

CircuiTikZ

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Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	About	2
1.2	Loading the package	2
1.3	Requirements	2
1.4	Incompatible packages	2
1.5	License	2
1.6	Feedback	3
2	Incompabilities between version	3
3	Package options	3
4	The components	6
4.1	Monopoles	6
4.2	Bipoles	8
4.2.1	Instruments	8
4.2.2	Basic resistive bipoles	8
4.2.3	Resistors and the like	9
4.2.4	Diodes and such	11
4.2.5	Other tripole-like diodes	14
4.2.6	Basic dynamical bipoles	15
4.2.7	Stationary sources	17
4.2.8	Sinusoidal sources	18
4.2.9	Noise sources	18
4.2.10	Special sources	19
4.2.11	DC sources	20
4.2.12	Mechanical Analogy	20
4.2.13	Block diagram components	20
4.3	Tripoles	22
4.3.1	Controlled sources	22
4.3.2	Transistors	24
4.3.3	Electronic Tubes	28
4.3.4	Block diagram	29
4.3.5	Electro-Mechanical Devices	29

4.4	Double bipoles	30
4.5	Amplifiers	32
4.6	Support shapes and bipoles	33
4.6.1	Terminal shapes	34
4.6.2	Crossings	34
4.6.3	Arrows size	35
4.7	Switches and buttons	35
4.7.1	Traditional switches	35
4.7.2	Cute switches	36
4.7.3	Switches anchors	37
4.8	Logic gates	37
4.8.1	American Logic gates	37
4.8.2	European Logic gates	38
4.8.3	Special components	39
4.8.4	Logic port customization	39
4.8.5	Logic port anchors	40
4.9	Chips	41
4.9.1	DIP and QFP chips customization	41
4.9.2	Chip's anchors	42
4.9.3	Chips rotation	43
4.9.4	Chip special usage	43
5	Usage	43
5.1	Labels and Annotations	44
5.2	Currents and voltages	46
5.3	Currents	49
5.4	Flows	51
5.5	Voltages	51
5.5.1	European style	52
5.5.2	American style	53
5.5.3	Voltage position	53
5.6	Nodes	54
5.7	Special components	55
5.8	Integration with <code>siunitx</code>	57
5.9	Mirroring and Inverting	57
5.10	Putting them together	58
5.11	Line joins between Path Components	58
6	Not only bipoles	58
6.1	Anchors	59
6.1.1	Sensors	59
6.1.2	Transistors	59
6.1.3	Other tripoles	61
6.1.4	Operational amplifier	61
6.1.5	Double bipoles: transformers and gyrator	63
6.1.6	Couplers	64
6.2	Input arrows	65
6.3	Labels and custom twoport boxes	65
6.4	Box option	65
6.5	Dash optional parts	65
6.6	Transistor paths	66

7 Customization	66
7.1 Parameters	66
7.2 Components size	67
7.3 Colors	68
8 FAQ	70
9 Examples	70
10 Changelog	76
Index of the components	81

1 Introduction

1.1 About

CircuiTikZ was initiated by Massimo Redaelli in 2007, who was working as a research assistant at the Polytechnic University of Milan, Italy, and needed a tool for creating exercises and exams. After he left University in 2010 the development of CircuiTikZ slowed down, since L^AT_EX is mainly established in the academic world. In 2015 Stefan Lindner and Stefan Erhardt, both working as research assistants at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany, joined the team and now maintain the project together with the initial author.

The use of CircuiTikZ is, of course, not limited to academic teaching. The package gets widely used by engineers for typesetting electronic circuits for articles and publications all over the world.

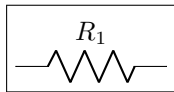
This documentation is somewhat scant. Hopefully the authors will find the leisure to improve it some day.

1.2 Loading the package

L ^A T _E X	ConT _E Xt ¹
<code>\usepackage{circuitikz}</code>	<code>\usemodule[circuitikz]</code>

TikZ will be automatically loaded.

CircuiTikZ commands are just TikZ commands, so a minimum usage example would be:



```
\tikz \draw (0,0) to[R=$R_1$] (2,0);
```

1.3 Requirements

- `tikz`, version ≥ 3 ;
- `xstring`, not older than 2009/03/13;
- `siunitx`, if using `siunitx` option.

1.4 Incompatible packages

TikZ's own `circuit` library, which is based on CircuiTikZ, (re?)defines several styles used by this library. In order to have them work together you can use the `compatibility` package option, which basically prefixes the names of all CircuiTikZ `to[]` styles with an asterisk.

So, if loaded with said option, one must write `(0,0) to[*R] (2,0)` and, for transistors on a path, `(0,0) to[*Tnmos] (2,0)`, and so on (but `(0,0) node[nmos] {}`). See example at page 76.

1.5 License

Copyright © 2007–2017 Massimo Redaelli. This package is author-maintained. Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this software under the terms of the L^AT_EX Project Public License, version 1.3.1, or the GNU Public License. This software is provided ‘as is’, without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

¹ConT_EXt support was added mostly thanks to Mojca Miklavac and Aditya Mahajan.

1.6 Feedback

The easiest way to contact the authors is via the official Github repository: <https://github.com/circuitikz/circuitikz/issues>

2 Incompabilities between version

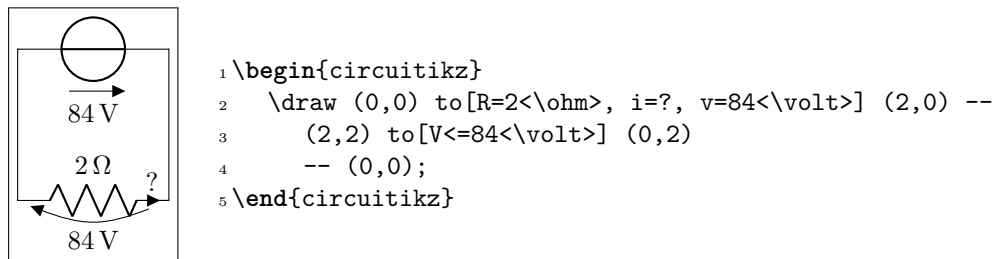
Here, we will provide a list of incompatibilities between different versions of circuitikz. We will try to hold this list short, but sometimes it is easier to break with old syntax than including a lot of switches and compatibility layers. You can check the used version at your local installation using the macro `\pgfcircversion{}`.

- After v0.8.4: the parameters `tripoles/american` or `port/aaa, ...bbb, ...ccc` and `...ddd` are no longer used and are silently ignored; the same stands for `nor`, `xor`, and `xnor` ports.
- After v0.8.4: voltage and current directions/sign (plus and minus signs in case of `american` voltages and arrows in case of `european` voltages) have been rationalized with a couple of new options (see details in section 5.2). The default case is still the same as v0.8.4.
- Since v0.8.2: voltage and current label directions (`v<=` / `i<=`) do NOT change the orientation of the drawn source shape anymore. Use the "invert" option to rotate the shape of the source. Furthermore, from this version on, the current label (`i=`) at current sources can be used independent of the regular label (`l=`).
- Since v0.7?: The label behaviour at mirrored bipoles has changes, this fixes the voltage drawing, but perhaps you have to adjust your label positions.
- Since v0.5.1: The parts `pfet`, `pigfete`, `pigfetebulk` and `pigfetd` are now mirrored by default. Please adjust your `yscale`-option to correct this.
- Since v0.5: New voltage counting direction, here exists an option to use the old behaviour

For older projects, you can use an older version locally using the git-version and picking the correct commit from the repository (branch gh-pages).

3 Package options

Circuit people are very opinionated about their symbols. In order to meet the individual gusto you can set a bunch of package options. The standard options are what the authors like, for example you get this:

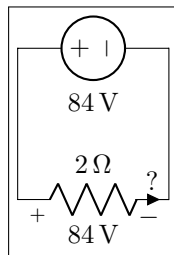


Feel free to load the package with your own cultural options:

L^AT_EX

ConT_EXt

`\usepackage[american]{circuitikz}` `\usemodule[circuitikz][american]`



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R=2<\ohm>, i=?, v=84<\volt>] (2,0) --
3     (2,2) to[V<=84<\volt>] (0,2)
4     -- (0,0);
5 \end{circuitikz}

```

Here is the list of all the options:

- **europenvoltages**: uses arrows to define voltages, and uses european-style voltage sources;
- **straightvoltages**: uses arrows to define voltages, and uses straight voltage arrows;
- **americanvoltages**: uses $-$ and $+$ to define voltages, and uses american-style voltage sources;
- **europencurrents**: uses european-style current sources;
- **americancurrents**: uses american-style current sources;
- **europeanresistors**: uses rectangular empty shape for resistors, as per european standards;
- **americanresistors**: uses zig-zag shape for resistors, as per american standards;
- **europeaninductors**: uses rectangular filled shape for inductors, as per european standards;
- **americaninductors**: uses "4-bumps" shape for inductors, as per american standards;
- **cuteinductors**: uses my personal favorite, "pig-tailed" shape for inductors;
- **americanports**: uses triangular logic ports, as per american standards;
- **europeanports**: uses rectangular logic ports, as per european standards;
- **americangfsgearrester**: uses round gas filled surge arresters, as per american standards;
- **europeangfsgearrester**: uses rectangular gas filled surge arresters, as per european standards;
- **european**: equivalent to **europencurrents**, **europenvoltages**, **europeanresistors**, **europeaninductors**, **europeanports**, **americangfsgearrester**;
- **american**: equivalent to **americancurrents**, **americanvoltages**, **americanresistors**, **americaninductors**, **americanports**, **americangfsgearrester**;
- **siunitx**: integrates with SIunitx package. If labels, currents or voltages are of the form $\#1\langle\#2\rangle$ then what is shown is actually $\text{\SI{\#1}{\#2}}$;
- **nosunitx**: labels are not interpreted as above;
- **fulldiode**: the various diodes are drawn *and* filled by default, i.e. when using styles such as diode, D, sD, ... Other diode styles can always be forced with e.g. Do, D-, ...
- **strokediode**: the various diodes are drawn *and* stroke by default, i.e. when using styles such as diode, D, sD, ... Other diode styles can always be forced with e.g. Do, D*, ...
- **emptydiode**: the various diodes are drawn *but not* filled by default, i.e. when using styles such as D, sD, ... Other diode styles can always be forced with e.g. Do, D-, ...
- **arrowmos**: pmos and nmos have arrows analogous to those of pnp and npn transistors;

- **noarrowmos**: pmos and nmos do not have arrows analogous to those of pnp and npn transistors;
- **fetbodydiode**: draw the body diode of a FET;
- **nofetbodydiode**: do not draw the body diode of a FET;
- **fetsolderdot**: draw solderdot at bulk-source junction of some transistors;
- **nofetsolderdot**: do not draw solderdot at bulk-source junction of some transistors;
- **emptypmoscircle**: the circle at the gate of a pmos transistor gets not filled;
- **lazymos**: draws lazy nmos and pmos transistors. Chip designers with huge circuits prefer this notation;
- **straightlabels**: labels on bipoles are always printed straight up, i.e. with horizontal baseline;
- **rotatelabels**: labels on bipoles are always printed aligned along the bipole;
- **smartlabels**: labels on bipoles are rotated along the bipoles, unless the rotation is very close to multiples of 90°;
- **compatibility**: makes it possible to load CircuiTikZ and TikZ circuit library together.
- **Voltage directions**: until v0.8.3, there was an error in the coherence between american and european voltages styles (see section 5.2 for the batteries. This has been fixed, but to guarantee backward compatibility and nasty surprises, the fix is available with new options:
 - **oldvoltagedirection**: Use old way of voltage direction having a difference between european and american direction, with wrong default labelling for batteries;
 - **nooldvoltagedirection**: The standard from 0.5 onward, utilize the (German?) standard of voltage arrows in the direction of electric fields (without fixing batteries);
 - **RPvoltages** (meaning Rising Potential voltages): the arrow is in direction of rising potential, like in **oldvoltagedirections**, but batteries and current sources are fixed to follow the passive/active standard;
 - **EFvoltages** (meaning Electric Field voltages): the arrow is in direction of the electric field, like in **nooldvoltagedirections**, but batteries are fixed;

If none of these option are given, the package will default to **nooldvoltagedirections**, but will give a warning. The behavior is also selectable circuit by circuit with the **voltage dir** style.

- **betterproportions**²: nicer proportions of transistors in comparison to resistors;

The old options in the singular (like **american voltage**) are still available for compatibility, but are discouraged.

Loading the package with no options is equivalent to my own personal liking, that is to the following options:

`[nofetsolderdot,nooldvoltagedirection,europeancurrents,europeanvoltages,americanports,americanres`

In ConTeXt the options are similarly specified: `current=european|american`, `voltage=european|american`, `resistor=american|european`, `inductor=cute|american|european`, `logic=american|european`, `siunitx=true|false`, `arrowmos=false|true`.

²May change in the future!

4 The components

Here follows the list of all the shapes defined by CircuiTikZ. These are all **pgf** nodes, so they are usable in both **pgf** and **TikZ**.

Drawing normal components

Normal components (monopoles, multipoles) can be drawn at a specified point with this syntax, where **#1** is the name of the component:

```
\begin{center}\begin{circuitikz} \draw
  (0,0) node[#1,#2] (#3) {#4}
; \end{circuitikz} \end{center}
```

Explanation of the parameters:

#1: component name³ (mandatory)

#2: list of comma separated options (optional)

#3: name of an anchor (optional)

#4: text written to the text anchor of the component (optional)

Note for TikZ newbies: Nodes must have curly brackets at the end, even when empty. An optional anchor (**#3**) can be defined within round brackets to be addressed again later on. And please don't forget the semicolon to terminate the **\draw** command.

Drawing bipoles/two-ports

Bipoles/Two-ports (plus some special components) can be drawn between two points using the following command:

```
\begin{center}\begin{circuitikz} \draw
  (0,0) to[#1,#2] (2,0)
; \end{circuitikz} \end{center}
```

Explanation of the parameters:

#1: component name (mandatory)

#2: list of comma separated options (optional)

Transistors and some other components can also be placed using the syntax for bipoles. See section 6.6.

If using the **\tikzexternalize** feature, as of Tikz 2.1 all pictures must end with **\end{tikzpicture}**. Thus you *cannot* use the **circuitikz** environment. Which is ok: just use the environment **tikzpicture**: everything will work there just fine.

4.1 Monopoles

- Ground (node[ground]{})



- Reference ground (node[rground]{})

³For using bipoles as nodes, the name of the node is **#1shape**.

- Signal ground (node[sground]{})



- Thicker ground (node[tground]{})



- Noiseless ground (node[nground]{})



- Protective ground (node[pground]{})



- Chassis ground⁴ (node[cground]{})



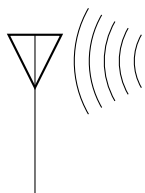
- Antenna (node[antenna]{})



- Receiving antenna (node[rxantenna]{})

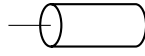


- Transmitting antenna (node[txantenna]{})



⁴These last three were contributed by Luigi «Liverpool»

- Transmission line stub (node[**tlinstub**]{})



- VCC/VDD (node[**vcc**]{})



- VEE/VSS (node[**vee**]{})



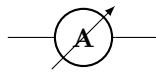
- match (node[**match**]{})



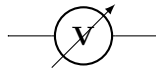
4.2 Bipoles

4.2.1 Instruments

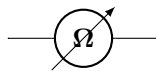
- Ammeter (**ammeter**)



- Voltmeter (**voltmeter**)



- Ohmmeter (**ohmmeter**)



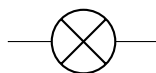
4.2.2 Basic resistive bipoles

- Short circuit (**short**)

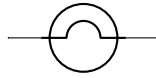


- Open circuit (**open**)

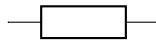
- Lamp (**lamp**)



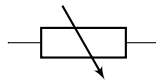
- Bulb (`bulb`)



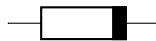
- Generic (symmetric) bipole (`generic`)



- Tunable generic bipole (`tgeneric`)



- Generic asymmetric bipole (`ageneric`)



- Generic asymmetric bipole (full) (`fullgeneric`)



- Tunable generic bipole (full) (`tfullgeneric`)



- Memristor (`memristor`, or `Mr`)



4.2.3 Resistors and the like

If (default behaviour) `americanresistors` option is active (or the style `[american resistors]` is used), the resistor is displayed as follows:

- Resistor (`R`, or `american resistor`)



- Variable resistor (`vR`, or `variable american resistor`)



- Potentiometer (`pR`, or `american potentiometer`)

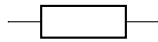


- Resistive sensor (`sR`, or `american resistive sensor`)

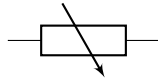


If instead `europeanresistors` option is active (or the style `[european resistors]` is used), the resistors, variable resistors and potentiometers are displayed as follows:

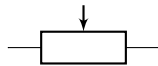
- Resistor (`R`, or `european resistor`)



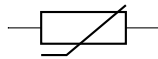
- Variable resistor (`vR`, or `variable european resistor`)



- Potentiometer (`pR`, or `european potentiometer`)

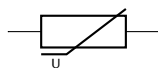


- Resistive sensor (`sR`, or `european resistive sensor`)

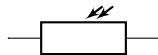


Other miscellaneous resistor-like devices:

- Varistor (`varistor`)



- Photoresistor (`phR`, or `photoresistor`)



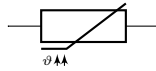
- Thermocouple (`thermocouple`)



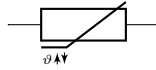
- Thermistor (`thR`, or `thermistor`)



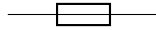
- PTC thermistor (`thRp`, or `thermistor ptc`)



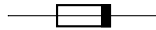
- NTC thermistor (`thRn`, or `thermistor ntc`)



- Fuse (`fuse`)

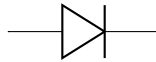


- Asymmetric fuse (`afuse`, or `asymmetric fuse`)

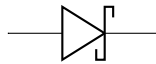


4.2.4 Diodes and such

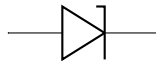
- Empty diode (`empty diode`, or `Do`)



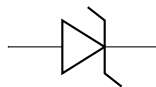
- Empty Schottky diode (`empty Schottky diode`, or `sDo`)



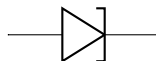
- Empty Zener diode (`empty Zener diode`, or `zDo`)



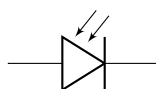
- Empty ZZener diode (`empty ZZener diode`, or `zzDo`)



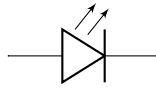
- Empty tunnel diode (`empty tunnel diode`, or `tDo`)



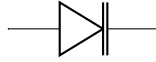
- Empty photodiode (`empty photodiode`, or `pDo`)



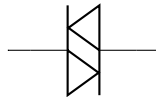
- Empty led (`empty led`, or `leDo`)



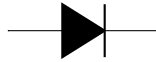
- Empty varicap (`empty varcap`, or `VCo`)



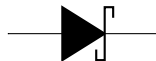
- Empty bidirectionaldiode (`empty bidirectionaldiode`, or `biDo`)



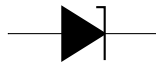
- Full diode (`full diode`, or `D*`)



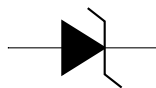
- Full Schottky diode (`full Schottky diode`, or `sD*`)



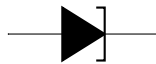
- Full Zener diode (`full Zener diode`, or `zD*`)



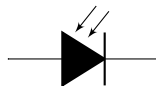
- Full ZZener diode (`full ZZener diode`, or `zzD*`)



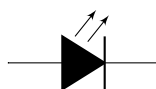
- Full tunnel diode (`full tunnel diode`, or `tD*`)



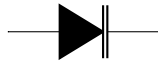
- Full photodiode (`full photodiode`, or `pD*`)



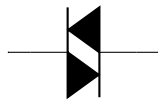
- Full led (`full led`, or `leD*`)



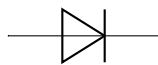
- Full varcap (`full varcap`, or `VC*`)



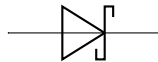
- Full bidirectionaldiode (`full bidirectionaldiode`, or `biD*`)



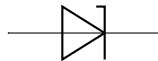
- Stroke diode (`stroke diode`, or `D-`)



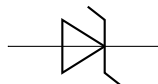
- Stroke Schottky diode (`stroke Schottky diode`, or `sD-`)



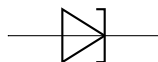
- Stroke Zener diode (`stroke Zener diode`, or `zD-`)



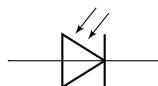
- Stroke ZZener diode (`stroke ZZener diode`, or `zzD-`)



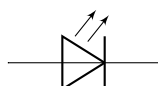
- Stroke tunnel diode (`stroke tunnel diode`, or `tD-`)



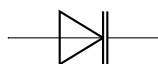
- Stroke photodiode (`stroke photodiode`, or `pD-`)



- Stroke led (`stroke led`, or `leD-`)



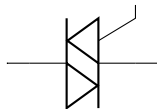
- Stroke varcap (`stroke varcap`, or `VC-`)



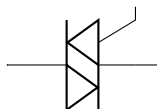
4.2.5 Other tripole-like diodes

The following tripoles are entered with the usual command of the form

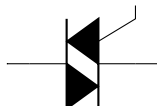
- Standard triac (shape depends on package option) (`triac`, or `Tr`)



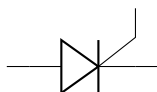
- Empty triac (`empty triac`, or `Tro`)



- Full triac (`full triac`, or `Tr*`)



- Standard thyristor (shape depends on package option) (`thyristor`, or `Ty`)



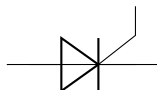
- Empty thyristor (`empty thyristor`, or `Tyo`)



- Full thyristor (`full thyristor`, or `Ty*`)



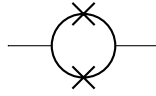
- Stroke thyristor (`stroke thyristor`, or `Ty-`)



See chapter 6.1.3 for information how access the third connector

The package options `fulldiode`, `strokediode`, and `emptydiode` (and the styles `[full diodes]`, `[stroke diodes]`, and `[empty diodes]`) define which shape will be used by abbreviated commands such that `D`, `sD`, `zD`, `zzD`, `tD`, `pD`, `leD`, `VC`, `Ty`, `Tr` (no stroke symbol available!).

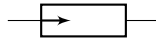
- Squid (`squid`)



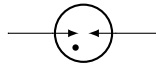
- Barrier (`barrier`)



- European gas filled surge arrester (`european gas filled surge arrester`)



- American gas filled surge arrester (`american gas filled surge arrester`)

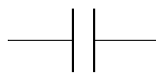


If (default behaviour) `europeangfsgearrester` option is active (or the style `[european gas filled surge arrester]` is used), the shorthands `gas filled surge arrester` and `gf surge arrester` are equivalent to the european version of the component.

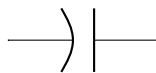
If otherwise `americangfsgearrester` option is active (or the style `[american gas filled surge arrester]` is used), the shorthands `gas filled surge arrester` and `gf surge arrester` are equivalent to the american version of the component.

4.2.6 Basic dynamical bipoles

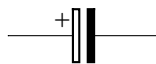
- Capacitor (`capacitor`, or `C`)



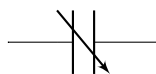
- Polar capacitor (`polar capacitor`, or `pC`)



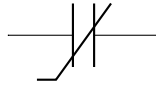
- Electrolytic capacitor (`ecapacitor`, or `eC,elko`)



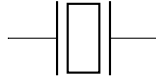
- Variable capacitor (`variable capacitor`, or `vC`)



- Capacitive sensor (`capacitive sensor`, or `sC`)

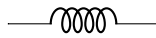


- Piezoelectric Element (`piezoelectric`, or `PZ`)

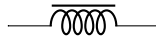


If (default behaviour) `cuteinductors` option is active (or the style `[cute inductors]` is used), the inductors are displayed as follows:

- Inductor (`L`, or `cute inductor`)



- Choke (`cute choke`)



- Variable inductor (`vL`, or `variable cute inductor`)



- Inductive sensor (`sL`, or `cute inductive sensor`)



If `americaninductors` option is active (or the style `[american inductors]` is used), the inductors are displayed as follows:

- Inductor (`L`, or `american inductor`)



- Variable inductor (`vL`, or `variable american inductor`)



- Inductive sensor (`sL`, or `american inductive sensor`)

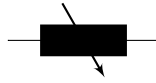


Finally, if `europeaninductors` option is active (or the style `[european inductors]` is used), the inductors are displayed as follows:

- Inductor (`L`, or `european inductor`)



- Variable inductor (`vL`, or `variable european inductor`)

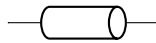


- Inductive sensor (`sL`, or `european inductive sensor`)



There is also a transmission line:

- Transmission line (`TL`, or `transmission line`, `tline`)

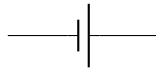


4.2.7 Stationary sources

- Battery (`battery`)



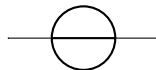
- Single battery cell (`battery1`)



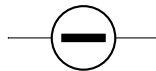
- Single battery cell (`battery2`)



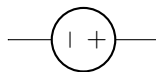
- Voltage source (european style) (`european voltage source`)



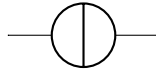
- Voltage source (cute european style) (`cute european voltage source`, or `vsourceC`, `ceV`)



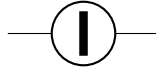
- Voltage source (american style) (`american voltage source`)



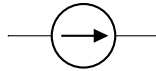
- Current source (european style) (`european current source`)



- Current source (cute european style) (`cute european current source`, or `isourceC`, `ceI`)



- Current source (american style) (`american current source`)



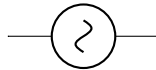
If (default behaviour) `europeancurrents` option is active (or the style `[european currents]` is used), the shorthands `current source`, `isource`, and `I` are equivalent to `european current source`. Otherwise, if `americancurrents` option is active (or the style `[american currents]` is used) they are equivalent to `american current source`.

Similarly, if (default behaviour) `europeanvoltages` option is active (or the style `[european voltages]` is used), the shorthands `voltage source`, `vsource`, and `V` are equivalent to `european voltage source`. Otherwise, if `americanvoltages` option is active (or the style `[american voltages]` is used) they are equivalent to `american voltage source`.

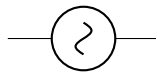
4.2.8 Sinusoidal sources

Here because I was asked for them. But how do you distinguish one from the other?!

- Sinusoidal voltage source (`sinusoidal voltage source`, or `vsourcesin`, `sV`)



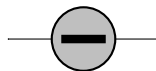
- Sinusoidal current source (`sinusoidal current source`, or `isourcesin`, `sI`)



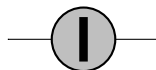
4.2.9 Noise sources

In this case, the “direction” of the source has no sense.

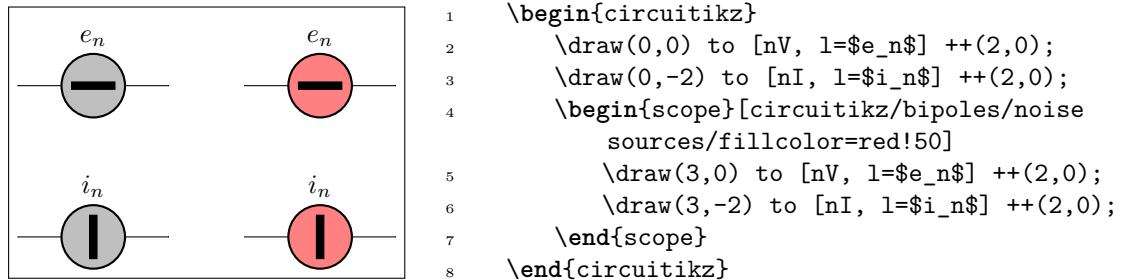
- Sinusoidal voltage source (`noise voltage source`, or `vsourcen`, `nV`)



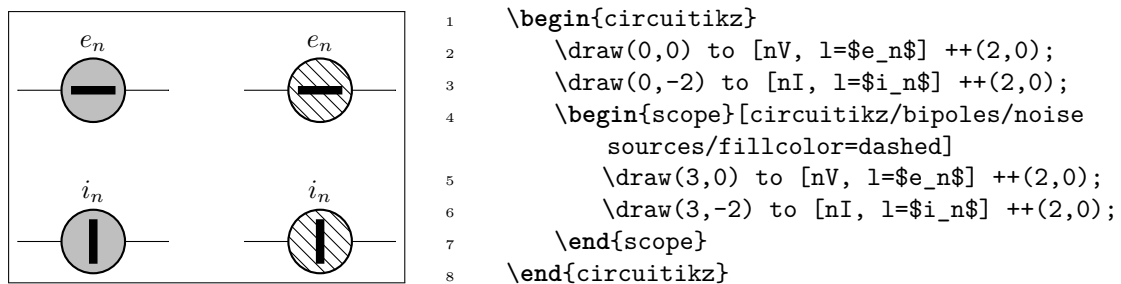
- Sinusoidal current source (`noise current source`, or `isourcen`, `nI`)



You can change the fill color with the key `circuitikz/bipoles/noise sources/fillcolor`:

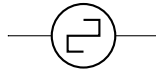


If you prefer a patterned noise generator (similar to the one you draw by hand) you can use the fake color `dashed`:

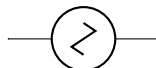


4.2.10 Special sources

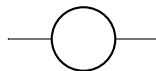
- Square voltage source (`square voltage source`, or `vsourcesquare`, `sqV`)



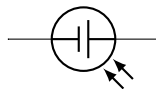
- Triangle voltage source (`vsourcetri`, or `tV`)



- Empty voltage source (`esource`)



- Photovoltaic-voltage source (`pvsources`)



- Double Zero style current source (`ioosources`)

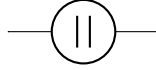


- Double Zero style voltage source (`voosources`)

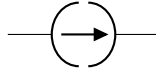


4.2.11 DC sources

- DC voltage source (`dcvsource`)

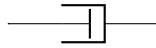


- DC current source (`dcisource`)



4.2.12 Mechanical Analogy

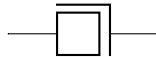
- Mechanical Damping (`damper`)



- Mechanical Stiffness (`spring`)



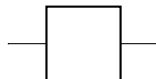
- Mechanical Mass (`mass`)



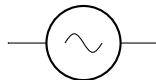
4.2.13 Block diagram components

Contributed by Stefan Erhardt.

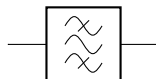
- generic two port⁵ (`twoport`)



- vco (`vco`)



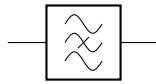
- bandpass (`bandpass`)



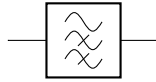
- bandstop (`bandstop`)

⁵To specify text to be put in the component: `twoport[t=text]`;

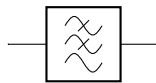




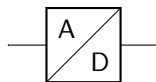
- highpass (**highpass**)



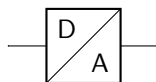
- lowpass (**lowpass**)



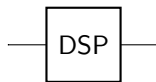
- A/D converter (**adc**)



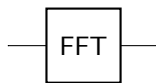
- D/A converter (**dac**)



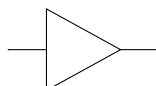
- DSP (**dsp**)



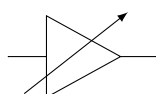
- FFT (**fft**)



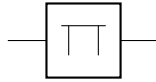
- amplifier (**amp**)



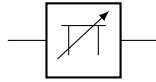
- VGA (**vamp**)



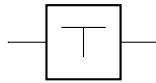
- π attenuator (**piattenuator**)



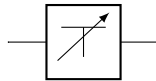
- var. π attenuator (`vpiattenuator`)



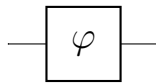
- T attenuator (`tattenuator`)



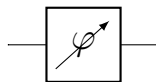
- var. T attenuator (`vtattenuator`)



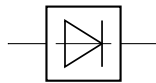
- phase shifter (`phaseshifter`)



- var. phase shifter (`vphaseshifter`)



- detector (`detector`)

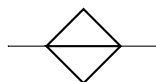


4.3 Tripoles

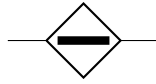
4.3.1 Controlled sources

Admittedly, graphically they are bipoles. But I couldn't...

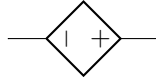
- Controlled voltage source (european style) (`european controlled voltage source`)



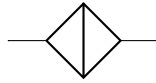
- Voltage source (cute european style) (`cute european controlled voltage source`, or `cvsSourceC`, `cceV`)



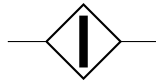
- Controlled voltage source (american style) (`american controlled voltage source`)



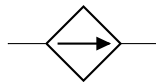
- Controlled current source (european style) (`european controlled current source`)



- Current source (cute european style) (`cute european controlled current source`, or `cisourceC`, `cceI`)



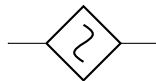
- Controlled current source (american style) (`american controlled current source`)



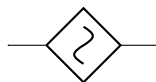
If (default behaviour) `europeancurrents` option is active (or the style `[european currents]` is used), the shorthands `controlled current source`, `cisource`, and `cI` are equivalent to `european controlled current source`. Otherwise, if `americancurrents` option is active (or the style `[american currents]` is used) they are equivalent to `american controlled current source`.

Similarly, if (default behaviour) `europeanvoltages` option is active (or the style `[european voltages]` is used), the shorthands `controlled voltage source`, `cvsource`, and `cV` are equivalent to `european controlled voltage source`. Otherwise, if `americanvoltages` option is active (or the style `[american voltages]` is used) they are equivalent to `american controlled voltage source`.

- Controlled sinusoidal voltage source (`controlled sinusoidal voltage source`, or `controlled vsourcesin`, `cvsourcesin`, `csV`)

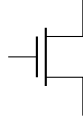


- Controlled sinusoidal current source (`controlled sinusoidal current source`, or `controlled isourcesin`, `cisourcesin`, `csI`)

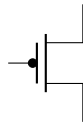


4.3.2 Transistors

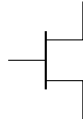
- NMOS (node[nmos]{})



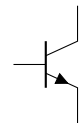
- PMOS (node[pmos]{})



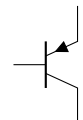
- HEMT (node[hemt]{})



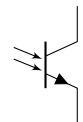
- NPN (node[npn]{})



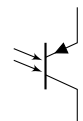
- PNP (node[pnp]{})



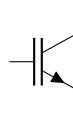
- NPN (node[npn,photo]{})



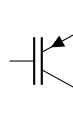
- PNP (node[pnp,photo]{})



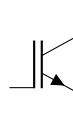
- NIGBT (node[nigbt]{})



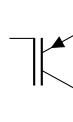
- PIGBT (node[pigbt]{})



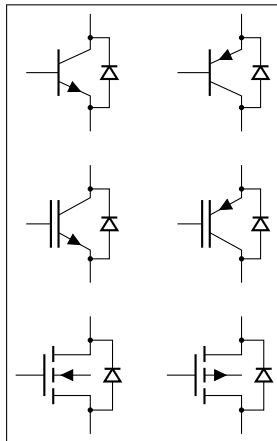
- LNIGBT (node[Lnigbt]{})



- LPIGBT (node[Lpigbt]{})



For all transistors a bodydiode(or freewheeling diode) can automatically be drawn. Just use the global option bodydiode, or for single transistors, the tikz-option bodydiode:

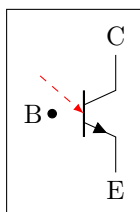


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) node[npn,bodydiode] (npn){}++(2,0)node[pnp,
   bodydiode] (npn){};
3   \draw (0,-2) node[nigtbt,bodydiode] (npn){}++(2,0)node[
   pigbt,bodydiode] (npn){};
4   \draw (0,-4) node[nfet,bodydiode] (npn){}++(2,0)node[
   pfet,bodydiode] (npn){};
5 \end{circuitikz}

```

The Base/Gate connection of all transistors can be disabled by using the options *nogate* or *nobase*, respectively. The Base/Gate anchors are floating, but there is an additional anchor "nogate"/"nobase", which can be used to point to the unconnected base:



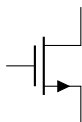
```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (2,0) node[npn,nobase] (npn){};
3   \draw (npn.E) node[below]{E};
4   \draw (npn.C) node[above]{C};
5   \draw (npn.B) node[circ]{} node[left]{B};
6   \draw[dashed,red,-latex] (1,0.5)--(npn.nobase);
7 \end{circuitikz}

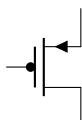
```

If the option `arrowmos` is used (or after the command `\ctikzset{tripoles/mos style/arrows}` is given), this is the output:

- NMOS (`node[nmos]{{}}`)

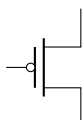


- PMOS (`node[pmos]{{}}`)

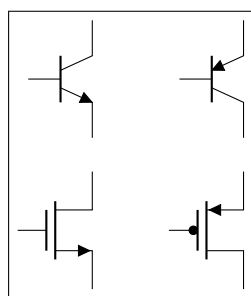


To draw the PMOS circle non-solid, use the option `emptycircle` or the command `\ctikzset{tripoles/pmos style/emptycircle}`.

- PMOS (`node[pmos,emptycircle]{{}}`)



If you prefer different position of the arrows in transistors and FETs, you can adjust them like this (it works for the other BJT-based transistors, too):



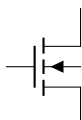
```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \ctikzset{tripoles/mos style/arrows,
3     tripoles/npn/arrow pos=0.8,
4     tripoles/pnp/arrow pos=0.8,
5     tripoles/nmos/arrow pos=0.8,
6     tripoles/pmos/arrow pos=0.6, }
7   \draw (0,0) node[npn, ](nnp){};
8   \draw (2,0) node[pnp, ](npn){};
9   \draw (0,-2) node[nmos, ](nnp){};
10  \draw (2,-2) node[pmos, ](npn){};
11 \end{circuitikz}

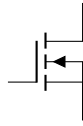
```

NFETs and PFETs have been incorporated based on code provided by Clemens Helfmeier and Theodor Borsche. Use the package options `fetsolderdot`/`nofetsolderdot` to enable/disable solderdot at some fet-transistors. Additionally, the solderdot option can be enabled/disabled for single transistors with the option `solderdot` and `nosolderdot`, respectively.

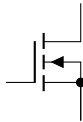
- NFET (`node[nfet]{{}}`)



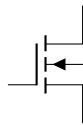
- NIGFETE (`node[nigfete]{{}}`)



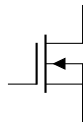
- NIGFETE (node[nigfete,solderdot]{})



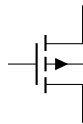
- NIGFETEBULK (node[nigfetebulk]{})



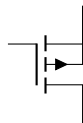
- NIGFETD (node[nigfetd]{})



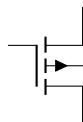
- PFET (node[pfet]{})



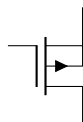
- PIGFETE (node[pigfete]{})



- PIGFETEBULK (node[pigfetebulk]{})

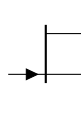


- PIGFETD (node[pigfetd]{})

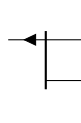


NJFET and PJFET have been incorporated based on code provided by Danilo Piazzalunga:

- NJFET (node[njfet]{})

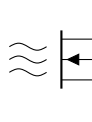


- PJFET (node[pjfet]{})



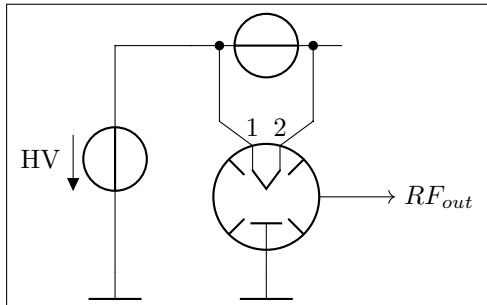
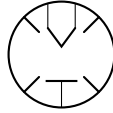
ISFET

- ISFET (node[isfet]{})



4.3.3 Electronic Tubes

- Magnetron (node[magnetron]{})



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,-2)node[rground](gnd){} to[
   voltage source,v<={HV}]++(0,3)
   --++(1,0)to[V,n=DC]++(2,0);
3 \draw (2,-1) node[magnetron,scale=1](
   magn){};
4 \draw (DC.left)++(-0.2,0)to [short,*-]
   ++(0,-1) to [short] (magn.cathode1);
5 \draw (DC.right)++(0.2,0)to [short,*-]
   ++(0,-1) to [short] (magn.cathode2);
6 \draw (magn.anode) to [short] (magn.
   anode|gnd) node[rground]{};
7 \draw (magn.cathode1)node[above]{$1$};
8 \draw (magn.cathode2)node[above]{$2$};
9 \draw[->](magn.east) --++(1,0)node[
   right]{$RF_{out}$};
10 \end{circuitikz}

```

4.3.4 Block diagram

These come from Stefan Erhardt's contribution of block diagram components. Add a box around them with the option `box`.

- MIXER (node[mixer]{})



- ADDER (node[adder]{})



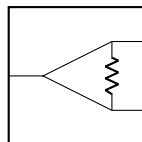
- OSCILLATOR (node[oscillator]{})



- CIRCULATOR (node[circulator]{})



- WILKINSON DIVIDER (node[wilkinson]{})



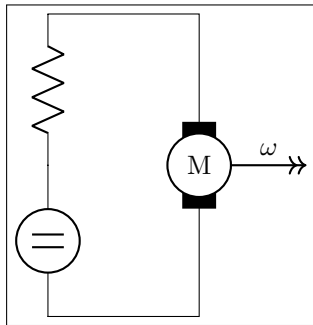
4.3.5 Electro-Mechanical Devices

- MOTOR (node[elmech]{M})



- GENERATOR (node[elmech]{G})

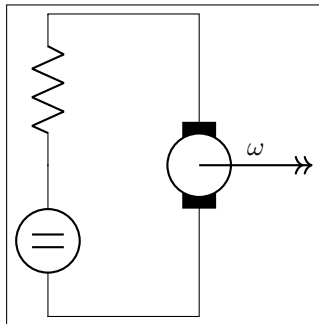




```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (2,0) node[elmech](motor){M};
3 \draw (motor.north) |-(0,2) to [R] ++(0,-2) to [
  dcvsource]++(0,-2) -| (motor.bottom);
4 \draw[thick,->>] (motor.right)--++(1,0)node[midway,
  above]{\omega};
5 \end{circuitikz}

```

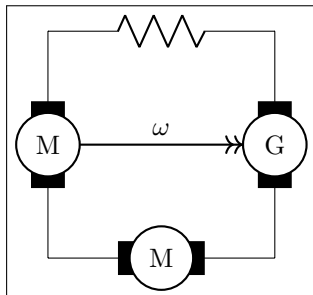


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (2,0) node[elmech](motor){};
3 \draw (motor.north) |-(0,2) to [R] ++(0,-2) to [
  dcvsource]++(0,-2) -| (motor.bottom);
4 \draw[thick,->>] (motor.center)--++(1.5,0)node[midway,
  above]{\omega};
5 \end{circuitikz}

```

The symbols can also be used along a path, using the transistor-path-syntax (T in front of the shape name, see section 6.6). Don't forget to use parameter n to name the node and get access to the anchors:



```

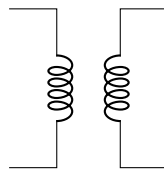
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,0) to [Telmech=M,n=motor] ++(0,-3) to [
  Telmech=M] ++(3,0) to [Telmech=G,n=generator]
  ++(0,3) to [R] (0,0);
3 \draw[thick,->>] (motor.left)--(generator.left)node[
  midway,above]{\omega};
4 \end{circuitikz}

```

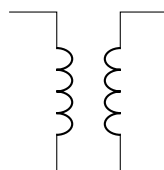
4.4 Double bipoles

Transformers automatically use the inductor shape currently selected. These are the three possibilities:

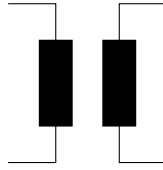
- Transformer (cute inductor) (node[transformer]{})



- Transformer (american inductor) (node[transformer]{})

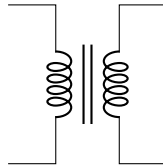


- Transformer (european inductor) (node[transformer]{{})

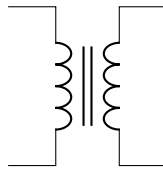


Transformers with core are also available:

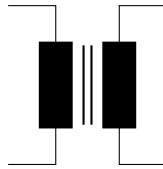
- Transformer core (cute inductor) (node[transformer core]{{})



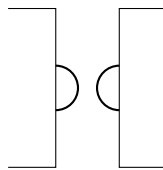
- Transformer core (american inductor) (node[transformer core]{{})



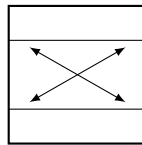
- Transformer core (european inductor) (node[transformer core]{{})



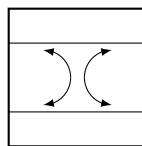
- Gyration (node[gyrator]{{})



- Coupler (node[coupler]{{})

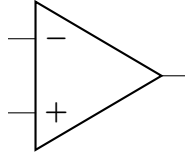


- Coupler, 2 (node[coupler2]{{})

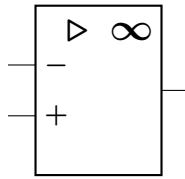


4.5 Amplifiers

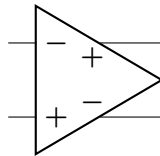
- Operational amplifier (node[**op amp**]{})



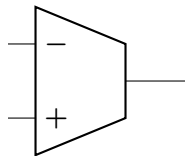
- Operational amplifier compliant to DIN/EN 60617 standard (node[**en amp**]{})



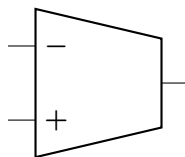
- Fully differential operational amplifier⁶ (node[**fd op amp**]{})



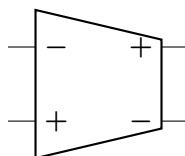
- transconductance amplifier (node[**gm amp**]{})



- plain instrumentation amplifier (node[**inst amp**]{})

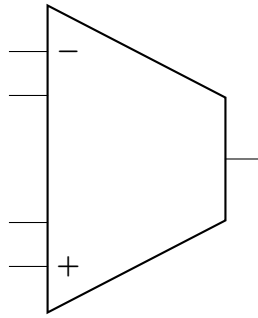


- Fully differential instrumentation amplifier (node[**fd inst amp**]{})

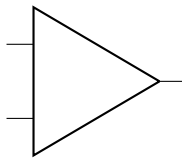


- instrumentation amplifier with amplification resistance terminals (node[**inst amp ra**]{})

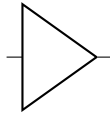
⁶Contributed by Kristofer M. Monisit.



- Plain amplifier (`node[plain amp]{{}}`)



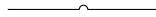
- Buffer (`node[buffer]{{}}`)



4.6 Support shapes and bipoles

Path style:

- Jumper style non-contact crossing (`crossing`, or `xing`)



Node style:

- Arrows (current and voltage) (`node[currarrow]{{}}`)



- Arrow to draw at its tip, useful for block diagrams. (`node[inputarrow]{{}}`)



- Connected terminal (`node[circ]{{}}`)



- Unconnected terminal (`node[ocirc]{{}}`)



- Diamond-style terminal (`node[diamondpole]{{}}`)



- Jumper-style crossing node (`node[jump crossing]{}`)



- Plain style crossing node (`node[plain crossing]{}`)




4.6.1 Terminal shapes

Since version 0.8.4, `circ`, `ocirc`, and `diamondpole` have all the standard geographical anchors, so you can do things like these:

```

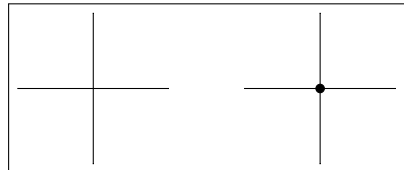
1 \begin{circuitikz}[american,]
2   \draw (0,-1) node[draw](R){R};
3   \draw (R.east) node[ocirc, right]{};
4 \end{circuitikz}

```



4.6.2 Crossings

All circuit-drawing standards agree that to show a crossing without electric contact, a simple crossing of the wires suffices; the electrical contact must be explicitly marked with a filled dot.

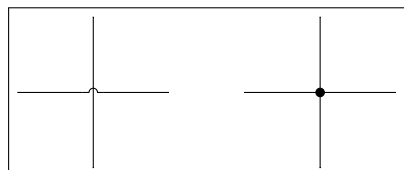


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[]
2 \draw(1,-1) to[short] (1,1)
3   (0,0) to[short] (2,0);
4 \draw(4,-1) to[short] (4,1)
5   (3,0) to[short] (5,0)
6   (4,0) node[circ]{};
7 \end{circuitikz}

```

However, sometime it is advisable to mark the non-contact situation more explicitly. To this end, you can use a path-style component called `crossing`:



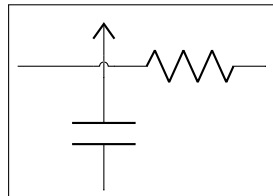
```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[]
2 \draw(1,-1) to[short] (1,1) (0,0) to[crossing]
3   (2,0);
4 \draw(4,-1) to[short] (4,1) (3,0) to[short]
5   (5,0)
6   (4,0) node[circ]{};
7 \end{circuitikz}

```

That should suffice most of the time; the only problem is that the crossing jumper will be put in the center of the subpath where the `to[crossing]` is issued, so sometime a bit of trials and errors are needed to position it.

For a more powerful (and elegant) way you can use the crossing nodes:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[]
2   \node at (1,1)[jump crossing](X){};
3   \draw (X.west) -- ++(-1,0);
4   \draw (X.east) to[R] ++(2,0);
5   \draw (X.north) node[vcc]{};
6   \draw (X.south) to[C] ++(0,-1.5);
7 \end{circuitikz}

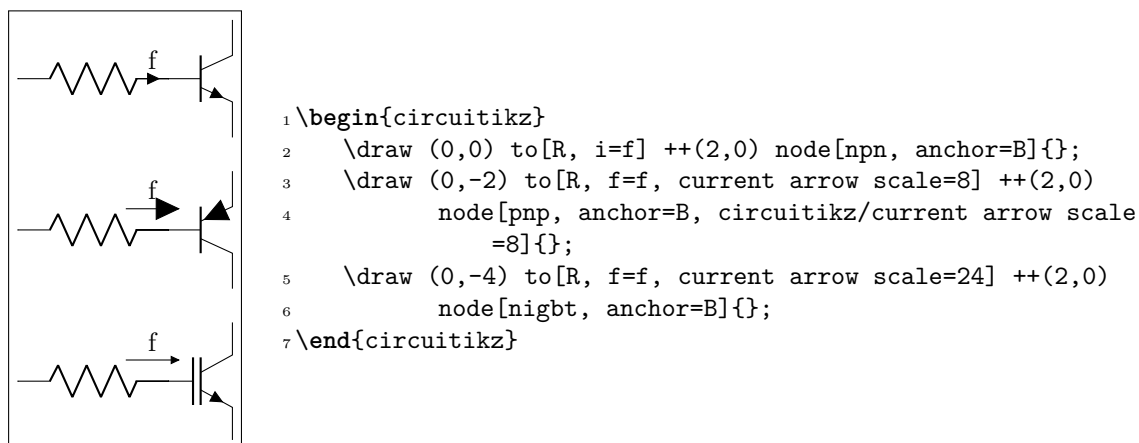
```

Notice that the **plain crossing** and the **jump crossing** have a small gap in the straight wire, to enhance the effect of crossing (as a kind of shadow).

The size of the crossing elements can be changed with the key **bipoles/crossing/size** (default 0.2).

4.6.3 Arrows size

You can use the parameter **current arrow scale** to change the size of the arrows in various components and indicators; the normal value is 16, higher numbers give smaller arrows and so on. You need to use **circuitikz/current arrow scale** if you use it into a node.



4.7 Switches and buttons

Switches and button come in to-style (the simple ones and the pushbuttons), and as nodes.

4.7.1 Traditional switches

These are all of the to-style type:

- Switch (**switch**, or **spst**)



- Closing switch (**closing switch**, or **cspst**)



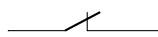
- Opening switch (**opening switch**, or **ospst**)



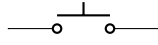
- Normally open switch (**normal open switch**, or **nos**)



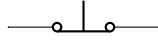
- Normally closed switch (**normal closed switch**, or **ncs**)



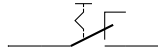
- Normally open push button (`push button`, or `normally open push button`, `nopb`)



- Normally closed push button (`normally closed push button`, or `ncpb`)



- Toggle switch (`toggle switch`)



While this is a node-style component

- `spdt` (`node[spdt]{{}}`)



4.7.2 Cute switches

These switches have been introduced after version 0.8.4, and they come in also in to-style and in node-style, but they are size-matched so that they can be used together in a seamless way.

The path element (to-style) are:

- Cute closed switch (`cute closed switch`, or `ccsw`)



- Cute open switch (`cute open switch`, or `cosw`)



- Cute closing switch (`cute closing switch`, or `ccgsw`)



- Cute opening switch (`cute opening switch`, or `cogsw`)



while the node-style components are the single-pole, double-throw (`spdt`) ones:

- Cute `spdt up` (`node[cute spdt up]{{}}`)



- Cute `spdt mid` (`node[cute spdt mid]{{}}`)



- Cute spdt down (node[cute spdt down]{})



- Cute spdt up with arrow (node[cute spdt up arrow]{})



- Cute spdt mid with arrow (node[cute spdt mid arrow]{})

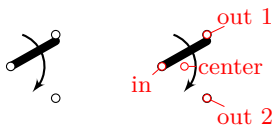


- Cute spdt down with arrow (node[cute spdt down arrow]{})



4.7.3 Switches anchors

The nodes-style switches have the following anchors:

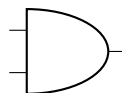


4.8 Logic gates

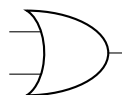
Logic gates, with two or more input, are supported. Albeit in principle these components are multipoles, the are considered tripoles here, for historical reasons (when they just had two inputs).

4.8.1 American Logic gates

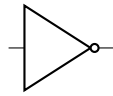
- American AND port (node[american and port]{})



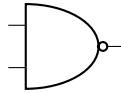
- American OR port (node[american or port]{})



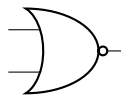
- American NOT port (node[american not port]{})



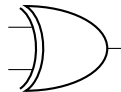
- American NAND port (node[american nand port]{})



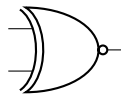
- American NOR port (node[american nor port]{})



- American XOR port (node[american xor port]{})



- American XNOR port (node[american xnor port]{})

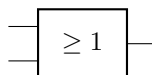


4.8.2 European Logic gates

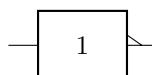
- European AND port (node[european and port]{})



- European OR port (node[european or port]{})



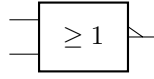
- European NOT port (node[european not port]{})



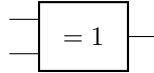
- European NAND port (node[european nand port]{})



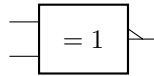
- European NOR port (`node[european nor port]{}{}`)



- European XOR port (`node[european xor port]{}{}`)



- European XNOR port (`node[european xnor port]{}{}`)



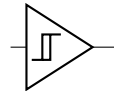
If (default behaviour) `americanports` option is active (or the style `[american ports]` is used), the shorthands `and port`, `or port`, `not port`, `nand port`, `not port`, `xor port`, and `xnor port` are equivalent to the american version of the respective logic port.

If otherwise `europ ports` option is active (or the style `[european ports]` is used), the shorthands `and port`, `or port`, `not port`, `nand port`, `not port`, `xor port`, and `xnor port` are equivalent to the european version of the respective logic port.

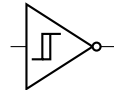
4.8.3 Special components

There is no “european” version of these symbols.

- Non-Inverting SCHMITTTRIGGER (`node[schmitt]{}{}`)

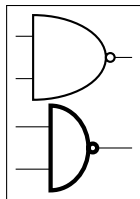


- Inverting SCHMITTTRIGGER (`node[invschmitt]{}{}`)



4.8.4 Logic port customization

As for most components, you can change the width and height of the ports; the thickness is given by the parameter `tripoles/thickness` (default 2):

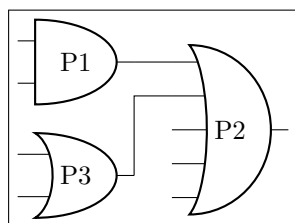


```

1\tikz \draw (0,0) node[nand port] {}; \par
2\ctikzset{tripoles/american nand port/input height=.2}
3\ctikzset{tripoles/american nand port/port width=.4}
4\ctikzset{tripoles/thickness=4}
5\tikz \draw (0,0) node[nand port] {};

```

This is especially useful if you have ports with more than two inputs, which are instantiated with the parameter `number inputs` :

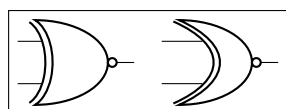


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,3) node[american and port] (A) {P1};
3 \begin{scope}
4   \ctikzset{tripoles/american or port/height=1.6}
5   \draw (A.out) -- ++(0.5,0)
6     node[american or port,
7       number inputs=5,
8       anchor=in 1] (B) {P2};
9 \end{scope}
10 \draw (0,1.5) node[american or port] (C) {P3};
11 \draw (C.out) |- (B.in 2);
12 \end{circuitikz}

```

You can tweak the appearance of american “or” family (or, nor, xor and xnor) ports, too, with the parameters `inner` (how much the base circle go “into” the shape, default 0.3) and `angle` (the angle at which the base starts, default 70).



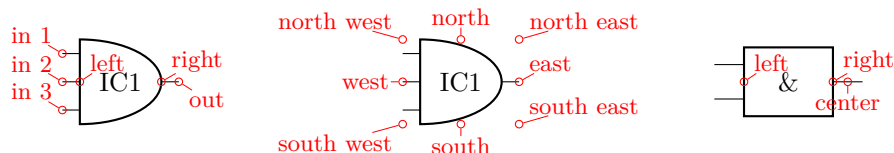
```

1 \tikz \draw (0,0) node[xnor port] {};
2 \ctikzset{tripoles/american xnor port/inner=.7}
3 \ctikzset{tripoles/american xnor port/angle=40}
4 \tikz \draw (0,0) node[xnor port] {};

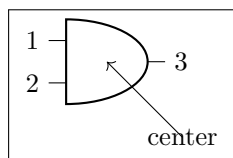
```

4.8.5 Logic port anchors

These are the anchors for logic ports:



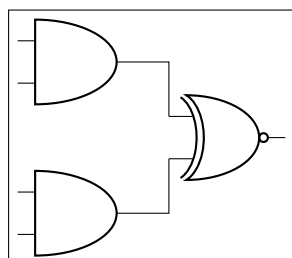
As you can see, the `center` anchor is (for historic reasons) not in the center at all. You can fix this with the command `\ctikzset{logic ports origin=center}`:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \ctikzset{logic ports origin=center}
3 \draw (0,0) node[and port] (myand) {}
4   (myand.in 1) node[anchor=east] {1}
5   (myand.in 2) node[anchor=east] {2}
6   (myand.out) node[anchor=west] {3};
7 \draw[<-] (myand.center) -- ++(1,-1)
8   node{center};
9 \end{circuitikz}

```

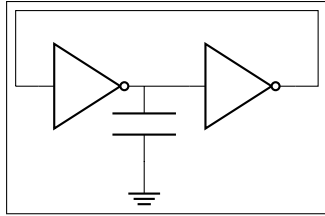


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,2) node[and port] (myand1) {}
3   (0,0) node[and port] (myand2) {}
4   (2,1) node[xnor port] (myxnor) {}
5   (myand1.out) -| (myxnor.in 1)
6   (myand2.out) -| (myxnor.in 2)
7 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

In the case of NOT, there are only `in` and `out` (although for compatibility reasons `in 1` is still defined and equal to `in`):



```

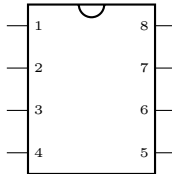
1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (1,0) node[not port] (not1) {}
3   (3,0) node[not port] (not2) {}
4   (0,0) -- (not1.in)
5   (not2.in) -- (not1.out)
6   ++(0,-1) node[ground] {} to[C] (not1.out)
7   (not2.out) -| (4,1) -| (0,0)
8 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

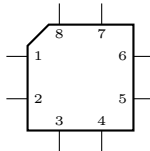
4.9 Chips

CircuitikZ supports two types of variable-pin chips: DIP (Dual-in-Line Package) and QFP (Quad-Flat Package).

- Dual-in-Line Package chip (`node[dipchip]{}()`)



- Quad-Flat Package chip (`node[qfpchip]{}()`)



4.9.1 DIP and QFP chips customization

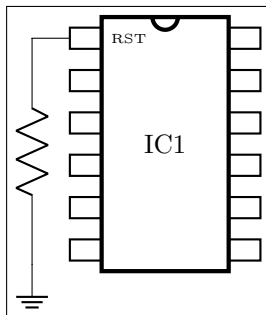
You can customize the DIP chip with the keys `multipoles/dipchip/width` (default 1.2) and `multipoles/dipchip/pin spacing` (default 0.4) that are expressed in fraction of basic lengths (see section 7.2). The height of the chip will be equal to half the numbers of pins multiplied by the spacing, plus one spacing for the borders. For the QFP chips, you can only chose the pin spacing with `multipoles/qfpchip/pin spacing` key.

The pins of the chip can be “hidden” (that is, just a spot in the border, optionally marked with a number) or “stick out” with a thin lead by setting `multipoles/external pins width` greater than 0 (default value is 0.2, so you’ll have leads as shown above). Moreover, you can transform the thin lead into a pad by setting the key `multipoles/external pad fraction` to something different from 0 (default is 0); the value expresses the fraction of the pin spacing space that the pad will use on both sides of the pin.

The number of pins is settable with the key `num pins`. **Please notice** that the number of pins **must** be *even* for `dipchips` and *multiple of 4* for `qfpchips`, otherwise havoc will ensue.

You can, if you want, avoid printing the numbers of the pin with `hide numbers` (default `show numbers`) if you prefer positioning them yourself (see the next section for the anchors you can use). The font used for the pins is adjustable with the key `multipoles/font` (default `\tiny`) For special use you can suppress the orientation mark with the key `no topmark` (default `topmark`).

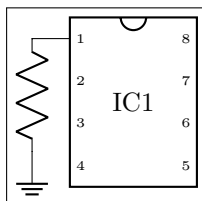
The line thickness of the main shape is controlled by `multipoles/thickness` (default 2) and the one of the external pins/pads with `multipoles/external pins thickness` (default 1).



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \ctikzset{multipoles/thickness=4}
3 \ctikzset{multipoles/external pins thickness=2}
4 \draw (0,0) node[dipchip,
5 num pins=12,
6 hide numbers,
7 external pins width=0.3,
8 external pad fraction=4 ](C){IC1};
9 \draw (C.pin 1) -- ++(-0.5,0) to[R]
10 ++(0,-3) node[ground]{};
11 \node [right, font=\tiny]
12 at (C.bpin 1) {RST};
13 \end{circuitikz}

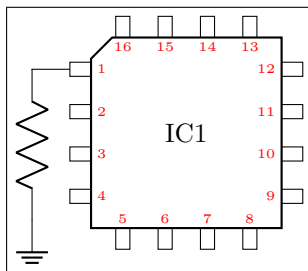
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,0) node[dipchip,
3 num pins=8,
4 external pins width=0.0](C){IC1};
5 \draw (C.pin 1) -- ++(-0.5,0) to[R]
6 ++(0,-1.5) node[ground]{};
7 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

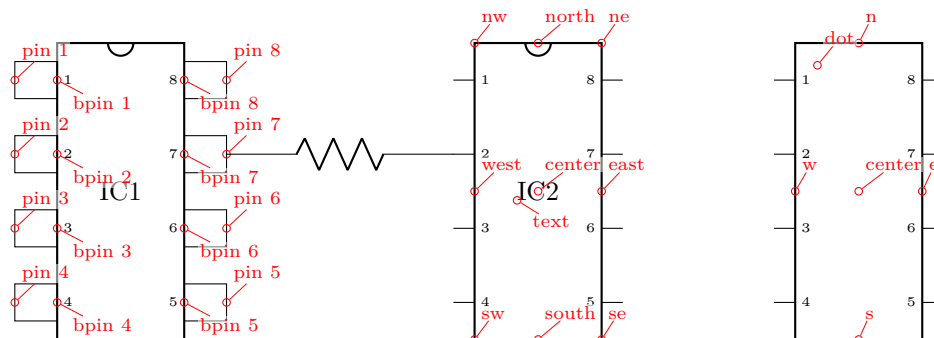
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \ctikzset{multipoles/font={\color{red}\tiny}}
3 \draw (0,0) node[qfpchip,
4 num pins=16,
5 external pad fraction=6](C){IC1};
6 \draw (C.pin 1) -- ++(-0.5,0) to[R]
7 ++(0,-2) node[ground]{};
8 \end{circuitikz}

```

4.9.2 Chip's anchors

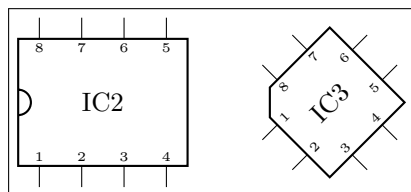
Chips have anchors on pins and global anchors for the main shape. The pin anchors to be used to connect wires to the chip are called **pin 1**, **pin 2**, ..., with just one space between **pin** and the number. Border pin anchors (**bpin 1...**) are always on the box border, and can be used to add numbers or whatever markings are needed. Obviously, in case of **multipoles/external pins width** equal to zero, border and normal pin anchors will coincide.

Additionally, you have geometrical anchors on the chip “box”, see the following figure. The nodes are available with the full name (like **north**) and with the short abbreviations **n**, **nw**, **w**, The **dot** anchor is useful to add a personalized marker if you use the **no topmark** key.



4.9.3 Chips rotation

You can rotate chips, and normally the pin numbers are kept straight (option `straight numbers`, which is the default), but you can rotate them if you like with `rotated numbers`. Notice that the main label has to be (counter-)rotated manually in this case.



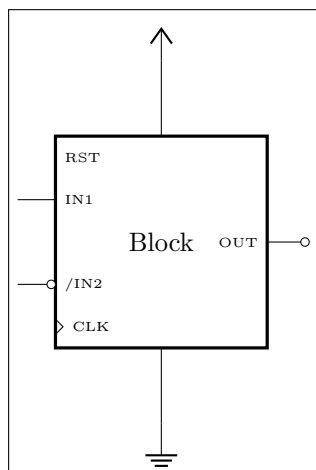
```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) node[dipchip,
3     rotate=90]{%
4     \rotatebox{-90}{IC2}};
5   \draw (3,0) node[qfpchip,
6     rotated numbers,
7     rotate=45]{IC3};
8 \end{circuitikz}

```

4.9.4 Chip special usage

You can use the chips to have special, personalized blocks. Look at the following example, which is easily put into a macro.

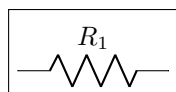


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \ctikzset{multipoles/thickness=3}
3   \ctikzset{multipoles/dipchip/width=2}
4   \draw (0,0) node[dipchip,
5     num pins=10, hide numbers, no topmark,
6     external pins width=0](C){Block};
7   \node [right, font=\tiny] at (C.bpin 1) {RST};
8   \node [right, font=\tiny] at (C.bpin 2) {IN1};
9   \node [right, font=\tiny] at (C.bpin 4) {/IN2};
10  \node [left, font=\tiny] at (C.bpin 8) {OUT};
11  \draw (C.bpin 2) -- ++(-0.5,0) coordinate(extpin);
12  \node [ocirc, anchor=0](notin2) at (C.bpin 4) {};
13  \draw (notin2.180) -- (C.bpin 4 -| extpin);
14  \draw (C.bpin 8) to[short,-o] ++(0.5,0);
15  \draw (C.bpin 5) ++(0,0.1) -- ++(0.1,-0.1)
16    node[right, font=\tiny]{CLK} -- ++(-0.1,-0.1);
17  \draw (C.n) -- ++(0,1) node[vcc]{};
18  \draw (C.s) -- ++(0,-1) node[ground]{};
19 \end{circuitikz}

```

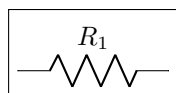
5 Usage



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, l=$R_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R=$R_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

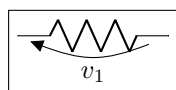
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

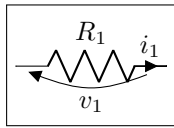
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, v=$v_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

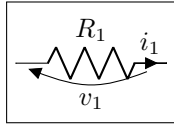
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R=$R_1$, i=$i_1$, v=$v_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

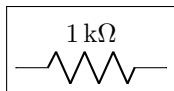


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R=$R_1$, i=$i_1$, v=$v_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

Long names/styles for the bipoles can be used:



```

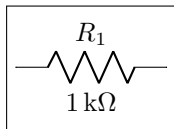
1 \begin{circuitikz}\draw
2   (0,0) to[resistor=1<\kilo\ohm>] (2,0)
3;\end{circuitikz}

```

5.1 Labels and Annotations

Since Version 0.7, beside the original label (l) option, there is a new option to place a second label, called annotation (a) at each bipole. Up to now this is a beta-test and there can be problems. For example, up to now this option is not compatible with the concurrent use of voltage labels.

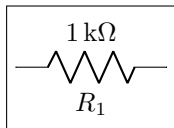
The position of (a) and (l) labels can be adjusted with `_` and `^`, respectively.



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, l=$R_1$, a=1<\kilo\ohm>] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

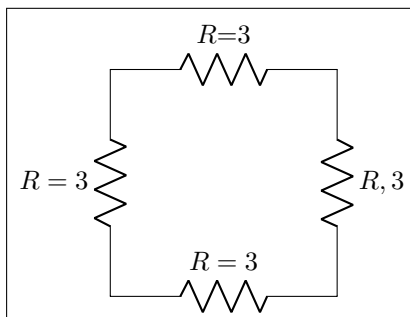


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, l_=$R_1$, a^=1<\kilo\ohm>] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

Caveat: notice that the way in which `circuitikz` processes the options, there will be problems if the label (or annotation, or voltage, or current) contains one of the characters `=` (equal) or `,` (comma), giving unexpected errors and wrong output. These two characters must be protected to the option parser using an `\mbox` command, or redefining the characters with a `TeX \def`:

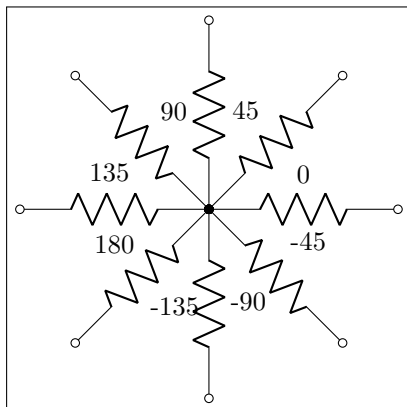


```

1 \def\eq{=}
2 \begin{circuitikz}
3   % the following will fail:
4   % \draw (0,0) to[R, l={R=3}] (3,0);
5   \draw (0,0) to[R, l=\mbox{R=3$}] (3,0);
6   \draw (0,0) to[R, l=$R\eq3$] (0,3);
7   \draw (3,3) to[R, l=\mbox{$R,3$}] (3,0);
8   % this works, but it has wrong spacing
9   \draw (0,3) to[R, l=$R{=}3$] (3,3);
10 \end{circuitikz}

```

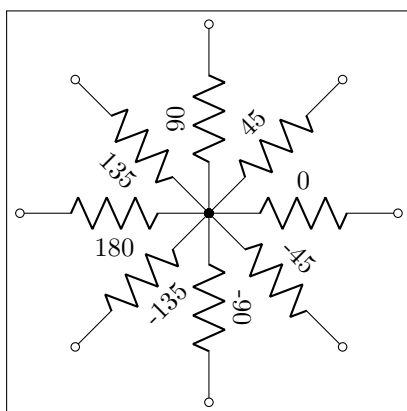
The default orientation of labels is controlled by the options `smartlabels`, `rotatelabels` and `straightlabels` (or the corresponding `label/align` keys). Here are examples to see the differences:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \ctikzset{label/align = straight}
3 \def\DIR{0,45,90,135,180,-90,-45,-135}
4 \foreach \i in \DIR {
5   \draw (0,0) to[R=\i, *-o] (\i:2.5);
6 }
7 \end{circuitikz}

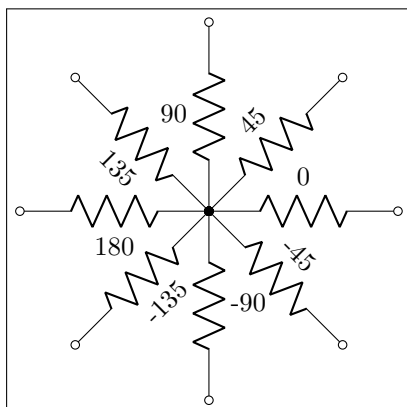
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \ctikzset{label/align = rotate}
3 \def\DIR{0,45,90,135,180,-90,-45,-135}
4 \foreach \i in \DIR {
5   \draw (0,0) to[R=\i, *-o] (\i:2.5);
6 }
7 \end{circuitikz}

```

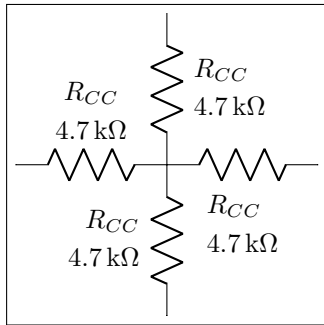


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \ctikzset{label/align = smart}
3 \def\DIR{0,45,90,135,180,-90,-45,-135}
4 \foreach \i in \DIR {
5   \draw (0,0) to[R=\i, *-o] (\i:2.5);
6 }
7 \end{circuitikz}

```

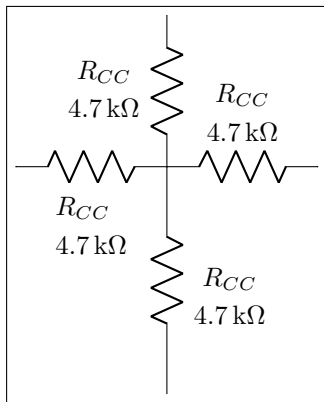
You also can use stacked (two lines) labels. The example should be self-explanatory: the two lines are specified as `l2=`*line1* and *line2*. You can use the keys `l2 halign` to control horizontal position (left, center, right) and `l2 valign` to control the vertical one (bottom, ccenter, top).



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[ american, ]
2 %
3 % default is l2 halign=l, l2 valign=c
4 %
5 \draw (0,0) to[R, l2_=$R_{CC}$ and \SI{4.7}{k\
6 \draw (0,0) to[R, l2_=$R_{CC}$ and \SI{4.7}{k\
7 \draw (0,0) to[R, l2_=$R_{CC}$ and \SI{4.7}{k\
8 \draw (0,0) to[R, l2_=$R_{CC}$ and \SI{4.7}{k\
9 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[ american, ]
2 \draw (0,0) to[R, l2^=$R_{CC}$ and \SI{4.7}{k\
3 \draw (0,0) to[R, l2^=$R_{CC}$ and \SI{4.7}{k\
4 \draw (0,0) to[R, l2^=$R_{CC}$ and \SI{4.7}{k\
5 \draw (0,0) to[R, l2^=$R_{CC}$ and \SI{4.7}{k\
6 \end{circuitikz}

```

5.2 Currents and voltages

The default direction/sign for currents and voltages in the components is, unfortunately, not standard, and can change across country and sometime across different authors. This unfortunate situation created a bit of confusion in `circuitikz` across the versions, with several incompatible changes starting from version 0.5. From version 0.8.4 onward, the maintainers agreed a new policy for the directions of bipoles's voltages and currents, depending on 4 different possible options:

- **oldvoltagedirection**, or the key style **voltage dir=old**: Use old way of voltage direction having a difference between european and american direction, with wrong default labelling for batteries (it was the default before version 0.5);
- **nooldvoltagedirection**, or the key style **voltage dir=noold**: The standard from version 0.5 onward, utilize the (German?) standard of voltage arrows in the direction of electric fields (without fixing batteries);
- **RPvoltages** (meaning Rising Potential voltages), or the key style **voltage dir=RP**: the arrow is in direction of rising potential, like in **oldvoltagedirections**, but batteries and current sources are fixed so that they follow the passive/active standard: the default direction of v and i are chosen so that, when both values are positive:
 - in passive component, the element is *dissipating power*;
 - in active components (generators), the element is *generating power*.
- **EFvoltages** (meaning Electric Field voltages), or the key style **voltage dir=EF**: the arrow is in direction of the electric field, like in **nooldvoltagedirections**, but batteries are fixed;

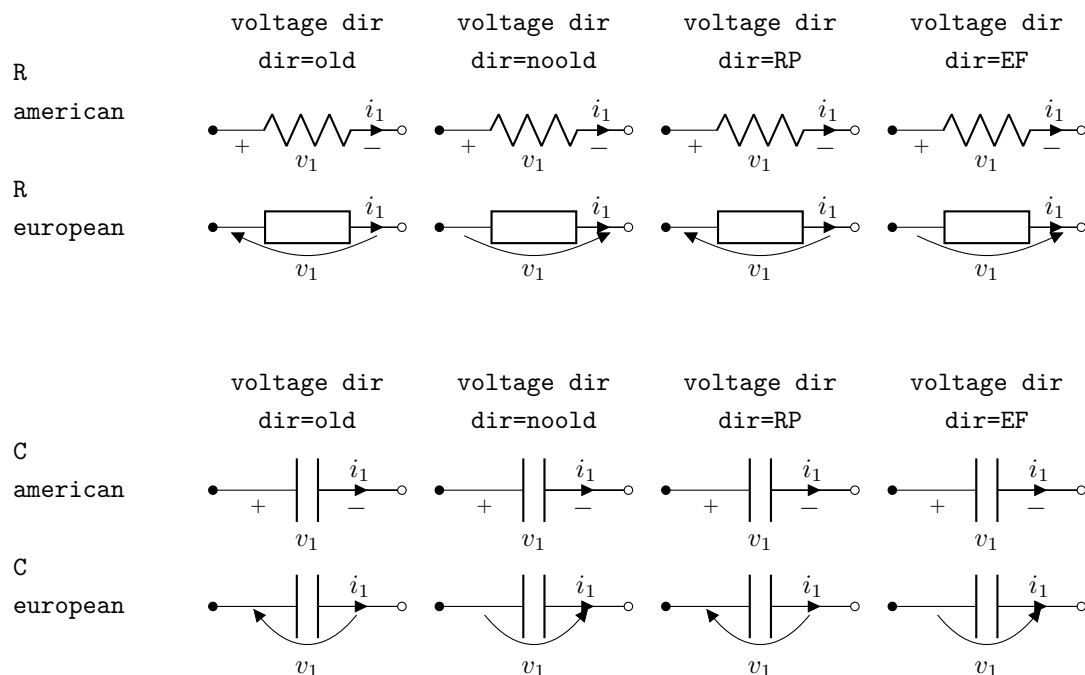
The standard direction of currents, flows and voltages are changed by these options; notice that the default drops in case of passive and active elements is normally different. Take care that

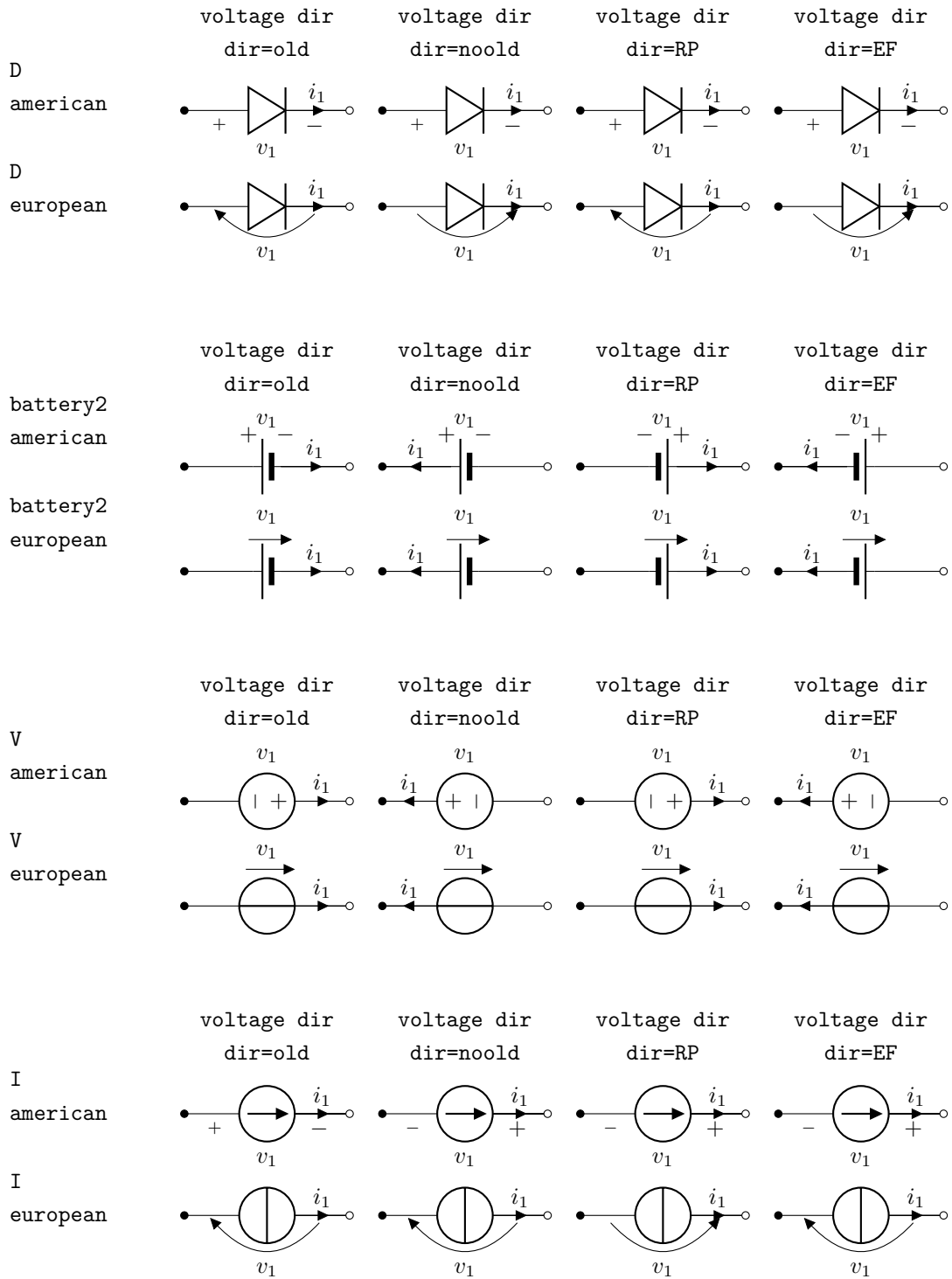
in the case of `noold` and `EFvoltages` also the currents can switch directions. It is much easier to understand the several behaviors by looking at the following examples, that have been generated by the code:

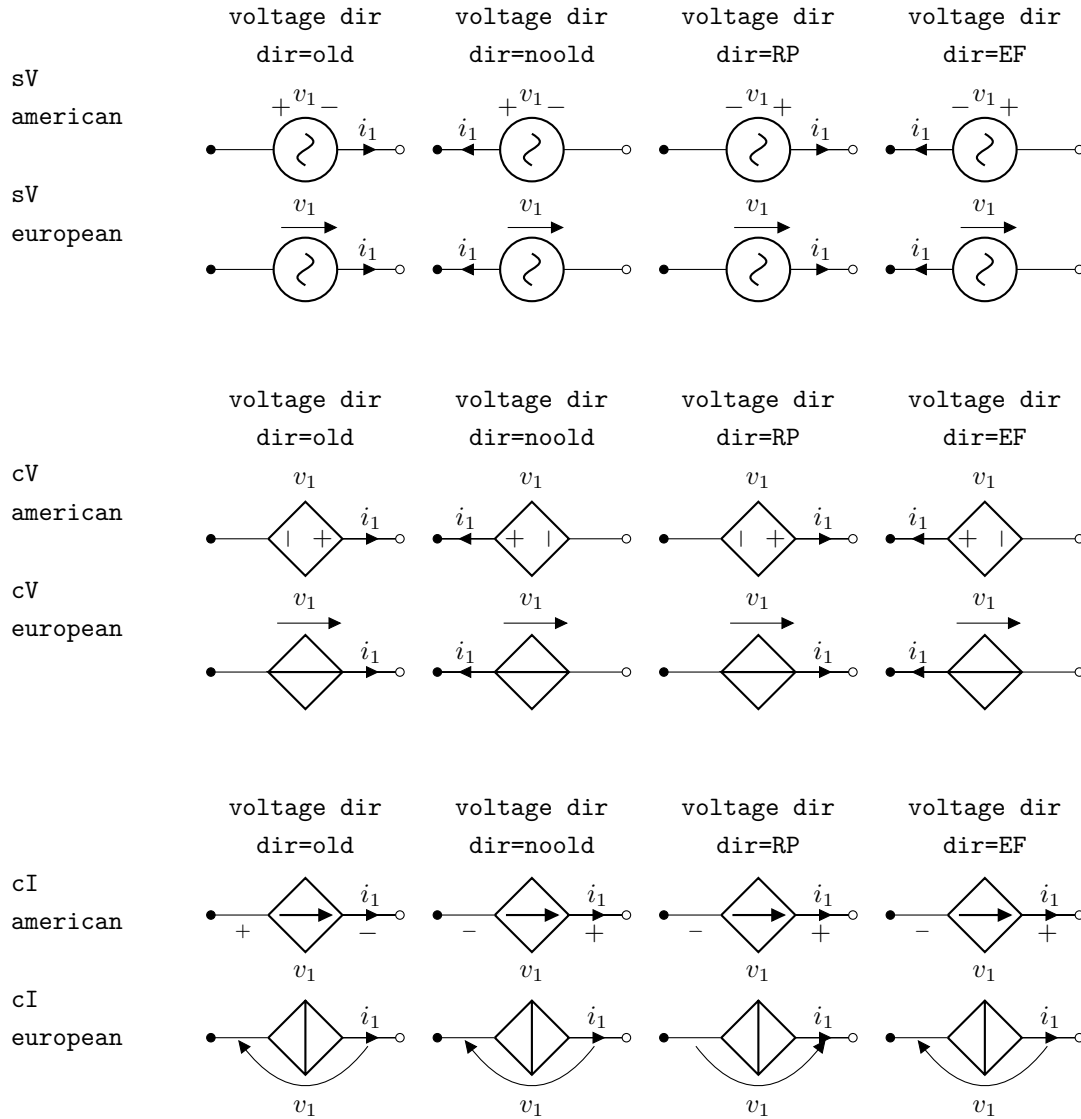
```

1 \foreach\element in {R, C, D, battery2, V, I, sV, cV, cI}{%
2   \noindent\ttfamily
3   \begin{tabular}{p{2cm}}
4     \element \ \ american \ \ [15pt]
5     \element \ \ european \ \
6   \end{tabular}
7   \foreach\mode in {old, noold, RP, EF} {
8     \begin{tabular}{@{}l@{}}
9       \multicolumn{1}{c}{voltage dir} \ \
10      \multicolumn{1}{c}{dir=\mode} \ \ [4pt]
11      \begin{tikzpicture}[
12        american, voltage dir=\mode,
13      ]
14        \draw (0,0) to[\element, *-o, v=$v_1$, i=$i_1$, ] (2.5,0);
15      \end{tikzpicture}\ \
16      \begin{tikzpicture}[
17        european, voltage dir=\mode,
18      ]
19        \draw (0,0) to[\element, *-o, v=$v_1$, i=$i_1$, ] (2.5,0);
20      \end{tikzpicture}
21    \end{tabular}
22    \medskip
23  }
24  \par
25 }

```







Obviously, you normally use just one between current and flows, but anyway you can change direction of the voltages, currents and flows using the complete keys `i_>`, `i^<`, `i>_`, `i>^`, as shown in the following examples.

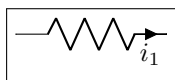
This manual has been typeset with the option `RPvoltages`.

5.3 Currents

Inline (along the wire) currents are selected with `i_>`, `i^<`, `i>_`, `i>^`, and various simplification; the default position and direction is obtained with the key `i=...`



```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i^>=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



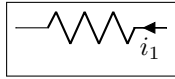
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i_>=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i^<=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i_<=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i^>=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

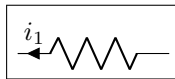
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i>_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i<^=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i<_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

Also



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i<=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i>=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i^=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

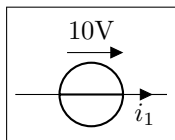
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

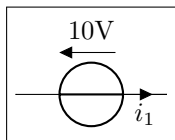
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[V=10V, i_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

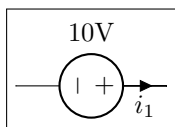
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[V<=10V, i_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

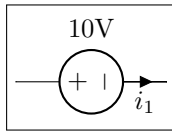
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[american]
2   \draw (0,0) to[V=10V, i_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

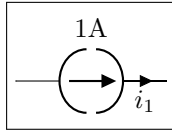
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[american]
2   \draw (0,0) to[V=10V,invert, i_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

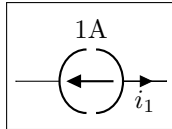
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[american]
2   \draw (0,0) to[dcisource=1A, i_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

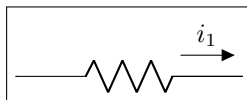
1 \begin{circuitikz}[american]
2   \draw (0,0) to[dcisource=1A,invert, i_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

5.4 Flows

As an alternative for the current arrows, you can also use the following flows. They can also be used to indicate thermal or power flows. The syntax is pretty the same as for currents.

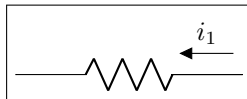
This is a new beta feature since version 0.8.3, therefore, please provide bugreports or hints to optimize this feature regarding placement and appearance! This means, that the appearance may change in the future!



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, f=$i_1$] (3,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

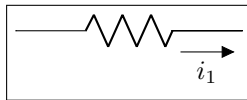
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, f<=$i_1$] (3,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

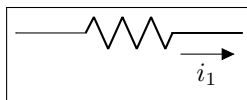
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, f_=$i_1$] (3,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

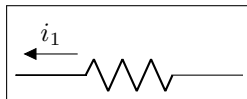
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, f_>=$i_1$] (3,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

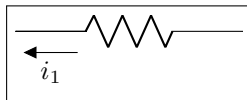
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, f<^=$i_1$] (3,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

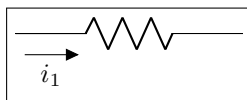
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, f<_=$i_1$] (3,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, f>_=$i_1$] (3,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

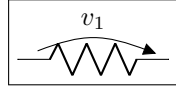
```

5.5 Voltages

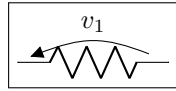
See introduction note at Currents (chapter 5.2, page 46)!

5.5.1 European style

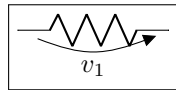
The default, with arrows. Use option `europeanvoltage` or style `[european voltages]`.



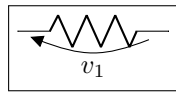
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}[european voltages]
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, v^>=$v_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



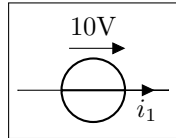
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}[european voltages]
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, v^<=$v_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



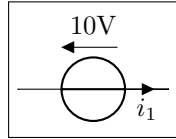
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}[european voltages]
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, v_>=$v_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



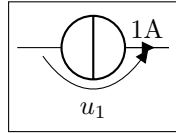
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}[european voltages]
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, v_<=$v_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



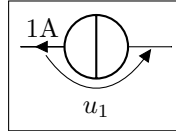
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[V=10V, i_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



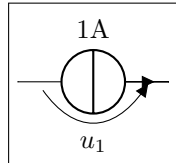
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[V<=10V, i_=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



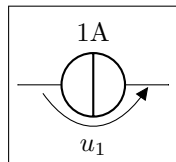
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[I=1A, v_=$u_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



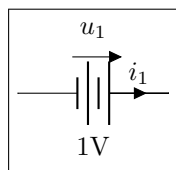
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[I<=1A, v_=$u_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[I=$\sim$,l=1A, v_=$u_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



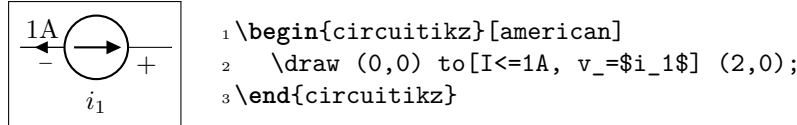
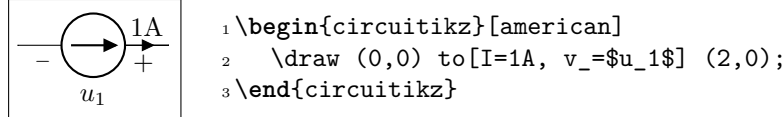
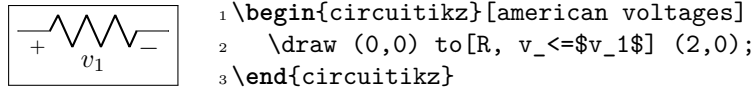
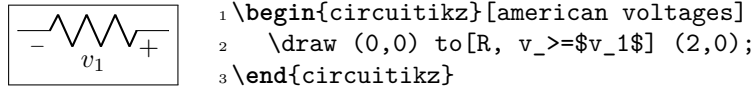
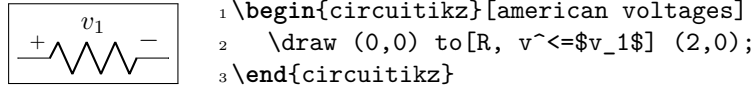
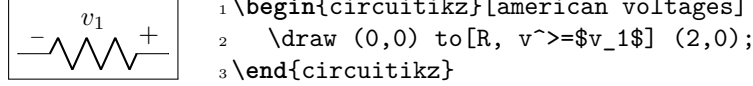
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[I,l=1A, v_=$u_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[battery,l=1V, v=$u_1$, i=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```

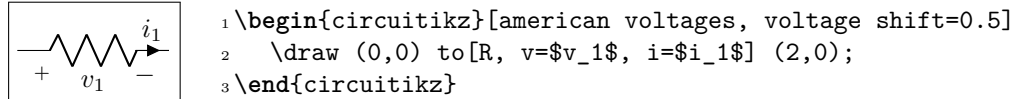
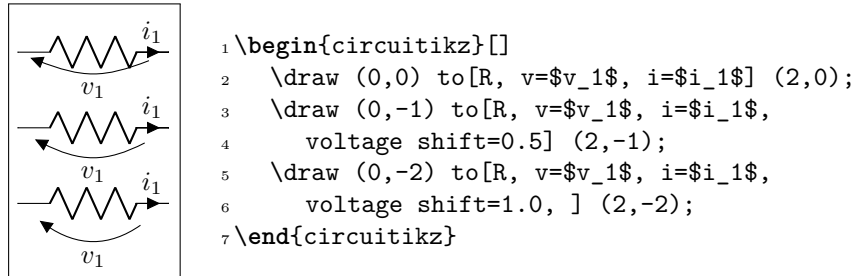
5.5.2 American style

For those who like it (not me). Use option `americanvoltage` or set `[american voltages]`.

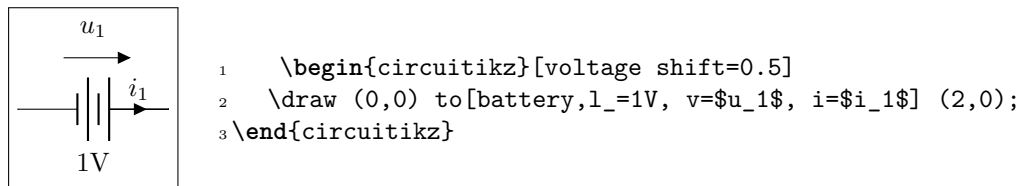


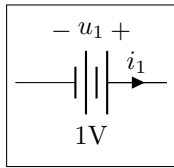
5.5.3 Voltage position

It is possible to move away the arrows and the plus or minus signs with the key `voltages shift` (default value is 0, which gives the standard position):



Notes that `american voltage` will not affect batteries (and that the default direction of `europaean voltages` is a bit strange).





```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[american voltages, voltage shift=0.5]
2   \draw (0,0) to[battery,l_=1V, v=$u_1$, i=$i_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

5.6 Nodes



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, o-o] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, -o] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, o-] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, *-] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, -*] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, *-] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, d-d] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, -d] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, d-] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, o-*] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, *-o] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, o-d] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```




```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, d-o] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

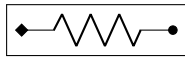
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, *-d] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```



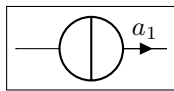
```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, d-*] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

5.7 Special components

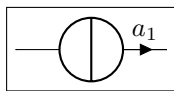
For some components label, current and voltage behave as one would expect:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[I=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

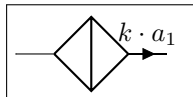
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[I, i=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

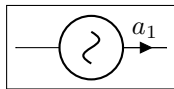
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[cI=$k \cdot a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

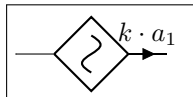
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[sI=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

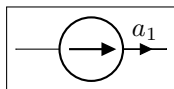


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[csI=$k \cdot a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

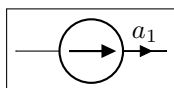
The following results from using the option `americancurrent` or using the style `[american currents]`.



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[american currents]
2   \draw (0,0) to[I=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

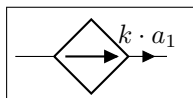
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[american currents]
2   \draw (0,0) to[I, i=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

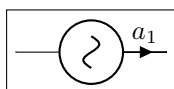
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[american currents]
2   \draw (0,0) to[cI=$k \cdot a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

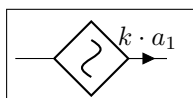
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[american currents]
2   \draw (0,0) to[sI=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

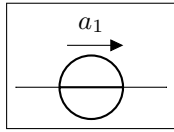


```

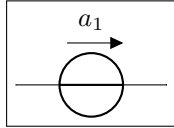
1 \begin{circuitikz}[american currents]
2   \draw (0,0) to[csI=$k \cdot a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

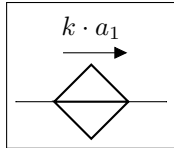
The same holds for voltage sources:



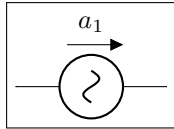
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[V=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



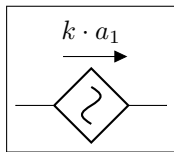
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[V, v=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[cV=$k \cdot a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```

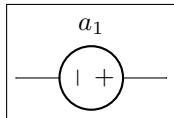


```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[sV=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```

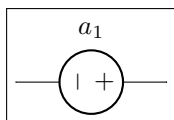


```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[csV=$k \cdot a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```

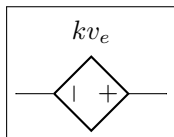
The following results from using the option `american voltage` or the style `[american voltage]`.



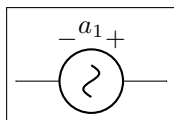
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}[american voltage]
2   \draw (0,0) to[V=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



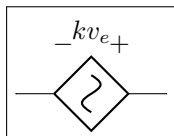
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}[american voltage]
2   \draw (0,0) to[V, v=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



```
1 \begin{circuitikz}[american voltage]
2   \draw (0,0) to[cV=$k v_e$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



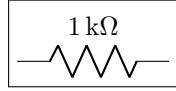
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}[american voltage]
2   \draw (0,0) to[sV=$a_1$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



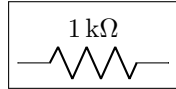
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}[american voltage]
2   \draw (0,0) to[csV=$k v_e$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```

5.8 Integration with siunitx

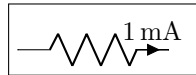
If the option `siunitx` is active (and *not* in `ConTEXt`), then the following are equivalent:



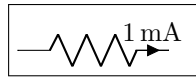
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, l=1<\kilo\ohm>] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



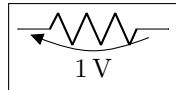
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, l=\SI{1}{\kilo\ohm}] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i=1<\milli\ampere>] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, i=\SI{1}{\milli\ampere}] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



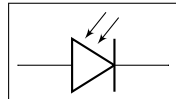
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, v=1<\volt>] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



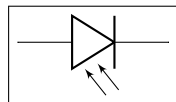
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R, v=\SI{1}{\volt}] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```

5.9 Mirroring and Inverting

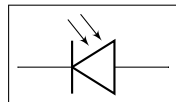
Bipole paths can also mirrored and inverted (or reverted) to change the drawing direction.



```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[pD] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```

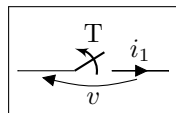


```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[pD, mirror] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```

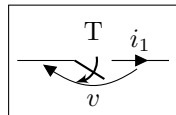


```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[pD, invert] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```

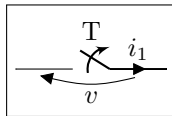
Placing labels, currents and voltages works also, please note, that mirroring and inverting does not influence the positioning of labels and voltages. Labels are by default above/right of the bipole and voltages below/left, respectively.



```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[ospst=T, i=\SI{i_1}, v=\SI{v}] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



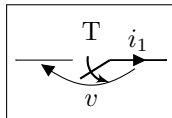
```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[ospst=T, mirror, i=\SI{i_1}, v=\SI{v}] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[ospst=T, invert, i=$i_1$, v=$v$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

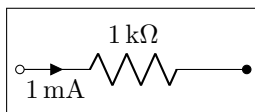


```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[ospst=T,mirror,invert, i=$i_1$, v=$v$] (2,0);
3 \end{circuitikz}

```

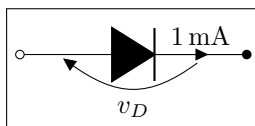
5.10 Putting them together



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[R=1<\kilo\ohm>,
3     i>_1<\milli\ampere>, o-*] (3,0);
4 \end{circuitikz}

```



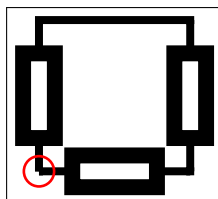
```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[D*, v=$v_D$,
3     i=1<\milli\ampere>, o-*] (3,0);
4 \end{circuitikz}

```

5.11 Line joins between Path Components

Line joins should be calculated correctly, if they were on the same path and if the path is not closed. For example, the following path is not closed correctly (*-cycle* does not work here!):

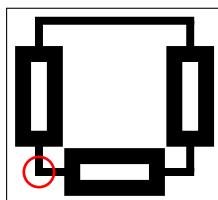


```

1 \begin{tikzpicture}[line width=3pt,european]
2   \draw (0,0) to[R]++(2,0)to[R]++(0,2)
3     --++(-2,0)to[R]++(0,-2);
4   \draw[red,line width=1pt] circle(2mm);
5 \end{tikzpicture}

```

To correct the line ending, there are support shapes to fill the missing rectangle. They can be used like the support shapes(*,o,d) using a dot (.) on one or both ends of a component (have a look at the last resistor in this example:



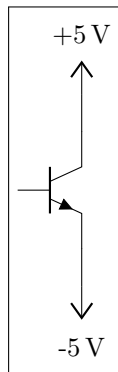
```

1 \begin{tikzpicture}[line width=3pt,european]
2   \draw (0,0) to[R]++(2,0)to[R]++(0,2)
3     --++(-2,0)to[R,.-]++(0,-2);
4   \draw[red,line width=1pt] circle(2mm);
5 \end{tikzpicture}

```

6 Not only bipoles

Since only bipoles (but see section 6.6) can be placed "along a line", components with more than two terminals are placed as nodes:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,0) node[npn] (npn) at (0,0) {};
3 \draw (npn.C) --++(0,0.5) node[vcc]{+5\,\textnormal{V}};
4 \draw (npn.E) --++(0,-0.5) node[vee]{-5\,\textnormal{V}};
5 \end{circuitikz}

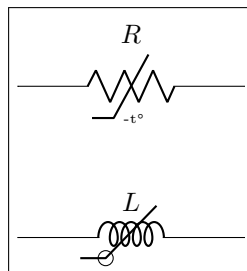
```

6.1 Anchors

In order to allow connections with other components, all components define anchors.

6.1.1 Sensors

generic sensors have an extra label to help positioning the type of dependence, if needed:



```

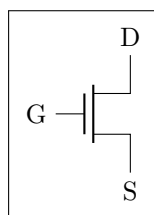
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,2) to[sR, l=$R$, name=mySR] ++(3,0);
3 \node [font=\tiny, right] at(mySR.label) {-t\si{\degree}};
4 \draw (0,0) to[sL, l=$L$, name=mySL] ++(3,0);
5 \node [draw, circle, inner sep=2pt] at(mySL.label) {};
6 \end{circuitikz}

```

The anchor is positioned just on the corner of the segmented line crossing the component.

6.1.2 Transistors

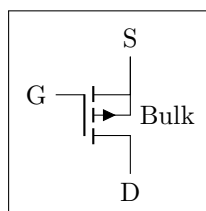
For NMOS, PMOS, NFET, NIGFETE, NIGFETD, PFET, PIGFETE, and PIGFETD transistors one has **base**, **gate**, **source** and **drain** anchors (which can be abbreviated with **B**, **G**, **S** and **D**):



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2 (0,0) node[nmos] (mos) {}
3 (mos.gate) node[anchor=east] {G}
4 (mos.drain) node[anchor=south] {D}
5 (mos.source) node[anchor=north] {S}
6 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

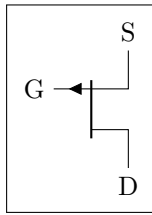


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2 (0,0) node[pigfete] (pigfete) {}
3 (pigfete.G) node[anchor=east] {G}
4 (pigfete.D) node[anchor=north] {D}
5 (pigfete.S) node[anchor=south] {S}
6 (pigfete.bulk) node[anchor=west] {Bulk}
7 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

Similarly NJFET and PJFET have **gate**, **source** and **drain** anchors (which can be abbreviated with **G**, **S** and **D**):

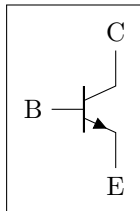


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[pjfet] (pjfet) {}
3   (pjfet.G) node[anchor=east] {G}
4   (pjfet.D) node[anchor=north] {D}
5   (pjfet.S) node[anchor=south] {S}
6 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

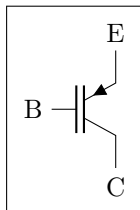
For NPN, PNP, NIGBT, and PIGBT transistors the anchors are **base**, **emitter** and **collector** anchors (which can be abbreviated with B, E and C):



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[npn] (npn) {}
3   (npn.base) node[anchor=east] {B}
4   (npn.collector) node[anchor=south] {C}
5   (npn.emitter) node[anchor=north] {E}
6 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

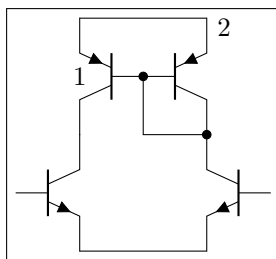


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[pigbt] (pigbt) {}
3   (pigbt.B) node[anchor=east] {B}
4   (pigbt.C) node[anchor=north] {C}
5   (pigbt.E) node[anchor=south] {E}
6 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

Here is one composite example (please notice that the `xscale=-1` style would also reflect the label of the transistors, so here a new node is added and its text is used, instead of that of `pnnp1`):

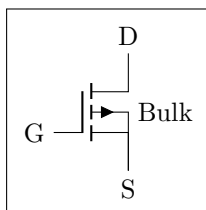


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[pnp2] (pnp2) {2}
3   (pnp2.B) node[pnp, xscale=-1, anchor=B] (pnp1) {}
4   (pnp1) node {1}
5   (pnp1.C) node[npn, anchor=C] (npn1) {}
6   (pnp2.C) node[npn, xscale=-1, anchor=C] (npn2) {}
7   (pnp1.E) -- (pnp2.E) (npn1.E) -- (npn2.E)
8   (pnp1.B) node[circ] {} |- (pnp2.C) node[circ] {}
9 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

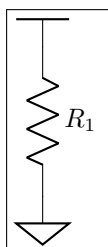
Similarly, transistors and other components can be reflected vertically:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[pigfete, yscale=-1] (pigfete) {}
3   (pigfete.bulk) node[anchor=west] {Bulk}
4   (pigfete.G) node[anchor=east] {G}
5   (pigfete.D) node[anchor=south] {D}
6   (pigfete.S) node[anchor=north] {S}
7 ;\end{circuitikz}

```



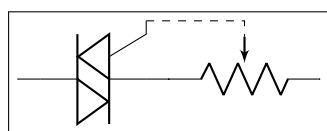
```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,2)
3     node[rground, yscale=-1] {}
4     to[R=$R_1$] (0,0)
5     node[sground] {};
6 \end{circuitikz}

```

6.1.3 Other tripoles

When inserting a thyristor, a triac or a potentiometer, one needs to refer to the third node—gate (gate or G) for the former two; wiper (wiper or W) for the latter one. This is done by giving a name to the bipole:

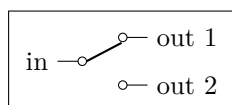


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) to[Tr, n=TRI] (2,0)
3     to[pR, n=POT] (4,0);
4   \draw[dashed] (TRI.G) -| (POT.wiper)
5 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

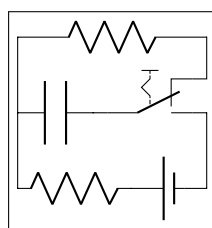
As for the switches:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[spdt] (Sw) {}
3   (Sw.in) node[left] {in}
4   (Sw.out 1) node[right] {out 1}
5   (Sw.out 2) node[right] {out 2}
6 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

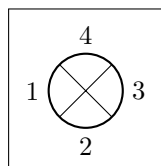


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) to[C] (1,0) to[toggle switch , n=Sw] (2.5,0)
3   -- (2.5,-1) to[battery1] (1.5,-1) to[R] (0,-1) -| (0,0)
4   (Sw.out 2) -| (2.5, 1) to[R] (0,1) -- (0,0)
5 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

The ports of the mixer and adder can be addressed with numbers or **west/south/east/north**:

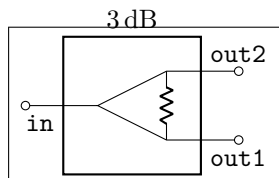


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[mixer] (mix) {}
3   (mix.1) node[left] {1}
4   (mix.2) node[below] {2}
5   (mix.3) node[right] {3}
6   (mix.4) node[above] {4}
7 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

The Wilkinson divider has:



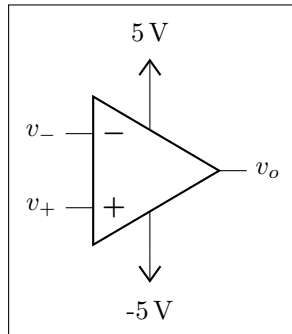
```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[wilkinson] (w) {\SI{3}{dB}}
3   (w.in) to[short,-o] ++(-0.5,0)
4   (w.out1) to[short,-o] ++(0.5,0)
5   (w.out2) to[short,-o] ++(0.5,0)
6   (w.in) node[below left] {\texttt{in}}
7   (w.out1) node[below right] {\texttt{out1}}
8   (w.out2) node[above right] {\texttt{out2}}
9   ;
10 \end{circuitikz}

```

6.1.4 Operational amplifier

The op amp defines the inverting input (-), the non-inverting input (+) and the output (out) anchors:

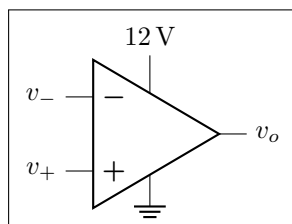


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2 (0,0) node[op amp] (opamp) {}
3 (opamp.+) node[left] {$v_+$}
4 (opamp.-) node[left] {$v_-$}
5 (opamp.out) node[right] {$v_o$}
6 (opamp.up) --++(0,0.5) node[vcc]{5\,\textnormal{V}}
7 (opamp.down) --++(0,-0.5) node[vee]{-5\,\textnormal{V}}
8 \end{circuitikz}

```

There are also two more anchors defined, up and down, for the power supplies:

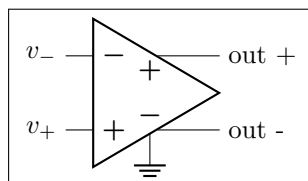


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2 (0,0) node[op amp] (opamp) {}
3 (opamp.+) node[left] {$v_+$}
4 (opamp.-) node[left] {$v_-$}
5 (opamp.out) node[right] {$v_o$}
6 (opamp.down) node[ground] {}
7 (opamp.up) ++ (0,.5) node[above] {\SI{12}{\volt}}
8 -- (opamp.up)
9 \end{circuitikz}

```

The fully differential op amp defines two outputs:

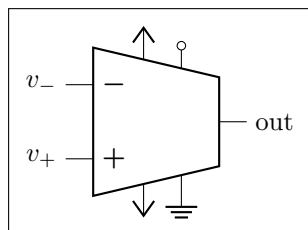


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2 (0,0) node[fd op amp] (opamp) {}
3 (opamp.+) node[left] {$v_+$}
4 (opamp.-) node[left] {$v_-$}
5 (opamp.out +) node[right] {out +}
6 (opamp.out -) node[right] {out -}
7 (opamp.down) node[ground] {}
8 \end{circuitikz}

```

The instrumentation amplifier inst amp defines also references (normally you use the "down", unless you are flipping the component):

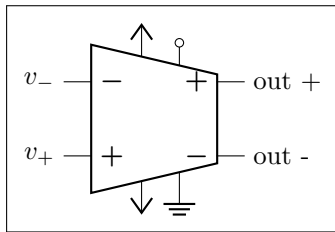


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2 (0,0) node[inst amp] (opamp) {}
3 (opamp.+) node[left] {$v_+$}
4 (opamp.-) node[left] {$v_-$}
5 (opamp.out) node[right] {out}
6 (opamp.up) node[vcc]{}
7 (opamp.down) node[vee] {}
8 (opamp.refv down) node[ground]{}
9 (opamp.refv up) to[short, -o] ++(0,0.3)
10 \end{circuitikz}

```

The fully differential instrumentation amplifier inst amp defines two outputs:

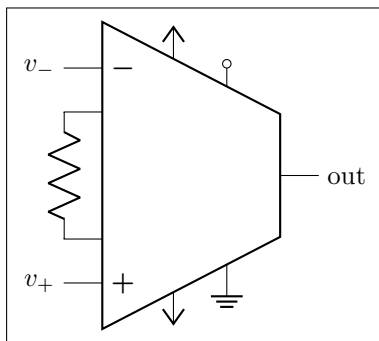


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2 (0,0) node[fd inst amp] (opamp) {}
3 (opamp.+) node[left] {$v_+$}
4 (opamp.-) node[left] {$v_-$}
5 (opamp.out +) node[right] {out +}
6 (opamp.out -) node[right] {out -}
7 (opamp.up) node[vcc]{}
8 (opamp.down) node[vee] {}
9 (opamp.refv down) node[ground]{}
10 (opamp.refv up) to[short, -o] ++(0,0.3)
11 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

The instrumentation amplifier with resistance terminals (`inst amp ra`) defines also terminals to add an amplification resistor:

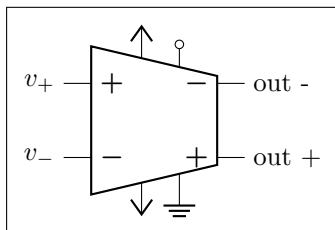


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2 (0,0) node[inst amp ra] (opamp) {}
3 (opamp.+) node[left] {$v_+$}
4 (opamp.-) node[left] {$v_-$}
5 (opamp.out) node[right] {out}
6 (opamp.up) node[vcc]{}
7 (opamp.down) node[vee] {}
8 (opamp.refv down) node[ground]{}
9 (opamp.refv up) to[short, -o] ++(0,0.3)
10 (opamp.ra-) to[R] (opamp.ra+)
11 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

All these amplifier have the possibility to flip input and output (if needed) polarity. You can change polarity of the input with the `noinv input down` (default) or `noinv input up` key; and the output with `noinv output up` (default) or `noinv output down` key:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2 (0,0) node[fd inst amp,
3   noinv input up,
4   noinv output down] (opamp) {}
5 (opamp.+) node[left] {$v_+$}
6 (opamp.-) node[left] {$v_-$}
7 (opamp.out +) node[right] {out +}
8 (opamp.out -) node[right] {out -}
9 (opamp.up) node[vcc]{}
10 (opamp.down) node[vee] {}
11 (opamp.refv down) node[ground]{}
12 (opamp.refv up) to[short, -o] ++(0,0.3)
13 ;\end{circuitikz}

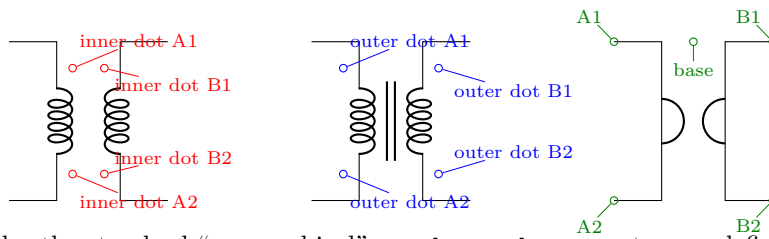
```

When you use the `noinv input/output ...` keys the anchors (+, -, out +, out -) will change with the effective position of the terminals. You have also the anchors `in up`, `in down`, `out up`, `out down` that will not change with the positive or negative sign.

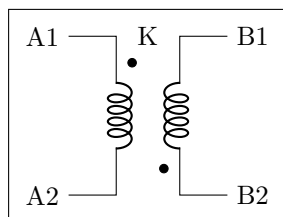
6.1.5 Double bipoles: transformers and gyrator

All the (few, actually) double bipoles/quadrupoles have the four anchors, two for each port. The first port, to the left, is port A, having the anchors A1 (up) and A2 (down); same for port B.

They also expose the `base` anchor, for labelling, and anchors for setting dots or signs to specify polarity. The set of anchors, to which the standard “geographical” `north`, `north east`, etc. is here:



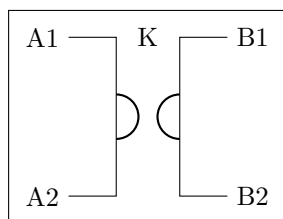
Also the standard “geographical” north, north east, etc. are defined. A couple of examples follow:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[transformer] (T) {}
3   (T.A1) node[anchor=east] {A1}
4   (T.A2) node[anchor=east] {A2}
5   (T.B1) node[anchor=west] {B1}
6   (T.B2) node[anchor=west] {B2}
7   (T.base) node{K}
8   (T.inner dot A1) node[circ]{}
9   (T.inner dot B2) node[circ]{}
10 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

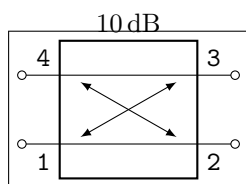


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[gyrator] (G) {}
3   (G.A1) node[anchor=east] {A1}
4   (G.A2) node[anchor=east] {A2}
5   (G.B1) node[anchor=west] {B1}
6   (G.B2) node[anchor=west] {B2}
7   (G.base) node{K}
8 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

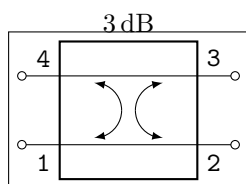
6.1.6 Couplers



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[coupler] (c) {\SI{10}{dB}}
3   (c.1) to[short,-o] ++(-0.5,0)
4   (c.2) to[short,-o] ++(0.5,0)
5   (c.3) to[short,-o] ++(0.5,0)
6   (c.4) to[short,-o] ++(-0.5,0)
7   (c.1) node[below left] {\texttt{1}}
8   (c.2) node[below right] {\texttt{2}}
9   (c.3) node[above right] {\texttt{3}}
10  (c.4) node[above left] {\texttt{4}}
11 ;
12 \end{circuitikz}

```



```

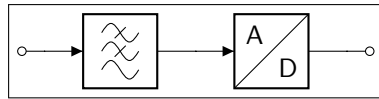
1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[coupler2] (c) {\SI{3}{dB}}
3   (c.1) to[short,-o] ++(-0.5,0)
4   (c.2) to[short,-o] ++(0.5,0)
5   (c.3) to[short,-o] ++(0.5,0)
6   (c.4) to[short,-o] ++(-0.5,0)
7   (c.1) node[below left] {\texttt{1}}
8   (c.2) node[below right] {\texttt{2}}
9   (c.3) node[above right] {\texttt{3}}
10  (c.4) node[above left] {\texttt{4}}
11 ;
12 \end{circuitikz}

```

6.2 Input arrows

Two ports

With the option `>` you can draw an arrow to the input of the block diagram symbols.



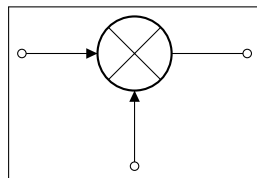
```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) to[short,o-] ++(0.3,0)
3   to[lowpass,>] ++(2,0)
4   to[adc,>] ++(2,0)
5   to[short,-o] ++(0.3,0);
6 \end{circuitikz}

```

Multi ports

Since inputs and outputs can vary, input arrows can be placed as nodes. Note that you have to rotate the arrow on your own:



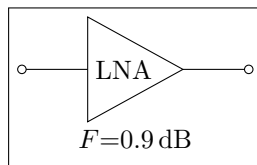
```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[mixer] (m) {}
3   (m.1) to[short,-o] ++(-1,0)
4   (m.2) to[short,-o] ++(0,-1)
5   (m.3) to[short,-o] ++(1,0)
6   (m.1) node[inputarrow] {}
7   (m.2) node[inputarrow,rotate=90] {};
8 \end{circuitikz}

```

6.3 Labels and custom twoport boxes

Some twoports have the option to place a normal label (`l=`) and a inner label (`t=`).



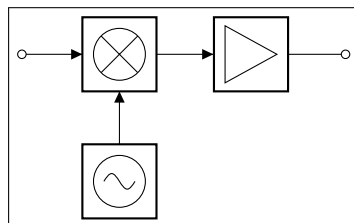
```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \ctikzset{bipoles/amp/width=0.9}
3   \draw (0,0) to[amp,t=LNA,l=$F{=}0.9\$,dB,o-o] ++(3,0);
4 \end{circuitikz}

```

6.4 Box option

Some devices have the possibility to add a box around them. The inner symbol scales down to fit inside the box.



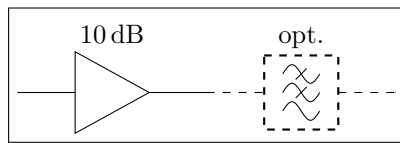
```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[mixer,box,anchor=east] (m) {}
3   to[amp,box,>,-o] ++(2.5,0)
4   (m.west) node[inputarrow] {} to[short,-o]
5     ++(-0.8,0)
6   (m.south) node[inputarrow,rotate=90] {} --
7     ++(0,-0.7) node[oscillator,box,anchor=north] {};
8 \end{circuitikz}

```

6.5 Dash optional parts

To show that a device is optional, you can dash it. The inner symbol will be kept with solid lines.



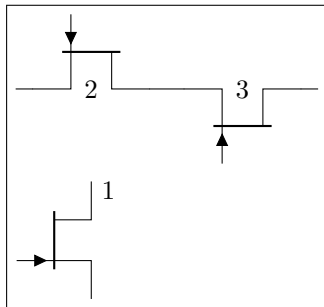
```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2   \draw (0,0) to[amp,l=\SI{10}{dB}] ++(2.5,0);
3   \draw[dashed] (2.5,0) to[lowpass,l=opt.]
4     ++(2.5,0);
5 \end{circuitikz}

```

6.6 Transistor paths

For syntactical convenience transistors can be placed using the normal path notation used for bipoles. The transistor type can be specified by simply adding a “T” (for transistor) in front of the node name of the transistor. It will be placed with the base/gate orthogonal to the direction of the path:

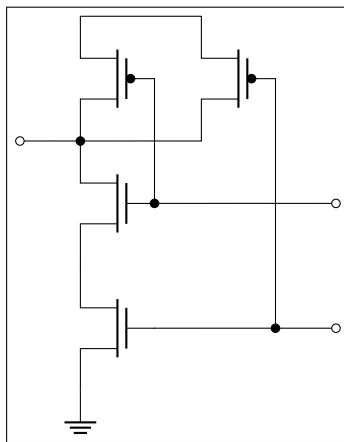


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[njfet] {1}
3   (-1,2) to[Tnjfet=2] (1,2)
4     to[Tnjfet=3, mirror] (3,2);
5 \end{circuitikz}

```

Access to the gate and/or base nodes can be gained by naming the transistors with the **n** or **name** path style:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw[yscale=1.1, xscale=.8]
2   (2,4.5) -- (0,4.5) to[Tpmos, n=p1] (0,3)
3     to[Tnmos, n=n1] (0,1.5)
4     to[Tnmos, n=n2] (0,0) node[ground] {}
5   (2,4.5) to[Tpmos,n=p2] (2,3) to[short, -*] (0,3)
6   (p1.G) -- (n1.G) to[short, *-o] ($(n1.G)+(3,0)$)
7   (n2.G) ++(2,0) node[circ] {} -| (p2.G)
8   (n2.G) to[short, -o] ($(n2.G)+(3,0)$)
9   (0,3) to[short, -o] (-1,3)
10 \end{circuitikz}

```

The **name** property is available also for bipoles, although this is useful mostly for triac, potentiometer and thyristor (see 4.2.5).

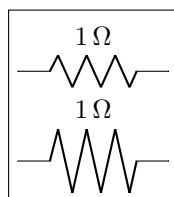
7 Customization

7.1 Parameters

Pretty much all CircuiTikZ relies heavily on **pgfkeys** for value handling and configuration. Indeed, at the beginning of **circuitikz.sty** a series of key definitions can be found that modify all the graphical characteristics of the package.

All can be varied using the **\ctikzset** command, anywhere in the code.

Shape of the components (on a per-component-class basis)

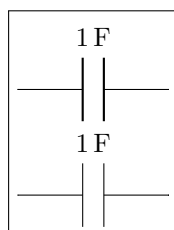


```

1\tikz \draw (0,0) to[R=1<\ohm>] (2,0); \par
2\ctikzset{bipoles/resistor/height=.6}
3\tikz \draw (0,0) to[R=1<\ohm>] (2,0);

```

Thickness of the lines (globally)

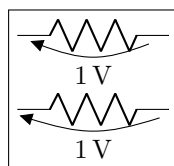


```

1\tikz \draw (0,0) to[C=1<\farad>] (2,0); \par
2\ctikzset{bipoles/thickness=1}
3\tikz \draw (0,0) to[C=1<\farad>] (2,0);

```

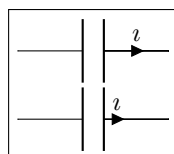
Global properties Of voltage and current



```

1\tikz \draw (0,0) to[R, v=1<\volt>] (2,0); \par
2\ctikzset{voltage/distance from node=.1}
3\tikz \draw (0,0) to[R, v=1<\volt>] (2,0);

```

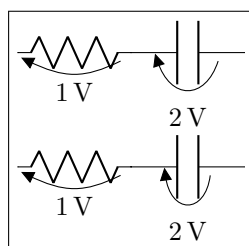


```

1\tikz \draw (0,0) to[C, i=${\imath}] (2,0); \par
2\ctikzset{current/distance = .2}
3\tikz \draw (0,0) to[C, i=${\imath}] (2,0);

```

However, you can override the properties `voltage/distance from node`⁷, `voltage/bump b`⁸ and `voltage/european label distance`⁹ on a per-component basis, in order to fine-tune the voltages:



```

1\tikz \draw (0,0) to[R, v=1<\volt>] (1.5,0)
2      to[C, v=2<\volt>] (3,0); \par
3\ctikzset{bipoles/capacitor/voltage/%
4      distance from node/.initial=.7}
5\tikz \draw (0,0) to[R, v=1<\volt>] (1.5,0)
6      to[C, v=2<\volt>] (3,0); \par

```

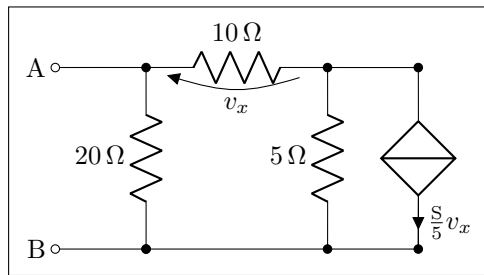
7.2 Components size

Perhaps the most important parameter is `\circuitikzbasekey/bipoles/length`, which can be interpreted as the length of a resistor (including reasonable connections): all other lengths are relative to this value. For instance:

⁷That is, how distant from the initial and final points of the path the arrow starts and ends.

⁸Controlling how high the bump of the arrow is — how curved it is.

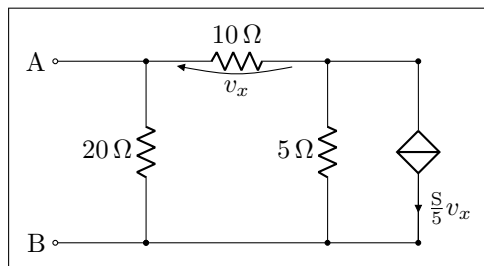
⁹Controlling how distant from the bipole the voltage label will be.



```

1 \ctikzset{bipoles/length=1.4cm}
2 \begin{circuitikz}[scale=1.2]\draw
3   (0,0) node[anchor=east] {B}
4     to[short, o-*] (1,0)
5     to[R=20<\ohm>, *-] (1,2)
6     to[R=10<\ohm>, v=$v_x$] (3,2) -- (4,2)
7     to[cI=$\frac{\si{siemens}}{5} v_x$, *-] (4,0) -- (3,0)
8     to[R=5<\ohm>, *-] (3,2)
9   (3,0) -- (1,0)
10  (1,2) to[short, -o] (0,2) node[anchor=east]{A}
11 ;\end{circuitikz}

```



```

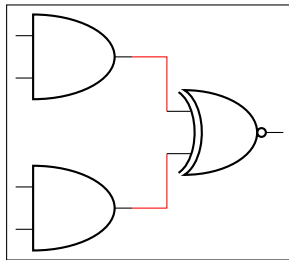
1 \ctikzset{bipoles/length=.8cm}
2 \begin{circuitikz}[scale=1.2]\draw
3   (0,0) node[anchor=east] {B}
4     to[short, o-*] (1,0)
5     to[R=20<\ohm>, *-] (1,2)
6     to[R=10<\ohm>, v=$v_x$] (3,2) -- (4,2)
7     to[cI=$\frac{\siemens}{5} v_x$, *-] (4,0) -- (3,0)
8     to[R=5<\ohm>, *-] (3,2)
9   (3,0) -- (1,0)
10  (1,2) to[short, -o] (0,2) node[anchor=east]{A}
11 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

7.3 Colors

The color of the components is stored in the key `\circuitikzbasekey/color`. CircuiTikZ tries to follow the color set in TikZ, although sometimes it fails. If you change color in the picture, please do not use just the color name as a style, like `[red]`, but rather assign the style `[color=red]`.

Compare for instance

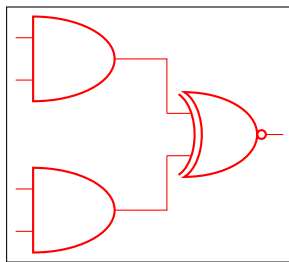


and

```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw[red]
2   (0,2) node[and port] (myand1) {}
3   (0,0) node[and port] (myand2) {}
4   (2,1) node[xnor port] (myxnor) {}
5   (myand1.out) -| (myxnor.in 1)
6   (myand2.out) -| (myxnor.in 2)
7 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

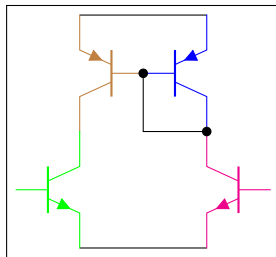


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw[color=red]
2   (0,2) node[and port] (myand1) {}
3   (0,0) node[and port] (myand2) {}
4   (2,1) node[xnor port] (myxnor) {}
5   (myand1.out) -| (myxnor.in 1)
6   (myand2.out) -| (myxnor.in 2)
7 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

One can of course change the color *in medias res*:

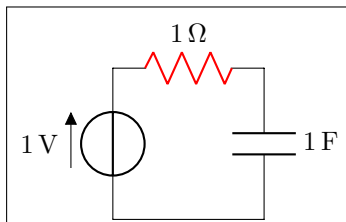


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) node[pnp, color=blue] (pnp2) {}
3   (pnp2.B) node[pnp, xscale=-1, anchor=B, color=brown] (pnp1) {}
4   (pnp1.C) node[npn, anchor=C, color=green] (nnp1) {}
5   (pnp2.C) node[npn, xscale=-1, anchor=C, color=magenta] (nnp2) {}
6   (pnp1.E) -- (pnp2.E) (nnp1.E) -- (nnp2.E)
7   (pnp1.B) node[circ] {} |- (pnp2.C) node[circ] {}
8 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

The all-in-one stream of bipoles poses some challenges, as only the actual body of the bipole, and not the connecting lines, will be rendered in the specified color. Also, please notice the curly braces around the `to`:

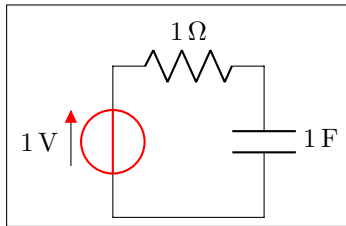


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0) to[V=1<\volt>] (0,2)
3   { to[R=1<\ohm>, color=red] (2,2) }
4   to[C=1<\farad>] (2,0) -- (0,0)
5 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

Which, for some bipoles, can be frustrating:

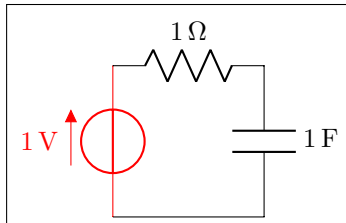


```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   (0,0){to[V=1<\volt>, color=red] (0,2) }
3     to[R=1<\ohm>] (2,2)
4     to[C=1<\farad>] (2,0) -- (0,0)
5 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

The only way out is to specify different paths:



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw[color=red]
2   (0,0) to[V=1<\volt>, color=red] (0,2);
3   \draw (0,2) to[R=1<\ohm>] (2,2)
4         to[C=1<\farad>] (2,0) -- (0,0)
5 ;\end{circuitikz}

```

And yes: this is a bug and *not* a feature...

8 FAQ

Q: When using `\tikzexternalize` I get the following error:

! Emergency stop.

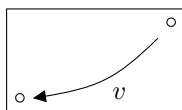
A: The *TikZ* manual states:

Furthermore, the library assumes that all \LaTeX pictures are ended with `\end{tikzpicture}`.

Just substitute every occurrence of the environment `circuitikz` with `tikzpicture`. They are actually pretty much the same.

Q: How do I draw the voltage between two nodes?

A: Between any two nodes there is an open circuit!



```

1 \begin{circuitikz} \draw
2   node[ocirc] (A) at (0,0) {}
3   node[ocirc] (B) at (2,1) {}
4   (A) to[open, v=$v$] (B)
5 ;\end{circuitikz}

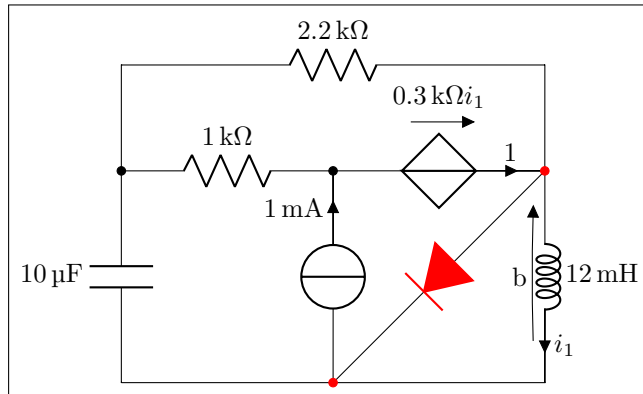
```

Q: I cannot write `to[R = $R_1=12V$]` nor `to[ospst = open, 3s]`: I get errors.

A: It is a limitation of the parser.

Use `\def{\eq}{=}` to `to[R = $R_1\eq 12V$]` and `to[ospst = open{,} 3s]` instead; see caveat in section 5.1.

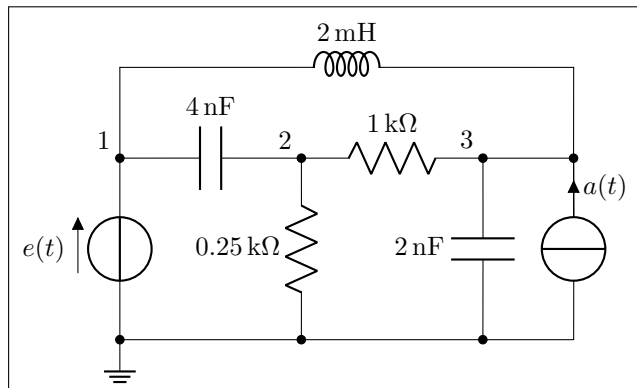
9 Examples



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[scale=1.4]\draw
2 (0,0) to[C, l=10<\micro\farad>] (0,2) -- (0,3)
3     to[R, l=2.2<\kilo\ohm>] (4,3) -- (4,2)
4     to[L, l=12<\milli\henry>, i=$i_1$,v=b] (4,0) -- (0,0)
5 (4,2) { to[D*, **-, color=red] (2,0) }
6 (0,2) to[R, l=1<\kilo\ohm>, *-] (2,2)
7     to[cV, i=1,v=$\SI{.3}{\kilo\ohm} i_1$] (4,2)
8 (2,0) to[I, i=1<\milli\ampere>, *-] (2,2)
9;\end{circuitikz}

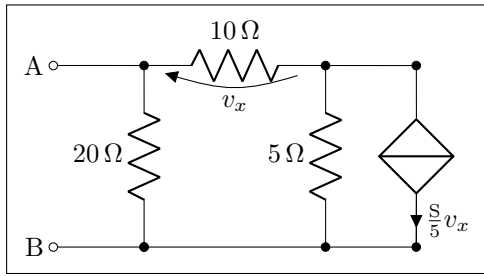
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[scale=1.2]\draw
2 (0,0) node[ground] {}
3     to[V=$e(t)$, **] (0,2) to[C=4<\nano\farad>] (2,2)
4     to[R, l_=.25<\kilo\ohm>, **] (2,0)
5 (2,2) to[R=1<\kilo\ohm>] (4,2)
6     to[C, l_2=2<\nano\farad>, **] (4,0)
7 (5,0) to[I, i_=$a(t)$, **] (5,2) -- (4,2)
8 (0,0) -- (5,0)
9 (0,2) -- (0,3) to[L, l=2<\milli\henry>] (5,3) -- (5,2)
10
11 {[anchor=south east] (0,2) node {1} (2,2) node {2} (4,2) node {3}}
12;\end{circuitikz}

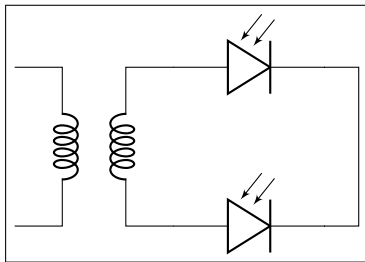
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[scale=1.2]\draw
2   (0,0) node[anchor=east] {B}
3     to[short, o-*] (1,0)
4     to[R=20<\ohm>, *-] (1,2)
5     to[R=10<\ohm>, v=v_x$] (3,2) -- (4,2)
6     to[cI=$\frac{\siemens}{5} v_x$, *-] (4,0) -- (3,0)
7     to[R=5<\ohm>, *-] (3,2)
8   (3,0) -- (1,0)
9   (1,2) to[short, -o] (0,2) node[anchor=east]{A}
10;\end{circuitikz}

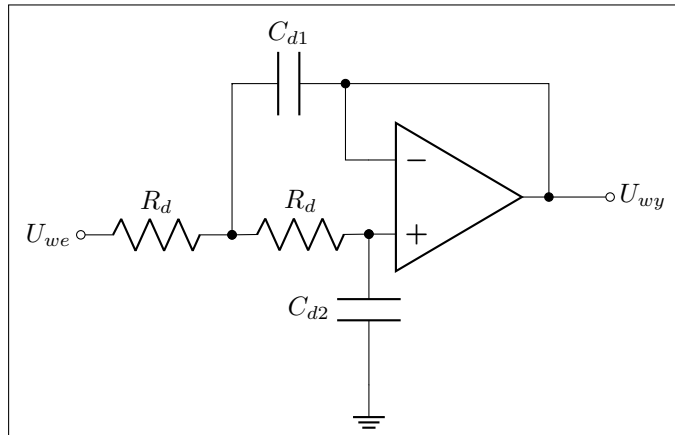
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[scale=1]\draw
2   (0,0) node[transformer] (T) {}
3   (T.B2) to[pD] ($(T.B2)+(2,0)$) -| (3.5, -1)
4   (T.B1) to[pD] ($(T.B1)+(2,0)$) -| (3.5, -1)
5;\end{circuitikz}

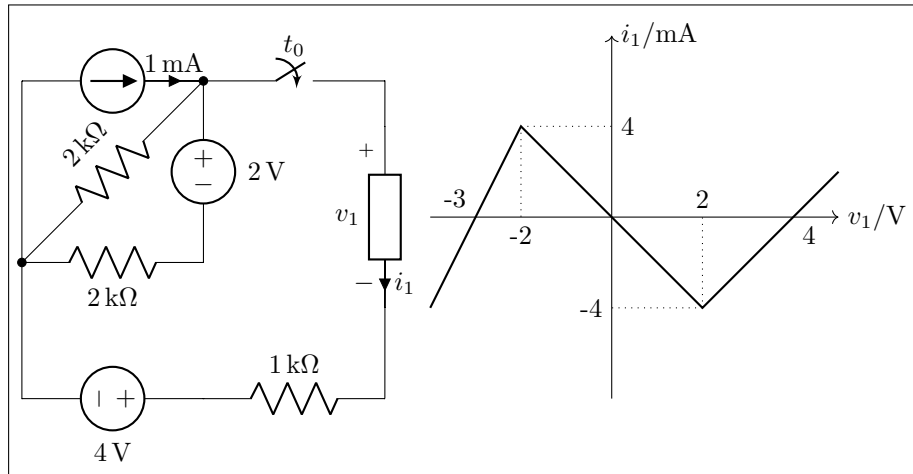
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[scale=1]\draw
2   (5,.5) node [op amp] (opamp) {}
3   (0,0) node [left] {$U_{we}$} to [R, l=$R_d$, o-*] (2,0)
4   to [R, l=$R_d$, *-] (opamp.+)
5   to [C, l=$C_{d2}$, *-] ($(opamp.+) + (0,-2)$) node [ground] {}
6   (opamp.out) |- (3.5,2) to [C, l=$C_{d1}$, *-] (2,2) to [short] (2,0)
7   (opamp.-) |- (3.5,2)
8   (opamp.out) to [short, *-o] (7,.5) node [right] {$U_{wy}$}
9;\end{circuitikz}

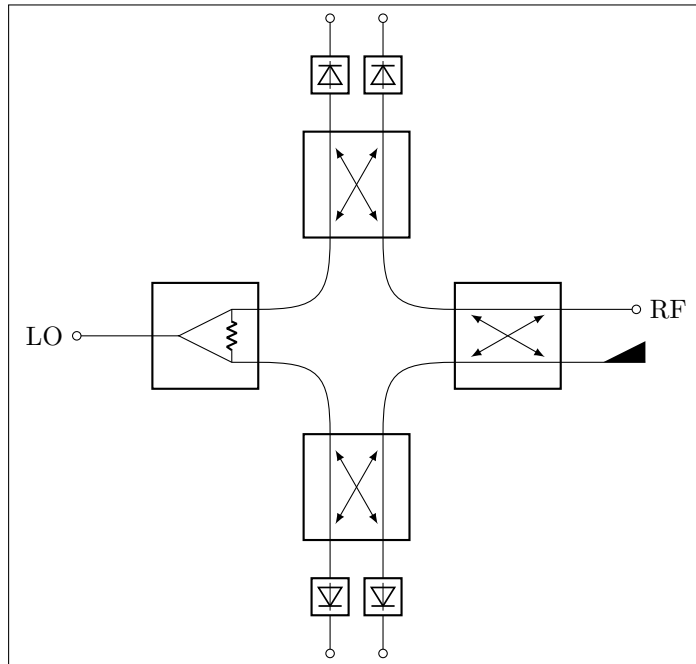
```



```

1 \begin{circuitikz}[scale=1.2, american]\draw
2   (0,2) to[I=1<\milli\ampere>] (2,2)
3     to[R, l=2<\kilo\ohm>, *-] (0,0)
4     to[R, l=2<\kilo\ohm>] (2,0)
5     to[V, v=2<\volt>] (2,2)
6     to[cspst, l=$t_0$] (4,2) -- (4,1.5)
7     to [generic, i=$i_1$, v=$v_1$] (4,-.5) -- (4,-1.5)
8   (0,2) -- (0,-1.5) to[V, v=4<\volt>] (2,-1.5)
9     to [R, l=1<\kilo\ohm>] (4,-1.5);
10
11 \begin{scope}[xshift=6.5cm, yshift=.5cm]
12   \draw [->] (-2,0) -- (2.5,0) node[anchor=west] {$v_1/\text{volt}$};
13   \draw [->] (0,-2) -- (0,2) node[anchor=west] {$i_1/\text{SI}\{\}\text{milli}\text{ampere}\}$} ;
14   \draw (-1,0) node[anchor=north] {-2} (1,0) node[anchor=south] {2}
15         (0,1) node[anchor=west] {4} (0,-1) node[anchor=east] {-4}
16         (2,0) node[anchor=north west] {4}
17         (-1.5,0) node[anchor=south east] {-3};
18   \draw [thick] (-2,-1) -- (-1,1) -- (1,-1) -- (2,0) -- (2.5,.5);
19   \draw [dotted] (-1,1) -- (-1,0) (1,-1) -- (1,0)
20             (-1,1) -- (0,1) (1,-1) -- (0,-1);
21 \end{scope}
22 \end{circuitikz}

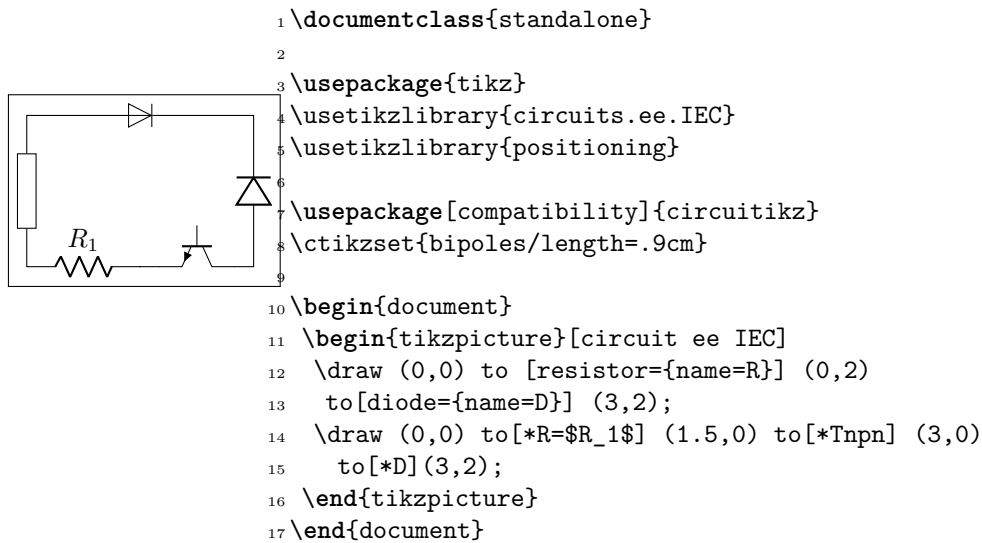
```



```

1  \begin{circuitikz}[scale=1]
2      \ctikzset{bipoles/detector/width=.35}
3      \ctikzset{quadpoles/coupler/width=1}
4      \ctikzset{quadpoles/coupler/height=1}
5      \ctikzset{tripoles/wilkinson/width=1}
6      \ctikzset{tripoles/wilkinson/height=1}
7      %\draw[help lines,red,thin,dotted] (0,-5) grid (5,5);
8      \draw
9      (-2,0) node[wilkinson] (w1){}
10     (2,0) node[coupler] (c1) {}
11     (0,2) node[coupler,rotate=90] (c2) {}
12     (0,-2) node[coupler,rotate=90] (c3) {}
13     (w1.out1) .. controls ++(0.8,0) and ++(0,0.8) .. (c3.3)
14     (w1.out2) .. controls ++(0.8,0) and ++(0,-0.8) .. (c2.4)
15     (c1.1) .. controls ++(-0.8,0) and ++(0,0.8) .. (c3.2)
16     (c1.4) .. controls ++(-0.8,0) and ++(0,-0.8) .. (c2.1)
17     (w1.in) to[short,-o] ++(-1,0)
18     (w1.in) node[left=30] {LO}
19     (c1.2) node[match,yscale=1] {}
20     (c1.3) to[short,-o] ++(1,0)
21     (c1.3) node[right=30] {RF}
22     (c2.3) to[detector,-o] ++(0,1.5)
23     (c2.2) to[detector,-o] ++(0,1.5)
24     (c3.1) to[detector,-o] ++(0,-1.5)
25     (c3.4) to[detector,-o] ++(0,-1.5)
26     ;
27 \end{circuitikz}

```



10 Changelog

The major changes among the different circuitikz versions are listed here. See <https://github.com/circuitikz/circuitikz/commits> for a full list of changes.

- Version git (unreleased)
 - Fixed placement of straightlabels within 4th quadrant
 - Fixed straightvoltages at Diodes, varcap and some other components
 - Adjusted ground symbols to better match ISO standard
 - Fixed a bug about straightlabels (thanks to @fotesan)
 - Added Romano as contributor
 - Added a CONTRIBUTING file
 - Added new sources (cute european versions, noise sources)
 - Added new types of amplifiers, and option to flip inputs and outputs
 - Added bidirectional diodes (diac) thanks to Andre Lucas Chinazzo
 - Added L,R,C sensors (with european, american and cute variants)
 - Added stacked labels (thanks to the original work by Claudio Fiandrino)
 - Make the position of voltage symbols adjustable
 - Make the position of arrows in FETs and BJTs adjustable
 - Added the bulb symbol
 - Added options for solving the voltage direction problems.
 - Added chips (DIP, QFP) with a generic number of pins.
 - Added special anchors for transformers (and fixed the wrong center anchor)
 - Changed the logical port implementation to multiple inputs (thanks to John Kormylo)
 - Changed labels spacing so that they are independent on scale factor
 - Fixed the position of text labels in amplifiers
 - Added new switches.
- Version 0.8.3 (2017-05-28)

- Removed unwanted lines at to-paths if the starting point is a node without a explicit anchor.
 - Fixed scaling option, now all parts are scaled by bipoles/length
 - Surge arrester appears no more if a to path is used without []-options
 - Fixed current placement now possible with paths at an angle of around 280°
 - Fixed voltage placement now possible with paths at an angle of around 280°
 - Fixed label and annotation placement (at some angles position not changable)
 - Adjustable default distance for straight-voltages: ‘bipoles/voltage/straight label distance’
 - Added Symbol for bandstop filter
 - New annotation type to show flows using f=... like currents, can be used for thermal, power or current flows
- Version 0.8.2 (2017-05-01)
 - Fixes pgfkeys error using alternatively specified mixed colors(see pgfplots manual section “4.7.5 Colors”)
 - Added new switches “ncs” and “nos”
 - Reworked arrows at spst-switches
 - Fixed direction of controlled american voltage source
 - “v<=” and “i<=” do not rotate the sources anymore(see them as “counting direction indication”, this can be different then the shape orientation); Use the option “invert” to change the direction of the source/appearance of the shape.
 - current label “i=” can now be used independent of the regular label “l=” at current sources
 - rewrite of current arrow placement. Current arrows can now also be rotated on zero-length paths
 - New DIN/EN compliant operational amplifier symbol “en amp”
 - Version 0.8.1 (2017-03-25)
 - Fixed unwanted line through components if target coordinate is a name of a node
 - Fixed position of labels with subscript letters.
 - Absolute distance calculation in terms of ex at rotated labels
 - Fixed label for transistor paths (no label drawn)
 - Version 0.8 (2017-03-08)
 - Allow use of voltage label at a [short]
 - Correct line joins between path components (to[...])
 - New Pole-shape .-. to fill perpendicular joins
 - Fixed direction of controlled american current source
 - Fixed incorrect scaling of magnetron
 - Fixed: Number of american inductor coils not adjustable
 - Fixed Battery Symbols and added new battery2 symbol
 - Added non-inverting Schmitttrigger

- Version 0.7 (2016-09-08)
 - Added second annotation label, showing, e.g., the value of an component
 - Added new symbol: magnetron
 - Fixed name conflict of diamond shape with tikz.shapes package
 - Fixed varcap symbol at small scalings
 - New packet-option "straightvoltages, to draw straight(no curved) voltage arrows
 - New option "invert" to revert the node direction at paths
 - Fixed american voltage label at special sources and battery
 - Fixed/rotated battery symbol(longer lines by default positive voltage)
 - New symbol Schmitttrigger
- Version 0.6 (2016-06-06)
 - Added Mechanical Symbols (damper,mass,spring)
 - Added new connection style diamond, use (d-d)
 - Added new sources voosource and ioosource (double zero-style)
 - All diode can now drawn in a stroked way, just use globel option "strokediode" or stroke instead of full/empty, or D-. Use this option for compliance with DIN standard EN-60617
 - Improved Shape of Diodes:tunnel diode, Zener diode, schottky diode (bit longer lines at cathode)
 - Reworked igbt: New anchors G,gate and new L-shaped form Lnigbt, Lpigbt
 - Improved shape of all fet-transistors and mirrored p-chan fets as default, as pnp, pmos, pfet are already. This means a backward-incompatibility, but smaller code, because p-channels mosfet are by default in the correct direction(source at top). Just remove the 'yscale=-1' from your p-chan fets at old pictures.
- Version 0.5 (2016-04-24)
 - new option boxed and dashed for hf-symbols
 - new option solderdot to enable/disable solderdot at source port of some fets
 - new parts: photovoltaic source, piezo crystal, electrolytic capacitor, electromechanical device(motor, generator)
 - corrected voltage and current direction(option to use old behaviour)
 - option to show body diode at fet transistors
- Version 0.4
 - minor improvements to documentation
 - comply with TDS
 - merge high frequency symbols by Stefan Erhardt
 - added switch (not opening nor closing)
 - added solder dot in some transistors
 - improved ConTeXt compatibility
- Version 0.3.1

- different management of color...
- fixed typo in documentation
- fixed an error in the angle computation in voltage and current routines
- fixed problem with label size when scaling a tikz picture
- added gas filled surge arrester
- added compatibility option to work with Tikz's own circuit library
- fixed infinite in arctan computation
- Version 0.3.0
 - fixed gate node for a few transistors
 - added mixer
 - added fully differential op amp (by Kristofer M. Monisit)
 - now general settings for the drawing of voltage can be overridden for specific components
 - made arrows more homogeneous (either the current one, or latex' bt pgf)
 - added the single battery cell
 - added fuse and asymmetric fuse
 - added toggle switch
 - added varistor, photoresistor, thermocouple, push button
 - added thermistor, thermistor ptc, thermistor ptc
 - fixed misalignment of voltage label in vertical bipoles with names
 - added isfet
 - added noiseless, protective, chassis, signal and reference grounds (Luigi «Liverpool»)
- Version 0.2.4
 - added square voltage source (contributed by Alistair Kwan)
 - added buffer and plain amplifier (contributed by Danilo Piazzalunga)
 - added squid and barrier (contributed by Cor Molenaar)
 - added antenna and transmission line symbols contributed by Leonardo Azzinnari
 - added the changeover switch spdt (suggestion of Fabio Maria Antoniali)
 - rename of context.tex and context.pdf (thanks to Karl Berry)
 - updated the email address
 - in documentation, fixed wrong (non-standard) labelling of the axis in an example (thanks to prof. Claudio Beccaria)
 - fixed scaling inconsistencies in quadrupoles
 - fixed division by zero error on certain vertical paths
 - introduced options straighlabels, rotatelabels, smartlabels
- Version 0.2.3
 - fixed compatibility problem with label option from tikz
 - Fixed resizing problem for shape ground
 - Variable capacitor
 - polarized capacitor

- ConTeXt support (read the manual!)
- nfet, nifete, nigfetd, pfet, pigfete, pigfetd (contribution of Clemens Helfmeier and Theodor Borsche)
- njfet, pjfet (contribution of Danilo Piazzalunga)
- pigbt, nigbt
- *backward incompatibility* potentiometer is now the standard resistor-with-arrow-in-the-middle; the old potentiometer is now known as variable resistor (or vR), similarly to variable inductor and variable capacitor
- triac, thyristor, memristor
- new property “name” for bipoles
- fixed voltage problem for batteries in american voltage mode
- european logic gates
- *backward incompatibility* new american standard inductor. Old american inductor now called “cute inductor”
- *backward incompatibility* transformer now linked with the chosen type of inductor, and version with core, too. Similarly for variable inductor
- *backward incompatibility* styles for selecting shape variants now end are in the plural to avoid conflict with paths
- new placing option for some tripoles (mostly transistors)
- mirror path style
- Version 0.2.2 - 20090520
 - Added the shape for lamps.
 - Added options `europeanresistor`, `europeaninductor`, `americanresistor` and `americaninductor`, with corresponding styles.
 - FIXED: error in transistor arrow positioning and direction under negative `xscale` and `yscale`.
- Version 0.2.1 - 20090503
 - Op-amps added
 - added options `arrowmos` and `noarrowmos`, to add arrows to pmos and nmos
- Version 0.2 - 20090417 First public release on CTAN
 - *Backward incompatibility*: labels ending with `:angle` are not parsed for positioning anymore.
 - Full use of TikZ keyval features.
 - White background is not filled anymore: now the network can be drawn on a background picture as well.
 - Several new components added (logical ports, transistors, double bipoles, ...).
 - Color support.
 - Integration with `{siunitx}`.
 - `Voltage`, `american style`.
 - Better code, perhaps. General cleanup at the very least.
- Version 0.1 - 2007-10-29 First public release

Index of the components

- adc, 23
- adder, 31
- afuse, 13
- ageneric, 11
- american and port, 39
- american controlled current source, 25
- american controlled voltage source, 25
- american current source, 20
- american gas filled surge arrester, 17
- american inductive sensor, *see* sL
- american inductor, *see* L
- american nand port, 40
- american nor port, 40
- american not port, 40
- american or port, 39
- american potentiometer, *see* pR
- american resistive sensor, *see* sR
- american resistor, *see* R
- american voltage source, 19
- american xnor port, 40
- american xor port, 40
- ammeter, 10
- amp, 23
- antenna, 9
- asymmetric fuse, *see* afuse

- bandpass, 22
- bandstop, 22
- barrier, 17
- battery, 19
- battery1, 19
- battery2, 19
- biD*, *see* full bidirectionaldiode
- biDo, *see* empty bidirectionaldiode
- buffer, 35
- bulb, 11

- C, *see* capacitor
- capacitive sensor, 17
- capacitor, 17
- cceI, *see* cute european controlled current source
- cceV, *see* cute european controlled voltage source
- ccl, *see* cute european current source
- ceI, *see* cute european voltage source
- ceV, *see* cute european voltage source
- cground, 9
- circ, 35
- circulator, 31

- cisourceC, *see* cute european controlled current source
- cisourcesin, *see* controlled sinusoidal current source
- closing switch, 37
- cogsw, *see* cute opening switch
- controlled isourcesin, *see* controlled sinusoidal current source
- controlled sinusoidal current source, 25
- controlled sinusoidal voltage source, 25
- controlled vsourcesin, *see* controlled sinusoidal voltage source
- cosw, *see* cute open switch
- coupler, 33
- coupler2, 33
- crossing, 35
- csI, *see* controlled sinusoidal current source
- cspst, *see* closing switch
- csV, *see* controlled sinusoidal voltage source
- curarrow, 35
- cute choke, 18
- cute closed switch, 38
- cute closing switch, 38
- cute european controlled current source, 25
- cute european controlled voltage source, 24
- cute european current source, 20
- cute european voltage source, 19
- cute inductive sensor, *see* sL
- cute inductor, *see* L
- cute open switch, 38
- cute opening switch, 38
- cute spdt down, 39
- cute spdt down arrow, 39
- cute spdt mid, 38
- cute spdt mid arrow, 39
- cute spdt up, 38
- cute spdt up arrow, 39
- cvsourceC, *see* cute european controlled voltage source
- cvsourcesin, *see* controlled sinusoidal voltage source

- D*, *see* full diode
- D-, *see* stroke diode
- dac, 23
- damper, 22
- dcisource, 22
- dccvsource, 22
- detector, 24
- diamondpole, 35
- dipchip, 43
- Do, *see* empty diode

dsp, 23
 eC, *see* ecapacitor
 ecapacitor, 17
 elko, *see* ecapacitor
 elmech, 31
 empty bidirectionaldiode, 14
 empty diode, 13
 empty led, 13
 empty photodiode, 13
 empty Schottky diode, 13
 empty thyristor, 16
 empty triac, 16
 empty tunnel diode, 13
 empty varcap, 14
 empty Zener diode, 13
 empty ZZener diode, 13
 en amp, 34
 essage, 21
 european and port, 40
 european controlled current source, 25
 european controlled voltage source, 24
 european current source, 19
 european gas filled surge arrester, 17
 european inductive sensor, *see* sL
 european inductor, *see* L
 european nand port, 40
 european nor port, 41
 european not port, 40
 european or port, 40
 european potentiometer, *see* pR
 european resistive sensor, *see* sR
 european resistor, *see* R
 european voltage source, 19
 european xnor port, 41
 european xor port, 41
 fd inst amp, 34
 fd op amp, 34
 fft, 23
 full bidirectionaldiode, 15
 full diode, 14
 full led, 14
 full photodiode, 14
 full Schottky diode, 14
 full thyristor, 16
 full triac, 16
 full tunnel diode, 14
 full varcap, 15
 full Zener diode, 14
 full ZZener diode, 14
 fullgeneric, 11
 fuse, 13
 generic, 11
 gm amp, 34
 ground, 8
 gyrator, 33
 hemt, 26
 highpass, 23
 inputarrow, 35
 inst amp, 34
 inst amp ra, 34
 invschmitt, 41
 ioosource, 21
 isfet, 30
 isourceC, *see* cute european current source
 isourceN, *see* noise current source
 isourcesin, *see* sinusoidal current source
 jump crossing, 36
 L, 18
 lamp, 10
 leD*, *see* full led
 leD-, *see* stroke led
 leDo, *see* empty led
 Lnigbt, 27
 lowpass, 23
 Lpigbt, 27
 magnetron, 30
 mass, 22
 match, 10
 memristor, 11
 mixer, 31
 Mr, *see* memristor
 ncpb, *see* normally closed push button
 ncs, *see* normal closed switch
 nfet, 28
 nground, 9
 nI, *see* noise current source
 nigbt, 26
 nigfetd, 29
 nigfete, 28
 nigfete,solderdot, 29
 nigfetebulk, 29
 njfet, 30
 nmos, 26, 28
 noise current source, 20
 noise voltage source, 20
 nopb, *see* push button
 normal closed switch, 37
 normal open switch, 37
 normally closed push button, 38
 normally open push button, *see* push button

nos, *see* normal open switch
 npn, 26
 npn,photo, 26
 nV, *see* noise voltage source

 ocirc, 35
 ohmmeter, 10
 op amp, 34
 open, 10
 opening switch, 37
 oscillator, 31
 ospst, *see* opening switch

 pC, *see* polar capacitor
 pD*, *see* full photodiode
 pD-, *see* stroke photodiode
 pDo, *see* empty photodiode
 pfet, 29
 pground, 9
 phaseshifter, 24
 photoresistor, *see* phR
 phR, 12
 piattenuator, 23
 piezoelectric, 18
 pigbt, 27
 pigfetd, 29
 pigfete, 29
 pigfetebulk, 29
 pjfet, 30
 plain amp, 35
 plain crossing, 36
 pmos, 26, 28
 pmos,emptycircle, 28
 pnp, 26
 pnp,photo, 26
 polar capacitor, 17
 pR, 11, 12
 push button, 38
 pvsources, 21
 PZ, *see* piezoelectric

 qfpchip, 43

 R, 11, 12
 rground, 8
 rxantenna, 9

 sC, *see* capacitive sensor
 schmitt, 41
 sD*, *see* full Schottky diode
 sD-, *see* stroke Schottky diode
 sDo, *see* empty Schottky diode
 sground, 9
 short, 10
 sI, *see* sinusoidal current source

sinusoidal current source, 20
 sinusoidal voltage source, 20
 sL, 18, 19
 spdt, 38
 spring, 22
 spst, *see* switch
 square voltage source, 21
 squid, 17
 sqV, *see* square voltage source
 sR, 12
 stroke diode, 15
 stroke led, 15
 stroke photodiode, 15
 stroke Schottky diode, 15
 stroke thyristor, 16
 stroke tunnel diode, 15
 stroke varcap, 15
 stroke Zener diode, 15
 stroke ZZener diode, 15
 sV, *see* sinusoidal voltage source
 switch, 37

 tattenuator, 24
 tD*, *see* full tunnel diode
 tD-, *see* stroke tunnel diode
 tDo, *see* empty tunnel diode
 tfullgeneric, 11
 tgeneric, 11
 tground, 9
 thermistor, *see* thR
 thermistor ntc, *see* thRn
 thermistor ptc, *see* thRp
 thermocouple, 12
 thR, 12
 thRn, 13
 thRp, 12
 thyristor, 16
 TL, 19
 tline, *see* TL
 tlinestub, 10
 toggle switch, 38
 Tr, *see* triac
 Tr*, *see* full triac
 transformer, 32, 33
 transformer core, 33
 transmission line, *see* TL
 triac, 16
 Tro, *see* empty triac
 tV, *see* vsourcetri
 twoport, 22
 txantenna, 9
 Ty, *see* thyristor
 Ty*, *see* full thyristor
 Ty-, *see* stroke thyristor

Tyo, *see* empty thyristor

vamp, 23

variable american inductor, *see* vL

variable american resistor, *see* vR

variable capacitor, 17

variable cute inductor, *see* vL

variable european inductor, *see* vL

variable european resistor, *see* vR

varistor, 12

vC, *see* variable capacitor

VC*, *see* full varcap

VC-, *see* stroke varcap

vcc, 10

VCo, *see* empty varcap

vco, 22

vee, 10

vL, 18, 19

voltmeter, 10

voosource, 21

vphaseshifter, 24

vpiattenuator, 24

vR, 11, 12

vsourceC, *see* cute european voltage source

vsourceN, *see* noise voltage source

vsourcesin, *see* sinusoidal voltage source

vsourcesquare, *see* square voltage source

vsourcetri, 21

vtattenuator, 24

wilkinson, 31

xing, *see* crossing

zD*, *see* full Zener diode

zD-, *see* stroke Zener diode

zDo, *see* empty Zener diode

zzD*, *see* full ZZener diode

zzD-, *see* stroke ZZener diode

zzDo, *see* empty ZZener diode