

Abstract

In a converter circuit consisting of a first transistor (T11) to whose base an input signal can be supplied, a second transistor (T12) which is complementary to the first transistor (T11) and whose base is connected to the emitter of the first transistor (T11) and whose emitter is connected via a first resistor (R1) to an output terminal (B) and including a current supply circuit (T13, T14) which the current flow through the current supply circuit (T13, T14) controls the current flow through the emitter - collector paths of the two transistors (T11, T12), an output resistance of practically 0 can be achieved by means of a second resistor (R2) which is connected to the emitter of the first transistor (T11) and is also connected to the base of the second transistor (T12) by the collector - emitter current of the first transistor (T11).

It is especially advantageous if the transistors in the current mirror have the same polarity as that of the respectively associated first and second transistor (T11, T12) which is traversed by the same current.

(Figure 3)

This Sheet Has Been Replaced

