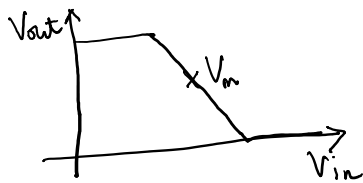


Calculating the gain of the transistor for noise margin.



$$g = \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}}$$

Note:- Around  $V_m$ , both NFET and PFET are saturated.

$I_{PFET} = I_{NFET}$  always in D.C

$$I_{NFET} = \frac{1}{2} \beta_n [V_{in} - V_{TN}]^2 [1 + \lambda_n V_{out}]$$

$$I_{PFET} = \frac{1}{2} \beta_p [V_{DD} - V_{in} - |V_{TP}|]^2 [1 + |\lambda_p| (V_{DD} - V_{out})]$$

Let's take  $\frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}}$  for NFET first

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta_n [V_{in} - V_{TN}]^2 \left[ \lambda_n \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} \right] + \beta_n [1 + \lambda_n V_{out}] [V_{in} - V_{TN}]$$

Now taking  $\frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}}$  for PFET

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta_p [V_{DD} - V_{in} - |V_{TP}|]^2 \left[ -|\lambda_p| \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} \right] - \beta_p [1 + |\lambda_p| (V_{DD} - V_{out})] [V_{DD} - V_{in} - |V_{TP}|]$$

Now use  $V_{in} \approx V_m$ .

Substituting this in  $\frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}}$  for the NFET device

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta_n [V_m - V_{TN}]^2 \left[ \lambda_n \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} \right] + \beta_n [V_m - V_{TN}] [1 + \lambda_n V_{out}]$$

Note that this is the current of NFET/PFET at threshold

this term is equal to  $\sqrt{2 I_D(V_m) \beta_n}$

$$I_D(V_m) \left[ \lambda_n \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} \right] + \sqrt{2 \beta_n I_D(V_m)} [1 + \lambda_n V_{out}]$$

Substituting  $V_{in} = V_m$  in the equation for PFET

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta_p [V_{DD} - V_m - |V_{TP}|]^2 \left[ -|\lambda_p| \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} \right] - \beta_p [V_{DD} - V_m - |V_{TP}|] [1 + |\lambda_p| (V_{DD} - V_{out})]$$

$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \beta_p [V_{DD} - V_m - |V_{TP}|]^2}_{I_D(V_m)}$        $\underbrace{\beta_p [V_{DD} - V_m - |V_{TP}|]}_{\sqrt{2 I_D(V_m) \beta_p}}$

Putting everything together, we have

$$I_D(V_m) \lambda_n \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} + \sqrt{2 I_D(V_m) \beta_n} [1 + \lambda_n V_{out}] \xrightarrow{\text{neglect}} -I_D(V_m) |\lambda_p| \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} - \sqrt{2 I_D(V_m) \beta_p} [1 + |\lambda_p| (V_{DD} - V_{out})] \xrightarrow{\text{neglect}}$$

$$I_D(V_m) \lambda_n \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} = -I_D(V_m) |\lambda_p| \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} - \sqrt{2I_D(V_m) \beta_P} [1 + |\lambda_p|(V_{DD} - V_{out})]$$

$$I_D(V_m) \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} [\lambda_n - |\lambda_p|] = -\sqrt{2I_D} [\sqrt{\beta_n} + \sqrt{\beta_P}]$$

$$\frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2I_D(V_m)}}{I_D(V_m)} \frac{\sqrt{\beta_n} [1 + \sqrt{\beta_P/\beta_n}]}{(\lambda_n - |\lambda_p|)}$$

$$\frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2\beta_n}}{\sqrt{I_D(V_m)}} \frac{[1 + \sqrt{\beta_P/\beta_n}]}{[\lambda_n - |\lambda_p|]}$$

$$I_D(V_m) = \frac{1}{2} \beta_n (V_m - V_{Th})^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dV_{out}}{dV_{in}} = -\frac{2(1 + \sqrt{\beta_P/\beta_n})}{(V_m - V_{Th})[\lambda_n - |\lambda_p|]}$$

Final  
Answer