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Amplitude Modulation 209

is possible but at the expense of an increase in the IF bandwidth. This is the large-amplitude signal improvement referred to in Sec. 9.3 and considered further in the following section.

9.5.3 FM detector noise and processing gain

At the input to the FM detector, the thermal noise is spread over the IF bandwidth, as shown in Fig. 9.10a. The noise is represented by the carrier noise temperature T_c , as will be described in Sec. 12.1. At the input to the detector, the quantity of interest is the carrier-to-noise ratio. Since both the carrier and the noise are amplified equally by the receiver gain following the antenna input, this gain may be ignored in the carrier-to-noise ratio calculation, and the input to the detector represented by the voltage source shown in Fig. 9.10b. The carrier root-mean-square (rms) voltage is shown as E_c .

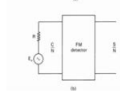
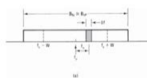


Figure 9.10 (a) The rms carrier noise bandwidth B_n is approximately equal to the IF bandwidth B_{IF} . The IF bandwidth is shown in the previous section. (b) The FM detector noise and processing gain are shown. The carrier-to-noise ratio is shown as $E_c^2 / (T_c B_n)$.

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