P&ID SYMBOLS

ISA Symbols and Loop Diagrams

P&IDs

Piping and Instrumentation Diagrams or simply P&IDs are the "schematics" used in the field of instrumentation and control (Automation)

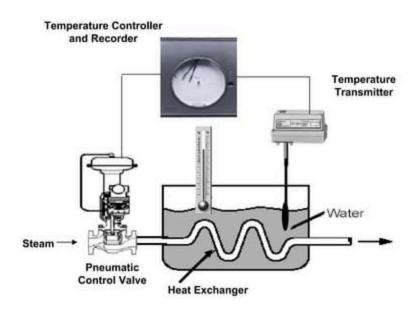
The P&ID is used to by field techs, engineers, and operators to better understand the process and how the instrumentation is inter connected.

Most industries have standardized the symbols according to the ISA Standard S5.1 Instrumentation Symbol Specification.

- Piping & Instrumentation Drawing (original)
- Process & Instrumentation Diagram (also used)
- Process Flow Diagram PFD (simplified version of the P&ID)

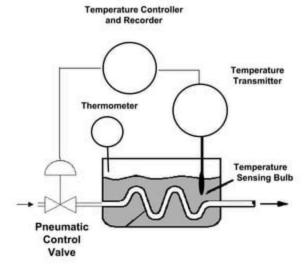
Temperature Process

Using pictorial diagrams may be informative however it is not practical or CAD friendly especially in a multi-loop process.



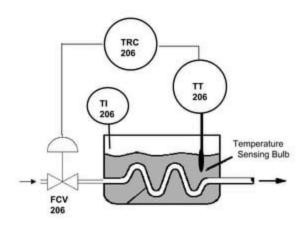
Building the P&ID

The P&ID will use symbols and circles to represent each instrument and how they are inter-connected in the process.



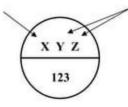
Tag Numbers

Tag "numbers" are letters and numbers placed within or near the instrument to identify the type and function of the device.



Tag Descriptors

The first letter is used to designate the measured variable



The succeeding letter(s) are used to designate the function of the component, or to modify the meaning of the first letter.

Pressure

Level

Flow

Temperature

ndicator

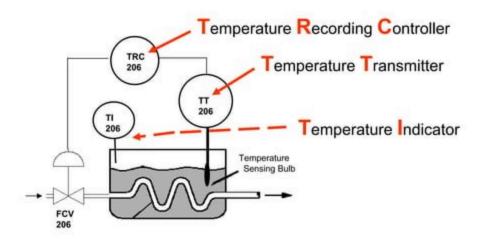
Recorder

Controller

Transmitter

Tag Numbers

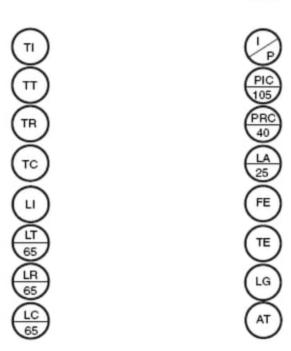
Tag "numbers" are letters and numbers placed within or near the instrument to identify the type and function of the device.



ISA S5.1 Identification Letters

	First-letter		Succeeding- Letters		
	Measured or Initiating variable	Modifier	Readout function	Output function	Modifier
Α	Analysis				
С				Control	
D		Differential			
F	Flow Rate	Ratio			
Н	Hand				High
1	Current		Indicate		
L	Level				Low
Р	Pressure, vacuum				
Q	Quantity	Totalizer			
S		Safety		Switch	
T	Temperature			Transmit	1
٧	Vibration			Valve, Damper	
z	Position			Actuator	

Examples



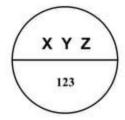
Instrument Location

The presence or absence of a line determines the location of the physical device. For example **no line** means the instrument is installed in the field near the process.



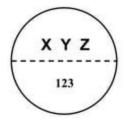
No Line

The instrument is mounted in the field near the process, (close to the operator)



Solid Line

The instrument is mounted in the control room (accessible to the operator)

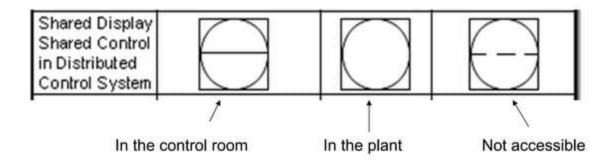


No Line

The instrument is mounted out of sight (not accessible to the operator)

Shared Displays/Shared Control

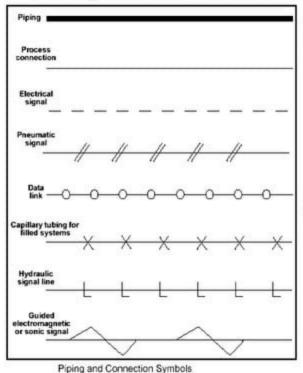
Some instruments are part of a Distributed Control System (DCS) where a specific controller or indicator can be selected from many others but shown in one location (like a terminal screen)



Summary of instrument type & location

	Accessible to the Operator; Primary Location on the Main Control Panel	Mounted in the Field	Not Normally Accessible to Operator, Behind the Panel
Distinct Elements	\bigcirc		\bigcirc
Shared Display Shared Control in Distributed Control System			
Computer Logic Function	\bigcirc		(-)
Programmable Logic Control			

Piping and Connection Symbols



These symbols are used to identify how the instruments in the process connect to each other.

And what type of signal is being used. (electrical, pneumatic, data, etc)

Valve Symbols

Valves

■Gate Valve, Hand-operated

Control Valve

- Globe Valve, Hand-operated



Solenoid Valve



Plug or Cock Valve, Hand-operated



Motor-operated



◆ Check Valve



Butterfly Valve



Piston-operated

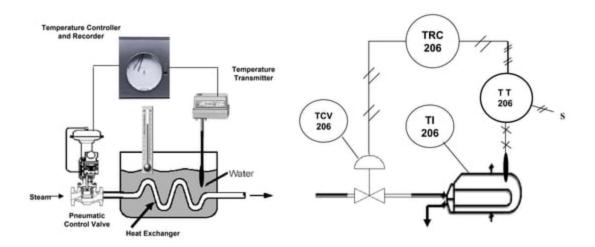


Angle Valve, Hand-operated

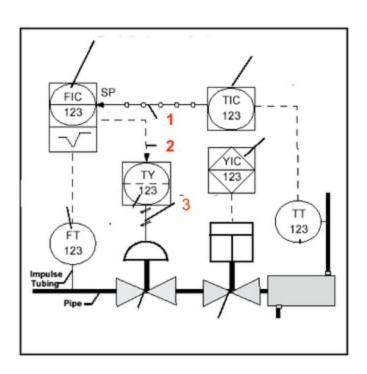


Safety Valve or Relief Valve

P&ID Example

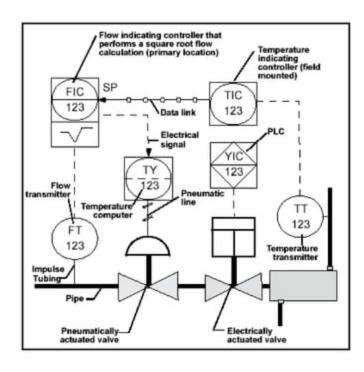


P&ID Exercise



FIC		
TIC		
YIC		
TY		
FT		
тт		
1		
2		
3		

P&ID Exercise



FIC -Flow Indicating Controller TIC Temperature Indicating Cont. YIC **PLC Indicating Controller** TY Temperature Computer Output FT Flow Transmitter TT **Temperature Transmitter**

Process Flow Diagram - PFD

A PFD shows less detail than a P&ID and is used only to understand how the process works

