

Agenda

- Introduction
- History of T-Hunting
- Applications
- T-Hunting Equipment
- Advanced T-Hunting Equipment
- T-Hunting Software
- Phases of a T-Hunt
- T-Hunting Tips
- Questions & Answers

History of T-Hunting

- Radio direction finding started with the beginning of radio
- John Stone granted patent in 1902 ¹



W.G. Wade of the National Bureau of Standards uses a large multi-loop antenna to perform RDF in this 1919 photo.

History of T-Hunting (Cont.)

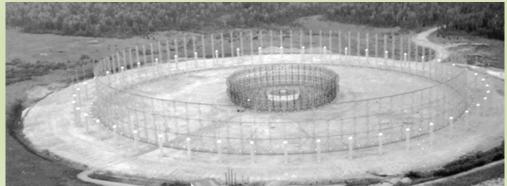
Military History

(AN/FLR-9)

- Used to locate ships duringWWI and WWII
- Helped limit German U-Boat attacks later in WWII
- Cold War "Wullenweber" antenna array



British Post Office RDF lorry from 1927 for finding unlicensed amateur radio transmitters.



T-Hunting Applications

- Military
 - Troop Communication/Movement
 - Radar
- Maritime
 - Navigation Beacons
 - Distressed Ship Location
- Aircraft
 - Navigation Automatic direction finder (ADF)
 - Downed Aircraft Emergency Location TX (ELT)

T-Hunting Applications (Cont.)

- LoJack
 - 173.075 MHz Signal to locate stolen vehicles
- Wild Life tracking
 - Developed in the 1970's, VHF telemetry, triangulation
- Personal Safety
 - Emergency position-indicating radio-beacon station (EPLIRBs) -406 MHz,
 - Cospas Sarsat in 1982



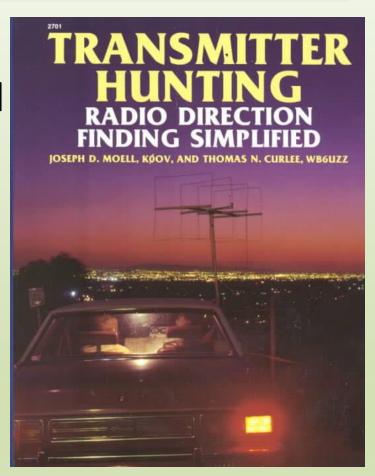
PERSONAL

BEACON

LO IACK

T-Hunting Equipment

- Transmitter Hunting: Radio
 Direction Finding Simplified
 - By Joseph Moell and Thomas N. Curlee
 - The best T-Hunting guide for Amateur Radio!!!
 - http://www.homingin.com/
 - Available on Amazon's website

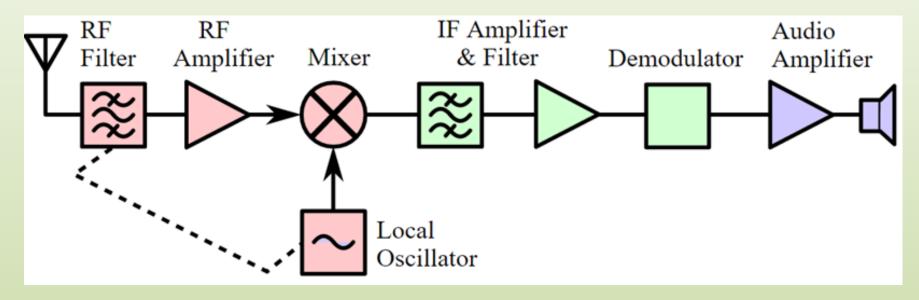


- Receivers
- Antennas
 - Loop
 - Yagi
 - Quad
- Attenuators
- Sniffers
- Pre-amplifier

T-Hunting Equipment

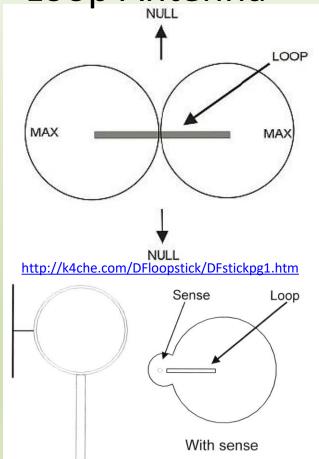
- Receivers
 - Can make or break your hunt!
 - Sensitivity weak signal detection & signal to noise ratio (SNR)
 - Selectivity adjacent channel interference
 - Generally receiver cost is directly related to better sensitivity and selectivity
 - Broad-band receivers like scanners will have poorer sensitivity and selectivity performance

Receivers (Cont.)



- Receivers (Cont.)
 - A receive signal strength indicator (RSSI) is a MUST!!
 - Cheaper receivers often don't have one (i.e Baofeng HTs & scanners)
 - Helps determine distance to transmitter
 - Warning: transceivers can potentially damage some direction finding gear during transmission:
 - Doppler RDF units & other electronically switched equipment

Loop Antenna





https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loop antenna

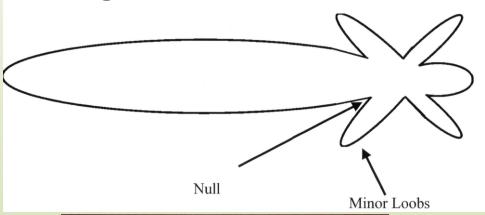
Pro's:

Small, lightweight, Low Cost Can be used mobile

Con's:

Ambiguous null & peak
Must Rotate Manually
Time to determine direction
Low gain

Yagi Antenna







Pro's:

Low Cost, High-gain Moderately Easy to Make Good for low-signal T-hunting

Con's:

Large – hard to handle
Must Rotate Manually
Time to determine direction

Quad Antenna



http://www.homingin.com/dualfeed.html

Pro's:

Low Cost, High-gain Good for low-signal T-hunting

Con's:

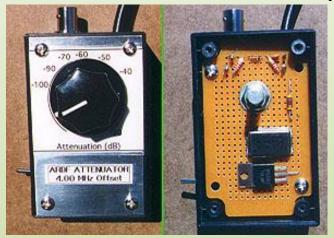
Large – hard to handle
Time to determine direction
Must manually rotate

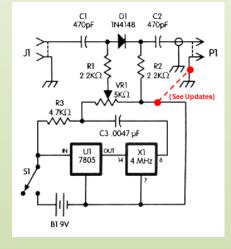
- Attenuators
 - High sensitivity receivers are great for weak signals...what about strong signals?
 - Need to reduce signal for distance estimation
 - Add attenuation when RSSI is full scale





- Offset Attenuator
 - Highly effective attenuating high-level signals that bypass receiver antenna input



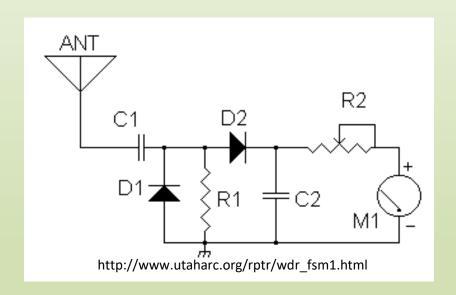


http://www.homingin.com/joek0ov/offatten.html

Arrow Antenna model http://www.arrowantennas.com/main/4ofha.html

Sniffer (Signal strength meter)

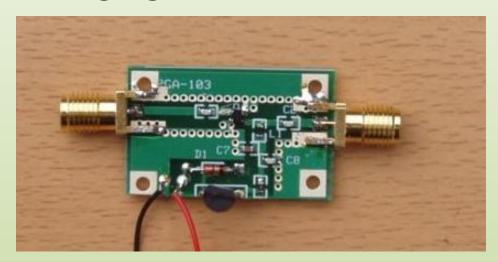
Help find source of RF source without a RX





http://www.oldradiosnstuff.com/mf j-801-2m-440-field-strength-meter

- Receiver Pre-amplifier
 - Used with high-gain antenna for weak signals

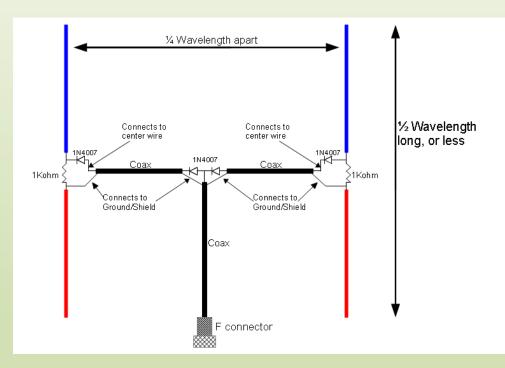


SPF-5043z LNA low noise amplifier kit, VHF - UHF

Advanced T-Hunting Equipment

- Time Difference of Arrival (TDOA) Low Tech
- Little L-Per
- Doppler Direction Finders
- Phase Interferometry
- TDOA High Tech
- Commercial Location Equipment

Time Difference of Arrival (TDOA) – Low Tech



http://robowarner.com/portfolio/radio-homing-robot-diy/

Pro's:

Low Cost

Small – can be used mobile

Con's:

Ambiguous direction
Time to determine direction
Degrades RX performance

- Little L-Per[®] (L-Tronics[®])
 - Specifically designed for Emergency Location transmitters (ELTs), aircraft





Pro's:

Small – control unit can fit into small spaces

Con's:

Fixed frequency RX

Ambiguous direction

Cost – commercial equipment

T-Hunting Radio Direction Finding Presentation by Jim Sorenson KA4IIA

Doppler Direction Finders



Pro's:

Continuous bearings (360°) Very mobile

Con's:

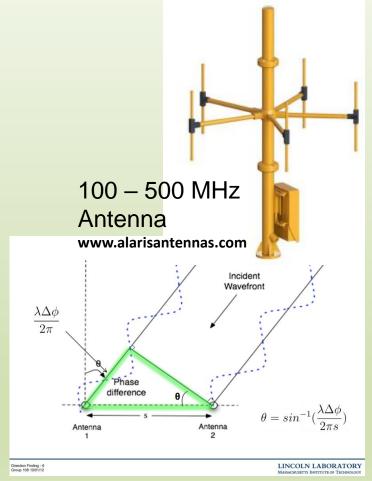
Cost

Degrades RX performance Should be used while mobile Multipath

Narrow band only

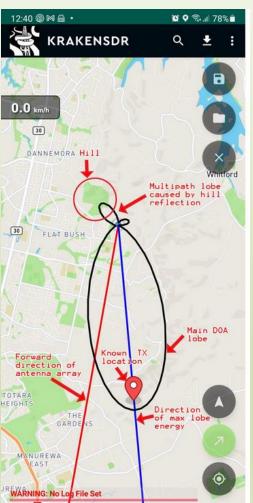
- Doppler Direction Finders (Cont.)
 - Sample of current suppliers:
 - Doppler Systems (Commercial)
 - Pico-Doppler (Hobby kit)
 - Ramsey (Hobby kit)
 - DDF1
 - GLOBAL TSCM GROUP (Commercial/Hobby not a kit)
 - KN2C DDF2020T

- Phase Interferometry
 - Calculate AoA by measuring phase difference between antennas
 - First used in radio astronomy
 - Need three or more antennas to resolve ambiguity
 - High accuracy: <1º
 - Less vulnerable to multipath
 - Rohde & Schwarz military & commercial use

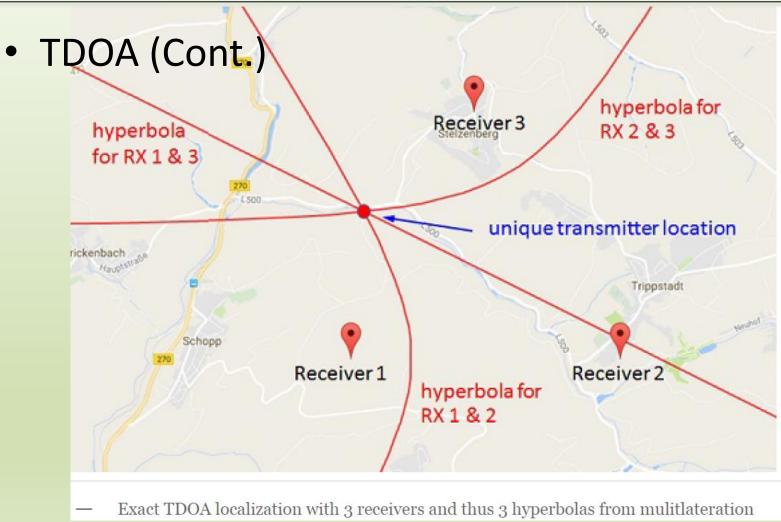


- Phase Interferometry AoA (cont)
 - KrakenSDR hardware and app
 - Correlative interferometry

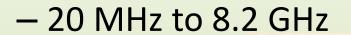




- Time Difference of Arrival TDOA
 - Calculate and plot the difference in arrival between three or more receivers
 - Wide-band signals accuracy to within meters of TX!
 - Active Software Defined Radio (SDR) experimentation
 - Less vulnerable to multipath
 - Heavy military & commercial usage



Commercial Digital Direction Finders



Networkable



T-Hunting Software

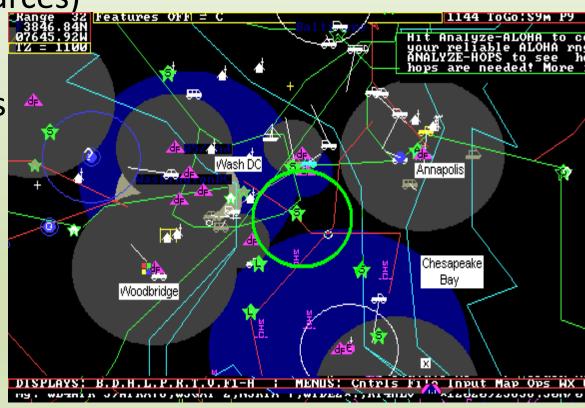
- Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)
- GoogleHunt GPS / DF Display Program
- Smart Phone Apps
 - Foxhunt Pro iPhone app only
 - SigTrax iPhone and Android
 - Map-n-Compass iPhone app only

T-Hunting Software (Cont.)

Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Free (many sources)

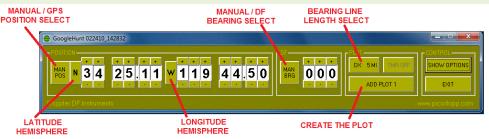
- Doppler plots
- Beam headings
- Fade Circles

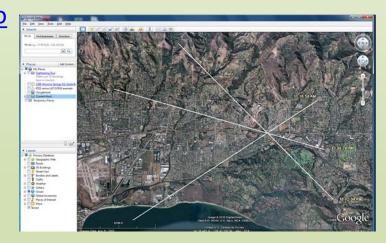


T-Hunting Software (Cont.)

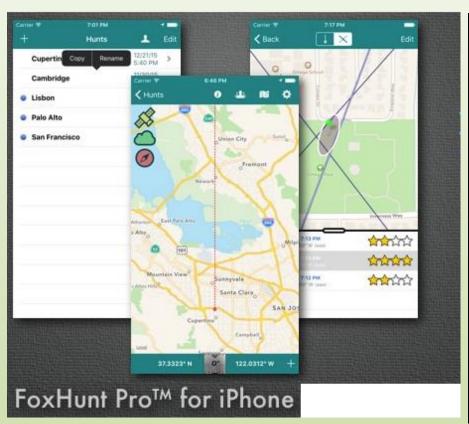
- GoogleHunt GPS / DF Display Program
 - Aka Navi 2020
 - Free:

 http://www.silcom.com/~pelican2/Pico
 Dopp/GH MORE.htm
 - Up to 100 plots
 - Manual or Automatic (Doppler)
 - Archives data automatically





T-Hunting Software (Cont.)





https://foxhunt.rail.com/FoxHunt_Pro/Home.html

http://www.amcept.com/sigtrax/

Phases of a T-Hunt

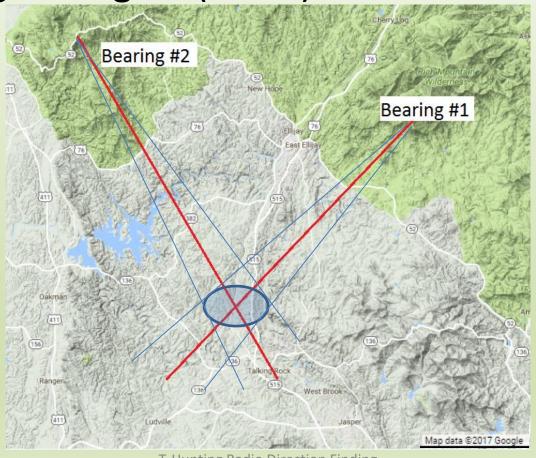
- Pre-Hunt
- Finding the signal
- Hunting mobile
- Locating transmitter on foot?

- Pre-Hunt
 - Equipment checklist:
 - Appropriate receivers
 - Antennas highest gain you can transport! to most rugged
 - Pre-amplifier
 - Attenuator/Offset Attenuator
 - Maps or mapping software
 - GPS
 - Optional advanced DF units (Doppler, KrackenSDR etc.)

- Finding the signal
 - Often you don't receive the signal from starting point:
 - Move to the highest elevation
 - Use the lowest noise receiver
 - Preamp with high gain antenna



Finding the signal (Cont.)



- Hunting mobile
 - Remember: Altitude is king Height is key to good bearings
 - Avoid large metal structures or power lines while taking bearings
 - Doppler DF bearings are better while moving
 - Keep track of signal strength
 - Plot good bearings while you go
 - Beware of reflections (mountains etc.)

Hunting – mobile (Cont.)



- Locating transmitter (Close in hunting)
 - Use RSSI and:
 - Remove antenna from HT ...body shield or...
 - Use attenuator or off-set attenuator with directional antenna



T-Hunting Tips

- Work in teams!!!
 - Use simplex or lesser known repeaters to share info among multiple hunters
 - Elect a non-mobile coordinator to plot bearings on Google Earth/GoogleHunt or other apps and collect signal reports
 - Enlist help from fixed stations with directional antennas for bearings
- Be safe have a co-pilot to take bearings and watch signal strength etc...

Questions & Answers