30 = 347$ Watts

1 Year Later, Same Battery

Battery IR Voltage Drop = $30 \times 0.027 = 0.81$ Volts

ESC Volts = $12 - 0.81 = 11.2$ Volts

ESC Watts = $11.2 \times 30 = 336$ Watts

Power Loss Due to Increase in Battery Internal Resistance = $347 - 336 = 11$ Watts