

# pst-circ

A PSTricks package for drawing electric circuits  
ver. 1.46

Christophe Jorssen\*    Herbert Voß†    François Boone‡

July 15, 2008

## Abstract

‘pst-circ’ is a PSTricks package to draw easily electric circuits. Most dipoles, tripoles and quadrupoles used in classical electrotechnical circuits are provided as graphical units which can readily be interconnectedd to produce circuit diagrams of a reasonable level of complexity.

---

\*<CJ@PSTricks.de>

†<voss@PSTricks.de>

‡<francois.boone@usherbrooke.ca> (microwave symbols)

# Contents

<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>2 The basic system</b>	<b>3</b>		
2.1 Parameters . . . . .	3		
2.2 Macros . . . . .	4		
2.2.1 Dipole macros . . . . .	4		
2.2.2 Tripole macros . . . . .	6		
2.2.3 Quadrupole macros . . . . .	7		
2.2.4 Multidipole . . . . .	8		
2.2.5 Wire . . . . .	8		
2.2.6 Potential . . . . .	8		
2.2.7 ground . . . . .	9		
2.3 Parameters . . . . .	9		
2.3.1 Label parameters . . . . .	9		
2.3.2 Current intensity and electrical potential parameters . . . . .	10		
2.3.3 Parallel parameters . . . . .	12		
2.3.4 Wire intersections . . . . .	13		
2.3.5 Dipole style parameters . . . . .	14		
2.3.6 Tripole style parameters . . . . .	16		
2.3.7 Potentiometer tripole . . . . .	17		
2.3.8 Other Parameters . . . . .	17		
2.4 Special objects . . . . .	19		
2.4.1 \dashpot . . . . .	19		
2.5 Examples . . . . .	20		
<b>3 Microwave symbols</b>	<b>28</b>		
3.1 New monopole components	28		
3.1.1 New ground . . . . .	28		
3.1.2 Antenna . . . . .	29		
3.2 New monopole macro-components . . . . .	29		
3.2.1 Oscillator . . . . .	29		
3.3 New dipole macro-components . . . . .	30		
3.3.1 Filters . . . . .	30		
3.3.2 Isolator . . . . .	30		
3.3.3 Frequency multiplier/divider . . . . .	31		
3.3.4 Phase shifter . . . . .	31		
3.3.5 VCO . . . . .	32		
3.3.6 Amplifier . . . . .	32		
3.3.7 Detector . . . . .	32		
3.4 New tripole macro-components . . . . .	33		
3.4.1 Mixer . . . . .	33		
3.4.2 Circulator . . . . .	33		
3.4.3 Agc . . . . .	34		
3.5 New quadripole macro-components . . . . .	34		
3.5.1 Coupler . . . . .	34		
3.6 Examples . . . . .	35		
3.6.1 Radiometer block diagram example . . . . .	35		
3.6.2 Ku-band Transceiver . . . . .	36		
<b>4 Flip Flops – logical elements</b>	<b>37</b>		
4.1 The Options . . . . .	37		
4.2 Basic Logical Circuits . . . . .	37		
4.2.1 And . . . . .	38		
4.2.2 NotAnd . . . . .	38		
4.2.3 Or . . . . .	39		
4.2.4 Not Or . . . . .	40		
4.2.5 Not . . . . .	40		
4.2.6 Exclusive OR . . . . .	41		
4.2.7 Exclusive NOR . . . . .	42		
4.3 RS Flip Flop . . . . .	42		
4.4 D Flip Flop . . . . .	43		
4.5 JK Flip Flop . . . . .	43		
4.6 Other Options . . . . .	44		
4.7 The Node Names . . . . .	44		
4.8 Examples . . . . .	45		
<b>5 Adding new components</b>	<b>46</b>		
<b>6 Acknowledgements</b>	<b>48</b>		

## 1 Introduction

The package 'pst-circ' is a collection of graphical elements based on PSTricks that can be used to facilitate display of electronic circuit elements. For example, an equivalent circuit of a voltage source, its source impedance, and a connected load can easily be constructed along with arrows indicating current flow and potential differences. The emphasis is upon the circuit elements and the details of the exact placement are hidden as much as possible so the author can focus on the circuitry without the distraction of sorting out the underlying vector graphics.

## 2 The basic system

### 2.1 Parameters

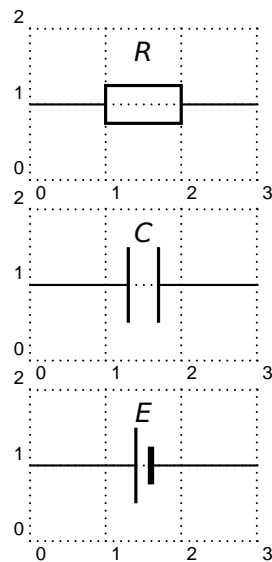
There are specific parameters defined to change easily the behaviour of the pst-circ objects you are drawing.

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>default</i>
intensity	boolean	<i>false</i>
intensitylabel	string	
intensitylabeloffset	dimension	<i>0.5</i>
intensitycolor	PSTricks color	<i>black</i>
intensitylabelcolor	PSTricks color	<i>black</i>
intensitywidth	dimension	<i>\pslinewidth</i>
tension	boolean	<i>false</i>
tensionlabel	string	
tensionoffset	dimension	<i>1</i>
tensionlabeloffset	dimension	<i>1.2</i>
tensioncolor	PSTricks color	<i>black</i>
tensionlabelcolor	PSTricks color	<i>black</i>
tensionwidth	dimension	<i>\pslinewidth</i>
labeloffset	dimension	<i>0.7</i>
labelangle	PSTricks label angle	<i>0</i>
labelInside	integer	<i>0</i>
dipoleconvention		<i>receptor</i>
directconvetion	boolean	<i>true</i>
dipolestyle	string	<i>normal</i>
variable	boolean	<i>false</i>
parallel	boolean	<i>false</i>
parallelarm	dimension	<i>1.5</i>
parallelsep	real	<i>0</i>
parallelnode	boolean	<i>false</i>
intersect	boolean	<i>false</i>
intersectA	node	
intersectB	node	
OAinvert	boolean	<i>true</i>
OApertect	boolean	<i>true</i>
OAIplus	boolean	<i>false</i>

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>default</i>
OAminus	boolean	<i>false</i>
OAiout	boolean	<i>false</i>
OApluslabel	string	
OAminuslabel	string	
OAioutlabel	string	
transistorcircle	boolean	<i>true</i>
transistorinvert	boolean	<i>false</i>
transistoribase	boolean	<i>false</i>
transistoricollector	boolean	<i>false</i>
transistoriemitter	boolean	<i>false</i>
transistoribaselabel	string	
transistoricollectorlabel	string	
transistoriemitterlabel	string	
TRot	angle	<i>0</i>
edge	macro	<i>\ncangles</i>
transistortype	string	<i>PNP</i>
FETchanneltype	string	<i>N</i>
primarylabel	string	
secondarylabel	string	
transformeriprimary	boolean	<i>false</i>
transformerisecundary	boolean	<i>false</i>
transformeriprimarylabel	string	
transformerisecundarylabel	string	
tripolestype	string	<i>normal</i>

## 2.2 Macros

### 2.2.1 Dipole macros



```

\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\resistor(A)(B){$R$}
\end{pspicture}

```

```

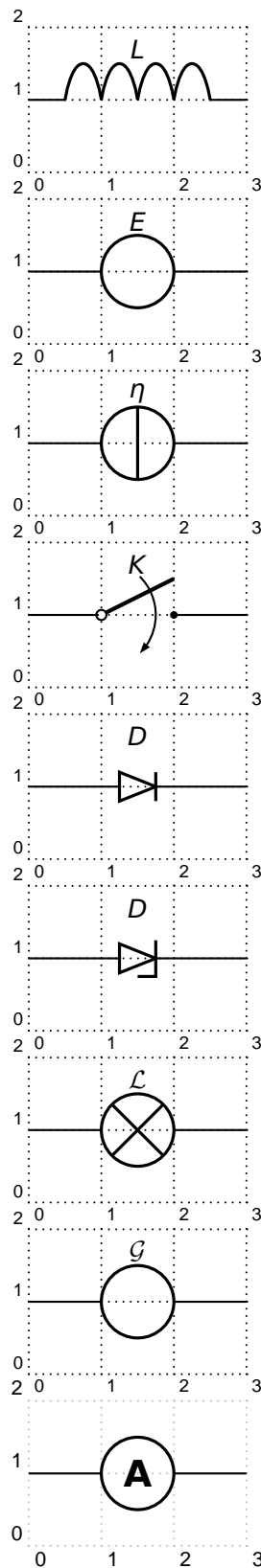
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\capacitor(A)(B){$C$}
\end{pspicture}

```

```

\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\battery(A)(B){$E$}
\end{pspicture}

```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\coil(A)(B){$L$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\Ucc(A)(B){$E$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\Icc(A)(B){$\eta$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\switch(A)(B){$K$}
\end{pspicture}
```

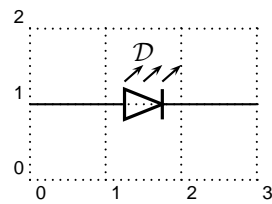
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\diode(A)(B){$D$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\Zener(A)(B){$D$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\lamp(A)(B){$\mathcal{L}$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\circledipole(A)(B){$\mathcal{G}$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=true](3,2)
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\circledipole[labeloffset=0](A)(B){\Large\textbf{A}}
\end{pspicture}
```



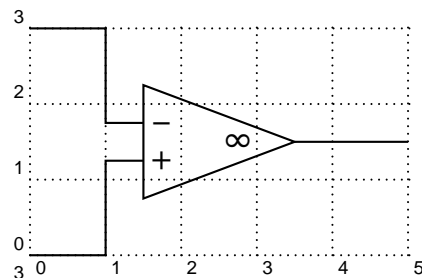
```

\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\LED(A)(B){\mathcal D$}
\end{pspicture}

```

### 2.2.2 Tripole macros

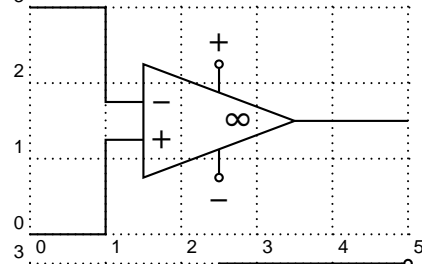
Obviously, tripoles are not node connections. So 'pst-circ' tries its best to adjust the position of the tripole regarding the three nodes. Internally, the connections are done by the `\ncangle` pst-node macro. However, the auto-positionning and the auto-connections are not always well chosen<sup>1</sup>, so don't try to use tripole macros in strange situations!



```

\begin{pspicture}(5,3)\psgrid
\pnode(0,0){A}
\pnode(0,3){B}
\pnode(5,1.5){C}
\OA(B)(A)(C)
\end{pspicture}

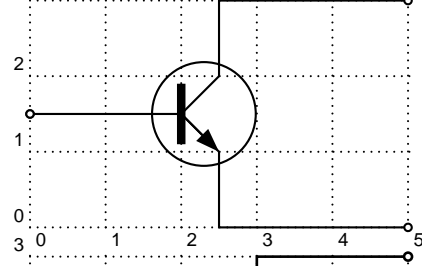
```



```

\begin{pspicture}(5,3)\psgrid
\pnode(0,0){A}
\pnode(0,3){B}
\pnode(5,1.5){C}
\OA[OApower=true](B)(A)(C)
\end{pspicture}

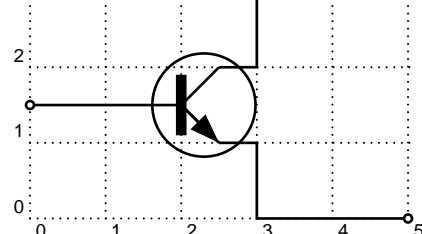
```



```

\begin{pspicture}(5,3)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1.5){A}
\pnode(5,0){B}
\pnode(5,3){C}
\transistor[basesep=2cm,arrows=o-o](A)(B)(C)
\end{pspicture}

```

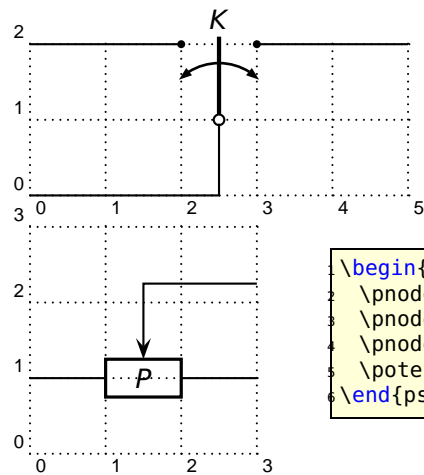


```

\begin{pspicture}(5,3)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1.5){A}\psset{linewidth=1pt}
\transistor[basesep=2cm,arrows=o-o](A){Emitter}
\psline{o-}(5,3)(3,3)(3,3|Collector)(Collector)
\psline{o-}(5,0)(3,0)(3,3|Emitter)(Emitter)
\psline{o-}(A)([nodesep=2]A)
\end{pspicture}

```

<sup>1</sup>This is something we are working on. I think that auto-positionning and auto-connections should be done at PostScript level and not at PSTricks level. If someone has any ideas, please mail us.



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(5,2)\psgrid
2   \nnode(0,2){A}
3   \nnode(5,2){B}
4   \nnode(0,0){C}
5   \Tswitch(A)(B)(C){$K$}
6 \end{pspicture}

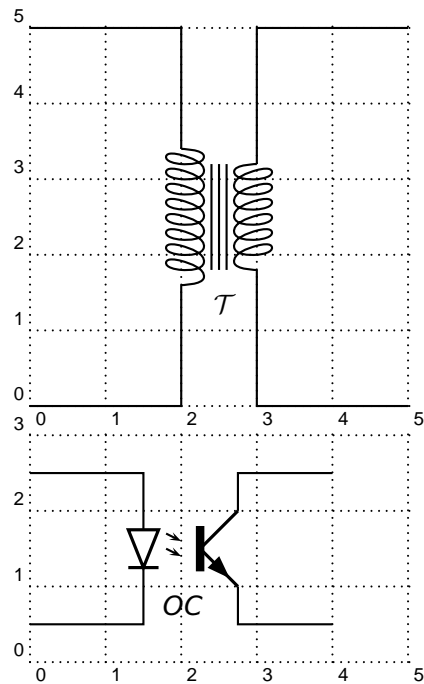
```

```

1 \begin{pspicture}(3,3)\psgrid
2   \nnode(0,1){A}
3   \nnode(3,1){B}
4   \nnode(3,2.25){C}
5   \potentiometer[labeloffset=0pt](A)(B)(C){$P$}
6 \end{pspicture}

```

### 2.2.3 Quadrupole macros



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(5,5)\psgrid
2   \nnode(0,5){A}
3   \nnode(0,0){B}
4   \nnode(5,5){C}
5   \nnode(5,0){D}
6   \transformer(A)(B)(C)(D){$\mathcal{T}$}
7 \end{pspicture}

```

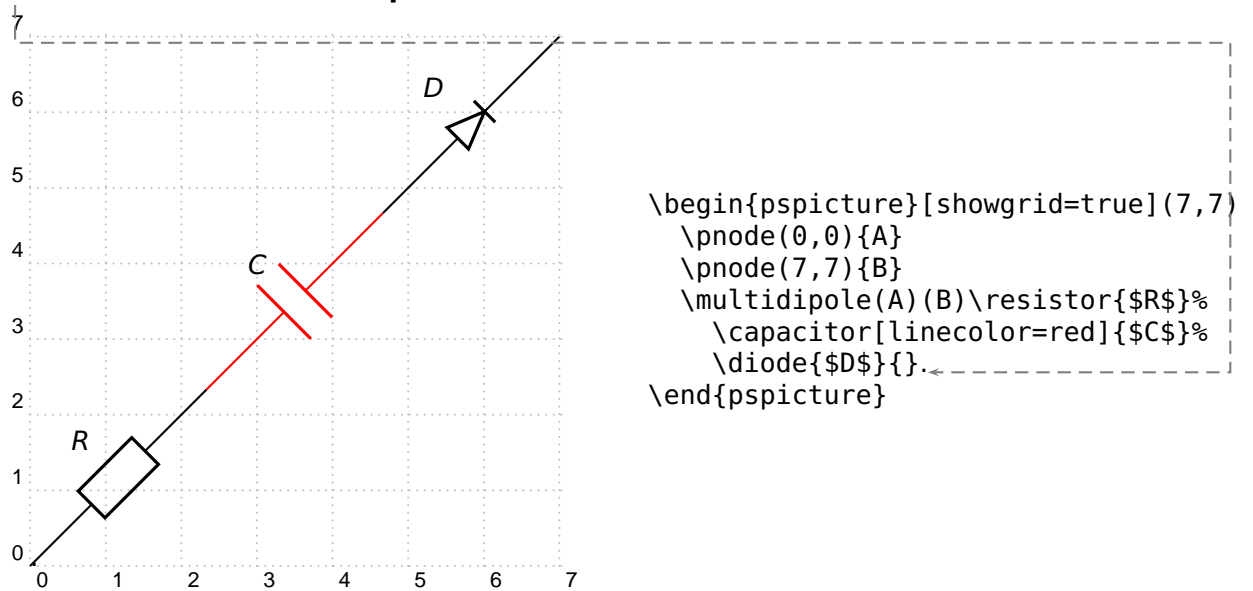
```

1 \begin{pspicture}(5,3)\psgrid
2   \nnode(0,2.5){A}
3   \nnode(0,0.5){B}
4   \nnode(4,2.5){C}
5   \nnode(4,0.5){D}
6   \optoCoupler(A)(B)(C)(D){$OC$}
7 \end{pspicture}

```

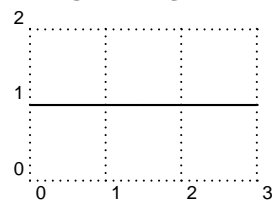
### 2.2.4 Multidipole

`\multidipole` is a macro that allows multiple dipoles to be drawn between two specified nodes. `\multidipole` takes as many arguments as you want. **Note the dot that is after the last dipole.**



Important: for the time being, `\multidipole` takes optional arguments but does not restore original values. We recommend not using it.

### 2.2.5 Wire

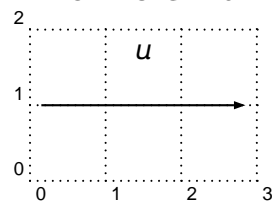


```

\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \wire(A)(B)
\end{pspicture}

```

### 2.2.6 Potential



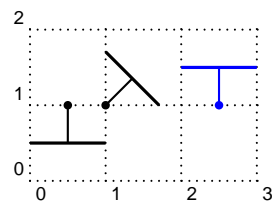
```

\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \tension(A)(B){$u$}
\end{pspicture}

```



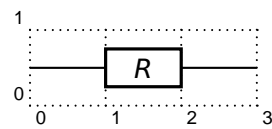
### 2.2.7 ground



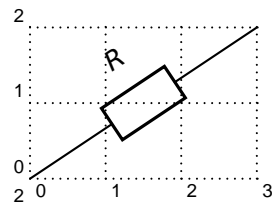
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0.5,1){A}
3 \nnode(1,1){B}
4 \nnode(2.5,1){C}
5 \ground(A)
6 \ground{135}(B)
7 \ground[linecolor=blue]{180}(C)
8 \end{pspicture}
```

## 2.3 Parameters

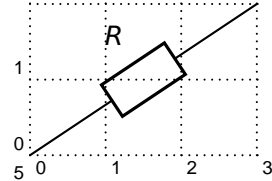
### 2.3.1 Label parameters



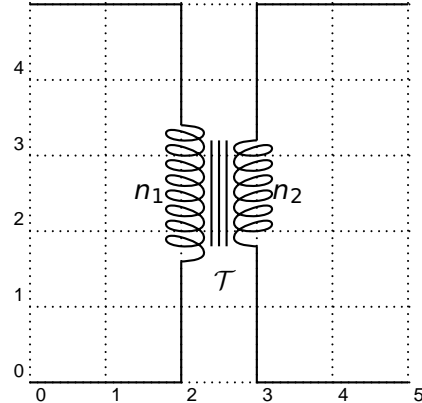
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,1)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,.5){A}
3 \nnode(3,.5){B}
4 \resistor[labeloffset=0](A)(B){R$}
5 \end{pspicture}
```



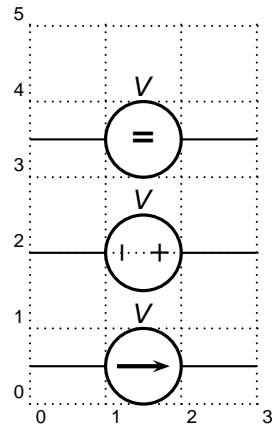
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,0){A}
3 \nnode(3,2){B}
4 \resistor[labelangle=:U](A)(B){R$}
5 \end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,0){A}
3 \nnode(3,2){B}
4 \resistor[labelangle=0](A)(B){R$}
5 \end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(5,5)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,5){A}
3 \nnode(0,0){B}
4 \nnode(5,5){C}
5 \nnode(5,0){D}
6 \transformer[primarylabel=$n_1$,
7 secondarylabel=$n_2$](A)(B)(C)(D){$\mathcal{T}$}
8 \end{pspicture}
```



```

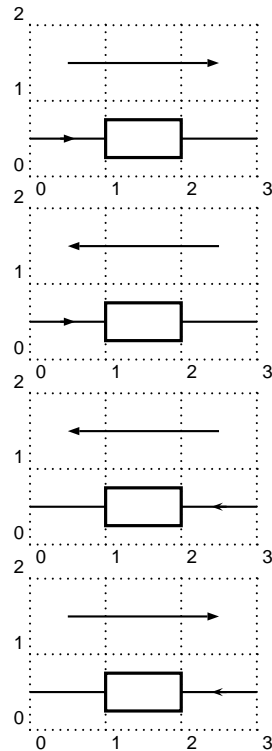
\begin{pspicture}(3,4.5)\psgrid
\pnode(0,.5){A}
\pnode(3,.5){B}
\Ucc[labelInside=1](A)(B){$V$}
\pnode(0,2){A}
\pnode(3,2){B}
\Ucc[labelInside=2](A)(B){$V$}
\pnode(0,3.5){A}
\pnode(3,3.5){B}
\Ucc[labelInside=3](A)(B){$V$}
\end{pspicture}

```

### 2.3.2 Current intensity and electrical potential parameters

If the intensity parameter is set to true, an arrow is drawn on the wire connecting one of the nodes to the dipole. If the tension parameter is set to true, an arrow is drawn parallel to the dipole.

The way those arrows are drawn is set by `dipoleconvention` and `directconvention` parameters. `dipoleconvention` can take two values : generator or receptor. `directconvention` is a boolean.



```

\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,.5){A}
\pnode(3,.5){B}
\resistor[intensity,tension](A)(B){}
\end{pspicture}

```

```

\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,.5){A}
\pnode(3,.5){B}
\resistor[intensity,tension,
dipoleconvention=generator](A)(B){}
\end{pspicture}

```

```

\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,.5){A}
\pnode(3,.5){B}
\resistor[intensity,tension,
directconvention=false](A)(B){}
\end{pspicture}

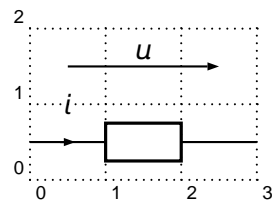
```

```

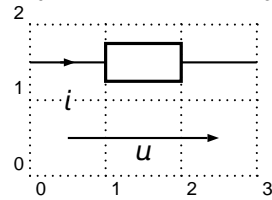
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,.5){A}
\pnode(3,.5){B}
\resistor[intensity,tension,
dipoleconvention=generator,directconvention=false](A)(B){}
\end{pspicture}

```

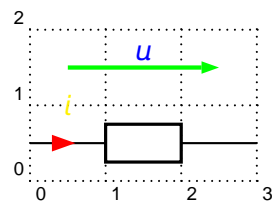
If `intensitylabel` is set to a non empty argument, then `intensity` is automatically set to true. If `tensionlabel` is set to a non empty argument, then `tension` is automatically set to true.



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,.5){A}
3 \nnode(3,.5){B}
4 \resistor[intensitylabel=$i$,tensionlabel=$u$](A)(B){}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

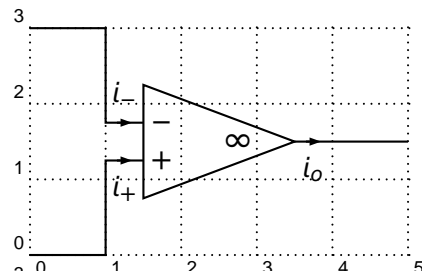


```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1.5){A}
3 \nnode(3,1.5){B}
4 \resistor[intensitylabel=$i$,intensitylabeloffset=-0.5,
5 tensionlabel=$u$,tensionlabeloffset=-1.2,
6 tensionoffset=-1](A)(B){}
7 \end{pspicture}
```

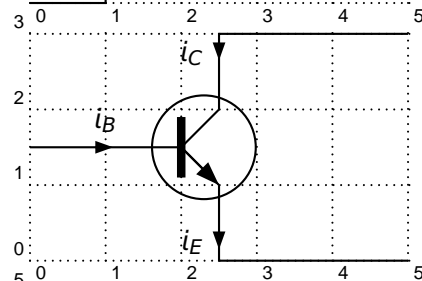


```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,.5){A}
3 \nnode(3,.5){B}
4 \resistor[intensitylabel=$i$,intensitywidth=3\pslinewidth,
5 intensitycolor=red,intensitylabelcolor=yellow,
6 tensionlabel=$u$,tensionwidth=2\pslinewidth,
7 tensioncolor=green,tensionlabelcolor=blue](A)(B){}
8 \end{pspicture}
```

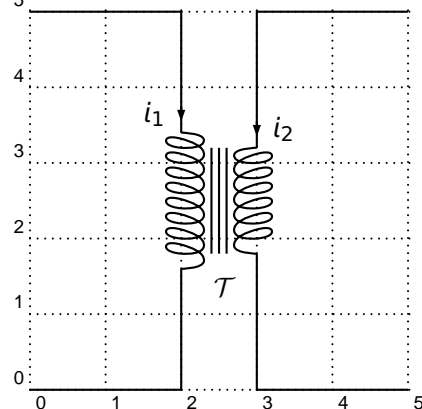
Some specific intensity parameters are available for tripoles and quadrupoles.



```
\begin{pspicture}(5,3)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,0){A}
3 \nnode(0,3){B}
4 \nnode(5,1.5){C}
5 \OA[OAipluslabel=$i_+$,
6 OAiminuslabel=$i_- $,
7 OAioutlabel=$i_o$](B)(A)(C)
8 \end{pspicture}
```



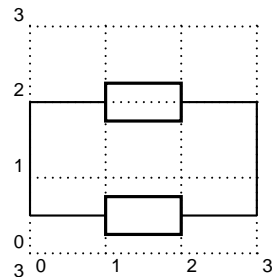
```
\begin{pspicture}(5,3)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1.5){A}
3 \nnode(5,0){B}
4 \nnode(5,3){C}
5 \transistor[basesep=2cm,transistoribaselabel=$i_
6 _B$,
7 transistoricollectorlabel=$i_C$,
8 transistoriemitterlabel=$i_E$](A)(B)(C)
9 \end{pspicture}
```



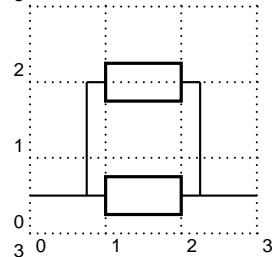
```
\begin{pspicture}(5,5)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,5){A}
3 \nnode(0,0){B}
4 \nnode(5,5){C}
5 \nnode(5,0){D}
6 \transformer[transformerprimarylabel=$i_1$,
7 transformersecondarylabel=$i_2$]%
8 (A)(B)(C)(D){$\mathcal{T}$}
9 \end{pspicture}
```

### 2.3.3 Parallel parameters

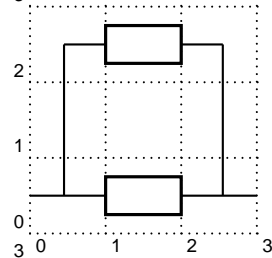
If the `parallel` parameter is set to `true`, the dipole is drawn parallel to the line connecting the nodes.



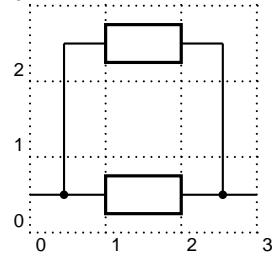
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,3)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,.5){A}
3 \nnode(3,.5){B}
4 \resistor(A)(B){}
5 \resistor[parallel](A)(B){}
6 \end{pspicture}
```



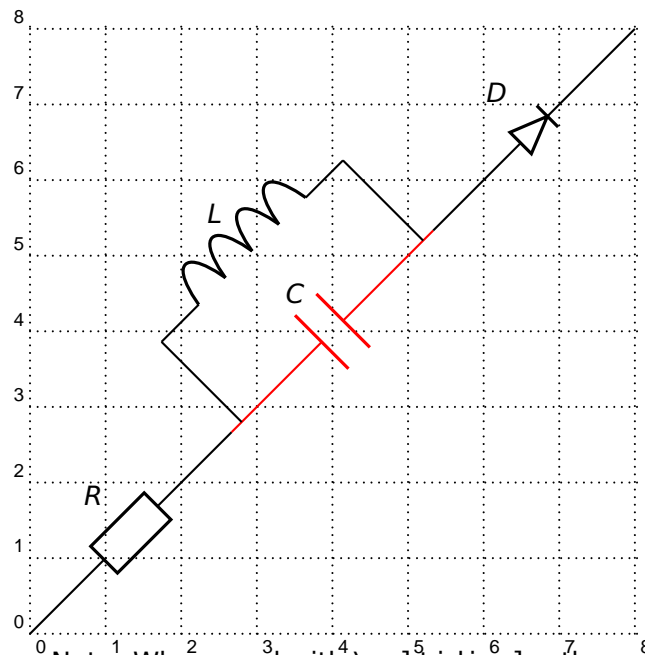
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,3)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,.5){A}
3 \nnode(3,.5){B}
4 \resistor(A)(B){}
5 \resistor[parallel,parallelsep=.5](A)(B){}
6 \end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,3)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,.5){A}
3 \nnode(3,.5){B}
4 \resistor(A)(B){}
5 \resistor[parallel,parallelsep=.3,
6 parallelarm=2](A)(B){}
7 \end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,3)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,.5){A}
3 \nnode(3,.5){B}
4 \resistor(A)(B){}
5 \resistor[parallel,parallelsep=.3,
6 parallelarm=2,parallelnode](A)(B){}
7 \end{pspicture}
```



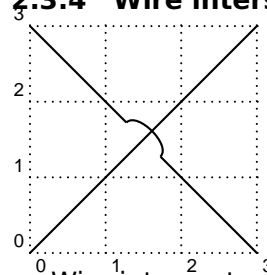
```

\begin{pspicture}(8,8)\psgrid
\pnode(0,0){A}
\pnode(8,8){B}
\multidipole(A)(B)\resistor{$R$}%
\capacitor[linecolor=red]{$C$}%
\coil[parallel,parallesep=.1]{$L$}%
\diode{$D$}.
\end{pspicture}

```

Note: When used with `\multidipole`, the parallel parameter must not be set for the first dipole.

### 2.3.4 Wire intersections

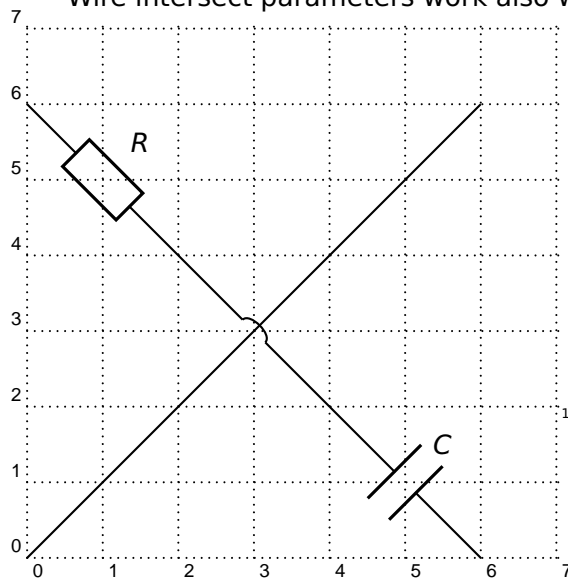


```

\begin{pspicture}(3,3)\psgrid
\pnode(0,0){A}
\pnode(3,3){B}
\pnode(0,3){C}
\pnode(3,0){D}
\wire(A)(B)
\wire[intersect,intersectA=A,intersectB=B](C)(D)
\end{pspicture}

```

Wire intersect parameters work also with `\multidipole`.

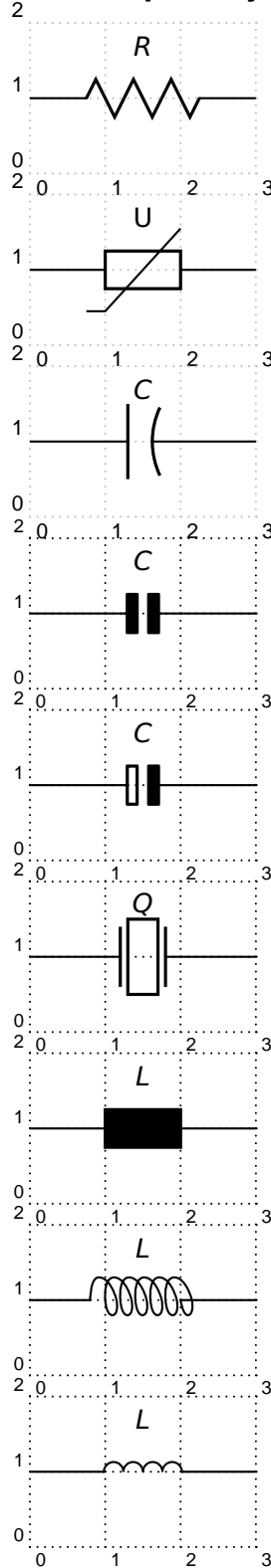


```

\begin{pspicture}(7,7)\psgrid
\pnode(0,0){A}
\pnode(6,6){B}
\pnode(0,6){C}
\pnode(6,0){D}
\wire(A)(B)
\multidipole(C)(D)\resistor{$R$}%
\wire[intersect,intersectA=A,intersectB=B]
\capacitor{$C$}.
\end{pspicture}

```

## 2.3.5 Dipole style parameters



```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=true](3,2)
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \resistor[dipolestyle=zigzag](A)(B){R$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=true](3,2)
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \resistor[dipolestyle=varistor](A)(B){U}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}[showgrid=true](3,2)
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \capacitor[dipolestyle=chemical](A)(B){C$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \capacitor[dipolestyle=elektor](A)(B){C$}
\end{pspicture}
```

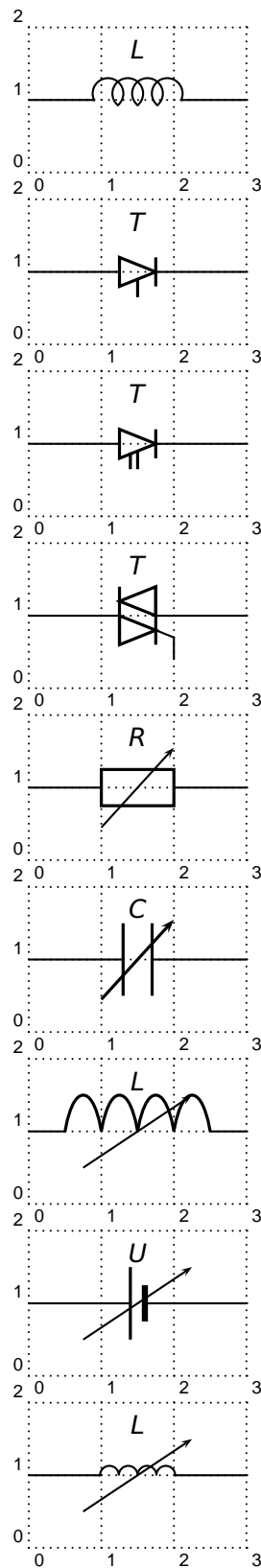
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \capacitor[dipolestyle=elektorchemical](A)(B){C$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \capacitor[dipolestyle=crystal](A)(B){Q$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \coil[dipolestyle=rectangle](A)(B){L$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \coil[dipolestyle=curved](A)(B){L$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
  \pnode(0,1){A}
  \pnode(3,1){B}
  \coil[dipolestyle=elektor](A)(B){L$}
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\coil[dipolestyle=elektorcurved](A)(B){$L$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\diode[dipolestyle=thyristor](A)(B){$T$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\diode[dipolestyle=GT0](A)(B){$T$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\diode[dipolestyle=triac](A)(B){$T$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\resistor[variable](A)(B){$R$}
\end{pspicture}
```

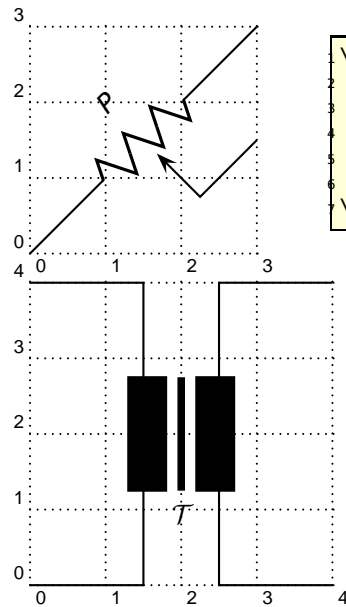
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\capacitor[variable](A)(B){$C$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\coil[variable](A)(B){$L$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\battery[variable](A)(B){$U$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\coil[dipolestyle=elektor,variable](A)(B){$L$}
\end{pspicture}
```

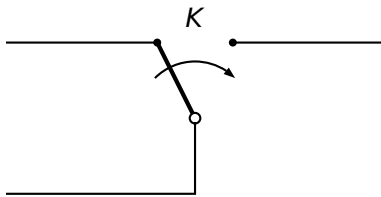
In the following example the parameter `dipolestyle` is used for a tripole and quadrupole, because the coils are drawn as rectangles and the resistor as a zigzag.



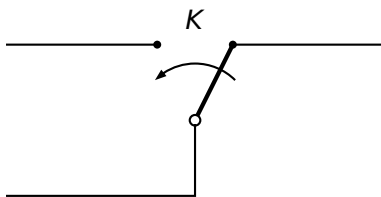
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,3)\psgrid
\pnode(0,0){A}
\pnode(3,3){B}
\pnode(3,1.5){C}
\potentiometer[dipolestyle=zigzag,%
labelangle=:U](A)(B)(C){$P$}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(4,4)\psgrid
\pnode(0,4){A}
\pnode(0,0){B}
\pnode(4,4){C}
\pnode(4,0){D}
\transformer[dipolestyle=rectangle](A)(B)(C)(D){\
mathcal{I}$}
\end{pspicture}
```

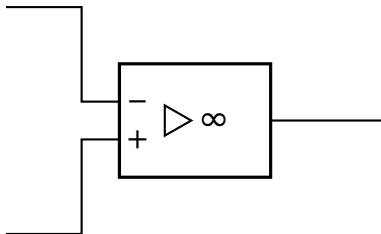
### 2.3.6 Tripole style parameters



```
\begin{pspicture}(5,3)
\pnode(0,2){A}
\pnode(5,2){B}
\pnode(0,0){C}
\Tswitch[tripolestyle=left](A)(B)(C){$K$}
\end{pspicture}
```

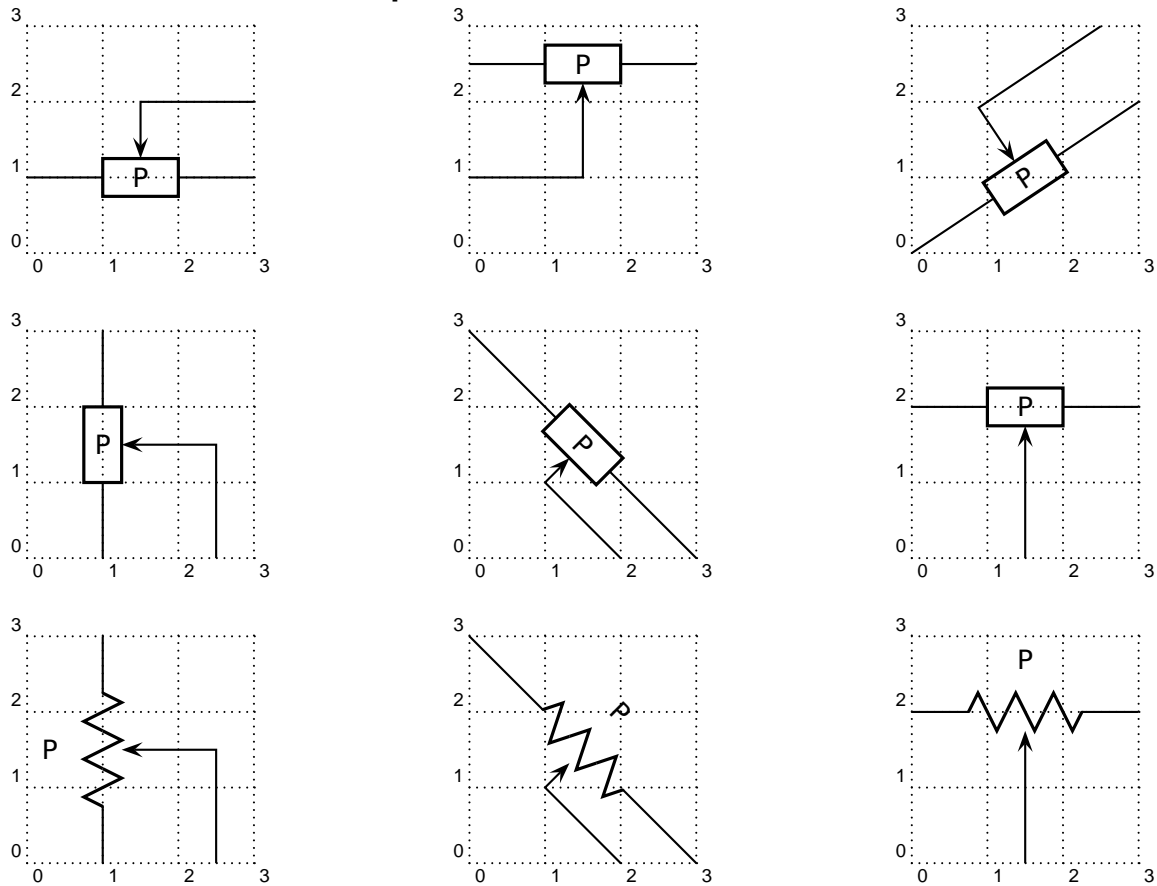
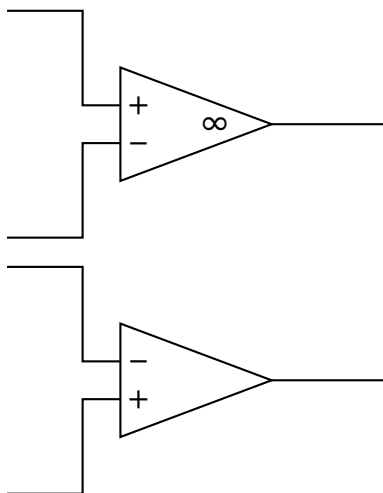


```
\begin{pspicture}(5,3)
\pnode(0,2){A}
\pnode(5,2){B}
\pnode(0,0){C}
\Tswitch[tripolestyle=right](A)(B)(C){$K$}
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(5,3)
\pnode(0,3){A}
\pnode(0,0){B}
\pnode(5,1.5){C}
\OA[tripolestyle=french](A)(B)(C)
\end{pspicture}
```



**2.3.7 Potentiometer tripole****2.3.8 Other Parameters**

```

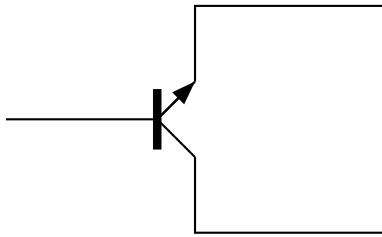
\begin{pspicture}(5,3)
  \pnode(0,0){A}
  \pnode(0,3){B}
  \pnode(5,1.5){C}
  \OA[0Ainvert=false](B)(A)(C)
\end{pspicture}

```

```

\begin{pspicture}(5,3)
  \pnode(0,0){A}
  \pnode(0,3){B}
  \pnode(5,1.5){C}
  \OA[0Aperfect=false](B)(A)(C)
\end{pspicture}

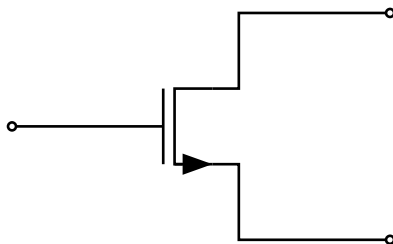
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(5,3)
2   \node(0,1.5){A}
3   \node(5,0){B}
4   \node(5,3){C}
5   \transistor[basesep=2cm,%
6     transistorinvert,transistorcircle=false](A)(B)
7   (C)
8 \end{pspicture}

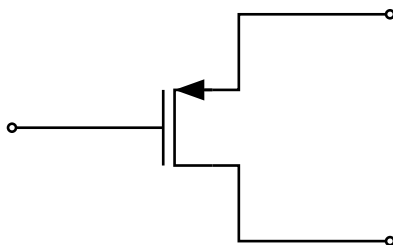
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(5,3)
2   \node(0,1.5){A}\psset{linewidth=1pt}
3   \transistor[basesep=2cm,arrows=o-o,
4     transistortype=FET](A){Emitter}{Collector}
5   \psline{o-}(5,3)(3,3)(3,3|Collector)(Collector)
6   \psline{o-}(5,0)(3,0)(3,3|Emitter)(Emitter)
7   \psline{o-}(A)([nodesep=2]A)
8 \end{pspicture}

```



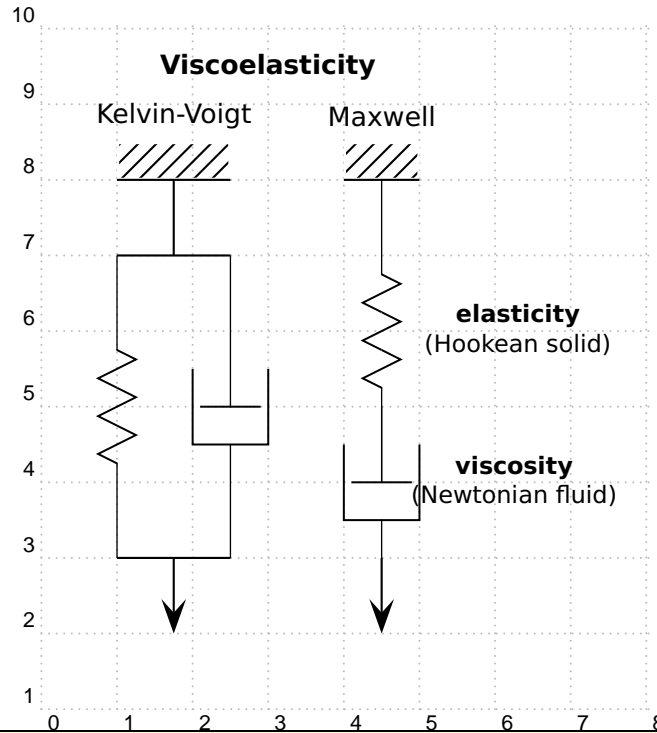
```

1 \begin{pspicture}(5,3)
2   \node(0,1.5){A}\psset{linewidth=1pt}
3   \transistor[basesep=2cm,arrows=o-o,
4     transistortype=FET,
5     FETchanneltype=P](A){Emitter}{Collector}
6   \psline{o-}(5,3)(3,3)(3,3|Collector)(Collector)
7   \psline{o-}(5,0)(3,0)(3,3|Emitter)(Emitter)
8   \psline{o-}(A)([nodesep=2]A)
9 \end{pspicture}

```

## 2.4 Special objects

### 2.4.1 \dashpot

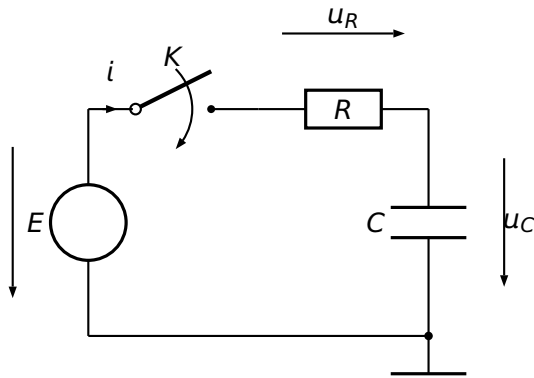


```

1 \newcommand*\pswall[3]{% ll ur lr
2   \psframe[linecolor=white,fillstyle=hlines,hatchcolor=black](#1)(#2)% (ll)(ur)
3   \psline[linecolor=black](#1)(#3)}
4 \begin{pspicture}[showgrid=true](0.5,1)(8,10)
5   \rput(3,9.5){\sffamily\textbf{Viscoelasticity}}
6   % Kelvin-Voigt model (spring and dashpot parallel): =====
7   \rput[c](1.75,8.85){\sffamily Kelvin-Voigt}
8   \pswall{1,8}{2.5,8.5}{2.5,8}% top
9   \psline(1.75,8)(1.75,7)% top vertical line
10  % node definitions:
11  \pnode(1,7){ul1}\pnode(2.5,7){ur1} \pnode(1,3){ll1}\pnode(2.5,3){lr1}%
12  \psline(ul1)(ur1)% top line
13  \psline(ll1)(lr1)% bottom line
14  \resistor[dipolestyle=zigzag,linewidth=0.5pt](ul1)(ll1){}% spring
15  \dashpot[linewidth=0.5pt](ur1)(lr1){}% dashpot
16  \psline[arrowscale=3]{->}(1.75,3)(1.75,2)% force
17  % Maxwell model (spring and dashpot serial): =====
18  \rput[c](4.5,8.85){\sffamily Maxwell}
19  \pswall{4,8}{5,8.5}{5,8}% top
20  \pnode(4.5,8){t}\pnode(4.5,4){b}% node definitions
21  \resistor[dipolestyle=zigzag,linewidth=0.5pt,labeloffset=1.8](t)(b)% spring
22  {\sffamily\small\begin{tabular}{c}\textbf{elasticity}\(Hookean solid)\end{tabular}
23   }% end spring
24  \dashpot[linewidth=0.5pt,labeloffset=1.8](4.5,5)(4.5,3)% dashpot
25  {\sffamily\small\begin{tabular}{c}\textbf{viscosity}\(Newtonian fluid)\end{tabular}
26   }% end dashpot
27  \psline[arrowscale=3]{->}(4.5,3)(4.5,2)% force
28 \end{pspicture}

```

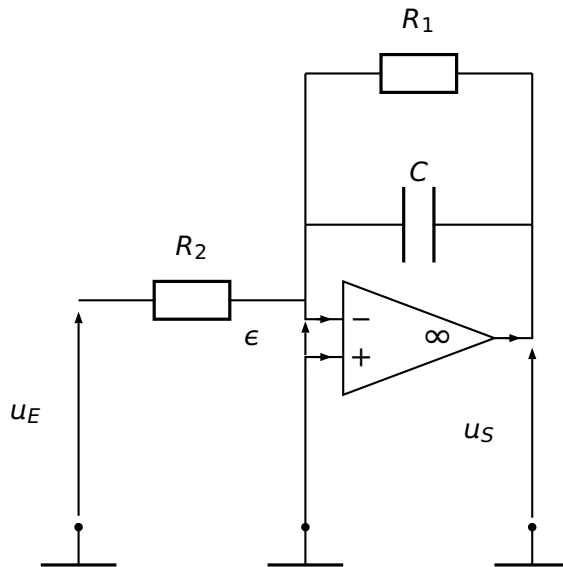
## 2.5 Examples



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-1.5,-1)(6,5)
2 % \psgrid[subgriddiv=1,griddots=10]
3 % Node definitions
4 \pnode(0,0){A}
5 \pnode(0,3){B}
6 \pnode(4.5,3){C}
7 \pnode(4.5,0){D}
8 % Dipole node connection
9 \Ucc[tension,dipoleconvention=
10 generator](A)(B){$E$}
11 \multidipole(B)(C)%
12 \switch[intensitylabel=$i$]{$K$}%
13 \resistor[labeloffset=0,
14 tensionlabel=$u_R$]{$R$}.
15 \capacitor[tensionlabel={$u_C$},
16 tensionlabeloffset=-1.2,
17 tensionoffset=-1,
18 directconvention=false](D)(C){$C$}
19 % Wire to complete circuit
20 \wire(A)(D)
21 % Ground
22 \ground(D)
23 \end{pspicture}

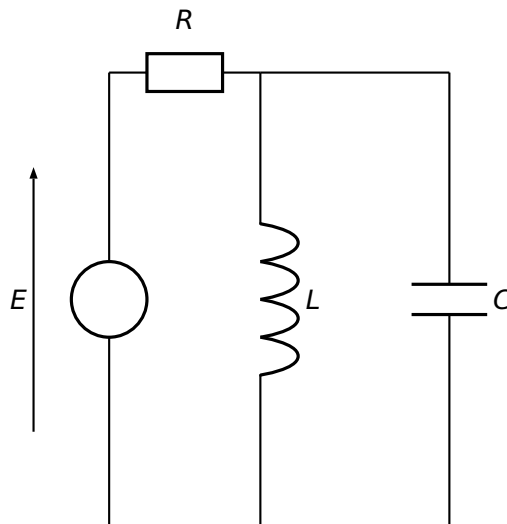
```



```

\begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(7,8)
% \psgrid[subgriddiv=1,griddots=10]
% Node definitions
\node(0.5,1){A}
\node(3.5,1){B}
\node(6.5,1){C}
\node(0.5,4){D}
\node(3.5,4){Minus}
\node(3.5,3){Plus}
\node(6.5,5){S}
\node(3.5,5){E}
% Dipole node connections
\resistor(D)(Minus){$R_2$}
\capacitor(E)(S){$C$}
\resistor[parallel,parallelarm=2](E)(S){$R_1$}
\OA[intensity](Minus)(Plus)(S)
% Wires
\wire(Minus)(E)
\wire(Plus)(B)
% Tensions
\tension(A)(D){$u_E$}
\makeatletter% (special tricks see below)
\tension(C)(S@@){$u_S$}
\tension[linecolor=blue](Plus@@)(Minus@@){$\epsilon$}
\makeatother
% Grounds
\ground(A)
\ground(B)
\ground(C)
\end{pspicture}

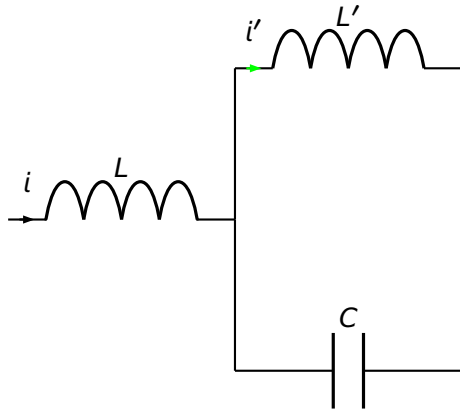
```



```

\begin{pspicture}(-1,0)(7,8)
% \psgrid[subgriddiv=1,griddots=10]
% Node definitions
\node(1,1){A}
\node(1,7){B}
\node(3,1){C}
\node(3,7){D}
% Dipole node connections
\Ucc[tensionlabel=$E$](A)(B){}
\resistor(B)(D){$R$}
\coil(D)(C){$L$}
\capacitor[parallel,parallelarm=2.5](D)(C){$C$}
% Wire
\wire(A)(C)
\end{pspicture}

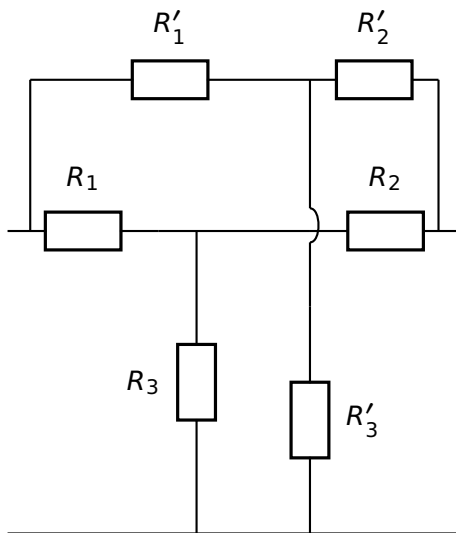
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.25,-0.25)
2   (6,6)
3 % \psgrid[subgriddiv=1,griddots
4 % =10]
5 % Node definitions
6 \nnode(0,3){A}
7 \nnode(3,3){B}
8 \nnode(6,3){C}
9 % Dipole node connections
10 \coil[intensitylabel=$i$](A)(B)
11   {$L$}
12 \coil[intensitylabel=$i'$,
13   intensitycolor=green,%
14   parallel,parallelarm=2](B)(C)
15   {$L'$}
16 \capacitor[parallel,
17   parallelarm=-2](B)(C){$C$}
18 \end{pspicture}

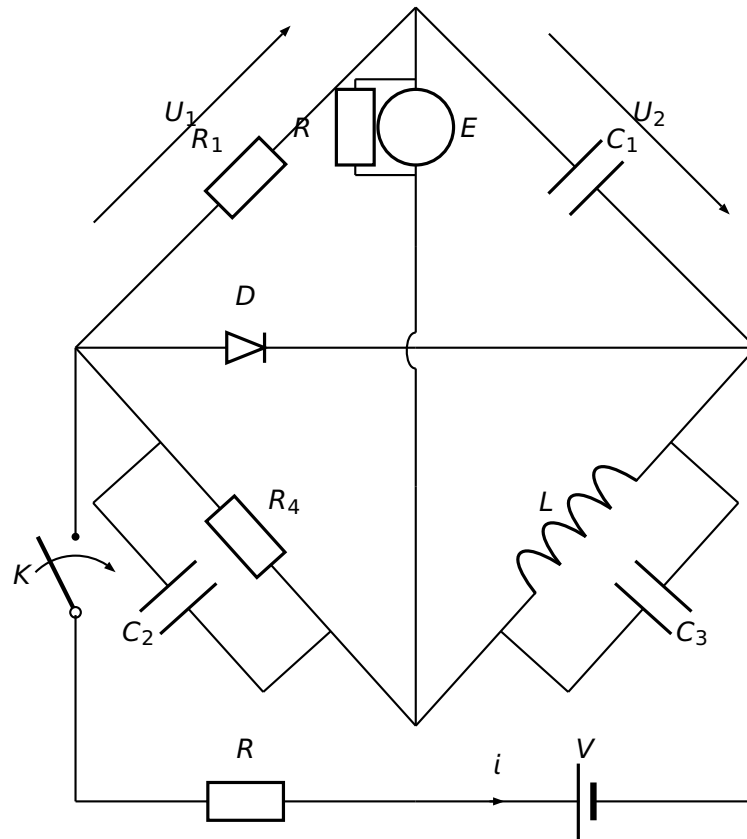
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(6,6)
2 % \psgrid[subgriddiv=1,griddots
3 % =10]
4 % Node definitions
5 \nnode(0,0){A}\nnode(6,0){B}
6 \nnode(0.3,4){Cprime}\nnode
7   (5.7,4){Dprime}
8 \nnode(2.5,4){Gprime}\nnode
9   (2.5,0){Hprime}
10 \nnode(0,4){C}\nnode(6,4){D}
11 \nnode(0.3,6){E}\nnode(5.7,6){
12   F}
13 \nnode(4,6){G}\nnode(4,0){H}
14 \multidipole(G)(H)%
15 \wire[intersect,
16   intersectA=C,intersectB=D]
17 \resistor{$R'_3$}.
18 \resistor(E)(G){$R'_1$}
19 \resistor(G)(F){$R'_2$}
20 \multidipole(C)(D)\resistor{$R
21   _1$}%
22 \wire\resistor{$R_2$}.
23 \wire(A)(B)\wire(Cprime)(E)
24 \wire(Dprime)(F)
25 \resistor(Hprime)(Gprime){$R
26   _3$}
27 \end{pspicture}

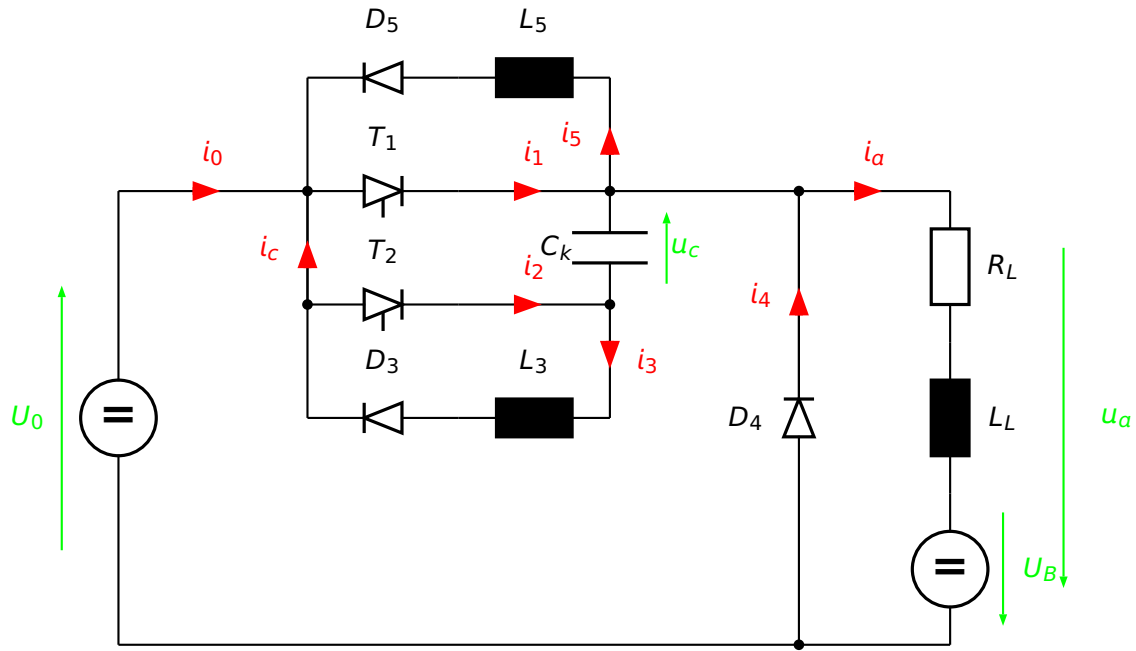
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(0,-0.25)(9,11)
2 % Node definitions
3 \pnode(0,0){A}\pnode(9,0){B}\pnode(0,6){C}\pnode(9,6){D}\pnode(4.5,1){E}\pnode
4 (4.5,10.5){F}
5 %
6 \switch(A)(C){K}
7 \multidipole(A)(B)\resistor{R}\battery[intensitylabel=i]{V}.
8 \wire(B)(D)
9 \multidipole(C)(D)\diode{D}\wire.
10 \resistor[tensionlabel=U_1](C)(F){R_1} \resistor(C)(E){R_4}
11 \capacitor[parallel,parallelarm=1.2,paralleldip=1.5](C)(E){C_2}
12 \coil(E)(D){L}
13 \capacitor[parallel,parallelarm=1.2,paralleldip=1.5](E)(D){C_3}
14 \capacitor[tensionlabel=U_2](F)(D){C_1}
15 \multidipole(E)(F)\wire\wire[intersect,intersectA=C,intersectB=D]%
16 \circledipole[labeloffset=-0.7]{E}%
17 \resistor[parallel,parallelarm=1.2,paralleldip=1.5]{R}.
18 \end{pspicture}

```



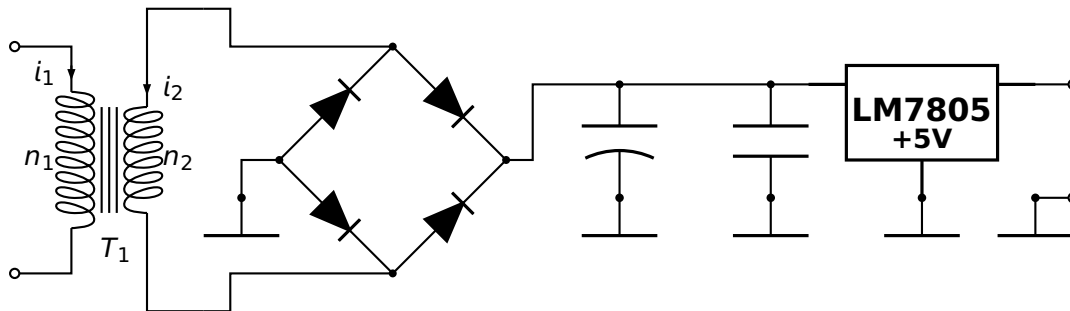
```

\begin{pspicture}(0,-0.2)(13,8)
\psset{intensitycolor=red,intensitylabelcolor=red,tensioncolor=green,
tensionlabelcolor=green,intensitywidth=3pt}
\circledipole[tension,tensionlabel=$U_0$,
tensionoffset=0.75,labeloffset=0](0,0)(0,6){\LARGE\textbf{=}}
\wire[intensity,intensitylabel=$i_0$](0,6)(2.5,6)
\diode[dipolestyle=thyristor](2.5,6)(4.5,6){$T_1$}
\wire[intensity,intensitylabel=$i_1$](4.5,6)(6.5,6)
\multidipole(6.5,7.5)(2.5,7.5)%
\coil[dipolestyle=rectangle,labeloffset=-0.75]{$L_5$}%
\diode[labeloffset=-0.75]{$D_5$}.
\wire[intensity,intensitylabel=$i_5$](6.5,6)(6.5,7.5)
\wire(2.5,7.5)(2.5,3)
\wire[intensity,intensitylabel=$i_c$](2.5,4.5)(2.5,6)
\qdisk(2.5,6){2pt}\qdisk(6.5,6){2pt}
\diode[dipolestyle=thyristor](2.5,4.5)(4.5,4.5){$T_2$}
\wire[intensity,intensitylabel=$i_2$](4.5,4.5)(6.5,4.5)
\capacitor[tension,tensionlabel=$u_c$,tensionoffset=-0.75,
tensionlabeloffset=-1](6.5,4.5)(6.5,6){$C_k$}
\qdisk(2.5,4.5){2pt}\qdisk(6.5,4.5){2pt}
\wire[intensity,intensitylabel=$i_3$](6.5,4.5)(6.5,3)
\multidipole(6.5,3)(2.5,3)%
\coil[dipolestyle=rectangle,labeloffset=-0.75]{$L_3$}%
\diode[labeloffset=-0.75]{$D_3$}.
\wire(6.5,6)(9,6)\qdisk(9,6){2pt}
\diode(9,0)(9,6){$D_4$}
\wire[intensity,intensitylabel=$i_4$](9,3.25)(9,6)
\wire[intensity,intensitylabel=$i_a$](9,6)(11,6)
\multidipole(11,6)(11,0)%
\resistor{$R_L$}
\coil[dipolestyle=rectangle]{$L_L$}
\circledipole[labeloffset=0,tension,tensionoffset=0.7,tensionlabel=$U_B$]{\LARGE
\textbf{=}}.
\wire(0,0)(11,0)\qdisk(9,0){2pt}
\pnode(12.5,5.5){A}\pnode(12.5,0.5){B}
\tension(A)(B){$u_a$}
\end{pspicture}

```



The following example was written by Manuel Luque.

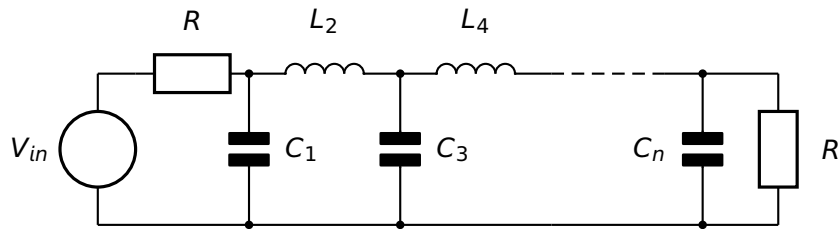


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(0,-0.5)(14,4)
2 % \psgrid[subgriddiv=1,griddots=10]
3 \pnode(0,0){B}\pnode(0,3){A}
4 \pnode(2.5,3.5){C}\pnode(2.5,-0.5){D}\pnode(5,3){E}\pnode(6.5,1.5){F}
5 \pnode(5,0){G}\pnode(3.5,1.5){H} \pnode(8,2.5){I}\pnode(8,1){J}
6 \pnode(10,2.5){K}\pnode(10,1){L} \pnode(14,2.5){M}\pnode(12,1){N}
7 \pnode(3,1){H'}\pnode(14,2.5){O} \pnode(14,1){P}\pnode(13.5,1){Q}
8 \transformer[transformerprimarylabel=$i_1$,transformersecondarylabel=$i_2$,
9   primarylabel=$n_1$,secondarylabel=$n_2$](A)(B)(C)(D){$T_1$}
10 {\psset{fillstyle=solid,fillcolor=black}
11 \diode(H)(E){}\diode(H)(G){} \diode(E)(F){}\diode(G)(F){}}
12 \capacitor[dipolestyle=chemical](I)(J){} \capacitor(K)(L){}
13 \REG(K)(M)(N)%
14 {\shortstack{\textsf{%
15   \textbf{\large LM7805}}\textbf{+5V}}}}
16 \ncangle{I}{F}\psline(I)(K) \ncangle{E}{C}\ncangle{G}{D}
17 \ncangle[arm=0]{P}{Q} \ncangle[arm=0]{H}{H'}
18 \ground(H')\ground(J)\ground(L)\ground(N)
19 \ground(Q)\qdisk(I){1.5pt}\qdisk(K){1.5pt}\qdisk(E){1.5pt}
20 \qdisk(G){1.5pt}\qdisk(H){1.5pt}\qdisk(F){1.5pt}
21 \pscircle[fillstyle=solid](A){0.075} \pscircle[fillstyle=solid](B){0.075}
22 \pscircle[fillstyle=solid](P){0.075} \pscircle[fillstyle=solid](O){0.075}
23 \end{pspicture}

```

The following example was written by Lionel Cordesses.

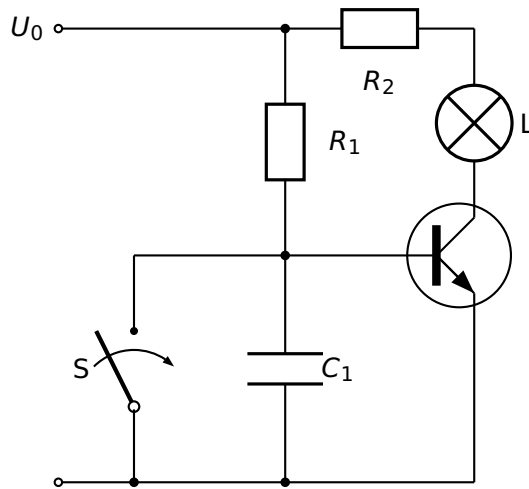


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(11,3)
2 \psset{dipolestyle=elektor}
3 \pnode(1,2){Vin}\pnode(0.5,2){S}\pnode(0.5,0){Sm}
4 \pnode(2.5,2){A}\pnode(4.5,2){B}\pnode(6.5,2){C}
5 \pnode(8,2){Cd}\pnode(8.5,2){D}\pnode(9.5,2){E}
6 \pnode(2.5,0){Am}\pnode(4.5,0){Bm}\pnode(6.5,0){Cm}
7 \pnode(8.5,0){Dm}\pnode(9.5,0){Em}
8 \Ucc[labeloffset=0.9](Sm)(S){$V_{in}$}\resistor(Vin)(A){$R$}
9 \capacitor(A)(Am){$C_1$}\capacitor(B)(Bm){$C_3$}
10 \capacitor[labeloffset=-0.7](D)(Dm){$C_n$}\resistor(E)(Em){$R$}
11 \coil(A)(B){$L_2$}\coil(B)(C){$L_4$}
12 \wire(Am)(Bm)\wire(Bm)(Cm)\wire(Cm)(Dm)\wire(Dm)(Em)\wire(D)(E)
13 \wire(Cd)(D)\psline[linestyle=dashed](C)(Cd)
14 \wire(S)(Vin)\wire(Sm)(Am)
15 \pscircle*(D){2\pslinewidth}\pscircle*(Dm){2\pslinewidth}
16 \pscircle*(A){2\pslinewidth}\pscircle*(Am){2\pslinewidth}
17 \pscircle*(B){2\pslinewidth}\pscircle*(Bm){2\pslinewidth}
18 \end{pspicture}

```

The following example was written by Christian Hoffmann.



```

1 \SpecialCoor
2 \begin{pspicture}(0,-1)(7,6.5)%\psgrid
3 \pnode(0,6){plus}
4 \pnode(3,3){basis}
5 \pnode([nodesep=-2] basis){schalter}
6 \pnode(0,0){masse}
7 \wire[arrows=o-*](plus)(basis|plus)
8 \uput[l](plus){$U_0$}
9 \resistor[labeloffset=.8](basis|plus)(basis){$R_1$}
10 \transistor[basesep=2cm](basis){emitter}{kollektor}
11 \wire[arrows=-*](schalter)(basis)
12 % \wire(basis)([nodesep=2] basis)
13 \wire(TBaseNode)(basis)
14 \switch(schalter|masse)(schalter){S}
15 \lamp(kollektor|plus)(kollektor){L}
16 \resistor(kollektor|plus)(basis|plus){$R_2$}
17 \wire(emitter)(emitter|masse)
18 \wire(emitter|masse)(basis|masse)
19 \capacitor(basis)(basis|masse){$C_1$}
20 \wire[arrows=-*](basis|masse)(schalter|masse)
21 \wire[arrows=-o](schalter|masse)(masse)
22 \end{pspicture}

```

### 3 Microwave symbols

Since for microwave signal, the direction in which the signal spreads is very important, There are dipoleinput or tripoleinput or quadripoleinput and arrowinput parameters. The value of theses parameters are left or right for the first one and true or false for second one.

```

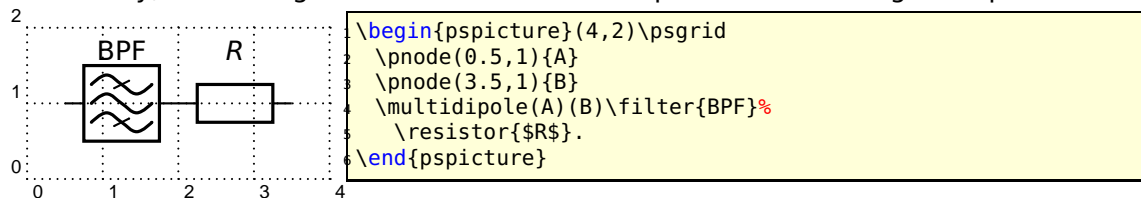
%%%%
\ifPst@inputarrow
  \ifx\psk@Dinput\pst@Dinput@right
    \pcline[arrows=-C](#2)(dipole@1)
    \pcline[arrows=->,arrowinset=0](#3)(dipole@2)
  \else
    \pcline[arrows=->,arrowinset=0](#2)(dipole@1)
    \pcline[arrows=C-](dipole@2)(#3)
  \fi
\else
  \pcline[arrows=-C](#2)(dipole@1)
  \pcline[arrows=C-](dipole@2)(#3)
\fi
\pcline[fillstyle=none,linestyle=none](#2)(#3)
%%%%

```

The last line is to correct somme problems when I use colors (see example2)

To add color in components (Monopole, tripole and Quadripole) I add a new argument since I don't know how to do this by another way. However, I think it is not the optimal solution. For dipole, to put commands for color in the first optional argument is ok.

Finally, something doesn't work with multidipole: this following example works:



However, this following one doesn't work:

```

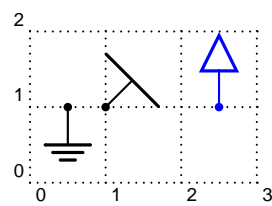
1 \begin{LTXexample}[width=3.5cm,rframe={}]
2 \begin{pspicture}(4,2)\psgrid
3   \node(0.5,1){A}
4   \node(3.5,1){B}
5   \multidipole(A)(B)\amplifier{LNA}%
6   \resistor{R$}.
7 \end{pspicture}
8 \end{LTXexample}

```

#### 3.1 New monopole components

##### 3.1.1 New ground

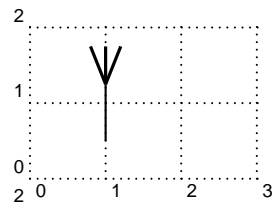
**groundstyle:** ads | old | triangle



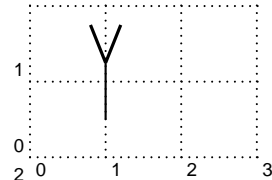
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0.5,1){A}
\pnode(1,1){B}
\pnode(2.5,1){C}
\newground(A)
\newground[groundstyle=old]{135}(B)
\newground[linecolor=blue,groundstyle=triangle]{180}(C)
\end{pspicture}
```

### 3.1.2 Antenna

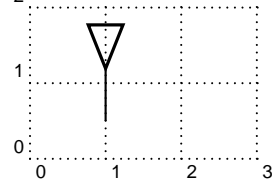
**antennastyle:** two | three | triangle



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(1,0.5){A}
\antenna[antennastyle=three](A)
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(1,0.5){A}
\antenna(A)
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(1,0.5){A}
\antenna[antennastyle=triangle](A)
\end{pspicture}
```

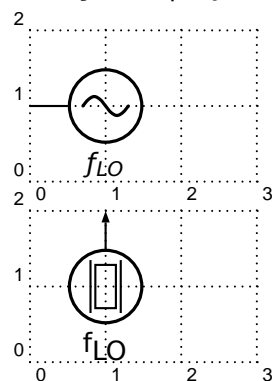
## 3.2 New monopole macro-components

### 3.2.1 Oscillator

**output:** top | right | bottom | left

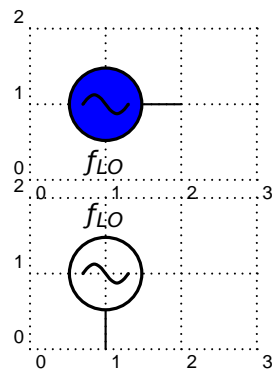
**inputarrow:** false | true

**L0style:** - | crystal



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(1,1){A}
\oscillator[output=left,inputarrow=false](A)%
{$f_{LO}$}{}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(1,1){A}
\oscillator[output=top,inputarrow=true,L0style=crystal](A)%
{f_{\text{LO}}}{}
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(1,1){A}
3 \oscillator[output=right,inputarrow=false](A)%
4 {\$f_{L0}\$}{fillstyle=solid,fillcolor=blue}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(1,1){A}
3 \oscillator[output=bottom,inputarrow=false](A)%
4 {\$f_{L0}\$}{\}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

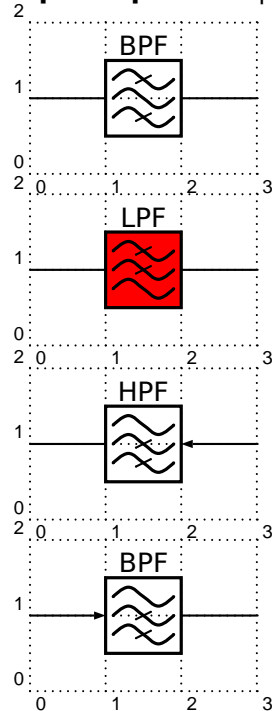
### 3.3 New dipole macro-components

#### 3.3.1 Filters

**dipolestyle:** bandpass | lowpass | highpass

**inputarrow:** false | true

**dipoleinput:** left | right



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \filter(A)(B){BPF}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \filter[dipolestyle=lowpass,fillstyle=solid,%
5 fillcolor=red](A)(B){LPF}
6 \end{pspicture}
```

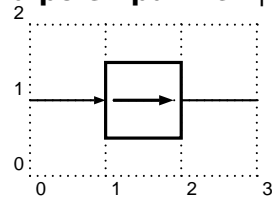
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \filter[dipolestyle=highpass,dipoleinput=right,%
5 inputarrow=true](A)(B){HPF}
6 \end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \filter[dipolestyle=highpass,inputarrow=true](A)(B){BPF}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

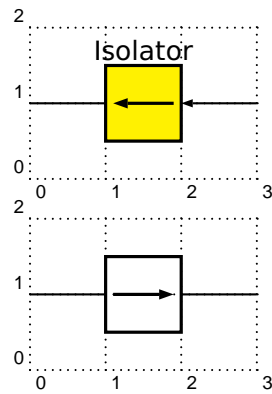
#### 3.3.2 Isolator

**inputarrow:** false | true

**dipoleinput:** left | right



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \isolator[inputarrow=true](A)(B){}
5 \end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \isolator[dipoleinput=right,inputarrow=true,fillstyle=solid
5 ,%
6 fillcolor=yellow](A)(B){Isolator}
7 \end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \isolator[dipoleinput=left](A)(B){}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

### 3.3.3 Frequency multiplier/divider

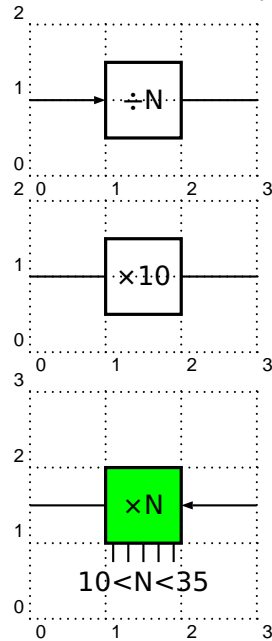
**dipolestyle:** multiplier | divider

**value:**  $N$  |  $n \in N$

**programmable:** false | true

**inputarrow:** false | true

**dipoleinput:** left | right



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \freqmult[dipolestyle=divider,inputarrow=true](A)(B){}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

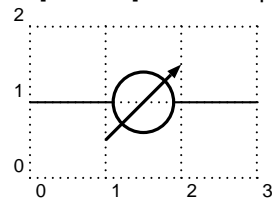
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \freqmult[dipolestyle=multiplier,value=10](A)(B){}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,3)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1.5){A}
3 \nnode(3,1.5){B}
4 \freqmult[dipolestyle=multiplier,programmable=true,%
5 labeloffset=-1,%
6 dipoleinput=right,%
7 inputarrow=true,
8 fillstyle=solid,
9 fillcolor=green](A)(B){10<N<35}
10 \end{pspicture}
```

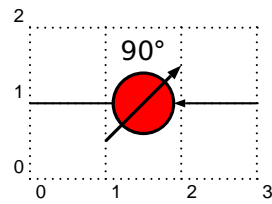
### 3.3.4 Phase shifter

**inputarrow:** false | true

**dipoleinput:** left | right



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A1}
3 \nnode(3,1){A2}
4 \phaseshifter(A1)(A2){}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

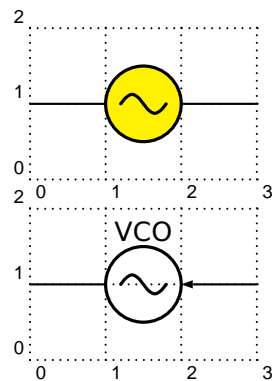


```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){B1}
\pnode(3,1){B2}
\phaseshifter[inputarrow=true,%
dipoleinput=right,fillstyle=solid,fillcolor=red]%
(B1)(B2){90\ensuremath{^\circ}}
\end{pspicture}
```

### 3.3.5 VCO

**inputarrow:** false | true

**dipoleinput:** left | right



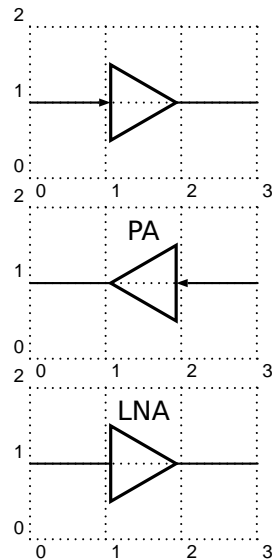
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A1}
\pnode(3,1){A2}
\vco[fillstyle=solid,fillcolor=yellow](A1)(A2){}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){B1}
\pnode(3,1){B2}
\vco[dipoleinput=right,inputarrow=true](B1)(B2){VCO}
\end{pspicture}
```

### 3.3.6 Amplifier

**inputarrow:** false | true

**dipoleinput:** left | right



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\amplifier[inputarrow=true](A)(B){}
\end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\amplifier[dipoleinput=right,inputarrow=true](A)(B){PA}
\end{pspicture}
```

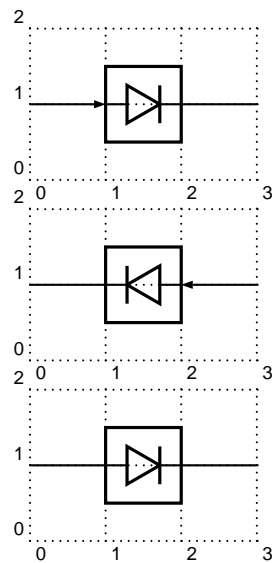
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0,1){A}
\pnode(3,1){B}
\amplifier[dipoleinput=left](A)(B){LNA}
\end{pspicture}
```

### 3.3.7 Detector

**inputarrow:** false | true

**dipoleinput:** left | right





```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \detector[inputarrow=true](A)(B){}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \detector[dipoleinput=right,inputarrow=true](A)(B){}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1){A}
3 \nnode(3,1){B}
4 \detector[dipoleinput=left](A)(B){}
5 \end{pspicture}
```

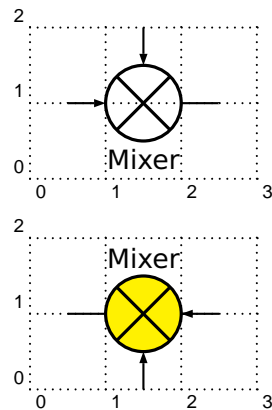
### 3.4 New tripole macro-components

#### 3.4.1 Mixer

**tripolestyle:** bottom | top

**tripoleconfig:** left | right

**inputarrow:** false | true



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0.5,1){A}
3 \nnode(2.5,1){B}
4 \nnode(1.5,2){C}
5 \mixer[tripolestyle=top,inputarrow=true](A)(B)(C)%
6 {Mixer}{}
7 \end{pspicture}
```

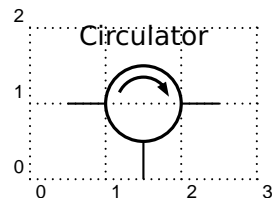
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0.5,1){A}
3 \nnode(2.5,1){B}
4 \nnode(1.5,0){C}
5 \mixer[inputarrow=true,tripoleinput=right](A)(B)(C)%
6 {Mixer}{fillstyle=solid,fillcolor=yellow}
7 \end{pspicture}
```

#### 3.4.2 Circulator

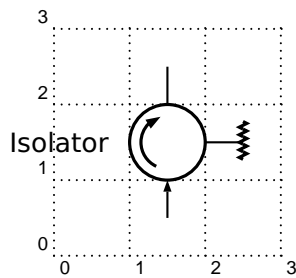
**tripolestyle:** circulator | isolator

**inputarrow:** false | true

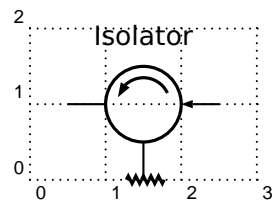
**tripoleinput:** left | right



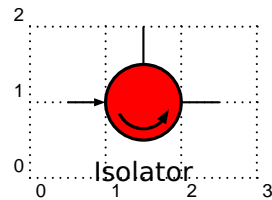
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0.5,1){A}
3 \nnode(2.5,1){B}
4 \nnode(1.5,0){C}
5 \circulator{0}(A)(B)(C){Circulator}{}
6 \end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,3)\psgrid
\pnode(1.5,0.5){A}
\pnode(1.5,2.5){B}
\pnode(0.5,1.5){C}
\circulator[tripolestyle=isolator,inputarrow=true]{90}%
(A)(B)(C){Isolator}{}
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0.5,1){A}
\pnode(2.5,1){B}
\pnode(1.5,0){C}
\circulator[tripoleconfig=right,tripolestyle=isolator,%
inputarrow=true,tripoleinput=right]{0}%
(B)(A)(C){Isolator}{}
\end{pspicture}
```

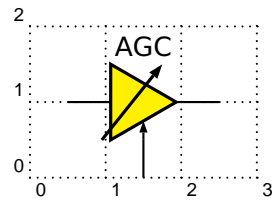


```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0.5,1){A}
\pnode(2.5,1){B}
\pnode(1.5,2){C}
\circulator[tripoleconfig=right,inputarrow=true]{180}%
(A)(B)(C){Isolator}{fillstyle=solid,fillcolor=red}
\end{pspicture}
```

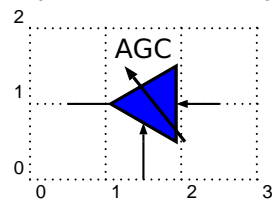
### 3.4.3 Agc

**inputarrow:** false | true

**tripoleinput:** left | right



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0.5,1){A}
\pnode(2.5,1){B}
\pnode(1.5,0){C}
\agc(A)(B)(C){AGC}{fillstyle=solid,fillcolor=yellow}
\end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
\pnode(0.5,1){A}
\pnode(2.5,1){B}
\pnode(1.5,0){C}
\agc[tripoleinput=right,inputarrow=true](A)(B)(C)%
{AGC}{fillstyle=solid,fillcolor=blue}
\end{pspicture}
```

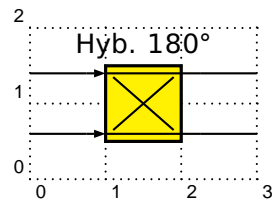
## 3.5 New quadripole macro-components

### 3.5.1 Coupler

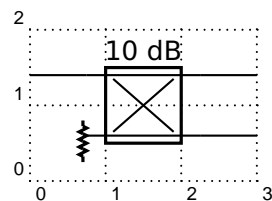
**couplerstyle:** hybrid | directional

**inputarrow:** false | true

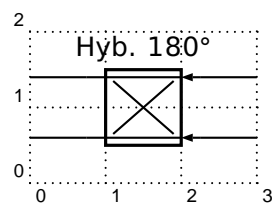
**quadripoleinput:** left | right



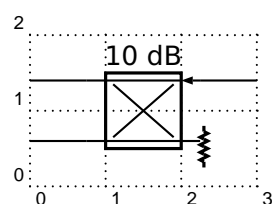
```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1.4){A}
3 \nnode(0,0.6){B}
4 \nnode(3,1.4){C}
5 \nnode(3,0.6){D}
6 \coupler[couplerstyle=hybrid,inputarrow=true](A)(B)(C)(D)%
7 {Hyb. $180^\circ\ensuremath{\circ}$}
8 {fillstyle=solid,fillcolor=yellow}
9 \end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1.4){A}
3 \nnode(0,0.6){B}
4 \nnode(3,1.4){C}
5 \nnode(3,0.6){D}
6 \coupler[couplerstyle=directional](A)(B)(C)(D){10~dB}{
7 \end{pspicture}
```



```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1.4){A}
3 \nnode(0,0.6){B}
4 \nnode(3,1.4){C}
5 \nnode(3,0.6){D}
6 \coupler[couplerstyle=hybrid,inputarrow=true,%
7 quadripoleinput=right](A)(B)(C)(D)%
8 {Hyb. $180^\circ\ensuremath{\circ}$}
9 \end{pspicture}
```

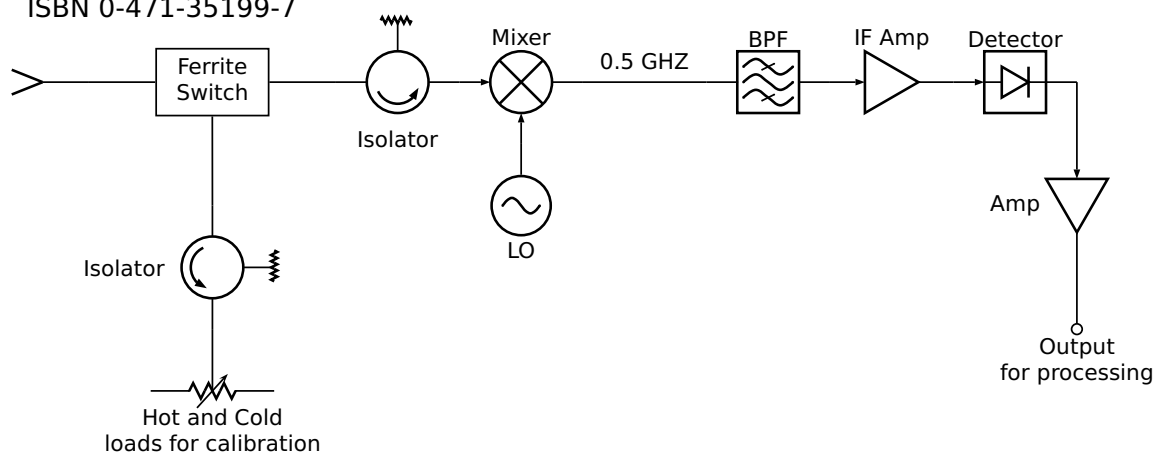


```
\begin{pspicture}(3,2)\psgrid
2 \nnode(0,1.4){A}
3 \nnode(0,0.6){B}
4 \nnode(3,1.4){C}
5 \nnode(3,0.6){D}
6 \coupler[couplerstyle=directional,quadripoleinput=right,%
7 inputarrow=true](A)(B)(C)(D){10~dB}{
8 \end{pspicture}
```

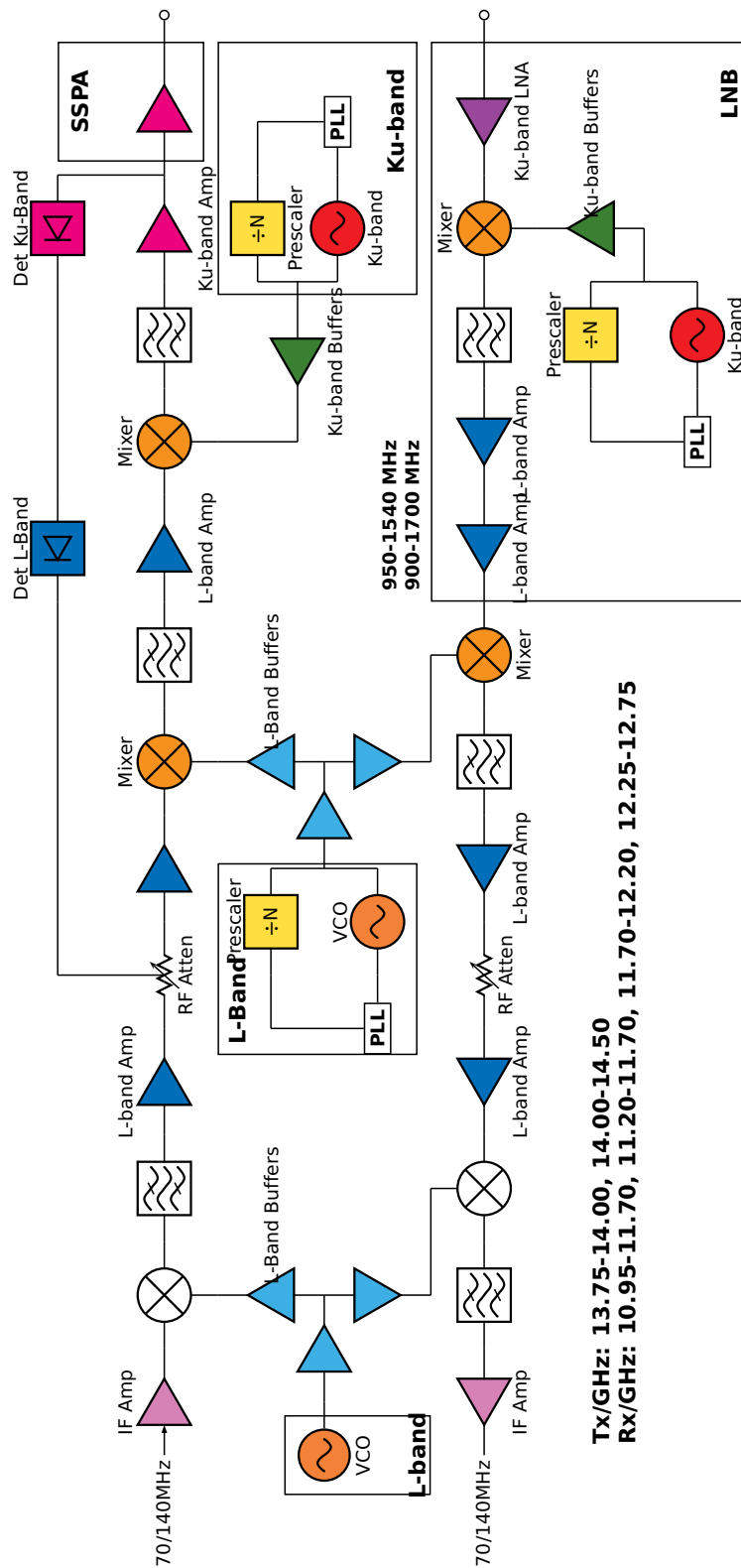
## 3.6 Examples

### 3.6.1 Radiometer block diagram example

From Chang, K., RF and Microwave Wireless Systems, Wiley InterScience, page 319, ISBN 0-471-35199-7



### 3.6.2 Ku-band Transceiver



**Tx/GHz: 13.75-14.00, 14.00-14.50**

**Rx/GHz: 10.95-11.70, 11.20-11.70, 11.70-12.20, 12.25-12.75**

## 4 Flip Flops – logical elements

The syntax for all logical base circuits is

```
logic[<options>](<originX,originY>){Label}
```

where the options and the origin are optional. If they are missing, then the default options, described in the next section and the default origin (0, 0) is used. The origin specifies the lower left corner of the logical circuit.

```
logic{Demo}
logic[logicType=and]{Demo}
logic(0,0){Demo}
logic[logicType=and](0,0){Demo}
```

The above four „different“ calls of the logic macro give the same output, because they are equivalent.

### 4.1 The Options

<i>name</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>default</i>
logicShowNode	boolean	<i>false</i>
logicShowDot	boolean	<i>false</i>
logicNodestyle	command	<i>\footnotesize</i>
logicSymbolstyle	command	<i>\large</i>
logicSymbolpos	value	<i>0.5</i>
logicLabelstyle	command	<i>\small</i>
logicType	string	<i>and</i>
logicChangeLR	boolean	<i>false</i>
logicWidth	length	<i>1.5</i>
logicHeight	length	<i>2.5</i>
logicWireLength	length	<i>0.5</i>
logicNInput	number	<i>2</i>
logicJInput	number	<i>2</i>
logicKInput	number	<i>2</i>

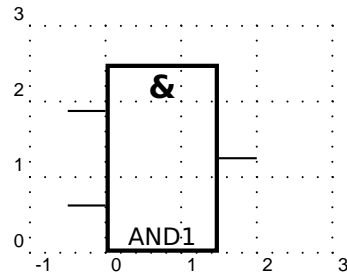
### 4.2 Basic Logical Circuits

At least the basic objects require a unique label name, otherwise it is not sure, that all nodes will work well. The label may contain any alphanumerical character and most of all symbols. But it is save using only combinations of letters and digits. For example:

```
And0
a0
a123
12
NOT123a
```

A\_1 is not a good choice, the underscore may causes some problems.

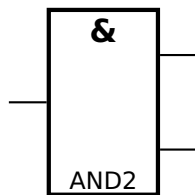
## 4.2.1 And



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-1,0)(3,3)
2 \psgrid
3 \logic{AND1}
4 \end{pspicture}

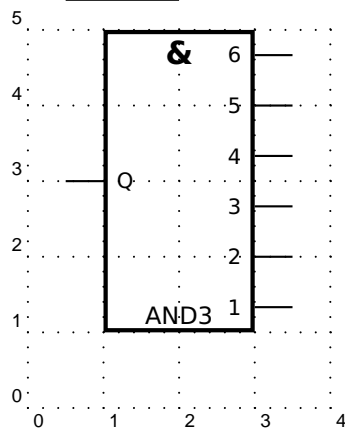
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicChangeLR=true]{AND2}
3 \end{pspicture}

```

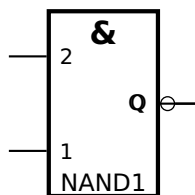


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(4,5)
2 \psgrid
3 \logic[logicShowNode=true,%
4   logicWidth=2,%
5   logicHeight=4,%
6   logicNInput=6,%
7   logicChangeLR=true](1,1){AND3}
8 \end{pspicture}

```

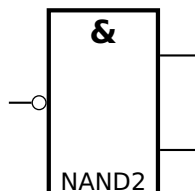
## 4.2.2 NotAnd



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=nand,%
3   logicShowNode=true]{NAND1}
4 \end{pspicture}

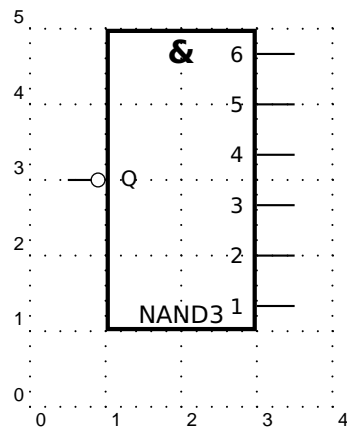
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=nand,%
3   logicChangeLR=true]{NAND2}
4 \end{pspicture}

```

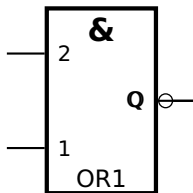


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(4,5)
2 \psgrid
3 \logic[logicType=nand,%
4   logicShowNode=true,%
5   logicWidth=2,%
6   logicHeight=4,%
7   logicNInput=6,%
8   logicChangeLR=true](1,1){NAND3}
9 \end{pspicture}

```

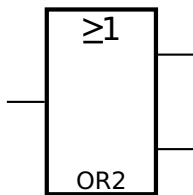
### 4.2.3 Or



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=or,%
3   logicShowNode=true]{OR1}
4 \end{pspicture}

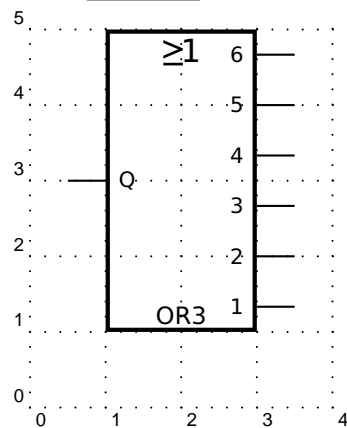
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=or,%
3   logicChangeLR=true]{OR2}
4 \end{pspicture}

```

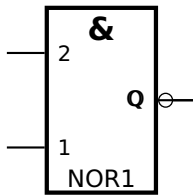


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(4,5)
2 \psgrid
3 \logic[logicType=or,%
4   logicShowNode=true,%
5   logicWidth=2,%
6   logicHeight=4,%
7   logicNInput=6,%
8   logicChangeLR=true](1,1){OR3}
9 \end{pspicture}

```

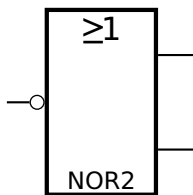
## 4.2.4 Not Or



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=nor,%
3   logicShowNode=true]{NOR1}
4 \end{pspicture}

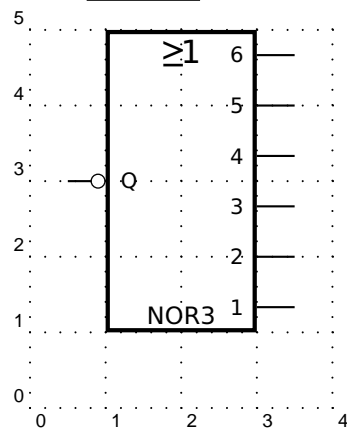
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=nor,%
3   logicChangeLR=true]{NOR2}
4 \end{pspicture}

```

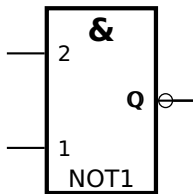


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(4,5)
2 \psgrid
3 \logic[logicType=nor,%
4   logicShowNode=true,%
5   logicWidth=2,%
6   logicHeight=4,%
7   logicNInput=6,%
8   logicChangeLR=true](1,1){NOR3}
9 \end{pspicture}

```

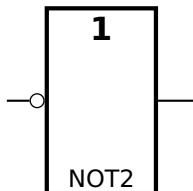
## 4.2.5 Not



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=not,%
3   logicShowNode=true]{NOT1}
4 \end{pspicture}

```

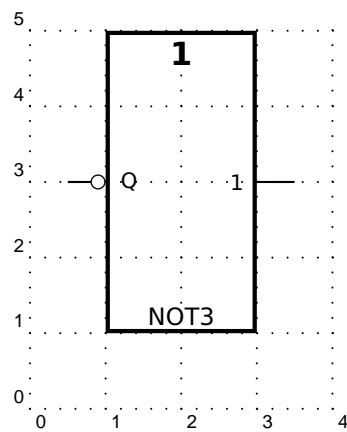


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=not,%
3   logicChangeLR=true]{NOT2}
4 \end{pspicture}

```



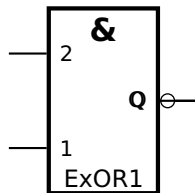


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(4,5)
2 \psgrid
3 \logic[logicType=not,%
4   logicShowNode=true,%
5   logicWidth=2,%
6   logicHeight=4,%
7   logicChangeLR=true](1,1){NOT3}
8 \end{pspicture}

```

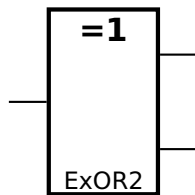
#### 4.2.6 Exclusive OR



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=exor,%
3   logicShowNode=true]{ExOR1}
4 \end{pspicture}

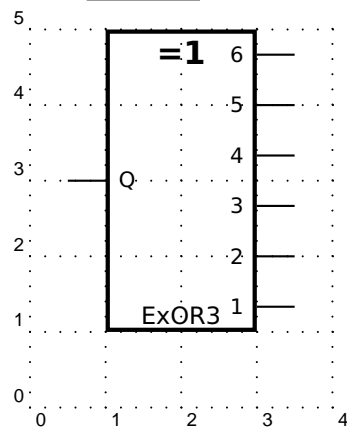
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=exor,%
3   logicChangeLR=true]{ExOR2}
4 \end{pspicture}

```

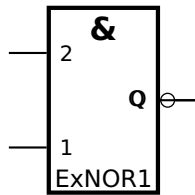


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(4,5)
2 \psgrid
3 \logic[logicType=exor,%
4   logicShowNode=true,%
5   logicNInput=6,%
6   logicWidth=2,%
7   logicHeight=4,%
8   logicChangeLR=true](1,1){ExOR3}
9 \end{pspicture}

```

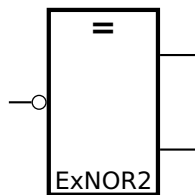
### 4.2.7 Exclusive NOR



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=exnor",%
3   logicShowNode=true]{ExNOR1}
4 \end{pspicture}

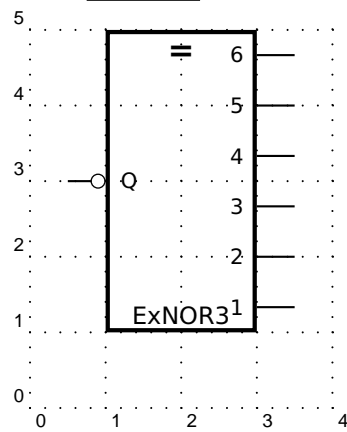
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicType=exnor",%
3   logicChangeLR=true]{ExNOR2}
4 \end{pspicture}

```

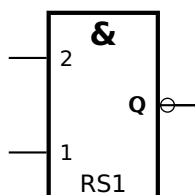


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(4,5)
2 \psgrid
3 \logic[logicType=exnor",%
4   logicShowNode=true,%
5   logicNInput=6,%
6   logicWidth=2,%
7   logicHeight=4,%
8   logicChangeLR=true](1,1){ExNOR3}
9 \end{pspicture}

```

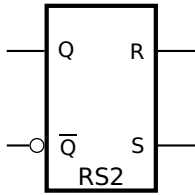
### 4.3 RS Flip Flop



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-1,-1)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicShowNode=true,%
3   logicType=RS"]{RS1}
4 \end{pspicture}

```

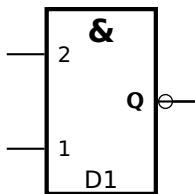


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-1,-1)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicShowNode=true,%
3   logicType=RS,%
4   logicChangeLR=true]{RS2}
5 \end{pspicture}

```

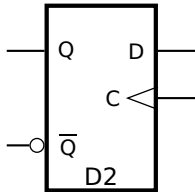
#### 4.4 D Flip Flop



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-1,-1)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicShowNode=true,%
3   logicType=D"]{D1}
4 \end{pspicture}

```

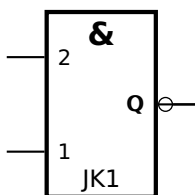


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-1,-1)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicShowNode=true,%
3   logicType=D,%
4   logicChangeLR=true]{D2}
5 \end{pspicture}

```

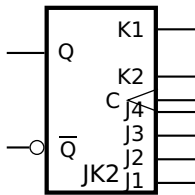
#### 4.5 JK Flip Flop



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-1,-1)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicShowNode=true,%
3   logicType=JK",%
4   logicKInput=2,%
5   logicJInput=2]{JK1}
6 \end{pspicture}

```

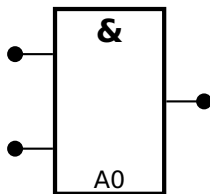


```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-1,-1)(3,3)
2 \logic[logicShowNode=true,%
3   logicType=JK,%
4   logicKInput=2, logicJInput=4,%
5   logicChangeLR=true]{JK2}
6 \end{pspicture}

```

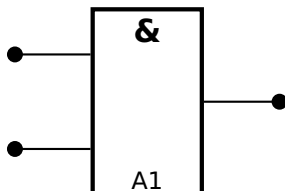
## 4.6 Other Options



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(3,2.5)
2 \logic[logicShowDot=true]{A0}
3 \end{pspicture}

```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-1,0)(3,2.5)
2 \logic[logicWireLength=1,%
3   logicShowDot=true]{A1}
4 \end{pspicture}

```

The unit of `logicWireLength` is the same than the actual one for `pstricks`, set by the unit option.

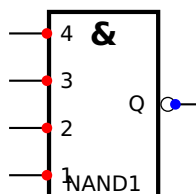
## 4.7 The Node Names

Every logic circuit is defined with its name, which should be a unique one. If we have the following NAND circuit, then `pst-circ` defines the nodes

NAND11, NAND12, NAND13, NAND14, NAND1Q

If there exists an inverted output, like for alle Flip Flops, then the negated one gets the appendix `neg` to the node name. For example:

NAND1Q, NAND1Qneg



```

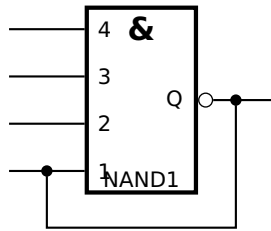
1 \begin{pspicture}(-0.5,0)(2.5,3)
2 \logic[logicShowNode=true,%
3   logicLabelstyle=\footnotesize,%
4   logicType=nand,%
5   logicNInput=4]{NAND1}
6 \multido{\n=1+1}{4}{%
7   \pscircle*[linecolor=red](NAND1\n){2pt}%
8 }
9 \pscircle*[linecolor=blue](NAND1Q){2pt}
10 \end{pspicture}

```

Now it is possible to draw a line from the output to the input

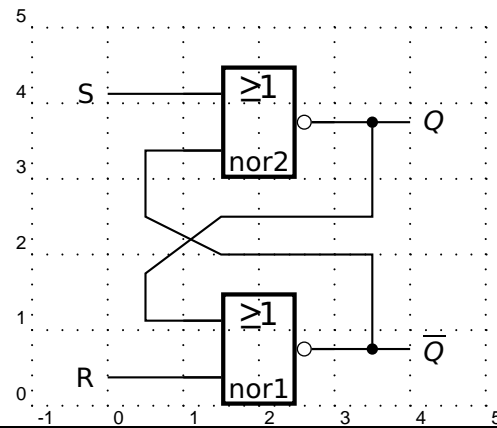
```
\ncbar[angleA=0,angleB=180]{<Node A>}{<Node B>}
```

It may be easier to print a grid since the drawing phase and then comment it out if all is finished.

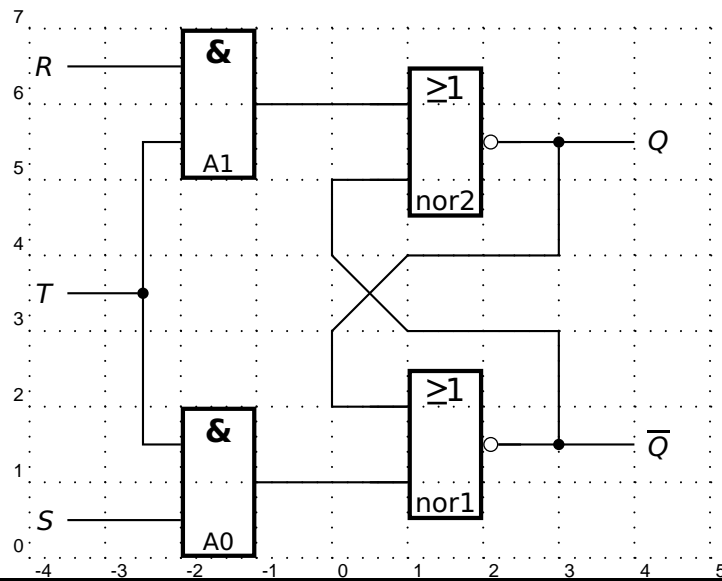


```
\begin{pspicture}(-1,-1)(2.5,3)
\logic[logicShowNode=true,%
logicLabelstyle=\footnotesize,%
logicType=nand,%
logicWireLength=1,%
logicNInput=4]{NAND1}
\node(-0.5,0|NAND1){tempA}
\node(2,0|NAND1Q){tempB}
\end{pspicture}
\nccbar[angleA=-90,angleB=0,arm=0.75,%
arrows=**-, dotsize=0.15]{tempA}{tempB}
```

## 4.8 Examples



```
\begin{pspicture}(-1,0)(5,5)
\psgrid
\psset{logicType=nor, logicLabelstyle=\normalsize,%
logicWidth=1, logicHeight=1.5, dotsize=0.15}
\logic(1.5,0){nor1}
\logic(1.5,3){nor2}
\psline(nor2Q)(4,0|nor2Q)
\uput[0](4,0|nor2Q){Q}
\psline(nor1Q)(4,0|nor1Q)
\uput[0](4,0|nor1Q){\overline{Q}}
\psline{*-}(3.50,0|nor2Q)(3.5,2.5)(1.5,2.5)
(0.5,1.75)(0.5,0|nor12)(nor12)
\psline{*-}(3.50,0|nor1Q)(3.5,2)(1.5,2)
(0.5,2.5)(0.5,0|nor21)(nor21)
\psline(0,0|nor11)(nor11)\uput[180](0,0|nor11){R}
\psline(0,0|nor22)(nor22)\uput[180](0,0|nor22){S}
\end{pspicture}
```



```

1 \begin{pspicture}(-4,0)(5,7)
2   \psgrid
3   \psset{logicWidth=1, logicHeight=2, dotsize=0.15}
4   \logic[logicWireLength=0](-2,0){A0}
5   \logic[logicWireLength=0](-2,5){A1}
6   \ncbar[angleA=-180,angleB=-180,arm=0.5]{A11}{A02}
7   \psline[dotsize=0.15]{-}{-3.5,3.5}(-2.5,3.5)
8   \uput[180](-3.5,3.5){T$}
9   \psline(-3.5,0.5)(A01)\uput[180](-3.5,0.5){S$}
10  \psline(-3.5,6.5)(A12)\uput[180](-3.5,6.5){R$}
11  \psset{logicType=nor, logicLabelstyle=\normalsize}
12  \logic(1,0.5){nor1}
13  \logic(1,4.5){nor2}
14  \psline(nor2Q)(4,0|nor2Q)
15  \uput[0](4,0|nor2Q){Q$}
16  \psline(nor1Q)(4,0|nor1Q)
17  \uput[0](4,0|nor1Q){$\overline{Q}$}
18  \psline{*-}(3,0|nor2Q)(3,4)(1,4)(0,3)(0,0|nor12)(nor12)
19  \psline{*-}(3,0|nor1Q)(3,3)(1,3)(0,4)(0,0|nor21)(nor21)
20  \psline(A0Q)(nor11)
21  \psline(A1Q)(nor22)
22 \end{pspicture}

```

## 5 Adding new components

Adding new components is not simple. As a matter of fact, because of the complex mechanism of `\multidipole`, there are multiple steps. Nevertheless, it can take some time...

If you want to modify the code, you need to know the following things. For a dipole, you first need to define the following items:

```

1 \def\component_name{\ifnextchar[{\pst@component_name}{\pst@component_name[]}}
2 %
3 \def\pst@component/_name[#1](#2)(#3)#4{
4   \pst@draw@dipole{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}\pst@draw@component_name
5   }\ignorespaces}
6 %

```

```

7 \def\pst@multidipole@component_name{\@ifnextchar[{\pst@multidipole@component_
8   name@}%
9   {\pst@multidipole@component_name@[]}}
10 %
11 \def\pst@multidipole@component_name@[#1]#2{%
12   \expandafter\def\csname pst@circ@tmp@number\pst@circ@count@iii\endcsname{#2}%
13   {\psset{#1}%
14     \ifPst@circ@parallel\aftergroup\advance\aftergroup\pst@circ@count@i\aftergroup\
15     m@ne\fi}%
16   \pst@circ@count@ii=\pst@circ@count@i%
17   \advance\pst@circ@count@ii\@ne%
18   \toks0\expandafter{\pst@multidipole@output}%
19   \edef\pst@multidipole@output{%
20     \the\toks0%
21     \pst@multidipole@def@coor%
22     \noexpand\component_name[#1]%
23     (! X@the\pst@circ@count@i\space Y@the\pst@circ@count@i)%
24     (! X@the\pst@circ@count@ii\space Y@the\pst@circ@count@ii)%
25     {\noexpand\csname pst@circ@tmp@number\pst@circ@count@iii\endcsname}%
26   }%
27   \pst@multidipole@
28 }
29 %
30 \def\pst@draw@component_name{%
31   % The PSTricks code for your component
32   % The center of the component is at (0,0)
33   \node(component_left_end,0){dipole@1}
34   \node(component_right_end,0){dipole@2}}

```

Then, you have to make some changes in the \multidipole core code... In the definition of \pst@multidipole, look for the last \ifx test

```

1 % ...
2 % Extract from \pst@multidipole
3   \else
4     \ifx\circledipole #4%
5       \let\next\pst@multidipole@circledipole
6     \else
7       \ifx\LED #4%
8         \let\next\pst@multidipole@LED
9       \else
10        % Put your modification here
11        \let\next\ignorespaces
12      \fi
13    \fi
14  \fi
15 % Extract form \pst@multidipole
16 % ...

```

and add (marked with %%)

```

1 % ...
2 % Extract from \pst@multidipole
3   \else
4     \ifx\circledipole #4%
5       \let\next\pst@multidipole@circledipole
6     \else
7       \ifx\LED #4%
8         \let\next\pst@multidipole@LED
9       \else
10        \ifx\component_name #4%%
11        \let\next\pst@multidipole@component_name%%

```

```

12         \else%%
13         \let\next\ignorespaces
14         \fi%%
15     \fi
16 \fi
17 \fi
18 % Extract form \pst@multidipole
19 % ...

```

Do the same in \pst@multidipole@

```

1 % ...
2 % Extract from \pst@multidipole@
3     \else
4     \ifx\circledipole #1%
5     \let\next\pst@multidipole@circledipole
6     \else
7     \ifx\LED #1%
8     \let\next\pst@multidipole@LED
9     \else
10    \ifx\component_name #1%%
11    \let\next\pst@multidipole@component_name%%
12    \else%%
13    \let\next\ignorespaces
14    \pst@multidipole@output
15    \fi%%
16 \fi
17 \fi
18 \fi
19 % Extract form \pst@multidipole@
20 % ...

```

and that's it! All you have to do then is send your modified `pst-circ.tex` to me and it will become part of the official release of 'pst-circ'.

**Important:** Pay attention to the comment character `%` at the end of lines. They are very important in order to avoid spurious blanks.

## 6 Acknowledgements

We thank of course Manuel Luque for his original work on `pst-circ` and for his circuit drawings: this wouldn't have been possible without him. As usual, Denis Girou gave us a precious hand with some dark tricks of  $\text{\TeX}$  and PSTricks. Jean-Côme Charpentier wrote the outline of `\multidipole` (a story about riri, fifi and loulou...).

Thanks also to Douglas Waud, Patrick Drechsler (dashpot), Alan Ristow, Ted Pavlic, and Richard Weissnar.

## References

- [1] Denis Girou and Manuel Luque. *PST-lens - PostScript macros for Generic TeX*. <ftp://ftp.dante.de/tex-archive/graphics/pstricks/contrib/pst-lens/>, 2001.



- [2] Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, Sebastian Rahtz, Denis Roegel, and Herbert Voß. *The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Graphics Companion*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Reading, Mass., 2nd edition, 2007.
- [3] Laura E. Jackson and Herbert Voß. Die Plot-Funktionen von pst-plot. *Die T<sub>E</sub>Xnische Komödie*, 2/02:27–34, June 2002.
- [4] Nikolai G. Kollock. *PostScript richtig eingesetzt: vom Konzept zum praktischen Einsatz*. IWT, Vaterstetten, 1989.
- [5] Manuel Luque. *Vue en 3D*.  
<http://members.aol.com/Mluque5130/vue3d16112002.zip>, 2002.
- [6] Herbert Voß. Die mathematischen Funktionen von Postscript. *Die T<sub>E</sub>Xnische Komödie*, 1/02:40–47, March 2002.
- [7] Herbert Voss. *PSTricks Support for pdf*.  
<http://PSTricks.de/pdf/pdfoutput.phtml>, 2002.
- [8] Herbert Voß. *L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X in Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften*. Franzis-Verlag, Poing, 2006.
- [9] Herbert Voß. *PSTricks – Grafik für T<sub>E</sub>X und L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X*. DANTE – Lehmanns, Heidelberg/Hamburg, 4. edition, 2007.
- [10] Michael Wiedmann and Peter Karp. *References for T<sub>E</sub>X and Friends*.  
<http://www.miwie.org/tex-refs/>, 2003.
- [11] Timothy Van Zandt. *PSTricks - PostScript macros for Generic TeX*.  
<http://www.tug.org/application/PSTricks>, 1993.