

OHMS Law

$$Current, (I) = \frac{Voltage, (V)}{Resistance, (R)} in Amperes, (A)$$

To find the Voltage, (V)

 $[V = I \times R] \qquad V \text{ (volts)} = I \text{ (amps)} \times R \text{ (}\Omega\text{)}$

To find the Current, (I)

 $[I = V \div R]$ I (amps) = V (volts) $\div R$ (Ω)

To find the Resistance, (R)

 $[R = V \div I]$ R $(\Omega) = V$ (volts) $\div I$ (amps)



Horse Power Calculations:

To find the electric horsepower of a motor, use the equation:

Direct Current

Horsepower = (Volts x Amps) * Efficiency/ 746

Single Phase

Horsepower = (Volts x Amps) * Efficiency*Power Factor*1.73/746

Three Phase



Horsepower = (Volts x Amps) * Efficiency*Power Factor/ 746

Calculate Power (Watts)

Power (Watts) = Voltage (E) * Current (I)

<u>Direct Current:</u> KiloWatts (KW) = Voltage (E) * Current (I) / 1000 <u>Single Phase:</u> KW = E * I * Power Factor (PF) / 1000 <u>Three Phase</u>

KW = E * I * PF * 1.73 / 1000

Resistor Table (How to identify the size of a resistor):





Common Industry Acronyms:

- AC = Alternating Current
- AGA = American Gas Association
- AI = Analog Input
- AO = Analog Output
- AWG = American Wire Gauge
- BIOS = Basic Input/Output System
- BPS = Bits Per Second
- C/S = Client/Server
- CIU = Computer Interface Unit
- CNG = Compressed Natural Gas
- CPU = Central Processing Unit
- CRC = Cyclic Redundancy Checking
- CSA = Canadian Standards Association
- CU = Control Unit
- DAS = Data Acquisition System
- dB =Decibel
- DC = Direct Current
- DCS = Distributed Control System
- DH = Data HI way
- DI = Digital Input
- DO = Digital Output
- DOS = Disk Operating System
- DP = Differential Pressure
- DTE = Data Terminal Equipment
- "E" or "V" = Voltage
- EMI = Electromagnetic Interference
- EPROM = Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
- ESD = Emergency Shut-Down



- FC = Flow Conditioner
- FI = Field Instrumentation (transmitters, etc.)
- FIM = Fieldbus Interface Module
- FM = Factory Mutual
- FTP = File Transfer Protocol
- GB = Gigabyte (1,073,741,824 bytes)
- Gb = Gigabit
- GUI = Graphical User Interface
- HART = Highway Addressable Remote Transducer
- HMI = Human Machine Interface
- HVAC = Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning
- "I" or "A" = Current
- I&C = Instrumentation and Controls
- I/O = Input/Output
- ICS = Industrial Control Systems
- IEEE = Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
- IS = Intrinsically Safe or Intrinsic Safety
- LAN = Local Area Network
- LCD = Liquid Crystal Display
- LED = Light Emitting Diode
- LLP = Ladder Logic Program
- LNG = Liquefied Natural Gas
- MCC = Motor Control Center
- MOV = Motor Operated Valve
- MRO = Maintenance, Repair and Organizational Supplies
- MUX = Multiplexer
- NIC = Network Interface Card
- O&M = Operations and Maintenance
- PCS = Process Control System
- PGM = Profibus Gateway Module



- PID = Proportional, Integral, Derivative
- PLC = Programmable Logic Controller
- PO = Pulse Output
- PPM = Parts Per Million
- PV = Process Variable
- QA = Quality Assurance
- QC = Quality Control
- "R" = Resistance
- RAID = Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks
- RAM = Random Access Memory
- RAS = Remote Access Service (NT web browser feature)
- RFID = Radio-frequency Identification
- RIO = Remote I/O
- RLL = Relay Ladder Logic
- RMA = Return Material Authorization
- RMS = Root Mean Squared
- RTU = Remote Terminal Unit
- SCADA = Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition
- SCAN = Supervisory Control and Networking
- SLC = Single Loop Controller
- SP = Set Point
- STI = Smart Transmitter Interface
- TC,T/C = Thermocouple
- UDC = Universal Digital Controller
- UIO = Universal Input/Output
- UL = Underwriters Laboratories
- UPS = Uninterruptable Power Supply
- URL = Uniform Resource Locater (Internet pathname/address)
- USM = Ultrasonic Flowmeter
- VPN = Virtual Private Network

