
Why Is Under-Trigger So Important?

1 message

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To: MADAR Network <madar-network@googlegroups.com>

The real value of the under-trigger came into sharp focus in the spring of 2022. Before that we were depending on "code blues" or full scale alerts to get our teams outside looking with additional equipment or to have direct correlations with alerts and somebody else's sightings. We were soon getting numerous good reports where nearby MADARs showed spikes in readings. To see the details and progression from 2018 to early 2023, go to http://www.nicap.org/match/Annual-Project-MATCH_Reports/

MADAR devices are set up to trigger right at or above the threshold setting. The default setting is 30 milligauss and we have established over the last five years that the lower the threshold the better the chances of detecting a real anomaly. In fact, some of our best correlations had thresholds too low, during some testing procedures and would not have detected the UAP had they been set at a higher level. But threshold levels are problematic. Set too high there are no "hits" within 60 days and must be lowered slightly over time to get them to go into alert mode. Devices that are having excessive "hits" have to be adjusted higher until the alerts stop. But false alarms are a good way to test the system and make sure the unit is working, including the alarm box (DAS) if the operator has one.

Just how much of an increase or spike is significant depends on a number of factors, one being the distance between a sighting and the magnetude of the spike. We also have a protocol where we seek MSV or "Multi-Sensor Verification". This means we value cases with an additional spike in compass heading, or spikes from another site, higher than those that do not. One would also expect a "probe" or UAP drone to have less EMF than a 30' craft at close encounter range. Each case is different and judged by a number of ways.

Having said all this, if a State rep finds a very good case that is begging for MADAR confirmation, he/she should advise us so we can do a workup, which includes putting a tracer on the map, to see how close the sighting was to a nearby node. WEe then look at the data to see if it is compelling.

One last comment. Any good sighting used needs to have a specific time. MADAR on status mode logs data at one line per minute. A sighting reported to have occurred at 9:21 PM is much more desireable than one that occurred at around 9 PM.

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