

A Coherent Multi-Antenna Shortwave Receiver with Application in Direction Finding

Henning Paul DC4HP

SDR Academy 2025

Friedrichshafen, June 28th 2025

Table of contents

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Hardware
- 3 Proof of Concept for Direction Finding
- 4 Conclusion and Outlook

Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Hardware
- 3 Proof of Concept for Direction Finding
- 4 Conclusion and Outlook

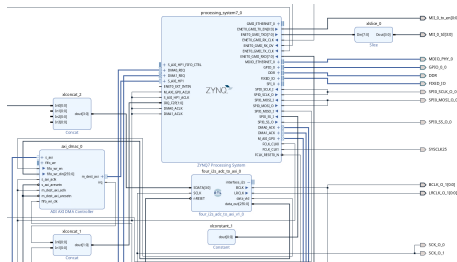
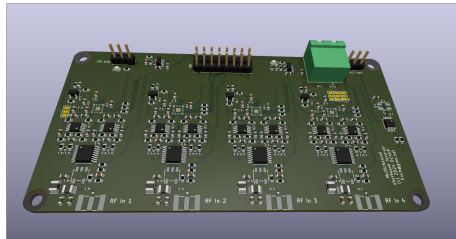
Motivation

- Built a SDR hat for the Raspberry Pi inspired by the QDX
- Receiver based on SN74CBT3253 switching mixer and stereo I2S ADC
- Square wave LO generated by Si5351A
- Transmitting possible through rpitx and gr-rpitx (Many thanks to Evariste F5OEO and Jean-Michel Friedt)
- Presented at DARC's Nordsee-Workshop 2024 and received suggestion as feedback to scale up system to several antennas



Approach

- Researched suitable multi-channel ADCs
- Criteria:
 - ▶ ease of configurability - either through existing Linux driver or pin-strapping
 - ▶ digital interface: SPI or TDM
 - ▶ price tag
- Considered AD7768, but driver support on Raspberry Pi was dire
- Decided to use 4 I2S ADCs instead and shoehorn them together using an FPGA
- Went for 4x PCM1820 (192kSps, 32bit)
- Audio interface isn't really suitable for more than 2 ADC channels, so I wrote an IIO driver

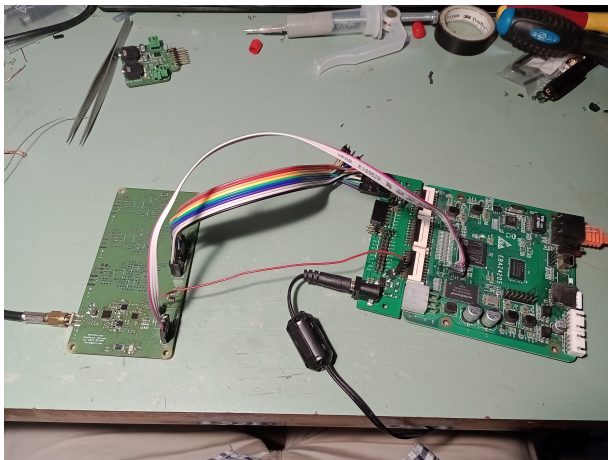


Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Hardware**
- 3 Proof of Concept for Direction Finding
- 4 Conclusion and Outlook

Testing the receiver board

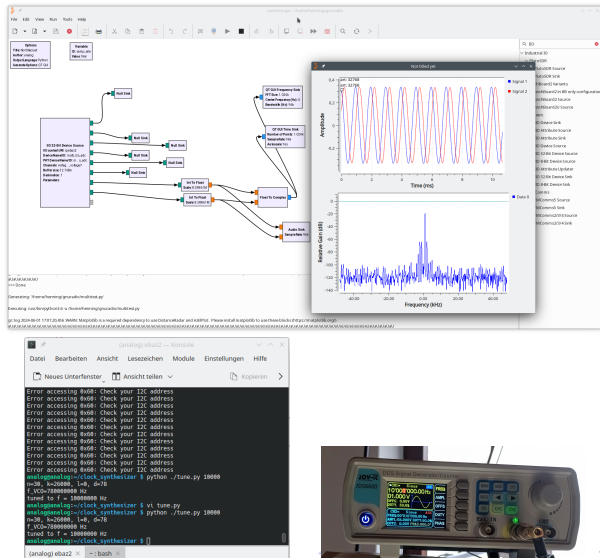
- FPGA board of choice was the trusty EBAZ4205
- “EBAZ4205 Minimal Breakout”
https://git.sr.ht/~ajk/ebaz4205_minimal_breakout¹
was used for testing
(24.576MHz XO needed to be boded in as clock source, as well as 5V linear regulator)



¹Thanks DL7KAY for the spare PCBs!

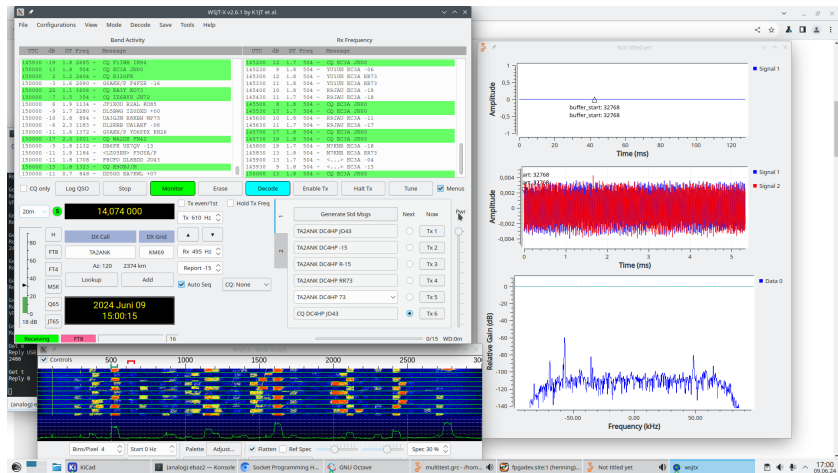
Testing the receiver board

- 32 bit format required new IIO source block (available at <https://github.com/hennichodernich/gr-iio>)
- First test with signal generator successful
- Si5351A controlled using Python running directly on EBAZ4205 for now (later <https://github.com/hennichodernich/si5351-iio> got a quadrature mode added)



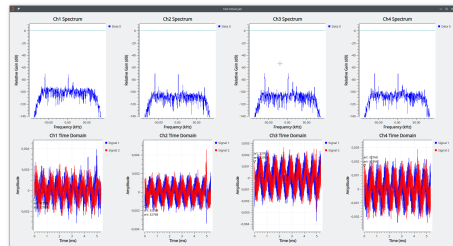
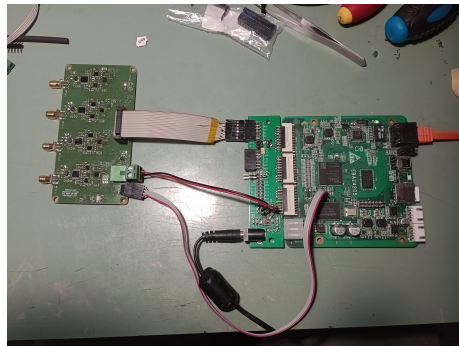
First test with receive antenna

- First single-channel smoke test on my EFHW



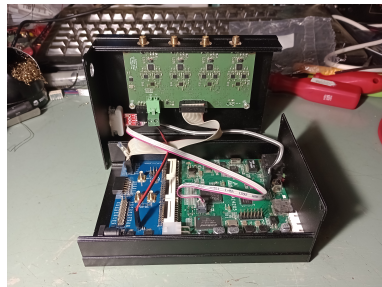
Finishing the board

- Missing channels added
- First quick receive test with four 5.6m telescopic vertical antennas in “Foursquare” constellation



First field testing

- Made a proper breakout board (future fitted for possible multi-channel TX) and put the boards into an enclosure
- (Passive) PoE injector and extractor allow powering the receiver from remote
- First real field test on DARC District India's "Distriktscamp"¹ in September 2024



¹Photo credit: Daniel DL2AB

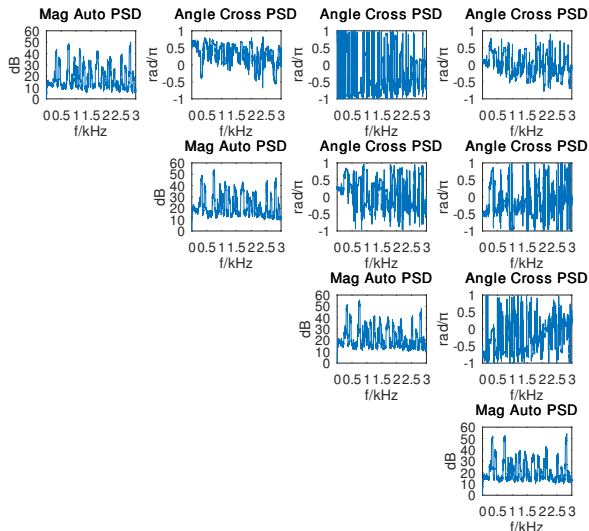


Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Hardware
- 3 Proof of Concept for Direction Finding**
- 4 Conclusion and Outlook

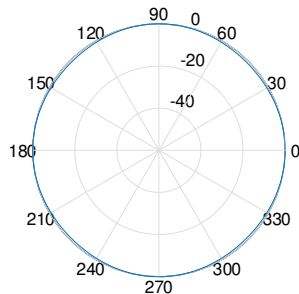
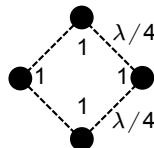
Spectral Estimation

- Offline processing using GNU Octave
- Test scenario: 20m FT8 band (14074kHz)
- Approach: Calculate auto and cross power spectral densities for each 15 second slot over all antennas
- Call `decode_ft8` (on single channel) to determine center frequencies of stations
- Read out auto PSD / cross PSD at individual center frequencies to create correlation matrices for each station in each slot



Theoretical Beampatterns

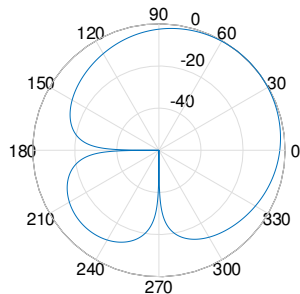
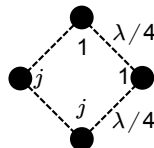
- Perform eigenvalue decomposition of correlation matrices and determine eigenvector of largest eigenvalue
- Use this eigenvector as hypothetical beamsteering vector and plot resulting beampattern (in horizontal plane, assuming perfect radiators)
- Angle of maximum is estimate for direction of arrival (reciprocity assumed)
- Theoretical examples:



$$[1, 1, 1, 1] \hat{=} [0^\circ, 0^\circ, 0^\circ, 0^\circ]$$

Theoretical Beampatterns

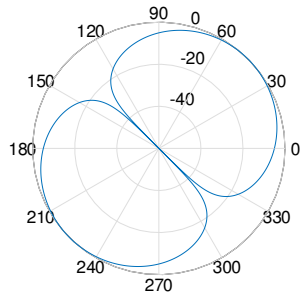
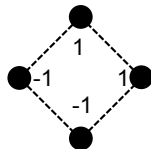
- Perform eigenvalue decomposition of correlation matrices and determine eigenvector of largest eigenvalue
- Use this eigenvector as hypothetical beamsteering vector and plot resulting beampattern (in horizontal plane, assuming perfect radiators)
- Angle of maximum is estimate for direction of arrival (reciprocity assumed)
- Theoretical examples:



$$[1, 1, j, j] \hat{=} [0^\circ, 0^\circ, 90^\circ, 90^\circ]$$

Theoretical Beampatterns

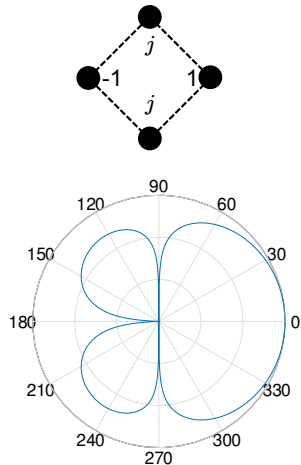
- Perform eigenvalue decomposition of correlation matrices and determine eigenvector of largest eigenvalue
- Use this eigenvector as hypothetical beamsteering vector and plot resulting beampattern (in horizontal plane, assuming perfect radiators)
- Angle of maximum is estimate for direction of arrival (reciprocity assumed)
- Theoretical examples:



$$[1, 1, -1, -1] \hat{=} [0^\circ, 0^\circ, 180^\circ, 180^\circ]$$

Theoretical Beampatterns

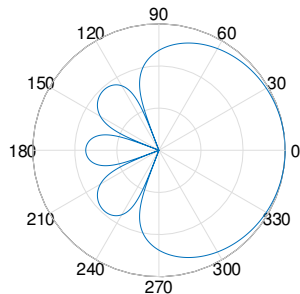
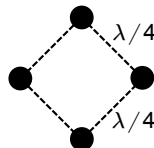
- Perform eigenvalue decomposition of correlation matrices and determine eigenvector of largest eigenvalue
- Use this eigenvector as hypothetical beamsteering vector and plot resulting beampattern (in horizontal plane, assuming perfect radiators)
- Angle of maximum is estimate for direction of arrival (reciprocity assumed)
- Theoretical examples:



$$[1, j, -1, j] \triangleq [0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, 90^\circ]$$

Theoretical Beampatterns

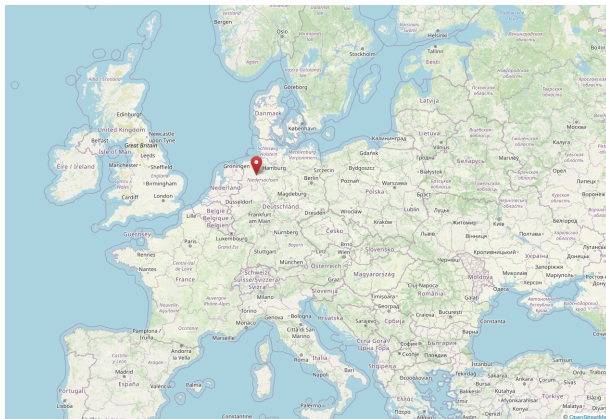
- Perform eigenvalue decomposition of correlation matrices and determine eigenvector of largest eigenvalue
- Use this eigenvector as hypothetical beamsteering vector and plot resulting beampattern (in horizontal plane, assuming perfect radiators)
- Angle of maximum is estimate for direction of arrival (reciprocity assumed)
- Theoretical examples:



$[0^\circ, 64^\circ, 127^\circ, 64^\circ]$

Results from the Field Day

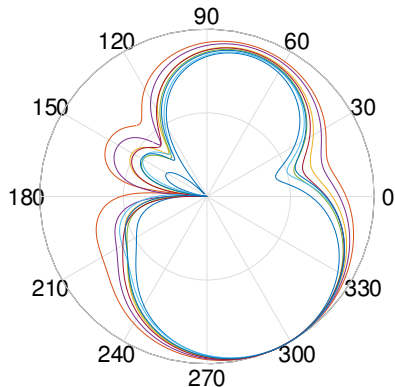
- Angle of shortest path can be calculated from Maidenhead locator
- Goal was comparison between angles, but array wasn't perfectly aligned in north-south/east-west direction



Results from the Field Day

- Angle of shortest path can be calculated from Maidenhead locator
- Goal was comparison between angles, but array wasn't perfectly aligned in north-south/east-west direction
- Actual examples: Albania

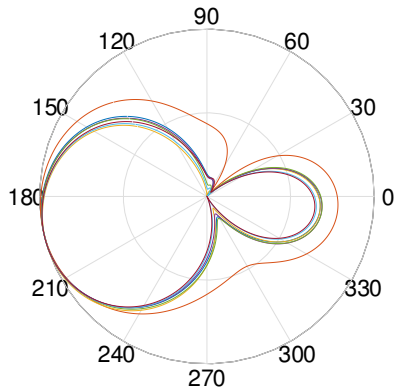
ZA5G Loc: 303.55° Beam: 298.25° Delta 5.30°



Results from the Field Day

- Angle of shortest path can be calculated from Maidenhead locator
- Goal was comparison between angles, but array wasn't perfectly aligned in north-south/east-west direction
- Actual examples: Ireland

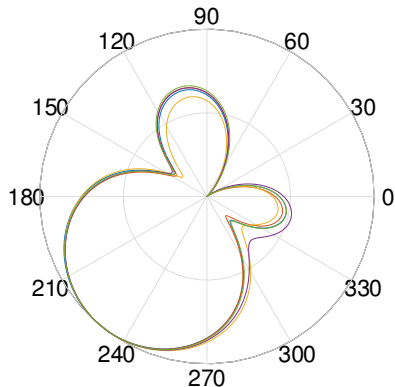
El2JVB Loc: 182.34° Beam: 195.25° Delta -12.91°



Results from the Field Day

- Angle of shortest path can be calculated from Maidenhead locator
- Goal was comparison between angles, but array wasn't perfectly aligned in north-south/east-west direction
- Actual examples: Spain

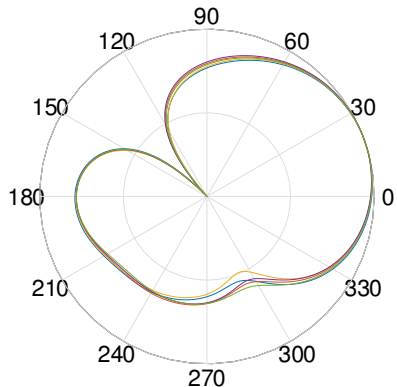
EA4FPZ Loc: 225.84° Beam: 231.75° Delta -5.91°



Results from the Field Day

- Angle of shortest path can be calculated from Maidenhead locator
- Goal was comparison between angles, but array wasn't perfectly aligned in north-south/east-west direction
- Actual examples: Finland

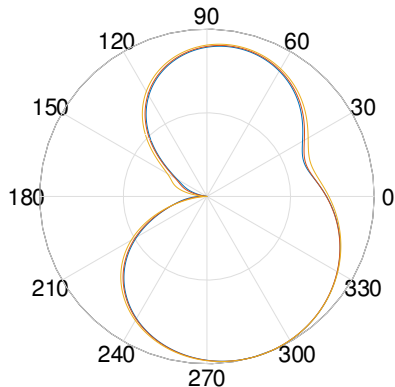
OH2HOT Loc: 49.00° Beam: 21.25° Delta 27.75°



Results from the Field Day

- Angle of shortest path can be calculated from Maidenhead locator
- Goal was comparison between angles, but array wasn't perfectly aligned in north-south/east-west direction
- Actual examples: Italy

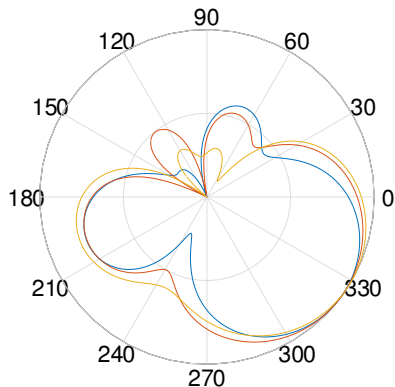
IK4RVY Loc: 285.27° Beam: 288.25° Delta -2.98°



Results from the Field Day

- Angle of shortest path can be calculated from Maidenhead locator
- Goal was comparison between angles, but array wasn't perfectly aligned in north-south/east-west direction
- Actual examples: Ukraine

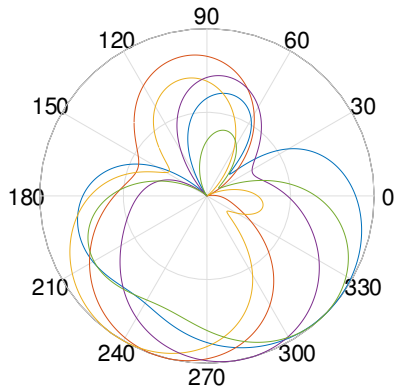
UR4FY Loc: 341.78° Beam: 322.00° Delta 19.78°



Results from the Field Day

- Angle of shortest path can be calculated from Maidenhead locator
- Goal was comparison between angles, but array wasn't perfectly aligned in north-south/east-west direction
- Actual examples: Texas, US

W5XO Loc: 148.99° Beam: 313.50° Delta -164.51°



Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Hardware
- 3 Proof of Concept for Direction Finding
- 4 Conclusion and Outlook**

Conclusion and Outlook

- Results are quite promising: General direction usually correct
- Beamforming using maximum ratio combining (MRC) (implemented on the FPGA) on a per-station basis could be used to increase receive SNR, creating a virtual directional antenna
- Eigenvector can be used as beamsteering vector to actually transmit into particular direction of QSO partner - requires digital phase shifting mechanism implemented in the FPGA (work in progress)

Sneak preview

- 8 channel 77.76MSps coherent SDR based on Pavel Demin's QMTECH SDR
- Goal: Individual beamforming for each Rx session
- For updates follow me on Mastodon: [@hennichodernich@radiosocial.de](https://radiosocial.de/@hennichodernich)

