

"A Series Voltage Regulator".

The present invention relates to a series voltage regulator having a regulating transistor arranged with its emitter-to-collector path in a series arm of the regulator, the base of this regulating transistor being
5 controlled by a differential amplifier which compares a voltage proportional to the regulator output voltage with a reference voltage, hereinafter referred to as a series voltage regulator of the type described.

A conventional series voltage regulator of the
10 type described, as shown in Fig. 1, is used for supplying a consumer with a stabilized direct voltage. In order that the nominal output voltage of the series voltage regulator is obtained, its input voltage must exceed a certain critical level. If the input voltage falls below
15 this critical level, the differential amplifier drives the regulating transistor into a saturated state. Due to the low collector-to-emitter saturation resistance of regulating transistor T, interference voltage, for example interference alternating voltage, may reach the regulator
20 output virtually unimpeded in this saturation state. Suppression of interference thus occurs only in the normal voltage range, i.e. at input voltages higher than the critical level at which the nominal voltage can be reached on the output side.

25 In various applications, e.g. for car radios, suppression of the alternating voltage portions of the input signal is necessary in addition to the stabilization of the direct voltage mean value at the output of the series voltage regulator. This property should be fulfilled
30 not only in the range of high input voltages, but also in the undervoltage range in which the output voltage no longer reaches its nominal value.

This requirement may be fulfilled by cascading a conventional RC low-pass filter with the conventional
35 series voltage regulator. This involves additional expenditure and additional power dissipation in the

resistor of the RC low-pass filter. Discrete circuits of a transistor/Zener diode/capacitor combination lead to unsatisfactory approximate solutions.

The invention is based on the problem of overcoming the disadvantages of the known series voltage regulator and, in particular, improving the series voltage regulator of the type mentioned at the outset, so as to allow for reliable suppression of interference in the entire input voltage range in a manner which is as simple and power-saving as possible.

According to the present invention there is provided a series voltage regulator of the type described wherein:

the reference voltage is available from a capacitor to which a voltage limiting circuit which limits the reference voltage to a maximum level is assigned and which is connected to the output of a trans-conductance circuit whose output current depends on the difference between the input voltage and the output voltage of the series voltage regulator.

In the normal voltage range a difference comes about between the input voltage and the output voltage, which at the output of the transconductance circuit causes a current which increasingly charges the capacitor until the capacitor's charging voltage is limited to a maximum level by the voltage limiting circuit. As long as the input voltage is so great that not even negative interference peaks of a limited amplitude put the regulating transistor into the saturation state, the series voltage regulator shows its usual regulating behaviour. However, as soon as negative interference peaks occur during which the regulating transistor could go into the saturation state, which is detected on the basis of the difference between the input voltage and the output voltage, the output voltage of the series regulating amplifier is regulated down to a

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lower level in such a way that the regulating transistor subsequently does not go into the saturation state even during such negative interference peaks. This is effected by reversing the current flowing at the output of the transconductance circuit, at a differential voltage between the input and the output of the series voltage regulator, below which the regulating transistor would be put into the saturation state by interference. This causes the capacitor to be discharged, thereby reducing the reference voltage of the differential amplifier and consequently the regulator output voltage is regulated down to a "reduced nominal level". The decrease in the output voltage causes the difference between the input and the output voltage to resume a level at which the regulating transistor cannot be put in the saturation state by interference, on the one hand, and the current at the output of the transconductance circuit returns to 0, on the other hand. If the input voltage rises again afterwards, the current at the output of the transconductance circuit can again reverse its direction and charge the capacitor again to reach a higher reference voltage.

The downward regulation of the output voltage below the nominal level also takes place when the input voltage is in the undervoltage range in terms of direct voltage.

In the inventive series voltage regulator which works with variably controllable reference voltage, interference voltage at the input is evaded in a certain sense, by reducing the direct voltage level of the series voltage regulator on the output side. Such a change in the direct voltage mean value at the output of the series voltage regulator is generally coped with by consumers supplied by the series voltage regulator, since they are usually designed to function in a wide range of the supply voltage. But such consumers could usually not cope with interference vol-

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tage, for example hum voltage, etc. When the inventive measures are taken, they no longer need to do this, not even in the undervoltage range on the input side of the series voltage regulator.

In order that a large charging time constant and thus a good filter effect of the low-pass function of the series voltage regulator be obtained even in the case of a relatively small capacitor, the transconductance of the transconductance circuit is made to be as small as possible. A transconductance circuit with linear transconductance behavior is preferably used. In a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention, a transconductance characteristic is used which has low-value linear transconductance between a lower and an upper threshold of the difference between the regulator input voltage and the regulator output voltage, and large transductance both below the lower threshold and above the upper threshold. Due to the high transconductance, the low-pass filter behavior of the series voltage regulator is in fact impaired below the lower threshold and above the upper threshold. But a fast reaction of the series voltage regulator to high negative interference voltage is thereby obtained, on the one hand, and fast charging of the capacitor to its normal operating voltage when the series voltage regulator is switched on, and thus a short building-up time of the series voltage regulator, on the other hand.

The transconductance circuit is preferably designed as a differential amplifier, one input of which is connected to the regulator input and the other input of which is connected to the regulator output. An auxiliary voltage source is preferably connected between one input of this differential amplifier and the regulator input, the voltage level of this auxiliary voltage source being such that the output current of the transconductance circuit

is reversed and causes the capacitor to be discharged before the regulating transistor goes into the saturation state. The auxiliary voltage source may be a constant voltage source or a voltage source with a variable voltage level which is controlled in accordance with the output current of the series voltage regulator, as described in more detail in a simultaneously filed patent application based on West-German patent application P 33 41 345, which is directed to the prevention of excessive starting current of a series voltage regulator and whose disclosure is hereby being made part of the disclosure of the present application by express reference. Instead of this auxiliary voltage source one might also use for the transconductance circuit a differential amplifier unit which behaves asymmetrically, in such a way that the current at the output of the transconductance circuit is not only reversed in the direction discharging the capacitor when the difference between the two voltages at the input of this differential amplifier unit have reversed their polarity accordingly, but as soon as this difference falls below a certain positive threshold. This positive threshold corresponds to the level of the auxiliary voltage source.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, a differential amplifier with two transistors is used for the transconductance circuit, whose base terminals are connected to the auxiliary voltage source and the output of the series voltage regulators, respectively, whose emitter terminals are connected to each other via an emitter impedance and each connected to a current source, and whose collectors are connected to two inputs of a summing circuit whose output delivers the output current of the transconductance circuit which flows to the capacitor or out of the capacitor. The summing circuit preferably includes a current mirror circuit whose input is connected to the collector of one of the two transistors and whose output is connected to a connecting point between the capacitor and the collector of the other

of the two transistors.

In order that a very low transconductance is obtained in the normal operating range, the two transistors of the differential amplifier of the transconductance circuit, in addition to having the current-controlled negative feedback in the emitter arm, are preferably each designed as a multi-transistor with two collectors. The two collectors of each of these multi-transistors have different collector areas. The collectors with the smaller collector area are connected to the summing circuit so that the collector current portions delivered to the summing circuit are low, constituting approximately 10% of the entire collector current of each transistor in the selected example.

The increase of transconductance outside the linear range may be realized by one auxiliary transistor in each case, which is only activated in the case of sufficient modulation of the transconductance circuit.

The inventive series voltage regulator is preferably constructed completely with bipolar transistors. However, field-effect transistors may also be used for at least some of the transistors of the series voltage regulator.

The inventive series voltage regulator is preferably formed on one monolithically integrated circuit. The capacitor may be left out of this monolithic integration. Due to the possibility of providing very low transconductance, one can manage with a relatively small capacitor.

The invention as well as advantages and developments of the invention shall now be explained in more detail with reference to embodiments.

The figures show:

Fig. 1 the structure of a conventional series voltage regulator

Fig. 2 the basic structure of an inventive series voltage regulator

Fig. 3 transmission characteristics of various embodiments of the transconductance circuit of the series voltage regulator as in Fig. 2

Fig. 4 a particularly preferred embodiment of the transconductance circuit and the auxiliary voltage source of the series voltage regulator as in Fig. 2

The conventional series voltage regulator shown in Fig. 1 has a regulating transistor T in common base configuration in its upper series arm. The output of the series voltage regulator is bridged by a voltage divider with two resistors R_1 and R_2 . The base of regulating transistor T is connected to the output of a differential amplifier V whose inverting input is connected to the divisional voltage point of the voltage divider and whose non-inverting input is connected to a reference voltage source U_{REF} .

In the case of sufficiently high input voltage U_1 , the differential amplifier V can set such an output voltage U_2 via regulating transistor T that the voltage across lower resistance R_1 of the voltage divider reaches the level of reference voltage U_{REF} . Output voltage U_2 assumes its nominal level then.

Below a certain critical level of input voltage U_1 it is no longer possible to regulate output voltage U_2 to its nominal value. When attempting to regulate the output voltage to the nominal voltage corresponding to reference

voltage U_{REF} , differential amplifier V puts regulating transistor T into the saturation state. Interference voltage, for example in the form of alternating voltage, then reaches the output virtually unobstructed due to the low resistance of the collector-to-emitter path of the saturated regulating transistor, having a disturbing effect in the consumer connected to the series voltage regulator.

The embodiment of an inventive series voltage regulator shown in Fig. 2 includes a circuit means which is identical to the conventional series voltage regulator, if the reference voltage source is disregarded. Instead of the reference voltage source U_{REF} which delivers constant voltage in the conventional series voltage regulator, the inventive series voltage regulator comprises a controlled reference voltage source. The latter contains a capacitor C which is connected at one end to the non-inverting input of differential amplifier V and at the other end to the lower through-connected series arm of the series voltage regulator. Parallel to capacitor C a voltage limiting circuit B is arranged in the form of a Zener diode or an active limiting circuit. The output of a transconductance circuit G is also connected to the end of capacitor C which is connected to differential amplifier V, this transconductance circuit being designed as a differential circuit whose first input is connected via an auxiliary voltage source U_L to the input connection E of the series voltage regulator, which is shown at the top in Fig. 2, and whose second input is connected to the output connection A of the series voltage regulator, also shown at the top in Fig. 2.

In this inventive series voltage regulator as well, differential amplifier V having a voltage amplification v_0 , together with regulating transistor T designed as a power transistor, as the series regulating

with element V and the negative feedback resistors of voltage divider R_1, R_2 , forms the regulating amplifier.

When $v_0 \gg R_2/R_1$, the following holds:

$$U_2 = (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}) U_C. \quad (1)$$

U_C , the charging voltage of capacitor C , is controlled by transconductance circuit G . In the case of positive output current I_A of the transconductance circuit, capacitor C is charged until it reaches critical voltage U_R , to which voltage limiting circuit B limits capacitor voltage U_C . Output voltage U_2 of the series voltage regulator then has its nominal level:

$$U_2 = U_{2 \text{ NOM}} = U_R (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}). \quad (2)$$

Current I_A is determined by

$$I_A = g \cdot U_D. \quad (3)$$

g is the effective transconductance and U_D the control voltage of G , whereby

$$U_D = U_1 - (U_2 + U_L). \quad (4)$$

U_L is a constant auxiliary voltage.

In the case of

$$U_1 \geq U_{2 \text{ NOM}} + U_L \quad (5)$$

a differential voltage

$$U_D \geq 0$$

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is obtained at a nominal output voltage $U_{2 \text{ NOM}}$ in accordance with Equation (2) between the two inputs of transconductance circuit G. In this operating range an output voltage

$$I_A \geq 0$$

occurs at the output of transconductance circuit G.

When the series voltage regulator comes into the undervoltage range, i.e. the range of smaller input voltage for which

$$U_1 < U_{2 \text{ NOM}} + U_L \quad (6)$$

holds, differential voltage U_D becomes negative between the two inputs of transconductance circuit G. This leads to a reversal of output current I_A of transconductance circuit G, so that capacitor C is discharged. When capacitor voltage U_C falls below critical level U_R , output voltage U_2 of the series voltage regulator is regulated down to a lower level than $U_{2 \text{ NOM}}$. Transconductance circuit G acts as an "auxiliary regulator" changing capacitor voltage U_C in such a way that differential voltage U_D disappears in the steady-state condition at which output current I_A is equal to 0, and the relation

$$U_1 = U_L + U_2 \quad (7)$$

holds.

In the operating range $I_A > 0$, i.e. the normal voltage range in which nominal voltage $U_{2 \text{ NOM}}$ can be reached at the output, the suppression of interference

$$D = \left| \frac{U_{1\text{eff}}}{U_{2\text{eff}}} \right| \quad (8)$$

is infinite due to the negligibly low dynamic impedance of voltage limiting circuit B, and is virtually determined by the real behavior of the differential amplifier, i.e. by the sensitivity of differential amplifier V to interference in its supply voltage.

For the undervoltage operation of this series voltage regulator, the following holds in the linear transmission range g of transconductance circuit G for the suppression of interference:

$$D(p) = 1 + \frac{1}{g \frac{1}{pC} (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1})} \quad (9)$$

wherein $p = j\omega$.

Thus, the suppression of interference D in the undervoltage range can be determined by capacitor C and transconductance g . Auxiliary voltage U_L determines the set value of the average series voltage across the collector-to-emitter path of the regulating transistor in undervoltage operation, at which "auxiliary regulator" G intervenes in the regulating process, and should be designed in such a way that the maximal negative interference amplitudes of the input voltage, which cannot be regulated out due to the delay in the regulating circuit, do not drive regulating transistor T into the saturation state.

The dynamic behavior of the circuit may be influenced in an appropriate manner by a non-linear transmission behavior g of transconductance circuit G.

Fig. 2 shows several transconductance characteristics g . Characteristic 1 characterizes the above-mentioned linear case.

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Characteristic 2 is not as steep as characteristic 1 in the range $U_D > U_{D2}$ and is much steeper in the range $U_D < U_{D2}$. U_{D2} is a lower threshold of U_D . In the case of negative interference which falls below lower threshold U_{D2} , the extreme steepness of the transconductance characteristic leads to an intense capacitor discharging current. The circuit therefore reacts quickly to such great interference. The reduced steepness above lower threshold U_{D2} increases the filter time constant, thereby improving the filter behavior.

Characteristic 3 is also very steep above an upper threshold $U_D > U_{D1}$. When such a characteristic is used, the building-up time of the circuit may be reduced, especially after it is switched on. In case output voltage U_2 is so much lower than input voltage U_1 that $U_D > U_{D1}$, current I_A flowing into capacitor C increases sharply, ensuring quick charging of capacitor C , so that nominal voltage $U_2 \text{ NOM}$ may be quickly reached at the output.

A preferred embodiment of the inventive series voltage regulator, which is particularly suitable for monolithic integration, is shown in Fig. 4. This embodiment exhibits a non-linear transconductance circuit in accordance with characteristic 3 in Fig. 3.

Transconductance circuit G and auxiliary voltage source U_L are each shown in Fig. 4 by a dotted block.

Auxiliary voltage source U_L exhibits a series arrangement connected in parallel to the input of the series voltage regulator and comprises a diode D_1 , a resistor R_3 , a resistor R_4 and a current source I_{03} . Constant current I_R delivered by current source I_{03} leads to a constant voltage drop U_L across the series arrangement comprising diode D_1 and the two resistors R_3 and R_4 . The auxiliary

voltage is available at connecting point M between lower resistor R_3 and current source I_{03} .

Transconductance circuit G includes a differential amplifier circuit having a first transistor T_1 and a second transistor T_2 . The base of first transistor T_1 is connected to connecting point M of auxiliary voltage source U_L . The base of second transistor T_2 is connected to output connection A connected to the emitter of regulating transistor T. The emitter of first transistor T_1 is connected via a current source I_{B1} , and the emitter of second transistor T_2 is connected via a current source I_{B2} to input connection E connected to the collector of regulating transistor T. Furthermore, the emitters of the two transistors T_1 and T_2 are connected via a voltage divider comprising two resistors R_5 and R_6 .

The two transistors T_1 and T_2 are each designed as a multi-transistor, each having an auxiliary collector being connected to ground and each having a main collector being connected to an arm of a current mirror circuit with a transistor T_3 switched as a diode and a further transistor T_4 . Due to corresponding selection of the ratio of the auxiliary collector area to the main collector area, the collector currents from the main collectors of the two transistors T_1 and T_2 are only a fraction of the overall collector current, only approximately 10% in the stated example. Due to this measure, a very low level of transconductance g

$$g = 0.1 \frac{1}{R_5 + R_6} \quad (10)$$

is obtained.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 4, the summing circuit, at the output of which current I_A is made available, is formed by the already-mentioned current mirror circuit

with transistors T_3 and T_4 . The current coming from the main collector of transistor T_1 flows into the input of the current mirror circuit, located at the collector of transistor T_3 and is added at the output of the current mirror circuit, formed by the collector of transistor T_4 , at connecting point X, to the current coming from the main collector of transistor T_2 . The current resulting from this addition is the output current I_A of transconductance circuit G.

The increase of transconductance when lower threshold U_{D2} is fallen short of, as shown in characteristic 2 in Fig. 3, is effected, with a transistor T_5 whose emitter-to-collector path is connected between the base of transistor T_2 and the main collector of transistor T_1 , and whose base is connected via a diode D_2 to a connecting point Y between resistors R_3 and R_4 of auxiliary voltage source U_L . Lower threshold U_{D2} is formed by the voltage drop at resistor R_3 of auxiliary voltage source U_L . The potential jump between the emitter and the base of transistor T_5 is compensated by diode D_2 . When differential voltage U_D between the base terminals of transistors T_1 and T_2 drops below lower threshold U_{D2} , transistor T_5 becomes conductive and feeds a high collector current into the input of current mirror circuit T_3, T_4 . This current appears at output point X of the current mirror circuit and leads to a rapid discharge of capacitor C and thus to a downward regulation of output voltage U_2 of the series voltage regulator to a reduced direct voltage mean value.

Between the emitter of transistor T_1 and the main collector of transistor T_2 the emitter-to-collector path of a further transistor T_6 is connected whose base is connected to the connecting point between resistors R_5 and R_6 . When differential voltage U_D exceeds upper threshold U_{D1} , transistor T_6 becomes conductive and feeds a relatively large current

into the connecting point X, in the opposite direction to the current fed in by transistor T_5 . When transistor T_6 becomes conductive, a current I_A thus flows from connecting point X into capacitor C, thereby charging capacitor C up to a maximum of limiting voltage U_R .

Transistors T_1 to T_4 form the transconductance circuit which works in the linear range between lower threshold U_{D2} and upper threshold U_{D1} , under the condition

$$I_{B1,2} \cdot (R_5 + R_6) > U_{D1,2} \quad (11)$$

Reference current I_R of current source I_{03} generates voltage drop U_L at series connection R_3 , R_4 , D_1 . By tapping at voltage divider point Y, voltage level U_{D2} corresponding to the lower threshold is obtained. The following holds approximately for the voltage level corresponding to the upper threshold:

$$U_{D1} = (1 + \frac{R_6}{R_5}) U_{BE T6} \quad (12)$$

Voltage limiting circuit B is symbolized in Fig. 4 as a Zener diode, but is preferably realized by an electronic limiting circuit.

The embodiment of the inventive series voltage regulator shown in Fig. 4 functions in the following manner. When input voltage U_1 is switched on, output voltage U_2 and capacitor voltage U_C are initially 0, so that differential voltage U_D is higher than upper threshold U_{D1} . Transistor T_6 therefore delivers a powerful collector current to connecting point X, so that capacitor C is charged by a strong output current I_A of transconductance circuit G. Consequently, output voltage U_2 is increasingly regulated upward in the direction of nominal level $U_{2 \text{ NOM}}$. The increase in output voltage U_2 reduces differential voltage U_D increasingly.

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When upper threshold U_{D1} is fallen short of, transistor T_6 switches off, so that only the linear transconductance circuit with transistors T_1 to T_4 remains effective. In the nominal operating state, a positive differential voltage U_D remains due to the voltage drop across regulating transistor T , so that the current delivered by the main collector of transistor T_2 outweighs that delivered by the main collector of transistor T_1 via current mirror circuit T_3 , T_4 and output current I_A of transconductance circuit G flows continuously into capacitor C as the charging current. When limiting voltage U_R is reached, the capacitor voltage remains constant in spite of this charging current I_A .

When the series voltage regulator comes into the undervoltage range continuously or during negative interference voltage peaks at the input, U_1 is smaller than the sum value of nominal voltage $U_{2\text{ NOM}}$ on the output side and auxiliary voltage U_L (Equation (6)), and the polarity of differential voltage U_D is reversed. Then the current delivered by the main collector of transistor T_1 to current mirror circuit T_3 , T_4 outweighs the current delivered by the main collector of transistor T_2 , and the polarity of output current I_A of transconductance circuit G is consequently reversed as well. This causes a reduction in the capacitor charge and thus a decrease in capacitor voltage U_C . Output voltage U_2 is therefore regulated down to a level lower than the nominal voltage via differential amplifier V .

A large time constant results for the change in capacitor voltage U_C in the range of linear low transconductance g . In the case of negative amplitudes of interference voltage which fall below lower threshold U_{D2} of differential voltage U_D , a strong current is fed into the input of current mirror circuit T_3 , T_4 due to the switching of transistor T_5 into the conductive state, this strong current acting as a strong discharging current for capacitor C at connecting point X , the

output point of transconductance circuit G. Thus, a rapid downward regulation of output voltage U_2 can be effected to a level at which differential voltage U_D is again higher than lower threshold U_{D2} .

Due to its low-pass filter character in the undervoltage range, the inventive series voltage regulator thus protects the consumer it supplies against interference voltage in all operating ranges. The selection of a non-linear transconductance characteristic in the embodiment as in Fig. 4 additionally allows for the series voltage regulator to adjust rapidly to extreme operating situations.



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CLAIMS.

1. A series voltage regulator of the type described wherein:
the reference voltage is available from a capacitor to which a voltage limiting circuit which limits
5 the reference voltage to a maximum level is assigned and which is connected to the output of a trans-conductance circuit whose output current depends on the difference between the input voltage and the output voltage of the series voltage regulator.
- 10 2. A series voltage regulator according to claim 1, wherein the voltage limiting circuit is connected in parallel to the capacitor, this parallel connection is connected at one end to the series arm of the regulator which is not provided with the regulating transistor,
15 and at the other end both to the non-inverting input of the differential amplifier and to the output of the transconductance circuit, and the inverting input of the differential amplifier is connected to a tapping point of a first voltage divider connected in parallel
20 to the regulator output.
3. A series voltage regulator according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the voltage limiting circuit is formed by a zener diode connected in parallel to the capacitor.
- 25 4. A series voltage regulator according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the voltage limiting circuit is formed by an electronically realized, active limiting circuit arrangement which is connected in parallel to the capacitor.
- 30 5. A series voltage regulator according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 4, wherein the transconductance circuit has a linear transconductance characteristic.



6. A series voltage regulator according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 4, wherein the transconductance circuit has a transconductance characteristic which has a low-value linear transconductance when the difference between the regulator input voltage and the regulator output voltage, is above a lower threshold, and a large transconductance when this difference is below this lower threshold.
7. A series voltage regulator according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 4 and 6, wherein the transconductance circuit has a transconductance characteristic which has a low-value linear transconductance when the difference between the regulator input voltage and the regulator output voltage is below an upper threshold, and a large transconductance when this difference is above this upper threshold.
8. A series voltage regulator according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 7, wherein the transconductance circuit is designed as a differential circuit, preferably a differential amplifier circuit, having a first input which is connected to the input connection of the series voltage regulator, which is connected to the regulating transistor, and a second input which is connected to the output connection of the series voltage regulator, which is connected to the regulating transistor.
9. A series voltage regulator according to claim 8, wherein an auxiliary voltage source is connected between the input connection and the first input of the differential circuit.
10. A series voltage regulator according to claim 9, wherein the auxiliary voltage source delivers a constant voltage.



11. A series voltage regulator according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the differential circuit has two transistors arranged in a differential amplifier circuit, the base of the first transistor is connected to the auxiliary voltage source and the base of the second transistor is connected to the output connection, the emitter of the first transistor is connected via a first current source, and the emitter of the second transistor is connected via a second current source, to the input connection, the emitters of the two transistors are connected with each other via an emitter impedance, and the capacitor is connected to the output of a summing circuit whose inputs are connected to the collector of the first transistor and to the collector of the second transistor, respectively.

12. A series voltage regulator according to claim 11, wherein the summing circuit has a current mirror circuit whose input is connected to the collector of the first transistor and whose output is connected to a connecting point between the collector of the second transistor and the capacitor.

13. A series voltage regulator according to claim 11 or 12, wherein the first and the second transistor are each designed as a multi-transistor with at least two collectors with greatly varying collector areas and each collector with the smaller collector area is connected to the summing circuit.

14. A series voltage regulator according to any one of the preceding claims 11 to 13, wherein the auxiliary voltage source has a series circuit comprising a second voltage divider and a third current source, the connecting point between the second voltage divider and the third current source being connected to the base of the first transistor, and the collector-to-emitter path of a third transistor is connected between the base of the second transistor and the collector, which is connected to the summing circuit, of the first transistor, the base of



this third transistor being connected via a diode path to a divisional voltage point of the second voltage divider.

15. A series voltage regulator according to any one of the preceding claims 11 to 14, wherein the emitter impedance is formed by a series circuit of two resistors and the emitter path of a fourth transistor is connected between the emitter of the first transistor and the collector, which is connected to the summing circuit of the second transistor, the base of this fourth transistor being connected to the connecting point between the two resistors of the emitter impedance.

16. A series voltage regulator according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 15, wherein all transistors are bipolar transistors.

17. A series voltage regulator according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 15, wherein field-effect transistors are provided for at least some of the transistors.

18. A series voltage regulator according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 17, wherein the entire regulator circuit is monolithically integrated, with the exception of the capacitor.

19. A series voltage regulator of the type described constructed and arranged to operate substantially as herein described with reference to and as illustrated in Figures 2 to 4 of the accompanying drawings.
