

circuitikz-dutch

Drawing electric circuits in Dutch textbooks

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This package sets up CircuiTikZ to draw electric circuits with the conventions used in Dutch textbooks. After loading the `circuitikz` package, a number of patches will be applied to CircuiTikZ commands.

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This work has the LPPL maintenance status “author-maintained”.

This work consists of the files `circuitikz-dutch.sty` and `circuitikz-dutch-doc.tex`

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Package loading

Load the package by:

```
1 \usepackage{circuitikz-dutch}
```

The package has no options. CircuiTikZ will be loaded by this package. Please **do not** (re)load CircuiTikZ after this package.

The symbols

The symbols for voltage source, current source, resistor, capacitor and inductor are shown in [Figure 1](#).

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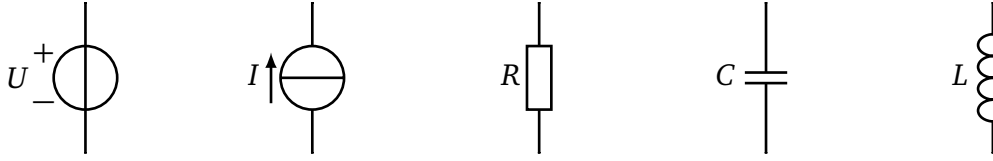


Figure 1: Dutch symbols for voltage source, current source, resistor, capacitor and inductor.

The CircuiTikZ code to produce these symbols is shown below:

```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,0) to[V=$U$] ++(0,2);           % independent voltage source
3 \draw (2,0) to[I,label=$I$] ++(0,2);     % independent current source
4 \draw (4,0) to[R=$R$] ++(0,2);           % resistor
5 \draw (6,0) to[C=$C$] ++(0,2);           % capacitor
6 \draw (8,0) to[L=$L$] ++(0,2);           % inductor
7 \end{circuitikz}

```

Note: due to the present current drawing strategy, it's mandatory that you use a label when specifying the source's current. See Figure 2 below for the differences.

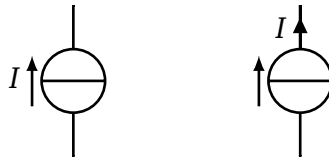


Figure 2: Differences in drawing current sources.

The CircuiTikZ code to produce these symbols is shown below:

```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (3,0) to[I,label=$I$] ++(0,2);
3 \draw (6,0) to[I=$I$] ++(0,2);
4 \end{circuitikz}

```

In Figure 3, the dependent voltage and current sources are shown:

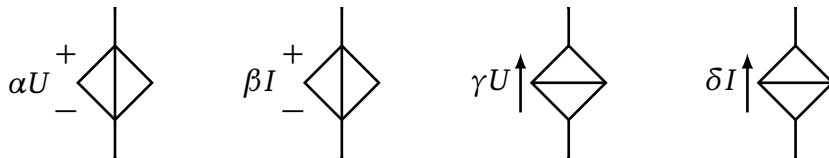


Figure 3: Symbols for dependant sources.

The code is shown below:

```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,0) to[cvsource=$\alpha U$] ++(0,2);
3 \draw (3,0) to[cvsource=$\beta I$] ++(0,2);
4 \draw (6,0) to[cisource,label=$\gamma U$] ++(0,2);
5 \draw (9,0) to[cisource,label=$\delta I$] ++(0,2);

```

6 `\end{circuitikz}`

Sinusiodal sources are shown below:

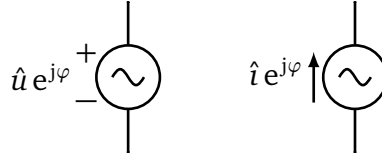


Figure 4: Symbols for sinusiodal sources.

Code to produce these symbols:

```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,0) to[sV=$\hat{u}$\, $\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}}\varphi$] ++(0,2);
3 \draw (3,0)
   to[sI,label=$\hat{i}$\, $\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{j}}\varphi$]
   ++(0,2);
4 \end{circuitikz}
```

Batteries are shown in Figure 5.

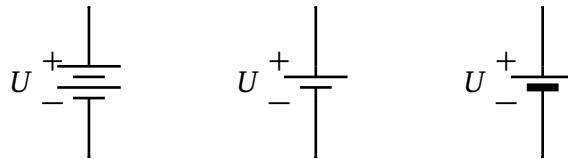


Figure 5: Symbols for batteries.

Code to produce these symbols:

```
1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (3,0) to[battery=$U$,invert] ++(0,2);
3 \draw (6,0) to[battery1=$U$,invert] ++(0,2);
4 \draw (9,0) to[battery2=$U$,invert] ++(0,2);
5 \end{circuitikz}
```

Voltages across components are displayed with '+' and '-', as shown in Figure 6.

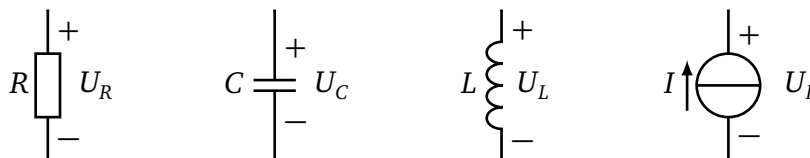


Figure 6: Symbols with voltages.

The code to produce the symbols is shown below:

```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,0) to[R=$R$, v<=$U_R$] ++(0,2);
3 \draw (3,0) to[C=$C$, v<=$U_C$] ++(0,2);
4 \draw (6,0) to[L=$L$, v<=$U_L$] ++(0,2);
5 \draw (9,0) to[I,label=$I$, v<=$U_I$] ++(0,2);
6 \end{circuitikz}

```

Displaying values and units

You can use the **siunitx** package to put values and units to the symbols:

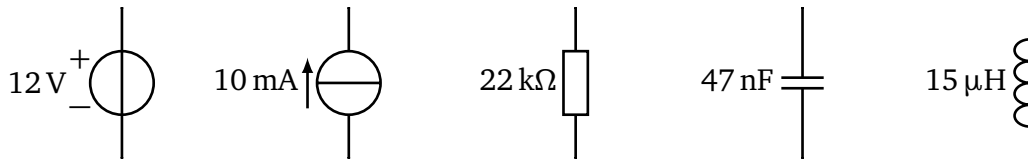


Figure 7: Symbols with values and units.

The code to produce these symbols:

```

1 \begin{circuitikz}
2 \draw (0,0) to[V=\SI{12}{\volt}] ++(0,2);
3 \draw (3,0) to[I,label=\SI{10}{\milli\ampere}] ++(0,2);
4 \draw (6,0) to[R=\SI{22}{\kilo\ohm}] ++(0,2);
5 \draw (9,0) to[C=\SI{47}{\nano\farad}] ++(0,2);
6 \draw (12,0) to[L=\SI{15}{\micro\henry}] ++(0,2);
7 \end{circuitikz}

```

Changes to the circuitikz package

The circuitikz-dutch package changes the following:

- Voltage sources have ‘+’ and ‘−’ glyphs left or right;
- Current sources have an arrow left or right;
- Resistors are of European type;
- Inductors are of American type;
- Voltages across components have ‘+’ and ‘−’ glyphs left or right;
- Line width is set to 1 pt for all TikZ pictures;
- Relative thickness of bipoles, tripoles and quadpoles are set to 1;
- The proportions of the components are set to better proportions;
- The package siunitx is loaded;

Example network

In Figure 8 you see a network with a simplified model of an opamp.

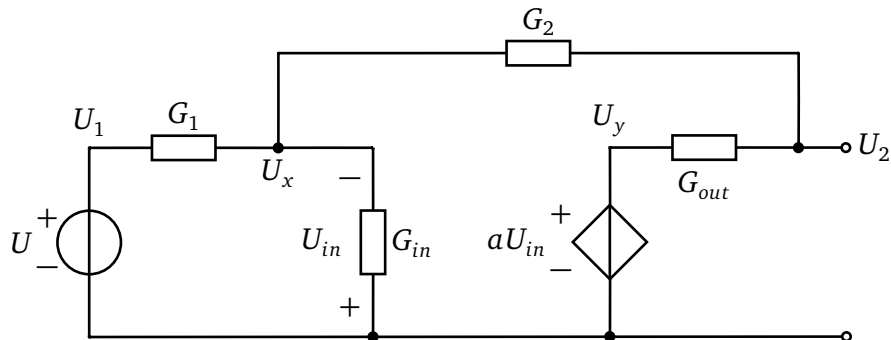


Figure 8: Network with a simplified model of an opamp.

The code to produce this circuit is show below:

```

1 \begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.25]
2 \draw (0,0) to[V, v=$U$] ++(0,2) node[above] {$U_1$}
3         to[R, R=$G_1$, -*] ++(2,0) node (2) {} node[below] {$U_x$}
4         (2) to[short] ++(1,0)
5         to[open] ++(0,-2)
6         to[R, a=$G_{in}$, v^>=$U_{in}$, *-] ++(0,2)
7         (2) to[short] ++(0,1)
8         to[R=$G_2$] ++(5.5,0)
9         to[short, -*] ++(0,-1) node (3) {}
10        to[short, -o] ++(0.5,0) node[right] {$U_2$}
11        (3) to[R=$G_{out}$] ++(-2,0) node [above] {$U_y$}
12        to[cV, v_<=$aU_{in}$, -*] ++(0,-2)
13        to[open] ++(2.5,0)
14        to[short, o-.] (0,0)
15 ;
16 \end{tikzpicture}

```

Changelog

Version	Date	What
v0.1	2019/06/23	First release