

Description

The invention relates to an amplifier arrangement comprising a first output transistor and a second output transistor of the same conductivity type whose collector-emitter paths are arranged in series between two power-supply terminals, the emitter of the first transistor and the collector of the second transistor being coupled to an output terminal for connection to a load, means for obtaining a quiescent current in the first output transistor and the second output transistor, and a voltage-to-current converter having a first input connected to an input terminal for receiving an input voltage, a second input connected to the output terminal, and a first output connected to the second transistor for supplying to the second output transistor a first driving current which is proportional to the input voltage, the voltage-to-current converter together with the second output transistor and the load operating as a first amplifier configuration which receives full negative feedback for first driving currents which cause the second transistor to become more conductive.

Such an amplifier arrangement may be used for general purposes and is particularly suitable for use in audio circuits.

Such an arrangement is employed in the Philips integrated audio amplifier which is commercially available under type number IC TDA 1514 at the time of filing of the present application. In this amplifier a small quiescent current flows in the output transistors, so that the amplifier operates in class A—B. The input voltage is applied directly to the base of the first transistor. The voltage-to-current converter converts the resulting increase or decrease of the base-emitter voltage of this transistor into a driving current, which is applied to the base of the second output transistor in such a way that the second output transistor is driven in push-pull with the first output transistor.

In this way the first output transistor is driven further into conduction and the second output transistor is almost cut off for positive input voltages and the first output transistor is almost cut off and the second output transistor is driven further into conduction for negative input voltages. If the second output transistor receives a positive drive distortion of the output voltage as a result of the non-linearity of the second output transistor is very low, because this second output transistor together with the voltage-to-current converter and the load then operates as an amplifier configuration which receives full negative feedback. In the case of a positive drive of the first output transistor distortion of the output voltage as a result of the non-linearity of the first output transistor is reduced by positive feedback, the difference between the input voltage and the output voltage being added to the input voltage as an error-correction signal. However, this positive feedback has the disadvantage that it requires a critical design of the arrangement, because otherwise instabilities are liable to occur. There-

fore, it is the object of the invention to provide an amplifier arrangement in which the non-linearity due to the first output transistor is reduced in a simple way. To achieve this, according to the invention an amplifier arrangement of the type defined in the opening paragraph is characterized in that the voltage-to-current converter comprises a second output connected to the first transistor, for supplying to the first output transistor a second driving current equal to the first driving current but in phase opposition, the voltage-current converter together with the first output transistor and the load operating as a second amplifier configuration which receives full negative feedback for second driving currents which cause the first transistor to become more conductive. The invention is based on the recognition of the fact that it is possible to generate the driving current for both the first output transistor by means of a single voltage-to-current converter in such a way that in the case of a positive drive of the first output transistor this converter together with the first output transistor and the load constitutes an amplifier configuration which receives full negative feedback and in such a way that in the case of a positive drive of the second output transistor the converter together with the second output transistor and the load also constitutes an amplifier configuration which receives full negative feedback. This results in a substantial reduction of distortion of the output voltage caused by non-linearity of both the first output transistor and the second output transistor.

In one embodiment the amplifier arrangement is characterized in that the voltage-to-current converter comprises two transistors arranged as a differential pair with a resistor connected between their emitters, the base of one transistor being connected to the first input and the base of the other transistor being connected to the second input, which differential pair is energized by a first current source coupled to one power supply terminal, which transistors each have their collectors coupled to the other power-supply terminal *via* identical second current sources and to the one power supply terminal *via* identical series connections of the emitter-collector path of a current follower transistor and a third current source which current-follower transistor is of a conductivity type opposite to that of the transistors of the differential pair and whose base carries reference voltage, the difference between the currents from the second current source and the third current source being substantially equal to half the current from the first current source, the collector of one current-follower transistor constituting the first output and the collector of the other current-follower transistor constituting the second output. An advantageous embodiment is characterized in that the means for causing the quiescent current to flow in the first transistor and in the second transistor for each of these transistors are constituted by a differential amplifier having an inverting input, a non-inverting input and an output, the inverting input

carrying a reference voltage produced across a first reference element, the non-inverting input carrying a voltage produced across a second reference element identical to said first reference element, which voltage is produced by a current which is proportional to the current flowing in the relevant output transistor, and the output being connected to the emitter of the current-follower transistor which is coupled to the relevant output transistor.

An amplifier arrangement in accordance with the invention will now be described in more detail, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawing.

Fig. 1 shows an amplifier arrangement comprising an input amplifier 10 and an output amplifier 20 which is an example of the actual subject of the present Application. The input amplifier 10 comprises two transistors T_1 , T_2 which are arranged as a differential pair and which are energized by current source I_1 . The bases of the transistors T_1 , T_2 are connected to a junction point 3 via resistors R_0 and R_1 respectively, which point is d.c. biased to half the power-supply voltage by means of a voltage divider comprising resistors R_2 arranged between the positive power-supply terminal 1 and the negative-power supply terminal 2. For input signals this point 3 is earthed by means of a capacitor C_1 . The input signal V_{in} is applied to the base of the transistor T_1 . The base of the transistor T_2 is coupled to the output 5 of the output amplifier 20 via a feedback resistor R_3 , so that a fraction of the output signal determined by the voltage divider R_1 , R_3 is applied to the base of the transistor T_2 . The collector of the transistor T_1 is connected directly to the base of a transistor T_5 and the collector of the transistor T_2 is connected to the base of the transistor T_5 via a current mirror comprising the transistors T_3 , T_4 , negative feedback being provided from the collector of the transistor T_5 to its base via a capacitor C_2 which collector is also connected to the positive power-supply terminal 1 via a current source I_2 . The collector of the transistor T_5 constitutes the output of the input amplifier, which is connected to the input 4 of the output amplifier 20. This output amplifier comprises a voltage-to-current converter 30 comprising transistors T_6 and T_7 whose emitters are each connected to the output 6 of a current source $I_3 = 21$ via a respective resistor R_4 . The base of the transistor T_6 is connected to the input 4 and the base of the transistor T_7 is connected to the output 5 of the output amplifier. The collector of the transistor T_6 is connected to the positive power-supply terminal 1 via a current source $I_4 = 21$ and is also connected to the emitter 10 of a current-follower transistor T_8 whose base carries a reference voltage V_R and whose collector is connected to the negative power-supply terminal 2 via a current source $I_5 = 1$. Similarly, the collector of the transistor T_7 is connected to the positive power-supply terminal 1 via a current source $I_5 = 21$, and is also connected to the emitter 8 of a current-follower transistor T_9 whose base carries the reference voltage V_R and whose collector is con-

nected to the negative power-supply terminal 2 via a current source $I_7 = 1$. The collector of the transistor T_9 is connected to the base of an emitter-follower transistor T_{10} which forms part of the first output-transistor configuration T_{10} to T_{14} . The emitter of the transistor T_{10} is connected to the negative power-supply terminal 2 via a current source I_8 and to the base of a transistor T_{11} whose collector is connected to the input of a current mirror comprising a diode-connected transistor T_{12} whose emitter is connected to the positive power-supply transistor 1 via a resistor R_5 and a transistor T_{13} whose emitter is connected directly to the positive power-supply terminal 1. The collector of the transistor T_{13} is connected to the base of the first output transistor T_{14} whose emitter is connected to the output 5, to which the load R_L is connected via a capacitor C_3 . The collector of the transistor T_8 is connected to the base of an emitter-follower transistor T_{15} which forms part of the second output transistor configuration T_{15} to T_{17} . The emitter of the transistor T_{15} is connected to the negative power-supply terminal 2 via a current source I_9 and also to the base of a transistor T_{16} whose collector is connected to the collector of the transistor T_{15} also to the positive power-supply terminal 1. The transistor T_{16} and the second output transistor T_{17} , whose collector is connected to the output 5, are connected as a Darlington pair. The series connection of the base-emitter junction of the transistor T_{18} and the resistor R_6 is arranged in parallel with the base-emitter junction of the transistor T_{14} . This series connection forms part of the first means 40 for causing a quiescent current to flow in the first output transistor configuration T_{10} to T_{14} . The collector of the transistor T_{18} is connected to the positive power-supply terminal 1 via a diode D_1 and also to the base of a transistor T_{19} , which together with the transistor T_{20} is arranged as a differential amplifier which is energized by a current source I_{10} . The base of the transistor T_{19} constitutes the non-inverting input and the base of the transistor T_{20} constitutes the inverting input of this differential amplifier. The base of the transistor T_{20} is connected to the positive power-supply terminal 1 via a diode D_2 and to the negative power-supply terminal 2 via a current source I_{11} . The collector of the transistor T_{19} is connected to collector of transistor 20 via a current mirror comprising the transistors T_{21} and T_{22} and the collector of the transistor T_{20} is connected directly to the output 7 of this differential amplifier, which is connected to the emitter 8 of the transistor T_9 . Similarly, the series connection of the base-emitter junction of a transistor T_{23} and a resistor R_7 is connected in parallel with the base-emitter junction of the transistor T_{17} and forms part of the second means 50 for causing a quiescent current to flow in the second output transistor configuration T_{15} to T_{17} which means comprises the differential pair T_{24} , T_{25} , the current mirror T_{26} , T_{27} , the diode D_3 and the current source I_{12} and which is similar to the first means 40. The output 9 of the second means is connected to the emitter 10 of the transistor T_8 .

For the operation of the arrangement the d.c. setting of the arrangement in the absence of an input signal V_{ii} will be considered first. The input amplifier 10 is of a customary construction and its operation is assumed to be known. By means of the negative-feedback path R_1 , R_3 , C_1 the output 5 and the input 4 are set to the same voltage as point 3, i.e. to half the power-supply voltage. The voltage on the bases of the transistors T_7 and T_6 are therefore equal, so that the current $I_3 = 2I$ is uniformly distributed between the transistors T_6 , T_7 . The current I in the transistor T_6 is supplied by the current source $I_4 = 2I$. The residual current I from this current source I_4 flows through the transistor T_8 and is wholly absorbed by the current source $I_6 = 1$. Similarly, the current I in the transistor T_7 is supplied by the current source $I_5 = 2I$ and the remainder is absorbed by the current source I_7 via the transistor T_9 .

The voltage on the base of the transistor T_{20} is equal to the positive supply voltage minus the voltage across the diode D_2 which is determined by the current source I_{11} . The differential amplifier T_{20} produces a current on its output 7, which current is applied to the emitter of the transistor T_9 , so that the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{10} is fixed at a specific value. Consequently, a current will flow through the output transistor T_{14} via the transistors T_{11} , T_{12} and T_{13} and thus through the transistor T_{18} . The differential amplifier T_{19} , T_{20} controls the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{10} and hence the current through the transistor T_{18} in such a way that the voltage across the diode D_1 becomes equal to the voltage across the diode D_2 , so that the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{19} becomes equal to the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{20} . The current through the transistor T_{18} is therefore accurately defined, so that the quiescent current in the first output transistor T_{14} is also accurately defined. The resistor R_6 arranged in the emitter line of the transistor T_{18} then ensures that only a fraction of the current through the transistor T_{14} flows through this transistor T_{18} so as to minimize dissipation in the latter transistor. Similarly with the aid of the second means 50 the quiescent current in the second output transistor T_{17} is defined, the differential amplifier T_{24} , T_{25} defining the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{15} via the transistor T_8 in such a way that the voltage across the diode D_3 becomes equal to the voltage across the diode D_2 , so that the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{25} becomes equal to that on the base of the transistor T_{24} . The first output transistor configuration and the second output transistor configuration are dimensioned in such a way that their current gains are equal. The quiescent current in the first output transistor T_{14} is therefore equal to the quiescent current in the second output transistor T_{17} .

Now the operation of the arrangement for a signal voltage will be considered. It is simple to demonstrate that a positive signal voltage V_{ii} applied to the base of the transistor T_1 results in a positive signal voltage V_i on the base of the

transistor T_6 . The voltage V_o on the output 5 and hence that on the base of the transistor T_7 initially remains the same, so that transistor T_6 becomes more conductive and the transistor T_7 becomes less conductive. This results in a signal current $+i$ in the collector of the transistor T_6 and a signal current $-i$ in the collector of the transistor T_7 . This last-mentioned signal current results in a signal current $+i$ in the transistor T_9 , which leads to an increase in base-emitter voltage of the transistor T_{10} , the signal current $+i$ flowing in the base of the transistor T_{10} . As a result of this, the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{11} increases, which results in a signal current in the collector of the transistor T_{11} , which is subsequently mirror-inverted relative to the positive supply voltage by the current-mirror circuit T_{12} , R_5 , T_{13} , which also provides a specific amplification, after which it is applied to the base of the transistor T_{14} . Consequently, the output current through the load R_L increases so that the output voltage V_o and hence the voltage on the base of the transistor T_7 increases. The voltage-to-current converter 30 together with the first output transistor configuration T_{10} to T_{14} and the load R_L thus constitutes an amplifier arrangement with full negative feedback, the base of the transistor T_6 constituting the non-inverting input and the base of the transistor T_7 constituting the inverting input. As a result of the full negative feedback the voltage V_o on the output 5 is controlled so as to become substantially equal to the input voltage V_i on the non-inverting input 4. As a result of this the output voltage V_o very accurately follows the input voltage V_i . This full negative feedback substantially reduces the distortion of the output voltage which occurs in the known circuit arrangement as a result of the non-linearity of the first output-transistor configuration T_{10} — T_{14} which is arranged as an emitter follower.

The increasing current in the transistor T_{14} caused by the positive input voltage V_i also leads to an increase of the current in the transistor T_{18} , so that the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{19} decreases relative to that on the base of the transistor T_{20} . This results in a decrease of the quiescent current in the output transistor T_{14} .

As already stated, the positive signal voltage V_i causes a signal current $+i$ in the collector of the transistor T_6 which results in a signal current $-i$ in the transistor T_8 . As a result of this, the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{15} decreases, so that the collector current of the transistor T_{17} decreases slightly. However, the collector current of the transistor T_{23} then also decreases slightly so that the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{25} increases relative to the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{24} . The output 9 of the differential amplifier 50 then controls the voltage on the base of the transistor T_{15} in such a way that the current in the transistor T_{23} produces a voltage drop across the diode D_3 which is equal to that across the diode D_2 , so that the quiescent-current setting of the transistor T_{17} remains the same. This ensures that the second output transistor con-

duration is not turned off when the first output transistor configuration T_{10} to T_{14} is driven.

A negative signal voltage V_i on the base of the transistor T_6 results in a signal current $-i$ in the collector of the transistor T_6 and in the signal current $+i$ in the collector of the transistor T_7 . The signal current $-i$ in the collector of the transistor T_6 results in a signal current $+i$ in the transistor T_8 . As a result of this, the base-emitter voltage of the transistor T_{15} increases, causing a signal current $+i$ to flow in the base of the transistor T_{15} . After amplification by the transistors T_{16} and T_{17} this results in an increase of the collector current of the transistor T_{14} , which current flows through the load R_L . As a result of this, the output voltage V_o and consequently the voltage on the base of the transistor T_7 decreases. The voltage-to-current converter 30 together with the second output transistor configuration T_{15} to T_{17} and the load T_L thus constitutes an amplifier circuit with full negative feedback, the capacitor C_4 in the same way as the capacitor C_2 for the entire amplifier, ensuring a stable loop gain. As a result of the full negative feedback the voltage V_o is again controlled to become substantially equal to the voltage V_i . This leads to a substantial reduction of the distortion of the output voltage V_o caused by the non-linearity of the second output-transistor configuration T_{15} to T_{17} .

In the same way as described for positive input voltages, the quiescent current through the second output transistor configuration T_{15} to T_{17} decreases slightly for negative input voltages V_i , whilst the quiescent current through the first output transistor configuration T_{10} to T_{14} remains the same.

In the manner described in the foregoing the voltage-to-current converter 30 is employed to supply the drive signal for the first output transistor configuration and the second output transistor configuration for positive and negative input voltages V_i respectively, the converter 30 together with this first output transistor configuration or this second output transistor configuration constituting an amplifier circuit with full negative feedback, so that the output signal V_o accurately follows the input signal V_i . Owing to the low distortion of the output signal V_o the negative feedback between the output 5 and the inverting input of the entire amplifier, i.e. the base of the transistor T_2 can be very small, which is favourable in view of the stability of the amplifier.

The invention is not limited to the present embodiment, a large number of variants being possible within the scope of the invention as defined by the claims. For example, the first output transistor configuration may be constructed in the same way as the second output transistor configuration. Alternatively, the first output transistor configuration and the second output transistor configuration may be constructed in any other way provided that the first output transistor and the second output transistor are of the same conductivity type. The voltage-to-current converter may also be constructed in

another way. For example, this converter may be extended by elements for increasing the linearity of the voltage-to-current conversion. Alternatively, the converter may be equipped with PNP transistors instead of NPN transistors. The quiescent-current setting may also be realised in any other way than that shown. Further, bootstrapping may be applied in order to increase the output-voltage swing of the amplifier. Finally, it is to be noted that instead of an asymmetrical power supply the amplifier may employ a symmetrical power supply, in which case the load should be connected directly to the output of the amplifier.

Claims

1. An amplifier arrangement comprising a first output transistor and a second output transistor of the same conductivity type whose collector-emitter paths are arranged in series between two power-supply terminals, the emitter of the first transistor and the collector of the second transistor being coupled to an output terminal for connection to a load, means for obtaining a quiescent current in the first output transistor and the second output transistor, and a voltage-to-current converter having a first input connected to an input terminal for receiving an input voltage, a second input connected to the output terminal, and a first output connected to the second transistor for supplying to the second output transistor a first driving current which is proportional to the input voltage, the voltage-to-current converter together with the second output transistor and the load operating as a first amplifier configuration which receives full negative feedback for first driving currents which cause the second transistor to become more conductive, characterized in that the voltage-to-current converter comprises a second output connected to the first transistor, for supplying to the first output transistor a second driving current equal to the first driving current but in phase opposition, the voltage-current converter together with the first output transistor and the load operating as a second amplifier configuration which receives full negative feedback for second driving currents which cause the first transistor to become more conductive.

2. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the voltage-to-current converter comprises two transistors arranged as a differential pair with a resistor connected between their emitters, the base of one transistor being connected to the first input and the base of the other transistor being connected to the second input, which differential pair is energized by a first current source coupled to one power supply terminal, which transistors each have their collectors coupled to the other power-supply terminal via identical current sources and to the one power-supply terminal via identical series connections of the emitter-collector path of a current-follower transistor, and a third current

uration is not turned off when the first output transistor configuration T_{10} to T_{14} is driven.

A negative signal voltage V_i on the base of the transistor T_6 results in a signal current $-i$ in the collector of the transistor T_6 and in the signal current $+i$ in the collector of the transistor T_7 . The signal current $-i$ in the collector of the transistor T_6 results in a signal current $+i$ in the transistor T_8 . As a result of this, the base-emitter voltage of the transistor T_{15} increases, causing a signal current $+i$ to flow in the base of the transistor T_{15} . After amplification by the transistors T_{16} and T_{17} this results in an increase of the collector current of the transistor T_{14} , which current flows through the load R_L . As a result of this, the output voltage V_o and consequently the voltage on the base of the transistor T_7 decreases. The voltage-to-current converter 30 together with the second output transistor configuration T_{15} to T_{17} and the load R_L thus constitutes an amplifier circuit with full negative feedback, the capacitor C_4 in the same way as the capacitor C_2 for the entire amplifier, ensuring a stable loop gain. As a result of the full negative feedback the voltage V_o is again controlled to become substantially equal to the voltage V_i . This leads to a substantial reduction of the distortion of the output voltage V_o caused by the non-linearity of the second output-transistor configuration T_{15} to T_{17} .

In the same way as described for positive input voltages, the quiescent current through the second output transistor configuration T_{15} to T_{17} decreases slightly for negative input voltages V_i , whilst the quiescent current through the first output transistor configuration T_{10} to T_{14} remains the same.

In the manner described in the foregoing the voltage-to-current converter 30 is employed to supply the drive signal for the first output transistor configuration and the second output transistor configuration for positive and negative input voltages V_i respectively, the converter 30 together with this first output transistor configuration or this second output transistor configuration constituting an amplifier circuit with full negative feedback, so that the output signal V_o accurately follows the input signal V_i . Owing to the low distortion of the output signal V_o the negative feedback between the output 5 and the inverting input of the entire amplifier, i.e. the base of the transistor T_2 can be very small, which is favourable in view of the stability of the amplifier.

The invention is not limited to the present embodiment, a large number of variants being possible within the scope of the invention as defined by the claims. For example, the first output transistor configuration may be constructed in the same way as the second output transistor configuration. Alternatively, the first output transistor configuration and the second output transistor configuration may be constructed in any other way provided that the first output transistor and the second output transistor are of the same conductivity type. The voltage-to-current converter may also be constructed in

another way. For example, this converter may be extended by elements for increasing the linearity of the voltage-to-current conversion. Alternatively, the converter may be equipped with PNP transistors instead of NPN transistors. The quiescent-current setting may also be realised in any other way than that shown. Further, bootstrapping may be applied in order to increase the output-voltage swing of the amplifier. Finally, it is to be noted that instead of an asymmetrical power supply the amplifier may employ a symmetrical power supply, in which case the load should be connected directly to the output of the amplifier.

Claims

1. An amplifier arrangement comprising a first output transistor and a second output transistor of the same conductivity type whose collector-emitter paths are arranged in series between two power-supply terminals, the emitter of the first transistor and the collector of the second transistor being coupled to an output terminal for connection to a load, means for obtaining a quiescent current in the first output transistor and the second output transistor, and a voltage-to-current converter having a first input connected to an input terminal for receiving an input voltage, a second input connected to the output terminal, and a first output connected to the second transistor for supplying to the second output transistor a first driving current which is proportional to the input voltage, the voltage-to-current converter together with the second output transistor and the load operating as a first amplifier configuration which receives full negative feedback for first driving currents which cause the second transistor to become more conductive, characterized in that the voltage-to-current converter comprises a second output connected to the first transistor, for supplying to the first output transistor a second driving current equal to the first driving current but in phase opposition, the voltage-current converter together with the first output transistor and the load operating as a second amplifier configuration which receives full negative feedback for second driving currents which cause the first transistor to become more conductive.

2. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the voltage-to-current converter comprises two transistors arranged as a differential pair with a resistor connected between their emitters, the base of one transistor being connected to the first input and the base of the other transistor being connected to the second input, which differential pair is energized by a first current source coupled to one power supply terminal, which transistors each have their collectors coupled to the other power-supply terminal via identical current sources and to the one power-supply terminal via identical series connections of the emitter-collector path of a current-follower transistor, and a third current



source, which current-follower transistor is of a conductivity type opposite to that of the transistors of the differential pair and whose base carries a reference voltage, the difference between the currents from the second current source and the third current source being substantially equal to half the current from the first current source, the collector of one current-follower transistor constituting the first output and the collector of the other current-follower transistor constituting the second output.

3. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the means for causing the quiescent current to flow in the first transistor and in the second transistor for each of these transistors are constituted by a differential amplifier having an inverting input, a non-inverting input and an output, the inverting input carrying a reference voltage produced across a first reference element, the non-inverting input carrying a voltage produced across a second reference element identical to said first reference element, which voltage is produced by a current which is proportional to the current flowing in the relevant output transistor, and the output being connected to the emitter of the current-follower transistor which is coupled to the relevant output transistor.

4. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in Claim 3, characterized in that the first reference element is common to the first transistor and the second transistor.

Patentansprüche

1. Verstärkeranordnung mit einem ersten Ausgangstransistor und einem zweiten Ausgangstransistor vom gleichen Leitfähigkeitstyp, deren Kollektor-Emitter-Strecke zwischen zwei Versorgungsklemmen in Reihe geschaltet sind, wobei der Emitter des ersten Transistors und der Kollektor des zweiten Transistors zur Verbindung mit einer Belastung an eine Ausgangsklemme angeschlossen sind, mit Mitteln zum Erhalten eines Ruhestroms im ersten Ausgangstransistor und im zweiten Ausgangstransistor, und mit einem Spannungs/Stromwandler, dessen erster Eingang an eine Eingangsklemme zum Empfangen einer Eingangsspannung, dessen zweiter Eingang an die Ausgangsklemme und dessen erster Ausgang an den zweiten Transistor zum Zuführen eines ersten Treibstroms zum zweiten Ausgangstransistor angeschlossen sind, und der Treibstrom der Eingangsspannung proportional ist, wobei der Spannungs/Stromwandler zusammen mit dem zweiten Ausgangstransistor und der Belastung als erste Verstärkerkonfiguration arbeitet, die vollständige Gegenkopplung für erste Treibströme empfängt, die den zweiten Transistor weiter aufsteuern, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Spannungs/Stromwandler einen mit dem ersten Transistor verbundenen zweiten Ausgang enthält, der den ersten Ausgangstransistor mit einem zweiten Treibstrom gleich dem ersten Treibstrom, jedoch in Gegenphase, beliefert, wobei der Spannungs/

Stromwandler zusammen mit dem ersten Ausgangstransistor und der Belastung als zweite Verstärkerkonfiguration arbeitet, die vollständige Gegenkopplung für zweite Treibströme empfängt, die den ersten Transistor weiter aufsteuern.

2. Verstärkeranordnung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Spannungs/Stromwandler zwei Transistoren als Differenzpaar mit einem Widerstand zwischen ihren Emittern enthält, wobei die Basis eines Transistors an den ersten Eingang und die Basis des anderen Transistors an den zweiten Eingang angeschlossen sind, das Differenzpaar von einer an eine Versorgungsklemme angeschlossenen ersten Stromquelle gespeist wird, die Transistoren je mit ihren Kollektoren über identische zweite Stromquellen an die andere Versorgungsklemme und über identische Reihenschaltungen der Emitter-Kollektor-Strecke eines Stromfolgertransistors und einer dritten Stromquelle an die andere Versorgungsklemme angeschlossen sind, der Stromfolgertransistor von einem Leitfähigkeitstyp ist, der dem der Transistoren des Differenzpaares entgegengesetzt ist und dessen Basis eine Bezugsspannung führt, wobei der Unterschied zwischen den Strömen aus der zweiten Stromquelle und der dritten Stromquelle in wesentlichen gleich der Hälfte des Stromes aus der ersten Stromquelle ist, der Kollektor eines Stromfolgertransistors den ersten Ausgang und der Kollektor des anderen Stromfolgertransistors den zweiten Ausgang darstellt.

3. Verstärkeranordnung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Mittel zum Auslösen des Ruhestromflusses im ersten Transistor und im zweiten Transistor für jeden dieser Transistoren durch einen Differenzverstärker mit einem invertierenden Eingang, einem nicht invertierenden Eingang und einem Ausgang gebildet werden, wobei der invertierende Eingang eine über ein erstes Bezugselement erzeugte Bezugsspannung führt, der nicht invertierende Eingang eine Spannung über ein zweites Bezugselement führt, das dem ersten Element identisch ist, die Spannung durch einem Strom verursacht wird, der dem im betreffenden Ausgangstransistor fließenden Strom proportional ist, und der Ausgang an den Emitter des Stromfolgertransistors angeschlossen ist, der mit dem betreffenden Ausgangstransistor verbunden ist.

4. Verstärkeranordnung nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Bezugselement für den ersten Transistor und den zweiten Transistor gemeinsam ist.

Revendications

1. Montage amplificateur comportant un premier transistor de sortie et un deuxième transistor de sortie du même type de conductivité dont les trajets collecteur-émetteur sont montés en série entre deux bornes d'alimentation, l'émetteur du premier transistor et le collecteur du deuxième transistor étant couplés à une borne de sortie pour la connexion à une charge, des moyens



pour obtenir un courant de repos dans le premier transistor de sortie et le deuxième transistor de sortie, et un convertisseur tension-courant présentant une première entrée connectée à une borne d'entrée pour la réception d'une tension d'entrée, une deuxième entrée connectée à la borne de sortie, et une première sortie connectée au deuxième transistor pour fournir au deuxième transistor de sortie un premier courant de commande qui est proportionnel à la tension d'entrée, le convertisseur tension-courant ensemble avec le deuxième transistor de sortie et la charge fonctionnant comme première configuration d'amplification qui reçoit un couplage à contre réaction négative complet pour les premiers courants de commande ce qui rend le deuxième transistor plus conducteur, caractérisé en ce que le convertisseur tension-courant comporte une deuxième sortie connectée au premier transistor pour fournir au premier transistor de sortie un deuxième courant de commande qui est égal au premier courant de commande mais qui est en opposition de phase par rapport à ce dernier, le convertisseur tension-courant ensemble avec le premier transistor de sortie et la charge fonctionnant comme une deuxième configuration d'amplification qui reçoit un couplage à contre-réaction négative complet pour les deuxièmes courants de commande ce qui rend le premier transistor plus conducteur.

2. Montage amplificateur selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le convertisseur tension-courant comporte deux transistors montés en paire différentielle présentant une résistance connectée entre leurs émetteurs, la base d'un transistor étant connectée à la première entrée et la base de l'autre transistor étant connectée à la deuxième entrée, laquelle paire différentielle est alimentée par une première source de courant couplée à une borne d'alimentation, les collecteurs desdits transistors étant couplés à l'autre

borne d'alimentation par l'intermédiaire de deuxièmes sources de courant et à une borne d'alimentation par l'intermédiaire de connexions série identiques du trajet émetteur-collecteur d'un transistor-suiveur de courant et d'une troisième source de courant, lequel transistor-suiveur de courant est d'un type de conductivité opposé à celui des transistors de la paire différentielle, la base présentant une tension de référence, la différence entre les courants provenant de la deuxième source de courant et de la troisième source de courant étant pratiquement égale à la moitié du courant provenant de la première source de courant, le collecteur d'un transistor-suiveur de courant constituant la première sortie et le collecteur de l'autre transistor-suiveur de courant constituant la deuxième sortie.

3. Montage amplificateur selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que les moyens assurant la circulation du courant de repos dans le premier transistor et dans le deuxième transistor pour chacun de ces transistors sont constitués par un amplificateur différentiel présentant une entrée inverseuse, une entrée non inverseuse et une sortie, l'entrée inverseuse présentant une tension de référence produite aux extrémités d'un premier élément de référence, l'entrée non inverseuse présentant une tension produite aux extrémités d'un deuxième élément de référence qui est identique audit premier élément de référence, laquelle tension est produite par un courant qui est proportionnel au courant circulant dans le transistor de sortie en question et la sortie étant connectée à l'émetteur du transistor-suiveur de courant qui est couplé au transistor de sortie en question.

4. Montage amplificateur selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que le premier élément de référence est commun au premier transistor et au deuxième transistor.

