

Description

The invention relates to an amplifier arrangement having an inverting and a non-inverting input and an output, which arrangement comprises between a first and a second power-supply terminal:

—a preamplifier comprising a first and a second transistor which are arranged as a differential pair and whose emitters are coupled to the first power-supply terminal by means of a first current source, the base of the first transistor being coupled to the inverting input and the base of the second transistor to the non-inverting input of the amplifier arrangement, which preamplifier has a first and a second output, and

—an output amplifier comprising a third and a fourth transistor of opposite conductivity types, whose collector-emitter paths are arranged in series between the two power-supply terminals, a similar electrode of each transistor being coupled to the output of the amplifier arrangement and first and second input of the output amplifier being coupled to the first and second output of the preamplifier, respectively.

Such an amplifier arrangement may be used for a variety of purposes and, in particular, in audio circuitry.

Such an amplifier arrangement of a circuit design which is customary in recent amplifier circuits is disclosed in German Patent Specification DE—A—31 36 284. The non-inverting input of this amplifier arrangement is biased to half the supply voltage by a voltage divider arranged between the power-supply terminals. In order to ensure that the output of the amplifier arrangement is also at half the supply voltage a negative-feedback network is arranged between the output and the inverting input of the amplifier arrangement. This negative-feedback network, which is often external to the integrated circuit, comprises a voltage divider using a non-integrable electrolytic capacitor. This capacitor provides full d.c. negative feedback so that the output and the inverting input are also at half the supply voltage. For the frequency spectrum of the signals to be amplified said capacitor constitutes practically a short-circuit, so that the negative-feedback network provides a signal negative feedback.

Apart from the fact that the capacitor in the negative-feedback network cannot be integrated the negative feedback has the disadvantage that the inverting input of the amplifier then becomes a low-impedance input. As a result of this, the input signal may not be applied both to the non-inverting and to the inverting amplifier in so-called bridge amplifiers in which a load is connected between the outputs of an inverting and a non-inverting amplifier arrangement. Therefore, the output signal of the non-inverting amplifier is generally applied to the inverting amplifier via a voltage divider. However, this has the disadvantage that the output signals of the inverting

and the non-inverting amplifier are subjected to time delays, which may lead to distortion of the output signal of the entire amplifier.

It is the object of the invention to provide an amplifier arrangement which does not have these disadvantages. According to the invention an amplifier arrangement of the type specified in the opening paragraph is characterized in that

—the collector of the first transistor is connected to the second power-supply terminal,

—the collector of the second transistor is coupled to the second power-supply terminal by means of a second current source and to the output of the amplifier arrangement by means of a first resistor,

—the emitters of a fifth and a sixth transistor whose base-emitter paths are connected in parallel with each other are connected to that end of the second current source which is remote from the second power-supply terminal, the bases of said transistors being at a reference voltage and the collectors being connected to the first power-supply terminal by means of a third and a fourth current source respectively and being also coupled to the first and the second output of the preamplifier stage respectively, and the current carried by the second current source is substantially equal to the sum of the quiescent current flowing in the second transistor, the currents carried by the third and the fourth current source and the current flowing through the first resistor, the resistance value of said first resistor being such that the voltage on the output of the amplifier arrangement is substantially equal to half the supply voltage applied between the power-supply terminals.

In an amplifier arrangement in accordance with the invention there is no negative feedback between the output and the inverting input of the amplifier. As a result of this, both the inverting and the non-inverting input of the amplifier are floating, so that in, for example, bridge arrangements the input signal may be applied directly to the non-inverting input of one amplifier and to the inverting input of the other amplifier. Since no negative feedback network is employed the external capacitor used in this network may also be dispensed with, which reduces the number of external components to be used in the amplifier.

The output of the amplifier is biased to half the supply voltage by means of the first resistor. The resistance value of this resistor is selected so that the voltage across this resistor added to the voltage across the second current source, which is set to a fixed value by the reference voltage on the bases of the third and the fourth transistor, is equal to half the supply voltage. As this resistor must have a specific value related to the currents carried by the current sources, this resistor is preferably integrated.

An embodiment of the invention may be further characterized in that the emitters of the first and the second transistor are coupled to the first power-supply terminal by means of a current source each and a second resistor is arranged

between the emitters of the first and the second transistor.

This second resistor provides negative feedback for the preamplifier, yielding a linear conversion of the input voltage into the output current of the preamplifier. The overall gain of the amplifier then depends on the ratio between the resistance values of the first and the second resistor, the gain being variable by selection of the resistance value of the second resistor. In the case of a fixed value of the gain the second resistor is preferably integrated.

This or another embodiment of the invention may be further characterized in that the first and the second transistor are each constructed as a compound transistor comprising an input transistor whose emitter is connected to the input of a current amplifier whose output drives the base of an output transistor of a conductivity type opposite to that of the input transistor and whose emitter is connected to the collector of the first transistor. This embodiment may be characterized further in that the current amplifier comprises a current-mirror circuit comprising a seventh transistor connected as a diode and an eighth transistor whose base-emitter junction is connected in parallel with that of the seventh transistor.

Owing to use of current amplification the input transistors of the preamplifier can handle large currents without giving rise to large input base currents. This embodiment may be characterized further in that a current-determining resistor which defines the currents through the seventh and the eighth transistor is arranged between the base and the emitter of the output transistor.

The above or other embodiments of the invention may be further characterized in that the currents carried by the first, the second, the third and the fourth current source increase directly proportionally to the supply voltage and the voltage across the second current source increases directly proportionally to the supply voltage. In this way it is accomplished that if the supply voltage increases the resistance value of the first resistor required to set the voltage on the output to half the supply voltage remains the same. In this embodiment, the voltage across the second current source can be made to increase directly proportionally to the supply voltage by generating the reference voltage on the base of the fifth and the sixth transistor by means of a current which increases directly proportionally to the supply voltage and which flows in the series arrangement of a diode-connected transistor and a third resistor, the base of said diode-connected transistor being connected to the bases of the fifth and the sixth transistor.

The invention will now be described in more detail, by way of example, with reference to the drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is the circuit diagram of an amplifier arrangement in accordance with the invention,

Fig. 2 shows another form of the arrangement shown in Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 shows a bridge amplifier comprising amplifier arrangements in accordance with the invention.

Figure 1 is the circuit diagram of an amplifier arrangement in accordance with the invention. The arrangement comprises a preamplifier 10 which comprises a differential amplifier comprising transistors T_1 and T_2 , the base of transistor T_1 constituting the inverting input and the base of transistor T_2 constituting the non-inverting input of the amplifier arrangement. A negative feedback resistor R_1 is arranged between the emitters of the transistors T_1 and T_2 . The emitters of the transistors T_1 and T_2 are coupled to the positive power-supply terminal 2 by a current source $I_1=I$ and a current source $I_2=I$ respectively. At rest no current will flow through resistor R_1 , so that the bases of transistors T_1 and T_2 can be driven up to substantially the value of the positive supply voltage minus one base-emitter voltage if the saturation voltages of the current sources I_1 and I_2 are ignored. The collector of transistor T_1 is connected to the negative power-supply terminal 3, in the present case earth. The collector of transistor T_2 is connected to earth by means of a current source $I_3=3.5I$. Two transistors T_3 and T_4 with parallel-connected base-emitter junctions are connected to the output of the current source I_3 with their emitters. The commoned bases of transistors T_3 and T_4 are at a reference voltage V_R , which is preferably selected so that a small voltage is produced across the current source I_3 which voltage is such that this current source is not turned off. This results in an optimum voltage swing for transistor T_2 . The collector of transistor T_3 is connected to the positive power-supply terminal 2 via a current source $I_4=I$ and is also coupled to the output 5 of the preamplifier. Similarly, the collector of transistor T_4 is connected to a current source $I_5=I$ and is also coupled to the output 6 of the preamplifier. The collector of transistor T_2 is connected to the output 7 of the amplifier arrangement by means of a resistor R_2 . The output amplifier 20 comprises two transistors T_5 and T_6 of opposite conductivity types whose collector-emitter paths are arranged in series between the positive and the negative power supply terminal 2 and 3. The collectors of the transistors T_5 and T_6 are connected to the output 7, to which a load may be connected.

To explain the operation of the arrangement it is assumed that the supply voltage is 3 V, the current $I=100 \mu A$ and the voltage across the current source I_3 is 200 mV. If the transistor T_1 and T_2 are not driven the collector current of transistor T_2 will be equal to the current $I_2=100 \mu A$. This current and the currents $I_4=100 \mu A$ and $I_5=100 \mu A$ are drained completely by the current source $I_3=350 \mu A$, the residual current of 50 μA for the current source I_3 being supplied via the resistor R_2 . In order to ensure that the output 7 of the amplifier arrangement is at half the supply voltage, i.e. 1.5 V, the value of resistor R_2 must be

$$R_2 = (1.5 - 0.2) / 50 \cdot 10^{-6} = 26 \text{ kohms.}$$

In this way the output 7 of the amplifier arrangement is held at half the supply voltage without arranging the customary negative-feedback network comprising a non-integrable capacitor between the output and the inverting input of the amplifier. As a result of this, both the non-inverting input and the inverting input are floating and may be driven directly by a source. In this respect it is to be noted that the inverting input can be driven to a voltage lower than the voltage on the negative power-supply terminal 3. This is because transistor T_1 may be bottomed, for which the emitter voltage is equal to the negative supply voltage minus the saturation voltage of transistor T_1 . The base of transistor T_1 is then at a voltage which is one base-emitter voltage lower. The non-inverting input can be driven to a voltage which is equal to the voltage on the output of the current source I_3 (200 mV) plus the saturation voltage of transistor T_2 minus its base-emitter voltage. In order to explain the operation of the arrangement when it is driven, it is assumed that in the present example the non-inverting input is connected to the earth terminal 3 and that the inverting input is driven by a source. If the d.c. level of the source output is not earth potential, a resistor must be arranged between the inverting input and earth and a coupling capacitor must be used. If owing to the drive the voltage on the inverting input for example decreases, transistor T_1 will become more conductive and transistor T_2 will become less conductive. Initially the additional current required by the current source I_3 cannot be supplied via resistor R_2 because the voltage on the output 7 will not change initially. At first the current through transistors T_3 and T_4 therefore increases, which results in an increase of the base current of transistor T_5 and a decrease of the base current of transistor T_6 . Transistor T_5 then becomes more conductive, so that the voltage on output 7 increases. The additional current required by the current source I_3 can now flow via resistor R_2 . Conversely, if the voltage on the inverting input increases transistor T_6 will become more conductive and transistor T_5 will become less conductive, so that the voltage on output 7 decreases. The additional current now supplied by transistor T_2 then flows to the output via resistor R_2 . Thus, transistors T_5 and T_6 are driven so that an increase of the current in one transistor is accompanied by a decrease of the current in the other transistor. The gain of the amplifier arrangement depends on the ratio between the resistors R_2 and R_1 , the value of the resistor R_1 being variable. In the case of a fixed gain both resistors may be integrated, so that the amplifier arrangement does not comprise any external components except for a capacitor which may be required for connecting the load.

The circuit arrangement can operate at very low supply voltages up from 1.6 V. The value of the resistor R_2 can be rendered independent of the supply voltage by the use of current sources

whose output currents are directly proportional to the supply voltage. The reference voltage on the bases of transistors T_3 and T_4 must then be such that the voltage across the current source I_3 also increases proportionally to the supply voltage. It is to be noted that current sources whose output currents increase directly proportionally to the supply voltage are described in European Patent Application EP-A-0 155 039 filed simultaneously with the present Application.

Figure 2 shows the arrangement of Fig. 1 in more detail, corresponding parts bearing the same reference numerals. The transistors of the differential amplifier in the preamplifier stage 10 are compound transistors. The emitter of transistor T_1 is connected to the input of a current amplifier which comprises a current mirror comprising a diode-connected transistor T_{10} and a transistor T_{11} whose base-emitter junction is arranged in parallel with that of transistor T_{10} . The emitter area of transistor T_{11} is larger than that of transistor T_{10} , so that the collector current of transistor T_{11} will be larger than the emitter current of transistor T_{10} . The collector of transistor T_{11} drives the base of a transistor T_{12} whose emitter is connected to the collector of transistor T_1 . A resistor R_4 is arranged between the base and the emitter of transistor T_{12} and defines the currents in transistors T_1 , T_{10} and T_{11} . The collector of transistor T_{12} forms the emitter, and the emitter of transistor T_{12} forms the collector of this compound transistor. Owing to the current amplification via the current mirror T_{10} , T_{11} and via the transistor T_{12} , the current from current source I_1 is so divided among the transistors T_1 , T_{11} and T_{12} that a small current flows in transistor T_1 , a slightly larger current in transistor T_{11} and a substantially larger current in transistor T_{12} . For a current $I_1 = 100 \mu\text{A}$ and a ratio of 1:5 between the emitter areas of the transistors T_1 and T_{11} these currents are for example $2 \mu\text{A}$, $10 \mu\text{A}$ and $88 \mu\text{A}$ respectively. Owing to the smaller emitter current of transistor T_1 , the base current of this transistor will also be very small. As a result of this small base current transistor T_1 will hardly load the source when the amplifier is driven. In the same way as transistor T_1 , transistor T_2 is a compound transistor comprising transistors T_{13} , T_{14} , T_{15} and resistor R_6 . The reference voltage V_R is generated by means of a current source comprising a resistor R_6 which is arranged between the positive and the negative power-supply terminal 2 and 3 in series with the collector-emitter path of a transistor T_{16} . Transistor T_{16} forms part of a current-mirror circuit comprising transistors T_{16} , T_{17} and T_{18} . However, instead of being connected to the positive power-supply terminal 2 in the customary manner, the collector of transistor T_{18} is connected to the collector of transistor T_{17} . Moreover, a resistor R_7 is connected in parallel with the base-emitter path of transistor T_{16} , which resistor has a resistance value equal to half the resistance value of the resistor R_6 . Owing to these steps the common collector current of the transistors T_{17} and T_{18} is equal to the quotient of the supply

voltage and the resistance value of resistor R_6 . By means of the current mirror comprising transistors T_{19} and T_{20} this current is reproduced and passed through the series arrangement of a diode-connected transistor T_{21} and a resistor R_6 . The base of transistor T_{21} is connected to the bases of transistors T_3 and T_4 . It is to be noted that the current sources I_1 , I_2 , I_4 and I_5 can be formed by connecting transistors in parallel with transistor T_{20} , and the current source I_3 can similarly be controlled by the current source R_6 , R_7 , T_{18} to T_{16} . If the currents through transistor T_{21} and transistor T_3 are equal, the base-emitter voltages of these transistors will also be equal, so that the voltage across the current source I_3 will be equal to the voltage across the resistor R_6 . As the current through resistor R_6 increases directly proportionally to the supply voltage, the voltage across the current source I_3 will also increase in direct proportion to the supply voltage. This ensures that for the same resistance value of resistor R_2 the voltage on the output 7 remains equal to half the supply voltage when the supply voltage increases. Another method of generating the reference voltage is described in European Patent Application EP—A—0 155 720 filed simultaneously with the present Application.

The output transistors of the amplifier arrangement are constructed as a special type of Darlington arrangement which forms the subject of European Patent Application EP—A—0 156 411 which has been filed simultaneously with the present Application. Transistor T_5 is driven via an emitter follower transistor T_{23} by means of a current source and emitter follower transistor T_{24} . The collector of transistor T_{24} is connected to the input of a current-mirror circuit comprising a diode-connected transistor T_{25} whose emitter is connected to the negative power-supply terminal 3 via a resistor R_9 and a transistor T_{26} whose base is connected to the base of transistor T_{25} and whose emitter is connected to the negative power-supply terminal 3 via a resistor R_{10} . The emitter area of transistor T_{26} is larger than that of transistor T_{25} and the resistance value of resistor R_{10} is substantially smaller than that of resistor R_9 . As a result of this, the current gain in the current-mirror circuit for small currents will be comparatively low and is determined by the ratio between the emitter areas of the transistors T_{26} and T_{25} and the current gain for large currents will be comparatively high and is determined by the ratio between the values of the resistors R_9 and R_{10} , which ratio is larger than the ratio between the emitter areas. Thus, in the case of larger currents extra base current is supplied to transistor T_5 , thereby compensating for the decreasing current gain factor of output transistor T_5 for large currents. Transistor T_6 is driven by a transistor T_{27} which is arranged as an emitter follower by means of current source I_7 and whose collector current is amplified in the same way as that of transistor T_6 by means of a current mirror comprising transistors T_{28} , T_{29} and resistors R_{11} and R_{12} , which collector current is applied to the base of transistor T_6 together with the emitter current of transistor T_{27} .

As stated in the foregoing, one of the great advantages of the amplifier arrangement in accordance with the invention is that both inputs of the preamplifier stage are floating owing to the absence of negative feedback from the output to the inverting input. This allows both the inverting and the non-inverting input to be driven directly by a signal source, which is important *inter alia* in so-called bridge amplifiers. Fig. 3 shows the circuit diagram of such a bridge amplifier. The amplifiers 20 and 30 are of the type shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The inverting input of amplifier 20 is connected to earth and its non-inverting input is connected to the source of input voltage V_i , whilst the non-inverting input of amplifier 30 is connected to earth and its inverting input is connected to the source of input voltage V_i . A load R_L , in the present case a loudspeaker, is connected to the outputs of the amplifiers 20 and 30. The bridge circuit does not require any external components.

The invention is not limited to the embodiments shown. Instead of in common-emitter arrangement the output transistors may also be operated in common-collector arrangement. Moreover, the other transistors of the arrangement may be replaced in known manner by transistors of the opposite conductivity type. Further, the amplifier may be operated as a class-AB amplifier with quiescent-current setting as described in for example European Patent Application EP—A—0 155 717 which has been filed simultaneously with the present Application.

Claims

1. An amplifier arrangement having an inverting (−) and a non-inverting (+) input and an output (7), which arrangement comprises between a first (2) and a second (3) power-supply terminal:

—a preamplifier (10) comprising a first (T_1) and a second (T_2) transistor which are arranged as a differential pair and whose emitters are coupled to the first (2) power-supply terminal by means of a first current source, the base of the first (T_1) transistor being coupled to the inverting input (−) and the base of the second (T_2) transistor to the non-inverting input (+) of the amplifier arrangement, which preamplifier has a first (5) and a second (6) output, and

—an output amplifier (20) comprising a third (T_3) and a fourth (T_4) transistor of opposite conductivity types, whose collector-emitter paths are arranged in series between the two power-supply terminals (2, 3), a similar electrode of each transistor being coupled to the output (7) of the amplifier arrangement and first and second input of the output amplifier being coupled to the first and second output of the preamplifier, respectively, characterized in that

—the collector of the first transistor (T_1) is connected to the second power-supply terminal (3),

—the collector of the second (T_2) transistor is coupled to the second power-supply terminal (3) by means of a second current source (I_2) and to the

voltage and the resistance value of resistor R_8 . By means of the current mirror comprising transistors T_{19} and T_{20} this current is reproduced and passed through the series arrangement of a diode-connected transistor T_{21} and a resistor R_8 . The base of transistor T_{21} is connected to the bases of transistors T_3 and T_4 . It is to be noted that the current sources I_1 , I_2 , I_4 and I_5 can be formed by connecting transistors in parallel with transistor T_{20} , and the current source I_3 can similarly be controlled by the current source R_6 , R_7 , T_{18} to T_{18} . If the currents through transistor T_{21} and transistor T_3 are equal, the base-emitter voltages of these transistors will also be equal, so that the voltage across the current source I_3 will be equal to the voltage across the resistor R_8 . As the current through resistor R_8 increases directly proportionally to the supply voltage, the voltage across the current source I_3 will also increase in direct proportion to the supply voltage. This ensures that for the same resistance value of resistor R_2 the voltage on the output 7 remains equal to half the supply voltage when the supply voltage increases. Another method of generating the reference voltage is described in European Patent Application EP—A—0 155 720 filed simultaneously with the present Application.

The output transistors of the amplifier arrangement are constructed as a special type of Darlington arrangement which forms the subject of European Patent Application EP—A—0 156 411 which has been filed simultaneously with the present Application. Transistor T_5 is driven via an emitter follower transistor T_{23} by means of a current source and emitter follower transistor T_{24} . The collector of transistor T_{24} is connected to the input of a current-mirror circuit comprising a diode-connected transistor T_{25} whose emitter is connected to the negative power-supply terminal 3 via a resistor R_9 and a transistor T_{26} whose base is connected to the base of transistor T_{25} and whose emitter is connected to the negative power-supply terminal 3 via a resistor R_{10} . The emitter area of transistor T_{26} is larger than that of transistor T_{25} and the resistance value of resistor R_{10} is substantially smaller than that of resistor R_9 . As a result of this, the current gain in the current-mirror circuit for small currents will be comparatively low and is determined by the ratio between the emitter areas of the transistors T_{26} and T_{25} and the current gain for large currents will be comparatively high and is determined by the ratio between the values of the resistors R_9 and R_{10} , which ratio is larger than the ratio between the emitter areas. Thus, in the case of larger currents extra base current is supplied to transistor T_5 , thereby compensating for the decreasing current gain factor of output transistor T_5 for large currents. Transistor T_6 is driven by a transistor T_{27} which is arranged as an emitter follower by means of current source I_7 and whose collector current is amplified in the same way as that of transistor T_6 by means of a current mirror comprising transistors T_{28} , T_{29} and resistors R_{11} and R_{12} , which collector current is applied to the base of transistor T_6 together with the emitter current of transistor T_{27} .

As stated in the foregoing, one of the great advantages of the amplifier arrangement in accordance with the invention is that both inputs of the preamplifier stage are floating owing to the absence of negative feedback from the output to the inverting input. This allows both the inverting and the non-inverting input to be driven directly by a signal source, which is important *inter alia* in so-called bridge amplifiers. Fig. 3 shows the circuit diagram of such a bridge amplifier. The amplifiers 20 and 30 are of the type shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The inverting input of amplifier 20 is connected to earth and its non-inverting input is connected to the source of input voltage V_i , whilst the non-inverting input of amplifier 30 is connected to earth and its inverting input is connected to the source of input voltage V_i . A load R_L in the present case a loudspeaker, is connected to the outputs of the amplifiers 20 and 30. The bridge circuit does not require any external components.

The invention is not limited to the embodiments shown. Instead of in common-emitter arrangement the output transistors may also be operated in common-collector arrangement. Moreover, the other transistors of the arrangement may be replaced in known manner by transistors of the opposite conductivity type. Further, the amplifier may be operated as a class-AB amplifier with quiescent-current setting as described in for example European Patent Application EP—A—0 155 717 which has been filed simultaneously with the present Application.

Claims

1. An amplifier arrangement having an inverting (−) and a non-inverting (+) input and an output (7), which arrangement comprises between a first (2) and a second (3) power-supply terminal:

—a preamplifier (10) comprising a first (T_1) and a second (T_2) transistor which are arranged as a differential pair and whose emitters are coupled to the first (2) power-supply terminal by means of a first current source, the base of the first (T_1) transistor being coupled to the inverting input (−) and the base of the second (T_2) transistor to the non-inverting input (+) of the amplifier arrangement, which preamplifier has a first (5) and a second (6) output, and

—an output amplifier (20) comprising a third (T_3) and a fourth (T_4) transistor of opposite conductivity types, whose collector-emitter paths are arranged in series between the two power-supply terminals (2, 3), a similar electrode of each transistor being coupled to the output (7) of the amplifier arrangement and first and second input of the output amplifier being coupled to the first and second output of the preamplifier, respectively, characterized in that

—the collector of the first transistor (T_1) is connected to the second power-supply terminal (3),

—the collector of the second (T_2) transistor is coupled to the second power-supply terminal (3) by means of a second current source (I_3) and to the



output (7) of the amplifier arrangement by means of a first resistor (R_2),

—the emitters of a fifth (T_3) and a sixth (T_4) transistor whose base-emitter paths are connected in parallel with each other are connected to that end (4) of the second current source (I_3) which is remote from the second power-supply terminal (3), the bases of said transistors being at a reference voltage (V_R) and the collectors being connected to the first power-supply terminal (2) by means of a third (I_4) and a fourth (I_5) current source respectively and being also coupled to the first (5) and the second (6) output of the preamplifier stage respectively, and the current carried by the second current source (I_3) is substantial equal to the sum of the quiescent current flowing in the second transistor (T_2), the currents carried by the third (I_4) and the fourth (I_5) current source and the current flowing through the first resistor (R_2), the resistance value of said first resistor being such that the voltage on the output (7) of the amplifier arrangement is substantially equal to half the supply voltage applied between the power-supply terminals.

2. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the emitters of the first and the second transistor are coupled to the first power-supply terminal by means of a current source each and a second resistor is arranged between the emitters of the first and the second transistor.

3. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the first and the second transistor are each constructed as a compound transistor comprising an input transistor whose emitter is connected in the input of a current amplifier whose output drives the base of an output transistor of a conductivity type opposite to that of the input transistor and whose emitter is connected to the collector of the first transistor.

4. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in Claim 3, characterized in that the current amplifier comprises a current-mirror circuit comprising a seventh transistor connected as a diode and an eighth transistor whose base-emitter junction is connected in parallel with that of the seventh transistor.

5. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in Claim 3 or 4, characterized in that a current-determining resistor which defines the currents through the seventh and the eighth transistor is arranged between the base and the emitter of the output transistor.

6. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the currents carried by the first, the second, the third and the fourth current source increase directly proportionally to the supply voltage and the voltage across the second current source increases directly proportionally to the supply voltage.

7. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in Claim 6, characterized in that the reference voltage on the bases of the fifth and the sixth

transistor is generated by means of a current which increases directly proportionally to the supply voltage and which flows in the series arrangement of a diode-connected transistor and a third resistor, the base of said diode-connected transistor being connected to the bases of the fifth and the sixth transistor.

8. An amplifier arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the third and the fourth transistor are Darlington transistors.

9. A bridge amplifier comprising a first and a second amplifier circuit, a load being connected between the outputs of said amplifier circuits, characterized in that the first and the second amplifier circuit are amplifier arrangements as claimed in any of the preceding Claims and the inverting input of the first amplifier circuit and the non-inverting input of the second amplifier circuit are coupled to an input terminal for the application of an input signal and the non-inverting input of the first amplifier circuit and the inverting input of the second amplifier circuit are connected to a terminal carrying a reference voltage.

Patentansprüche

1. Verstärkeranordnung mit einem invertierenden (−) und einem nichtinvertierenden (+) Eingang und einem Ausgang (7), und diese Anordnung enthält zwischen einer ersten (2) und einer zweiten (3) Stromversorgungsklemme

—einen Vorverstärker (10) mit einem ersten (T_1) und einem zweiten (T_2) Transistor, wobei diese Transistoren als differentielles Paar angeordnet und ihre Emittoren über eine erste Stromquelle mit der ersten (2) Stromversorgungsklemme gekoppelt sind, wobei die Basis des ersten Transistors (T_1) mit dem invertierenden (−) Eingang und die Basis des zweiten Transistors (T_2) mit dem nichtinvertierenden Eingang (+) der Verstärkeranordnung gekoppelt sind, und der Vorverstärker einen ersten (5) und einen zweiten Ausgang (6) enthält, und

—einen Ausgangsverstärker (20) mit einem dritten (T_3) und einem vierten Transistor (T_4) vom entgegengesetzten Leitfähigkeitstyp, deren Kollektor-Emitterwege zwischen den beiden Stromversorgungsklemmen (2, 3) in Reihe geschaltet sind, wobei eine gleichartige Elektrode jedes Transistors mit dem Ausgang (7) der Verstärkeranordnung und ein erster und zweiter Eingang des Ausgangsverstärkers mit dem ersten bzw. dem zweiten Ausgang des Vorverstärkers gekoppelt sind, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

—der Kollektor des ersten Transistors (T_1) an die zweite Stromversorgungsklemme (3) angeschlossen ist,

—der Kollektor des zweiten Transistors (T_2) über eine zweite Stromquelle (I_3) an die zweite Stromversorgungsklemme (3) und über einen ersten Widerstand (R_2) an den Ausgang (7) der Verstärkeranordnung angeschlossen ist,

—die Emittoren eines fünften (T_3) und eines sechsten Transistors (T_4), deren Basis-Emitterstrecken



zueinander parallel geschaltet sind, an jenes Ende (4) der zweiten Stromquelle (I_2) angeschlossen sind, das von der zweiten Stromversorgungs-klemme (3) abgewandt ist, wobei die Basen dieser Transistoren eine Referenzspannung (V_R) führen und ihre Kollektoren über eine dritte (I_3) bzw. eine vierte Stromquelle (I_4) an die erste Stromversorgungsquelle (2) angeschlossen und außerdem mit dem ersten (15) bzw. dem zweiten Ausgang (6) der Vorverstärkerstufe gekoppelt sind, und der von der zweiten Stromquelle (I_2) geführte Strom im wesentlichen gleich der Summe des im zweiten Transistor (T_2) fließenden Ruhestroms, der von der dritten (I_3) und von der vierten Stromquelle (I_4) geführten Ströme und des den ersten Widerstand (R_2) durchfließenden Stroms ist, wobei der Widerstandswert des ersten Widerstands derart ist, daß die Spannung am Ausgang (7) der Verstärkeranordnung im wesentlichen gleich der Hälfte der zwischen den Stromversorgungs-klemmen angelegten Speisespannung ist.

2. Verstärkeranordnung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Emittoren des ersten und des zweiten Transistors über je eine Stromquelle mit der ersten Stromversorgungsquelle gekoppelt und ein zweiter Widerstand zwischen den Emittoren des ersten und des zweiten Transistors angeordnet sind.

3. Verstärkeranordnung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der erste und der zweite Transistor je als Verbundtransistor aufgebaut sind, der einen Eingangstransistor enthält, dessen Emitter im Eingang eines Stromverstärkers angeschlossen ist, dessen Ausgang die Basis eines Ausgangstransistors von einem Leitfähigkeitstyp betreibt, der den des Eingangstransistors entgegengesetzt ist, und dessen Emitter an den Kollektor des ersten Transistors angeschlossen ist.

4. Verstärkeranordnung nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Stromverstärker eine Stromspiegelschaltung enthält, die einen als Diode geschalteten siebten Transistor und einen achten Transistor enthält, dessen Basis-Emitterübergang zu dem des siebten Transistors parallel geschaltet ist.

5. Verstärkeranordnung nach Anspruch 3 oder 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein strombestimmender Widerstand, der die Ströme durch den siebten und den achten Transistor definiert, zwischen der Basis und dem Emitter des Ausgangstransistors angeordnet ist.

6. Verstärkeranordnung nach einem oder mehreren der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die von der ersten, der zweiten, der dritten und der vierten Stromquelle geführten Ströme und die Spannung an der zweiten Stromquelle direkt proportional mit der Speisespannung ansteigen.

7. Verstärkeranordnung nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Referenzspannung an den Basen des fünften und des sechsten Transistors mittels eines Stroms erzeugt wird, der sich direkt proportional mit der Speisespannung vergrößert und in der Reihenschaltung eines in

Diodenschaltung angeordneten Transistors und eines dritten Widerstandes fließt, wobei die Basis des in Diodenschaltung angeordneten Transistors an die Basen des fünften und des sechsten Transistors angeschlossen ist.

8. Verstärkeranordnung nach einem oder mehreren der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der dritte und der vierte Transistor Darlington-Transistoren sind.

9. Brückenverstärker mit einer ersten und einer zweiten Verstärkerschaltung, wobei eine Belastung zwischen den Ausgängen der Verstärkerschaltungen angeschlossen ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste und die zweite Verstärkerschaltung Verstärkeranordnungen nach einem oder mehreren der vorangehenden Ansprüche sind, und der invertierende Eingang der ersten Verstärkerschaltung und der nichtinvertierende Eingang der zweiten Verstärkerschaltung mit einer Eingangsklemme zum Anlegen eines Eingangssignals gekoppelt sind, und der nichtinvertierenden Eingang der ersten Verstärkerschaltung und der invertierende Eingang der zweiten Verstärkerschaltung an eine Referenzspannung führende Klemme angeschlossen sind.

Revendications

1. Montage amplificateur muni d'une entrée inverseuse (-), et d'une entrée non inverseuse (+) et d'une sortie (7), lequel montage comprend entre une première borne d'alimentation (2) et une deuxième borne d'alimentation (3):

—un préamplificateur (10) muni d'un premier transistor (T_1) et d'une deuxième transistor (T_2), qui sont montés en paire différentielle et dont les émetteurs sont couplés à la première borne d'alimentation (2) à l'aide d'une première source de courant, la base du premier transistor étant couplée à l'entrée inverseuse (-) et la base du deuxième transistor (T_2) à l'entrée non inverseuse (+) du montage amplificateur, lequel préamplificateur comporte une première sortie (5) et une deuxième sortie (6) et,

—un amplificateur de sortie (20) muni d'un troisième transistor (T_3) et d'un quatrième transistor (T_4) de types de conductivité opposés, dont les trajets collecteur-émetteur sont montés en série entre les deux bornes d'alimentation (2, 3), une électrode analogue de chaque transistor étant couplée à la sortie (7) du montage amplificateur et des première et deuxième entrées de l'amplificateur de sortie étant couplées respectivement aux première et deuxième sortie du préamplificateur, caractérisé en ce que

—le collecteur du premier transistor (T_1) est connecté à la deuxième borne d'alimentation (3),

—le collecteur du deuxième (T_2) transistor est couplé à la deuxième borne d'alimentation (3) à l'aide d'une deuxième source de courant (I_3) et à la sortie (7) du montage amplificateur à l'aide d'une première résistance (R_2),

—les émetteurs d'un cinquième (T_5) et d'un sixième transistor (T_6) dont les trajets base-émetteur sont montés en parallèle entre eux sont



connectés à l'extrémité (4) de la deuxième source de courant (I_2) qui est opposée à la deuxième borne d'alimentation (3), les bases desdits transistors étant à une tension de référence (V_R) et les collecteurs étant connectés à la première borne d'alimentation (2) à l'aide respectivement d'une troisième source de courant (I_4) et d'une quatrième source de courant (I_5) et étant couplés également aux première (5) et deuxième sorties (6) de l'étage préamplificateur et en ce que le courant provenant de la deuxième source de courant (I_2) est pratiquement égal à la somme du courant de repos circulant dans le deuxième transistor (T_2), les courants provenant des troisième (I_4) et quatrième sources de courant (I_5) et le courant traversant la première résistance (R_2), la valeur ohmique de ladite première, résistance étant telle que la tension à la sortie (7) du montage amplificateur est pratiquement égale à la moitié de la tension d'alimentation appliquée entre les bornes d'alimentation.

2. Montage amplificateur selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que les émetteurs des premier et deuxième transistors sont couplés à la première borne d'alimentation chacun à l'aide d'une source de courant et une deuxième résistance est disposée entre les émetteurs des premier et deuxième transistors.

3. Montage amplificateur selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que les premier et deuxième transistors sont construits chacun comme un transistor composé comprenant un transistor d'entrée dont l'émetteur est connecté à l'entrée d'un amplificateur de courant, dont la sortie commande la base d'un transistor de sortie d'un type de conductivité opposé à celui du transistor d'entrée et dont l'émetteur est connecté au collecteur du premier transistor.

4. Montage amplificateur selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que l'amplificateur de courant comporte un circuit miroir de courant comprenant un septième transistor monté en diode et d'un huitième transistor dont la jonction base-émetteur est montée en parallèle avec celle du septième transistor.

5. Montage amplificateur selon la revendication 3 ou 4, caractérisé en ce qu'une résistance déterminant le courant qui définit les courants traversant les septième et huitième transistors est disposée entre la base et l'émetteur du transistor de sortie.

6. Montage amplificateur selon l'une des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que les courants délivrés par les première, deuxième, troisième et quatrième sources de courant augmentent d'une façon directement proportionnelle à la tension d'alimentation et la tension aux extrémités de la deuxième source de courant augmente d'une façon directement proportionnelle à la tension d'alimentation.

7. Montage amplificateur selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que la tension de référence aux bases des cinquième et sixième transistors est engendrée à l'aide d'un courant qui augmente d'une façon directement proportionnelle à la tension d'alimentation et qui circule dans le montage en série d'un transistor monté en diode et d'une troisième résistance, la base dudit transistor monté en diode étant connectée aux bases des cinquième et sixième transistors.

8. Montage amplificateur selon l'une des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que les troisième et quatrième transistors sont des transistors Darlington.

9. Amplificateur en pont muni d'un premier circuit amplificateur et d'un deuxième circuit amplificateur, une charge étant connectée entre les sorties desdits circuits amplificateurs, caractérisé en ce que les premier et deuxième circuits amplificateurs sont des montages amplificateurs selon l'une des revendications précédentes et l'entrée inverseuse du premier circuit amplificateur et l'entrée non inverseuse du deuxième circuit amplificateur sont couplées à une borne d'entrée pour l'application d'un signal d'entrée et l'entrée non inverseuse du premier circuit amplificateur et l'entrée inverseuse du deuxième circuit amplificateur sont connectées à une borne présentant une tension de référence.



* C L M S *