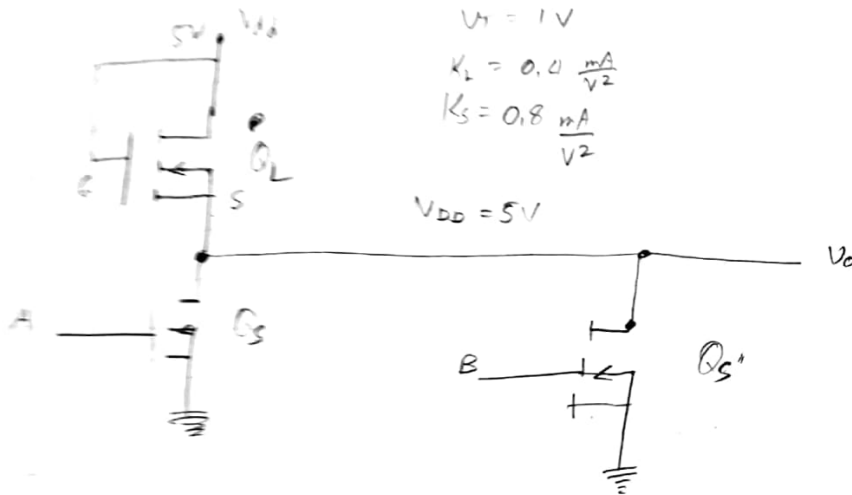


2.10.2021

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Figure



• NOR GATE

as A is high, B is low $A = 3V$ $B = 0.5V$
 to solve

$V_{GS} = 3V$, trying to solve V_{DS}

$V_{DS} = 5V - V_{DS} = 5V - V_0$

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} \Rightarrow \frac{K_1}{2} (V_{GS1} - V_t)^2 = K_2 \left[(V_{GS2} - V_t) V_{DS2} - \frac{V_{DS2}^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{0.1}{2} (4V - V_0)^2 = \frac{0.8}{2} \left[(2V) V_0 - \frac{V_0^2}{2} \right]$$

$$(4V - V_0)(4V - V_0) = 4 \left[2V_0 - \frac{V_0^2}{2} \right]$$

$$16 - 8V_0 + V_0^2 = 8V_0 - 2V_0^2$$

$$3V_0^2 - 16V_0 + 16 = 0$$

$$V_0 = 1.33V$$

PART D

$N_0, V_0 < 1V = V_t$

• to solve B, we can $V_{GS} = 3V$

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} \Rightarrow \frac{0.1}{2} (4V - V_0)^2 = \frac{0.8}{2} \left[2V_0 - \frac{V_0^2}{2} \right]$$

$$16 - 8V_0 + V_0^2 = 16V_0 - 4V_0^2$$

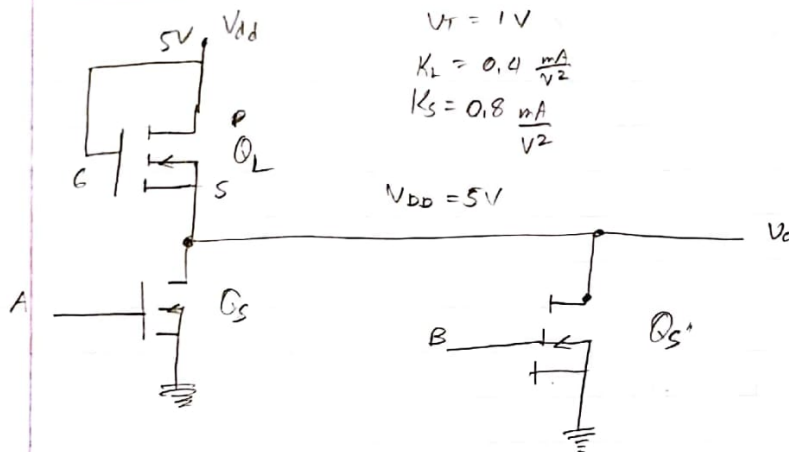
$$5V_0^2 - 24V_0 + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow V_0 = 0.8V$$

RUID: 170002071

Atul Srivastava

Digital Electronics NMOS

Problem 1



a. NOR GATE

b. A is high, B is low $A = 3V$ $B = 0.5V$

Q_L saturated

$V_{GS} = 3V$, trying to solve V_{DS}

$V_{GS} = 5V - V_{DS} = 5V - V_o$

$$I_{D_{SL}} = I_{D_{SS}}$$

$$\frac{K_L}{2} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 = K_S \left[(V_{GS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$$

$$0.2 \frac{mA}{V^2} (4V - V_o)^2 = 0.8 \frac{mA}{V^2} \left[(2V) V_o - \frac{V_o^2}{2} \right]$$

$$(4V - V_o)(4V - V_o) = 4 \left[2V_o - \frac{V_o^2}{2} \right]$$

$$16 - 8V_o + V_o^2 = 8V_o - 2V_o^2$$

$$3V_o^2 - 16V_o + 16 = 0$$

$$V_o = 1.33V$$

PART D

$V_o, V_{DS} < 1V = V_T$

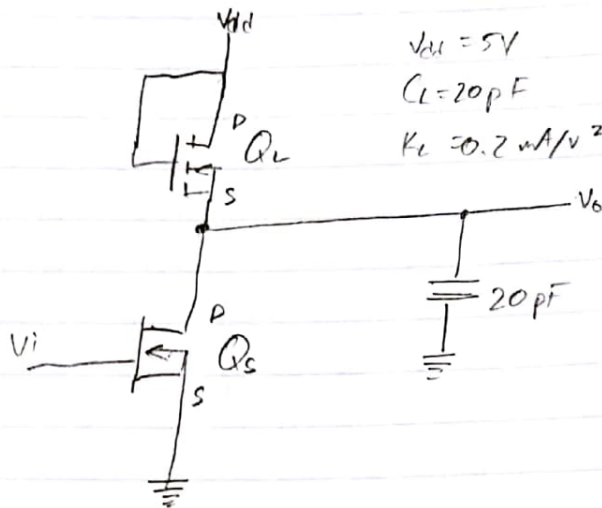
c. Both Q_s are ON $V_{GS} = 3V$

$$I_{D_{SL}} = I_{D_{SS}} \rightarrow 0.2 \frac{mA}{V^2} (4V - V_o)^2 = (0.8 \frac{mA}{V^2}) 2 \left[2V_o - \frac{V_o^2}{2} \right]$$

$$16 - 8V_o + V_o^2 = 16V_o - 4V_o^2$$

$$5V_o^2 - 24V_o + 16 = 0 \rightarrow V_o = 0.8V$$

Problem 2



$$V_{DD} = 5V$$

$$C_L = 20pF$$

$$K_L = 0.2 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$K_S = 1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2}$$

$$V_T = 1V$$

Q_S is ohmic $\rightarrow V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_T$

$$V_i = V_{GSS}$$

$$V_{iL} = V_T = 1V$$

$$V_o = V_{DSS}$$

$$V_{iL} = V_i = 1V$$

a. $V_{OH} = V_{DD} - V_T = 5V - 1V = 4V$ ← Highest possible value of V_o

b. V_{OL} @ $V_i = V_{OH} = 4V$

Q_S = ohmic

Q_L = Saturated and ON, because $V_i = 4V$

$$V_{GSS} = 4V$$

$$V_{GSL} = 5V - V_o$$

ohmic saturated

$$I_{DSS} = I_{DSL}$$

$$K_S \left[(V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right] = \frac{K_L}{2} (V_{GSL} - V_T)^2$$

$$1 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \left[(4V - 1V) V_o - \frac{V_o^2}{2} \right] = \frac{0.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mA}}{2 \text{ V}^2} (4 - V_o)^2$$

$$0.1 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} (4 - V_o)^2 = 1 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \left[3V_o - \frac{V_o^2}{2} \right]$$

$$(4 - V_o)(4 - V_o) = 10 \left(3V_o - \frac{V_o^2}{2} \right)$$

$$16 - 8V_o + V_o^2 = 30V_o - 5V_o^2$$

$$6V_o^2 - 38V_o + 16 = 0$$

$$2(3V_o^2 - 19V_o + 8) = 0$$

$$V_o = 0.45V = V_{GSS}$$

c. $V_{th} = V_o = 1V$

d. $V_o = 1V = V_{DSS}$

Find V_{th} , I_{th} , V_o , I_{DSS}

$V_{GS1} = 5V - 1V = 4V$

$I_{DSS} = I_{DSS}$

$$\frac{K_s}{2} (V_{GS1} - V_t)^2 = K_s [(V_{GS1} - V_t)V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2}]$$

$$0.1 \frac{mA}{V^2} (4V - 1V)^2 = \frac{1mA}{V^2} \left[(V_{th} - 1)V_o - \frac{V_o^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{0.9mA}{V^2} = \frac{1mA}{V^2} \left[V_{th} - \frac{V_o}{2} \right]$$

$I_{DSS} = 1.5 \frac{mA}{V^2}$

$$V_{th} = 2.4V$$

e. $I_{DSS} = \frac{K_s}{2} [V_{GS} - V_t]^2 = 0.1 \frac{mA}{V^2} [3 - 1]^2 = 0.4mA$

$V_{GS1} (av) = 5 - \frac{(0.9(4) + 0.1(4))}{2} = 3$

$I = Q = CV = \frac{C \Delta V}{\Delta T}$ $\Delta T = \frac{C \Delta V}{I}$

$I_o = I_{DSS} - I_{DSS1}$

$I_{DSS} = \frac{K_s}{2} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2 = \frac{1}{2} [4 - 1]^2 = 4.5mA$

$I_o = 4.5mA - 2mA = 2.5mA$

$\Delta T = \frac{20pF (3.2)}{2.5mA} = 15.6ns$

f. Industry Standard Values of V_{IL} , V_{IH} , V_{OL} , V_{OH}

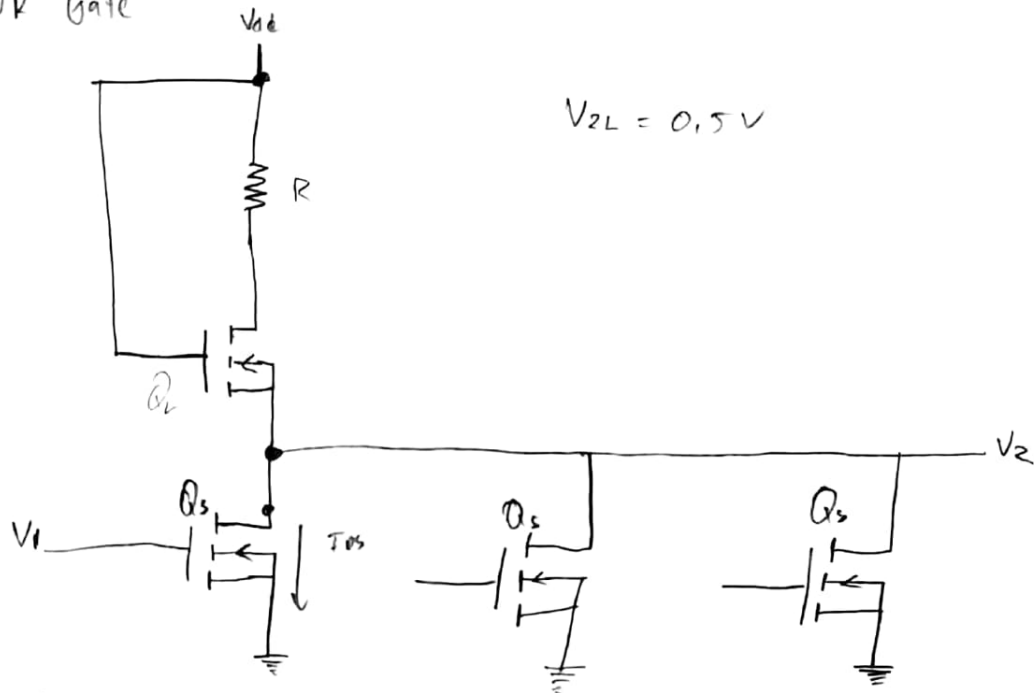
$V_{OL} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_t}{\sqrt{1 + 3\mu_0}} = \frac{5 - 1}{\sqrt{1 + 3(\frac{1}{0.2})}} = 1V$

$V_{IH} = V_t + \frac{V_{OL}}{2} + \frac{(V_{DD} - V_{OL} - V_t)^2}{2\mu_0 + V_{OL}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(5 - 1 - 1)^2}{2(\frac{1}{0.2})(1)} = 2.4$

$V_{IL} = V_t = 1V$

$V_{OH} = V_{DD} - V_t = 5 - 1 = 4V = V_{OH}$

Problem 3 NOR Gate



a. $V_{DS} = 0.5V$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{GL} - V_{SL} = 5V - 0.5V = 4.5V$$

$$V_{DS1} = V_{GS1} - V_1 = 4.5V - 1V = 3.5V$$

$$I_{DS1} = \frac{K_L}{2} (V_{GS1} - V_T)^2$$

$$I_{DS1} = \frac{0.75mA}{2 \cdot V_L} (3.5V)^2 = \boxed{1.53mA}$$

$$R = \frac{5V - 3.5V - 0.5V}{1.53mA} = \boxed{654\Omega}$$

$$b. I_{DS} = K_S \left[(V_{GS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$$

$$1.53mA = K_S \left[(3.5V) \cdot 0.5V - \frac{0.5^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\boxed{K_S = 111 mA/V^2}$$

c. All 3 Q_S ON, $K_S' = 3K_S$

$$I_{DS} = \left[K_S (V_{GS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$$

$$I_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_T - \left[(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 - \frac{2I_{DS}}{K_S} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$V_{GS}' = 3V - \left[(5V)^2 - \frac{2(1.53mA)}{3.33 \frac{mA}{V^2}} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$V_{GS}' = 0.157V$$

$$V_{DS}' = 5V - 0.157V - (1.53mA)(654\Omega) = \boxed{3.842V}$$

$$V_{GS}' = 5V - 1V - 0.157V = 3.843V, \text{ which equals } V_{GS} - V_T, \text{ so } Q_T \text{ is SAT}$$

1.577

2.73 7.575
2.345Problem 4 Referencing figure 6

$$K_S = 4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \quad K_L = 2 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \quad V_T = 1\text{V (all)} \quad V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$$

a. Find V_{OH} and V_{OL} for 1, 2, 3 inputs

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD} - V_T = 5\text{V} - 1\text{V} = 4\text{V}$$

$$n I_{DSS} = I_{DSL}$$

$$n \left(K_S (V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right) = \frac{K_L}{2} (V_{GSL} - V_T)^2$$

$$n \left(4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} (4\text{V} - 1\text{V}) V_O - \frac{V_O^2}{2} \right) = 1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} (5\text{V} - V_{DSS} - 1\text{V})^2$$

$$4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \left[3V_O - \frac{V_O^2}{2} \right] = (4 - V_O)(4 - V_O)$$

$$\frac{V_O^2}{2} (12V_O - 2V_O^2) = 16 - 8V_O + V_O^2$$

$$n=1 \quad 3V_O^2 - 20V_O + 16 = 0 \quad \boxed{V_O = 0.93\text{V}}$$

$$n=2 \quad 24V_O - 4V_O^2 = 16 - 8V_O + V_O^2$$

$$5V_O^2 - 32V_O + 16 = 0 \quad \boxed{V_O = 0.547\text{V}}$$

$$n=3 \quad 36V_O - 6V_O^2 = 16 - 8V_O + V_O^2$$

$$7V_O^2 - 44V_O + 16 = 0 \quad \boxed{V_O = 0.388\text{V}}$$

Problem 5 $K_S = 12 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2}$

$$K_L = 2 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \quad V_T = 1\text{V} \quad V_{DD} = 5\text{V}$$

a. NMOS 3-input NAND

$$K_S' = K_S/3$$

$$I_{DSS} = I_{DSL}$$

$$\frac{K_S}{3} \left[(V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right] = \frac{K_L}{2} (V_{GSL} - V_T)^2$$

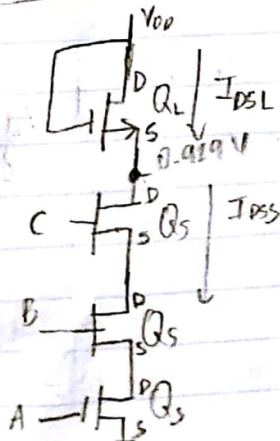
$$V_{GSL} = V_{DD} - V_{DSS}$$

$$V_{OH} = 5\text{V} - 1\text{V} = 4\text{V}$$

$$V_{GSS} = 4\text{V}$$

$$4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \left[(3\text{V}) V_O - \frac{V_O^2}{2} \right] = \frac{1\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} (4 - V_O)^2$$

$$12V_O - 2V_O^2 = 16 - 8V_O + V_O^2$$



2.699

$$3V_o^2 - 20V_o + 16 = 0$$

$$V_o = 0.42 \text{ V} = V_{OL}$$

$$b. I_{DSS} = \frac{K_S}{3} \left[(V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DSS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DSS}^2 \right]$$

$$I_{DSS} = 4 \text{ mA} \left[(4 - 1) 0.929 - \frac{1}{2} 0.929^2 \right]$$

$$I_{DSS} = 9.43 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{DSS} = 1 \cdot \frac{\text{mA}}{1.5} \left[(3.07)^2 \right] = 9.43 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{For } Q_1: \left(\frac{K_S}{2} \right) V_{DSS}^2 - K_S (V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DSS} + I_{DSS} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{12 \text{ mA}}{2} \right) V_{DSS}^2 - 12 (V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DSS} + I_{DSS} = 0$$

$$6 V_{DSS}^2 - 12 (4 - V_T) V_{DSS} + 9.43 = 0$$

$$\text{For } Q_1: 6 V_{DSS}^2 - 12 (4 - 1) V_{DSS} + 9.43 = 0$$

$$V_{DSS} = 0.275 \text{ V}$$

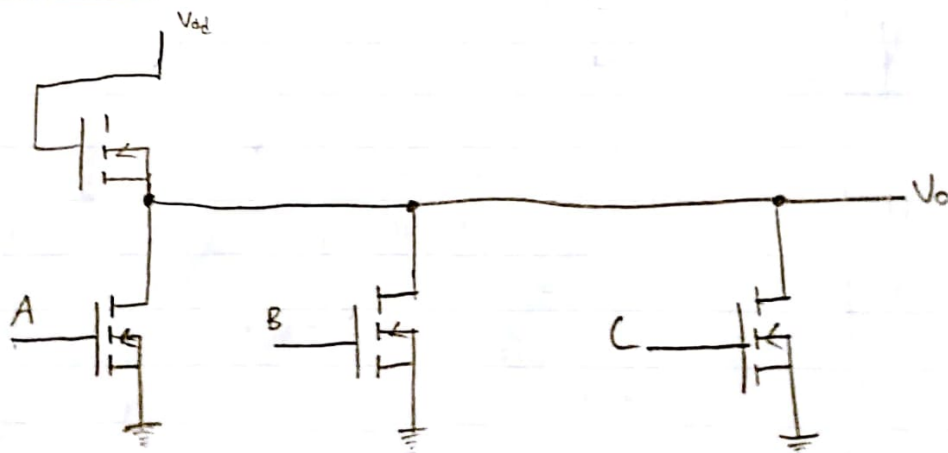
$$\text{For } Q_2: 6 V_{DSS}^2 - 12 (4 - 1 - 0.275) V_{DSS} + 9.43 = 0$$

$$V_{DSS} = 0.3055 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{For } Q_3: 6 V_{DSS}^2 - 12 (4 - 1 - 0.275 - 0.3055) V_{DSS} + 9.43 = 0$$

$$V_{DSS} = 0.350 \text{ V}$$

Problem 6 NMOS NOR GATE



Question #6 NMOS continued

a. $V_{OH} = V_{DD} - V_T = 5V - 1V = \boxed{4V}$

b. $K_S^* = 3 \text{ } \mu\text{S} = \frac{3 \text{ } \mu\text{A}}{\text{V}^2}$

$$I_{DSS} = I_{DSL}$$

$$K_S \left[(V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right] = \frac{K_L}{2} (V_{GSL} - V_T)^2$$

$$\frac{3 \text{ } \mu\text{A}}{\text{V}^2} \left[(3V - 1V) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right] = 0.1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} (4 - V_O)^2$$

$$30 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \left[2 V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right] = (4 - V_O)(4 - V_O)$$

$$60 V_O - 15 V_O^2 = 16 - 8 V_O + V_O^2$$

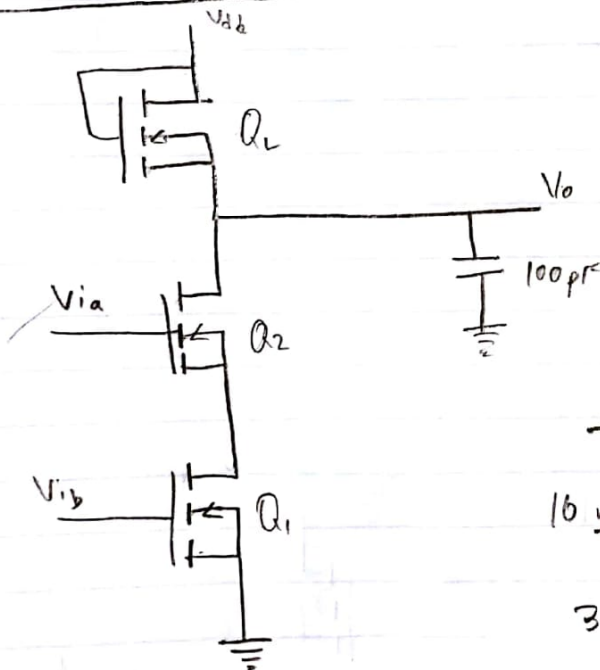
$$16 V_O^2 - 168 V_O + 16$$

$$V_O = V_{DSS} = \boxed{0.25V}$$

~~$$I_{DSL} = I_{DSS} = 3 \left[(V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$$~~
~~$$= 3 \left[(3 - 1) \cdot 0.25 - \frac{0.25^2}{2} \right]$$~~

$$I_{DSS} = 1.41 \text{ mA}$$

Question #7: NMOS Gate



a. $I_{DSS} = \frac{K_S}{2} \left[(V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DSS} - \frac{V_{DSS}^2}{2} \right]$

$$I_{DSS} = \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{\text{V}^2} \left[(4 - 1) 0.454 - \frac{0.454^2}{2} \right]$$

$$I_{DSS} = 1.26 \text{ mA}$$

b. $V_{OH} = V_{DD} - V_T = 5V - 1V = \boxed{4V}$

c. V_{OL}

$$I_{DSS} = I_{DSL}$$

$$\frac{K_S}{2} \left[(V_{GSS} - V_T) V_{DSS} - \frac{V_{DSS}^2}{2} \right] = \frac{K_L}{2} [V_{GSL} - V_T]^2$$

$$16 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \left[(4 - 1) V_{OL} - \frac{V_{OL}^2}{2} \right] = (4 - V_{OL})^2$$

$$30 V_{OL} - 5 V_{OL}^2 = 16 - 8 V_{OL} + V_{OL}^2$$

$$6 V_{OL}^2 - 38 V_{OL} + 16$$

$$V_{OL} = \boxed{0.454V}$$

USE in Part A

Question #7 NMOS gate continued

e. t_f of output voltage (80% to 20% of V_{OH})

$$I_{DNL} = \frac{K_L}{2} [V_{GS} - V_t]^2 = \frac{0.2 \mu A}{2 V^2} [4 - 1]^2 = 0.4 \mu A$$

$$V_{GS}(\text{average}) = 5 - \frac{(0.8(4) + 0.2(4))}{2} = 3V$$

$$I = Q = CV = \frac{C \Delta V}{\Delta T}$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{C \Delta V}{I}$$

$$I_0 = I_{DSS} - I_{DNL} \quad (\text{now SAT})$$

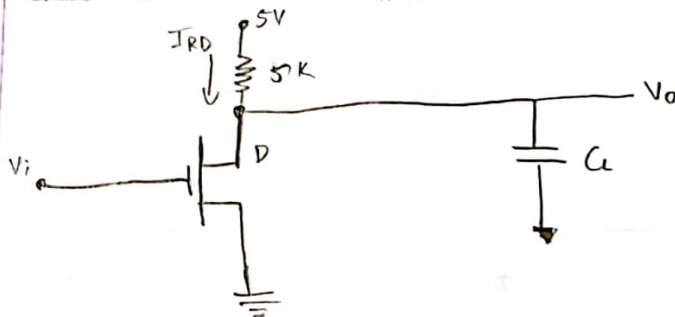
$$I_{DSS} = \frac{K_S}{2} (V_{GSS} - V_t)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (3)^2 = 4.5 \mu A$$

$$\rightarrow I_0 = 4.5 \mu A - 0.4 \mu A = 4.1 \mu A$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{C \Delta V}{I} = \frac{100 pF (2.4V)}{4.1 \mu A}$$

$$= \boxed{58.5 ns}$$

Question #8 NMOS Inverter with Resistor Load



- A. $V_{OH} = 5V$, no current through resistor
 B. $\frac{V_{DD} - V_{DS}}{R_D} = I_{DS} = K_S [V_{GS} - V_t] V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2}$

$$\frac{5 - V_{DS}}{5K} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \left[(4) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$$

$$5 - V_{DS} = 20 V_{DS} - 2.5 V_{DS}^2$$

$$2.5 V_{DS}^2 - 21 V_{DS} + 5 = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_{OL} = 0.245 V}$$

C. $V_{IL} = V_t = \boxed{1V}$

d. V_{IH} for $V_O = V_{IL} \quad V_O = 1V$

$$\frac{5 - 1}{5K} = I_{DS} = K_S \left[(V_{GS} - 1) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$4 = 5 [V_{GS} - 1.5]$$

$$\boxed{V_{GS} = 2.3V < V_{DD}}$$

$$V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_t$$

e. $I_{DSL} = I_{DSS}$ (through resistor) $= 0.5 \text{ mA} = \frac{2.5 \text{ V}}{5 \text{ k}}$

$$I_{DSS(av)} = K_s [(V_{GSS} - V_t) V_{DSS} - \frac{V_{DSS}^2}{2}]$$

$$I_{DSS(av)} = [(5 - 1) \cdot 2.5 - \frac{2.5^2}{2}] = 6.875 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_o(av) = 6.875 \text{ mA} - 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$T = \frac{4(20 \text{ pF})}{6.875} = \boxed{12.55 \text{ ns}}$$

f. Industry Standard Value of V_{IL} , V_{IH} , V_{OL} , V_{OH}

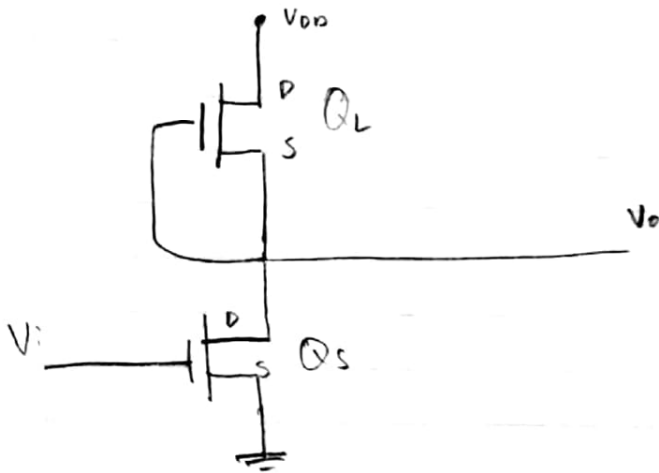
$$V_{OL} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_t}{\sqrt{1 + 3k_R}} = \frac{5 - 1}{\sqrt{1 + 3(\frac{1}{0.2})}} = \boxed{1 \text{ V}}$$

$$V_{IH} = V_t + \frac{V_{OL}}{2} + \frac{(V_{DD} - V_{OL} - V_t)^2}{2k_R + V_{OL}} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(5 - 1 - 1)^2}{2(\frac{1}{0.2})(1)} \quad \boxed{V_{IH} = 2.4 \text{ V}}$$

$$V_{IL} = V_t = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD} - V_t = 5 - 1 = \boxed{4 \text{ V}}$$

Question #9 $V_t = -3 \text{ V}$



a. Q_p SAT Q_n OHMIC TRIODE
 $K_s \quad \boxed{V_{OH} = V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}}$

b. $I_{PSL} = I_{DSS}$

$$\frac{k_L}{2} (V_{GSL} - V_t)^2 = \frac{k_s}{2} [(V_{GSS} - V_t) V_{DSS} - \frac{V_{DSS}^2}{2}]$$

$$\frac{k_L}{2} (0 - V_t)^2 = \frac{k_s}{2} [(V_{GSS} - V_t) V_{OL} - \frac{V_{OL}^2}{2}]$$

$$9 = 10 [V_{OL} - \frac{V_{OL}^2}{2}]$$

$$5V_{OL}^2 - 40V_{OL} + 9 = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_{OL} = 0.232 \text{ V}}$$

c. V_{IL}

$Q_5 = 0.7F$, then $V_{OL} = V_T = 1V \rightarrow V_{TL} = 1V$

d. $\frac{V_{DD} - V_O}{R_D} = K_S [(V_{GS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2}]$

$\frac{5 - 0.232}{5k} = 1 [(V_{IH} - 1) - \frac{1^2}{2}] \rightarrow \boxed{V_{IH} = 2.41V}$

e. $V_{PD(av)} = \frac{5(90\%) + 5(10\%)}{2} = 2.5V$ $\Delta V_L \quad 4.5 - 0.5V = 4V$

$I_{DD(av)} = \frac{V_{DD(av)}}{R_D} = \frac{2.5}{5k} = 0.5$

$I_{DNL(av)} = \frac{K_L}{2} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 = \frac{K_L}{2} (0 - V_{TL})^2 = \frac{0.2}{2} (-1)^2 \rightarrow$

$I_D(av) = 6.875 - 0.9 = 5.975mA$; $T_F = \frac{4 \times 20pF}{5.975} \rightarrow \boxed{13.39ns}$ $\frac{0.2(0-1)^2}{2} = 0.1$
 $\rightarrow 1 - 0.1 = \boxed{0.9nA}$

Question #10 $\phi = 0.3$ $\epsilon = 0.5$

f. $V_{OL} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{TL}}{\sqrt{1 + 3K_R}} = \frac{5 - 1.25}{\sqrt{1 + 3(\frac{0.2}{1})}} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_{OL} = 0.93V}$

$V_{TL} = V_T + \sqrt{\frac{2}{K_L}} [(V_{DD} + 2\phi_F)^{1/2} - (2\phi_F)^{1/2}]$
 $= 1 + 0.5 [(5 + 2(0.3))^{1/2} - (2(0.3))^{1/2}]$

$\boxed{V_{TL} = 1.25}$

$V_{IH} = V_T + \frac{V_{OL}}{2} + \frac{(V_{DD} - V_{OL} - V_{TL})^2}{2(K_R)V_{OL}} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{0.93}{2} + \frac{(5 - 0.93 - 1.25)^2}{2(\frac{0.2}{1})0.93}$

$\boxed{V_{IH} = 2.31V}$

$V_{TL} = V_T = 1V \Rightarrow \boxed{1V}$

$V_{IL} = V_T = 1V \Rightarrow \boxed{V_{IL} = 1V}$

$V_{OH} = V_{DD} - V_{TL} \rightarrow 5 - 0.5 \left[\sqrt{V_{OH}} + 0.6 - 0.77 \right]$
 $\boxed{V_{OH} = 3.39V}$

q.c.

$$V_{OL} = \frac{V_{IS} - V_{IL}}{(k_p^2 + k_n)^{1/2}} = 1.55 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD} + \frac{V_{IL}}{(k_p^2 + k_n)^{1/2}} \left[1 - \frac{k_p}{k_p + 1} \right]^{1/2} \rightarrow 3.32 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{SH} = \frac{V_{IS} - 2V_{IL}}{(3k_n)^{1/2}} \Rightarrow 2.55 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{OL} = \frac{-V_{IL}}{(3k_n)^{1/2}} \rightarrow 0.775 \text{ V}$$