

# MADAR

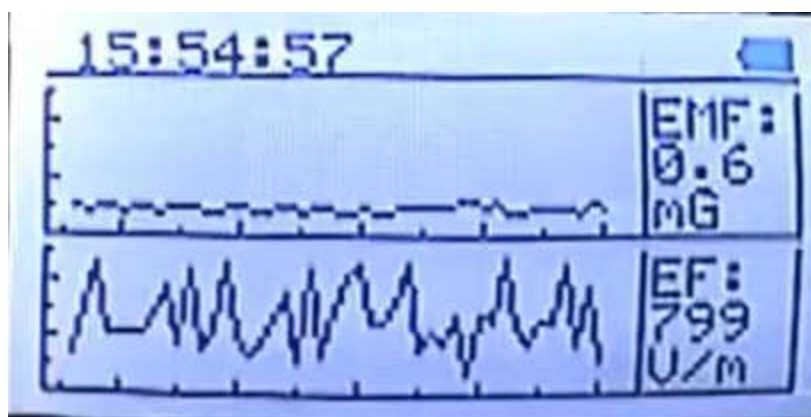
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**MADAR 101**



## PEAK FIELD VALUE & Your BASELINE

by fran ridge



Low-res sample of local E-M from a EMF390

There are three basic types of E-M readings we get from the EMF-390. Only one of them is of interest here. I have a 390 mounted on a cell-phone holder on my desk, and it shows all the readings but the one of interest reads 0.6 milligauss, day in and day out. Up above my main monitor on the headsup display on camera 3 is the graph displayed above. The bottom part of the graph is much more interesting but the upper portion is basically my room, my local environment.

With over 200 MADAR sites around the world you can imagine that there are no two MADAR sites alike. And if UAPs didn't exist that graph would show the same boring numbers all the time, except when you bring something into the room you just purchased from Best Buy, or you re-arranged your equipment. If you installed a new LED light in your closet that turned on when you opened the door, you would get an unwanted spike. Point being, once you are set up and have eliminated any extraneous E-M, and a UAP enters the region, the tiny little magnetometer chip is going to surprise you.

The good news is the magnetometer chip we use is extremely sensitive, and many sites can operate for years without issues once the placement is determined. And, compared to other magnetometers, the dataProbe doesn't cost

you an arm and a leg. It would be even less if we didn't have repair, shipping, and server costs. The bad news is this magnetometer chip picks up some things in your local environment that sometimes requires extra steps. In some cases WIFI can be of help. Very few times do we run into insurmountable issues. And even if your threshold or shield had to be raised high enough and made your chances at giving you a UFO alarm (code blue) very difficult, your magnetometer still logs SCR data which is valuable. The latest example was the Reef Station B350 radar incident in California last September. A hundred miles to the south, the MADAR site at Santa Barbara, which was set at 200 while we were running tests, had a significant spike.



In this graphic the Peak Field Value is 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the way L-R.

Imagine the one above is a graph of your magnetometer readings over the last seven days. That's 10,080 one-minute readings. As the data is processed there is one reading that is the highest noted, not the average reading now, but the highest reading. This is what we refer to as PFV or Peak Field Value. Using that number we set (or reset) the value to 10 points above that. The next week this value could be lowered or raised but the field numbers are fairly steady, unless you bring something new into your room or environment.

We have been very successful in the last seven years, but the threshold (TH or "shield") was not as accurate as it is with this new PFV system. So if you are tempted to have the TH lowered because of "inactivity", imagine the TH just skirting the top of the graph and you can understand why you might get false alarms. But if the TH is too high, you won't get any alarms at all. That's why we have several tools at our disposal.

#### MADAR DAILY ALERT

This report lists the raw data, mostly false alarms due to TH levels too low, bumping the device, having something in the room of a temporary E-M nature, etc. If you have 3 or more "hits" in one day you can bet it isn't UAP activity, so we raise the shield. If you have only one or two hits you should check data from NUFORC and MUFON to see if anybody reported a UAP. Allow a couple of weeks to be safe. Until you get a report, the listing is an uncorrelated target. If and when you get a good UAP report, a potential sighting of interest, you need to

contact us. If you get an alarm on your DAS, cell phone SMS or email, DO NOT contact us. We are already aware of your alert. If you get an alarm and you know you caused it, send us a note (“alibi”) so we can remove it from our list.

#### NO ALERT 60

This computer-generated list tells us which nodes have not had an alert in 60 days. Provided the node is running properly we would lower the shield and see if alerts would begin to show up. MADAR nodes should have alarms at least once in a 60 day period.

#### NOL REPORT

If a node is Not Online, our MADAR Project Continuity Officer contacts the operator to see what needs to be done.

Progress comes from doing things differently, and in a more scientific way.

ENDREP